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Appendix E - Uninstalling Broadsword

There are several reasons to uninstall Broadword. Possibilities include unsuccessful or incomplete installation of a new release, or removal of previous version following successful installation of a new release. To completely remove a version of Broadword, you must shutdown any Broadword processes, drop the Broadword database and/or dataserver, and remove all Broadword software. To remove a version of Broadword (either this release or a previous one), refer to the Table D-1 for information to substitute in Step 2 of the procedure below:

Field Name	Broadword Version	
	3.0	3.1
Data Device Name	Bswd3Data	Bswd31Data
Log Device Name	Bswd3Log	Bswd31Log
Segment Device Name	Bswd3Seg	Bswd31Seg
Database Name	bswd3_db	bswd31_db
Master Device Name	Bswd3Master.dev	Bswd31Master.dev
Sysprocs Device Name	Bswd3SysProcs.dev	Bswd31SysProcs.dev
Temp Device Name	BswdTemp.dev	BswdTemp.dev

Table E-1 – Substitution Chart

1 Stopping the Broadword Processes

You must be user *root* to perform this step. These procedures assume that Sybase is currently running. You must restart Sybase if it is not already running.

```
/opt/bswdX.X/scripts/startserver <cr>
```

Where X.X is the Broadword version number.

Answer the prompts to this script as follows:

- Default BSWD startup? (Y/N/Q) [Y]: N
- Start Sybase (Y/N) [Y]: Y
- Start BSWD Background APs? (Y/N/Q) [Y]: N

Stop the Broadword processes.

```
/opt/bswdX.X/scripts/stopservice <cr>
```

Where X.X is the Broadword version number.

Answer the prompts to this script as follows:

- Default BSWD shutdown? (Y/N/Q) [Y]: N
- Stop Sybase (Y/N) [Y]: N
- Stop BSWD Background APs? (Y/N/Q) [Y]: Y

IMPORTANT NOTE: Make certain a system backup has been performed before proceeding.

2 Dropping the Data Base

You must be the Sybase user to perform this step. The Sybase user on a dedicated Broadsword system is typically named *sybase*. The Sybase username may differ if Broadsword is co-hosted on another application server. For example, the Sybase user on an IPL is usually named *sybipl*.

a) Identify the Broadsword database and devices to drop:

```
su - <sybase user> <cr>
/bin/csh <cr>
setenv SYBASE <Bswd Sybase Home Dir> <cr>
setenv DSQUERY <Bswd Sybase Server Name> <cr>
$SYBASE/bin/isql -Usa -P<Sybase SA Passwd> -y$SYBASE<cr>
1> select name, phyname from sysdevices <cr>
2> where name = "{Data Device Name}" <cr>
3> or name = "{Log Device Name}" <cr>
4> or name = "{Segment Device Name}" <cr>
5> go <cr>
```

Where:

- <sybase user> is the Sybase user for your system (e.g. *sybase*, *sybipl*)
- <Bswd Sybase Home Dir> is the Sybase home directory (e.g. */opt/SYBASE*)
- <Bswd Sybase Server Name> is the Broadsword Sybase server name. This information can be found in the Sybase Interfaces file (e.g. */opt/SYBASE/interfaces*).
- <Sybase SA Passwd> is the password for the Sybase *sa* account.
- Substitute the appropriate values from the table above for all times in curly braces {} and do NOT include the braces.

IMPORTANT NOTE: These following outputs are only samples. Your output may differ.

If your system is using raw partitions for Sybase you will see output similar to the following example. Be sure to note the values for name and phyname.

```
Name          phyname
-----
Bswd3Data     /dev/rdisk/c0t5d0s7
Bswd3Log      /dev/rdisk/c0t4d0s6
Bswd3Seg      /dev/rdisk/c0t4d0s5
(3 rows affected)
```

If your system is using UNIX filesystem for Sybase you will see output similar to the following example. Be sure to note the values for name and phyname.

```
Name          phyname
-----
Bswd3Data     /syb_devices_0/Bswd3Data.dev
Bswd3Log      /syb_devices_1/Bswd3Log.dev
Bswd3Seg      /syb_devices_0/Bswd3Seg.dev
(3 rows affected)
```

