
e2open[®]

TM-Parcel

TM-Parcel Instructions Document Converting MyISAM to InnoDB

February 2024

DISCLAIMER

Copyright © 2024 e2open, LLC. All rights reserved. CONFIDENTIAL.

This document is confidential information of e2open, LLC. You may not reproduce, disclose, or distribute any part of this document in any form or by any means, without the written permission of e2open, LLC, nor may you use it to create derivative works.

E2open and the e2open logo are registered trademarks of e2open, LLC. Other product or company names may be the trademarks of their respective owners.

Use of e2open, LLC software is subject to the terms of a master services agreement and applicable export and import restrictions. Restricted rights of U.S. government users.

This documentation may contain links to external websites that e2open does not own or control. E2open neither evaluates nor guarantees the availability of these websites.

Table of Contents

Preface	4
Audience.....	4
Convention	4
Converting MyISAM Engine to InnoDB Engine	4
Overview of steps	4
Detailed Instructions	4

Preface

Audience

This document provides the information on step by step process of converting MyISAM Engine to InnoDB Engine.

Convention

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
bold	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text.
italic	Italic type indicates guide titles, process names, emphasis.
monospace	Monospace indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples.

Converting MyISAM Engine to InnoDB Engine

Overview of steps

1. Navigate to the MySQL Configuration file (my.ini) location and open the my.ini in a text editor.
2. Modify the my.ini File, as shown in the following figures.
3. Restart the MySQL Service.

Detailed Instructions

To convert MyISAM Engine to InnoDB Engine, follow these steps:

1. Navigate to the MySQL Configuration file (my.ini) location and open the my.ini in a text editor. **For Example:** C:\ProgramData\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.7\my.ini.
2. Modify the my.ini File, as shown in the following figures.

MyISAM Engine to InnoDB Engine

```

[client]
port=3306

[mysql]
default-character-set=latin1

# SERVER SECTION
# -----
#
# The following options will be read by the MySQL Server. Make sure that
# you have installed the server correctly (see above) so it reads this
# file.
#
[mysqld]

# FlagShip CAPO packet size increase
max_allowed_packet=16M

# The TCP/IP Port the MySQL Server will listen on
port=3306

#Path to installation directory. All paths are usually resolved relative
basedir="C:/Program Files/MySQL/MySQL Server 5.1/"

#Path to the database root
datadir="C:/Program Files/MySQL/MySQL Server 5.1/Data/"

# The default character set that will be used when a new schema or table
# is created and no character set is defined
character-set-server=latin1

# The default storage engine that will be used when create new tables with
default-storage-engine=INNODB

# The maximum amount of concurrent sessions the MySQL server will
# allow. One of these connections will be reserved for a user with

```

```

# If the file-size would be bigger than this, the index will be created
# through the key cache (which is slower).
myisam_max_sort_file_size=100G

# If the temporary file used for fast index creation would be bigger
# than using the key cache by the amount specified here, then prefer the
# key cache method. This is mainly used to force long character keys in
# large tables to use the slower key cache method to create the index.
myisam_sort_buffer_size=8M

# Size of the key Buffer, used to cache index blocks for MyISAM tables.
# Do not set it larger than 30% of your available memory, as some memory
# is also required by the OS to cache rows. Even if you're not using
# MyISAM tables, you should still set it to 8-64M as it will also be
# used for internal temporary disk tables.
key_buffer_size=146M

# Size of the buffer used for doing full table scans of MyISAM tables.
# Allocated per thread, if a full scan is needed.
read_buffer_size=64K
read_rnd_buffer_size=256K

# This buffer is allocated when MySQL needs to rebuild the index in
# REPAIR, OPTIMIZE, ALTER table statements as well as in LOAD DATA INFILE
# into an empty table. It is allocated per thread so be careful with
# large settings.
sort_buffer_size=208K

*** INNODB specific options ***

# Use this option if you have a MySQL server with InnoDB support enabled
# but you do not plan to use it. This will save memory and disk space
# and speed up some things.
skip-innodb

# Additional memory pool that is used by InnoDB to store metadata
# information. If InnoDB requires more memory for this purpose it will
# start to allocate it from the OS. As this is fast enough on most

