

Installing The Recovery Aid (ADARAI)

This section describes how to install the Adabas Recovery Aid (ADARAI).

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ADARAI Installation Overview

To install the Adabas Recovery Aid, it is necessary to:

- allocate the recovery log;
- customize the skeleton job streams for your installation (see the *Adabas Operations* documentation for more detailed information);
- update the necessary nucleus run/utility job control to include the Recovery Aid data definition statements;
- install the Adabas/ADARAI utility configuration; and
- run ADARAI PREPARE and a save operation to begin a logging generation.

ADARAI is not currently supported by either the ADAMAINTE EXEC (database maintenance) or the INSTADA EXEC (database installation). The information needed to run ADARAI must be added manually to the EXECs, CONTROL files, and so on.

ADARAI Installation Procedure

To install the Adabas Recovery Aid:

1. Update ADARAI PARM

Update ADARAI PARM to contain the correct database ID (the default ID is 00001).

2. Allocate the recovery logs

On the same device type, define datasets for the recovery logs DDRLOGR1 and DDRLOGM1.

The DDRLOGR1 and DDRLOGM1 datasets must be CMS-formatted and reserved with the defined file names and file types.

Use the ADAFRM RLOGFRM function to format the RLOGs.

Use the ADAFRM RLOGFRM MIRROR parameter to format the DDRLOGM1 file.

Add MULTI write LINK commands to the ADARAI minidisks in the PROFILE EXEC of the DBA virtual machine.

Define the ADARAI minidisks such as DDRLOGR1 in the CP directory of the Adabas nucleus virtual machine.

3. Add data definition statements for the recovery log files

Complete the *ADFdbid* EXEC with DATADEF statements for DDRLOGR1 and, if necessary, DDRLOGM1.

Add these statements to the nucleus job stream and to any utilities that update or save the database and thus write to the RLOG files. Whenever these utilities are executed while ADARAI is active in the database (that is, after the PREPARE function has been executed), the statements must be included.

The following utilities update the database and therefore write to the RLOG:

```
ADAORD (all STORE and REORDER functions)
ADALOD (all functions)
ADAINV (all functions)
ADARES REGENERATE/BACKOUT database
ADASAV RESTORE (all functions) and RESTPLOG
ADADEF NEWWORK
```

The following utilities save the database and therefore write to the RLOG:

```
ADASAV SAVE (all functions)
ADAORD RESTRUCTURE
ADAULD
```

The following utility functions have an impact on recovery and therefore write to the RLOG:

```
ADARES PLCOPY/COPY
ADASAV MERGE
```

Additionally, the Adabas nucleus writes to the RLOG during startup and termination. The nucleus also writes checkpoint information to the RLOG when ADADBS or Adabas Online System functions are processed, ensuring these events are known to ADARAI for recovery processing.

4. Install ADARAI on the database.

Execute the ADARAI PREPARE function. ADARAI PREPARE updates the ASSO GCB to indicate that ADARAI is installed. It also creates a control record on the RLOG file with necessary ADARAI information (number of generations, RLOG size, etc.).

5. Create the first ADARAI generation.

Execute ADASAV SAVE (database) to start the logging of RLOG information. See the *Adabas Utilities* documentation for more information.

Once ADARAI is active in the database, protection logging must always be used.