

Parameters for Archive

Parameters for archive

Archive reads the following parameters from the system registry during its start. Values can be adjusted by using the [D2000 Application Manager](#) (*D2Smc.exe*).

Parameter	Meaning
AlmostZero	<p>Size of delta used in a comparison of two values. If the parameter is not specified, the default value is 1e-10. Two values A and B are considered equal if at least one of the following conditions is true:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• $ABS(A-B) < AlmostZero$• if $ABS(A) > AlmostZero$ and $ABS((A-B)/A) < AlmostZero$• if $ABS(B) > AlmostZero$ and $ABS((A-B)/B) < AlmostZero$ <p>Note: Parameter AlmostZero can be changed via TELL command SET_OPTION. Note: Parameter was introduced due to the fact that a floating number stored into an SQL database and then read from this database can be marginally different from the original value.</p>
ArcsynchroAuto	<p>The command for automatic synchronization of archive database after the start. If this command is not defined, the archive doesn't run this command but presumes that synchronization of archive holes will be performed by an external mechanism. The command will be run only if the archive is run as an instance (a shadow process). More information.</p>
ArcsynchroBackground	<p>When the archive detects a patched hole, it runs recalc for the closed hole. If the parameter ArcsynchroBackground is set to 1, recalc will be performed by auxiliary calc task. The default value is 0 - recalc will be performed by the main archive write task(s). More information.</p>
ArcsynchroTimeDelta	<p>When the archive detects a patched hole, it runs recalc for the closed hole, extending over the hole interval by ArcsynchroTimeDelta seconds on both sides. If the parameter is not defined, the default value is 10 seconds (the same as the default value of parameter /TD of arcsynchro utility). More information.</p>
AutoMountPath	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases on Sybase platform - more information.</p>
BackupOffset	<p>The offset of the start of backup in the given period. It is given in the format HH:MM. It is the offset in hours and minutes. Note: Backup (parameters BackupOffset, BackupPath, BackupPeriod, BackupPassive) is currently implemented only for Sybase and MS SQL platforms. For Oracle databases, we recommend using RMAN or <i>exp</i> utilities, for PostgreSQL database <i>pg_dump</i> utility.</p>
BackupPath	<p>Path to the directory, where the archive database backup will be stored.</p>
BackupPeriod	<p>The backup period specified in hours. The value 0 means the backup will not be performed.</p>
BackupPassive	<p>Acquires the values 0, 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 - the archive will back up an archive database only in passive status (if the archive is connected to HOT and has active status, it will ignore demands for backup of database),• 0 - the archive will back up the archive database regardless of its status (active or passive).
ChainedReadPrio	<p>This parameter enables chained reading from archives. If the archive being read has a small archive depth and older data is required, the D2000 Archive can continue reading from the derived statistical archive. Since there may be several different statistical archives (and only some statistical functions have the nature of source data), the <i>ChainedReadPrio</i> parameter can be used to define their priorities (from highest to lowest), e.g. F_WGAVG,F_AVG,F_TIMESLICE,F_MAX,F_MIN,NOFUNCTION (if there are several statistical archives created from a single primary archive, the one with the highest priority will be used). Parameter <i>ChainedReadPrio</i> can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION. Note 1: The NOFUNCTION value represents a statistical archive with no statistical function specified. This can be used to create a user-defined script-filled archive. Specifying a source archive object creates a binding of this statistical archive to the source archive, and then this statistical archive is usable in chained reads. Note 2: In chained reading, the statistical archives calculated <i>On Read</i> are currently ignored.</p>
CommitCountActive CommitCountPassive	<p>When <i>CommitCount</i> values are inserted into the archive database, D2000 Archiv calls Commit. The default value is 1000. By increasing this value the frequency of Commit operations will be lowered. This parameter can be set separately for active and passive archives. Parameters CommitCountActive and CommitCountPassive can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION. Note 1: The Archive is considered to be active if it reads data from the archive database. The archive is passive if it is connected to a standby server or if it is a passive instance of an archive. Note 2: Parameters CommitCount and CommitTime were implemented primarily for the Oracle database because of the hard disc saving. Operation Commit causes increment of SCN number which is written into the control file of the database. When the archive is heavy-laden the disk area where the control file is located can become damaged and the control file itself will be unreadable.</p>

