

Application Note



LAM/LM Upgrade to 5.7/2010.09 in Linux (With Latest Components)



This application note will guide you through the process of upgrading your current License Asset Manager with License Monitor component installation to the latest version 5.7 in the Linux environment. This newest release of the License Asset Manager includes the latest versions of our backend components, including Apache's Tomcat 7.0.2, MySQL 5.1.49, Java 1.6, and of course our latest release of LAMLM 5.70.

Abstract:

This application note will guide you through the process of upgrading your current License Asset Manager with License Monitor component installation to the latest version 5.7 in the Linux environment. This newest release of the License Asset Manager includes the latest versions of our backend components, including Apache's Tomcat 7.0.2, MySQL 5.1.49, Java 1.6, and of course our latest release of LAMLM 5.70.

Why Upgrade to the New Components?

The latest components from Apache, Oracle, and Sun are the primary determinants in the stability of the LAM LM system; they are the core upon which the system functions. These new releases incorporate many bug fixes, stability enhancements, and performance enhancements that will benefit your continued use of our LAM LM system.

What You Will Need:

- This application notes assume you have functioning installation of the License Asset Manager (LAM) system which includes the License Monitoring (LM) component.
- The new "license.key" file provided to you by Team EDA in an email message. This is necessary as the newly released LM component cannot reuse your current license file.

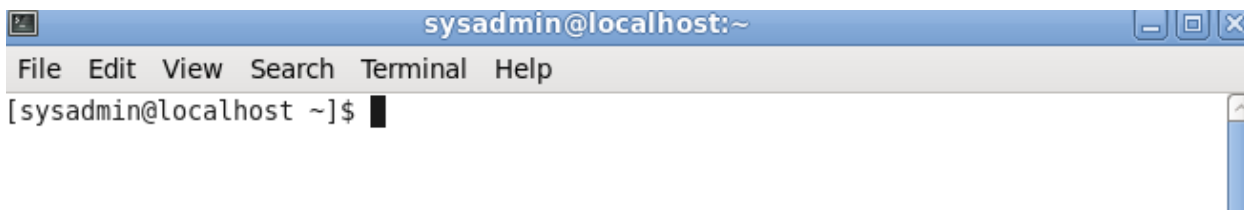
- You should also have a copy of the latest LAMLM bundle file from the Team EDA downloads site. This was provided to you in an email communication from Team EDA.
- You will also need the basic administrative rights over the system to execute the tasks that are necessary to complete the process. Rights should include creating, modifying, and deleting files/folders.

Step One:

Backing Up the LAM DB:

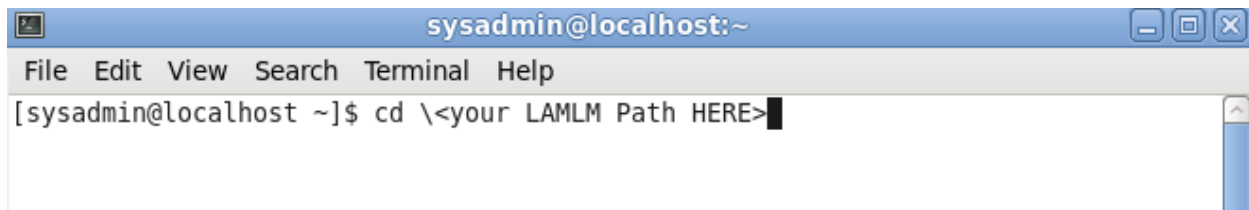
The process of backing up your MySQL Database in Linux is simple. **Follow the steps below, note you must leave the LAMLM system running but be sure no one is attempting to use the system; or especially attempting to save new data to it!**

1. Open up an instance of “Terminal” if you are using a GUI based distribution; if you are not simply use the console prompt.



(Screenshot of Open Terminal)

Now 'cd' into your LAMLM installation directory.



(Screenshot of CD LAMLM Command)

2. Type in './MySQLx.x.xx-linux-xxxx/bin/mysqldump -ulamuser -plampassword lamdb > /<Choose_A_PATH>/LAM_BACKUP.SQL'. **Note you may input any path you like to save the backup file; just be sure to put it somewhere you will remember!**



(Screenshot of './mysqldump' Command in Terminal Window)

- When complete, you should get the shell prompt back (\$). Do a 'ls -lh' of the directory containing the LAM_BACKUP.SQL file to be sure it was created.

```
[sysadmin@localhost lamlm_bundle]$ ls -lh
total 68K
drwxr-xr-x. 9 sysadmin sysadmin 4.0K Dec 22 11:13 apache-tomcat-7.0.2
drwxr-xr-x. 8 sysadmin sysadmin 4.0K Dec 22 11:11 jre1.6.0_21
-rw-rw-r--. 1 sysadmin sysadmin 38K Jan 11 00:35 LAM_BACKUP.SQL
-rw-rw-r--. 1 sysadmin sysadmin 0 Dec 28 11:02 lam.log
drwxr-xr-x. 13 sysadmin sysadmin 4.0K Dec 22 11:12 mysql-5.1.50-linux-i686
drwxr-xr-x. 4 sysadmin sysadmin 4.0K Dec 28 11:02 rtda
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 sysadmin sysadmin 3.6K Dec 22 12:46 start_lamlm
-rw-rw-r--. 1 sysadmin sysadmin 2.5K Jan 11 01:09 start_lamlm.log
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 sysadmin sysadmin 391 Dec 22 12:47 stop_lamlm
```

