



Configuring Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing and SQL Server

Release: 7.1

Revised: March 1, 2013 1:25 pm

All SQL Servers are required to be local to the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace server that is handling the replication. SQL Servers can be “remote” in that they are installed on separate machines within a local data center. However, Release 7.1 does not support attaching to an SQL Server in a remote data center.



Note

The SQL commands and operations described in this section are provided only for your convenience and should not be treated as definitive reference. For additional details about these commands and operations, search the Microsoft Knowledgebase for your version of Microsoft SQL Server.

- [Accessing Information on the SQL Server Database, page 1](#)
- [How to Create and Use a Least-Privileged SQL Account for Web Conferencing, page 2](#)
- [Restoring the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server After Boot Failure, page 4](#)
- [How to Change and Apply a New SQL Password to Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing, page 5](#)
- [How to Manage the SQL Database Size, page 8](#)
- [How to Back Up and Restore MPWEB SQL Database, page 10](#)
- [Restoring Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing to a Different Server, page 16](#)
- [Relocating the Database, page 21](#)
- [Updating the Indices on the SQL Database, page 25](#)
- [How to Use a Custom TCP Port for the SQL Server Connection, page 26](#)

Accessing Information on the SQL Server Database

Use the Database administration page to access information on the SQL Server database.

Restriction

All SQL Servers are required to be local to the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace server that is handling the replication. SQL Servers can be “remote” in that they are installed on separate machines within a local data center. However, Release 7.1 does not support attaching to an SQL Server in a remote data center.

Before You Begin

If you have SQL Server installed on a separate machine, make sure that the time on SQL Server is synchronized with the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Application Server and Web Server.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Sign in to the end-user web interface.
- Step 2** Select **Admin**.
- Step 3** Select **Database**.
- Step 4** Select a database command.
- Step 5** Select **Submit**.
-

How to Create and Use a Least-Privileged SQL Account for Web Conferencing

By default, the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing installer suggests using the SQL built-in sa administrator account as the SQL Server user name. Often, a strong password for the sa account is sufficiently secure to protect your system from unauthorized access. However, if you do not want to continue to use a SQL account that has full administration rights after the installation is complete, you can create a SQL account with minimal privileges that is dedicated for use with Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing, and configure the Web Server to use this account.

Complete the following procedures in the order shown to create and use a least-privileged SQL account:

- [Creating a Least-Privileged SQL Account for Web Conferencing, page 2](#)
- [Updating SQL Account Access from the MeetingPlace Gateway Configurations Utility, page 3](#)

Creating a Least-Privileged SQL Account for Web Conferencing

**Caution**

If you choose to create a SQL account that is dedicated for use with Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing, ensure that it meets all the specified database role requirements in this procedure. Failure to do so can cause a database connection failure between the web conferencing application and the SQL Server and result in a total outage or broken features.

**Note**

If Cisco TAC determines that your SQL account does not meet requirements, you will be asked to reconfigure your SQL account and to delete any existing Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing database so that a new database can be created once the account problem is remedied.

Procedure

- Step 1** Open the SQL Server Enterprise Manager and create a new login:
- On the Start menu, select **Programs > SQL Server 2000 > Enterprise Manager**.
 - Select a server group to expand it, then select the name of a server.
 - Select **Security > New Login**.
- The SQL Server Login Properties window displays.
- Step 2** Enter a name for the login on the General tab.
- Step 3** Select **SQL Server Authentication**.
- Step 4** Enter a password for the account.
- Step 5** Select **MPWEB** from the Database drop-down menu to set the MPWEB database as the default database.
- Step 6** Select the **Database Access** tab.
- Step 7** Specify the database roles for the MPWEB database:
- Check the **MPWEB** database in the Databases table.
 - Check the boxes for the following roles in the Database Roles table:
 - db_datareader
 - db_datawriter
 - db_ddladmin
 - db_owner
- Step 8** Repeat [Step 7](#) for each additional MPWEB slave database.
- The slave databases have names that begin with “MPWEB_”. Depending on your deployment, your SQL Server will have either one or two slave databases.
- Step 9** Select **OK** to complete the account configuration.
-

Updating SQL Account Access from the MeetingPlace Gateway Configurations Utility

The MeetingPlace Gateway Configurations utility allows you to update the Web Server with the least-privileged SQL login account that you have already created. It does not create a SQL Server login or update the SQL Server for you.

Before You Begin

Change the username and password on SQL Server. See the [“Creating a Least-Privileged SQL Account for Web Conferencing”](#) section on page 2 for instructions.

Procedure

- Step 1** Stop the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing Service.
- Step 2** Open the MeetingPlace Gateway Configurations utility.

- Step 3** Select the **Web Conferencing** tab.
- Step 4** Enter the hostname or IP address of the SQL Server that you want to update in the Server field.
- Enter **local** for a local server.
- Step 5** Enter the username and password that you applied to the SQL Server.
- Step 6** Select **OK**.
- Step 7** Restart the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing Service.



Note When you restart the Web Server, all manual changes made to the registry are lost.

Related Topics

- [Stopping All Web Conferencing Services](#) in the [Managing Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing Services](#) module
- [Restarting All Web Conferencing Services](#) in the [Managing Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing Services](#) module
- [Opening the MeetingPlace Gateways Configuration Utility](#) in the [Configuring the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Gateway System Integrity Manager](#) module

Restoring the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server After Boot Failure

Information in the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing SQL database is replicated from the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Application Server. As changes occur in the Application Server database, the SQL database is updated in real-time.

Each time the Web Server boots up, it compares the Application Server hostname that it has stored in the SQL database with that configured in the Gateway SIM. If the hostnames match, any changes that occur in the Application Server database are replicated to the SQL database in real-time.

If the hostnames do not match, Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing will consider the Application Server to have changed and fail to boot up.



Note

The hostname in the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing SQL database is the value you entered when you installed the web conferencing application.

Before You Begin

Complete this procedure if you cannot start the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server because you changed the value of the hostname in the Gateway SIM.