CommitDeleteRatio	<p>The number of deleted values (by the TELL command DELETE_DATA or by the action DELETEDARCHDATA), which are considered equivalent to one inserted value, as far as Commit is concerned (see the description of CommitCountActive/CommitCountPassive). The default value is 100 deleted values.</p> <p>The parameter is put into effect during deleting of a larger number of values where it causes Commits to occur (and e.g. for Oracle database, it avoids excessive use of the UNDO tablespace).</p>
CommitTimeActive CommitTimePassive	<p>Time (in seconds), after which the archive performs periodic Commit. The default value is 60 seconds. This parameter can be set separately for active and passive archives. See notes at CommitCountActive/CommitCountPassive parameters.</p> <p>Parameters CommitTimeActive and CommitTimePassive can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION.</p>
CursorCacheSize	<p>Cache size for precompiled cursors (precompiled INSERT or UPDATE commands).</p> <p>The parameter is supported from version 7.01.007 release 26. In the previous versions, there was a cache for INSERT statements, its fixed size was 1500 items, and UPDATE statements were not cached at all. From version 7.01.007 release 26, the cache size is dynamic and if the parameter of <i>DWORD</i> type does not exist (default), the cache size is not limited.</p> <p>One object of Historical value type requires a pair of INSERT and UPDATE precompiled cursors.</p> <p>Optimum is the cache size greater than the number of objects of Historical value type and there is no need to remove precompiled commands from the cache.</p> <p>On Sybase 6.0, 7.0, 9.0, 12.0 MS SQL, and MSDE platform, a cache with more than 3000 cursors was tested.</p> <p>Note 1: It is not usually needed to define the parameters CursorCacheSize and CursorCacheUpdates.</p> <p>Note 2: To detect the status of the cursor cache, use the Tell command SHOW_INFO.</p> <p>Note 3: On the Oracle platform, this parameter is ignored - precompiled INSERT cursors are all kept in cache, precompiled UPDATE cursors either all or none depending on parameter CursorCacheUpdates.</p> <p>Note 4: On both the Oracle and PostgreSQL platforms, the number of cursors is limited to about 64,000 per connection. Because each object can use 2 cursors (INSERT and UPDATE; except for PostgreSQL if the Upsert parameter is enabled), the CursorCacheSize parameter should be set to 32000 * WriteThreadsCount for applications with a large number of archive objects (64000 * WriteThreadsCount if the Upsert parameter is enabled)) if the number of archive objects is greater than this value. Otherwise, the archive may crash with an error (for PostgreSQL): myapp_Archiv - (HY001) Maximum number of statements exceeded. ErrorCode = 203</p>
CursorCacheUpdates	<p>If the value of the parameter is 1, the cache will store precompiled UPDATE commands too.</p> <p>The parameter is supported from version 7.01.007 release 26. In the previous versions, there were a cache for INSERT statements, its fixed size was 1500 items and UPDATE statements were not cached at all.</p> <p>From version 7.01.007 release 26, the cache for UPDATE commands is enabled by default. If the parameter of <i>DWORD</i> type doesn't exist (default), the cache for UPDATE commands is enabled.</p> <p>Note 1: It is not usually needed to define the parameters CursorCacheSize and CursorCacheUpdates.</p> <p>Note 2: To detect the status of the cursor cache, use the command SHOW_INFO.</p>
DataTableSlices	<p>Value 0 (default) means that the archive doesn't use time slices.</p> <p>Value 1 enables time slices in the archive database for all archive objects.</p> <p>Value 2 enables time slices in the archive database for structured archives only.</p> <p>Note: Changing the value to 1 or 2 means a non-reversible conversion of the archive database.</p> <p>Therefore we recommend you to backup the archive database before this parameter is changed. Backup database + data from a converted database (via arcsynchro) can be used to revert to the non-slicing archive.</p> <p>Note: migration from value 1 (time slices for all archive objects) to value 2 (time slices for structured archives only) is possible.</p> <p>Thereafter it is necessary to run a TELL command CLEANUP_SLICES to remove time slices of simple archive objects and to move values from these time slices to original data tables.</p>
DbUsername	<p>The parameter can be used to change a default value of the username used by the archive to connect to an archive database. The default username is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>dba</i> for Sybase, MSSQL and PostgreSQL platforms, • <i><nazov_aplikacie>_archiv</i> for Oracle platform (e.g. MyTest_archiv). <p>Note: This parameter can be used to simplify the renaming of migration of an application using an Oracle archive. Otherwise export of all archive tables and import under a different Oracle user/scheme (e.g. MyNewTest_archiv) is necessary. If depositories are configured, setting the parameter TrezorPrefix is recommended.</p>
