# Starting and Stopping the CONNX JDBC Server on Unix Systems

## Specs

**Note: In order to use the CONNX Unix Client, you must first download an ODBC Driver Manager. The driver manager is required even if you have the Unix JDBC Server already installed.**

**PC Linux**
Intel Pentium 4 class; 512 MB
Any Linux OS that supports
  Linux Kernel 2.6
50 MB hard disk space
Any ODBC driver manager

**Solaris**
UltraSPARC processor; 512
  MB memory
Sun OS 9 or above
50 MB hard disk space
Any ODBC driver manager

**AIX**
IBM e-Server P-Series or RS/
  6000; 512 MB memory
AIX  5.x operating system; IBM
  AIX 5L version 5.1, system
  maintenance level 2 (64-bit)
  or Version 5.2
50 MB hard disk space
Any ODBC driver manager

**HP-UX**
PA-RISC Processor; 512 MB
HP-UX 11.0 (64-bit) or HP-UX
  V11.11i (64-bit)
50 MB hard disk space
Any ODBC driver manager

**Compatibility**
CONNX is fully interoperable
  with thousands of OLE DB,
  ODBC, JDBC, and .NET-
  compliant applications

Fully compatible with
  Microsoft Host Integration
  Server (HIS) and Data
  Transformation Services
  (DTS)

These steps are required after installation and before running any database connections for Unix systems. See the online help describing connection procedures for your specific data source.

**To start the CONNX JDBC Server on UNIX systems**

1. Go to the CONNX directory that was created in the installation directory specified during installation of the CONNX UNIX Client. The **cnxjdbc** executable file resides in that folder.

2. Ensure that your data source names (DSNs) are registered correctly by visiting the topic "Using the SQLRegistry Program on a Non-Windows Platform" in the online help.

3. Click on the executable to run the file. A window appears. At the prompt, enter a command to run the executable as a background process, for example: ./cnxjdbc &



4. A connxjdbc.log file is created that contains information, error messages, and status pertaining to the JDBC Server.

**To stop the CONNX JDBC Server on UNIX systems**

1. If the UNIX JDBC server is running as a background process, find the process number for cnxjdbc, then use the **kill** command to terminate that process.