Restrictions

This procedure is strictly limited to the situation where the database on the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Application Server is the same as the database on the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server.

**Caution**

Misuse of this procedure in any other situations will cause database corruption and subsequent Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing functional failures.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Stop the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service.
- Step 2** Verify that all web conferencing services are shutdown, including the IIS Admin Service and WWW Publishing Service.
- Step 3** Open Enterprise Manager and navigate to the \Databases folder.
- Step 4** Select and expand the **MPWEB** database.
- Step 5** Select **Tables** from the left pane.
- Step 6** Right-click **System** in the right pane.
- Step 7** Select **Open Table > Return All Rows**.
- Step 8** Change the value in the HostName column to the desired value.
- Step 9** Start the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service or reboot the server.
-

Related Topics

- If the hostnames on the SQL Server and the Gateway SIM do not match because the Application Server has changed, see [Changing the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Application Server Connection Configured in the Gateway SIM](#) in the [Configuring the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Gateway System Integrity Manager](#) module.
- [Stopping All Web Conferencing Services](#) in the [Managing Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing Services](#) module

How to Change and Apply a New SQL Password to Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing

Complete the following tasks in the order shown to change the SQL password and apply the new password to Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing:

- [Changing the SQL Password If You Know the Old Password](#), page 5 or
- [Changing the SQL Password if You Do Not Know the Old Password](#), page 6
- [Applying the New SQL Password to Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing](#), page 7.

Changing the SQL Password If You Know the Old Password

Before You Begin

If you do not know the old password, proceed to the [“Changing the SQL Password if You Do Not Know the Old Password”](#) section on page 6.

Procedure

Step 1 Stop the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service.



Caution Changing the SQL Server account password while the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service is running will result in an immediate outage. Stop the service before continuing with the password change procedure.

Step 2 Open Enterprise Manager.

Step 3 Expand the Security folder.

Step 4 Select **Logins**.

A list of accounts displays on the right.

Step 5 Double-click the SQL account that you want to change.

Step 6 Change the password in the configuration window.

What to Do Next

Proceed to the [“Applying the New SQL Password to Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing” section on page 7.](#)

Related Topics

- [Stopping All Web Conferencing Services](#) in the [Managing Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing Services](#) module

Changing the SQL Password if You Do Not Know the Old Password

Before You Begin

If you do know the old password, complete the [“Changing the SQL Password If You Know the Old Password” section on page 5](#) instead.

Procedure

Step 1 Stop the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service.



Caution Changing the SQL Server account password while the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service is running will result in an immediate outage. Stop the service before continuing with the password change procedure.

Step 2 Open a DOS command window.

Step 3 Log in to SQL Server by entering `C:\osql -E nt_acct`, where `nt_acct` is NT account that has access right to the server.

Step 4 Change the password by entering `sp_password null, new_pwd, sa`, where `null` represents the password that you do not know and `new_pwd` is the new SQL password.

Step 5 Enter **go**.

Example: Changing the SQL Password by Using osql

This example shows the osql commands executed to log in to osql by using the NT account mpadmin and to change the SQL account SA password from some unknown value to new_pwd.

```
C:\>osql -E mpadmin
1> sp_password null, new_pwd, sa
2> go
Password changed
1> exit
```

What to Do Next

Proceed to the [“Applying the New SQL Password to Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing” section on page 7](#).

Related Topics

- [Stopping All Web Conferencing Services](#) in the [Managing Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing Services](#) module

Applying the New SQL Password to Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing

Before You Begin

- Ensure that the username and password information that you will provide exists on the SQL Server and that the proper database access rights are assigned.

See the [“Creating a Least-Privileged SQL Account for Web Conferencing” section on page 2](#) for more information.

- Verify that all web conferencing services are stopped, including IIS Admin and WWW Publishing services.



Caution You cannot create or change the username or password on the SQL Server in the Web Conferencing tab. This tab supplies Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing with only the proper SQL database login information.

- Complete either the [“Changing the SQL Password If You Know the Old Password” section on page 5](#) or the [“Changing the SQL Password if You Do Not Know the Old Password” section on page 6](#). You will need this information for [Step 3](#) of this procedure.

Procedure

- Step 1** Open the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Gateway Configurations utility.
- Step 2** Select the **Web Conferencing** tab.
- Step 3** Change the old SQL password to the new SQL password.
- Step 4** Select **Apply**.

Step 5 Select **OK**.

Step 6 Restart the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service.



Note When you restart the Web Server, all manual changes made to the registry are lost.

Related Topics

- [Opening the MeetingPlace Gateways Configuration Utility](#) in the [Configuring the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Gateway System Integrity Manager](#) module

How to Manage the SQL Database Size

- [Modifying the SQL Database Properties to Manage Database Size](#), page 8
- [Examples: Modifying the SQL Database Properties to Manage Database Size](#), page 9

Modifying the SQL Database Properties to Manage Database Size

The MPWEB database that Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing creates is comprised of two files: MPWEB.mdf and MPWEB.ldf. The MDF file contains the actual data, while the LDF contains changes (both the content and timing) made to that data.

On a SQL server that has been actively and properly managed through regular database backup, this LDF file (also called Transaction Log) remains a reasonable size. However, if the SQL database has not been backed up in a while, this transaction log may become very large.

To help prevent the file from growing too large, configure the following three properties for the MPWEB database:

- Recovery = Simple
- Torn Page Detection = On
- Auto Shrink = On



Caution

This procedure applies only to the MPWEB database. Do not apply this procedure to any MPWEB slave database (these databases have names that begin with “MPWEB_”).

Procedure

Step 1 Open a DOS command window.

Step 2 Log in to SQL Server by entering **C:\osql -U *userid* -P *password***, replacing *userid* and *password* with the applicable value.

Step 3 See the current properties of the database.

- Enter **sp_helpdb MPWEB**.
- Enter **go**.

