

CA IDMS™

**System Tasks and Operator Commands
Guide**

Release 18.5.00, 2nd Edition



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CA Technologies Product References

This document references the following CA products:

- CA ADS™
- CA Culprit™ for CA IDMS™ (CA Culprit)
- CA IDMS™/DB
- CA IDMS™/DC (DC)
- CA IDMS™/DC or CA IDMS™ UCF (DC/UCF)
- CA IDMS DDS™
- CA IDMS™ UCF (UCF)
- CA OLQ™ Online Query for CA IDMS™ (CA OLQ)

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Documentation Changes

The following documentation updates were made for the 18.5.00 release of this documentation:

- [LOOK System Task](#) (see page 51)—Replaced OPTIONAL APARS with OPTION FLAGS.
- [Startup Override Keywords](#) (see page 636)—Updated how the PROGRAM POOL and STORAGE POOL parameters are allocated.
- [SIGNON System Task Parameters](#) (see page 87)—Added information about PassTickets to the description of the password parameter.
- [Example: DCMT DISPLAY LTERM Command](#) (see page 240)—Added the new Autotask column to the Logical Terminal Table.

The following documentation updates were made for the 18.5.00 release of this documentation:

- [LOOK System Task](#) (see page 51)—New options for AM, BIND SQL, BIND SUBSCHEMA, DMCL, and SUBSCHEMA commands. DMCL example updated to show new information.
- [OLP System Task](#) (see page 59)—New UTC and LOCAL options for start and stop times.
- [DCMT VARY STATISTICS](#) (see page 510)—Changes to roll time display documented.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

This guide describes system tasks and operator commands that you can use to perform a variety of support services for your CA IDMS/DC or CA IDMS UCF system.

Except where specifically noted otherwise, the entire contents of this guide are applicable to both DC and UCF. These are referred to as DC/UCF.

System Tasks

A system task allows you to access a DC/UCF system from a logical terminal defined to the system. Provided you have the required authority, you can use system tasks to perform a variety of system services. For example, you can use system tasks to perform the following functions:

- Dynamically watch activity in the system
- Display and change attributes assigned to system entities
- Display and change attributes assigned to your user session

Operator Commands

An operator command allows system operators access to a DC/UCF system from an operator's console. Operator commands allow operators to display information about the system *without* first signing on to the system.

System Task and Operator Command Information

System task and operator command information is provided in the following format:

- **Introductory paragraph**—Describes the function of the task or command.
- **Syntax**—Provides a diagram of the task or command syntax.
- **Parameters**—Describes the syntax parameters of the task or command.
- **Usage**—Describes information about using the task or command and includes the following information where appropriate:
 - The task or command text entered at the terminal
 - The screen display before entering the task or command
 - The screen display returned after entering the task or command
 - Description of information displayed on the screen
 - Relevant usage information
- **More Information**—Provides where to find additional or related information.

CA IDMS Components

This guide uses the term CA IDMS to refer to any of the following CA IDMS components:

- CA IDMS/DB—The database management system
- CA IDMS/DC—The data communications system and proprietary teleprocessing monitor
- CA IDMS UCF—The universal communications facility for accessing CA IDMS database and data communications services through another teleprocessing monitor, such as CICS
- CA IDMS DDS—The distributed database system

This guide uses the terms DB, DC, UCF, DC/UCF, and DDS to identify the specific CA IDMS component only when it is important to your understanding of the product.

Who Should Use this Guide

This guide is intended for the following audiences:

- System administrators responsible for maintaining DC/UCF systems.
- Systems programmers and application programmers who use the DC/UCF program test environment, who define programs to the system, or who need to monitor and modify system parameters related to program execution.
- System operators responsible for starting DC/UCF systems and monitoring system execution.

Syntax Diagram Conventions

The syntax diagrams presented in this guide use the following notation conventions:

UPPERCASE OR SPECIAL CHARACTERS

Represents a required keyword, partial keyword, character, or symbol that must be entered completely as shown.

lowercase

Represents an optional keyword or partial keyword that, if used, must be entered completely as shown.

italicized lowercase

Represents a value that you supply.

lowercase bold

Represents a portion of the syntax shown in greater detail at the end of the syntax or elsewhere in the document.

←

Points to the default in a list of choices.

▶▶—————

Indicates the beginning of a complete piece of syntax.

—————▶▶

Indicates the end of a complete piece of syntax.

—————▶

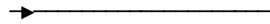
Indicates that the syntax continues on the next line.

▶—————

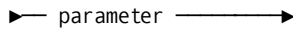
Indicates that the syntax continues on this line.

—————▶

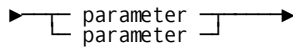
Indicates that the parameter continues on the next line.



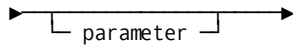
Indicates that a parameter continues on this line.



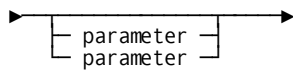
Indicates a required parameter.



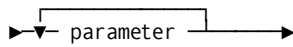
Indicates a choice of required parameters. You must select one.



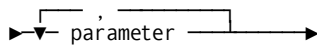
Indicates an optional parameter.



Indicates a choice of optional parameters. Select one or none.



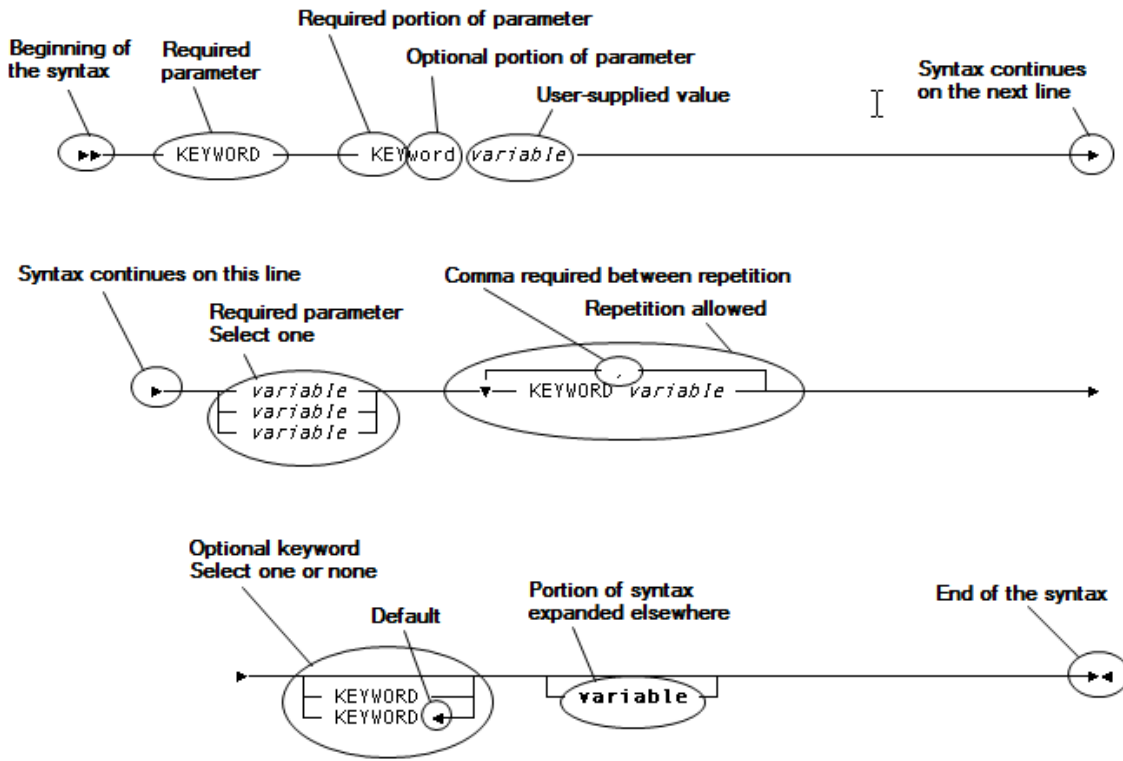
Indicates that you can repeat the parameter or specify more than one parameter.



Indicates that you must enter a comma between repetitions of the parameter.

Sample Syntax Diagram

The following sample explains how the notation conventions are used:



Chapter 2: System Tasks

This section contains the following topics:

- [About System Tasks](#) (see page 33)
- [System Tasks Summary](#) (see page 34)
- [Using System Tasks](#) (see page 35)
- [BYE System Task](#) (see page 41)
- [CLIST System Task](#) (see page 42)
- [CLOD System Task](#) (see page 46)
- [DCPROFIL System Task](#) (see page 47)
- [LOOK System Task](#) (see page 51)
- [OLP System Task](#) (see page 59)
- [QUED System Task](#) (see page 74)
- [SDEL System Task](#) (see page 77)
- [SEND System Task](#) (see page 79)
- [SHOWMAP System Task](#) (see page 84)
- [SIGNOFF System Task](#) (see page 86)
- [SIGNON System Task](#) (see page 86)
- [SUSPEND System Task](#) (see page 89)

About System Tasks

DC/UCF system tasks perform a variety of support services. System tasks allow users to access system services and view information about system and task performance while DC/UCF is running. Development, production, and end-user systems can coexist in the CA IDMS environment.

The DC/UCF system provides the following database services and teleprocessing services for the development and execution of applications:

- **Database services**—Allow batch and online applications to access and update the databases controlled by DC/UCF.
- **Teleprocessing services**—Allow concurrent execution of online applications from multiple terminals managed by DC/UCF.

This guide describes how to maintain and use the database services and teleprocessing services in the DC/UCF environment.

System Tasks Summary

DC/UCF provides several system tasks for your use. For example, the SIGNON task that allows you to sign on to the DC system is a system task. DCUF and DCMT are also system tasks. The following sections describe each system task grouped by function.

Signon/Signoff Functions

The following table contains the system tasks that are used to perform signon and signoff functions:

System task	Description
BYE	Signs you off and terminates your connection with DC/UCF.
SIGNOFF	Signs you off from DC/UCF but maintains your connection with DC/UCF.
SIGNON	Signs you on to the DC/UCF system.
SUSPEND	Terminates UCF dedicated mode but maintains your connection with the UCF back end.

User Functions

The following table contains the system tasks that are used to perform user functions:

System task	Description
CLIST	Executes a module of task statements stored in the data dictionary.
DCMT	Allows you to monitor the status of the DC/UCF system and to update certain system definitions at runtime.
DCUF	Provides user functions that allow you to control various aspects of a DC/UCF terminal session.
SEND	Transmits a user-supplied message to users at other DC/UCF terminals.
SHOWMAP	Loads and displays the layout of an existing map (defined by using the DC/UCF mapping facility).

System Maintenance Functions

The following table contains the system tasks that are used to perform system maintenance functions:

System task	Description
CLOD	Clears logically deleted load modules from load area (DDLDCLOD) of the specified data dictionary.
DCPROFIL	Displays system information such as some installation options, some system resource usage, system exits used, CA ADS and CA OLQ configurations, and the optional APARs currently applied.
LOCKMON	Displays the current status of locks held for areas and terminals.
LOOK	Lets you look at miscellaneous run-time information.
OLP	Online PLOG. Displays the current log (when the log is assigned to the data dictionary DDLDCLOG area.)
OPER	Monitors system activity such as active tasks or storage pool usage.
QUED	Shows active queues from the queue area (DDLDCRUN) of the data dictionary and optionally erases expired queues.
SDEL	Erases security definitions associated with logically deleted users.

Using System Tasks

To use a system task, you must enter the **task code** defined for the system task. The way you do this is described in the following sections:

- How to invoke system tasks
- How to correct typing errors
- How to page through multiple-page displays
- How to broadcast system tasks

How to Invoke System Tasks

You invoke a system task by entering the **task code** for the task. For example, SIGNON, BYE, and DCUF are all task codes for system tasks. You enter the task code for a system task while using DC/UCF, in response to the prompt issued by DC/UCF.

In the following example, user LRB signs on to DC/UCF SYSTEM55:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
signon lrb
```

Task codes defined at system generation

Task codes for system tasks are defined at system generation time and can vary from site to site. Users can invoke a system task only when they have execute authority for the security categories assigned to the task *and* all of the related programs.

Note: For more information about the TASK and PROGRAM statements used to define system tasks, see the *System Generation Guide*.

Task Code Specification Rules

The following rules apply when entering system task codes in the TP-monitor command line:

- One system task code can only be entered at a time.
- The task code must be separated from command keywords (if any) by one or more blanks.

Keyword abbreviations

When a system task provides keywords, you can enter full or abbreviated keywords along with the system task's task code. For example, each of the following DCMT DISPLAY TASKS commands is valid:

```
dcmt  display ta
dcmt d tasks
dcmt  d ta
```

Note: Valid abbreviations for command keywords are shown in the syntax diagrams for the individual commands. Capitalized letters in the syntax diagrams must be entered; lower case letters are optional.

How to Correct Typing Errors

If you make mistakes when entering a system task, DC/UCF redisplay keywords (if any) for the task, along with an error message. In the following example, you mistype the keyword "tasks" and enter **rasks** instead:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
dcm display rasks
```

After you press Enter, the incorrectly typed command is redisplayed and flagged as an error:

```
DISPLAY RASKS
* ERROR
IDMS DC260004 V55 INVALID SYNTAX TOKEN FOUND
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
```

You can correct your typing error in one of the following ways:

- Enter the necessary characters in the redisplayed line, as shown below:

```
dcm DISPLAY tASKS
* ERROR
IDMS DC260004 V55 INVALID SYNTAX TOKEN FOUND
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
```

- Re-enter the command after the TP-monitor prompt, as shown below:

```
DISPLAY rasks
* ERROR
IDMS DC260004 V55 INVALID SYNTAX TOKEN FOUND
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
dcm display tasks
```

How to Page Through Multiple-page Displays

Some system tasks display multiple pages of information. For example, a DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAMS command issued on a large production system can return several pages of information.

When one or more pages of information remain to be displayed, a message at the bottom of the screen displays the page number of the current page in the format PAGE *nnn*.

PAGE *nnn* - NEXT PAGE:

At the NEXT PAGE prompt, enter a page number to skip to a specific page. The page can be before or after the current page.

Using control keys to page

You can page back and forth through multiple-page screens by using the following control keys:

- Press Enter or PA1 (default) to page forward
- Press PA2 to page backward

Exiting from a multiple-page screen

To exit from a multiple-page screen, you can do one of the following:

- Press the Clear key
- Enter a page number larger than the largest page number of the display (for example, 9999)

How to Broadcast System Tasks

If the central version (CV) is a member of a data sharing group (DSG), system tasks DCMT, DCUF, and SEND can be told to also execute on other central versions that are members of the same DSG. This is called broadcasting. Broadcasting can be done to either all or a list of DSG members.

Syntax

```

▶▶ task broadcast-parms

```

Expansion of broadcast-parms

```

▶▶ Broadcast ( separator member-name )

```

Parameters

broadcast-parms

Specifies how to execute the task.

Broadcast

Specifies to execute the specified task on one or more members of the data sharing group. If no list of members is specified, the task is executed on ALL members.

separator

Separates multiple member names. Use a comma or at least one space.

member-name

Identifies the data sharing member (or a list) on which to execute the specified task.

Usage

Authorization

The issuing user must have the authority to execute the command on all members of the group to which it is directed. If the proper authority is not held on a member, the command will not execute on that member, but it can execute on other members that hold the proper authority.

Output

The output from a broadcast command is segmented by member. All output from one member is displayed before that of another member. When broadcasting to all members, the output for the member on which the command is issued is displayed first. Other member's output is identified by a header indicating the name of the member.

Broadcastable task restrictions

Broadcastable tasks have the following restrictions:

DCMT

All DCMT commands can be broadcast, except for the following commands:

- DCMT ABORT
- DCMT DISPLAY/VARY NUCLEUS
- DCMT QUIESCE
- DCMT SHUTDOWN
- DCMT VARY DMCL
- DCMT VARY ID

DCUF

Only the DCUF SHOW USER command can be broadcast.

SEND

All commands can be broadcast. Parameter prompting is not possible when broadcasting.

Example

DCMT B V SEGMENT EMPDEMO

DCMT B V SEGMENT EMPDEMO OFFLINE									
----- Area -----	Lock	Lo-Page	Hi-Page	#Ret	#Upd	#Tret	#Ntfy		
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION	OfL	75001	75100	0	0	0	0		
Stamp: 2002-11-17-09.55.31.875826		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm				
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION	OfL	75101	75150	0	0	0	0		
Stamp: 2002-11-17-09.55.31.956231		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm				
EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION	OfL	75151	75200	0	0	0	0		
Stamp: 2002-11-17-09.55.31.887739		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm				
==> Output from group member SYSTEM73									
----- Area -----	Lock	Lo-Page	Hi-Page	#Ret	#Upd	#Tret	#Ntfy		
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION	OfL	75001	75100	0	0	0	0		
Stamp: 1001-08-07-14.58.14.855461		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm				
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION	OfL	75101	75150	0	0	0	0		
Stamp: 1001-08-07-14.58.14.896650		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm				
EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION	OfL	75151	75200	0	0	0	0		
Stamp: 1001-08-07-14.58.14.874287		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm				

BYE System Task

The BYE task operates the same as SIGNOFF and terminates contact with DC/UCF (for ASYNC, VTAM, TCAM, and UCF lines) and also performs the following actions:

- Deletes your logical terminal (LTERM) resources
- Decrements the signon count in your signon element (SON); if this brings the count down to zero, your signon element is deleted

More Information

- For more information about SIGNOFF, see SIGNOFF.
- For more information about the signon element (SON), see the *Security Administration Guide*.

BYE System Task Syntax

▶ BYE ◀

Example: BYE System Task

BYE

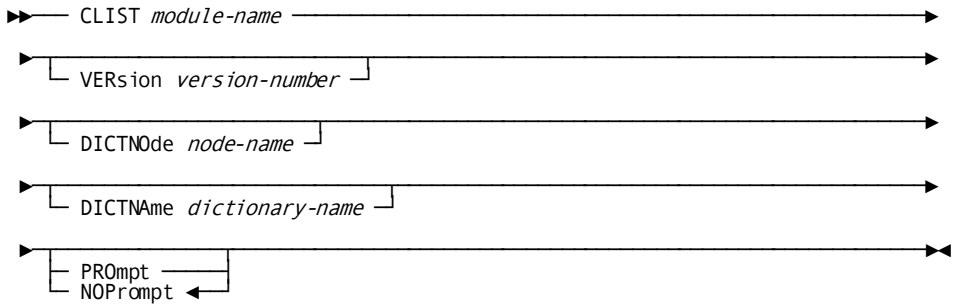
```
BYE
```

CLIST System Task

The CLIST (command list) task executes a module of task statements. The module is called a **command list module**. Command list modules are often used to perform the following functions:

- **Set up session defaults**—System administrators can define these command lists so that they are executed automatically when users sign on. Command lists invoked in this manner are identified in a profile associated with the user.
- **Perform commonly used operations**—Application developers, for example, can execute command list modules to vary areas offline or online, set up a test environment, or define programs for execution.

CLIST System Task Syntax



CLIST System Task Parameters

CLIST

Specifies the command list module that contains the task statements to be executed.

module-name

The name of the module.

VERsion

Specifies the version number of the named command list module.

version-number

The version number.

By default, if you do not specify a version number, the highest existing version of the named module is used.

DICTNodE

Specifies the node that controls the dictionary in which the requested module resides.

node-name

The name of the node.

By default, if you do not specify a node name, the default dictionary node established for your session is accessed. If a default node has not been established, the local node is accessed.

DICTNAME

Specifies the data dictionary in which the requested module resides.

dictionary-name

The name of the dictionary.

By default, if you do not specify a dictionary, the default dictionary established for your session is accessed. If a default dictionary has not been established for your session, the default dictionary for the system is accessed.

PROMpt

Stops system execution after each task is executed and displays the following prompt:

PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE, ANYTHING ELSE TO CANCEL

In this case, you press Enter by itself to resume execution of the command list module. You press Clear or enter any character to cancel execution of the command list module.

NOPrompt

Executes all the task statements in the command list module without stopping.

This is the default.

Example: CLIST System Task

CLIST module-name

```
APPLDICT-PROFILE  
  
SET DBNAME EMPDB  
IDMS DC402009 V55 DBNAME EMPDB HAS BEEN SET  
  
SET DICTNAME APPLDICT  
IDMS DC402009 V55 DICTNAME APPLDICT HAS BEEN SET  
  
SET PRINT DESTINATION USWSWP5  
IDMS DC402009 V55 PRINT DESTINATION HAS BEEN SET
```

CLIST System Task Usage

Defining a command list module

To use the CLIST task, you must first define a command list module in the data dictionary by using the `IDD MODULE` statement.

To define the command list module

1. Begin the module by specifying the module name and language (DC) as follows:

```
add module command-list-module-name
language is dc
```

Note: Ensure that the module language is specified as DC.

2. Code the module by specifying system and user task statements. The following rules apply to command list modules:
 - A command list module can contain any number of valid DC/UCF task statements, including another CLIST statement.
 - Command lists can be chained but not nested.
 - A CLIST command within a command list must be the last task statement in the module.

Invalid task statements

If an invalid task statement is encountered in the command list module at runtime, subsequent task statements are not executed.

Signon CLIST

To make the command list module a **signon CLIST** for a user, name the module as the value of the CLIST attribute in a user profile associated with the user.

The following sample CLIST task invokes the command list module named `SETUP-LR1`:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename:
clist setup-lr1
```

The following is an example of the command list module, `SETUP-LR1`:

```
add module name is setup-lr1
language is dc
module source follows
dcuf set dictname devdict
dcmt v d p dudxc1m qua .
dcmt v d p cudx12mk qua .
dcmt v d p cudxlink pli qua .
dcmt v d p cutest qua .
```

```
dcmt v d t deptbye inv xxxdc5st inp .  
msend.
```

Invoking command list modules from programs

For more information about invoking command list modules from application programs, see the *Callable Services Guide*.

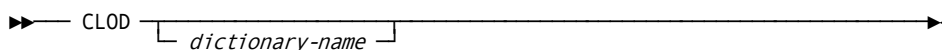
More Information

For more information about creating and storing command list modules, see the *IDC DDDL Reference Guide*.

CLOD System Task

The CLOD task invokes the load area cleanup task. This task erases logically deleted load modules from the specified dictionary load areas (DDLDCLOD and DDLCATLOD). Logically deleted load modules get created when you regenerate, for example, an existing subschema, CA ADS dialog, or access module.

CLOD System Task Syntax



CLOD System Task Parameters

dictionary-name

The name of the dictionary whose load areas are to be processed.

By default, if you do not specify a dictionary, DC/UCF processes the load areas of the default dictionary for the system.

Example: CLOD System Task

CLOD dictionary-name

```
IDMS DC295005 V55 0000 LOGICALLY DELETED LOAD MODULES ERASED - DICT=DEFAULT AREA=  
IDMS DC295005 V55 0000 LOGICALLY DELETED LOAD MODULES ERASED - DICT=DEFAULT AREA=  
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE: CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
```

CLOD System Task Usage

Areas must be available for update

In order to purge load modules from a load area, the area must be available in update mode. Only areas available in update mode are processed.

When to use CLOD

All load areas are cleaned up as part of normal startup operations. This should be sufficient for production systems. For active development systems, CLOD may need to be run periodically to purge logically deleted load modules.

DCPROFIL System Task

The DCPROFIL task displays system information, such as some installation options, system resource usage, the system exits used, the CA ADS and CA OLQ configurations, and the optional APARs currently applied.

DCPROFIL System Task Syntax

▶— DCPROFIL —▶

Example: DCPROFIL Output

TAPE:	GJI00B	NUMBER OF SCTS:	0006
TOOLS TAPE:	GJI00B	OPERATING SYSTEM:	z/OS ZIIP=Y
ENDEVOR/DB TAPE:	GJI00B	ZIIP ENGINES:	0004
SYSTEM TRACE:	NO	TRACE SAVE:	OFF (DDLDCLOG)
CWA SIZE:	0000005000	DMCL TABLE:	CVDMCL
SCRATCH HWM	0000000005	PRIMARY STORAGE	
SIZE OF XA		PROTECT KEY:	04
STORAGE AREA:	0040861696	ACTIVE TRANSACTION	
QUEUE AREA		COUNT:	0015
LOW PAGE:	0000040001	SECURITY	
HIGH PAGE:	0000041000	SECURITY SYSTEM:	CA TOP SECRET
DC VERSION ID:	0072	SIGNON SECURITY:	OFF
USER TRACE BUFFERS:	0500	SVC NUMBER:	173
		GETMAIN SUBPOOL:	001
PAGE 00001 - NEXT PAGE:			

```

SYSTEM SHORT ON STORAGE: NO      SHORT ON ONE OR MORE RESOURCES: NO
MAX TASKS CONDITION EXISTS: NO    SHORT ON RLES: NO
SYSTEM STORAGE PROTECTED: YES     SHORT ON RCES: NO
HPSPO ENABLED: YES                SHORT ON DPES: NO
TRACING TURNED ON: NO             VECTOR TIMING ENABLED: NO
STACK CHECKING TURNED ON: YES     WAITING FOR ERUS QUIESCE: NO
64-BIT ADDRESSING SUPPORTED: YES  KEPT RESOURCE TIMEOUT OCCURRED: NO
TIMER SUPPORTED: NO               USER TRACE WANTED: YES
SYSTEM BEING QUIESCED: NO         DDLDLDRUN AREA AVAILABLE: YES
RUN THIS TASK ONLY: NO           XA CAPABLE OPERATING SYSTEM: YES
REENTRANT SNAPS WANTED: NO       31-BIT AMODE SUPPORTED: YES
LE/370 SUPPORTED: YES           SYSTEM SNAPS DISABLED: NO
INIT. OF DC DONE: YES           SYSTEM SNAPS PHOTOS DISABLED: NO
PAGE RELEASE ENABLED: YES        TASKS SNAPS DISABLED: NO
DC RUNNING AUTHORIZED: NO        TASKS SNAPS PHOTOS DISABLED: NO
ONLINE RESOURCE LIMITS: YES      STATISTICS DRIVEN BY TIMER: NO
EXTERNAL RESOURCE LIMITS: NO     STATISTICS FOR EACH TASK: YES
ONLINE LIMITS ENABLED: YES       STATISTICS COLLECTED BY TRANSACT: YES
EXTERNAL LIMITS ENABLED: NO      STATISTICS WRITTEN PER TASK: NO
ANY RESOURCE LIMITS: YES         STATISTICS FOR EACH LINE: NO
ANY LIMITS ENABLED: YES         STATISTICS FOR USER MODE: YES
LOG GOES TO DATABASE: YES       STATISTICS GO TO DATABASE: NO

CV NUMBER (CENTRAL VERSION #) 072  SVC COMPILE TIME: N/A
SVC NAME N/A SVC COMPILE DATE: N/A

PAGE 00002 - NEXT PAGE:
    
```

```

* SYSTEM/USER EXITS *
EXIT      CALL      NEED TO      ENTRY POINT/
NUMBER    DEFINED   MODE         CONVENTIONS  LOAD    AMODE    MODULE NAME

 017     YES      SYSTEM    DC           NO      ANY      002ECAA4
 018     YES      SYSTEM    DC           NO      ANY      002ECB00

PAGE 00003 - NEXT PAGE:
    
```

```

* Named User Exits *
EXIT      ENTRY      EXIT      ENTRY
NAME      DEFINED   POINT    NAME      DEFINED   POINT

BTCIDXIT  NO        00000000  DBLJEREX NO        00000000
IDDEXITB  NO        00000000  IDDEXITO NO        00000000
IDMSAJNX  NO        00000000  IDMSCLCX NO        00000000
IDMSDPLX  NO        00000000  IDMSIOXT NO        00000000
IDMSIOX2  NO        00000000  IDMSJNL2 NO        00000000
SCHEXITB  NO        00000000  SCHEXITO NO        00000000
SGNEXITB  NO        00000000  SGNEXITO NO        00000000
SUBEXITB  NO        00000000  SUBEXITO NO        00000000
TCKREXIT  NO        00000000  USRIDXIT NO        00000000
WAITEXIT  NO        00000000  WTOEXIT  NO        00000000
WTOREXIT  NO        00000000

PAGE 00004 - NEXT PAGE:
    
```


* R C E *			
ALLOCATED	IN USE	THRESHOLD	FREE
0000002945	000000267	0000002925	0000002678
TYPE	# IN USE	DESCRIPTION	
00	000002678	UNALLOCATED	
01	000000080	STORAGE	
02	000000164	PROGRAM	
03	000000000	FILE CONTROL ELEMENT	
04	000000001	SCRATCH ELEMENT	
05	000000000	INTERNAL RUN-UNIT ALLOC.	
06	000000000	QUEUE ELEMENT	
07	000000000	CHUNK TO DUMP, TASK ABND	
08	000000000	MESSAGE QUEUE ELEMENT	
09	000000000	SIGNON ELEMENT	
10	000000000	ENQUEUE ELEMENT	
11	000000004	SINGLE THRD. RES. ELEM.	
12	000000000	ECBID ELEMENT	
13	000000001	MSG. DICT QUEUE ELEMENT	
14	000000015	IDMS RUN UNIT	
15	000000002	INTERVAL CONTROL ELEMENT	
16	000000000	BLI LIST (COBOL SUPPORT)	
17	000000000	BLAST MESSAGE BUFFER	
FF	000000000	UNINITIALIZED RCE TYPE	

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* ADSO CONTROL BLOCK *			
MENU PROC. PRG. TASK	ADS	MAIN PROC. TASK CODE	ADS2
AUTO DIALOG NAME		PRIMARY REC. BUFF SZ	0000004084
SECOND. REC. BUFF SZ	0000004084	INTRNL. TASK CDE TCF	ADS2T
FAST MODE THRESHOLD	NO	THRESHOLD FOR SCRATCH	0000000000
MAX. LINK LEVEL	0010	STAT. DEF. REC. VRSM	0001
USER MENU ONLY	YES	KEEP MENU IN SCRATCH	NO
AUTOSTATUS = YES	YES	AUTOSTATUS MANDATORY	NO
STAT. DEF. MANDATORY	NO	BYPASS DIAG. SCREEN	NO
MAPOUT NEWPAGE REQ.	NO	RELOCATABLE STORAGE	NO
ACTIVITY LOGGING	YES	DIAGLOG STATS. COLL.	NO
SELECTED DIALOG STAT	NO	COBOL MOVE	NO
STATS. CHKPOINT CNT.	0000	STORAGE MODE CALC.	NO
COMMENT DELIMITER	!		
STATUS DEF. REC NAME	ADSO-STAT-DEF-REC		

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* OLQ CONTROL BLOCK *			
PRINT LINE SIZE	0080	PRINT PAGE SIZE	0060
INTERRUPT COUNT	0100	INTERNAL STG PAGE SIZE	1920
REPORT FILE PAGE SIZE	4000	INPUT LINE SIZE	0004
REPORT RETENTION	0001	MAXIMUM REPORT RETENTION	0005
MAXIMUM REPORT PAGES	0030	MAXIMUM REPORTS COUNT	0005
USER QUEUE RETENTION	0000	USER MENU MODE DISALLOWED	NO
USER MENU MODE ONLY	NO	USER UFLOW CASE	NO
USER SECURITY - HIGH	NO	USER SECURITY - LOW	NO
USER SECURITY - NO	NO	CONTINUATION CHARACTER	-
SEPARATOR CHARACTER	!	COMMENT CHARACTER	;
TRANSACTIONS IDENTIFIER	OLQ	PFKEY MODULE NAME	
MAX INTERRUPT COUNT	0000	REPORT DICTIONARY NAME	
MAX SORT SPACE IN K BYTES	0040	BATCH CLASS	0000

PAGE 00007 - NEXT PAGE:

```

* STARTUP OPTIONS *

OS ROUTE CODES                00000000
ATTACH TCKR AND CHKR FROM STEPLIB  YES
ATTACH STARTUP AUTOTASKS       YES
LENGTH OF ABEND STORAGE IN WORDS  3000
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TASKS        0136
LENGTH OF TCE STACK IN WORDS    3000
RUNAWAY TASK TIME INTERVAL     0120
INACTIVE TASK TIME INTERVAL     0300
DUMP REQUESTED ON SYSTEM ABEND   YES
SYSTEM IS MP                    YES
ALTERNATE STORAGE KEY          09
TICKER INTERVAL IN SECONDS * 100  000000100
INTERVAL IN SECONDS FOR STATISTICS  0000
KEPT RESOURCES TIMEOUT INTERVAL  NONE
KEPT RESOURCES TIMEOUT PROGRAM   RHDCBYE
KEPT RESOURCES TIMEOUT PROGRAMS VERSION  0001
NUMBER OF STORAGE PAGES         0000000203
NUMBER OF PAGES IN STORAGE CUSHION  0000000000
NUMBER OF PAGES IN PROGRAM POOL   0000000125
RENT. PGM. POOL SIZE IN 512 BYTE BLOCKS  0000004000
XA PROGRAM POOL SIZE IN 4K PAGES    0000000125
XA RENT. PGM POOL SIZE IN 512 BYTE BLKS  0000024000
SCRATCH IN XA STORAGE           YES

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```

```

** OPTION FLAGS (RHDCOPTF) **

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```

```

* Product Intent Status *

CA IDMS Core Products          CA IDMS Tools Products
-----
CA ADS                          YES  CA ADS Alive                YES
CA ADS Batch                    YES  CA ADS Trace                YES
CA ADS APPC                     YES  CA IDMS/DB Analyzer        YES
CA IDMS CMS Option              YES  CA IDMS/DB Audit           YES
CA IDMS DDS                     YES  CA IDMS/DB Extractor       YES
CA IDMS Dictionary Loader       YES  CA IDMS/DB Reorg           YES
CA EDP Auditor                  YES  CA IDMS Dictionary Migrator YES
CA ICMS                         YES  CA IDMS DML Online         YES
CA CULPRIT for CA IDMS         YES  CA IDMS Dictionary Module Editor YES
CA IDMS/DB                      YES  CA IDMS Dictionary Query Facility YES
CA IDMS/DC                      YES  CA IDMS Enforcer           YES
CA OLQ                          YES  CA IDMS Journal Analyzer   YES
CA IDMS/TP Monitor              YES  CA IDMS Log Analyzer       YES
CA IDMS Performance Monitor     YES  CA IDMS Masterkey          YES
CA IDMS Presspack               YES  CA IDMS OnLine Log Display YES
CA IDMS Server                  YES  CA IDMS SASO               YES
CA IDMS SQL                     YES  CA IDMS Schema Mapper      YES
CA IDMS UCF                     YES  CA IDMS/DC Sort            YES
                                   CA IDMS Task Analyzer      YES

CA IDMS Transparency Options    CA Endeavor/DB for IDMS
-----
CA IDMS DBOMP Transparency      YES  CA Endeavor/DB for CA IDMS YES

PAGE 00010 - NEXT PAGE:

```

```

CA IDMS DLI Transparency      YES
CA IDMS TOTAL Transparency   YES
CA IDMS VSAM Transparency    YES
V72 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:    CA IDMS release 18.0 tape GJI00B node SYSTEM72

PAGE 00011 - NEXT PAGE:

```

LOOK System Task

The LOOK task allows you to look at miscellaneous system information.

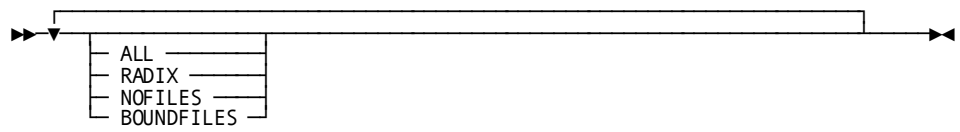
LOOK System Task Syntax

```

LOOK
  AM= access-module-name [ fib-opt ]
  AM PROGRAM= access-module-name
  BIND SQL SEGMENT=segment-name, DBNAME=database-name [ fib-opt ]
  BIND SUBSCHEMA= subschema-name [ DBNAME=database-name ] [ fib-opt ]
  DATES= load-module-name
  DATETIME
  DATETIME STAMP= hex-internal-datetime-stamp
  DBTABLE
  DMCL [ ALL ] [ SORTED ] [ SORTED PAGES ] [ RADIX ]
  EXTERNAL DATETIME=external-datetime-value
  FIND=hex-string
  HELP
  OPTION FLAGS
  PROGRAM= load-module-name
  PROGRAM POOL
  RCM PROGRAM= RCM-module-name
  STORAGE POOL
  SUBSCHEMA= subschema-name [ fib-opt ]

```

Expansion of fib-opt



LOOK System Task Parameters

AM=access-module-name

Specifies that some commands display additional information about the DMCL or subschema entities reported. Currently supported by DMCL and FIB-related reports.

AM PROGRAM=

Displays a core dump of an ACCESS module.

BIND SQL SEGMENT=

Displays the logical and physical attributes for areas, tables, constraints, and indexes for a segment of an SQL-defined database. The output is similar to that of the BIND SUBSCHEMA function.

segment-name

The name of the segment that contains the SQL database areas.

DBNAME=database-name

The name of the database that contains the segment where the catalog for the SQL definitions reside.

BIND SUBSCHEMA=

Displays the logical and physical attributes of the subschema.

subschema-name

The name of a subschema load module.

DBNAME=

Required unless you are binding to an originally built release 10.x subschema that is being converted to Release 12.0 format.

database-name

The name of a database.

BOUNDFILES

Displays only files connected to bound areas when a FIB is bound. Additional DMCL information is not displayed.

DATES=

Displays the DATE/TIME stamps of the components of a specified load module.

load-module-name

The name of a load module.

DATETIME

Displays the current Date/Time.

DATETIME STAMP=

Displays the external value of an internal Date/Time stamp.

hex-internal-datetime-stamp

The 16 hexadecimal digits that make up the internal representation of the Date/Time stamp.

DBTABLE

Displays the contents of the DBNAME table that is used when doing a BIND SUBSCHEMA.

DMCL

Reports the contents of the current DMCL module.

ALL

Optionally, produces the following information in addition to the standard information provided on the DMCL report:

- The date each area definition was last updated
- A history of the last date and time that an area was affected by a DCMT VARY DMCL command

SORTED

Sorts DMCL information by area name.

SORTED PAGES

Sorts DMCL information by page range.

EXTERNAL DATETIME=*external-datetime-value*

The 26 characters that make up the external representation of the date/time stamp. The format is *yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.ffffff*.

- *yyyy* specifies the year. *yyyy* must be an integer in the range 0001 through 9999.
- *mm* specifies the month within the year. *mm* must be an integer in the range 01 through 12.
- *dd* specifies the day within the month. *dd* must be an integer in the range 01 through 31.
- *hh* specifies the hour on a 24-hour clock. *hh* must be an integer in the range 00 through 23.
- *mm* specifies the number of minutes past the hour. *mm* must be an integer in the range 00 through 59.
- *ss* specifies the number of seconds past the minute. *ss* must be an integer in the range 00 through 59.
- *ffffff* specifies the number of millionths of a second past the specified second.

FIND=*hex-string*

Displays the program name and offset into the program where the address was found. Hex-string is the 8 hexadecimal digits of the address to be searched for. The address must reside in one of the programs that reside in the PROGRAM POOL.

HELP

Displays the parameters supported by the LOOK task.

NOFILES

Displays no file information or additional DMCL-related information when a FIB is bound.

OPTION FLAGS

Displays all the numbered options that have been activated by setting flags in the current RHDCOPTF module. This parameter replaces OPTIONAL APARS.

PROGRAM=

Displays the DATE/TIME stamp of all the components that make up the load module. A core dump of the load module is also provided.

load-module-name

The name of the load module.

PROGRAM POOL

Displays the contents of the PROGRAM POOL. Shows the program name, entry point address, load address, use count, and size of the program.

RADIX

Displays the number of bits reserved for a dbkey line number in hex when an FIB is bound.

RCM PROGRAM=

Displays a core dump of an RCM MODULE.

STORAGE POOL

Displays the contents of the STORAGE POOL. Shows the storage address, storage size, task number that acquired the storage, owner of the storage, and storage type.

SUBSCHEMA=

Displays the logical attributes of the subschema.

subschemaname

The name of a subschema.

Example: LOOK System Task

LOOK DMCL

DMCL ALL SORTED
 IDMSLOOK - OPSYS=z/OS Release m.n Service pack n tape volser
 DMCL ALL SORTED

DMCL=S74DMCL Runtime Size--> 12CFC (77,052 Bytes)
 This DMCL uses dbtable R120DBTB Compiled Size--> 0BC5C (48,220 Bytes)
 Date Last Critical Change=2007-05-16 12.03.24 The Operating System is z/OS
 Date Created=2007-05-16 12.03.23 Date Last Updated=2007-05-16 12.03.24
 Dynamic File Allocation - on
 Data Sharing is active - on connectivity no abend
 Data Sharing Lock Entries - 4,096
 Data Sharing Members - 4
 Data Sharing Default Shared Cache - IDMSCACHE00002
 Memory Cache Location ANYWHERE Storage Limit OPSYS
 CV Change tracking is active

Area Name	Page Shr Group	Low Page	High Page	Page Size	DDNAME
DBCR.ACCTHIST	15	690,001	740,040	2,932	ACCOUNTA ACCOUNTB ACCOUNTC ACCOUNTD ACCOUNTE

NETWORK area
 On STARTUP go Update On WARMSTART use current status
 Definition date last critical change=2007-05-16 12.03.23
 Page Reserve size 0 Space Management Page Interval 1,450
 Max Records Per Page 255
 Page Range Symbolic is ACCTHIST Value is 690,001-->740,040
 DBCR.BRNCHTEL 15 680,001 685,012 4,000 BRANCHA
 BRANCHB
 BRANCHC
 BRANCHD

NETWORK area
 On STARTUP go Update On WARMSTART use current status
 Definition date last critical change=2007-05-16 12.03.23
 Page Reserve size 0 Space Management Page Interval 1,984
 Max Records Per Page 255
 Page Range Symbolic is BRNCHTEL Value is 680,001-->685,012
 EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION 0 75,001 75,100 4,276 EMPDEMO
 .
 .
 .


```

Mem. - Shared
File Name          DDNAME  Type Cache Cache  Buffer Name
-----
DBCRC.ACCOUNTA    ACCOUNTA BDAM  No   Yes  DBCRC_ACCT_BUFFER
DSname: (DMCL)   DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCA.X
                  Cache Name=IDMSCACHE00002
Definition date last critical change=2007-05-16 12.03.23
DBCRC.ACCOUNTB    ACCOUNTB BDAM  No   Yes  DBCRC_ACCT_BUFFER
DSname: (DMCL)   DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCB.X
                  Cache Name=IDMSCACHE00002
Definition date last critical change=2007-05-16 12.03.23
DBCRC.ACCOUNTC    ACCOUNTC BDAM  No   Yes  DBCRC_ACCT_BUFFER
DSname: (DMCL)   DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCC.X
                  Cache Name=IDMSCACHE00002
Definition date last critical change=2007-05-16 12.03.23

```

```

.
.
.

```

*** CV Change Tracking SYSTRK files ***

File Name	Mirror Status	Page Size	Block Count	Data Set Name (DSN)
SYSTRK1	Yes	4,096	60	DBDC.SYSTEM74.SYSTRK1
SYSTRK2	Yes	4,096	60	DBDC.SYSTEM74.SYSTRK2
SYSTRK3	Yes	4,096	60	DBDC.SYSTEM74.SYSTRK3
SYSTRK4	Yes	4,096	60	DBDC.SYSTEM74.SYSTRK4
SYSTRK5	No	4,096	60	DBDC.SYSTEM74.SYSTRK5
SYSTRK6	No	4,096	60	DBDC.SYSTEM74.SYSTRK6
SYSTRK7	No	4,096	60	DBDC.SYSTEM74.SYSTRK7
SYSTRK8	No	4,096	60	DBDC.SYSTEM74.SYSTRK8
SYSTRK9	No	4,096	60	DBDC.SYSTEM74.SYSTRK9

DMCL Journals	Page Size	# of Pages
---------------	-----------	------------

SYSJRN1	2,932	30,000
DSname: (JCL) DBDC.SYSTEM74.SYSJRN1		
Definition date last critical change=2007-05-16		12.03.23
SYSJRN2	2,932	30,000
DSname: (JCL) DBDC.SYSTEM74.SYSJRN2		
Definition date last critical change=2007-05-16		12.03.23
SYSJRN	19,068	Archive

Journal Buffers	Buffer Size	# of Buffers
-----------------	-------------	--------------

JNL_BUFFER	2,932	80
Definition date last critical change=2007-05-16		12.03.23

DMCL Buffers	Buffer Size	CV Buffers	CV Type	Total CV Size	Local Buffers	Local Type
DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	4,000	5,000	OS	20,000,000	3	DC
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	2,932	5,000	OS	14,660,000	3	DC
LOG_BUFFER	1,076	5	OS	5,380	3	DC
SCRATCH_BUFFER	2,676	5	OS	13,380	3	DC
DEFAULT_BUFFER	9,076	30	OS	272,280	3	DC

0 Bytes used for CV buffers in DC storage
 34,951,040 Bytes used for CV buffers in OS storage
 34,951,040 Bytes used for CV DMCL Buffers

59,280 Bytes used for LOCAL buffers in DC storage
 0 Bytes used for LOCAL buffers in OS storage
 59,280 Bytes used for LOCAL DMCL Buffers

Dbtable=R120DBTB Compiled Date=2007-05-16 17.18.23
 The DEFAULT Dictionary is TSTDICT

DBNAME is *DEFAULT match on subschema is OPTIONAL
 Subschema IDMSNWK? maps to IDMSNWK? using DBNAME ---> TSTDICT
 Subschema EMPSS??? maps to EMPSS??? using DBNAME ---> EMPDEM2
 Subschema EV??????? maps to EV??????? using DBNAME ---> VSAMTDB
 Subschema ET??????? maps to ETSTSUBS using DBNAME ---> ETOTDB
 Subschema DBCR???? maps to DBCR???? using DBNAME ---> DBCR

.
 .
 .
 DBGROUP is DBGROUP1 DISABLED

LOOK DATETIME

DATETIME IDMSLOOK - Selection Parameter Follows: DATETIME DATETIME → 2003-08-26-18.25.25.955510 CLOCK TIME → 18:25:25.95
--

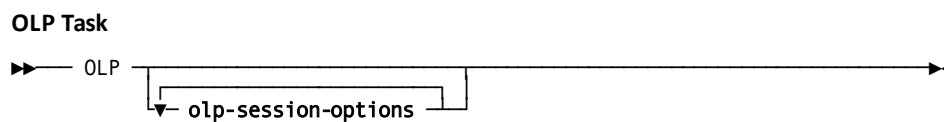
OLP System Task

The OLP task invokes online PLOG that allows you to view the current contents of the system log online. You can use OLP only when the log is assigned to the DDLDCLOG area of the data dictionary.

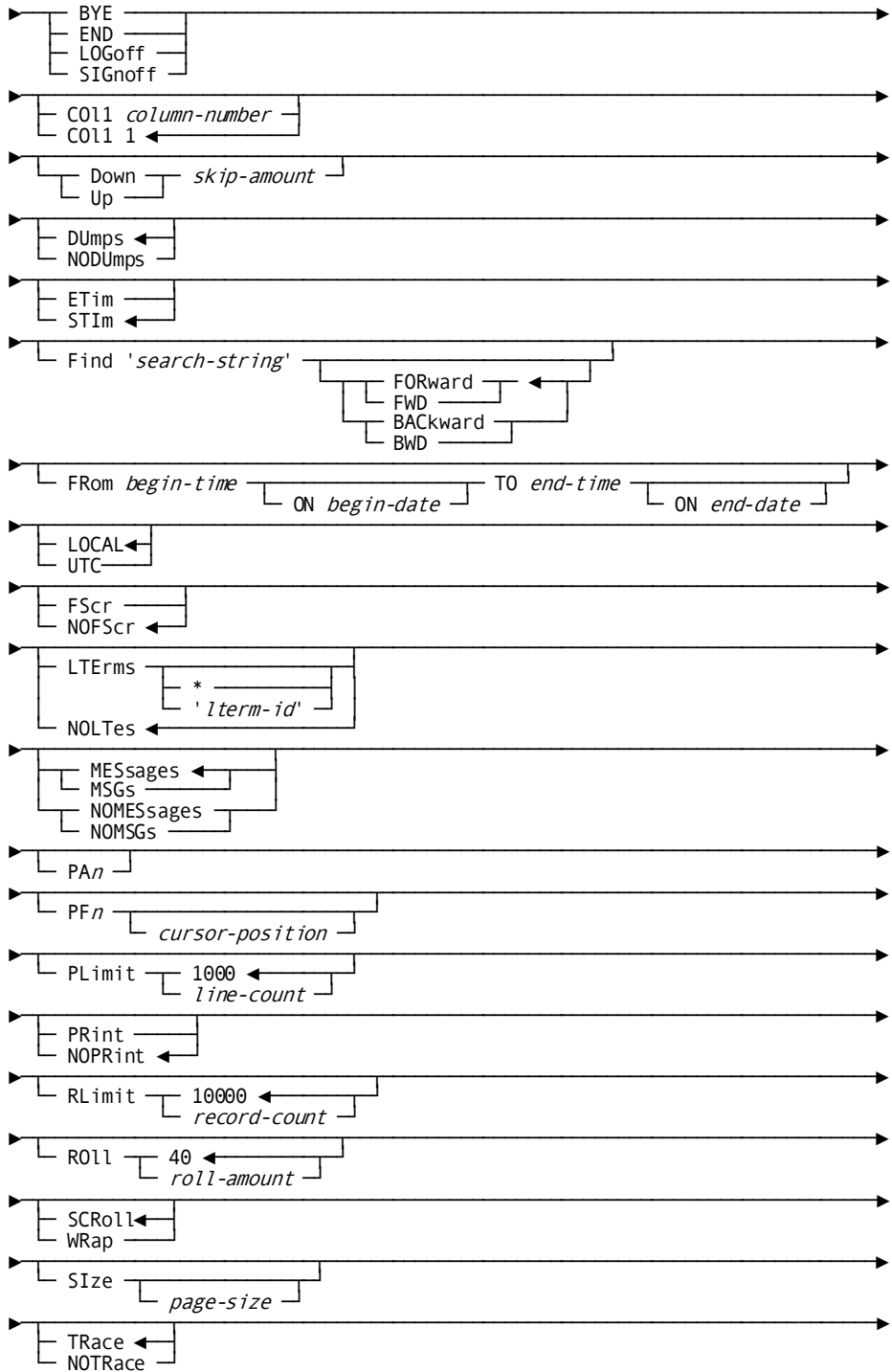
To guarantee that the most recent data is shown, OLP forces the current DDLDCLOG buffer to be written at initial task code invocation and each time the TO or FROM parameters change.

OLP System Task Syntax

You begin an online PLOG session by using the following OLP task code syntax:



Expansion of olp-session-options



OLP System Task Parameters

OLP

Starts an OLP session. Current log records are shown on the full OLP screen.

olp-session-option

Sets the specified option for the session. You can override any session options during the OLP session. The following table summarizes OLP session options. Each is described in detail following the table.

Type of option	OLP session option
Control key simulation *	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>PAn</i>—Simulates the indicated PA key (for terminals that do not have PA keys) ■ <i>PFn</i>—Simulates the specified PF key (for terminals that do not have PF keys)
Exit from OLP *	BYE—Terminates the OLP session
Log record retrieval limit	RLIMIT—Specifies the maximum number of log records OLP is allowed to read from the log without selecting one for display
Next page to be displayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ DOWN/UP—Scrolls the display in the specified direction ■ FIND—Displays the first occurrence of the specified string ■ ROLL—Specifies the number of columns to skip when scrolling left or right
Printer usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PRINT/ NOPRINT—Specifies whether lines are queued to a printer when displayed ■ PLIMIT—Specifies the maximum number of lines queued for printing at one time
Range of time for log records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ FROM/TO—Specifies the beginning and/or end times for log records to be displayed ■ ETIM/STIM—Specifies the form in which each log record's time is displayed; ETIM (extended display) or STIM (short display)

Type of option	OLP session option
Screen layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ COL1—Specifies the message column to be displayed in the screen's first column (when scrolling left or right) ■ FSCR/NOFSCR—Specifies whether the session is to be conducted in full screen mode (FSCR) or line mode (NOFSCR) ■ SCROLL/WRAP—Specifies whether long log records are displayed on a single line (SCROLL) or allowed to wrap around to a second line (WRAP) ■ SIZE—Specifies the number of message lines displayed at one time in full-screen mode
Types of messages displayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ DUMPS/ NODUMPS—Includes or inhibits display of snap dumps ■ MESSAGES/ NOMEessages—Includes or inhibits display of system messages ■ LTERMS/ NOLTES—Displays or inhibits display of logical terminal IDs for log records ■ TRACE/ NOTRACE—Includes or inhibits display of user trace information

Note: * These session options apply when you are already using OLP.

BYE/END/LOGoff/SIGNoff

Terminates the OLP session. You return to the location from where you invoked OLP. All session options that you established during the terminated OLP session are cleared.

This applies only when you are already using OLP.

BYE, END, LOGoff, and SIGNoff are synonyms and can be used interchangeably.

COL1

Specifies the message column to be displayed in the screen's first column.

column-number

Range: 1 – 132

Default: 1

The current column value is displayed in the OLP screen's COL field. For example, the following partial display shows you what you would see if you specified a column of 10:

```

FROM      ON      TO      ON      COL PRT SKIP  LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
17:47:50 2003-08-26 18:17:50 2003-08-26 010 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/ ) 040
    
```

Down/Up

Scrolls the display up or down.

skip-amount

The number of lines to scroll the display.

Range: 0 – 32,767

Default: the number of message lines on the screen.

The value you specify is displayed in the OLP screen's SKIP field. For example, the following partial display shows what you would see if you specified a skip value of 50:

```
FROM      ON      TO      ON      COL PRT SKIP  LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
17:47:50 2003-08-26 18:17:50 2003-08-26 010 OFF 0050 (WT/TR/DU/ ) 040
```

If *skip-amount* is greater than 9999, the SKIP field on the OLP screen displays only the 4 right-most digits of the skip amount. For example, if you specify 12345, you would see:

```
FROM      ON      TO      ON      COL PRT SKIP  LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
17:47:50 2003-08-26 18:17:50 2003-08-26 010 OFF 2345 (WT/TR/DU/ ) 040
```

DUMps

Includes snap dumps in the OLP display.

DUMPS is the default.

When you request DUMPS, OLP displays **DU** in the LOG TYPES field, as shown below on the following partial screen:

```
FROM      ON      TO      ON      COL PRT SKIP  LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
17:47:50 2003-08-26 18:17:50 2003-08-26 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/ ) 040
```

NODUMPS

Does not include snap dumps in the OLP display.

ETim

Specifies an extended time format for each log record. The extended format is:

hh:mm:ss:tttt

STIm

Specifies a short time format for each log record. The short format is:

hh:mm

STIm is the default.

Find

Searches through the log for a specified search string.

When OLP finds a match, it displays the log starting at the matching log record.

search-string

The string to search for.

FORward/FWD

Searches forward from your current location in the log. FORWARD is the default.

You cannot search through log records issued after the current TO time (see FROM/TO below).

You can press PF6 to search forward for another match.

BACKward/BWD

Search backward from your current location in the log.

You cannot search through log records issued before the current FROM time (see FROM/TO below).

You can press PF5 to search backward for another match.

FRom/TO

Specifies the log messages to be displayed according to the time when the messages were issued.

OLP displays the current FROM/TO times and dates. The following partial screen shows what you would see if you were searching for log records issued between 11:00 and 11:56 p.m. on 1/13/10:

```

FROM      ON      TO      ON      COL PRT SKIP  LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
23:00:00 2007-01-13 23:56:00 2010-01-13 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/ ) 040
    
```

begin-time

Specifies the time of the *first* log message to be displayed.

You can specify *begin-time* using any one of these formats (where *hh* specifies hours based on a 24-hour clock, *mm* minutes, and *ss* seconds):

- *hh:mm:ss*—For example, 13:04:07
- *hhmm*—For example, 1304
- *hh:mm*—For example, 4:23
- *hh*—For example, 12

The following defaults are defined for *begin-time*:

- **00:00:00** is the default time if you specify FROM without a time.
- **30 minutes before the session began** is the default time if you do not specify FROM at all.

ON *begin-date*

Specifies the date when the log message was issued. The default is the current date.

Use this format for *begin-date*:

MM-DD-YY or MDDYY

end-time

Specifies the time of the *last* log message to be displayed.

You can specify *end-time* using any one of these formats (where *hh* specifies hours based on a 24-hour clock, *mm* minutes, and *ss* seconds):

- *hh:mm:ss*—For example, 13:04:07
- *hhmmss*—For example, 130407
- *hhmm*—For example, 1304
- *hh:mm*—For example, 4:23
- *hh*—For example, 12

The following defaults are defined for *end-time*:

- **24:00:00** is the default time if you specify TO without a time.
- **The time at which the session began** is the default time if you do not specify TO at all.

ON *end-date*

Specifies the date when the last log message was issued. The default is the current date.

Use this format for *end-date*:

MM-DD-YY or MDDYY

LOCAL

Specifies that Start and Stop times entered after this point are interpreted as local times. This is the default when starting an OLP session.

UTC

Specifies that Start and Stop times entered after this point are interpreted as UTC times.

FScr

Specifies full screen mode. FSCR is the default for 3270-type terminals. FSCR applies when you are starting an OLP session.

NOFScr

Specifies line mode. NOFSCR is the default for TTY-type terminals. NOFSCR applies when you are starting an OLP session.

LTERms

Displays logical terminal IDs for some or all current log records.
By default, logical terminal IDs for all current logs are displayed.

*

Limits the display of logical terminal IDs to those associated with your current logical terminal.

'lterm-id'

The identifier of a logical terminal. Only log records associated with the specified logical terminal are displayed.

lterm-id must be the ID of a logical terminal defined at DC/UCF system generation time.

This ID must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

NOLTes

Inhibits displays of logical terminal IDs for log records, canceling any previous LTERMS specification.

NOLTES is the default.

MESsages/MSGs

Displays system messages. This is the default.

When you specify MESSAGES, OLP displays **WT** (WRITE TO LOG) in the LOG TYPES field, as shown on the following partial screen:

```
FROM      ON      TO      ON      COL PRT SKIP  LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
23:00:00 2010-01-13 23:56:00 2010-01-13 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/ ) 040
```

NOMESsages/NOMSGs

Does not display system messages.

PAn

Simulates 3270-type PA (program attention) keys at terminals that don't have these keys. *N* can be either 1 (for PA1) or 2 (for PA2). *PAn* applies only when you are already using OLP.

PFn

Simulates 3270-type PF (programmer function) keys at terminals that don't have these keys. *N* specifies an integer value in the range 1 through 12. *PFn* applies only when you are already using OLP.

For a list of valid control keys, see "Usage".

cursor-position

Specifies a line number identifying the cursor location required for the operation associated with the PF key.

PLimit

Specifies the maximum number of lines OLP is allowed to queue for printing at one time. Print queueing is enabled by the PRINT option described below.

When this limit is exceeded, OLP displays the XSPRT error-status message in the screen's STATUS field.

line-count

Range: 1 – 32,767

Default: 1000

PRint

Specifies that lines are automatically queued to a printer when displayed. When messages are queued to a printer, OLP displays **ON** in the screen's PRT field, as shown on the following partial screen:

```
FROM      ON      TO      ON      COL PRT SKIP  LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
17:47:50 2003-08-26 18:17:50 2003-08-26 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/ ) 040
```

NOPRint

Specifies that lines *are not* queued to a printer.

This is the default.

RLimit

Specifies the maximum number of lines OLP is allowed to read from the log without selecting one for display. When this limit is exceeded, OLP displays the XSREC error-status message in the screen's STATUS field.

record-count

Range: 1 – 32,767

Default: 10,000

Note: 0 (zero) disables the Rlimit checking so that OLP continues to read from the log until the display is filled, or until the end of the log is reached.

ROLL

Specifies the number of columns to skip when scrolling left or right. The current roll value is displayed in the OLP screen's ROLL field.

roll-amount

Range: 0 – 131

Default: 40

SCROLL

Displays long log record on one line. This is the default.

To scroll:

- Press PF11 to view the right-most portion of a long log record. OLP pages right by the number of columns specified by ROLL option (see above).
- Press PF10 to page back to the left side of the OLP display.

WRAP

Wraps long log records around to a second line. Pressing PF11 and PF10 does not change the online PLOG display.

Size

In full screen mode, specifies the full message area of the screen.

page-size

Specifies the number of lines in the screen's message area. *Page-size* is an integer in the range from 2 through the number of lines in the screen's message area.

The message area begins *after* the top three lines on the screen. OLP reserves these three lines of the screen to communicate with you. Thus, if your screen can display a total of 24 lines, *page-size* can be an integer in the range from 2 through 21.

TRace

Requests display of user trace information. TRACE is the default.

When you *have* requested display of user trace information, OLP displays **TR** in the LOG TYPES field, as shown on the following partial screen:

```
FROM      ON      TO      ON      COL PRT SKIP  LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
17:47:50 2003-08-26 18:17:50 2003-08-26 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/ ) 040
```

NOTRace

Suppresses display of user trace information.

More Information

- For more information about logging, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about log statistics and service drivers, see the section "DCMT DISPLAY LOG".
- For more information about varying log service drivers online and offline, see the section "DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER".
- For more information about error-status codes, see the *Messages and Codes Guide*.

Example: OLP System Task

OLP

```

FROM      ON      TO      ON      COL PRT SKIP  LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
03:16:13 2007-09-10 11:46:13 2007-09-10 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/ ) 040

03:34 IDMS DC013002 V71 T0 ATTACHING DATABASE RESOURCE CONTROLLER
03:34 IDMS DC200131 V71 T1 Lock Manager Initialization Complete
03:34 IDMS DC200245 V71 T1 Serializing member startup
03:34 IDMS DC200185 V71 T1 All transactions recovered
03:34 IDMS DC215999 V71 T1 IXLCONN  RC=00000000 Reason=00000000 Name=IDMSCACHE
03:34 IDMS DC201001 V71 T1 CA IDMS/DB: 71 Started
03:34 IDMS DC256014 V71 T1 Refreshing queue list structure
03:34 IDMS DC329012 V71 T1 Startup resynchronization initiated
03:34 IDMS DC200009 V71 T1 CA IDMS/DB Active 03:34:24 07.253
03:34 IDMS DC013003 V71 T0 OPENING SYSTEM RUN UNITS
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
03:34 IDMS DC050001 V71 T0 DCLOG IS 19% FULL
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
03:34 IDMS DC013014 V71 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER PMONCIOD
.
.
.

```

OLP FROM begin-time TO end-time

```

OLP FROM 16:19:22 TO 17:00
FROM      ON      TO      ON      COL PRT SKIP  LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
16:19:22 2007-09-09 17:00:00 2007-09-09 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/ ) 040

16:19 IDMS DC260001 V71 SHUTDOWN COMMAND FROM LTE: VL71001 USER: USER01
16:19 CA IDMS/DC IS BEING QUIESCED
16:19 IDMS DC201002 V71 T1 CA IDMS/DB: 71 Quiescing
16:19 IDMS DC201007 V71 T1 CA IDMS/DB: 71 Quiesced
16:19 IDMS DC013008 V71 T0 ATTACHING SHUTDOWN AUTOTASKS
16:19 IDMS DC026002 V71 T296 TASK:SR2TOFF; LINK TO MTCPOFF FAILED--BLDL FAILED
16:19 IDMS DC026002 V71 T295 TASK:SR2COFF; LINK TO MDB2CFC FAILED--BLDL FAILED
16:19 IDMS DC027007 V71 T295 TASK:SR2COFF PROG:&asterisk.SYSTEM&asterisk. ABENDED
WITH CODE D002
16:19 IDMS DC027007 V71 T296 TASK:SR2TOFF PROG:&asterisk.SYSTEM&asterisk. ABENDED
WITH CODE D002
16:19 IDMS DC089001 V71 TERMINAL LINE UCFLINE HAS BEEN CLOSED
16:19 IDMS DC205104 V71 T15 IDMSDBSD Shutdown
16:19 IDMS DC089001 V71 TERMINAL LINE VTAM71 HAS BEEN CLOSED
16:19 IDMS DC089001 V71 TERMINAL LINE DDSVTAM HAS BEEN CLOSED
16:19 IDMS DC088002 V71 T163 Line TCPIP Pterm TCPLIS01 listener ended
16:19 IDMS DC088002 V71 T163 Line TCPIP Pterm TCPLIS02 listener ended
16:19 IDMS DC088002 V71 T163 Line TCPIP Pterm TCPLIS03 listener ended
16:19 IDMS DC088002 V71 T163 Line TCPIP Pterm TCPLIS04 listener ended
16:19 IDMS DC088002 V71 T163 Line TCPIP Pterm TCPLIS05 listener ended
16:19 IDMS DC088002 V71 T163 Line TCPIP Pterm TCPLIS00 listener ended
.
.
.

```

OLP WRAP ETIM

```

FROM      ON      TO      ON      COL PRT SKIP  LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
03:23:10 2007-09-09 11:53:10 2007-09-10 001 OFF 0021 (WT/TR/DU/ ) 040

12:01:34:1544 IDMS DC256002 V71 T0 *** QUEUE STATUS IN DDLCRUN *
**
12:01:34:1550 IDMS DC256003 V71 T0 QUEUE NAME INW TASK RECORDS CREATE RE
T EXP ACTION GLOBAL
12:01:34:1557 IDMS DC256004 V71 T0 $ADAGWGAPP010001 0000001 07.193 25
5 PRM KEPT YES
12:01:34:1558 IDMS DC256004 V71 T0 $ADCGTEMPIN 1 0000010 06.363 25
5 PRM KEPT YES
12:01:34:1558 IDMS DC256004 V71 T0 $ADCGWDIA01 1 0000005 07.194 25
5 PRM KEPT YES
12:01:34:1558 IDMS DC256004 V71 T0 $ADCGWPROCA 1 0000001 07.101 25
5 PRM KEPT YES
12:01:34:1559 IDMS DC256004 V71 T0 $ADCGWSQL01 1 0000001 07.120 25
5 PRM KEPT YES
12:01:34:1559 IDMS DC256004 V71 T0 $ADCSIMPLE 1 0000001 07.061 25
5 PRM KEPT YES
12:01:34:1559 IDMS DC256004 V71 T0 $ADCTDATE1 1 0000001 07.061 25
5 PRM KEPT YES
12:01:34:1560 IDMS DC256004 V71 T0 $ADCTGETDEP2 1 0000010 07.085 25
5 PRM KEPT YES
12:01:34:1560 IDMS DC256004 V71 T0 $ADCTMPJXF 1 0000001 07.152 25

```

OLP System Task Usage

OLP display modes

You can use OLP in either of the following display modes:

- In **full screen mode**, OLP displays one full screen of log records at a time. This discussion assumes that you are using OLP in full screen display mode.
- In **line mode**, OLP displays one log message at a time. This display mode is appropriate at terminals that don't support full screen display, such as certain TTY terminals. You request to use line mode by invoking OLP with the **NOFSCR** session option.

Status messages

The following table lists the status messages that OLP returns in the screen's STATUS field:

Message	Meaning
FIRST	OLP has reached the beginning of the requested time period.
LAST	OLP has reached the end of the requested time period.
WRAP	OLP has wrapped the log file around to the beginning of the DDLDCLOG area.
XSREC	OLP read more records from the DDLDCLOG area without selecting a line for the display than the RLIMIT session option allows.
XSPRT	OLP queued more lines for printing than allowed by the PLIMIT session option.
TIME	You entered an invalid time (for example, 24:06).
DATE	You entered an invalid date (for example, 83367).
TIMES	The beginning of the requested time period is later than the end of the requested time period.
SYNTAX	You entered a session option incorrectly.
PAPFK	You pressed an unsupported PA or PF key.
LOGIC	A logic error has occurred.
<i>Snnnn</i>	The displayed four-digit error-status code (indicated here by <i>nnnn</i> was returned to the ERROR-STATUS field of the IDMS communications block.
LOCAL	The time is displayed in the local format.
UTC	The time is displayed in the UTC format.

Specifying session options

You can specify OLP session options at both of the following times:

- **When you invoke OLP.** For example, you specify the PRINT and WRAP session options when invoking OLP as shown below:

```
V105 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
  olp print wrap      << Type session options on the same
                       line as the OLP task code
```

- **When you are using OLP.** To do this, you type options you want in the third line of the OLP screen. Additionally, you can update the FROM and TO times by typing new times and dates directly over the previous ones.

OLP control keys

The following table summarizes the actions associated with OLP control keys:

Control Key	Purpose
Clear	Terminates the OLP session
Enter	If the command line has no input, Enter simulates the PF8 key; otherwise, it processes the command.
PF1/PF13	Scrolls forward to the line above which the cursor is positioned
PF2/PF14	Sets the page size to the line above which the cursor is positioned
PF3/PF15	Switches between the SCROLL and WRAP display formats
PF5/PF17	Searches backward for the previous occurrence of the search string
PF6/PF18	Searches forward for the next occurrence of the search string
PF7/PF19	Scrolls backward the number of lines indicated by the SKIP parameter
PF8/PF20	Scrolls forward the number of lines indicated by the SKIP parameter
PF9/PF21	Terminates the OLP session
PF10/PF22	Scrolls left the number of columns indicated by the ROLL parameter
PF11/PF23	Scrolls right the number of columns indicated by the ROLL parameter

Sample OLP session

Assume that you need to find out which logical terminal varied area CUSTOMER-REGION offline sometime after 2:00 pm. you initiate the online PLOG session by entering the task code (for example, OLP), as shown below:

```
V105 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename  
olp from 14:00 nodump
```

In this example, you specify **nodump** to suppress display of snap dumps.

You now search for CUSTOMER-REGION by using the FIND session option:

```
FIND 'CUSTOMER-REGION'
```

You then request display of logical terminal IDs:

```
LTERMS
```

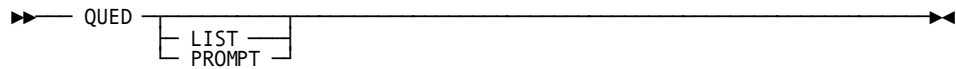
You could have conducted the above steps in others ways. For example, you could have given the search string and specified display of logical terminal IDs when you invoke OLP at the beginning of the session.

You **terminate the session** at any time by entering BYE in the third line of the OLP screen.

QUED System Task

The QUED task allows you to display active queues and to erase expired queues.

QUED System Task Syntax



QUED System Task Parameters

QUED

Lists all currently active queues *and* deletes all expired queues. The list of queues is displayed at your terminal and written to the system log.

As each page of queues is displayed on your screen, you press Enter to return control to the QUED task, so it can resume erasing expired queues and displaying active ones.

LIST

Displays a list of all currently active queues at your terminal and writes the list to the system log. QUED LIST does *not* delete expired queues.

PROMPT

Lists unexpired queues one by one, and asks if they should be deleted.

Example: QUED System Task

QUED

IDMS	DC256002	V105	T2999		*** QUEUE STATUS IN DDLDCRUN ***												
IDMS	DC256003	V105	T2999	QUEUE NAME	INW TASK	RECORDS	CREATE	RET	EXP	ACTION							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	\$MPCMES01M	0001	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	RHDCREPTD VWQ4		0000003	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	\$ADCMSFN01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	\$ADCMSFH01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	QOX9123811025659		0000001	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	\$ADCMSFPZ01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	\$ADCMSFPD01D	1	0000009	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	RHDCREPTD VWQ3		0000002	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	RHDCSETIMETASKS		0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	\$MPCMSFH01M	0001	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	\$ADCMES01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	\$ADCMSFN01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	TCF SQA		0000002	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	\$ADCMSFP01D	1	0000009	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	QOR9123811025659		0000003	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	QOR9123811455559		0000002	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	\$ADCMSFK01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	\$ADCLIBI01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	QOD9123811025659		0000002	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	QOD9123811455559		0000001	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T2999	QOX9123811455559		0000001	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:																	

QUED LIST

IDMS	DC256002	V105	T3008		*** QUEUE STATUS IN DDLDCRUN ***												
IDMS	DC256003	V105	T3008	QUEUE NAME	INW TASK	RECORDS	CREATE	RET	EXP	ACTION							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	\$MPCMES01M	0001	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	RHDCREPTD VWQ4		0000003	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	\$ADCMSFN01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	\$ADCMSFH01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	QOX9123811025659		0000001	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	\$ADCMSFPZ01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	\$ADCMSFPD01D	1	0000009	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	RHDCREPTD VWQ3		0000002	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	RHDCSETIMETASKS		0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	\$MPCMSFH01M	0001	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	\$ADCMES01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	\$ADCMSFN01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	TCF SQA		0000002	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	\$ADCMSFP01D	1	0000009	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	QOR9123811025659		0000003	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	QOR9123811455559		0000002	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	\$ADCMSFK01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	\$ADCLIBI01D	1	0000001	99.238	255	PRM	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	QOD9123811025659		0000002	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	QOD9123811455559		0000001	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
IDMS	DC256004	V105	T3008	QOX9123811455559		0000001	99.238	005	005	KEPT							
PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:																	

QUED PROMPT

```

IDMS DC256002 V105 T818          *** QUEUE STATUS IN DDLDCRUN ***
IDMS DC256003 V105 T818  QUEUE NAME  INV TASK RECORDS CREATE RET EXP ACTION
IDMS DC256004 V105 T818  $MPCCMES01M 0001          0000001 91.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256007 V105 T818  UNEXPIRED QUEUE: MANUALLY DELETE ? (Y/N)

```

QUED System Task Usage

Scrolling and canceling QUED

You can press Enter to display each subsequent screen of the queue list.

Pressing Clear cancels the QUED operation at its current point.

More Information

- For more information about queue definition, see the documentation of the QUEUE statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying queue attributes, see the section DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE.
- For more information about changing queue attributes, see the section DCMT VARY QUEUE.
- For more information about queue concepts, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.

SDEL System Task

The SDEL task invokes the security cleanup task. This task physically erases security definitions in DDL DML and DDLCAT areas that are associated with user definitions that have been logically deleted. A user definition is logically deleted as the result of a DROP USER command. A group definition is logically deleted as the result of a DROP GROUP command.

SDEL System Task Syntax

```

▶▶ SDEL ───────────┬─── dictionary-name ───────────▶▶

```

SDEL System Task Parameters

dictionary-name

The name of the dictionary whose DDLML and DDLCAT areas are to be scanned for security definitions associated with logically deleted users. By default, if you do not specify a dictionary, DC/UCF processes the DDLML and DDLCAT areas of the default dictionary for the system.

When invoked as a startup autotask, SDEL examines all DDLML and DDLCAT areas defined in the DMCL.

Example: SDEL System Task

SDEL

```
IDMS DC048005 V74 T24 TASK:SDEL 0000 RESOURCE AUTHS DELETED FROM DICT SYSTEM AREA
IDMS DC048008 V74 T24 TASK:SDEL 0000 RESGROUP AUTHS DELETED FROM DICT SYSTEM AREA
IDMS DC048005 V74 T24 TASK:SDEL 0000 RESOURCE AUTHS DELETED FROM DICT SYSTEM AREA
IDMS DC048008 V74 T24 TASK:SDEL 0000 RESGROUP AUTHS DELETED FROM DICT SYSTEM AREA
```

SDEL TSTDICT

```
IDMS DC048005 V74 T32 TASK:SDEL 0000 RESOURCE AUTHS DELETED FROM DICT TSTDICT AREA
IDMS DC048008 V74 T32 TASK:SDEL 0000 RESGROUP AUTHS DELETED FROM DICT TSTDICT AREA
IDMS DC048005 V74 T32 TASK:SDEL 0000 RESOURCE AUTHS DELETED FROM DICT TSTDICT AREA
IDMS DC048008 V74 T32 TASK:SDEL 0000 RESGROUP AUTHS DELETED FROM DICT TSTDICT AREA
```

SDEL System Task Usage

Areas must be available for update

In order to purge applicable security definitions from a dictionary, the DDLDMML and DDLCAT areas of that dictionary must be available in update mode. Any DDLDMML or DDLCAT area that is not readied in update mode will not be processed. Similarly, only the DDLDMML area is processed for dictionaries not associated with a DDLCAT area.

When to use SDEL

The use of RHDCSDEL is appropriate only when resources are secured internally, that is, by CA IDMS rather than by an external security package. To enable RHDCSDEL to run at startup, add the SDEL autotask definition using the following system generation compiler syntax:

```
ADD AUTOTASK SDEL.
```

All dictionaries are analyzed as part of normal startup operations. This should be sufficient for both production and development systems.

The following sample SDEL task cleans the DDLDMML and DDLCAT areas associated with dictionary DEVdict1:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:    CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
sdel devdict1
```

Invoking SDEL from programs

For more information about invoking the SDEL command from application programs, see the *Callable Services Guide*.

More Information

For more information about the use of an external security package for signon security, see the *Security Administration Guide*.

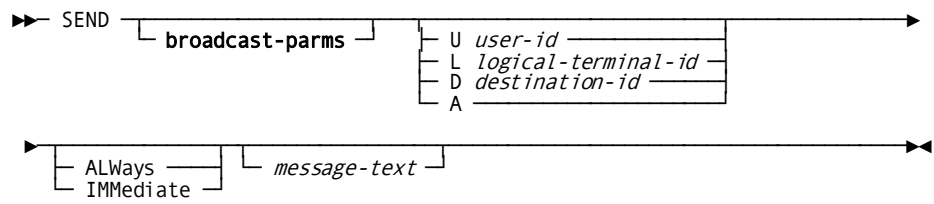
SEND System Task

The SEND task transmits user-supplied messages to the following areas:

- DC/UCF users
- Logical terminals
- Destinations

This task allows you to queue a message to a user who is currently not signed on to the system or to queue a message to a logical terminal or destination that is offline.

SEND System Task Syntax



SEND System Task Parameters

SEND

Sends a message to the specified receiver. The receiver can be one or more users or destinations. If you do not specify a receiver with the SEND task code, DC/UCF prompts you to specify a recipient.

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the SEND command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see "How to Broadcast System Tasks".

U

Sends the message to the specified user.

user-id The ID of a DC/UCF user; cannot contain embedded blanks.

L

Sends the message to the specified logical data terminal.

lterm-id The ID of a logical terminal.

D

Sends the message to the specified destination.

destination-id The ID of a destination. A destination can identify a group of logical terminals or a group of users.

A

Sends the message to all users currently signed on to the DC/UCF system.

When you specify *A*, you *cannot* queue the message to users who are not signed on. In other words, the message is sent with the IMMEDIATE option (see below).

ALWAYS

Queues the message in either of the following cases:

- The specified user is not signed on to the system.
- The specified logical terminal or destination is offline.

ALWAYS is not valid for messages sent to all (A) users who are currently signed on.

IMMEDIATE

Sends the message immediately to the specified receiver.

message-text

Specifies the text of the message. The message can be as long as the line length of the terminal device permits. If a message is not specified with the SEND task code, DC/UCF prompts for the message text.

Example: SEND System Task

SEND U user-id

In this example, you are user JSMITH and you send a message to user MJOHNSON, who is currently signed on:

– **Your input:**

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
send u mjohnson imm the meeting has been changed to Thursday
```

– **Result at your terminal:**

```
          IDMS DC0299004 V55 MESSAGE SENT
V55 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
```

– **Result at user MJOHNSON's terminal:**

```
V55 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
FROM LR1: THE MEETING HAS BEEN CHANGED TO THURSDAY
```

The message sent to user MJOHNSON'S terminal is output at the terminal's current cursor location.

SEND System Task Usage

Receiving messages

The target user **receives the message** *only* if the user's terminal is set up to receive messages. To set up a terminal to receive messages, use the DCUF SET BREAK command.

The message is *not* sent to the target user when NOBREAK is in effect at that user's terminal. In this case, the sender is informed that the receiving terminal is not set up to receive messages.

Viewing messages

The target user **views the message immediately** when the user's terminal can receive messages *and* you send the message with the IMMEDIATE option.

In this case, the message overwrites the terminal's previous screen contents. The previous screen contents are saved when a line I/O session is in progress and backpaging is in effect or when the last active task on the target terminal was defined with the SAVE option. The user presses a control key (for example, Enter or PF1) to restore the screen's previous contents.

When messages get queued at the receiving user's terminal

Messages are queued at the receiving user's terminal in any of the following cases:

- **You specify ALWAYS** in the SEND command, as described above in the syntax rules for SEND.
- **You specify neither ALWAYS nor IMMEDIATE** in a message to a user who *is* currently signed on to the system. In this case, the message is displayed when the current task (if any) at that terminal and the terminal's user presses a control key.
- **The intended recipient is already viewing a message.** In this case, subsequent IMMEDIATE messages to the terminal are queued. The user at that terminal displays the next queued message by pressing any control key. Queued messages are displayed in the order in which they are received.

SHOWMAP System Task

The SHOWMAP task allows you to display the format of a map on your screen. The SHOWMAP task performs the following actions:

1. Allocates a program definition element (PDE) for the map, if necessary
2. Loads the map load module into the appropriate program pool, if necessary
3. Displays the map

The SHOWMAP task displays a full screen of detail occurrences for pageable maps. Since the map is displayed without program code being executed, the map does not display or allow you to add any data.

SHOWMAP System Task Syntax

►► — SHOWMAP *map-name* ————— ◀◀

SHOWMAP System Task Parameters

map-name

Specifies the name of an existing map load module.

SHOWMAP displays the version of the map according to the loadlist in effect for your session.

SHOWMAP System Task Usage

Use SHOWMAP only for map

The SHOWMAP task is specifically designed for use with maps. You should *not* use the SHOWMAP command to load a program that is not a map. To prepare a nonmap program for execution, use the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command. For example, to load program AABAT, you enter:

```
V55 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
dcmt vary dynamic program aabat
```

Using a new copy of a modified map

If a map changed since you last executed it, you may need to issue a DCMT VARY PROGRAM command to instruct DC/UCF to load a new copy of the map. This occurs when the system generation OLM statement specifies that NEW COPY IS NO (the default).

For example, if you issue a SHOWMAP command for MAP1 and then modify MAP1, you can instruct DC/UCF to load a new copy of the map by entering:

```
V55 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
dcmt vary program map1 new copy
```

More Information

- For more information about the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command, see the section "DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM".
- For more information about maps, see the *Mapping Facility Guide*.
- For more information about establishing or showing an alternative map table for your session, see the sections DCUF SET MAPTYPE or DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE.

Example: SHOWMAP System Task

SHOWMAP AD06MNOS

AD06MNOS	DATE
EMPLOYEE NUMBER	
EMPLOYEE NAME	
PAGES-READ	
RECS-CURRENT	
CALLS-TO-IDMS	
LOCKS-REQUESTED	

SIGNOFF System Task

The SIGNOFF task signs you off from DC/UCF and also performs the following actions:

- Deletes your logical terminal (LTERM) resources
- Decrements the signon count in your signon element (SON); if this brings the count down to zero, your signon element is deleted

SIGNOFF System Task Syntax

►► SIGNOFF ◀◀

Example: SIGNOFF System Task

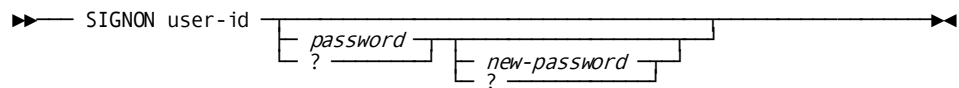
SIGNOFF

```
SIGNOFF
IDMS DC259001 V55 USER LRL1 SIGNED OFF LTERM VL07004 AT 15:33:28.42 99.013
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE: CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
```

SIGNON System Task

The SIGNON task signs you on to DC/UCF, identifying you to the system and providing for security.

SIGNON System Task Syntax



SIGNON System Task Parameters

user-id

The ID of a user holding signon authority for the DC/UCF system. You must enclose your user ID in single quotation marks if the ID contains blanks.

password

Your user password. You only need to specify a password if a password is defined in the user catalog or in an external security system. For externally secured signons, this value can alternatively be a PassTicket. PassTickets are short-term substitutes for passwords which are targeted to a specific application.

Note: For more information on PassTickets, see the *CA IDMS Security Administration Guide*.

?

Prompts you for your password. The password is not displayed on the screen when you enter it.

new-password Specifies a new user password.

? Prompts you for your new password and prompts you to verify it. The password is not displayed on the screen when you enter it.

Example: SIGNON System Task

SIGNON SMITHJ1

```
IDMS DC258003 V55 USER SMITHJ1 SIGNED ON LTERM VL10305 AT 12:04:58.53 99.238
```

SIGNON System Task Usage

Signing off the current user

You can use the SIGNON task at a terminal without first signing off the current user (if any). In this case, SIGNON automatically signs off the original user.

Supplying your password

You can specify your **password** along with or after entering your user ID:

- If your password is **not confidential**, you can enter it *along with* your user ID on the same line. Your password is displayed when you type it. For example:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
signon user1 allpass
```

- If your password is **confidential**, enter your password *after* you have typed your user ID and pressed Enter. DC/UCF prompts you to type the password. Your password is *not* displayed on the screen when you type it.

How DC/UCF processes signon requests

When you enter the SIGNON task, DC/UCF:

1. **Accesses the security system** to:
 - Determine your authority to sign on to the system
 - Validate your password

Users are defined in the DDLSEC area.
2. **Builds a signon element (SON) for you** based on information returned from the security system.

A SON is built for you when you successfully execute the SIGNON task. Until that time, your signon is unknown to DC/UCF because no SON exists for you; you can execute only tasks and programs that have been authorized for public use.
3. Builds a session profile based on your system and user profiles.
4. **Executes your signon CLIST** if one was specified as a profile attribute.

Supplying a new password

If you want to change your password, you must specify both the old password and the new password, then follow the prompts to complete the change.