```

```

# recent operating systems, you normally do not need to change this
# value. SHOW INNODB STATUS will display the current amount used.
innodb_additional_mem_pool_size=2M

# If set to 1, InnoDB will flush (fsync) the transaction logs to the
# disk at each commit, which offers full ACID behavior. If you are
# willing to compromise this safety, and you are running small
# transactions, you may set this to 0 or 2 to reduce disk I/O to the
# logs. value 0 means that the log is only written to the log file and
# the log file flushed to disk approximately once per second. value 2
# means the log is written to the log file at each commit, but the log
# file is only flushed to disk approximately once per second.
innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit=1

# The size of the buffer InnoDB uses for buffering log data. As soon as
# it is full, InnoDB will have to flush it to disk. As it is flushed
# once per second anyway, it does not make sense to have it very large
# (even with long transactions).
innodb_log_buffer_size=1M

# InnoDB, unlike MyISAM, uses a buffer pool to cache both indexes and
# row data. The bigger you set this the less disk I/O is needed to
# access data in tables. On a dedicated database server you may set thi
# parameter up to 80% of the machine physical memory size. Do not set i
# too large, though, because competition of the physical memory may
# cause paging in the operating system. Note that on 32bit systems you
# might be limited to 2-3.5G of user level memory per process, so do no
# set it too high.
innodb_buffer_pool_size=1G

# Size of each log file in a log group. You should set the combined siz
# of log files to about 25%-100% of your buffer pool size to avoid
# unneeded buffer pool flush activity on log file overwrite. However,
# note that a larger logfile size will increase the time needed for the
# recovery process.
innodb_log_file_size=10M

# Number of threads allowed inside the InnoDB kernel. The optimal value
# depends highly on the application, hardware as well as the OS
# scheduler properties. A too high value may lead to thread thrashing.

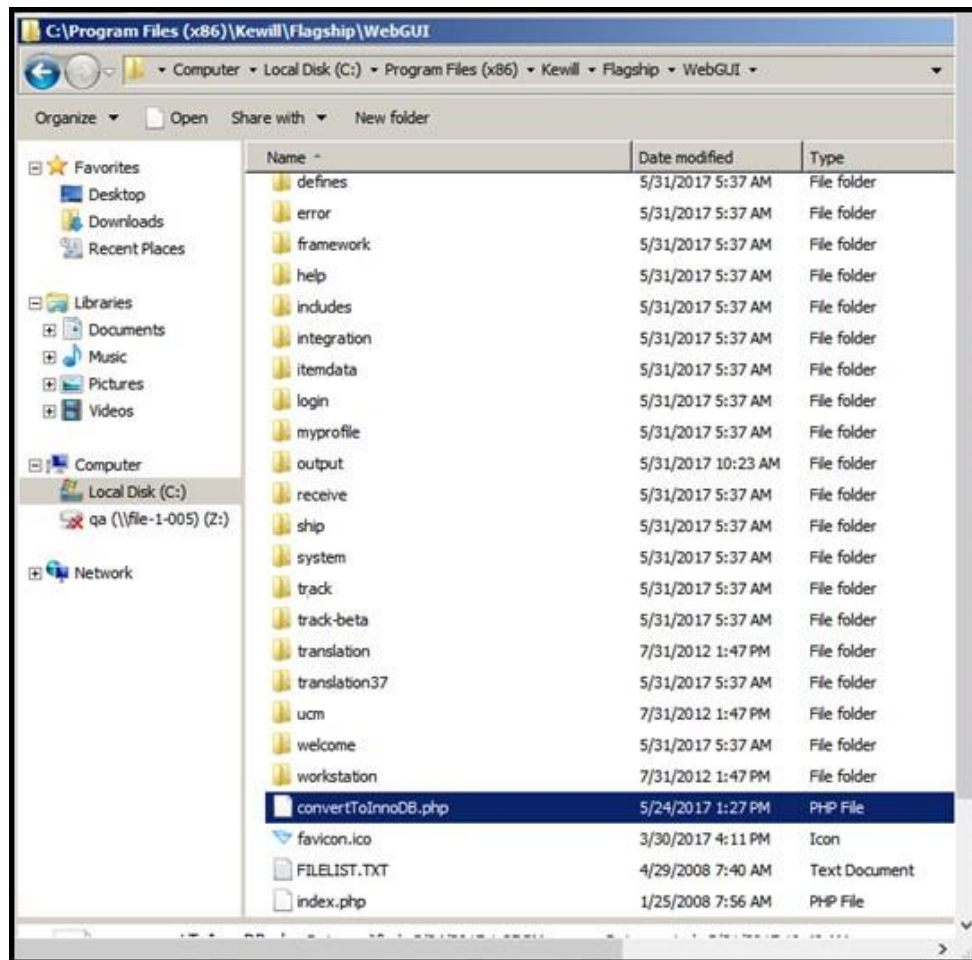
```