DbPassword	<p>The parameter can be used to change the default value of the password used by the archive to connect to an archive database. The parameter only needs to be set if the password differs from the standard swx.</p> <p>Note: if the password of the database user for the D2000 Server on the PostgreSQL platform was changed, where there is a common user for the configuration, monitoring, and archive database, this password stored in encrypted form in the application registers (X1) is used first. If the <i>DbPassword</i> parameter is defined, it has a higher priority.</p>
DeleteInSlice0	<p>If time slices are used in the archive, the value 1 (default) means that during periodic delete in the archive database also data from slices zero (original data tables) will be deleted. The value 0 turns the deletion off so that during the periodic delete no data are deleted from slices zero, but the whole slice will be emptied (via SQL command TRUNCATE TABLE) when it is older than configured "History depth" parameter of the historical value. The advantage is speed (database is not burdened by DELETE commands which generate REDO logs and optionally by following automatic reorganization), the disadvantage is up to double the disk space needed for the database (until all slices zero get truncated).</p> <p>For new applications there is no need to modify this parameter, for old applications upgraded to version 8 and above we recommend keeping the value of this parameter to 1.</p> <p>Note: If time slices are not used, the DeleteInSlice0 parameter must be set to 1, otherwise periodic deletes of the archive will not be performed (original archive tables are considered to be slices zero).</p>

DeleteInSlices	<p>If time slices are used in the archive, the value 0 (default) means that during periodic delete in archive database data from time slices won't be deleted, but the whole slice will be emptied (via SQL command TRUNCATE TABLE) when it is older than configured "History depth" parameter of the historical value. The advantage is speed (database is not burdened by DELETE commands which generate REDO logs and optionally by following automatic reorganization), the disadvantage is an increase of needed disk space needed for database by data contained in one time slice (i.e. 1 month).</p> <p>Value 1 means that during periodic delete in archive database the DELETE commands (and optionally, if configured, automatic reorganization) will be executed.</p> <p>We recommend keeping the value of this parameter to 0.</p>
DiskUsageWarning	<p>Setting the parameter DiskUsageWarning to value 0 disables the archive warning (ODBC version only) that free space on a disk with the archive database is below 10% of the archive database size.</p> <p>Default value 1 means that a warning is displayed by all D2000 HI processes.</p> <p>Note: Parameter DiskUsageWarning can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION.</p>
DropOldRequests	<p>If the recalculations of older values of computed historical values by auxiliary calc task are on (see the RecalcImmediateDepth parameter), setting the DropOldRequests parameter to value 1 causes the recalculations not to be performed but instead to be written to a file in the application directory. The name of the file is <i>SELF_ARCHIV_DROPPED_CALCS.DAT</i> for the process <i>SELF.ARC</i> or <i>name_ARCHIV_DROPPED_CALCS.DAT</i> for the process <i>name.ARC</i>. The contents of this file can be processed by a TELL command CALC_OLD_REQUESTS. The default value of the parameter DropOldRequests=0 means that the recalculations will be performed.</p> <p>Note: The parameter DropOldRequests can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION DROP_OLD_REQUESTS ON/OFF.</p>
DSN_Override	<p>This parameter has a similar meaning for archive on Sybase/MS SQL/PostgreSQL platforms, as has TNS_Service_Name parameter for archive on Oracle platform. That is, it enables the change of a predefined DSN (<i>Application.Archiv</i> for <i>SELF.ARC</i> or <i>Application.Arcname.Archiv</i> for <i>Arcname.ARC</i>), which the process D2000 Archiv uses to connect to the archive database. It enables e.g. to run two instances of the archive on a single computer.</p> <p>If the parameter is not defined or it is empty, then the predefined DSN will be used.</p> <p>Note 1: The parameter is implemented starting with D2000 version 8.0.</p> <p>Note 2: If the value of parameter <i>DSN_Override</i> is set, then editing of the archive in D2SMC or in module D2000 Application Manager in Enterprise Management Console affects not predefined DSN of the archive, but DSN which name is specified by <i>DSN_Override</i> parameter.</p>