Example

In this example, user LRL1 signs on to DC/UCF and specifies a password:

- **Input:**


```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
signon Lrl1 mypass
```

– **Result:**

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
IDMS DC258003 V55 USER LRL1 SIGNED ON LTERM VL07004 AT 13:29:39.83 99.013
```

Invoking the SIGNON task from programs

For more information about invoking the SIGNON task from application programs, see the *Callable Services Guide*.

More Information

- For more information about defining users, see documentation of the USER statement in the *System Generation Guide* and the *IDD DDDL Reference Guide*.
- For more information about signon elements, see the *Security Administration Guide*.

SUSPEND System Task

The SUSPEND task applies to terminals connected to the UCF front end. The SUSPEND task performs the following actions:

- Terminates dedicated mode
- Maintains resources held by the UCF back end (the logical terminal elements are preserved across a suspension)
- Returns control to the host TP monitor

You can re-invoke dedicated mode later in a session without having to sign on again.

More Information

For more information about UCF modes of operation, see the *System Operations Guide*.

SUSPEND System Task Syntax

▶▶ SUSPEND ◀◀

Chapter 3: DCMT Task Commands

This section contains the following topics:

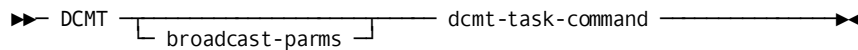
- [DCMT Task](#) (see page 91)
- [DCMT ABORT Command](#) (see page 92)
- [DCMT HELP](#) (see page 93)
- [DCMT QUIESCE Command](#) (see page 99)
- [DCMT SHUTDOWN Command](#) (see page 104)
- [DCMT WRITE STATISTICS Command](#) (see page 107)
- [DCMT TEST Command](#) (see page 108)

DCMT Task

The DCMT task allows users to display and vary characteristics of the DC/UCF system. DCMT stands for **DC Master Terminal**.

For example, an application developer can use DCMT commands to display the contents of the program pool, to temporarily define a development program to the system, and then to temporarily define a task to invoke the program. DCMT commands **do not** alter the system definition as stored in the data dictionary.

DCMT Task Command Syntax



DCMT Task Command Parameters

broadcast-params

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and broadcast-params syntax, see the section [How to Broadcast System Tasks](#) (see page 38).

dcmt-task-command

The name of a DCMT command.

DCMT Task Command Usage

DCMT task commands:

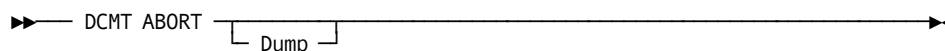
The following table summarizes the DCMT task commands by function.

Note: For more information about a particular command, see the following references:

DCMT ABORT Command

DCMT ABORT abends the DC/UCF system. To terminate the system in an orderly fashion, use the DCMT SHUTDOWN command.

DCMT ABORT Command Syntax



DCMT ABORT Command Parameters

ABORT

Abends the DC/UCF system with a 3999 user abend. No new tasks are permitted to begin executing, all active tasks are abended, and all external transactions are returned a status code of *nn69* (DBMS not active). Execution does **not** pass to user exit 13. The database is **not** rolled back until a subsequent warmstart.

Dump

Abends the DC/UCF system in the same manner as ABORT (above). ABORT Dump also generates an operating system dump of the DC/UCF region/partition.

More Information

- For more information about user exit 13, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about status codes and user abend codes, see the *Messages and Codes Guide*.

DCMT ABORT Command Usage

Using the DCMT ABORT command

In response to DCMT ABORT, DC/UCF displays the following message (unless the command was entered from the operator's console or by an unauthorized user):

```
ABOUT TO SHUT DOWN SYSTEM system-number, TYPE 'Y' TO CONTINUE
```

Enter one of the following user responses:

- **Enter the letter Y** to abort the system. In this case, or if the command was issued from the operator's console, DC/UCF displays the following message and then aborts the system:

```
DC260002 USER:user-id IDMS-DC IS BEING ABORTED
```

If you issued DCMT ABORT from a non console terminal, your terminal is logged off at this point. In this case, you do not receive additional abort messages at your terminal.

- **Enter anything other than Y** to instruct DC/UCF to ignore the abort request. In this case, DC/UCF resumes normal operation after displaying the following informational message:

```
DC260905 USER:user-id INVALID RESPONSE, SHUTDOWN ABORTED
```

Example: DCMT ABORT Command

DCMT ABORT

```
ABORT  
IDMS DC260005 V104 ABOUT TO SHUT DOWN SYSTEM 104, TYPE 'Y' TO CONTINUE
```

DCMT ABORT DUMP

```
ABORT DUMP  
IDMS DC260005 V104 ABOUT TO SHUT DOWN SYSTEM 104, TYPE 'Y' TO CONTINUE
```

DCMT HELP

DCMT HELP displays a summary of the syntax for DCMT commands.

DCMT HELP Command Syntax



DCMT HELP Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

HElp

Displays syntax for the HELP command.

HElp *dcmt-parameter*

Displays syntax help for the specified DCMT commands. For example, DCMT HELP SEGMENT displays syntax for the following DCMT commands:

- DISPLAY SEGMENT
- VARY SEGMENT

Example: DCMT HELP Command

DCMT HELP

```
HELP
** For COMMAND SYNTAX related to a keyword, enter 'DCMT HELP' **
** and a KEYWORD selected from the following list: **

ABORT          JOURNAL          (PREDEFINED) RUN UNITS
ABOUT         LIMITS           SCRATCH
ADSO          LOADLIBS        SEGMENT
AREAS         LOADLISTS       SHARED CACHE
BUFFERS       LOCKS           SHUTDOWN
CHANGE TRACKING LOG           SNA
DATA BASE    LOG DRIVERS    SNAPS
DATA SHARING LOGICAL UNITS STATISTICS
DBGROUP      LUS            STORAGE
DBNAME       MEMORY         SYSGEN
DBTABLE      MESSAGES       SYSTRACE
DDS          MULTITASK      TASKS
DEADLOCKS    NODE           TCP/IP
DESTINATIONS NUCLEUS        TERMINALS
DICTIONARIES PRINTERS       TIME
DMCL         PROGRAMS       TRANSACTIONS
DYNAMIC      QUEUES        XA
FILES        REPORTS
ID           RESOURCE TABLE
```

DCMT HELP ABORT

```
HELP ABORT
SHUTDOWN
SHUTDOWN NOPROMPT
SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE NOPROMPT

ABORT
ABORT DUMP

DISPLAY REPLIES
```

DCMT HELP ABOUT

HELP ABOUT

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CA IDMS(TM)/DB REORG
CA IDMS(TM)/DB
CA IDMS(TM)/DC
CA IDMS(TM)/DC SORT
CA OLQ(TM) FOR CA IDMS(TM)

DCMT HELP ADSO

HELP ADSO

DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS

VARY ADSO STATISTICS ON
VARY ADSO STATISTICS ON SELECTED
VARY ADSO STATISTICS ON ALL
VARY ADSO STATISTICS OFF
VARY ADSO STATISTICS CHECKPOINT INTERVAL NUM
VARY ADSO STATISTICS CHECKPOINT OFF
VARY ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION ON
VARY ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION OFF

DCMT HELP AREAS

```
HELP AREA
DISPLAY AREAS
DISPLAY AREAS SORTED BY NAME/PAGES
DISPLAY AREA NAME
DISPLAY AREA NAME BUFFER
DISPLAY AREA NAME FILE
DISPLAY AREA NAME ALL
DISPLAY STATISTICS AREAS
DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA NAME
DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA NAME BUFFER
DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA NAME FILE
DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA NAME ALL

VARY AREA NAME ONLINE/UPDATE (LOCKED) (PERMANENT)
VARY AREA NAME RETRIEVAL/OFFLINE (PERMANENT)
VARY AREA NAME TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL (PERMANENT)
VARY AREA NAME QUIESCE/ACTIVE/PURGE
VARY AREA NAME OPEN/OPEN UPDATE/CLOSE
VARY AREA NAME PREFETCH ON/OFF
VARY AREA NAME SHARED CACHE NAME/NO
VARY AREA NAME DATA SHARING ON/OFF
VARY AREA NAME ALLOCATE/DEALLOCATE

QUIESCE AREA NAME
ID DCMT-ID
WAIT/IMMEDIATE/WAIT NUM END/FORCE
NOHOLD/HOLD
NOSWAP/SWAP
```

DCMT HELP QUEUES

```
HELP QUEUES
DISPLAY QUEUES
DISPLAY QUEUE NAME

VARY QUEUE NAME ONLINE
VARY QUEUE NAME OFFLINE
VARY QUEUE NAME THRESHOLD COUNT NUM
VARY QUEUE NAME MAX RECORDS NUM
VARY QUEUE NAME TASK CODE NAME
VARY QUEUE NAME DELETE
```

DCMT HELP TIME

```

HELP TIME
DISPLAY TIME
DISPLAY TIME TASKS

DISPLAY DEADLOCK INTERVALS
DISPLAY DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL

VARY TIME RUNAWAY NUM
VARY TIME STALL NUM
VARY TIME QUIESCE WAIT NUM/STALL INTERVAL/OFF/NOWAIT
VARY TIME TIMER NUM
VARY TIME RECOVERY WAIT NUM/NOT ALLOWED/FOREVER
VARY TIME RESOURCE INTERVAL OFF/NUM
VARY TIME RESOURCE PROGRAM NAME
(NAME = <NODENAME>.<DICTNAME>.<PGMNAME>)

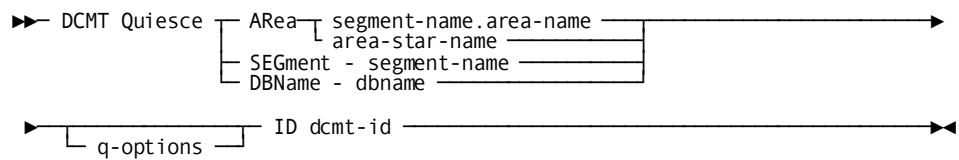
VARY DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL NNN

```

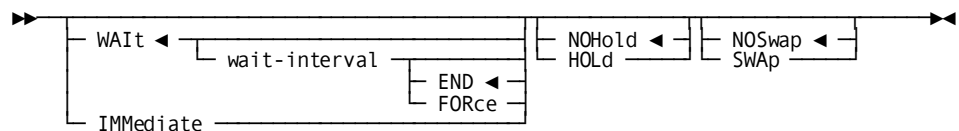
DCMT QUIESCE Command

DCMT QUIESCE initiates a quiesce operation for one or more target areas.

DCMT QUIESCE Command Syntax



Expansion of q-options



DCMT QUIESCE Command Parameters

ARea

Indicates that one or more areas are to be quiesced. Valid values are:

segment-name.area-name

Specifies the name of the area to be quiesced.

area-star-name

Specifies that all areas whose name begins with the specified alphanumeric characters are quiesced. Area-star-name is a character string whose last character is an asterisk (*) that denotes a wild card character.

In this example, CA IDMS quiesces all areas whose segment name begins with PROD:

```
dcmt q area prod*
```

SEGment *segment-name*

Specifies that all areas associated with the named segment are to be quiesced.

DBName *dbname*

Specifies that all areas associated with segments that are included in the named dbname are to be quiesced.

q-options

Specifies the options that are to be used for this quiesce operation.

WAIt

Specifies that the quiesce operation waits for conflicting tasks or user sessions to relinquish update control of the area. This is the default behavior if neither WAIT nor IMMEDIATE is specified.

wait-interval

Specifies the amount of time, in real-time seconds, the quiesce operation waits for conflicting tasks or user sessions to relinquish update control of the area. If a wait interval is not specified, the quiesce operation waits indefinitely.

END

Specifies that if the areas cannot be quiesced within the specified wait interval, the quiesce operation terminates. This is the default behavior if END or FORCE is not specified.

FORce

Specifies that if the areas cannot be quiesced within the specified wait interval, conflicting tasks and user sessions are cancelled in order to reach a quiesce point.

IMMEDIATE

Specifies that the quiesce operation immediately cancels any tasks or user sessions that are accessing a target area in an update mode.

NOHold

Specifies that once the quiesce point has been established, the quiesce operation automatically terminates. This is the default if neither HOLD nor NOHOLD is specified.

HOLD

Specifies that once the quiesce point has been established, the quiesce operation continues until explicitly terminated by a DCMT VARY ID command.

NOSwap

Specifies that no journal swap should be initiated automatically once the quiesce point has been established. This is the default if neither SWAP nor NOSWAP is specified.

SWAp

Specifies that once the quiesce point has been established, a journal swap is initiated.

dcmt-id

Specifies the identifier that is to be assigned to this quiesce operation. *Dcmt-id* must be a 1 - 8 alphanumeric character string that is unique across all outstanding DCMT operations originating on this node.

The identifier can subsequently be used to monitor or terminate the quiesce operation using DCMT DISPLAY ID and DCMT VARY ID commands.

DCMT QUIESCE Command Usage

The quiesce operation

Once a quiesce operation is initiated, it continues until a quiesce point is established. A quiesce point is a point in time at which no transactions are accessing the target areas in update mode. In order to achieve a quiesce point, tasks attempting to access a target area in update mode for the first time wait until the quiesce operation has completed. Tasks that are already updating a target area are either allowed to continue or are aborted depending on user-specified options. Similarly, transactions that are accessing a target area in update mode but are in a pseudo-conversational state are either allowed to continue or are forced to terminate (by having their resources deleted). Predefined system run units that conflict with a quiesce operation may be varied offline in order to reach a quiesce point.

Once a quiesce point has been established and a message identifying the current time is written to the log, a journal swap may be initiated and user exit 38 is invoked. The user exit can initiate further processing, such as a backup, by submitting a job through the internal reader. The quiesce operation can then terminate automatically or remain active until explicitly terminated.

Forcing a quiesce point

A quiesce point can be forced by specifying the IMMEDIATE option or specifying a wait interval with the FORCE option. In both cases, to achieve a quiesce point, CA IDMS:

- Cancels all tasks that are accessing a target area in update mode.
- Terminates all user sessions with no active task if they hold an update lock on a target area (by performing the equivalent of a DCMT VARY LTERM lte-name RESOURCES DELETE).
- Varies offline all predefined system run units that are accessing a target area in update mode (by performing the equivalent of a DCMT VARY RUNUNIT ru-name OFFLINE).

If predefined system run units are varied offline in order to achieve the quiesce point, they are varied online when the quiesce operation terminates.

Monitoring a quiesce operation

When a quiesce operation is initiated, it must be assigned a unique identifier that distinguishes it from other quiesce operations that may be active. While the quiesce operation is in progress, its status can be monitored by issuing the DCMT DISPLAY ID command. This command displays the status of an individual quiesce operation or all quiesce operations in progress.

Terminating a quiesce operation

A quiesce operation can be terminated, either before or after the quiesce point has been established, by issuing a DCMT VARY ID command.

Quiescing areas in a data sharing environment

If one or more areas to be quiesced are shared, the quiesce operation is distributed to all members of the data sharing group automatically. The member on which the quiesce operation originated becomes the coordinator of the quiesce operation. The coordinator is responsible for initiating the subordinate quiesce operations on the other members of the group, monitoring their progress, and terminating the quiesce operation. The quiesce operation can only be terminated by the coordinator or through a DCMT VARY ID command issued on the coordinator. If the coordinator abends, the quiesce operation is automatically terminated. In a data sharing environment, failed members may prevent the establishment of a quiesce point. If a failed member was updating a target area at the time of failure, the quiesce operation cannot complete until the failed member is restarted. In this situation, the coordinator displays operator messages every ten seconds indicating which failed members must be restarted in order to complete the quiesce operation. If a new member is started while a quiesce operation is in progress, it is informed of the outstanding quiesce and prevents tasks from updating the quiescing areas until the quiesce operation terminates.

Scope of quiesce within a data sharing group

In a data sharing environment, only areas that are accessible through the member on which the command originated are quiesced. For example, consider a data sharing group of two members: CV1 and CV2 and the following command:

```
dcmt quiesce area emp*
```

Member CV1 has one matching segment: EMPEAST; while member CV2 has two matching segments: EMPEAST and EMPWEST. If the above command is issued on CV1, only segment EMPEAST is quiesced. If the same command is issued on CV2, both EMPEAST and EMPWEST are quiesced.

Furthermore, only areas that are designated as shared in the member on which the command originates are quiesced across all members of the group. Non-shared areas are quiesced only within the member on which the command is issued. Therefore, in order to quiesce an area that is being updated by more than one member, the quiesce command must be issued on a member in which the area is designated as shared. The status of the area is not important. Even an area whose status is offline is quiesced across all members of the group if it is designated as shared.

DC/UCF system termination

If a quiesce operation is in progress and the DC/UCF system on which it was initiated is shut down or abnormally terminates, the quiesce operation terminates also.

In a data sharing environment, if a member that is participating in a quiesce operation that was initiated on another system is shut down or abnormally terminates, the quiesce operation continues. If the participating member is terminated in an orderly fashion using a DCMT SHUTDOWN command (with or without the IMMEDIATE option), its shared areas are quiesced as part of the shutdown operation. If the participating member abnormally terminates before it had locally quiesced the shared areas, the quiesce operation cannot complete until the participating member is restarted.

Quiesce user exit

A new user exit (exit 38) is invoked when a quiesce point is reached. The exit is passed the quiesce identifier, an indication of what is being quiesced, and a list of files that are affected by the quiesce and their data set names. In a data sharing environment, the user exit is invoked only on the coordinator and not on the other members of the data sharing group. The purpose of this exit is to allow further actions to be taken in response to the quiesce. For example, the exit could submit a batch job through the internal reader to backup the quiesced areas. For a complete description of exit 38, see the *System Operations Guide*. For a description of how to use exit 38 in a backup procedure, see the *Database Administration Guide*.

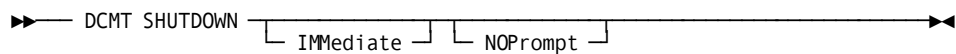
Quiesce wait time

If a task must wait to gain update access to an area because the area is being quiesced, the amount of time it waits is determined by its quiesce wait time. The quiesce wait time for a task is initially established through the system definition and can be overridden at runtime through DCMT VARY TIME and DCMT VARY TASK commands.

DCMT SHUTDOWN Command

DCMT SHUTDOWN terminates the DC/UCF system in an orderly fashion. After all active tasks and external run units terminate, the system attaches any shutdown autotasks that have been defined at system generation time.

DCMT SHUTDOWN Command Syntax



DCMT SHUTDOWN Command Parameters

SHUTDOWN

Permits all active tasks and external run units to terminate normally and then shuts down the DC/UCF system.

Users can continue to enter requests for non-ERUS tasks if at least one active external run unit exists. When all external request units have terminated, no new tasks can be initiated. Immediately before the system terminates, execution passes to user exit 13.

IMMEDIATE

Requests immediate termination of the DC/UCF system. Active tasks and external request units are abended with an abend code of SHUT and are rolled back. Immediately before the system terminates, execution passes to user exit 13.

NO Prompt

Requests that the system proceed to shutdown without prompting for permission to proceed.

More Information

- For more information about user exit 13, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about aborting the system, see DCMT ABORT.

DCMT SHUTDOWN Command Usage

Using the DCMT SHUTDOWN command

Unless NOPROMPT is specified, authorized users issuing the following command from their own terminal or from the operator's console are prompted by the following DC/UCF message:

```
ABOUT TO SHUT DOWN SYSTEM system-number, TYPE 'Y' TO CONTINUE
```

Enter one of the following user response:

- Enter **Y** to shut down the system. DC/UCF issues the following message and shuts down the system:

```
DC260002 USER:user-id IDMS-DC IS BEING SHUT DOWN
```

If you issued DCMT SHUTDOWN from a non-console terminal, your terminal is logged off at this point. In this case, you do not receive additional shutdown messages at your terminal.

- **Enter anything other than Y** to instruct DC/UCF to ignore the shutdown request. In this case, DC/UCF resumes normal operation after displaying the following informational message:

```
IDMS DC260905 V104 USER:JSMITH * * INVALID RESPONSE, SHUTDOWN ABORTED
```

Aborting the system

To abort the DC/UCF system, use the DCMT ABORT command.

Conversational tasks

DC/UCF waits for conversational tasks to finish executing. Therefore, use SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE when a conversational task is running in attach mode or awaiting user input that is not forthcoming.

Example: DCMT SHUTDOWN Command

DCMT SHUTDOWN

```
SHUTDOWN
IDMS DC260005 V104 ABOUT TO SHUT DOWN SYSTEM 104, TYPE 'Y' TO CONTINUE
```

DCMT SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE

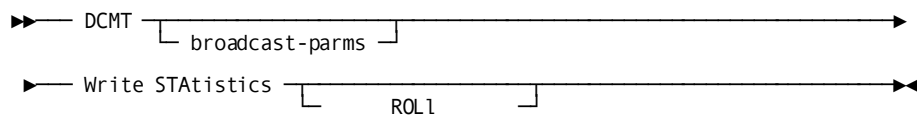
```
SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE
IDMS DC260005 V104 ABOUT TO SHUT DOWN SYSTEM 104, TYPE 'Y' TO CONTINUE
```

DCMT WRITE STATISTICS Command

DCMT WRITE STATISTICS writes current system and line statistics and histograms to the DC/UCF log file. WRITE STATISTICS is used to prevent the loss of statistical information in the event of a system crash.

Statistics are written at the time the command is issued. The control blocks where the statistics were held are not cleared unless the ROLL parameter is used.

DCMT WRITE STATISTICS Command Syntax



DCMT WRITE STATISTICS Command Parameters

broadcast-params

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-params** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

ROLL

Writes current system and line statistics and histograms to the DC/UCF log file and resets their values to zero.

More Information

- For more information about user exit 13, see the *CA IDMS System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about reporting on statistics, see the *CA IDMS Reports Guide*.
- For more information about database performance and tuning guidelines, see the *Database Administration Guide*.

Example: DCMT WRITE STATISTICS Command

DCMT WRITE STATISTICS

```
WRITE STATISTICS  
STATISTICS WRITTEN TO LOG
```

DCMT WRITE STATISTICS ROLL

```
WRITE STATISTICS ROLL  
IDMS DC275916 V74 STATISTICS WRITTEN TO LOG AND ROLLED OUT BY USER
```

DCMT TEST Command

DCMT TEST is used to obtain diagnostic information for Technical Support personnel.

DCMT TEST Command Syntax

```
▶▶ DCMT ┌──────────────────┐ TEST test-options ───────────────────▶▶  
      └ broadcast-parms ┘
```

DCMT TEST Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section *How to Broadcast System Tasks*.

test-options

Indicates which debugging options are to be put into effect.

DCMT TEST Command Usage

The DCMT TEST command is used for debugging and diagnostic purposes only. Use it only when told to do so by Technical Support personnel. It is enabled only if certain CSA test flags are turned on.

Chapter 4: DCMT DISPLAY Commands

This section contains the following topics:

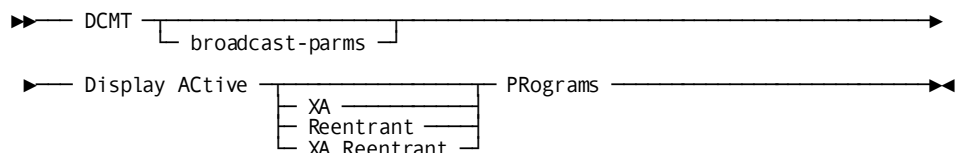
- [DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS Command](#) (see page 113)
- [DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE Command](#) (see page 130)
- [DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS Command](#) (see page 134)
- [DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS Command](#) (see page 139)
- [DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS Command](#) (see page 140)
- [DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS Command](#) (see page 142)
- [DCMT DISPLAY AREA Command](#) (see page 144)
- [DCMT DISPLAY AUTOTUNE Command](#) (see page 151)
- [DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER Command](#) (see page 154)
- [DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION Command](#) (see page 160)
- [DCMT DISPLAY CHANGE TRACKING Command](#) (see page 163)
- [DCMT DISPLAY CLASS Command](#) (see page 165)
- [DCMT DISPLAY CSAFLAGS Command](#) (see page 168)
- [DCMT DISPLAY DATABASE Command](#) (see page 169)
- [DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING Command](#) (see page 174)
- [DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP Command](#) (see page 182)
- [DCMT DISPLAY DBTABLE Command](#) (see page 184)
- [DCMT DISPLAY DDS Command](#) (see page 186)
- [DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK Command](#) (see page 192)
- [DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION Command](#) (see page 194)
- [DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARY Command](#) (see page 196)
- [DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER Command](#) (see page 198)
- [DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION Command](#) (see page 202)
- [DCMT DISPLAY FILE Command](#) (see page 208)
- [DCMT DISPLAY ID Command](#) (see page 213)
- [DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL Command](#) (see page 216)
- [DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS Command](#) (see page 219)
- [DCMT DISPLAY LINE Command](#) (see page 220)
- [DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB Command](#) (see page 224)
- [DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST Command](#) (see page 226)
- [DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS Command](#) (see page 228)
- [DCMT DISPLAY LOG](#) (see page 236)
- [DCMT DISPLAY LTERM Command](#) (see page 238)
- [DCMT DISPLAY LU Command](#) (see page 243)
- [DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY Command](#) (see page 246)
- [DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE Command](#) (see page 253)
- [DCMT DISPLAY MODID Command](#) (see page 255)
- [DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE Command](#) (see page 258)
- [DCMT DISPLAY MT Command](#) (see page 261)
- [DCMT DISPLAY NODE Command](#) (see page 262)
- [DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE Command](#) (see page 263)
- [DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER Command](#) (see page 264)
- [DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM Command](#) (see page 266)
- [DCMT DISPLAY PTERM Command](#) (see page 273)
- [DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE Command](#) (see page 278)
- [DCMT DISPLAY REPLIES Command](#) (see page 281)
- [DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS Command](#) (see page 282)

[DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE Command](#) (see page 284)
[DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT Command](#) (see page 286)
[DCMT DISPLAY SCRATCH Command](#) (see page 290)
[DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT Command](#) (see page 294)
[DCMT DISPLAY SHARED CACHE Command](#) (see page 296)
[DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM Command](#) (see page 298)
[DCMT DISPLAY SNAP Command](#) (see page 301)
[DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS Command](#) (see page 303)
[DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK Command](#) (see page 319)
[DCMT DISPLAY SYSGEN Command](#) (see page 326)
[DCMT DISPLAY SYSTRACE Command](#) (see page 328)
[DCMT DISPLAY TASK Command](#) (see page 329)
[DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP Command](#) (see page 333)
[DCMT DISPLAY TIME Command](#) (see page 339)
[DCMT DISPLAY TRACE Command](#) (see page 341)
[DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION Command](#) (see page 345)
[DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION SHARING Command](#) (see page 352)
[DCMT DISPLAY UCF Command](#) (see page 353)

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS Command

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS displays statistics on usage, information on each currently active program, and a page allocation map for the program pool for the specified program type.

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

PRograms

Displays:

- Statistics on usage about the 24-bit program pool
- Information about each currently active program
- A page allocation map for the 24-bit program pool

XA

Displays the information listed under PROGRAMS for the 31-bit program pool.

Reentrant

Displays the information listed under PROGRAMS for the 24-bit reentrant program pool.

XA Reentrant

Displays the information listed under PROGRAMS for the 31-bit reentrant program pool.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS Command

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS

```

*** Display of Program Pool ***
      Pages in pool      100
      Bytes in pool    409600
      Loads to pool     0
      Pages loaded     0
      Load conflicts    0

      CURRENT ALLOCATIONS
      Pages allocated   0  0% of pool
      Pages in use by one program 0  0% of pool
      Pages in use by multiple programs 0  0% of pool
      High-Water mark of pages allocated 0  0% of pool
      Loads into unallocated space 0
      Loads overlaying program not in use 0
      Loads overlaying program in use 0

*** Program Pool Page Allocation Map ***

A = Page allocated
N = Page allocated to Nucleus module
D = Page allocated to Driver module
R = Page allocated to Resident program
. = Page once allocated, now free
    PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:

```

```

*** Program Pool Page Allocation Map ***
    = Page never allocated
    1 = Page allocated and in use by one program
*** Program Pool Page Allocation Map ***
    # = Page allocated and in use by multiple programs

```

```

*****
000A1000 * ----- *
000E1000 * ----- *
*****

```

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE REENTRANT PROGRAMS

```

*** Display of Reentrant Pool ***
      Pages in pool      4000
      Bytes in pool    2048000
      Loads to pool      28
      Pages loaded      1038
      Load conflicts      0

      CURRENT ALLOCATIONS
      Pages allocated    1038  26% of pool
      Pages in use by one program    181  5% of pool
      Pages in use by multiple programs    0  0% of pool
      High-Water mark of pages allocated    1038  26% of pool
      Loads into unallocated space    28 100% of loads
      Loads overlaying program not in use    0  0% of loads
      Loads overlaying program in use    0  0% of loads

Program  ----Library-----  Type  Uct  Siz  Calls  Loads  Address
IDMSDBIO  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  132  00000000  000001  00105000
RHDCEVAL  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  023  00000000  000001  00126000
RHDCURTN  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  003  00000000  000001  0012BA00
RHDCSCRN  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  014  00000000  000001  0012C600
RHDCCXIT  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  002  00000000  000001  0012FC00
RHDCPCB0  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  005  00000000  000001  00130400

      PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
    
```

```

Program  ----Library-----  Type  Uct  Siz  Calls  Loads  Address
RHDCPLII  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  007  00000000  000001  00131800
RHDCPPL0  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  004  00000000  000001  00133200
RHDCPLIB  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  005  00000000  000001  00134000
RHDCUXIT  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  002  00000000  000001  00135200
RHDCDLIF  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  006  00000000  000001  00135A00
RHDCDLRC  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  004  00000000  000001  00137000
RHDCDLBE  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  066  00000000  000001  00137E00
PMVECTRS  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  017  00000000  000001  00148600
RHDCDSIR  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  002  00000000  000001  0014CA00
IDMSIDMS  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  008  00000000  000001  0014D000
RHDCLE37  CDMSLIB          NUC-RMN  *00  008  00000000  000001  0014EE00
RHDCD04W  CDMSLIB          DRV-RMN  *00  006  00000000  000001  00150C00
RHDCD0ZU  CDMSLIB          DRV-RMN  *00  014  00000000  000001  00152200
RHDCD05V  CDMSLIB          DRV-RMN  *00  019  00000000  000001  00155A00
RHDCD0LX  CDMSLIB          DRV-RMN  *00  027  00000000  000001  0015A600
RHDCD0LV  CDMSLIB          DRV-RMN  *00  024  00000000  000001  00161000
RHDCD0IP  CDMSLIB          DRV-RMN  *00  008  00000000  000001  00167000
#PMOPT    CDMSLIB          ASM-RMN  *00  001  00000001  000001  00169000
IDMSPRES  CDMSLIB          ASM-RMN  *00  028  00000001  000001  00169200
CEEPIPI   CDMSLIB          UND-RMN  *96  078  00000001  000001  00170200
IGZEINI   CDMSLIB          UND-RMN  *96  008  00000001  000001  00183A00
IGZCLNK   CDMSLIB          UND-RMN  *96  005  00000001  000001  00185A00

      PAGE 002 - NEXT PAGE:
    
```



```
*** Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***  
00215000 * _____ *  
0021D000 * _____ *  
00225000 * _____ *  
0022D000 * _____ *  
00235000 * _____ *  
0023D000 * _____ *  
00245000 * _____ *  
0024D000 * _____ *  
00255000 * _____ *  
0025D000 * _____ *  
00265000 * _____ *  
0026D000 * _____ *  
00275000 * _____ *  
0027D000 * _____ *  
00285000 * _____ *  
0028D000 * _____ *  
00295000 * _____ *  
0029D000 * _____ *  
002A5000 * _____ *  
002AD000 * _____ *  
002B5000 * _____ *  
PAGE 005 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
*** Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***  
002BD000 * _____ *  
002C5000 * _____ *  
002CD000 * _____ *  
002D5000 * _____ *  
002DD000 * _____ *  
002E5000 * _____ *  
002ED000 * _____ *  
002F5000 * _____ *  
*****  
PAGE 006 - NEXT PAGE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE XA REENTRANT PROGRAMS

*** Display of XA Reentrant Pool ***

Pages in pool 20688
 Bytes in pool 10592256
 Loads to pool 156
 Pages loaded 12601
 Load conflicts 0

CURRENT ALLOCATIONS

Pages allocated 11401 55% of pool
 Pages in use by one program 4743 23% of pool
 Pages in use by multiple programs 0 0% of pool
 High-Water mark of pages allocated 11401 55% of pool
 Loads into unallocated space 156 100% of loads
 Loads overlaying program not in use 0 0% of loads
 Loads overlaying program in use 0 0% of loads

Program	-----Library-----	Type	Uct	Siz	Calls	Loads	Address
IDMSDEMS	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	110	00000000	000001	1F595000
IDMSHDB	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	043	00000000	000001	1F5B0600
IDMSEXP	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	022	00000000	000001	1F5BB000
IDMSQSRT	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	010	00000000	000001	1F5C0600
IDMSKEEP	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	007	00000000	000001	1F5C2E00
IDMSLRF	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	019	00000000	000001	1F5C4A00

PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:

Program	-----Library-----	Type	Uct	Siz	Calls	Loads	Address
RHDCCURS	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	013	00000000	000001	1F5C9400
RHDCWAIT	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	017	00000000	000001	1F5CC800
IDMSAREC	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	004	00000000	000001	1F5D0C00
IDMSARBK	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	003	00000000	000001	1F5D1C00
IDMSBRBK	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	008	00000000	000001	1F5D2800
IDMSLRBK	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	010	00000000	000001	1F5D4800
RHDCNVTR	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	003	00000000	000001	1F5D7000
IDMSCONN	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	017	00000000	000001	1F5D7A00
IDMSXTRA	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	031	00000000	000001	1F5DBC00
IDMSBLDR	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	080	00000000	000001	1F5E3600
RHDCMODT	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	004	00000000	000001	1F5F7600
RHDCRUAL	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	011	00000000	000001	1F5F8400
RHDCSCRM	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	010	00000000	000001	1F5FB000
RHDCQUEM	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	033	00000000	000001	1F5FD800
RHDCMISC	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	011	00000000	000001	1F605A00
RHDC TABL	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	006	00000000	000001	1F608600
RHDCSNAP	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	041	00000000	000001	1F609C00
RHDCRMGR	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	006	00000000	000001	1F614000
RHDCSTGP	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	013	00000000	000001	1F615800
RHDCPCTL	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	015	00000000	000001	1F618A00
RHDCLODR	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	026	00000000	000001	1F61C400
RHDC TIRH	CDMSLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	013	00000000	000001	1F622C00

PAGE 002 - NEXT PAGE:

Program	-----Library-----	Type	Uct	Siz	Calls	Loads	Address
RHDCMAPR	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	012	00000000	000001	1F626000
RHDCAEDT	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	017	00000000	000001	1F629000
RHDCTAPR	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	010	00000000	000001	1F62D400
RHDCSOCK	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	026	00000000	000001	1F62FC00
RHDCPAGR	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	013	00000000	000001	1F636400
IDMSAREC	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	004	00000000	000001	1F5D0C00
IDMSARBK	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	003	00000000	000001	1F5D1C00
IDMSBRBK	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	008	00000000	000001	1F5D2800
IDMSLRBK	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	010	00000000	000001	1F5D4800
RHDCNVTR	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	003	00000000	000001	1F5D7000
IDMSCONN	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	017	00000000	000001	1F5D7A00
IDMSXTRA	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	031	00000000	000001	1F5DBC00
IDMSBLDR	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	080	00000000	000001	1F5E3600
RHDCMODT	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	004	00000000	000001	1F5F7600
RHDCRUAL	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	011	00000000	000001	1F5F8400
RHDCSCRM	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	010	00000000	000001	1F5FB000
RHDCQUEM	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	033	00000000	000001	1F5FD800
RHDCMISC	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	011	00000000	000001	1F605A00
RHDCTABL	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	006	00000000	000001	1F608600
RHDCSNAP	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	041	00000000	000001	1F609C00
RHDCRMGR	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	006	00000000	000001	1F614000
RHDCSTGP	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	013	00000000	000001	1F615800

PAGE 003 - NEXT PAGE:

Program	-----Library-----	Type	Uct	Siz	Calls	Loads	Address
RHDCPCTL	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	015	00000000	000001	1F618A00
RHDCLODR	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	026	00000000	000001	1F61C400
RHDCTIRH	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	013	00000000	000001	1F622C00
RHDCMAPR	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	012	00000000	000001	1F626000
RHDCAEDT	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	017	00000000	000001	1F629000
RHDCTAPR	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	010	00000000	000001	1F62D400
RHDCSOCK	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	026	00000000	000001	1F62FC00
RHDCPAGR	CDMLIB	NUC-RMN	*00	013	00000000	000001	1F636400
IDMSQFUS	CDMLIB	ASM-RMN	*00	021	00000165	000001	1FBA9800
IDMSDTAB	CDMLIB	ASM-RMN	*00	013	00000001	000001	1FBAEC00
RHDCCLST	CDMLIB	ASM-RMN	*00	003	00000001	000001	1FBB2000
RHDCMTDY	CDMLIB	ASM-RMN	*00	009	00000001	000001	1FBB2C00
RHDCMTSN	CDMLIB	ASM-RMN	*00	006	00000004	000001	1FBB4E00
RHDCMTHE	CDMLIB	ASM-RMN	*00	023	00000002	000001	1FBB6600

*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***

A = Page allocated
 N = Page allocated to Nucleus module
 D = Page allocated to Driver module
 R = Page allocated to Resident program
 . = Page once allocated, now free

PAGE 004 - NEXT PAGE:


```

*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***

_ = Page never allocated
 1 = Page allocated and in use by one program
# = Page allocated and in use by multiple programs

*****
1F595000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F59D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F5A5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F5AD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F5B5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F5BD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F5C5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F5CD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F5D5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F5DD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F5E5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F5ED000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F5F5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F5FD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F605000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F60D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
                PAGE 005 - NEXT PAGE:
    
```

```

*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***

1F615000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F61D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F625000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F62D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F635000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F63D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F645000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F64D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F655000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F65D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F665000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F66D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F675000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F67D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F685000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F68D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F695000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F69D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F6A5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F6AD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
1F6B5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
                PAGE 006 - NEXT PAGE:
    
```

```
*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***  
1F6BD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F6C5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F6CD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F6D5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F6DD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F6E5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F6ED000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F6F5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F6FD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F705000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F70D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F715000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F71D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F725000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F72D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F735000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F73D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F745000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F74D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F755000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F75D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
PAGE 007 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***  
1F765000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F76D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F775000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F77D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F785000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F78D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F795000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F79D000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F7A5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F7AD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F7B5000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *  
1F7BD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD *  
1F7C5000 * DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD *  
1F7CD000 * DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD *  
1F7D5000 * DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD *  
1F7DD000 * DDDDDDDDDNMAA1111111RRRRR11111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F7E5000 * 1111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F7ED000 * RRRRRRRAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *  
1F7F5000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *  
1F7FD000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA ..... *  
1F805000 * ..... *  
PAGE 008 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***  
1F80D000 * ..... *  
1F815000 * ..... *  
1F81D000 * ..... *  
1F825000 * ..... *  
1F82D000 * ..... *  
1F835000 * ..... *  
1F83D000 * ..... *  
1F845000 * .....AAAAAAAA *  
1F84D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *  
1F855000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *  
1F85D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *  
1F865000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *  
1F86D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *  
1F875000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA1111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F87D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F885000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F88D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F895000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F89D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F8A5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F8AD000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
PAGE 009 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***  
1F8B5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F8BD000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F8C5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F8CD000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F8D5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F8DD000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F8E5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F8ED000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F8F5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F8FD000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F905000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F90D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F915000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F91D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F925000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F92D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F935000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F93D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F945000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F94D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F955000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
PAGE 010 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***  
1F95D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F965000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F96D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F975000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F97D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F985000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F98D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F995000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F99D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F9A5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F9AD000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F9B5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F9BD000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F9C5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F9CD000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F9D5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F9DD000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F9E5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F9ED000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F9F5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1F9FD000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
PAGE 011 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***  
1FA05000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA0D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA15000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA1D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA25000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA2D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA35000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA3D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA45000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA4D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA55000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA5D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA65000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA6D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA75000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA7D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA85000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA8D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA95000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FA9D000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
1FAA5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *  
PAGE 012 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***
1FAAD000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *
1FAB5000 * 11111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111111 *
1FABD000 * 111111111111111111111111..... *
1FAC5000 * ..... *
1FACD000 * ..... *
1FAD5000 * ..... *
1FADD000 * ..... *
1FAE5000 * ..... *
1FAED000 * ..... *
1FAF5000 * ..... *
1FAFD000 * ..... *
1FB05000 * .....AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB0D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB15000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB1D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB25000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB2D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB35000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB3D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB45000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB4D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
      PAGE 013 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***
1FB55000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB5D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB65000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB6D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB75000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB7D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB85000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB8D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB95000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FB9D000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FBA5000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FBAD000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FBB5000 * AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA *
1FBBD000 * _____ *
1FBC5000 * _____ *
1FB CD000 * _____ *
1FBD5000 * _____ *
1FBD D000 * _____ *
1FBE5000 * _____ *
1FBED000 * _____ *
1FBF5000 * _____ *
      PAGE 014 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***  
1FBFD000 * _____ *  
1FC05000 * _____ *  
1FC0D000 * _____ *  
1FC15000 * _____ *  
1FC1D000 * _____ *  
1FC25000 * _____ *  
1FC2D000 * _____ *  
1FC35000 * _____ *  
1FC3D000 * _____ *  
1FC45000 * _____ *  
1FC4D000 * _____ *  
1FC55000 * _____ *  
1FC5D000 * _____ *  
1FC65000 * _____ *  
1FC6D000 * _____ *  
1FC75000 * _____ *  
1FC7D000 * _____ *  
1FC85000 * _____ *  
1FC8D000 * _____ *  
1FC95000 * _____ *  
1FC9D000 * _____ *  
PAGE 015 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***  
1FCA5000 * _____ *  
1FCAD000 * _____ *  
1FCB5000 * _____ *  
1FF85000 * _____ *  
1FF8D000 * _____ *  
1FF95000 * _____ *  
1FF9D000 * _____ *  
1FFA5000 * _____ *  
1FFAD000 * _____ *  
*****  
PAGE 016 - NEXT PAGE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS Command Usage

Undefined Reentrant Program Pools

If either a 24-bit or a 31-bit reentrant pool is not defined at system generation time, the information displayed for the corresponding program pool pertains to both reentrant and nonreentrant programs. The REENTRANT parameter, if coded, is ignored in this case.

Defined Reentrant Program Pools

If a reentrant pool is defined, the information displayed for the non-reentrant program pool pertains to non-reentrant programs only; the information displayed for the reentrant pool pertains to reentrant programs only.

Display for Each Type of Program Pool

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS displays the following usage statistics for each type of program pool:

Field	Value
Pages in pool	Total number of pages in the pool
Bytes in pool	Total number of bytes in the pool
Loads to pool	Number of loads to the pool
Pages loaded	Number of pages loaded
Load conflicts	Number of load conflicts
Pages allocated	Number of pages currently allocated (also expressed as a percentage of the pool)
Pages in use by one program	Highest number of pages currently in use by one program (also expressed as a percentage of the pool)
Pages in use by multiple programs	Number of pages currently in use by multiple programs (also expressed as a percentage of the pool)
High-water mark of pages allocated	Highest number of pages allocated at one time (also expressed as a percentage of the pool)
Loads into unallocated space	Number of loads into unallocated space (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
Loads overlaying program not in use	Number of loads overlaying a program not in use (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
Loads overlaying program in use	Number of loads overlaying a program in use (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)

Display for Each Active Program

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS displays the following information for each active program:

Field	Value
Program	Program name.
Library	The library in which the program resides or a dictionary module's version number.
Type	Type indicator, made up of a two-part value. The first three characters indicate the program type followed by up to four characters of attribute codes (see next table).
Uct	The number of tasks currently using the program (use count).
Siz	The size of the program, in K bytes.
Calls	The number of times the program has been called since it was defined to the system.
Loads	The number of times the program has been loaded since it was defined to the system.
Address	Where the program resides in the program pool.

Type Indicator for Active Programs

This table explains the value in the **Type** field:

Character Positions	Code	Meaning
1-3	ADS	ADS Dialog
1-3	AM	Access module
1-3	ASM	Assembler program
1-3	COB	COBOL program
1-3	DRV	Driver program
1-3	MAP	Map load module
1-3	NUC	Nucleus module
1-3	PLI	PLI program
1-3	RCM	RCM load module
1-3	TBL	Table load module

Character Positions	Code	Meaning
1-3	UND	Program type undefined
5	R	Reentrant program
5	N	Non-reentrant program
5	Q	Quasi-reentrant program
6	M	Multithreaded program
6	S	Single threaded program
7	N	Reusable program
7	Y	Nonreusable program
8	D	Program under control of the debugger
8	blank	Program not under control of the debugger

Display for Each Type of Program Pool

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS displays the following page allocation map for each type of program pool:

Field	Value
A	Which pages are allocated, but are not currently in use
N	Which pages are allocated to nucleus module
D	Which pages are allocated to driver module
.	Which pages were once allocated, but are now free
_	Which pages have never been allocated
1	Which pages are in use by 1 program
#	Which pages are in use by more than 1 program

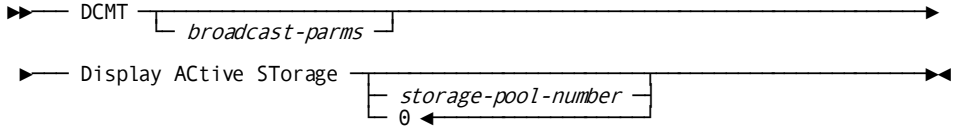
More Information

- For more information about the contents of program pools, see DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS.
- For more information about dynamically adding or increasing XA program pools, see the section DCMT VARY SYSGEN.
- For more information about defining program pools, see documentation of PROGRAM POOL, REENTRANT PROGRAM POOL, XA PROGRAM POOL, and XA REENTRANT PROGRAM POOL options on the SYSTEM statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about program pools generally, see the *eneration Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE Command

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE displays general information, statistics on usage, and a page allocation map for a specific storage pool.

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

storage-pool-number

Specifies the storage pool. *Storage-pool-number* must be the number ID of a storage pool defined on the system generation STORAGE POOL, XA STORAGE POOL, or SYSTEM statements.

0

By default, if you do not specify a number, DC/UCF uses storage pool number zero.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE Command

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE

```

DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE
  POOL NUMBER:      0
    LOCATION:      24-BIT
  CONTAINS TYPES:  SY,ALL
    PAGE FIX:      NO
    SIZE OF POOL:  3060K
    SIZE OF CUSHION: 152K
  RELOCATE THRESHOLD: 3060K 100% OF POOL
CURRENT ALLOCATIONS:
  PAGES IN USE:    108K  4% OF POOL
HIGH WATER MARKS:
  PAGES USED:      124K  4% OF POOL
  TIMES SOS:       0

  GETSTG REQUESTS: 703
  COMPLETED IN SCAN #1: 316  45% OF REQUESTS
  COMPLETED IN SCAN #2: 387  55% OF REQUESTS

  FREESTG REQUESTS: 680
    PAGES FIXED:    0
    PGFIX REQUESTS: 0
    PAGES FREED:    0
    PGFREE REQUESTS: 0
    PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:

```

```

PAGES RELEASED:      0
PGRlse REQUESTS:    0
* STORAGE POOL MAP * KEY:  _=UNUSED PAGE      .=FREE PAGE
                        S=USED PAGE, NO SPACE  >=USED PAGE, SPACE AVAIL
*****
003C70 0 * SSSSSSSSSSSSS>>>SSSSS>>>... _____ *
00407000 * _____ *
00447000 * _____ *
00487000 * _____ *
004C7000 * _____ *
00507000 * _____ *
00547000 * _____ *
00587000 * _____ *
005C7000 * _____ *
00607000 * _____ *
00647000 * _____ *
00687000 * _____ *
*****

```

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE Command Usage

General Storage Pool Information

The following general information about the storage pool is provided:

Field	Value
Pool Number	Storage pool number
Location	Location (24-bit or 31-bit)
Containing Types	One or more of the following types of storage, contained in the storage pool: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AL—all ■ DB—database ■ SH—shared ■ SK—shared-kept ■ SY—system ■ TR—terminal ■ UK—user-kept ■ US—user-shared
Page Fix	If page fixing is in effect: YES or NO
Size of Pool	Size of the storage pool, in K bytes
Size of Cushion	Size of the storage cushion, in K bytes

Storage Pool Statistics and Usage

The following statistics on storage pool usage are provided:

Field	Value
Relocate Threshold	The amount of the pool which must be in use before resource relocation begins
Current Allocations	Current allocations of the storage pool
Pages in User	Pages in use, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the storage pool
High Water Marks	High-water marks
Pages Used	Pages in use, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the storage pool

Field	Value
Times SOS	Number of times a short-on-storage (SOS) condition occurred
Getstg Requests	Total number of #GETSTG requests
Completed in Scan #1	Number and percentage of #GETSTG requests satisfied in the first scan of the storage pool
Completed in Scan #2	Number and percentage of #GETSTG requests satisfied in the second scan of the storage pool
Freestg Requests	Number of #FREESTG requests
Pages Fixed	Number of pages fixed in the pool
Pgfix Requests	Number of PGFIX requests
Pages Freed	Number of fixed pages freed
Pgfree Requests	Number of PGFREE requests
Pages Released	Number of pages released (that is, the number of 4K pages that became eligible for release by the operating system)
Pgrlse Requests	Number of PGRlse requests (that is, the number of times operating system services were invoked to actually release one or more pages)

Storage Pool Allocation Map

The storage allocation map shows the following information:

Field	Value
_	Which pages are unused
.	Which pages are free
S	Which pages are in use with no space available
>	Which pages are in use with space available

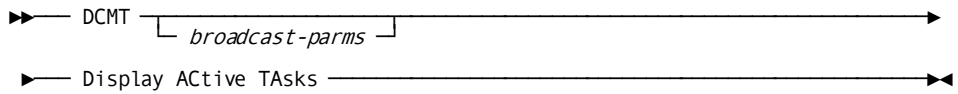
More Information

- For more information about displaying information about all storage pools, see DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS.
- For more information about changing storage pool attributes at runtime, see DCMT VARY STORAGE.
- For more information about dynamically adding or increasing XA storage pools, see DCMT VARY SYSGEN.
- For more information about defining storage pools, see documentation of the STORAGE POOL and XA STORAGE POOL statements in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about storage pools generally, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about performance considerations, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about storage management, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS Command

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASK displays information associated with DC/UCF task threads.

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

More Information

- For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section *How to Broadcast System Tasks*.
- For more information about tasks, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about changing active tasks attributes at runtime, see the section *DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK*.
- For more information about canceling an active task, see the section *OPER CANCEL*.
- For more information about watching an active task dynamically, see the section *OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS*.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS Command

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS

D ACT TASK									
		Current max tasks			135				
		Times at max tasks			0				
		Allocated DCE/TCE			135				
		Number of tasks abended			0				
		Number of tasks processed			4719				
		Number of tasks active			24				
Taskid	Taskcd	Prog	LTERM	Pri	Stat	Stim	A(ECB)	ECB Type	
000000000	*SYSTEM*	*MASTER*		255	WAIT	NOST	0004E134	PLESECB	
							0CEF2DD8	LTTMSECB	
000000001	*SYSTEM*	*DBRC*		255	WAIT	NOST	00388008	DBRC WTOR ECB	
							0B79D2A0	ESEECB	
							00048D64	CCEECB	
							00048E84	CCEECB	
							00048F48	CCEECB	
							0CEF2D48	XCF MESSAGE ECB	
							0CEF2D18	XCF MESSAGE ECB	
							0CEF2D78	XCF MESSAGE ECB	
000000017	*DRIVER*	UCFLINE		254	WAIT	NOST	0004E1FC	PLESECB	
							0B48F140	EREECB	
000000018	*DRIVER*	CCILINE		254	WAIT	NOST	0004E2CC	PLESECB	
							0004E318	DDS VTAM READ ECB	
000000019	*DRIVER*	VTAM		254	WAIT	NOST	0004E3E4	PLESECB	
							006A0434	VTAM READ INIT ECB	
000000020	*DRIVER*	DDSVTAM		254	WAIT	NOST	0004E4D4	PLESECB	
							0004E520	DDS VTAM READ ECB	
							003CA954	VTAM LOGON ECB	
000000021	*DRIVER*	D0FILINE		254	WAIT	NOST	0004EF8C	PLESECB	
000000002	*DRIVER*	RHDCRUSD		253	WAIT	NOST	0004F078	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	
							0DC2588C	TIMER ECB	
000000003	*DRIVER*	RHDCRUSD		253	WAIT	NOST	0004F0C8	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	
							0DC26C8C	TIMER ECB	
000000004	*DRIVER*	RHDCRUSD		253	WAIT	NOST	0004F118	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	
							0DC2808C	TIMER ECB	
000000005	*DRIVER*	RHDCRUSD		253	WAIT	NOST	0004F168	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	
							0DC28D8C	TIMER ECB	
000000006	*DRIVER*	RHDCRUSD		253	WAIT	NOST	0004F1B8	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	
							0DC29A8C	TIMER ECB	
000000007	*DRIVER*	RHDCRUSD		253	WAIT	NOST	0004F2A8	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	
							0DC2A78C	TIMER ECB	
000000008	*DRIVER*	RHDCLGSD		253	WAIT	NOST	0004F438	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	
000000009	*DRIVER*	RHDCLGSD		253	WAIT	NOST	0004F488	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	
000000010	*DRIVER*	RHDCLGSD		253	WAIT	NOST	0004F4D8	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	
000000011	*DRIVER*	PMONCIOD		253	WAIT	NOST	0004F528	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	
							004E4134	PERFMON SERVICE DRV	
							004E414C	PERFMON SERVICE DRV	
							004E4140	PERFMON SERVICE DRV	
000000013	*DRIVER*	RHDCDEAD		253	WAIT	NOST	0DC31B4C	ICEECB	
							0004F5D8	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	
							0CEF2D28	XCF MESSAGE ECB	
000000012	*DRIVER*	PMONCROL		253	WAIT	NOST	004E4104	ICEECB	
							004E4110	ICEECB	
							004E411C	PERFMON SERVICE DRV	
000000014	*DRIVER*	RHDCCFSD		253	WAIT	NOST	0CEF2D08	XCF MESSAGE ECB	
							0CEF2D38	XCF MESSAGE ECB	
							0CEF2D58	XCF MESSAGE ECB	
							0CEF2D68	XCF MESSAGE ECB	
							0004F640	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	
000000015	*DRIVER*	IDMSLMSD		253	WAIT	NOST	0001DB44	LMGR SVCE DRIVER	
							0CEC328C	XCF GROUP ECB	
							0001DB50	LMGR SVCE DRIVER	
							0004F700	SERVICE DRIVER ECB	

```

0000000016 *DRIVER* IDMSDBSD          253 WAIT NOST 0CEC2698 DBIO SVCE DRIVER
                                0004F768 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
0000000022 *DRIVER* RHDCPRINT          253 WAIT NOST 0DC563AC PRTSECB
00000004719 DCMT      RHDCMT00 UCFLT01  225 ACTV
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS Command Usage

Global Task Statistics

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS displays global task statistics and information on each active task thread. The following global task statistics are provided:

Field	Value
Current max tasks	Maximum number of task threads that can be active concurrently
Times at max tasks	Number of times a maximum tasks condition occurred
Allocated DCE/TCE	Number of dispatch control elements (DCEs) and task control elements (TCEs) currently allocated
Number of tasks abended	Number of tasks abended
Number of tasks processed	Total number of tasks processed
Number of tasks active	Number of tasks currently active

Task-specific Information

The following information is provided for **each active task**:

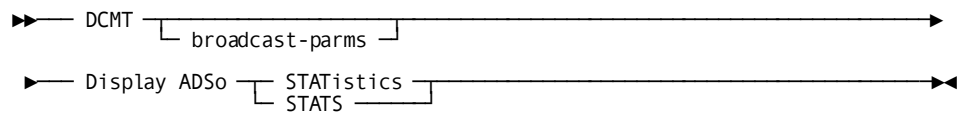
Field	Value
Taskid	Task thread ID (10-digit value assigned by DC/UCF)
Taskcd	Task code
Prog	Program name (for line driver tasks, the line ID is displayed)
LTERM	ID of the logical terminal on which the task is executing
Pri	Priority
Stat	Status (ACTV, READ, WAIT, or LOAD)

Field	Value
Stim	Stall time; the number of seconds remaining in the inactive interval for the task. NOST (NO STall) indicates no inactive interval exists for the task.
A(ECB)	Address of each event control block (ECB) associated with the task
ECB Type	Type of each event control block (ECB) associated with the task

DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS Command

The DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS command applies to CA ADS. The command displays the status of dialog statistics collection. Collection can be either enabled or disabled. If dialog statistics collection is enabled, the **checkpoint interval** is also displayed.

DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS Command

DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS

```

DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS
IDMS DC279001 V105 USER:***  ADSO STATISTICS COLLECTION ENABLED FOR ALL DIALOGS
IDMS DC279005 V105 USER:***  ADSO STATISTICS CHECKPOINTS HAVE BEEN DISABLED
  
```

DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS Command Usage

DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS displays the following information:

- If other dialog statistics collection is enabled or disabled
- If dialog statistics collection is enabled, whether checkpoint statistics collection is enabled or disabled.

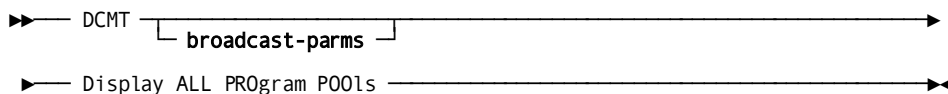
More Information

- For more information about CA ADS dialog statistics, see the *CA ADS Reference Guide* and documentation of the DIALOG STATISTICS option of the system generation ADSO statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about the checkpoint interval, see documentation of the ADSO statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about *other* DC/UCF statistics, see DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS and DCMT VARY STATISTICS.
- For more information about changing the attributes associated with collecting dialog statistics, see DCMT VARY ADSO.
- For more information about enabling CA ADS statistics collection, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS Command

DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS displays information for each program pool defined at system generation time.

DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

More Information

- For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section *How to Broadcast System Tasks*.
- For more information about program pool usage statistics and page allocation, see the section *DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS*.
- For more information about dynamically adding or increasing XA program pools, see the section *DCMT VARY SYSGEN*.
- For more information about watching program pool usage dynamically, see the section *OPER WATCH PROGRAM*.
- For more information about defining program pools, see documentation of *PROGRAM POOL*, *REENTRANT PROGRAM POOL*, *XA PROGRAM POOL*, and *XA REENTRANT PROGRAM POOL* options on the *SYSTEM* statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about program pools generally, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about how program pools affect system performance, see the *System Operations Guide*.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS Command

DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS

DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS							
Pool	Address	Size	Space Alloc	HMM	Prog in pool	Prog in use	Loads to pool
PROGRAM	00150000	500K	16K	16K	1	0	1
REENT	001CD000	1864K	366K	366K	31	0	31
XA REENT	03248000	3176K	2215K	2215K	148	11	148

DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS Command Usage

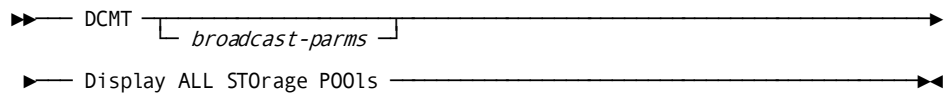
DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS displays the following information for each program pool:

Field	Value
Pool	Pool type: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ PROGRAM■ REENT (reentrant)■ XA PROG■ XA REENT (XA reentrant)
Address	Address
Size	Size, in K bytes
Space Alloc	Space currently allocated, expressed in K bytes
HWM	Largest amount of space allocated at one time (high water mark), expressed in K bytes
Prog in pool	Number of programs currently in the pool
Prog in use	Number of programs currently in use
Loads to pool	Number of loads to the pool

DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS Command

DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS displays information for each storage pool defined at system generation time.

DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS Command

DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS

DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS								
POOL	ADDRESS	SIZE	CUSHION	INUSE	HWM	TIMES SOS	PFIX	CONTAINS TYPES
0	0039F000	1516K	152K	488K	544K	0	NO	SY,ALL
128	03562000	1500K	128K	500K	796K	0	NO	ALL

DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS Command Usage

Displays information for each storage pool defined at system generation time:

Field	Value
POOL	Storage pool number
Address	Address
Size	Size of the storage pool, in K bytes
Cushion	Size of the storage cushion, in K bytes
Inuse	Storage currently in use, expressed in K bytes
HWM	Largest amount of storage in use at one time (high water mark), expressed in K bytes
Times SOS	Number of times a short-on-storage (SOS) condition occurred
PFIX	If page fixing is in effect: YES or NO

Field	Value
Contains Types	Types of storage contained in the storage pool: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ AL—all■ DB—database■ SH—shared■ SK—shared-kept■ SY—system■ TR—terminal■ UK—user-kept■ US—user-shared

More Information

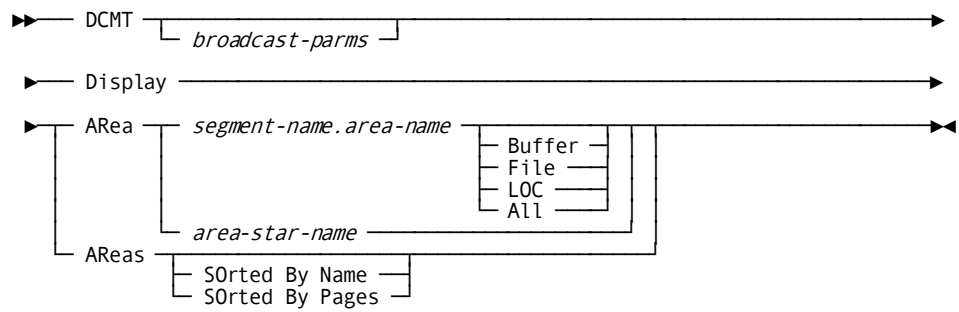
- For more information about displaying information about specific storage pools, see DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE.
- For more information about dynamically adding or increasing XA storage pools, see DCMT VARY SYSGEN.
- For more information about defining storage pools, see documentation of the STORAGE POOL and XA STORAGE POOL statements in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about general information about storage pools, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about performance considerations, see the *perations Guide*.
- For more information about storage management, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY AREA Command

DCMT DISPLAY **AREA** displays information about one or more areas.

DCMT DISPLAY **AREAS** displays information about all areas.

DCMT DISPLAY AREA Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY AREA Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

ARea

Specifies the area to be displayed.

segment-name

The name of the segment associated with the area.

area-name

The name of the area.

Buffer

Displays information about the area and its associated buffers.

File

Displays information about the area and its associated files. For files using shared cache, displays the shared cache status (Yes, No, or Available) and the name of the cache for the named file or files to which the area is mapped.

LOC

Displays the address of the area control block.

All

Displays information about the area and its associated files and buffers.

area-star-name

Displays information about all areas whose names begin with the same specified alphanumeric characters. *Area-star-name* specifies any alphanumeric description that ends with an asterisk (*) to denote wild card characters.

In this example, CA IDMS displays information about areas associated with segments that begin with EMP:

```
dcmt d ar emp*
```

In this example, CA IDMS displays information about all areas in the EMPLOYEE segment with area names that begin with the letter H:

```
dcmt d ar employee.h*
```

AReas

Displays information about all areas.

SOrted By Name

Displays the areas sorted alphabetically by area name.

SOrted By Pages

Displays the areas sorted by page group and page range.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY AREA Command

DCMT DISPLAY AREAS

D AREAS							
----- Area -----	Lock	Lo-Page	Hi-Page	#Ret	#Upd	#Tret	#Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLML	Upd	60001	62000	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.14.948912		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
APPLDICT.DDLCLD	Upd	70001	70500	0	2	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.080204		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
CATSYS.DDLCAT	Upd	1	300	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.091931		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
CATSYS.DDLCATX	Upd	801	900	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.135608		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
CATSYS.DDLCATLOD	Upd	901	950	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.118508		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
DBCR.BRNCHTEL	Ret	680001	685012	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2000-07-11-04.32.28.733988		Pgrp: 15	Share	NoICVI	NoPerm		
DBCR.ACCTHIST	Ret	690001	740040	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2000-07-11-04.32.28.744494		Pgrp: 15	Share	NoICVI	NoPerm		
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION	Ret	75001	75100	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2001-11-16-08.38.17.121905		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION	Ret	75101	75150	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2001-11-16-08.38.17.129740		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION	Ret	75151	75200	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2001-11-16-08.38.17.135896		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
PROJSEG.PROJAREA	Ret	77401	77450	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.221458		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		

SQLDEMO.EMPLAREA	Ret	77001	77100	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.261838		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SQLDEMO.INFOAREA	Ret	77201	77250	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.295553		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SQLDEMO.INDXAREA	Ret	77301	77350	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.307901		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSDIRL.DDLCLD	Ret	4001	4010	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.383358		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSDIRL.DDLML	Ret	5001	7000	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.327241		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSLOC.DDLDCSCR	OfL	55001	57000	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 1999-01-10-14.39.48.189056		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSMMSG.DDLDCMSG	Ret	10001	14000	2	0	0	0
Stamp: 1999-01-12-09.00.03.530382		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSSQL.DDLCAT	Ret	20001	22000	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.452536		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSSQL.DDLCATLOD	Ret	25001	25500	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.521617		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSSQL.DDLCATX	Ret	28001	28500	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.492441		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSTEM.DDLML	Ret	1001	2000	4	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.543262		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSTEM.DDLCLD	Ret	3001	3100	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.605066		Pg grp: 0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		

```

SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG          Ret      30001      34000      3      0      0      0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.639484 Pg grp: 0      NoShare NoICVI NoPerm
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN          Upd      40001      41000      0      2      0      0
Stamp: 2001-06-25-08.43.57.409403 Pg grp: 0      Share   ICVI   NoPerm
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR          N/av     50001      52000      0      0      0      0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.706002 Pg grp: 0      NoShare NoICVI NoPerm
SYSUSER.DDLSEC          Ret      48001      48500      2      0      0      0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.15.739596 Pg grp: 0      NoShare NoICVI NoPerm

```

DCMT DISPLAY AREA area-name

```

D AREA APPLDICT.DDLML
----- Area ----- Lock   Lo-Page   Hi-Page #Ret #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLML          Upd      60001     62000    0      0      0      0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.14.948912 Pg grp: 0      NoShare NoICVI NoPerm

```

DCMT DISPLAY AREA area-name BUFFER

```

D AREA APPLDICT.DDLML BUFFER
----- Area ----- Lock   Lo-Page   Hi-Page #Ret #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLML          Upd      60001     62000    0      0      0      0
Stamp: 2003-05-05-09.48.14.948912 Pg grp: 0      NoShare NoICVI NoPerm
--- Data Buffer -- Size  In-use    Max      Getstg Prfch-Min Prefetch
DEFAULT_BUFFER          4276     30        60       OPSYS   500 Not-Allowed
Synonym Table           User-Defined System-Calculated Total-Space Used
                          50        128
Allocation Initial Addit'l Num-Alloc Size-Init Size-Add'l Tot-Space
                          30        30        1         136k     0         136k
Storage                  Stg-Pools Getmain'd Above-16mb Below-16mb Total
                          5k        137k     142k     0         142k

```

DCMT DISPLAY AREA area-name ALL

```

D AREA APPLDICT.DDLML ALL
----- Area ----- Lock   Lo-Page   Hi-Page #Ret #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLML          Upd      60001     62000    0      0      0      0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.48.016148 Pg grp: 0      NoShare NoICVI NoPerm

----- Data File ----- Mode Stat Pg-Size Fl-Type M-Cache S-Cache DD-Name
APPLDICT.DICTDB          Upd      0 4276 non-VSAM Yes No DICTDB
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 11 VOLSER: CULL05
D$name: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.APPLDICT.DDLML DISP=SHR

--- Data Buffer -- Size  In-use    Max      Getstg Prfch-Min Prefetch
DEFAULT_BUFFER          4276     30        60       OPSYS   500 Not-Allowed
Synonym Table           User-Defined System-Calculated Total-Space Used
                          50        128
Allocation Initial Addit'l Num-Alloc Size-Init Size-Add'l Tot-Space
                          30        30        1         136k     0         136k
Storage                  Stg-Pools Getmain'd Above-16mb Below-16mb Total
                          5k        137k     142k     0         142k

```

DCMT DISPLAY AREA area-name FILE

```

D AREA APPLDICT.DDLML FILE
----- Area ----- Lock   Lo-Page   Hi-Page #Ret #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLML      Upd     60001    62000   0     0     0     0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.48.016148 Pg grp: 0    NoShare NoICVI NoPerm

----- Data File ----- Mode Stat Pg-Size FL-Type M-Cache S-Cache DD-Name
APPLDICT.DICTDB     Upd     0    4276 non-VSAM Yes      No   DICTDB
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 11      VOLSER: CULL05
DSname: (DMCL) .. DBDC.SYSTEM72.APPLDICT.DDLML      DISP=SHR
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY AREA Command Usage

DCMT DISPLAY AREA displays the following information for each area:

Field	Value
Area	Area name
Lock	Area status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AVL—Available, but the area has not been accessed ■ OFL—Offline ■ RET—Available for retrieval ■ UPD—Available for update ■ TR—Available for transient retrieval
Lo-Page	Low page number.
Hi-Page	High page number.
#Ret	Number of retrieval transactions actively using the area.
#Upd	Number of update transactions actively using the area.
#Tret	Number of transient retrieval transactions actively using the area.
#Ntfy	Number of notify locks currently being held
Stamp	The date and time the definition of the area was last changed.
Pg grp	The page group.
Stat	File status: zero or an error status code. If not zero, then a DBIO error status has been signalled.
Pnd	Ready status to which an area will be varied (displayed while the area is waiting to be quiesced).
Share/Noshare	Shows the sharability state of the area.
ICVI/NoICVI	Shows if there is inter-CV-interest in the area.

Field	Value
Perm/NoPerm	Shows if the area status was established with the PERMANENT option.

Note: If the area is the target of an outstanding VARY operation, the status to which it is being varied is also shown.

More Information

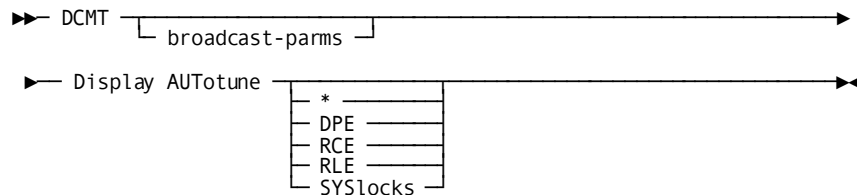
- For more information about creating and changing areas, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about error codes, see the *Messages and Codes Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY AUTOTUNE Command

The DCMT DISPLAY AUTOTUNE command shows statistics related to automatic tuning.

DCMT DISPLAY AUTOTUNE Syntax

The following diagram shows the syntax for the DCMT DISPLAY AUTOTUNE command:



DCMT DISPLAY AUTOTUNE Parameters

This section describes the parameters for the DCMT DISPLAY AUTOTUNE command:

broadcast-parms

Executes the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. For more information about the broadcasting and broadcast-parms syntax, see *How to Broadcast System Tasks* in the *System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*.

*

Displays graphs and summary information for all parameters for which automatic tuning is enabled.

DPE

Displays the graph and summary information for the DPE count parameter.

RCE

Displays the graph and summary information for the RCE count parameter.

RLE

Displays the graph and summary information for the RLE count parameter.

SYSlocks

Displays the graph and summary information for the SYSLOCKS parameter.

Note: If no parameter type is specified, summary information for all parameters is displayed.

Example: Automatic Tuning Results

The following command displays summary information about all parameters being automatically tuned:

```

DCMT D AUTOTUNE
*** Display Autotune ***

AUTOTUNE last save time (time zone: UTC): 2009-12-21-15.10.12.528239

Parameter|Lowest  |Highest  |SYSGEN  |Current  |Next
Name     |HWM     |HWM     |Value   |Value   |Value
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
SYSLOCKS | 140    | 160    | 600    | 600    | 454
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
RLE      | 334    | 353    | 5000   | 5000   | 3841
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
RCE      | 303    | 312    | 5000   | 5000   | 3833
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
DPE      | 497    | 517    | 600    | 600    | 588
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
    
```

Last save time

Indicates the date and time that tuning information was last saved. The value is in the UTC timezone.

Parameter Name

Indicates the name of the parameter being tuned.

Lowest HWM

Indicates the lowest high-water mark recorded in the last 32 collection intervals.

Highest HWM

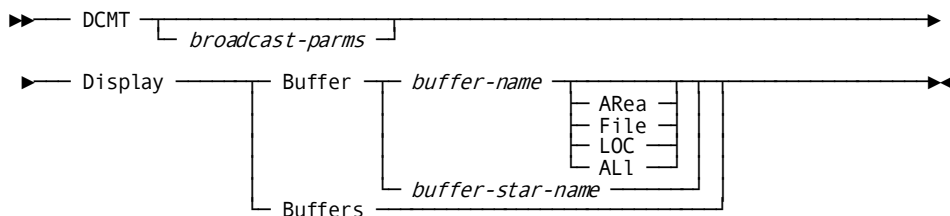
Indicates the highest high-water mark recorded in the last 32 collection intervals.

DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER Command

DCMT DISPLAY **BUFFER** displays information about a specified database or journal buffer, including its associated files and areas.

DCMT DISPLAY **BUFFERS** displays information about all database and journal buffers defined to the runtime system.

DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Buffer

Displays information about a specified database or journal buffer.

buffer-name

The name of a buffer.

ARea

Displays information about the specified buffer and its associated areas.

File

Displays information about the specified buffer and its associated files. For files using shared cache, displays the shared cache status (Yes, No, or Available) and the name of the cache for the named file or files to which the buffer is mapped.

LOC

Displays the address of the buffer control block.

ALI

Displays information about the specified buffer and its associated files and areas.

buffer-star-name

Displays information about all buffers whose names begin with the same specified alphanumeric characters.

Buffer-star-name specifies any alphanumeric description that ends with an asterisk (*) to denote wild card characters.

In this example, CA IDMS displays information about all buffers that begin with the letters JKD:

```
dcmt d b jkd*
```

Buffers

Displays information about all buffers.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER Command

DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER

D BUFFER							
---	Data Buffer	--	Size	In-use	Max	Getstg	Prfch-Min Prefetch
	DEFAULT_BUFFER		4276	30	60	OPSYS	500 Not-Allowed
	LOG_BUFFER		4276	Not Open	0	OPSYS	
	DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER		2932	490	1470	OPSYS	500 Not-Allowed
	DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER		4000	200	1000	OPSYS	500 Not-Allowed
-	Journal Buffer	-	Size	# In-Use	Waits	DB	Ckpt
	JNL_BUFFER		2004	5	0	17	17
				# of Recoveries	I/O's		in Buffer
				0	0		0
	Waits on Prior IO			Forced IO: Deadlock			Split
				0	0		7

DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER buffer-name

D BUFFER DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER							
---	Data Buffer	--	Size	In-use	Max	Getstg	Prfch-Min Prefetch
	DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER		2932	490	1470	OPSYS	500 Not-Allowed
	Synonym Table		User-Defined	System-Calculated			Total-Space Used
				1000		4096	16k
	Allocation		Initial	Addit'l	Num-Alloc	Size-Init	Size-Add'l Tot-Space
			490	490	1	1.6meg	0 1.6meg
	Storage		Stg-Pools	Getmain'd	Above-16mb	Below-16mb	Total
			7k	1.6meg	1.6meg	0	1.6meg

DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER buffer-name AREA

D BUFFER DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER AREA									
---	Data Buffer	--	Size	In-use	Max	Getstg	Prfch-Min	Prefetch	
	DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER		2932	490	1470	OPSYS	500	Not-Allowed	
	Synonym Table		User-Defined	System-Calculated				Total-Space Used	
				1000		4096		16k	
	Allocation		Initial	Addit'l	Num-Alloc	Size-Init	Size-Add'l	Tot-Space	
			490	490	1	1.6meg	0	1.6meg	
	Storage		Stg-Pools	Getmain'd	Above-16mb	Below-16mb		Total	
			7k	1.6meg	1.6meg	0		1.6meg	
	----- Area -----		Lock	Lo-Page	Hi-Page	#Ret	#Upd	#Tret	#Ntfy
	DBCR.ACCTHIST		Ret	690001	740040	0	0	0	0
	Stamp: 2000-07-11-04.32.28.744494		Pgrp: 15	Share	NoICVI	NoPerm			

DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER buffer-name FILE

```

D BUFFER DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER FILE
--- Data Buffer --- Size In-use Max Getstg Prffetch-Min Prefetch
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER 2932 Not Open 0 OPSYS
Synonym Table User-Defined System-Calculated Total-Space Used
Allocation Initial Addit'l Num-Alloc Size-Init Size-Add'l Tot-Space
490 0
----- Data File ----- Mode Stat Pg-Size FL-Type M-Cache S-Cache DD-Name
DBCR.ACCOUNTA Ret 0 2932 non-VSAM No No ACCOUNTA
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 16 VOLSER: TECH05
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCA.X DISP=SHR

DBCR.ACCOUNTB Ret 0 2932 non-VSAM No No ACCOUNTB
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 16 VOLSER: CULL05
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCB.X DISP=SHR

DBCR.ACCOUNTC Ret 0 2932 non-VSAM No No ACCOUNTC
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 16 VOLSER: CULL06
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCC.X DISP=SHR

DBCR.ACCOUNTD Ret 0 2932 non-VSAM No No ACCOUNTD
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 16 VOLSER: CULL05
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCD.X DISP=SHR

DBCR.ACCOUNTE Ret 0 2932 non-VSAM No No ACCOUNTE
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 16 VOLSER: CULL06
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCE.X DISP=SHR

```

DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER Command Usage

Display for Each Buffer

DCMT DISPLAY BUFFERS displays the following information for each buffer:

Field	Value
Data Buffer	Name of the buffer
Size	Buffer size, in bytes
In-Use	Current number of pages assigned to the buffer
Max	Maximum number of pages that can be assigned to the buffer
Getstg	An indicator if the buffer is allocated from operating system storage or from a DC/UCF storage pool
Prffetch=Min	The minimum number of pages that must be in the buffer before prefetch is used for every read request
Prefetch	If prefetch processing is allowed or disabled for the buffer
Journal Buffer	Name of the journal buffer
Size	Buffer size, in bytes

Field	Value
# In-Use	Current number of journal blocks in use
Waits	Number of times a task had to wait for a journal buffer to become available (all journal buffers were involved in an I/O)
DB	Number of writes of journal blocks due to the system writing a database buffer to the database
Ckpt	Number of writes of journal blocks due to a COMT, ENDJ, or ABRT checkpoint record
# of Recoveries	Number of times the system had to rollback changes
I/O's	Number of journal blocks used in recovery that had to be read from the journal file (I/O required)
in Buffer	Number of journal blocks used in recovery that were found in the journal buffer (no I/O required)
Waits on Prior IO	Number of times tasks had to wait for previously issued journal writes to complete
Forced IO: Deadlock	Number of times the system was forced to write the active journal buffer due to a deadlock preventing other tasks from filling the active journal buffer (which would normally cause the active journal buffer to be written)
Split	Number of times I/O was forced to avoid a small split journal record

Display for the Specified Buffer

In addition to the information listed above, DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER *buffer-name* displays the relevant portions of the following information for the specified buffer:

- Synonym Table

Field	Value
User-defined	The user defined maximum number of full-word entries in the synonym table.
System-Calculated	The system calculated maximum number of full-word entries in the synonym table. This is calculated by multiplying the maximum number of pages in the buffer by two and then rounding up to the nearest power of two.
Total-space Used	The number of bytes actually used by the synonym table.

- Allocation

Field	Value
Initial	The number of pages initially allocated for the buffer.
Addit'l	The number of pages to be reserved for the buffer each time more pages need to be reserved.
Num-alloc	The number of times more pages have been added to the buffer.
Size-Init	The number of bytes used for the initial allocation of pages for the buffer.
Size-Add'l	The number of additional bytes allocated to the buffer.
Tot-space	The total number of bytes allocated to the buffer.

- Storage

Field	Value
Stg-pools	The number of bytes allocated to the buffer from storage pools.
Getmain'd	The number of bytes allocated to the buffer from the operating system.
Above-16mb	The number of bytes allocated to the buffer from above the 16-megabyte line.
Below-16mb	The number of bytes allocated to the buffer from below the 16-megabyte line.
Total	The total number of bytes allocated to the buffer.

Area and File Information

If you specify AREA, FILE, or ALL, you receive information on the associated area(s), file(s), or both. See the description of DCMT DISPLAY AREA and/or DCMT DISPLAY FILE for further documentation.

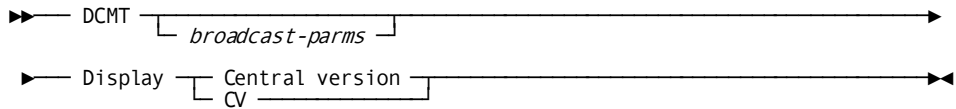
More Information

- For more information about creating buffers and changing their characteristics, see documentation of the CREATE BUFFER and ALTER BUFFER statements in the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about changing buffer characteristics for the current DC/UCF session, see DCMT VARY BUFFER.
- For more information about sizing buffers, see the *Database Design Guide*.
- For more information about buffer performance considerations, see the *CA IDMS Database Administration Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION Command

DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION displays information for external request units that are currently using central version services.

DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION Command

DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION

D CV																		
CV-Status	BE-TaskID	Pri	FE - ID1	FE - ID2	FE TaskCD	FE UserID												FE - ID3
ACTIVE	47	100	BATCBULK	MIC\$1578	MGMCLOOP	USER01												6D48523A

DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION Command Usage

Display Information of External Request Units

The DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION command displays the following information for external request units that are currently using central version services.

Field	Value
CV-Status	Status of the external request unit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SINON—External request unit is in the process of signing on to CV ■ ACTIVE—Actively processing. ■ INACT—Between active status and release. ■ ABRT xxxx—Abort in progress, where xxxx indicates the reason for the abort. <p>If an abort is during SINON processing, "ABRT" may be replaced with "SINO". If available, the back-end task's abend code (for example, ABRT, MTTA, D002) replaces xxxx.</p>
BE-Task ID	Back-end task identifier of the external request unit
Pri	Dispatching priority
FE - ID1	Front-end system identifier: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Batch—BATCBULK ■ CICS—The 4-character TPNAME parameter specified when the front IDMSINTC module was assembled, followed by "BULK" (for example, CICSBULK) ■ DC—DCXXBULK
FE - ID2	Front-end terminal identifier: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Batch—The jobname ■ CICS—The terminal ID ■ DC—The physical terminal ID

Field	Value
FE - ID3	Front-end run unit identifier (hexidecimal) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Batch—A unique operating system token representing the time the ERUS task was started. ■ CICS—CICS task number ■ DC—CA IDMS/DC front-end task number
FE TaskCD	Front-end task code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Batch—The program name ■ CICS—The transaction code ■ DC—The task code
FE UserID	Front-end user identifier

CV-Status ABRT Values

The following are the possible values when CV-Status is ABRT:

Value	Meaning
CKUR	Check User subtask detected the loss of the front-end task or application
ERUS	CV has been instructed to disallow further ERUS tasks (for example, CV varied offline)
FESO	Front-end system ID marked offline
FESQ	Front-end system ID quiescing
FESX	Front-end system ID maximum number of sessions exceeded
GLTE	Acquisition of ERUS session's LTE failed (most likely short on storage)
IWTI	ERUS task's internal wait time exceeded
NTDE	No back-end task defined which matches any of front-end task code, front-end system ID, default back-end task code (RHDCNP3S)
OUTS	Back-end task code marked out of service
SER=TERM	The CICS terminal abnormally disconnected from CICS. The UCFCICZ interface notifies to clean up the session in CAIDMS.
SNON	Signon to back-end security system failed
STAE	STAE of the ERUS detected abend (value if no other reason for failure is found)
UCFL	Signon to UCF, but UCF line driver is not in the system

Value	Meaning
UNSP	Unsupported ERE type (probably an obsolete front-end application or SVC)

More Information

For more information about external request units, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY CHANGE TRACKING Command

DCMT DISPLAY CHANGE TRACKING displays information on the status of change tracking and on the SYSTRK files currently known to the system.

DCMT DISPLAY CHANGE TRACKING Command Syntax

► DCMT broadcast-params Display CHAnge TRAcking ◀

DCMT DISPLAY CHANGE TRACKING Command Parameters

broadcast-params

Specifies to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-params**, see the section *How to Broadcast System Tasks*.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY CHANGE TRACKING Output

Output from the DCMT DISPLAY CHANGE TRACKING command shows the amount of space consumed by automatic tuning.

```

DCMT D CHANGE TRACKING

Change Tracking - Status Delete PageCnt Target-FileCnt Actual-FileCnt
                  ACTIVE OFF      21             4             2

SYSTRK contents
DMCL + file information      Size PagCnt Pct Last Updated (time zone: UTC)
Permanent area statuses    0     0 0% 2009-12-21-12.26.00.543069
Journal status overrides    0     0 0% 2009-12-21-12.25.59.234894
Autotune overrides         1400 1 5% 2009-12-21-15.14.15.539878
Control information         30192 4 19% N/A
-----
Total:                      68556 10 48%

File Name MirrorStat MODE ErrStat PagSize PagCnt FL-Type DD-Name
SYSTRK2 ACTIVE Clos 0 7548 21 non-VSAM SYSTRK2
DSName: DBDC.SYSTEM73.SYSTRK2 DISP=SHR VOLSER:CULL05
FORMAT datetime (time zone: UTC) 2009-12-19-14.06.15.881502
CONTROL datetime (time zone: UTC) 2009-12-21-12.25.56.579801

SYSTRK1 ACTIVE Clos 0 7548 21 non-VSAM SYSTRK1
DSName: DBDC.SYSTEM73.SYSTRK1 DISP=SHR VOLSER:CULL05
FORMAT datetime (time zone: UTC) 2009-12-19-14.06.15.853321
CONTROL datetime (time zone: UTC) 2009-12-21-12.25.56.579801

Next value: 454 Current HMM: 14
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY CHANGE TRACKING Command Usage

CHAnge TRAcking displays the following attributes:

- Current change tracking status
- Target number of files to be maintained as active mirrors
- Current delete option setting
- Page count in effect for SYSTRK files
- Summary of file content and space utilization
- For each known SYSTRK file
 - DSName, filename, initial format date, page size and file size
 - Mirroring and usage status

More Information

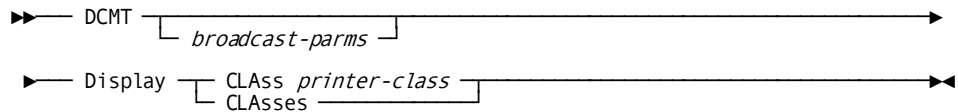
- For more information about formatting SYSTRK files, see the *Utilities Guide*.
- For more information about using change tracking, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY CLASS Command

DCMT DISPLAY CLASS displays information associated with queued DC/UCF reports.

Classes and destinations that have no report queued are not displayed.

DCMT DISPLAY CLASS Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY CLASS Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

CLAss

Displays information for each report in the specified print class.

printer-class

The number of the class. The reports are presented according to their position in the queue and are printed on a first-in first-out basis.

CLAsses

Displays information for each printer class or destination for which reports are queued.

Examples: DCMT DISPLAY CLASS Command

DCMT DISPLAY CLASSES

DISPLAY CLASSES		
CL/DEST	REPORTS	LINES
01	00008	0000136
57	00001	0000024
USWSWDP5	00001	0000007

DCMT DISPLAY CLASS printer-id

DISPLAY CLASS 1								
ON	REPORT	ORIGINAL	PROGRAM	RPT	RPT	NUM	NUM	
PRINTER	NAME	LTERM-ID	NAME	PRI	ID	LINES	COPIES	USER
	DKTB1	VL10303		020	001	00024	001	MQA
	DKTB2	VL10303		020	001	00024	001	MQA
	DKTB3	VL10303		020	001	00024	001	MQA
	DKTB4	UCFLT05	RHDCOPLG	020	001	00005	001	ZQA
	DKTB5	UCFLT05	RHDCOPLG	020	001	00004	001	ZQA
	DKTB6	UCFLT05	RHDCOPLG	020	001	00007	001	ZQA
	DNNV1	VL10301		020	001	00024	001	SQA
	DNNV2	VL10306		020	001	00024	001	SQA

DCMT DISPLAY CLASS Command Usage

Display for Each Report

The following information is displayed for each report:

Field	Value
On Printer	Report status; one of the following is displayed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Physical terminal ID</i>—The report is currently being printed on the indicated terminal. ■ KEEP—A DCMT VARY REPORT KEEP command was issued for the report if either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The report has not yet been printed for the first time. ■ A DCMT VARY REPORT RELEASE command has been issued for the report and the report has not yet been printed in response to the release request. ■ KEPT—A DCMT VARY REPORT KEEP command was issued for the report, and the report has already been printed either for the first time or in response to a release request. ■ HELD—A DCMT VARY REPORT HOLD command has been issued for the report.
Report Name	Report name (assigned by the DC/UCF system).
Original Lterm-ID	ID of the logical terminal from which the report originated (if any); if the report originated from a batch job, *BATCH* appears in this field.
Program Name	Name of the program from which the report originated.
Rpt ID	Report ID (assigned by the originating program); the default is 1.
Num Lines	Number of lines in the report.
Num Copies	Number of copies, as requested by the program that wrote the report by a DCMT request.
User	User ID (if the report was initiated by DC/UCF).

Display for All Reports

The following information is displayed for all reports:

- Class number/destination ID.
- Number of reports queued. An asterisk (*) indicates that a report from the class or destination is currently being printed.
- Total number of lines queued.

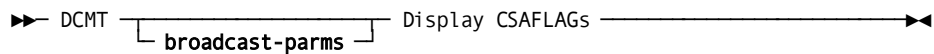
More Information

- For more information about print classes and destinations, see documentation of the DESTINATION, PTERM, and LTERM statements in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about how to change DC/UCF report attributes, see DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS and DCMT VARY REPORT.
- For more information about how to change the default print class or destination for your DC/UCF session, see DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION.

DCMT DISPLAY CSAFLAGS Command

DCMT DISPLAY CSAFLAGS displays information on CSA flags.

DCMT DISPLAY CSAFLAGS Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY CSAFLAGS Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

CSAFLAGS

Displays those CSA debugging flags that are ON.

DCMT DISPLAY CSAFLAGS Command Usage

The DCMT DISPLAY CSAFLAGS command is meant for debugging and diagnostic purposes only. Use it only when told to do so by Technical Support personnel.

