

HOW TO ALLOCATE ADDITIONAL DISK SPACE TO THE PROMPT SYSTEM UNDER LINUX

How PROMPT Data is stored

The PROMPT Database Management System manages all PROMPT data files and holds this data in fixed length data sets named "database" that we have created on directories named PDB001, PDB002, PDB003, etc. The number of these directories depends upon the amount of data you have.

When you are at 80% usage of previously allocated data space the system warns you that additional space must be allocated. Follow this procedure to allocate additional disk space to the database management system.

This procedure is not simple and is to be executed carefully. Be sure you have a current backup before you execute this procedure.

1. Determine the next database volume directory to allocate
 - a) From the PROMPT Business System Master Menu select option **PD**
 - b) Next, select option **UTL** – Display Utilities Menu
 - c) Next, select option **ROL** – Set Roll On
 - d) Next, option **DI** – disk utility-1
 - e) At command? type **LAV** List all volumes
 - f) You are looking for the highest volume number starting with PDB???, for example PDB001, PDB002, etc. You need to know the highest PDB??? Used. If you arrive at the bottom of a page with the question MORE(Y/N) Type Y to see the next page.
 - g) You can repeat the **LAV** command if necessary. When you have the highest PDB??? number go to step 2 below.

2. Determine if the highest PDB??? number is currently being used.
 - a) You are still using disk utility 1 and you need to change to the highest PDB??? volume directory. For example if the highest number is PDB003 enter the command **CV PDB003** and you should get the acknowledgement, "Using Volume PDB003".
 - b) Next enter the command **LA** and you could get a listing like this:

Name	Type	First Record	Size	Eod/Pgmsz
DATABASE	Data	-	250000	NA

The above size could be different but the point of our example is there is a DATABASE file already allocated on the volume directory PDB003.

- c) However, if you only get the headings like below and no DATABASE is found this volume directory has been set up for future use and is available.

Name	Type	First Record	Size	Eod/Pgmsz
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Command(?)

- d) If the highest PDB??? number volume directory is already in use, like the example in a), go to paragraph 3 below, and continue, but write down the highest PDB??? volume directory number for later reference.
- e) If the highest PDB??? number volume directory is NOT in use you need to check the next lowest PDB???, for example PDB002 to see if it is available or in use.
- f) Once you have determined the lowest PDB??? volume directory that is available to be used, end the utility program with the command **en** then use **F7** to exit back to the PROMPT logon screen, press **alt F3** and go to paragraph 5 to continue.

3. You need to set up a new volume directory
 - a) Go to the **ALT F3** Linux window. If you have a \$ prompt go to step b) otherwise you must have a login prompt, that requires you to type **edx** and press enter, then type the password **prompt** and press enter and you should get a \$ prompt.
 - b) At the \$ prompt type **su** and press enter, next enter the supervisory password used when you take down the Linux system and you will get a # prompt.
 - c) Type **cd /edx** and press enter, then type **ls** and you will see a listing of files and directories and in this list you will also see the PDB??? volume directories listed and this confirms that you are at the correct place (you are at /edx).
 - d) Create the new volume directory by typing **mkdir pdb???** (Where ??? is the next highest number. For example if your highest number already in use is PDB003 you would type **mkdir pdb004** and press enter. You should return to the # prompt without an error message.
 - e) Next you need to set the ownership by executing these two commands.
chown edx pdb??? (obviously the ??? is replaced with the number you just uses to create the new volume directory)

chgrp group pdb??? On both the chown and chgrp commands you should return to the # prompt without an error message.

