

DECREASE: Decrease Associator Data Storage

The DECREASE function decreases the size of the last dataset currently being used for Associator or Data Storage. The space to be released must be available in the free space table (FST).

The DECREASE function does *not* deallocate any of the specified physical extent space.

```
ADADBS DECREASE { ASSOSIZE | DATASIZE } = sizeB  
                [NOUSERABEND]  
                [TEST]
```

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Essential Parameter
 - Optional Parameters
 - Example
 - Procedure
-

Essential Parameter

ASSOSIZE | DATASIZE: Blocks to Be Decreased

ASSOSIZE/DATASIZE define the number of blocks by which the Associator or Data Storage dataset is to be decreased, specified as a decimal value followed by "B". Either ASSOSIZE or DATASIZE can be specified, but not both. If both ASSOSIZE and DATASIZE are to be specified, each must be entered on a separate ADADBS DECREASE statement.

Optional Parameters

NOUSERABEND: Termination Without Abend

When an error is encountered while the function is running, the utility prints an error message and terminates with user abend 34 (with a dump) or user abend 35 (without a dump).

If NOUSERABEND is specified, the utility will *not* abend after printing the error message. Instead, the message "utility TERMINATED DUE TO ERROR CONDITION" is displayed and the utility terminates with condition code 20.

TEST: Test Syntax

The TEST parameter tests the operation syntax without actually performing the operation. Only the syntax of the specified parameters can be tested; not the validity of values and variables. See Syntax Checking with the TEST Parameter for more information on using the TEST parameter in ADADBS

functions.

Example

The Associator is to be decreased by 100 blocks and Data Storage is to be decreased by 200 blocks.

```
ADADBS DECREASE ASSOSIZE=100B  
ADADBS DECREASE DATASIZE=200B
```

Procedure

▶ To deallocate space, perform the following steps:

1. Decrease the database with the DECREASE function;
2. Save the database with ADASAV SAVE;
3. Reformat the datasets with ADAFRM;
4. Restore the database with ADASAV.