DCMT DISPLAY DATABASE Command

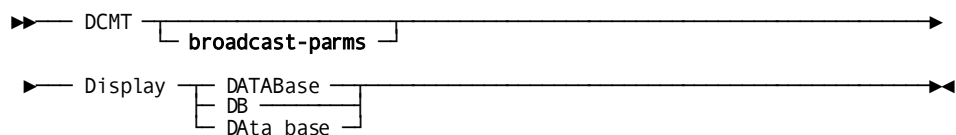
DCMT DISPLAY DATABASE displays database information associated with your DC/UCF system. You can also use the keywords DB and DATA BASE (Data base) as synonyms for DATABASE.

This command displays the same information displayed by *all* of the following commands (each discussed as separate alphabetic entries in this chapter):

- DCMT DISPLAY AREA
- DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER
- DCMT DISPLAY CHANGE TRACKING
- DCMT DISPLAY FILE
- DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL
- DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION

DCMT DISPLAY DATABASE also displays the time and date the DMCL was generated.

DCMT DISPLAY DATABASE Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY DATABASE Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

More Information

- For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section *How to Broadcast System Tasks*.
- For more information about creating and generating the DMCL load module, see documentation of the CREATE DMCL and GENERATE DMCL statements in the *Database Administration Guide*.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY DATABASE Command

DCMT DISPLAY DATABASE

D DATABASE									
Task / LTE	Trans-ID	Pri	Orig	Module	SS/AM	St	Stat	Date:Time	
2	13871	253	LOC	RHDCRUAL	IDMSNWK7	RW	H	2007-08-03-10.25.31.8359	
2	13872	253	LOC	RHDCRUAL	IDMSNWK7	RW	A	2007-08-03-10.25.31.8363	
3	13874	253	LOC	RHDCRUAL	IDMSNWKL	RW	A	2007-08-03-10.25.31.8390	
3	13875	253	LOC	RHDCRUAL	IDMSNWKL	RW	A	2007-08-03-10.25.31.8714	
4	13877	253	LOC	RHDCRUAL	IDMSNWK6	RO	A	2007-08-03-10.25.31.8754	
4	13878	253	LOC	RHDCRUAL	IDMSNWK6	RO	A	2007-08-03-10.25.31.8755	
5	13879	253	LOC	RHDCRUAL	IDMSSECU	RO	A	2007-08-03-10.25.31.8783	
5	13880	253	LOC	RHDCRUAL	IDMSSECU	RO	A	2007-08-03-10.25.31.9021	
6	13881	253	LOC	RHDCRUAL	IDMSNWK8	RO	A	2007-08-03-10.25.31.9054	
6	13882	253	LOC	RHDCRUAL	IDMSNWK8	RO	A	2007-08-03-10.25.31.9402	
7	13883	253	LOC	RHDCRUAL	IDMSSECS	RO	A	2007-08-03-10.25.31.9440	
7	13884	253	LOC	RHDCRUAL	IDMSSECS	RO	A	2007-08-03-10.25.31.9823	
8	13885	253	LOC	RHDCLGSD	IDMSNWK9	RO	A	2007-08-03-10.25.31.9860	
9	13886	253	LOC	RHDCLGSD	IDMSNWK9	RO	A	2007-08-03-10.25.32.3585	
10	13887	253	LOC	RHDCLGSD	IDMSNWK9	RO	A	2007-08-03-10.25.32.3614	
----- Area	-----		Lock	Lo-Page	Hi-Page	#Ret	#Upd	#Tret	#Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLDM			Upd	60001	62000	0	0	0	0
Stamp:	2005-09-02-09.17.48.016148		Pg grp:	0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD			Upd	70001	70500	0	2	0	0
Stamp:	2005-09-02-09.17.48.076602		Pg grp:	0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		

CATSYS.DDLDCAT			Upd	1	800	0	0	0	0
Stamp:	2005-09-02-09.17.48.119428		Pg grp:	0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
CATSYS.DDLDCATX			Upd	801	900	0	0	0	0
Stamp:	2005-09-02-09.17.48.122000		Pg grp:	0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
CATSYS.DDLDCATLOD			Upd	901	950	0	0	0	0
Stamp:	2005-09-02-09.17.48.135827		Pg grp:	0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION			Ret	75001	75100	0	0	0	0
Stamp:	2005-09-02-09.17.48.275820		Pg grp:	0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION			Ret	75101	75150	0	0	0	0
Stamp:	2005-09-02-09.17.48.279585		Pg grp:	0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION			Ret	75151	75200	0	0	0	0
Stamp:	2005-09-02-09.17.48.284697		Pg grp:	0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
PROJSEG.PROJAREA			Ret	77401	77450	0	0	0	0
Stamp:	2005-09-02-09.17.48.314472		Pg grp:	0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSLOC.DDLLOCSCR			OfL	55001	58000	0	0	0	0
Stamp:	2005-09-02-09.17.51.682263		Pg grp:	0	NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		

SYSMSG.DDLDCMSG	Ret	10001	13000	2	0	0	0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.51.842801	Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSSQL.DDLCAT	Ret	20001	22000	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.51.921426	Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSSQL.DDLCATL0D	Ret	25001	25500	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.51.977031	Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSSQL.DDLCATX	Ret	28001	28500	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.52.072560	Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSTEM.DDLDM L	Ret	1001	2000	4	0	0	0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.52.259765	Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD	Ret	3001	3100	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.52.282452	Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG	Ret	30001	34000	3	0	0	0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.52.326821	Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN	Upd	40001	41000	0	2	0	0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.52.343245	Pg grp: 0		Share	ICVI	NoPerm		

SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR	N/av	50001	53000	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.52.430493	Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
SYSUSER.DDLSEC	Ret	48001	48500	2	0	0	0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.52.646727	Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		
--- Data Buffer ---	Size	In-use	Max	Getstg	Pf fetch-Min	Prefetch	
REQ2-BUFFER	4276	Not Open	0	OPSYS			
DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER	4000	Not Open	0	OPSYS			
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER	2932	Not Open	0	OPSYS			
LOG_BUFFER	4276	Not Open	0	OPSYS			
SCR_BUFFER	2676	Not Open	0	OPSYS			
DEFAULT_BUFFER	4276	30	60	OPSYS	500	Not-Allowd	
- Journal Buffer -	Size	# In-Use	Waits	DB	Ckpt		
JNL_BUFFER	2004	128	0	0	1		
		# of Recoveries	I/O's	in Buffer			
		0	0	0			
	Waits on Prior IO	Forced IO: Deadlock	Split				
	0	0	0				
----- Data File -----	Mode	Stat	Pg-Size	Fl-Type	M-Cache	S-Cache	DD-Name
APPLDICT.DICTDB	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	Yes	No	DICTDB
	Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)		Pages per Track	11			VOLSER: CULL05
	Dsname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.APPLDICT.DDLDM L						DISP=SHR

APPLDICT.DLOddb	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	DLOddb
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 11							VOLSER: CULL05
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.APPLDICT.DDLCLD							DISP=SHR
CATSYS.DCCAT	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	DCCAT
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 11							VOLSER: CULL05
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.CATSYS.DCCAT							DISP=SHR
CATSYS.DCCATL	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	DCCATL
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 11							VOLSER: CULL05
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.CATSYS.DCCATL							DISP=SHR
CATSYS.DCCATX	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	DCCATX
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 11							VOLSER: CULL05
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.CATSYS.DCCATX							DISP=SHR
EMPDEMO.EMPDEMO	Clos	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	EMPDEMO
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)							UNALLOCATED
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.EMPDEMO.EMPDEMO							DISP=SHR
EMPDEMO.INSDEMO	Clos	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	INSDEMO
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)							UNALLOCATED
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.EMPDEMO.INSDEMO							DISP=SHR

EMPDEMO.ORGDEMO	Clos	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	ORGDEMO
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)							UNALLOCATED
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.EMPDEMO.ORGDEMO							DISP=SHR
PROJSEG.PROJDEMO	Clos	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	PROJDEMO
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)							UNALLOCATED
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.PROJSEG.PROJDEMO							DISP=SHR
SYSLOC.DCLSCR	Clos	0	2676	non-VSAM	No	No	DCLSCR
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)							UNALLOCATED
SYSMSG.DCMMSG	Ret	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	DCMSG
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 11						VOLSER: CULL06	
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SQL.DDLDCMSG							DISP=SHR
SYSSQL.SQLDD	Clos	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	SQLDD
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)							UNALLOCATED
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.SYSSQL.DDLDCAT							DISP=SHR
SYSSQL.SQLXDD	Clos	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	SQLXDD
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)							UNALLOCATED
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.SYSSQL.DDLDCATX							DISP=SHR

SYSSQL.SQLLOD	Clos	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	SQLLOD
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)						UNALLO	CATED
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.SYSSQL.DDLCTL						DISP=	SHR
SYSTEM.DCDML	Ret	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	DCDML
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)						VOLSER:	CULL05
Pages per Track						DISP=	SHR
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.SYSTEM.DDLML							
SYSTEM.DCLOD	Clos	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	DCLOD
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)						UNALLOCATED	
Pages per Track						DISP=	SHR
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD							
SYSTEM.DCLOG	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	DCLOG
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)						VOLSER:	CULL05
Pages per Track						DISP=	SHR
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG							
SYSTEM.DCRUN	Upd	0	2676	non-VSAM	No	Yes	DCRUN
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)						VOLSER:	CULL06
Pages per Track						DISP=	SHR
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN							
Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002							
SYSTEM.DCSCR	Clos	0	2676	non-VSAM	No	No	DCSCR
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)						UNALLOCATED	
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR						DISP=	SHR

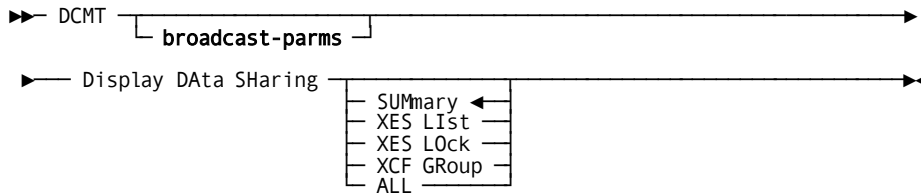
SYSUSER.SECDD	Ret	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	SECDD
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)						VOLSER:	CULL05
Pages per Track						DISP=	SHR
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.SYSUSER.DDLSEC							
----- Journal File -----							
J1JRNL	Upd	0	2004	non-VSAM	No	No	J1JRNL
Pages per Track						VOLSER:	CULL05
DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM72.J1JRNL						DISP=	SHR
J2JRNL	Upd	0	2004	non-VSAM	No	No	J 2JRNL
Pages per Track						VOLSER:	CULL05
DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM72.J2JRNL						DISP=	SHR
J3JRNL	Upd	0	2004	non-VSAM	No	No	J3JRNL
Pages per Track						VOLSER:	CULL05
DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM72.J3JRNL						DISP=	SHR
J4JRNL	Upd	0	2004	non-VSAM	No	No	J4JRNL
Pages per Track						VOLSER:	CULL05
DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM72.J4JRNL						DISP=	SHR

SYSJRNL		Clos	0	8000	non-VSAM	No	No	SYSJRNL				
Disk Journal	Segno	LoRBN	HiRBN	NxRBN	FuL	Act	Rcv	Arc	Stat	DsRBN	DsINTV	TqL
J1JRNL	1	8	5000	3854	NO	YES	NO	NO	0	4373	520	4
J2JRNL	0	8	5000	*****	NO	NO	NO	NO	0			
J3JRNL	0	8	5000	*****	NO	NO	NO	NO	0			
J4JRNL	0	8	5000	*****	NO	NO	NO	NO	0			
Change Tracking	-	Status	Delete	PageCnt	Target-FileCnt	Actual-FileCnt						
		Not used										

DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING Command

The DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING command displays information about the data sharing environment.

DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

SUMmary

Displays summary information about this system's data sharing group. SUMmary is the default if no option is specified.

XES List

Displays information about the coupling facility list structure associated with this system's data sharing group.

XES LOck

Displays information about the coupling facility lock structure associated with this system's data sharing group.

XCF GRoup

Displays information about the members of this system's data sharing group and messages that have been sent between those members.

ALL

Displays information about the members, list and lock structures associated with this system's data sharing group. It includes all information displayed for each of the above options.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING Command

DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING SUMMARY

```

*** Display Data Sharing request ***
Group name           QAGRP3
Default Cache        IDMSQACACHE002
On Connectivity Loss ABEND

Group member SYSQA10 is Active
  Prior CV state: Ready           LmgrProxy recovery locks      0
  Current CV state: Active        LmgrResource recov. locks     0
Group member SYSQA11 is Left
  Prior CV state: Quiescing       LmgrProxy recovery locks      0
  Current CV state: Quiesced      LmgrResource recov. locks     0

Structure CAIDMSQAGRP3LI type LIST
  CF name             COUPLET1   Actual size (K)                24576
  Connection id       1           Max. element count             37613
  Connection version  000101B9   Max. entry count               24920

Structure CAIDMSQAGRP3LK type LOCK
  CF name             COUPLET1   Actual size (K)                4096
  Connection id       1           Max. connections               7
  Connection version  000101B9   Lock entries                   4096
Record Data Entry information:
  Maximum number      12669   Nr of times S05                0
  Currently in use    121       Held by this CV                0
  HWM                 131       Freeable by this CV            0

```

DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING XES LIST

```

*** Display Data Sharing request ***
Structure CAIDMSQAGRP3LI type LIST
  CF name             COUPLET1   Actual size (K)                24576
  Connection id       1           Max. element count             37613
  Connection version  000101B9   Max. entry count               24920

List structure statistics
List name * Reads * Writes * Deletes * VersionErr * Errors
List 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0
AreaList * 273 * 249 * 0 * 0 * 0
FileList * 431 * 183 * 0 * 0 * 0
QueueList * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0
QuiesceList * 14 * 6 * 6 * 0 * 0
List 5 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0

```

DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING XES LOCK


```

*** Display Data Sharing request ***
Structure CAIDMSQAGRP3LK type LOCK
CF name          COUPLET1 Actual size (K)      4096
Connection id    1         Max. connections    7
Connection version 000101B9 Lock entries        4096
Record Data Entry information:
Maximum number   12669    Nr of times S0S      0
Currently in use 121      Held by this CV      0
HWM              131      Freeable by this CV  0

Lock structure statistics (Obtain)
ResType * Obtains * Obt.Async * Obt.Syncf * Obt.Denied * Obt.Except
LmgrResource * 64 * 43 * 0 * 0 * 0
Phys.Page * 2 * 2 * 0 * 0 * 0
GlobalDeadLk * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0
LmgrProxy * 471 * 357 * 0 * 0 * 0
EnqDeq * 1 * 1 * 0 * 0 * 0
AreaList * 1 * 1 * 0 * 0 * 0
FileList * 105 * 105 * 0 * 0 * 0
GlobalQueue * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0
QuiesceList * 22 * 22 * 0 * 0 * 2

Lock structure statistics (Alter, Release)
ResType * Alters * Alt.Async * Releases * Rel.Async * Alt+Rel.Exc
LmgrResource * 4 * 4 * 64 * 36 * 0
Phys.Page * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 0
GlobalDeadLk * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0
LmgrProxy * 264 * 231 * 284 * 14 * 0
EnqDeq * 0 * 0 * 1 * 0 * 0
AreaList * 0 * 0 * 1 * 0 * 0
FileList * 0 * 0 * 105 * 1 * 0
GlobalQueue * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0
QuiesceList * 0 * 0 * 20 * 0 * 0

Lock structure statistics (Miscellaneous)
ResType * ContExit * NotifExit
LmgrResource * 6 * 4
Phys.Page * 2 * 1
GlobalDeadLk * 0 * 0
LmgrProxy * 389 * 188
EnqDeq * 0 * 0
AreaList * 0 * 0
FileList * 0 * 0
GlobalQueue * 0 * 0
QuiesceList * 0 * 0

```

DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING XCF GROUP

```

*** Display Data Sharing request ***
Group name          QAGRP3
Default Cache       IDMSQACACHE002
On Connectivity Loss ABEND

Group member SYSQA10 is Active
  Prior CV state: Ready          LmgrProxy recovery locks      0
  Current CV state: Active       LmgrResource recov. locks     0
XCF Message statistics:
MessageType * Sends      * SendErrors * Receives * RecvPurged * RecvErrors
Reply      *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
TestMsg    *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
SyncStamp  *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
GlobalDeadLk *        0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
DCMTDCUFSEND *        0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
AreaFileVal *        0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
QueueMsg   *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
ProgramMsg *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
QuiesceMsg *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0

Group member SYSQA11 is Left
  Prior CV state: Quiescing      LmgrProxy recovery locks      0
  Current CV state: Quiesced     LmgrResource recov. locks     0
XCF Message statistics:
MessageType * Sends      * SendErrors * Receives * RecvPurged * RecvErrors
Reply      *          2 *          0 *          1 *          0 *          0
TestMsg    *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
SyncStamp  *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
GlobalDeadLk *        0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
DCMTDCUFSEND *        0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
AreaFileVal *        0 *          0 *          2 *          0 *          0
QueueMsg   *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
ProgramMsg *          1 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
QuiesceMsg *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0

```

DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING Command Usage

Display for DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING SUMMARY

The following information is displayed for the SUMMARY option:

- The name of this system's data sharing group and the name of this system's default cache.
- The following information about the list of the members of the group:
 - Their member name
 - Their member state as assigned by XCF
 - Their prior and current user states as assigned by CA IDMS
 - The number of recovery locks held on proxies and resources (records and areas) on behalf of the member if it requires recovery
- The following information about the list structure associated with this system's data sharing group:
 - Its name
 - The name of the Coupling Facility in which it is allocated
 - Its connection identifier and version
 - The structure size and the maximum count of elements and entries
- The following information about the lock structure associated with this system's data sharing group:
 - Its name
 - The name of the Coupling Facility in which this system's lock structure was allocated
 - This system's lock structure connection identifier
 - This system's lock structure connection version
 - Its size
 - The maximum number of CA IDMS systems that can be members of the group
 - The number of lock entries in the structure
 - The maximum number of record data entries that can be contained in the lock structure
 - The number of times the lock structure has run short on record data entries
 - The number of record data entries currently allocated
 - The number allocated by this system
 - The highest number of record data entries allocated at one time

- The number of record data entries that are held by this member and that are freeable because they are held on behalf of unused proxies

Display for DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING XES LIST

The following information is displayed for the XES LIST option:

- The summary information about the list structure as described above for the SUMMARY option
- The following information about the set of statistics associated with each list in the list structure:
 - Its name or list identifier. AreaList maintains information about shared areas. FileList maintains information about files associated with shared areas. QueueList maintains information about shared queues
 - The number of reads issued for entries in the list
 - The number of writes issued for entries in the list
 - The number of deletes issued for entries in the list
 - The number of conflicts detected when updating a list entry
 - The number of other errors detected when accessing the list

Display for DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING XES LOCK

The following information is displayed for the XES LOCK option:

- The summary information about the lock structure as described above for the SUMMARY option
- The following information about the set of statistics for each type of global resource controlled through the lock structure:
 - The resource type. LmgrResource represents a record or area. Phys.Page represents a database page. GlobalDeadLk represents a resource used to single thread assignment of a global deadlock detector. LmgrProxy represents a proxy. EnqDeq represents an enqueued resource. AreaList represents a resource used to single thread update of the coupling facility area list. FileList represents a resource used to single thread update of the coupling facility file list. GlobalQueue represents a shared queue.
 - The number of lock acquisition requests (obtains) that were issued by this system
 - The number of obtains not serviced immediately
 - The number of times an obtain failed because a wait was required and a wait was not allowed
 - The number of times an obtain was denied by the CA IDMS contention exit
 - The number of times other exception conditions were encountered on an obtain request

- The number of times a request was issued to alter the state of a global lock held by this system
- The number of times an alter could not be serviced immediately
- The number of lock release requests issued by this system
- The number of times a lock release could not be serviced immediately
- The number of times an exception condition was encountered on an alter or release request
- The number of times the CA IDMS contention exit was invoked to resolve conflicts for the resource type
- The number of times the CA IDMS notify exit was invoked as part of conflict resolution

Display for DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING XCF GROUP

The following information is displayed for the XCF GROUP option:

- The name of this system's data sharing group and the name of this system's default cache.
- The following information about the list of the members of the group:
 - Their member name
 - Their member state as assigned by XCF
 - Their prior and current user states as assigned by CA IDMS
 - The number of recovery locks held on proxies and resources (records and areas) on behalf of this member if it requires recovery
- The following information about the set of statistics for each member by message type:
 - The type of message. Reply represents replies issued by this system to messages sent by the indicated member. SyncStamp messages inform members of changes in SQL table definitions. GlobalDeadLock messages are used to resolve global deadlocks. DCMTDCUFSEND messages are used to broadcast commands. AreaFileVal messages inform members of changes in area and file status. QueueMsg messages inform members of the creation of a new global queue. ProgramMsg messages inform members whenever a #DELETE ... NEW COPY is issued.
 - The number of messages sent to the member from this system
 - The number of errors encountered when sending a message to the member
 - The number of messages received from the member by this system
 - The number of messages sent to this system by the member that were purged because no task was registered to receive that type of message

- The number of errors encountered in attempting to receive a message from the member

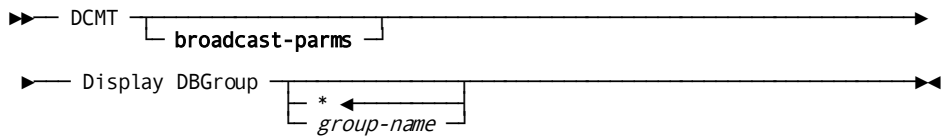
More Information

- For more information about the meaning of these parameters, see the *CA IDMS System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about data sharing, see the *CA IDMS System Operations Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP Command

The DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP command displays statistics about the role of the currently-executing central version in dynamic database session routing. You can display information for all groups to which the current CV can route requests or for a specific group. Dynamic database session routing can occur only in a Sysplex environment.

DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

DBGROUP *

Displays information about all groups to which the currently executing CV can route requests. This is the default parameter.

group-name

Specifies the name of the group to display.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP Command

DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP *

This example shows that there are two groups to which the currently executing CV can route requests, DBDCGR and IDMSGR. Dynamic database session routing is active on the currently executing front-end CV and both groups are active as indicated by the ACTIVE status in the STATUS column under FRONTEND. The BACKEND STATUS of INACTIVE indicates that the currently executing CV is not available as a back-end CV.

```

DCMT DISPLAY DBG *
*** Display DBGroup request ***
DBGroup * Number of * Backend * Frontend
* backends * Status ; Requests * Status ; Requests
*****
DBDCGR * 002 * Inactive N/A * Active ; 000000001
IDMSGR * 002 * Inactive N/A * Active ; 000001020

```

DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP group-name

This example displays information about the IDMSGR group. It shows that it is comprised of two back-ends, IDMS073 and IDMS072, and the number of times each has replied to a request for services from the currently executing CV. IDMS073 has responded to 492 requests and IDMS072 has responded to 528. Additionally, statistics about the currently executing CV as both a back-end and a front-end CV are displayed. The total number of requests processed by this front-end CV is 1020.

```

DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP IDMSGR
*** Display DBGroup request ***
DBGroup IDMSGR has 002 backends
Backend status: Inactive; Number of requests processed: N/A
Frontend status: Active; Number of requests processed: 000001020
Replies on frontend requests distribution: IDMS073 : 000000492
                                           IDMS072 : 000000528

```

DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP Command Usage

Display for Every DBGroup

The DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP command displays this information about each DBGROUP:

Field	Value
DBGroup	Name of the DBGROUP.
Number of backends	Number of active CVs that are able to process DBGroup requests

Field	Value
Backend Status	Status of the currently executing CV which acts as a back-end CV. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ACTIVE—The current CV can process requests submitted to the corresponding DBGroup ■ INACTIVE—The current CV cannot process requests submitted to the corresponding DBGroup
Backend Requests	Number of DBGroup requests that have been processed by the current CV.
Frontend Status	Status of the currently executing CV which acts as a front-end CV. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ACTIVE—The current CV can submit requests to the corresponding DBGroup ■ INACTIVE—The current CV cannot submit requests to the corresponding DBGroup
Frontend Requests	Number of DBGroup requests that have been submitted by the current CV.

Display for a Specified DBGroup

When *group-name* is specified on the DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP command, CA IDMS displays the same information that is listed in the table above for all DBGROUPS, plus the actual distribution of all the front-end requests processed by the different back-end CVs. For each back-end CV that processed front-end requests, CA IDMS displays the node name of the back-end CV and the number of requests processed.

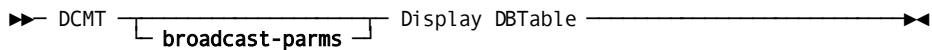
More Information

- For more information about dynamic database session routing, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about defining DBGROUPS, see the *Database Administration Guide—Volume 1*.

DCMT DISPLAY DBTABLE Command

DCMT DISPLAY DBTABLE displays the database name table associated with the current DC/UCF system and lists each group defined in the table and its status.

DCMT DISPLAY DBTABLE Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY DBTABLE Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY DBTABLE Command

DCMT DISPLAY DBTABLE

```

DISPLAY DBTABLE
*** DBTABLE RnnnDBTB                COMPILED yy-mm-dd AT 05.18.48 ***

DBNAME *DEFAULT MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWK? MAPS TO IDMSNWK? USING DBNAME SYSDICT
SUBSCHEMA IDMSCAT? MAPS TO IDMSCAT? USING DBNAME SYSDICT
SUBSCHEMA EMPSS?? MAPS TO EMPSS?? USING DBNAME EMPDEMO

DBNAME DBCR    MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT CATSYS          0 BIND count
SEGMENT DBCR           0 BIND count
SEGMENT SYSDICT         0 BIND count
SEGMENT SYSMMSG         0 BIND count

DBNAME EMPDEMO MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT EMPDEMO        69 BIND count

DBNAME SYSDICT MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT APPLDICT       722 BIND count
SEGMENT SYSMMSG        310 BIND count
SEGMENT SYSSQL         398 BIND count

DBNAME SYSDIRL MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT SYSDIRL        45 BIND count
SEGMENT SYSMMSG        12 BIND count

DBNAME SYSTEM MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT CATSYS          0 BIND count
SEGMENT SYSMMSG         0 BIND count
SEGMENT SYSTEM          37 BIND count

DBGROUP DCRGROUP ENABLED

```

DCMT DISPLAY DBTABLE Command Usage

Information displayed is for the current DC/UCF system, and includes:

- DBTABLE name
- Name of the subschema associated with the DBTABLE
- For each database defined in the DBTABLE:
 - Indication of whether requests for subschemas not found in the table are allowed (DEFAULT) or disallowed (ALWAYS)
 - Subschema name mapping
- For each segment defined in a DBNAME: the number of times a BIND RUN UNIT was executed
- DBGROUP name and startup status

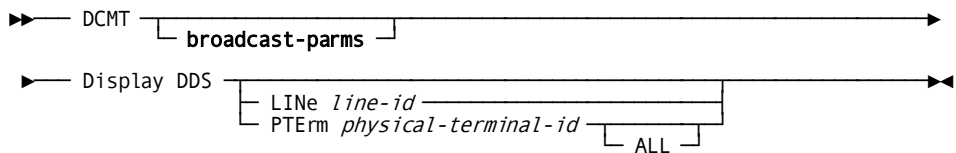
More Information

- For more information about database name tables, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.
- For more information about defining database name tables to a system, see documentation of the system generation DBNAME statement in the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY DDS Command

DCMT DISPLAY DDS displays general information about the DDS network or about a particular DDS line or physical terminal. It also displays a DDSTCPIP type PTERM, if present.

DCMT DISPLAY DDS Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY DDS Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

DDS

Displays information for each node currently connected to the DC/UCF system under which the command is issued.

LINE

Displays information for each physical terminal associated with the specified DDS line.

line-id The ID of a line defined on the system generation LINE statement.

PTerm

Displays information for the specified DDS physical terminal.

physical-terminal-id The ID of a physical terminal defined on the system generation PTERM statement.

ALL (DDSTCPIP type PTERM only) Displays a list of all TCP/IP connections with its owning LTERM, the corresponding expiration time (if the connection is in the idle list only), and the local port used.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY DDS Command

DCMT DISPLAY DDS

***	Display DDS	***		
Line	Pterm	Node Name	Weight	BLKSIZE
DDSVTAM	PDDSVT99		20	8192
	PDDSVT73		20	8192
	PDDSVT74	SYSTEM74	20	8192
	PDDSVT71		20	8192
Line	Pterm	Node Name		
TCPIP	SY71CA31	SYSTEM71		
	SY73CA31			
	SY74CA31			

DCMT DISPLAY DDS PTERM PDDSVT74

DISPLAY DDS PTERM PDDSVT74	
Pterm Weight Factor	20
Pterm BLKSIZE	8092
Physical Term ID	PDDSVT74
Physical Line ID	DDSVTAM
Number of Reads	0000000
Number of Writes	0000000
DDS Node Name(s):	SYSTEM74

DCMT DISPLAY DDS PTERM SY71CA31 ALL

PTERM definitions		Run-time information	
PTERM name	SY71CA31	Target IDMS node	SYSTEM71
LTERM name	SY71CA31	Number connections requested	54
Line name	SOCKET	Number connections created	4
IP stack name	*DEFAULT	Number connections active	4
Target host	USILCA31	HWM connections in-use	4
Target port	3771	Number connections found in	
Port range	OFF	* permanent list	45
Maximum connections	OFF	* idle list	5
Permanent connections	1	Number retry for free port	0
Idle interval	60	Number connections rejected	
		* max connection	0
		* no free port	0
		* socket error	0
TCP/IP connections	Owning LTERM	Expiration time	Local port
Control connection	SY71CA31	n/a	2138
In-use list	LD000001	n/a	2152
Permanent list	SY71CA31	n/a	2161
Idle list	SY71CA31	45	2165

DCMT DISPLAY DDS Command Usage

DCMT DISPLAY DDS displays the following information for each node currently connected to the DC/UCF system:

Field	Value
Line	The line ID
Pterm	A list of physical terminals associated with the line
Node Name	A list of node names associated with the physical terminal
Weight	The weight factor of the node
Blksize	The block size of the node

DCMT DISPLAY DDS PTERM displays the following information for each physical terminal specified by name or by the DDS line with which it is associated:

Field	Value
Pterm Weight Factor	Weight factor
Pterm Blksize	Block size
Physical Term ID	Physical terminal ID
Physical Line ID	Line ID
Number of Reads	Number of reads performed
Number of Writes	Number of writes performed
DDS Node Name(s)	A list of the nodes accessible through the physical terminal

DCMT DISPLAY DDS PTERM ddstcpip-pterm-id ALL displays global information and statistics about a specific DDSTCPIP type PTERM. The display includes the following PTERM definitions and run-time and ALL option information:

```
:thd refid=hdrowa.
```

Field	Value :ethd.
-------	--------------

PTERM Definitions

PTERM name	Name of the DDS physical terminal
LTERM name	Name of the DDS logical terminal
Line name	Name of the line with which the physical terminal is associated

IP stack name	Job name of the TCP/IP stack in the local system
Target host	Host name of the target system
Target port	Target port number or service name
Port range	Range of port numbers
Maximum connections	Maximum number of active connections allowed from the local system
Permanent connections	Number of permanent connections between the host and the target systems
Idle interval	Time interval that the non-permanent connection stays in an idle state after the corresponding DDS request has finished
Run-time Information	
Target IDMS node	Name of the CA IDMS node in the target (remote) system
Number connections requested	Number of DDS requests that have already been processed to the target system. Each DDS request is processed through one TCP/IP connection.
Number connections created	Number of connections that have been created to satisfy all the DDS requests
Number connections active	Number of connections currently active between the client system and the remote system
HWM connections in-use	Maximum number of connections that are processing DDS requests concurrently
Number connections found in permanent list/idle list	Number of times a free connection could be found in the permanent list or idle list to process a DDS request. A small number in these fields in comparison with the value displayed for the Number connections created field indicates that you may want to increase the definitions for NUMBER of PERmanent CONnections or IDLe INTerval parameters in SYSGEN.

Number retry for free port	Number of times the system had to retry to find a free port number from the port range defined at the PTERM level. This occurs only when a port from the port range is in use by another application in the system.
Number connections rejected	<p>Number of times the creation of a connection has been rejected. A rejection is caused by one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The maximum number of active connections was reached ■ No free port could be found in the port range ■ A socket call error (usually returned after an error at the remote system)
ALL Option Information	
TCP/IP connections	<p>A type or list owning the connection as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Control connection always describes the control connection between the local and remote systems. It is reserved for the system. ■ In-use list indicates that the corresponding LTERM is currently processing a DDS request. ■ Permanent list indicates that the corresponding connection is free and thus ready to be assigned to a LTERM to process a DDS request. ■ Idle list indicates that the corresponding connection has been freed and remains in the list for the number of seconds currently displayed in the Expiration time column. When the time has expired, the connection is closed.
Owning LTERM	Name of the LTERM owning the connection

Expiration time	This field applies only to connections belonging to the Idle list. It indicates the remaining time, in seconds, before the corresponding connection is closed. The maximum value for this field is the value assigned to the IDLe INTerval parameter in SYSGEN.
Local port	Port number used at the local side of the connection

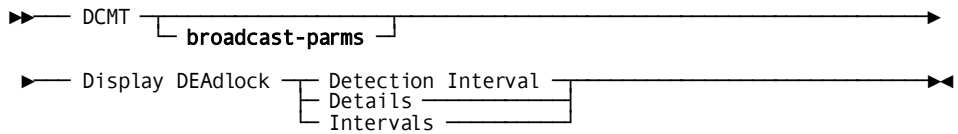
More Information

- For more information about controlling DDS lines, see DCMT VARY LINE (ONLINE/OFFLINE options).
- For more information about controlling DDS physical terminals, see DCMT VARY PTERM (ONLINE/OFFLINE options).
- For more information about DDS lines and physical terminals, see the description of DDS device definitions in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about setting up a DDS environment, see the *DDS Design and Operations Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK Command

The DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK command displays the deadlock detection interval in effect for the runtime system.

DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK Command Parameter

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Detection Interval or Intervals

Displays the amount of time, in seconds, that elapse before the deadlock detector searches for deadlocked tasks. You establish the detection interval with the DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL option of the system generation SYSTEM statement.

Details

Displays the current ON/OFF setting for deadlock details.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK Command

DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK

```
DISPLAY DEADLOCK
DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL 0000000001
```

DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK Command Usage

The DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK command displays the following information:

Field	Value
Deadlock Detection Interval	The deadlock detection interval, in seconds.

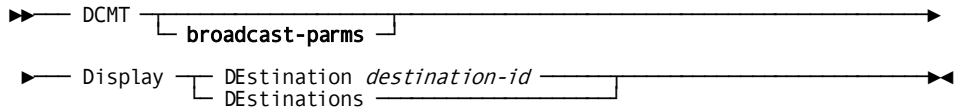
More Information

- For more information about changing deadlock attributes, see DCMT VARY DEADLOCK.
- For more information about the SYSTEM statement, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about deadlocking, see the *Database Administration Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION Command

DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION displays information associated with DC/UCF destinations. A destination groups users or logical terminals into a single logical destination for the purpose of message or report routing.

DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

DEstination

Displays information about the specified DC/UCF destination.

destination-id

The ID of the destination.

DEstinations

Displays a destination definition table. The table contains information for each destination associated with the DC/UCF system.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION Command

DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATIONS

```

DISPLAY DESTINATIONS
*** DESTINATION DEFINITION TABLE ***
DESTID  MEMBERS  TYPE  STATUS
USWSWDP2  00001  PRINT  INSRV
USWSWDP5  00001  PRINT  INSRV
USWSWDP6  00001  PRINT  INSRV

```

DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION destination-id

```

DISPLAY DESTINATION USWSWDP2
DESTINATION NAME USWSWDP2
DESTINATION STATUS INSRV
NUMBER OF MEMBERS 00001
DESTINATION TYPE PRINTER

```

DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION Command Usage

Display for All Destinations

DC/UCF displays this information for all destinations associated with the system:

Field	Value
DestId	Destination ID
Members	Number of members in the destination
Type	Destination type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ USER ■ LOGICAL ■ TERMINAL ■ PRINT
Status	Service status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ INSRV—the destination is in service ■ OUTSRV—the destination is out of service

Display for Each Specified Destination

DC/UCF displays this information for each specified destination:

Field	Value
Destination Name	Destination ID
Destination Status	Status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ INSRV—the destination is in service ■ OUTSRV—the destination is out of service
Number of Members	Number of members in the destination
Destination Type	The type of destination

More Information

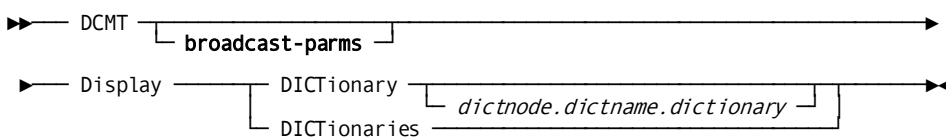
For more information about destinations, see documentation of the DESTINATION statement in the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARY Command

DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARIES displays information associated with load areas.

Note: This command is not applicable for z/VSE systems.

DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARY Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARY Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

DICTIONary

Displays information for a specified load area.

dictnode.dictname.dictionary

The name and node of a data dictionary included in the database name table defined for the current system.

DICTIONaries

Displays the dictionary, dictname, and dictnode of each load area accessed since system startup.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARY Command

DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARIES

```

DISPLAY DICTIONARIES
*** Display Dictionaries ***
Dictionary      Dictname  Dictnode
-----
CDMSLIB         Default  Default
V0013           Default  Default
V0014           Default  Default
CDMSLIB         ASFDICT  Default
CDMSLIB         SYSTEM   Default
CDMSLIB         TSTDICT  Default

```

DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARY Command Usage

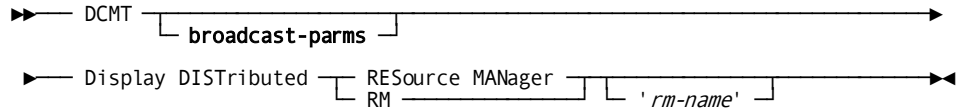
DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARY displays the following information:

Field	Value
Dictionary	The name of a specified load area.
Dictname	The name of the data dictionary.
Dictnode	The node that controls the data dictionary.

DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER Command

This command displays information about resource managers that are known to a system.

DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

RESouce MANager

Valid values are '*rm-name*' and spaces. If '*rm-name*' is not specified, a list of all known resource managers is displayed.

rm-name

Specifies the name of the resource manager to display. The *rm-name* value must adhere to the following rules:

- Enclosed in single quotes
- Use the format: 'xxxxxxx::yyyyyyy'
- Match a value on the summary display

Example: DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER Command

DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER

This example illustrates using the DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER command to obtain a summary of known resource managers.

```
DCMT D DISTRIBUTED RM
RM Name           Status      Startup time (UTC)      PndResync
SYSTEM73::RFS_RMI Open        N/A                     0
SYSTEM73::DSI_CLI Open        2003-01-30-11.36.05.368120 0
SYSTEM73::DSI_SRV Open        2003-01-30-11.36.05.368120 0
SYSTEM72::DSI_SRV Initial     *Unknown                1
SYSTEM74::DSI_SRV Open        2003-01-31-13.17.27.855555 1
```

DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RM 'SYSTEM74::DSISRV'

This example provides detail information about an individual resource manager and all distributed transactions in which it has an interest.

```
DCMT D DIST RM 'SYSTEM74::DSI_SRV'
RM Name           SYSTEM74::DSI_SRV
Status            Open
Startup time (UTC) 2003-01-31-13.17.27.855555
Task/LTE |Distributed transaction ID-Branch ID |Ctrl|State|Ind|Outcome
*none    |SYSTEM74::01650D6EDFB1AB93-01650D6A79F31E50|IDMS|InDbt|Rsy|OK
```

DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER Command Usage

Output from DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER

Provides the following summary information:

Field	Value
RM Name	Name of the resource manager

Field	Value
Status	The resource manager's status. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Initial or Closed—Resynchronization of the resource manager has not occurred ■ Open—Resynchronization with the identified resource manager completed successfully ■ ResyncQued—Resynchronization is in-progress or abnormally terminated ■ ResyncCmpl—Resynchronization completed unsuccessfully, possibly because the resource manager is not active
Startup time (UTC)	The time the resource manager was last started, if known to the local system. The time shown is a UTC (GMT) value.
PndResync	The number of distributed transactions pending resynchronization in which this resource manager has an interest.

Output from DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RM 'rm-name'

Output from this command includes the summary information and a list of the distributed transactions in which the resource manager has an interest. The latter information may not always be available, depending on the type of resource manager being displayed. For a description of the transaction-related information, see the DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION summary command.

Field	Value
RM Name	Name of the resource manager
Status	The resource manager's status. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Initial or Closed—Resynchronization of the resource manager has not occurred ■ Open—Resynchronization with the identified resource manager completed successfully ■ ResyncQued—Resynchronization is in-progress or abnormally terminated ■ ResyncCmpl—Resynchronization completed unsuccessfully, possibly because the resource manager is not active
Startup time (UTC)	The time the resource manager was last started, if known to the local system. The time shown is a UTC (GMT) value.

Field	Value
Task/LTE	The task or logical terminal element associated with the transaction. If an active task is processing the transaction, its task ID is shown. If a logical terminal but no task is associated with the transaction, the LTE's ID is shown. A distributed transaction that is pending resynchronization or pending completion by RRS or an XA transaction manager may not have an associated task or logical terminal.
Distributed transaction ID	The distributed transaction ID (DTRID) assigned to the transaction.
Branch ID	The identifier of the top-level branch of the transaction.
Ctrl	The type of the transaction manager, or coordinator, that is in control of the transaction. Possible types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IDMS—CA IDMS ■ RRS—RRS ■ XA—XA transaction manager ■ CICS—CICS system
State	The state of the transaction. Possible states are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reset—InReset ■ InFl—InFlight ■ InPrp—InPrepare ■ InDbt—InDoubt ■ LstAg—LastAgent ■ InBck—InBackout ■ InCmt—InCommit ■ Forg—Forgotten
Ind	An indication of if this transaction is pending resynchronization. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rsy—The transaction is pending resynchronization ■ Rst—The transaction was restarted and is pending resynchronization

Field	Value
Outcome	The transaction's outcome to date. Possible outcomes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ OK—OK■ OK_P—OK_Pending■ FGT—Forget■ BACK—Backout■ BK_P—Backout_Pending■ HC—Heuristic Commit■ HM—Heuristic Mixed■ HR—Heuristic Reset

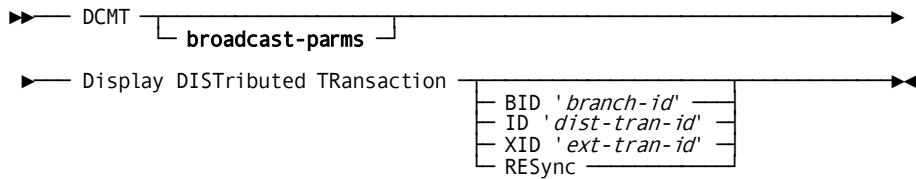
More Information

For more information about distributed resource managers, see the *Database Administration Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION Command

This command displays information about distributed transactions.

DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

DISTributed Transaction

Provides a list of distributed transactions. Possible values are:

BID *branch-id*

Provides detailed information about the distributed transaction whose top level branch has this BID. The *branch-id* value must:

- Be enclosed in single quotes
- Have the format: 'zzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz'
- Match a value on the summary display

ID *dist-tran-id*

Provides detailed information about the distributed transaction assigned to this ID. The *dist-tran-id* value must:

- Be enclosed in single quotes
- Have the format: 'xxxxxxxx::yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy'
- Match a value on the summary display

XID *ext-tran-id*

Provides detailed information about the distributed transaction assigned to this XID. The *ext-tran-id* value must:

- Be enclosed in single quotes
- Contain an XA XID or RRS URID
- Be in hex format

RESync

Displays a summary of all distributed transactions pending resynchronization.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION Command

DCMT D DIST TR

Task/LTE	Distributed transaction ID-Branch ID	Ctrl	State	Ind	Outcome
*none	SYSTEM74::01650D6EDFB1AB93-01650D6A79F31E50	IDMS	InDbt	Rsy	OK
00123	SYSTEM74::01650D7920C25DE0-01650D75F0FC2550	IDMS	InDbt	-	OK

DCMT D DIST TRANSACTION ID 'SYSTEM74::01650D6EDFB1AB93'

The example illustrates the use of the DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION command to obtain detailed information about an individual transaction.

Top level transaction branch:			
Task/LTE	*none	Res. indicator	Rsy
Distr. tr. ID	SYSTEM74::01650D6EDFB1AB93	Control	IDMS
Branch ID	01650D6A79F31E50	State	InDbt
Local ID	*none	Outcome	OK
Timeout (sec)	*none		
External ID	*none		
Controlling interest:			
RM name	SYSTEM74::DSI_SRV	Role	SDSRM
Interest state	InDbt	Protocol	Presumed Abort
One phase commit	Not Supported	Journal	Yes
Resync	Yes	Manual	Yes
Restart	Yes		
Subordinate transaction branch			
Branch ID	01650DA79956B32B	State	InDbt
Local ID	1416	Outcome	OK
External ID	*none		

DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION Command Usage

Output from DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION

The following summary information is shown for distributed transactions included in this display.

Field	Value
Task/LTE	The task or logical terminal element associated with the transaction. If an active task is processing the transaction, the task ID is shown. If a logical terminal but no task is associated with the transaction, the LTE's ID is shown. A distributed transaction that is pending resynchronization or pending completion by RRS or an XA transaction manager may have no associated task or logical terminal.

Field	Value
Distributed transaction ID	The distributed transaction ID (DTRID) assigned to the transaction.
Branch ID	The identifier of the top-level branch of the transaction.
Ctrl	The type of the transaction manager, or coordinator, that controls the transaction. Possible types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IDMS—CA IDMS ■ RRS—RRS ■ XA—XA transaction manager ■ CICS—CICS system
State	The state of the transaction. Possible states are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reset—InReset ■ InFl—InFlight ■ InPrp—InPrepare ■ InDbt—InDoubt ■ LstAg—LastAgent ■ InBck—InBackout ■ InCmt—InCommit ■ Forg—Forgotten
Ind	An indication of whether this transaction is pending resynchronization. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rsy—The transaction is pending resynchronization ■ Rst—The transaction was restarted and is pending resynchronization
Outcome	The transaction's outcome to date. Possible outcomes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ OK—OK ■ OK_P—OK_Pending ■ FGT—Forget ■ BACK—Backout ■ BK_P—Backout_Pending ■ HC—Heuristic Commit ■ HM—Heuristic Mixed ■ HR—Heuristic Reset

Output from DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION ID/XID/BID

The detail displayed for a distributed transaction includes information on each of the branches comprising the transaction. A transaction always has one top-level branch and may or may not have subordinate branches.

The information listed below is displayed for a top-level branch. See the description above of the summary output for details on each of these fields:

Field	Value
Task/LTE	The task or logical terminal element that is associated with the transaction.
Res indicator	Indicates if this this transaction is pending resynchronization. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rsy—The transaction is pending resynchronization ■ Rst—The transaction was restarted and is pending resynchronization
Distr. tr. ID	The distributed transaction id (DTRID) assigned to the transaction.
Control	The type of the transaction manager, or coordinator, that controls the transaction. Possible types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IDMS—CA IDMS ■ RRS—RRS ■ XA—XA transaction manager ■ CICS—CICS system
Branch ID1	The identifier assigned to the branch.
State1	The state of the transaction. Possible states are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reset—InReset ■ InFl—InFlight ■ InPrp—InPrepare ■ InDbt—InDoubt ■ LstAg—LastAgent ■ InBck—InBackout ■ InCmt—InCommit ■ Forg—Forgotten
Local ID1	The local transaction ID (LID) if database access is performed under control of the branch.

Field	Value
Outcome1	The transaction's outcome to date. Possible outcomes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ OK—OK ■ OK_P—OK_Pending ■ FGT—Forget ■ BACK—Backout ■ BK_P—Backout_Pending ■ HC—Heuristic Commit ■ HM—Heuristic Mixed ■ HR—Heuristic Reset
External ID1	The external identifier assigned to the transaction branch if applicable. :tnote. 1—This information is displayed for all transaction branches. :etnote.

Information on interests

For each interest in the branch that has been registered by the resource manager, the following information is provided:

Field	Value
Controlling Interest	An indication of whether this is a controlling interest. A controlling interest is one that was registered by the transaction's coordinator.
RM-name	The name of the resource manager that registered the interest.
Role	The role the associated resource manager plays within the transaction. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SDSRM—Server Distributed Resource Manager ■ CRM—Communications Resource Manager ■ PART—Participant
Interest state	The state of the interest.
Protocol	The commit protocol used by the resource manager. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Presumed Abort ■ Presumed Nothing

Field	Value
One phase commit	If the resource manager supports a one-phase commit protocol. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Supported—Indicating that the resource manager is capable of processing a one-phase commit request. ■ Not Supported—Indicating that the resource manager is not capable of processing a one-phase commit request. ■ Only—Indicating that the resource manager is only capable of supporting a one-phase commit request.
Journal	Specifies if the interest is journaled.
Resync	Specifies if resynchronization is pending with the interest's resource manager.
Manual	Specifies if the transaction must be completed manually, due to a resynchronization failure.
Restart	Specifies if the interest was restarted following an abnormal system termination.

More Information

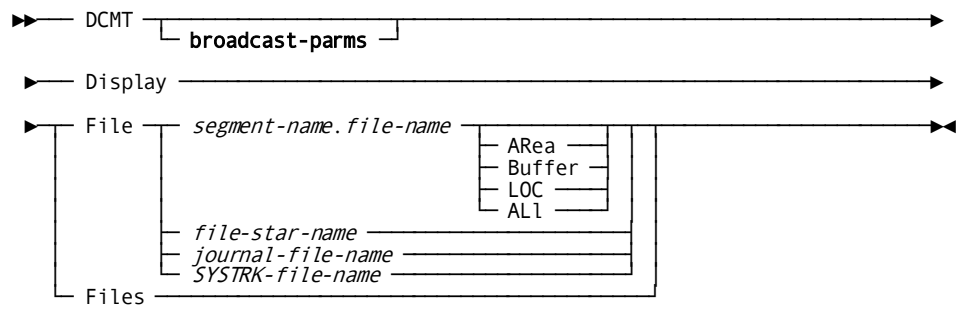
For more information about the following topics, see the *Database Administration Guide*:

- Distributed transaction identifier (DTRID)
- Transaction branches and interests
- Transaction outcome
- Transaction states

DCMT DISPLAY FILE Command

The DCMT DISPLAY FILE command displays information about database, journal, and SYSTRK files. When displaying information about a database file, it also displays information about its associated area(s) and buffer.

DCMT DISPLAY FILE Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY FILE Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

File

Displays information about one or more specified files.

segment-name

The name of the segment associated with the file.

file-name

The name of the file.

Area Displays information about the specified database file and its associated area or areas.

Buffer Displays information about the specified database file and its associated buffer.

LOC Displays the address of the file control block.

ALL Displays information about the specified database file and its associated area(s) and buffer.

file-star-name

Displays information about all files associated with the database whose names begin with the same specified alphanumeric characters.

file-star-name specifies any alphanumeric description that ends with an asterisk (*) to denote wild card characters.

In this example, CA IDMS displays information about all files that begin with the letters EMP:

```
dcmt d f emp*
```

journal-file-name

Specifies the name of a disk or archive journal file.

SYSTRK-file-name

Specifies the name of a SYSTRK file.

Files

Displays information about all files associated with the database.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY FILE Command

DCMT DISPLAY FILES

DISPLAY FILES							
----- Data File -----	Mode	Stat	Pg-Size	FL-Type	M-Cache	S-Cache	DD-Name
ASFNWK.ASFDM L	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	Yes	ASFDML
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)			Pages per Track	11			VOLSER: IDMS03
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSQA10.ASFDM L							DISP=SHR
Cache-name: IDMSQACACHE002							
ASFNWK.ASFLOD	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	Yes	ASFLOD
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)			Pages per Track	11			VOLSER: IDMS03
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSQA10.ASFLOD							DISP=SHR
Cache-name: IDMSQACACHE002							
ASFNWK.ASFDEFN	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	Yes	ASFDEFN
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)			Pages per Track	11			VOLSER: IDMS03
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSQA10.ASFDEFN							DISP=SHR
Cache-name: IDMSQACACHE002							
ASFNWK.ASFDATA	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	Yes	ASFDATA
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)			Pages per Track	11			VOLSER: IDMS03
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSQA10.ASFDATA							DISP=SHR
Cache-name: IDMSQACACHE002							
A31APPL.APPLDML	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	A31DML
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)			Pages per Track	11			VOLSER: IDMS03
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSQA10.A31DML							DISP=SHR
A31APPL.APPLLOD	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	A31LOD
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)			Pages per Track	11			VOLSER: IDMS03
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSQA10.A31LOD							DISP=SHR
CATSYS.DCCAT	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	DCCAT
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)			Pages per Track	11			VOLSER: IDMS03
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSQA10.DCCAT							DISP=SHR
CATSYS.DCCATX	Upd	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	DCCATX
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)			Pages per Track	11			VOLSER: IDMS03
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSQA10.DCCATX							DISP=SHR
CATSYS.DCCATL	Upd	0	18452	non-VSAM	No	No	DCCATL
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)			Pages per Track	3			VOLSER: IDMS03
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSQA10.DCCATL							DISP=SHR

DCMT DISPLAY FILE file-id

DISPLAY FILE EMPDEMO.INSDEMO							
----- Data File -----	Mode	Stat	Pg-Size	FL-Type	M-Cache	S-Cache	DD-Name
EMPDEMO.INSDEMO	Clos	0	4276	non-VSAM	No	No	INSDEMO
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)							UNALLOCATED
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.EMPDEMO.INSDEMO							DISP=SHR

DCMT DISPLAY FILE file-id ALL

```

DISPLAY FILE EMPDEMO.INSDEMO ALL
----- Data File ----- Mode Stat Pg-Size Fl-Type M-Cache S-Cache DD-Name
EMPDEMO.INSDEMO          Clos  0  4276 non-VSAM  No      No  INSDEMO
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)
DName: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.EMPDEMO.INSDEMO          UNALLOCATED
                                                           DISP=SHR

----- Area ----- Lock  Lo-Page  Hi-Page #Ret #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION Ret    75101   75150   0    0    0    0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.48.279585 Pg grp: 0    NoShare NoICVI NoPerm

--- Data Buffer -- Size  In-use    Max    Getstg PrfFetch-Min Prefetch
DEFAULT_BUFFER    4276    30      60    OPSYS    500 Not-Allowed
Synonym Table     User-Defined System-Calculated Total-Space Used
                                                           712
Allocation        Initial  Addit'l Num-Alloc Size-Init Size-Add'l Tot-Space
                  30      30      1      136k    0      136k
Storage           Stg-Pools Getmain'd Above-16mb Below-16mb Total
                  5k      137k   142k    0      142k
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY FILE file-id AREA

```

DISPLAY FILE EMPDEMO.INSDEMO AREA
----- Data File ----- Mode Stat Pg-Size Fl-Type M-Cache S-Cache DD-Name
EMPDEMO.INSDEMO          Clos  0  4276 non-VSAM  No      No  INSDEMO
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)
DName: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.EMPDEMO.INSDEMO          UNALLOCATED
                                                           DISP=SHR

----- Area ----- Lock  Lo-Page  Hi-Page #Ret #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION Ret    75101   75150   0    0    0    0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.48.279585 Pg grp: 0    NoShare NoICVI NoPerm
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY FILE Command Usage

File Information Displayed

The following information is displayed for each file:

Field	Value
Data File	The file name.
Mode	File access mode: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Upd—Available for update ■ Ret—Available for retrieval or transient retrieval ■ <i>blank</i>—Not open
Status	An error code if the last access of the file resulted in an I/O error or zero.
Pg-Size	The page size of the area(s) associated with the file. If the file is not open, the page size is 0.

Field	Value
FI-Type	The access method for the file (VSAM or BDAM).
M-Cache	Indicates if the current data set is cached in memory: Yes or No The memory cache can be located in 64-bit storage or an ESA dataspace.
S-Cache	Indicates if the current data set is assigned to a shared cache: Yes or No
DD-Name	The DD name of the file.
Pre-fetch	The status chained read processing—allowed or disabled.
Pages per Track	Pages per track for the file.
DISP	Current disposition of the data set.
DSname	The data set name of the file.
VOLSER	Volume name.
Cache-name	(Sysplex environment only) Name of the shared cache to which the current file is assigned.

Area and Buffer Information

If you specify AREA, BUFFER, or ALL, you receive information on the associated area(s), buffer(s), or both.

For a list of information displayed, see the following topics:

- DCMT DISPLAY AREA
- DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER

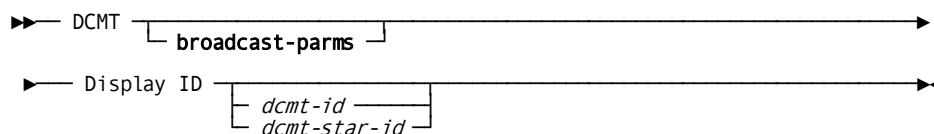
More Information

For more information about the CREATE FILE and ALTER FILE statements, see the *CA IDMS Database Administration Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY ID Command

The DCMT DISPLAY ID command displays outstanding DCMT operations.

DCMT DISPLAY ID Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY ID Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

ID

Identifies the DCMT operations to be displayed.

If no identifier is specified, the status of all outstanding DCMT operations is displayed.

dcmt-id

Specifies the identifier of the DCMT operation to be displayed.

dcmt-star-id

Specifies that all DCMT operations whose identifier begins with the specified alphanumeric characters be displayed. *Dcmt-star-id* is a character string whose last character is an asterisk (*) that denotes a wild card character.

In this example, displays all DCMT operations whose identifier begins with CUST:

```
dcmt d id cust*
```

Example: DCMT DISPLAY ID Command

DCMT DISPLAY ID

```

D ID
-Origin-  -- ID --  ----- Command -----  --- Status ---
SYSTEM74  EMPBKP   QUIESCE SEGMENT EMPDEMO                Quiesced
  
```

DCMT DISPLAY ID Command Usage

Outstanding DCMT Operations

The following DCMT commands can be assigned identifiers. These are the only DCMT operations that appear in the DCMT DISPLAY ID output.

- DCMT VARY AREA
- DCMT VARY SEGMENT
- DCMT QUIESCE AREA/SEGMENT/DBNAME

Output

The following information is displayed for a DCMT operation:

- The nodename on which the DCMT command executed. In a data sharing environment, this is the same as the member name of the originating node. In a non-data sharing environment this is the nodename of the current node.
- The DCMT identifier assigned to the operation
- A description of the operation
- The status of the operation.

The following table describes the possible status values for a VARY area operation:

Status	Meaning
Initiating	The operation is initiating
Stop Upd	The vary operation is executing. No new update accesses are allowed to the area.
Stop Ret	The vary operation is executing. No new retrieval or update accesses are allowed to the area.
Deferred	The vary operation is waiting for conflicting tasks and user sessions to end
Processed	The vary operation has completed successfully and is terminating.
Terminating	The vary operation is terminating due to being cancelled by a DCMT VARY ID command.

The following table describes the possible status values for a QUIESCE operation:

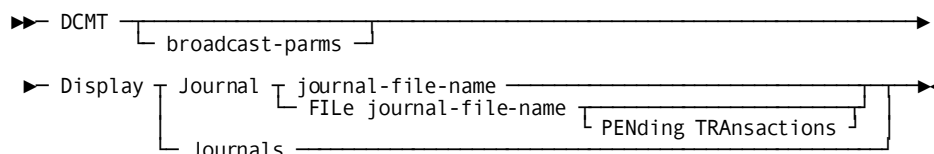
Status	Meaning
Unknown	The operation is initiating

Status	Meaning
Quiesce aborted	The quiesce operation is in the process of terminating
Quiesce ended	The quiesce operation has completed and is terminating
Quiesced	The quiesce point has been reached
Quiesced (Locl)	In a data sharing environment, the target areas have been quiesced locally
Quiesced (Gbl)	In a data sharing environment, the target areas have been quiesced globally. This status appears only on the originating node.
Quiescing	The target areas are being quiesced
Quiescing (Locl)	In a data sharing environment, the target areas are being quiesced locally
Quiescing (Gbl)	In a data sharing environment, the target areas are being quiesced globally. This status appears only on the originating node.

DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL Command

The DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL(S) command displays information about a specific disk journal file or all disk journals.

DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Journal

Displays information about a specific disk journal file.

journal-file-name

Specifies the name of the disk journal.

FILE

Displays information about a disk journal.

journal-file-name Specifies the name of the disk journal.

PENDING TRAnscriptions Outputs information about pending transactions.

Journals

Displays information about all disk journal files.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL Command

DCMT DISPLAY JOURNALS

```

DISPLAY JOURNALS
-- Disk Journal  Segno  LoRBN HiRBN NxRBN FuL Act Rcv Arch Stat DsRBN DsINTV TqL
SYSJRN1         4     10  1000  989 NO YES NO  NO  0  1020  0  0
SYSJRN2         2     10  1000 ***** NO NO NO  NO  0
SYSJRN3         3     10  1000 ***** NO NO NO  NO  0

```

DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL FILE *journal-file-name* PENDING TRANSACTIONS

```

DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL FILE SYSJRN2 PENDING TRANSACTION
Task / LTE  Trans-ID Pri Orig Module  SS/AM  St Stat      Date:Time
    57      165 100  LOC LOCKTEST EMPSS01  RW   H 2007-03-16-08.52.45.6079

```

DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL Command Usage

The following information is displayed for each journal file:

Field	Value
Disk Journal	Journal file name.
Segno	Segment number of the current journal segment.
Lorbn	Low relative block number of the current journal segment.
Hirbn	High relative block number of the current journal segment.
Nxrbn	Next relative block number of the current journal segment.
Ful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES—The journal is full ■ NO—The journal is not full
Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES—The journal is active ■ NO—The journal is not active
Rcv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES—The journal is in use for recovery purposes ■ NO—The journal is not in use for recovery purposes
Arch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CD—DC/UCF is in the condense phase of archiving the journal file ■ OF—DC/UCF is in the offload phase of archiving the journal file ■ NO—DC/UCF is not archiving the journal file
Stat	The current status of the file. If an I/O error occurs or if DC/UCF encounters a problem while archiving the file, the system displays a 4-digit error status code.
Dsrbn	The relative block number to which the next dummy segment (DSEG) is written. If the number in this column is higher than the high relative block number, no DSEG records are currently being written.
Dsintv	The DSEG interval (journal fragment interval). This value indicates the number of relative block numbers between DSEG records.

Field	Value
TQL	The transaction level; that is the number of transactions that must be running to defer writing a journal block.

Displaying Pending Transactions of a Disk Journal File

A pending transaction is a transaction that is active and might need the named disk journal if the transaction has to be backed out. Pending transactions prevent the disk journal from reaching an offline status.

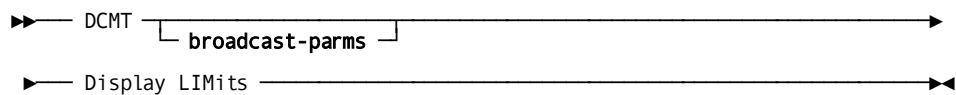
More Information

- For more information about archiving journal files, and about creating, changing, and dropping archive and disk journals, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about error status codes, see the *Messages and Codes Guide*.
- For more information about journaling and journaling procedures, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about journal transaction levels, see DCMT VARY JOURNAL.

DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS Command

DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS displays the status of limits on task resource usage.

DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS Command

DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS

```
DISPLAY LIMITS
ONLINE TASK LIMITS ARE OFF
EXTERNAL TASK LIMITS ARE OFF
```

DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS Command Usage

DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS displays:

- Status of resource limits for online tasks (enabled, disabled, or off). If the task resource limits are enabled, then the following limits are also displayed:
 - System-wide STORAGE limit for online tasks
 - System-wide LOCK limit for online tasks
 - System-wide CALL limit for online tasks
 - System-wide DBIO limit for online tasks
- Status of resource limits for ERUS tasks (enabled, disabled, or off). If the ERUS task limits are enabled, then the following limits are also displayed:
 - System-wide STORAGE limit for ERUS tasks
 - System-wide LOCK limit for ERUS tasks
 - System-wide CALL limit for ERUS tasks
 - System-wide DBIO limit for ERUS tasks

More Information

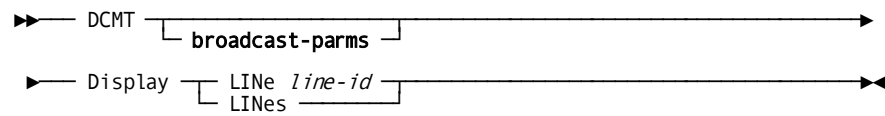
For more information about resource limits, see the following references:

- The documentation of the SYSTEM and TASK statements in the *System Generation Guide*.
- The discussion of resource limits in the *System Generation Guide* and the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY LINE Command

DCMT DISPLAY LINE displays information associated with DC/UCF teleprocessing lines.

DCMT DISPLAY LINE Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY LINE Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

LINE

Displays information about a specified line and about each physical terminal associated with the line.

line-id

The ID of a line defined on the system generation LINE statement.

LINEs

Displays information for each line defined at DC/UCF system generation time.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY LINE Command

DCMT DISPLAY LINES

```

DISPLAY LINES
*** DISPLAY LINES (ALL) REQUEST ***

```

LINE-ID	STATUS	DRIVER MODULE	TYPE AND/OR ACCESS METHOD	APPL/TABLE DD/OTHER	NUMBER OF PTERMS
CONSOLE	INSRV	RHDCD04W	WTO	CONSOLE	1
UCFLINE	INSRV	RHDCD0ZU	UCF	RHDCFSTB	8
VTAMLIN	INSRV	RHDCD05V	VTAM 3270	A47IQA03	13
JESRDR	INSRV	RHDCD07Q	SYSOUT	JESRDR	1
CCILINE	INSRV	RHDCD0LV	DDS VTAM		5

DCMT DISPLAY LINE CONSOLE

```

DISPLAY LINE CONSOLE
*** PHYSICAL LINE DISPLAY ***

```

PLINE-ID	CONSOLE	STATUS	INSRV	MODULE	4W	LTERM-ID	PTERM-ID	TYPE/M	STATUS	TERM-ID	FES-ID	UCF-STAT	UCF-MODE
CONSOLE	OPERATOR	CONS	INSRV										

DCMT DISPLAY LINE TCPIP

```

*** Physical Line Display ***

```

PLine-ID	TCPIP	Status	InSrv	Opened	2007-04-15-05.55.20.092194	Module	IP
LTerm-ID	PTerm-ID	Type/M	Status	Port	Target-host		
SY71CA31	SY71CA31	DTCP	OutSrv	00000	USILCA31		
SY71CA11	SY71CA11	DTCP	OutSrv	03771	USILCA11		
TCPLIS01	TCPLIS01	LIST	OutSrv	01234			
TCLJSRV	TCPJSRV	LIST	InSrv	03772			
TCPIP01	TCPIP01	BULK	Discon				
TCPIP02	TCPIP02	BULK	Discon				

Note: If a PTERM has a service name assigned to it, and the PTERM status is out-of-service, the Port column shows the value 00000. You must issue an explicit DCMT DISPLAY PTERM command to display the corresponding service name.

DCMT DISPLAY LINE Command Usage

Display for DCMT DISPLAY LINES

The following information for each line is displayed by the DCMT DISPLAY LINES command:

Field	Value
Line-ID	Line ID.
Status	Status (in-service or closed).
Driver Module	Name of the line driver module.
Type and/or Access Method	Line type and/or access method.
Appl/Table DD/Other	Application ID, ddname/linkname, table or other access method information.
Number of Pterms	Number of physical terminals associated with the line.

Display for Each Specified Line

The following information is provided for each specified line:

Field	Value
Pline-ID	Line ID.
Status	Status (in-service or closed).
Module	Name of the program controlling the line.
Appl/Table DD/Other	Application ID, ddname/linkname, table or other access method information. :tnote. Additional information depending on the line type. :etnote.

Display for Each Physical Terminal

The following information is provided for each physical terminal associated with the specified line:

Field	Value
Lterm-ID	ID of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal.
Pterm-ID	Physical terminal ID.

Field	Value
Type/M	Physical terminal type and model.
Status	Status (in-service, out-of-service, or disconnected).
Term-ID	VTAM minor node or terminal ID.
Fes-ID	Front-end system ID (UCF).
UCF-Stat	UCF status (UCF).
UCF-Mode	UCF mode (UCF).

More Information

For more information about lines, see documentation of the LINE statement in the *System Generation Guide*.

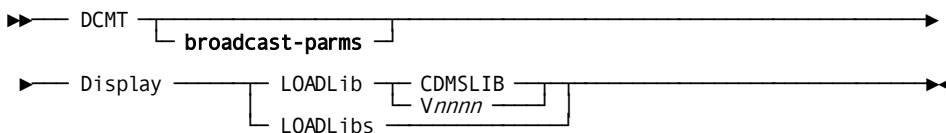
DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB Command

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB displays information associated with DC/UCF load libraries.

Note: This command is not applicable for z/VSE systems.

A load library is identified in a DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB command by a ddname/linkname specified for the library in a DC/UCF startup JCL.

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

LOADlib

Displays information for a specified load library.

CDMSLIB

Specifies the load library CDMSLIB.

Vnnnn

The ddname (z/OS) of a load library included in the JCL used to start up the system.

LOADlibs

Displays the ddname/linkname and the status of each load library accessed since system startup.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB Command

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIBS

```

DISPLAY LOADLIBS
*** Display LoadLibs ***
Ddname      Status
-----
CDMSLIB     Online      Open

```

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB Command Usage

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB displays the following information:

Field	Value
Ddname	The ddname/linkname of the load library
Status of Loadlib	The status (open or closed; online or offline)

Field	Value
Programs Loaded From This Loadlib SinceStartup or Vary Online	The name, type, and version number of each program loaded from the specified load library either since system startup or since the library was varied online

More Information

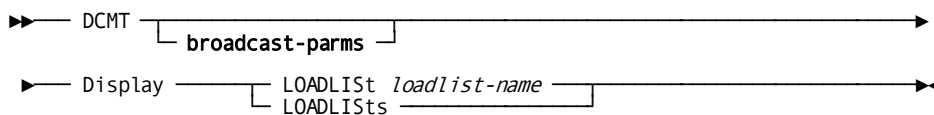
For more information about associating a load library with a program, see documentation of the PROGRAM statement in the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST Command

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST allows you to display the load lists defined for your DC/UCF system. A load list can enhance program loading performance. You define a load list with the LOADLIST system generation statement.

At runtime, you specify which load list to use with the DCUF SET LOADLIST command. You can also use DCUF DISPLAY LOADLIST to see which load list is currently being used for programs loaded on your behalf.

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

LOADLIST

Displays a specified load list.

loadlist-name

A name defined on the LOADLIST statement at system generation.

LOADLISTs

Displays all load lists defined in the DC/UCF system.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST Command

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLISTS

```

DISPLAY LOADLISTS
*** Loadlist Table Display for System 81 ***
System Loadlist SYSLOAD
Type          Version          Dictname/Dictnode
LOADLIST MAPLOAD Dict      USER-DEF          SYST-DEF
Loadlib      USER-DEF
Dict         00001          SYST-DEF
Loadlib      00001
LOADLIST SYSLOAD Dict      USER-DEF          USER-DEF
Dict         USER-DEF          SYST-DEF
Loadlib      USER-DEF
Dict         00001          USER-DEF
Dict         00001          SYST-DEF
Loadlib      00001
LOADLIST TOOLLOAD Dict      USER-DEF          TOOLDICT
Dict         USER-DEF          USER-DEF
Dict         USER-DEF          SYST-DEF
Loadlib      USER-DEF
Dict         00001          TOOLDICT
Dict         00001          USER-DEF
PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:

```

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST loadlist-name

```

DISPLAY LOADLIST SYSLOAD
*** Loadlist Table Display for System 81 ***
Type          Version          Dictname/Dictnode
LOADLIST SYSLOAD Dict      USER-DEF          USER-DEF
Dict         USER-DEF          SYST-DEF
Loadlib      USER-DEF
Dict         00001          USER-DEF
Dict         00001          SYST-DEF
Loadlib      00001

```

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST Command Usage

The following information is displayed for each library in a loadlist:

Field	Value
Type	The type of the loadlist element (loadlib or dictionary)
Version	The version of the dictionary or loadlib

Field	Value
Dictname/Dictnode	Specifies the data dictionary in which the library resides, either with its name or with the node that controls it.

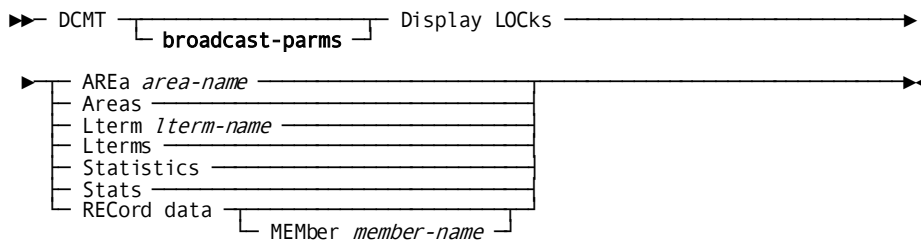
More Information

- For more information about specifying which load list to use, see DCUF SET LOADLIST.
- For more information about displaying which load list is currently being used for programs loaded on your behalf, see DCUF SHOW LOADLIST.
- For more information about defining load lists, see documentation of the system generation LOADLIST statement in the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS Command

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS displays information about various types of locks that are currently in effect.

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Area

Displays information for a specified area.

area-name

Specified area name.

Areas

Displays information for all areas currently in use.

Lterm

Displays information for a specified LTERM.

lterm-name

Specified LTERM name.

Lterms

Displays information for all LTERMs currently in use.

Statistics/Stats

Requests the display of statistical information associated with management of transaction locks.

RECORD data

Requests the display of record data entries held by a member of a data sharing group.

MEMBER *member-name*

Specifies the name of the member for which record data entries are to be displayed. If *member-name* is omitted, the record data entries held by the member on which the command is executed are displayed.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS Command

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS AREAS

DISPLAY LOCKS AREAS										
*** Area Locks ***										
AREA	LTERM	USER	TASK	TR+N	IS	IX	S	U	UIX	X
AEDB.AE-AREA	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AE-AREA2	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AE-AREA3	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AE-AREA4	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AE-INDEX-AREA	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AE-INDEX-AREA2	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AEQC-A1IX-REGION	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AEQC-A2IX-REGION	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AEQC-A3IX-REGION	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AEQC-A4IX-REGION	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AEQC-A5IX-REGION	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AEQC-PIX-REGION	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AEQC-REC-REGION	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDB.AETEST-AREA	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDICT.DDLDCLOD	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEDICT.DDLDMML	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASFDICT.DDLDCLOD	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASFDICT.DDLDMML	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASFDICT.IDMSR-AREA	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASFDICT.IDMSR-AREA2	*NONE*	*NONE*	*NONE*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS LTERMS

DISPLAY LOCKS LTERMS					
*** Notify/Longterm Locks by Lterm ***					
LTERM	USER	TASK	NOTFY	SHARE	EXCL
CONSOLE		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
LCCIQ301		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
LCCIQ302		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
LCCIQ303		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
LCCIQ304		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
LCCIQ305		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
UCFLT01		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
UCFLT02		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
UCFLT03		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
UCFLT04		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
UCFLT07		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
UCFLT08		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
VL10301		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
VL10302		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
VL10303		DCMT	0	0	0
VL10304		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
VL10305		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
VL10306		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
VL10307		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0
VL10308		*SYSTEM*	0	0	0

PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS AREA area-name

```

DISPLAY LOCKS AREA EMPDICT.DDLML
*** Area Locks ***
AREA          LTERM    USER    TASK    TR+N  IS  IX  S  U  UIX  X
EMPDICT.DDLML *NONE*  *NONE*  *NONE*  0  0  0  0  0  0  0

```

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS LTERM lterm-name

```

DISPLAY LOCKS LTERM VL10310
*** Notify/Longterm Locks by Lterm ***
LTERM  USER    TASK    NOTIFY SHARE  EXCL
VL10310 *SYSTEM*  0      0      0

```

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS STATS

DISPLAY LOCK STATS

*** Transaction Lock Statistics ***

	Local Trans	Local Page	Global Proxy	Global Resource
Lock Requests	101393	7666	15567	14237
Locks Held	12	666	1085	0
Rec Data Held			802	0
Waits	0		5245	5869
Locks Denied	46		0	35
New Contention			1026	403
Contention Xit			3905	1463
Notify Xit			850	650
Downgrades			103	306
Releases			86	101
Upgrade Posts			340	

- - - - Notify/Longterm Stats - - - -

	Notify	Longterm Share	Longterm Update
Acquired	36129	0	0
Held	0	0	0

Global Notifies	Out	In
Proxy	0	0
Resource	48	40

- - - - Proxy Management - - - -

Created	Freed	Reused	Stolen
2748	1743	501	7141

- - - - Storage Management - - - -

```

SYSLOCKS value: 5000
# Times Ovfl # Ovfl Getstg Curr Ovfl Size Ovfl Size HWM
Overall:      1          13      189184      189184
Session:     0           0           0           0
Class:       0           0           0           0

```

```
Resource:          1          7          136192          136192
XES Reqs:         0          0           0           0
Proxy:            1          6          52992          52992
```

- - - - - Miscellaneous - - - - -

```
Upgrade Reqs:    31405   In Place:    26481   Denied:    35
Cleanup Calls:   0       Compression Calls: 7
```

DCMT DISPLAY LOCK RECORD DATA

DISPLAY LOCK RECORD DATA						
Record data entries for: SYSTEM74						
ID	Version	Type	Resid	Mode	Ldel	Task
02	00020CD5	P	00000008 000124FF	X+		99
02	00020CD5	P	000F0008 000A8E4F	X+		144
02	00020CD5	P	000F0008 000A7103	X+		144

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS Command Usage

About Areas

The following fields describe information about areas:

Field	Value
Area	The area name.
Lterm	The LTERM name currently using the area.
User	The authorization ID of the user signed on to the LTERM.
Task	The currently executing task name.
TR+N	The number of transient locks plus null locks placed on the area.
IS	The number of INTENT SHARE locks placed on the area.
IX	The number of INTENT EXCLUSIVE locks placed on the area.
S	The number of SHARE locks placed on the area.
U	The number of UPDATE locks placed on the area.
UIX	The number of UPDATE INTENT EXCLUSIVE locks placed on the area.
X	The number of EXCLUSIVE locks placed on the area.

About Logical Terminals

The following fields describe information about LTERMs:

Field	Value
Lterm	The LTERM name.
User	The authorization ID of the user signed on to the LTERM.
Task	The currently executing task name.
Notfy	The number of outstanding NOTIFY locks associated with the LTERM.
Share	The number of outstanding LONGTERM SHARE locks associated with the LTERM.
Excl	The number of outstanding LONGTERM SHARE locks associated with the LTERM.

Display for DCMT DISPLAY LOCK STATISTICS

The following information is displayed if the LOCK STATISTICS option is specified:

- For each of local transaction locks, local page locks, global proxy locks and global resource locks, the following information:
 - The number of lock requests issued
 - The number of locks currently held
- For each of local transaction locks, global proxy locks and global resource locks, the following information:
 - The number of record data entries held for global locks
 - The number of times a task waited on a lock request
 - The number of locks denied due to conflicts
- For global proxy and resource locks, the following information:
 - The number of times the CA IDMS contention exit was invoked for a new contention situation
 - The number of times the CA IDMS contention exit was invoked to resolve contention
 - The number of times the CA IDMS notify exit was invoked to help resolve contention or to inform of DBMS activity for a record on which this system holds a notify lock
 - The number of times the CA IDMS notify exit downgraded a global lock in an effort to eliminate contention
 - The number of times the CA IDMS notify exit released a global lock in an effort to eliminate contention
 - The number of times the CA IDMS notify exit upgraded local locks on resources represented by a proxy to global local in order to provide a finer level of contention management
- The number of notify, longterm exclusive and longterm share locks that have been acquired and that are currently held.
- The number of cross-member notifications of DBMS activity that were issued by this system and that were received by this system as a result of notify locks placed on proxies and db-keys.
- The number of proxy control blocks that were created, released, reused for the same proxy before being released, stolen from another proxy for which no lock was held.
- The value of the SYSLOCKS sysgen parameter. This parameter influences the amount of storage initially allocated for a number of the lock-related control blocks.

- Information on storage overflows for each of the following types of control blocks: session, lock class, resource, XES lock request block and proxy. The following statistics are displayed for each:
 - The number of times a new overflow situation occurred
 - The number of times storage was acquired to increase the available number of control blocks
 - The current amount of overflow storage in use
 - The maximum amount of overflow storage at any one time
- The number of times a longterm or notify lock was upgraded to a new mode and of those, the number that occurred without internally acquiring a new lock and the number that were denied due to a deadlock situation.
- The number of times the lock manager scanned all outstanding locks in order to locate and release those for a failing task.
- The number of times the lock manager eliminated duplicate kept locks for a task.

Display for DCMT DISPLAY LOCK RECORD DATA

The following information is displayed if the RECORD DATA option is specified:

- For each record data entry held on behalf of the specified member, the following information:
 - The lock structure connect id assigned to the member by the operating system
 - The version of the lock structure connection assigned by the operating system
 - The type of resource represented by the record data entry: a "P" indicates a proxy, an "R" indicates an area or db-key
 - The resource identifier of the resource represented by the record data entry
 - The lock mode held by the member on the resource
 - A logical deletion indication. A "Y" in this field indicates that the record data entry is logically deleted
 - The CA IDMS/DC task identifier that resulted in the record data entry being created

More Information

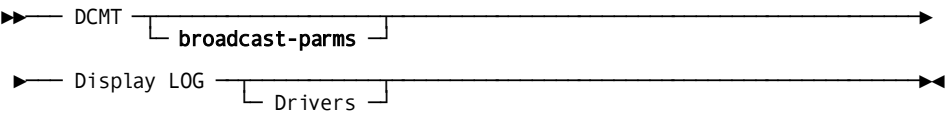
- For more information about notify and longterm locks, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.
- For more information about data sharing and global locking, see the *Database Administration Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY LOG

DCMT DISPLAY LOG displays a message indicating the percentage of used space in the DDLDCLOG area of the data dictionary. It shows the number of pages read and written as well as the number of waits per log driver. Additionally, it indicates when log statistics were last reset because the read count overflowed.

DCMT DISPLAY LOG is valid only when the system log is assigned to the database (the DDLDCLOG of the data dictionary). One action is available: DISPLAY.

DCMT DISPLAY LOG Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY LOG Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section "How to Broadcast System Tasks".

LOG

Displays information for the system log and its associated log drivers.

Drivers

Displays statistics for the log drivers only.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY LOG Command

DCMT DISPLAY LOG

```

DISPLAY LOG
IDMS-DC LOG AND LOG SERVICE DRIVER STATISTICS
-----LOG PAGES-----
USED          READ          WRITTEN
54%           1,119          997

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF WAITS ON LOG SERVICE DRIVERS.....6
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOG SERVICE DRIVERS DEFINED.....3
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOG SERVICE DRIVERS IN SERVICE.....3
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOG SERVICE DRIVERS OUT OF SERVICE.....0

-----LOG SERVICE DRIVER-----
TASK-ID      READS      WRITES      ERRORS      WAITS
8            523       403         0           1
9            322       320         0           0
10           274       274         0           5
-----END OF DISPLAY-----

```

DCMT DISPLAY LOG DRIVERS

```

DISPLAY LOG DRIVERS
-----LOG SERVICE DRIVER-----
TASK-ID      READS      WRITES      ERRORS      WAITS
8            907       747         0           2
9            618       616         0           1
10           525       525         0           36
-----END OF DISPLAY-----

```

DCMT DISPLAY LOG Command Usage

About the System Log

DCMT DISPLAY LOG displays the following information about the system log:

Field	Value
Used	Percentage of space currently used in the system log
Read	Number of log pages read
Written	Number of log pages written
Cumulative Number of Waits On Log Service Drivers	The number of waits on log service drivers since system startup, by any task

Field	Value
Total Number of Log Service Drivers Defined	The total number of log service drivers defined since system generation
Total Number of Log Service Drivers in Service	The total number of log service drivers currently in service
Total Number of Log Service Drivers Out Of Service	The total number of log service drivers currently out of service

About the Log Service Driver(s)

DCMT DISPLAY LOG displays the following information about the log service driver(s):

Field	Value
Task-ID	A list of task IDs of tasks running a log service driver
Reads	The number of reads performed by the identified task, since system startup
Writes	The number of writes performed by the identified task, since system startup
Errors	The number of errors by the identified task, since system startup
Waits	The number of waits performed by the identified task, since system startup

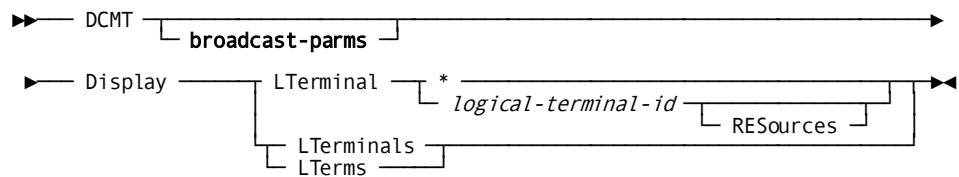
More Information

- For more information about the system log and DDLDCLOG area, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about logging options, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about varying the log driver on and off, see DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER.

DCMT DISPLAY LTERM Command

DCMT DISPLAY LTERM displays information associated with DC/UCF logical terminals.

DCMT DISPLAY LTERM Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY LTERM Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

LTerm

Displays information for a specified logical terminal.

*

Specifies the logical terminal from which the command is issued.

logical-terminal-id

The ID of a logical terminal defined on the system generation LTERM statement.

RESources

Displays resources owned by the specified logical terminal. Resources cannot be displayed if the logical terminal is associated with a task at the time of the request.