- Step 4** Modify properties.
- Enter **alter database mpweb set auto_shrink on, recovery simple, torn_page_detection on**.
 - Enter **go**.
- Step 5** If you are low on disk space because the database file is already large, force an immediate database shrink and remove empty space in the database files by entering **dbcc shrinkdatabase ('mpweb', percent)**, where *percent* is the amount of free space that you want to allow.

Examples: Modifying the SQL Database Properties to Manage Database Size

In the following examples, the output is displayed for each command that is used in the “[How to Manage the SQL Database Size](#)” section on page 8.

Sample Output for Viewing Current Database Properties

In this example, Recovery Mode is set to FULL and Torn Page Detection and Auto Shrink are not configured on this database.

```
1> sp_helpdb MPWEB
2> go
name          db_size      owner        dbid    created      status
compatibility_level
MPWEB        1254.00 MB   sa           5       Oct 16 2003
Status=ONLINE, Updateability=READ_WRITE, UserAccess=MULTI_USER, Recovery=FULL,
Version=539, Collation=SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS, SQLSortOrder=52,
IsAutoCreateStatistics, IsAutoUpdateStatistics
```

Sample Output for Modifying Database Properties

```
1> alter database mpweb set auto_shrink on, recovery simple, torn_page_detection on
2> go
1> sp_helpdb MPWEB
2> go
name          db_size      owner        dbid    created      status
compatibility_level
MPWEB        1254.00 MB   sa           5       Oct 16 2003
Status=ONLINE, Updateability=READ_WRITE, UserAccess=MULTI_USER, Recovery=SIMPLE,
Version=539, Collation=SQL_Latin1_General_CP1_CI_AS, SQLSortOrder=52, IsAutoShrink,
IsTornPageDetectionEnabled, IsAutoCreateStatistics, IsAutoUpdateStatistics
```

Sample Output for Decreasing File Size

In this example, the size of the files are decreased in the MPWEB database to allow 10 percent free space in the files of MPWEB.

```
1> dbcc shrinkdatabase ('mpweb', 10)
2> go
DbId  FileId CurrentSize MinimumSize UsedPages  EstimatedPages
-----
      5      2      2912      1280      2912      1280
(1 row affected)
DBCC execution completed. If DBCC printed error messages, contact your system
administrator.
```

How to Back Up and Restore MPWEB SQL Database


Complete the following procedures in the order shown to back up and restore the MPWEB database:

- [Creating a Backup File by Exporting the MPWEB Database, page 10](#)
- [Examples: Exporting the MPWEB Database to Create a Backup File, page 11](#)
- [Restoring the Database, page 12](#)
- [Examples: Restoring the Database, page 14](#)
- [Restoring Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing to a Different Server, page 16](#)

Creating a Backup File by Exporting the MPWEB Database

This backup file can be restored only on a SQL Server 2000 with equivalent or later service pack installed.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Export the MPWEB database.
- To export the MPWEB database to create a backup copy while Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing is running (as part of a daily backup procedure, for example), proceed to [Step 2](#).
- or
- To export the MPWEB database so that it can be imported on another SQL Server that can continue operations for this Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server, stop the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service and wait for all of the web conferencing services, IIS Admin service, and World Wide Web publishing service to cease.
- Step 2** Access the SQL Server.
- If the SQL Server that is hosting the MPWEB database runs on the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server, access the command prompt.
 - a. Select **Start > Run**.
 - b. Enter **cmd**.
- or
- If the SQL Server hosting the MPWEB database runs on a separate Windows server, locate that Windows server and log on.
-  **Note** If you cannot log on to the applicable Windows server, log on to any Windows-based workstation or server on the network that has a valid installation of SQL Server Client tools, including the `osql` command, so that you can connect remotely to the SQL Server.
-
- Step 3** Connect to SQL Server by using `osql` with the SA account and the appropriate password.
- Enter `osql -U sa -S servername`, where *servername* is the Windows server name.
 - If the SQL Server runs locally, you can omit the option `-S servername`.
 - If you are not allowed to connect to this SQL Server as sa, connect by using an account with enough privileges to back up a database.

Step 4 Select a fully qualified path and filename for your database export.



Note If you are connected to the SQL Server by running `osql` on a remote workstation or server, this path must be valid on the Windows server that hosts SQL Server, not on your local workstation.

Step 5 Export the database.

- a. Enter **backup database MPWEB to disk = 'fullyqualifiedpath'**, where *fullyqualifiedpath* is the location that you chose in [Step 4](#).
- b. Enter **go**.

Step 6 Review the informational messages to confirm that the operation is successful.

Step 7 Determine the slave database name(s) on your SQL Server.

- a. Enter **select name from sysdatabases where name like 'MPWEB%'**.
- b. Enter **go**.

The results should include either one or two slave databases.

Step 8 Back up the slave database(s).

- a. Enter **backup database [MPWEB_XX] to disk = 'C:\temp\mpweb_XX.dat'**, where *XX* are the digits of the first slave database and brackets enclose the database name.
- b. Enter **go**.

Step 9 Repeat [Step 8](#) for the second slave database, if applicable.

Step 10 Enter **exit** to exit `osql`.

Step 11 Save the `mpweb.dat` and each `mpweb_XX.dat` file in a safe location, on a tape or network drive on another server, for example.

Related Topics

- [Examples: Exporting the MPWEB Database to Create a Backup File, page 11](#)

What to Do Next

Proceed to the [“Restoring the Database”](#) section on [page 12](#)

Examples: Exporting the MPWEB Database to Create a Backup File

In the following examples, the output is displayed for each command that is used in the [“Creating a Backup File by Exporting the MPWEB Database”](#) section on [page 10](#).