ForceSelectIndex	<p>If the parameter of DWORD type is set to a non-zero value, the <i>FORCE INDEX</i> clause of the SELECT command will be used when reading from Sybase Anywhere version 9 and higher.</p> <p>Sybase version 9.0.1 and higher implements the <i>FORCE (index_name)</i> clause in the SELECT command. The clause avoids using the SQL command optimizer and orders to use the selected index in SELECT command. The ForceSelectIndex parameter has been implemented to quicken reading from the archive database, but its real benefit needs to be tested yet.</p> <p>Note 1: If reading from the archive database on Sybase is too slow, check whether the <i>Optimization_goal</i> option is set to <i>First-row</i>. Do the following: open Sybase Central, connect to the archive database, right-click on it, select Options, then <i>Optimization_goal</i> option and check whether its value is <i>First-row</i>. If not, change its value from <i>All-rows</i> to <i>First-row</i> and click <i>Set Permanent Now</i>.</p> <p>Note 2: To find whether the ForceSelectIndex parameter is enabled, use the Tell command SHOW_INFO.</p>
FreeSpaceQuery	<p>The parameter of STRING type determines way the process D2000 Archiv queries free space in the archive database on the Oracle platform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>USER</i> - free space is queried from the USER_FREE_SPACE database view (default value), • <i>DBA</i> - free space is queried from the DBA_FREE_SPACE database view (user must have read access to this view), • <i>NONE</i> - free space is not queried. <p>Free space in the database is displayed as a FreeSpace item in the predefined structured variable SV_System_ArchivPerformance. If the parameter <i>FreeSpaceQuery</i> is not specified or differs from the values listed above, free space will be queried from the view USER_FREE_SPACE.</p> <p>Note 1: The parameter was implemented due to random deadlock of the archive in a specific application, which was caused by querying the free space from the database view USER_FREE_SPACE. Implementing the <i>FreeSpaceQuery</i> parameter and changing its value <i>NO</i> and later to value <i>DBA</i> solved the problem.</p> <p>Note 2: Starting from D2000 version 7.02.005 the database parameters FreeSpace, AutoExtensible and DatabaseSize are queried during every 100th commit. That means that the frequency of changes is influenced by the parameters CommitCountActive / CommitCountPassive a CommitTimeActive / CommitTimePassive.</p>

Isochronous Cache	<p>Value of 1 switches the archive cache into a new mode - so-called isochronous cache. In this mode the cache of the process D2000 Archiv works as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The values of all Historical value type objects (except for the objects calculated during reading - OnRead archives - which are not cached) are kept in the cache for the same time (for exceptions see the description of the parameter IsoCacheFullDepth). • The time for keeping the values in cache (time depth of the cache) is dynamically adjusted to keep the cache size close to the value specified by the MaxCacheSize parameter. • Values from the cache are used also for reading values for graphs and events. • Values from the cache are used even if the cache does not contain the whole required time interval (the rest of the values are read from the database). • If the cache of a specific archived object does not contain enough data and reading from the database follows, the read data is prepended to the cache (only the values that are not older than current time depth of the cache). • Values read from the cache have the 'M' flag set. <p>If the parameter IsochronousCache is set to value 0, the cache behaves as originally designed, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cache keeps only the values of those Historical value type objects, which are needed for other calculated and statistic archived objects (only for those, which are calculated continuously - Continuous archives). • Time for keeping the values in cache (time depth of the cache) is set separately for every historical object depending on the maximum period of depending calculated and statistic archived objects. If the cache size specified by the MaxCacheSize parameter is insufficient, the least read archived objects are purged from the cache. • The values from the cache are used only for statistic calculations, not for reading values for graphs and events. • The values from the cache are used only if the cache contains the whole required time interval. • Older data than those already contained in the cache of a specific archived object are never prepended to the cache. <p>By enabling the isochronous cache and by specifying sufficient cache size (depending on the archive's load) it is possible to achieve "in memory archive" when the time depth of the cache (e.g. several hours) is sufficient for most graphs and script operations, which speeds up the opening of graphs and decreases the load on the archive database. Enabling the isochronous cache is recommended for "delayed" archives, which contain a lot of archived objects calculated on demand (OnDemand archives) which are calculated behind the real-time (e.g. with a 1-hour time lag). If a sufficient time depth of the cache is set, the values necessary for the calculation of statistical and calculated archived objects will be available from the cache, which will speed up the calculations.</p> <p>Note: Parameter IsochronousCache can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION.</p> <p>Note: Dynamic adjustments of the time depth of the cache can be monitored via the System Console after enabling the debug category DBG.ARCHIV.CACHE.</p>