LTerminals

Displays a logical terminal table that contains information for each logical terminal defined in the DC/UCF system generation program.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY LTERM Command

DCMT DISPLAY LTERMS

```

DISPLAY LTERMS
*** Logical Terminal Table ***
Lterm   Pterm   Pline  Logical Physical Status Debug Autotask
ID      ID      ID     Type    Type
CONSOLE OPERATOR CONSOLE INTR    Cons   INSRV  INACT
JESRDR  JESRDR  JESRDR PRNT    Sys0 0  ACTIVE INACT
LCCI0301 PCCI0301 CCILINE INTR    BULK   INSRV  INACT
LCCI0302 PCCI0302 CCILINE INTR    BULK   INSRV  INACT
LCCI0303 PCCI0303 CCILINE INTR    BULK   INSRV  INACT
LCCI0304 PCCI0304 CCILINE INTR    BULK   INSRV  INACT
LCCI0305 PCCI0305 CCILINE INTR    BULK   INSRV  INACT
LD000000 *No PTE* FRST    INSRV  INACT
LD000001 *No PTE* FRST    INSRV  INACT
LD000002 *No PTE* FRST    INSRV  INACT
UCFLT01 UCFT01  UCFLINE INTR    UCF    INSRV  INACT
UCFLT02 UCFT02  UCFLINE INTR    UCF    INSRV  INACT
UCFLT03 UCFT03  UCFLINE INTR    UCF    INSRV  INACT OCF
UCFLT04 UCFT04  UCFLINE INTR    UCF    INSRV  INACT
UCFLT05 UCFT05  UCFLINE BULK    INOT 2  INSRV  INACT
UCFLT06 UCFT06  UCFLINE BULK    INOT 2  INSRV  INACT
UCFLT07 UCFT07  UCFLINE BULK    BULK 0  INSRV  INACT
UCFLT08 UCFT08  UCFLINE BULK    BULK   INSRV  INACT
USWSWDPL USWSWDPL VTAMLIN PRNT    3286 2  ACTIVE INACT
PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:

```

DCMT DISPLAY LTERMINAL *

```

DISPLAY LTERMINAL *
Logical Term ID VL10302
Logical Term Type Interactive
Autotask Code None
Break/Nobreak
Physical Term ID VP10302
Physical Line ID VTAMLIN
Physical Term Type Local 3277
Physical Term Model 2
Physical Term Status Insrv
Logical Term Status Active
Number of Reads 0000182
Number of Writes 0000175
Number of Read Errors 0000000
Number of Write Errors 0000008
Debug Inact

```

DCMT DISPLAY LTERMINAL lterm-id


```

DISPLAY LTERMINAL CONSOLE
  Logical Term ID CONSOLE
  Logical Term Type Interactive
  Autotask Code None
  Break/Nobreak
  Physical Term ID OPERATOR
  Physical Line ID CONSOLE
  Physical Term Type Op Console
  Physical Term Model
  Physical Term Status Insrv
  Logical Term Status Insrv
  Number of Reads 0000000
  Number of Writes 0000000
  Number of Read Errors 0000000
  Number of Write Errors 0000000
  Debug Inact

```

DCMT DISPLAY LTERM lterm-id RESOURCES

```

Signon Element @ 130ECE64 LTE @ 00000080 User DEMOUSER
Storage (K) @ 13BF7000 Len=00000100 Poolid Database Stgid ' '
Storage (K) @ 13BF5000 Len=00001200 Poolid User Stgid 'OPLG'

```

DCMT DISPLAY LTERM Command Usage

Display for a Specified Logical Terminal

DCMT DISPLAY LTERM displays the following information for a specified logical terminal:

Field	Value
Logical Term ID	Logical terminal ID
Logical Term Type	One of the following logical terminal types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ BATC—batch ■ FRST—free-standing ■ INTR—interactive ■ PRNT—printer ■ SECN—secondary (applicable only for database activity) ■ SWIT—switch
Autotask Code	Task code of the autotask, if any, associated with the logical terminal
Break/Nobreak	Immediate-write message status (BREAK or NOBREAK)
Physical Term ID	ID of the physical terminal with which the logical terminal is associated

Field	Value
Physical Line ID	ID of the line with which the logical terminal's physical terminal is associated
Physical Term Type	Physical terminal type
Physical Term Model	Physical terminal model
Physical Term Status	Status of the physical terminal with which the logical terminal is associated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Insrv—In service ■ Outsrv—Out of service ■ Disc—Disconnected
Logical Term Status	Status of the logical terminal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Insrv—In service ■ Outsrv—Out of service ■ Active—Active
Number of Reads	Number of reads performed
Number of Writes	Number of writes performed
Number of Read Errors	Number of read errors that occurred
Number of Write Errors	Number of write errors that occurred
Debug	DEBUG status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Active—Active ■ Inact—Inactive

Display for all Logical Terminals

DCMT DISPLAY LTERMS displays the following information:

Field	Value
Lterm ID	Logical terminal ID
Pterm ID	ID of the physical terminal with which the logical terminal is associated
Pline ID	ID of the line with which the logical terminal's physical terminal is associated

Field	Value
Logical Type	One of the following logical terminal types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ BATC—batch ■ FRST—free-standing ■ INTR—interactive ■ PRNT—printer ■ SECN—secondary (applicable only for database activity) ■ SWIT—switch
Physical Type	Physical terminal type
Physical Model	Physical terminal model
Status	Status of the logical terminal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ INSRV—In service ■ OUTSRV—Out of service ■ ACTIVE—Active
Debug	Debug status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ACTIVE—Active ■ INACT—Inactive
Autotask	The autotask of the logical terminal (if one is defined)

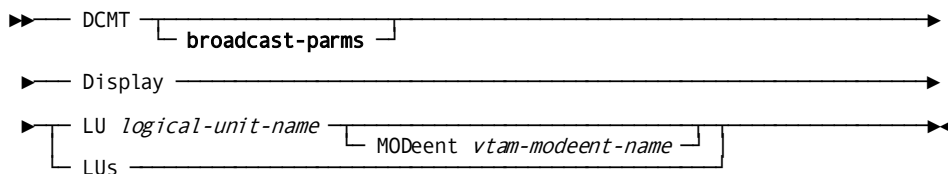
More Information

- For more information about logical terminals, see documentation of the LTERM statement in the *CA IDMS System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about changing the attributes of a logical terminal, see [DCMT VARY LTERM](#) (see page 452).

DCMT DISPLAY LU Command

DCMT DISPLAY LU displays information about SNA physical terminals defined with a line type of VTAMLU.

DCMT DISPLAY LU Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY LU Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

LU

Specifies a logical unit to be displayed.

logical-unit-name

The name of a logical unit.

Information is displayed for all modeents in the logical unit, unless you specify **MODEENT** as described below.

MODEent

Specifies a VTAM modeent to be displayed for the specified logical unit.

vtam-modeent-name

The name of a VTAM modeent.

LUs

Displays summary information for each logical unit.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY LU Command

DCMT DISPLAY LUS

```

    DISPLAY LUS
    *** SNA LOGICAL UNIT DISPLAY ***
    PLINE-ID LOG.UNIT MODEENT STATUS MAXSES MINWIN #WAITS #BREJ #TRANS
    SNALU3 *CLOSED*
    SNALU4 *CLOSED*
  
```

DCMT DISPLAY LU Command Usage

How to View Displayed Information

When you specify a modeent name, DC/UCF displays information for one modeent at a time. To page to another modeent in the logical unit, press Enter or enter the page number for the modeent to display.

Display for Each Modent

The following information is displayed for each modeent associated with the unit, or for the specified modeent or model:

Field	Value
Pline-ID	Identifier of the physical line to which the logical unit is attached
Log.Unit	The name of the logical unit
Modeent	Name of a modeent associated with the logical unit.
Status	Status of the modeent: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CLOSED—the physical line is closed ■ DISCON—no sessions are active, but sessions could be activated ■ DRAINED—the sessions will be put out of service after there are no more pending requests ■ INSRV—at least one session is active ■ OUTSRV—the physical line is open, but no sessions can be activated
Maxses	Maximum number of sessions that currently can be active for the logical unit.
Minwin	Minimum number of sessions for the logical unit that are defined as contention winners.
#WAIT	Number of waits for an available session.
#BREJ	Number of bracket rejects signaling contention with the logical unit.
#TRANS	Number of transactions on the mode.

Display for Each Logical Unit

The following information is displayed for each logical unit:

- Number of physical terminals in the logical unit at system generation time
- Maximum number of sessions
- Minimum number of contention winners
- Minimum number of contention losers
- Current number of contention winners
- Current number of contention losers
- Number of transactions
- Total waits for sessions
- Current waiting session
- Number of bracket rejects

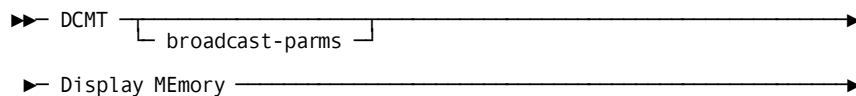
More Information

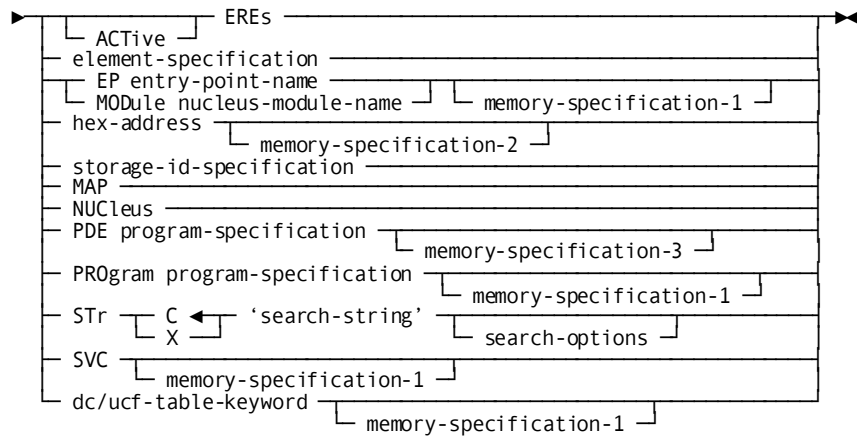
- For more information about physical terminals defined to the logical unit and information about closed logical units, see DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM.
- For more information about SNA and logical units, see the *DML Reference Guide for Assembler* and the discussion in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about defining SNA lines and logical units at system generation time, see the information for defining VTAMLU devices in the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY Command

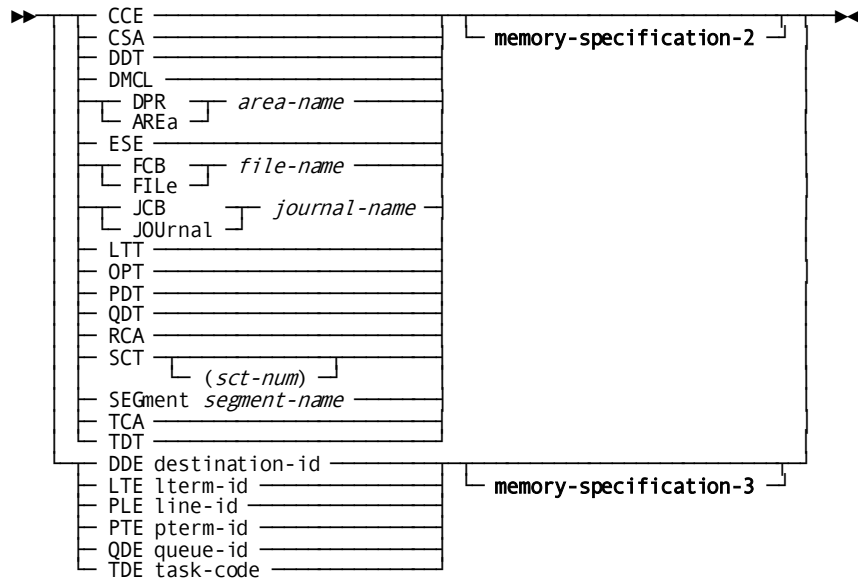
DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY displays the layout or contents of a selected area of DC/UCF memory.

DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY Command Syntax

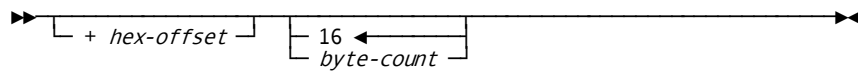




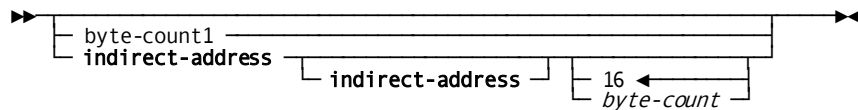
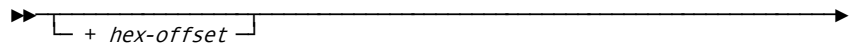
Expansion of element-specification

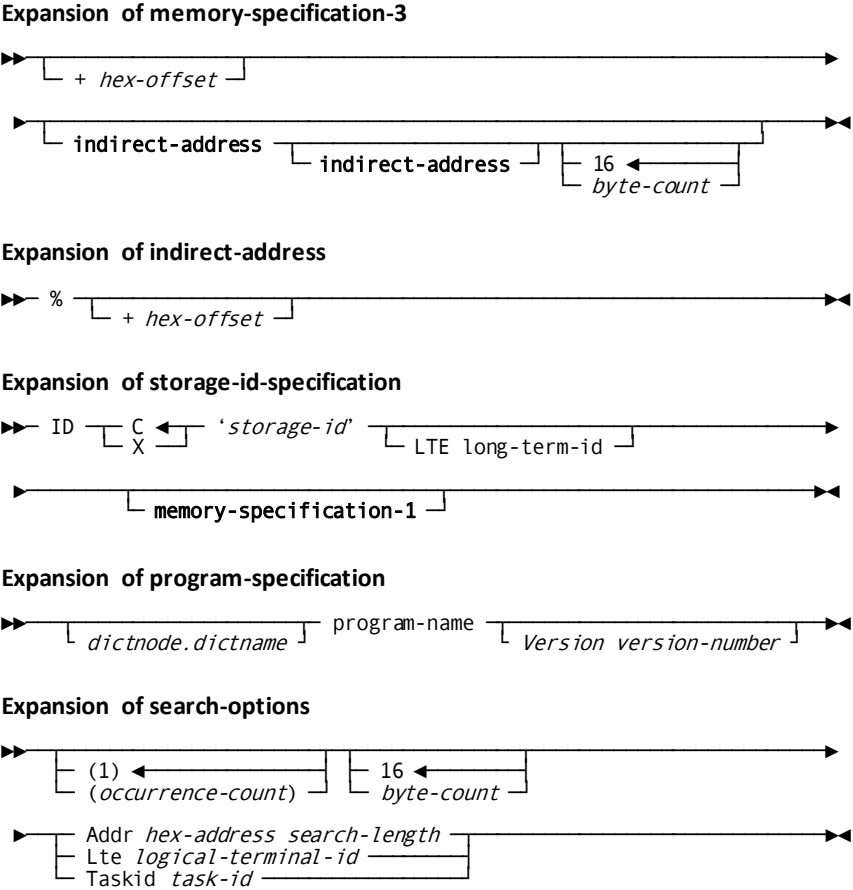


Expansion of memory-specification-1



Expansion of memory-specification-2





DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Executes the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

For more information on broadcasting and broadcast-parms syntax, see the section "How to Broadcast System Tasks" in the *System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*.

element-specification

Identifies an area of memory to display.

PROgram *program-specification*

Specifies a program or a nucleus module as the base location of the memory to display. *program-specification* must identify a program or a module residing in the DC/UCF address space. To identify a program that was loaded from an alternate data dictionary, specify DICTNODE or DICTNAME as described in the Expansion of *program-specification*.

memory-specification-1

Provides additional information about the location and length of the memory to display.

memory-specification-2

Provides additional information about the location and length of the memory to display.

memory-specification-3

Provides additional information about the location and length of the memory to display.

Expansion of element-specification

DMCL

Displays memory content beginning at the start of the DMCL's DM58 control block.

DPR|AREa

Displays memory content beginning at the start of the DPR (PR60) control block for the named area. Both keywords are synonymous and give the same result.

segment.area-name

Identifies the area whose DPR control block is to be displayed.
segment.area-name must identify a physical area included in the DMCL.

FCB|FILE

Displays memory content beginning at the start of the FCB (FC59) control block for the named file. Both keywords are synonymous and give the same result.

segment.file-name

Identifies the file whose FCB control block is to be displayed.
segment.file-name must identify a file included in the DMCL.

JCB|JOUrnal

Displays memory content beginning at the start of the JCB (JD62) control block for the named journal. Both keywords are synonymous and give the same result.

journal-name

Identifies the journal whose JCB control block is to be displayed. *journal-name* must identify a journal included in the DMCL.

SEGment

Displays memory content beginning at the start of the SEG (SG49) control block for the named segment.

segment

Identifies the segment whose SEG control block is to be displayed. *segment* must identify a segment included in the DMCL.

Expansion of memory-specification-1

+ hex-offset

Displays memory content beginning at the specified hexadecimal offset from the requested starting location.

Default: 0 (zero)

byte-count

Specifies the number of bytes to be displayed, rounded to the next multiple of 4.

Default: 16 bytes

Expansion of memory-specification-2

+ *hex-offset*

Identifies a location in memory as a hexadecimal offset from the requested starting location.

Default: 0 (zero).

If an **indirect-address** is not specified, the offset identifies the start of the memory to display.

If an **indirect-address** is specified, the offset identifies a location whose content is an address.

byte-count1

If no indirect-address is specified, *byte-count1* is the number of bytes to be displayed, rounded to the next multiple of 4.

Default: The length of the specified control block.

indirect-address

Indicates that the location in memory identified by the preceding parameters contains an address that is to be used in identifying the memory to be displayed.

The last **indirect-address** specified identifies the start of the memory to be displayed.

byte-count

Specifies the number of bytes to be displayed, rounded to the next multiple of 4.

Default: 16 bytes.

Expansion of memory-specification-3

+ hex-offset

Identifies a location in memory as a hexadecimal offset from the requested starting location.

Default: 0 (zero).

If an **indirect-address** is not specified, the offset identifies the start of the memory to be displayed.

If an **indirect-address** is specified, the offset identifies a location whose content is an address.

indirect-address

Indicates that the location in memory identified by the previous parameters contains an address that is to be used in identifying the memory to display.

The last indirect-address specified identifies the start of the memory to display.

byte-count

Specifies the number of bytes to be displayed, rounded to the next multiple of 4.

Default: 16 bytes.

Expansion of indirect-address

%

Indicates that the location in memory identified by the preceding parameters is an address of a location of memory.

+ hex-offset

Identifies a location in memory as a hexadecimal offset from the indirectly addressed location.

Expansion of program-specification

dictnode

Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary from where the named program was loaded.

dictname

Specifies the alternate data dictionary from where the named program was loaded.

Note: Although *dictnode* and *dictname* are both optional parameters, if *dictnode* is specified and *dictname* is not specified, a "." (period) must be included to represent the missing *dictname* parameter.

program-name

Identifies the name of a program or nucleus module that resides in the DC/UCF address space.

Version *version-number*

Specifies the version number of the named program.

Limits: 1 - 9999

Default: 1

Example: Display Memory Outputs

The following example illustrates displaying the DPR control block for an area.

DCMT D MEM AREA EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION	<Addr>	<Offset>	<Hex>	<Character>
	36F11598	00000000	D7D9F6F0 1080C5D4 D7C4C5D4 D64BC5D4	*PR60..EMPDEMO.EM*
	36F115A8	00000010	D760C4C5 D4D660D9 C5C7C9D6 D5404040	*P-DEMO-REGION *
	36F115B8	00000020	40016632 8F8AA1D5 C0000000 000124F9	*.....N{.....9*
	36F115C8	00000030	0001255C 0000FF08 00000000 0000084A	*...*.....¢*
	36F115D8	00000040	36F11778 36F116F8 36F116C8 36F11168	*.1...1.8.1.H.1.*
	36F115E8	00000050	36F11778 00000000 0000FF03 00010000	*.1.....*
	36F115F8	00000060	00000000 00000000 00000000 36F11598	*.....1.q*
	36F11608	00000070	36F11598 03030000 0000C008 36F116F8	*.1.q.....{.1.8*
	36F11618	00000080	36F116C8 00000000 00000000 00000000	*.1.H.....*
	36F11628	00000090	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	*.....*
	36F11638	000000A0	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	*.....*
	36F11648	000000B0	00000000 00000000 00000000 40800000	*.....*
	36F11658	000000C0	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	*.....*
	36F11668	000000D0	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	*.....*
	36F11678	000000E0	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	*.....*
	36F11688	000000F0	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	*.....*
	36F11698	00000100	00000000 C5D4D760 C4C5D4D6 60D9C5C7	*...EMP-DEMO-REG*
	36F116A8	00000110	C9D6D540 40400000 40000000 00000000	*ION*
	36F116B8	00000120	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	*.....*

The following example illustrates the use of indirect addressing to display the first file associated with an area:

```

DCMT D MEM AREA EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION +44 % +10 % 200
<Addr> <Offset> <Hex> <Character>
36F11A8 00000000 C6C3F5F9 0190C5D4 D7C4C5D4 D64BC5D4 *FC59..EMPDEMO.EM*
36F11B8 00000010 D7C4C5D4 D6404040 40404040 40404040 *PDEMO *
36F11C8 00000020 40016632 8F8AA1D5 C0C5D4D7 C4C5D4D6 * .....N{EMPDEMO*
36F11D8 00000030 40000000 000010B4 00000064 40404040 * ..... *
36F11E8 00000040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40400000 * ..... *
36F11F8 00000050 36F112F8 36F112F8 36F116F8 36F0CD48 *.1.8.1.8.1.8.0.*
36F11208 00000060 00000000 36F11168 00000000 00000000 * .....1..... *
36F11218 00000070 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 * ..... *
36F11228 00000080 00000000 00000000 36F112A8 00000000 * .....1.y.... *
36F11238 00000090 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 * ..... *
36F11248 000000A0 36F116F8 00000000 00000000 36F112F8 *.1.8.....1.8*
36F11258 000000B0 00000000 08180000 00000001 00000000 * ..... *
36F11268 000000C0 00000000 36F1D490 * .....1M.

```

DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY Command Usage

Unspecified search domain

If you do not specify a search domain (that is, ADDR, LTE, or TASKID) on the STR search string option, the domain of the search is defined by the bounds of the DC/UCF region.

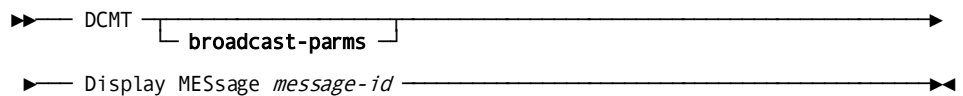
More Information

- For more information about external request elements, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about DC/UCF areas, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about DC/UCF runtime elements, (for example, LTEs), see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about the SVC, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about DC/UCF tables, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE Command

DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE allows you to examine messages stored in the DDLDCMSG area of the data dictionary.

DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE Command Syntax



Example: DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

MESSage

Displays information about the specified message.

message-id

The ID of a message stored in the data dictionary.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE Command

DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE message-id

MESSAGE ID	DC260004
LINE	1
SEVERITY	0
DESTINATION	NULL
O.S. DEST CODE	0
O.S. ROUTE CODE	0
MESSAGE TEXT	INVALID SYNTAX TOKEN FOUND
DEFINITION	DC260004 INVALID SYNTAX TOKEN FOUND The user issued a DCMT command that was constructed illogically. Reissue the DCMT command using a valid construction.
COMMENTS	Module(s) = RHDCMT00 Additional information...

DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE Command Usage

The following information is displayed for the specified message:

Field	Value
Message ID	The eight byte identifier of the message

The following information is displayed for each line of the message:

Field	Value
Line	Line number
Severity	Severity level (displayed only for the first line of a message)
Destination	The destination of the message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ LOG ■ OPERATOR ■ TERMINAL ■ NULL
O.S. Dest Code	z/OS system descriptor code
O.S. Route Code	z/OS system routing code
ID	Terminal ID for destination ID (if present)
Message Text	The text of the message
Comments	Comments on the meaning of the message and a recommended course of action

More Information

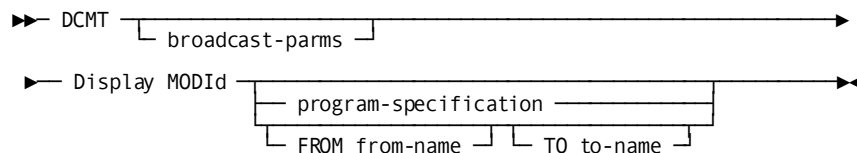
- For more information about how to define messages in the data dictionary, see documentation of the MESSAGE statement in the *IDD DDDL Reference Guide*.
- For more information about DC/UCF messages, see the *Messages and Codes Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY MODID Command

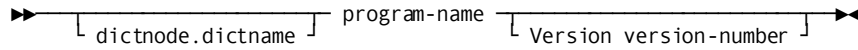
The DCMT DISPLAY MODID command displays identifying information for components of one or more programs.

DCMT DISPLAY MODID Syntax

The following diagram shows the syntax for the DCMT DISPLAY MODID command:



Expansion of program-specification



DCMT DISPLAY MODID Parameters

This section describes the DCMT DISPLAY MODID command parameters:

broadcast-parms

Executes the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

For more information about broadcasting and broadcast-parms syntax, see the *System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*

program-specification

Identifies the program for which information is to be displayed.

program-specification must identify a program or nucleus module residing in the DC/UCF address space.

To identify a program that was loaded from an alternate data dictionary, specify DICTNODE or DICTNAME as described in Expansion of program-specification.

FROM from-name

Identifies the first program for which information is to be displayed.

Information is displayed for all programs and nucleus modules whose name is greater than or equal to from-name.

Default: Spaces if TO to-name is specified.

TO to-name

Specifies the name of the last program for which information is to be displayed.

Information is displayed for all programs and nucleus modules whose name is less than program-name or begins with to-name.

Default: Z if FROM from-name is specified.

Note: If program-specification, from-name and to-name are not specified, information is displayed for all programs and nucleus modules residing in the DC/UCF address space.

Expansion of program-specification

program-name

Specifies the name of a program or nucleus module that resides in the DC/UCF address space.

dictnode

Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary from which the named program was loaded.

dictname

Specifies the alternate data dictionary from which the named program was loaded.

Note: Although dictnode and dictname are both optional parameters, if dictnode is specified and dictname is not specified, you must include a . (period) to represent the missing dictname parameter.

Version version-number

Specifies the version number of the named program. version-number must be an integer in the range 1 through 9999.

Default:1

Examples: Displaying module information

The following example shows how to use the DCMT command to display module information about all components of one program, IDMSDBMS.

```
DCMT D MODID IDMSDBMS
Module Name      IDMSDBMS
Assembly Date    20100111
Assembly Time    16.41
Product Name     CA IDMS
Product Release  18.0
RMID             CAGJI00
Component ID     CAGJI00
Copyright (C)   1972-2010 CA.  ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

Module Name      IDMSDBM2
Assembly Date    20100111
Assembly Time    16.41
Product Name     CA IDMS
Product Release  18.0
RMID             CAGJI00
Component ID     CAGJI00
Copyright (C)   1972-2010 CA.  ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
```

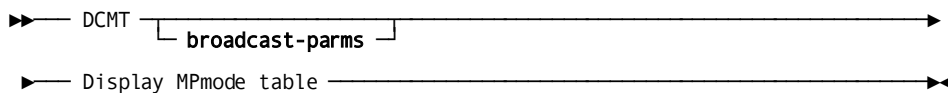
The following example shows how to use the DCMT command to display module information for a range of programs from IDMSDB to IDMSDD.

DCMT D Module	MODID Date	FROM IDMSDB Time	TO IDMSDD FMID	RMID
IDMSDBIO				
IDMSDBIC	20100111	16.41	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDBIB	20100111	16.41	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDBIJ	20100111	16.41	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDBID	20100111	16.41	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDBIM	20100111	16.41	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDBIO	20100111	16.41	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDBIV	20100111	16.41	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDBIX	20100111	16.41	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDBIT	20100111	16.41	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDBMS				
IDMSDBMS	20100111	16.41	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDBM2	20100111	16.41	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDC LI	20100111	16.42	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDCOM	20100111	16.42	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDDAM				
IDMSDDAM	20100111	16.42	CAGJI00	CAGJI00
IDMSDDAT	20100111	16.42	CAGJI00	CAGJI00

DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE Command

DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE allows you to display information about multitasking systems. This command applies to z/OS sites that have implemented multitasking support.

DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE Command

DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE

DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE		
*** MULTITASK ENVIRONMENT, MPMODE TABLE ***		
NAME	REQUEST COUNT	WAIT COUNT
----	-----	-----
ANY	136,972	00
DC	265,693	220,828
DB	243,709	142,831
USER	00	00
LOADER	180	00
DRIVER	31,069	7,881

DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE Command Usage

Compared to DISPLAY SUBTASK

This command displays information about the number of tasks that have executed for each MPMODE.

To display information about subtasks in a multitasking environment, use DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK.

Note: For more information, see [DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK](#) (see page 319).

MPMODE TABLE information

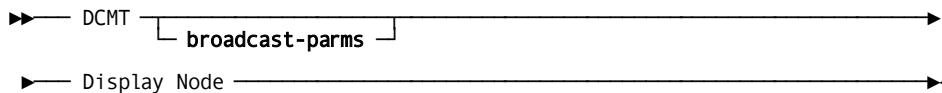
DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE displays the following information:

Field	Value
Name	<p>The name of each DC/UCF MPMODE (code lock):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ANY—Assigned to fully reentrant and quasi-reentrant programs ■ DB—Assigned to database programs when serialization is needed for examination or manipulation of database related control blocks ■ DC—Assigned to most nondatabase programs when serialization is needed for examination or manipulation of data communications related control blocks ■ DRIVER—Assigned to terminal access drivers ■ LOADER—Assigned to RHDCLDR when accessing modules within load libraries ■ USER—Assigned to user programs with storage protection enabled, and to COBOL programs
Request Count	<p>The number of times tasks have required each MPMODE DC/UCF uses MPMODEs to enforce the serialization of DB and DC tasks. Within a DC/UCF task, each program is assigned an MPMODE that indicates which code lock the program needs to execute.</p>
Wait Count	<p>The number of times tasks have had to wait for each MPMODE. For a task to execute, it must have exclusive control of the required MPMODE. If the task cannot get control of the required MPMODE, the task is suspended and it waits until the required MPMODE is available, unless it is ANY mode. Tasks needing ANY mode give up unless it is immediately available.</p>

DCMT DISPLAY NODE Command

DCMT DISPLAY NODE identifies all of the nodes defined to the system and shows the associated type of communication method used to access the node.

DCMT DISPLAY NODE Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY NODE Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY NODE Command

DCMT DISPLAY NODE

DISPLAY NODE		DISPLAY NODE TABLE ENTRIES	
NODE	TYPE		
LOCAL	LOCAL		
SYSTEM22	CCI		
SYSTEM92	CCI		
SYSTEM72	TCP/IP		
SYSTEM73	VTAM		
SYSTEM74	VTAM		
SYSTEM71	LOCAL		
DBDCGR	GROUP	DEFLT-NODE	NULL
IDMSGR	GROUP	DEFLT-NODE	NULL
CVNOD1	CVNUM	CV NUMBER	101
		SVC NUMBER	173

DCMT DISPLAY NODE Command Usage

The following information is displayed for the specified message:

Field	Value
Node	Identifies all nodes defined to the system.
Type	Displays the type of node in use (LOCAL, CVNUM, CCI, VTAM, TCP/IP, GROUP).

Additional information is displayed for nodes with the following TYPE:

- CVNUM—Displays the central version number and the SVC number that is used to communicate with the central version.
- GROUP—Displays the default node that is used if access to the group fails.

DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE Command

DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE displays the list of nucleus modules that have been marked to new copy.

More Information

- For more information about general information on nucleus modules, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about marking a nucleus module to new copy, see DCMT VARY NUCLEUS.

DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE Command Syntax

▶— DCMT Display NUCleus MODuLe REload TABLE —▶

Example: DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE Command

DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE

```

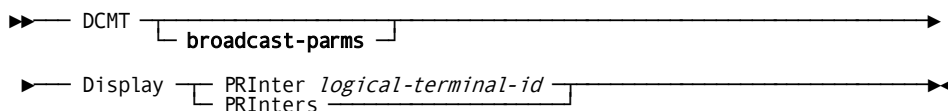
DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE
**** DISPLAY OF NUCLEUS RELOAD TABLE ****
RHDCCOBI RHDPLII RHDCAEDT
*** END OF DISPLAY ***

```

DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER Command

DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER displays information associated with DC/UCF printers.

DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

PRInter

Displays information for a specified printer.

logical-terminal-id

The ID of a logical terminal defined on the system generation LTERM statement.

PRInters

Displays the information listed below for all printers associated with the DC/UCF system.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER Command

DCMT DISPLAY PRINTERS

```

DISPLAY PRINTERS
*** PRINTER LTERM'S ***
LTERM-ID  CKPT  PTERM-ID  STATUS  REPORT  CLASSES/DESTINATIONS
USWSDP5   *OFF* USWSDP5  DISCON                USWSDP5
USWSDP2   *OFF* USWSDP2  DISCON                USWSDP2
USWSDPL   *OFF* USWSDPL  DISCON                USWSDPL
JESRDR    *OFF* JESRDR  INACTIVE              63
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER lterm-id

```

D PRINT BGBRUSP7
LTerm-ID          BGBRUSP7
PTerm-ID          BGBRUSP7
Checkpoint        *OFF*
Status            DISCON
Report
Classes/Destinations  BGBRJ
Banner            YES
Control: SCS Formfeed is FF-NL
      On Report Start FF Native=Insert ,Non-nat.= Insert ,SCS CRLF=ON
      On Report End   FF Native=No-insert ,Non-nat.= No-insert
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER Command Usage

Field	Value
Lterm-ID	Logical terminal ID.
CKPT	Printer checkpoint.
Pterm-ID	ID of the physical terminal with which the logical terminal is associated.
Status	Status of the physical terminal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ACTIVE—Active ■ DISCON—Disconnected ■ INACT—Inactive ■ INSRV—In service ■ OUTSRV—Out of service ■ QUEUED—CA IDMS has requested the printer, but it is being used for another application
Report	ID of the report currently being printed.

Field	Value
Classes/Destinations	List of classes and/or destinations associated with the printer. The class or destination of the report currently being printed is preceded by an asterisk (for example, *01).
Banner	Indicates if a banner page is printed with each report.
Control	Shows the PRINTER CONTROL options for the printer.

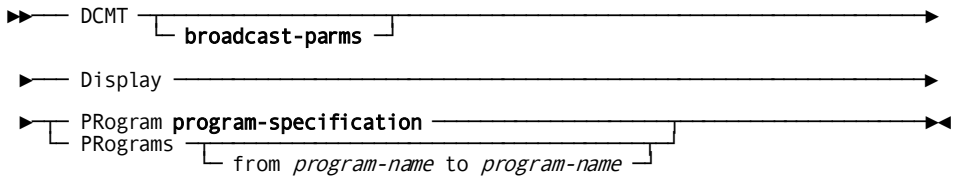
More Information

- For more information about defining printers, see documentation of the LTERM and PTERM statements in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about varying printer attributes, see DCMT VARY PRINTER.

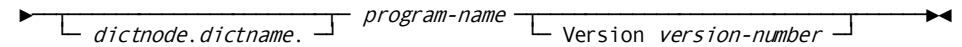
DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM Command

DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM displays information associated with DC/UCF programs. It displays the contents of the Program Definition Element (PDE) for each program.

DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM Command Syntax



Expansion of program-specification



DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Program

Displays information about a specified program.

program-specification

Specifies the program to display:

dictnode

Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

dictname

Specifies the alternate data dictionary in which the named program resides. The default is the DICTNAME setting for the current session. To specify that the system default dictionary is to be searched for the named program, use the value * for *dictname*.

Note: Although *dictnode* and *dictname* are optional parameters, if *dictnode* is specified and *dictname* is not specified, a "." delimiter must be included to represent the missing *dictname* parameter. For example:

```
DCMT V PR dictnode. program-name V version-number
```

program-name

The name of the program, as defined on the system generation PROGRAM statement or on a DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command.

Version *version-number*

The version number of the specified DC/UCF program.

The default is 1.

Note: The loadlist enabled for your current terminal session determines how DC/UCF searches for a program based on a DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM command. However, this loadlist search can be bypassed and superseded by fully qualifying the program name. If VERSION, DICTNODE, or DICTNAME is specified in the DCMT command, then this is considered a fully qualified name and the loadlists are not used.

PRograms

Displays information for each of the following types of programs:

- **Programs defined at system generation time** by means of the PROGRAM statement
- **Dynamically defined programs** defined by means of the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command discussed in 5.18, "DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM".
- **Automatically generated programs** defined by means of DC/UCF compilers and definition tools, edit table, and code table definitions

from *program-name* to *program-name*

Specifies the range of programs to be displayed. *Program-name* specifies the start or all of a program name. For example, FROM IDMS TO RHDC displays all programs that begin with IDMS through those that begin with RHDC.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM Command

DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAMS

D PRO IDMSCOMP			
Program Name	IDMSCOMP	Ddname	CDMSLIB
Type	PROGRAM	Type	LOADLIB
Language	ASM	Dictname	
Size (bytes)	00001600	Dictnode	
ISA size	00000000	Database key	NOT IN DICT
Status	ENABLED AND INSRV	Storage Prot	NO
Dynamic	NOT ALLOWED	Residence	PERMANENT AT 39642A00
Reusable	YES	Threading	CONCURRENT
Reentrant	FULLY REENTRANT	Overlayable	YES
Tasks use ct	003	New Copy	ENABLED
Times called	00000015	Times loaded	000001
PGM chk thrh	005	Pgm check ct	000
Dump thrh	000	Dump ct	000
Amode	31	Rmode	ANY
PDE address	36D11878	MPmode	SYSTEM
Savearea	YES	Mult Enclave	

DCMT DISPLAY Specified Program

DISPLAY PROGRAM IDMSCOMP			
Program Name	IDMSCOMP	Ddname	CDMSLIB
Type	PROGRAM	Type	LOADLIB
Language	ASM	Dictname	
Size (bytes)	00001592	Dictnode	
ISA size	00000000	Database key	NOT IN DICT
Status	ENABLED AND INSRV	Storage Prot	NO
Dynamic	NOT ALLOWED	Residence	PERMANENT AT 38904000
Reusable	YES	Threading	CONCURRENT
Reentrant	FULLY REENTRANT	Overlayable	YES
Tasks use ct	002	New Copy	ENABLED
Times called	00000015	Times loaded	000001
PGM chk thrh	005	Pgm check ct	000
Dump thrh	000	Dump ct	000
Amode	31	Rmode	ANY
PDE address	36C5D214	MPmode	SYSTEM
Savearea	YES	Mult Enclave	

DCMT DISPLAY Range of Programs

```

DISPLAY PROGRAMS FROM DBUGMNRE TO IDBCAT
*** Program Definition Table - Dictionary Modules Indicated by "D" ***
Program  Typ  D  DDname/Version#  DictName  Node
DBUGMNRE  ASM  CDMSLIB
DBUGMNSE  ASM  CDMSLIB
DBUGMNSN  ASM  CDMSLIB
DBUGMMWR  ASM  CDMSLIB
DBUGSTAE  ASM  CDMSLIB
DCPROFIL  ASM  CDMSLIB
DDAMDBUG  ASM  CDMSLIB
DNSCTAB   ASM  CDMSLIB
DNSSCSES  ASM  CDMSLIB
DNSSCTL   ASM  CDMSLIB
DNSSDICT  ASM  CDMSLIB
EDBBNOTE  ASM  CDMSLIB
EMPSS01   SUB  D  VERSION 1
ESVSAMBE  NUC  CDMSLIB
ESVSPVLR  ASM  CDMSLIB
IBMDEOCA  ASM  CDMSLIB
IBMDESMA  ASM  CDMSLIB
IDB       ADS  CDMSLIB
IDBCAT    ASM  CDMSLIB
IDBCATI   ASM  CDMSLIB
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM Command Usage

How DC/UCF Searches for a Program

The load list enabled for your current terminal session determines how DC/UCF searches for a program based on a DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM command.

Display for a Specified Program

DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM displays the following information for the specified DC/UCF program:

Field	Value
Column One	
Program name	Program name
Type	Indicates program type: AM, DIALOG, DIALOG MAINLINE, DRIVER, MAP, NUCLEUS, PROGRAM, RCM, SUBSCHEMA, TABLE, or UNDEFINED
Language	Language in which the program is written
Size (in bytes)	The size of the program, in bytes
ISA Size	Initial storage area size, in bytes

Field	Value
Status	Indicates the status of the program: ENABLED AND INSRV or DISABLED AND OUTSRV
Dynamic	Indicates whether additional versions of this program can be defined at runtime: ALLOWED or NOT ALLOWED
Reusable	Indicates whether the program is available for use in the program pool: YES or NO
Reentrant	Indicates the reentrant status of the program: FULLY REENTRANT, QUASI-REENTRANT, or NON-REENTRANT
Tasks use ct	The number of tasks currently using the program
Times called	Number of times called
PGM chk thrh	The number of program checks that can occur before the program is disabled
Dump thrh	The number of dumps that can occur before the program is disabled
Amode	Indicates whether the program can address XA storage
PDE address	Address of PDE
Savearea	Indicates whether a savearea will be allocated when the program is invoked: YES or NO
Column Two	
Ddname/Version	ddname (Type=Loadlib) or version number (Type=Dictionary)
Dictname	Name of the data dictionary in which the program resides (if blank, installation default dictionary)
Dictnode	Name of the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the program resides (if blank, local DDS node)
Database key	The database key of the program (for modules stored in the data dictionary)
Storage Prot	Indicates whether storage protection is enabled for the program: YES or NO
Residence	Indicates the residence status of the program: PERMANENT, IN POOL, or NOT IN POOL Note: If the program is permanent or in the pool, the address of the program is given, or an indication that multiple copies are present is given.

Field	Value
Threading	Indicates the type of threading for a program as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CONCURRENT—The program is multithreaded ■ NON-CONCURRENT—The program is single threaded
Overlayable	Indicates whether the program is overlayable: YES or NO
New Copy	Indicates the new copy status of the program: ENABLED or DISABLED
Times loaded	Number of times loaded
Pgm check ct	Number of program checks that occurred for the program since it was defined or enabled
Dump ct	Number of dumps performed for the program since it was defined or enabled
Rmode	Indicates where the program can run: 24 or ANY
MPmode	Indicates the MPmode of the program: SYSTEM or ANY
Mult Enclave	Indicates whether a COBOL program is eligible to run in a multiple program enclave: YES or NO

If multiple copies of the program are present, the following information is displayed for each copy:

Field	Value
Address	The address of the copy
Debug	Indicates the debug status of the copy: YES or NO
In Pool	Indicates the residence status of the copy as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ YES—The copy is currently in memory ■ NO—The copy has been paged out
Copy	Indicates the type of copy as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ TEMP—The copy is non-resident ■ PERM—The copy is resident

Display for Every Program

DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAMS displays the following information for every program:

Field	Value
Program	Program name
Typ	Program type
D	Dictionary origin. If the program was loaded from a data dictionary, a D is displayed. Otherwise, the program was loaded from a load library.
DDname/Version#	Version number (Type=Dictionary) or ddname (Type=Loadlib).
Dictname	Name of the data dictionary in which the program resides.
Node	Name of the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the program resides.

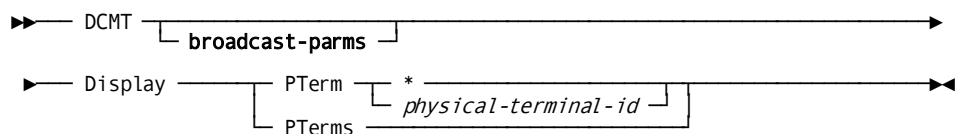
More Information

- For more information about load lists, see documentation of the LOADLIST statement in the *System Generation Guide* and the discussion of load lists in the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about displaying the dictionary definition for the program, see documentation of the PROGRAM statement in the *IDD DDDL Reference Guide*.
- For more information about varying program attributes, see DCMT VARY PROGRAM.
- For more information about PDEs, see the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY PTERM Command

DCMT DISPLAY PTERM displays information about DC/UCF physical terminals.

DCMT DISPLAY PTERM Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY PTERM Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

PTerm

Displays information for a specified terminal.

*

Specifies the terminal from which the command is issued.

physical-terminal-id

The ID of a physical terminal as defined on the system generation PTERM statement.

PTerms

Displays a physical terminal table that contains information for each physical terminal defined at DC/UCF system generation time.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY PTERM Command

DCMT DISPLAY PTERMS

```

DISPLAY PTERMS
*** PHYSICAL TERMINAL TABLE ***
LTERM-ID PTERM-ID PLINE-ID TYPE/M STATUS TERM-ID FES-ID UCF-STAT UCF-MODE
CONSOLE OPERATOR CONSOLE CONS INSRV
UCFLT05 UCFTPT05 UCFLINE INOT 2 INSRV MQA$0798 BATCH SUSPEND DEDICATD
UCFLT06 UCFTPT06 UCFLINE INOT 2 INSRV MQA$0799 BATCH SUSPEND DEDICATD
UCFLT07 UCFTPT07 UCFLINE BULK 0 DISCON
UCFLT08 UCFTPT08 UCFLINE BULK DISCON
UCFLT01 UCFTPT01 UCFLINE UCF DISCON
UCFLT02 UCFTPT02 UCFLINE UCF DISCON
UCFLT03 UCFTPT03 UCFLINE UCF DISCON
UCFLT04 UCFTPT04 UCFLINE UCF DISCON
VL10301 VP10301 VTAMLIN 3277 2 DISCON A35L5131
USWSWDP2 USWSWDP2 VTAMLIN 3286 2 DISCON A35P6207
USWSWDP5 USWSWDP5 VTAMLIN 3286 2 DISCON A35P5107
USWSWDP6 USWSWDP6 VTAMLIN 3286 2 DISCON A35P5707
VL10302 VP10302 VTAMLIN 3277 2 INSRV A35L6126
VL10303 VP10303 VTAMLIN 3277 2 DISCON
VL10304 VP10304 VTAMLIN 3277 2 DISCON
VL10305 VP10305 VTAMLIN 3277 2 DISCON
VL10306 VP10306 VTAMLIN 3277 2 DISCON
VL10307 VP10307 VTAMLIN 3277 2 DISCON
VL10308 VP10308 VTAMLIN 3277 2 DISCON
PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
*** PHYSICAL TERMINAL TABLE ***
LTERM-ID PTERM-ID PLINE-ID TYPE/M STATUS TERM-ID FES-ID UCF-STAT UCF-MODE
VL10309 VP10309 VTAMLIN 3277 2 DISCON
VL10310 VP10310 VTAMLIN 3277 2 DISCON
JESRDR JESRDR JESRDR SYSO 0 INSRV
LCCIQ301 PCCIQ301 CCILINE BULK DISCON
LCCIQ302 PCCIQ302 CCILINE BULK DISCON
LCCIQ303 PCCIQ303 CCILINE BULK DISCON
LCCIQ304 PCCIQ304 CCILINE BULK DISCON
LCCIQ305 PCCIQ305 CCILINE BULK DISCON

```

DCMT DISPLAY PTERM *

```

DISPLAY PTERM *
LOGICAL TERM ID VL10302
PHYSICAL TERM ID VP10302
PHYSICAL LINE ID VTAMLIN
PHYSICAL TERM TYPE LOCAL 3277
PHYSICAL TERM MODEL 2
PHYSICAL TERM STATUS INSRV
LOGICAL TERM STATUS ACTIVE
NODE OR TERM ID A35L6126
FRONT END SYSTEM ID
UCF STATUS
NUMBER OF READS 0000300
NUMBER OF WRITES 0000293
NUMBER OF READ ERRORS 0000000
NUMBER OF WRITE ERRORS 0000008

```

DCMT DISPLAY PTERM pterm-id

```

DISPLAY PTERM OPERATOR
  LOGICAL TERM ID CONSOLE
  PHYSICAL TERM ID OPERATOR
  PHYSICAL LINE ID CONSOLE
  PHYSICAL TERM TYPE OP CONSOLE
  PHYSICAL TERM MODEL
  PHYSICAL TERM STATUS INSRV
  LOGICAL TERM STATUS INSRV
  NODE OR TERM ID
  FRONT END SYSTEM ID
  UCF STATUS
  NUMBER OF READS 0000000
  NUMBER OF WRITES 0000000
  NUMBER OF READ ERRORS 0000000
  NUMBER OF WRITE ERRORS 0000000
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY PTERM Command Usage

Display for a Specified Physical Terminal

DCMT DISPLAY PTERM displays the following information for each physical terminal:

Field	Value
Logical Term ID	ID of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal
Physical Term ID	Physical terminal ID
Physical Line ID	ID of the line with which the physical terminal is associated
Physical Term Type	Physical terminal type
Physical Term Model	Physical terminal model
Physical Term Status	Status of the physical terminal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ INSRV—In service ■ OUTSRV—Out of service ■ DISCON—Disconnected
Logical Term Status	Status of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ACTIVE—Active ■ DISCON—Disconnected ■ INSRV—In service ■ OUTSRV—Out of service
Node or Term ID	VTAM minor node or terminal ID

Field	Value
Front End System ID	Front-end system ID (UCF systems only)
UCF Status	UCF status (UCF systems only)
Number of Reads	Number of reads performed since the terminal came online
Number of Writes	Number of writes performed since the terminal came online
Number of Read Errors	Number of read errors that occurred since the terminal came online
Number of Write Errors	Number of write errors that occurred since the terminal came online

Display for All Physical Terminals

DCMT DISPLAY PTERMS displays the following information for each physical terminal defined at system generation time:

Field	Value
Lterm-ID	ID of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal
Pterm-ID	Physical terminal ID
Pline-ID	ID of the line with which the physical terminal is associated
Type/M	Physical terminal type and model
Status	Status of the physical terminal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ACTIVE—Active ■ DISCON—Disconnected ■ INSRV—In service ■ OUTSRV—Out of service
Term-ID	VTAM or DCAM minor node or terminal ID
FES-ID	Front-end system ID (UCF)
UCF-Stat	UCF status (UCF systems only)
UCF-Mode	UCF mode (UCF systems only)

The information displayed for each physical terminal is the same as the information provided by the DCMT DISPLAY LINE command for a specified line.

More Information

- For more information about displaying information for devices in an SNA network, see DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM.
- For more information about defining physical terminals at system generation time, see documentation of the PTERM statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about varying physical terminal attributes, see DCMT VARY PTERM.

DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE Command

DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE displays information associated with DC/UCF queues.

DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Executes the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

For more information about broadcasting and broadcast-parms syntax, see *System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*.

QQueue

Displays information about a specific queue.

queue-id

Identifies the queue to be displayed. queue-id must be the identifier of the queue to be displayed.

QQueues

Displays information about multiple queues.

***ALL**

Displays information about all queues known to the system. This includes both queues defined at system generation time and those defined dynamically.

Note: If *ALL is not specified, information is displayed only for queues defined at system generation time.

Example: Display all Queues

The following example displays all queues defined to the DC/UCF system.

```

DCMT D QUEUE *ALL
*** QUEUE DEFINITION TABLE ***
  QUEUE NAME      TASKCODE/INVOKED CURR THRT  MAX  RET GLOBAL
$ADCTEST          1              00004 00000 0000 255 NO
$ADSCIDX          1              00001 00000 0000 255 NO
JPDD1             1              00003 00000 0000 255 NO
JPDX1             1              00003 00000 0000 255 NO
JPDX2             1              00002 00000 0000 255 NO
KJMQUE1           1              00001 00000 0000 255 NO
KJMQUE2           1              00001 00000 0000 255 NO
OLQNOTE           1              00000 00001 0000 001 NO
RTSVQ             1              00002 00000 0000 255 NO
TASK_ANALYZER_12 1              00001 00000 0000 255 NO

```

DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE Command Usage

Queues Listed in the Queue Definition Table

The queue definition table includes only queues defined at system generation time. Dynamically created queues (that is, queues created by PUT QUEUE commands) are not displayed.

Display for a Specified Queue

DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE displays the following information for a specified queue:

Field	Value
Queue Name	Queue name
Task Code	The name of the task invoked to process queue records
Times Invoked	Number of times the queue task has been invoked
Queue Status	The status of the queue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ INSRV ■ OUTSRV
Current Rec Cnt	Count of records currently in the queue
Threshold Cnt	The number of records written to the queue before the task is invoked
Max Rec Cnt	Maximum record count (that is, the maximum number of entries permitted in the queue; if 0, no limit exists)
Date Created	The date the queue was created

Field	Value
Retention	The retention period of the queue
Global	YES indicates that the queue is shared between data sharing members; NO indicates that the queue is local to the current CV

Display for All Queues

DCMT DISPLAY QUEUES displays the following information for all queues:

Field	Value
Queue Name	The name of the queue
Taskcode/Invoked	The name of the task invoked to process queue records and the number of times it was invoked
Curr	Count of records currently in the queue
Thrt	The threshold count
Max	Maximum record count (that is, the maximum number of entries permitted in the queue; if 0, no limit exists)
Ret	The retention period of the queue
Global	YES indicates that the queue is shared between data sharing members; NO indicates that the queue is local to the current CV

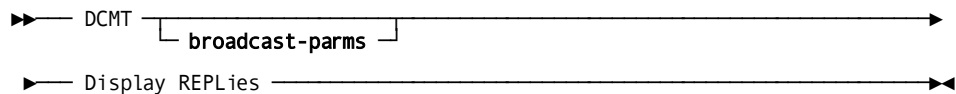
More Information

- For more information about varying queue attributes, see the section DCMT VARY QUEUE.
- For more information about deleting queues, see the section QUED.
- For more information about queue definition in the data dictionary, see documentation of the QUEUE statement in the *IDDDDL Reference Guide*.
- For more information about queue definition at system generation time, see documentation of the QUEUE statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about PUT QUEUE commands, see the *DML Reference Guide for COBOL*.
- For more information about queue management, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.
- For more information about queue definition tables, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about sharing the queue area in a data sharing environment, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY REPLIES Command

DCMT DISPLAY REPLIES displays the text of WRITE LOG (#WTL) statements that are pending reply from the operator's console.

DCMT DISPLAY REPLIES Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY REPLIES Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

More Information

- For more information about WRITE LOG statements, see the *DML Reference Guide for COBOL*.
- For more information about #WTL statements, see the *DML Reference Guide for Assembler*.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY REPLIES Command

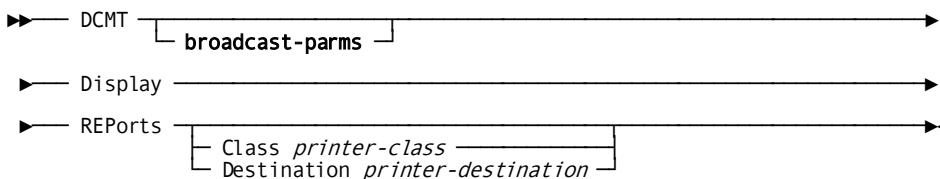
DCMT DISPLAY REPLIES

```
99 0          DISPLAY REPLIES
                DC-CONSOLE REPLY 99
```

DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS Command

DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS displays information associated with DC/UCF reports.

DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

REPorts

Displays the same information for each printer class or destination as the DCMT DISPLAY CLASSES command.

Class

Displays the same information for the specified printer class as the DCMT DISPLAY CLASS command.

printer-class

An integer in the range 1 through 64 as defined on the system generation LTERM statement.

Destination

Displays the same information for each report queued to the specified printer destination as the DCMT DISPLAY CLASS command.

printer-destination

The ID of a destination defined on the system generation DESTINATION statement.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS Command

DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS

DISPLAY REPORTS		
CL/DEST	REPORTS	LINES
01	00008	0000136
57	00001	0000024
USWSWDP5	00006	0000120

DCMT D REPORTS DESTINATION

D REPORTS DESTINATION USWSWDP5							
ON	REPORT	ORIGINAL	PROGRAM	RPT	RPT	NUM	NUM
PRINTER	NAME	LTERM-ID	NAME	PRI	ID	LINES	COPIES USER
USWSWDP5	DNNV15	VL10303		020	001	00000	001 JSMITH

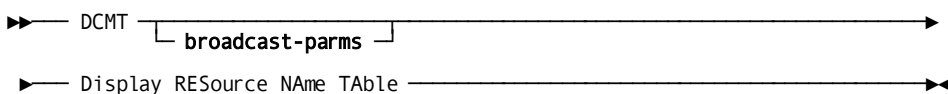
DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS CLASS

DISPLAY REPORTS CLASS 1							
ON	REPORT	ORIGINAL	PROGRAM	RPT	RPT	NUM	NUM
PRINTER	NAME	LTERM-ID	NAME	PRI	ID	LINES	COPIES USER
	DKTB1	VL10303		020	001	00024	001 MQA
	DKTB2	VL10303		020	001	00024	001 MQA
	DKTB3	VL10303		020	001	00024	001 MQA
	DKTB4	UCFLT05	RHDCOPLG	020	001	00005	001 ZQA
	DKTB5	UCFLT05	RHDCOPLG	020	001	00004	001 ZQA
	DKTB6	UCFLT05	RHDCOPLG	020	001	00007	001 ZQA
	DNNV1	VL10301		020	001	00024	001 SQA
	DNNV2	VL10306		020	001	00024	001 SQA

DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE Command

DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE shows all the resources defined to this system and the location where the resource resides.

DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE Command

DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE

DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE	
DISPLAY RESOURCE TABLE ENTRIES	
RESOURCE NAME-----	NODE
DBDBNAM1	LOCAL
DBDBNAM2	DBGNOD1
DB*	LOCAL
NDDBGNOD2	LOCAL
NDSYSTEM71	LOCAL
NDLOCAL	LOCAL
NDSYSTEM72	SYSTEM72
NDSYSTEM22	SYSTEM22
NDSYSTEM92	SYSTEM92
NDSYSTEM73	SYSTEM73
NDSYSTEM74	SYSTEM74
NDSYSTEM71	SYSTEM71
NDIDMSGR	IDMSGR
NDDBCGR	DBDCGR
NDDBGNOD1	DBGNOD1
NDDBGNOD2	DBGNOD2
NDDBGNOD3	DBGNOD3
ND*	LOCAL
*	LOCAL

DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE Command Usage

DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE displays the following information:

Field	Value
Resource Name	Shows the resource name (a database name or a node name)
Node	Shows the node name

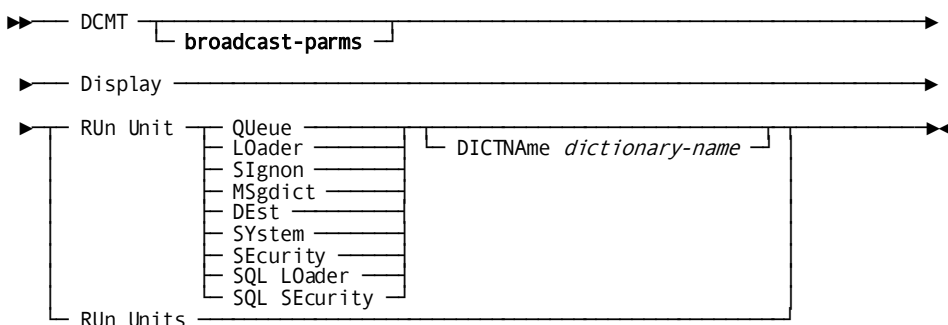
More Information

- For more information about nodes, see DCMT DISPLAY NODE.
- For more information about defining the resource name table, see the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT Command

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT displays information about system internal run units.

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

RUn Unit

Displays detailed and summary information about a specified run unit.

QUeue

Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal queue area run unit.

LOader

Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal load area run unit.

Signon

Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal run unit for signon processing.

MSgdict

Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal run unit for the data dictionary message area.

DEst/**S**ystem

Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal run unit for destination and CLIST processing.

SEcurity

Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal run unit for security processing.

SQL LOader

Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal SQL load run unit.

SQL SEcurity

Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal run unit for SQL security processing.

DICTNAME

Specifies a data dictionary for which you want to display system internal run units.

dictionary-name

The name of a data dictionary included in the database name table defined for the current system.

If you do not specify a dictionary name, all the system internal run units for the type specified are displayed.

RUn Units

Displays summary information about all system internal run units. RUN UNITS displays the same summary information for each run unit as is displayed by the RUN UNIT option.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT Command

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNITS

```

DISPLAY RUN UNITS
      TYPE QUEUE
      DRIVER TASK ID 00000002
      SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWK7
      NODE
      DICTNAME/DBNAME SYSTEM
      IDLE INTERVAL OFF
      PREDEFINED RUN UNITS      1
      RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS      16
      RUN UNIT FREES            16
      OVERFLOW RUN UNITS        0
      AREA NAME DDLCRUN
      USAGE MODE SHARED UPDATE
TYPE  BOUND  IN-USE  ALLOCS  OWNING TASK
PERM  YES    NO      16
.
      TYPE LOADER
      DRIVER TASK ID 00000003
      SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWKL
      NODE
      DICTNAME/DBNAME
      IDLE INTERVAL OFF
      PREDEFINED RUN UNITS      1
      PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
.
.
.
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT QUEUE

```

DISPLAY RUN UNIT QUEUE
      TYPE QUEUE
      DRIVER TASK ID 00000002
      SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWK7
      NODE
      DICTNAME/DBNAME SYSTEM
      IDLE INTERVAL OFF
      PREDEFINED RUN UNITS      1
      RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS      95
      RUN UNIT FREES            95
      OVERFLOW RUN UNITS        0
      AREA NAME DDLCRUN
      USAGE MODE SHARED UPDATE
TYPE  BOUND  IN-USE  ALLOCS  OWNING TASK
PERM  YES    NO      95
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT LOADER


```

DISPLAY RUN UNIT LOADER
      TYPE LOADER
      DRIVER TASK ID 00000003
      SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWKL
      NODE
      DICTNAME/DBNAME
      IDLE INTERVAL OFF
      PREDEFINED RUN UNITS      1
      RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS     129
      RUN UNIT FREES           129
      OVERFLOW RUN UNITS       111
      AREA NAME DDLDCLOD
      USAGE MODE SHARED UPDATE
TYPE  BOUND  IN-USE  ALLOCS  OWNING TASK
PERM  YES    NO     18

```

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT SIGNON

```

DISPLAY RUN UNIT SIGNON
      TYPE SIGNON
      DRIVER TASK ID 00000005
      SUBSCHEMA IDMSSECU
      NODE
      DICTNAME/DBNAME SYSUSER
      IDLE INTERVAL OFF
      PREDEFINED RUN UNITS      1
      RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS     23
      RUN UNIT FREES           23
      OVERFLOW RUN UNITS       0
      AREA NAME DDLSEC
      USAGE MODE SHARED UPDATE
TYPE  BOUND  IN-USE  ALLOCS  OWNING TASK
PERM  YES    NO     23

```

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT MSQDICT

```

DISPLAY RUN UNIT MSQDICT
      TYPE MSGDICT
      DRIVER TASK ID 00000004
      SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWK6
      NODE
      DICTNAME/DBNAME SYSMG
      IDLE INTERVAL OFF
      PREDEFINED RUN UNITS      1
      RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS     473
      RUN UNIT FREES           473
      OVERFLOW RUN UNITS       8
      AREA NAME DDLDCMSG
      USAGE MODE SHARED RETRIEVAL
TYPE  BOUND  IN-USE  ALLOCS  OWNING TASK
PERM  YES    NO     465

```

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT QUEUE DICTNAME

```

DISPLAY RUN UNIT QUEUE DICTNAME SYSTEM
      TYPE QUEUE
      DRIVER TASK ID 00000002
      SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWK7
      NODE
      DICTNAME/DBNAME SYSTEM
      IDLE INTERVAL OFF
PREDEFINED RUN UNITS          1
RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS         95
      RUN UNIT FREES          95
OVERFLOW RUN UNITS           0
      AREA NAME DDLCRUN
      USAGE MODE SHARED UPDATE
TYPE BOUND IN-USE  ALLOCS  OWNING TASK
PERM YES  NO      95

```

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT SQL LOADER

```

DISPLAY RUN UNIT SQL LOADER
      TYPE SQL LOADER
      DRIVER TASK ID OUT OF SERVICE
      SUBSCHEMA IDMSCATL
      NODE
      DICTNAME/DBNAME
      IDLE INTERVAL OFF
PREDEFINED RUN UNITS          0
RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS         3
      RUN UNIT FREES          3
OVERFLOW RUN UNITS           3
      AREA NAME DDLCATL0D
      USAGE MODE SHARED UPDATE

```

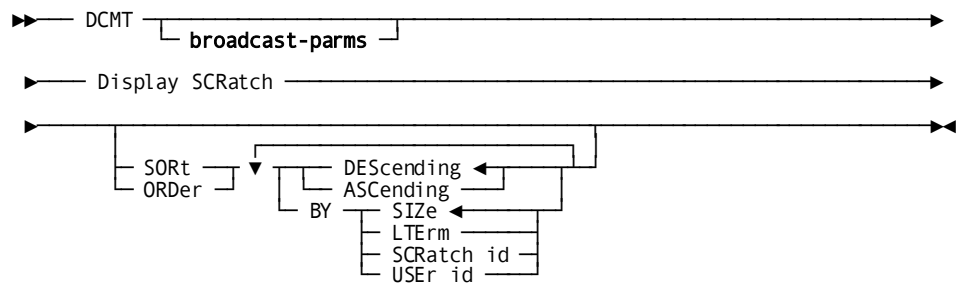
Note: The value OUT OF SERVICE for DRIVER TASK ID is displayed when no predefined run unit has been specified in system generation.

DCMT DISPLAY SCRATCH Command

The DCMT DISPLAY SCRATCH command displays the following information about scratch usage:

- Definition-related information, such as number of pages, page size, and location
- Global statistics and high-water marks
- Detailed information

DCMT DISPLAY SCRATCH Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY SCRATCH Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms**, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Display SCRatch

Displays global statistics, definition-related, and detailed information about scratch.

SORT or ORDER

Requests sorted output.

DESCending

Specifies to display the higher values first in the sorted output. This is the default.

ASCending

Specifies to display the lower values first in the sorted output.

BY

Identifies the sort criterion.

SIZE Specifies to sort by the scratch area size. This is the default.

LTERm Specifies to sort by the logical terminal name.

SCRatch id Specifies to sort by the scratch area ID.

USER id Specifies to sort by the user ID.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY SCRATCH Command

DCMT DISPLAY SCRATCH SORT DESCENDING BY SIZE

```

DCMT DISPLAY SCRATCH SORT DESCENDING BY SIZE
Total number of pages          391      Location          ANY Storage
Page size                      2676     Storage address  00000001 00900000
Primary extent #pages          391     Primary extent size  1 MB
Secondary extent #pages        783     Secondary extent size  2 MB
Storage limit #pages           11363    Storage limit size  29 MB
PUT scratch requests            223     Scratch Areas active  9
GET scratch requests            91      Scratch Areas created  12
DELETE scratch requests         44      HWM concurrent Scr. Areas  9
Pages in use                    240     HWM pages in use  241
Pages in use percentage         61%    HWM pages in use percentage  61%
Buffers                          N/A    HWM pages in use for 1 S.A.  141
Pages found in buffer            N/A    HWM pages found for 1 S.A.  N/A
Pages written                    N/A    HWM pages written for 1 S.A.  N/A
Pages read                       N/A    HWM pages read for 1 S.A.  N/A

Scratch Area ID      Size: Pages / %      LTERM      User id
OCF*FSE0             140   35   VL72001   USER02
DDDLFSEI             83    21   VL72002   USER01
SSCHFSE0              6     1    VL72001   USER02
OCF*FSEI              3     <1   VL72001   USER02
SSCHFSEI              3     <1   VL72001   USER02
DDDLFSE0              2     <1   VL72002   USER01
DDDLFSEC              1     <1   VL72002   USER01
OCF*FSEC              1     <1   VL72001   USER02
SSCHFSEC              1     <1   VL72001   USER02

```

DCMT DISPLAY SCRATCH Command Usage

Output from DCMT DISPLAY SCRATCH

The header information reports on the following:

- Scratch area definition
 - total number of pages
 - page size
 - location (file or in storage)
 - storage address (if scratch in storage)
 - primary and secondary extent (expressed in number of pages and bytes)
 - storage limit (expressed in number of pages and bytes)
- Global run time information
 - the number of PUT, GET, and DELETE scratch requests
 - the number of scratch area IDs currently active
 - the number of scratch area IDs created
 - the number of pages in use of the scratch area (expressed as an absolute value and as a percentage)
 - the number of scratch buffers
 - the number of scratch pages found in buffer
 - the number of pages read and written
 - HWM (High Water Mark) values
- Detail information that reports on currently active scratch area IDs
 - the scratch area ID name
 - the amount of space occupied for the scratch area ID (expressed in number of pages and as a percentage of the current total size)
 - the LTERM for which the scratch area ID was allocated
 - the user id signed on to the LTERM

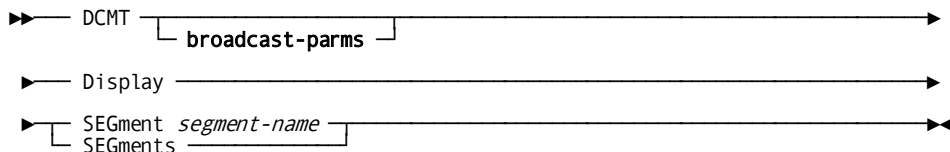
More Information

- For more information about scratch management, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.
- For more information about defining scratch in memory, see the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT Command

The DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT command displays area information for a specified segment or lists all segments known to the runtime system.

DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

SEGment

Displays information about the areas in a segment.

segment-name

The name of the segment whose information is to be displayed.

SEGments

Lists all segments known to the runtime system.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT Command

DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENTS

Segment-Name	Schema-Name	Type	#areas	Pg-Grp	Radix	Datetime-stamp
AAA		Network	1	25	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
DAR		SQL	3	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
DBCR		Network	2	15	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
EMPDEMO		Network	3	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
ETOT		Network	1	32	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
KJM		Network	30	35	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
LRD		Network	1	30	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
QADICT		Network	2	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
QAMISC		Network	1	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
R120DICT		Network	2	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
SYS DAR		SQL	3	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
SYSDEF		Network	5	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
SYS DICT		Network	2	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
SYSLOCAL		Network	1	1	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
SYSMSG		Network	1	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
SYS SQL		SQL	3	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
SYSUSER		Network	1	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
USERDB		SQL	3	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
USERDB2		SQL	3	2	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59
VSAMT		Network	6	0	8	2005-03-29-10.07.59

Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE: CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename

DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT Command Usage

DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT displays the following information for each segment:

Field	Value
Segment-Name	Displays the segment name.
Schema-Name	Displays the schema name.
Type	Displays the type of segment, Network or SQL.
#areas	Displays the number of areas contained in the segment.
Pg-Grp	Displays the page group.
Radix	Displays the dbkey radix.
Datetime-stamp	Displays the date and time stamp of the segment's last critical change.

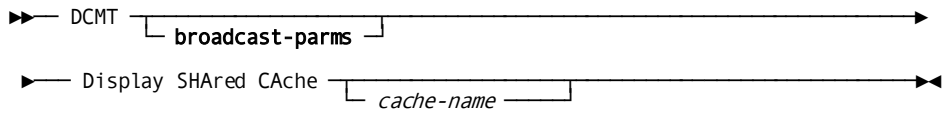
More Information

- For more information about varying segment attributes, see the section DCMT VARY SEGMENT.
- For more information about creating, altering, and dropping segments, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about segmenting the database, see the *Database Design Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY SHARED CACHE Command

The DCMT DISPLAY SHARED CACHE command displays the name of the files participating in a shared cache, and shows the cache status for each file. Shared cache usage is possible only in a Sysplex environment.

DCMT DISPLAY SHARED CACHE Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY SHARED CACHE Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see 2.3.4, "How to Broadcast System Tasks."

cache-name

Name of the shared cache to activate or deactivate.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY SHARED CACHE Command

```

D SHA CAC *
*** Display SHARed Cache request ***
Cache name: IDMSUPPCACHE002
Status:          ON      Actual size (K):          32768
CF name:         COUPLET1 Max. directory count:      6586
VectorLen:      832     Registered pages:         1
Reads:          2       Max. element count:      105386
Writes:         2       Data elements in use:    128
-----
Data set name          * VolSer * BlkSz * Reg. pages
MEN.C1300.TECHDC99.DBCR.BRANCH.A.R150 * TECH05 * 4000 * 0
MEN.C1300.TECHDC99.DBCR.ACCT.A.R150 * TECH09 * 2932 * 0
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE: CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename

```

DCMT DISPLAY SHARED CACHE Command Usage

Display for Each Shared Cache

The following information is displayed for each shared cache:

Field	Value
Cache name	Name of the shared cache
Actual size	The size of the cache structure in K.
Reads	Number of pages read from the shared cache
Writes	Number of pages written to the shared cache
Status	Current status of the shared cache. Possible values are ON and OFF.
File	Name of the data set assigned to the shared cache
On	Name of the volume containing the data set
CF name	Name of the Coupling Facility
Max. directory count	Directory entry count. Approximate count of the number of entries supported in this structure
VectorLen	Actual Vector length. Applicable for list and cache structures
Registered pages	Number of directory entries in use
Max. element count	Approximate maximum number of elements
Data elements in use	Number of element entries in use

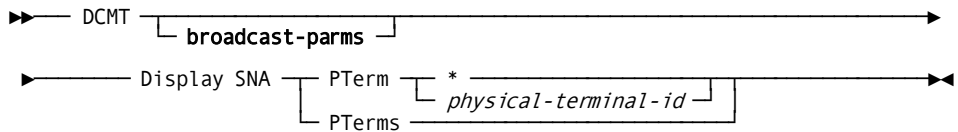
More Information

- For more information about defining shared cache in the Coupling Facility, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about defining shared cache in CA IDMS, see the information about assigning files using the DMCL file override parameter in the *Database Administration Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM Command

DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM displays information for SNA physical terminals defined with a linetype of VTAMLU.

DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

PTerm

Displays information for a specified physical terminal.

*

Specifies the physical terminal from which the command is issued.

physical-terminal-id

The ID of an SNA physical terminal as defined on the system generation PTERM statement.

PTerms

Displays a physical terminal table that contains information for each physical terminal in an SNA network.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM Command

DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM *

```

DISPLAY SNA PTERM *
  LOGICAL TERM ID VL10302
  PHYSICAL TERM ID VP10302
  PHYSICAL LINE ID VTAMLIN
  PHYSICAL TERM TYPE LOCAL 3277
  PHYSICAL TERM MODEL 2
  PHYSICAL TERM STATUS INSRV
  LOGICAL TERM STATUS ACTIVE
  NODE OR TERM ID A35L6126
  FRONT END SYSTEM ID
  UCF STATUS
  NUMBER OF READS 0000350
  NUMBER OF WRITES 0000343
  NUMBER OF READ ERRORS 0000000
  NUMBER OF WRITE ERRORS 0000008

```

DISPLAY SNA PTERM pterm-id

```

DISPLAY SNA PTERM VP10304
  LOGICAL TERM ID VL10304
  PHYSICAL TERM ID VP10304
  PHYSICAL LINE ID VTAMLIN
  PHYSICAL TERM TYPE LOCAL 3277
  PHYSICAL TERM MODEL 2
  PHYSICAL TERM STATUS DISCON
  LOGICAL TERM STATUS INSRV
  NODE OR TERM ID A35L5131
  FRONT END SYSTEM ID
  UCF STATUS
  NUMBER OF READS 0000249
  NUMBER OF WRITES 0000250
  NUMBER OF READ ERRORS 0000000
  NUMBER OF WRITE ERRORS 0000000

```

DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERMS

```

D SNA PTERMS
*** PHYSICAL TERMINAL TABLE ***
LTERM-ID PTERM-ID PLINE-ID TYPE/M STATUS LU-NAME MODEENT CONTENTION
LTESNA1C PTESNA1C SNAVTM1C SNA CLOSED SNAVTM1D SNASVCMG WINNER
LTESNA2C PTESNA2C SNAVTM1C SNA CLOSED SNAVTM1D SNASVCMG LOSER
LTESNA3C PTESNA3C SNAVTM1C SNA CLOSED SNAVTM1D APPC01 WINNER
LTESNA4C PTESNA4C SNAVTM1C SNA CLOSED SNAVTM1D APPC01 WINNER
LTESNA5C PTESNA5C SNAVTM1C SNA CLOSED SNAVTM1D APPC01 LOSER
LTESNA6C PTESNA6C SNAVTM1C SNA CLOSED SNAVTM1D APPC01 LOSER
LTESNA1D PTESNA1D SNAVTM1D SNA CLOSED SNAVTM1C SNASVCMG WINNER
LTESNA2D PTESNA2D SNAVTM1D SNA CLOSED SNAVTM1C SNASVCMG LOSER
LTESNA3D PTESNA3D SNAVTM1D SNA CLOSED SNAVTM1C APPC01 WINNER
LTESNA4D PTESNA4D SNAVTM1D SNA CLOSED SNAVTM1C APPC01 WINNER
LTESNA5D PTESNA5D SNAVTM1D SNA CLOSED SNAVTM1C APPC01 WINNER
LTESNA6D PTESNA6D SNAVTM1D SNA CLOSED SNAVTM1C APPC01 LOSER

```

DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM Command Usage

Display for a Specified SNA Physical Terminal

DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM displays the following information for a specified SNA physical terminal:

Field	Value
Logical Term ID	ID of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal
Physical Term ID	Physical terminal ID
Physical Line ID	ID of the line with which the physical terminal is associated
Physical Term Type	Physical terminal type
Physical Term Model	Physical terminal model
Physical Term Status	Status of the physical terminal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CLOSED—Closed ■ DISCON—Disconnected ■ INSRV—In service ■ OUTSRV—Out of service
Logical Term Status	Status of the logical unit associated with the physical terminal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ACTIVE—Active ■ INSRV—In service ■ OUTSRV—Out of service
Logical Unit Name	Name of the logical unit associated with the physical terminal
Modeent Name	Name of the modeent associated with the physical terminal
Contention	Contention status (winner, loser)
Number of Reads	Number of reads performed since the terminal came online
Number of Writes	Number of writes performed since the terminal came online
Number of Read Errors	Number of read errors that occurred since the terminal came online
Number of Write Errors	Number of write errors that occurred since the terminal came online

Display for All SNA Physical Terminals

DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERMS displays the following information for all physical terminals in an SNA network:

Field	Value
Lterm-ID	ID of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal
Pterm-ID	Physical terminal ID
Type/M	Physical terminal type and model
Status	Status of the physical terminal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ INSRV—In service ■ OUTSRV—Out of service ■ DISCON—Disconnected
LU-Name	Logical unit associated with the physical terminal
Modeent	Modeent associated with the logical unit
Contention	Contention status (winner, loser)

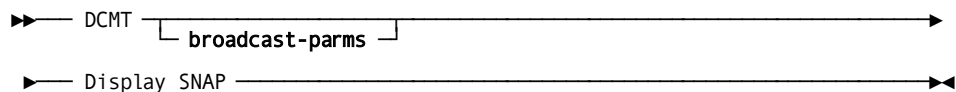
More Information

- For more information about displaying information for other types of terminals, see DCMT DISPLAY PTERM.
- For more information about adding physical terminals to an SNA network, see documentation of the PTERM and LTERM statements in the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY SNAP Command

DCMT DISPLAY SNAP displays the current status (enabled or disabled) of system and task snap dumps and of system and task snap photos. Additionally, the status of any program or task level dynamic snap settings is displayed.