Sample Output for Connecting to the SQL Server

```
C:> osql -U sa -S SERVERNAME
Password: password
1>
```

Sample Output for Exporting to the Database

```
1> backup database MPWEB to disk = 'C:\temp\mpweb.dat'
2> go
```

Sample Output for Viewing Informational Messages

```
Processed 616 pages for database 'MPWEB', file 'MPWEBData' on file 1.
Processed 3 pages for database 'MPWEB', file 'MPWEBLog' on file 1.
BACKUP DATABASE successfully processed 619 pages in 1.709 seconds (2.962 MB/sec)
```

Sample Output for Determining the Slave Database Name

In this example, the name of the slave database is
MPWEB_E22AF0EC-805F-45D4-8F76-FB0C6378A5EC-1.

```
1> select name from sysdatabases where name like 'MPWEB%'
2> go
-----
name
[char          ]
-----
MPWEB
MPWEB_E22AF0EC-805F-45D4-8F76-FB0C6378A5EC-1
```

Sample Output for Backing Up the Slave Database

```
1> backup database [MPWEB_E22AF0EC-805F-45D4-8F76-FB0C6378A5EC-1] to disk =
'C:\temp\mpweb_E22AF0EC-805F-45D4-8F76-FB0C6378A5EC-1.dat'
2> go
```

Sample Output for Exiting osql

```
1> exit
C:>
```

Restoring the Database

Before You Begin

- You must have a file called mpweb.dat or mpweb_XX.dat.
- This file must have been exported with the backup database command from a SQL Server release that is earlier or equal to the release of the SQL Server to which you want to import the database. See the [“Creating a Backup File by Exporting the MPWEB Database” section on page 10](#) for instructions.
- If you are restoring the database as part of a failed upgrade and had SSL configured on the original Web Server system, note that you will have to install the SSL certificates again after the restore.

Procedure**Step 1** Access the SQL Server.

- If the SQL Server that hosts the MPWEB database runs on the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server, access the command prompt.
 - a. Select **Start > Run**.
 - b. Enter **cmd**.

or

- If the SQL Server hosting the MPWEB database runs on a separate Windows server, locate that Windows server and log on.



Note If you cannot log on to the separate Windows server, log on to any Windows-based workstation or server on the network that has a valid installation of SQL Server Client tools including the `osql` command, so you can connect remotely to the SQL Server.

- Step 2** Connect to SQL Server by using `osql` with the SA account and the appropriate password.
- Enter `osql -U sa -S servername`, where *servername* is the Windows server name.
 - If the SQL Server runs locally, you can omit the option `-S servername`.
 - If you are not allowed to connect to this SQL Server as SA, connect by using an account with enough privileges to back up a database.
- Step 3** Check if a database called MPWEB exists on this server.
- a. Enter `select name from sysdatabases where name like 'MPWEB%'`.
 - b. Enter `go`.
- Step 4** If a MPWEB database exists, verify that no Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server is currently using this database.
- Step 5** (Optional) If one or multiple Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Servers are using the database, complete the following:
- a. Log on as an administrator on each server.
 - b. Stop the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service.
 - c. Wait for all the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing services, the IIS Admin service, and the World Wide Web publishing service to stop.
 - d. Enter `drop database MPWEB` to drop the database.
 - e. Enter `go`.
- Step 6** Before you import your MPWEB database to SQL Server, find out which database physical files are associated with this MPWEB database.
- a. Enter `restore filelistonly from disk = 'C:\temp\mpweb.dat'`.
 - b. Enter `go`.
- Step 7** Verify the installation folder of the SQL Server where you want to restore this database and check the physical location of the SQL Server master database.
- a. Enter `sp_helpfile master`.
 - b. Enter `go`.



Note Unless you have a specific reason to restore your MPWEB database to another disk location, such as for performance and tuning or data recovery, we recommend that you restore the MPWEB database to the default Data folder of this SQL Server installation.

- Step 8** Restore your database and relocate the database physical files to the correct location.
- a. Enter `restore database MPWEB from disk = 'C:\temp\mpweb.dat' with move 'MPWEBData' to 'D:\MSSQLServer\Data\MPWEB.MDF', move 'MPWEBLog' to 'D:\MSSQLServer\Data\MPWEB.LDF'`.
 - b. Enter `go`.



Note You must use the **with move** clause to successfully restore the database because the database backup file contains physical file locations that are not valid for this SQL Server installation.

- Step 9** Ensure that the operation was successful by reviewing the informational messages.
- Step 10** Repeat [Step 8](#) and [Step 9](#) for each slave database to restore the MPWEB_XX slave database files.
- Step 11** Enter **exit** to exit osql.

Related Topics

- [Examples: Restoring the Database, page 14](#)

Examples: Restoring the Database

In the following examples, the output is displayed for each command that is used in the “[Restoring the Database](#)” section on page 12.

Sample Output for Connecting to SQL Server

```
C:> osql -U sa -S SERVERNAME
Password: password
1>
```

Sample Output for Checking if the MPWEB Database Exists

```
1> select name from sysdatabases where name = 'MPWEB'
2> go
name
-----
MPWEB
1>
```

Sample Output for Dropping the Database

```
1> drop database MPWEB
2> go
Deleting database file 'D:\MSSQLServer\Data\MPWEB.LDF'.
Deleting database file 'D:\MSSQLServer\Data\MPWEB.MDF'.
1>
```

Sample Output for Checking Associated Files

In this example, the MPWEB database was exported from a MSDE 2000 server. The default ‘Data’ folder for this server is D:\MSSQLServer\Data, and the MPWEB database was created with one data file (logical name = ‘MPWEBData’, physical name = D:\MSSQLServer\Data\MPWEB.mdf) and one log file (logical name = ‘MPWEBLog’, physical name = D:\MSSQLServer\Data\MPWEB.ldf).

```
1> restore filelistonly from disk = 'C:\temp\mpweb.dat'
2> go
-----
LogicalName PhysicalName          Type FileGroupName Size          MaxSize
-----
MPWEBData   D:\MSSQLServer\Data\MPWEB.mdf D    PRIMARY
2490368.000000 35184372080640.000000
MPWEBLog    D:\MSSQLServer\Data\MPWEB.ldf L    NULL
1310720.000000 35184372080640.000000
```