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b) Drop the Broadsword database and devices:

```
1> drop database {Database Name} <cr>
2> go <cr>
1> sp_dropdevice {Data Device Name} <cr>
2> go <cr>
Device dropped.
(return status = 0)
1> sp_dropdevice {Log Device Name} <cr>
2> go <cr>
Device dropped.
(return status = 0)
1> sp_dropdevice {Segment Device Name} <cr>
2> go <cr>
Device dropped.
(return status = 0)
1> shutdown with nowait <cr>
2>go <cr>
Server SHUTDOWN by request.
The SQL Server is terminating this process.
CT-LIBRARY error:
```

Note: The CT-Library error is normal.

c) Remove the Broadsword physical devices only if Sybase is using UNIX filesystems. **Do not perform the following if Sybase is using raw partitions.** You can determine if the Broadsword Data, Log and Segment devices are using raw partitions by examining the output from Step 2a (i.e. if phyname fields begin with /dev).

```
rm <BswdData phyname> <cr>
rm <BswdLog phyname> <cr>
rm <BswdSeg phyname> <cr>
```

IMPORTANT NOTE: Do not perform any further action if Broadsword is sharing another Sybase Dataserver (e.g. co-hosted with IPL). Proceed directly to Step 3 instead.

d) Remove the Master, Sysprocs and Temp database device files. **Do not perform this step if the Master, Sysprocs, and Temp databases are using raw partitions.**

You can determine whether these databases are using UNIX filesystems or raw partitions by examining the /opt/bswdX.X/etc/bswd_settings file. The following example is an excerpt from this file for a Broadsword using UNIX filesystems for these databases.

```
BSWD_MASTER_PATH|/syb_devices_0
BSWD_SYSPROCS_PATH|/syb_devices_1
BSWD_DB_TEMP_PATH|/syb_devices_1
```

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Remove these device files by substituting the appropriate paths in $\langle \rangle$ with your actual paths, and substituting items in $\{ \}$ with appropriate items from table above:

```
rm /<Pathname>/{Master Device Name} <cr>
rm /<Pathname>/{Sysprocs Device Name} <cr>
rm /<Pathname>/{Temp Device Name} <cr>
```

- e) Remove the Broadword Sybase server from the Sybase interfaces file. This step is applicable to systems that are running Sybase 11.5.1 or higher.

```
setenv DISPLAY <current X display>
${SYBASE}/bin/dsedit <cr>
```

- Make sure “Sybase Interfaces File” is highlighted in the “Select a Directory Service” window and click “OK”.
- Select the Broadword server entry from the available servers list in the “Directory Service Session” window and click “Delete server entry”.
- Click “Yes” to confirm deletion. The Broadword dataserver will disappear from the available servers list.
- Click “Close session” from the “Directory Service Session” window.
- Click “Exit” from the “Select a Directory Service” window.
- Click “Yes” from “dsedit question” window to confirm exit.

3 Removal of Broadword Software

The final step is to remove the Broadword software. You must be user *root* to perform these steps.

```
cd /opt/bswdX.X <cr>
rm -rf * <cr>
rm /etc/rc3.d/S99zstart_bswdXX <cr>
rm /etc/init.d/bswdXX <cr>
rm /etc/rc0.d/K00zstop_bswdXX <cr>
```

Where X.X (e.g. 3.1) and XX (e.g. 31) is the Broadword version number.

You can also remove the Sybase configuration, log and run files for Broadword with the following:

```
cd /opt/<Bswd Sybase Dir> <cr>
rm *BSWDSERV* <cr>
cd /opt/<Bswd Sybase Dir>/install <cr>
rm *BSWDSERV* <cr>
cd /opt/<Bswd Sybase Dir>/init/logs <cr>
rm * <cr>
```

Where \langle Bswd Sybase Dir \rangle is the directory for the version of Sybase that is being used by Broadword (e.g. \langle opt/SYBASE \rangle). Be certain NOT to remove files from an instance of Sybase that is used by another application.

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