DCMT DISPLAY SNAP Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY SNAP Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

More Information

- For more information about changing snap options, see DCMT VARY PROGRAM and DCMT VARY TASK.
- For more information about reading dumps, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.
- For more information about how the system logs errors, see the *System Operations Guide*.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY SNAP Command

DCMT DISPLAY SNAP

```

D SNAPS
*** DISPLAY SNAP REQUEST ***
SYSTEM SNAP STATUS IS OFF (DISABLED)
SYSTEM SNAP PHOTO STATUS IS OFF (DISABLED)
TASK SNAP STATUS IS OFF (DISABLED)
TASK SNAP PHOTO STATUS IS OFF (DISABLED)

Snap Overrides
Pgm/Task  Type  Limit  Task  Task Photo  System  System Photo
JBC1      ASM   12    x     x           x
ADSOMAIN  ASM    3
RHDCD0EV  ASM           x     x           x
JBCABORT  ADS    3     x
JBCTASK2  TSK   999   x
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY SNAP With No Overrides Found

```

D SNAPS
*** DISPLAY SNAP REQUEST ***
SYSTEM SNAP STATUS IS ON (ENABLED)
SYSTEM SNAP PHOTO STATUS IS ON (ENABLED)
TASK SNAP STATUS IS ON (ENABLED)
TASK SNAP PHOTO STATUS IS ON (ENABLED)

No Program/Task Overrides Found
    
```

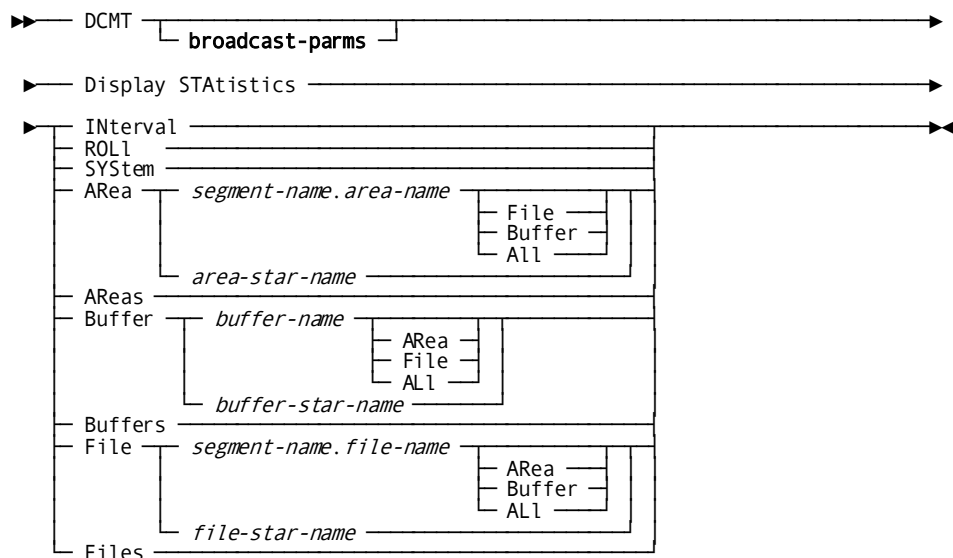
DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS Command

The DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS command displays:

- The interval at which statistics are written to the log file.
- The interval at which statistics are written to the log file and rolled out.
- Current DC/UCF system statistics.
- Specific statistics on database page reads and writes for areas, buffers, and files.
- The number of times a read request was fulfilled by a page that was already in the buffer. No I/O occurs for this type of read request.

DC/UCF gathers the statistics from active control blocks, not from the system log.

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Interval

Displays the current statistics interval, in seconds. If statistics are not collected at a specified interval, OFF is shown.

ROLI

Displays the time date stamp of the last performed interval roll and the issuer of the request – either RHDCSROL system task or the user by DCMT WRITE STATISTICS ROLL command, the time of day in twenty-four hour format (HH:MM) and day frequency at which system-wide statistics are written to the log and reset to zero.

SYStem

Displays system statistics.

Area

Displays database I/O statistics for a specified area.

segment-name

The name of the segment with which the area is associated.

area-name

The name of the area.

File

Displays database I/O statistics for files associated with the specified area.

Buffer

Displays database I/O statistics for buffers associated with the specified area.

All

Displays database I/O statistics for files and buffers associated with the specified area.

area-star-name

Displays database I/O statistics for all areas whose names begin with the same specified alphanumeric characters. *Area-star-name* specifies any alphanumeric description that ends with an asterisk (*) to denote wild card characters.

In this example, CA IDMS displays statistics about all areas associated with segments that begin with EMP:

```
dcmt d sta a emp*
```

In this example, CA IDMS displays statistics about all areas in the EMPLOYEE segment with area names that begin with the letter H:

```
dcmt d sta a employee.h*
```

Areas

Displays database I/O statistics for all areas.

BUFfer

Displays database I/O statistics for a specified database buffer.

buffer-name

The name of a database buffer.

Area

Displays database I/O statistics for all areas associated with the specified buffer.

File

Displays database I/O statistics for all files associated with the specified buffer.

All

Displays database I/O statistics for all files and areas associated with the specified buffer.

buffer-star-name

Displays database I/O statistics for all buffers whose names begin with the same specified alphanumeric characters.

Buffer-star-name specifies any alphanumeric description that ends with an asterisk (*) to denote wildcard characters. In this example, CA IDMS displays statistics about all buffers whose names begin with the letters RKN:

```
dcmt d sta buf rkn*
```

Buffers

Displays database I/O statistics for all database buffers.

File

Displays database I/O statistics for a specified database file.

segment-name

The segment with which the file is associated.

file-name

The name of the file.

Area

Displays database I/O statistics for all areas associated with the specified file.

Buffer

Displays database I/O statistics for the buffer associated with the specified file.

All

Displays database I/O statistics for the area(s) and buffer associated with the specified file.

file-star-name

Displays database I/O statistics for all files whose names begin with the same specified alphanumeric characters.

File-star-name specifies any alphanumeric description that ends with an asterisk (*) to denote wild card characters.

In this example, CA IDMS displays statistics about all files that begin with the notation FILE1:

```
dcmt d sta file file1*
```

Files

Displays database I/O statistics for all files.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS Command

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS INTERVAL

```

DISPLAY STATISTICS INTERVAL
STATISTICS INTERVAL IS      21600

```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS ROLL

```

DISPLAY STATISTICS ROLL
*** Display Statistics Interval Roll details ***

Last Statistics Roll  2010-08-23-02.45.00.812033
Last Issued By      SYSTEM TASK
Interval Roll Time   02:45
Day Frequency        7

```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM

```

D STAT SYS
05:39:10.90 10/209 Current Time    00:00:02.737832 Tot System Time
03:30:05.12 10/209 Startup Time    00:00:00.085707 Tot User Time
                                           00:00:00.739173 zIIP on zIIP Time
                                           00:00:00.001095 zIIP on CP Time

TASKS:          356 Processed          53 Abended              72 Max Tasks
                208 System             0 Runaway               0 Times At Max
                 0 Deadlocks           0 Dead Victims

TRANS:          138 Processed          122 Norm Cmp           14 Max Conc
                14 Ext Proc            14 Ext Norm             1 Ext Conc       25 Max Erus
                 0 Dist Proc           0 Dist Norm             0 Dist Conc

DATABASE:       37323 Calls             26993 Pages Rqst       38753 Recs Rqst
                0 Buff Wait            3148 Pages Read        15586 Recs Cur R/U
                 683 Page Writ          138 Calc Noflo         663 Via Noflo
                33131 Tot Locks        57 Calc Ovflo          67 Via Ovflo
                                           0 Frag Stord           0 Recs Reloc

INDEX:          5 SR8 Splits            199 SR8 Stores         12 SR7 Stores
                0 SR8 Spawns           199 SR8 Erases         12 SR7 Erases
                 0 Orph Adopt           708 Ix Searches        1 Min Level
                                           1187 LvlS Srchd        2 Max Level

```

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```

SQL:          523 Commands          353 Tupls Fetched          41 Rows Inserted
              0 AM Recomp           3 Rows Updated           0 Rows Deleted
                                   27 Sorts                   1 Sort Min
                                   97 Tuples Sorted           6 Sort Max

JOURNAL:
Page          34 0-10          16 11-20          40 21-30          18 31-40          17 41-50
Dist         3 51-60          17 61-70          13 71-80          2 81-90          157 91-100
              0 Buff Waits
              0 User Putjml

INTERNAL:
RLEs         559          RCEs         515          DPEs         400          Stack
              4000         3000         1500         1067 HWM
              0           0           0           2400 Sysgen Threshold
                                   Times Exceeded

STORAGE:
41569 Gets          40805 Frees          Gets for type
0 PGFIXs           0 PGFREEs           6,711 DB
0 Pages Fxd        0 Pages Freed       22 SHK
33875 Scan 1       0 PGRLSEs           0 SHR
7694 Scan 2        0 Pages Relsd       25,652 SYS
                   0 SOS COUNT        23 USK
                   9,161 USR

PROGRAM:
Act Loads  Pages Load  Wait/Space

PAGE 00002 - NEXT PAGE:
    
```

```

Non-Reent      0          0          0
Reent          29         855         0
XA Non-Reent   0          0          0
XA Reent       180        23775       0

SCRATCH:       350 Gets          380 Puts          316 DeIs
QUEUE:         266 Gets          0 Puts           0 DeIs          0 Task AutoSt

TIME:          11739 Gets          2603 Post          4 Started Tasks
               1 Wait          2601 Canc

USERS:         0 Signed on          5 HWM          V214
ENTER NEXT TASK CODE: CA IDMS release 18.0 tape GJI00B node SYSQA14
    
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS AREAS

DISPLAY STATISTICS AREAS				
----- Area -----	Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes
AEDB.AE-AREA	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AE-INDEX-AREA	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AE-AREA2	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AE-INDEX-AREA2	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AE-AREA3	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AE-AREA4	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AETEST-AREA	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AEQC-REC-REGION	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AEQC-PIX-REGION	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AEQC-A1IX-REGION	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AEQC-A2IX-REGION	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AEQC-A3IX-REGION	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AEQC-A4IX-REGION	0	1	0	1
AEDB.AEQC-A5IX-REGION	0	1	0	1
AEDICT.DDLML	17	5	0	1
AEDICT.DDLCL0D	0	3	0	1
ASFDICT.DDLML	14	5	0	1
ASFDICT.DDLCL0D	0	3	0	1
ASFDICT.IDMSR-AREA	0	1	0	1
ASFDICT.IDMSR-AREA2	0	1	0	1
CATSYS.DDLCAT	2	3	0	1

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DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA area-id

DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA EMPDICT.DDLML				
----- Area -----	Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes
EMPDICT.DDLML	4	3	0	1

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA area-id FILE

DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA EMPDICT.DDLML FILE				
----- Area -----	Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes
EMPDICT.DDLML	4	3	0	1
----- File -----	Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes
EMPDICT.EMPDICT	4	3	0	1

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA area-id BUFFER

DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA EMPDICT.DDL DML BUFFER						
----- Area -----		Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes	
EMPDICT.DDL DML		4	3	0	1	
----- Buffer -----	Waits	Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes	
DEFAULT_BUFFER	0	951	90	0	21	

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA area-id ALL

DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA EMPDICT.DDL DML ALL						
----- Area -----		Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes	
EMPDICT.DDL DML		4	3	0	1	
----- File -----		Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes	
EMPDICT.EMPDICT		4	3	0	1	
----- Buffer -----	Waits	Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes	
DEFAULT_BUFFER	0	951	90	0	21	

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFERS

DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFERS						
----- Buffer -----	Waits	Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes	
EDB_BUFFER	0	27	10	0	2	
EGEN_BUFFER	0	21	10	0	2	
DEFAULT_BUFFER	0	951	90	0	21	
BUFFER 4276	0	29	30	0	12	
SCRATCH_BUFFER	0	1580	1004	0	4	
LOG_BUFFER	0	0	0	0	0	
AE_BUFFER	0	17	22	0	16	
LOD_BUFFER	0	0	12	0	4	

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER buffer-name

DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER LOG_BUFFER						
----- Buffer -----	Waits	Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes	
LOG_BUFFER	0	0	0	0	0	

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER buffer-name AREA

DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER SCRATCH_BUFFER AREA						
----- Buffer -----	Waits	Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes	
SCRATCH_BUFFER	0	1580	1004	0	4	
----- Area -----		Fnd-in-Buf	Phy-Reads	Fnd-in-Cache	Phy-Writes	
SYSDEF.DDLDCRUN		1580	1003	0	3	
SYSDEF.DDLDCSCR		0	1	0	1	
SYSLSR.DDLDCSCR		0	0	0	0	

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER buffer-name FILE

```

DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER SCRATCH_BUFFER FILE
----- Buffer -----      Waits  Fnd-in-Buf  Phy-Reads  Fnd-in-Cache  Phy-Writes
SCRATCH_BUFFER              0      1580      1004        0              4
----- File -----      Fnd-in-Buf  Phy-Reads  Fnd-in-Cache  Phy-Writes
SYSDEF.DCRUN                1580      1003        0              3
SYSDEF.DCSCR                 0          1          0              1
SYSLSR.DCLSCR                0          0          0              0

```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER buffer-name ALL

```

DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER SCRATCH_BUFFER ALL
----- Buffer -----      Waits  Fnd-in-Buf  Phy-Reads  Fnd-in-Cache  Phy-Writes
SCRATCH_BUFFER              0      1580      1004        0              4
----- Area -----      Fnd-in-Buf  Phy-Reads  Fnd-in-Cache  Phy-Writes
SYSDEF.DDLDCRUN            1580      1003        0              3
SYSDEF.DDLDCSCR             0          1          0              1
SYSLSR.DDLOCSCR             0          0          0              0
----- File -----      Fnd-in-Buf  Phy-Reads  Fnd-in-Cache  Phy-Writes
SYSDEF.DCRUN                1580      1003        0              3
SYSDEF.DCSCR                 0          1          0              1
SYSLSR.DCLSCR                0          0          0              0

```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS FILES

```

DISPLAY STATISTICS FILES
----- File -----      Fnd-in-Buf  Phy-Reads  Fnd-in-Cache  Phy-Writes
AEDB.CAEDB1                  0            2            0            2
AEDB.CAEDB2                  0            2            0            2
AEDB.CAEDB3                  0            1            0            1
AEDB.CAEDB4                  0            1            0            1
AEDB.AETEST                   0            1            0            1
AEDB.AEQDB                    0            7            0            7
AEDICT.AEDICT                 17           5            0            1
AEDICT.AEDL0D                 0            3            0            1
ASFDICT.ASFDM1                14           5            0            1
ASFDICT.ASFLOD                0            3            0            1
ASFDICT.ASFDEFN               0            1            0            1
ASFDICT.ASFDATA               0            1            0            1
CATSYS.DCCAT                  2            3            0            1
CATSYS.DCCATL                 0            3            0            1
CATSYS.DCCATX                 0            1            0            1
EGENDB.EGENDEMO              0            1            0            1
EGENDICT.EGENDICT            21           7            0            1
EGENDICT.EGENLOD              0            3            0            1
EMPDEMO.EMPDEMO              0            1            0            1
EMPDEMO.INSDEMO              0            1            0            1
EMPDEMO.ORGDEMO              0            1            0            1

```

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DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS Command Usage

Interval Statistics

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS INTERVAL displays the statistics interval in seconds.

Time Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following system time statistics:

Field	Value
Current Time	The current time of day, the year, and the day of the year
Startup Time	The most recent time (specified by time of day, year, and day of the year) the DC/UCF system was started
Tot Sys Time	Total system time This is the total amount of time spent in system execution mode (accurate to the nearest hundredths of a second).
Tot User Time	Total user time. This is the total amount of time spent in user execution mode (accurate to hundredths of a second).

Task Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following task statistics:

Field	Value
Processed	Total number of tasks processed since DC/UCF startup
System	Total number of system tasks processed
Abended	Number of tasks abended
Runaway	Number of runaway tasks abended (that is, tasks abnormally terminated by DC/UCF because they exceeded the runaway task time)
Max Tasks	Maximum number of concurrently active user tasks allowed, as specified at system generation time by the MAXIMUM TASKS parameter of the SYSTEM statement
Times at max	Number of times the system has reached the maximum tasks limit
Deadlocks	Number of deadlocks detected since DC/UCF started up
Dead Victims	Number of tasks abended by the system to solve deadlock situation

Database Transaction Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following database transaction statistics:

Field	Value
Processed	Total number of internal and online database transactions processed since DC/UCF startup
Ext Proc	Total number of external transactions (external request units) processed since DC/UCF startup
Norm Cmp	Total number of internal and online transactions that ended normally
Ext Norm	Total number of external transactions that ended normally
Max Conc	Maximum number of concurrently active internal and online transactions since DC/UCF startup
Ext Conc	Maximum number of concurrently active external transactions since DC/UCF startup
Max Erus	Maximum number of request units allowed

Database Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following database statistics:

Field	Value
Calls	Number of calls to CA IDMS
Buff Wait	Number of times a page had to wait for space in the buffer
Pages Writ	Number of pages written
Pages Rqst	Number of pages requested
Read	Number of pages read
Calc Noflo	Number of CALC records stored on their target page
Calc Ovflo	Number of CALC records stored on another page due to overflow
Frag Stord	Number of record fragments stored
Recs Requested	Number of records requested and relocated
Recs Cur R/U	Number of records current of the run unit

Field	Value
Via Noflo	Number of Via records (CLUSTERED rows) stored on their target page
Via Ovflo	Number of Via records (CLUSTERED rows) stored on another page due to overflow
Recs Reloc	Number of records relocated
Tot Locks	Total number of locks that have already been acquired

Index Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following index statistics:

Field	Value
SR8 Splits	Number of SR8 record splits
SR8 Spawns	Number of SR8 record spawns
Orph Adopt	Number of orphans adopted
SR8 Stores	Number of SR8 records stored
SR8 Erases	Number of SR8 records erased
Ix Searches	Number of indexes searched
LvlS Srchd	Number of index levels searched
SR7 Stores	Number of SR7 records stored
SR7 Erases	Number of SR7 records erased
Min Levels	Minimum number of index levels searched
Max Levels	Maximum number of index levels searched

SQL Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following SQL statistics:

Field	Value
Commands	Number of SQL commands executed
AM Recomp	Number of access modules recompiled
Tupls Fetched	Number of rows fetched from SQL tables
Rows Updated	Number of rows updated in SQL tables

Field	Value
Sorts	Number of sorts performed on SQL tables
Tuples Sorted	Number of rows sorted from SQL tables
Rows inserted	Number of rows inserted in SQL tables
Rows deleted	Number of rows deleted from SQL tables
Sort Min	Minimum number of rows sorted from one SQL table
Sort Max	Maximum number of rows sorted from one SQL table

Journal Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following journal statistics:

Field	Value
Buff Waits	Number of waits that have occurred for journal buffers
User Putjrnl	Number of times a user program has requested that a record be written to the journal file (for example, with a WRITE JOURNAL or #PUTJRNL command)
Page Dist	Distribution of number of pages per write to the journal

Internal Performance Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following internal performance statistics for resource link elements (RLE), resource control elements (RCE), deadlock prevention elements (DPE), and the task control element stack (Stack):

Field	Value
HWM	Number of times the high-water mark has been reached for the element
Sysgen Threshold	Number of RLEs, RCEs, DPEs, and task control elements defined in the system generation SYSTEM statement
Times Exceeded	Number of times the above system generation threshold has been exceeded at runtime

Storage Pool Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays storage pool statistics for all storage pools defined at system generation:

Field	Value
Gets	Number of #GETSTG requests issued
PGFIXs	Number of page fixes issued at runtime
Pages Fxd	Number of storage pages fixed
Scan1	Number of times that a request for storage was satisfied on the first scan of a storage pool
Scan2	Number of times that a request for storage was satisfied on the second scan of a storage pool
Frees	Number of #FREESTG requests issued
PGFREEs	Number of page frees issued
Pages Freed	Number of storage pages freed at runtime
PGRlseS	Number of page releases issued
Pages Relsd	Number of storage pages released
SOS Count	Number of times storage pool 0 went short on storage (SOS), causing the system to become SOS
Gets for type	Number of #GETSTG requests issued for the different storage types.

Program Pool Usage Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM provides a separate set of program pool usage statistics for nonreentrant, reentrant, and XA reentrant pools:

Field	Value
Act Loads	Total number of programs loaded into the pool
Pages Load	Pages allocated in the pool to satisfy the programs loaded in that pool
Wait/Space	Number of times that DC/UCF had to wait for space in a pool

Scratch Area Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM provides the following scratch area statistics:

Field	Value
Gets	Number of GET requests issued
Puts	Number of PUT requests issued
Dels	Number of DELETE requests issued

Queue Area Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following queue area statistics:

Field	Value
Gets	Number of GET requests issued
Puts	Number of PUT requests issued
Dels	Number of DELETE requests issued
Task AutoSt	Number of tasks started as a result of reaching a queue threshold

GET/SET TIME Statistics for System

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS displays the following time area statistics:

Field	Value
Gets	Number of GET TIME requests
Wait	Number of SET TIME WAIT requests
Post	Number of SET TIME POST requests
Canc	Number of SET TIME CANCEL requests
Started Tasks	Number of SET TIME START TASK requests

Statistics for a Specified Area

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA displays the following statistics for the specified area(s):

Field	Value
AREA	The name of the area
Fnd-in-Buf	The number of pages of the area that have been requested and found to be already present in the DB buffer
Phy-Reads	The number of pages read from disk
Phy-writes	The number of pages of the area that have been actually written
Fnd-in-Cache	The number of pages of the area requested for which no I/O was initiated because the page was already present in an ESA dataspace or in a shared cache

Note: If you specify BUFFER, FILE, or ALL, you receive information on the associated buffer(s), file(s), or both. See the description of buffer information and/or file information for further documentation.

Statistics for a Specified Buffer

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER displays the following statistics for the specified buffer(s):

Field	Value
Buffer	The name of the buffer
Waits	The number of times all buffers were locked when buffer access was requested
Fnd-in-Buf	The number of pages that have been requested and found to be already present in the buffer
Phy-Reads	The number of pages that have had to be read because they were not found in the buffer
Fnd-in-Cache	The number of pages requested that could not be found in a DB buffer, but are in an ESA dataspace or in a shared cache.
Phy-Writes	The number of pages of the pool that have been actually written

Note: If you specify AREA, FILE, or ALL, you receive information on the associated area(s), file(s), or both. See the description of area information and/or file information for further documentation.

Statistics for a Specified File

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS FILE displays the following statistics for the specified file(s):

Field	Value
File	The name of the file
Fnd-in-Buf	The number of pages of the file that have had to be read because they were not found in a buffer.
Phy-Reads	The number of pages of the file that have had to be read because they were not found in a buffer. Includes the value in the FND-IN-CACHE; for a specific file, you can compare the value in the FND-IN-CACHE to the number of physical reads to see how efficiently a cache is being used.
Fnd-in-Cache	The number of pages of the file requested for which no I/O was initiated because the page was already present in an ESA dataspace or in a shared cache.
Phy-Writes	The number of pages of the file that have been actually written.

Note: If you specify AREA, BUFFER, or ALL, receive information on the associated area(s), buffer(s), or both. See the description of area information and/or buffer information for further documentation.

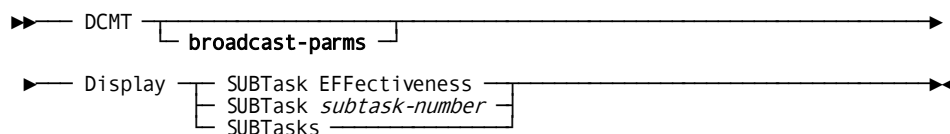
More Information

- For more information about system statistics, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about reporting on statistics, see the *Reports Guide*.
- For more information about database performance and tuning guidelines, see the *Database Administration Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK Command

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK allows you to display information about operating system subtasks.

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

SUBTask EFFECTiveness

Displays CPU effectiveness

SUBTask

Displays detailed information about the specified operating system subtask.

subtask-number

The ID of a subtask.

SUBTasks

Displays summary information about all subtasks.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK Command

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASKS

```

D SUBT
*** Display all subtasks ***
Name      Nr  type  Status  Task dispatch  Wakeup count  Total CPU time
-----
MAINTASK  01  IDMS  IDLE    3,952          3,814         00:00.953886
SUBT0001  02  IDMS  IDLE    00             00            00:00.000032
SUBT0002  03  IDMS  IDLE    00             00            00:00.000021
SUBT0003  04  IDMS  IDLE    00             01            00:00.000045
SUBT0004  05  IDMS  IDLE    132            10            00:00.006961
SUBT0005  06  IDMS  IDLE    895            93            00:00.024675
SUBT0006  07  IDMS  BUSY    20,916         9,585         00:01.934314
V214 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE: CA IDMS release 18.0 tape GJI00B node SYSQA14
  
```


zIIP-Enabled Examples with a zIIP Processor

The following series of examples illustrate a CA IDMS system running in multitasking mode with zIIP support enabled. The displays were obtained on hardware that contained five CPs and one zIIP.

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK 0001

```
*** Display Subtask details ***
      Name  MAINTASK
      Number 01
      Status IDLE
      Work type IDMS
      Count wakeups 3,814
      Count task dispatches 3,952
      User mode CPU time 00:00:00.000955
      System mode CPU time 00:00:00.953883
      CPU effectiveness (%) 09
      Count times fast posted 15
      Count times OS posted 00
      Count found work pass 1 3,869
      Count found work pass 2 83
      Count times POSTEXIT resumed 3,814
      *** Enclave Info ***
      zIIP time 00:00:00.099662
      zIIP on CP time 00:00:00.000000
      CPU effectiveness (%) 75
      Count swap attempts 8,072
      Count actual swaps 8,065
```

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK 0006

The following example illustrates the additional information provided for the preferred subtask:

```

D SUBT 0006
*** Display Subtask details ***
      Name  SUBT0005
      Number 06
      Status IDLE
      Work type IDMS
      Count wakeups 83
      Count task dispatches 1,667
      User mode CPU time 00:00:00.002093
      System mode CPU time 00:00:00.037788
      CPU effectiveness (%) 11
      Count times fast posted 02
      Count times OS posted 00
      Count found work pass 1 1,376
      Count found work pass 2 291
      Count times POSTEXIT resumed 83
      *** Enclave Info ***
      zIIP time 00:00:00.011148
      zIIP on CP time 00:00:00.000000
      CPU effectiveness (%) 13
      Count swap attempts 1,767
      Count actual swaps 1,761

```

DISPLAY SUBTASK EFFECTIVENESS

The following example illustrates whether zIIP support is active by subtask. It includes CPU statistics for each subtask and associated SRB, and percentage comparison of CPU effectiveness.

```

D SUBT EFF
*** Subtask display ***
Subtask      Elapsed time      Total CPU time      % CPU  SRB
Name         TCB          SRB          TCB          SRB      TCB SRB
-----
MAINTASK    00:09.273726  00:00.131952  00:00.854224  00:00.099662  09 75  Y
SUBT0001    00:00.000142  00:00.000015  00:00.000032  00:00.000000  22 00  Y
SUBT0002    00:00.000074  00:00.000011  00:00.000021  00:00.000000  28 00  Y
SUBT0003    00:00.000117  00:00.000029  00:00.000045  00:00.000000  38 00  Y
SUBT0004    00:00.007514  00:00.001178  00:00.006361  00:00.000600  84 50  Y
SUBT0005    00:00.112166  00:00.019377  00:00.017645  00:00.007029  15 36  Y
SUBT0006    00:02.799915  00:02.270030  00:01.109634  00:00.827857  39 36  Y
-----
Totals      00:12.193658  00:02.422595  00:01.987965  00:00.935150  16 38
V214 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release 18.0 tape GJI00B node SYSQA14

```

zIIP-Enabled Example Without a zIIP Processor

The following example illustrates a CA IDMS system running in multitasking mode with zIIP support enabled. The display was obtained on hardware that contained two CPs and no zIIP.

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK 0003

```

*** Display Subtask details ***
      Name  SUBT0002
      Number 03
      Status BUSY
      Work type  IDMS
      Count wakeups 80,836,576
      Count task dispatches 96,549,679
      User mode CPU time 00:00:00.0251
      System mode CPU time 00:17:10.3946
      CPU effectiveness (%) 27
      Count times fast posted 10,451,388
      Count times OS posted 00
      Count found work pass 1 96,256,979
      Count found work pass 2 292,700
      Count times POSTEXIT resumed 80,639,015
      *** Enclave Info ***
      zIIP time 00:00:00.0000
      zIIP on CP time 00:05:39.9737
      CPU effectiveness (%) 41
      Count swap attempts 60,356
      Count actual swaps 60,336

```

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK Command Usage

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK

Displays the following information for the specified subtask or for each subtask:

Field	Value
Name	The name of each subtask
Number	The number of each subtask
Status	The current status of the subtask (IDLE or BUSY)
Work type	One of the following types of work the subtask can execute: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ I or IDMS—Database and communication work ■ R or RRS—RRS (Resource Recovery System) work
Count wakeups	The number of times DC/UCF restarted this subtask.
Count task dispatches	The number of times DC/UCF dispatched this subtask.

Field	Value
User mode CPU time	The amount of time this subtask spent in user-mode execution.
System mode CPU time	The amount of time this subtask spent in system-mode execution.
CPU effectiveness (%)	The percentage comparison of CPU time to wall clock time while the subtask was executing. A subtask is considered to be executing if it has not been put into a WAIT state by the CA IDMS system. An executing subtask can lose effective CPU time due to paging or to other tasks being given a higher priority by the operating system.
Count times fast posted	The number of times the IDMS postexit was able to post an ECB without requiring a call to the operating system while running on this subtask.
Count times OS posted	The number of times the operating system's post SVC was used to post an ECB. This field should always be zero unless operating system PC routines are not available.
Count found work pass 1	The number of times the IDMS dispatcher found work queued to the global dispatch work queue (CSAWKQUE) while using this subtask.
Count found work pass 2	The number of times the IDMS dispatcher found work to dispatch while scanning the DCE active chain using this subtask.
Count times POSTEXIT resumed	The number of times the operating system woke the IDMS system up through its PCRESUME routine using this subtask.

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK 000n

(z/OS systems only) Displays the following CPU statistics under Enclave Info when zIIP support is active:

Field	Value
zIIP time	The CPU time consumed while physically executing on a zIIP processor.
zIIP on CP time	The CPU time used on a CP, such as the time of scheduling the zIIP processor use and contention for a zIIP processor.

Field	Value
CPU effectiveness	The percentage comparison of CPU time to wall-clock time while the subtask was executing. A subtask is considered to be executing if it has not been put into a WAIT state by the CA IDMS system. An executing subtask can lose effective CPU time due to paging or to other tasks being given a higher priority by the operating system. Reported CPU effectiveness can exceed 100% due to pro-rating techniques used by the operating system to compensate for relative speed differences between the CP and zIIP.

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK EFFECTIVENESS

Displays whether zIIP support is active by subtask and displays the following fields for each TCB and SRB:

Field	Value
Name	The name of each subtask.
Elapsed time	The length of time the subtask or SRB has been running.
Total CPU time	The amount of CPU time the subtask or SRB has used.
CPU effectiveness	The percentage comparison of CPU time to wall-clock time while the subtask was executing. A subtask is considered to be executing if it has not been put into a WAIT state by the CA IDMS system. An executing subtask can lose effective CPU time due to paging or to other tasks being given a higher priority by the operating system. Reported CPU effectiveness can exceed 100% due to pro-rating techniques used by the operating system to compensate for relative speed differences between the CP and zIIP.

Subtask Naming Convention

The first subtask that DC/UCF allocates is named MAINTASK. Subsequently allocated subtasks are used only with multitasking or when RRS support is activated. They have names configured as follows:

SUBTnnnn

The first subtask allocated after MAINTASK is SUBT0001, the second SUBT0002, and so forth.

Subtask Numbering Conventions

When DC/UCF allocates subtasks for a given it gives each subtask a number. MAINTASK is always subtask 1 (0001), the next subtask that's allocated is number 2, and so forth.

The *total* number of subtasks on the system is determined at system startup time, in the startup JCL.

When DC/UCF Restarts Subtasks

To reduce overhead, DC/UCF only restarts (wakes up) an operating system subtask when DC/UCF tasks are queued for the next associated system service. When this happens, DC/UCF assigns the *next* task that requests the queued service to an idle subtask.

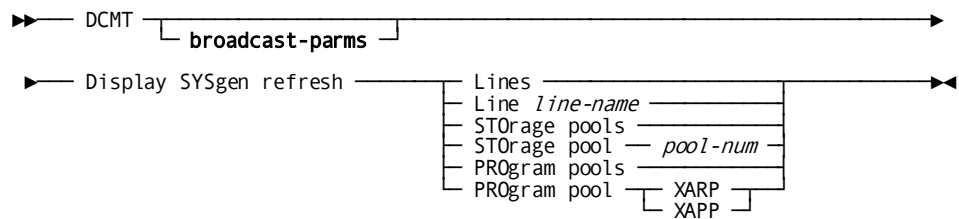
More Information

- For more information about multitasking support, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about activating RRS support, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about using RRS support, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about enabling and using zIIP support, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY SYSGEN Command

The DCMT DISPLAY SYSGEN command shows all the new lines, terminals and printer definitions that have been added and generated in your system since the last startup or refresh.

DCMT DISPLAY SYSGEN Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY SYSGEN Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Lines

Displays all newly added line, terminal, and printer definitions, since the last refresh.

Line *line-name*

Displays the named line.

STOrage pools

Specifies that dynamic sysgen changes for all XA storage pools should be displayed.

STOrage pools *pool-num*

Identifies the number of the XA storage pool for which dynamic sysgen changes should be displayed.

PROgram pools

Specifies that dynamic sysgen changes for all program pools should be displayed.

PROgram pool XARP/XAPP

Specifies that SYSGEN changes for the specified program pool should be applied.

XARP

Indicates that SYSGEN changes for the XA reentrant program pool should be applied.

XAPP

Indicates that SYSGEN changes for the XA non-reentrant program pool should be applied.

More Information

For more information about system generation, see the *System Generation Guide*.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY SYSGEN Command

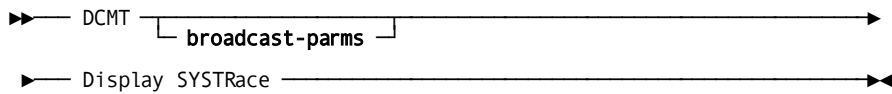
Issue a DCMT DISPLAY SYSGEN REFRESH LINES command to see a newly generated system definition as shown below:

```
dcmt d sysgen refresh lines
*** Display Sysgen request ***
Line UCFLINE was modified
    Added Pterm/Lterm:  UCFT05 / UCFLT05
```

DCMT DISPLAY SYSTRACE Command

This command provides the size and status of a system trace.

DCMT DISPLAY SYSTRACE Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY SYSTRACE Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section *How to Broadcast System Tasks*.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY SYSTRACE Command

DCMT DISPLAY SYSTRACE

```
DCMT DISPLAY SYSTRace
System trace is ON entries      2500
```


DCMT DISPLAY SYSTRACE Command Usage

DCMT DISPLAY SYSTRACE Output

Field	Value
System trace is	Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ON—System trace is enabled. ■ OFF—System trace is disabled.
entries	Specifies the size of the system trace table.

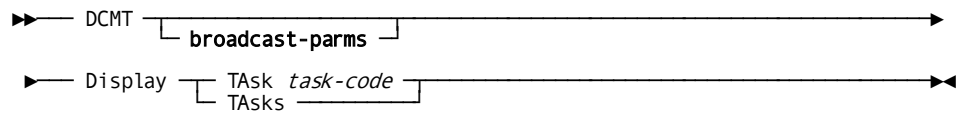
More Information

For more information about system trace, see the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY TASK Command

DCMT DISPLAY TASK displays information associated with DC/UCF tasks.

DCMT DISPLAY TASK Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY TASK Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

TAsk

Displays information for a specified task.

task-code

The code of a task as defined in the data dictionary with an IDD TASK statement.

TAsks

Displays a task definition table showing the task codes of all tasks associated with the DC/UCF system and the program invoked by each. Also displayed is a table of task codes that have been defined dynamically by means of the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK command.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY TASK Command

DCMT DISPLAY TASKS

DISPLAY TASKS							
*** Task Definition Table ***							
Taskcd	Program	Taskcd	Program	Taskcd	Program	Taskcd	Program
ADAI	ADAPMAIN	ADS	ADSORUN1	ADSA	ADSORUN1	ADSAT	ADSORUN1
ADSC	ADSORUN1	ADSCADSR	ADSCADSR	ADSOTATU	ADSORUN1	ADSR	ADSOMAIN
ADSR	ADSOMAIN	ADS2	ADSOMAIN	ADS2T	ADSOMAIN	ASDFCALL	ASDFCALL
ASDFCOMM	ASDFCOMM	ASDFCTRL	ASDFCTRL	ASF	ADSORUN1	ASFADSGD	ADSORUN1
ASFINITD	ADSORUN1	ASF00AKD	ADSORUN1	B	RHDCBYE	BYE	RHDCBYE
CLIST	RHDCCLST	CLOD	RHDCCLOD	COBINPUT	COBTEST	COBTEST	COBTEST
DCMT	RHDCMT00	DCPROFIL	DCPROFIL	DCUF	RHDCUF00	DEBUG	DEBUGMAIN
DNSS	DNSSCTL	EM62	RHDCEM62	ICMS	ADSORUN1	ICMSCOMM	IDBCMCTL
IDB	ADSORUN1	IDBCOMM	IDBCMCTL	IDD	IDMSDDDC	IDDM	IDMSDDDM
IDDML	IDDMLLOOK	IDDMT	IDMSDDDM	IDDT	IDMSDDDC	LOCKTEST	LOKT01XC
LOOK	RHDCLOOK	LSJB	LOKT02XC	MAPB	RHDCOMTC	MAPC	ADSORUN1
OCF	IDMSOCF	OCFX	IDMSOCFX	OLMI	OLMPMAIN	OLP	RHDCOPLG
OLQ	IDMSOLQS	OLQNT	IDMSOLQS	OLQT	IDMSOLQS	OLQTNOTE	OLQSNOTE
OPER	RHDCOPER	PDB	IDMSPDDC	PDBT	IDMSPDDC	PMAM	PMAMINIT
PMBILL	PMAMBILL	PMIM	PMIMINIT	PMRM	PMRTINIT	PMWDRVR	PMWDRVR
PMWNSAVE	PMWNCIDD	QUED	RHDCQUED	RHDCNP3S	RHDCNP3S	RHDCSTTS	RHDCSTTS
S	RHDCSNON	SCHEMA	IDMSCHDC	SCHEMAT	IDMSCHDC	SDEL	RHDCSDEL
SEND	RHDCSEND	SHOWMAP	RHDCSHOW	SIGNOFF	RHDCSNOF	SIGNON	RHDCSNON
SSC	IDMSUBDC	SSCT	IDMSUBDC	SUSPEND	RHDCSUSP	SYSGEN	RHDCSGDC
SYSGENT	RHDCSGDC	TCF	RHDCUMBR	TCFUSR01	CBTCF01P	TCFUSR02	CBTCF02P

DCMT DISPLAY TASK task-code

DISPLAY TASK SEND	
Task Code	SEND
Program/Map	RHDCSEND
Map/Nonmap	NOMAP
Input/Noinput	INPUT
Priority	100
Status	ENABLED AND INSRV
Print Key	PF12
Stall Intv	00172 (SYSTEM)
Quiesce Wait	00172 (SYSTEM)
External Wait	00600 (SYSTEM)
Resource Intvl	OFF (SYSTEM)
Resource Prog	RHDCBYE
Times Called	0000000
Current Threads	00000
Max Concurrent	OFF
Term Output	NOSAVE
Autotask	NO
Location	ANY
Trans Sharing	OFF(SYSTEM)
On Commit	WRITE COMT(SYSTEM)
On Rollback	RETAIN ID(SYSTEM)
Storage Limit	SYSTEM
Lock Limit	SYSTEM
Call Limit	SYSTEM
DBIO Limit	SYSTEM

DCMT DISPLAY TASK Command Usage

The DCMT DISPLAY TASK command displays the following information for the specified task:

Field	Value
Task Code	The task code
Program/Map	Name of the program or map initially invoked by the task
Map/Nomap	The automatic mapout status (MAP or NOMAP) of the task
Input/Noinput	The input status (INPUT or NOINPUT) of the task
Priority	The priority of the task
Status	The status (enabled or disabled) of the task
Print Key	The print key of the task; that is, the key to use if you want to print the screen
Stall Intv	The number of seconds the task can wait before being considered stalled
Quiesce Wait	The number of seconds the task can wait on a quiesce operation before it is terminated abnormally.
External Wait	The number of seconds the task can wait on an external request before it is terminated abnormally.
Resource Intvl	The number of seconds the task can wait for resources before giving up
Resource Progm	The program that runs if the task gives up waiting for resources
Times called	The number of times the task has been invoked since DC/UCF system startup
Current threads	Number of threads currently active
Max Concurrent	Maximum number of concurrent threads allowed
Term Output	Terminal output status (SAVE or NOSAVE); if the status is SAVE, the system saves the contents of the terminal screen before writing a direct-to-terminal data stream
Autotask	Autotask status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NO—The task is not an autotask ■ START—The task is a startup autotask ■ SHUT—The task is a shutdown autotask ■ START/SHUT—The task is both a startup autotask and a shutdown autotask

Field	Value
Location	Location of the task relative to the 16-megabyte line (BELOW or ANY)
Trans Sharing	Shows the transaction sharing option.
On Commit	Shows the commit control options
On Rollback	Shows the rollback control options.
Storage Limit	Storage limits in effect for the task
Lock Limit	Lock limits in effect for the task
Call Limit	Call limits in effect for the task
DBIO Limit	Database I/O limits in effect for the task

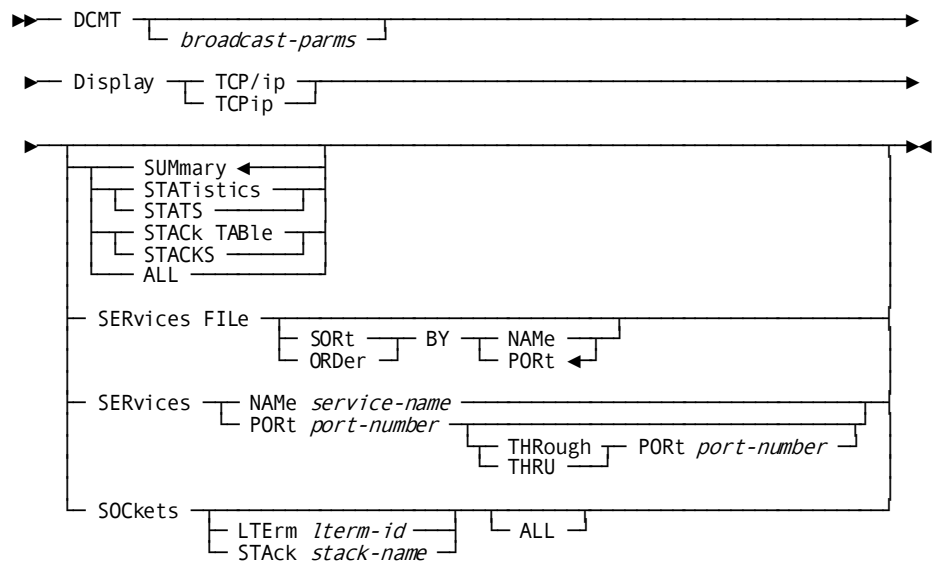
More Information

- For more information about defining tasks, see documentation of the TASK statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about defining dynamic tasks, see the section DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK.
- For more information about task concepts, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.
- For more information about varying task attributes, see the section DCMT VARY TASK.
- For more information about displaying information about active task threads, see DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS.
- For more information about vary attributes of active task threads, see the section DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK.

DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP Command

The DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP command displays information about the TCP/IP runtime environment of a DC/UCF system. In addition to current attribute settings, it can also display TCP/IP-related statistics and a list of all the TCP/IP stacks and their corresponding status.

DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Specifies to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms**, see How to Broadcast System Tasks in the *System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*.

SUMmary

Displays summary information about this system's TCP/IP environment. This is the default if no option is specified.

STATistics

Displays statistics information.

STACK TABLE

Displays the TCP/IP stack table containing the name of all the stacks defined in the system. The output table contains five columns that provide the following information:

- Hostname
- IP address
- Name of the stack (job name), designated with (D) if it is the default stack
- Flag indicating the following values:
 - Y—If stack is active
 - N—If stack is not active
 - Excl-D—If stack is excluded by DCMT Command
 - Excl-G—If stack is excluded by SYSGEN
 - Excl-I—If stack is excluded by SYSIDMS
 - New—If stack is new in the list, after the execution of a DCMT VARY TCP/IP STACK TABLE REFRESH command
- Flag indicating if the stack supports IPv6

ALL

Displays all the information provided by the SUMMARY, STATISTICS, and STACK TABLE options.

SERVICES FILE

Displays the contents of the services file, if one is in use. The output table contains three columns that provide the following information:

- Port numbers
- Protocol names

- Service names

Aliases, if present, are displayed on secondary lines in the service name column.

The output table can be sorted by the service name or by the port number. By default, it is sorted by the port number.

SERvices NAME or SERvices PORT

Displays the contents of the services file, if one is in use but restricts the output to specific service names or specific port numbers.

service-name

Specifies the name of a specific service or a wildcard that displays all the services with a name starting with the same pattern.

When using the SERVICES PORT clause, you can specify a specific port number or a range of ports.

port-number

Specifies a *port-number*. *port-number* is a positive number between 1 and 65535. If the THROUGH PORT sub-clause is specified, the second *port-number* value must be greater than or equal to the first one.

SOCKets LTERm or SOCKets STAck

Displays information about all LTERM's owning sockets in the system. The output table contains six columns (no ALL option) or ten columns (with ALL option) that display the following information:

- Without the ALL option: the LTERM name, the PTERM name, the PTERM type, the current stack affinity, the current socket function, and the total number of sockets owned by the LTERM.
- With the ALL option specified: the LTERM name, the PTERM name, the PTERM type, and for each socket descriptor currently owned by the LTE, the stack affinity, the socket function, the socket descriptor, the socket domain, an indicator telling whether the TCP_NODELAY socket option applies, and the socket timeout value.

Note: When the ALL option is specified and the current socket function is SELECT or SELECTX, the name of the function is displayed for the first socket descriptor only.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP Command

DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP SUMMARY

SYSGEN definitions		Run-time information	
Default status	ON	TCP/IP status	Active
Default TCP_NODELAY option	OFF	TCP_NODELAY option	OFF
Max number sockets	9999	Max number sockets	9999
Max number sockets per task	999	Max number sockets per task	999
Plugin module	RHDCD1IP		
Services file	SERVICES		
Services file case	Sensitive	Services file case	Sensitive
Default stack	DEFAULT	Default stack	TCPIP31
Include stack list	TCP*		
SYSIDMS parameters			
EXCLUDE_TCP/IP_STACK	TCPIP31V		

DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP STATISTICS

Statistics	
Number of sockets currently open	10
Number of sockets created	11
HWM of concurrent open sockets (global)	11
HWM of concurrent open sockets (1 LTERM)	1
Number of socket reads	98
Number of socket writes	64
Number of accepted connections rejected	0
Number of DDS connections rejected	0
Number of listener connections rejected	0

DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP STACK TABLE

Hostname	IP address	Job name	Active	IPv6
HOSTCA31	111.111.111.111	TCPIP31 (D)	Y	Y
HOSTCA32	222.222.222.222	TCPIP32	Y	Y
		TCPIP33	N	
		RUNTCP	Excl-G	
		TCPIP31V	Excl-I	

DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP SERVICES FILE

Services file		SERVICES
Services file case		Sensitive
Port#	Protocol	Service name or alias
7	tcp	echo
7	udp	echo
13	tcp	daytime
13	udp	daytime
15	tcp	netstat
19	tcp	chargen
		ttytst
		source
19	udp	chargen
		ttytst
		source
21	tcp	ftp
23	tcp	telnet
..

DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP SERVICE NAME nameserv*

Services file		SERVICES
Services file case		Sensitive
Port#	Protocol	Service name or alias
42	tcp	nameserver
53	tcp	nameserver
53	udp	nameserver

DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP SERVICE PORT 10 THROUGH 20

Services file		SERVICES
Services file case		Sensitive
Port#	Protocol	Service name or alias
13	tcp	daytime
13	udp	daytime
15	tcp	netstat
19	tcp	chargen
		ttytst
		source
19	udp	chargen
		ttytst
		source

DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP SOCKETS

Lterm-ID	Pterm-ID	Type	Stack	Socket-call	Count
LD000001	*No-PTE*	FRST	TCPIP31		1
SY71CA31	SY71CA31	DTCP	TCPIP31	RECV (async)	2
TCLJSRV	TCPJSRV	LIST	TCPIP31	ACCEPT (async)	1
TCPLIS01	TCPLIS01	LIST	TCPIP31	ACCEPT (async)	1
VL72002	VP72002	3279	TCPIP31	ACCEPT	2

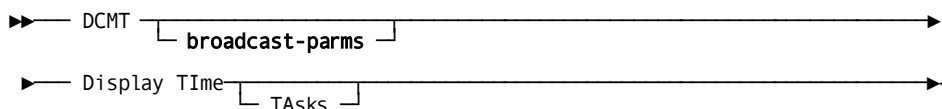
DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP SOCKETS ALL

Lterm-ID	Pterm-ID	Type	Stack	Socket-call	Socket-desc	Dom	NDL	Timeout
LD000001	*No-PTE*	FRST	TCPIP31			0	IN	N Forever
SY71CA31	SY71CA31	DTCP	TCPIP31	RECV		0	IN	Y Forever
			TCPIP31			1	IN	N Forever
TCLJSRV	TCPJSRV	LIST	TCPIP31	ACCEPT (async)		0	IN6	N Forever
TCPLIS01	TCPLIS01	LIST	TCPIP31	ACCEPT (async)		0	IN6	N Forever
VL72002	VP72002	3279	TCPIP31			0	IN	N 300
			TCPIP31	ACCEPT		1	IN	N 300

DCMT DISPLAY TIME Command

DCMT DISPLAY TIME displays information about DC/UCF time functions.

DCMT DISPLAY TIME Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY TIME Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Time

Displays the time of day and intervals established for timed system functions.

TAsks

Displays the task codes of all time-initiated tasks pending execution and the time and date on which each task is to be started.

Does not display the information you get if you issue DCMT DISPLAY TIME.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY TIME Command

DCMT DISPLAY TIME

```
D TIME
CURRENT TIME 03:48:18.86
CURRENT DATE 00/292
STARTUP TIME 03:45:18.02
STARTUP DATE 00/292
RUNAWAY INTV 00120
  STALL INTV 03672
QUIESCE WAIT STALL INTERVAL
  TIMER INTV 00001
RECOVERY WAIT NOT ALLOWED
RESOURCE INTV OFF
RESOURCE PROG RHDCBYE
```

DCMT DISPLAY TIME TASKS

```
      D TI TASKS
TaskCD  Time  Date  UserID
SHUTMON 16:06:35 08/260  USERA01
```

DCMT DISPLAY TIME Command Usage

About System Time

DCMT DISPLAY TIME displays the following system time information:

Field	Value
Current Time	Current time of day in the form <i>hh:mm:ss.ff</i> , where <i>hh</i> is hours based on a 24-hour clock, <i>mm</i> is minutes, <i>ss</i> is seconds, and <i>ff</i> is hundredths of a second.
Current Date	Current date in the form <i>yy/ddd</i> , where <i>yy</i> is the year and <i>ddd</i> is the day.
Startup Time	Startup time in the form <i>hh:mm:ss.ff</i> .
Startup Date	Startup date in the form <i>yy/ddd</i> .
Runaway Intv	The amount of time, in real-time seconds, that a task can run without doing any I/O, before it is considered a runaway task.
Stall	The number of real-time seconds a task can wait before being considered stalled.

Field	Value
Quiesce wait	The number of seconds that a task waits on a quiesce operation before being cancelled. OFF specifies that tasks are not to be terminated due to quiesce waits. STALL INTERVAL specifies that the quiesce wait time for a task is the same as its stall interval.
Timer	The number of real-time seconds between ticks of the internal clock.
Recovery wait	The number of seconds that the system is to permit a task to wait for a resource to be recovered by a failed data sharing group member before abnormally terminating the task. NOT ALLOWED (or 0) directs the system to immediately cancel the task. FOREVER directs the system to permit a task to wait indefinitely.
Resource Intv	The number of real-time seconds that a task can wait for a resource before the resource timeout program is run.
Resource Prog	The name of the resource timeout program that runs if a task waits too long for a resource.

About Time-Initiated Tasks

DCMT DISPLAY TIME TASKS displays the following information for all time-initiated tasks pending execution:

Field	Value
TaskID	The task codes of all time initiated tasks pending execution
Time	The time at which each time initiated task begins execution, in the form <i>hh:mm:ss</i>
Date	The date at which each time initiated task begins execution, in the form <i>yy:ddd</i>
UserID	The internal userid associated with the time-initiated task.

More Information

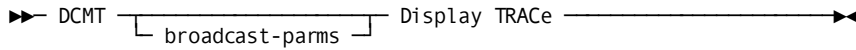
For more information about time-initiated tasks, see the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT DISPLAY TRACE Command

The DCMT DISPLAY TRACE command displays the tracing options currently in effect for your system.

DCMT DISPLAY TRACE Syntax

The following diagram shows the syntax for the DCMT DISPLAY TRACE command:



DCMT DISPLAY TRACE Parameters

This section describes the parameters for the DCMT DISPLAY TRACE statement:

broadcast-params

Executes the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

For more information about broadcasting and broadcast-params syntax, see "How to Broadcast System Tasks" in the *System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY TRACE outputs

The following example illustrates the output from a DCMT DISPLAY TRACE command when trace information is not being saved.

```
DCMT DISPLAY TRACE
System tracing (SYSTRACE):  ON
      Trace table size:  20 MB      Address: 39A40000
      Adjunct table size: 10 MB     Address: 36603000
Save: OFF      Driver: INACTIVE      Area: DDLDCLOG
```

The following example illustrates the output from a DCMT DISPLAY TRACE command when trace information is being saved to a DDLDCTRC area.

```
DCMT DISPLAY TRACE
System tracing (SYSTRACE):  ON
      Trace table size:  4 KB      Address: 39B65000
      Adjunct table size: 8 MB (S) Address: 36603000

Save: ON      Driver: ACTIVE      Area: DDLDCTRC      0% FULL
-----Trace service driver statistics-----
Driver started.....2009-12-08-12.23.21.151167
Number of save requests.....44
Number of times entries missed.....2
Bytes/hour.....1067733
Pages/hour.....300
Number of reads.....14
Number of writes.....9
Number of read waits.....1
Number of write waits.....0
Number of page range resets.....1
Number of area full waits.....0
Number of errors.....0
% of waits to I/Os.....0
Number of RUs.....8
Number of look aheads.....5
% of look aheads to RUs.....63
```

System Tracing

Potential values are as follows:

- ON—System tracing is enabled.
- OFF—System tracing is disabled.

Trace table size

The size of the system trace table in kilobytes (KB) or megabytes (MB).

If the characters "(S)" follow table size, it indicates that the contents of the system trace table are being saved.

Address

The address of the system trace table.

Adjunct table size

The size of the adjunct trace table in kilobytes (KB) or megabytes (MB).

If the characters "(S)" follow table size, it indicates that the contents of the adjunct trace table are being saved.

Address

The address of the adjunct trace table.

Save

Potential values are as follows:

- ON—Trace saving is enabled.
- OFF—Trace saving is disabled.
- REQUESTED—Trace saving has been requested but is not yet fully enabled.

Driver

Potential values are as follows:

- ACTIVE—Trace service driver is active.
- INACTIVE—Trace service driver is inactive.
- PENDING—Trace service driver is starting up.

Area

Potential values are as follows:

- DDLDCLOG—Trace information is written to the log area.
- DDLCTRC—Trace information is written to the trace area.

% Full

The percentage of space used in the area.

Trace service driver statistics

A header for statistics that are displayed only if trace saving is enabled.

Driver started

The date and time at which the trace service driver was started.

Statistics reset

The date and time when the driver statistics were reset due to overflow.

Number of save requests

The number of requests made to save trace information.

Number of times entries missed

The number of times one or more trace entries were not saved because they had been overlaid before they could be written.

Bytes/hour

The rate at which trace information is being written, specified as bytes per hour.

Pages/hour

The rate at which pages are written to the log or trace area, specified as pages per hour.

Number of reads

The number of pages read from the log or trace area.

Number of writes

The number of pages written to the log or trace area.

Number of read waits

The number of times the driver had to wait for a read to complete.

Number of write waits

The number of times the driver had to wait for a write to complete.

Number of page range resets

The number of times the driver had to recalculate the range of pages into which it can write information.

Number of area full waits

The number of times the driver had to wait for the contents of the log or trace area to be archived.

Number of errors

The number of I/O errors encountered.

% of waits to I/Os

The percent of waits to I/O requests.

Number of RUs

The number of run units currently in use.

Number of look aheads

The number of look ahead reads in effect.

% of look aheads to RUs

The percent of run units being used for look ahead reads.

How to Reduce the Number of Missed Entries

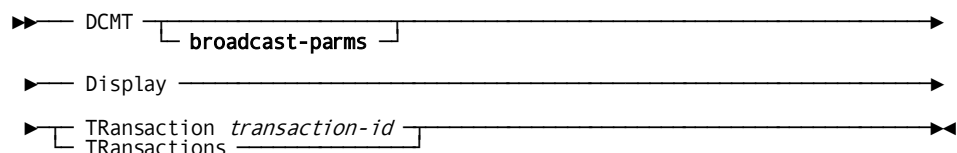
Eliminating missed trace entries can be difficult; however, there are steps you can take to reduce the number of missed entries. In the trace information output, if the value for number of times entries missed is large compared to the value for number of save requests, consider taking one or more of the following actions:

- Save trace information to the trace area rather than the log area.
- Reduce the amount of trace information being saved. If only extended trace information is of interest, be sure to allocate an adjunct table so only extended trace information is saved.
- Increase the size of the trace or adjunct table.
- Ensure that the appropriate archive utility is executed often enough that the trace area does not fill. The easiest way to do this is to automate the submission of the archive job using a WTO exit.

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION Command

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION displays information about internal and external transactions.

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

TRansaction

Displays detailed and summary information about a specified transaction.

transaction-id

Specifies a transaction with its ID.

TRansactions

Displays summary information about all external and internal transactions. TRANSACTIONS displays the same type of summary information for each transaction as is displayed by the TRANSACTION option.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION Command

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTIONS

```

D TRANS 7
Task / LTE  Trans-ID Pri Orig Module  SS/AM  St Stat      Date:Time
      7      350455 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSSECS R0   A 2008-09-16-15.06.35.5697

DataBase     DBMS      Lines    Reads    Pages    Writes    Pages    Forced
              Calls    Rqst     Rqst     Read     Rqst     Written  Writes
              33      24       6        2        0        0        0
              Rows    Calc     Calc     Cluster  Cluster   Frags    Rows
              Current Target  Oflow   Target  Oflow    Stored   Relo
              0        0        0        0        0        0        0
Journal      Before    Writes
              Images
              0        0
Locks        Reqst    Share    Non-Shr   Freed
              1        1        0        0
INDEX        SR8-SPLIT SR8-SPAWN SR8-STORE SR8-ERASE SR7-STORE SR7-ERASE ORPH-ADOP
              0        0        0        0        0        0        0
SEARCHES     B-TREE  B-TREE-LV BEST-CASE WORST-CSE
              0        0        0        0

----- Area -----          ----- Mode -----
SYSTEM.DDLML                    Shared Retrieval

```

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION transaction-id

```

DISPLAY TRANSACTION 486461
Task / LTE  Trans-ID Pri Orig Module  SS/AM  St Stat      Date:Time
      2      486461 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK7 RW   H 2001-11-04-11.34.43.9754

DataBase     DBMS      Lines    Reads    Pages    Writes    Pages    Forced
              Calls    Rqst     Rqst     Read     Rqst     Written  Writes
              1628   1592    2582    1002     2        2        0
              Rows    Calc     Calc     Cluster  Cluster   Frags    Rows
              Current Target  Oflow   Target  Oflow    Stored   Relo
              1574   1        0        1        0        0        0
Journal      Before    Writes
              Images
              0        6
Locks        Reqst    Share    Non-Shr   Freed
              1402   0        1        1401

----- Area -----          ----- Mode -----
SYSDEF.DDLDCRUN                Shared Update

```

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION Command Usage

Summary for All Transactions

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION and DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTIONS display the following summary information for each transaction:

Field	Value
Task/LTE	The task ID or the logical terminal identification
Trans-ID	The transaction ID
Pri	The transaction priority
Orig	The name of the program that originated the transaction
Module	The module being used by the transaction
SS/AM	The subschema or access module being used by the transaction
State	How the transaction is working: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NO—suspended ■ RO—read only retrieval ■ RW—update
Status	The current (VIB) status of the transaction; a three-byte value
Date:Time	The date and time of the most recent checkpoint for the transaction

STATUS field values

The following table shows the possible STATUS field values and their meanings.

Code	Position 1 (Controlling module)	Position 2 (wait status of transaction)	Position 3 (Progress of transaction)
<i>blank</i>	Outside of IDMSDBMS	Waiting for normal I/O, or for application to issue another database request	Signon in progress (storage acquisition, loading subschema, etc.); no area(s) yet readied
A		Waiting for access to an area	Has gained access to requested area(s); proceeding; no db-keys yet locked

Code	Position 1 (Controlling module)	Position 2 (wait status of transaction)	Position 3 (Progress of transaction)
B		Waiting for a buffer in buffer pool to become available	
C	IDMSCOLS		
H			Has gained access to requested area(s); proceeding; one or more db-keys locked
I	IDMSDBIO		
J		Transaction waiting for journal	
K	IDMSLMGR	Waiting for db-key lock held by another transaction	
L		Waiting for subschema or database procedure to be loaded	
M	IDMSDBMS		
P	User database procedure	Waiting on DB buffer pool	
S			DC/UCF trying to satisfy transaction request for access to area(s)
U	Utility Program	Waiting for journal buffer	

Detail for all Transactions

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION displays the following detailed database access information for the specified transaction:

Field	Value
SQL Calls	The number of calls the transaction has made to CA IDMS
Rows Rqst	The number of records the transaction has requested
Reads Rqst	The number of pages the transaction has requested

Field	Value
Pages Read	The number of pages actually read into buffer(s) for the transaction
Writes Rqst	The number of writes the transaction has requested
Pages Written	The number of writes actually performed for the transaction
Forced Writes	The number of writes performed for the transaction because the buffer was needed for something else
Rows Current	The number of records on which the transaction has any kind of lock
Hash Target	The number of records the transaction has found on the target CALC page
Hash Oflow	The number of records the transaction has found on a CALC overflow page
Cluster Target	The number of records the transaction has found on a VIA target page
Cluster Oflow	The number of records the transaction has found on a VIA overflow page
FragS Stored	The number of record fragments stored for the transaction
Rows Relo	The number of record fragments relocated for the transaction as a result of fragment consolidation

Journal Access

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION displays the following detailed journal access information for the specified transaction:

Field	Value
Before Images	The number of before images written since the most recent checkpoint
Writes	The number of writes to the journal performed since the beginning of the transaction

Locking

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION displays the following detailed locking information for the specified transaction:

Field	Value
Total	The total number of records held in any access mode by the transaction
Share	The number of records held in share access mode by the transaction
Non-Share	The number of records held in update or exclusive access mode by the transaction
Freed	The number of records that have been held and released by the transaction

Index Statistics for Transaction

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION displays the following detailed index statistics for the specified transaction:

Field	Value
SR8-SPLIT	Number of SR8 record splits
SR8-SPAWN	Number of SR8 record spawns
SR8-STORE	Number of SR8 records stored
SR8-ERASE	Number of SR8 records erased
SR7-STORE	Number of SR7 records stored
SR7-ERASE	Number of SR7 records erased
ORPH-ADOP	Number of orphans adopted
B-TREE	Number of indexes searched
B-TREE-LV	Number of index levels searched
BEST-CASE	Minimum number of index levels searched
WORST-CSE	Maximum number of index levels searched

Detail for a Specified Transaction

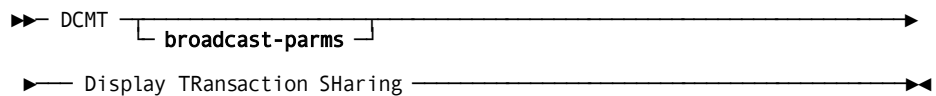
DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION displays the following detailed information for the specified transaction:

Field	Value
Area	The name(s) of area(s) opened for the transaction
Mode	The access mode in use: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ EXCLUSIVE RETRIEVAL■ EXCLUSIVE UPDATE■ PROTECTED RETRIEVAL■ PROTECTED UPDATE■ SHARED RETRIEVAL■ SHARED UPDATE■ TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL
	The state of the lock: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ HOLD—The transaction is holding a lock on the area.■ WAIT—The transaction is waiting for a lock on the area.

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION SHARING Command

This command displays information about transaction sharing.

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION SHARING Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION SHARING Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

More Information

- For more information about the concepts of transaction sharing, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about defining transaction sharing to your system, see the *System Generation Guide*.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION SHARING Command

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION SHARING

```
DCMT D TRANSACTION SHARING
Transaction Sharing OFF
```

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION SHARING Command Usage

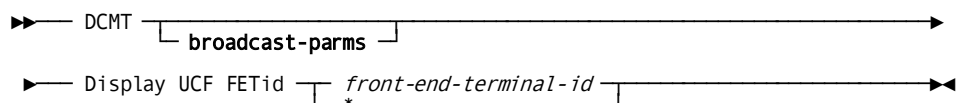
DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION SHARING Command Output

Field	Value
Transaction Sharing	Status of the transaction sharing option. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ON—Transaction sharing is enabled ■ OFF—Transaction sharing is disabled

DCMT DISPLAY UCF Command

DCMT DISPLAY UCF displays information about a specified UCF terminal, as viewed by the DC/UCF back end.

DCMT DISPLAY UCF Command Syntax



DCMT DISPLAY UCF Command Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

front-end-terminal-id

Specifies the UCF terminal to display information for. *Front-end-terminal-id* is the name of the terminal as it is known to the host TP monitor in which the UCF front-end program is executing.

*

Specifies the terminal from which the command is issued.

Example: DCMT DISPLAY UCF Command

DCMT DISPLAY UCF FETID

```

DISPLAY UCF FETID MORMA06S
  LOGICAL TERM ID UCFLT05
  PHYSICAL TERM ID UCFTPT05
  PHYSICAL LINE ID UCFLINE
  PHYSICAL TERM TYPE BULK TERM
  PHYSICAL TERM MODEL 0
  PHYSICAL TERM STATUS INSRV
  LOGICAL TERM STATUS ACTIVE
  NODE OR TERM ID MORMA06S
  FRONT END SYSTEM ID BATCBULK
    UCF STATUS ACTIVE DEDICATED
  NUMBER OF READS 0000043
  NUMBER OF WRITES 0000042
  NUMBER OF READ ERRORS 0000000
  NUMBER OF WRITE ERRORS 0000000
  
```

DCMT DISPLAY UCF Command Usage

Information Displayed

DCMT DISPLAY UCF displays the following front-end terminal information:

Field	Value
Logical Term ID	ID of the logical terminal associated with the front-end terminal
Physical Term ID	ID of the physical terminal with which the front-end terminal is associated
Physical Line ID	ID of the UCF line
Physical Term Type	Physical terminal type
Physical Term Model	Physical terminal model
Physical Term Status	Status of the physical terminal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ INSRV—In service ■ OUTSRV—Out of service ■ DISCON—Disconnected
Logical Term Status	Status of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ACTIVE—Active ■ INSRV—In service ■ OUTSRV—Out of service
Node or Term ID	Front-end terminal ID
Front End System ID	Front-end system ID
UCF Status	UCF status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ACTIVE—Active ■ DISC—Discontinued ■ INSRV—In service ■ OUTSRV—Out of service
Number of Reads	Number of reads performed since the terminal came online
Number of Writes	Number of writes performed since the terminal came online
Number of Read Errors	Number of read errors that occurred since the terminal came online
Number of Write Errors	Number of write errors that occurred since the terminal came online

Same Display as for the Associated Physical Terminal

The information displayed for a given UCF front-end terminal is identical to that provided by a DCMT DISPLAY PTERM command that specifies the physical terminal with which the named front-end terminal is associated.

More Information

For more information about UCF operations, see the *System Operations Guide*.

Chapter 5: DCMT VARY Commands

This section contains the following topics:

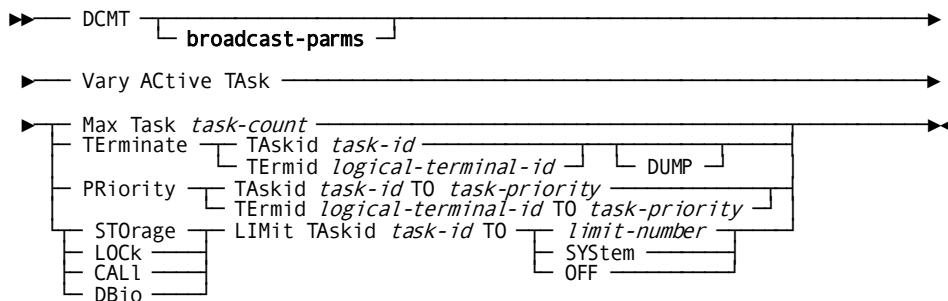
- [DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK](#) (see page 359)
- [DCMT VARY ADSO](#) (see page 364)
- [DCMT VARY AREA](#) (see page 371)
- [DCMT VARY AUTOTUNE Command](#) (see page 376)
- [DCMT VARY BUFFER](#) (see page 378)
- [DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION](#) (see page 382)
- [DCMT VARY CHANGE TRACKING](#) (see page 383)
- [DCMT VARY CSAFLAGS](#) (see page 387)
- [DCMT VARY DATABASE](#) (see page 388)
- [DCMT VARY DATA SHARING](#) (see page 390)
- [DCMT VARY DBGROUP](#) (see page 392)
- [DCMT VARY DBTABLE](#) (see page 396)
- [DCMT VARY DEADLOCK](#) (see page 399)
- [DCMT VARY DESTINATION](#) (see page 400)
- [DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER](#) (see page 402)
- [DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION](#) (see page 404)
- [DCMT VARY DMCL](#) (see page 407)
- [DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM](#) (see page 414)
- [DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK](#) (see page 421)
- [DCMT VARY FILE](#) (see page 429)
- [DCMT VARY ID](#) (see page 436)
- [DCMT VARY JOURNAL](#) (see page 438)
- [DCMT VARY LIMITS](#) (see page 443)
- [DCMT VARY LINE](#) (see page 444)
- [DCMT VARY LOADLIB](#) (see page 448)
- [DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER](#) (see page 450)
- [DCMT VARY LTERM](#) (see page 452)
- [DCMT VARY LU](#) (see page 457)
- [DCMT VARY MEMORY](#) (see page 462)
- [DCMT VARY MT](#) (see page 465)
- [DCMT VARY NUCLEUS](#) (see page 466)
- [DCMT VARY PRINTER](#) (see page 467)
- [DCMT VARY PROGRAM](#) (see page 469)
- [DCMT VARY PTERM](#) (see page 482)
- [DCMT VARY QUEUE](#) (see page 490)
- [DCMT VARY REPORT](#) (see page 494)
- [DCMT VARY RESOURCE TABLE](#) (see page 497)
- [DCMT VARY RUN UNIT](#) (see page 497)
- [DCMT VARY SCRATCH](#) (see page 500)
- [DCMT VARY SEGMENT](#) (see page 503)
- [DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE](#) (see page 506)
- [DCMT VARY SNAP](#) (see page 508)
- [DCMT VARY STATISTICS](#) (see page 510)
- [DCMT VARY STORAGE](#) (see page 513)
- [DCMT VARY SUBTASK](#) (see page 516)
- [DCMT VARY SYSGEN](#) (see page 517)
- [DCMT VARY SYSTRACE](#) (see page 519)

[DCMT VARY TASK](#) (see page 521)
[DCMT VARY TCP/IP](#) (see page 531)
[DCMT VARY TIME](#) (see page 535)
[DCMT VARY TRACE Command](#) (see page 539)
[DCMT VARY TRANSACTION SHARING](#) (see page 541)
[DCMT VARY UCF](#) (see page 542)

DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK

DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK changes attributes for a task or task thread. The changes remain in effect for the life of the system (for a task) or the life of the thread.

DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK Syntax



DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Active Task

Varies active task thread attributes.

Max Task

Varies the number of task threads that can be active concurrently. This number includes tasks of all types.

For information about how this value is calculated at system startup, see the chapter "DC/UCF Concepts" in the *System Generation Guide*. For information about how to use this parameter to optimize system performance, see the chapter "System Performance" in the *System Operations Guide*.

task-count

An integer value. This value cannot exceed the value calculated at startup. It cannot be less than the number of currently active system tasks.

Note: Exercise caution when setting the task count to a low value near the number of currently active system tasks. If there are one or more long-running application tasks, the system might hang because there are no TCEs available to start new tasks. The number of currently active system tasks can be determined by looking at the Active System Task Detail screen of the PMRM task, or by using the DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS command and noting the tasks with a priority of 240 or higher.

TErminate

Abends a specified task thread.

TAskid *task-id*

Specifies the task with its system-supplied ID.

Issue a DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS command to find out the task ID.

TErmid *logical-terminal-id*

Specifies the task by the ID of the logical terminal on which it is executing.

Issue a DCMT DISPLAY LTERM command to find out the logical terminal ID.

DUMP

Directs the system to write a formatted task dump to the DC/UCF log area.

PRiority

Varies the dispatching priority of a specified task thread.

TAskid *task-id*

Specifies the task with its system-supplied task ID.

Issue a DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASK command to determine the task ID.

TErmid *logical-terminal-id*

Specifies the task by the logical terminal on which it is executing.

Issue a DCMT DISPLAY LTERM command to find out the logical terminal ID.

TO

Specifies the priority to which the task thread is varied.

task-priority

The new priority; an integer in the range 0 (lowest priority) through 255 (highest priority). The limit for user tasks is 240.

STORage

Varies the storage limit for a task thread.

LOCK

Varies the lock limit for a task thread.

CALI

Varies the call limit for a task thread.

DBIo

Varies the database I/O limit for a task thread.

TAskid *task-id*

Identifies the task for which limits are to be varied.

limit-number

Specifies a new resource limit. Valid values for *limit-number* appear under [Usage](#) (see page 362).

SYStem

Applies the system-wide limit to the resource. The system-wide limit is specified at system generation time by the LIMIT FOR EXTERNAL TASKS parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

OFF

Disables limits. When OFF is specified for a resource, DC/UCF does not limit the task's use of the resource.

DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK Usage

Initial Maximum Task Count

The maximum task count initially established at runtime is the sum of:

- The values specified in the MAXIMUM TASKS and MAXIMUM ERUS parameters of the SYSTEM statement
- The number of system tasks. This includes:
 - Communication line drivers
 - Run unit service drivers
 - Other specialized tasks

The number of system tasks vary depending on several parameters. For more information, see Task Resource Usage in the *System Generation Guide*.

Initial Dispatching Priority

The dispatching priority initially established at system generation time equals the sum of:

- The priority for the user (USER statement)
- Plus the priority for the logical terminal (LTERM statement) on which the task is executing
- Plus the priority for the executing task (TASK statement)

For a **system task**, the priority of a task thread cannot exceed 255. If the sum of the above values exceeds 255, the task is assigned a priority of 255.

For a **user task**, the priority of a task thread cannot exceed 240. If the sum of the above values exceeds 240, the task is assigned a priority of 240.

Resource Limits for Task Threads

The following table describes the resource limits for each type of task thread:

Task thread	Description
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The amount of storage that the task can hold at one time■ The limit (expressed in K bytes) must be an integer in the range 1 through 16383

Task thread	Description
Lock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The number of database-key locks that the task can hold at one time ■ The limit must be an integer in the range 1 through 2,147,483,647
Call	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The number of system service calls (for example, #GETSTG, #LOAD, or OBTAIN CALC) that the task can issue ■ The limit must be an integer in the range 1 through 2,147,483,647
DBIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The number of database I/O operations (that is, READs and WRITEs) that can be performed for the task ■ The limit must be an integer in the range 1 through 2,147,483,647

Task Thread Task ID or Logical Terminal ID

To obtain the task ID or logical terminal ID for a task thread, use DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS command.

Initial Resource Limits for a Task

Resource limits for a task are initially established at DC/UCF system generation time by the LIMIT parameter of the SYSTEM or TASK statement.

More Information

- For more information about displaying information about active tasks, see the section DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS.
- For more information about defining a task to the system at runtime, see DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK.
- For more information about resource limits and system run units, see the *System Generation Guide* and the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about watching an active task dynamically, see the section OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS.

Example: DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK

DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK PRIORITY TASKID

```
VARY ACTIVE TASK PRIORITY TASKID 2806 TO 250
IDMS DC261004 V105 USER:JSMITH TASK PRIORITY VARIED FROM 100 TO 250
```

DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK PRIORITY TERMID

```
VARY ACTIVE TASK PRIORITY TERMID VL10304 TO 150
IDMS DC261004 V105 USER:JSMITH TASK PRIORITY VARIED FROM 100 TO 150
```

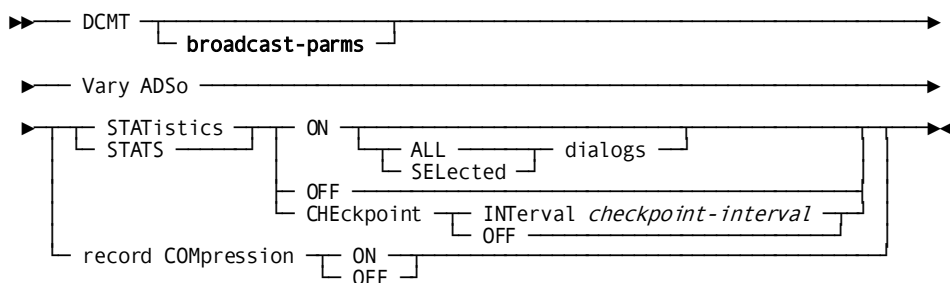
DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK MAX TASK

```
VARY ACTIVE TASK MAX TASK 37
IDMS DC261007 V105 USER:JSMITH MAX TASKS VARIED FROM 00039 TO 00037
```

DCMT VARY ADSO

The DCMT VARY ADSO command applies to CA ADS. It allows you to change instructions for the collection of CA ADS dialog statistics. Also, you can use this command to specify if record buffer blocks (RBBs) for CA ADS dialogs are compressed across a pseudo-converse.

DCMT VARY ADSO Syntax



DCMT VARY ADSO Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

STATistics ON

Enables CA ADS dialog statistics collection. This command takes effect as soon as task and transaction statistics are also enabled.

ALL dialogs

Monitors all executed dialogs.

SElected dialogs

Monitors only those dialogs for which statistics collection has been specified. Dialogs can be selected:

- At system generation time by a PROGRAM statement
- At runtime by a DCMT VARY PROGRAM command

OFF

Disables statistics collection for CA ADS dialogs.

CHEckpoint INTerval

Directs DC/UCF to write dialog statistics to the system log after a specified number of accumulations.

checkpoint-interval.

The number of accumulations; an integer in the range 0 through 32767.

The checkpoint interval is initially established at system generation time by the STATISTICS CHECKPOINT INTERVAL of the ADSO statement.

A checkpoint interval of 0 (zero) directs DC/UCF to not write dialog statistics to the system log, based on a checkpoint interval.

CHEckpoint OFF

Directs DC/UCF not to write dialog statistics to the system log, based on a checkpoint interval.

record COMpression ON

Enables compression of CA ADS dialog record buffer blocks (RBBs) across a pseudo-converse.

record COMpression OFF

Disables compression of CA ADS dialog record buffer blocks (RBBs) across a pseudo-converse.

DCMT VARY ADSO Usage

To collect statistics for CA ADS dialogs, it is necessary to:

1. **Enable task and transaction statistics** collection
2. **Enable dialog statistics** collection
3. **Select dialogs** for which statistics are to be collected

More Information

- For more information about CA ADS dialog statistics, see the *CA ADS Reference Guide* and the documentation of the DIALOG STATISTICS option of the system generation ADSO statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about the checkpoint interval, see documentation of the ADSO statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about record buffer blocks, see the *CA ADS Application Design Guide*.
- For more information about other DC/UCF statistics, see the sections DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS and the section DCMT VARY STATISTICS.
- For more information about displaying CAADS dialog statistics, see the section DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS.
- For more information about enabling CA ADS statistics collection, see the *System Generation Guide*.

Changing the Area Status

Disposition of Active Transactions

When you issue a VARY AREA command without the IMMEDIATE option to change the area status, any transactions already accessing the area in a conflicting mode are allowed to finish before the command takes effect and appropriate buffers are flushed. The system issues a message to the operator's console indicating that the area is quiescing.

Forcing an Immediate Vary

When varying an area's status to RETRIEVAL, TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL, or OFFLINE, the change in status can be forced by specifying the IMMEDIATE option. If specified, CA IDMS:

- Cancels all tasks that conflict with the VARY.
- Terminates all user sessions with no active task if they conflict with the VARY (by performing the equivalent of a DCMT VARY LTERM lte-name RESOURCES DELETE).
- Varies all predefined system run units offline if they conflict with the VARY (by performing the equivalent of a DCMT VARY RUNUNIT ru-name OFFLINE).

After the status change has occurred, predefined run units that were varied offline are varied online unless:

- The area was varied OFFLINE, since the run units will be unable to access the area.
- The QUEUE run unit was varied offline, since it requires the DDLDCRUN area in update mode.

If either of these conditions apply, the appropriate system run units must be varied online by explicitly issuing a DCMT VARY RUN UNIT command once their corresponding areas are made available.

UPDATE Option Opens First File of Area

Varying an area to UPDATE causes DC/UCF to open the first file of the area.

Notify Locks and Varying Areas

CA IDMS deals with a VARY request for an area that has outstanding notify locks as follows.

- If the area status is changing to RETRIEVAL or TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL, the VARY occurs regardless of if any notify locks exist for db-keys in the area.
- If the area status is changing to UPDATE, the VARY occurs immediately. However, since it is possible that the area was updated externally while it was in RETRIEVAL mode to this CV:

- Subsequent tests of a notify lock that existed at the time of the VARY indicate the prefix and data have been modified.
- The restoration of currencies associated with the area that were saved prior to the VARY results in a task abend if the area is readied in an update mode.
- If the area status is changing to OFFLINE, the VARY waits until all notify locks have been released.

Varying Transient Retrieval Areas

An area whose status is transient retrieval cannot be varied directly to retrieval or update mode. You must first vary the area OFFLINE, and then vary it to the desired mode.

Changing the Area Status Permanently

A permanent area status is one that is retained until it is changed by another DCMT VARY command, or until the system journal or SYSTRK files are formatted. The area status is retained across normal shutdowns and across abnormal terminations, provided the warmstart option of the area in the DMCL specifies MAINTAIN CURRENT STATUS.

Note: The permanence of an area status has no effect on physical area locks. It only affects the mode in which the area is accessed when the system is next started. If the DC/UCF system is shut down normally, all physical area locks held by the system are removed, regardless of whether the area status of the system was assigned as UPDATE PERMANENT.

If change tracking is in use for the DC/UCF system, permanent area statuses are recorded in the SYSTRK files. Status entries are identified by area name and are deleted when their associated area is no longer in the runtime DMCL. A vary that affects the permanent status of an area fails if change tracking is inactive and receives a warning if it is disabled.

If change tracking is not in use for the DC/UCF system, permanent status entries are recorded in the system journals and are identified by page group and low-page number. If a page group or low-page number of an area is changed, an existing permanent status entry cannot be matched against the area. If this happens, the usage mode of the area defaults to the usage-mode specified in the DMCL and the orphaned status entry for the area remains in the journals until they are formatted. It is also possible for an orphaned status entry to be misapplied to a new area with a matching low page number and page group.

Changing the File Status

The OPEN, OPEN UPDATE, and CLOSE options are useful to force opening or closing files of the specified area. By using these options you can change the status of all the files with one command. The CLOSE option is allowed only when the area status is OFFLINE or TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL.

Dynamic File Deallocation

In order to deallocate an area, it and any areas contained in the same files must be offline.

Purging Database Buffers

The PURGE option does the following:

- Writes database buffers associated with an area to the database if they have been changed since last written.
- Clears the buffers.

The DBA for a system, accessing an area whose status is retrieval, might issue this command in order to gain access to updates made by another system.

Changing Shared Cache

Affects all Files

Changing the shared cache for an area changes the shared cache assigned to each of the area's files.

Scope of Change

Changing the shared cache for a file affects only the system on which the command is issued. To change the shared cache for all systems that are accessing the file, the command must be issued on each of those systems. In a data sharing environment, the command can be broadcast to all members of the group.

Data Sharing Considerations

In order to change the shared cache for a file associated with a shared area, all shared areas associated with the file must have a status of OFFLINE or TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL. Furthermore, if any area associated with the file is shared, the new shared cache takes effect only if the status of such areas in all group members is OFFLINE or TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL. This is because the cache name for a file associated with a shared area (other than one in transient retrieval), is determined by the first sharing system to open the file. All systems that subsequently open the file will use the shared cache specified by the first system.

Enabling Data Sharing

When initiating data sharing for an area, its definition must not conflict with that of any other area that is currently being accessed by a group member in the shared mode. Furthermore, if another member of the group is accessing the area in a shared mode at the time the DCMT command is issued, the definitions of the area in both systems must be identical. If these conditions are not met, a warning is issued when the DCMT VARY AREA command is issued. The status of the area cannot be changed to RETRIEVAL or UPDATE until the condition is corrected. Additionally, before the area can be varied online, files associated with the target area must be assigned to a shared cache or there must be a default shared cache associated with the system.

None of the above restrictions apply if the area will be accessed in a transient retrieval mode.

Identifying and Canceling Vary Operations

When changing the status of an area to RETRIEVAL, TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL or OFFLINE, the VARY operation is distinguished from other DCMT operations by means of an identifier. If one is not specified on the command, generates one as a sequential number.

Vary area operations that are delayed due to conflicts with executing tasks or user sessions can be displayed using the DCMT DISPLAY ID command and canceled using the DCMT VARY ID command.

Example: DCMT VARY ADSO

DCMT VARY ADSO STATISTICS ON

```
VARY ADSO STATISTICS ON
IDMS DC279001 V105 USER:*** ADSO STATISTICS COLLECTION ENABLED FOR ALL DIALOGS
IDMS DC279005 V105 USER:*** ADSO STATISTICS CHECKPOINTS HAVE BEEN DISABLED
```

DCMT VARY ADSO STATISTICS OFF

```
VARY ADSO STATISTICS OFF
IDMS DC279003 V105 USER:*** ADSO STATISTICS COLLECTION DISABLED
```

DCMT VARY ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION ON

```
VARY ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION ON
IDMS DC279006 V105 USER:*** ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION HAS BEEN VARIED ON
```

DCMT VARY ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION OFF

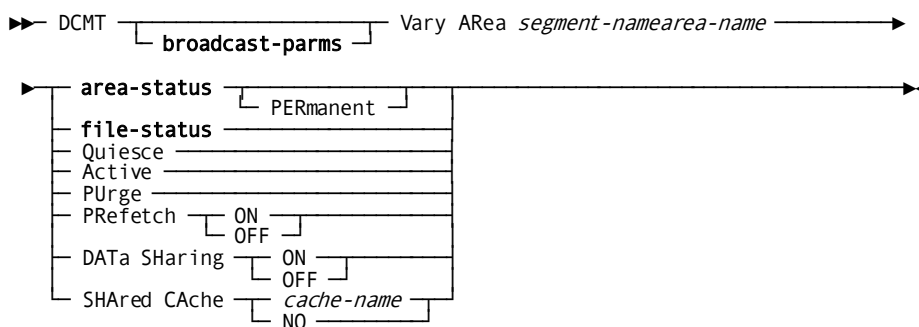
```
VARY ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION OFF
IDMS DC279006 V105 USER:*** ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION HAS BEEN VARIED OFF
```

DCMT VARY AREA

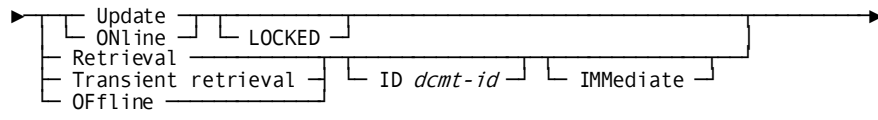
The DCMT VARY AREA command allows you to:

- Change the status of an area
- Open or close the files associated with an area
- Flush the buffers associated with the area

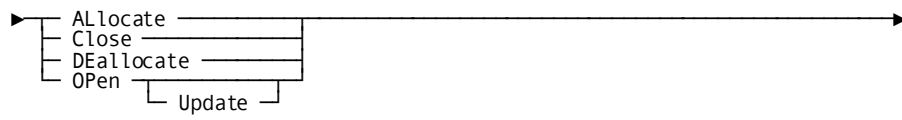
DCMT VARY AREA Syntax



Expansion of area-status



Expansion of file-status



DCMT VARY AREA Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Area

Specifies an area to vary.

segment-name

The name of the segment containing the area.

area-name

The name of the area.

PERmanent

Specifies that the new area status is assigned permanently. The status remains in effect until it is changed by another DCMT VARY command or the journal files are formatted.

Note: An area under the effect of a PERMANENT parameter is identified in the journals by its page group and low-page number. If an area's page group or low-page number is changed while one of these commands is in effect, the specified usage-mode is not located and for subsequent startups CA IDMS defaults to the usage-mode specified in the DMCL. The old entry for the area remains in the journals until the journals are formatted.

Quiesce

Brings the named area to an inactive state. New transactions receive an error condition if they try to access the area. Currently executing transactions are allowed to finish processing.

Active

Brings the named area to an active state. You use this command to reactivate an area after you have brought the area to an inactive state by using the DCMT VARY AREA QUIESCE command.

PUrge

Flushes the buffers associated with the area.

PRefetch ON/OFF

Enables or disables prefetch processing for the named area.

DATA SHaring

Specifies the sharability state of the named area. The change is made only if the area status is OFFLINE. Valid values are:

ON

Specifies that this system is eligible to share update access to the area with other members of the system's data sharing group.

OFF

Specifies that this system is no longer eligible to share update access to the area with other members of the system's data sharing group.

SHARed CAche

Specifies the name or status of shared cache for all files associated with the named area. Valid values are:

cache-name

Specifies that all files associated with the named area are to be assigned to the named cache structure. *Cache-name* must identify an XES cache structure defined to a coupling facility accessible to the CA IDMS system.

NO

Specifies that the files associated with the named area are no longer assigned to a cache structure.

area-status

Update/ONline

Allows transactions executing in this DC/UCF system to update data in the area.

LOCKED

For an area that is offline, specifies that the area is to be varied online with an update lock. This allows you to vary online an area that was varied offline while an update lock was placed on it.

Retrieval

Allows transactions executing in this DC/UCF system to retrieve, but not update, data in the area. Retrieval locks against records accessed in the area are maintained based on the setting of the RETRIEVAL LOCK/NOLOCK parameter on the SYSTEM statement of the SYSGEN.

Transient retrieval

Allows transactions executing in this DC/UCF system to retrieve, but not update, data in the area. Retrieval locks are never maintained for records accessed from an area in Transient Retrieval mode.

ID *dcmt-id*

Specifies the identifier that is to be assigned to this vary operation. Must be a 1 to 8 alphanumeric character string that is unique across all outstanding DCMT operations originating on this node.

If no *dcmt-id* is specified, the VARY operation is assigned an internally generated identifier.

The identifier can subsequently be used to monitor or terminate the vary operation using DCMT DISPLAY ID and DCMT VARY ID commands.

IMMediate

Specifies that CA IDMS will cancel any tasks or user sessions that prevent the VARY from completing.

Offline

Makes the area unavailable to transactions running under the DC/UCF system.

file-status**ALlocate**

(z/OS and z/VM systems only) Dynamically allocates all files associated with the specified area or segment. The files are allocated using their currently assigned data set name.

Close

Closes all files associated with the area or segment. This option is valid only when all areas or segments associated with the files are currently offline.

DEallocate

(z/OS and z/VM systems only) Dynamically deallocates all files associated with the specified area or segment.

Open

Opens all files associated with the area or segment in read-only mode.

If the files are already opened in read/write mode, DC/UCF closes the files and reopens them in read-only mode.

Update

Opens all files associated with the area or segment in read/write mode.

If the files are already opened in read-only mode, DC/UCF closes the files and reopens them in read/write mode.

More Information

- For more information about fields in the display output of DCMT VARY AREA, see the section DCMT DISPLAY AREA.
- For more information about areas, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about data sharing, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT VARY AREA Usage

The DCMT VARY AREA command allows changes to the named area. Associated files, buffers, shared cache, and data sharing can also be affected.

Example: DCMT VARY AREA

DCMT VARY AREA area-name OFFLINE

V AREA APPLDICT.DDLML OFFLINE							
----- Area -----	Lock	Lo-Page	Hi-Page	#Ret	#Upd	#Tret	#Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLML	Of1	60001	62000	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 1999-05-05-09.48.14.948912	Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		

DCMT VARY AREA APPLDICT.DDLML RETRIEVAL

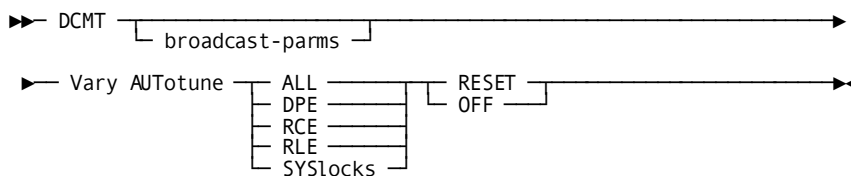
V AREA APPLDICT.DDLML RETRIEVAL							
----- Area -----	Lock	Lo-Page	Hi-Page	#Ret	#Upd	#Tret	#Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLML	Ret	60001	62000	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 1999-05-05-09.48.14.948912	Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm		

DCMT VARY AUTOTUNE Command

Use the DCMT VARY AUTOTUNE command to reset auto-tuning statistics and disable auto-tuning.

DCMT VARY AUTOTUNE Syntax

The following diagram shows the syntax for the new DCMT VARY AUTOTUNE command:



DCMT VARY AUTOTUNE Parameters

This section describes the parameters for the DCMT VARY AUTOTUNE command:

broadcast-parms

Executes the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

For more information about broadcasting and broadcast-parms syntax, see *How to Broadcast System Tasks* in the *System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*.

ALL

Varies auto-tuning for all tuned parameters.

DPE

Varies auto-tuning of the DPE count parameter.

RCE

Varies auto-tuning of the RCE count parameter.

RLE

Varies auto-tuning of the RLE count parameter.

SYSLOCKS

Varies auto-tuning of the SYSLOCKS parameter.

RESET

Resets historical information for the specified parameter so that tuning is based on future values only.

OFF

Disables automatic tuning for the specified parameters. Auto-tuning is disabled only for the current execution of the DC/UCF system.

Note: To permanently disable automatic tuning, you must change your system definition.

Example: Resetting Statistics

The following command resets statistics for auto-tuning SYSLOCKS:

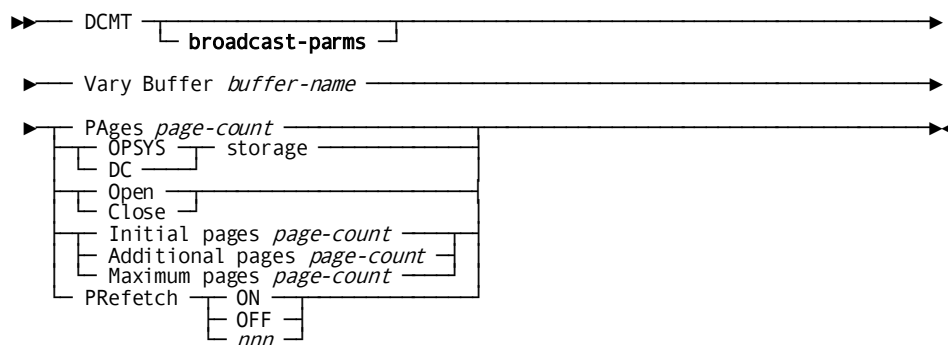
```
DCMT V AUTO SYSLOCKS RESET
SYSLOCKS has been reset
```

DCMT VARY BUFFER

The DCMT VARY BUFFER command varies database buffer characteristics.

The DCMT VARY BUFFER command changes the number of buffers in a buffer pool. If the number of buffers is decreased, the storage that had been acquired to contain the buffers that are no longer used is given back to the CV.

DCMT VARY BUFFER Syntax



DCMT VARY BUFFER Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Buffer

Specifies the database buffer to be varied.

buffer-name

The name of the buffer.

PAGES

Varies the number of pages currently in use by the specified buffer.

page-count

An integer in the range 3 to the maximum number of pages for the buffer, or 0, which closes the buffer. You can set the maximum number of pages for the buffer by using CREATE BUFFER, ALTER BUFFER, OR DCMT VARY BUFFER.

Use the DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER statement to determine the current page count for the buffer.

OPSYS storage

Acquires storage for the specified database buffer from the operating system. If your operating system supports extended addressing, CA IDMS attempts to get storage above the 16-megabyte line. If it cannot get storage above the line, it tries below the line. If enough storage is not available in the operating system, CA IDMS attempts to get storage from the DC/UCF storage pool.

DC storage

Acquires storage for the specified buffer from the DC/UCF storage pool. If an XA pool is defined that supports system storage, the storage is acquired above the 16 megabyte line.

Open

Makes the specified database buffer available to CA IDMS and allocates the initial number of pages specified for the buffer.

Close

Releases all storage for the specified database buffer.

Initial pages

Varies the initial number of pages specified for the buffer.

page-count

An integer in the range 3 through 16,777,214.

Additional pages

Specifies the number of pages acquired each time CA IDMS issues a storage request.

page-count

An integer in the range 1 through 16,777,214.

Maximum pages

Varies the largest number of pages that can be included in the database buffer.

page-count

An integer in the range 3 through 16,777,214.

PRefetch

Specifies whether prefetch processing is specified for the named buffer.

ON

Specifies that prefetch processing is enabled.

OFF

Specifies that prefetch processing is disabled.

nnn

Specifies the number of pages that must be in the buffer before prefetch is used for every read request.

If the prefetch limit is greater than the current number of pages in the buffer, the prefetch is used only if area sweeps are invoked or certain SQL access is performed.

More Information

- For more information about the fields in the output display of DCMT VARY BUFFER, see the section DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER.
- For more information about displaying buffer attributes, see the section DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER.
- For more information about creating buffers and changing their characteristics as defined in the database load module, see documentation of the CREATE BUFFER and ALTER BUFFER statements in the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about minimizing contention among transactions for use of a buffer, see the *Database Design Guide*.
- For more information about guidelines for sizing a buffer and about prefetch processing, see the *Database Administration Guide*.

DCMT VARY BUFFER Usage

What Happens If CA IDMS Is Actively Using the Buffer

If you issue a VARY BUFFER command for a buffer that is actively in use, the change you request may not occur immediately. You can check the disposition of your request by issuing a DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER command.

Changing Page Count and Storage Characteristics

To implement the following changes, issue the VARY BUFFER command, and close the buffer. When the buffer reopens, the new value(s) is in effect.

- Initial page count
- Additional page count
- Maximum page count
- DC or OPSYS storage

Once you have altered these buffer characteristics, CA IDMS creates a buffer with the new characteristics when you issue a VARY BUFFER command with the OPEN option or when CA IDMS uses the buffer.

Reasons for Changing the Size of the Buffer

Some possible reasons to vary the page count, initial page count, and maximum page count:

- To determine the optimum buffer size based on storage required and the number of buffer I/Os. Once you have determined the optimum values, alter the buffer definitions in the dictionary and regenerate the DMCL.
- To decrease or increase the size of the buffer during non-peak or peak database usage.

Opening a Buffer

Because CA IDMS opens a buffer only when it is needed, you can use the OPEN option to explicitly open the buffer. This option is useful if you are trying to determine the optimum size of the buffer.

Example: DCMT VARY BUFFER

VARY BUFFER buffer-name OPEN