Sample Output for Verifying Folder Installation and Location of SQL Database

In this example, SQL Server (version 2000) was installed in D:\MSSQLServer, and the default 'Data' folder is D:\MSSQLServer\data.

```
1> sp_helpfile master
2> go
name          filename          filegroup      size          maxsize          growth
usage
-----
master
      D:\MSSQLServer\data\master.mdf
      PRIMARY
      15744 KB          Unlimited      10%          data only
1>
```

Sample Output for Restoring the MPWEB Database by Using the Move Clause

In this example, additional running upgrade step messages are displayed because the database backup file was created by an earlier version of SQL Server.

```
1> restore database MPWEB from disk = 'C:\temp\mpweb.dat' with move 'MPWEBData' to
'D:\MSSQLServer\Data\MPWEB.MDF', move 'MPWEBLog' to 'D:\MSSQLServer\Data\MPWEB.LDF'
2> go
Processed 216 pages for database 'MPWEB', file 'MPWEBData' on file 1.
Processed 1 pages for database 'MPWEB', file 'MPWEBLog' on file 1.
Converting database 'MPWEB' from version 515 to the current version 539.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 515 to version 524.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 524 to version 525.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 525 to version 526.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 526 to version 527.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 527 to version 528.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 528 to version 529.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 529 to version 530.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 530 to version 531.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 531 to version 532.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 532 to version 533.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 533 to version 534.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 534 to version 535.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 535 to version 536.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 536 to version 537.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 537 to version 538.
Database 'MPWEB' running the upgrade step from version 538 to version 539.
To achieve optimal performance, update all statistics on the 'MPWEB' database by running
sp_updatestats.
RESTORE DATABASE successfully processed 217 pages in 0.428 seconds (4.136 MB/sec).
1>
```

Sample Output for Restoring the MPWEB Slave Database

```
1> restore database [MPWEB_E22AF0EC-805F-45D4-8F76-FB0C6378A5EC-1] from disk =
'C:\temp\mpweb_e22af0ec-805f-45d4-8f76-fb0c6378a5ec-1.dat' with move
'MPWEB_E22AF0EC-805F-45D4-8F76-FB0C6378A5EC-1Data' to
'D:\MSSQLServer\Data\MPWEB_E22AF0EC-805F-45D4-8F76-FB0C6378A5EC-1.MDF', move
'MPWEB_E22AF0EC-805F-45D4-8F76-FB0C6378A5EC-1Log' to
'D:\MSSQLServer\Data\MPWEB_E22AF0EC-805F-45D4-8F76-FB0C6378A5EC-1.LDF'
2> go
```

Sample Output for Exiting osql

```
1> exit
C:>
```

Restoring Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing to a Different Server

Before You Begin

- If you are restoring the database as part of a failed upgrade and had SSL configured on the original Web Server system, note that you will have to install the SSL certificates again after the restore.
- This procedure assumes that you have a backup file that was saved before the upgrade.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Sign into another Web Server that is running just the operating system.
- Step 2** Restore the backup file that was saved before the upgrade.
- Step 3** Install Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing on top of it.
-

How to Detach and Attach the MPWEB SQL Database

This section describes part of the process for relocating the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server (MPWEB) database to a dedicated Microsoft SQL Server instance.

For performance and management reasons, you can choose to relocate the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing SQL database (MPWEB) to your own standalone instance of Microsoft SQL Server 2000 or 2005 (in backward compatibility mode).



Note

All SQL Servers are required to be local to the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace server that is handling the replication. SQL Servers can be “remote” in that they are installed on separate machines within a local data center. However, Release 7.1 does not support attaching to an SQL Server in a remote data center.

Complete the following procedures in the order shown to detach and attach the MPWEB SQL database:

- [Detaching the Database, page 16](#)
- [Examples: Detaching the Database, page 18](#)
- [Attaching the Database, page 19](#)
- [Examples: Attaching the Database, page 20](#)
- [Relocating the Database, page 21](#)

Detaching the Database

You must detach the MPWEB database with the `sp_detach_db` command from a SQL Server release that is earlier or equal to the release of the SQL Server to which you want to import the database.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Sign in to the end-user web interface.
- Step 2** Select **Admin**.

- Step 3** Stop the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service.
- Step 4** Wait for the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing services, IIS Admin service, and World Wide Web Publishing service to stop.
- Step 5** Access the SQL Server.
- If the SQL Server hosting the MPWEB database runs on the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server, access the command prompt:
 - a. Select **Start < Run**.
 - b. Enter **cmd**.
- or
- If the SQL Server hosting the MPWEB database runs on a separate Windows server, locate that Windows server and log on.



Note If you cannot log on to the separate Windows server, log on to any Windows based workstation or server on the network that has a valid installation of SQL Server Client tools, including the `osql` command, so that you can remotely connect to the SQL Server.

- Step 6** Connect to SQL Server by using `osql` with the SA account and the appropriate password.
- If the SQL Server runs locally, you can omit the `-S servername` option.
 - If you are not allowed to connect to this SQL Server as SA, connect by using an account that has enough privileges to backup a database.
- Step 7** Access the MPWEB database.
- a. Enter **use mpweb**.
 - b. Enter **go**.
- Step 8** Display a list of the database files.
- a. Enter **sp_helpfile**.
 - b. Enter **go**.
- Step 9** Access the SQL Server master database.
- a. Enter **use master**.
 - b. Enter **go**.
- Step 10** Detach the MPWEB database.
- a. Enter **sp_detach_db 'MPWEB'**.
 - b. Enter **go**.
- Step 11** Decide what you should do with the physical files that you identified in [Step 8](#).
These files constitute your detached database. For example, you can archive these files or use them to attach the associated MPWEB database to another SQL Server.
- Step 12** Determine the slave database name(s) on your SQL Server.
- a. Enter **select name from sysdatabases where name like 'MPWEB%'**.
 - b. Enter **go**.
- Step 13** (Optional) For each additional database named MPWEB_XX, repeat [Step 7](#) through [Step 11](#) to detach that database, replacing the database name MPWEB with MPWEB_XX.