3. Restart the MySQL Service.

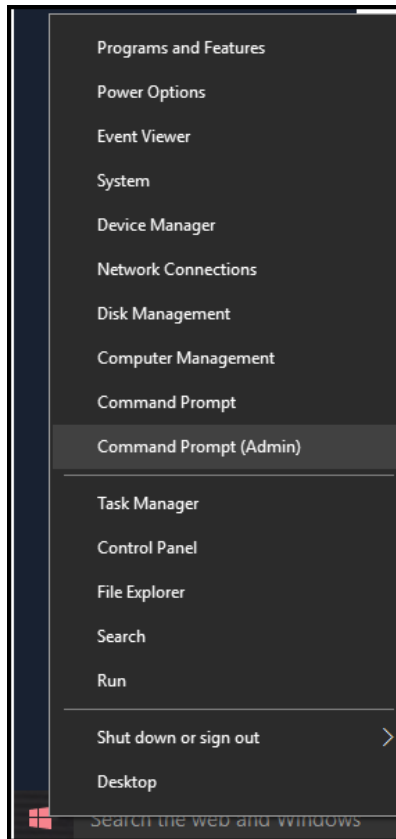


Note: For 'convertToInnoDB.php' file, please contact Technical Support Team.

4. Place the 'convertToInnoDB.php' file in ...\Kewill\Flagship\WebGUI path, as shown in the following figure.



5. Open the Command Prompt as an Administrator, as shown in the following figure.

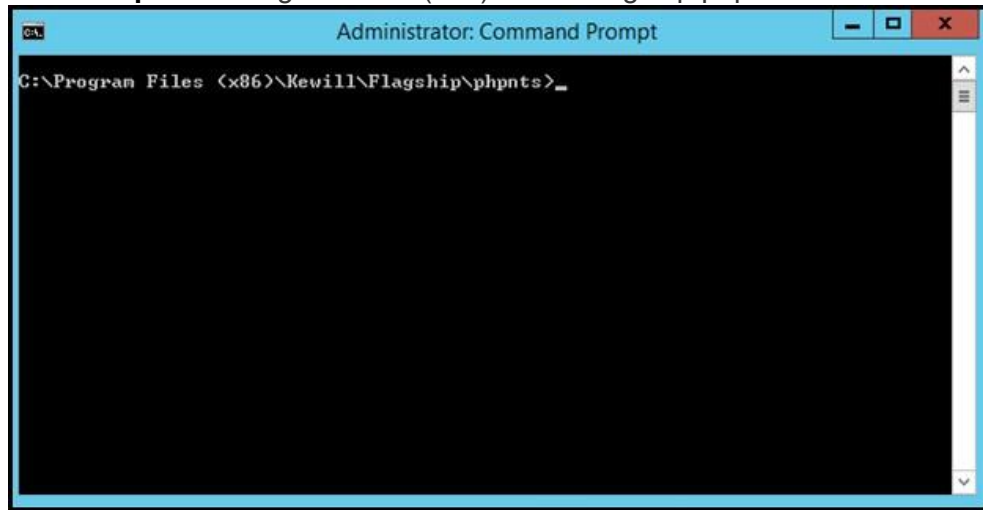


The 'Administrator: Command Prompt' window displays, as shown in the following figure.