```

VARY BUFFER LOG BUFFER OPEN
--- Data Buffer -- Size In-use Max Getstg Prfch-Min Prefetch
LOG_BUFFER 4820 5 5 OPSYS 500 Not-Allowd
Synonym Table User-Defined System-Calculated Total-Space Used
                    5 16 256
Allocation Initial Addit'l Num-Alloc Size-Init Size-Add'l Tot-Space
                    5 5 1 25k 0 25k
Storage Stg-Pools Getmain'd Above-16mb Below-16mb Total
                    644 25k 26k 0 26k
    
```

DCMT VARY BUFFER buffer-name PAGES

```

VARY BUFFER LOG_BUFFER PAGES 40
--- Data Buffer -- Size In-use Max Getstg Prfch-Min Prefetch
LOG_BUFFER 4820 5 5 OPSYS 500 Not-Allowd
Synonym Table User-Defined System-Calculated Total-Space Used
                    5 16 256
Allocation Initial Addit'l Num-Alloc Size-Init Size-Add'l Tot-Space
                    5 5 1 25k 0 25k
Storage Stg-Pools Getmain'd Above-16mb Below-16mb Total
                    644 25k 26k 0 26k
    
```

DCMT VARY BUFFER buffer-name CLOSE

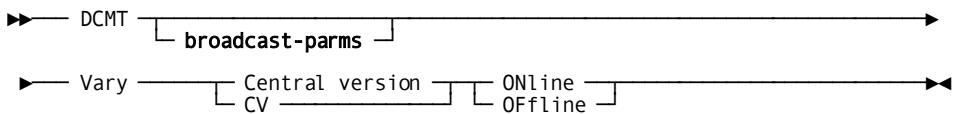
```

VARY BUFFER LOG BUFFER CLOSE
--- Data Buffer -- Size In-use Max Getstg Prfch-Min Prefetch
LOG_BUFFER 4820 Not Open 5 OPSYS
Synonym Table User-Defined System-Calculated Total-Space Used
Allocation Initial Addit'l Num-Alloc Size-Init Size-Add'l Tot-Space
                    5 0
    
```

DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION

DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION allows you to vary the central version online or offline.

DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION Syntax



DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Online

Makes the central version available for external request units. You typically use this command after previously making the system unavailable by means of a DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION OFFLINE command.

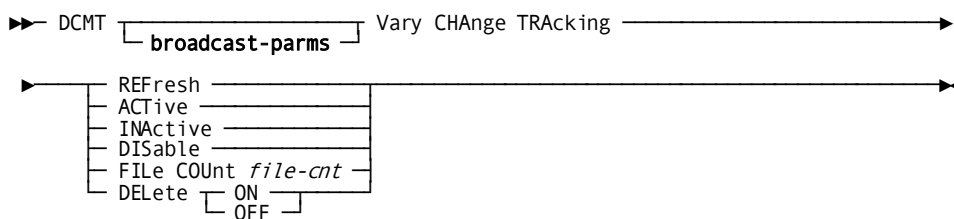
Offline

Makes the central version unavailable for external request units. Programs cannot access the system until you issue a DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION ONLINE command.

DCMT VARY CHANGE TRACKING

DCMT VARY CHANGE TRACKING changes the status of change tracking.

DCMT VARY CHANGE TRACKING Syntax



DCMT VARY CHANGE TRACKING Parameters

broadcast-parms

Specifies to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms**, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

REFresh

Adds new SYSTRK files to the list of mirrors and terminates use of older or non-existent mirrors. New SYSTRK files are made active before terminating the use of other SYSTRK files. In the process of becoming active mirrors, the contents of new files are brought up-to-date if necessary. Terminated files are deleted if the current delete option is ON. After a successful refresh, the status of change tracking is active.

ACTive

If change tracking is active, this option has no effect. If change tracking is inactive or disabled, this option activates change tracking and enables the execution of DCMT commands that update information in SYSTRK. An automatic refresh is done as part of activation. Any files with out-of-date contents are brought up-to-date as part of the process of becoming active. The contents of all SYSTRK files are refreshed if change tracking was previously disabled. At least one SYSTRK file must exist and achieve active mirror status before certain DCMT commands can be executed.

Note: For a list of impacted commands, see DCMT Commands that Require Active Change Tracking.

INActive

Deactivates change tracking and prevents the execution of certain DCMT commands. All SYSTRK files are closed and deallocated except those that have encountered an I/O error.

DISable

Disables change tracking but does not prevent the execution of certain DCMT commands. Disabling change tracking should only be used in an emergency situation because the inability to record changes in the SYSTRK files may lead to incorrect recovery during warmstart and incorrect area statuses on system restarts.

file-cnt

Specifies the target number of files to be maintained as active mirrors. *file-cnt* must be an integer in the range 2 through 4. To affect the number of files actually in use while change tracking is active, issue a DCMT VARY CHANGE TRACKING REFRESH command.

DElete

Specifies whether the DC/UCF system automatically deletes obsolete SYSTRK files.

ON

(z/OS and z/VM systems only) Enables automatic file deletion.

OFF

Disables automatic file deletion.

DCMT VARY CHANGE TRACKING Usage

Refreshing SYSTRK File Use

If the REFRESH option is specified or change tracking is activated by specifying the ACTIVE option, the system replaces existing SYSTRK files with more recently formatted ones. This is useful in expanding the size of SYSTRK files because newer files can have more pages than existing files. To increase the amount of SYSTRK space available, all files must be replaced with files having the larger number of pages.

The following algorithm is used when refreshing SYSTRK file usage:

- A discovery process determines all SYSTRK files that are referenced either directly or indirectly through a model DD statement in the execution JCL.
- Each file is opened and read to determine its characteristics and control information.
 - Any file that cannot be opened, that encounters an I/O error or whose header is invalid, is discarded.
 - Any file whose characteristics are incompatible with the current SYSTRK file characteristics is discarded. To be compatible, its page size must be the same as the current page size and the number of pages must not be less than the current number of pages.
- All out-of-date files are brought up-to-date by copying the content from other files, or by writing new information.
- If the count of active mirrors is greater than the target, then the following actions occur:
 - The use of files is terminated until the count of active mirrors is equal to the target. The next file terminated is the one with the oldest initialization timestamp.
 - For each file whose use is terminated, the following actions occur:
 - If automatic file deletion is enabled, the file is deleted.

Note: This may take some time if the file is in use by another job.

- If automatic file deletion is disabled, a message is written indicating that the file is no longer being used and should be deleted manually.
- If the count of active mirrors is equal to the target, the current number of pages is set to be the smallest of all active files.

DCMT Commands that Require Active Change Tracking

If change tracking is in use for a CV, the following commands are impacted by the status of change tracking:

- DCMT VARY DMCL

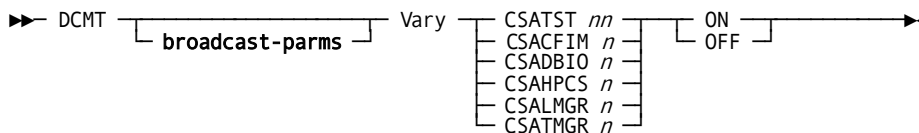
- DCMT VARY FILE if it changes the data set name of the file
- DCMT VARY AREA or SEGMENT if it changes the permanent status of an area
- DCMT VARY JOURNAL FILE if it changes the data set name or the permanent status of a journal file

Note: If change tracking is inactive, these commands are prohibited. If it is disabled, a warning is issued if these commands are executed.

DCMT VARY CSAFLAGS

DCMT VARY CSAFLAGS lets you change information on CSA flags.

DCMT VARY CSAFLAGS Syntax



DCMT VARY CSAFLAGS Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

CSATST

Indicates to process a CSATST flag.

CSACFIM

Indicates to process a CSACFIM flag.

CSADBIO

Indicates to process a CSADBIO flag.

CSAHPCS

Indicates to process a CSAHPCS flag.

CSALMGR

Indicates to process a CSALMGR flag.

CSATMGR

Indicates to process a CSATMGR flag.

n/nn

Indicates the flag number. Valid numbers for *n* are 1-8, for *nn* are 1-64.

ON/OFF

Indicates to turn the flag ON or OFF.

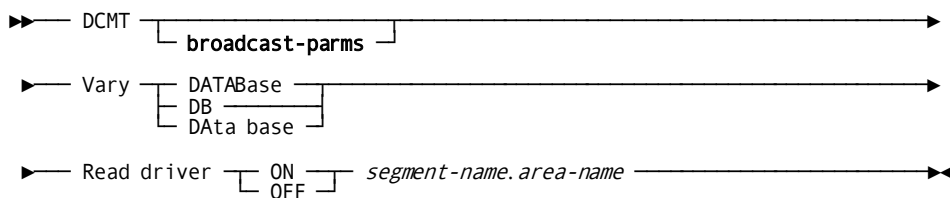
DCMT VARY CSAFLAGS Usage

The DCMT VARY CSAFLAGS command is meant for debugging and diagnostic purposes only. Use it only when told to do so by Technical Support personnel. Turning on flags might have a severe performance impact and might lead to system abends.

DCMT VARY DATABASE

The DCMT VARY DATABASE command instructs CAIDMS to enable or disable the independent database I/O read drivers.

DCMT VARY DATABASE Syntax



DCMT VARY DATABASE Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

DATABase/DB/DAta base

The keywords DATABase, DB and DAta base are synonyms and can be used interchangeably.

Read driver

Attaches or releases the database read driver. The database read driver independently reads pages from the database when CA IDMS detects an area sweep.

ON

Attaches the read driver.

OFF

Releases the read driver.

segment-name.area-name

Specifies the area to which the read driver is attached or from which the read driver is released.

More Information

For more information about independent database I/O read drivers, see the *Database Administration Guide*.

DCMT VARY DATABASE Usage

Attaching Independent Database I/O Read Drivers

You can attach an independent database I/O read driver to perform look-ahead reads of the database. This driver only works for run units that perform area sweeps under the central version.

This feature provides additional database tuning capabilities in the mixed online and batch environment.

General Considerations

The independent database I/O read driver has the following usage considerations:

- The read driver is only used for tasks that perform area sweeps under the central version.
 - Note:** For more information about look-ahead reads under local mode, see the *System Operations Guide*
- Use as few read drivers as possible. Because of the overhead, overuse of the read driver can degrade system performance.
- Use the WATCH DB IOD option of the OPER screen to monitor the read drivers.

Note: For more information, see the section OPER WATCH DB".

Example: DCMT VARY DATABASE

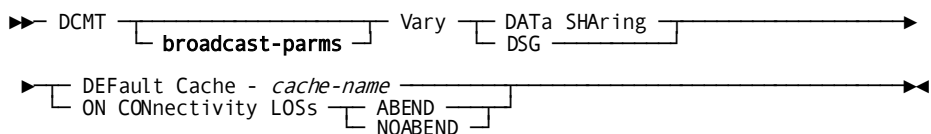
DCMT VARY DATABASE READ DRIVER ON area-name

V DB READ DRIVER ON ASFDICT.DDLML
D/B Read Driver Started.

DCMT VARY DATA SHARING

The DCMT VARY DATA SHARING command provides the ability to change the default shared cache for a CA IDMS system that is a member of a data sharing group.

DCMT VARY DATA SHARING Syntax



DCMT VARY DATA SHARING Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

DEfault Cache *cache-name*

Specifies the name of the default shared cache to be associated with the CA IDMS system. *Cache-name* must identify an XES cache structure defined to a coupling facility accessible to the CA IDMS system.

ON CONnectivity LOSs

Specifies the behavior of the central version if connectivity to the data sharing list and/or lock structure is lost or a structure failure occurs.

ABEND

The central version will abend immediately.

NOABEND

The central version will not abend.

More Information

For more information about data sharing, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT VARY DATA SHARING Usage

Specifying a Default Cache

Changes to the default shared cache remain in effect until the system terminates or until another DCMT VARY DATA SHARING command is issued. When a system is restarted after dynamically changing the default shared cache, the default shared cache in effect is that specified in the DMCL used by the system.

The default shared cache affects only files that have not been explicitly assigned a shared cache and for which at least one associated area is shared. The default shared cache has no effect on files that are not associated with a shared area.

Specifying on Connectivity Loss Behavior

If NOABEND was specified, processing continues normally as long as no data sharing requests are done. This is advisable if it is important to keep areas that are not data shared online.

Note: Normal shutdown is not possible because of the connectivity loss or structure failure.

Example: DCMT VARY DATA SHARING

DCMT VARY DATA SHARING DEFAULT CACHE cache-name

```
DCMT VARY DATA SHARING DEFAULT CACHE IDMSCACHE00002
*** Vary Data Sharing request ***
Data Sharing default cache varied to IDMSCACHE00002
```

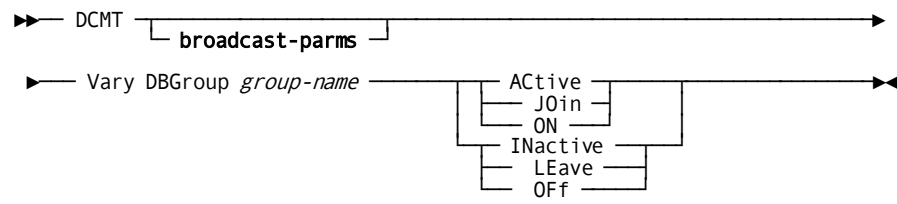
DCMT VARY DATA SHARING ON CONNECTIVITY LOSS

```
DCMT VARY DATA SHARING ON CONNECTIVITY LOSS NOABEND
*** Vary Data Sharing request ***
Data Sharing on connectivity loss      NOABEND
```

DCMT VARY DBGROUP

The DCMT VARY DBGROUP command activates or deactivates dynamic database session routing, and also manages a CV's participation in a group.

DCMT VARY DBGROUP Syntax



DCMT VARY DBGROUP Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

group-name

Specifies the name of a group. *Group-name* must be a 1- through 8-character name that conforms to the naming conventions for node names defined in a system definition.

ACTive

Enables dynamic database session routing to the named group. ACTIVE affects the front-end status of a CV. By default, dynamic database session routing is active at CV startup. Use the ACTIVE parameter if the INACTIVE parameter has been previously issued since the startup of the currently executing CV.

INActive

Disables dynamic database session to the named group; all database sessions routed to the named group are statically routed to the default node name specified for the named group in the NODE statement on the Resource Name table. INACTIVE affects the front-end status of a CV.

JOin

Joins the currently executing CV to the named group. Use the JOIN parameter to make the CV a member of the named group, even if there is no DBGROUP statement in the DBTABLE for the CV. JOIN affects the back-end status of a CV.

LEave

Specifies that the currently executing CV is no longer a member of the named group. LEAVE affects the back-end status of a CV.

ON

Enables dynamic database session routing and joins the currently executing CV to the named group. ON is equivalent to issuing a DCMT V *group-name* ACTIVE and a DCMT V *group-name* JOIN. It affects the currently executing CV's status as both a front-end and a back-end CV. It results in a CV acting as both a front-end CV and a back-end CV.

OFF

Disables the currently executing CV from the named group and inactivates dynamic database session routing to the named group. OFF is the same as issuing a DCMT V *group-name* INACTIVE and a DCMT V *group-name* LEAVE.

More Information

- For more information about dynamic database session routing, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about defining a DBGROUP, see *Database Administration Guide*.

DCMT VARY DBGROUP Usage**Managing Dynamic Database Session Routing**

You issue the DCMT VARY DBGROUP command to activate and inactivate dynamic database session routing and to manage a CV's participation in a group. The tasks you can perform are summarized in the table below.

To do this	Use these DCMT VARY DBGROUP parameters
Enable and disable dynamic database session routing on an executing front-end CV	Active/Inactive
Join a CV to a group or disable it from a group	Join/Leave
Activate dynamic database session routing and enable the CV to participate in the named group or inactivate dynamic database session routing and disable the CV from participating in the named group	On/Off ON is the same as using the ACTIVE and JOIN parameters. OFF is the same as using the INACTIVE and LEAVE parameters.

Example: DCMT VARY DBGROUP**DCMT VARY DBGROUP DBDCGR JOIN**

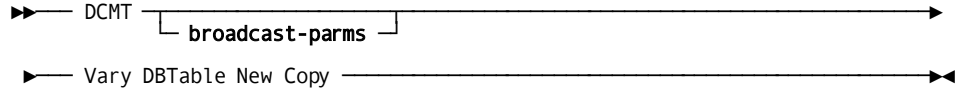
In the following example, the JOIN option is used to join the currently executing CV to the DBDCGR group. Database sessions can now be dynamically routed to the currently executing CV through the DBDCGR group. Notice that the DBDCGR contains three back-end CVs.

```
VARY DBGROUP DBDCGR JOIN
*** Vary DBGroup request ***
DBGroup DBDCGR has 003 Backends
Backend status: Active; Number of requests processed: 000000000
Frontend status: Active; Number of requests processed: 000000000
```

DCMT VARY DBTABLE

The DCMT VARY DBTABLE command instructs CAIDMS to use a new version of the database name table.

DCMT VARY DBTABLE Syntax



DCMT VARY DBTABLE Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

More Information

- For more information about defining database name tables, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about changing database name tables during runtime, see the *System Operations Guide*.

Example: DCMT VARY DBTABLE

DCMT VARY DBTABLE

```

VARY DBTABLE RnnnDBTB NEW COPY

*** DBTABLE RnnnDBTB VARIED NEW COPY ***

*** DBTABLE RnnnDBTB                               COMPILED 99-08-04 AT 22.05.08 ***

DBNAME *DEFAULT MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SUBSCHEMA EMP????? MAPS TO EMP????? USING DBNAME EMPDB
SUBSCHEMA IDMSCAT? MAPS TO IDMSCAT? USING DBNAME APPLDICT
SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWK? MAPS TO IDMSNWK? USING DBNAME APPLDICT
SUBSCHEMA IDMSRSSA MAPS TO IDMSRSSA USING DBNAME ASFDICT
SUBSCHEMA RC?????? MAPS TO RC?????? USING DBNAME ASFDICT
SUBSCHEMA RU?????? MAPS TO RU?????? USING DBNAME ASFDICT

DBNAME APPLDICT MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT NETAPPL
SEGMENT SQLAPPL
SEGMENT SYSMSG

DBNAME APPL105 MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT NETAPPL
SEGMENT SQLAPPL
SEGMENT SYSMSG
*** DBTABLE RnnnDBTB                               COMPILED 99-08-04 AT 22.05.08 ***

DBNAME ASFDICT MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT ASFNWK
SEGMENT SQLAPPL
SEGMENT SYSMSG

DBNAME DIRLDICT MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT SYSDIRL
SEGMENT SYSMSG

DBNAME EMPDB MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT EMPDB

DBNAME NETAPPL MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT NETAPPL
SEGMENT SYSMSG

DBNAME SQLAPPL MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT SQLAPPL
SEGMENT SYSMSG

DBNAME SQLCOB MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
*** DBTABLE RnnnDBTB                               COMPILED 99-08-04 AT 22.05.08 ***
SEGMENT NETAPPL
SEGMENT SQLAPPL
SEGMENT SYSMSG

DBNAME SYSDEF MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT SYSMSG
SEGMENT SYSTEM

DBNAME SYSSQL MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT SYSMSG
SEGMENT SYSTEM

DBNAME SYSTEM MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
SEGMENT SYSMSG
SEGMENT SYSTEM

```

```

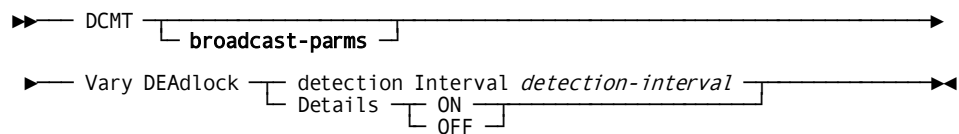
DBNAME SYS105  MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
                SEGMENT SYMSG
                SEGMENT SYSTEM

```

DCMT VARY DEADLOCK

The DCMT VARY DEADLOCK command changes attributes of the deadlock detection process.

DCMT VARY DEADLOCK Syntax



DCMT VARY DEADLOCK Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

detection Interval

Varies the amount of time that elapses before the deadlock detector searches for deadlocked tasks.

detection-interval

A number of seconds, in the range from the ticker interval through 4,294,967,296.

The system default is 5 or the ticker interval, whichever is greater.

Details

Initiates or terminates the generation of additional messages during the resolution of a deadlock.

ON

Initiates the generation of message DC001001.

OFF

Terminates the generation of message DC001001.

The system default option is OFF, unless overridden by a DEADLOCK_ DETAILS parameter included in the SYSIDMS file.

More Information

- For more information about displaying deadlock attributes, see the section DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK.
- For more information about deadlocking, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about defining detection and stall intervals, see documentation of the DEADLOCK option of the SYSTEM statement in the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT VARY DEADLOCK Usage

Generating Additional Deadlock Information

If you vary deadlock details ON, the deadlock detector provides additional information in the form of DC001001 messages during the processing of a deadlock. This information can prove useful in researching the cause of a deadlock situation because it identifies the programs and subschemas involved. However, it also increases the overhead of detecting deadlocks. In an active system in which waits for resources are common, it is recommended that the generation of deadlock details only be initiated when researching a specific deadlock situation.

Example: DCMT VARY DEADLOCK

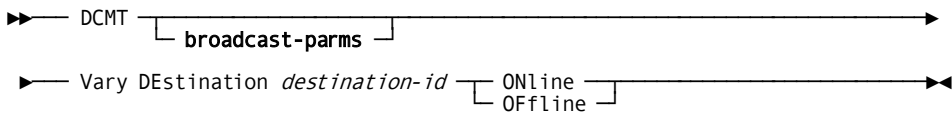
DCMT VARY DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL

```
VARY DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL 5
IDMS DC263007 V105 T3018 DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL
VARIED FROM 00001 TO 00005
```

DCMT VARY DESTINATION

DCMT VARY DESTINATION varies a DC/UCF destination online or offline. A destination groups users or logical terminals into a single logical destination for the purpose of message or report routing.

DCMT VARY DESTINATION Syntax



DCMT VARY DESTINATION Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

DEstination

Specifies the destination being varied.

destination-id

The ID of a destination defined of the system generation DESTINATION statement.

ONline

Varies the specified destination online.

OFFline

Varies the specified destination offline.

More Information

- For more information about displaying destination defined to the system, see the section DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION.
- For more information about defining destinations, see documentation of the DESTINATION statement in the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT VARY DESTINATION Usage

Varying a Destination Offline

When a destination is offline, it cannot gain access to DC/UCF until it is varied online. A destination is initially defined as online or offline at system generation time by the ENABLED/DISABLED parameter of the DESTINATION statement.

Example: DCMT VARY DESTINATION

DCMT VARY DESTINATION dest-id OFFLINE

```
VARY DESTINATION USWSWDP5 OFFLINE  
IDMS DC266002 V105 USERID:JSMITH DESTINATION USWSWDP5 VARIED OFFLINE
```

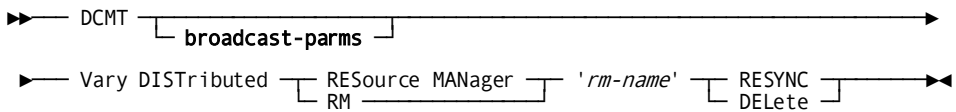
DCMT VARY DESTINATION dest-id ONLINE

```
VARY DESTINATION USWSWDP5 ONLINE  
IDMS DC266001 V105 USER:JSMITH DESTINATION USWSWDP5 VARIED ONLINE
```

DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER

This command initiates resynchronization with, or deletes the specified resource manager.

DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER Syntax



DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

RESource MANager

Valid values are '*rm-name*' and spaces. If '*rm-name*' is not specified, a list of all known resource managers is displayed.

rm-name

Specifies the name of the resource manager to display. The *rm-name* value must use the following rules:

- Be enclosed in single quotes
- Have the format: 'xxxxxxx::yyyyyyy'
- Match a value on the summary display

RESYNC

Specifies resynchronization be performed on the named resource manager.

DElete

Specifies the named resource manager and any interests associated with it, is deleted.

More Information

For more information about displaying distributed resource managers, see the section DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER.

Example: DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER

DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER

Initiates resynchronization with the SYSTEM74::DSI_CLI resource manager.

```
DCMT V DIST RM 'SYSTEM74::DSI_CLI' RESYNC
Resource manager SYSTEM74::DSI_CLI RESYNC successfully initiated.
```

DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER Usage

Resource Manager Limitations

Not all resource managers support resynchronization initiated through a DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER command. This is the case for CICS resource managers and resource managers whose name ends with "DSI_SRV". Resynchronization with such resource managers can be initiated only from the associated front-end system. An error message is displayed if the specified resource manager does not support resynchronization through this command.

Deleting Resource Managers

When a resource manager is deleted, all record of that resource manager is eliminated from the system. The DCMT VARY RESOURCE MANAGER DELETE command should only be used when the resource manager no longer exists. For example, when a DC/UCF system is removed from the network. By deleting the resource manager, no further attempt is made to resynchronize with that resource manager at startup.

Note: Only resource managers whose name ends in "DSI_CLI" or "DSI_SRV" can be deleted.

For resource managers whose name ends in "DSI_SRV"

Use the DCMT DISPLAY DISTRIBUTED RESOURCE MANAGER command to determine if the resource manager has associated interests, before deleting the resource manager. If the resource manager's name ends in "DSI_SRV" the delete request fails if there are outstanding interests. Use the DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION command to manually complete each transaction before deleting the resource manager.

For resource managers whose name ends in "DSI_CLI"

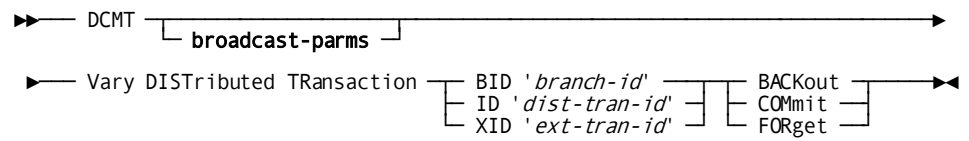
If the resource manager's name ends in "DSI_CLI", its associated interests are deleted automatically as part of deleting the resource manager. After deleting the resource manager use the DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION command to complete any transactions whose interests were deleted. Since no further attempt is made to communicate with the deleted transaction managers, the transactions can now complete.

DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION

This command forces the completion of a distributed transaction that either:

- Is pending resynchronization
- Has no associated task or user session

DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION Syntax



DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

DISTributed Transaction

Identifies the transaction to be varied. The possible values are the following:

BID *branch-id*

Varies the distributed transaction whose top level branch has this BID. The *branch-id* value must use the following rules:

- Be enclosed in single quotes
- Have the format: 'zzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz'
- Match a value on the summary display

ID *dist-tran-id*

Varies the distributed transaction assigned to this ID. The *dist-tran-id* value must use the following rules:

- Be enclosed in single quotes
- Have the format: 'xxxxxxxx::yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy'
- Match a value on the summary display

XID *ext-tran-id*

Varies the distributed transaction assigned to this XID. The *ext-tran-id* value must use the following rules:

- Be enclosed in single quotes
- Contain an XA XID or RRS URID
- Be in hex format

BACKout

Specifies that the transaction should be backed out. BACKout can be specified only if the transaction's state is InDoubt or InBackout.

COMmit

Specifies that the transaction should be committed. COMmit can be specified only if the transaction's state is InDoubt or InCommit.

FORget

Specifies the transaction should be forgotten. FORGet can be specified only if the transaction's state is InCommit or InBackout.

More Information

For more information about manual resynchronization, see the *Database Administration Guide*.

Example: DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION

DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION

To complete a distributed transaction whose state is InDoubt:

```
DCMT V DIST TR ID 'SYSTEM74::01650D6EDFB1AB93' COMMIT  
Transaction COMMIT initiated.
```

DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION Usage

Completing Transactions Manually

Only distributed transactions that are pending resynchronization or have no task or user session can be completed manually using a DCMT VARY DISTRIBUTED TRANSACTION command. The need for issuing this command is extremely rare and only as a result of a resynchronization failure.

When a DCMT command is used to force an InDoubt transaction to commit or backout, the transaction branch is flagged as being heuristically committed or backed out and its outcome is HC or HR respectively. Heuristically completed transactions must be explicitly forgotten by doing one of the following:

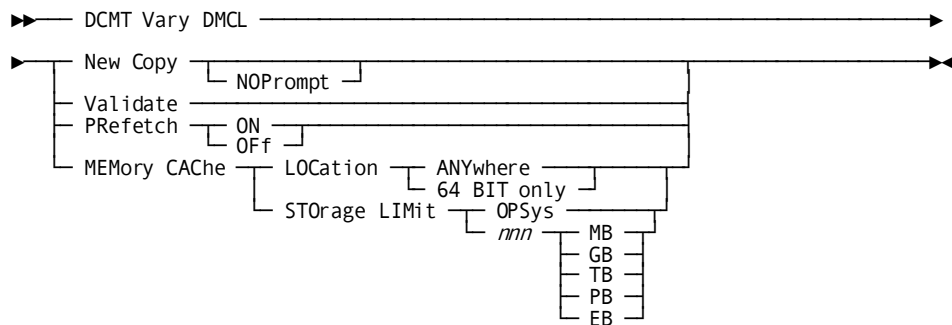
- Issuing a DCMT command
- Allowing the coordinator to direct that the branch be forgotten

The coordinator should be given the chance to do so, unless it is permanently disabled or its journal files (in the case of CA IDMS) were prematurely formatted thereby eliminating the information required to complete the transaction.

DCMT VARY DMCL

The DCMT VARY DMCL command allows you to dynamically apply changed DMCL definitions.

DCMT VARY DMCL Syntax



DCMT VARY DMCL Parameters

New Copy

Displays changes that the new DMCL will trigger on the runtime system and then optionally prompts for permission to proceed to make the changes.

DC/UCF displays the names of:

- Each area that would be quiesced, and whether it would be changed or removed
- Each file that would be de-allocated and whether it would be re-allocated or removed
- Each new area and/or file that would be made available
- Each buffer whose page size would change
- Each buffer that would be removed
- Each buffer that would be added

NOPrompt

Inhibits prompting for permission to proceed. If NOPROMPT is specified, the changes are displayed and then immediately implemented.

Validate

Displays changes that the DMCL will cause on the runtime system. DC/UCF displays the names of:

- Each area that would be quiesced, and whether it would be changed or removed
- Each file that would be de-allocated and whether it would be re-allocated or removed
- Each new area and/or file that would be made available
- Each buffer whose page size would change
- Each buffer that would be removed
- Each buffer that would be added

PRefetch ON/OFF

Enables or disables prefetch processing for the entire system. This overrides a specification about prefetch processing for a specific buffer, file, or area.

MEMORY CACHE

Indicates global options for memory cache:

LOCATION

Indicates where to allocate the storage for memory cache:

ANYWHERE

Memory cache storage is allocated from 64-bit storage; if no or not enough 64-bit storage is available, dataspace storage is acquired.

64 BIT only

Memory cache storage is allocated from 64-bit storage; if no or not enough 64-bit storage is available, memory caching fails.

STORAGE LIMIT

Controls the amount of storage used for memory caching:

OPSYS

Memory cache storage can be acquired until the operating system limit is reached. For 64-bit storage, the operating system limit is set through the MEMLIMIT parameter; for dataspace storage, the limit is optionally imposed by an operating system exit.

nnn MB, GB, TB, PB, EB

CA IDMS controls the amount of memory cache storage if the value specified is smaller than the operating system limit. *nnn* must be a positive value between 1 and 32767. MB, GB, TB, PB, EB indicate the unit in which *nnn* is expressed. The abbreviations stand for Mega Byte (2^{**20}), Giga Byte (2^{**30}), Tera Byte (2^{**40}), Peta Byte (2^{**50}), and Exa Byte (2^{**60}).

More Information

- For more information about creating and generating the DMCL, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about prefetch processing, see the *Database Administration Guide*.

DCMT VARY DMCL Usage

Using a New Copy of the Database Load Module

DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY allows programs running under the DC/UCF system to benefit from changes made to the database definition without having to recycle the system. For example, an area can be added to an existing segment while the system remains active.

When a DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY command is issued, CA IDMS applies changes to the database definition that have been made by the following DDL statements:

- CREATE/ALTER/DROP AREA
- CREATE/ALTER/DROP BUFFER
- CREATE/ALTER/DROP FILE
- CREATE/ALTER/DROP SEGMENT
- CREATE/ALTER/DROP DISK JOURNAL

Additionally, CA IDMS loads a new copy of the database name table. In certain situations the system must be cycled in order to fully enable changes made to the DMCL. The system must be cycled in order to:

- Implement changes made to the journal buffer.
- Implement changes made to buffer and/or file definitions that are used for native VSAM files.
- VARY in a DMCL generated under a release level that is different from that of the current DMCL.
- Remove or replace all active disk journal files at the same time.

In some cases these changes may appear to be honored when the DMCL is varied New Copy, but will not actually be in effect until the Central Version is restarted.

Impact of Change Tracking

If change tracking is in use, a DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY command can only be issued if change tracking is active or disabled. We recommend that change tracking be active in systems in which new copies of DMCLs are to be varied online.

Note: For more information, see Recovery Considerations and DMCL Changes.

What DC/UCF Does in Response to a New Copy Command

In response to a DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY command, CA IDMS performs the following actions:

- Compares the contents of the runtime DMCL with the new DMCL load module, identifying entities that have been added, changed or removed. Changes to entities are detected by comparing their timestamps.
- Displays all of the changes to the user.
- Unless NOPROMPT was specified, issues the following prompt: 'Continue with Vary DMCL Yes or No?'. Specifying No negates the changes and allows the system to run as before. Specifying Yes causes the changes to be incorporated into the runtime DMCL as described in the following steps.
- Quiesces those areas and disk journals that have been removed or impacted by a change.
- Updates the runtime DMCL to reflect the new DMCL load module.
- If change tracking is active, writes an image of the new runtime DMCL to the SYSTRK files.
- Swaps to a new active journal file and writes the timestamp from the new DMCL load module to the active journal file.
- Reopens the disk journals, buffers, files, and areas using the definitions contained in the new runtime DMCL. New areas are opened in the mode specified in the DMCL and existing areas are opened in the mode they were in prior to the vary operation.

When quiescing access to impacted entities, the following actions are taken:

- Areas that have been dropped or modified are varied offline.
- Their associated files are closed and de-allocated.
- Buffers that have been dropped or modified or whose associated files are changing are closed.
- Disk journals that have been dropped or modified are varied offline.

Note: If areas or disk journals must be varied offline, the vary operation could have a lengthy completion time. Before responding Yes to the prompt, note the areas affected by the change and the transactions that are accessing those areas. If disk journals are being changed, look for transactions that may depend on those journal files for recovery. Look especially for long-running transactions that do not issue frequent commits.

Recovery Considerations and DMCL Changes

If change tracking is active when a DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY is issued, CA IDMS ensures that any subsequent warmstart uses the correct data sets and DMCL definition by recording the new definition in the SYSTRK files. If a failure occurs prior to writing the new DMCL to SYSTRK, the system restarts using the old DMCL definition and data sets. Otherwise, the system restarts using the new definition and data sets. If the write to SYSTRK fails because of an I/O error or out-of-space condition, the vary operation continues but change tracking is varied inactive, and manual intervention is needed to restart the CV in the event of a failure. Therefore, you should correct the cause of the failure and vary change tracking active as soon as possible. If the CV fails before these corrective actions are taken, specify `IGNORE_SYSTRK_DMCL=ON` in the SYSIDMS file when restarting the system, and ensure that the execution JCL does not reference obsolete data sets. If `IGNORE_SYSTRK_DMCL=ON` is not specified, warmstart fails due to a mismatch between the timestamp in the DMCL and that recorded on the journal files.

If change tracking is disabled or not in use when a DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY is issued, manual intervention may be necessary to ensure correct recovery in the event that a subsequent warmstart is needed. The necessary actions depend on when the failure occurs:

- If the failure occurs before the timestamp of the new DMCL was recorded in the journal files, warmstart fails due to a mismatch between the timestamp in the DMCL load module and the timestamp recorded in the journal. The old DMCL load module must be restored, and the system restarted with JCL that reflects the data sets in use at the time of the failure.
- If the failure occurs after the new DMCL timestamp was recorded in the journal files, no timestamp mismatch occurs. However, before restarting, the JCL may need to be adjusted so that obsolete DD statements do not override files whose data set names were changed by the DCMT VARY DMCL command.
- In either case, if change tracking was disabled at the time of the failure, `IGNORE_SYSTRK_DMCL=ON` must be specified in the SYSIDMS file when restarting the system.

Modifying DMCL-wide Memory Cache Parameters

DMCL VARY MEMORY CACHE allows dynamically changing options to control where and how much memory cache storage can be allocated.

Note: A dynamic change to memory caching through DCMT VARY DMCL applies only to files that are opened AFTER the DCMT VARY DMCL command was issued.

Example:

- A DMCL has `MEMORY CACHE LOCATION ANYWHERE STORAGE LIMIT 800 GB`
- At some point, 648 GB memory cache is in use.
- A DCMT VARY DMCL `STORAGE LIMIT 500 GB` is issued. At that moment, more memory cache storage is in use than allowed. However, no files are closed. That is, 648 GB storage remains in use. Any new request to open a file in memory cache fails. To free up memory cache storage, close one or more files with `DCMT VARY FILE`.

Example: DCMT VARY DMCL

DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY

```
VARY DMCL NEW COPY
DMCL changes.... CVDMLC  Compile Date/Time: 2003-08-04-21.56.43.4742
Overall changes....

Detail changes....

Continue with VARY DMCL, Yes or No?
```

DCMT VARY DMCL MEMORY CACHE LOCATION ANYWHERE

```
DCMT V DMCL MEMORY CACHE LOCATION ANYWHERE
DMCL MEMORY CACHE LOCATION ANYWHERE
```

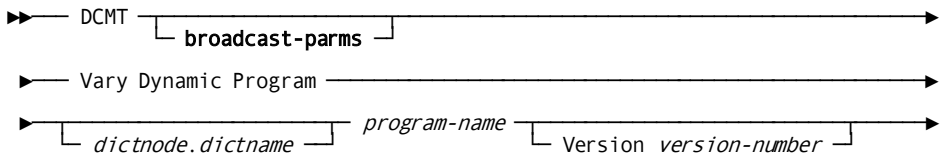
DCMT VARY DMCL MEMORY CACHE STORAGE LIMIT OPSYS

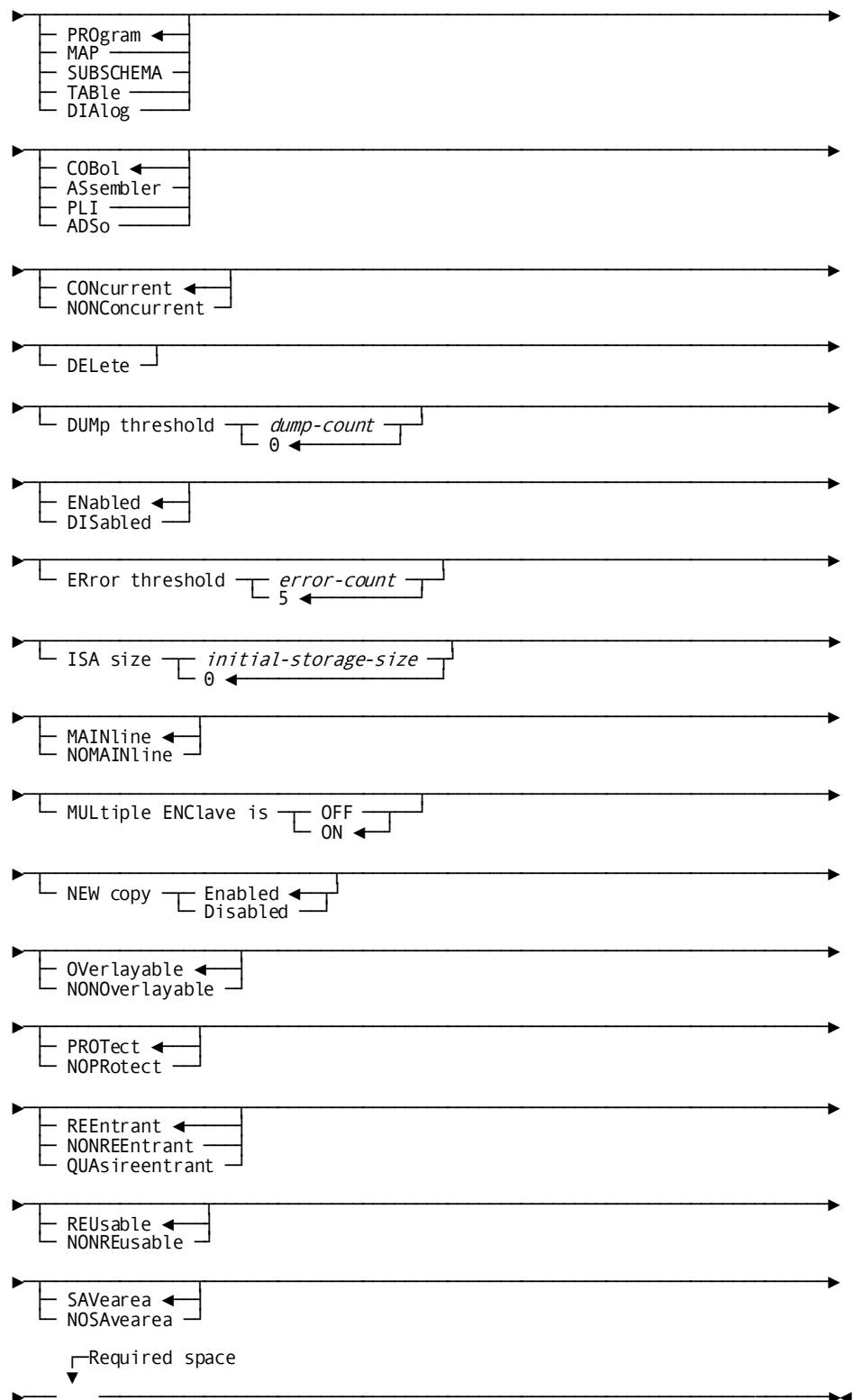
```
DCMT V DMCL MEMORY CACHE STORAGE LIMIT OPSYS
DMCL MEMORY CACHE STORAGE LIMIT OPSYS
```

DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM

DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM dynamically defines programs to the system at system run time. The system uses information supplied in the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command to build a program definition element (PDE) for the program. Programs defined in this way exist only for the duration of system execution and have no effect on the system definition stored in the data dictionary.

DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM Syntax





DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Dynamic Program

Defines, modifies, or deletes the PDE for a specified program.

dictnode

Identifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Be sure to code this parameter if the named program resides in a data dictionary on a DDS system.

dictname

Identifies the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Be sure to code this parameter if the named program resides in a data dictionary.

program-name

The name of one of the following types of program load modules:

- A program that is not currently defined to the system.
- A program that you created by a previous VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command.

If the named program is already defined to the system, VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM modifies in the program's PDE only those parameters that you specify in the VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command.

version-number

Specifies the version number of the specified program. The default is 1.

PROgram

Identifies the program type of the named program as PROGRAM. This is the default program type.

MAP

Identifies the program type of the named program as MAP.

SUBSchema

Identifies the program type of the named program as SUBSCHEMA.

TABLE

Identifies the program type of the named program as TABLE.

DIAlog

Identifies the program type of the named program as DIALOG.

COBoL

Identifies COBOL as the language of the named program. COBOL is the default program language.

ASsembler

Identifies Assembler as the language of the named program.

PLI

Identifies PL/I as the language of the named program.

ADSo

Identifies the named program as a CA ADS dialog.

CONcurrent

Specifies that the program can be used by multiple transactions and/or multiple tasks at the same time. CONCURRENT is the default.

NONConcurrent

Specifies that the program can be used by only one transaction or task at a time.

DElete

Deletes the definition of the named program from the run-time system. The task code associated with the program must be deleted before the program can be deleted. DELETE can also be used to delete automatically defined programs (see [Usage](#) (see page 420) below).

DUMp threshold

Specifies the number of times a memory dump is taken for program check errors that occur in the named program.

dump-count

An integer in the range 0 through 255. The default is 0.

ENabled

Enables the named program. ENABLED is the default.

DISabled

Disables the named program. Disabling a program prevents it from being executed until it is enabled.

ERror threshold

Specifies the number of program check errors that can occur in the named program before DC/UCF disables the program.

error-count

An integer in the range 1 through 255. The default is 5.

ISA size

For Assembler and PL/I programs, specifies the amount of storage, in bytes, to be allocated for the initial storage area (ISA) of the named program.

initial-storage-size

An integer in the range 0 through 32767. The default is 0.

MAINline

Indicates that the named program is a mainline dialog.

NOMAINline

Indicates that the named program is not a mainline dialog.

MULTiple ENClave is

Specifies if this program can use the same language enclave as other LE programs in the same task. This parameter is only meaningful for COBOL programs.

OFF

Specifies that this program cannot participate in a multiple program LE enclave.

ON

Specifies that this program can participate in a multiple program LE enclave. This is the default.

Note: This value is only effective if the sysgen contains a SYSTEM statement with MULTIPLE ENCLAVE IS ON.

NEW copy Enabled

Indicates that the new copy facility is enabled for the named program. Enabling the new copy facility permits the user to subsequently issue DCMT VARY PROGRAM NEW COPY requests for the program. ENABLED is the default.

NEW copy Disabled

Indicates that the new copy facility is disabled for the named program.

OverlAyable

Indicates that the named program can be overlaid in the program pool. OVERLAYABLE is the default.

NONOverlAyable

Indicates that the named program cannot be overlaid in the program pool.

PROtect

Enables storage protection for the named program. PROTECT is the default.

Storage protection cannot be enabled for a program unless the PROTECT option is specified in the system generation SYSTEM statement.

NOProtect

Disables storage protection for the named program.

REEntrant

Indicates that the named program is reentrant. REENTRANT is the default.

NONREEntrant

Indicates that the named program is non-reentrant.

QUAsireentrant

Indicates that the named program is quasi-reentrant.

This refers to COBOL programs compiled with versions of COBOL before COBOL II.

REUsable

Specifies that the program can be executed repeatedly. REUSABLE is the default.

When a program is reusable, a request to load the program causes the system to load a copy from external storage only if no copy exists in the program pool.

NONREUsable

Specifies that the program cannot be executed repeatedly.

When a program is non-reusable, a request to load the program requires the system to load a copy from external storage.

SAVearea

Specifies that the system is to acquire a save area automatically before each execution of the named program.

NOSAVearea

Specifies that the system is **not** to acquire a save area automatically before each execution of the named program.

.

The space and the period together are required and signal the end of the statement.

More Information

- For more information about program definition at system generation time and PDEs, see documentation of the PROGRAM statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying information about dynamically defined programs, see the section DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM.

DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM Usage

Typically Used in Test Environment

Typically, VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM is used in a test environment to accommodate new programs without shutting down the entire system. This allows you to execute programs that you have defined at runtime. All programs are eligible for dynamic definition, provided that they have **not** yet been defined to the system.

Modifying Dialogs, Edit and Code Tables, Maps, Subschemas

Dialogs, edit and code tables, maps, subschemas, and any other programs created by using a CA IDMS compiler or definition tool are automatically defined to the system when you generate them. To modify these programs, use the DCMT VARY PROGRAM command. DCMT VARY **DYNAMIC** PROGRAM typically is not appropriate for these entities.

Restricting Dynamic Definitions of New Program Versions

To restrict users from dynamically defining additional versions of a specific program, include the NODYNAMIC clause in the system generation PROGRAM statement that defines the program to the system.

Deleting Program Definition Elements (PDEs)

You can use the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command to delete PDEs for automatically defined programs. Automatically defined programs are generated and defined to the system by DC/UCF compilers and definition tools. The number of these PDEs originally available to your system is specified by the UNDEFINED PROGRAM COUNT clause of the system generation SYSTEM statement.

Load (core-image) Libraries

If you do not identify a data dictionary by DICTNODE and/or DICTNAME as described above, DC/UCF assumes that the module resides in a load (core-image) library. If the program resides in a data dictionary, be sure to specify the dictionary and controlling DDS node (when necessary) in the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command.

Example: DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM

DCMT V D PROGRAM ... QUASIRENTRANT .

```
VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM CSFPSLE COBOL QUASIRENTRANT .
IDMS DC273001 V105 USER:JSMITH Program CSFPSLE Added
```

DCMT V D PROGRAM ... REENTRANT NOSAVEAREA .

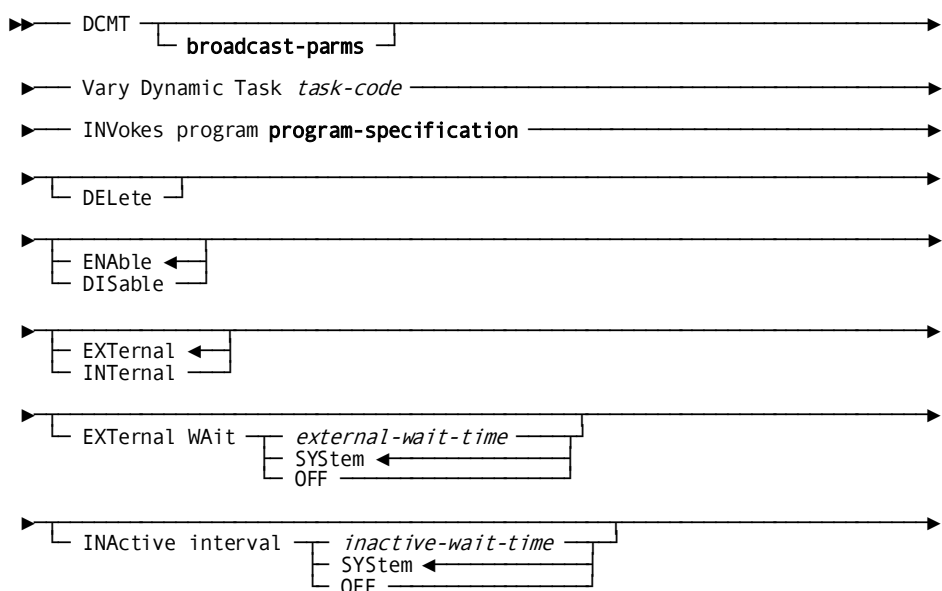
```
VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM MISPUDBN ASSEMBLER REENTRANT NOSAVEAREA .
IDMS DC273001 V105 USER:JSMITH Program MISPUDBN Added
```

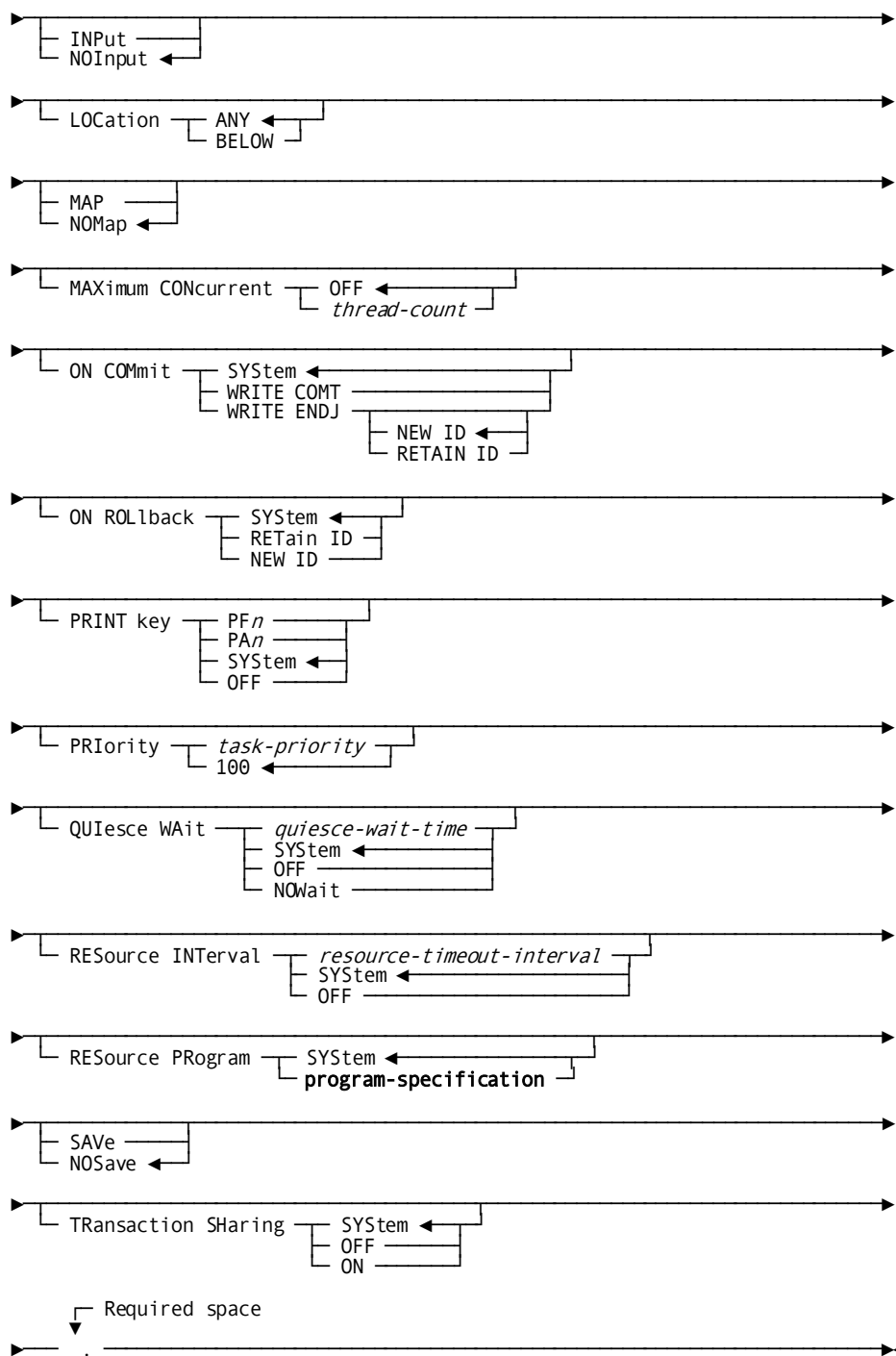
DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK

DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK allows the user to define tasks at system runtime, permitting the use of tasks not defined in the system generation. Typically, the VARY DYNAMIC TASK command is used in a test environment to accommodate new tasks without shutting down the entire system.

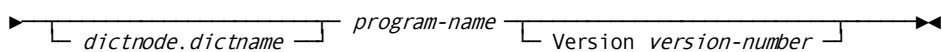
DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK allocates a **new** task definition element (TDE) for the dynamically defined task. Dynamically defined tasks remain defined to the system for the duration of DC/UCF execution. The tasks are not added to the system definition stored in the data dictionary.

DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK Syntax





Expansion of program-specification



DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Task

Dynamically defines (or deletes) a specified task.

task-code

The name of a task.

Rules for naming a task appear under [Usage](#) (see page 429).

INVokes program

Specifies the program initially invoked by the named task code.

program-specification

The name of a program load module. The INVOKES PROGRAM clause is required for a task code that does not already exist. For a detailed description of the parameters see program-specification.

DElete

Deletes the definition of the named task code from the run-time system.

Only task codes defined dynamically can be deleted in this way.

ENable

Enables the specified task.

ENABLE is the default.

DISable

Disables the specified task. Disabling a task prevents it from being invoked until it is enabled.

EXternal

Specifies that the task can be invoked externally or internally.

EXTERNAL is the default.

A task is invoked externally when the user enters the task code in response to the ENTER NEXT TASK CODE prompt.

INternal

Specifies that the task can be invoked internally only.

A task is invoked internally when an executing program specifies the task code in an ATTACH or DC RETURN NEXT TASK CODE request.

EXtErnal WAIt

Establishes the external wait setting for a task.

external-wait-time

Specifies the external wait time in seconds. The value must be in the range 0 through 32,767. A value of 0 is equivalent to specifying SYSTEM.

SYStem

Specifies that the external wait time for the task is to be set the to value in effect for the system. If external wait is not specified, SYStem is the default.

OFF

Specifies that there is no limit to the length of time that the system waits for an external user session to issue a database request.

INActive interval

Varies the inactive wait interval for the named task.

inactive-wait-time

The number of real-time seconds, in the range 1 through 32767, after which the system should terminate an inactive task.

SYStem

Varies the inactive wait interval to the value established at system generation time by the INACTIVE INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

SYSTEM is the default.

OFF

Directs DC/UCF **not** to terminate the task based on an inactive interval.

INPut

Specifies that the terminal input buffer can contain data in addition to the task code.

NOInput

Specifies that the terminal input buffer can contain only the task code. NOINPUT is the default.

LOCation

Specifies the location where programs run under the specified task may reside.

ANY

Specifies that programs that run under the named task can reside anywhere in the DC/UCF region and can use either 24-bit or XA 31-bit addressing.

ANY is the default.

BELOW

Specifies that programs that run under the named task must reside below 16 megabytes and must use 24-bit addressing.

MAP

Specifies that the task performs a mapout automatically when the task is invoked.

NOMap

Specifies the task does **not** perform a mapout automatically when the task is invoked.

NOMAP is the default.

MAXimum CONcurrent

Specifies the maximum number of concurrently active threads allowed for the specified task. Valid values are:

OFF

Directs DC/UCF not to limit the number of concurrently active threads for the task.

OFF is the default.

thread-count

A thread count in the range 1 through 32,767.

ON COMmit

Specifies options that control commit behavior. These options apply only to commit operations in which the database session remains active.

SYStem

Specifies that the commit behavior for the task should default to that specified for the system.

WRite COMT

Specifies that a COMT journal record should be written.

WRite ENDJ

Specifies that an ENDJ journal record should be written.

NEW ID Specifies that a new local transaction ID should be assigned to the next transaction started by the database session.

RETain ID Specifies that the current local transaction ID should be assigned to the next transaction started by the database session.

ON ROLLback

Specifies options that control rollback behavior. These options apply only to rollback operations in which the database session remains active.

SYStem Specifies that the rollback behavior for the task should default to that specified for the system.

RETain ID Specifies that the current local transaction ID should be assigned to the next transaction started by the database session.

NEW ID Specifies that a new local transaction ID should be assigned to the next transaction started by the database session.

PRINT key

Specifies the key to be used to print screen contents.

PF*n* Specifies a program function key.

Valid PF key values are PF1 through PF24.

PA*n* Specifies a program attention key.

Valid values are PA1 and PA2.

SYStem Specifies the key established at system generation by the PRINT KEY parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

SYSTEM is the default.

OFF Disables the print-screen facility for the task.

PRiority

Specifies the dispatching priority of the named task.

task-priority An integer in the range 0 (lowest priority) through 240 (highest priority).

The default is 100.

QUIesce WAIT

Establishes the quiesce wait time for a task. The quiesce wait interval determines the amount of time that the task waits on a quiesce operation before being canceled.

quiesce-wait-time Specifies the quiesce wait time in wall clock seconds. The value must be in the range 0 through 32,767. A value of 0 is equivalent to specifying SYSTEM.

SYStem Specifies that the quiesce wait time for the task is determined by the quiesce wait setting in effect for the system.

OFF Specifies that the task is not to be terminated due to a quiesce wait.

NOWait Specifies that the task is not to wait for a quiesce operation to terminate. Instead an error is returned to the application program indicating that an area is unavailable. For navigational DML applications, this results in an error status of 'xx66'.

RESource INTerval

Specifies the resource timeout interval for the named task.

The resource timeout interval is the amount of time after a pseudo-conversational task terminates that the logical terminal task is allowed to retain resources acquired by the task. When the resource interval is reached, DC/UCF invokes the resource timeout program.

resource-timeout-interval A number of real-time seconds in the range 1 through 32,767.

SYSTEM Sets the resource timeout interval for the specified task to the value established at system generation time by the RESOURCE TIMEOUT INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

SYSTEM is the default.

OFF Instructs DC/UCF **not** to delete resources for the task based on a timeout interval.

RESource PROgram

Specifies the program DC/UCF is to invoke when the resource timeout interval expires.

The resource timeout program processes (for example, deletes) resources held by the logical terminal on which the task executed.

SYSTEM Specifies that the resource timeout program established by the RESOURCE TIMEOUT PROGRAM parameter of the system generation SYSTEM statement is to be invoked.

program-specification See program-specification for a detailed description of the parameters.

SAVE

Instructs DC/UCF to save the current terminal-screen contents associated with a task before writing the data stream associated with an immediate-write request.

NOSave

Instructs DC/UCF **not** to save the current terminal-screen contents associated with a task before writing the data stream associated with an immediate-write request.

NOSave is the default.

TRANsaction SHaring

Specifies the setting for the transaction sharing option.

ON Specifies that transaction sharing should be initially enabled for any task of this type.

OFF Specifies that transaction sharing should be initially disabled for any task of this type.

SYStem Specifies that the transaction sharing option for a task of this type is based on the system default established in the sysgen or by a DCMT VARY TRANSACTION SHARING command.

The space and the period together are required and signal the end of the statement.

program-specification

dictnode

Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

dictname

Specifies the alternate data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Note: Although *dictnode* and *dictname* are both optional parameters, if *dictnode* is specified and *dictname* is not specified, a "." delimiter must be included to represent the missing *dictname* parameter. For example:

```
RES PR dictnode . . program-name V version-number
```

program-name

The name of a program included in the system definition.

Version *version-number*

The version number of the program; an integer in the range 1 through 9,999.

The default is 1.

More Information

- For more information about defining tasks at system generation time, see the TASK statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about varying task attributes at runtime, see [DCMT VARY TASK](#) (see page 521).
- For more information about varying active task thread attributes at runtime, see the section DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK.
- For more information about specifying the transaction sharing option, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- On resource limits, resource intervals, and stall intervals, see the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK Usage

Rules for Naming a Task

- *Task-code* should not be the same as a task code defined at DC/UCF system generation time.
- If the named task has been defined already by a DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK command, DC/UCF modifies the task definition using the specified parameters. Values not explicitly overridden remain in effect.
- If the named task is not already defined to the system, DC/UCF adds the task definition to the run-time system.

Example: DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK

DCMT V D TASK task-code INVOKES PROGRAM ...

```
VARY DYNAMIC TASK CICTAPCK INVOKES PROGRAM CICIPAPCK INTERNAL NOINPUT
IDMS DC273001 V105 USER:JSMITH Task CICTAPCK Added
```

DCMT V D TASK task-code INVOKES program-name TRansaction SHaring ON

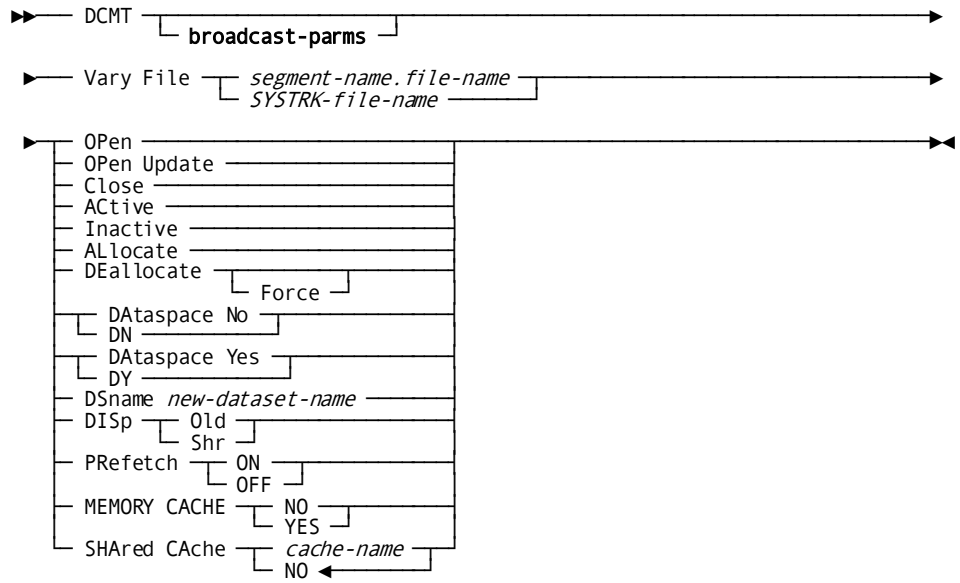
```
DCMT V D T FOU INVOKES MYPROG TRANSACTION SHARING ON
IDMS DC273001 V73 USER:JJK Task FOU Added
```

DCMT VARY FILE

The DCMT VARY FILE command performs the following functions:

- Changes the status of a specified file by closing the file or opening it for retrieval or update
- Allocates or deallocates a specified z/OS or z/VM file

DCMT VARY FILE Syntax



DCMT VARY FILE Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

File

Identifies a specific file.

segment-name

The segment associated with the file.

file-name

The name of the file.

SYSTRK-file-name

The name of the SYSTRK file.

OPen

Opens the file in read-only mode.

If the file is open in read/write mode, DC/UCF closes the file and reopens it in read-only mode.

Note: SYSTRK files are always opened in read-write mode.

OPen Update

Opens the file in read/write mode.

If the file is open in read-only mode, DC/UCF closes the file and reopens it in read/write mode.

Close

Closes the file.

ACTive

Enables access to the file and clears its status. If the file is not open, it is opened the next time it is accessed. Varying the file active allows suspended transactions that are waiting on the file to resume execution.

If this is a SYSTRK file, its mirror status is changed to active or activating. Before an activating mirror becomes active, its contents are brought up-to-date.

Inactive

Disables access to the file and sets its status to 9999 if this is a database file. The ability to vary database files inactive is provided to simulate I/O errors for the purpose of testing recovery procedures.

If this is a SYSTRK file, its mirror status is changed to inactive. If this is the last active mirror, change tracking is inactivated.

ALlocate

(z/OS and z/VM systems only) Allocates the file dynamically, using its currently assigned data set name and other options specified on its definition.

DEallocate

(z/OS and z/VM systems only) Dynamically deallocates the named file making it unavailable to CA IDMS.

Force

Directs DC/UCF to set the status of the file as deallocated and closed, even though it has not been closed.

DAtaspace No/Yes

Closes the file, then switches to either a data space file (Yes) or to a non-data space file (No), and then re-opens it.

Note: This VARY type is not supported for SYSTRK files.

DSname *new-dataset-name*

Changes the data set name of a database file in the runtime DMCL to *new-dataset-name*. If the file has not been opened, then only the DSname is changed. If the file has previously been opened, then the DSname is changed, and the DDname is cleared to blanks.

Data set names of SYSTRK files cannot be changed.

DISp Old/Shr

Changes the disposition in the FCB (DMCL) for the file.

Note: This VARY type is not supported for SYSTRK files.

PRefetch ON/OFF

Enables or disables prefetch processing for the named file.

Note: This VARY type is not supported for SYSTRK files.

MEMORY CACHE

Specifies whether to cache the file in memory.

NO

Specifies to not cache the file in memory.

Note: This is the default for SYSTRK files and cannot be changed.

YES

Specifies to cache the file in memory.

SHAreD CAche

Specifies the name or status of shared cache to which the file is assigned. The valid values are the following:

cache-name

Specifies the name of a shared cache to which the file is assigned.

NO

Specifies that the file is not to participate in a shared cache, even if another CV has the shared cache option enabled for this file. NO is the default.

Note: This is the default for SYSTRK files and cannot be changed.

More Information

- For more information about file management and file utilization, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about the CREATE FILE, ALTER FILE, and DROP FILE statements, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about allocating and deallocating files, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about shared cache and data sharing, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT VARY FILE Usage

Changing the Status of a File

The OPEN, OPEN UPDATE, and CLOSE options allow a DBA to maintain the system at a file level. For example, you use the CLOSE option before you deallocate a file to fix problems associated with it. Within a multi-file area, the OPEN and OPEN UPDATE options let you keep specific files available, while others remain closed. If CA IDMS requires the closed file, it overrides your request as described below.

Note: These functions cannot be performed against native VSAM files using the DCMT VARY FILE command. To accomplish these actions, use the corresponding options of the DCMT VARY AREA command.

DC/UCF Override

If you have not varied the area associated with a file offline, CA IDMS always overrides the file status requested in the DCMT VARY FILE command. For example, if CA IDMS needs to read and write to the file (OPEN UPDATE file status), it overrides your read-only (OPEN file status) request.

Dynamic File Allocation and Deallocation

With the ALLOCATE option, you can bring a new file online without recycling your DC/UCF system. Likewise, the DEALLOCATE option is useful when you need to bring a closed file offline; for example, due to a problem on the disk pack

Forcing Deallocation of Files

The DEALLOCATE FORCE option marks files closed and deallocated without actually closing or deallocating them. This allows you to reallocate the file with a different data set name. You may need to do this, for example, if there is physical damage to the channel. Then, you have to CANCEL the system, because normal shutdown cannot be executed.

Changing the Data Set Name of a File

The ability to change the data set name of a file through a DCMT VARY FILE command is provided for emergency situations only, such as, when a data set is physically damaged and cannot be recovered using its original name. Data set name changes made through a DCMT VARY FILE command are temporary and are not preserved after a normal shutdown. Furthermore, they introduce the potential for incorrect recovery during warmstart unless change tracking is active or appropriate changes are made to the execution JCL of the system to ensure that the correct data set is referenced.

Note: To make permanent changes to the data set name of a file, change its definition in the dictionary and use a DCMT VARY DMCL command to make the change effective within a DC/UCF system.

To change a data set name through a DCMT VARY FILE command, the following conditions must be met:

- The file must have encountered an I/O error, been varied inactive or its area must be varied offline using a DCMT VARY AREA or SEGMENT command.
- The file must be deallocated, using the FORCE option if necessary.
- If change tracking is in use, it must either be active or disabled.

Changing the Shared Cache for a File

In order to change or remove the shared cache assignment for a file, all **shared** areas associated with the file must have a status of OFFLINE or TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL

Changing the shared cache for a file affects only the system on which the command is issued. To change the shared cache for all systems that are accessing the file, the command must be issued on each of those systems. In a data sharing environment, the command can be broadcast to all members of the group.

If any area associated with the file is shared, the new shared cache takes effect only if all shared areas associated with the file have a status of OFFLINE or TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL in all group members. This is because the cache name for a file associated with a shared area (other than one in transient retrieval), is determined by the first sharing system to open the file. All systems that subsequently open the file will use the shared cache specified by the first system.

Example: DCMT VARY FILE

DCMT VARY FILE file-id OPEN

```

V FILE DBCR.BRANCHA OPEN
----- Data File ----- Mode Stat Pg-Size FL-Type M-Cache S-Cache DD-Name
DBCR.BRANCHA              Ret  0 4000 non-VSAM  No      No  BRANCHA
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 12      VOLSER: RIG006
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAA.X                DISP=SHR

----- Area ----- Lock  Lo-Page  Hi-Page #Ret #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
DBCR.BRNCHTEL             Of1  680001  685012  0      0      0      0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.48.206640 Pgrp: 15      Share  NoICVI NoPerm
    
```

DCMT VARY FILE file-id OPEN UPDATE

```

VARY FILE DBCR.BRANCHA OPEN UPDATE
----- Data File ----- Mode Stat Pg-Size FL-Type M-Cache S-Cache DD-Name
DBCR.BRANCHA              Upd  0 4000 non-VSAM  No      No  BRANCHA
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 12      VOLSER: RIG006
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAA.X                DISP=SHR

----- Area ----- Lock  Lo-Page  Hi-Page #Ret #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
DBCR.BRNCHTEL             Of1  680001  685012  0      0      0      0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.48.206640 Pgrp: 15      Share  NoICVI NoPerm
    
```

DCMT VARY FILE file-id DEALLOCATE FORCE

```

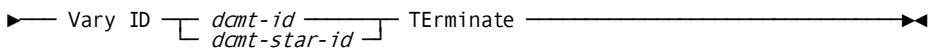
V FILE DBCR.BRANCHA DEALLOCATE FORCE
DBCR.BRANCHA              File Forced Closed. Must Re-Allocate with DSNAME
----- Data File ----- Mode Stat Pg-Size FL-Type M-Cache S-Cache DD-Name
DBCR.BRANCHA              Clos  0 4000 non-VSAM  No      No  Null
Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL) Pages per Track 12      UNALLOCATED
DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAA.X                DISP=SHR
DSname: (DCMT).. NULL                                     DISP=SHR

----- Area ----- Lock  Lo-Page  Hi-Page #Ret #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
DBCR.BRNCHTEL             Of1  680001  685012  0      0      0      0
Stamp: 2005-09-02-09.17.48.206640 Pgrp: 15      Share  NoICVI NoPerm
    
```

DCMT VARY ID

The DCMT VARY ID command terminates an outstanding DCMT request.

DCMT VARY ID Syntax



DCMT VARY ID Parameters

ID

Identifies the DCMT operations to be terminated.

dcmt-id

Specifies the identifier of the DCMT operation to be terminated.

dcmt-star-id

Specifies that all DCMT operations whose identifier begins with the specified alphanumeric characters be terminated. *Dcmt-star-id* is a character string whose last character is an asterisk (*) that denotes a wild card character. For example, CUST* identifies all identifies that begin with CUST.

More Information

- For more information about data sharing, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about IDs, see the section DCMT DISPLAY ID.

DCMT VARY ID Usage

Referencing DCMT Operations in a Data Sharing Environment

In a data sharing environment, the DCMT VARY ID command must execute on the same member as that on which the target operation originated.

Example: DCMT VARY ID

DCMT VARY ID

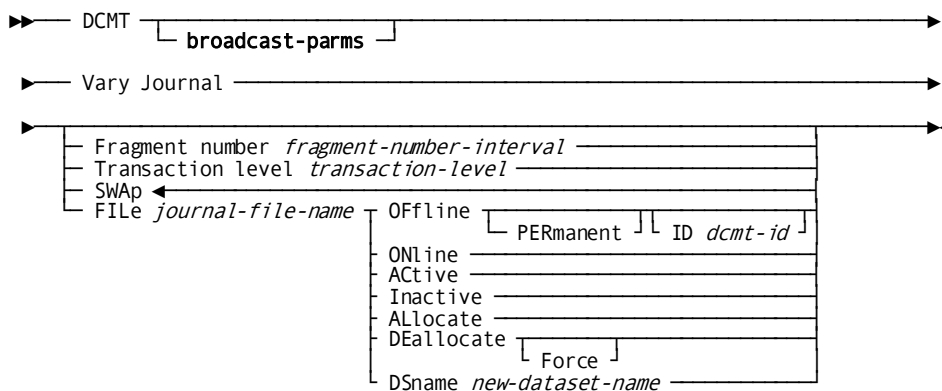
```
DCMT V ID VARYID01 TERMINATE
The QUIESCE operation is being terminated.
```

DCMT VARY JOURNAL

The DCMT VARY JOURNAL command can be used to perform the following actions:

- Switch the active disk journal from one file to another
- Disable or enable use of a disk journal file
- Change the data set name or disposition of a disk journal file
- Allocate or deallocate a disk journal file
- Change the values assigned to the journal fragment interval
- Assign a value to the journal transaction level

DCMT VARY JOURNAL Syntax



DCMT VARY JOURNAL Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Fragment number

Specifies a fragment interval to reduce warmstart processing time.

fragment-number-interval

An integer between zero and the highest relative block number (RBN).

A value of zero turns off the journal fragment interval.

TRANSACTION level

Specifies a journal transaction level.

transaction-level

An integer in the range 0 to 9999.

SWAp

Directs CA IDMS to switch the active journal file from one file to another.

FILE *journal-file-name*

Specifies the name of the disk journal to be varied.

Offline

Makes the specified disk journal file inaccessible to the system.

PERmanent Specifies that the OFFLINE status of the journal file is permanent. The status remains in effect until it is changed by another DCMT VARY command or the SYSTRK files are formatted.

The ability to record a status as permanent requires that change tracking be active. If change tracking is not active, the OFFLINE status is not made permanent and a warning message is issued.

dcmt-id Specifies the identifier that is assigned to this vary operation. It must be a 1- to 8-alphanumeric character string that is unique across all outstanding DCMT operations originating on this DC/UCF system.

If no ***dcmt-id*** is specified, the vary operation is assigned an internally generated identifier.

The identifier can subsequently be used to monitor or terminate the vary using DCMT DISPLAY ID and DCMT VARY ID commands.

ONline

Makes the specified disk journal file accessible to the system.

Active

Enables access to the journal file and clears its status.

Varying the file active allows suspended transactions that are waiting on the journal file to resume execution.

Inactive

Disables access to the journal file and sets its status to 9999. No new journal images are written to the file, but it can still be read for recovery purposes.

The ability to vary journal files inactive is provided to simulate I/O errors for the purpose of testing recovery procedures.

Allocate

Dynamically allocates the journal file using its currently assigned data set name.

Deallocate

Dynamically closes and deallocates the named file.

Force

Directs DC/UCF to mark the file as deallocated and closed, even though these actions were not taken. This option is useful for certain types of error conditions for which a close cannot be completed.

DSname *new-dataset-name*

Changes the DSname temporarily in the runtime DMCL to *new-dataset-name*. If the file has previously been opened, the DDname is cleared to blanks.

To change the DSname of a disk journal, it must be offline.

More Information

- For more information about allocating and deallocating files, see [DCMT VARY FILE](#) (see page 429).
- For more information about archiving journal files, see the *Utilities Guide*.
- For more information about creating, changing, and dropping archive and disk journals, see the *Database Administration Guide*.

DCMT VARY JOURNAL Usage

Forcing a Journal SWAP

The SWAP option of the DCMT VARY JOURNAL command directs the DC/UCF system to switch the active journal file from one disk journal file to another. If only one journal file is online and usable, the contents of the journal file must be offloaded before the command can complete and journaling resume. This causes a delay in the execution of all update transactions until the swap completes.

Varying a Specific Journal File

The DCMT VARY JOURNAL FILE command is intended for solving disk journal problems such as I/O errors while DC/UCF remains active. Before issuing any DCMT VARY JOURNAL FILE command, see Recovery Procedures from Journal File I/O Errors in the *Database Administration Guide*.

To successfully issue a VARY JOURNAL FILE command, the target journal file must not be the active journal file. Additionally, the following restrictions apply depending on the nature of the change:

- To vary the data set name of the journal file or to allocate or deallocate the file, it must be offline or inactive or have encountered an I/O error.
- To vary a journal file whose status is permanently offline to an active or online state, requires that change tracking be active.

Varying a Disk Journal File Offline

When varying a disk journal file offline, the system quiesces use of the journal file before marking it as offline. While the journal file is quiescing, the following is true:

- No further journal images are written to the journal file.
- The journal file remains available for recovery operations until all transactions having journal images on the disk journal have been terminated.
- The journal file remains in a pending offline state until all journal images contained on the file have been offloaded by an ARCHIVE JOURNAL utility statement.

Note: Once the journal file reaches the quiesced state, it is closed.

The DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL FILE command is used to determine which transactions may have journal images on the target file.

Dynamically Allocating and Deallocating Journal Files

The ability to dynamically allocate and deallocate journal files is operating system and file-type dependent. The restrictions are the same as those for database files.

What the Fragment Interval Does

The fragment interval is the number of journal blocks to be written to the journal file before CA IDMS writes a dummy segment (DSEG) record to the journal file. DC/UCF uses the DSEG records in the event of a system crash to determine the appropriate starting place for warmstart processing. Recovery processing begins at the most recently accessed journal fragment.

The fragment interval is a value between 0 and the highest relative block number (RBN). You can determine the highest RBN with a DCMT DISPLAY JOURNALS command. Because of overhead involved in writing dummy journal records, a value of at least 100 is recommended.

Assigning a Journal Transaction Level

The journal transaction option allows you to reduce journal I/O. It is most effective when several programs are updating the database concurrently.

When you establish a journal transaction level, CAIDMS defers writing a journal buffer page to the journal when your transaction issues a COMMIT, ROLLBACK, or FINISH statement until either of the following occurs:

- The journal buffer page is filled by other transactions.
- The number of transactions writing to the journal falls below the value specified for the journal transaction level.

Your transaction is dispatched when the journal I/O is completed.

Note: If the transaction level you specify is too low, the number of active transactions may never be low enough to initiate a journal I/O; only a full buffer initiates a journal I/O.

Example: DCMT VARY JOURNAL

DCMT VARY JOURNAL

```
VARY JOURNAL
-- Disk Journal  Segno  LoRBN HiRBN NxRBN Ful Act Rcv Arch Stat DsRBN DsINTV Tql
SYSJRN2          11     9   790 ***** YES NO NO NO 0
```

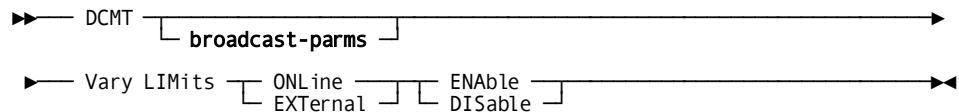
DCMT VARY JOURNAL FILE journal-file-name OFFLINE

```
DCMT VARY JOURNAL FILE SYSJRN2 OFFLINE
Journal SYSJRN2 OFFLINE
Disk Journal  Segno  LoRBN  HiRBN  NxRBN  Ful  Act  Rcv  Arc  Stat  DsRBN  DsINTV  Tql
SYSJRN2      OFFLINE
----- Journal File -----  MODE Stat Pg-Size Fl-Type M-Cache S-Cache DD-Name
SYSJRN2      Clos  0  2932 non-VSAM No No SYSJRN2
                                VOLSER: CULL06
                                DISP=SHR
DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM73.SYSJRN2
```

DCMT VARY LIMITS

DCMT VARY LIMITS enables or disables the enforcement of limits on task resource usage.

DCMT VARY LIMITS Syntax



DCMT VARY LIMITS Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

ONLine

Specifies that limits are being enabled or disabled for online tasks.

EXTeRnal

Specifies that limits are being enabled or disabled for ERUS tasks.

ENAbLe

Enables limits on resource usage for the specified type of task.

DISAbLe

Disables limits on resource usage for the specified type of task.

More Information

- For more information about assigning resource limits, see documentation of the TASK and SYSTEM statements in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about resource usage concepts, see the discussion on resource management in the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT VARY LIMITS Usage

Effect of Specifying **ONLINE** for ERUS Tasks

A VARY LIMITS command that specifies ONLINE has no effect on limits currently established for ERUS tasks.

Enabling Limits

Limits can be enabled only if ENABLED or DISABLED is specified at system generation time by the LIMITS parameter of the SYSTEM statement. If LIMITS specifies OFF at system generation time, the DC/UCF system does not enforce any limits on task resource usage.

The following sample DCMT VARY LIMITS command enables resource limits for online tasks:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename  
dcmt v lim onl ena
```

Example: DCMT VARY LIMITS

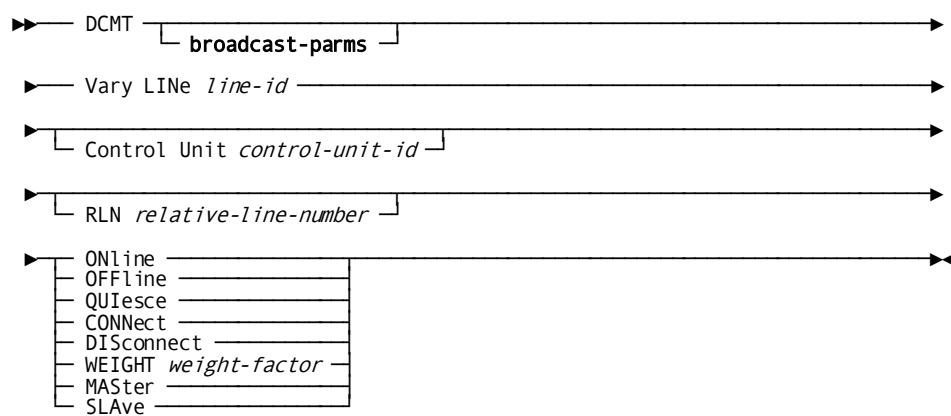
DCMT VARY LIMITS **ONLINE ENABLE**

```
VARY LIMITS ONLINE ENABLE  
IDMS DC281002 V105 ONLINE LIMITS ARE OFF
```

DCMT VARY LINE

DCMT VARY LINE changes line attributes.

DCMT VARY LINE Syntax



DCMT VARY LINE Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

LINE

Specifies the line being varied.

All physical terminals associated with the specified line are varied (unless the CONTROL UNIT parameter is specified).

line-id

A line ID assigned on the system generation LINE statement.

Control Unit

Directs that only physical terminals with the specified control unit number be varied.

This parameter applies only to remote 3270 lines using either BTAM binary synchronous nonswitched multipoint lines (line type R3270B or BSC3) or BTAM binary synchronous switched lines (line type BSC2).

control-unit-id

An integer in the range 0 through 31.

RLN

Directs that only physical terminals connected to the specified relative line number be varied.

This parameter applies only to physical terminals using binary synchronous line types (BSC2, BSC3, and R3270B).

relative-line-number

The number of the line.

ONline

Restarts the named line.

This action may be necessary if the line is defined as DISABLED at DC/UCF system generation time or has been varied OFFLINE or DISCONNECT, or if a line driver task has abended.

For **connect type lines** (UCF, VTAM, TCAM, BSC2, and start/stop lines defined as CONNECT at DC/UCF system generation time), new connection requests are accepted. However, automatic connections are not established for VTAM ACQUIRE and TTY AUTODIAL lines.

OFFline

Terminates activity on the line.

Current terminal I/O operations are halted, and new I/O requests are disallowed. For connect type lines, all terminals associated with the line are disconnected and future connection requests are disallowed.

QUIEsce

For connect-type lines, disallows new connection requests for the line. However, current terminal sessions are permitted to continue until each respective terminal invokes the BYE task.

CONNect

For connect-type lines, restarts the named line. New connections are accepted, and automatic connections are established (for VTAM ACQUIRE and TTY AUTODIAL lines).

DISconnect

For connect-type lines, terminates activity on the line. However, new connection requests are accepted, and automatic connections are established.

WEIGHT *weight-factor*

For DDS lines, specifies the weight factor for the line.

Note: Changing the weight factor dynamically is supported but does not affect processing, which is determined by the initial weight factor established by system generation.

MAStEr

For binary synchronous lines, gives the current DC/UCF system priority when communicating to the other point on the named line.

SLAVe

For binary synchronous lines, directs the current DC/UCF system to defer to the other point on the named line when communicating.

More Information

- For more information about displaying line attributes, see the section DCMT DISPLAY LINE.
- For more information about defining lines, see documentation of the LINE statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about line types, see the discussion of device definitions in the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT VARY LINE Usage

MASTER/SLAVE Binary Synchronous Lines

The MASTER/SLAVE parameters change the relationship between two points on a binary synchronous point-to-point line. You use this command to avoid contention problems in an environment where a single, bisynchronous line must carry messages in both directions.