(Screenshot of 'ls -lh' command in Terminal Window)

*****Important Note: The LAM DB cannot be read or updated when the 'mysqldump' command executes. Automatic locks are placed on the database to prevent possible corruption!*****

Step Two:

Now we will be **stopping** the LAMLM system. To accomplish this type './stop_lamlm' from the root of the LAMLM install directory into the terminal.

```
[sysadmin@localhost lamlm_bundle]$ ls
apache-tomcat-7.0.2 lam.log start_lamlm
jre1.6.0_21 mysql-5.1.50-linux-i686 start_lamlm.log
LAM_BACKUP.SQL rtda stop_lamlm
[sysadmin@localhost lamlm_bundle]$ ./stop_lamlm
```

(Screenshot of './stop_lamlm' in Terminal Window)

Step Three:

Now we will backup our LAMLM installation folder. We will accomplish this by renaming the current directory to "<directory name>.old", or whatever the name of your installation may be; we will be appending the ".old" extension to preserve this folder. To do this we will use the 'cp -R lamlm lamlm.old' command. **Be sure that the '-R' is uppercase! Run a 'ls -lh' once more to make sure a copy of the 'lam' folder was made into 'lam.old'.**

```
[sysadmin@localhost 12.28.2010_LAMLM]$ cp -R lamlm lamlm.old
```

(Screenshot of ".old" appended to current LAMLM Folder)

Step Five:

Using the tarball of the latest LAMLM downloaded from our website (this was the link in our email message) run the command ‘tar -xvf /<path-to-install-directory>’ from its location. This will extract the tarball contents into the path of your choosing. In the example below we use are extracting the bundle tarball from the sysadmin’s desktop into the sysadmin’s home directory. This will create a folder ‘lamlm_bundle’. It is a good idea to keep the original directory name, i.e. the lamlm from step 3.

```
[sysadmin@localhost /]$ tar -xvf /home/sysadmin/Desktop/lamlm_bundle_570_201009.tar.gz -C /home/sysadmin/
```

(Screenshot of LAMLM 5.70 Extraction)

Step Six:

Next we need to extract some files from the lamlm.old folder that we renamed (your original installation) and place them into your new LAMLM installation directory.

Copy the “lmstat” file from ‘<path-to-lamlm.old>/lamlm_bundle/rtda/xxxx.xx/linux/bin/’ folder to the ‘<path-to-new-lamlm>/lamlm_bundle/rtda/xxxx.xx/linux/bin/’ folder.

Next copy your new ‘license.key’ file from the TeamEDA email into the new installation ‘<path-to-new-lamlm>/lamlm_bundle/rtda/licmon/licmon.swd/’ directory.

Step Seven:

Navigate to the directory containing the new LAMLM using the command prompt and run ‘./start_lamlm’.

```
[sysadmin@localhost lamlm_bundle]$ ls
apache-tomcat-7.0.2  mysql-5.1.50-linux-i686  start_lamlm
jre1.6.0_21         rtda                      stop_lamlm
[sysadmin@localhost lamlm_bundle]$ ./start_lamlm
Checking Installation and Starting LicenseMonitor (RTDA)
```

(Screenshot of starting LAMLM)

Once completed, run a ‘./stop_lamlm’.

This step is necessary to initialize the LM component before we restore its database’ contents.

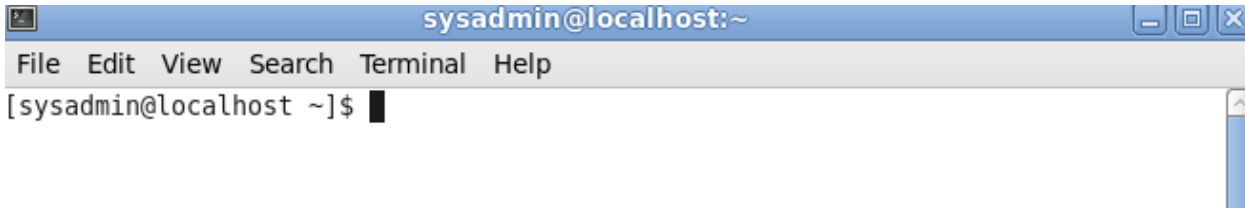
Step Eight:

Now copy, so the original is kept also, the ‘licmon.sq3’ file from the ‘<path-to-OLD-lamlm>/lamlm_bundle/rtda/licmon/licmon.swd/sq3/’ directory to the new installation’s ‘<path-to-NEW-lamlm>/lamlm_bundle/rtda/licmon/licmon.swd/sq3/’ folder. **After the copy is complete start the LAMLM installation once more using the ‘./start_lamlm’ command.**

