Backing up and restoring

TS has inbuilt manual functions on the solution level, but measures have to taken to back the data IN the solutions.

Backups should optimally be done either by dumping the database. Alternatively the database can be stopped (important) and data folders can be backed up normally.

The following guide contains directions for setting up incremental backups to remote location, using rsync and SSH connections.

Backup and restore, tools and known issues

Table naming conventions

Every solution has its own table namespace of "data_" followed by the system solution name.

Example for the solution named XXX:

- data_XXX

Other related tables include

- data_XXX_file
- data_XXX_mail
- data_XXX_comment
- data_XXX_contact
- data_XXX_measure
- data_XXX_member
- data_XXX_t_YYY
- data_XXX_accesslog
- data_XXX_statuslog
- data_XXX_revisionlog

Deleted tables are prefixed by a timestamp

Restore multiple files (Linux)

From the backup directory you can execute these commands

```
find . -name 'tslive_*.sql' -printf 'source  %P;\n' > restoreMe.txt
mysql tslive -uroot -pPASSWORD -e "source restoreMe.txt"
```

Just change database (tslive) and password above

Accessing the database (MySQL)

Normally Tempus Serva will maintain the database by itself.

Sometimes direct access is needed, for example

- Partial table data restore
- Sharding large tables (+1M records or many Blobs)

We recommend the following database tool

- NaviCat for MySQL

Other client tools include

- MySQL WorkBench
- SQLyog for MySQL

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