Note The databases are logically linked; therefore, if you want to archive the detached MPWEB database, you must do the same for each MPWEB_XX database. If you want to reattach the MPWEB database to another SQL Server, you must also reattach the MPWEB_XX database(s).

Step 14 Enter **exit** to exit osql.

Related Topics

- [Examples: Detaching the Database, page 18](#)
- [Stopping All Web Conferencing Services](#) in the [Managing Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing Services](#) module

Examples: Detaching the Database

In the following examples, the output is displayed for each osql command that is used in the “[Detaching the Database](#)” section on page 16.

Sample Output for Connecting to SQL Server

```
C:> osql -U sa -S SERVERNAME
Password: password
1>
```

Sample Output for Accessing the MPWEB Database

```
1> use mpweb
2> go
```

Sample Output for Displaying a List of Database Files

In this example, the database MPWEB relies on two physical files: C:\MSSQL2K\Data\MPWEB.mdf and C:\MSSQL2K\Data\MPWEB.ldf.

```
1> sp_helpfile
2> go
name          fileid  filename                                     filegroup size  maxsize  growth usage
-----
MPWEBData     1  C:\MSSQL2K\Data\MPWEB.mdf  PRIMARY 2432 KB Unlimited 1024 KB data only
MPWEBLog      2  C:\MSSQL2K\Data\MPWEB.ldf  NULL    1280 KB Unlimited 10% log only
```

Sample Output for Accessing the SQL Server Master Database

```
1> use master
2> go
```

Sample Output for Detaching the MPWEB Database

```
1> sp_detach_db 'MPWEB'
2> go
```

Sample Output for Determining the Slave Database Name

In this example, the name of the slave database is
MPWEB_E22AF0EC-805F-45D4-8F76-FB0C6378A5EC-1.

```
1> select name from sysdatabases where name like 'MPWEB%'
2> go
-----
name
[char          ]
-----
MPWEB_E22AF0EC-805F-45D4-8F76-FB0C6378A5EC-1
```

Sample Output for Exiting osql

```
1> exit
C:>
```

Attaching the Database

Ensure that you have a valid detached MPWEB database, usually two files named MPWEB.mdf (data file) and MPWEB.ldf (log file) though file names may vary.

Procedure

- Step 1** Access the SQL Server.
- If the SQL Server to which you want to attach your MPWEB database runs on the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server, access the command prompt.
 - a. Select **Start > Run**.
 - b. Enter **cmd**.

or

- If the SQL Server runs on a separate Windows server, locate that Windows server and log on.



Note If you cannot log on to that Windows server, log on to any Windows-based workstation or server on the network that has a valid installation of SQL Server Client tools, including the osql command, so that you can remotely connect to the SQL Server.

- Step 2** Connect to SQL Server by using osql.
- Enter **osql -U sa -S server-name**, where *server-name* is the Windows SQL Server to which you want to attach the MPWEB database.
 - If the SQL Server runs locally, you can omit the *-S server-name* option.

- Step 3** Enter your password for the appropriate SA account.



Note If you are not allowed to connect to this SQL Server as SA, connect by using an account that has enough privileges to attach a database.

- Step 4** Determine if a database named MPWEB already exists on this server.
- a. Enter **select name from sysdatabases where name = 'MPWEB'**.

b. Enter **go**.

Step 5 If no MPWEB database exists, proceed to [Step 6](#).

or

If a MPWEB database exists, ensure that it is not being used by an existing Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server.



Note You cannot attach a MPWEB database to this SQL Server if an active MPWEB database exists already. Before you proceed, you must detach the existing MPWEB database by completing the “[Detaching the Database](#)” section on page 16.

Step 6 To verify the installation folder of the SQL Server to which you want to restore this database, check the physical location of the SQL Server master database.

a. Enter **sp_helpfile master**.

b. Enter **go**.



Note Unless you have a reason to restore your MPWEB database to another disk location, such as for performance and tuning or data recovery reasons, we recommend that you restore the database to the default data folder of this SQL Server installation.

Step 7 Copy the MPWEB.mdf and MPWEB.ldf files under the data folder that you identified in [Step 6](#).

Step 8 Attach the MPWEB database.

a. Enter **sp_attach_db 'MPWEB','data path\MPWEB.mdf','data path\MPWEB.ldf'**.

b. Enter **go**.

Step 9 (Optional) If you have a valid set of files for the MPWEB_XX slave database(s), repeat [Step 4](#) through [Step 9](#) for each slave database, replacing MPWEB with MPWEB_XX to attach that database.

Step 10 Enter **exit** to exit osql.

Examples: Attaching the Database

In the following examples, the output is displayed for each osql command that is used in the “[Attaching the Database](#)” section on page 19.

The following examples use the files MPWEB.mdf and MPWEB.ldf:

Sample Output for Connecting to SQL Server

```
C:> osql -U sa -S SERVERNAME
Password: password
1>
```

Sample Output for Checking if the MPWEB Database Exists

```
1> select name from sysdatabases where name = 'MPWEB'
2> go
name
-----
(0 row affected)
```

```
1>
```

Sample Output for Checking the Physical Location of the SQL Server Master Database

In this example, SQL Server Version 2000 is installed in C:\MSSQL2K, and the default data folder is C:\MSSQL2K\data.

```
1> sp_helpfile master
2> go
name filename filegroup size maxsize growth usage
-----
master
      C:\MSSQL2K\data\master.mdf
      PRIMARY
      15744 KB           Unlimited 10% data only
1>
```

Sample Output for Attaching the MPWEB Database

```
1> sp_attach_db 'MPWEB', 'data_path\MPWEB.mdf', 'data_path\MPWEB.ldf'
2> go
```

Sample Output for Exiting osql

```
1> exit
C:>
```

Relocating the Database

You may want to relocate the database and put the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace application and databases onto different servers. Examples are if the server you are using is running out of disk space, or for performance or backup considerations.



