# Table of Contents

1 System requirements  ........................................................................................................... 6
2 Infrastructure overview ..................................................................................................... 7
3 Scalability .......................................................................................................................... 10
   3.1 Tier level definitions .................................................................................................. 10
4 Required configurations for new deployments ............................................................... 12
   4.1 Tier 1 - Hardware requirements (25-50 named users) ............................................ 12
   4.2 Tier 2 - Hardware requirements (300 or more named users) ................................ 13
   4.3 Storage ...................................................................................................................... 14
5 Infrastructure configuration ............................................................................................. 17
   5.1 Guides for infrastructure management ................................................................... 17
6 Software requirements .................................................................................................... 18
   6.1 System (servers or virtual machines) ................................................................. 18
   6.2 Workstations (end-user PCs) ............................................................................... 24
   6.3 Relativity Desktop Client ...................................................................................... 24
   6.4 Licensing Microsoft products .............................................................................. 25
7 Relativity compatibility matrix ...................................................................................... 26
   7.1 Relativity system requirements matrix .................................................................. 26
      7.1.1 Compatibility considerations for Service Bus for Windows Server .................. 26
   7.2 End user browser and operating system requirements ........................................... 27
   7.3 Internet Explorer with Compatibility View ............................................................. 27
   7.4 Relativity release matrix ....................................................................................... 28
8 Elasticsearch system requirements ............................................................................... 29
   8.1 Infrastructure considerations .............................................................................. 29
   8.2 Other considerations ............................................................................................. 29
   8.3 Elasticsearch cluster system requirements ............................................................. 30
      8.3.1 Tier 2 (3TB) .................................................................................................... 30
      8.3.2 Tier 3 (4-15 TB) ............................................................................................. 30
   8.4 Java version compatibility ..................................................................................... 31
9 Processing system requirements .................................................................................... 32
13.4 Closing ports on the Queue Server ............................................................................. 51

14 Upgrading your Relativity service bus ......................................................................... 52
  14.1 Relativity service bus upgrade ................................................................................ 52
  14.2 Setting properties in the RelativityResponse.txt file .............................................. 53
    14.2.1 Troubleshooting the service bus installation ...................................................... 54
    14.2.2 Troubleshooting the service bus installation ...................................................... 57

15 Upgrading your agent server ......................................................................................... 58
  15.1 Agent server upgrade ............................................................................................ 58
  15.2 Service Host Manager HTTPS configuration ......................................................... 60

16 Upgrading your web server ........................................................................................... 61
  16.1 Web server upgrade .............................................................................................. 61
  16.2 Verifying the machine key settings on the IIS ......................................................... 63
  16.3 Upgrading a web server configured for mixed authentication with AD .................. 65
  16.4 Service Host Manager HTTPS configuration ......................................................... 66
  16.5 SignalR .................................................................................................................. 66

17 Upgrading a worker manager server installation ......................................................... 68
  17.1 Upgrade exceptions ............................................................................................... 69
  17.2 Installing Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable Packages .................................... 70
  17.3 Upgrading the Invariant Queue Manager ............................................................... 71

18 Upgrading Relativity to .NET 4.6.2. .......................................................................... 72
  18.1 All servers ............................................................................................................. 72
  18.2 Client machines .................................................................................................... 72
  18.3 Relativity applications ......................................................................................... 73
    18.3.1 Backward-compatible applications .................................................................. 73
    18.3.2 Custom applications built with the Relativity SDK .......................................... 73
  18.4 Development environment .................................................................................... 73

19 Upgrading workspaces ................................................................................................... 74
  19.1 Monitoring upgrades with the Workspace Upgrade queue ................................... 74
    19.1.1 Populating the Workspace Upgrade queue ...................................................... 75
    19.1.2 Workspace Upgrade queue columns .............................................................. 76
    19.1.3 Upgrade statuses descriptions ....................................................................... 77
19.2 Editing upgrade priority and order for a workspace ........................................... 77
19.3 Troubleshooting upgrades ......................................................................................... 79
  19.3.1 Viewing upgrade errors ......................................................................................... 79
  19.3.2 Canceling or retrying workspace upgrades ......................................................... 81
  19.3.3 Retrying upgrade failures for system secured applications ............................... 82

20 Upgrading or installing your Analytics server ........................................................... 83
  20.1 Installing / Upgrading Relativity Analytics ............................................................ 83
    20.1.1 Installing Analytics for the first time to Relativity 9.6.50.31 and above .......... 84
    20.1.2 Upgrading from Relativity 9.3.362.9 (CAAT 3.19) and above ....................... 89
    20.1.3 Upgrading from Relativity 9.3.332.21 (CAAT 3.17) or prior ....................... 92
  20.2 Updating the default SSL/TLS certificate ............................................................... 92
    20.2.1 Overview of how to update the SSL / TLS certificate .................................... 92
    20.2.2 1) Deleting the default, unsigned certificate .................................................. 93
    20.2.3 2) Creating a self-signed certificate (no trusted certificate) - optional step ........ 96
    20.2.4 3) Importing a certificate (trusted or self-signed) ............................................ 96
    20.2.5 4) Verifying the Analytics server in Relativity ............................................... 98
  20.3 Disabling TLS 1.0 and 1.1 (optional) ................................................................... 98
  20.4 Installing Analytics server when SQL Server uses SSL encryption ..................... 99
    20.4.1 Install a SQL Server certificate in the Analytics server KeyStore ................. 99
    20.4.2 Use the CN property of a SQL Server certificate in Relativity .................... 100
  20.5 Changing the REST password ............................................................................. 100
  20.6 Uninstalling the Relativity Analytics server ......................................................... 101

21 Upgrading Elasticsearch ............................................................................................ 103
  21.1 Pre-upgrade steps ................................................................................................. 103
  21.2 Upgrading from Elasticsearch 2.3.3 to 6.6.0 ....................................................... 103
    21.2.1 Re-indexing into the new cluster .................................................................... 104
    21.2.2 Running the incremental upgrade script .................................................... 106
    21.2.3 Updating the instance setting ....................................................................... 107
1 System requirements

These system requirements contain detailed information about the software and hardware you use to host Relativity in your environment and in the cloud. These requirements also provide various recommendations for configuring a new deployment of Relativity, as well as scaling your environment as the number of users and the amount of data continue to grow.
2 Infrastructure overview

Relativity is designed with a scalable infrastructure that you can tailor to the requirements of your environment. It is developed on the .NET framework with a Microsoft SQL Server back-end. As illustrated in the following diagram, all areas of the platform are scalable providing support for any hardware vendor, hypervisor, and storage protocol.

Web server

The Web Server is the gateway for all users to access Relativity. It authenticates the user with the system, contains APIs for searching and third-party applications, transfers documents to the end user in the Relativity Viewer, and is responsible for communications during imports and exports in workspaces. There are different mechanisms for authentication into the system including forms, active directory, two-factor, SAML 2.0, and OpenID Connect. User sessions can be load balanced with the included Relativity User Load Balancer or via available hardware load balancing solutions.

Agent server (core)

Agents in Relativity are responsible for running all background processing tasks. When a user submits a job, such as a Production or OCR job, the associated agent(s) will pick up the job and complete the work. The agents run under a Windows Service and often require various levels of CPU, RAM and I/O, depending on the job type. The agents can be scaled vertically and horizontally to accommodate organizational needs.
Agent server (conversion)

In Relativity 9.6 and above, viewer conversion jobs are handled by the Conversion agents. Any Relativity agent server designated as a conversion agent server should only have one conversion agent deployed. Conversion jobs are multi-threaded and one conversion agent may utilize all available processor cores on a server.

For more information, see System requirements on page 6.

Agent server (dtSearch)

dtSearch queries are multi-threaded and spawn as many threads as there are sub-indexes or cores — whichever number is lowest will be the constraint. One dtSearch search agent may be able to utilize all available processor cores on a server. Therefore, each Relativity agent server that is designated to be a dtSearch search agent server should only have one dtSearch search agent and nothing else.

SQL Server (workspaces)

This SQL Server is where the structured text and metadata resides for the documents. Each Relativity workspace is represented by its own SQL Server database. Environments may have one or more SQL Servers. In addition to workspace databases there are Relativity system databases present on each server that contain tables for system configurations, agent job queues, users/groups, etc.

SQL Server (Invariant/Worker Manager server)

Relativity processing has individual store databases that correspond to each Relativity workspace database with processing enabled. Total memory and processor requirements for this role are not as demanding as the SQL Servers that house workspace databases. This server is also used for native imaging and save as PDF request management.

Worker

The ‘Worker’ role is responsible for handling enhanced native imaging and processing jobs. Relativity has placed a hard cap on the amount of threads that each Worker server is allowed to spawn, the hard cap is 16 threads. Each processor core and 2GB RAM will create two threads. Therefore, it is suggested that 8 logical cores and 16GB RAM be allocated to each worker server to get the most throughput.

Note: Refer to the Performance Baselines and Recommendations guide for a breakdown of performance metrics.

Secret Store

The Secret Store is a required component that provides secure, auditable storage for Relativity secrets. A secret could be user credentials, a database connect string, an instance setting that contains confidential information such as your SMTP credentials, or a TLS certificate. All confidential information is stored securely in the Secret Store database that can be accessed only from authenticated servers.

For more information, see The Relativity Secret Store Guide.

Message broker

The Relativity service bus is a message delivery service that communicates information about agent jobs to different application components. This infrastructure feature supports this communication by routing messages between application components. For example, Relativity uses the service bus for submitting conversion jobs to agents and returning converted documents.

Analytics

The analytics server is responsible for building and storing the conceptual indexes in the environment. Once an index is built, the server is also used to run the conceptual features such as categorization and clustering. In addition to conceptual indexing, structured analytics sets are run on this server for textual
analysis features such as email threading or language identification. The indexes and structured analytics sets are stored on disk in a configurable location.

**File server**
This server may not be required depending on the available storage. Relativity doesn't install any software on a file server for Relativity. Relativity just needs to know where the files (Natives/Images) live and the web servers need to be able to access those locations. The same applies to dtSearch, Analytics index, and viewer cache location(s).

**Data Grid master node**
This is the server within a cluster that manages changes across the entire cluster.

**Data Grid client node**
This is the server that serves as the gateway through which data enters a cluster. When there is more than one in an environment, these can be thought of as load balancers which service requests for data.

**Data Grid data node**
This is the server that stores data within a cluster.
3 Scalability

You can scale Relativity installations to handle the performance, storage, and other environmental factors necessary to support the addition of new users, continual growth of data, and increased demands for searching capabilities.

3.1 Tier level definitions

We have identified tier levels that support varying numbers of users and sizes of active data. You can use these tier level definitions to determine the cores, RAM, and other equipment required to support the rapid growth of your Relativity installation. Key terms used in the following table include:

- **Enabled User Accounts** – amount of enabled Relativity User accounts.
- **Simultaneous Users** - average amount of simultaneous users logged into Relativity.
- **Active SQL Data (TB)** - total amount of disk space consumed by SQL databases (mdf) and full text (ndf) indexes.
- **Active Record Count (MM)** – total amount of records (documents) included across all active Relativity workspaces.
- **Active File Size (TB)** - total amount of disk space consumed by native and image files.

This table identifies the combination of users, data, and file sizes associated with each tier.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tier 1 - Entry Level Environment</th>
<th>Tier 2 - Mid Level Environment</th>
<th>Tier 3 - Large Scale Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enabled User Accounts</td>
<td>&lt; 300</td>
<td>300 - 1000</td>
<td>1000+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous Users</td>
<td>&lt; 100</td>
<td>100 - 500</td>
<td>500+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active SQL Data (TB)</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
<td>1 - 10</td>
<td>10+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Record Count (MM)</td>
<td>&lt; 20</td>
<td>20 - 100</td>
<td>100+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active File Size (TB)</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>5 - 30</td>
<td>30+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The equipment used to support environments at each tier is described in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tier 1 - Entry Level Environment</th>
<th>Tier 2 - Mid Level Environment</th>
<th>Tier 3 - Large Scale Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cores for Non-SQL</td>
<td>&lt; 48</td>
<td>48 - 192</td>
<td>192+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Memory (GB) for Non-SQL</td>
<td>&lt; 96</td>
<td>96 - 384</td>
<td>384+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tier 1 - Entry Level Environment</td>
<td>Tier 2 - Mid Level Environment</td>
<td>Tier 3 - Large Scale Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cores for SQL Server</strong></td>
<td>&lt; 16</td>
<td>16 - 96</td>
<td>96+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Memory (GB) for SQL Server</strong></td>
<td>&lt; 128</td>
<td>128 - 1024</td>
<td>1024+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total SQL Storage I/O (Gbps)</strong></td>
<td>4 - 8</td>
<td>8+</td>
<td>16+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SQL Tempdb Storage</strong></td>
<td>Separate spindles</td>
<td>SSD or flash</td>
<td>SSD or flash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Microsoft SQL Server Fast Track combines pre-configured servers, storage, and networking with SQL Server 2012 R2 Enterprise for a scalable enterprise data warehouse platform. You can choose industry-standard hardware from Dell, HP, Cisco, IBM, EMC, and other leading vendors.
4 Required configurations for new deployments

Contact Client Services for assistance with designing your Relativity infrastructure.

Notes:
- The following Tier 1 example environments provide information for different user and data counts. Most new deployments adhere to one of these Tier 1 examples.
- Refer to the Performance Baselines and Recommendations guide to determine if your processing needs can be achieved with your selected number of named users. For example, you have 30 named users but process a heavy amount of data daily. For best performance, add additional workers to your current tier or move up a tier.

4.1 Tier 1 - Hardware requirements (25-50 named users)

We support the installation of all Relativity components on a single device for 25-50 named user agreements. We also require that a hypervisor is installed to this device so each Relativity role has its own virtual machine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hardware</th>
<th>Minimum Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>192GB RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processor</td>
<td>64 logical cores (2GHz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>This server can be attached to a storage device (SAN, DAS, NAS).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table provides virtual machine specifications for the single server setup.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier 1 (25-50 named users) - Single Server Deployment</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Memory (GB)</th>
<th>CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent (core)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent (dtSearch)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent (conversion)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret Store</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL (workspace databases)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL (Invariant/Worker Manager server)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Grid master/data/client node</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message broker server</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While Relativity supports the use of virtual machines, differing configurations are required depending on the tier level of your environment. The number of SQL Servers is influenced by High Availability and
Disaster Recovery requirements as described in Infrastructure configuration. You can distribute Relativity workspace databases across multiple SQL instances.

This table lists the recommendations for environments at Tier 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier 1 (100+ named users) - Entry Level Environment</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Memory (GB)</th>
<th>CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent (core)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent (dtSearch)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent (conversion)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret Store</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message broker server</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL (workspace databases)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL (Invariant/Worker Manager server)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Grid master node</td>
<td>1 or 3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Grid data nodes</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Grid client nodes</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(optional) Data Grid monitoring node</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Tier 2 - Hardware requirements (300 or more named users)

For Tier 2 environments, additional virtual machines are required as well as increased RAM and CPUs as illustrated in the following table. Additionally, it is suggested that SQL (Workspace Databases) instances are not virtualized when supporting larger datasets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier 2 (300+ named users) - Mid Level Environment</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Memory (GB)</th>
<th>CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent (core)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent (dtSearch)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent (conversion)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytics (structured analytics)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytics (Analytics indexing)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker (processing, imaging)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secret Store</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message broker server</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tier 2 (300+ named users) - Mid Level Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Memory (GB)</th>
<th>CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQL (workspace databases)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL (Invariant/Worker Manager server)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Grid master node</td>
<td>1 or 3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Grid data node</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Grid client node</td>
<td>2+</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(optional) Data Grid monitoring node</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please take the following into consideration for any sized environment:

**Note:** For the File (Document) role, the type of storage system used will determine if you need to install the Windows operating system.

### File (Document)
- Processor: 4 cores (2GHz)
- Memory: 4GB RAM
- Network: Gigabit Ethernet
- Storage: See [Storage](#).

### SMTP (Notification)
Relativity requires an active SMTP server on your network. It interfaces with this server to send notifications and monthly billing statistics. The hardware requirements for this role are minimal. You can leverage an existing SMTP server in the network or merge this server with the agent server role.

## 4.3 Storage

For each type of data, the amount of recommended space depends on the number of records imported, as well as the type and length of the expected reviews. Each server or VM needs space for the OS, page file and Relativity installation files. For the Relativity Processing SQL Server, all the same SQL data is required with the exception of SQL Full Text Indexes. Throughput, especially when multiple SQL Servers or Data Grid Data Nodes are virtualized on a single host, should be put through a regiment of rigorous random and sequential read/write IO testing before installation of Relativity is completed.

Recommended space by data type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>25-50 Named Users</th>
<th>100+ Named Users</th>
<th>Disk I/O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQL databases</td>
<td>500 GB</td>
<td>750 GB</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The databases can live across multiple storage volumes and SQL instances.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>25-50 Named Users</td>
<td>100+ Named Users</td>
<td>Disk I/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL full text indexes</td>
<td>150 GB</td>
<td>250 GB</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Index size depends on the number of fields and records indexed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL database logs</td>
<td>150 GB</td>
<td>250 GB</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular transaction log backups keep these values small and provide point in time recovery.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Tempdb</td>
<td>80 GB</td>
<td>80 GB</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend eight 10GB Tempdb data files for new deployments. SSDs recommended.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL backups</td>
<td>500 GB</td>
<td>1000 GB</td>
<td>Low-High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We recommend having a backup strategy. This volume is not required. Larger data sizes may require higher I/O throughput.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dtSearch indexes</td>
<td>150 GB</td>
<td>250 GB</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The dtSearch index share is typically stored in the same location as the files.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytics indexes</td>
<td>150 GB</td>
<td>250 GB</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Analytics index volume is mounted to the Analytics virtual machine with speed and connectivity similar to that of SQL Server.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Files (natives/images)</td>
<td>1500 GB</td>
<td>3000 GB</td>
<td>Low-High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The files may not require a Windows installation depending on the storage. Multiple Processing Workers online will require more file storage I/O.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Type</td>
<td>25-50 Named Users</td>
<td>100+ Named Users</td>
<td>Disk I/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viewer cache</td>
<td>500GB</td>
<td>1000GB</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent (conversion)</td>
<td>250 GB</td>
<td>250 GB</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worker (native imaging/processing)</td>
<td>250 GB</td>
<td>250 GB</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Grid data node</td>
<td>1 TB</td>
<td>1-10 TB</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temporarily store natives, images, productions, and other file types the viewer uses. It is recommended that the cache be stored on tier-one storage (SSDs) in environments with hundreds of concurrent users. Recommended 1TB viewer cache space available for every 100 concurrent users.

This is the Windows temp directory used during document conversion.

This is the Windows temp directory used by native applications during imaging and processing. This temp location never exceeds 250GB for each Worker server.
5 Infrastructure configuration

Infrastructure configuration
Relativity supports the following technologies as part of its infrastructure configuration:

- **Virtualization**
  We suggest virtualizing all Relativity roles except for SQL (workspace databases) and Data Grid Data Nodes. Any hypervisor is supported.

  **Note:** Virtualizing SQL and Data Grid nodes may simplify meeting HA and DR requirements. However, it can introduce additional layers of complexity when properly configuring and troubleshooting performance and stability related issues. If these roles are virtualized, they should be put through a regiment of rigorous random and sequential read/write IO testing before installation of Relativity is completed. This data should be recorded as a benchmark. CPU and memory usage should be monitored as well to ensure there is no memory and CPU contention.

  The worker servers are CPU intensive and do not store any critical data. Consider not virtualizing this role to possibly reduce licensing costs, assuming there is more than one worker server available.

  We’re not opposed to virtualizing SQL (native imaging/processing). This server demands less hardware resources, and any performance issues would impact only these Relativity features.

- **High Availability (HA)**
  Relativity supports SQL Server Failover and File Server Clustering along with available hypervisor solutions.

