USER DOCUMENTATION

How To Rerun p_cir_51

Ex Libris

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1 Introduction

If you accidentally delete the overdue or Lost notices produced by p_cir_51* or the job fails to produce complete output because, for instance, a disk is full, you may want to rerun the job. p_cir_51 updates the z36_letter_date to the current date, so a rerun of the job without any special measures will not reprocess records.

In order to reprocess records with methods 3A or 4B, you need to have a backup of the Z36 table. (See section 2, Backup to Enable Rerun below.) If the problem with p_cir_51 is detected before circulation starts for the day, then Methods 3A and 4B can be used. If you need to rerun *after* circulation starts or if you do not have a backup, then only Methods 3B, 4A, or 4C can be used.

Note:
Though this document talks about p_cir_51, the same applies to the less frequently used p_cir_50 and p_cir_52 jobs.

2 Backup to Enable Rerun

The two tables updated by p_cir_51 are the Z36 (loan records) and the Z31 (cash records). The Z36 table is updated by both the overdue and Lost runs; the Z31 is updated only by the Lost run.

You must back up the Z36 table if you want to be able to use Methods 3A and 4B. (Please note that doing a complete Oracle backup is *not* a substitute for this step. Recovering an individual table from a complete Oracle backup is a complicated and time-consuming process.)

To do this backup, add an entry like this to your `$alephe_tab/job_list` file (UTIL E), with a time immediately preceding the runs of p_cir_51:

```
!     2     3        4                5               6                    7
!!-!!!!!!!!-!-!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!-!!!!!-!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!-!!!!!!
nn hh:mm:ss Y                       xxx50 p_file_03                      xxx50,z36,go
```

(where *nn* is the code used in your p_cir_51 `job_list` entries and *xxx50* is your ADM library)

You could do the same for the Z31, but it is typically a much larger table. As described below (section 4B), since p_cir_51 writes only new records to the Z31, it can be handled by deleting those records prior to the rerun.

3 Rerun of Overdue Notices

Method 3A. Rerun of Overdue Notices Using a Backup

Note
If you discover the problem after circulation has started for the day, then you cannot use this method; you need to use method 3B.

1. Check the `./xxx50/files` to make sure there is a `z36.seqaa` file produced by `p_file_03`. (See Section 2 above.)

2. Check the log of this night's p_file_03_z36 run (in `$alephe_scratch`) to verify that the job was successful.

3. Restore the `./xxx50/files/z36.seqaa` table produced by p_file_03 (see the preceding Section 2), using p_file_04. This can be done either through the Services menu or this command:

   ```
   csh -f $aleph_proc/p_file_04 xxx50,z36,replace > &
   $alephe_scratch/xxx50_p_file_04_z36.log &
   ```

   (where *xxx50* is your ADM library).

   Then you can rerun p_cir_51 (with the same parameters you specified in the original run) before circulation activity starts -- or you can just let the records be processed as part of the normal run the following night.

Method 3B. Rerun of Overdue Notices Without a Backup

1. Back up the existing Z36 table to the `./xxx50/files` directory:

   ```
   csh -f $aleph_proc/p_file_03 xxx50,z36,go > &
   $alephe_scratch/p_file_03_xxx50_z36.log &
   ```

   (where *xxx50* is your ADM library).

2. Enter:

   ```
   SQL-xxx50>

   update z36 set z36_letter_number =  z36_letter_number - 1
   where z36_status = 'A' and z36_letter_date = 'yyyymmdd';
   ```

   (where *yyyymmdd* is the date of the p_cir_51 run)

   ```
   update z36 set z36_letter_date = 'yyyymmdd' where z36_status
   = 'A' and z36_letter_date = 'yyyymmdd';
   ```

   (where the first *yyyymmdd* is a date older than the longest notice delay (tab32 column 6) for Overdues ("O" in column 7). (If the greatest "O" is "014", then make it two weeks previously.) The second *yyyymmdd* is the date of the p_cir_51 run.)

   ```
   commit;
   ```

3. You can now rerun p_cir_51 (with the same parameters you specified in the original run). If circulation activity has started, you would need to stop it -- or you can just let the records be processed as part of the normal run that night.