Note

Do not uninstall the local SQL Server if you are using remote SQL Server 2005. If, however, you are using remote SQL Server 2000, then you may choose to uninstall the SQL Server software and delete the MPWEB SQL database files from the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server.

Procedure

- Step 1** Detach the MPWEB SQL databases on the existing (for example, local) SQL Server:
Follow the instructions in the [“Detaching the Database” section on page 16](#).
- Step 2** Attach the MPWEB SQL databases to the new SQL Server:
Follow the instructions in the [“Attaching the Database” section on page 19](#).
- Step 3** Change the Database Connection settings on your Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing server to point to the new SQL Server:
 - a. Double-click the orange door icon in the System Tray.
 - b. Select **Web Conferencing**.
 - c. Enter the new SQL server name in the Server field.
 - d. Enter the new Username and Password.

- e. Select **OK**.
-

How to Replace a Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server and Retain the SQL Database

During installation, a MPWEB database is tied to a specific Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server through a unique GUIDWebID that is generated by the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing installer. This GUIDWebID is stored in the registry and SQL database. Therefore, if you want to transfer the MPWEB SQL database and all attachments from the old server to a new server, the new server must use the same GUIDWebID as the old server. This requires preparing the following three components from the old server to the new server:

- The whole \MPWEB\Meetings folder (including all sub-folders) in zipped or unzipped format.
- The GUIDS.reg file with modifications to add the GUIDWebID and the mpweb slave database filename information. The GUIDS.reg file, as well as the GUIDWebID and DBName registry values, come from the old server.
- A backup of the MPWEB database and mpweb slave database(s) from the old server.

Complete the following procedures in the order shown to replace an existing Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server with a new server and retain the attachments of past meetings so that they are accessible from the new server:

- [Preparing the Current Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server, page 22](#)
- [Installing the Replacement Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server, page 23](#)
- [Building the Replacement Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server, page 24](#)

Preparing the Current Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server

Procedure

- Step 1** Stop all Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing services, including the Gateway SIM service.
- Step 2** Detach this Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server from the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Application Server.
 - a. Open the Gateway SIM Agent.
 - b. From the Gateway SIM tab, write down the hostname or IP address of the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Application Server for future reference.



Note You must use the same server reference when you install the new Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server. If the Application Server is specified as a hostname, you will enter that same hostname; if it is specified as an IP address, you will use an IP address later.

- c. Select **Delete Unit** to detach this Web Server from the Application Server.
- Step 3** Make a copy of the entire \MPWEB\Meetings folder and its contents.
- Step 4** Make a copy of the GUIDS.reg file.

You can find this file where Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing application files are stored.

Step 5 Open regedit and obtain the registry values for GUIDWebID and DBName.



Caution Ensure that the registry values are correct. Compare the values that you obtained in [Step 5](#) against what you enter in [Step 6](#).

Step 6 Open GUIDS.reg in a text editor and add the GUIDWebID and DBName registry paths and key values.

Step 7 Save the file with these changes.

Step 8 Make a backup of the MPWEB database and the mpweb slave database(s).

Step 9 Copy the attachments, GUIDS.reg and the MPWEB backup, to the new server.

Related Topics

- [Stopping All Web Conferencing Services](#) in the [Managing Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing Services](#) module
- [Opening the MeetingPlace Gateways Configuration Utility](#) in the [Configuring the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Gateway System Integrity Manager](#) module
- [How to Back Up and Restore MPWEB SQL Database, page 10](#)

What to Do Next

Proceed to the [“Installing the Replacement Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server”](#) section on [page 23](#).

Installing the Replacement Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server

Replacement installations of Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing must match the version that was running on the old server. For example, if you are running Release 7.1 on the old server, you must install Release 7.1 or a later release on the new server.

Before You Begin

- Run GUIDS.reg on the new server to add the following four keys in to the registry: GUID IDs for Site, System, Web, and mpweb slave db filename. To run GUIDS.reg, right-click GUIDS.reg, then select **merge**.
- Have the [“Preparing the Current Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server”](#) section on [page 22](#) available to assist you with this procedure.

Procedure

Step 1 Install Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing.

Step 2 Reboot the server when you are prompted at the end of the installation.

After the initial reboot, the installation program continues and may reboot a few more times to complete the installation.

- Step 3** When you are prompted for the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Application Server information, enter the value that you wrote down in [Step 2](#) of the “[Preparing the Current Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server](#)” section on page 22.
- Step 4** After the installation completes, verify that Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing is functional.

What to Do Next

Proceed to the “[Building the Replacement Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server](#)” section on page 24.

Related Topics

- See the “Installing the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing Server” section in the *Installation, Upgrade, and Migration Guide for Cisco Unified MeetingPlace* at http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/ps5664/ps5669/prod_installation_guides_list.html.

Building the Replacement Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Server

Before you Begin

- Verify that the release of Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing that is installed on the new server is either the same or later than the release installed on the old server. For example, if you are running Release 7.1 on the old server, you must be running Release 7.1 or a later release on the new server.
- Know how to use Enterprise Manager or the osql drop database command.
See the “[Restoring the Database](#)” section on page 12 for more information about the osql command.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Stop all Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing services.
- Step 2** Use Enterprise Manager or the osql drop database command to delete the MPWEB SQL database. This database was created automatically during the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing installation.
- Step 3** Use either Enterprise Manager or the osql restore database command to restore the old MPWEB database on to the new server.
- Step 4** Delete all contents in the \MPWeb\Meetings\ folder.
- Step 5** Delete all contents in the \MPWeb\Web\WebConf\Content\7 folder.
- Step 6** Restore all the files and attachments from the old server in to \MPWeb\Meetings folder.
- Step 7** Restore all the files and attachments from the old server in to \MPWeb\Web\WebConf\Content\7 folder.
- Step 8** Reboot the server or restart the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service.



Note When you restart the Web Server, all manual changes made to the registry are lost.

- Step 9** Update the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Administration page.
- a. Sign in to the end-user web interface with a System Manager profile.