- **Disaster Recovery (DR)**
  Relativity supports Microsoft SQL Server mirroring, log shipping, and SAN replication technologies. These approaches typically require manual failover and increased downtime.

- **Web Server Load Balancing**
  Relativity supports only single affinity in Windows Network Load Balancing (NLB). The Relativity User Load Balancer (RULB) provides the ability to distribute the user load evenly.

- **Perimeter Networking (DMZ)**
  Relativity requires certain ports to remain open for proper server communication. For more details, download the Relativity Infrastructure Ports Diagram from the Relativity Community. Note that you must have a valid username and password to download this content.

5.1 Guides for infrastructure management

Review the following guides to become familiar with best practices for managing the Relativity infrastructure:

- Pre-Installation Guide
- Environment Optimization Guide
- Infrastructure Planning Recommendations
6 Software requirements

Relativity has specific software requirements for servers or virtual machines, user workstations, and the Relativity Desktop Client. The requirements for servers differ by the role assigned to them in your system configuration.

**Note:** Make sure that you install the latest service packs and updates for your Windows Operating system and the latest service packs and cumulative updates for your SQL Server. However, compatibility for higher .NET versions is not guaranteed and we do not recommend installing higher .NET versions than what is listed as required by your Relativity version.

6.1 System (servers or virtual machines)

**Note:** Relativity is compatible with local settings Only for webservice servers.

The general software requirements for servers and virtual machines include Microsoft Windows Server and .NET technologies. Microsoft Office and other applications are required for worker servers.

The following table provides software requirements by server role.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server Role</th>
<th>Software Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Web              | - Windows Server 2016 or Windows Server 2012 R2  
|                  | - .NET Version 4.7 or .NET Version 4.6.2    
|                  | - .NET Version 3.5                         |
| Agent            | - Windows Server 2016 or Windows Server 2012 R2  
|                  | - .NET Version 4.7 or .NET Version 4.6.2    
|                  | - .NET Version 3.5                         |
| Analytics        | - Windows Server 2016 or Windows Server 2012 R2  
|                  | - .NET Version 4.7 or .NET Version 4.6.2    
|                  | - .NET Version 3.5                         
|                  | - Java                                     |
| Secret Store     | - Windows Server 2016 or Windows Server 2012 R2  
<p>|                  | - .NET Version 4.7 or .NET Version 4.6.2    |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server Role</th>
<th>Software Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Message broker    | - .NET Version 4.7 (compatible with Relativity 9.5.259.2 and higher) or .NET Version 4.6.2 (required in 9.5.196.102 and higher)  
|                   | - Service Bus for Windows Server 1.1 with TLS 1.2 Support  
|                   | - Windows Server 2012 R2 – For more information, see [Compatibility considerations for Service Bus for Windows Server on page 26](#)  
|                   | - RabbitMQ  |
| SQL               | - Windows Server 2016 or Windows Server 2012 R2  
|                   | - SQL Server 2014, SQL Server 2016, or SQL Server 2017  
|                   | - .NET Version 4.7 or .NET Version 4.6.2  
|                   | - .NET Version 3.5  
|                   | Fix for Microsoft KB 3151109 and KB3120595:  
|                   | - Cumulative Update 5 for SQL Server 2014 SP1  
<p>|                   | - Cumulative Update 13 for SQL Server 2014  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server Role</th>
<th>Software Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Software</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Windows Server 2016 or Windows Server 2012 R2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.NET Version 4.7 or .NET Version 4.6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Desktop Experience (Windows Server feature)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Microsoft Office 2010 Professional SP2 (32-bit) or Microsoft Office 2013 Professional (32-bit)*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Microsoft Office 2016 Professional (32-bit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Some features found in files created in different versions of Office may not be available or render correctly when processed or imaged using a different version than the file was originally created in. For more information about features differences between Office versions, please consult the appropriate Microsoft documentation.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server Role</th>
<th>Software Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Software</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> The Courier New font must be installed on your machine. This font is installed by default when you install Microsoft Office, in which case you must ensure that you don't remove it. <strong>Note:</strong> Relativity doesn't support add-ins for Microsoft Office.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|             | **Microsoft Works 6–9 File Converter** | If you install Microsoft Office 2013 or higher, then the Microsoft Works Converter is also required. There are two ways to get the Microsoft Works 6–9 File Converter:  
- Download it [here](#).  
- Through the Microsoft Office 2013 installer. | **Yes**  
- This is only required if you're using Office 2013 or higher. |
|             | **Microsoft Visio 2010 Professional or Standard SP2 (32-bit) (recommended) or Microsoft Visio 2013 Professional or Standard SP1 (32-bit)** | Used for processing and imaging VSD, VDX, VSS, VSX, VST, VSW files. | **No**  
- This is only required for processing and imaging VSD, VDX, VSS, VSX, VST, VSW files. You can still install processing without this component, but you won't be able to process or image those files without it. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Required for system installation?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Project 2010</td>
<td>Used for processing and native imaging of MPP files.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional or Standard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP2 (32-bit) (recommended)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Project 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional or Standard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP1 (32-bit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(optional) Lotus Notes v8.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and higher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lotus Notes v8.5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with Fix Pack 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lotus Notes v8.5.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with Fix Pack 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lotus Notes v9.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lotus Notes v9.0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lotus Notes v10.0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is recommended that you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>install Lotus Notes 9 or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>higher on your workers,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because Lotus Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version 8.5.x cannot read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certain Lotus 9 databases.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please note that some Lotus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 databases cannot be</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opened in 8.5.x and will</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generate an error during</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(optional) Lotus Notes v8.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and higher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lotus Notes v8.5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with Fix Pack 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lotus Notes v8.5.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with Fix Pack 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lotus Notes v9.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lotus Notes v9.0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Lotus Notes v10.0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It is recommended that you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>install Lotus Notes 9 or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>higher on your workers,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because Lotus Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>version 8.5.x cannot read</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certain Lotus 9 databases.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please note that some Lotus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 databases cannot be</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opened in 8.5.x and will</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generate an error during</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>processing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning in Relativity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.290.1, Lotus Notes is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no longer required and is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now an optional installation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After you install Lotus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes on the worker, you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should restart the worker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine, but there is no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>need to restart the queue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manager service.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server Role</td>
<td>Software Requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solidworks eDrawings Viewer 2017 (64-bit) version only with SP5 or above.</td>
<td>Used for processing (text extraction) and imaging for CAD files. This is the only optional component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solidworks eDrawings Viewer 2018 (64-bit)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solidworks eDrawings Viewer 2019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solidworks eDrawings Viewer 2020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JungUm Global Viewer v9.1 or higher</td>
<td>This is required for processing and imaging GUL files (for Korean documents).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Microsoft Project and Visio are not required to install and use Relativity Processing. These components are only required if you intend to process Project and Visio files, specifically.

- The Solidworks eDrawings Viewer is not a pre-requisite for general use of Relativity Processing. Solidworks is only required for performing native imaging and text extraction on any supported CAD files in your data sources. You should install it only on the worker designated to perform these types of jobs. If you attempt to process a CAD file without the Solidworks viewer installed, you receive a simple document-level error prompting you to install it. Once you install the Solidworks viewer, you can retry that error and proceed with your processing job.
- After you install the JungUm Global Viewer on the worker, you should restart the worker machine, but there is no need to restart the queue manager service.

To download the viewer, go [here](#).
6.2 Workstations (end-user PCs)

In Relativity, end users perform their reviews on workstations. Each workstation should be configured with a browser in which to use the Relativity web application, an operating system on which to run the Relativity Desktop Client, and the currently supported version of .NET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supported browsers for Relativity Web application</th>
<th>Supported operating systems for Relativity Desktop Client</th>
<th>Supported .NET version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>■ Microsoft Internet Explorer 11.x*</td>
<td>■ Windows 10</td>
<td>■ .NET Version 4.7 or .NET Version 4.6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> As of August 31, 2017, we no longer support Internet Explore (IE) 10. Please upgrade to a compatible version of IE 11.</td>
<td>■ Windows 8 Desktop Mode (PC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Google Chrome latest version (on both PC and Mac)</td>
<td>■ Windows 8.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Apple Safari v11+ (Mac OS X 10.9)</td>
<td>■ Windows 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Apple Safari v11+ (Mac OS X 10.10)</td>
<td>■ Windows Server 2012 R2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Firefox latest version (on both PC and Mac)*</td>
<td>■ Windows Server 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Although IE11 and Firefox are currently supported in Relativity 9.6, performance testing indicates that they are slower when rendering the List Page in Relativity. IE11 is slower at DOM manipulation in the browser making it less performant in the HTML5 Viewer. For these reasons, we recommend using Chrome.

6.3 Relativity Desktop Client

The Relativity Desktop Client (RDC) is a utility used for importing and exporting documents, images, natives, and productions. This utility requires the following software:

The Relativity Desktop Client requires Microsoft .NET 4.6.2 or above and Visual C++ 2015 Redistributable Update 3 RC.

Your operating system determines whether you need to download the 64-bit or 32-bit version of these applications:
- If you're running a 32-bit machine, you must install the RDC 32-bit and the Visual C++ 2015 Redistributable Update 3 RC. For more information, see Microsoft Visual C++ 2015 Redistributable Update 3 RC.

- If you're running a 64-bit machine, you want to install the RDC 64-bit and the Visual C++ 2015 Redistributable Update 3 RC. You may notice a significant improvement in the speed of the RDC with the 64-bit version. However, a 64-bit machine can have both the x86 and x64 redistributables installed at the same time, and it can run the 32-bit or 64-bit version of the RDC.

### 6.4 Licensing Microsoft products

Relativity requires Microsoft Windows and Microsoft SQL Server, both of which you need to license through Microsoft or one of their resellers. If using Relativity Processing or Native Imaging, you also need to license Microsoft Office, Visio, and Project through Microsoft or one of their resellers.

If Relativity is hosted for external customers, you may need to license Microsoft products through Microsoft’s SPLA (Service Provider License Agreement). You can find more information about Microsoft’s SPLA program on Microsoft’s Hosting site.

**Note:** We recommend contacting Microsoft, or one of their resellers, for guidance on the licensing options available.
7 Relativity compatibility matrix

7.1 Relativity system requirements matrix

The following table breaks down the supported operating systems, framework, IIS versions, browsers, and versions of SQL Server per Relativity version. For additional Chrome, Firefox, and Safari supported version details, see End user browser and operating system requirements on the next page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software</th>
<th>9.6</th>
<th>9.7</th>
<th>10.0</th>
<th>10.1</th>
<th>10.2</th>
<th>10.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating systems - Relativity Desktop Client</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows Server 2012 R2 (64-bit)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows 7</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows 8 (Desktop Mode only)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows 8.1</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows 10</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating systems - servers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows Server 2012 R2</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows Server 2016</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Framework</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft .NET Version 3.5</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft .NET Version 4.6.2</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft .NET Version 4.7</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SQL versions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server 2012</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server 2014*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server 2016*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL Server 2017*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*See Compatibility considerations for Service Bus for Windows Server below.

7.1.1 Compatibility considerations for Service Bus for Windows Server

Microsoft recommends using Windows Server (2012 R2, or 2016), and Microsoft SQL Server (version 2014, 2016, or 2017) with the Service Bus 1.1 with TLS 1.2 Support update. As of February 5, 2018, Relativity has tested the Service Bus TLS 1.2 update with Relativity 9.5 using the following platform combinations:
- Windows Server 2012 R2 and SQL Server 2016
- Windows Server 2016 and SQL Server 2014
- Windows Server 2016 and SQL Server 2016
- Windows Server 2016 and SQL Server 2017

While we aren't aware of any issues on these platforms (including SQL Server 2014), Relativity can't guarantee compatibility outside of Microsoft's official support matrix. Future updates from Microsoft may impact the stability of your infrastructure if you aren't running the service bus on a supported OS and SQL platform.

**Note:** For information on service bus compatibility, see the Workarounds for Service Bus 1.1 with TLS 1.2 section for your version of Relativity in the Upgrade Guide.

### 7.2 End user browser and operating system requirements

**Note:** As of August 31, 2017, we no longer support Internet Explore (IE) 10. Please upgrade to a compatible version of IE 11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software</th>
<th>9.6</th>
<th>9.7</th>
<th>10.0</th>
<th>10.1</th>
<th>10.2</th>
<th>10.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IE 11</td>
<td>✓*</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrome (for Windows and Mac OSX)</td>
<td>latest version</td>
<td>latest version</td>
<td>latest version</td>
<td>latest version</td>
<td>latest version</td>
<td>latest version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firefox (for Windows and Mac OSX)</td>
<td>latest version*</td>
<td>latest version</td>
<td>latest version</td>
<td>latest version</td>
<td>latest version</td>
<td>latest version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safari (OSX 10.9)</td>
<td>v. 11+</td>
<td>v. 11+</td>
<td>v. 11+</td>
<td>v. 11+</td>
<td>v. 11+</td>
<td>v. 11+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safari (OSX 10.10)</td>
<td>v. 11+</td>
<td>v. 11+</td>
<td>v. 11+</td>
<td>v. 11+</td>
<td>v. 11+</td>
<td>v. 11+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Although IE11 and Firefox are currently supported in Relativity 9.6, performance testing indicates that they are slower when rendering the List Page in Relativity. IE11 is slower at DOM manipulation in the browser making it less performant in the HTML5 Viewer. For these reasons, we recommend using Chrome.*

**Note:** Relativity does not currently support the Linux operating system for any browser.

### 7.3 Internet Explorer with Compatibility View

Relativity doesn't support using Internet Explorer with Compatibility View enabled. Disable Compatibility View in Internet Explorer using the following steps:

1. Press the **Alt** key.
2. Click **Tools > Compatibility View settings**.
3. Remove your URL for Relativity from the list of **Websites you’ve added to Compatibility View**.
4. Deselect the checkbox labeled **Display intranet sites in Compatibility View**.
5. Click **Close**.

### 7.4 Relativity release matrix

The following table lists the Invariant (worker manager server) and Outside In versions released with each Relativity release. Along with the Relativity Analytics engine and Secret Store versions compatible with each release of Relativity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relativity version</th>
<th>Relativity release date</th>
<th>Outside In version</th>
<th>Invariant version</th>
<th>Analytics engine version</th>
<th>Secret Store version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.3.287.3</td>
<td>January 14, 2020</td>
<td>Outside In 2019.3.6</td>
<td>5.3.282.2</td>
<td>4.2.3</td>
<td>1.2.69.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** When upgrading to Relativity 10.3.287.3, you must manually upgrade your Invariant workers. This means that you must run the installer on all of the workers.
8 Elasticsearch system requirements

Depending on your infrastructure tier, you have different server specifications and recommendations for the Elasticsearch cluster available to you. Elasticsearch is built on a distributed architecture made up of many servers or nodes. A node is a running instance of Elasticsearch (a single instance of Elasticsearch running in the JVM). Every node in an Elasticsearch cluster can serve one of three roles.

- Master nodes are responsible for managing the cluster.
- Data nodes are responsible for indexing and searching of the stored data.
- Client nodes are load balancers that redirect operations to the node that holds the relevant data, while offloading other tasks.

Set up an entirely separate cluster to monitor Elasticsearch with one node that serves all three roles: master, data, and client. While this setup doesn't take advantage of the distributed architecture, it acts as an isolated logging system that won't affect the main cluster.

8.1 Infrastructure considerations

Consider the following factors when determining the infrastructure requirements for creating an Elasticsearch environment:

- **Infrastructure tier** – When you build out your initial Relativity environment, we use these measures to determine a tier level of 1, 2, or 3. This tier level takes into consideration the number of users, SQL sizes, and the amount of data and activity in your system.

- **Virtual versus physical servers** – Although Elastic recommends physical servers, our implementation doesn't require physical servers. Virtual servers can be implemented for all nodes.

- **Storage type** – Elasticsearch is a distributed system and you should run it on storage local to each server. SSDs are not required.

- **Network connectivity** – Because of the distributed architecture, network connectivity can impact performance, especially during peak activity. Consider 10 GB as you move up to the higher tiers.

- **Client nodes** – Larger clusters that do not perform heavy aggregations (search against your data), may perform better without client nodes. Simply use a master and data node configuration with a load balancer to handle data in your cluster.

**Note:** Elasticsearch won't allocate new shards to nodes once they have more than 85% disk used.

8.2 Other considerations

- Shield is one of the many plugins that comes with Elasticsearch. Shield provides a username and password for REST interaction and JWKS authentication to Relativity. JWKS is already running on your Relativity web server.

- The Elasticsearch cluster uses the certificate from a Relativity web server or a load balanced site for authentication to Relativity.
You can set up the nodes for TLS communication node to node. TLS communication requires a wild card for the nodes that contains a valid chain and SAN names. This is highly recommended for clusters that are in anyway exposed to the internet. You can request a script which can be used against an installation of OpenSSL to create the full chain that is not readily available. All of the certificates are contained within a Java keystore which is setup during installation by the script. To request this script, contact support@relativity.com. If you have a chain of certificates with a wild card certificate and private key that contains SAN names of the servers, you can use those certificates to build the Java keystore for TLS.

8.3 Elasticsearch cluster system requirements

The number of nodes required and the specifications for the nodes change depending on both your infrastructure tier and the amount of data that you plan to store in Elasticsearch.

**Notes:**
- These recommendations are for audit only.
- Disk specs for data nodes reflect the maximum size allowed per node. Smaller disk can be used for the initial setup with plans to expand on demand.

8.3.0.1 Test (500 GB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node type</th>
<th># of nodes needed</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>RAM</th>
<th>DISK (GB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master/Data</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3.0.2 Tier 1 (1 TB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node type</th>
<th># of nodes needed</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>RAM</th>
<th>DISK (GB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master/Data</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3.1 Tier 2 (3TB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node type</th>
<th># of nodes needed</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>RAM</th>
<th>DISK (GB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master/Data</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring cluster</td>
<td>0-1 (optional)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3.2 Tier 3 (4-15 TB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Node type</th>
<th># of nodes needed</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>RAM</th>
<th>DISK (GB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>1-15 (scale on demand)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master/Data</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring cluster</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To assess the sizes of a workspace’s activity data and extracted text, contact support@relativity.com and request the AuditRecord and ExtractedText Size Gatherer script.

If you have further questions after running the script, our team can review the amount of activity and monitoring data you want to store in Elasticsearch and provide a personalized recommendation of monitoring nodes required.

8.4 Java version compatibility

See the Elastic website for compatible Java versions.
9 Processing system requirements

The following information displays the system requirements for the Processing infrastructure.

9.1 Processing worker hardware specifications

The following table displays the hardware specifications for Processing workers. These requirements are determined by the number of workers needed to achieve a specified range of throughput (# of GB/day).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Worker Specifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected throughput</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The primary reason for using physical workers is for performance. The overhead from virtualization can cause degradation in performance, particularly during text extraction and other CPU-intensive operations. If you do choose to virtualize your workers, beware of over-committing resources on the host. If you have hyper-threading enabled on the host, you may need to allocate 16 vCPUs to each worker to achieve results similar to those in the See the Processing performance section in the Performance Baselines guide.

** Processing source data and system load may impact performance.

9.1.1 Worker manager server software requirements

In addition to meeting the processing system requirements, we recommend referring to the Worker Manager Server Installation Guide for information about other required and optional software on the processing worker.