4. Tell PROMPT about this new volume directory in the file volxref.sys.
 - a) At the # prompt, type this command: **vi volxref.sys** and press enter
 - b) If you are prompted for edit enter an **e** and press enter, otherwise you should be in a file and should NOT see ~ marks from the top to the bottom of the left margin, that means you typed the **volxref.sys** name incorrectly. If you have typed the name incorrectly hold down the **shift** key and press **:** and the cursor should go to the lower left of the screen and a **:** appears. Type **q** then enter to exit the editor and enter **vi volxref.sys** correctly and press enter to try again.
 - c) This file will have all of the PDB??? volume directory names that are in use and they appear twice in the file. Once like this example: **VOL PDB003** and the second time at a different place further down in the file like this example: **PDB003 /edx/pdb003**
 - d) You can move up and down in this file with the up and down arrow keys and/or the page up and page down keys. BE VERY CAREFUL IN THIS FILE AND ONLY DO WHAT IS INSTUCTED BECAUSE ACCIDENTIAL CHANGES TO THIS FILE COULD CAUSE YOUR SYSTEM TO MALFUNCTION!
 - e) First move up or down to the first time you see the highest PDB??? like this example: **VOL PDB003** When you see this place the cursor under the **P** and type **1yy** (DO NOT PRESS ENTER) then type **p** (DO NOT PRESS ENTER)
1yy means yank 1 line and p means put the line you yanked.
 - f) You now have a duplicate line and your mission is to change the new line created to have the desired information. Let's assume the new line is PDB003 and we need to change this to PDB004.
 - g) Using left or right arrow keys place the cursor under the last number of the new line, in our example the 3, type **r** and then 4 (**r** means replace) and you now have the correct value on this line. If you need to change PDB019 to PDB020 you have to use an **r** to replace on both the 1 and the 9 doing each separately.
 - h) Now using the page down key or down arrow key find the next occurrence of the volume directory name to be changed such as our example **PDB003 /edx/pdb003**. With the cursor under the **P** type **1yy** and then type **p** and you have duplicated the line. Use the **r** to replace and REMEMBER to replace the number of the PDB003 and the pdb003 with the next higher number giving **PDB004 /edx/pdb004** or whatever your numbers are.

- i) When finished check your work very carefully then to save the file hold down the **shift** key and press **:** and the cursor should go to the lower left of the screen and a **:** appears. Type **x** then enter to save the file and exit the editor.
 - j) At the **#** type **exit** and you should arrive at a **\$**.
5. It is assumed that you are at a **\$** prompt when you begin this step to allocate the additional space.
 - a) Type **cd /edx** and press enter
 - b) Type **diskut1** and press enter, you should see: Using Volume EDX002
Command(?):
 - c) At Command:(?) type **cv pdb???** (Where ??? means the next highest volume directory that you either created in steps 3 and 4, or you determined in step 2 that it was available for use. Let's assume the volume directory to be used is **PDB004** in this example you enter the command **cv pdb004** and press enter and you will see:
Using Volume PDB004

Command(?):
 - d) You are at Command(?) therefore type **AL DATABASE 500000 D** then press enter. The size is up to you but usually 500000 to 1000000 is sufficient for from one to several years depending upon the volume of business done.
 - e) When the file DATABASE is allocated the response will be DATABASE created.
 - f) End the disk utility with the command **en** and press enter.
6. Next we must clear the new space to be used by PROMPT.
 - a) At the **\$** prompt type **diskut2** and press enter
 - b) At the command type **cv pdb???** (Where ??? is the same volume directory you just allocated DATABASE on in step 5 above. You should get "Using Volume PDB???" and review this carefully TO BE SURE YOU ARE WHERE YOU ARE SUPPOSED TO BE BECAUSE WE ARE ABOUT TO CLEAR A NEW WORK SPACE FOR USE AND IT WOULD BE A DISASTER IF YOU CLEARED A WORKSPACE THAT IS CURRENTLY BEING USED!!!!
 - c) You should be at command? And have confirmed that the "Using Volume PDB???" is the correct next highest PDB??? number to be set up and cleared for use. Type the command **cd database** and press enter. The response will be: "Clear Entire Data Set?" Type **Y** and it will respond: "Are All Parameters Correct?" Take one more look to be sure you are correct and type **Y** to clear the work space or **N** to review and try again.
 - d) When finished clearing the utility will respond "Clear Complete" and at command type **en** and press enter.
7. Now we have to take the system down and bring it back up to find the new volume directory, then take it partially down and tell the database control file about the new space and restart again and we are finished.
 - a) Execute the procedure HOW TO SHUT DOWN PROMPT UNDER LINUX.
 - b) Next, execute the procedure HOW TO START UP PROMPT UNDER LINUX
 - c) Next execute the first step in the shutdown: **F8 pr stop** Which system? **All**
Are you sure? **Y**
 - d) When this phase completes you will see **::PDBCP ENDED AT hh:mm:ss**
 - e) Press **F8** to get **>** and type **\$ L #PDBINIT,PDBLIB** and press enter
 - f) If you get the question to reset the counter answer **Y**
 - g) You should be at Command? Type **LI** and press enter

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- h) This will list all data spaces in use. For example you might see something like this:
DATABASE,PDB001
DATABASE,PDB002
DATABASE,PDB003
- i) At command type **AD DATABASE,PDB???** and press enter (Where ??? is the new volume directory where you allocated and cleared DATABASE in steps 5 and 6.
- j) The program will confirm the addition, and you can type the command **LI** to list the data spaces again and you will see the new one you just added.
- k) End the program with the command **EN**.
- l) Finish taking the system down with starting at **F8 \$KILLED** and then bring it back up as normal and it will know about the additional space.

End of procedure