IsoCacheFullDepth	<p>The parameter is meaningful only if the Isochronous cache is enabled by setting the IsochronousCache parameter. Value 0 means that the time for keeping the object's values (time depth of the cache) is equal for all objects. Value 1 means that if such calculated or statistic objects exist, and their period is longer than the current time depth of the cache, the values of source archived objects will have prolonged time depths.</p> <p>Example: let there be a primary on-change archived object H.X let there be a current time depth of the cache equal to 45 minutes (depending on the value of MaxCacheSize and the archive's load) let there be a statistic archived object H.X.AVG defined as a 3-hour average of H.X if IsoCacheFullDepth=0, the time depth of H.X will be 45 minutes if IsoCacheFullDepth=1, the time depth of H.X will be 3 hours so that during the periodic calculation of H.X.AVG all data from the last period will be available</p> <p>Note: Parameter IsoCacheFullDepth can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION.</p>
IsoCacheAutoFill	<p>The parameter is meaningful only if the Isochronous cache is enabled by setting the IsochronousCache parameter. Value 1 means that the isochronous cache is to be automatically populated by reading values from the archive database when Archiv is started. Populating is performed for all archive objects with the exception of on-read calculated archived objects. The time-depth of reading is determined by a dynamic parameter IsoCacheDepth.</p> <p>Note: Loading of values for the isochronous cache can be manually triggered by a TELL command FILL_CACHE.</p> <p>Note: For archive running as an instance, the loading of values is performed after all archive holes have been patched (see the ArcsynchroAuto parameter). For a single archive, not running as an instance, the loading of values is performed immediately after archive initialization.</p>
IsoCacheDepth	<p>The parameter is meaningful only if the Isochronous cache is enabled by setting the IsochronousCache parameter. The parameter determines the time-depth of the isochronous cache in seconds. The parameter is dynamic, i.e. changed dynamically during the archive's run depending on the archive's load to keep the size of the isochronous cache to a configured value MaxCacheSize. If a time-depth changes, the archive will automatically save the new value of the parameter IsoCacheDepth into the registry. Note: parameter IsoCacheDepth can be modified by a TELL command SET_OPTION, which can be used during expansion of isochronous cache (SET_CACHE), manual modification of parameter IsoCacheDepth, and manual triggering of isochronous cache data loading (FILL_CACHE).</p>
MaxCacheSize	<p>Size of the memory [MB] that can be used by the archive process to create dynamic cache. Using the archive cache significantly speeds up the evaluation of statistical and evaluated archive objects.</p> <p>Note: Parameter MaxCacheSize can be changed via TELL command SET_CACHE.</p>

MaxOpenTrezors	<p>The maximum number of depository databases that can be opened for reading at the same time. Using a Sybase Anywhere Engine database (i.e. not a Network Server) limits the maximum number of simultaneous user connections to 10. If creating depository databases is enabled, the process D2000 Archiv uses 6 connections for its routine work (reading, writing, deleting/reorganizing, configuration, current depository database, previous depository database). There are 4 connections left to read from depository databases mounted, so if creating depository databases is enabled, the parameter <i>MaxOpenTrezors</i> must be set to the value of at most 4.</p> <p>If the maximum number of simultaneous user connections is reached, the process D2000 Archiv will display the following error message when reading from the depository database: <i>(08004) [Sybase][ODBC Driver][Adaptive Server Anywhere]Database server connection limit exceeded ErrorCode=-102.</i></p> <p>The default value of the parameter is 10 (for reasons of D2000 system backward compatibility). The value can be higher for Sybase Anywhere Network Server. Starting with version D2000 7.01.21 it is possible to disable the limit by setting parameter MaxOpenTrezors to 0.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The parameter can be used only for the Sybase platform and will be ignored for Oracle and PostgreSQL platforms. 2. The Tell command LIST_TREZOR on the Sybase platform lists all opened depository databases and their names (the <i>Open</i> column). 3. On the Sybase Anywhere 12 platform, crashes of the D2000 Archive were observed when the depository database was closed (crashes were inside the ODBC driver). The solution was to set the MaxOpenTrezors parameter to a relatively high value (1000) so there were no disconnects of the depositories.