9.2 Tier hardware requirements

The following table displays the supporting infrastructure per number of workers you want to deploy. Refer to an applicable tier to locate the necessary hardware components to complete your processing infrastructure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tier 1 Entry Level Environment</th>
<th>Tier 2 Mid Level Environment</th>
<th>Tier 3 Large Scale Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Workers</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>3 - 7</td>
<td>8+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB/day (source data)</td>
<td>100 - 300</td>
<td>300 - 800</td>
<td>800+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 9.3 Required Microsoft Visual C++ redistributables

The following table breaks down which versions of Microsoft Visual C++ are required for which versions of Relativity/Invariant. Note that you’re required to install each version of Microsoft Visual C++ only if you’re upgrading to the Relativity/Invariant version listed and not if you’re installing it for the first time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.3/4.3 (all monthly versions included)</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4/4.4 (all monthly versions included)</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.41.87/4.5.32.2</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.69.85/4.5.60.2</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.133.118/4.5.126.16</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.162.111/4.5.132.8</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.196.102/4.5.188.20</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.219.30/4.5.189.29</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.253.62/4.5.245.54</td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** By default, when you install Relativity, each worker in your environment is designated to do all available work (processing and imaging).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.5.292.12</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.309.48</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.342.116</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.370.136</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.411.4</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6.50.31</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7.229.5</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0.318.5</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.290.1</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2.270.1/5.2.275.1</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3.287.3/5.3.282.2</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10 Relativity upgrade

Use the following workflows to upgrade your current Relativity installation to Relativity 10.3. To begin your upgrade process, address custom solutions and scripts before downloading the Relativity installer. Once you complete the workflow specific to your upgrade path, we recommend completing the post-installation verification tests post-upgrade to confirm that your environment has been upgraded properly.

As a best practice, we recommend preparing for your upgrade process by using the Pre-Upgrade Checklist. You can use this document to discuss an upgrade strategy for your current installation of Relativity with the Client Services team (support@relativity.com).

If you are installing Relativity for the first time, contact the Client Services team (support@relativity.com) for additional information. You may also want to review the information on the Relativity installation page on the Relativity 10.3 Documentation site.

10.1 Addressing custom solutions pre-upgrade

The Solution Snapshot application helps you identify compatibility issues with custom applications in your environment so you can resolve them prior to upgrade. Using the Solution Snapshot application, you can view a list of the applications currently installed in your Application Library and review the application owner’s recommendation for upgrade. For more information, see Solution Snapshotthe Solution Snapshot documentation.

10.2 Addressing custom scripts that trigger imaging jobs

If you plan on upgrading Relativity and you use custom scripts that programmatically trigger imaging jobs in your current Relativity environment, those scripts will no longer work after you upgrade.

This is because the components that those custom scripts rely upon no longer exist due to the changes made to the imaging framework, which are listed below. The imaging operations performed by these custom scripts aren't accounted for in the KCD Snapshot Solution script.

- The Imaging Set Manager and Worker agents have been deprecated.
- The Imaging Set Queue table has been deprecated.
- The Imaging API now submits an imaging job directly to Invariant (worker manager server).

Before you upgrade to Relativity 10.3, contact Client Services at support@relativity.com for instructions on how to adjust your custom scripts.

10.3 Required pre-upgrade steps for all Relativity versions

Before you begin your upgrade, you must complete the following pre-upgrade steps.

Click to expand required pre-upgrade steps for all Relativity versions

Complete the following steps and verify you have the necessary information required for all upgrades of Relativity. Depending on your upgrade path, you may have additional configuration or other tasks to perform specific to the version of Relativity you're installing.

Make sure you have the appropriate system admin permissions in Relativity before beginning the upgrade. For more information, see Managing security on the Relativity 9 Documentation site.
Confirm that jobs aren't running in any of the queues. If the agents are running, they may attempt to run a job against a database that doesn't have an upgraded schema and cause serious errors in your Relativity environment.

10.3.1 Obtain credentials for service and database accounts
To upgrade Relativity, you need credentials for the following accounts:

- **Relativity Service account** (Windows Workgroup/Domain account) - Run the Relativity upgrade logged in as the Relativity Service account. This account must have local Administrator permissions on the target server, and SQL sysadmin role privileges on the SQL Server.

- **EDDSDBO account** (SQL account)

*Note:* Do not begin the upgrade process until you obtain the credentials for these accounts. They are required when you run the installer.

10.3.2 Review system and other requirements
Confirm that your environment is configured with the prerequisites before you begin upgrading Relativity. See the following documents for more information:

- Relativity System Requirements - Includes software and hardware requirements for servers, databases, and other components of a Relativity installation.

- Relativity Workstation Configuration guide - Includes information about setting up workstations for users and viewer installation instructions.

- Relativity Environment optimization guide - Includes best practices for maintaining and optimizing a Relativity environment.

- Upgrade path instructions - Contain detailed information about requirements for your specific upgrade path.

10.3.3 Apply a trusted certificate for the Analytics server
As of Relativity 10.3, a trusted certificate is required for all HTTPS traffic, including the internal traffic for the Analytics server. We recommend placing the certificate and testing it prior to the day of the upgrade to Relativity 10.3 or above.

See [Pre-upgrade: Update the default SSL/TLS certificate for CAAT®](#) for more information.

10.3.4 Back up your Relativity environment
Back up your SQL databases and your Relativity IIS websites before you begin the upgrade process. You should also back up both the structured analytics sets and analytics indexes before your upgrade to ensure that there is no data loss. This may take a while so it’s recommended to run analytics backups either during the week of or the week prior to your upgrade. Usually this data does not change daily, so this helps to mitigate any data loss.
10.3.5 Reboot machines with Windows updates
After installing Windows updates, reboot your machines before attempting to install Relativity. Complete this step to ensure that all Relativity components are properly installed. Incomplete Windows updates lock system files, which may cause silent failures and prevent the proper installation of Relativity components.

10.3.6 Download the Relativity installer
To receive the correct Relativity installer package for your upgrade workflow contact the Client Services team (support@relativity.com).

10.4 8.1, 8.2, 9.x, or 10.x to 10.3 upgrade workflow
Use the following workflow when upgrading from Relativity 8.1, 8.2, 9.x, or 10.x to Relativity 10.3.

**Note:** Never upgrade your Relativity version while there are jobs of any type currently in progress in your environment. Doing this leads to inaccurate results when you attempt to finish those jobs after your upgrade is complete. This is especially important for imaging and processing jobs.

**Note:** Beginning in Relativity 9.4.254.2, processing to Data Grid no longer requires the RabbitMQ server. You must remove the RabbitMQ from your Relativity environment before installing Relativity Service Bus server. For more information, see Removing RabbitMQ on page 50.

---

**Relativity Upgrade Workflow**

1. Install and configure the Secret Store
2. Stop the agent services
3. Stop the IIS
4. Run the Relativity installer on the Primary SQL server and all Distributed SQL servers if present
5. Install Relativity Service Bus Server
6. Run the Relativity installer on the Agent Server

---

**Notes:**
- Before you upgrade, verify that you meet all requirements outlined in the Pre-installation guide.
- Once you’ve completed upgrading core servers (Secret Store, Primary SQL, Worker Manager, Service Bus) all remaining servers can be upgraded in any order or in parallel.

1. Install the Relativity Secret Store and configure all machines in your environment to access it. This step should be completed before the Relativity upgrade and can be done online without impacting user review. For more information, see The Relativity Secret Store Guide.
2. Stop all agent services.

3. Stop the IIS.

4. Run the Relativity installer on your Primary SQL Server to upgrade the EDDS database and install the required library applications. You can’t access your Relativity environment until you complete this step. Depending on what version you’re upgrading from, this process may start automatically after the installer is finished running. See Upgrading your SQL Server on page 43.

5. Run the Relativity installer on all distributed SQL servers if present. See Distributed SQL Server upgrade on page 47.

6. Install the Relativity service bus server. Ensure that the Relativity service bus server is a node in the Service Bus for Windows Server farm. See Upgrading your Relativity service bus on page 52.

   **Note:** You can find additional information in Upgrading your Relativity service bus on page 52. For general troubleshooting information, see the Relativity Service Bus guide.

7. Run the Relativity installer on the Agent server. See Upgrading your agent server on page 58.


9. Restart the IIS.

10. (Optional) Log in to Relativity and click the **Workspace Upgrade queue**. Set the priority or order on the workspaces as necessary. You can monitor your workspaces in the Workspace Upgrade queue. See Upgrading workspaces on page 74.

    **Note:** After you run the installer on at least one agent server, the system begins upgrading individual workspaces. You can now log in to Relativity to monitor workspace upgrades via the Workspace Upgrade queue.

11. Upgrade your worker manager server. For more information, see the Worker Manager Server Installation guide.

    **Note:** If this is your first upgrade to Relativity 10.3 and above, you must upgrade any worker servers after upgrading your worker manager server.

12. Upgrade Relativity Analytics. See Upgrading or installing your Analytics server on page 83.

**10.5 8.0 to 10.3 upgrade workflow**

Please contact the Client Services team (support@relativity.com) for more information on upgrading your 8.0 Relativity environment to Relativity 10.3.

**10.6 7.x to 10.3 upgrade workflow**

Please contact the Client Services team (support@relativity.com) for more information on upgrading your 7.x Relativity environment to Relativity 10.3.
10.7 6.x to 10.3 upgrade workflow

Please contact the Client Services team (support@relativity.com) for more information on upgrading your 6.x Relativity environment to Relativity 10.3.
11 Configuring your conversion agents

When you convert a document in Relativity, that conversion job is performed by a dedicated conversion agent. Relativity 10.3 uses Service Bus for Windows Server to submit conversion jobs and communicate with your designated conversion agents. You must install either Service Bus for Windows Server or RabbitMQ before you run your upgrade to Relativity 10.3. For more information, see Installing Service Bus for Windows Server or RabbitMQ in the Pre-Installation guide.

If you have dedicated conversion workers, it’s recommended that you re-purpose the dedicated workers as agent servers with a single conversion agent. For more information, see Re-purposing a conversion worker as a conversion agent.

If you have a Tier 1 or similar environment that doesn't have any Invariant workers dedicated solely to conversion, you can add a conversion agent to an existing agent server. Or you can allocate new hardware dedicated to conversion. For more information, see Adding conversion agents to an environment with no dedicated conversion workers.

11.1 Conversion agent considerations

Consider the following about conversion agents when installing or upgrading to Relativity 10.3:

- On a new installation of Relativity 10.3, Relativity automatically creates one conversion agent and adds it to the default secondary agent server. You should then add the agent server to the appropriate resource pool. For more information, see Resource pools in the Admin guide.

- On upgrade to Relativity 10.3 from 9.4 or previous, you must add the Service Bus agent server to the appropriate resource pool. Then, manually create the conversion agents using a new agent type of Conversion agent. For more information, see the Agents guide.

11.2 Re-purposing a conversion worker as a conversion agent

If you have existing Invariant workers that Relativity uses solely for conversion, you can re-purpose your hardware to support conversion agents.

Note: If your worker server handles more than just conversion jobs, do not follow these steps. You still need Invariant workers for other jobs such as Processing, Imaging, and Save as PDF.

To re-purpose a conversion worker as a conversion agent, perform the following steps:

Note: These steps are only required if you’re upgrading from Relativity 9.3 or lower, since conversion was performed by a worker in those versions, and only if your worker was designated for conversion.

1. Ensure either Service Bus for Windows Server or RabbitMQ is installed in the environment.
2. Uninstall Invariant on the server via Windows Control Panel Add/Remove Programs. Doing this uninstalls existing Invariant applications.
3. If it's still visible in the Server Management tab in Relativity, delete the old worker from that location.

4. Set up a new agent server for conversion agents. For more information, see Infrastructure configuration in the Upgrade guide.
   ■ This process requires a manual copy of a valid SSL certificate to the agent server.

To set up the second agent server, perform the following steps:

1. Edit the RelativityResponse.txt file to include only the lines enabled (=1).
   INSTALLAGENTS = 1 in the feature section.

2. Run the Relativity installer on the machine. For more information, see Agent installation in the Relativity installation guide.

**Note:** Service Bus for Windows Server is required only for the first agent server running conversion jobs.

### 11.3 Adding conversion agents to an environment with no dedicated conversion workers

If your environment doesn't have any Invariant workers dedicated to conversion, you have two options when setting up conversion for Relativity 10.3.

#### 11.3.1 Adding a conversion agent to an existing server

You can add a conversion agent to one of your existing servers.

If you use this option, add the conversion agent to one of your lesser-used agent servers. You could also rearrange some of your existing agents between your agent servers, which dedicates more resources to conversion.

For greater control over the resources you allocate to conversion, you can also install a new agent server in a virtual machine and host a single conversion agent on that machine. For more information, see Agent installation in the Relativity installation guide.
11.3.2 Allocate additional hardware to host a new agent server
You also have the option of allocating additional hardware to host a new conversion agent server. To allocate additional hardware, follow these steps:

1. Ensure that either Service Bus for Windows Server or RabbitMQ is installed in the environment.
2. Set up a new, secondary agent server for conversion agents. For more information, see Infrastructure configuration in the Upgrade guide.

To set up a secondary agent server, perform the following steps:

1. Ensure that either Service Bus for Windows Server or RabbitMQ is installed in the environment.
2. Edit the RelativityResponse.txt file to include only the lines enabled (=1).
   
   INSTALLAGENTS = 1 in the feature section.
3. Run the Relativity installer on the machine. For more information, see Agent installation in the Relativity installation guide.

**Note:** Service Bus for Windows Server or RabbitMQ is only required for the first agent running conversion jobs.
12 Upgrading your SQL Server

Follow these steps to upgrade your primary SQL Server. Before doing so, ensure you have completed the required pre-upgrade steps. For more information, see Pre-installation Guide.

Note: This page also contains steps for upgrading a distributed SQL Server. You must upgrade your primary SQL Server before proceeding with these upgrades.

12.1 Primary SQL Server upgrade

The master database, called the EDDS database, resides on the primary SQL Server. You must upgrade Secret Store before updating the primary database. For more information, see Upgrading the Secret Store.

Additionally, you must install or upgrade the Relativity service bus. You can then run the web and agent server installations in parallel.

Save the following files to the root directory of any server contributing to the Relativity environment:

- **Relativity.exe** - The executable file that installs Relativity components determined by the values entered in the RelativityResponse.txt file.

  Notes:
  - You must save Relativity.exe on a drive local to the server. Running Relativity.exe from a shared location results in upgrade or installation failure.
  - The Relativity.exe file does not open a user interface. Use Install.bat to proceed with installation.

- **Install.bat** - The code that prompts Relativity.exe to proceed with the installation process. You must edit line 11 of the Install.bat file with the exact name of the Relativity installation file.

  ```bash
  start /wait "" "INSERT EXACT NAME OF RELATIVITY INSTALLATION FILE" /log InstallLog.txt /responsefilepath=RelativityResponse.txt
  ```

  Notes:
  - You may need to run this file from an elevated command line prompt to avoid permission issues.
  - You must surround the name of the Relativity installation file with quotation marks.

- **RelativityResponse.txt** - The text file that determines which components Relativity.exe installs, uninstalls, or upgrades on the server.

  Note: Every line in the RelativityResponse.txt file that starts with ### is a comment and meant to provide instruction.

Open the **RelativityResponse.txt** file in a text editor and edit the parameters as follows to upgrade Relativity on the machine that serves the role of the primary SQL Server:
12.1.0.1 Common properties

**Note:** If you are upgrading to Relativity 10.3, some values in your response file may now be stored in the Secret Store. These values are identified by the following message: "Value exported to Secret Store." You don't need to edit these values unless you want to update the Secret Store. For more information, see Secret Store.

- **INSTALLPRIMARYDATABASE** - Set this value to one.
  ```
  INSTALLPRIMARYDATABASE=1
  ```

- **INSTALLDISTRIBUTEDDATABASE** - Verify that this value is set to zero. You can't store the distributed database on the same machine as the primary database.
  ```
  INSTALLDISTRIBUTEDDATABASE=0
  ```

- **INSTALLDIR** - Enter the installation directory. This is the target directory for all files related to the local installation. This path must be local to the machine and accessible by the server. You must use ASCII characters for this path.
  ```
  INSTALLDIR=C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity
  ```

- **PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE** - Enter the primary SQL instance. If you are installing to a cluster, specify the cluster and instance name. If you are installing to a named instance, specify the server and instance name. All features require this input.
  ```
  PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE=ML12
  ```

- **EDDSDBOPASSWORD** - Enter the EDDSDBO password.
  ```
  EDDSDBOPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
  ```

- **SERVICEUSERNAME** - Enter the service username. The Windows login must already exist.
  ```
  SERVICEUSERNAME=example\exampleusername
  ```

- **SERVICEPASSWORD** - Enter the Service password.
  ```
  SERVICEPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
  ```

- **USEWINAUTH** - Set the value to one to use Windows authentication for the SQL Server.
  ```
  USEWINAUTH=1
  ```

  **Note:** If the USEWINAUTH value is set to one, then the user running the installer must be a SQL sysadmin, and any values entered for SQLUSERNAME and SQLPASSWORD are ignored.

- **SQLUSERNAME** - Enter the SQL username if you want to use SQL Server login authentication.
  ```
  SQLUSERNAME=mySqlUserName
  ```
Note: This value is ignored if **USEWINAUTH** is set to one.

- **SQLPASSWORD** - Enter the SQL password if you want to use SQL Server login authentication.
  
  ```
  SQLPASSWORD=myPassword
  ```

  Note: This value is ignored if **USEWINAUTH** is set to one.

### 12.1.0.2 Primary database properties

- **DEFAULTFILEREPOSITORY** - Enter the default file repository. This path must be a shared folder to which both the user running the installer and the Relativity Service Account have read and write permissions.
  
  ```
  DEFAULTFILEREPOSITORY=\yourmachine\FileShare
  ```

- **EDDSFILESHARE** - Enter the EDDS fileshare path. This path must be a shared folder to which both the user running the installer and the Relativity Service Account have read and write permissions.
  
  ```
  EDDSFRESHARE=\yourmachine\Fileshare
  ```

- **CACHELOCATION** - A valid UNC path for the viewer cache location. The installer ignores this value during an upgrade. It only uses this value on a new installation of Relativity. This parameter is available in Relativity 9.5.292.12 and above. For more information, see the Relativity Installation guide.
  
  ```
  CACHELOCATION=\yourmachine\ViewerCache
  ```

- **DTSEARCHINDEXPATH** - Enter the dtSearch index. This path must be a shared folder to which both the user running the installer and the Relativity Service Account have read and write permissions.
  
  ```
  DTSEARCHINDEXPATH=\yourmachine\dtSearch
  ```

- **RELATIVITYINSTANCENAME** - Enter the Relativity instance name. Only set this value during a first-time installation. The installer ignores this value on upgrade.
  
  ```
  RELATIVITYINSTANCENAME=My Relativity Instance
  ```

- **ADMIN_EMAIL** - Enter the email address that you want to use for the default Relativity admin account. If you don’t specify an email address, the installer uses the default value of relativity.admin@relativity.com. This parameter is available for 9.5.342.116 and above.
  
  ```
  ADMIN_EMAIL=relativity.admin@relativity.com
  ```

- **SERVICEACCOUNT_EMAIL** - Enter the email address that you want to use for the default Relativity service account. If you don’t specify an email address, the installer uses the default value of serviceaccount@relativity.com. This parameter is available for 9.5.342.116 and above.
Notes:
- If you want to use a specific email address for the default Relativity admin or service account, you must enter it for each Relativity upgrade that you perform. If you entered a custom email address during a previous installation, it is overwritten by current email address that you entered or by the default email address when this parameter is blank.
- Use different email addresses for the ADMIN_EMAIL and SERVICEACCOUNT_EMAIL parameters. If you use the same email address for both parameters, the installation fails.
- The ADMIN_EMAIL parameter functions as the username for the default admin account. If you leave the ADMIN_EMAIL value blank, this username defaults to relativity.admin@relativity.com.

```plaintext
SERVICEACCOUNT_EMAIL=serviceaccount@relativity.com
```

- **ADMIN_PASSWORD** - Enter the password that you want to use for the default Relativity admin account. This parameter is available for 9.5.342.116 and above.
  ```plaintext
  ADMIN_PASSWORD=myPassword
  ```

- **SERVICEACCOUNT_PASSWORD** - Enter the password that you want to use for the default Relativity service account. This parameter is available for 9.5.342.116 and above.
  ```plaintext
  SERVICEACCOUNT_PASSWORD=myPassword
  ```

  **Note:** To change the ADMIN_PASSWORD or SERVICEACCOUNT_PASSWORD password, you must also update the associated email address. If you enter a new password but don’t update the email address, then new password is ignored. For example, if you use an existing or default email address, then the password remains unchanged. However, you can change the email addresses for the admin and service accounts without updating the password.