Step Nine:

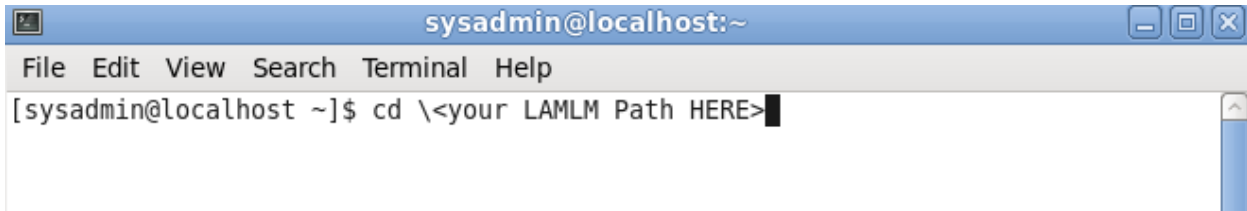
We will now restore our previously backed up LAM database.

1. Open up an instance of “Terminal” if you are using a GUI based distribution; if you are not simply use the console prompt.



(Screenshot of Open Terminal)

Now 'cd' into your **NEW** LAMLM installation directory.



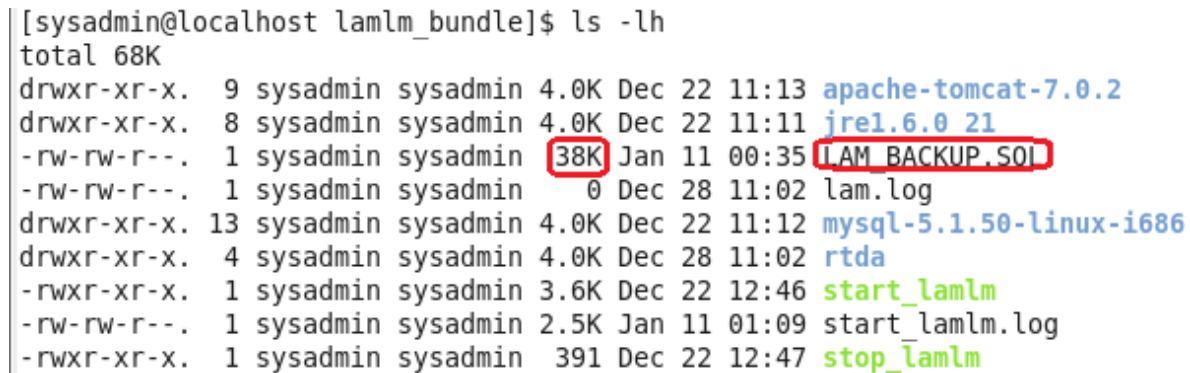
(Screenshot of CD LAMLM Command)

2. Type in './MySQLx.x.xx/bin/mysql -ulamuser -plampassword'



(Screenshot of './mysqldump' Command in Terminal Window)

3. When complete, you should get the shell prompt back (\$). Do a 'ls -lh' of the directory containing the LAM_BACKUP.SQL file to be sure it was created.



(Screenshot of 'ls -lh' command in Terminal Window)

*****Important Note: The LAM DB cannot be read or updated when the 'mysqldump' command executes. Automatic locks are placed on the database to prevent possible corruption!*****

Step Ten:

We are now ready to restore our LAM database backup that we created previously. Open a command prompt and perform the following:

1. Using the command prompt in our newly created installation directory...

2. Type in `./MySQLx.x.xx/bin/mysql.exe -uroot` You should see a new prompt that says `mysql`
>

```
sysadmin@localhost lamlm_bundle]$ ./mysql-5.1.50-linux-i686/bin/mysql -uroot
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 3
Server version: 5.1.50 MySQL Community Server (GPL)
```

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

```
mysql> █
```

(Screenshot of MySQL "root" Login)

3. At the `mysql >` prompt type in `"DROP DATABASE lamdb;"` This will remove the old database.

```
mysql> drop database lamdb;
Query OK, 24 rows affected (1.36 sec)
```

```
mysql> █
```

(Screenshot of MySQL "drop database" Command)

4. At the `mysql >` prompt type in `"CREATE DATABASE lamdb;"` This will create the database for import of data.

```
mysql> create database lamdb;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
```

(Screenshot of MySQL "create database" Command)

5. At the `mysql >` prompt type in `"use lamdb;"`

```
mysql> use lamdb;
Database changed
```

(Screenshot of MySQL "use lamdb" Command)

6. At the `mysql >` prompt type in `"/. /path/to/LAM_BACKUP.SQL` where you must put the path to the 'LAM_BACKUP.SQL' file. An example command is below:

```
mysql> \. /home/sysadmin/lamlm_bundle/LAM_BACKUP.sql
```

(Screenshot of Example Backup Path)

7. Type in 'exit'

You should now be able to run `./start_lamlm` and be able to use the new release with your existing data in place for both LAM and the LM component!

Any questions or problems please contact Team EDA Support! support@teameda.com