OldValIgnoreAge	<p>If the parameter value is nonzero, the values older than <i>OldValIgnoreAge</i> hours will be discarded. If the debugging category DBG. ARCHIV.IGNORED_VALUES.OLD is enabled then the discard information will be written to the archive log. This parameter is useful as a way to protect the archive from old communication values (since subsequent massive calculations of dependent historical objects could overload the archive).</p> <p>Dropping values refer to old values from communications (which only go to the archive and have an archive flag of OldVal) as well as values without the OldVal flag. It does not apply to values inserted from the script or values manually changed in HI.</p> <p>Parameter OldValIgnoreAge can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION.</p>
OldValOnAuxTask	<p>Old values from the communication (which go only to the archive and have the archive flag OldVal set) will be processed by the auxiliary calc task.</p> <p>This parameter optimizes the performance of the archive in specific applications. If the communication generates significant amounts of old values (e.g. protocol NMEA-0183 on File I/O line), setting the parameter to 1 alleviates the main archive task by moving old values to the auxiliary calc task.</p> <p>The default value of 0 means that the old values will be processed by the main archive task.</p> <p>Parameter OldValOnAuxTask can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION.</p>
OneThreadForGraph	<p>The value can be 0 or 1. If OneThreadForGraph = 1, only one thread will be used for one instance of a graph when data reading. If OneThreadForGraph = 0, the number of threads, defined in the parameter ReadThreadsCount, will be used.</p>
PG_CreateTrezor	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases on PostgreSQL platform - more information.</p>
PG_ReorganizeSlice	<p>A value that determines SQL commands used during the reorganization of previous time slices on the PostgreSQL platform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 - use the VACUUM command (default) • 1 - use the VACUUM FULL command • 2 - use the CLUSTER command • 3 - no reorganization will be performed <p>Note 1: value will be in effect also for TELL command REORGANIZE for SLICE=-3 ("previous time slice") and SLICE=-4 ("all slices older than current time slice").</p> <p>Note 2: Parameter PG_ReorganizeSlice can be changed via TELL command SET_OPTION.</p>
PG_ReorgSliceTime	<p>A value determining a time interval (in seconds) after which previous time slices will be reorganized on the PostgreSQL platform. The default value is 3600 + 600 seconds, i.e. an hour and ten minutes after the previous time slices ceased to be used.</p> <p>Note: Parameter PG_ReorgSliceTime can be changed via TELL command SET_OPTION.</p>
PG_TrezorFileMulti	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases on PostgreSQL platform - more information.</p> <p>Parameter PG_TrezorFileMulti can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION.</p>
PG_TrezorFilePath	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases on PostgreSQL platform - more information.</p>
PG_TrezorName0	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases on PostgreSQL platform - more information.</p>
PG_TrezorName	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases on PostgreSQL platform - more information.</p>
Pg_TrezorOldConnect	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases on PostgreSQL platform - value 1 turns on the old way of working (a permanent database connection to every attached depository database) that has higher demands on the database server. A value of 0 (default) causes the connection to be open only during the reading of a particular depository database.</p>

ReadThread sCount	The parameter specifies the number of threads that provide parallel access to data from the archive. Possible values 1...10. The default value is 1. A value greater than 1 requires a license for " High Performance Archive " pack.
ReadTimeBe foreStart	Experimental parameter. When reading time interval <Start, Stop> from the archive, the queried interval will be <Start- <i>ReadTimeBeforeStart</i> , Stop>. For specific applications, it is possible to tune the parameter <i>ReadTimeBeforeStart</i> to achieve that also the first value before time interval <Start, Stop>, which is otherwise read by another SELECT command, will be obtained. The default value of the parameter <i>ReadTimeBeforeStart</i> is 0 seconds.
RecalcImme diateDepth	Time depth (in seconds) of the recalcs of computed historical values, which are performed by the main archive task. Default value 0 means that all recalcs of historical values are performed by the main archive task. A non-zero value means that recalcs older than <i>RecalcImmediateDepth</i> seconds will be performed by an auxiliary calc task so that the main archive task will not be overloaded by recalcs of older historical values. Recalcs of calculated historical values are caused by the arrival of a historical value with an older timestamp. If the recalculated time interval contains also values older than <i>RecalcImmediateDepth</i> seconds, it will be recalculated by an auxiliary calc task. Note 1: Parameter <i>RecalcImmediateDepth</i> can be changed via TELL command SET_OPTION RecalcImmediateDepth seconds/OFF. Note 2: Recalcs requested by a TELL command RECALC are performed by the main archive task.
RecalcOptim ize	The parameter activates the optimization of the repeated recalculation of the time interval. The optimized recalculation consists of reading the original target data before the calculation and then comparing the original data with the recalculated ones. Data that is identical is not deleted and reinserted. Note: Parameter <i>RecalcOptimize</i> can be changed via TELL command SET_OPTION RecalcOptimize ON/OFF.