### 12.1.0.3 Common database properties
We recommend that the following database paths are local to the SQL Server and accessible. However, we also support UNC paths on SQL Server 2012 and above.

- **DATABASEBACKUPDIR** - Enter the database backup directory.
  ```plaintext
  DATABASEBACKUPDIR=C:\Backup
  ```

- **LDFDIR** - Enter the LDF directory.
  ```plaintext
  LDFDIR=C:\Logs
  ```

- **MDFDIR** - Enter the MDF directory.
  ```plaintext
  MDFDIR=C:\Data
  ```

- **FULLTEXTDIR** - Enter the full text directory.
  ```plaintext
  FULLTEXTDIR=C:\FullText
  ```
Save your edits to the `RelativityResponse.txt` file, and launch the `Install.bat` file to proceed with the upgrade.

A sample `RelativityResponse.txt` file for a primary SQL database upgrade using Windows authentication looks like this:

```plaintext
INSTALLPRIMARYDATABASE=1
INSTALLDIR=C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity
PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE=ML12
EDDSDBOPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
SERVICEUSERNAME=example\exampleusername
SERVICEPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
DEFAULTFILEREPOSITORY=\yourmachine\FileShare
EDDSFILESHARE=\yourmachine\Fileshare
CACHELOCATION=\yourmachine\ViewerCache
DTSEARCHINDEXPATH=\yourmachine\dtSearch
RELATIVITYINSTANCENAME=My Relativity Instance
ADMIN_EMAIL=relativity.admin@relativity.com
SERVICEACCOUNT_EMAIL=serviceaccount@relativity.com
ADMIN_PASSWORD=myPassword
SERVICEACCOUNT_PASSWORD=myPassword
DATABASEBACKUPDIR=C:\Backup
LDFDIR=C:\Logs
MDFDIR=C:\Data
FULLTEXTDIR=C:\\FullText
USEWINAUTH=1
```

**Note:** Every line in the `RelativityResponse.txt` file that starts with `###` is a comment and meant to provide instruction.

### 12.2 Distributed SQL Server upgrade

If your Relativity environment uses a distributed SQL Server, then you need to run the installer on a machine other than the one that hosts the primary SQL database. After you have upgraded the primary SQL Server, you can upgrade the distributed database server and the web and agent server upgrades in parallel. Make sure that you review the steps for the database server setup in the Pre-installation Guide, including those in the Optionally configure an authentication token-signing certificate section.

Open the `RelativityResponse.txt` file in a text editor and edit the parameters as follows to upgrade Relativity on the machine that serves the role of the distributed SQL Server:

#### 12.2.0.1 Common properties

- **INSTALLPRIMARYDATABASE** - Set this value to zero. You can't store the distributed database on the same machine as the primary database.
  ```plaintext
  INSTALLPRIMARYDATABASE=0
  ```

- **INSTALLDISTRIBUTEDDATABASE** - Set this value to one.
  ```plaintext
  INSTALLDISTRIBUTEDDATABASE=1
  ```

- **INSTALLDIR** - Enter the installation directory. This is the target directory for all files related to the local installation. This path must be local to the machine and accessible by the server. You must use ASCII characters for this path.
  ```plaintext
  INSTALLDIR=C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity
  ```
- **INSTALLDIR**: C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity

- **PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE** - Enter the primary SQL instance. If you are installing to a cluster, specify the cluster and instance name. If you are installing to a named instance, specify the server and instance name. All features require this input.
  
  PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE=ML12

- **EDDSDBOPASSWORD** - Enter the EDDSDBO password.
  
  EDDSDBPASSWORD=MySecretPassword

- **SERVICEUSERNAME** - Enter the service username. The Windows login must already exist.
  
  SERVICEUSERNAME=example\exampleusername

- **SERVICEPASSWORD** - Enter the Service password.
  
  SERVICEPASSWORD=MySecretPassword

- **USEWINAUTH** - Set this to one to use Windows authentication for the SQL Server.
  
  USEWINAUTH=1

  **Note:** If the **USEWINAUTH** value is set to one, then the user running the installer must be a SQL sysadmin, and any values entered for **SQLUSERNAME** and **SQLPASSWORD** are ignored.

- **SQLUSERNAME** - Enter the SQL username to use SQL Server login authentication.
  
  SQLUSERNAME=mySqlUserName

  **Note:** This value is ignored if **USEWINAUTH** is set to one.

- **SQLPASSWORD** - Enter the SQL password to use SQL Server login authentication.
  
  SQLPASSWORD=myPassword

  **Note:** This value is ignored if **USEWINAUTH** is set to one.

---

**12.2.0.2 Distributed database properties**

- **DISTRIBUTEDSQLINSTANCE** - Enter the Distributed SQL instance. You can’t store the distributed database on the same machine as the primary SQL Server.
  
  DISTRIBUTEDSQLINSTANCE=ML14

---

**12.2.0.3 Common database properties**

We recommend that the following database paths are local to the SQL Server and accessible. However, we also support UNC paths on SQL Server 2012 and above.
- **DATABASEBACKUPDIR** - Enter the database backup directory.
  ```
  DATABASEBACKUPDIR=C:\Backuper
  ```

- **LDFDIR** - Enter the LDF directory.
  ```
  LDFDIR=C:\Logs
  ```

- **MDFDIR** - Enter the MDF directory.
  ```
  MDFDIR=C:\Data
  ```

- **FULLTEXTDIR** - Enter the full text directory.
  ```
  FULLTEXTDIR=C:\FullText
  ```

Save your edits to the *RelativityResponse.txt* file, and launch the *Install.bat* file to proceed with the upgrade.

A sample response file for a distributed SQL database upgrade using Windows authentication looks like this:

```plaintext
INSTALLDISTRIBUTEDDATABASE=1
INSTALLDIR=C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity
PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE=ML12
EDDSDBOPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
SERVICEUSERNAME=example\exampleusername
SERVICEPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
DISTRIBUTEDSQLINSTANCE=ML14
DATABASEBACKUPDIR=C:\Backup
LDFDIR=C:\Logs
MDFDIR=C:\Data
FULLTEXTDIR=C:\FullText
USEWINAUTH=1
```

**Note:** Every line in the RelativityResponse.txt file that starts with ### is a comment and meant to provide instruction.
13 Removing RabbitMQ

Beginning in Relativity 9.4.254.2, processing to Data Grid no longer requires RabbitMQ. To remove RabbitMQ from your Relativity environment, follow the steps below.

13.1 Deleting Data Grid agents

You can delete the following Data Grid agents as of Relativity 9.4.254.2:

- Data Grid Error Queue Manager
- Data Grid Install Queue Manager
- Data Grid Process Queue Manager
- Data Grid Status Queue Manager
- Data Grid Verify Queue Manager

To delete one or more agents using the mass operation menu, complete the following steps.

1. From Home, select the Agents tab.
2. Select the agents you want to delete, and then select Delete from the drop-down menu.
3. Click Go to flag the agents for deletion from your environment.

When the Agent Manager Windows Service runs, any agents marked for deletion are checked to see if they’re executing a job. If an agent marked for deletion is executing a job, then it’s not deleted. The Agent Manager service will continue to check the agent at five-second intervals, and when the agent is finished executing its job, it is deleted. For more information on managing agents, see the Agents Guide.

13.2 Deleting empty processing queues

To delete empty processing queues, complete the following steps:

1. Ensure there are no Relativity Processing jobs running.
2. Run the following script using Windows Powershell to delete empty queues.

```powershell
$cred = Get-Credential

3. Ensure there are no queues leftover. If there are any remaining queues, contact the Client Services team.

13.3 Uninstalling RabbitMQ Server and Erlang OTP

To uninstall RabbitMQ and Erlang:
1. Open the Control Panel.
2. Select **Uninstall a program**.
3. Right-click RabbitMQ Server, and then click **Uninstall**.
4. Repeat steps 1-3 to uninstall Erlang OTP 18.
5. Delete the installation directories for RabbitMQ:

```powershell
Get-ChildItem c:\ -Force -Include *RabbitMQ* -Recurse | foreach ($_){Remove-Item $_.fullname -whatif}
```

**Note:** This script will delete all files related to RabbitMQ on C:. If you are using RabbitMQ for anything else in your infrastructure, you must modify this script.

- Remove `-whatif` when ready to run.
- Delete `C:\Users\relativityserviceaccount\AppData\Roaming\RabbitMQ`.

6. Delete the installation directories for Erlang OTP 18:

```powershell
Get-ChildItem c:\ -Force -Include *erlang* -Recurse | foreach ($_){Remove-Item $_.fullname -whatif}
```

**Note:** This script will delete all files related to Erlang on C:. If you are using Erlang for anything else in your infrastructure, you must modify this script.

- Remove `-whatif` when ready to run.
- Delete the file `C:\Windows\erlang.cookie` and `C:\Users\relativityserviceaccount\.erlang.cookie`.

7. Restart your machine.

### 13.4 Closing ports on the Queue Server

Close the following ports on the queue server:

- 15672
14 Upgrading your Relativity service bus

To upgrade the Relativity service bus, you run the installer on a machine where it is already installed, or where the Service Bus for Windows Server or RabbitMQ is installed. You must include the Relativity service bus server as a node in the Service Bus for Windows Server farm or as a server in RabbitMQ cluster. For more information, see the Pre-Installation guide.

When you perform an upgrade, the Relativity installer saves information about the about the farm/cluster to the primary SQL Server database. It also performs setup tasks on farm/cluster, so that Relativity can connect to the service bus.

14.1 Relativity service bus upgrade

The Relativity service bus supports messaging between application components. Before installing or upgrading the Relativity service bus, upgrade the primary SQL Server. For more information, see the Relativity Service Bus guide.

Contact Relativity Client Services to get a copy of the Relativity installer.

Save the following files to the root directory of any server contributing to the Relativity environment:

- **Relativity.exe** - The executable file that installs Relativity components determined by the values entered in the RelativityResponse.txt file.

  **Notes:**
  - You must save Relativity.exe on a drive local to the server. Running Relativity.exe from a shared location results in upgrade or installation failure.
  - The Relativity.exe file does not open a user interface. Use Install.bat to proceed with installation.

- **Install.bat** - The code that prompts Relativity.exe to proceed with the installation process. You must edit line 11 of the Install.bat file with the exact name of the Relativity installation file.

  ```
  start /wait "" "INSERT EXACT NAME OF RELATIVITY INSTALLATION FILE" /log InstallLog.txt /responsefilepath=RelativityResponse.txt
  ```

  **Notes:**
  - You may need to run this file from an elevated command line prompt to avoid permission issues.
  - You must surround the name of the Relativity installation file with quotation marks.

- **RelativityResponse.txt** - The text file that determines which components Relativity.exe installs, uninstalls, or upgrades on the server.

  **Note:** Every line in the RelativityResponse.txt file that starts with `###` is a comment and meant to provide instruction.
14.2 Setting properties in the RelativityResponse.txt file

Relativity requires RabbitMQ or Service Bus for Windows Server. Depending on the message broker you have installed, complete the following steps:

Service Bus for Windows Server
You must include the Relativity service bus server as a node in the Service Bus for Windows Server farm. The Relativity installer saves information about the farm to the primary SQL Server database. It also performs setup tasks on farm, so that Relativity can connect to the service bus. For information about prerequisites, see the Pre-Installation guide. If you’re re-purposing a worker as a conversion agent, see Configuring your conversion agents in the upgrade guide.

Open the RelativityResponse.txt file in a text editor and edit the parameters as follows to install Relativity on the machine that serves the role of the service bus server:

14.2.0.1 Feature selection

- **INSTALLSERVICEBUS** - Set this value to one to install the Relativity service bus.
  
  INSTALLSERVICEBUS=1

  **Notes:**
  - If the service bus server is already installed on this machine and the INSTALLSERVICEBUS property is set to zero, the installer removes the previously existing service bus server.
  - When using Service Bus for Windows Server, the Relativity Installer with the INSTALLSERVICEBUS=1 feature selection must be run on a server that is hosting Service Bus for Windows Server.

14.2.0.2 Common properties

**Note:** The following non-alpha-numeric characters are not allowed in passwords: \, ", <, >.

- **INSTALLDIR** - Enter the installation directory. This is the target directory for all files related to the local installation. This path must be local to the machine and accessible by the server. You must use ASCII characters for this path.
  
  INSTALLDIR=C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity

- **PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE** - Enter the primary SQL instance. If you are installing to a cluster, specify the cluster and instance name. If you are installing to a named instance, specify the server and instance name. All features require this input.
  
  PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE=ML12

- **EDDSDBOPASSWORD** - Enter the EDDSBDO password.
  
  EDDSBOPASSWORD=MySecretPassword

- **SERVICEUSERNAME** - Enter the service username. The Windows login must already exist.
  
  SERVICEUSERNAME=example\exampleusername
**SERVICEPASSWORD** - Enter the service password.

```
SERVICEPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
```

**USEWINAUTH** - Set this to one to use Windows authentication for the SQL Server.

```
USEWINAUTH=1
```

**Note:** If the **USEWINAUTH** value is set to one, then the user running the installer must be a SQL sysadmin, and any values entered for **SQLUSERNAME** and **SQLPASSWORD** are ignored.

**SQLUSERNAME** - Enter the SQL username to use SQL Server login authentication.

```
SQLUSERNAME=mySqlUserName
```

**Note:** This value is ignored if **USEWINAUTH** is set to one.

**SQLPASSWORD** - Enter the SQL password to use SQL Server login authentication.

```
SQLPASSWORD=myPassword
```

**Note:** This value is ignored if **USEWINAUTH** is set to one.

**SERVICEBUSPROVIDER** - If applicable, enter **Windows** when using Service Bus for Windows Server as your message broker. The value defaults to Windows.

```
SERVICEBUSPROVIDER=Windows
```

Save your edits to the **RelativityResponse.txt** file, and launch the **Install.bat** file to proceed with the installation.

**Note:** The values in the Service Bus section of the response file DO NOT need to be filled out when using Service Bus for Windows Server.

A sample response file for a service bus only installation looks like this:

```
INSTALLSERVICEBUS=1
INSTALLDIR=C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity
PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE=ML12
EDDSDBOPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
SERVICEUSERNAME=example\exampleusername
SERVICEPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
USEWINAUTH=1
SERVICEBUSPROVIDER=Windows
```

**Note:** Every line in the RelativityResponse.txt file that starts with ### is a comment and meant to provide instruction.

### 14.2.1 Troubleshooting the service bus installation

Use the following information to troubleshoot issues that may occur during the service bus installation:
In the RelativityResponse.txt file, ensure that you set the **INSTALLSERVICEBUS** property to 1 before you run the installer.

Verify that the following instance settings contain the correct values:

- ServiceBusFullyQualifiedDomainName
- ServiceBusHttpPort
- ServiceBusTcpPort

**Note:** For more information, see the Instance Setting guide.

**Note:** For general troubleshooting information, see the Relativity Service Bus guide.

**RabbitMQ**
When using RabbitMQ as your chosen message broker, RabbitMQ must be installed and configured prior to running the Relativity Installer. For information, see the Pre-Installation guide.

Open the RelativityResponse.txt file in a text editor and edit the parameters as follows to install Relativity on the machine that serves the role of the service bus server:

### 14.2.1.1 Feature selection

- **INSTALLSERVICEBUS** - Set this value to one to install the Relativity service bus.

  **INSTALLSERVICEBUS=1**

  **Notes:**
  - If the service bus server is already installed on this machine and the INSTALLSERVICEBUS property is set to zero, the installer removes the previously existing service bus server.
  - When using RabbitMQ, the Relativity Installer with the INSTALLSERVICEBUS=1 feature selection can be run on any server with network connectivity to both the Primary SQL Server and the RabbitMQ server / cluster.

### 14.2.1.2 Common properties

**Note:** The following non-alpha-numeric characters are not allowed in passwords: \\, ", <, >.

- **INSTALLDIR** - Enter the installation directory. This is the target directory for all files related to the local installation. This path must be local to the machine and accessible by the server. You must use ASCII characters for this path.

  **INSTALLDIR=C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity**

- **PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE** - Enter the primary SQL instance. If you are installing to a cluster, specify the cluster and instance name. If you are installing to a named instance, specify the server and instance name. All features require this input.

  **PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE=ML12**


- **EDDSDBOPASSWORD** - Enter the EDDSDBO password.
  
  EDDSDBOSSW=MySecretPassword

- **SERVICEUSERNAME** - Enter the service username. The Windows login must already exist.
  
  SERVICEUSERNAME=example\exampleusername

- **SERVICEPASSWORD** - Enter the service password.
  
  SERVICEPASSWORD=MySecretPassword

- **USEWINAUTH** - Set this to one to use Windows authentication for the SQL Server.
  
  USEWINAUTH=1

  **Note:** If the **USEWINAUTH** value is set to one, then the user running the installer must be a SQL sysadmin, and any values entered for **SQLUSERNAME** and **SQLPASSWORD** are ignored.

- **SQLUSERNAME** - Enter the SQL username to use SQL Server login authentication.
  
  SQLUSERNAME=mySqlUserName

  **Note:** This value is ignored if **USEWINAUTH** is set to one.

- **SQLPASSWORD** - Enter the SQL password to use SQL Server login authentication.
  
  SQLPASSWORD=myPassword

  **Note:** This value is ignored if **USEWINAUTH** is set to one.

- **SERVICEBUSPROVIDER** - Enter RabbitMQ when using RabbitMQ as your message broker.
  
  SERVICEBUSPROVIDER=RabbitMQ

- **SERVERFQDN** - Enter the fully qualified domain name of your message broker.
  
  SERVERFQDN=localhost

- **SHAREDACCESSKEY** - Enter the password Relativity will use when connecting.
  
  SHAREDACCESSKEY=guest

- **SHAREDACCESSKEYNAME** - Enter the username Relativity will use when connecting.
  
  SHAREDACCESSKEYNAME=guest

  **Note:** This value is case sensitive.
**SERVICENAMESPACE** - Enter the virtual host Relativity will use.

```
SERVICENAMESPACE=Relativity
```

**TLSENABLED** - Set this to zero if RabbitMQ is not configured for TLS, and set this to one if RabbitMQ is configured for TLS.

```
TLSENABLED=1
```

Save your edits to the *RelativityResponse.txt* file, and launch the *Install.bat* file to proceed with the installation.

A sample response file for a service bus only installation looks like this:

```
INSTALLSERVICEBUS=1
INSTALLDIR=C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity
PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE=ML12
EDDSDBOPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
SERVICEUSERNAME=example\exampleusername
SERVICEPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
USEWINAUTH=1
SERVICEBUSPROVIDER=RabbitMQ
SERVERFQDN=localhost
SHAREDACCESSKEY=guest
SHAREDACCESSKEYNAME=guest
SERVICENAMESPACE=Relativity
TLSENABLED=1
```

**Note:** Every line in the RelativityResponse.txt file that starts with ### is a comment and meant to provide instruction.

### 14.2.2 Troubleshooting the service bus installation

For more information to troubleshoot issues that may occur during the service bus installation, see Troubleshooting RabbitMQ in the Service Bus guide.
15 Upgrading your agent server

This section provides the prerequisites and the steps required to upgrade your agent server to a new version of Relativity. For more information, see Pre-installation Guide.

Before you begin upgrading your agent server, confirm that you have upgraded the SQL Server and have started the SQL service. Additionally, you must install or upgrade the Relativity service bus.

15.1 Agent server upgrade

Contact Relativity Client Services to get a copy of the Relativity installer.

Save the following files to the root directory of any server contributing to the Relativity environment:

- **Relativity.exe** - The executable file that installs Relativity components determined by the values entered in the RelativityResponse.txt file.

  **Notes:**
  - You must save Relativity.exe on a drive local to the server. Running Relativity.exe from a shared location results in upgrade or installation failure.
  - The Relativity.exe file does not open a user interface. Use Install.bat to proceed with installation.

- **Install.bat** - The code that prompts Relativity.exe to proceed with the installation process. You must edit line 11 of the Install.bat file with the exact name of the Relativity installation file.