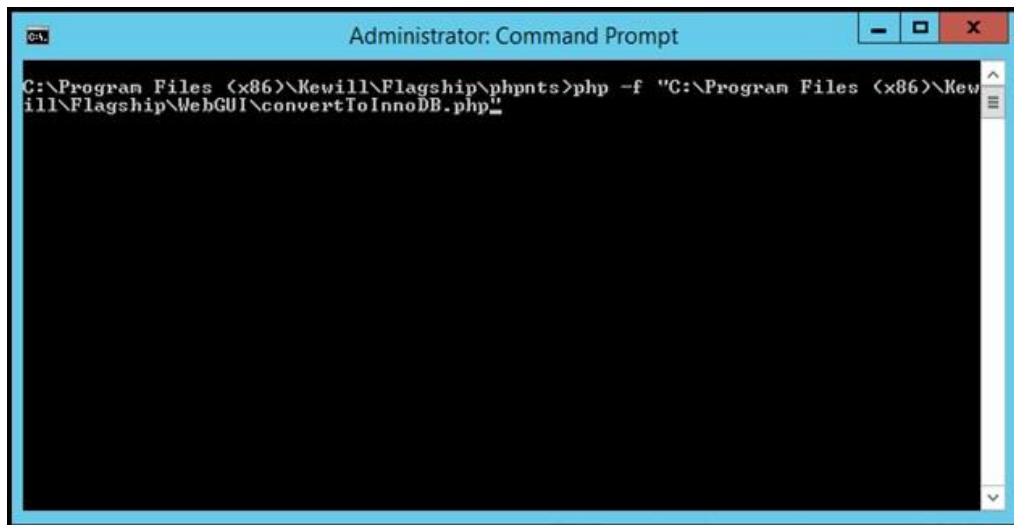


6. Navigate to '<Parcel Install Folder>\Flagship\phpnts' folder, as shown in the following figure.

For Example: C:\Program Files (x86)\Kewill\Flagship\phpnts



7. Run the below command in Administrator: Command Prompt window:
Php -f "C:\Program Files (x86)\Kewill\Flagship\WebGUI\convertToInnoDB.php" as shown.



The system is in process of converting MyISAM to InnoDB Engine, as shown in the following figure.

```

Administrator: Command Prompt - php -f "C:\Program Files (x86)\Kewill\Flags...
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths323 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths324 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths325 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths326 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths327 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths328 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths329 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths330 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths331 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths332 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths333 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths334 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths335 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths336 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths337 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths338 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths339 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths340 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths341 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths342 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths343 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths344 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths676 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE corecarrierdb.ups_invalid_service_paths677 Engine=InnoDB

```

Once, the conversion process is completed, the system is back to '<Parcel Install Folder>\Flagship\phpnts' command line.

For Example: C:\Program Files (x86)\Kewill\Flagship\phpnts, as shown in the following figure.

```

Administrator: Command Prompt
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsi_fcif_rates Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsi_fcil_rates Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsi_fcip_rates Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsi_gpm_flatrates_commercial Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsi_gpm_rates_commercial Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsi_gxg_doc_rates Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsi_gxg_nondoc_rates Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsi_gxg_sizelimits Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsi_pmi_sizelimit Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsiaccessorials Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsiaccessorials_201201 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsiaccessorials_201301 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsiaccessorials_201401 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsiaccessorials_2015 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsiaccessorials_201601 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsiaccessorials_201604 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsiaccessorials_201701 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsiaccessorials_201801 Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsiaccessorials_rc Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspsrates_prtty_commercial Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.uspszone_all Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.validate_apofpo Engine=InnoDB
ALTER TABLE uspsdb.validate_confirmation Engine=InnoDB

C:\Program Files (x86)\Kewill\Flagship\phpnts>

```