RecalcParall elInterval	Specifies the size of the recalculated time interval (in seconds) intended for parallelization. The parameter is meaningful for a multiwrite archive (i.e. if the value of parameter WriteThreadsCount > 1 the archive uses multiple write tasks). If the parameter <i>RecalcParallelInterval</i> is set to a non-zero value (the default value is 0), then the recalcs of time intervals greater than the specified value which are initiated externally (by a TELL command or from a script) will not be performed by a write task assigned to the recalculated historical value, but by a write task with the smallest number of recalc requests in its queue will be used. This parameter is intended to speed up recalcs in balance systems that use structured evaluated/statistic historical values. If a request for a recalc of whole structured historical values arrives, by default the recalcs of all rows of a structured historical value are performed by a single write task assigned to this historical value. Setting the <i>RecalcParallelInterval</i> parameter to a non-zero value will cause the recalcs of individual rows to be parallelized. Still, the resulting calculated values will be inserted into the database by a single write task assigned to this historical value. Note 1: This parameter does not influence the recalcs caused by the arrival of a new value, only the recalcs initiated by a TELL command or from a script. Note 2: Parameter <i>RecalcParallelInterval</i> can be changed via TELL command SET_OPTION
RecalcTimeI ntervalLimit	The parameter (specified in hours) for the process D2000 Archiv defines a limit for the time interval for recalculation of statistics. If a request for recalc of a longer time interval is generated (internally or as a result of TELL command RECALC), it will be split into several shorter requests with a time interval not longer than the limit defined by the <i>RecalcTimeIntervalLimit</i> parameter. This parameter is meant to be a safeguard against the crash of the process D2000 Archiv during recalcs of long time intervals entered by a user or caused by the arrival of the old value. Note 1: If <i>RecalcTimeIntervalLimit</i> = 0 then the time interval is not limited (default behavior). Note 2: Parameter <i>RecalcTimeIntervalLimit</i> can be changed via TELL command SET_OPTION RecalcTimeIntervalLimit hours/OFF.
RecalcUseTr ezor	The parameter can acquire the value 0 or 1. If the parameter <i>RecalcUseTrezor</i> = 1, the archive will read also data from the depository database during recalculation. The depositories will be read when required data are behind the archive depth of the object that is being read. The parameter can be set also by the TELL command SET_OPTION RECALC_USE_TREZOR ON.
Reorganize Offset	The offset of begin of periodic reorganization in the given period. It is given in the format HH:MM. It is the offset in hours and minutes. See the description of the ReorganizePeriode parameter.
ReorganizeP eriod	Periodic reorganization period, given in hours. During the periodic reorganization, all archive tables are reorganized irrespective of the number of deleted rows and the time of the last reorganization (see ReorganizeTableRowLimit and ReorganizeTableTimeLimit parameters). The value 0 means periodic reorganization will not be performed. Note: Periodic reorganization is influenced by start parameters /DBCA, /DBCY, /DBCP, and /DBCA in the same way as normal automatic reorganization.
ReorganizeT ableRowLimit ReorganizeT ableTimeLim it	The parameters define the conditions for the process D2000 Archiv to perform automatic reorganization of the archive database. The parameter ReorganizeTableRowLimit defines the number of deleted rows and the parameter ReorganizeTableTimeLimit specifies the number of hours. (e.g. <i>ReorganizeTableRowLimit</i> =50000 and <i>ReorganizeTableRowLimit</i> =24 --> the archive table is to be automatically reorganized after 50000 values of the archive table are deleted but not more often than once in 24 hours). Warning: The parameters can be only used for archives on Oracle, PostgreSQL, Sybase 9.0, and higher platforms.
SelectBefore UI	If the value of the parameter is 1, a Select is performed before Insert/Update to find out whether a value with a specific timestamp is already in a database. If it is, an Update is performed; otherwise Insert is performed. When using this parameter it is necessary to turn on the IsochronousCache parameter and set the RecalcImmediateDepth parameter to 0. The default value of this parameter is 0. Note: parameter can be used for archives using PgSql database to minimize transaction ID (XID) generation when used against a DSN with "Level of rollback on errors" set to Transaction. Note: for PgSql starting with version 9.5 it is possible to use the Upsert parameter to minimize XID generation. Note: the arcsynchro utility has a parameter /UF serving the same purpose.
ReportLong Recalc	The parameter activates logging of recalc interval longer than the parameter value. The default value is 30 * 24 * 3600 seconds. A value of 0 disables logging. Note: The <i>ReportLongRecalc</i> parameter can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION.