  ```
  start /wait "" "INSERT EXACT NAME OF RELATIVITY INSTALLATION FILE" /log InstallLog.txt /re-
  sponsefilepath=RelativityResponse.txt
  ```

  **Notes:**
  - You may need to run this file from an elevated command line prompt to avoid permission issues.
  - You must surround the name of the Relativity installation file with quotation marks.

- **RelativityResponse.txt** - The text file that determines which components Relativity.exe installs, uninstalls, or upgrades on the server.

  **Note:** Every line in the RelativityResponse.txt file that starts with ### is a comment and meant to provide instruction.

To upgrade the agent server:

Open the **RelativityResponse.txt** file in a text editor and edit the parameters as follows to upgrade Relativity on the machine that serves the role of the agent server:

**Note:** The following settings assume that the same machine does not host the agent server that hosts the primary or distributed SQL database servers.
15.1.0.1 Common properties

- **INSTALLDIR** - Enter the installation directory. This is the target directory for all files related to the local installation. This path must be local to the machine and accessible by the server. You can't use unicode special characters for this path.

  INSTALLDIR=C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity

- **PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE** - Enter the primary SQL instance. If you are installing to a cluster, specify the cluster and instance name. If you are installing to a named instance, specify the server and instance name. All features require this input.

  PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE=ML12

- **EDDSDBOPASSWORD** - Enter the EDDS database object password.

  EDDSDBOPASSWORD=MySecretPassword

- **SERVICEUSERNAME** - Enter the service username. The Windows login must already exist.

  SERVICEUSERNAME=example\exampleusername

- **SERVICEPASSWORD** - Enter the service password.

  SERVICEPASSWORD=MySecretPassword

- **USEWINAUTH** - Set this to one to use Windows authentication for the SQL Server.

  USEWINAUTH=1

  **Note:** If the **USEWINAUTH** value is set to one, then the user running the installer must be a SQL sysadmin, and any values entered for **SQLUSERNAME** and **SQLPASSWORD** are ignored.

- **SQLUSERNAME** - Enter the SQL username to use SQL Server login authentication.

  SQLUSERNAME=mySqlUserName

  **Note:** This value is ignored if **USEWINAUTH** is set to one.

- **SQLPASSWORD** - Enter the SQL password to use SQL Server login authentication.

  SQLPASSWORD=myPassword

  **Note:** This value is ignored if **USEWINAUTH** is set to one.
Save your edits to the **RelativityResponse.txt** file, and launch the **Install.bat** file to proceed with the upgrade.

A sample RelativityResponse.txt file for a agents only upgrade looks like this:

```
INSTALLAGENTS=1
INSTALLDIR=C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity
PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE=ML12
EDDSDBOPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
SERVICEUSERNAME=example\exampleusername
SERVICEPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
USEWINAUTH=1
```

**Note:** Every line in the RelativityResponse.txt file that starts with `###` is a comment and meant to provide instruction.

### 15.2 Service Host Manager HTTPS configuration

Service Host Manager runs Relativity services on all web and agent servers in your environment. The services are used by applications like Production and Processing on. If your web and agent servers must be set up for HTTPS access, special setup is required for Service Host Manager.

For more information, see Service Host Manager on the Relativity 10.3 Documentation site.
16 Upgrading your web server

This section provides the prerequisites and the steps required to upgrade your web server to a new version of Relativity. For more information, see Pre-installation Guide.

Before you begin upgrading your web server, confirm that you have upgraded the SQL Server, started the SQL service, and that IIS is stopped. Additionally, you must install or upgrade the Relativity service bus.

**Note:** When you install Relativity, it is configured to use HTTPS by default. If you decided not to use HTTPS in your environment, you must set the CookieSecure instance setting to **False** before logging in to Relativity, or you receive an error message. For more information, see Instance setting on the Relativity 10.3 Documentation site. If you later decide to use HTTPS in your environment, you can find information about how to set up this functionality in the section called *Configuring SSL on a web server* on the Pre-installation page.

16.1 Web server upgrade

The web server hosts Relativity and its services, such as the Services and Web APIs. After you have installed the primary SQL Server, you can run the web and agent server, as well as the distributed database server installations in parallel.

Contact [Relativity Client Services](#) to get a copy of the Relativity installer.

Save the following files to the root directory of any server contributing to the Relativity environment:

- **Relativity.exe** - The executable file that installs Relativity components determined by the values entered in the RelativityResponse.txt file.

  **Notes:**
  - You must save Relativity.exe on a drive local to the server. Running Relativity.exe from a shared location results in upgrade or installation failure.
  - The Relativity.exe file does not open a user interface. Use Install.bat to proceed with installation.

- **Install.bat** - The code that prompts Relativity.exe to proceed with the installation process. You must edit line 11 of the Install.bat file with the exact name of the Relativity installation file.

  ```cmd
  start /wait "" "INSERT EXACT NAME OF RELATIVITY INSTALLATION FILE" /log InstallLog.txt /responsefilepath=RelativityResponse.txt
  ```

  **Notes:**
  - You may need to run this file from an elevated command line prompt to avoid permission issues.
  - You must surround the name of the Relativity installation file with quotation marks.

- **RelativityResponse.txt** - The text file that determines which components Relativity.exe installs, uninstalls, or upgrades on the server.
**Note:** Every line in the RelativityResponse.txt file that starts with ### is a comment and meant to provide instruction.

The following settings assume that the same machine does not host the web server that hosts the primary or distributed SQL database servers.

Open the RelativityResponse.txt file in a text editor and edit the parameters as follows to install Relativity on the machine that serves the role of the web server:

### 16.1.0.1 Common properties

- **INSTALLWEB** - set this value to one.
  
  ```
  INSTALLWEB=1
  ```

  **Note:** If the web server is already installed on this machine and the above value is set to zero, the installer removes the previously existing web server.

- **INSTALLDIR** - enter the installation directory. This is the target directory for all files related to the local installation. This path must be local to the machine and accessible by the server. You can't use unicode special characters for this path.
  
  ```
  INSTALLDIR=C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity
  ```

- **PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE** - enter the primary SQL instance. If you are installing to a cluster, specify the cluster and instance name. If you are installing to a named instance, specify the server and instance name. All features require this input.
  
  ```
  PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE=ML12
  ```

- **EDDSDBOPASSWORD** - enter the EDDS database object password.
  
  ```
  EDDSDBOPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
  ```

- **SERVICEUSERNAME** - enter the service username. The Windows login must already exist.
  
  ```
  SERVICEUSERNAME=example\exampleusername
  ```

- **SERVICEPASSWORD** - enter the service password.
  
  ```
  SERVICEPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
  ```

- **USEWINAUTH** - set this to one to use Windows authentication for the SQL Server.
  
  ```
  USEWINAUTH=1
  ```

  **Note:** If the USEWINAUTH value is set to one, then the user running the installer must be a SQL sysadmin, and any values entered for SQLUSERNAME and SQLPASSWORD are ignored.
- **SQLUSERNAME** - enter the SQL username to use SQL Server login authentication.
  
  SQLUSERNAME=mySqlUserName

  **Note:** This value is ignored if **USEWINAUTH** is set to one.

- **SQLPASSWORD** - enter the SQL password to use SQL Server login authentication.
  
  SQLPASSWORD=myPassword

  **Note:** This value is ignored if **USEWINAUTH** is set to one.

Save your edits to the **RelativityResponse.txt** file, and then launch the **Install.bat** file to proceed with the upgrade.

A sample RelativityResponse.txt file for a web only upgrade looks like this:

```
INSTALLWEB=1
INSTALLDIR=C:\Program Files\kCura Corporation\Relativity
PRIMARYSQLINSTANCE=ML12
EDDSDBOPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
SERVICEUSERNAME=example\exampleusername
SERVICEPASSWORD=MySecretPassword
USEWINAUTH=1
```

**Note:** Every line in the RelativityResponse.txt file that starts with ### is a comment and meant to provide instruction.

### 16.2 Verifying the machine key settings on the IIS

When setting up the IIS for a Relativity installation, you need to verify that the machine keys are configured to use the appropriate methods for the encryption and decryption of forms authentication data.

Use these steps to set the machine key for the IIS:

1. Open the IIS Manager.
2. Highlight your Relativity website to display configuration options in the Feature View on the IIS dashboard.
3. Double-click the **Machine Key** icon.
4. Update the following fields for your version of Windows server:
   - **Windows Server 2008 R2** - select **SHA1** for the **Encryption method** and **AES** for the **Decryption method**.

  **Note:** You could also select Auto for the Decryption method, but we recommend setting it to AES.
Windows Server 2012 R2 - select SHA1 for the Validation method and AES for the Encryption method.
5. Save your changes.

16.3 Upgrading a web server configured for mixed authentication with AD

Use the following steps to upgrade a web server configured for mixed mode authentication with Active Directory (AD). For information about setting up a web server configured for mixed authentication with AD, see Authentication on the Relativity 10.3 Documentation site.

To update the Use Windows Authentication instance setting:

1. Open SQL Server Management Studio on your Relativity database server.
2. Connect to the EDDS database.
3. Execute one of the following SQL statement to set the Windows Authentication instance setting to True:
   - Update all servers to use Windows Authentication.
Update a specific server to use Windows Authentication. Replace \texttt{YourServerName} in the WHERE clause to the name of your machine, which you want to configure for Windows Authentication. You only need the machine name if you want to set this setting per server.

\begin{verbatim}
UPDATE EDDS.eddsdbo.InstanceSetting SET value = 'True' WHERE Name = 'UseWindowsAuthentication'
\end{verbatim}

Add a new row to the instance setting table for each additional machine that you need to enable AD authentication. Use this option when you want AD enabled on multiple web servers in your Relativity environment, but not on all of them. You need to execute the following SQL statement with the name of the additional machine, which you want to configure for Windows Authentication. Replace \texttt{YourSecondServerName} with the name of that machine.

\begin{verbatim}
INSERT INTO EDDS.eddsdbo.InstanceSetting VALUES ('Relativity.Authentication','UseWindowsAuthentication','True','YourSecondServerName','Determines whether Relativity uses Windows Authentication. Set this value False if you want to disable WinAuth. Set it to True if you want to enable WinAuth and require the user to log in to Relativity from the current machine.')
\end{verbatim}

### 16.4 Service Host Manager HTTPS configuration

Service Host Manager runs Relativity services on all web and agent servers in your environment. The services are used by applications like Production and Processing on. If your web and agent servers must be set up for HTTPS access, special setup is required for Service Host Manager.

For more information, see Service Host Manager on the Relativity 10.3 Documentation site.

### 16.5 SignalR

When running Relativity on IIS 7.5 and older, the SignalR protocol may exhibit performance issues, including slow responses and connection failures as it falls back to other supported connection protocols. To resolve this issue, disable dynamic content compression for the Relativity.REST application in the Compression section in IIS:
You can also add the following property to the **system.webServer** section of the Relativity.REST web.config file:

```xml
<urlCompression doDynamicCompression="false" />
```

This change will improve SignalR performance on older versions of IIS.
17 Upgrading a worker manager server installation

You can use these instructions for upgrading the Invariant Database, Queue Manager, and Worker. When you upgrade to a new version of Invariant, the installer removes any components from the previous version installed on the local machine before it replaces them with the upgraded version. You must be logged in as the Relativity Service Account to perform the upgrade.

Specific versions of Invariant are exclusively compatible with specific versions of Relativity. For this reason, don’t attempt to upgrade Invariant independent of Relativity, as doing so will result in significant issues. For example, don’t upgrade from Invariant 3.3, which is supported by Relativity 8.2, to Invariant 4.0 without also upgrading to Relativity 9.0. The following table breaks down which versions of Invariant are supported by which versions of Relativity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invariant version</th>
<th>Relativity version</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 3.0</td>
<td>Relativity 7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 3.1</td>
<td>Relativity 8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 3.2</td>
<td>Relativity 8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 3.3</td>
<td>Relativity 8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 4.0</td>
<td>Relativity 9.0/9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 4.2</td>
<td>Relativity 9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 4.3</td>
<td>Relativity 9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 4.4</td>
<td>Relativity 9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 4.5</td>
<td>Relativity 9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 4.6</td>
<td>Relativity 9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 5.0</td>
<td>Relativity 10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 5.1</td>
<td>Relativity 10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 5.2</td>
<td>Relativity 10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invariant 5.3</td>
<td>Relativity 10.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** When you apply a new processing license in your Relativity environment, all jobs in the processing queue must complete before Relativity identifies any additional worker manager servers that you may have purchased as licensed.

- The Discovered Files View now supports pivots and dashboards, as well as the ability to export from the page.
  (Click to expand)
The processing profile now includes a new text extraction failover method for Excel, Word, and PowerPoint files. When you select the new Native (failover to dtSearch) method, Relativity uses the native program to extract text from the file with dtSearch as a backup text extraction method if the native program fails. For more information see Processing profiles in the Processing User Guide.

Invariant container handlers will now run in 64-bit to enhance processing speeds and prevent stuck jobs.

17.1 Upgrade exceptions

For upgrades from Relativity 8.0/Invariant 3.1 or lower, you must first manually install the required .NET 4.5 on all of your pre-existing Invariant Database, Queue Manager, and Worker machines before running the installer. Similarly, you must install the required Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable on all of your pre-existing Worker machines before running the installer.

The 3.2 and above installers only validate whether .NET 4.5 is installed; they don't install the software. For brand new Worker installations, the installer verifies that .NET 4.5 is installed. Installing a new Worker will automatically install MS Visual C++ 2012 for you.
For upgrades from Relativity 7.3/Invariant 2.0, you must first upgrade to a later Invariant version (2.1, 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, or 3.3) before you upgrade to Invariant 4.0.

17.2 Installing Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable Packages

The following table breaks down which versions of Microsoft Visual C++ are required for which versions of Relativity/Invariant. Note that you’re required to install each version of Microsoft Visual C++ only if you’re upgrading to the Relativity/Invariant version listed and not if you’re installing it for the first time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relativity/Invariant version</th>
<th>Required Microsoft Visual C++ version (Redistributable x86 and x64)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.3/4.3 (all monthly versions included)</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4/4.4 (all monthly versions included)</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.41.87/4.5.32.2</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.69.85/4.5.60.2</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.133.118/4.5.126.16</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.162.111/4.5.132.8</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.196.102/4.5.188.20</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.219.30/4.5.189.29</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.253.62/4.5.245.54</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.292.12</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.309.48</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.342.116</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.370.136</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5.411.4</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.6.50.31</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.7.229.5</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0.318.5</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1.290.1</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2.270.1/5.2.275.1</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3.287.3/5.3.282.2</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17.3 Upgrading the Invariant Queue Manager

You'll use the same installation files you used to install the Invariant Queue Manager to upgrade them. To access the steps for performing an upgrade, see the Worker Manager Installation guide. These installation files upgrade both the Invariant and Relativity Imaging databases. During an upgrade, you can't modify the SQL Instance name, the Queue Manager Service Username, or the installation location of the Queue Manager. If you need to change the any of these settings, you need uninstall and reinstall the Invariant Queue Manager.
18 Upgrading Relativity to .NET 4.6.2.

As of Relativity 9.5.196.102, you must upgrade your Relativity environment to .NET 4.6.2. The updates must be applied to Relativity servers and client machines.

**Note:** Existing custom applications are backward-compatible with Relativity 9.5.196.102 and do not need to be recompiled, but you must upgrade your development environment to use the latest versions of Relativity SDKs.

### 18.1 All servers

Perform these steps on all servers in your Relativity environment:

2. Run the `NDP462-KB3151800-x86-x64-AllOS-ENU.exe` executable and follow the instructions in the installation wizard.
3. Turn off applications when prompted by the installation wizard.
4. Restart the server on completion.

### 18.2 Client machines

Perform these steps on all systems running Relativity and Invariant client applications (ActiveX viewer, Relativity Desktop Client, and Relativity Processing Console):

2. Run the Microsoft Visual C++ 2015 Redistributable executable and follow the instructions in the installation wizard.
4. Run the `NDP462-KB3151800-x86-x64-AllOS-ENU.exe` executable and follow the instructions in the installation wizard.
5. Turn off applications when prompted by the installation wizard.
6. Restart the machine on completion.
7. Download and install the latest versions of ActiveX viewer, RDC, and RPC.
18.3 Relativity applications

18.3.1 Backward-compatible applications
Going forward, regardless of current Relativity version, if you install new .NET 4.6.2-based versions of backward-compatible Relativity applications, you must upgrade your environment to .NET 4.6.2 as described above.

Backward-compatible applications include Data Grid, ARM, Relativity User Import, etc.

18.3.2 Custom applications built with the Relativity SDK
Custom applications that Relativity does not own or maintain can continue to target their current .NET version and will work in the new .NET 4.6.2-based Relativity. You can continue developing with older versions of the Relativity SDKs if you don't need the new features in latest version.

To develop using the latest Relativity SDK, you must update the applications' projects to target .NET 4.6.2. The developers must also update their environment to the .NET 4.6.2 Developer Pack as described below.

18.4 Development environment
If you develop custom Relativity application, you must update your development environment to use the latest version of the SDK:


2. Run the NDP462-DevPack-KB3151934-ENU.exe executable and follow the instructions in the installation wizard.

3. Turn off applications when prompted by the installation wizard.

4. Restart the machine on completion.
19 Upgrading workspaces

You can use the Workspace Upgrade queue to monitor the progress of scripts as they update workspace database schemas. In addition, you can also monitor upgrades to applications currently installed in workspaces. It also provides you with the ability to view detailed error messages when a script or application upgrade fails. You can use the advanced mass operations on the queue to edit the priority and order of workspace upgrades, as well as retry failed upgrades, and cancel upgrades.

19.1 Monitoring upgrades with the Workspace Upgrade queue

You can view the Workspace Upgrade queue from Home. Select the Queue Management tab, and click Workspace Upgrade Queue. The Workspace Upgrade queue displays the current status and the progress of the upgrade for each workspaces.

Beginning in Relativity 9.4.398.62, the Workspace Upgrade Queue also displays the current status and version of the processing store upgrade process, which the Workspace Upgrade Worker agent completes in addition to upgrading the workspace.

For descriptions of the columns, see Workspace Upgrade queue columns on page 76.

(Click to expand)

![Workspace Upgrade Queue Table](Image)

Procuro is a utility used to upgrade the schema for all Relativity databases using scripts. As part of the database upgrade process, the Procuro utility automatically runs on your database server. It is also known as the Database Upgrade tool. Procuro makes updates to database schemas by adding, and removing columns in tables, creating new tables, re-naming table /columns, changing the types of data; adding or removing indexes and statistics to ensure functionality with Relativity. It is also required so Relativity can perform upgrades for future iterations created.

Procuro automatically sets the Upgrade Status of the workspaces to Pending in the Workspace Upgrade queue. This status indicates to the upgrade agents running in your environment that they can begin upgrading the workspaces immediately. You can use the advanced mass operation options to change the upgrade priority and order of workspaces or to prevent workspaces from upgrading. For more information, see Editing upgrade priority and order for a workspace on page 77.

The workspace upgrader uses agents that run jobs for upgrading the workspace database schemas and installing applications. You must configure these agents through the Agents tab in Relativity. See Populating the Workspace Upgrade queue on the next page.

If you don’t see any activity in the Workspace Upgrade queue, these agents haven’t been configured. An alert message lists the agents that you need to configure.
For configuration information, see Relativity upgrade and Agents on the Relativity 10.3 Documentation site.

### 19.1.1 Populating the Workspace Upgrade queue

The Workspace Upgrade queue continually populates with status information by the upgrade agents as they run scripts to update workspace databases and installed applications. The following agents run the scripts and the application upgrades:

- **Workspace Upgrade Worker** - picks up pending jobs in the queue for script updates.

  **Note:** On an SQL Server profile, you can edit the *Workspace Upgrade Limit* field, which controls the number of agents accessing the server during an upgrade. The setting entered in this field can’t exceed the setting in the *GlobalWorkspaceUpgradeLimit* instance setting value. If you enter a number that exceeds this instance setting value, an error occurs that cancels your update. For more information, see Instance setting values and Upgrading workspaces.

- **Workspace Upgrade Manager** - queues applications required for installation in workspaces.

- **Application Installation Manager** - installs required applications to workspaces.

For more information about agents, see Agents on the Relativity 10.3 Documentation site.

During a Relativity upgrade, the agents complete the following tasks and then update the statuses displayed on the Workspace Upgrade queue:

1. **Set upgrade status to Pending.** Procuro runs and sets the status on workspaces in the Workspace Upgrade queue to Pending.

2. **Pick up pending jobs.** The Workspace Upgrade Worker sees a pending job in the queue, picks it up, and begins upgrading the workspace.

3. **Run upgrade scripts.** The Workspace Upgrade Worker sets the status of the workspace to Upgrading scripts and runs the SQL scripts to update the workspace database schema. When the scripts complete, the upgrade status on the workspace is set to Pending Application Upgrade.

4. **Set upgrade status to Upgrading Applications.** The Workspace Upgrade Manager queues applications required for installation in workspaces in the Application Install table, and it sets the upgrade status to Upgrading Applications.

5. **Install applications.** The Application Installation Manager installs the required applications.

6. **Complete installation.** When the application upgrades have installed successfully, the Workspace Upgrade Manager checks the application status, and then sets the status of the workspace to Completed.

During an Invariant upgrade, the agents complete the following tasks and then update the statuses displayed on the Workspace Upgrade queue:

1. **Set store upgrade status to Pending.** The Invariant.DBUpdater runs and sets the store status on workspaces in the Workspace Upgrade queue to Pending.

2. **Pick up pending store upgrade jobs.** The Workspace Upgrade Worker sees a pending store upgrade job in the queue, picks it up, and begins upgrading the store.
3. Run upgrade scripts. The Workspace Upgrade Worker sets the status of the workspace to Upgrading scripts and runs the SQL scripts to update the store database schema.

19.1.2 Workspace Upgrade queue columns

The Workspace Upgrade queue displays the following columns:

- **Artifact ID** - the Artifact ID of a workspace undergoing an upgrade.
- **Workspace Name** - the name of a workspace undergoing an upgrade. Click the name to display the document list in the workspace.
- **Priority** - the upgrade order assigned to the workspace. Priorities include Low, Medium, and High. See Editing upgrade priority and order for a workspace on the next page.
- **Upgrade Status** - the status of the workspace upgrade as determined by the current Procuro stage. See Upgrade statuses descriptions on the next page.
- **Workspace Upgrade Status** - the value assigned to the Status field on the workspace details page. See Upgrade statuses descriptions on the next page.
- **Current Relativity Version** - the workspace is currently updated to this version of Relativity.
- **Store Upgrade Status** - the status of the upgrade of the Invariant store, as completed by the Workspace Upgrade Worker agent. The possible values in this column are the same as for the workspace upgrade. This field is empty if you don't have processing installed. You could see any of the following status values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>What it means</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>The Invariant store have been added to the Workspace Upgrade queue, but the Workspace Upgrade Worker hasn't picked it up yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrading Scripts</td>
<td>The Workspace Upgrade Worker agent is running scripts against the Invariant store.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>The store is fully upgraded and ready for use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed Script Upgrade</td>
<td>An error occurred while upgrading SQL scripts for the Invariant store, the upgrade failed, and Relativity Processing is disabled in the workspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canceled</td>
<td>The user canceled the upgrade when it had the status of Pending, Pending Application Upgrade, Upgrading Scripts, or Upgrading Applications. See Canceling or retrying workspace upgrades on page 81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>A Store has not been created on this workspace</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Current Store Version** - the version of Invariant you are upgrading to. This field always displays the most current version of Invariant available. This is because if the upgrade fails, it displays the version of Invariant you were attempting to upgrade to, and if the upgrade was successful, it displays the version you just upgraded to, which is the most current.
- **Database Upgrade Progress** - the percentage of the upgrade process completed for the workspace database and the Invariant database if the Processing application is installed. It uses the following colors to indicate the upgrade status:
  - Blue - indicates the upgrade is in progress.
  - Green - indicates a completed upgrade.
  - Red - indicates an error or failure occurred.

- **Application Upgrade Progress** - the percentage of the upgrade process completed for the application. It uses the same colors to indicate the upgrade status as the Database Upgrade Progress bar.

### 19.1.3 Upgrade statuses descriptions

The following table contains descriptions for the statuses displayed in the Upgrade Status column on the Workspace Upgrade queue:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canceled</td>
<td>The user canceled the upgrade when it had the status of Pending, Pending Application Upgrade, Upgrading Scripts, or Upgrading Applications. See <a href="#">Canceling or retrying workspace upgrades on page 81</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>The upgrade of the workspace completed successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed Application Upgrade</td>
<td>An error occurred while upgrading applications in the workspace. See <a href="#">Troubleshooting upgrades on page 79</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failed Script Upgrade</td>
<td>An error occurred while upgrading SQL scripts for the workspace. See <a href="#">Troubleshooting upgrades on page 79</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending</td>
<td>The workspace has been added to the Workspace Upgrade queue, but the Workspace Upgrade Worker hasn’t picked it up yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending Application Upgrade</td>
<td>The Workspace Upgrade Manager populates the application installation queue with any required applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrading Applications</td>
<td>The Application Installation Manager upgrades the applications in the workspace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upgrading Scripts</td>
<td>The Workspace Upgrade Worker runs Procuro scripts against the workspace database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 19.2 Editing upgrade priority and order for a workspace

You can set order and priority on workspaces for upgrades. Relativity always upgrades ordered workspaces before unordered workspaces regardless of their priority. Relativity uses priority to determine which of the workspaces to upgrade first when you don’t assign an order.

In addition, if you assign the same order to a group of workspaces, Relativity uses their Artifact ID to determine the upgrade order. It follows a similar process if you assign the same priority to a group of workspaces.
The priority and order options provide you with the flexibility needed to control the workspaces that Relativity upgrades first and those that are upgraded later. For example, you might upgrade workspaces in high demand, so that they are available to users sooner than those less frequently accessed workspaces. The default priority for workspaces is Medium and the default order is blank.

**Note:** Your users may notice decreased Relativity performance if they are using a workspace on the same SQL Server where you are upgrading other workspaces. However, if you are upgrading workspaces on another server in a distributed environment, users shouldn’t notice any change in performance.

Use this procedure to change the priority and order:

1. Perform one of these tasks to select the workspaces:
   - To set the priority for only a specific group of workspaces, select their checkboxes. In the mass operations bar, choose **Checked**.
   - To set the priority for all workspaces, choose **All Items** in the mass operations bar.
2. Select **Edit Priority** in the mass operations bar.
3. Click **Go** to display the Edit Upgrade Priority dialog.

![Edit Upgrade Priority dialog](image)

4. Perform one or both of the following tasks:
   - Select the **Priority** checkbox. Choose **Low**, **Medium**, or **High** from the drop-down menu.
   - Select the **Order** checkbox. Enter a value in the text box. You use this value to specify the order that you want used for workspace upgrades. Relativity upgrades workspaces with a smaller order values before those with a larger values. The default value for Order is blank.
5. Click **Ok** to save your changes.

If you want to revert from and ordered priority to an unordered priority, use this procedure:

1. Select the **Priority** checkbox. Choose **Low**, **Medium**, or **High** from the drop-down menu.
2. Select the **Order** checkbox. Leave the value blank.
3. Click **Ok** to save your changes.
19.3 Troubleshooting upgrades

From the Workspace Upgrade queue, you can view script and application errors, which may have occurred during an upgrade. You can also use the mass operations for retrying a workspace upgrade from the queue or canceling an upgrade. For more information, see the following sections:

- Viewing upgrade errors
- Canceling or retrying workspace upgrades
- Retrying upgrade failures for system secured applications on page 82

19.3.1 Viewing upgrade errors

When an application or script fails to upgrade properly, the Upgrade Status column displays a link that you can use to view additional information about the error that occurred.

**Note:** You can also view errors, upgrade status, script details, and other information on the History of Workspace dialog. To display this information, click the **Workspace Details** tab, and then click the **View Audit** button.

19.3.1.1 Script or other non-application upgrade fails

When a script upgrade fails, click the **Failed Script Upgrade** link to display the Error Information dialog, which includes a detailed error message, server, source, and other information.
You can’t access a workspace when a script or other upgrade non-application error occurs. If you attempt to open a workspace with these upgrade errors, you receive a message indicating that the workspace is inaccessible. Click the **Return to Home** link to display the default Home tab.

**Note:** If you only want to display workspaces that are fully upgraded and accessible, add a condition on the workspace view where the **Workspace Accessibility** field is set to **Enabled**. This setting filters only upgrade accessible workspaces, and hides any workspaces that users can't interact with.

When a script error occurs during an upgrade, review the details of the failure in the error message available from the **Failed Script Upgrade** link. You may also want to rerun the upgrade using the Retry Upgrade option. See [Canceling or retrying workspace upgrades on the next page](#).

**19.3.1.2 Application upgrade fails in a workspace**

When an application upgrade fails, click the **Failed Application Upgrade** link to display the Application Errors dialog. If multiple applications failed to upgrade, click this link to display a pop-up with links to the error pages for these applications.

When an application error occurs, review the details of the failure in the error message available from the **Failed Application Upgrade** link. You can resolve locking conflicts that occur when a locked application prevents an upgrade, and naming conflicts that occur when an object type in an application shares the same name as another object type in the workspace. To resolve these errors, perform one of the following tasks:
■ **Locking conflicts** - Click the Failed Application Upgrade link to display the detailed error message. Select the Unlock <Application Name> checkbox, and click Retry Import on the error message.

■ **Naming conflicts** - Click the Failed Application Upgrade link to display the detailed error message. Select Rename from the drop-down box, enter a new name for the object in the text box, and click Retry Import on the error message.

In addition, you can perform these tasks for resolving locking and naming conflicts through the Application Library tab.

You can continue accessing a workspace when an application that it contains fails to upgrade successfully for additional troubleshooting. From the Relativity Applications tab, you can view the application details to resolve application errors. When a workspace contains an application in this failed upgrade state, Relativity displays an orange message bar across most of its pages, which contains with a warning indicating that workspace upgrade isn’t complete.

For more information, see Troubleshooting application errors in the Relativity 10.3 Developers site. For more information, see [Troubleshooting application errors](#) in the Developers site.

### 19.3.2 Canceling or retrying workspace upgrades

You can cancel an upgrade job on a workspace or retry an upgrade job as necessary. After you cancel a job, the workspace remains in a partially upgraded state so it is no longer accessible. You must attempt to complete a successful upgrade in order to access the workspace.

Use this procedure to cancel or retry an upgrade job:

1. Perform one of these tasks to select the workspaces:
   - To retry or cancel the upgrade jobs for only a specific group of workspaces, select their checkboxes. In the mass operations bar, choose Checked.
   - To retry or cancel the upgrade jobs for all workspaces, choose All Items in the mass operations bar.

2. Select Retry Upgrade or Cancel Upgrade in the mass operations bar.

3. Click Go to display a confirmation dialog.

4. Click OK if you want to continue with your selected action.
19.3.3 Retrying upgrade failures for system secured applications

System secured applications are installed in the Application Library and hosted at the instance level. You can resolve upgrade failures for system secured applications by manually retrying them through the Application library tab.

19.3.3.1 Retrying system secured application upgrade failures in the Application Library

You can manually retry upgrading system secured applications through the Application Library tab.

1. Navigate to the Application Library tab.
2. Click the name of the failed application to display its detail view.
3. Click Install in the Workspace Installed section.
4. Click and select the Admin Case workspace in the pop-up picker.
5. Click Save. If the application fails to install, contact the Client Services team (support@relativity.com) team for additional help.
20 Upgrading or installing your Analytics server

**Note:** Make sure you review the Analytics upgrade considerations before upgrading Analytics. For more information, see Upgrade considerations for Relativity.

An upgrade of your Analytics server is required for Relativity 10.3. Follow these steps to upgrade your analytics server(s). Before upgrading the Analytics server(s), make sure you've completed the steps contained in the following sections:

1. Install or upgrade your Relativity instance by performing the required steps.
2. Perform a See Analytics server setup in the Pre-Installation Guide.

This topic contains the following sections:

- Installing / Upgrading Relativity Analytics below
  - Installing Analytics for the first time to Relativity 9.6.50.31 and above on the next page
  - Upgrading from Relativity 9.3.362.9 (CAAT 3.19) and above on page 89
  - Upgrading from Relativity 9.3.332.21 (CAAT 3.17) or prior on page 92

**Note:** If you are upgrading from Relativity 9.3.332.21 (CAAT 3.17) or lower, contact Relativity Support at support@relativity.com.

- Updating the default SSL/TLS certificate on page 92
- Disabling TLS 1.0 and 1.1 (optional) on page 98
- Installing Analytics server when SQL Server uses SSL encryption on page 99
- Changing the REST password on page 100
- Uninstalling the Relativity Analytics server on page 101

### 20.1 Installing / Upgrading Relativity Analytics

You need the following items in order to successfully run the Relativity Analytics upgrade or installation:

- The primary database server instance name and corresponding EDDSDBO password. If your SQL Server uses SSL encryption, see Installing Analytics server when SQL Server uses SSL encryption on page 99 before beginning the Analytics server installation.
- The Relativity Service Account username and password.
- All SQL Servers must be active and accessible at the time of the installation.
- A self-signed or a trusted SSL certificate with the certificate's private key is required by Relativity Analytics. If you do not have a SSL certificate, see Updating the default SSL/TLS certificate on page 92.

**Note:** We recommend that you use a certificate from a trusted authority rather than a self-signed certificate.
Notes:

- Before attempting an upgrade, stop all Relativity Analytics engine processes (i.e., ensure that all Java and PostgreSQL processes are stopped). In versions previous to 9.5.133.118, the Windows Service will be called Content Analyst CAAT. In Relativity 9.5.133.118 and above, the service will be called Relativity Analytics Engine. After you do this, back up the CAAT install directory and the CAAT data directory. If something goes wrong with the upgrade, this will greatly reduce any downtime spent to fix the problem.

- The Analytics Index Share houses all of your Analytics data for a particular Analytics server, and it can grow to be very large. We have found that NTFS file systems work for small environments, but if you anticipate running sets of 10 million or more documents through your Analytics Engine, you should use a file system that supports larger files such as exFAT or ReFS. We do not have a recommendation for either file system, so you must determine which is the better fit for you.

This section contains the following content:

- Installing Analytics for the first time to Relativity 9.6.50.31 and above below
- Upgrading from Relativity 9.3.362.9 (CAAT 3.19) and above on page 89
- Upgrading from Relativity 9.3.332.21 (CAAT 3.17) or prior on page 92

20.1.1 Installing Analytics for the first time to Relativity 9.6.50.31 and above

20.1.1.1 Setting properties in the response-file.properties file

Before new installations, unzip the Analytics package and open the `response-file.properties` file in a text editor. Complete the below Common Properties settings in the input file.

**Note:** For first time installs, all settings are considered and you must specify all response file values. Check to make sure the provided default works with your environment.

The following are available properties in the `response-file.properties` file:

**caat.install-dir**

In former versions of the installer, this was called “Analytics Server folder.” This is the path to the folder containing the Analytics installation files. This value is required for upgrades.

- We recommend using the default folder of C:\CAAT (or C:\ContentAnalyst for a legacy installation).
- This path must be absolute, and it can’t contain spaces or invalid characters.
- If the installer can’t find or access the location you specify, it installs the application to the default C:\CAAT folder.

A forward slash ( / ) or a double back slash ( \ ) should be used as a path separator, rather than a single back slash, as shown in the examples below.

```
caat.install-dir=C:/CAAT
caat.install-dir=C:\CAAT
```

**Note:** Spaces cannot be present within the file path.
**caat.http-port**
In former versions of the installer, this was called “Analytics Server Port Number.” This is the HTTP port to be used for requests to the Analytics engine. The HTTP port will default to 8080 for new installations, but you can configure a different port number. For upgrades, the value entered will only be used to ensure that the CAAT server is not running on that port.

```
caat.http-port=8080
```

**caat.upgrade-now**
Set this option to true. This value is required for upgrades.

```
caat.upgrade-now=true
```

**caat.as-windows-service**
This option should be set to true. Please note that this option is ignored upon upgrade.

```
caat.as-windows-service=true
```

**caat.windows-service-name**
This is the Windows service name. The service name will default to Relativity Analytics Engine if a service name is not provided. Please note that the service name will not change upon an upgrade, and this value is ignored upon upgrade.

```
caat.windows-service-name=Relativity Analytics Engine
```

**caat.single-data-dir**
In former versions of the installer, this was called “Analytics Index Directory.” The Analytics data directory must also be created before installing Relativity Analytics. A forward slash (/) or a double back slash (\) should be used as a path separator, rather than a single back slash, as shown in the examples below.

This is the directory where indexes and structured analytics sets are stored on disk.

- We recommend that you not keep the index directory on the C: drive due to the size requirements.
- We recommend you use locally-attached storage referenced by a drive letter, i.e. E:\CAATIndexes, rather than a UNC path. For more information, see Index directory requirements in the Environment optimization guide.
- Do not create a local drive map to a UNC. For example, do not open \servername\CAAT1 and map it to drive Z:. This is because drive mappings are specific to each Windows user and may not be available to the Relativity Service Account.
- This path must be absolute, and it can’t contain spaces, invalid characters, or any Unicode.
- This value is ignored upon upgrade.

```
caat.single-data-dir= E:/AnalyticsData  
caat.single-data-dir= E:\AnalyticsData 
caat.single-data-dir= //servername/AnalyticsData 
caat.single-data-dir= \\servername\AnalyticsData 
```
**caat.min-heap-size**
This is the minimum Java Heap size in megabytes. If this is left blank, the default will be used. The default is 1/8 of total physical memory installed on the machine. It is recommended to leave this blank. This value is ignored upon upgrade.

```
caat.min-heap-size=
```

**caat.max-heap-size**
This is the maximum Java Heap size (-xmx) in megabytes (e.g., 4096). If this is left blank the default will be used. The default is 1/2 of total physical memory installed on the machine. This value should not be set between 32 to 47 GB.

```
caat.max-heap=
```

**caat.http.authentication-status**
This value must be set to `true`.

```
caat.http.authentication-status=true
```

**caat.http-password**
In former versions of the installer, this was called “REST Password.” This is the password you create for the REST API user. This can be any password that you choose, but for ease of use, you may want to enter your Relativity Service account password. Whatever you enter here corresponds only with the REST API password field on the Analytics server that you will add in Relativity after you install the Analytics server here. This value isn't related to any pre-existing part of the system, meaning that it isn't the password for a SQL login, Windows Domain user, or Relativity user. This value is required for upgrades.

**Note:** The caat.http-password value entered here must be 20 characters or less.

```
caat.http-password=SuperSecretPassword
```

**Note:** It is not possible to change an existing password with this entry. In order to change the password, see Changing the REST password on page 100.

**caat.http-user**
In former versions of the installer, this was called “REST Username.” This is the username that a system admin or Relativity uses to authenticate with the REST API. This can be any username that you choose, but for ease of use, you may want to enter your Relativity Service account username. Whatever you enter here corresponds only with the REST API username field on the Analytics server that you will add in Relativity after you install the Analytics server here. This value isn't related to any pre-existing part of the system, meaning that it isn't a SQL login, Windows Domain user, or Relativity user. This value is required for upgrades.

**Note:** It is not possible to change an existing username with this entry.

