wcRepair Database repair tool

The Configuration Database stores information about your system, including paths, security and access profiles, file and conference settings, and other items that affect the way *Wildcat!* operates.

Check this option if your error log file indicates an error with your configuration files.

The User Database stores information about each caller who logs onto your BBS, including name, password, location, conference selections, and statistics.

Check this option if your error log file indicates an error with your user database.

The File Database stores information about each file that can be downloaded from your BBS, including file name, location, date, size, and statistics.

Check this option if your error log file indicates an error with your file database.

The Message Databases store the public and private messages on your BBS. Each conference has its own message database.

Check this option if your error log file indicates an error with one or more of your message databases.

System errors

System errors occur when a program writes improper information to a data file. If *Wildcat!* cannot read the data file properly, it reports an error, and then exits. Read the file ERROR.LOG in your WILDCAT home directory (normally C:\WC5) for information about the type of error and the recommended repair procedure.

What if *wcRepair* can't rebuild the file?

On rare occasions, *wcRepair* will be unable to repair your data file. The most common reasons are

1.   A hardware problem prevents *wcRepair* from correctly reading or writing to the disk.
     Solution
2.   Your computer runs out of disk space unexpectedly
     Solution
3.   The power fails or your PC locks up before the repair is completed
     Solution
4.   The database is so badly corrupted *wcRepair* cannot continue finding valid records.
     Solution

Solution, Hard Drive Errors

Windows NT and Windows 95 file systems are very robust, and are unlikely to cause file corruption except in cases where the hard drive itself is defective. If you suspect a disk error, you should first run SCANDISK.EXE (for Windows 95) or CHKDSK.EXE (for Windows NT), and make note of any problems diagnosed by these utilities.

If you continue to experience hard drive errors after running these utilities, you should check your hard drive subsystem for physical problems:

Improperly seated hard disk controller or host adapter card.

Loose or damaged cables

Physical defect in the hard drive.

If you are unable to diagnose the problem yourself, take your PC to a qualified service technician for diagnosis and repair.

Solution, Disk Space

1. Empty the Recycle Bin to dispose of deleted files permanently.
2. Consider moving or deleting seldom-used files or applications.
3. If neither of the options above are practical for you, consider adding additional hard drive storage space to your computer.

Solution: Power failures and Lockups

Power Failure

If power failures are a common problem in your area, consider investing in a Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS). This is particularly important if you run *Wildcat!* on a Local Area Network.

A UPS will maintain power on your server for a limited time after a power failure, allowing your applications to exit and close their files gracefully.

You can purchase UPS devices from vendors that specialize in networking products.

Lockup

If your computer suddenly becomes completely unresponsive to keyboard or mouse commands, try waiting a few minutes to see if the problem resolves by itself — your computer may simply be busy.

If you get no further response from your computer after five minutes, attempt to shut down Windows with the [Alt] [F4] key. If that doesn't work, you will have to turn your PC off, wait a few moments, and turn it on again.

Lockups are caused more frequently by hardware problems than by software. Hardware problems include such things as a faulty memory module, a misconfigured adapter card, or a failing component on your PC's system board or on an adapter card.

Poorly-behaved software programs can invade the memory space occupied by other programs. Windows 95 and Windows NT try to protect other applications when this occurs, and will terminate the offending program. If the same program crashes consistently, report the details to the program's vendor and ask for an updated version.

If you are unable to diagnose the problem yourself, take your PC to a qualified service technician for diagnosis and repair.

Solution: Fatal Corruption

If *wcRepair* cannot rebuild a damaged data file, you can:

1. Restore the last known good backup of the file in question.
2. Delete the damaged file and start over.

Some or all of your data may be lost, depending on the age and condition of your backups.

When to use *wcRepair*

wcRepair is a database repair tool. Use it when you need to repair damaged configuration, file, user or message databases.

You should NOT run *wcRepair* as regular maintenance. Use it only when you think that the re may be a problem with your databases.

You should also use *wcRepair* when you want to edit your system statistics.

Using *wcRepair*

1. Close all *Wildcat!* clients.
2. Close *wcSERVER*.
1. Start *wcRepair*. To start *wcRepair*, go to your root directory, and from a command line type
WCREPAIR [ENTER]

   or open Windows Explorer and double click WCREPAIR.EXE.
4. Select the databases to rebuild. You can select one, any combination, or all of the databases, depending on which databases are corrupt.

5. When you have selected the database to be repaired, click **Start**.
6. *wcRepair* launches the repair process, and you will see a Repairing Database information box. This box shows you how the repair is progressing. You can click **Cancel** at any time during the repair to stop the process and exit *wcRepair*.

7. Under normal conditions, *wcRepair* will repair all the databases selected. When the repairs are complete, you will be notified that the repair was successful. Click **OK** to close *wcRepair*.

If *wcRepair* is unable to repair your database properly, you will be notified. See the section below for possible causes and solutions.

Editing your system statistics

Use *wcRepair* to change the number of messages and calls that *Wildcat*! sees. To change your statistics:

1.   Close all Wildcat! Programs, including the server. You cannot run *wcRepair* with wcServer running.
2.   Open *wcRepair*.
3.   Click the **Edit** button. This pops up the **System Statistics** dialog box.
4.   Type in the total number of calls you want displayed when the statistics are shown.
5.   Type in the total number of messages you'd like displayed.
6.   When you are satisfied with your selection, click **OK**, or click **Cancel** to close the dialog box without saving your changes.

Cancels the repair currently in progress.

Exit *wcRepair* without repairing any databases.

Lets you edit the total number of calls and messages seen by the system.

Acknowledge the database repair and close *wcRepair*.

Select the type of database you want *wcRepair* to repair. You can select one, a combination, or all types of files.

Begin the repair.

Select all items on the list.

Clear all items on the list.

Toggle acts like a light switch. If an item is marked **ON**, toggle will turn it off, and if it is marked **OFF**,   toggle will turn it on.

Select the conferences that need reparation.

Enter the total number of calls that the BBS has received.

Enter the total number of messages the BBS has received or are currently active.