SystemLogging	<p>If the value of the parameter is 1, information about completed conversions is sent to the D2000 Server process and written to the log database. If the value of the parameter is 0, this information is not sent to the D2000 Server process or written to the log database. The default value of the parameter is 1.</p> <p>Note: The <i>SystemLogging</i> parameter can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION.</p>
Tablespace_Name	<p>Configuration parameter for the archive database on the Oracle platform - it defines the name of the archive tablespace. If this parameter is empty, the name <i>APPLICATION_NAME_TS_ARCHIV</i> is used. If the name is wrong, the process D2000 Archiv will not report the information about archive tablespace in system structure SV_System_ArchivPerformance (columns DatabaseSize, AutoExtensible, FreeSpace, DataSize).</p> <p>Note: The parameter Tablespace_Name can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION Tablespace_Name name_of_tablespace.</p>
TNS_Service_Name	Configuration parameter for the archive database on the Oracle platform - defines TNS of the database the archive tablespace is in.
TNS_Service_Name_Trezor	Configuration parameter for depository databases on Oracle platform - more information .
Trezor_Active_Only	Configuration parameter for depository databases on Oracle platform - more information
TrezorCompressPath	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Sybase platform - more information • on Oracle platform - more information
TrezorCompressOffline	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Sybase platform - more information • on Oracle platform - more information • on PostgreSQL platform - more information
TrezorCompressTime	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Sybase platform - more information • on Oracle platform - more information • on PostgreSQL platform - more information
TrezorCountDatafiles	Configuration parameter for depository databases on Oracle platform - more information .
TrezorCountSegments	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Oracle platform - more information • on PostgreSQL platform - more information
TrezorDatafileSizeStep	Configuration parameter for depository databases on Oracle platform - more information .
TrezorDatafileSuffix	Configuration parameter for depository databases on Oracle platform - more information .
TrezorMaxDatafileSize	Configuration parameter for depository databases on Oracle platform - more information .
TrezorNologging	Configuration parameter for depository databases on Oracle platform - more information .
TrezorPath	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Sybase platform - more information • on Oracle platform - more information
TrezorPostCompressCmd	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Oracle platform - more information • on PostgreSQL platform - more information
TrezorPostCompressPar	<p>Configuration parameter for depository databases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on Oracle platform - more information • on PostgreSQL platform - more information

TrezorPeriod	Configuration parameter for depository databases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> on Sybase platform - more information on Oracle platform - more information on PostgreSQL platform - more information
TrezorPrefix	Configuration parameter for depository databases on Oracle platform - more information .
TrezorReadOnlyTimeout	Configuration parameter for depository databases on Oracle platform - more information .
TrezorStartDatafileSize	Configuration parameter for depository databases on Oracle platform - more information .
Upsert	<p>Setting the parameter to value 1 activates the usage of SQL command "UPSERT" (combination of Insert and Update SQL commands), which is supported by PostgreSQL database starting with version 9.5. In this case, insertion of values into the archive and depository databases will be performed by command INSERT .. ON CONFLICT .. DO UPDATE. This enables to set archive ODBC parameter "Level of rollback on errors" to value <i>Transaction</i> (instead of current standard value <i>Statement</i>). That radically decreases the generation of XIDs (database transaction IDs related to the existence of savepoints separating every single SQL statement) and consequently reduces the related overhead of PostgreSQL (frequent vacuuming to avoid "transaction ID wraparound").</p> <p>Note: for versions of PgSql older than 9.5 it is possible to use the SelectBeforeUI parameter to minimize XID generation.</p> <p>Note: the utility arcsynchro has a parameter /UP serving the same purpose.</p>
WorkingHoursStart WorkingHoursEnd	<p>An hour marking the beginning and the end of working hours. During this time, time-consuming archive operations are minimized to increase the availability of the archive.</p> <p>It is possible to enter not only the standard working day (e.g. WorkingHoursStart=6, WorkingHoursEnd=18) but also the day covering midnight (e.g. WorkingHoursStart=14, WorkingHoursEnd=5 or WorkingHoursEnd=29). The default values 0 of both parameters turn off the working hours functionality.</p> <p>Note: Parameters affect periodic deletion and reorganization on all database platforms, as well as detection of free space in archive tablespace on the Oracle platform.</p> <p>Note: WorkingHoursStart and WorkingHoursEnd can be changed via the TELL command SET_OPTION.</p>
WriteThreadsCount	The number of threads used for parallel writing of the values to the database. Possible values 1...16. The default value is 1. A value greater than 1 requires license for "High Performance Archive" pack . The parameter is implemented starting with version 8.00.011. For archives with heavy load running on PostgreSQL or Oracle database, we recommend setting this value equal to the number of processors (respective cores of processors) of the archive server. For archives using the Sybase database, no significant improvements have been observed when writing was parallelized.

Note: To change a parameter, select the parameter in the right part of the window and press Enter, or double-click the parameter.



Related pages:

[Archive configuration](#)