By default, DC/UCF is the slave when it is connected to a non-CA IDMS system. However, when two DC/UCF systems are connected to each other, you need to define one side the master and the other side as the slave.

Example: DCMT VARY LINE

DCMT VARY LINE line-id OFFLINE

```
VARY LINE CCILINE OFFLINE
IDMS DC274002 V105 USER:JSMITH  LINE CCILINE VARIED OFFLINE
```

DCMT VARY LINE line-id ONLINE

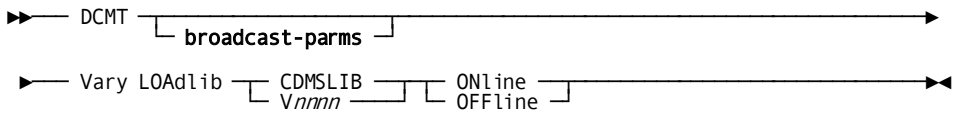
```
VARY LINE CCILINE ONLINE
IDMS DC274001 V105 USER:JSMITH  LINE CCILINE VARIED ONLINE
```

DCMT VARY LOADLIB

DCMT VARY LOADLIB varies a DC/UCF load library logically online or offline.

Note: This command is not applicable for z/VSE systems.

DCMT VARY LOADLIB Syntax



DCMT VARY LOADLIB Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

CDMSLIB

Varies the CDMSLIB load library.

Vnnnn

Varies the specified load library.

ONline

Varies the specified load library online.

OFFline

Varies the specified load library offline.

More Information

- For more information about associating a load library with a program, see the documentation of the PROGRAM statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying information about load libraries, see the section DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB.

DCMT VARY LOADLIB Usage

Offline Load Libraries and Program Usage

When you vary a load library offline, the following program considerations apply:

- You cannot search for programs in an offline load library
- A request to load a program from an offline load library fails
- A new copy request for a program from an offline load library is delayed until the library is varied online

The command can be used, for example, to prevent the system from attempting to load a program from a load library while a library maintenance function, such as a condense operation, is being performed.

Name of the Load Library

A load library is identified in a DCMT VARY LOADLIB command by a ddname/linkname specified for the library in a DC/UCF startup JCL. Issue a DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB command for a list of valid names.

The following sample DCMT VARY LOADLIB command varies load library V0014 offline:

```
dcmt v loa v0014 off
```

Example: DCMT VARY LOADLIB

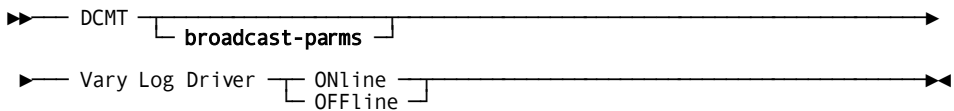
DCMT VARY LOADLIB Vnnnn ONLINE

```
VARY LOADLIB V0014 ONLINE  
IDMS DC277002 V105 USER:*** LOADLIB V0014 VARIED ONLINE
```

DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER

DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER varies the log service driver task online or offline.

DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER Syntax



DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

ONline

Varies the log service driver task online.

OFFline

Varies the log service driver task offline.

More Information

For more information about displaying statistics about the log service drivers, see the section DCMT DISPLAY LOG.

DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER Usage

Use Log Service Drivers Depending on System Activity

When a non-z/VSE system with more than one log service driver shows only a small amount of logging activity, you can use this command to disable a driver to save system resources. When logging activity increases, you can restart the log service driver to optimize log I/O operations.

Allowable Number of Log Service Drivers

Non-z/VSE systems can have up to three log service drivers. z/VSE systems can have one log service driver.

You define a log service driver to the system each time you issue a DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER ONLINE command.

Example: DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER

DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER OFFLINE

```
VARY LOG DRIVER OFFLINE
IDMS DC260100 V105 USER:JSMITH DCMT          VARY LOG DRIVER OFFLINE
IDMS DC286001 V105 USER:JSMITH  SHUTTING DOWN LOG SERVICE DRIVER TASK  : 10
```

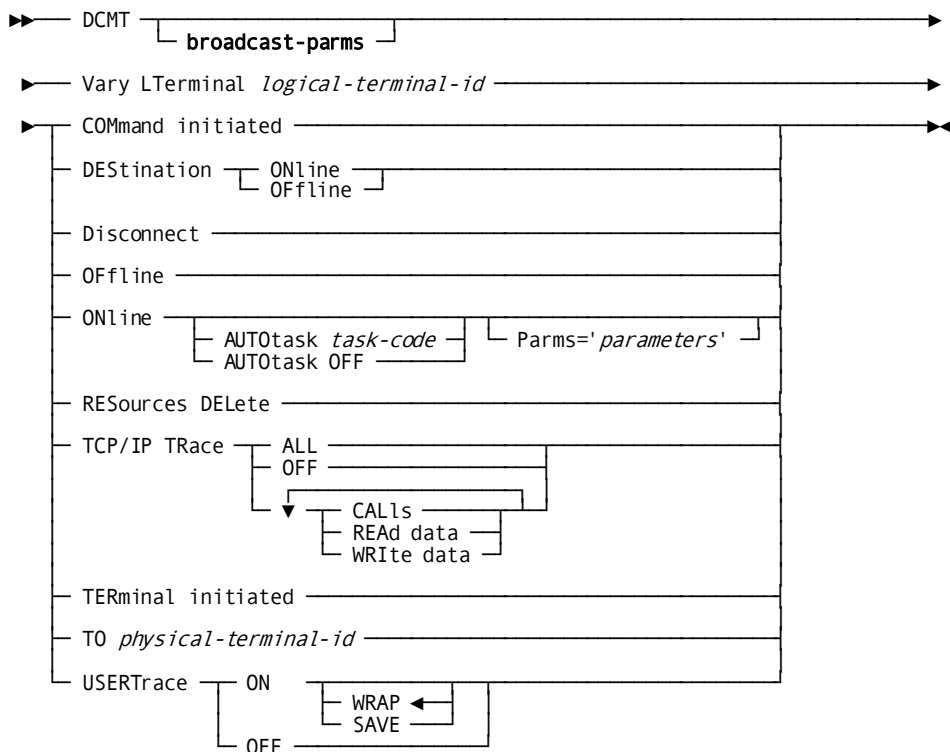
DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER ONLINE

```
VARY LOG DRIVER ONLINE
IDMS DC260100 V105 USER:JSMITH DCMT          VARY LOG DRIVER ONLINE
IDMS DC286002 V105 USER:JSMITH  ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCLGSD
```

DCMT VARY LTERM

DCMT VARY LTERM changes logical terminal attributes. VARY LTERM also provides control over the user trace facility for logical terminals.

DCMT VARY LTERM Syntax



DCMT VARY LTERM Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

logical-terminal-id

Specifies the logical terminal to vary.

Logical-terminal-id must be defined to the system.

COMmand initiated

For batch terminals only, varies the named logical terminal to command-initiated.

DESTination

Valid options are:

ONline

Varies online all logical terminals in the same destination as the named logical terminal.

OFFline

Varies offline all logical terminals in the same destination as the named logical terminal.

Disconnect

Disconnects the named logical terminal from the physical terminal with which it is currently associated.

The logical terminal is associated with no physical terminal until it is explicitly connected to a physical terminal by means of the TO parameter of the DCMT VARY LTERM command (see below).

ONline

Varies the logical terminal online. For command-initiated batch terminals, the autotask associated with the terminal is initiated.

AUTOtask *task-code*

The AUTOTASK parameter overrides the autotask specification established at system generation time by the AUTOTASK parameter of the LTERM statement.

AUTOtask OFF

Requests that no autotask be associated with the terminal. OFF is invalid for command-initiated batch terminals.

Parms=*parameters*

Specifies parameters are passed to the autotask for command-initiated batch terminals. The address of the parameter list is passed in register 1.

The *parameters* must be a 1- to 80-character alphanumeric value enclosed in single quotation marks.

Offline

Varies the named logical terminal offline.

RESources DELete

Deletes all resources associated with the named logical terminal.

TCP/IP TRace

Specifies the options used with the TCP/IP trace facility.

ALL

Specifies data for CALLs, READ data and WRITE data commands is tracked and logged.

OFF

Terminates TCP/IP tracing.

CALls

Activates TCP/IP tracing. The record is output to the log.

REAd data

The data read through the TCP/IP function is output to the log in dump format.

WRite data

The data written through the TCP/IP function is output to the log in dump format.

TERminal initiated

For batch terminals only, varies the named logical terminal to terminal-initiated.

TO *physical-terminal-id*

Disconnects the named logical terminal from the physical terminal with which it is currently associated (if any) and connects it to the physical terminal specified in *physical-terminal-id*

USERTrace ON

Enables the user trace facility and controls the writing of user trace entries. ON is the default.

WRAP

Requests that entries written to the user trace buffer wrap to the beginning of the buffer when it becomes full. This overwrites previously written entries.

Entries written to the buffer are not saved. WRAP is the default.

SAVE

Requests that user trace entries be written to the DC/UCF log file as well as to the user trace buffer, thereby saving the entries for future use. Entries still wrap to the beginning of the buffer when it becomes full.

USERTrace OFF

Disables the user trace facility but maintains the user trace buffer, permitting the examination of the buffer's contents, by means of the DCUF USERTRACE LIST command. This command can only be issued from the terminal being traced; that is, the terminal that owns the user trace buffer. terminal-initiated.

More Information

- For more information about defining logical terminals, see documentation of the LTERM statement in the *System Generation Guide* and the LOGICAL TERMINAL statement in the *IDD DDDL Reference Guide*.
- For more information about displaying attributes of logical terminals, see the section DCMT DISPLAY LTERM.
- For more information about autotasks, see documentation of the AUTOTASK statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about the user trace facility, see the section DCUF USERTRACE.
- For more information about TCP/IP and socket programming, see the *Callable Services Guide*.

Example: DCMT VARY LTERM

DCMT VARY LTERM lterm-id OFFLINE

```
VARY LTERM VL10309 OFFLINE
IDMS DC267004 V105 USER:*** LTERMINAL VL10309 VARIED OFFLINE
```

DCMT VARY LTERM lterm-id ONLINE

```
VARY LTERM VL10309 ONLINE
IDMS DC267003 V105 USER:*** LTERMINAL VL10309 VARIED ONLINE
```

DCMT VARY LTERM lterm-id ONLINE AUTOTASK OFF

```
VARY LTERM VL10309 ONLINE AUTOTASK OFF
IDMS DC267012 V105 USER:*** LTERM VL10309 AUTOTASK VARIED FROM OFF TO OFF
IDMS DC267003 V105 USER:*** LTERMINAL VL10309 VARIED ONLINE
```

DCMT VARY LTERM lterm-id USERTRACE ON

```
VARY LTERM VL10309 USERTRACE ON
IDMS DC267010 V105 USER:*** TURNING ON USERTRACE (WRAP) ON LTERM-ID VL10309
```

DCMT VARY LTERM lterm-id USERTRACE ON SAVE

```
VARY LTERM VL10309 USERTRACE ON SAVE
IDMS DC267009 V105 USER:*** TURNING ON USERTRACE (SAVE) ON LTERM VL10309
```

DCMT VARY LTERM lterm-id USERTRACE OFF

```
VARY LTERM VL10309 USERTRACE OFF
IDMS DC267008 V105 USER:*** TURNING OFF USERTRACE ON LTERM VL10309
```

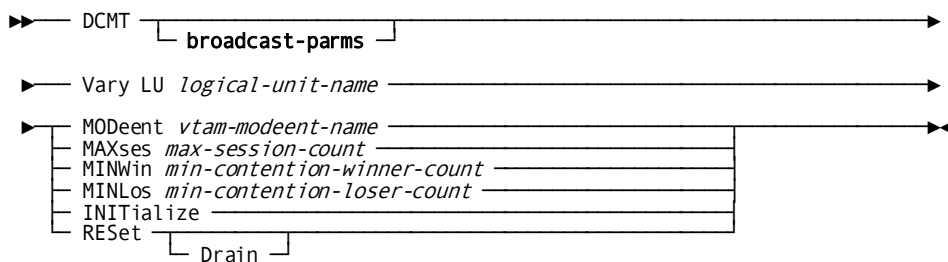

DCMT VARY LU

DCMT VARY LU applies to SNA physical terminals defined with a line type of VTAMLU. DCMT VARY LU enables and disables logical units and varies information for sessions associated with a logical unit modeent. Changes made to a modeent in one logical unit are **not** applied to copies of the modeent in use in other logical units.

To specify different physical terminals for a logical unit, it is necessary to modify the definition for the logical unit at system generation time.

Important: Use DCMT VARY LU commands to terminate logical unit connections (sessions). Do **not** use DCMT VARY PTERMINAL for this purpose.

DCMT VARY LU Syntax



DCMT VARY LU Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

LU

Specifies a logical unit to be varied. Either one or all modeents in the logical unit are varied, based on the MODEENT specification.

logical-unit-name

The name of the logical unit to be varied.

MODEent

Specifies a VTAM modeent to be varied in the logical unit.

If you do not specify MODEent, parameters in the VARY LU command are assigned to all modeents in the logical unit.

vtam-modeent-name

The name of the VTAM modeent to be varied.

MAXses

Establishes or changes the maximum number of parallel sessions that can be enabled for the specified modeent(s) or model of the logical unit.

If DC/UCF cannot satisfy the specified maximum, it enables as many sessions as possible and terminate without an error.

max-session-count

An integer in the range 1 through the number of physical terminals associated with the logical unit. Physical terminals are associated with logical units at system generation time by the PTERM statement.

The value for a remote logical unit type 6.2 is overridden at runtime when the value is unacceptable. The remote logical unit service manager negotiates the maximum session value.

MINWin

Establishes or changes the number of parallel sessions defined for contention winners in the specified logical unit modeent(s).

min-contention-winner-count

An integer in the range zero through the value of *max-session-count*.

If you specify zero for *min-contention-winner-count*, it has the same effect as specifying RESET.

The value for a remote logical unit type 6.2 is overridden at runtime when the value is unacceptable. The remote logical unit service manager negotiates the minimum contention winners value.

MINLos

Establishes or changes the number of parallel sessions defined for contention losers in the logical unit.

min-contention-loser-count

An integer in the range zero through the value of *max-session-count*.

The value for a remote logical unit type 6.2 is overridden at runtime when the value is unacceptable. The remote logical unit service manager negotiates the minimum contention losers value.

INITialize

Sets or resets the values for MAXSES, MINWIN, MINLOS, and SESSION to the values established at system generation time. System generation PTERM statements associated with a given logical unit determine the initial MAXSES, MINWIN, MINLOS and SESSION values:

- The **initial MAXSES value** is equal to the number of system generation PTERM statements associated with and enabled for a logical unit
- The **initial MINWIN value** is equal to the number of PTERM (enabled) statements that specify CONTENTION IS WIN for the logical unit
- The **initial MINLOS value** is equal to the number of PTERM (enabled) statements that specify CONTENTION IS LOSE for the logical unit
- The **initial SESSION value**, for a given model of a logical unit, is equal to the number of system generation PTERM statements associated with the logical unit, enabled and defined with the ACQUIRE option.

RESet

Requests that all sessions for the logical unit modeent(s) or model be put out of service. No new conversations are allowed; however, any conversation currently in progress across a session is allowed to complete normally before the session is put out of service.

Drain

Requests that sessions be put out of service only after there are no pending requests for the logical unit modeent(s).

DCMT VARY LU Usage

Specifying MAXSES

max-session-count has the following usage considerations:

- The highest value that can be specified is equal to the number of physical terminals associated with the given logical unit. Physical terminals are associated with logical units at system generation time by using the PTERM statement.
- The value for a remote logical unit type 6.2 is overridden at run time when the value is unacceptable. The remote logical unit service manager negotiates the maximum session value.

Specifying MINWIN

min-contention-winner-count has the following usage considerations:

- The value can be in a range from 0 through the value specified for MAXSES (see above). Specifying 0 (zero) for this value is the same as specifying RESET (see below).
- The value for a remote logical unit type 6.2 is overridden at run time when the value is unacceptable. The remote logical unit service manager negotiates the minimum contention winners value.

Specifying MINLOS

min-contention-loser-count has the following usage considerations:

- The value can be in a range from 0 through the value specified for MAXSES (see above). Specifying 0 (zero) for this value is the same as specifying RESET (see below).
- The value for a remote logical unit type 6.2 is overridden at run time when the value is unacceptable. The remote logical unit service manager negotiates the minimum contention losers value.

More Information

- For more information about displaying information about SNA physical terminals defined with a line type of VTAMLU, see the section DCMT DISPLAY LU.
- For more information about defining SNA lines and logical units at system generation, see documentation of the VTAMLU device definition statements in the *System Generation Guide*.

Example: DCMT VARY LU

DCMT VARY LU log-unit

Increase the number of maximum sessions for modeent APPC01 in SNAVTM69 to MAX 2, WIN 1, LOS 1:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE: CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
dcmt v lu snavtm69 mod appc01 max 2 minw 1 minl 1
```

DCMT VARY LU RESET

Put out of service all sessions for all modeents in SNAVTM69:

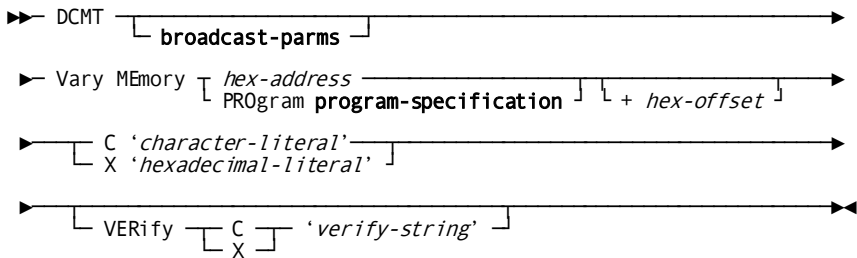
```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE: CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
dcmt v lu snavtm69 reset drain
```

Because DRAIN is specified, all queued requests are allowed to use the session before the session is put out of service.

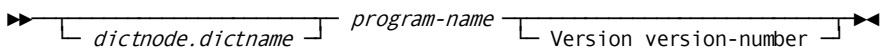
DCMT VARY MEMORY

DCMT VARY MEMORY changes DC/UCF memory content.

DCMT VARY MEMORY Syntax



Expansion of program-specification



DCMT VARY MEMORY Parameters

broadcast-parms

Executes the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

For more information on broadcasting and broadcast-parms syntax, refer to the section "How to Broadcast System Tasks" in the *System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*.

hex-address

Specifies an address as the base location of the memory to be varied. Hex-address must be a 1 – 8-digit hexadecimal value identifying a location in memory within the DC/UCF address space. You can omit leading zeros.

PROgram program-specification

Specifies a program as the base location of the memory to be varied. Program-specification must identify a program or nucleus module residing in the DC/UCF address space.

Note: To identify a program that was loaded from an alternate data dictionary, specify DICTNODE or DICTNAME as described under Expansion of program-specification.

+ hex-offset

Specifies the relative offset of the memory to be varied from the base location. Hex-offset must be a valid hexadecimal value.

Default: 0

C 'character-literal'

Specifies the value to which the identified memory is to be changed. character-literal must be a valid character string.

Limits: 1-32 character string

X 'hexadecimal-literal'

Specifies the value to which the identified memory is to be changed. hexadecimal-literal must be a valid hexadecimal value.

Limits: 1-32 digits

VERify

Requests verification of the current memory content; if the verification fails, the command returns an error and does not change the contents of memory.

C

Indicates that the verify string is in character format.

X

Indicates that the verify string is in hexadecimal format.

'verify-string'

Specifies the string to use to verify the current memory content. If the memory content does not match the specified string, verification fails.

Limits:

- 1-32 character value if in character format.
- 1-32 digit (16-byte) hexadecimal value if in hexadecimal format.

More Information

For more information about displaying memory contents, see the section DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY.

Expansion of program-specification

dictnode

Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary from where the named program was loaded.

dictname

Specifies the alternate data dictionary from where the named program was loaded.

Note: Although *dictnode* and *dictname* are both optional parameters, if *dictnode* is specified and *dictname* is not specified, a "." (period) must be included to represent the missing *dictname* parameter.

program-name

Identifies the name of a program or nucleus module that resides in the DC/UCF address space.

Version *version-number*

Specifies the version number of the named program.

Limits: 1 - 9999

Default: 1

Examples: Vary Memory Commands

DCMT VARY MEMORY

The following example illustrates the use of relative addressing from the start of a program to identify the location of memory to vary. The example also ensures that the offset is correct by verifying its contents before allowing the operation to proceed.

```
DCMT V MEMORY PROGRAM RHDCMTME +60 C 'CA TEST' VERIFY C 'CA-IDMS'
Program: RHDCMTME LoadLib: CDMSLIB
  <Addr>  <Offset>          <Hex>                <Character>
38BEE860  00000000  C3C140E3 C5E2E340 41C0F000 4180C800 *CA TEST .{0...H.*
```

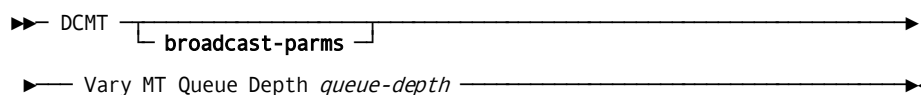
DCMT VARY MEMORY with a failed verify

The following example illustrates what happens if the contents of memory do not match the verification value.

```
DCMT V MEMORY PROGRAM RHDCMTME +60 C 'CA TEST' VERIFY C 'CA-IDMS'
Program: RHDCMTME LoadLib: CDMSLIB
IDMS DC269903 V73 VERIFY FAILED - VARY MEMORY NOT DONE
  <Addr>  <Offset>          <Hex>                <Character>
38BEE860  00000000  C3C140E3 C5E2E340 41C0F000 4180C800 *CA TEST .{0...H.*
```

DCMT VARY MT

DCMT VARY MT Syntax



DCMT VARY MT Parameters

broadcast-params

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-params** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

queue-depth

Specifies the depth of the multitasking queue.

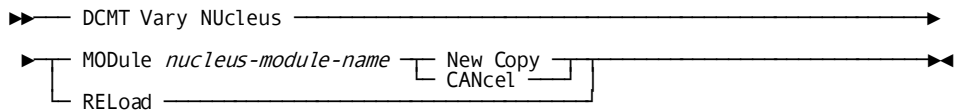
More Information

For more information about multitasking support and the meaning of MT queue depth, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT VARY NUCLEUS

DCMT VARY NUCLEUS allows you to mark nucleus modules to new copy and to reload nucleus modules.

DCMT VARY NUCLEUS Syntax



DCMT VARY NUCLEUS Parameters

MODule

Specifies a nucleus module to be marked or reloaded.

nucleus-module-name

The name of a nucleus module.

New Copy

Marks the nucleus module to new copy, thus placing the module in the nucleus module reload list. Issue a DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY NUCLEUS command for a list of nucleus module names.

CANcel

Removes the previously marked module from the nucleus module reload list. Issue a DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY NUCLEUS command for a list of nucleus module names.

RELoad

Reloads all nucleus modules that are currently marked to new copy.

More Information

- For more information about nucleus modules and the system region/partition, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about displaying modules marked for new copy, see the section DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE.

Example: DCMT VARY NUCLEUS

DCMT VARY NUCLEUS MODULE module-name N C

```
VARY NUCLEUS MODULE RHDCCOBI NEW COPY
IDMS DC283001 V105 USER:JSMITH NUCLEUS MODULE RHDCCOBI MARKED TO NEW COPY
```

DCMT VARY NUCLEUS MODULE module-name CANCEL

```
VARY NUCLEUS MODULE RHDCAEDT CANCEL
IDMS DC283002 V105 USER:JSMITH NUCLEUS MODULE RHDCAEDT NEW COPY REQUEST
CANCELLED
```

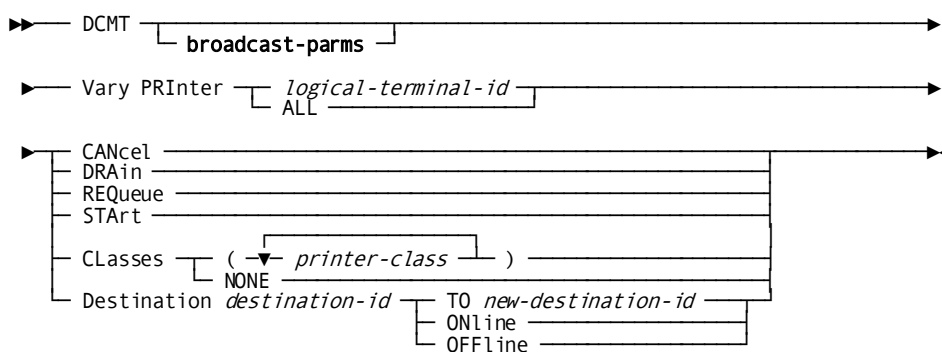
DCMT VARY NUCLEUS RELOAD

```
VARY NUCLEUS RELOAD
IDMS DC283003 V105 USER:JSMITH NUCLEUS MODULE RHDCCOBI RELOADED
IDMS DC283003 V105 USER:JSMITH NUCLEUS MODULE RHDCLPII RELOADED
IDMS DC283004 V105 USER:JSMITH CSA/NUCLEUS VECTOR TABLE UPDATED FOR NUCLEUS MO
DULE RHDCCOBI
IDMS DC283004 V105 USER:JSMITH CSA/NUCLEUS VECTOR TABLE UPDATED FOR NUCLEUS MO
DULE RHDCLPII
```

DCMT VARY PRINTER

DCMT VARY PRINTER changes print terminal attributes.

DCMT VARY PRINTER Syntax



DCMT VARY PRINTER Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

logical-terminal-id

Specifies the printer to vary.

Logical-terminal-id must be the ID of a logical terminal defined on the system generation LTERM statement.

ALL

Varies all printers.

CANcel

Halts the printing of reports currently being printed and deletes them from the print queue. Subsequent reports are printed as normal.

DRAin

Finishes the printing of reports currently being printed but does not print subsequent reports in the print queue.

REQueue

Halts the printing of reports currently being printed and places them at the end of the print queue. Reports that are re-queued are printed again from the beginning.

STArt

Resumes printing. START is used to restart printers that have been drained.

CLasses

Varies the printer class for the specified printers.

(printer-class)

A printer class: an integer in the range 1 through 64. As many printer classes can be specified as are required. Multiple classes must be separated by commas or blanks. The entire list must be enclosed in parentheses.

CLasses NONE

Disassociates all classes from the specified printers. No reports can be queued to the printer involved until they are assigned a printer class.

Destination

Varies a specified destination.

destination-id

The ID of the destination to be varied as defined on the system generation DESTINATION statement.

TO *new-destination-id*

The ID of the new destination as defined on the system generation DESTINATION statement.

ONline

Varies the destination online. Varying a destination online permits the printing of reports at the destination.

OFFline

Varies the destination offline.

Varying a destination offline prevents the printing of reports at the destination.

More Information

- For more information about defining printers, see documentation of the PTERM and LTERM statements in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying printer attributes, see the section DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER.

Example: DCMT VARY PRINTER**DCMT VARY PRINTER lterm-id START**

```
VARY PRINTER USWSWDP2 START
IDMS DC270005 V105 PRINTER USWSWDP2 STARTING
```

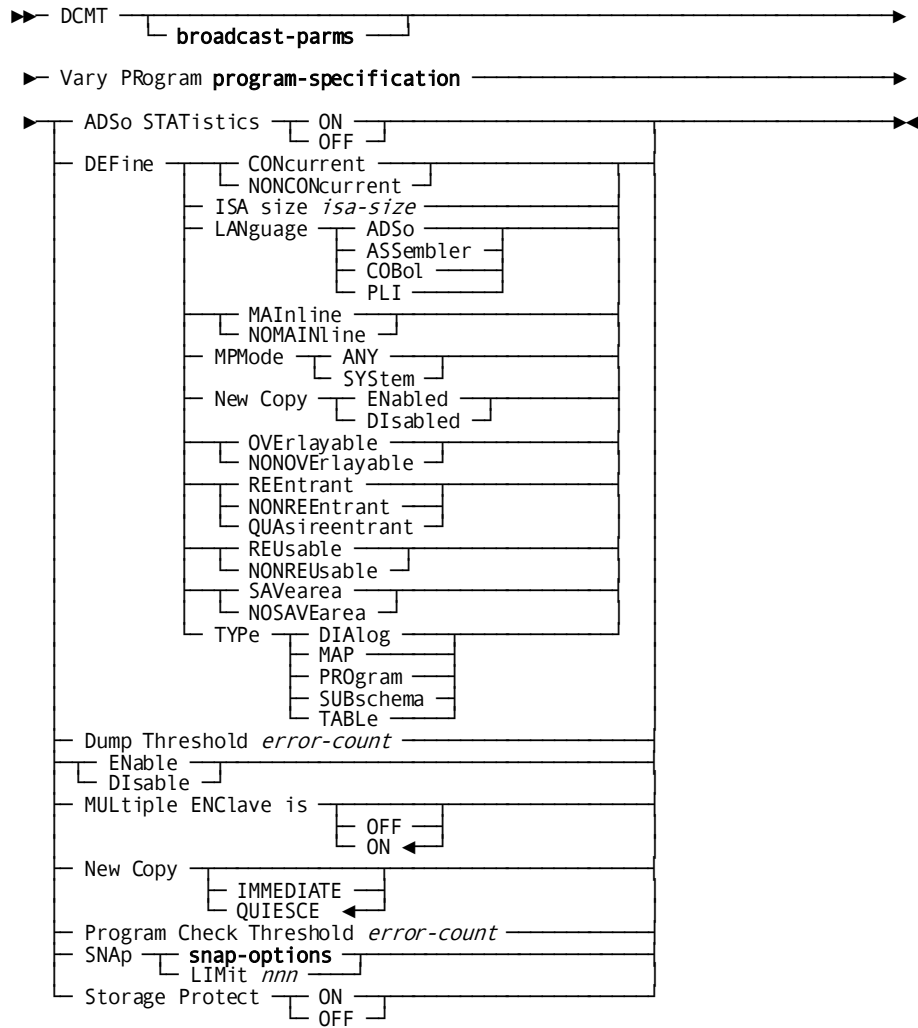
DCMT VARY PRINTER lterm-id DRAIN

```
VARY PRINTER USWSWDP2 DRAIN
IDMS DC270002 V105 PRINTER USWSWDP2 DRAINING
```

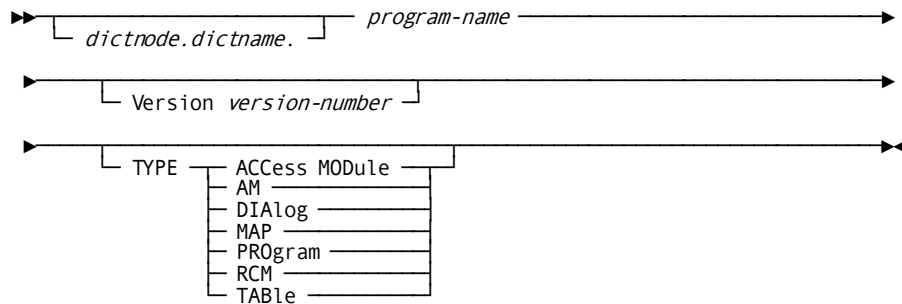
DCMT VARY PROGRAM

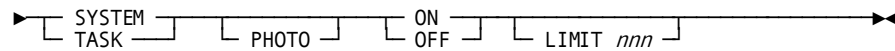
DCMT VARY PROGRAM changes attributes in the program definition element (PDE) for an existing DC/UCF program.

DCMT VARY PROGRAM Syntax



Expansion of program-specification



Expansion of snap-options**DCMT VARY PROGRAM Parameters****broadcast-parms**

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

ADSo STATistics

Specifies the setting for the ADSo statistics. Valid values are:

ON

Selects statistics collection for the dialog *i* identified by *program-name*.

You select dialogs for statistics collection at system generation time by using the ADSo DIALOG STATISTICS parameter of the PROGRAM statement.

OFF

Turns off statistics collection for the dialog *i* identified by *program-name*.

DEFine

CONcurrent

Specifies that the program can be used by multiple tasks at the same time. If the program is reentrant or quasi-reentrant, one copy of the program is used to process all requests. If the program is nonreentrant, as many copies of the program are used as necessary to process requests concurrently.

NONCONcurrent

Specifies that the program can be used by only one task.

ISA size

For Assembler and PL/I programs only, specifies the amount of storage, in bytes, allocated for the program's initial storage area (ISA). If an ISA is specified, GET STORAGE statements are not required in the program because the system automatically allocates the requested storage when the program begins executing. The storage address is passed in register 11.

isa-size The amount of storage allocated for an assemble or PL/I program.
isa-size is an integer in the range 0 through 2,147,483,647.

LANguage

Identifies the language in which the program is written. Valid languages are:

ADSo CA ADS

ASSEMBler Assembler program

COBoL COBOL program

PLI PL/I program

MAInline

For CA IDMS dialogs only, indicates the dialog is a mainline dialog. Dialogs defined as MAINLINE are entry points into applications. The names of mainline dialogs are eligible for display on the CA IDMS menu screen if so allowed by ADSO statement specifications.

If you specify MAINLINE, the dialog must be generated with the MAINLINE attribute but does not have to be assigned a task code during system generation.

NOMAINline

For CA IDMS dialogs only, indicates the dialog is not a mainline dialog.

MPMode

Specifies the multiprocessing mode (MPMODE) for the program.

ANY Assigns an MPMODE of ANY to the program. ANY is appropriate for reentrant and quasi-reentrant programs that are defined without storage protection.

SYStem Directs the system to assign an MPMODE to the program at execution time.

New Copy

Specifies whether the new copy facility is enabled for the program or subschema.

ENabled Specifies the new copy facility for the program or subschema is enabled.

DISabled Specifies the new copy facility for the program or subschema is disabled.

OVERlayable

Specifies that the program can be overlaid in the program pool. You should specify **OVERLAYABLE** only for executable programs invoked through normal DC mechanisms.

NONOVERlayable

Specifies that the program cannot be overlaid in the program pool. You should specify **NONOVERLAYABLE** for nonexecutable programs (for example, tables) to prevent such programs from being overwritten in the program pool while they are in use.

REEntrant

Specifies that the program is reentrant. To be declared reentrant, the program must acquire all variable storage dynamically and must not modify its own code.

NONREEntrant

Specifies that the program is nonreentrant. Programs that modify their own code and do not ensure the modified code is returned to its original state when the program is not in control *must* be declared **NONREENTRANT**.

QUAsireentrant

For COBOL programs only, specifies the program is quasi-reentrant. To be declared quasi-reentrant, a program must not modify its own code unless the program ensures the modified code is returned to its original state when the program is not in control. Quasi-reentrant programs are permitted to use working storage because each time the program is executed the system creates a separate copy of its working storage in the storage pool. This technique makes the program, in effect, reentrant.

REUsable

Specifies that the program can be executed repeatedly. When a request to load the program is issued, the system loads a copy of the program from external storage only if no copy exists in the program pool.

To be declared REUSABLE, a program must return all modified code to its original state for each execution. Generally, code is returned to its original state either at the start of a new execution of the program or at the finish of the previous execution. By definition, reentrant and quasireentrant programs are always reusable; however, reusable programs are not necessarily reentrant or quasireentrant.

NONREUsable

Specifies that the program cannot be executed repeatedly. When a request to load the program is issued, the system loads a copy of the program from external storage. Programs that modify their own code without returning the code to its original state *must* be declared NONREUSABLE.

SAVearea

For Assembler programs only, specifies that the system will acquire a save area automatically before each execution of the program. The save area address is passed to the program in register 13. You should specify SAVEAREA or accept it by default if the program uses normal IBM calling conventions and, at the start of execution, saves registers in the save area.

NOSAVEarea

For Assembler programs only, specifies the system will not acquire a save area for the program automatically.

TYPe

Specifies one of the following program types:

- DIALog
- MAP
- PROgram
- SUBschema
- TABLE

Dump Threshold

Varies the dump threshold for the program.

The dump threshold is the number of times a memory dump is taken for program check errors that occur in the program. The dump threshold is established at system generation time by the DUMP THRESHOLD parameter of the PROGRAM statement.

error-count

The new dump threshold for the program: an integer in the range 0 through 255.

ENable

Enables the program. A program is enabled at system generation time by the ENABLE parameter of the PROGRAM statement.

Disable

Disables the program. Disabling a program prevents it from being executed until it is enabled. A program is disabled at system generation time by the `DISABLE` parameter of the `PROGRAM` statement.

MULTiple ENClave is

Specifies if this program can use the same language enclave as other LE programs in the same task. This parameter is only meaningful for COBOL programs.

OFF

Specifies that this program cannot participate in a multiple program LE enclave.

ON

Specifies that this program can participate in a multiple program LE enclave. This is the default.

Note: This value is only effective if `MULTIPLE ENCLAVE IS ON` is specified on the `SYSTEM` statement in the `sysgen`.

New Copy

Updates the program definition element (PDE) for the program to indicate that a new copy of the program exists in the load area of the dictionary (or in the load library).

Note: Requests of `IMMEDIATE` for subschemas is ignored. Subschemas are processed as though `Quiesce` is requested.

Immediate

Aborts (with an abend code of `MTPR`) all tasks using the named program. At the next request to load the program, `DC/UCF` loads the new copy.

Quiesce

Places tasks that request a load of the named program in a wait state until all tasks currently using the program relinquish it. When the program is no longer in use, `DC/UCF` loads the new copy and releases the waiting tasks.

Program Check Threshold

Varies the program check threshold for the program.

The program check threshold is the number of program check errors that can occur before `DC/UCF` disables the program. The program check threshold is established at system generation time by the `ERROR THRESHOLD` parameter of the `PROGRAM` statement.

error-count

The new program check threshold; an integer in the range 1 through 255.

Storage Protect ON

Enables storage protection for the named program. Storage protection is enabled at system generation time by the `PROTECT` parameter of the `PROGRAM` statement.

Storage Protect OFF

Disables storage protection for the named program. Storage protection is disabled at system generation time by the NOPROTECT parameter of the PROGRAM statement.

Program-specification parameters

broadcast-parms

Executes the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

For more information on broadcasting and broadcast-parms syntax, refer to the section "How to Broadcast System Tasks" in the *CA IDMS System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*.

program-specification

Specifies the program to vary.

dictnode

Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary where the named program resides.

If a node name is not specified, the default DDS node established for the session is accessed. If a default DDS node has not been established, the local node is accessed.

dictname

Specifies the alternate data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Note: Although *dictnode* and *dictname* are both optional parameters, if *dictnode* is specified and *dictname* is not specified, a "." delimiter must be included to represent the missing *dictname* parameter as shown in the following example:

```
DCMT V PROGRAM dictnode..program-name V version-number
```

program-name

The name of a program that has been defined on a system generation PROGRAM statement or previously loaded by the DC/UCF system.

version-number

The version number of the program.

Default: 1

TYPe

The type of the program:

- ACCess Module
- AM
- DIAlog
- MAP
- PROgram
- RCM
- SUBschema
- TABle

Snap-options parameters**SNAP *snap-options***

Specifies the type of snap dump or photo snap to write to the DC/UCF log file.

Valid values are the following:

SYSTEM

Specifies whether to write a system snap dump for the specified program. A system snap dump writes a formatted display of the resources allocated to all active tasks.

ON Enables the writing of a system snap dump.

OFF Disables the writing of a system snap dump.

SYSTEM PHOTO

Specifies whether to write a system photo snap for the specified program. A system photo snap provides a summary of resources for all active tasks.

ON Enables the writing of a system photo snap.

OFF Disables the writing of a system photo snap.

TASK

Specifies whether to write a task snap dump for the specified program. A task snap dump writes a formatted display of the resources allocated to the task being snapped.

ON Enables the writing of a task snap dump.

OFF Disables the writing of a task snap dump.

TASK PHOTO

Specifies whether to write a task photo snap for the specified program. A task photo snap provides a summary of the resources for the task being snapped.

ON Enables the writing of a task photo snap.

OFF Disables the writing of a task photo snap.

LIMIT *nnn*

Specifies the total snaps allowed for the specified program. When the snap limit is reached, snaps are disabled for the program. The maximum snap limit value is 999.

DCMT VARY PROGRAM Usage

DCMT VARY PROGRAM Limitations

The following restrictions apply:

- Only one parameter can be modified per DCMT statement.
- The only parameter that cannot be changed is the RESIDENT parameter.
- You can change the LANGUAGE or TYPE parameters of a program only if the program is DISABLED.

How DC/UCF Searches for a Program

The load list enabled for your current terminal session determines how DC/UCF searches for a program based on a DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM command.

New Copy Request From an Offline Load Library

A new copy request for a program from a load library is varied offline is delayed until the library is varied online.

New Copy Request and System Control and Driver Tasks

System control tasks (task threads 0 and 1) and driver tasks are **never** aborted or placed in a wait state because of a VARY NEW COPY request. Any new copy request that results in such an action is rejected.

Disabling the NEW COPY Facility

The NEW COPY facility can be enabled or disabled for a program at system generation time by the NEW COPY parameter of the PROGRAM statement. Disabling new copy for a program prevents the issuing of a new copy request for that program.

New Copy Request and z/VM Users

'z/VM': You should **not** use the NEW COPY option for programs stored in a load library because the old copy of the minidisk directory is still in storage.

More Information

- For more information about varying the status of a load library, see [DCMT VARY LOADLIB](#) (see page 448).
- For more information about defining load lists, see documentation of the LOADLIST statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about how to dynamically define programs at runtime and then vary attributes for those programs, see [DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM](#) (see page 414).
- For more information about how DC/UCF uses a load list to search for a program, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about PDEs, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying information about **active** programs, see the section DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS.
- For more information about displaying information about programs defined to the system, see the section DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM.

Example: DCMT VARY PROGRAM

DCMT VARY PROGRAM program-id SNAP TASK ON LIMIT 5

```
V PROGRAM ADSOMAIN SNAP TASK ON LIMIT 5
IDMS DC262015 V210 USER:JBC  TASK SNAP VARIED ON FOR PROGRAM
IDMS DC262016 V210 USER:JBC  SNAP LIMIT FOR PROGRAM VARIED FROM 000 TO 005
```

DCMT VARY PROGRAM program-id DISABLE

```
VARY PROGRAM RHDCCLST DISABLE
IDMS DC262002 V105 USER:JSMITH  PROGRAM RHDCCLST CDMSLIB DISABLED AND
OUT OF SERVICE
```

DCMT VARY PROGRAM program-id ENABLE

```
VARY PROGRAM RHDCCLST ENABLE

IDMS DC262001 V105 USER:JSMITH  PROGRAM RHDCCLST CDMSLIB ENABLED AND IN SERVICE
```

DCMT VARY PROGRAM program-id DEFINE LANGUAGE

```
DCMT VARY PROGRAM TESTPROG DEFINE LANGUAGE ASSEMBLER
IDMS DC262013 V71 USER:JSMITH  PROGRAM TESTPROG CDMSLIB LANGUAGE CHANGED
```

DCMT VARY PROGRAM program-id DEFINE MPMODE

```
DCMT VARY PROGRAM TESTPROG DEFINE MPMODE ANY
IDMS DC262012 V71 USER:JSMITH  PROGRAM TESTPROG CDMSLIB VARIED SUCCESSFULLY
```

DCMT VARY PROGRAM program-id DEFINE NOSAVEAREA

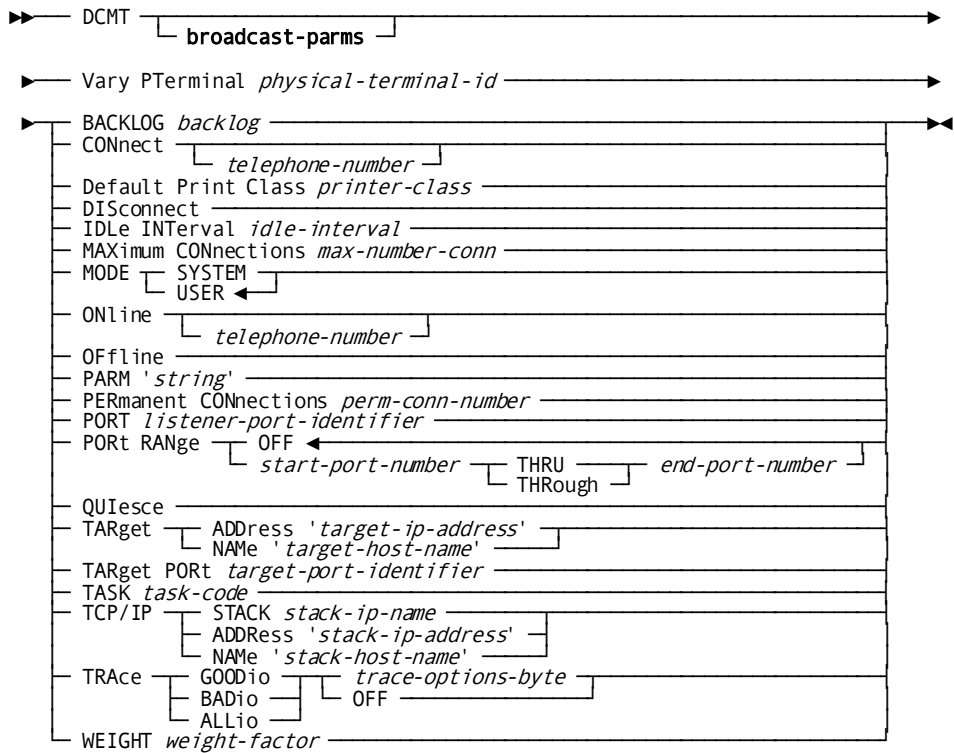
```
DCMT VARY PROGRAM TESTPROG DEFINE NOSAVEAREA
IDMS DC262012 V71 USER:JSMITH  PROGRAM TESTPROG CDMSLIB VARIED SUCCESSFULLY
```

DCMT VARY PTERM

DCMT VARY PTERM changes physical terminal attributes and also initiates and controls physical I/O tracing. With physical I/O tracing in effect, DC/UCF can be directed to take a snap dump of specified memory areas (for example, the physical terminal element) associated with a physical terminal upon completion of successful, unsuccessful, or all I/O operations. The snap dumps are written to the DC/UCF log.

Important! Do not use DCMT VARY PTERM OFFLINE for terminals defined with a **line type of VTAMLU**. Using this command can cause SNA session protocols to be canceled. Use DCMT VARY LU to put SNA sessions out of service.

DCMT VARY PTERM Syntax



DCMT VARY PTERM Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

PTErminal *physical-terminal-id*

Specifies the physical terminal to vary.

Physical-terminal-id must be the ID of a physical terminal defined with the system generation PTERM statement.

BACKLOG *backlog*

The value defines the maximum length for the queue of pending connections TCP/IP allows before rejecting new connection requests. *backlog* is a positive number between 1 and 1,147,483,647.

The value specified for *backlog* is not necessarily the value accepted by the LISTEN call. Each TCP/IP implementation has a limit of its own. CA IDMS uses the lesser of the implementation's limit and the value specified for the *backlog* parameter.

CONnect

For connect-type terminals, enables the named physical terminal. New connection requests are accepted, and, if applicable, automatic connection is established for VTAM ACQUIRE and TTY AUTODIAL terminals.

telephone-number

For dial-up terminals only, specifies a telephone number that DC/UCF is to dial automatically for the named terminal. *Telephone-number* is a 16-character telephone number made up from digits, hyphens, and/or blanks. The hyphens and blanks are counted as characters when you specify a telephone number. These characters are **not** stored along with the number in the physical terminal element (PTE) for the terminal.

Default Print Class

Varies the default print class for the physical terminal.

printer-class

The new default print class: an integer in the range 1 through 64.

DISconnect

For connect-type terminals, terminates the current terminal session; however, new connection requests are accepted, and, if applicable, automatic connection is established.

IDLe INTerval *idle-interval*

Defines the time interval a non-permanent connection stays in an idle state after the corresponding DDS request has finished. This allows the same connection to be reused if a new DDS request comes in before the timeout expires.

idle-interval is a positive number between 0 and 32767. The default value is 0.

MAXimum CONnections *max-number-conn*

For a DDSTCPIP type PTERM, defines the maximum number of active connections allowed from the local system. For a LISTENER type PTERM, defines the maximum number of active BULK PTERM that can be started from that listener.

max-number-conn is a positive number between 1 and 65535. The default value is OFF, indicating that the maximum number of connections is unlimited.

Note: The maximum number of connections depends on the number of free BULK PTERMs in the SOCKET line on the target (remote) system.

MODE

Indicates the mode in which the task that is attached to the listener runs. Valid options are:

SYStem

The task attached to the listener runs in SYSTEM mode. This mode is only available for application programs written in assembler.

USER

The task attached to the listener runs in USER mode. This is the default.

ONline

Enables the physical terminal, permitting I/O requests to be directed to it. This action may be necessary in the following cases:

- The terminal is defined as DISABLED in the system generation PTERM statement
- The terminal has been varied OFFLINE or DISCONNECT

New connection requests are accepted for a **connect-type terminal** (that is, a UCF, VTAM, TCAM, BSC2, or start/stop terminal associated with a line defined as CONNECT at system generation time). However, automatic connection is not established.

telephone-number

Specifies a telephone number that DC/UCF is to dial automatically for the named BSC autocall terminal. *Telephone-number* is a 16-character telephone number made up from digits, hyphens, and/or blanks. The hyphens and blanks are counted as characters when you specify a telephone number. These characters are **not** stored along with the number in the physical terminal element (PTE) for the terminal.

Offline

Disables the named physical terminal, terminating all I/O activity on it and disallowing new I/O requests. A connect-type terminal is disconnected, and new connection requests are disallowed.

PARM 'string'

A character string that is passed to the task attached by generic listening. *String* is limited to 80 characters and must be enclosed in single quotes.

PERmanent CONnections *perm-conn-number*

Defines the number of permanent connections that can exist between the host and the target systems.

perm-conn-number is a positive number between 0 and 65535. The default value is 0, indicating that permanent connections are not needed. In this case, the connections are always established dynamically when a new DDS request arrives.

PORT *listener-port-identifier*

Specifies the number of the listener port or a service name. If *listener-port-identifier* is a port number, it must be a positive number between 1 and 65535. If *listener-port-identifier* is a service name, it is limited to 32 characters and must be the name of a service in the services file with an associated protocol of TCP.

PORT RANGE *start-port-number* and *end-port-number*

Defines a range of port numbers that are used to BIND the local sockets explicitly. Each time a new connection is established, the first free port from the range is selected and associated (bound) with the corresponding socket. If no free port is found, the request is aborted.

The default value is OFF, indicating that the operating system will select a free port from the pool and bind the socket implicitly during the connect processing. *start-port-number* and *end-port-number* are positive numbers between 1 and 65535. *start-port-number* must be lower than or equal to *end-port-number*.

QUiesce

For connect-type terminals, disallows new connection requests for the named physical terminal. However, the current terminal session is permitted to continue until the BYE task is invoked.

TARget ADDRess *target-ip-address*

Specifies the IP address of the target system enclosed in single quotes. The IP address limit depends on whether IPv4 or IPv6 is used: IPv4 is 15 characters; IPv6 is 45 characters.

TARget NAME *target-host-name*

Specifies the host name of the target system. The maximum host name length is 64 characters.

TARget PORT *target-port-identifier*

Specifies the number of the target port or a service name. If *target-port-identifier* is a port number, it must be a positive number between 1 and 65535. If *target-port-identifier* is a service name, it is limited to 32 characters and must be the name of a service in the services file with an associated protocol of TCP.

TASK *task-code*

Name of the task code to invoke when a connection request arrives.

TCP/IP

Assigns a specific TCP/IP stack affinity to the corresponding listener program.

Note: Assigning stack affinity is most appropriate when multiple TCP/IP stacks are implemented in the environment.

Valid options are:

STACK *stack-ip-name*

The job name of the TCP/IP stack. The name is limited to 8 characters.

Specifying *ALL on a multi-homed system (z/OS only) causes listening to all active TCP/IP stacks. Specifying *DEFAULT causes listening to the default TCP/IP stack.

ADDRess *stack-ip-address*

IP address of the host. The limit of an IP address depends on whether IPv4 or IPv6 is used: the limit in IPv4 is 15 characters; in IPv6 it is 45 characters. The *stack-ip-address* value must be enclosed in single quotes.

NAME *stack-host-name*

Name of the host. The maximum length of the host name is 64 characters. The *stack-host-name* value must be enclosed in single quotes.

Values starting with an asterisk (*) can be used to remove any TCP/IP stack affinity.

TRAcE

Activates the trace facility. Valid options are:

GOODio

Instructs DC/UCF to take a snap dump following the completion of successful I/O operations.

BADio

Instructs DC/UCF to take a snap dump following the completion of unsuccessful I/O operations.

ALLio

Instructs DC/UCF to take a snap dump following all I/O operations.

trace-options-byte

An unquoted two-digit hexadecimal value that activates physical I/O tracing. This value specifies memory areas for the physical terminal to be included in the dump. See the table provided in [Usage](#) (see page 487) for information on specifying the trace options byte.

The *trace-options-byte* value is stored in the PTE. One trace options byte is stored for each type of I/O operation (GOODIO, BADIO, ALLIO). A different memory area can be snapped for each I/O operation.

OFF

Deactivates physical I/O tracing. This specification sets the appropriate trace option bits in the PTE to 0 (zero).

WEIGHT *weight-factor*

For DDS lines, specifies the weight factor for the line.

Note: Changing the weight factor dynamically is supported but does not affect processing, which is determined by the initial weight factor established by system generation.

DCMT VARY PTERM Usage

LISTENER or DDSTCPIP type PTERM OFFLINE Requirements

The following table contains the parameters that are accepted for a LISTENER or DDSTCPIP type PTERM. The last column indicates if the owning PTERM must be OFFLINE to allow the corresponding parameter to be changed dynamically.

	LISTENER PTERM	DDSTCPIP PTERM	PTERM OFFLINE
BACKLOG	X		X

	LISTENER PTERM	DDSTCPIP PTERM	PTERM OFFLINE
IDLE INTERVAL		X	
MAXIMUM CONNECTIONS	X	X	
MODE SYSTEM/USER	X		X
PARAM	X		X
PERMANENT CONNECTIONS		X	
PORT	X		X
PORT RANGE OFF		X	
PORT RANGE <range>		X	*
TARGET ADDRESS		X	X
TARGET NAME		X	X
TARGET PORT		X	X
TASK	X		X
TCP/IP ADDRESS	X		X
TCP/IP NAME	X		X
TCP/IP STACK	X	X	X

*

If the corresponding PTERM is ONLINE, the <range> value can be changed dynamically only if the port range parameter was not assigned to OFF at the time the PTERM was opened.

Managing a Generic Listener

The DCMT VARY PTERM statement can assist in managing generic listeners for TCP/IP. You can vary a listener PTERM OFFLINE to shut down the generic listener or vary the PTERM ONLINE to start the service. Using the DCMT VARY PTERM command you can dynamically change parameters on a listener PTERM.

Note: Varying a generic listener OFFLINE only affects the listener but it does not affect server tasks that are executing.

Stack-ip-name, *stack-ip-address*, and *stack-host-name* are mutually exclusive. Usually, it is undesirable to specify any of these parameters because doing so can tie a central version to an operating system image. There is an exception to this rule: if the central version runs on a multi-homed host and listening should be restricted to a specific TCP/IP stack.

Specifying a Trace Option

Each bit in the trace options byte specifies a trace option. To include a memory area in the trace dump, turn on the associated bit (1=on). The following table identifies bit assignments:

Bit	Associated memory area
X'01' (bit 7)	The data area associated with the physical terminal
X'02' (bit 6)	The physical terminal element (PTE)
X'04' (bit 5)	Type physical line element (PLE)
X'08' (bit 4)	LISTENER PTERM with TRACE ALLIO or GOODIO only: propagate the TCP/IP TRACE options assigned to the LISTENER LTERM to all the attached BULK PTERMs.
X'10' (bit 3)	LISTENER PTERM with TRACE ALLIO or GOODIO only: write extended time trace records to the log file.
X'20' (bit 2)	The data control block (operating system DCB) or the access method block (VTAM ACB), as applicable
X'40' (bit 1)	The I/O block (operating system DEB) or the node initialization block (VTAM NIB), as applicable
X'80' (bit 0)	The data event control block (operating system DECB) or the request parameter list (VTAM RPL), as applicable

Example Trace Options Values

You can turn on as many trace options as necessary in a given trace option byte. The following examples show how a *trace-options-byte* value represents trace options:

Hexadecimal Value	Trace Options byte	Options requested
EF	1110 1111	Requests all trace options (bit 3 unused)
06	0000 0110	Requests that the PTE and the PLE be snapped

More Information

- For more information about defining a physical terminal at system generation time, see documentation of the PTERM statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about reading snap dumps, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.
- For more information about displaying PTERM attributes, see the section DCMT DISPLAY PTERM.
- For more information about TCP/IP and generic listening services, see the *Callable Services Guide*.

Example: DCMT VARY PTERM

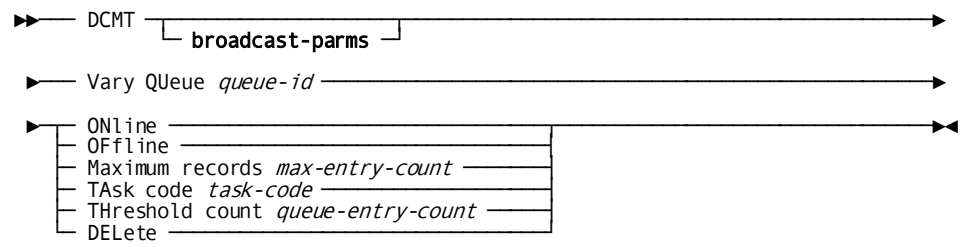
DCMT VARY PTERM pterm-id DISCONNECT

```
VARY PTERM VP10302 DISCONNECT
IDMS DC268008 V105 USER:JSMITH PTERM VP10302 DISCONNECTED
```

DCMT VARY QUEUE

DCMT VARY QUEUE changes queue attributes.

DCMT VARY QUEUE Syntax



DCMT VARY QUEUE Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

queue-id

The ID of the queue to be varied, as defined on the system generation QUEUE statement.

ONline

Varies the queue online.

OFFline

Varies the queue offline.

Maximum Records

Varies the maximum entry count for the queue.

A maximum entry count of 0 directs DC/UCF not to monitor the number of records in the queue. The maximum record count is initially established at system generation time by the UPPER LIMIT parameter of the QUEUE statement.

max-entry-count

The new maximum entry count: an integer in the range 0 through 32,767.

TAsk code

Varies the task invoked to process queue records for the queue.

The task invoked for a queue is initially established at system generation time by the INVOKES TASK parameter of the QUEUE statement.

task-code

The code of the new task, as assigned to a task in the data dictionary.

THreshold count

Varies the threshold count for the queue.

The threshold count is the number of entries that must exist in the queue before DC/UCF invokes the task associated with the queue. The threshold count is initially established at system generation time by the THRESHOLD parameter of the QUEUE statement.

queue-entry-count

The new threshold count: an integer in the range 1 through 32,767.

DElete

Deletes the named queue from the queue area. DELETE has no effect of queues defined at system generation time and stored in the data dictionary.

More Information

- For more information about queue definition in the data dictionary, see the documentation of the QUEUE statement in the *IDD DDDL Reference Guide*.
- For more information about queue definition at system generation time, see the documentation of QUEUE statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about PUT QUEUE commands, see the *DML Reference Guide for COBOL*.
- For more information about queue management, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.
- For more information about displaying queue attributes, see the section DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE.

DCMT VARY QUEUE Usage

Varying a Queue Online or Offline

A queue is initially defined as online or offline at system generation time by the ENABLED/DISABLED parameter of the QUEUE statement. The following considerations apply:

- When a disabled queue that has exceeded its threshold is varied ONLINE, the task associated with the queue is invoked at the next request to place a record in the queue.
- Varying a queue OFFLINE prevents the task associated with the queue from being invoked to process queue records. However, records can still be written to the queue until the maximum entry count is reached.

Example: DCMT VARY QUEUE

DCMT VARY QUEUE queue-id OFFLINE

```
VARY QUEUE OLQNOTE OFFLINE
IDMS DC265002 V105 USER:JSMITH  QUEUE OLQNOTE VARIED OFFLINE
```

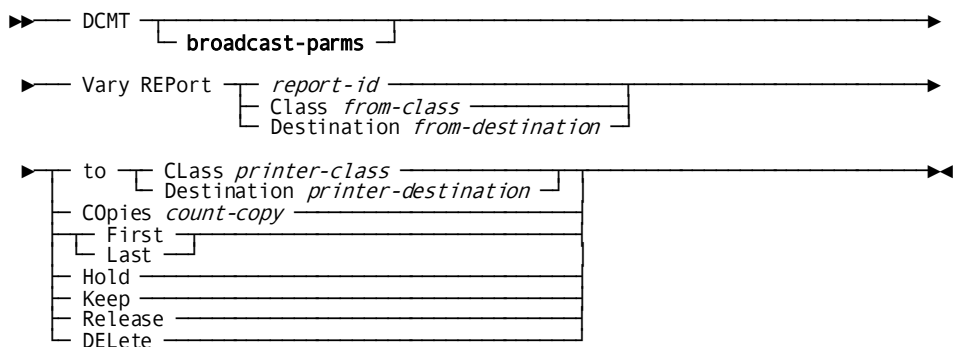
DCMT VARY QUEUE queue-id THRESHOLD COUNT

```
VARY QUEUE OLQNOTE THRESHOLD COUNT 5
IDMS DC265003 V105 USER:JSMITH  THRESHOLD VARIED FROM 00001 TO 00005
```

DCMT VARY REPORT

DCMT VARY REPORT changes DC/UCF report attributes.

DCMT VARY REPORT Syntax



DCMT VARY REPORT Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

report-id

Specifies the report to vary.

Report-id is the name of a report, as supplied by the DC/UCF system.

Use DCMT DISPLAY CLASS to obtain report names.

Class

Varies all reports in the specified print class.

from-class

The name of the print class for which reports are to be varied.

Destination

Varies all reports queued to the specified destination.

from-destination

The name of the destination for which queued reports are to be varied.

to Class

Queues the specified reports to the specified printer class.

printer-class

An integer in the range 1 through 64.

Destination

Queues the specified reports to the specified printer destination.

printer-destination

A printer destination defined at DC/UCF system generation time by a DESTINATION statement.

COpies

Specifies the number of copies of the specified reports to be printed.

copy-count

An integer in the range 1 through 255.

First

Varies the specified reports to the front of the queue.

Last

Varies the specified reports to the end of the queue.

Hold

Places the specified reports in hold status, preventing them from being printed until they are released.

Keep

Retains the specified reports in the print queue, preventing them from being deleted after they are printed.

Release

Releases the specified reports for printing.

DElete

Deletes the specified reports from the print queue.

More Information

For more information about displaying reports, see the section DCMT DISPLAY CLASS.

DCMT VARY REPORT Usage

A kept report can be printed any number of times by means of the RELEASE parameter of the DCMT VARY REPORT command. A kept report can be deleted from the print queue by means of the DELETE parameter of the DCMT VARY REPORT command.

Example: DCMT VARY REPORT

DCMT V REP report-id TO CLASS

```
V REP DNNV2 TO CLASS 2
IDMS DC270010 V105 USER:JSMITH REPORT DNNV2 HAS BEEN VARIED TO CLASS 02
```

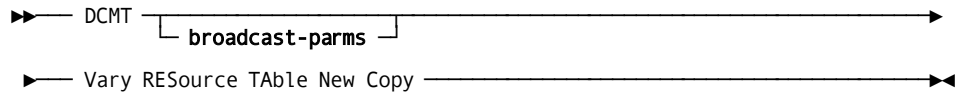
DCMT VARY REP report-id COPIES

```
VARY REP DNNV2 COPIES 5
IDMS DC270018 V105 USER:JSMITH REPORT DNNV2 COPIES VARIED TO 005
```


DCMT VARY RESOURCE TABLE

DCMT VARY RESOURCE TABLE updates the resource name table and indicates that a new copy exists on the system.

DCMT VARY RESOURCE TABLE Syntax



DCMT VARY RESOURCE TABLE Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section [How to Broadcast System Tasks](#).

More Information

For more information about displaying the resource name table, see the section [DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE](#).

Example: DCMT VARY RESOURCE TABLE

DCMT VARY RESOURCE TABLE NEW COPY

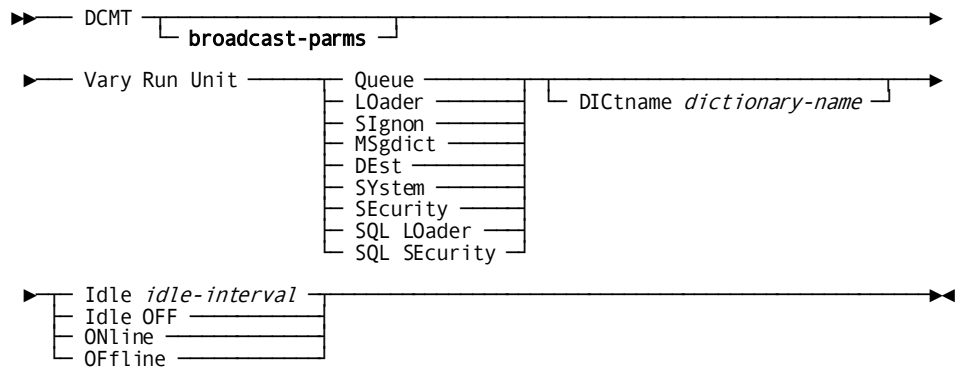
```

VARY RESOURCE TABLE NEW COPY
Resource name table reloaded with new copy.
  
```

DCMT VARY RUN UNIT

DCMT VARY RUN UNIT allows you to vary the status of system internal run units for alternate dictionaries.

DCMT VARY RUN UNIT Syntax



DCMT VARY RUN UNIT Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

QQueue

Varies system internal queue area run units.

LOader

Varies system internal loader area run units.

SIgnon

Varies system internal signon processing run units.

MSgdict

Varies system internal message area run units.

DEst/SYstem

Varies system internal destination and CLIST processing run units.

SEcurity

Varies system internal security processing run units.

SQL LOrder

Varies system internal SQL load area run units.

SQL SEcurity

Varies system internal SQL security processing run units.

DICTName

Specifies a data dictionary whose run units are to be varied.

dictionary-name

The name of a data dictionary included in the database name table for the current system.

If you do not specify a dictionary name, all the system internal run units for the type specified are varied.

IDle *idle-interval*

Specifies the number of minutes that the run unit can remain idle before DC/UCF finishes it.

IDle OFF

Specifies that DC/UCF should **not** finish the idle specified run units.

ONline

Enables the specified run unit.

OFFline

Finishes the specified run units for the dictionary. OFFLINE also causes the currently active specified run units to be finished when they are freed. You issue this command before you take a dictionary area offline.

More Information

- For more information about system internal run units and general run unit concepts, see documentation of the RUNUNITS statement and the RUNUNITS clause of the SYSTEM statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying information about system internal run units, see the section DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT.

DCMT VARY RUN UNIT Usage

Use Depending on System Usage

The DCMT VARY RUN UNITS command allows you to enable system internal run units at peak time to reduce or eliminate the number of overflow run units.

Offline Run Units

Run units that have been varied offline cannot be used until you issue a DCMT VARY RUN UNITS ONLINE command. If all system internal run units are available, tasks can access the pertinent dictionary area by means of overflow run units. Extra overhead is associated with these run units.

Example: DCMT VARY RUN UNIT

DCMT VARY RUN UNIT LOADER OFFLINE

```
VARY RUN UNIT LOADER OFFLINE
IDMS DC284002 V105 USER:JSMITH RUN UNITS FOR LOADER VARIED OFFLINE
```

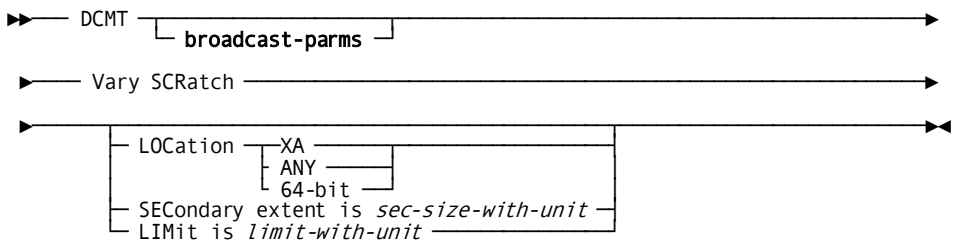
DCMT VARY RUN UNIT LOADER ONLINE

```
VARY RUN UNIT LOADER ONLINE
IDMS DC284001 V105 USER:JSMITH RUN UNITS FOR LOADER VARIED ONLINE
```

DCMT VARY SCRATCH

The DCMT VARY SCRATCH command changes scratch attributes.

DCMT VARY SCRATCH Syntax



DCMT VARY SCRATCH Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms**, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Vary SCRatch

Specifies the size of the secondary allocation, maximum amount of storage, and storage location.

LOCation

Specifies where memory for the scratch information is allocated with the following options:

ANY|XA|64-bit

Determines the storage location. The storage needed for scratch processing is allocated directly from the operating system and not from the CA IDMS storage pools.

ANY Acquires 64-bit storage if possible. If the request to allocate 64-bit storage fails, XA storage is acquired.

XA Acquires 31-bit storage.

64-bit Acquires 64-bit storage. If the request to allocate 64-bit storage fails, no attempt to acquire XA storage is done.

SECondary extent is

Specifies the secondary scratch allocation size.

sec-size-with-unit

Specifies the amount of additional storage acquired when all existing scratch storage is in use. Enter a number in the range 1-32767 followed by a unit of KB (Kilobyte: 2**10), MB (Megabyte: 2**20), GB (Gigabyte: 2**30), TB (Terabyte: 2**40), or PB (Petabyte: 2**50).

LIMit is

Specifies the maximum scratch allocation size.

limit-with-unit

Specifies the maximum amount of scratch storage. The system continues to allocate more storage for scratch processing until the sum of all allocations reaches the value specified by *limit-with-unit*. Enter a number in the range 1-32767 followed by a unit of KB (Kilobyte: 2**10), MB (Megabyte: 2**20), GB (Gigabyte: 2**30), TB (Terabyte: 2**40), or PB (Petabyte: 2**50).

More Information

- For more information about displaying scratch information, see the section DCMT DISPLAY SCRATCH.
- For more information about scratch management, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.
- For more information about defining scratch in memory, see the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT VARY SCRATCH Usage

Changing Scratch Parameters

The following information should be taken into consideration when changing scratch parameters:

- A change in scratch location can be done only if scratch is in storage.
- A change in scratch location only affects the location of future secondary allocations. Current allocations are not relocated.
- Decreased values for *sec-size-with-unit* and *limit-with-unit* are honored at the time a secondary extent becomes empty.

Example: *prim-size-with-unit*=10 MB; *sec-size-with-unit*=5 MB; *limit-with-unit*=50 MB; three secondary extents are allocated (25 MB of storage is in use). DCMT VARY SCRATCH LIMIT 20 MB is issued. A secondary allocation is freed only when it becomes entirely unused.

Example: DCMT VARY SCRATCH

DCMT VARY SCRATCH SECONDARY EXTENT 1 MB

```
V SCR SECONDARY EXTENT 1 MB
IDMS DC293001 V71 USER:JSMITH Scratch Secondary extent changed to 1 MB
```

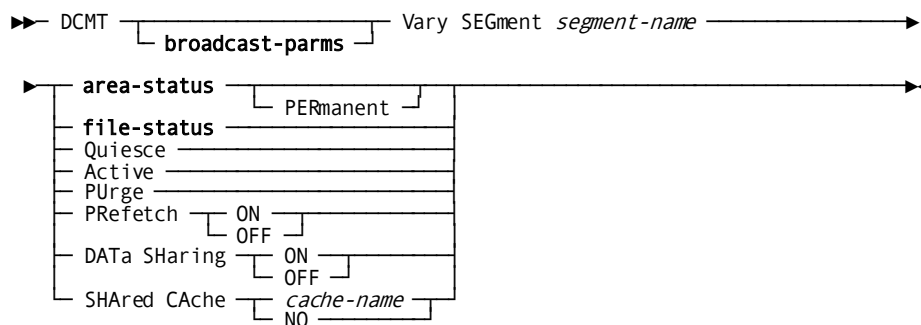
DCMT VARY SCRATCH LIMIT 10 MB

```
V SCR LIMIT 10 MB
IDMS DC293001 V71 USER:JSMITH Scratch Limit changed to 10 MB
```

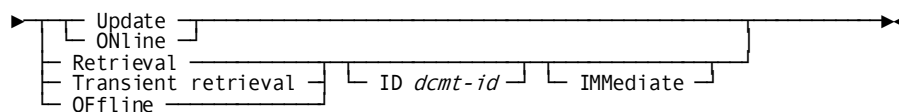
DCMT VARY SEGMENT

The DCMT VARY SEGMENT command is identical to DCMT VARY AREA issued for all areas of a specified segment.

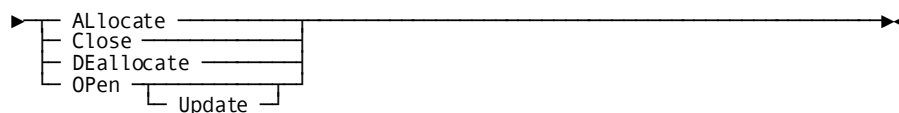
DCMT VARY SEGMENT Syntax



Expansion of area-status



Expansion of file-status



DCMT VARY SEGMENT Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

segment-name

Specifies the name of the segment.

DATA SHaring

Specifies the sharability state of all areas in the named segment. The change is only made to areas whose status is OFFLINE. Valid values are:

ON

Specifies that this system is eligible to share update access to all areas of the named segment with other members of the system's data sharing group.

OFF

Specifies that this system is not eligible to share update access to the areas of the named segment with other members of the system's data sharing group.

SHARed CAche

Specifies the name or status of shared cache for all files in the named segment. Valid values are:

cache-name

Specifies that all files associated with the named segment are to be assigned to the named cache structure. *Cache-name* must identify an XES cache structure defined to a coupling facility accessible to the CA IDMS system.

NO

Specifies that the files associated with the named segment are no longer assigned to a cache structure.

area-status

For a description of the options, see the area-status.

file-status

For a description of the options, see the file-status.

dcmt-id

Specifies the identifier that is to be assigned to this vary operation. Must be a 1 - 8 alphanumeric character string that is unique across all outstanding DCMT operations originating on this node.

If no *dcmt-id* is specified, the VARY operation is assigned an internally generated identifier.

The identifier can subsequently be used to monitor or terminate the vary operation using DCMT DISPLAY ID and DCMT VARY ID commands.

IMMEDIATE

Specifies that CA IDMS cancels any tasks or user sessions that prevent the VARY from completing.

PERMANENT

Specifies that the new area status is assigned permanently. The status remains in effect until it is changed by another DCMT VARY command or the journal files are formatted.

Note: An area under the effect of a PERMANENT parameter is identified in the journals by its page group and low-page number. If an area's page group or low-page number is changed while one of these commands is in effect, the specified usage-mode is not located and for subsequent startups CA IDMS defaults to the usage-mode specified in the DMCL. The old entry for the area remains in the journals until the journals are formatted.

More Information

- For more information about areas and segments, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about displaying information about segments, see the section DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT.
- For more information about data sharing and shared cache, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT VARY SEGMENT Usage

A VARY SEGMENT command is translated into a set of VARY AREA operations, one for each area associated with the segment. Therefore, all information presented in [DCMT VARY AREA](#) (see page 371) also applies to DCMT VARY SEGMENT.

Identifying Vary Operations

When changing the status of a segment to RETRIEVAL, TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL, or OFFLINE, each VARY operation is assigned an identifier. If a *dcmt-id* is specified on the VARY SEGMENT command, it is used to generate the identifiers for the associated VARY AREA operations. If no *dcmt-id* is specified, each VARY AREA operation is identified by a unique number. In order to generate the identifier if a *dcmt-id* is specified, CA IDMS appends a sequential number to the *dcmt-id* value if necessary. The following examples illustrate the identifiers that are generated for different *dcmt-id* values.

- A *dcmt-id* of CUST results in identifiers of CUST0001, CUST0002, etc.
- A *dcmt-id* of CUSTOMER results in identifiers of CUSTOME1, CUSTOME2, etc.

The VARY SEGMENT operation returns an error if the generated identifier of any VARY AREA operation would be the same as the identifier of another outstanding DCMT operation.

Dynamic File Deallocation

In order to deallocate a segment, all of its areas must be offline.

Example: DCMT VARY SEGMENT

DCMT VARY SEGMENT segment-name OFFLINE

V SEGMENT APPLDICT OFFLINE									
APPLDICT.DDL	Area	Lock	Lo-Page	Hi-Page	#Ret	#Upd	#Tret	#Ntfy	
APPLDICT.DDL	DDLCLD	OfL	60001	62000	0	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 1999-05-05-09.48.14.948912		Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm			
APPLDICT.DDL	DDLCLD	Upd	70001	70500	0	2	0	0	
Stamp: 1999-05-05-09.48.15.080204		Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm			
				Stat:	0	Pnd	Lock:	OfL	

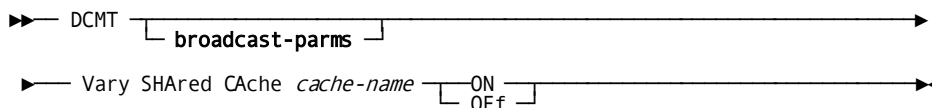
DCMT VARY SEGMENT segment-name UPDATE

V SEGMENT APPLDICT UPDATE									
APPLDICT.DDL	Area	Lock	Lo-Page	Hi-Page	#Ret	#Upd	#Tret	#Ntfy	
APPLDICT.DDL	DDLML	Upd	60001	62000	0	0	0	0	0
Stamp: 1999-05-05-09.48.14.948912		Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm			
APPLDICT.DDL	DDLCLD	Upd	70001	70500	0	2	0	0	
Stamp: 1999-05-05-09.48.15.080204		Pg grp: 0		NoShare	NoICVI	NoPerm			
				Stat:	0	Pnd	Lock:	OfL	

DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE

The DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE command activates or deactivates the use of a specific shared cache by a central version. Shared cache usage is possible only in a Sysplex environment.

DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE Syntax



DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

cache-name

Name of the shared cache to activate or deactivate.

ON

Activates the named shared cache.

OFF

Deactivates the named shared cache.

More Information

For more information about defining shared cache in the Coupling Facility, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE Usage

If you determine that the size of a shared cache is insufficient or your processing needs, you can increase its size by following these steps:

1. DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE cache-name OFF on all CV's
2. Increase the size of the cache structure
3. DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE cache-name ON

Note: In a data sharing environment, this command is not allowed as long as the shared cache contains open files. In order to be able to execute this command, all files in the shared cache should be closed or varied to SHARED CACHE NO.

Example: DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE

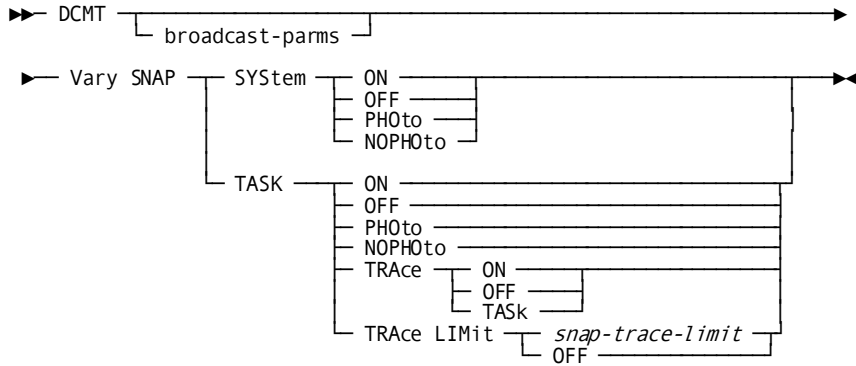
DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE IDMSCACHE0001 OFF

Cache name: IDMSCACHE00001	Actual size (K):	8192
Status : OFF	Reads:	2
	Writes:	2

DCMT VARY SNAP

DCMT VARY SNAP changes the status of system snap dumps, task snap dumps, system snap photos, or task snap photos.

DCMT VARY SNAP Syntax



DCMT VARY SNAP Parameters

broadcast-parms

Executes the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and broadcast-parms syntax, see [How to Broadcast System Tasks](#) (see page 38) in the *System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*.

SYStem

Applies the VARY SNAP command to system snaps.

ON

Enables the writing of system snap dumps to the DC/UCF log file.

OFF

Disables the writing of system snap dumps to the DC/UCF log file.

PHOto

Enables the writing of system snap photos to the DC/UCF log file.

NOPHOto

Disables the writing of system snap photos to the DC/UCF log file.

TASK

Applies the VARY SNAP command to task snaps.

ON

Enables the writing of task snap dumps to the DC/UCF log file.

OFF

Disables the writing of task snap dumps to the DC/UCF log file.

PHOto

Enables the writing of task snap photos to the DC/UCF log file.

NOPHOto

Disables the writing of task snap photos to the DC/UCF log file.

TRAcE

Controls the inclusion of system trace information in task snaps.

ON

Includes system trace information for all tasks in a task snap.

OFF

Includes no system trace information in a task snap.

TASk

Includes only system trace information for the task for which the snap is being issued.

TRAcE LIMit

Limits the number of trace entries reported in a task snap.

snap-trace-limit

Specifies the maximum number of trace entries that are reported in a task snap.

Limit: 0–32767

Note: A value of 0 (zero) is the same as specifying OFF.

OFF

Includes an unlimited number of trace entries in a task snap.

Note:

- For more information about displaying current snap attributes, see the section [DCMT DISPLAY SNAP](#) (see page 301).
- For more information about dynamically controlling snaps at the program or task level, see [DCMT VARY PROGRAM](#) (see page 469) and [DCMT VARY TASK](#) (see page 521).
- For more information about snap dumps and snap photos, see the *CA IDMS Navigational DML Programming Guide*.
- For more information about setting snaps at the system level, see documentation of the SYSTEM statement in the *CA IDMS System Generation Guide*.

Example: DCMT VARY SNAP

DCMT VARY SNAP SYSTEM OFF

```
VARY SNAP SYSTEM OFF
IDMS DC278001 V105 USER:*** SYSTEM SNAP VARIED OFF (DISABLED)
```

DCMT VARY SNAP SYSTEM ON

```
VARY SNAP SYSTEM ON
IDMS DC278000 V105 USER:*** SYSTEM SNAP VARIED ON (ENABLED)
```

DCMT VARY SNAP SYSTEM NOPHOTO

```
VARY SNAP SYSTEM NOPHOTO
IDMS DC278003 V105 USER:*** SYSTEM SNAP PHOTO VARIED OFF (DISABLED)
```

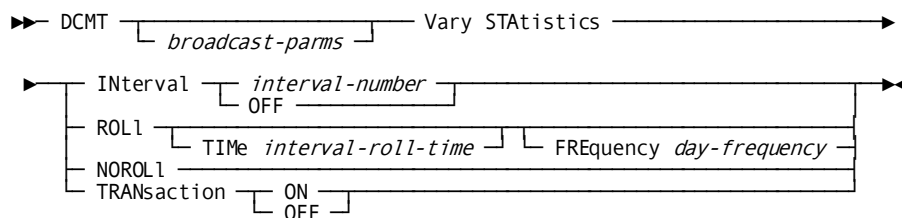
DCMT VARY SNAP SYSTEM PHOTO

```
VARY SNAP SYSTEM PHOTO
IDMS DC278002 V105 USER:*** SYSTEM SNAP PHOTO VARIED ON (ENABLED)
```

DCMT VARY STATISTICS

DCMT VARY STATISTICS changes the interval at which DC/UCF statistics are written to the system log file or rolled out. Additionally, the collection of transaction statistics can be enabled or disabled using this command.

DCMT VARY STATISTICS Syntax



DCMT VARY STATISTICS Parameters

broadcast-params

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-params** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Interval

Varies the interval at which statistics are written to the DC/UCF log file.

The statistics interval is initially established at system generation time by the STATISTICS INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

interval-number

Specifies the number of real-time seconds in the new statistics interval.

OFF

Directs DC/UCF not to collect statistics based on a time interval.

ROLl

Varies the interval at which statistics are written to the log file and reset.

TIME interval-roll-time

Specifies time of day in twenty-four hour format (HH:MM) format at which statistics are written to the log and reset. The time is interpreted as local time.

If you change the local time while Statistics Interval Roll is active, the interval will continue to be every 24 hours from the local time originally used as input. This means that after a time change, such as to daylight savings time, the statistics will run an hour later or earlier in local time. If you want to reset the statistics so that they run at the original local time, you must either restart your system, where the interval will be reset based on the values in the SYSGEN, or use the DCMT VARY STATISTICS ROLL TIME HH:MM command to reset the interval to the local time.

FREquency day-frequency

Specifies the day frequency at which statistics are written to the log and reset.

NOROLI

Varies the system not to perform statistics interval roll.

TRANsaction ON

Enables collection of transaction statistics for all tasks.

Transaction statistics collection is initially enabled at system generation time by the STATISTICS TRANSACTION parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

TRANsaction OFF

Disables collection of transaction statistics for all tasks.

Transaction statistics collection is initially disabled at system generation time by the STATISTICS NOTRANSACTION parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

More Information

- For more information about displaying current attributes associated with statistics collection, see the section DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS.
- For more information about system statistics, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about reporting on statistics, see the *Reports Guide*.
- For more information about database performance and tuning guidelines, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about setting default startup settings, see the STATISTICS statement in the *System Generation Guide*.

Example: DCMT VARY STATISTICS

DCMT VARY STATISTICS INTERVAL

```
VARY STATISTICS INTERVAL 21600
STATISTICS INTERVAL WAS OFF
CHANGED TO          21600
```

DCMT VARY STATISTICS ROLL TIME 20:30 FREQUENCY 7

```
VARY STATISTICS ROLL TIME 20:30 FREQUENCY 7
STATISTICS INTERVAL ROLL WAS OFF
CHANGED TO 20:30 FREQUENCY IS 7 DAY(S)
```

DCMT VARY STATISTICS ROLL FREQUENCY 10

```
VARY STATISTICS ROLL FREQUENCY 10
STATISTICS INTERVAL ROLL TIME WAS 20:30 INTERVAL WAS 7 DAY(S)
CHANGED TO 20:30 FREQUENCY IS 10 DAY(S)
```


DCMT VARY STATISTICS ROLL TIME 22:00

```
VARY STATISTICS ROLL TIME 22:00
STATISTICS INTERVAL ROLL TIME WAS 20:30 INTERVAL WAS 10 DAY(S)
CHANGED TO 22:00 FREQUENCY IS 10 DAY(S)
```

DCMT VARY STATISTICS NOROLL

```
VARY STATISTICS NOROLL
STATISTICS INTERVAL ROLL TIME WAS 22:00 INTERVAL WAS 10 DAY(S)
CHANGED TO NOROLL
```

DCMT VARY STATISTICS ROLL

```
VARY STATISTICS ROLL
STATISTICS INTERVAL ROLL WAS OFF
CHANGED TO 22:00 FREQUENCY IS 10 DAY(S)
```

DCMT VARY STATISTICS TRANSACTION OFF

```
VARY STATISTICS TRANSACTION OFF
TRANSACTION STATISTICS WAS ON
CHANGED TO OFF
```

DCMT VARY STATISTICS TRANSACTION ON

```
VARY STATISTICS TRANSACTION ON
TRANSACTION STATISTICS WAS OFF
CHANGED TO ON
```

DCMT VARY STORAGE

DCMT VARY STORAGE changes the size of the storage cushion for a specified storage pool. Additionally, it varies the threshold for CA ADS relocatable storage.

DCMT VARY STORAGE Syntax

```
► DCMT [ broadcast-parms ] →
► Vary STOrage P001 storage-pool-number →
► [ Cushion cushion-size RElocatable Threshold threshold-percentage ] →
```

DCMT VARY STORAGE Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

storage-pool-number

The numeric ID, in the range 0 through 255, of a storage pool defined at system generation time, whose cushion size is to be varied.

CUshion

Varies the number of 1K blocks of storage in the storage cushion.

cushion-size

The new cushion size, in the range 1 through 32,767 blocks. DC/UCF rounds the specified size down to the nearest multiple of 4.

Thus, if you specify a cushion size of 13, the actual cushion size is 12 blocks.

RElocatable THreshold

Specifies a new relocatable storage threshold. Relocatable storage currently is used only by the CA ADS run-time system. The following CA ADS resources are relocatable:

- Currency blocks
- CA ADS terminal blocks (OTBs) and OTB extensions
- Variable dialog blocks (VDBs)
- Run-unit lock tables

threshold-percentage

An integer in the range 0 through 100.

Threshold-percentage specifies how full the storage pool must become before relocatable storage is written to the scratch area (DDLDCSCR) across a pseudo-converse.

A value of 0 directs the system always to write relocatable storage to the scratch area across a pseudo-converse. A value of 100 directs the system never to write across a pseudo-converse.

More Information

- For more information about defining storage pools, see documentation of the STORAGE POOL and XA STORAGE POOL statements in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying information about storage pools, see the sections DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS and DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE.
- For more information about relocatable storage thresholds, see the *System Generation Guide*

DCMT VARY STORAGE Usage

Establishing the Cushion Size

- For the primary storage pool (that is, storage pool 0), the cushion size is initially established at system generation time by the CUSHION parameter of the SYSTEM statement.
- For the secondary storage pools 1 through 127, the cushion size is initially established at system generation time by the CUSHION parameter of the STORAGE POOL statement
- For the secondary storage pools 128 through 254, the cushion size is initially established at system generation time by the CUSHION parameter of the XA STORAGE POOL statement

Tuning Relocated Resources

Relocating storage improves use of the storage pool but also increases I/O to the scratch area. You use the RELOCATABLE THRESHOLD option to fine-tune how often resources are relocated.

Establishing Relocatable Thresholds

You use the system generation ADSO statement to establish whether CA ADS resources are relocatable. You specify the initial relocatable thresholds for storage pools when you define the pools at system generation time.

Example: DCMT VARY STORAGE

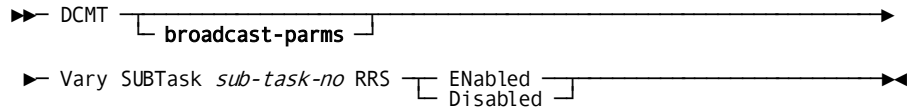
DCMT VARY STORAGE POOL

```
VARY STORAGE POOL 128 CUSHION 256
IDMS DC264001 V105 USER:JSMITH STORAGE CUSHION VARIED FROM 00128 TO00256
```

DCMT VARY SUBTASK

DCMT VARY SUBTASK enables or disables a subtask's ability to execute calls to RRS.

DCMT VARY SUBTASK Syntax



DCMT VARY SUBTASK Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

sub-task-no

Specifies the number of the subtask whose work type is to change. The *sub-task-no* must be a value ranging from 2 through the maximum number of subtasks specified for the system.

Notes:

Subtask 1 (MAINTASK) can never execute calls to RRS.

It is not possible to change the number of subtasks. Therefore, if a central version was started with uni-tasking and without RRS support, a DCMT V SUBTASK command fails.

RRS

Specifies whether calls to RRS are allowed.

ENabled

Specifies the subtask can execute calls to RRS.

DISabled

Specifies the subtask cannot execute calls to RRS.

Example: DCMT VARY SUBTASK

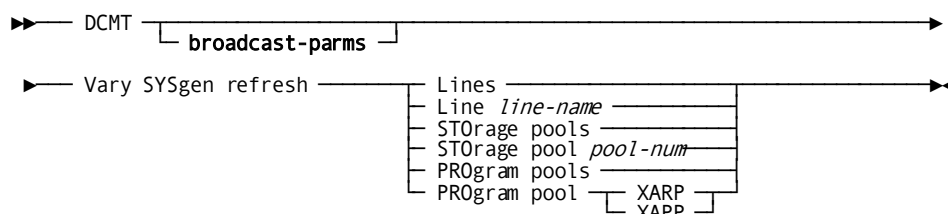
This example illustrates the use of the DCMT VARY SUBTASK command to change the type of work for subtask 2.