4 Lost Notices

Method 4A. Handling Lost Notices Without Rerun

Since there are usually not so many Lost notices, if p_cir_51 ran OK the first time and it's just that the output was deleted, this may be a better way to handle it:

1. Run the following SQL:

   ```
   SQL-xxx50> select Z36_SUB_LIBRARY, Z36_ITEM_STATUS,
   Z36_BOR_STATUS, z36_id, z36_rec_key from z36 where
   Z36_STATUS like 'L%' and Z36_LETTER_DATE = 20040520 order by
   Z36_id;
   ```

2. In the GUI Circ, set "Filter Cash List to Unpaid transactions" only.

3. Using the Z36_ID's in the result of step 1, go to the user's Cash Transactions tab.

4. Click on **Print**, selecting **No** (so you print only the filtered transactions).

5. Mail the output to the patron.

Method 4B. Rerun of Lost Notices Using a Backup

Note
If you discover the problem after circ has started for the day, then you cannot use this method; you need to use method 4A or 4C.

[If both overdue and Lost notices were lost and you have already rerun the overdues using Method 3A, then you should skip to step 4. (The restore done in 3A suffices.)]

1. Check the `./xxx50/files` directory to make sure there is a `z36.seqaa` file produced by p_file_03. (See Section 2 above.)

2. Check the log of this night's p_file_03_z36 run (in `$alephe_scratch`) to verify that the job was successful.

3. Restore the `./xxx50/files/z36.seqaa`, using p_file_04. This can be done either through the Services menu or with this command:

   ```
   csh -f $aleph_proc/p_file_04 xxx50,z36,replace > &
   $alephe_scratch/xxx50_p_file_04_z36.log &
   ```

   (where *xxx50* is your ADM library).

4. Delete the z31 cash transactions created by the original run. To do that, use this command to first back up the existing Z31 table to the `./xxx50/files` directory:

```
csh -f $aleph_proc/p_file_03 xxx50,z31,go > &
$alephe_scratch/p_file_03_xxx50_z31.log &
```

(where *xxx50* is your ADM library)

And then this SQL:

```
SQL-xxx50>  delete from z31 where z31_type in (40, 41, 0040,
0041) and substr (z31_rec_key,13,12) > 'yyyymmddhhmm' and
substr (z31_rec_key,13,12) < 'yyyymmddhhmm';
```

(where the first *yyyymmddhhmm* is the time (year, month, day, hour, minute) the first p_cir_51 job began and the second *yyyymmddhhmm* is the time the last p_cir_51 job ended).

```
commit;
```

[Or, alternatively, you could do the same kind of p_file_04 restore of the Z31 as described above for the Z36 -- but, as noted above, a daily backup of the Z31 can take quite a bit of time.]

5. Now you can either rerun p_cir_51 (with the same parameters you specified in the original run) before circulation activity starts -- or you can just let the records be processed as part of the normal run the following night.

Method 4C. Rerun of Lost Notices Without a Backup

1. Back up the existing Z36 table to the *./xxx50/files* directory:

```
csh -f $aleph_proc/p_file_03 xxx50,z36,go > &
$alephe_scratch/p_file_03_xxx50_z36.log &
```

(where *xxx50* is your ADM library).

2. Enter:

```
SQL-xxx50>

update z36 set z36_letter_number =  z36_letter_number - 1
where z36_status = 'L' and z36_letter_date = 'yyyymmdd';
```

(where *yyyymmdd* is the date of the p_cir_51 run)

```
update z36 set z36_status = ‘A’, z36_letter_date =
'yyyymmdd' where z36_status = 'L' and z36_letter_date =
'yyyymmdd';
```

(where the first *yyyymmdd* is a date earlier than the longest notice delay (tab32 column 6) for Lost (“L” in column 7). (If the greatest “L” is “014”, then make it two weeks earlier.) The second *yyyymmdd* is the date of the p_cir_51 run.)

```
commit;
```

3. Delete the Z31 cash transactions, as described in Method 4B., step 4 above.

4. Now you can rerun p_cir_51 (with the same parameters you specified in the original run). If circulation activity has started, you would need to stop it -- or you can just let the records be processed as part of the normal run that night..