```
caat.http-user=AnalyticsUser
```
**caat.ssl-status**
This value needs to be set to **true**. This value is ignored upon upgrade.

```plaintext
caat.ssl-status=true
```

**caat.ssl-certificate-key-path**
This is the file path to the existing valid PKCS12 certificate-key file. This value is ignored upon upgrade. A forward slash ( / ) or a double back slash ( \ ) should be used as a path separator, rather than a single back slash, as shown in the examples below.

```plaintext
caat.ssl-certificate-key-path=C:/CertPath/AnalyticsCert.pfx
caat.ssl-certificate-key-path=C:\CertPath\AnalyticsCert.pfx
```

**Note:** This value is required. The Relativity Analytics engine accepts both self-signed and trusted certificates. To create a self-signed certificate, see [Updating the default SSL/TLS certificate on page 92](#).

**caat.ssl-password**
This is the SSL certificate password. This value is ignored upon upgrade.

```plaintext
caat.ssl-password=CertificatePasswordHere
```

**Note:** This value is required before performing a first time install.

---

### 20.1.1.2 Analytics installer considerations
Note the following before running the Relativity Analytics Server Installer:

- Run the server setup as the Relativity Service Account.
- You must have system admin rights to both the Analytics server and the index share path in order to run the installer without interruption.

### 20.1.1.3 Running the Install.cmd file
1. Stop the Content Analyst CAAT Windows Service.
   
   **Note:** This service may be named “Relativity Analytics Engine” depending on your version of Relativity.

2. Open Task Manager and ensure all analytics processes have stopped. This includes java.exe, lsiapp-p.exe, postgres.exe, and booleng.exe. If the processes do not disappear after a few minutes, right click them and kill the processes.

3. After configuring the **response-file.properties** file (see [Setting properties in the response-file.properties file](#)), right-click on the **Install.cmd** file and select the “Run as administrator” option to start the Analytics Installation. This can take several minutes to complete. The installation specifications will be displayed in the command line window. Do not close the command prompt until the installation is complete.
4. (Optional) Monitor the status of the installation. The installation is finished after “The installation is complete” message is displayed in the command prompt:

```
The following configuration files from the previous installation have changed. If you made any custom configuration changes you may want to verify that the new files were properly merged to include your changes. Copies of the previous versions were saved as NAME-old for your reference.
   bin/env
   bin/env.cmd
   etc/caat-realm.xml
   etc/itemstore.properties
   etc/login.conf
   etc/realm.properties
   webapps/nexus/WEB-INF/web.xml
The installation is complete.
```

5. Once the installation is complete, change the Content Analyst CAAT (or Relativity Analytics Engine) Windows service to run under the Relativity Service Account.

6. Relativity requires a certificate signed by a trusted certificate authority (CA). If you did not specify a valid PKCS12 certificate-key file during installation or the certificate expired, you will need to update the certificate. By default, the Analytics service runs over an untrusted SSL/TLS certificate. For steps to modify, see Updating the default SSL/TLS certificate on page 92.

7. Start the Content Analyst CAAT (or Relativity Analytics Engine) Windows Service.

8. (Optional) Confirm that all components of the Analytics service are running by visiting: http://<Analytics Server Hostname>:<REST Port>/nexus/r1
   Check the Available Services list. Make sure to specify your Analytics server host name and REST port in the URL.

9. If this is a new Analytics server, add it to the Servers list. For these steps, see Adding an Analytics server in the Admin guide. If the server has already been added, navigate to the Servers tab and activate it. Make sure to enter the information on the server layout the same as you did in the Analytics installer.
   - If you enter the information correctly, you can successfully save the server.
   - If you receive a not found error on the server, make sure the Analytics service is running and that you used the correct port.
   - If you get an unauthorized error, make sure that you entered the credentials correctly.

10. Verify that you have a valid URL value entered for the RestUriForCAAT instance setting. This is the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) URL to the web server hosting your Kepler services (e.g., https://client.domain.name/Relativity.REST/API).

20.1.4 Logging

During the installation or upgrade of the Relativity Analytics Engine, the process will log to a file (i.e., installer.log) in the logs directory (i.e., CAAT-win64-kcura-[Version].GA\logs).

The log pattern for each log message is described below:
- `[log-level] [date] [thread-name] message` (e.g., `[INFO] [2017-01-18 19:05:54 [main]: Loading installation options]

**Note:** Log messages will be appended to the same log file on subsequent runs.

### 20.1.2 Upgrading from Relativity 9.3.362.9 (CAAT 3.19) and above

#### 20.1.2.1 Setting properties in the response-file.properties file (for upgrading to Relativity 9.6.50.31 or above)

Before upgrades or new installations, unzip the Analytics package and open the `response-file.properties` file in a text editor.

For upgrades, only the following settings are considered:

- caat.install-dir
- caat.upgrade-now
- caat.http-user
- caat.http-password

For a complete list of settings and descriptions, see [Installing Analytics for the first time to Relativity 9.6.50.31 and above on page 84](#).

Complete the following **Common Properties** settings in the input file.

**caat.install-dir**

In former versions of the installer, this was called “Analytics Server folder.” This is the path to the folder containing the Analytics installation files. This value is required for upgrades.

- We recommend using the default folder of C:\CAAT (or C:\ContentAnalyst for a legacy installation).
- This path must be absolute, and it can’t contain spaces or invalid characters.
- If the installer can’t find or access the location you specify, it installs the application to the default C:\CAAT folder.

A forward slash (/) or a double back slash (\\) should be used as a path separator, rather than a single back slash, as shown in the examples below.

```properties
caat.install-dir=C:/CAAT
caat.install-dir=C:\\CAAT
```

**Note:** Spaces cannot be present within the file path.

**caat.upgrade-now**

Set this option to true. This value is required for upgrades.

```properties
caat.upgrade-now=true
```
**caat.http-user**

In former versions of the installer, this was called “REST Username.” This is the username that a system admin or Relativity uses to authenticate with the REST API. This can be any username that you choose, but for ease of use, you may want to enter your Relativity Service account username. Whatever you enter here corresponds only with the REST API username field on the Analytics server that you will add in Relativity after you install the Analytics server here. This value isn't related to any pre-existing part of the system, meaning that it isn't a SQL login, Windows Domain user, or Relativity user. This value is required for upgrades.

**Note:** It is not possible to change an existing username with this entry.

```
caat.http-user=AnalyticsUser
```

**caat.http-password**

In former versions of the installer, this was called “REST Password.” This is the password you create for the REST API user. This can be any password that you choose, but for ease of use, you may want to enter your Relativity Service account password. Whatever you enter here corresponds only with the REST API password field on the Analytics server that you will add in Relativity after you install the Analytics server here. This value isn't related to any pre-existing part of the system, meaning that it isn't the password for a SQL login, Windows Domain user, or Relativity user. This value is required for upgrades.

**Note:** The caat.http-password value entered here must be 20 characters or less.

```
caat.http-password=SuperSecretPassword
```

**Note:** It is not possible to change an existing password with this entry. In order to change the password, see Changing the REST password on page 100.

---

**20.1.2.2 Analytics installer considerations**

Note the following before running the Relativity Analytics Server Installer:

- Run the server setup as the Relativity Service Account.
- You must have system admin rights to both the Analytics server and the index share path in order to run the installer without interruption.

**20.1.2.3 Running the Install.cmd file**

1. Stop the Content Analyst CAAT Windows Service.

   **Note:** This service may be named “Relativity Analytics Engine” depending on your version of Relativity.

2. Open Task Manager and ensure all analytics processes have stopped. This includes java.exe, lsiapp-p.exe, postgres.exe, and booleng.exe. If the processes do not disappear after a few minutes, right click them and kill the processes.
3. After configuring the response-file.properties file (see Setting properties in the response-file.properties file), right-click on the Install.cmd file and select the “Run as administrator” option to start the Analytics Installation. This can take several minutes to complete. The installation specifications will be displayed in the command line window. Do not close the command prompt until the installation is complete.

4. (Optional) Monitor the status of the installation. The installation is finished after “The installation is complete” message is displayed in the command prompt:

```
The following configuration files from the previous installation have changed. If you made any custom configuration changes you may want to verify that the new files were properly merged to include your changes. Copies of the previous versions were saved as NAME-old for your reference.
  bin/env
  bin/env.cmd
  etc/caat-realm.xml
  etc/itemstore.properties
  etc/login.conf
  etc/realm.properties
  webapps/nexus WEB-INF web.xml

The installation is complete.
```

5. Once the installation is complete, change the Content Analyst CAAT (or Relativity Analytics Engine) Windows service to run under the Relativity Service Account.

6. Relativity requires a certificate signed by a trusted certificate authority (CA). If you did not specify a valid PKCS12 certificate-key file during installation or the certificate expired, you will need to update the certificate. By default, the Analytics service runs over an untrusted SSL/TLS certificate. For steps to modify, see Updating the default SSL/TLS certificate on the next page.

7. Start the Content Analyst CAAT (or Relativity Analytics Engine) Windows Service.

8. (Optional) Confirm that all components of the Analytics service are running by visiting: http://<Analytics Server Hostname>:<REST Port>/nexus/r1

Check the Available Services list. Make sure to specify your Analytics server host name and REST port in the URL.

9. If this is a new Analytics server, add it to the Servers list. For these steps, see Adding an Analytics server in the Admin guide. If the server has already been added, navigate to the Servers tab and activate it. Make sure to enter the information on the server layout the same as you did in the Analytics installer.

   - If you enter the information correctly, you can successfully save the server.
   - If you receive a not found error on the server, make sure the Analytics service is running and that you used the correct port.
   - If you get an unauthorized error, make sure that you entered the credentials correctly.

10. Verify that you have a valid URL value entered for the RestUriForCAAT instance setting. This is the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) URL to the web server hosting your Kepler services (e.g., https://client.domain.name/Relativity.REST/API).
20.1.2.4 Logging

During the installation or upgrade of the Relativity Analytics Engine, the process will log to a file (i.e., installer.log) in the logs directory (i.e., CAAT-win64-kcura-[Version].GA\logs).

The log pattern for each log message is described below:

- **[log-level] [date] [thread-name] message** (e.g., [INFO] [2017-01-18 19:05:54 [main]: Loading installation options)

**Note:** Log messages will be appended to the same log file on subsequent runs.

20.1.3 Upgrading from Relativity 9.3.332.21 (CAAT 3.17) or prior

**Note:** If you are upgrading from Relativity 9.3.332.21 (CAAT 3.17) or lower, contact Relativity Support at support@relativity.com.

20.2 Updating the default SSL/TLS certificate

**Note:** The below section is required if you are installing Relativity for the first time or if you are upgrading from Relativity 9.3.332.21 (CAAT 3.17) or lower.

As of Relativity 9.3, Relativity requires a trusted certificate for all HTTPS traffic, including the internal traffic for the Analytics server. We recommend placing the certificate and testing it prior to the day of the upgrade to Relativity 9.3. By default, the Content Analyst (CAAT®) service runs over an untrusted SSL/TLS certificate. There are several options for getting a trusted certificate in place. You most likely already have a certificate for your externally facing web servers. However, it’s likely that the domain name for that certificate doesn’t match the internal fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the Analytics server(s). If it DOES match, you may use the same certificate currently on your web server.

For example, if the external certificate is *.company.com but your domain is *.company.corp, then this does not match and cannot be used. If it does not, we strongly recommend purchasing one from a trusted certificate authority and placing it on the Analytics server before the upgrade. If you choose not to purchase a certificate, it is possible to use a self-signed certificate as a temporary measure. Should you choose to do this, we recommend using the fully qualified domain name when creating the self-signed certificate so that it can be swapped for a real certificate from a trusted authority later on.

To check the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the Analytics server:

1. Open the Control Panel.
2. Navigate to **Control Panel\System** and **Security\System**.
3. Under the Computer name section, find the entry for **Full Computer Name**.
4. If you have an existing certificate, verify that it matches the FQDN of the Analytics server.
   - If it does not, you must either purchase a new certificate or generate a self-signed certificate.

20.2.1 Overview of how to update the SSL / TLS certificate

Perform the following steps to use a certificate. The detailed substeps under each major step are outlined in the section below.
1. **Delete** the default, unsigned certificate.

2. If you have a trusted certificate (that uses the FQDN), proceed directly to step 3 (importing a certificate). Otherwise, **Create a self-signed certificate** first before proceeding to step 3.

   **Note:** It is recommended that you use a certificate from a trusted authority (if possible). For workgroup environments, a self-signed certificate is necessary.

3. **Import a certificate** (trusted or self-signed) that uses the FQDN.

4. **Verify the Analytics server** in Relativity.

### 20.2.2 1) Deleting the default, unsigned certificate

Complete the following steps to delete the default, unsigned certificate:

**Note:** Replace the jdk1.8.0_144 noted in the instructions for the sections below with the relevant Revision Number of the Java Virtual Machine for the SSL / TLS certificate command lines (if you are using a version prior to 9.5.196.102). This value is found in the naming of the CAAT install directory.

1. Log in to the analytics server as the Relativity Service Account.

2. Open a command prompt window.

3. View a list of all certificates in the keystore by running the following command:

   ```
   <PathToKeystore> -this is the file path to the keystore. To find this path, open start.ini and look for the jetty.keystore value.
   C:\CAAT\jdk1.8.0_144\bin\keytool.exe -list -keystore <<PathToKeystore>> -v
   ```

   **Note:** These commands assume that the CAAT installation directory is C:\CAAT. They may need to be modified to account for differing installation drive letters or installation folder names.

4. You will be prompted to enter a keystore password. The default password is **caat4me**. Type this into the command prompt and then hit **Enter**.

   **Note:** The password will not appear on the screen while typing.

5. Take note of the certificate(s) listed in the keystore. The alias name for the default CAAT® certificate to be deleted is **contentanalyst**.

6. To delete the default CAAT certificate, run the following command:

   ```
   <PathToKeystore>- this is the file path to the keystore. To find this path, open start.ini and look for the jetty.keystore value.
   C:\CAAT\jdk1.8.0_144\bin\keytool.exe -delete -keystore <<PathToKeystore>> -alias contentanalyst
   ```

### 20.2.3 2) Creating a self-signed certificate (no trusted certificate) - optional step

Complete the following steps to create a self-signed certificate in Powershell:

---
1. Copy the internal fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the Analytics server(s) in a text file for use later in this process. You can determine this value by running the following command in a command prompt window on your Analytics server:

```
    echo %COMPUTERNAME%\%USERDNSDOMAIN%
```

2. Run PowerShell as an administrator.

3. Create your self-signed certificate in PowerShell using the following command (replace <<hostname>> with the output of the command from step 1):

```
    New-SelfSignedCertificate -certstorelocation cert:\localmachine\my -dnsname <<hostname>>
```

Running that command will add the self-signed certificate to the local certificate store and generate a thumbprint (e.g., CE0976529B02DE058C9CB2C0E64AD79DAFB18CF4).

4. Copy the thumbprint for use later.

5. In the PowerShell window, enter the following command to populate a variable with a password you'll use when exporting the certificate from the local certificate store (replace <<password>> with a password of your choice):

```
    $pwd = ConvertTo-SecureString -String "<<password>>" -Force -AsPlainText
```

6. Export the certificate from the local certificate store to a directory of your choosing accessible to the keystore (replace <<thumbprint>> with the output of the command in step 4 and replace <<pfxcert-filepath>> with the destination filepath for the pfx certificate that will be generated):

```
    Export-PfxCertificate -cert cert:\localMachine\my\<<thumbprint>> -FilePath <<pfxcert-filepath>> -Password $pwd
```

Example:

```
    Export-PfxCertificate -cert cert:\localMachine\my\D660E83A0E84653F27C3D1A90DFFB6258392E92E -FilePath c:\selfsigned.pfx -Password $pwd
```

**Note:** Note: Do not export the cert as a *.cer file. A *.cer file does not include the certificate's private key and will not work in CAAT.

7. If this is an upgrade, import the self-signed certificate into the keystore. See [Importing a certificate (trusted or self-signed)](https://example.com) for more information. If this is a new installation, update the response.-properties file as follows:

- ```caat.ssl-certificate-key-path``` - use the certificate you generated in Powershell in step 3.
- ```caat.ssl-password``` - use the <<password>> value you generated in step 5.

**Note:** In some cases, you may have a security policy in place that prevents the export of the cert's private key. CAAT must have the certificate's private key in order for SSL to function. You must either override your security policy or generate a new SSL certificate with a new private key and export this new certificate and private key.

Complete the following steps to create a self-signed certificate in command prompt:
1. Run the following command from the Analytics server:
   `<PathToKeystore>` - this is the file path to the keystore. To find this path, open `start.ini` and look for the `jetty.keystore` value.

   ```
   C:\CAAT\jdk1.8.0_25\bin\keytool.exe -genkey -keyalg RSA -alias selfsigned -keystore <<PathToKeystore>> -storepass caat4me -validity 360 -keysize 2048
   ```

2. You will be prompted several times. Enter the FQDN of the Analytics server for all prompts except the last, which is just the country abbreviation.

3. Use the same keypass as the keystore when prompted. You can either hit return or type in `caat4me`.

4. Export the certificate using the following command:

   ```
   C:\CAAT\jdk1.8.0_25\bin\keytool.exe -export -alias selfsigned -file C:\selfsigned.pfx -keystore C:\CAAT\etc\ssl\server.keystore
   ```

5. Restart the Content Analyst CAAT windows service.

6. Import the certificate to the Trusted Root of the following servers:
   - Analytics servers
   - Agent servers
   - Primary and distributed SQL servers
   - Web servers

   To do so, complete the following:
   a. Navigate to the endpoint for the CAAT certificate (https://<servername.FQDN>:8443/nexus/r1/).
   b. A warning will appear indicating there is a problem with the website's security certificate. Click "continue to this website (not recommended)".
   c. Upon clicking continue, you will be prompted to enter your REST account credentials.
   d. Click on the certificate error in the address bar.
   e. Click View Certificates.
   f. Click Install Certificate.
   g. Import the certificate to either the Current User or Local Machine store location.
   h. Select "Place all certificates in the following store" and browse for "Trusted Root Certification Authorities".
   i. Click Finish.
j. Test that the import was successful by navigating to the REST site again.

k. Repeat this process for each server listed above.

7. Proceed to 4) Verifying the Analytics server in Relativity on page 98.

20.2.4 3) Importing a certificate (trusted or self-signed)

The certificate you import must be a PKCS12 certificate with the certs private key.

When you have a valid certificate (trusted or self-signed) matching the FQDN of the analytics server, complete the following steps to import it to the keystore:

- **Note**: Replace the jdk1.8.0_144 noted in the instructions for the sections below with the relevant Revision Number of the Java Virtual Machine for the SSL / TLS certificate command lines (if you are using a version prior to 9.5.196.102). This value is found in the naming of the CAAT install directory.

1. Run the following command, replacing **<Certificate>** with the file path, name, and extension of the certificate (i.e., C:\folder\RelativityCert.pfx) and replace **<CertPassword>** and **<DestinationPassword>** with the relevant passwords.

   - **<CertPassword>** - this is the password of the certificate. (For a self-signed certificate, this password was set when exporting the cert from the local certificate store. For a trusted certificate, this must be provided to you by the CA or your IT admins.)

   - **<DestinationPassword>** - this is a value you are setting now, it will be used while modifying start.ini in step 4.

   - **<PathToKeystore>** - this is the file path to the keystore. To find this path, open **start.ini** and look for the **jetty.keystore** value.

     ```
     C:\CAAT\jdk1.8.0_144\bin\keytool.exe -importkeystore -srckeystore <<Certificate>> -srcstorepass <<CertPassword>> -srckeystoretype pkcs12 -destkeystore <<PathToKeystore>> -destkeypass <<DestinationsPassword>> -deststoretype JKS
     ```

2. When prompted for the keystore password, enter it again.

   - **Note**: The default password for the keystore is **caat4me**. The password for the certificate must match the password for the keystore. The password will not appear on the screen while typing.

3. Verify that the certificate is in the keystore by running the following command to list the certificates:

   ```
   C:\CAAT\jdk1.8.0_144\bin\keytool.exe -list -keystore <<PathToKeystore>> -v
   ```

4. Modify the start.ini file as detailed below (C:\CAAT\start.ini).

   - **Note**: If you are upgrading from a version before Relativity 10.3, you may find the start.ini file in the following folder: C:\CAAT\start.d\ssl.ini.

     a. Ensure that --module=ssl is uncommented

     b. Ensure that **jetty.keystore** and **jetty.truststore** match the keystore path specified in step 1.
c. Ensure that the following Jetty passwords match the value set in step 1 while importing the cert into the keystore
   - jetty.keystore.password
   - jetty.keymanager.password
   - jetty.truststore.password

**Note:** Optional: For instructions on how to change and obfuscate the default Jetty passwords, refer to the Relativity Community.