- b. Select **Admin**.
 - c. Select **Web Server**.
 - d. Update appropriate fields, such as the Web Server Hostname.
-

Related Topics

- [Changing the Web Server Hostname From an IP Address to a Hostname](#)
- [Setting Your Web Server Options](#)
- [Stopping All Web Conferencing Services](#)

Updating the Indices on the SQL Database

The SQL database needs regular maintenance. If the SQL database is running slowly, or if the SQL database is running on a remote SQL server, then you should run this procedure on a nightly or weekly basis.

Procedure

- Step 1** Launch SQL Enterprise manager.
 - Step 2** Select the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing database, which is named something similar to MPWEB_<GUID_ID>_<Location>. <Location> can be either 1 or 2, depending on whether this is an internal or an external Web Server.
 - Step 3** Select **Tools > Wizards** from the menu options at the top of the window.
 - Step 4** Expand on the Management option.
 - Step 5** Select **Database Maintenance Plan Wizard**.
 - Step 6** Select **Next** on the Welcome to the Database Maintenance Plan Wizard page.
 - Step 7** Select the database on the Select Database page, then select **Next**.
 - Step 8** Check **Reorganize data and index pages** on the Update Data Optimization Information page, then select **Next**.
 - Step 9** (Optional) Change the schedule on which this maintenance procedure runs.
 - Step 10** Select **Next** on the Database Integrity Check page.
 - Step 11** Uncheck **Backup the database** on the Specify the database backup plan page, then select **Next**.
 - Step 12** Select **Next** on the following pages:
 - Specify backup disk directory page
 - Specify the transaction log backup plan page
 - Reports to generate page
 - Maintenance Plan History page
 - Step 13** Select **Finish** on the Completing the maintenance plan wizard page.
-

How to Use a Custom TCP Port for the SQL Server Connection



Note

All SQL Servers are required to be local to the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace server that is handling the replication. SQL Servers can be “remote” in that they are installed on separate machines within a local data center. However, Release 7.1 does not support attaching to an SQL Server in a remote data center.

- [Customizing the Port for an SQL Database, page 26](#)
- [Customizing the SQL Port for the “Remote” SQL Database, page 26](#)
- [Switching to the “Remote” SQL Database on the Custom Port, page 27](#)

Customizing the Port for an SQL Database

Procedure

Step 1 In the SQL server network utility, perform the following:



Note To perform this operation in SQL Server 2005, use the SQL Server Configuration Manager tool.

- a. Select **TCP**.
- b. Select **Properties**
- c. Change the default port from 1433 to the desired port, then select **OK**.

Step 2 Stop the SQL server.

Step 3 Start the SQL server.

Step 4 Edit the registry:

- a. Go to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Latitude\ODBC.
- b. Create a registry key of type DWORD named **SlaveDBPort**.
- c. Set the created entry to your desired value for the port.

Step 5 Restart the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service.



Note When you restart the Web Server, all manual changes made to the registry are lost.

Customizing the SQL Port for the “Remote” SQL Database



Note

All SQL Servers are required to be local to the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace server that is handling the replication. SQL Servers can be “remote” in that they are installed on separate machines within a local data center. However, Release 7.1 does not support attaching to an SQL Server in a remote data center.

Procedure

Step 1 Install Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing as usual, choosing remote database (this will install with the default port, 1433).

Step 2 Use the SQL server network utility to change the port on the remote database:



Note To perform this operation in SQL Server 2005, use the SQL Server Configuration Manager tool.

- a. Select **TCP**.
- b. Select **Properties**.
- c. Change the default port from 1433 to the desired port, then select **OK**.

Step 3 Stop the SQL server.

Step 4 Start the SQL server.

Step 5 Edit the registry:

- a. Go to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Latitude\ODBC.
- b. Create a registry key of type DWORD named **SlaveDBPort**.
- c. Set the created entry to your desired value for the port.

Step 6 Select **Start > Programs > Administrative Tools > Open Data Sources (ODBC)**.

Step 7 Select **System DSN**.

Step 8 Select **MPWEB**.

Step 9 Select **Configure**.

Step 10 Select **Next** on the Microsoft SQL Server DSN Configuration screen.

Step 11 Select **Client Configuration**.

Step 12 Uncheck **Dynamically determine port box**.

Step 13 Enter your custom port number, then select **OK**.

Step 14 Close ODBC.

Step 15 Restart the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service.



Note When you restart the Web Server, all manual changes made to the registry are lost.

Switching to the “Remote” SQL Database on the Custom Port

Procedure

Step 1 Start with the local database on default port 1433.

Step 2 Stop the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service

Step 3 Use the SQL server network utility to change the port on the remote database:



Note To perform this operation in SQL Server 2005, use the SQL Server Configuration Manager tool.

- a. Select **TCP**.
- b. Select **Properties**.
- c. Change the default port from 1433 to the desired port, then select **OK**.

Step 4 Stop the SQL server.

Step 5 Start the SQL server.

Step 6 Edit the registry:

- a. Go to HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Latitude\ODBC.
- b. Create a registry key of type DWORD named **SlaveDBPort**.
- c. Set the created entry to your desired value for the port.

Step 7 Select **Start > Programs > Administrative Tools > Open Data Sources (ODBC)**.

Step 8 Select **System DSN**.

Step 9 Select **MPWEB**.

Step 10 Select **Configure**.

Step 11 Change the “Which SQL server do you want to connect to” field to the remote SQL server name.

Step 12 Select **Next** on the Microsoft SQL Server DSN Configuration screen.

Step 13 Select **Client Configuration**.

Step 14 Uncheck **Dynamically determine port box**.

Step 15 Enter your custom port number, then select **OK**.

Step 16 Close ODBC.

Step 17 On the web server, open the MeetingPlace Gateway Configuration utility and select **Web Conferencing**.

Step 18 Change the database name from (local) to remote database.

Step 19 Enter the user name and password for the remote database.

Step 20 Select **Apply**, then **OK**.

Step 21 Start the Cisco Unified MeetingPlace Web Conferencing service.