```bash
# Setup a demonstration keystore and truststore
jetty.keystore=/etc/keystore
jetty.truststore=/etc/keystore

# Set the demonstration passwords. # Note that OBF passwords are not secure, just protected from casual observation
# See http://www.eclipse.org/jetty/documentation/current/configuring-security-secure-passwords.html
jetty.keystore.password=OBF:133t1tt71ng1@411kyy3tw1sox
jetty.keymanager.password=OBF:133t1tt71ng1@411kyy3tw1sox
jetty.truststore.password=OBF:133t1tt71ng1@411kyy3tw1sox
```

5. Restart the Content Analyst CAAT windows service.

   **Note:** The endpoint for the CAAT certificate is **https://<servername.FQDN>:8443/nexus/r1/**.

6. Test the certificate by opening a browser from the Analytics server and at least one other server and navigating to the endpoint above. You should not get a certificate error when navigating to the URL.

7. Depending on whether you have a trusted certificate or a self-signed certificate, proceed as follows:
   - If you are using a trusted certificate, you can proceed directly to [Verifying the Analytics server in Relativity](#).
   - If you are using a self-signed certificate, proceed to step 8.

8. **If you have imported a self-signed certificate**, import the certificate to the Trusted Root of the following additional servers:
   - Agent servers
   - Web servers
   - Service Bus
   - Secret Store

   To do so, follow these instructions:
   a. Navigate to the endpoint for the CAAT certificate (**https://<servername.FQDN>:8443/nexus/r1/**).
   b. A warning will appear indicating there is a problem with the website’s security certificate. Click "continue to this website (not recommended)".
      Upon clicking continue, you will be prompted to enter your REST account credentials.
   c. Click on the certificate error in the address bar.
d. Click View Certificates.
e. Click Install Certificate….
f. Import the certificate to either the **Current User** or **Local Machine** store location.
g. Select "Place all certificates in the following store" and browse for "Trusted Root Certification Authorities".
h. Click Finish.
i. Test that the import was successful by navigating to the REST site again.
j. Repeat this process for each server listed above.

9. Proceed to **Verifying the Analytics server in Relativity**:

20.2.5 4) Verifying the Analytics server in Relativity

Verify in Relativity that the Analytics server URL uses the FQDN and not the server name or IP address. Navigate to the Servers tab, and check the URL of the Analytics server. If it does not contain the FQDN, then follow these steps:

1. Verify that you have a valid URL value entered for the RestUriForCAAT instance setting. This is the FQDN URL to the web server hosting your Kepler services (e.g., [https://client.domain.name/Relativity.REST/API](https://client.domain.name/Relativity.REST/API)).
2. Add a new Analytics server from the Servers tab in Relativity. See Adding an Analytics server in the Admin Guide for more information. When entering the URL:
   a. Use this format: [https://<servername.FQDN>:8443/](https://<servername.FQDN>:8443/). (For versions of Relativity prior to 9.4.361.1, use this format: [http://<servername.FQDN>:8080/nexus/r1/](http://<servername.FQDN>:8080/nexus/r1/))
   b. Duplicate all other settings from the original Analytics server.
3. Add the new Analytics server to all of the same Resource Pools as the original server.
4. Add the Analytics Move script to the Relativity Script Library and run the script.
   a. Navigate to the **Relativity Script Library** tab.
   b. Click **New Relativity Script**.
   c. Select and copy the contents of the **Analytics Move** script file. Paste the script text into the **Script Body** field, overwriting the default script body text.
   d. Click **Save**.
5. Test functionality by creating a small structured analytics set or index.
6. Run the Analytics Move script to swap all references from the original server to the new server just created.
7. Delete the old Analytics server from the Servers tab in Relativity.

20.3 Disabling TLS 1.0 and 1.1 (optional)
1. Open C:\CAAT\jetty\etc\jetty-ssl.xml.

2. Insert `<Set name="ExcludeProtocols">` item in the configuration file as shown below at the end of Configure a TLS (SSL) Context Factory.

   ```xml
   <Item>SSL_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA</Item>
   <Item>SSL_DHE_RSA_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA</Item>
   <Item>SSL_DHE_DSS_EXPORT_WITH_DES40_CBC_SHA</Item>
   </Array>
   <Set name="ExcludeProtocols">
       <Array type="String">
           <Item>TLSv1</Item>
           <Item>TLSv1.1</Item>
       </Array>
   </Set>

   <!-- ---------------------------------- -->
   <!-- Create a TLS specific HttpConfiguration based on the -->
   <!-- common HttpConfiguration defined in jetty.xml -->

   3. Restart the Content Analyst (CAAT) Windows service.

   4. Update the registry key on all web and agent servers:
      a. Create or update the following registry keys on each server as shown below. You should be able to create a *.reg file out of the snippet below.

         ```
         Windows Registry Editor Version 5.00
         [HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\.NETFramework\v4.0.30319]
         "SchUseStrongCrypto"=dword:00000001
         [HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Wow6432Node\Microsoft\.NETFramework\v4.0.30319]
         "SchUseStrongCrypto"=dword:00000001
         ```

         b. Restart IIS or the agent service on each applicable server.

   5. Verify that the connection works by clicking Save in the Analytics Server layout.

20.4 Installing Analytics server when SQL Server uses SSL encryption

When your primary SQL Server uses SSL encryption, you must satisfy the following additional environment requirements in order for the Analytics server to communicate with SQL Server:

- The SQL Server’s certificate is installed in the Analytics server KeyStore. See Install a SQL Server certificate in the Analytics server KeyStore below

- The Common Name (CN) property of the SQL Server’s certificate matches the server name value recorded for the SQL Server in Relativity. See Use the CN property of a SQL Server certificate in Relativity on the next page.

20.4.1 Install a SQL Server certificate in the Analytics server KeyStore

Complete the following steps to install a SQL Server’s certificate in your Analytics server KeyStore:
1. Export the SQL Server’s certificate in X.509 DER format and place a copy of the certificate on the Analytics server.

2. Note the **CN** property value recorded in the certificate.

3. Open the following directory in a command prompt on your Analytics server:

   ```
   <CAAT install drive>\jdk1.x\jre\lib\security
   ```

   The `<CAAT install drive>` reference represents the Analytics server installation folder, and x represents the version of the JDK installed on your Analytics server. Browse to the **security** directory using Windows Explorer first to ensure you use the correct Analytics server installation path.

4. Run the following command from the command prompt:

   ```
   ..\..\bin\keytool.exe -import -alias <CN> -keystore cacerts -file <path to cert file from Step 1>
   ```

   Replace `<CN>` with the **CN** property recorded in the SQL Server’s certificate and replace `<path to cert file from Step 1>` with the path location of the certificate file you copied to the Analytics server.

5. Enter your Java KeyStore password followed by **yes** when prompted to install the certificate.

   **Note:** This step is only required if your Java KeyStore is password protected. Please refer to Oracle for default Java password information.

### 20.4.2 Use the CN property of a SQL Server certificate in Relativity

When running an Analytics server with a SQL Server that uses SSL encryption, the name of the SQL Server recorded on the **Servers** tab in Relativity and the name entered during Analytics server installation must match the **CN** value recorded in the SQL Server’s security certificate. When running the Relativity Analytics Server installation, enter the **CN** property value from your SQL Server’s certificate in the **Primary Database Server Instance** field on the Primary Database Server Configuration dialog.

   **Note:** If your SQL Server’s **Name** value recorded on the **Servers** tab in Relativity doesn’t match the **CN** property in the SQL Server’s security certificate, contact support@relativity.com for assistance with updating the SQL Server name in Relativity. Change the SQL Server’s **Name** value in Relativity after you complete the Analytics installation.

### 20.5 Changing the REST password

Changing the REST password

If you need to change the REST password, perform the following steps:

   **Note:** You’ll need an encryption tool to encrypt a new BCrypt Hash Password. We recommend using BCrypt Calculator. The default number of rounds is typically fine

1. Navigate to the **C:\CAAT\etc** folder on the Analytics server. Open the **realm.properties** file in a text editor.
2. The REST Username displays on the left and a BCrypt Hash Password displays on the right side:

![REST Username and Password](image)

3. Once you have encrypted a new BCrypt Hash Password, copy and paste your newly encrypted password in the **C:\CAAT\etc\realm.properties** file (replacing the old password).
   - When updating the hash value, ensure that it starts with $2a$ as in the example above. The 2y tag is not supported by CAAT at this time. The hash value will likely come from the generator with the 2y tag like the following:

   ```
   $2y$12$hoLehyRmW3Kjs60RLtFU0SiCbQeFVt9xt9v8TrtnomVf3Z0oXo/6
   ```

   When you add it to the realm.properties file, ensure it looks like the following:

   ```
   $2a$12$hoLehyRmW3Kjs60RLtFU0SiCbQeFVt9xt9v8TrtnomVf3Z0oXo/6
   ```

   The number after the 2y tag indicates the number of rounds. The default value of 12 is typically fine.

4. Save the **realm.properties** file.

5. Restart the Relativity Analytics Engine / Content Analyst Windows service.

Once the password is updated on the Analytics server, you must update it in Relativity.

1. Navigate to Relativity.
2. Navigate to the Servers tab, and then select **Edit** next to the Analytics server.
3. Update the REST API password, and then click **Save**.

### 20.6 Uninstalling the Relativity Analytics server

We don't recommend uninstalling the Relativity Analytics Server application for any reason as it causes data loss. If you uninstall the Relativity Analytics Server application from the analytics server, all structured analytics sets created in Relativity 8.2 and above can't be used with another installation. There is no way to merge a previous Relativity Analytics Server installation with a new installation. As a result, structured analytics sets created in Relativity 8.2 and above become unusable.

You shouldn't uninstall the application from the server unless you're certain you won't use the server for Analytics functionality in the future, and you understand that uninstalling Relativity Analytics renders structured analytics sets created in Relativity 8.2 and higher unusable.

If you still need to uninstall the Relativity Analytics components from the server, complete the following steps:

Uninstalling Relativity Analytics

1. Open Windows Services and stop the Content Analyst CAAT or Relativity Analytics Engine Windows service if it is running.
2. Open Task Manager, and check to see if Java is running. If it is, right click it, and then select **End process tree**.

3. Navigate to the Analytics directory (e.g., C:\CAAT).

4. Run the `C:\CAAT\bin\unregisterWinService.cmd` file as an Administrator to unregister the Windows service.

5. If desired, delete the Analytics installation directory (e.g., C:\CAAT) and the index directory associated with Analytics.

**Note:** Any structured analytics sets created in Relativity 8.2 and above are no longer usable.
21 Upgrading Elasticsearch

If you are upgrading to Relativity 10.3 and your environment uses a version of Elasticsearch below 6.6.0 to store audits, you have the option to upgrade to Elasticsearch 6.6.0 or above when upgrading to Relativity 10.2. We recommend first upgrading Relativity and then upgrading elastic using one of the below workflows on this page.

21.1 Pre-upgrade steps

1. Download the IncrementalUpgrade.zip from the Relativity Community in the Misc. Customer Support Files library under the Files tab. This package has all the scripts required for the upgrade. We recommend starting off with a new cluster with a number of nodes equal to the number of primary and replica shards in your cluster. For example, if your current cluster has 1 primary and 1 replica shard, your cluster requires 2 nodes. These nodes should be the same size as the nodes on the existing cluster, ensuring the indexes from the node have enough room to be allocated onto the new destination cluster.

   **Note:** You can find the number_of_shards and number_of_replicas count using the Elasticsearch API. Send a GET request to the following URL: (https://<host>:<port>/_template/audit).

2. Whitelist the source cluster so that it can be re-indexed into the destination cluster:
   a. Open the elasticsearch.yml (<elastic_install_directory_path>\RelativityDataGrid\elasticsearch-main\config) file from a node where you are running the re-index script.
   b. Update the reindex.remote.whitelist parameter to whitelist the endpoint of the source cluster. For example:

   ```
   reindex.remote.whitelist: emttest:9200
   ```

   You can set this to a comma delimited list of allowed remote host and port combinations (e.g. otherhost:9200, another:9200, 127.0.10.*:9200, localhost:*). You must configure the whitelist on all nodes.
   c. Re-start the cluster. You only need to restart the cluster the first time you complete this step.

3. If you do not already have it installed and configured, install the latest version of Python - 3.7.4 and select Add Python 3.7 to PATH during the installation.
   a. Run Powershell as administrator, and then navigate to the <python_install_directory_path>\Python37\Scripts folder where Python is installed.
   b. Run the following to install the package

   ```
   .\pip3 install elasticsearch
   ```

4. Ensure you have SQL access at the EDDS level to run SQL scripts.

21.2 Upgrading from Elasticsearch 2.3.3 to 6.6.0

Upgrading to Elasticsearch 6.6.0 consists of two steps:
1. Re-indexing into the new cluster.
2. Running the incremental upgrade script.

### 21.2.1 Re-indexing into the new cluster

In order to upgrade from Elasticsearch 2.3.3 to 6.6.0, you must incrementally move all the workspace indexes on the existing 2.3.3 cluster to the newly provisioned 6.6.0 cluster. You can do this in one of three ways.

To move workspace indexes off of a specific node identified from the source cluster, complete the following:

From the destination cluster, run the `identify_shards_to_move_off_node.py` script to move workspace indexes off the node you identified from the source 2.3.3 cluster. You can find the name of the node using the Elastic API. Send a GET request to the following URL: `https://<host>:<port>/_cat/nodes?v`

This script identifies indexes to re-index, taking into account the space available on the destination 6.6.0 cluster.

To run the script, complete the following:

1. Run Powershell as an administrator.
2. Navigate to the directory of the script:
   ```bash
   IncrementalUpgrade\python
   ```
3. Execute the following to run the script:

   ```bash
   Note: Enter the username and password for the source cluster in --source_user and --source_password. Enter the username and password for the destination cluster in --destination_user and --destination_password.
   ```

   ```bash
   ```

   The script outputs a list of workspaces identified to be re-indexed. This list is located in `IncrementalUpgrade\python\workspaces_to_reindex.txt`.

   Before running the `reindex.py` script, you must disable audit migration for the workspace(s) you are re-indexing so that audits don't write to the 2.3.3 cluster during the re-index process. To disable audits, complete the following:

   1. Open the `DisableDeletionAndMigration.sql` script (IncrementalUpgrade\sql) in a text editor.
   2. Edit the `@workspacelds` SQL variable with the Artifact IDs of the workspaces you want to re-index.
   3. Execute the script.

   Once you complete the above steps, you can run the `re-index.py` script from the destination cluster to re-index the workspace indexes. To run the script:
Notes:
- Enter the username and password for the source cluster in `--source_user` and `--source_password`. Enter the username and password for the destination cluster in `--destination_user` and `--destination_password`.
- The parameter `--thread_count` is set to 10 by default. You can increase or decrease this value.
- If you set `--delete_source_indices` to "True", set `--exclude_node_name` to the node from which you moved the indexes. That node will then be excluded from the cluster.

```
```

To re-index all workspaces in the cluster, complete the following:
If you want to re-index all workspaces in the cluster, complete the following:

1. Disable all of the Data Grid Audit Migrator and Data Grid Audit Deleter at the instance level.
2. Run the `re-index.py` script from the destination cluster to re-index the workspace indexes. To run the script:

Notes:
- Enter the username and password for the source cluster in `--source_user` and `--source_password`. Enter the username and password for the destination cluster in `--destination_user` and `--destination_password`.
- Set the `--delete_source_indices "True"` parameter if you want to automatically delete the indexes on the source cluster after the re-indexing to free up space. If you don't set this parameter, you must manually delete the indexes on the source cluster using the Elastic API. For more information, see Deleting the source index on the next page.
- The parameter `--thread_count` is set to 10 by default. You can increase or decrease this value.

```
```

To move specific workspace indexes, complete the following:
Before running the reindex.py script, you must disable audit migration for the workspace(s) you are re-indexing so that audits don't write to the 2.3.3 cluster during the re-index process. To disable audits, complete the following:

1. Open the `DisableDeletionAndMigration.sql` script (IncrementalUpgrade\sql) in a text editor.
2. Edit the `@workspacelds` SQL variable with the Artifact IDs of the workspaces you want to re-index.
3. Execute the script.

Once you complete the above steps, you can run the `re-index.py` script from the destination cluster to re-index the workspace indexes. To run the script:
Notes:
- Enter the username and password for the source cluster in --source_user and --source_password. Enter the username and password for the destination cluster in --destination_user and --destination_password.
- Set the --delete_source_indices "True" parameter if you want to automatically delete the indexes on the source cluster after the re-indexing to free up space. If you don't set this parameter, you must manually delete the indexes on the source cluster using the Elastic API. For more information, see Deleting the source index below.
- The parameter --thread_count is set to 10 by default. You can increase or decrease this value.

```
```

21.2.1.1 Deleting the source index

If you didn't set the --delete_source_indices "True" parameter to automatically delete the indexes on the source cluster, you must manually delete the indexes using the Elastic API.

Click to expand
To delete an index, send a DELETE request to the following URL:

https://<host>:<port>/audit_<ESIndexPrefix_InstanceSettingValue>_edds<workspace_artifact_id>_1000003

Example:

https://2xendpoint:9200/audit_p-dv-vm-cub8dal_edds1067481_1000003

In order to get the name of the workspace that was re-indexed, you can send a GET request to the following URL:

https://<host>:<port>/_cat/indices?v

21.2.2 Running the incremental upgrade script

To complete the upgrade, run the incremental_upgrade_setup.sql script (\IncrementalUpgrade\sql) from a SQL editor at the EDDS level. This script sets up the Audit application to write and read from two endpoints during the upgrade.

Edit the following variables in the script:

- @primaryShards - enter the number of primary shards. The default value is 1.
- @replicaShards - enter the number of primary shards. The default value is 1.
- @previousAuditDataGridEndpoint - enter the previous Audit endpoint. For example, https://2x-endpoint:9200..
- @previousElasticSearchMajorVersion - enter the previous Elasticsearch major version. For example, if you are on Elasticsearch 2.3.3, enter 2.
- @currentAuditDataGridEndpoint - enter the current Audit endpoint. For example, https://6x-endpoint:9200.
- `@currentElasticSearchMajorVersion` - enter the current Elasticsearch major version. In this case, enter 6.

- `@workspacelds` - enter a comma separated list of the Artifact IDs of the workspaces identified for upgrade.

### 21.2.3 Updating the instance setting

Once you complete the upgrade, you must also update the DataGridEndpoint instance setting with the endpoint for the Elasticsearch cluster. For example, [https://6xendpoint:9200](https://6xendpoint:9200). This value is required to activate Data Grid operation for the Relativity instance.
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