```
DCMT V SUBTASK 2 RRS DISABLED
IDMS DC285001 V73 USER:DEMO Subtask 002 RRS DISABLED
```

DCMT VARY SYSGEN

The DCMT VARY SYSGEN command allows you to update your system with changes made through the SYSGEN compiler without cycling the CV. Once the changes are made and the system regenerated, you issue this command to refresh the SYSGEN so that all or selected new or modified entities supported are made available.

DCMT VARY SYSGEN Syntax



DCMT VARY SYSGEN Parameters

broadcast-params

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-params** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

Lines

Specifies that you want to process all newly added line, terminal, and printer definitions, since the last refresh.

Line *line-name*

Specifies that you want to process the named line.

STORage pools

Specifies that sysgen changes for all XA storage pools should be applied.

STORage pool *pool-num*

Specifies that sysgen changes for the specified XA storage pool should be applied.

pool-num identifies the number of the storage pool for which sysgen changes should be applied.

PROgram pools

Specifies that sysgen changes for all XA program pools should be applied.

PROgram pool XARP/XAPP

Specifies that sysgen changes for the specified program pool should be applied.

XARP

Indicates that sysgen changes for the XA reentrant program pool should be applied.

XAPP

Indicates that sysgen changes for the XA non-reentrant program pool should be applied.

More Information

For more information about system generation, see the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT VARY SYSGEN Usage

Only newly generated line, terminal, and printer definitions are activated when you issue the DCMT VARY SYSGEN REFRESH command. In addition, newly generated LU 6.2 PTERMs that specify new values for LU NAME or MODENT are unavailable until their associated line is cycled. Newly added LUO PTERMs are also unavailable until the associated line is cycled.

Modifications to existing PTERM or LTERM definitions and deletions of any line, terminal, or printer definitions are not processed until CV is cycled.

Dynamic Sysgen Changes for Program Pools

The following types of program pool changes can be applied dynamically:

- The addition of a new XA program pool
- The increase in size of an existing XA program pool

Dynamic Sysgen Changes for Storage Pools

The following types of storage pool changes can be applied dynamically:

- The addition of a new XA storage pool
- The increase in size of an existing XA storage pool

The successful application of a dynamic change to a storage pool depends on the availability of space to effect the change.

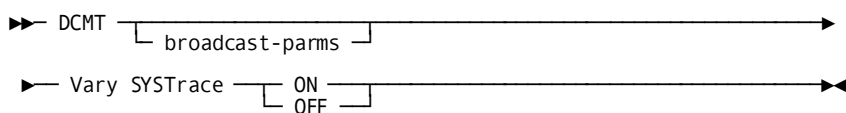
Example: DCMT VARY SYSGEN

```
dcmt v sysgen refresh lines
***      Vary Sysgen request ***
Line UCFLINE was modified
      Added Pterm/Lterm: UCFT05 / UCFLT05
```

DCMT VARY SYSTRACE

This command provides a dynamic override of the SYSTRACE parameter in the sysgen.

DCMT VARY SYSTRACE Syntax



DCMT VARY SYSTRACE Parameters

broadcast-parms

Executes the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

For more information on broadcasting and broadcast-parms syntax, see the section "How to Broadcast System Tasks" in the *System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*.

ON

Enables standard system tracing.

OFF

Disables standard system tracing.

More Information

- For more information about displaying the status and size of the SYSTRACE table, see the section DCMT DISPLAY SYSTRACE.
- For more information about defining the system trace table, see the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT VARY SYSTRACE Usage

The SYSTRACE facility is designed for diagnostic purposes only. Use it only at the direction of Technical Support personnel.

Example: DCMT VARY SYSTRACE

DCMT VARY SYSTRACE

```
DCMT VARY SYSTRACE OFF
System trace is OFF
```

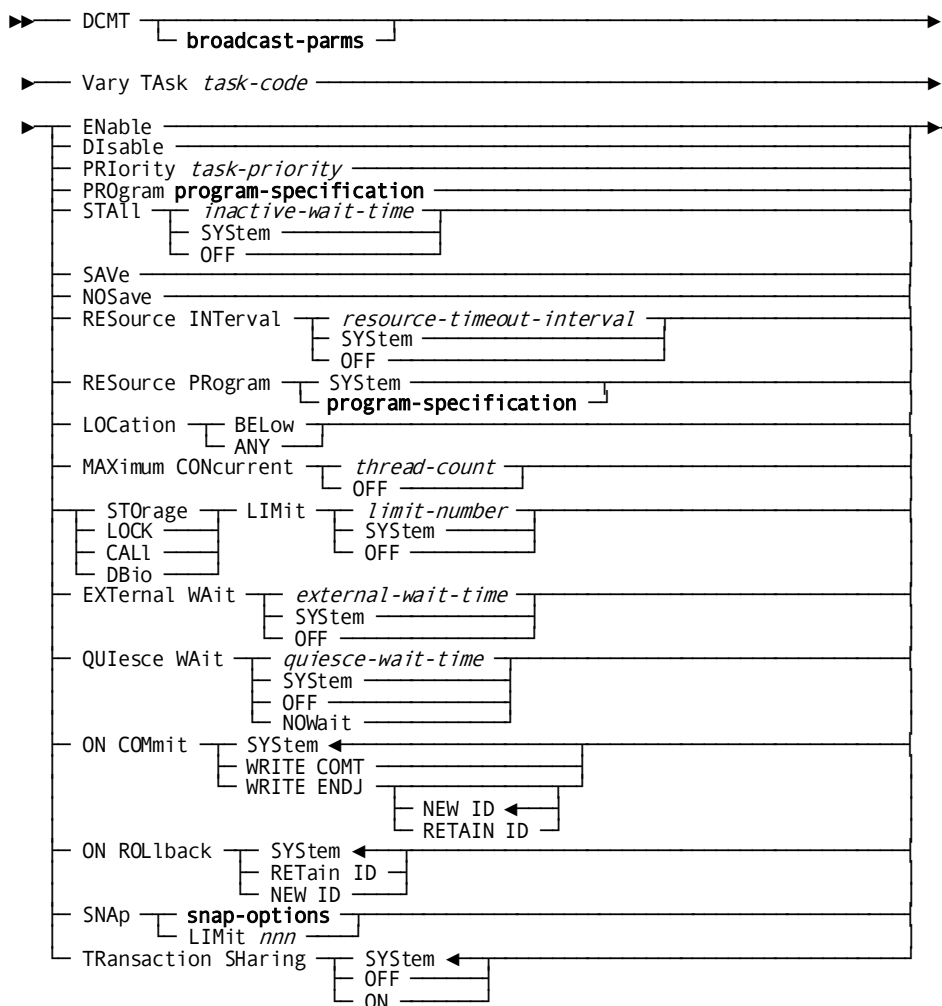
DCMT VARY SYSTRACE

```
DCMT VARY SYSTRACE ON ENTRIES 5000
System trace is ON entries 5000
```

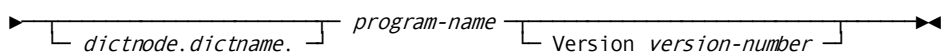

DCMT VARY TASK

DCMT VARY TASK changes attributes in the task definition element (TDE) for a task that **already** exists. The changes remain in effect for the duration of DC/UCF execution unless they are overridden by a subsequent DCMT VARY TASK command.

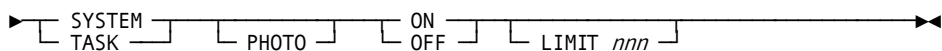
DCMT VARY TASK Syntax



Expansion of program-specification



Expansion of snap-options



DCMT VARY TASK Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

task-code

Specifies the task to vary.

ENable

Enables the task. A task is initially enabled at system generation time by the ENABLE parameter of the TASK statement.

Disable

Disables the task. Disabling a task prevents it from being invoked until it is enabled. A task is initially disabled at system generation time by the DISABLE parameter of the TASK statement.

PRiority

Varies the dispatching priority of the specified task.

The dispatching priority is initially established at system generation time by the PRIORITY parameter of the TASK statement.

task-priority

An integer in the range 0 (lowest priority) to 255 (highest priority).

The limit for user tasks is 240.

PROgram

Varies the program initially invoked by the specified task.

The program is initially established at system generation time by the `INVOKES` parameter of the `TASK` statement.

dictnode

Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

dictname

Specifies the alternate data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Note: Although *dictnode* and *dictname* are both optional parameters, if *dictnode* is specified and *dictname* is not specified, a "." delimiter must be included to represent the missing *dictname* parameter. For example:

```
PRO dictnode .program-name V version-number
```

program-name

The name of a program load module.

version-number

The version number of the specified DC/UCF program.

The default is 1.

STAI

Varies the inactive wait interval for the task.

The inactive wait interval is initially established for a task at system generation time by the `INACTIVE INTERVAL` parameter of the `TASK` statement.

inactive-wait-time

The new inactive wait interval, in real-time seconds.

An integer in the range 1 through 32767.

SYStem

Varies the inactive wait time to the value established at system generation time by the `INACTIVE INTERVAL` parameter of the `SYSTEM` statement.

OFF

Specifies that DC/UCF does not terminate the task based on an inactive interval.

SAVe

Instructs DC/UCF to save the current terminal-screen contents associated with a task before writing the data stream associated with an immediate-write request.

The save status for a task is initially established at system generation time by the SAVE parameter of the TASK statement.

NOSave

Instructs DC/UCF **not** to save the current terminal-screen contents associated with a task before writing the data stream associated with an immediate-write request.

This save status for a task is initially established at system generation time by the NOSAVE parameter of the TASK statement.

RESource INTerval

Varies the resource timeout interval for the specified task.

The resource timeout interval is the amount of time after a pseudo-conversational task terminates that the logical terminal task is allowed to retain resources acquired by the task. When the resource interval is reached, DC/UCF invokes the resource timeout program.

resource-timeout-interval

The new resource timeout interval, in the range 0 through 32,767, measured in real-time seconds.

SYStem

Varies the resource timeout interval for the specified task to the value established at system generation time by the RESOURCE TIMEOUT INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM or TASK statement.

Information specified at the TASK level overrides information specified at the system level.

OFF

Instructs DC/UCF **not** to delete resources for the task based on a timeout interval.

RESource PROgram

Specifies the name of the program DC/UCF is to invoke when the resource timeout interval expires.

The resource timeout program processes (for example, deletes) resources held by the logical terminal on which the task executed.

program-name

The name of a program included in the system definition.

version-number

The version number of the program; an integer in the range 1 through 9,999.

The default is 1.

SYStem

Varies the resource timeout program to the program specified at system generation time on the RESOURCE TIMEOUT parameter of the SYSTEM or TASK statement.

Information specified at the task level overrides information specified at the system level.

LOCation BELOW

Specifies that programs that run under the task must reside below 16 megabytes and must use 24-bit addressing.

The location of a task is initially established at system generation time by the LOCATION parameter of the TASK statement.

LOCation ANY

Specifies that programs that run under the task can reside anywhere in the DC/UCF region and can use either 24-bit or XA 31-bit addressing.

MAXimum CONcurrent

Varies the maximum number of concurrently active threads allowed for the specified task.

The maximum number of concurrently active threads allowed for a task is initially established at system generation time by the MAXIMUM CONCURRENT THREADS parameter of the TASK statement.

thread-count

An integer in the range 1 through 32,767.

OFF

Specifies that DC/UCF does not limit the number of concurrently active threads for the task.

STORage

Varies the storage limit for the task, as described in [Usage](#) (see page 530).

LOCK

Varies the lock limit for the task, as described in [Usage](#) (see page 530).

CALI

Varies the call limit for the task, as described in [Usage](#) (see page 530).

DBIo

Varies the database I/O limit for the task, as described in [Usage](#) (see page 530).

limit-number

The new storage, lock, call, or database I/O limit for the task. The table located in [Usage](#) (see page 530) provides valid resource limits for each type of task thread.

Resource limits for a task are initially established at system generation time by the LIMIT parameter of the SYSTEM or TASK statement.

SYStem

Varies the storage, lock, call, or database I/O limit for the task to the value established at system generation time by the LIMIT FOR ONLINE TASKS parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

OFF

Disables limits. When OFF is specified for a resource, DC/UCF does not limit the task's use of the resource.

EXtERnal WAIt

Varies the external wait setting for a task.

external-wait-time

The new external wait time in seconds. The value must be in the range 0 through 32,767. A value of 0 is equivalent to specifying SYSTEM.

SYStem

Indicates that the external wait time for a task is to be set to the value established for the system.

OFF

Indicates that there is no limit to the length of time that the system waits for an external user session to issue a database request.

QUIEsce WAIT

Varies the quiesce wait time for a task.

quiesce-wait-time

Specifies the new quiesce wait time in wall clock seconds. The value must be in the range 0 through 32,767. A value of 0 is equivalent to specifying SYSTEM

SYStem

Specifies that the quiesce wait time for the task is determined by the quiesce wait setting in effect for the system.

OFF

Specifies that the task is not to be terminated due to a quiesce wait.

NOWait

Specifies that the task is not to wait for a quiesce operation to terminate. Instead an error is returned to the application program indicating that an area is unavailable. For navigational DML applications, this results in an error status of 'xx66'.

ON COMmit

Specifies options that control commit behavior. These options apply only to commit operations in which the database session remains active.

SYStem

Specifies that the commit behavior for the task should default to that specified for the system.

WRite COMT

Specifies that a COMT journal record should be written.

WRite ENDJ

Specifies that an ENDJ journal record should be written.

NEW ID Specifies that a new local transaction ID should be assigned to the next transaction started by the database session.

RETain ID Specifies that the current local transaction ID should be assigned to the next transaction started by the database session.

ON ROLLback

Specifies options that control rollback behavior. These options apply only to rollback operations in which the database session remains active.

SYStem

Specifies that the rollback behavior for the task should default to that specified for the system.

RETain ID

Specifies that the current local transaction ID should be assigned to the next transaction started by the database session.

NEW ID

Specifies that a new local transaction ID should be assigned to the next transaction started by the database session.

SNAP *snap-options*

Specifies the type of snap dump or photo snap to write to the DC/UCF log file.

Valid values are the following:

SYSTEM

Specifies whether to write a system snap dump for the specified task. A system snap dump writes a formatted display of the resources allocated to all active tasks.

ON Enables the writing of a system snap dump.

OFF Disables the writing of a system snap dump.

SYSTEM PHOTO

Specifies whether to write a system photo snap for the specified task. A system photo snap provides a summary of resources for all active tasks.

ON Enables the writing of a system photo snap.

OFF Disables the writing of a system photo snap.

TASK

Specifies whether to write a task snap dump for the specified task. A task snap dump writes a formatted display of the resources allocated to the task being snapped.

ON Enables the writing of a task snap dump.

OFF Disables the writing of a task snap dump.

TASK PHOTO

Specifies whether to write a task photo snap for the specified task. A task photo snap provides a summary of the resources for the task being snapped.

ON Enables the writing of a task photo snap.

OFF Disables the writing of a task photo snap.

LIMIT *nnn*

Specifies the total snaps allowed for the specified task. When the snap limit is reached, snaps are disabled for the task. The maximum snap limit value is 999.

TRAnsaction SHaring

Specifies the setting for the transaction sharing option.

ON

Specifies that transaction sharing should be initially enabled for any task of this type.

OFF

Specifies that transaction sharing should be initially disabled for any task of this type.

SYStem

Specifies that the transaction sharing option for a task of this type is based on the system default established in the sysgen or by a DCMT VARY TRANSACTION SHARING command.

More Information

- For more information about defining tasks at system generation time, see the documentation of the TASK statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about defining tasks to the system at runtime, see [DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK](#) (see page 421).
- For more information about resource limits, resource intervals, and stall intervals, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying information about tasks, see the section DCMT DISPLAY TASK.
- For more information about generation information about tasks, see the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.
- For more information about specifying the transaction sharing option, see the *System Generation Guide*.

DCMT VARY TASK Usage

Inactive Wait Interval

The inactive wait interval for a task is initially established at system generation time by the INACTIVE INTERVAL parameter of the TASK statement.

Resource Limits for Task Threads

The following table describes the resource limits for each type of task thread:

Task thread	Description
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The amount of storage that the task can hold at one time ■ The limit (expressed in K bytes) must be an integer in the range 1 through 16383
Lock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The number of database-key locks that the task can hold at one time ■ The limit must be an integer in the range 1 through 2,147,483,647
Call	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The number of system service calls (for example, #GETSTG, #LOAD, or OBTAIN CALC) that the task can issue ■ The limit must be an integer in the range 1 through 2,147,483,647
DBIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The number of database I/O operations (that is, READs and WRITEs) that can be performed for the task ■ The limit must be an integer in the range 1 through 2,147,483,647

Example: DCMT VARY TASK

DCMT VARY TASK ADS SNAP SYSTEM ON LIMIT 3

```
V TASK ADS SNAP SYSTEM ON LIMIT 3
IDMS DC261020 V209 USER:JBC  SYSTEM SNAP VARIED ON FOR TASK
IDMS DC261021 V209 USER:JBC  SNAP LIMIT FOR TASK VARIED FROM 000 TO 003
```

DCMT VARY TASK LOOK ENABLE

```
VARY TASK LOOK ENABLE
IDMS DC261001 V105 USER:***  TASK CODE LOOK ENABLED AND IN SERVICE
```

DCMT VARY TASK LOOK DISABLE

```
VARY TASK LOOK DISABLE
IDMS DC261002 V105 USER:***  TASK CODE LOOK DISABLED AND OUT OF SERVICE
```

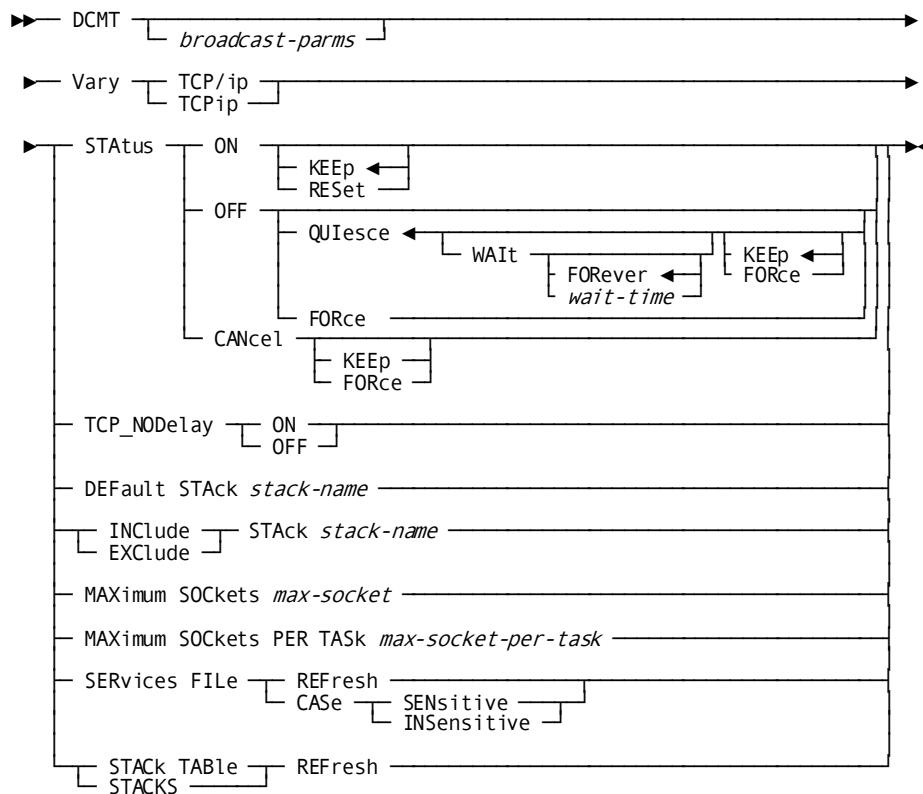
DCMT VARY TASK FOU ON COMMIT ENDJ

```
DCMT V TA FOU ON COMMIT WRITE ENDJ
IDMS DC261018 V73 USER:KKK  ON COMMIT varied from SYSTEM to WRITE ENDJ NEW ID
```

DCMT VARY TCP/IP

The DCMT VARY TCP/IP command enables all the parameters that are defined in the system generation TCP/IP statement to be altered dynamically at runtime.

DCMT VARY TCP/IP Syntax



DCMT VARY TCP/IP Parameters

broadcast-parms

Specifies to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms**, see How to Broadcast System Tasks in the *System Tasks and Operator Commands Guide*.

STatus

Switches the status of the TCP/IP support ON or OFF in the DC/UCF system.

ON KEEp

Enables or reenables TCP/IP support in the DC/UCF system. If reenabling TCP/IP support in the system, the latest value of each option is kept.

ON RESet

Enables or reenables TCP/IP support in the DC/UCF system. If reenabling TCP/IP support in the system, the value of each option is set to its original value.

OFF QUIEsce

Prevents the creation of any new sockets, but allows executing applications using sockets to finish processing. All the LISTENER and DDSTCPIP PTERM's are closed. QUIEsce is the default option for a DCMT VARY TCP/IP STATUS OFF command. By default, the QUIEsce command waits indefinitely until all the socket descriptors are closed.

WAIt wait-time Sets a maximum time interval the QUIEsce command should wait for all socket descriptors to close. *wait-time* is a positive number between 1 and 32767. When this time interval is exhausted or when the quiesce request is canceled, the following occurs, depending on the KEEp or FORCe option specified on the WAIt clause:

- If KEEp is specified (default value), TCP/IP is reenabled in the same way as using a DCMT VARY TCP/IP STATUS ON KEEP command.
- If FORCe is specified, TCP/IP is disabled in the same way as using a DCMT VARY TCP/IP STATUS OFF FORCE command.

OFF FORce

Immediately terminates TCP/IP support in the DC/UCF system. All the LISTENER and DDSTCPIP PTERM's are closed, including all active sockets. Applications using sockets receive an error code on their next socket function call.

CANcel

Cancels an outstanding DCMT VARY TCP/IP STATUS OFF QUIESCE command. The KEEp or FORCe option overwrites the KEEp or FORCe option specified on the DCMT VARY TCP/IP STATUS OFF QUIESCE command.

TCP_NODelay

Switches the TCP_NODELAY socket global option ON or OFF.

DEfault STAck *stack-name*

Overwrites the default stack assigned by the system. Changing the default stack dynamically has no effect on the existing sockets. Only the newly created sockets that use the default stack affinity are affected. This option is useful only in a multiple stack environment.

INclude STAck *stack-name*

Includes (activates) a TCP/IP stack in the DC/UCF system. *stack-name* is the job name of a TCP/IP stack and is limited to eight characters. This option is used differently depending on the operating system:

- On z/OS, *stack-name* must be the name of a stack that belongs to the CINET list. That is, it appears in the list of stacks displayed by the DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP STACK TABLE command.

If *stack-name* is active in the operating system, it becomes active in the CA IDMS system; if not, it remains inactive in the DC/UCF system.

- On z/VM, *stack-name* can be the name of any stack that is active in the operating system.

EXclude STAck *stack-name*

Excludes a TCP/IP stack that is included (active) in the DC/UCF system. *stack-name* is the job name of a TCP/IP stack. The *stack-name* is limited to eight characters.

MAXimum SOckets *max-socket*

Specifies the maximum number of sockets that can be created globally in the DC/UCF system. *max-socket* is a positive number between 1 and 65535. The maximum number of sockets that can be created in one address space can also be limited by the operating system, for example, through USS definitions under z/OS.

MAXimum SOckets PER TASK *max-socket-per-task*

Specifies the maximum number of sockets that can be created by a single task in the DC/UCF system. The maximum value and the default value for this parameter are both equal to the value assigned at runtime to *max-socket*. If the *max-socket-per-task* value is greater than *max-socket*, it is truncated.

SERvices FILE REFresh

Refreshes the internal copy of the services file in memory after the services file has been updated.

Note: To make updates to the services file while the data set is currently defined in the startup JCL with the DISP=SHR option, the file should be allocated as a member from a PDS.

SERvices FILE CASE

Changes the case sensitivity that applies to the services names specified on the GETSERVBYNAME function calls.

STACK TABLE REFresh

(z/OS only) Refreshes the list of stacks currently defined to CINET without the need to stop the TCP/IP support in the DC/UCF system. This command is accepted only when the TCP/IP status is ON.

If a new stack has been added to the list, it will not be activated in the DC/UCF system automatically. You must issue an explicit DCMT VARY TCP/IP INCLUDE STACK command to activate it in the DC/UCF system. The DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP STACK TABLE shows the value New in the Active column from the corresponding entry.

More Information

- For more information about displaying TCP/IP information at runtime, see the section DCMT DISPLAY TCP/IP.
- For more information about defining TCP/IP at system generation time, see the documentation of the TCP/IP statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about TCP/IP operations, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT VARY TCP/IP Usage

Specifying new socket values

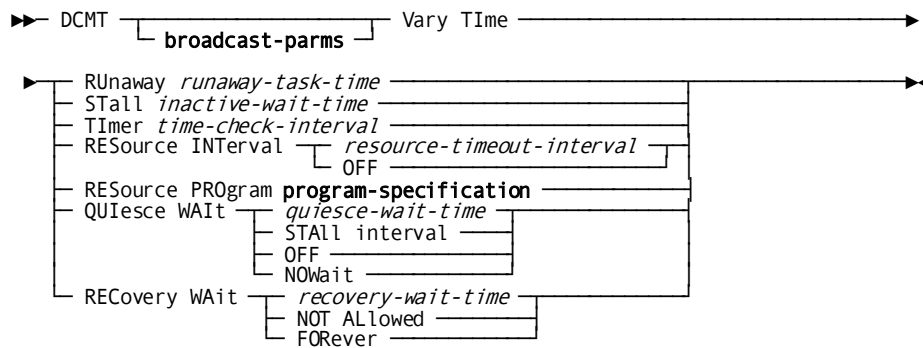
New values can be assigned to *max-sockets* and *max-socket-per-task* when TCP/IP is currently enabled in the DC/UCF system, only if the new value is lower than the corresponding value at the time TCP/IP was enabled. In the other case, TCP/IP must be recycled. That is, disabled first and then reenabled.

The checks on the maximum number of sockets allowed are always done when a new socket is created. No sockets are forcibly closed if the maximum number of sockets is set to a lower value.

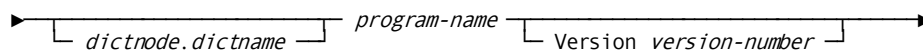
DCMT VARY TIME

DCMT VARY TIME changes time-function values.

DCMT VARY TIME Syntax



Expansion of program-specification



DCMT VARY TIME Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

RUnaway

Varies the runaway task interval.

The runaway interval is initially established at system generation time by the RUNAWAY INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

runaway-task-time

The new runaway task interval, measured in real-time seconds.

STall

Varies the inactive interval.

The inactive interval is initially established at system generation time by the INACTIVE INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

inactive-wait-time

The new inactive interval measured in real-time seconds. The range is 1 through 32,767.

Timer

Varies the ticker interval.

The ticker interval is initially established at system generation time by the TICKER INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

time-check-interval

The new ticker interval, measured in real-time seconds. The range is 1 through 32767.

RESource INTerval

Varies the system-wide resource timeout interval.

The system-wide resource timeout interval is initially established at system generation time by the RESOURCE TIMEOUT INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

resource-timeout-interval

The new resource timeout interval, measured in real-time seconds. The range is 1 through 32,767.

OFF

Directs DC/UCF **not** to delete resources based on a timeout interval.

RESource PROgram

Varies the system-wide resource timeout program.

The resource timeout program is initially established at system generation time by the RESOURCE TIMEOUT PROGRAM parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

By default, if no resource timeout program is specified at system generation, the resource timeout program is version 1 of RHDCBYE.

dictnode

Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

dictname

Specifies the alternate data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Note: Although *dictnode* and *dictname* are both optional parameters, if *dictnode* is specified and *dictname* is not specified, a "." delimiter must be included to represent the missing *dictname* parameter. For example:

```
DCMT V T RES PRO dictnode.program-name V version-number
```

program-name

The new resource timeout program.

Version *version-number*

The version of the new timeout program. An integer in the range 1 through 9,999.

The default is 1.

QUIesce WAIT

Varies the quiesce wait time for the system. The quiesce wait time determines the amount of time that a task waits on a quiesce operation before being cancelled.

quiesce-wait-time

Specifies the new quiesce wait time in wall clock seconds. The value must be in the range 0 through 32,767. A value of 0 is equivalent to specifying STALL INTERVAL

STALL interval

Specifies that the quiesce wait time for a task is the same as its stall interval.

OFF

Specifies that tasks are not to be terminated due to quiesce waits.

NOWait

Specifies that the task is not to wait for a quiesce operation to terminate. Instead an error is returned to the application program indicating that an area is unavailable. For navigational DML applications, this results in an error status of 'xx66'.

RECOvery WAit

Varies the recovery wait setting. The recovery wait setting is initially established at system generation time by the RECOVERY WAIT parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

recovery-wait-time

The new recovery wait time in wall clock seconds. The value must be in the range 0 through 32,767. A value of 0 is equivalent to specifying NOT ALLOWED.

NOT Allowed

Indicates that tasks will not wait for the recovery of resources by failed data sharing group members; instead they will be aborted.

FORever

Indicates that tasks will wait indefinitely for the recovery of resources by failed data sharing group members.

More Information

For more information about time-initiated tasks, see the *System Generation Guide*.

Example: DCMT VARY TIME

DCMT VARY TIME STALL

```
VARY TIME STALL 600
IDMS DC263001 V105 USER:*** STALL INTERVAL VARIED FROM 00600 TO 00600
```

DCMT VARY TIME RESOURCE INTERVAL

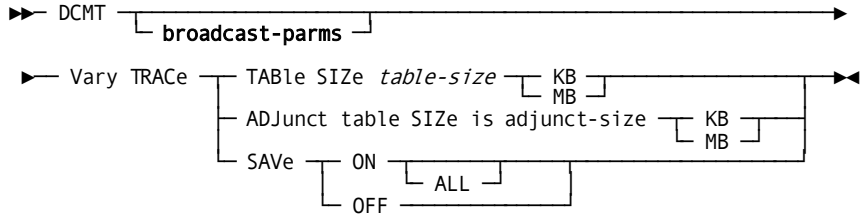
```
VARY TIME RESOURCE INTERVAL 2400
IDMS DC263005 V105 USER:*** RESOURCE INTERVAL VARIED FROM 02400 TO 02400
```

DCMT VARY TRACE Command

The DCMT VARY TRACE command alters the tracing options currently in effect for your system.

DCMT VARY TRACE Syntax

The following diagram shows the syntax for the DCMT VARY TRACE command:



DCMT VARY TRACE Parameters

This section describes the parameters for the DCMT VARY TRACE command:

TABLE SIZE *table-size* KB|MB

Specifies the size of the system trace table in kilobytes (KB) or megabytes (MB).

Limits: 0–9999.

ADJunct table SIZE *adjunct-size* KB|MB

Specifies the size of the adjunct trace table in kilobytes (KB) or megabytes (MB).

Limits: 0–9999.

SAVe

Controls whether trace information is saved for future reporting.

ON

Saves trace information.

Note: If an adjunct trace table has been allocated, only its contents are saved; otherwise, the contents of the system trace table are saved.

Trace information is written to the trace area if one is defined in the runtime DMCL; otherwise, it is written to the log area if one is defined. If the DMCL contains neither area, no trace information is saved.

ALL

Saves both the current and future contents of the trace table. If ALL is not specified, only future entries are saved.

OFF

Specifies that trace information is not saved for future reporting.

Example: Changing the Size of the Trace Table

The following example changes the size of the system trace table to 1 MB:

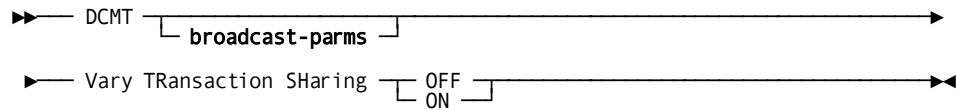
```
DCMT V TRACE TABLE SIZE 1 MB
System tracing (SYSTRACE):  ON
  Trace table size:        1 MB   Address: 36605000
  Adjunct table size:      0 KB   Address: 00000000

Save: OFF      Driver: INACTIVE      Area: DDLDCTRC
```

DCMT VARY TRANSACTION SHARING

This command lets you change the default transaction sharing option for the system.

DCMT VARY TRANSACTION SHARING Syntax



DCMT VARY TRANSACTION SHARING Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section *How to Broadcast System Tasks*.

ON

Specifies that, by default, transaction sharing is enabled for all tasks whose transaction sharing option specifies SYSTEM.

OFF

Specifies that, by default, transaction sharing is disabled for all tasks whose transaction sharing option specifies SYSTEM.

More Information

For more information about specifying the transaction sharing option, see the *System Generation Guide*.

Example: DCMT VARY TRANSACTION SHARING

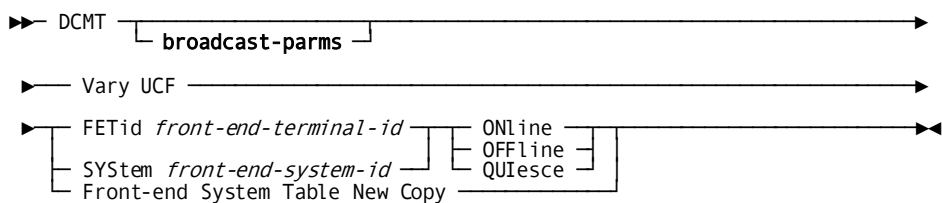
DCMT VARY TRANSACTION SHARING

```
DCMT V TRANSACTION SHARING ON
Transaction Sharing ON
```

DCMT VARY UCF

DCMT VARY UCF changes the status of a UCF front-end terminal or system. To change the backend to which your UCF requests are routed, use the DCUF SET UCF command.

DCMT VARY UCF Syntax



DCMT VARY UCF Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

FETid

Varies the specified UCF front-end terminal.

front-end-terminal-id

The ID of the front-end terminal as it is known to the host TP monitor in which the UCF front-end program is executing.

ONline

Connects the named front-end terminal to a physical terminal, permitting the front-end terminal to access the back end.

OFFline

Terminates current I/O operations for the named front-end terminal and disconnects it from its associated physical terminal. Varying a front-end terminal offline prevents it from accessing the back end until it is varied online. Note that if the physical terminal in question is defined as NONAME at system generation time, it is available for connection to other front-end terminals.

QUiesce

Disallows new connection requests for the named front-end terminal. However, the current terminal session is permitted to continue until the BYE task is invoked.

SYStem

Varies the specified UCF front-end system.

A front-end system is initially defined as online or offline at UCF installation time by the ISTAT parameter of the #FESTENT macro used to define the front-end system in the UCF system table.

front-end-system-id

The ID of the UCF front-end system as it is known to the host TP monitor.

ONline

Sets the front-end system's status in the UCF system table to online, permitting terminals in the specified front-end system to connect to the back end.

OFFline

Terminates current terminal sessions and sets the front-end system's status in the UCF system table to offline. Varying a front-end system offline prevents terminals in the front-end system from connecting to the back end until the front-end system is varied online.

QUIesce

Disallows new connection requests for the named front-end system. However, current terminal sessions are permitted to continue until each respective front-end terminal invokes the BYE task.

New Copy

Adds or refreshes the front-end system table. To use New Copy, create a new or update an existing front-end system table using the procedures described in the *System Operations Guide*.

More Information

For more information about UCF operations, see the *System Operations Guide*.

DCMT VARY UCF Usage

DCMT VARY UCF Front-end System Table New Copy allows online refresh of the table for CA IDMS UCF sites. There is no need to stop and restart the central version.

Example: DCMT VARY UCF

The following DCMT command allows reloading the front-end system table:

```
DCMT Vary UCF Front-end System Table New Copy
```


Chapter 6: DCUF Commands

This section contains the following topics:

- [DCUF Task](#) (see page 545)
- [DCUF HELP](#) (see page 547)
- [DCUF SET BREAK/NOBREAK](#) (see page 549)
- [DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME](#) (see page 550)
- [DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME](#) (see page 552)
- [DCUF SET EXTIDENT](#) (see page 554)
- [DCUF SET LOADLIST](#) (see page 555)
- [DCUF SET MAPTYPE](#) (see page 556)
- [DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION](#) (see page 557)
- [DCUF SET PRIORITY](#) (see page 558)
- [DCUF SET PROFILE](#) (see page 558)
- [DCUF SET SCREEN](#) (see page 560)
- [DCUF SET TABLE](#) (see page 561)
- [DCUF SET UCF](#) (see page 561)
- [DCUF SET UPPER/UPLOW](#) (see page 563)
- [DCUF SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME](#) (see page 564)
- [DCUF SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME](#) (see page 565)
- [DCUF SHOW KEYS](#) (see page 566)
- [DCUF SHOW LOADLIST](#) (see page 570)
- [DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE](#) (see page 570)
- [DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION](#) (see page 571)
- [DCUF SHOW PRIORITY](#) (see page 572)
- [DCUF SHOW PROFILE](#) (see page 573)
- [DCUF SHOW TABLES](#) (see page 574)
- [DCUF SHOW USERS](#) (see page 575)
- [DCUF SIMULATE](#) (see page 576)
- [DCUF TEST](#) (see page 578)
- [DCUF USERTRACE](#) (see page 580)

DCUF Task

DCUF is the default task code to invoke DC/UCF user functions. To invoke a DCUF function at runtime, enter the DCUF task code followed by the appropriate command.

DCUF Task Syntax

▶▶ DCUF *dcuf-task-command* ◀◀

DCUF Task Parameters

dcuf-task-command

Specifies a DCUF task command. This table summarizes the DCUF task commands by function.

Note: For more information about a particular DCUF command, locate the command alphabetically in this chapter.

Purpose	Commands
Control key functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SHOW KEYS ■ SET/SHOW TABLES
Help	HELP
Load lists	SET/SHOW LOADLIST
Message functions	SET BREAK/NOBREAK
Terminal/session management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SET/SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME ■ SET/SHOW DICTNODE/ DICTNAME ■ SET/SHOW MAPTYPE ■ SET/SHOW PROFILE ■ SET SCREEN ■ SIMULATE ■ TEST ■ SET UPPER/UPLOW ■ USERTRACE
Printer functions	SET/SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION
UCF Functions	SET UCF
User information	SHOW USERS

DCUF Task Usage

Entering DCUF commands

You can enter only one DCUF command at a time. For example, if you enter two DCUF commands on the same TP-monitor input line and press Enter, the entire line is treated as a typing error.

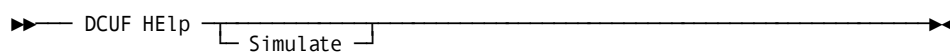
Invoking DCUF Commands from Programs

For more information about invoking DCUF commands from programs, see the *Callable Services Guide*.

DCUF HELP

DCUF HELP displays a summary of the syntax for DCUF commands.

DCUF HELP Syntax



DCUF HELP Parameters

HElp

Displays the syntax for *all* DCUF commands.

HElp Simulate

Displays the options available for the DCUF SIMULATE command.

Example: DCUF HELP

DCUF HELP

```
HELP
HELP SIMULATE
SET BREAK ON/OFF
SET CASE UPPER/UPLOW
SET DBNAME <NAME>/OFF DBNODE <NAME>/OFF
SET DICTNAME <NAME>/OFF DICTNODE <NAME>/OFF
SET LOADLIST <NAME>/OFF
SET MAPTYPE <NAME>/OFF
SET PRINT CLASS <PRINTER-CLASS-NUM>
SET PRINT DESTINATION <DESTINATION-NAME>/OFF
SET PRIORITY <PRIORITY-NUM>
SET PROFILE <NAME>/DEFAULT
SET SCREEN <NAME>
SET TABLE TO <NAME>
SET UCF <TASKID> CENTRAL VERSION <NUMBER>
SET UCF <TASKID> DEFAULT
SET UCF <TASKID> NODE <NAME>
SHOW CASE
SHOW DBNAME/DBNODE
SHOW DICTNAME/DICTNODE
SHOW KEYS
SHOW KEYS APPLICATION <NAME>
SHOW KEYS TABLE <NAME>
SHOW KEYS TABLE <NAME> APPLICATION <NAME>
SHOW LOADLIST
SHOW MAPTYPE
SHOW PRINT CLASS
SHOW PRINT DESTINATION
SHOW PRIORITY
SHOW PROFILE
SHOW TABLES
SHOW USER <USERID> (ALL)
SHOW USERS (ALL)
SIMULATE 12X40/12X80/24X80/32X80/43X80/27X132 MSGLEVEL 1/2/3
TEST OFF
TEST <VERSION>
USERTRACE ON/OFF/END/LIST WRAP/SAVE
```

DCUF HELP SIMULATE

```

HELP SIMULATE
DCUF SIM PUTS NON-3270 TERMINALS INTO 3270 SIMULATION MODE. INPUT LINES MAY BE
CONTINUED BY ENDING THEM WITH A HYPHEN. SPECIAL 3270 KEYS MAY BE SIMULATED BY
TYPING A % FOLLOWED BY A KEYWORD AND A BLANK.
%TAB OR %SKIP - TAB TO NEXT UNPROTECTED FIELD
%BACKTAB
%EREOF - ERASE TO END OF FIELD
%ERINP - ERASE INPUT
%NL - NEWLINE
%PF1 THRU %PF24 - PROGRAM FUNCTION KEYS
%PA1 THRU %PA3 - PROGRAM ATTENTION KEYS
%RESET
%ENTER
%CLEAR
%CNCL - CANCEL KEY
%FM - FIELD MARK
%DUP - DUP CHARACTER
%MOVECUR(X,Y) - MOVE CURSOR TO ROW X COL Y
%SELECT(X,Y) - SELECTOR PEN AT ROW X COL Y
ALSO %MSG1 THRU %MSG3 CHANGES MESSAGE LEVEL

```

DCUF SET BREAK/NOBREAK

DCUF SET BREAK/NOBREAK commands determine if you receive immediate-write messages while you are signed on to DC/UCF. The command applies only to the terminal from which the command is being issued.

DCUF SET BREAK/NOBREAK Syntax

```

▶▶ DCUF SET [ BReak | NOBreak ] ▶▶

```

DCUF SET BREAK/NOBREAK Parameters

BReak

Allows you to receive immediate-write messages.

NOBreak

Keeps you from receiving immediate-write messages.

Example: DCUF SET BREAK/NOBREAK

DCUF SET BREAK

```
SET BREAK
IDMS DC402009 V105 BREAK HAS BEEN SET
```

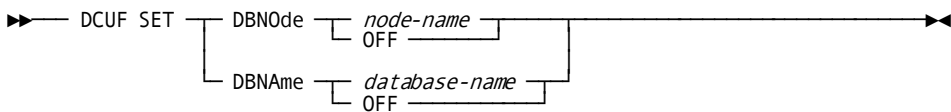
DCUF SET NOBREAK

```
SET NOBREAK
IDMS DC402009 V105 NOBREAK HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME

DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME commands establish a default database for your current DC/UCF session.

DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME Syntax



DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME Parameters

DBNOde

Sets the session default DDS node for database access. LOCAL is the node name that is equivalent to the current system node.

node-name

The name of a node in the DDS network. Specify the keyword LOCAL for the current system node.

OFF

Clears the current session default DBNODE setting.

DBNAme

Sets the session default database.

By default, if you do not establish a default database for the session, the default database for the installation is accessed.

database-name

The name of a database included in the database name table defined for the current system or for the system identified by the DBNODE parameter.

OFF

Clears the current session default DBNAME setting.

More Information

- For more information about distributed database systems, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about displaying the default database node or database name, see DCUF SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME.

Example: DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME

DCUF SET DBNODE TEST

```
SET DBNODE TEST
IDMS DC402009 V104 DBNODE TEST HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET DBNODE OFF

```
SET DBNODE OFF
IDMS DC402009 V104 OFF HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET DBNAME TEST

```
SET DBNAME TEST
IDMS DC402009 V104 DBNAME TEST HAS BEEN SET
```

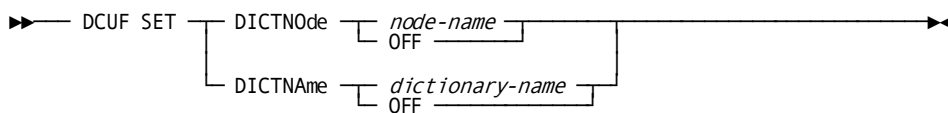
DCUF SET DBNAME OFF

```
SET DBNAME OFF
IDMS DC402009 V104 OFF HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME

DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME commands establish a default data dictionary for your current DC/UCF session.

DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME Syntax



DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME Parameters

DICTNDe

Sets the session default DDS node for dictionary access.

By default, if you do not establish a default DDS node for the session, the local node is accessed.

node-name

The name of a node in the DDS network.

OFF

Clears the current session default DICTNODE setting.

DICTName

Sets the session default data dictionary.

By default, if you do not establish a default dictionary for the session, the default dictionary for the installation is accessed.

dictionary-name

The name of a data dictionary included in the database name table defined for the current system or for the system identified by the DICTNODE parameter.

OFF

Clears the current session default DICTNAME setting.

More Information

- For more information about distributed database systems, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about displaying the default data dictionary node and data dictionary name, see DCUF SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME.

Example: DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME

DCUF SET DICTNODE OFF

```
SET DICTNODE OFF
IDMS DC402009 V105 OFF HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET DICTNAME OFF

```
SET DICTNAME OFF
IDMS DC402009 V105 OFF HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET EXTIDENT

The DCUF SET EXTIDENT command associates an external user identity with the current user session. An external identity represents the end user of an application that uses a generic internal user id to sign on to CA IDMS. The external identity is recorded in the BGIN transaction journal record to provide auditing of end user access to databases.

DCUF SET EXTIDENT Syntax

► DCUF SET EXTIDENT *external-identity* ◄

DCUF SET EXTIDENT Parameters

external-identity

A 1 to 32 character string that identifies the external user of the application.

More Information

- For more information about EXTIDENT, see System Profiles.
- For more information about auditing external identities, see the *Reports Guide*.

DCUF SET EXTIDENT Usage

Setting the external identity

When this attribute is set in the current user session profile, it is also set on all remote CA IDMS r17, or later, systems associated with the user session. The return code is set to the highest error encountered. A nonzero return code indicates that the external identity may not have been set on one or more CVs. It is also set for any remote database connections subsequently created by the user session.

To ensure the validity of the auditing information, the external identity can be set only by the client, which is either a CA IDMS/DC or Java application. It cannot be changed by a procedure running on a remote system.

Example: DCUF SET EXTIDENT

```
DCUF SET EXTIDENT APPUSER011
```

DCUF SET LOADLIST

DCUF SET LOADLIST establishes a load list for your DC/UCF session. The load list is established for the current terminal only.

A load list specifies the search path that DC/UCF is to use when loading programs. It is defined at system generation time by means of the LOADLIST statement.

DCUF SET LOADLIST Syntax

```
▶▶ DCUF SET LOADLIST [ OFF | load-list-name ] ▶▶
```

DCUF SET LOADLIST Parameters

LOADLIST

Establishes the load list for the user session.

load-list-name

The name of a load list defined to the system by means of the system generation LOADLIST statement.

OFF

Clears the load list for the session. DC/UCF loads programs using the system-supplied load list (SYSLOAD).

More Information

- For more information about the LOADLIST statement, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying information about all load lists defined for your system, see the section DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST.
- For more information about displaying the name of the load list (if any) that you have established for your terminal session, see DCUF SHOW LOADLIST.

Example: DCUF SET LOADLIST

DCUF SET LOADLIST OFF

```
SET LOADLIST OFF
IDMS DC402009 V105 LOADLIST HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET MAPTYPE

SET MAPTYPE specifies the alternative map table to be used during mapping operations. The map table is established for the current terminal only. Alternative map tables are defined at system generation time by means of the MAPTYPE statement.

DCUF SET MAPTYPE Syntax

► DCUF SET MAPtype maptype-name OFF ◄

DCUF SET MAPTYPE Parameters

MAPtype

Directs DC/UCF to use the specified alternative map table for mapping operations at your current terminal.

maptype-name

The name of an alternative map table that was defined to the system by means of the system generation MAPTYPE statement.

OFF

Directs DC/UCF to *not* use an alternative map table during mapping operations.

More Information

- For more information about alternative map support, see the *Mapping Facility Guide*.
- For more information about the MAPTYPE statement, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying the name of the alternative map table, if any, in effect for your terminal session, see "DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE".
- For more information about displaying the format of a map on your screen, see the section SHOWMAP.

Example: DCUF SET MAPTYPE

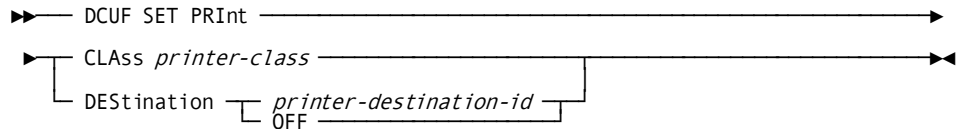
DCUF SET MAPTYPE OFF

```
SET MAPTYPE OFF
IDMS DC402009 V105 MAPTYPE HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION

SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION changes the default print class or destination for the current session.

DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION Syntax



DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION Parameters

CLAss

Sets the session default print class.

printer-class

The new default print class: an integer in the range 1 through 64.

DEStination

Sets the session default print destination.

printer-destination

The ID of a printer as defined in the system generation DESTINATION statement.

OFF

Clears the current session default print destination.

More Information

- For more information about printer destinations, see documentation of the DESTINATION statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about printer classes, see documentation of the LTERM statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying the default printer class or destination for your terminal session, see DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION.

Example: DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION

DCUF SET PRINT CLASS

```
SET PRINT CLASS 64
IDMS DC402009 V105 PRINT CLASS HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET PRIORITY

The DCUF SET PRIORITY command allows you to alter the dispatching priority for your session. The change stays in effect until you change it again or until you sign off.

DCUF SET PRIORITY Syntax

▶▶— DCUF SET PRIOrity *nnn* —▶▶

DCUF SET PRIORITY Parameters

nnn

Specifies the dispatching priority.

More Information

- For more information about showing the current priority, see DCUF SHOW PRIORITY.
- For more information about dispatching priority, see documentation of the USER statement in the *IDD DDDL Reference Guide*.

Example: DCUF SET PRIORITY

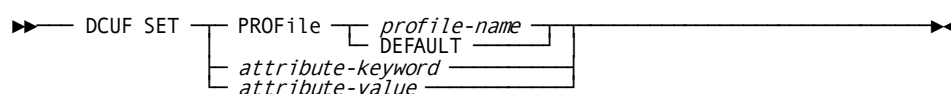
DCUF SET PRIORITY 010

```
SET PRIORITY 010
IDMS DC402009 V105 PRIORITY HAS BEEN SET
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:      CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
```

DCUF SET PROFILE

The DCUF SET PROFILE command allows you to alter your session attributes. The changed attributes stay in effect until you change them again or until you sign off.

DCUF SET PROFILE Syntax



DCUF SET PROFILE Parameters

PROFile *profile-name*

Specifies the name of a system profile to be used to update your session attributes.

DEFAULT

Specifies the default system profile.

attribute-keyword

Specifies an attribute of your user session whose value is to be changed.

attribute-value

The value to assign to the specified attribute.

More Information

- For more information about creating, altering, and dropping system profiles, see System Profiles.
- For more information about defining and accessing user profiles and securing both user and system profiles, see the *Security Administration Guide*.

DCUF SET PROFILE Usage

Some attributes cannot be changed

Some attributes of your session cannot be overridden. If you try to set such an attribute to a new value, an error is returned. If the profile you specify in DCUF SET PROFILE contains attribute keywords that match keywords in your current user session, the attribute values defined in the new profile replace existing values only if the attribute as defined for the current session may be overridden.

Example: DCUF SET PROFILE

DCUF SET PROFILE DEFAULT

```

  SET PROFILE DEFAULT
  PROFILE NAME : DEFAULT           HAS BEEN SET
  
```

DCUF SET SCREEN

The DCUF SET SCREEN command associates a device independence table with a visual display teletypewriter terminal (glass TTY). The device independence table provides support for mapping operations to and from the TTY.

DCUF SET SCREEN Syntax

▶— DCUF SET SCReen *device-table-name* —▶

DCUF SET SCREEN Parameters

device-table-name

A three-character name suffix of a device independence table, as specified in the #TTYDIT macro used to define the table.

More Information

For more information about mapping support for glass TTYs, see the *Mapping Facility Guide*.

DCUF SET SCREEN Usage

Naming the device name table

The prefix \$TTY@ is added to whatever name you specify in the DCUF SET SCREEN command. The device independence table defined in the dictionary must have a name that follows this format:

```
$TTY@ccc
```

Ccc is the three-character name suffix of the device independence table.

Example: DCUF SET SCREEN

DCUF SET SCREEN

```
SET SCREEN ADM  
IDMS DC402009 V105 SCREEN HAS BEEN SET
```


DCUF SET TABLE

DCUF SET TABLE specifies the keys table to be used for the terminal from which the command is issued.

DCUF SET TABLE Syntax

►► DCUF SET TABLE to *keys-table-name* ◀◀

DCUF SET TABLE Parameters

keys-table-name

The keys table to be assigned to the terminal from which the command is issued. *Keys-table-name* must be the name of a keys table, as defined by the system generation KEYS statement.

More Information

- For more information about keys tables, see documentation of the KEYS statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying information about keys tables, see DCUF SHOW TABLES.
- For more information about displaying control-key assignments for online applications, see DCUF SHOW KEYS.

Example: DCUF SET TABLE

DCUF SET TABLE

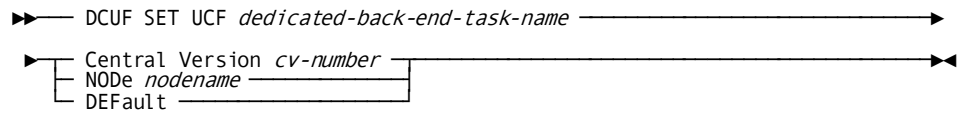
```
SET TABLE TO SYSTEM  
NEW TABLE HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET UCF

DCUF SET UCF controls the routing of requests to selected DC/UCF systems or DDS nodes.

You issue DCUF SET UCF when you are at a front-end terminal. The command changes future UCF routing for your terminal to the back-end system that you specify in the DCUF SET DCUF command. This new routing remains in effect until you change it by issuing another DCUF SET UCF command or until you terminate the current DC/UCF session.

DCUF SET UCF Syntax



DCUF SET UCF Parameters

dedicated-back-end-task-name

The task for the back-end system to be overridden.

Central Version

Specifies a DC/UCF system to which requests for UCF back-end services are to be routed.

The CVNUMBER for a system is defined by the system generation SYSTEM statement. You associate the system CVNUMBER with a CA IDMS SVC when the SVC is generated.

cv-number

The number of a DC/UCF system.

NODE

Specifies a DDS node to which requests for UCF back-end services are to be routed.

nodename

The name of a node in the DDS network.

DEFAult

Clears the previous DCUF SET UCF routing. DEFAULT sets the CVNUMBER or DDS node name to that which was specified at system generation time in the #UCFOPTS macro.

More Information

- For more information about UCF, see the *System Generation Guide* and the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about changing the status of a UCF front-end terminal or system, see the section DCMT VARY UCF.

DCUF SET UCF Usage

Compared to DCMT VARY UCF

You should *not* use DCUF SET UCF to override UCF connections between systems of different release levels. To change the status of a UCF front-end terminal or system, use the DCMT VARY UCF command.

Example: DCUF SET UCF

DCUF SET UCF CENTRAL VERSION

```
SET UCF UCF20 CE V 07
NEW UCF SYSTEM SET
```

DCUF SET UCF NODE

```
SET UCF UCF20 NODE ATLN001
NEW UCF SYSTEM SET
```

DCUF SET UPPER/UPLOW

DCUF SET UPPER/UPLOW controls if the alphabetic characters that you type are all converted to uppercase when you enter them. You enter characters, for example, by pressing Enter.

DCUF SET UPPER/UPLOW Syntax

```
►► DCUF SET [UPPer | UPLow] ◄◄
```

DCUF SET UPPER/UPLOW Parameters

UPPer

Directs DC/UCF to convert to uppercase all alphabetic characters that you enter.

UPLow

Directs DC/UCF to not convert alphabetic characters that you enter.

Example: DCUF SET UPPER/UPLow

DCUF SET UPPER

```
SET UPPER
IDMS DC402009 V105 UPPER HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET UPLow

```
SET UPLow
IDMS DC402009 V105 UPLow HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME

DCUF SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME identifies the default database (if any) established for the session. Session defaults are established when you enter a DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME command.

DCUF SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME Syntax

► DCUF SHOW DBNOde
DBNAme ◄

DCUF SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME Parameters

DBNOde

Displays the session default DDS node (if any) for database access.

DBNAme

Displays the default database (if any) established for the session.

More Information

- For more information about distributed database systems, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about establishing a default database for the session, see DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME.

Example: DCUF SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME

DCUF SHOW DBNAME

```
SHOW DBNAME
DBNODE:          DBNAME: EMPDB
```

DCUF SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME

DCUF SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME identifies the default data dictionary (if any) established for the session. Session defaults are established when you enter a DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME command.

DCUF SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME Syntax

```
►► DCUF SHOW [ DICTNde | DICTName ] ◄◄
```

DCUF SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME Parameters

DICTNde

Displays the session default DDS node (if any) for dictionary access.

DICTName

Displays the default dictionary (if any) established for the session.

More Information

- For more information about distributed database systems, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about establishing a default data dictionary for the session, see DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME.

Example: DCUF SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME

DCUF SHOW DICTNODE

```
      SHOW DICTNODE
DICTNODE:          DICTNAME:
```

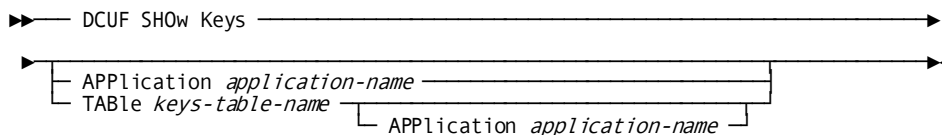
DCUF SHOW DICTNAME

```
      SHOW DICTNAME
DICTNODE:          DICTNAME:
```

DCUF SHOW KEYS

The DCUF SHOW KEYS command displays current control-key assignments for online applications.

DCUF SHOW KEYS Syntax



DCUF SHOW KEYS Parameters

Keys

Displays control-key assignments in effect for all online applications.

APPLICATION

Specifies the application whose keys table is to be displayed.

application-name

The name of the application. The following are the possible values for *application-name*:

- ADSA
- ADSO
- ADSORUN
- DEBUG
- IDD
- LINEMODE
- OLM
- SYSTEM

TABLE

Displays:

- The specified keys table, if you specify one.
- The keys table for your terminal if you do not specify one.

keys-table-name

The name of a keys table defined by the system generation KEYS statement.

APPLICATION

Displays the keys table as it is defined for a specified online application.

application-name

The name of an online application (see above for a list of valid application names).

More Information

- For more information about keys tables, see documentation of the KEYS statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about establishing a keys table for your terminal session, see DCUF SET TABLE.
- For more information about displaying the names of keys tables and the applications associated with each, see DCUF SHOW TABLES.

Example: DCUF SHOW KEYS

DCUF SHOW KEYS

SHOW KEYS									
TABLE: SYSTEM									
FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY
1	PA1	2	PA2	3	ENTER	4	CLEAR		
APPLICATION: LINEMODE									
APPLICATION: REPLAY									
APPLICATION: OLM									
FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY
1	PF1	2	PF2	3	PF3	4	PF4	5	PF5
6	PF6	7	PF7	8	PF8	9	PF9	10	PF10
11	ENTER	12	CLEAR	13	PA1	14	PA2	15	PF11
16	PF13								
APPLICATION: ADSO									
FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY
1	PF2	2	PF3	3	PF6	4	PF8	5	PF4
6	PF5	8	PF11	9	PF1	12	PF10	13	CLEAR
14	PF9	15	PA2	17	PA1	18	PF7	19	PF13
APPLICATION: ADSORUN									
FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY
1	PA2	1	ENTER	2	PA1	8	CLEAR		
APPLICATION: ADSA									
FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY
14	PF1	5	PF2	4	PF3	6	PF4	15	PF5
2	PF6		PF7	1	PF8	11	PF9	12	PF10
9	PF11	13	PF12	8	PF13	7	PF14	10	PF15
3	PF16	16	PF17	17	PF18	18	CLEAR	19	PA1
20	PA2	23	PF20						
APPLICATION: IDD									
FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY
1	PF1	2	PF2	3	PF3	4	PF4	5	PF5
6	PF6	2	PF7	1	PF8	9	PF9	10	PF10
11	PF11	12	PF12	1	PF13	2	PF14	3	PF15
4	PF16	5	PF17	6	PF18	2	PF19	1	PF20
9	PF21	10	PF22	11	PF23	12	PF24	13	PA1
14	PA2	15	CLEAR	16	ENTER				
APPLICATION: OLO									
FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY
8	PF1	31	PF2	9	PF3	7	PF4	6	PF5
3	PF6	38	PF7	37	PF8	10	PF9	40	PF10
39	PF11	25	PF12	8	PF13	31	PF14	9	PF15
7	PF16	6	PF17	3	PF18	38	PF19	37	PF20
10	PF21	40	PF22	39	PF23	25	PF24	28	PA1
34	PA2	27	CLEAR	26	ENTER				
APPLICATION: DEBUG									
FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY	FCTN...KEY
2	PF1	5	PF2	3	PF3	4	PF4	9	PF5
6	PF6	7	PF7	8	PF8	1	PF9	15	PF10
11	PF11	12	PF12	13	ENTER	14	PA1	10	PA2
16	CLEAR								

DCUF SHOW KEYS TABLE ... APPLICATION

```
SHOW KEYS TABLE SYSTEM APPLICATION ADSO
TABLE: SYSTEM
FCTN...KEY  FCTN...KEY  FCTN...KEY  FCTN...KEY  FCTN...KEY
1    PA1    2    PA2    3    ENTER  4    CLEAR

APPLICATION: ADSO
FCTN...KEY  FCTN...KEY  FCTN...KEY  FCTN...KEY  FCTN...KEY
1    PF2    2    PF3    3    PF6    4    PF8    5    PF4
6    PF5    8    PF11   9    PF1    12   PF10   13   CLEAR
14   PF9    15   PA2    17   PA1    18   PF7    19   PF13
```

DCUF SHOW LOADLIST

DCUF SHOW LOADLIST displays the name of the load list (if any) that you have established for your terminal session. You establish a load list by using the DCUF SET LOADLIST command. If you are using the system-supplied SYSLOAD load list, DCUF SHOW LOADLIST does not display a load list name.

DCUF SHOW LOADLIST Syntax

```
▶▶ DCUF SHOW LOADLIST ◀◀
```

Example: DCUF SHOW LOADLIST

DCUF SHOW LOADLIST

```
SHOW LOADLIST
Loadlist: SYSLOAD
```

More Information

- For more information about loadlists, see documentation of the LOADLIST statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying information about all load lists, see the section DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST.
- For more information about establishing a load list for your session, see DCUF SET LOADLIST.

DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE

SHOW MAPTYPE displays the name of the alternative map table, if any, in effect for your terminal session.

DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE Syntax

►► — DCUF SHOW MAPtype ————— ◀◀

Example: DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE

DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE

```
SHOW MAPTYPE
Maptype: is not set
```

More Information

- For more information about alternative map support, see the *Mapping Facility Guide*.
- For more information about the MAPTYPE statement, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about establishing an alternative map table for your session, see "DCUF SET MAPTYPE".
- For more information about displaying the format of a map, see the section SHOWMAP.

DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION

DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION displays the default print class or destination for the current session.

DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION Syntax

►► — DCUF SHOW PRInt —┬─ CLAss ————— ◀◀
 └─ DEStination ┘

DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION Parameters

CLAss

Displays the default print class for the current session.

DEStination

Displays the default destination for the session.

More Information

- For more information about printer destinations, see documentation of the DESTINATION statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about printer classes, see documentation of the LTERM statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about establishing a default print class or destination for your session, see DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION.
- For more information about displaying attributes currently assigned to printers, see the section DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER.
- For more information about changing printer attributes, see the section DCMT VARY PRINTER.

DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION Usage

Default print class

If there is currently no default print class or destination, this DCUF command displays a default print class of 0. In this case, print requests issued from your terminal are routed to class 1.

You explicitly establish a default print class or destination at system generation time or by using the DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION command.

Example: DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION

DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS

```
SHOW PRINT CLASS  
PRINT CLASS: 01
```

DCUF SHOW PRINT DESTINATION

```
SHOW PRINT DESTINATION  
PRINT CLASS: 01
```

DCUF SHOW PRIORITY

The DCUF SHOW PRIORITY command allows you to display the dispatching priority for your session.

DCUF SHOW PRIORITY Syntax

►► DCUF SHOW PRIORity ◄◄

Example: DCUF SHOW PRIORITY

DCUF SET PRIORITY 010

```
SHOW PRIORITY
PRIORITY: 010
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE: CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
```

More Information

- For more information about altering the current priority, see DCUF SET PRIORITY.
- For more information about dispatching priority, see the *IDD DDDL Reference Guide*.

DCUF SHOW PROFILE

The DCUF SHOW PROFILE command displays all attributes of your user session; to display specific attributes, you must use the corresponding DCUF SHOW attribute command (all of which are presented alphabetically in this book), such as the DCUF SHOW DICTNODE command.

DCUF SHOW PROFILE Syntax

►► DCUF SHOW PROFile ◄◄

DCUF SHOW PROFILE Parameters

PROFile

Displays all attributes of your user session.

DCUF SHOW PROFILE Usage

Default print class

If there is currently no default print class or destination, this DCUF command displays a default print class of 0. In this case, print requests issued from your terminal are routed to class 1.

You explicitly establish a default print class or destination at system generation time or by using the DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION command.

More Information

- For more information about setting session attributes or defining system profiles, see System Profiles.
- For more information about defining user profiles, see the *Security Administration Guide*.

Example: DCUF SHOW PROFILE**DCUF SHOW PROFILE**

```
SHOW PROFILE DEFAULT
*** SESSION ATTRIBUTES ***
KEYWORD  OVD  VALUE
BREAK    Y    ON
CASE     Y    UPPER
DBNAME   Y
DBNODE   Y
DICTNAME Y
DICTNODE Y
LOADLIB  Y
LOADLIST Y
PRTCLASS Y    001
PRTDEST  Y
TEST     Y    OFF
MAPTYPE  Y
PRIORITY Y    000
EXTIDENT Y
SCHEMA   Y
```

DCUF SHOW TABLES

DCUF SHOW TABLES displays the names of the keys tables and the applications associated with each table.

DCUF SHOW TABLES Syntax

►► DCUF SHOW TABLES ◀◀

Example: DCUF SHOW TABLES

DCUF SHOW TABLES

```

      SHOW TABLES
TABLE:  SYSTEM
LINEMODE
REPLAY
OLM
ADSO
ADSORUN
ADSA
IDD
OLQ
DEBUG

```

More Information

- For more information about keys tables, see documentation of the KEYS statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying control-key assignments for online applications, see DCUF SHOW KEYS.
- For more information about establishing a default keys table for your session, see DCUF SET TABLE.

DCUF SHOW USERS

The DCUF SHOW USERS command displays the IDs of all users signed on to DC/UCF.

DCUF SHOW USERS Syntax

```

▶▶ DCUF [ broadcast-params ] SHOW Users [ ALL ] ▶▶

```

DCUF SHOW USERS Parameters

broadcast-params

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members.

Note: For more information about broadcasting and **broadcast-params** syntax, see the section How to Broadcast System Tasks.

ALL

Displays each user's priority and current logical terminal along with the user's ID.

More Information

For more information about defining users, see documentation of the USER statements in the *IDD DDDL Reference Guide* and the *Security Administration Guide*.

Example: DCUF SHOW USERS

DCUF SHOW USERS

```
      SHOW USERS
LQA
MJM
SQA
JSMITH
```

DCUF SHOW USERS ALL

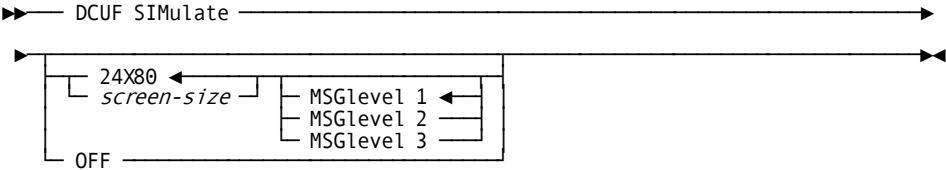
```
      SHOW USERS ALL
*USER ID          PRI  *LTERMID
LQA                 000  LD000005
LQA                 000  LD000004
MJM                 000  VL10303
SQA                 000  LD000006
SQA                 000  UCFLT07
JSMITH             000  UCFLT08
```

DCUF SIMULATE

The DCUF SIMULATE enables or disables an online simulation session. With this command, you can simulate 3270-type terminal operations at a non-3270 terminal. For example, DCUF SIMULATE can simulate 3270-type operations from a TTY terminal, a 2741 terminal, or a UCF batch run.

During a simulation session, you enter input by using a facsimile screen or by submitting a series of batch simulation commands in a batch job.

DCUF SIMULATE Syntax



DCUF SIMULATE Parameters

24X80

Enables a simulation session with a screen size of 24 x 80. 24X80 is the default.

screen-size

Enables a simulation session with a specified screen size. *Screen-size* values can be:

- 12x40
- 12x80
- 24x80
- 27x132
- 32x80
- 43x80

MSGlevel

Specifies what the simulator will write.

1

Directs the simulator to write:

- Output screens
- Simulator error messages

This is the default level.

2

Directs the simulator to write:

- Input screens
- Output screens
- All simulator messages

3

Directs the simulator to write:

- Input screens
- Output screens
- All simulator messages
- Hexadecimal traces of input and output data streams

OFF

Disables a simulation session.

DCUF SIMULATE Usage

Message levels

Simulator message levels determine the type and amount of information written to your terminal. Use these recommendations to choose a message level:

- Typically, you use message level 1 because it is the least time consuming for the terminal user.
- Message level 2 is useful when you want to verify that you entered the correct data. The simulator prints or displays input screens after you enter each input line. Your input is echoed in the appropriate location.
- Message level 3 is used for debugging purposes.

Example: DCUF SIMULATE

Example 1

Begin a simulator session, specify that you are using a 12x80 screen, and request display of input screens, output screens, and simulator messages:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:    CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename  
dcuf simulate 12x80 msg 2
```

Example 2

End a simulator session:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:    CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename  
dcuf simulate off
```

DCUF TEST

The DCUF TEST command allows you to test new and modified programs in existing applications.

DCUF TEST Syntax

```
▶▶ DCUF TEST [ version-number ] ▶▶  
OFF
```

DCUF TEST Parameters

version-number

Enables test mode and sets the test version number for the current session to an integer in the range 1 through 9999.

OFF

Disables test mode and clears the test version number for the current session.

DCUF TEST Usage

Version number

You use DCUF TEST to specify a default test version number for your current terminal session:

- If you set a session default test version number by using DCUF TEST and then execute a program, DC/UCF executes the copy of the program (if any) that has the session default version number
- If you do not set a session default version number, DC/UCF executes version 1 of the program

When test mode is *not* in effect, DC/UCF always uses the default version number, which is 1 (one).

Example: DCUF TEST

DCUF TEST version-number

```
TEST 15
IDMS DC402003 V104 TEST VERSION SET TO 15
```

DCUF TEST OFF

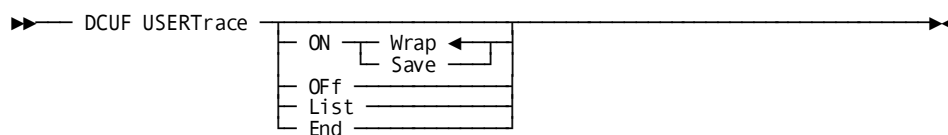
```
TEST OFF
IDMS DC402003 V104 TEST VERSION SET TO OFF
```

DCUF USERTRACE

The DCUF USERTRACE command controls the user trace facility for your terminal. You use this facility to trace system activity issued on behalf of your terminal. For example, you can use this facility for debugging purposes. The table below lists the information that DC/UCF collects for a logical terminal when you enable the user trace facility.

Category of Information	Description
Program	The name and language of each program invoked from the time the user trace facility was enabled
Request	The services performed for each program (for example, GET STORAGE, LINE I/O REQUEST, SYNTAX PARSE, or XCTL)
Registers	The register contents at the start of each program

DCUF USERTRACE Syntax



DCUF USERTRACE Parameters

ON Wrap

Writes user trace entries to the user trace buffer.

ON Wrap is the default.

When the buffer becomes full, user trace entries wrap to the beginning of the buffer, overwriting the previously written entries.

ON Save

Writes user trace entries to the user trace buffer *and* to the DC/UCF system log.

Entries still wrap to the beginning of the buffer when it becomes full. However, entries in the system log are available for future use.

OFF

Disables the user trace facility but maintains the user trace buffer. This permits you to examine the buffer's contents (for example, by means of the LIST parameter described below).

List

Displays the contents of the user trace buffer. You use LIST *after* you have disabled the user trace facility by means of the **OFF** parameter. Note that OFF retains the contents of the user trace buffer available for your use.

End

Disables the user trace facility *and* releases the user trace buffer. After you specify END, you cannot use the LIST command to view your user trace entries.

More Information

For more information about the USERTRACE option of the system generation SYSTEM statement, see the *System Generation Guide*.

DCUF USERTRACE Usage

Trace information maintained in the trace buffer

When you enable the user trace facility, DC/UCF allocates a **trace buffer** for your user trace session. DC/UCF maintains information about your current trace in that user trace buffer. When the buffer becomes full, DC/UCF writes new entries to the beginning of the buffer, overwriting existing entries. The user trace buffer is released when you sign off from DC/UCF or when you *disable* the user trace facility.

Size and location of the trace buffer

The location and size of the user trace buffer depends on whether the user trace facility is enabled at system generation time:

- If the user trace facility *is* enabled at system generation time, the user trace buffer is allocated from the user trace area that is allocated at system startup in DC/UCF region/partition. The size of the user trace buffer also is established at system generation time.
- If the user trace facility *is not* enabled at system generation time, the user trace buffer is allocated from the storage pool. DC/UCF allocates a minimum trace area of 253 words (or approximately 10 entries).

User trace facility for other terminals

To enable the user trace facility for other terminals, use the USERTRACE option of the DCMT VARY LTERM command.

User trace definition in system generation

You use the USERTRACE parameter of the SYSTEM statement to enable or disable the user trace facility at system generation time.

Example: DCUF USERTRACE

Tracing DCMT DISPLAY PRINTERS

In this example, you utilize the user trace facility to see what happens when you issue task DCMT DISPLAY PRINTERS:

1. **Enable** the user trace facility:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:    CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
dcuf usertr on
```

2. **Turn off** user tracing to examine the contents of the user trace buffer:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:    CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
dcuf usertrace off
```

3. **Examine** the contents of the user trace buffer:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:    CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
dcuf usertrace list
```

4. **Disable** the user trace facility:

```
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:    CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
dcuf usertrace end
USERTRACE OFF
Vnnn ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:    CA IDMS release nn.n tape volser node nodename
IDMS DC402005 V7 USER TRACE ENDED
```

DCUF USERTRACE ON

```
USERTRACE ON
IDMS DC402008 V105 USER TRACE WRAP TURNED ON
```

DCUF USERTRACE ON WRAP

```
USERTRACE ON WRAP
IDMS DC402008 V105 USER TRACE WRAP TURNED ON
```

DCUF USERTRACE ON SAVE

```
USERTRACE ON SAVE
IDMS DC402007 V105 USER TRACE SAVE TURNED ON
```

DCUF USERTRACE OFF

USERTRACE OFF
IDMS DC402006 V105 USER TRACE TURNED OFF

DCUF USERTRACE LIST

```
USERTRACE LIST  
  
PROGRAM: RHDCUFMI (ASSEM)  
REQUEST: 009 GET TIME  
REGISTERS AT ENTRY  
( 0- 3) 00000001 0364FD68 00000000 00000000  
( 4- 7) 00000000 0364FD48 000531CC 0039F064  
( 8-11) 033B83F0 001076B0 000459D0 8039F048  
(12-15) 833B7650 004A6CC8 033B7DE0 004A76D0  
  
PROGRAM: RHDCUFMI (ASSEM)  
REQUEST: 011 WRITE TO LOG  
REGISTERS AT ENTRY  
( 0- 3) 033B8688 0039F04C 0039F194 00000000  
( 4- 7) 00000000 0364FD48 000531CC 0039F064  
( 8-11) 033B83F0 001076B0 000459D0 8039F048  
(12-15) 833B7650 004A6CC8 033B872E 004A76D0  
  
PROGRAM: RHDCUFMI (ASSEM)  
REQUEST: 048 LINE I/O REQUEST  
REGISTERS AT ENTRY  
( 0- 3) 0039F250 0039F04C 00000064 00000000  
( 4- 7) 00000000 0364FD48 000531CC 0039F064  
PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:  
  
.  
.  
.
```

DCUF USERTRACE END

USERTRACE END
IDMS DC402005 V105 USER TRACE ENDED

Chapter 7: OPER Task Commands

This section contains the following topics:

- [Scrolling Support](#) (see page 585)
- [OPER Task](#) (see page 587)
- [OPER CANCEL](#) (see page 590)
- [OPER HELP](#) (see page 590)
- [OPER VARY TIME](#) (see page 591)
- [OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS](#) (see page 592)
- [OPER WATCH CPU](#) (see page 595)
- [OPER WATCH CRITICAL](#) (see page 596)
- [OPER WATCH DB](#) (see page 601)
- [OPER WATCH LTERM](#) (see page 605)
- [OPER WATCH PROGRAM](#) (see page 607)
- [OPER WATCH SP](#) (see page 613)
- [OPER WATCH STORAGE](#) (see page 615)
- [OPER WATCH TIME](#) (see page 620)
- [OPER WATCH USER](#) (see page 622)

Scrolling Support

Scrolling support is available for any WATCH command that can generate more than one screen of output. This capability lets you display all generated output.

Scroll through multiple screens of output using the PF7/PF8 function keys or by using the new scrolling subcommands.

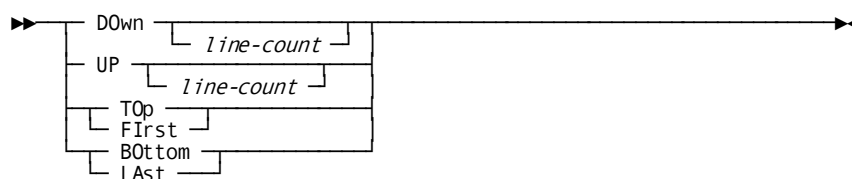
Scrolling Subcommands

Scrolling subcommands let you page through multiple screens of output and are supported for the following OPER commands:

- WATCH ACTIVE TASKS
- WATCH DB
- WATCH LTERM
- WATCH TIME
- WATCH USERS

Scrolling Subcommands Syntax

The following diagram shows the syntax scrolling subcommands for the OPER commands:



Scrolling Subcommands Parameters

This section describes the new scrolling subcommand parameters for the OPER commands:

DOWn

Displays the next set of output.

line-count

Specifies the number of lines of output that is to be skipped relative to the current display position. Replace line-count with a positive number to scroll forward; replace line-count with a negative number to scroll backwards.

Default: The number of detail lines that fit on the screen.

UP

Displays the previous set of output.

line-count

Specifies the number of lines of output that is to be skipped relative to the current display position. Replace line-count with a positive number to scroll backwards; replace line-count with a negative number to scroll forward.

Default: The number of detail lines that fit on the screen.

TOp|FFirst

Positions the display to the first screen of output.

BOttom|LAsT

Positions the display to the last screen of output.

Scrolling Subcommands Usage

This section describes how to use the new scrolling subcommands for the OPER commands.

Using PFkeys

You can use PFKEYS in place of scrolling subcommands to page through a set of output:

- PF7 is equivalent to the UP subcommand with no line count.
- PF8 is equivalent to the DOWN subcommand with no line count.

Scrolling Position

The current position within the set of output being displayed is shown at the top-right corner of the screen.

OPER Task

The OPER task invokes the DC/UCF **dynamic system monitor**. This monitor allows you to examine system activity. You also can use the system monitor to cancel an active task thread. The DC/UCF dynamic system monitor executes as a fully-conversational task.

Note: OPER requires **unsolicited reads**, which are not supported by all TP monitors.

OPER Task Syntax

You begin a system monitor session by using the following OPER task code:

```
▶▶ OPER [ oper-command ] ▶▶
```

OPER Task Parameters

OPER

Starts a system monitor session by showing the system monitor help screen.

The system monitor help screen displays available functions. After looking over the list of functions, select a function from the help screen.

oper-command Starts a system monitor session at the function or screen associated with the command. The following table lists available OPER commands. Each OPER command is described in detail in this chapter.

Command	Purpose
CANCEL	Terminates a task thread

Command	Purpose
HELP	Displays the OPER help screen
TIME	Varies the interval at which the dynamic system monitor updates the display
WATCH ACTIVE TASKS	Displays information on each active task thread
WATCH CRITICAL	Displays information on critical resource usage
WATCH DB	Displays information on each active transaction, database I/O, and drivers
WATCH LTERM	Displays information on logical terminal resource usage
WATCH PROGRAM	Displays one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Summary information on the usage of a specific program pool■ Detailed information on the usage of a specific program pool
WATCH SP	Displays summary information on individual storage pool usage
WATCH STORAGE	Displays one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Summary information on combined storage pool usage■ Detailed information on the usage of a specific storage pool
WATCH TIME	Displays the amount of CPU time spent by each active task in system mode and user mode
WATCH USERS	Displays information about each user who is currently signed on

OPER Task Usage

UCF and OPER

When using UCF, you must first access DC/UCF in dedicated mode. To do this, you use the dedicated task code established at system generation time (in the #UCFUFT macro). After you sign onto DC/UCF, you can invoke OPER as described above.

Conducting an OPER session

During a system monitor session, you can do the following:

- **Request a system monitor function or screen** by entering the associated OPER command in the last line of the screen.
- **Terminate the session** by pressing Clear.

Display update frequency

Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command.

You can update the display at any time by pressing Enter. In some cases, such as under UCF, you **must** press Enter to update the display.

Example: OPER Task

OPER

```

IDMS DB/DC Operator Display Program Release nnnn                Tape volser

Pool Displays
W SP                    -- Watch Storage Subpool Summary
W ST <NN>               -- Watch Storage Pool Usage (<nn> for specific pool)
W PR <PN>               -- Watch Program Pool Usage (PP &lor. RP &lor. XAPP &lor. XARP)

Task Displays
W USERS                 -- Watch Active Users
W AC TA                 -- Watch Active Tasks
W TI                    -- Watch Active Task Time
W DB                    -- Watch DB Run Units
W DB IO                 -- Watch IO Database
W DB IOD                -- Watch IO Database/Drivers

General Displays
W CRIT                  -- Watch Critical Resources (RCA LOG)
W LTERM                 -- Watch LTERM Storage Utilization

Utility Commands
V TI NN                 -- Vary Update Time to nn Seconds
C XX YY                 -- Cancel task by TASKID YY or by LTERMID YY

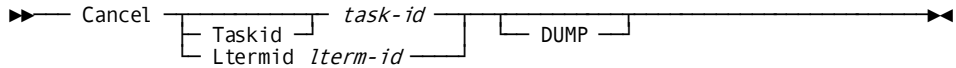
IDMS DB/DC V81          - Tasks active:19                      Time: 13:06:06

```

OPER CANCEL

OPER CANCEL abnormally terminates (abends) an active task thread with an abend code of MTTA. You can specify the task thread to cancel by taskid or ltermid. Additionally, you can request a snap dump when abending the task. You can request a snap dump when abending the task.

OPER CANCEL Syntax



OPER CANCEL Parameters

Cancel

Cancels a specified task thread.

Taskid *task-id*

Cancels a task thread by task ID. *Task-id* is the system-assigned ID of the task thread being cancelled. You can omit leading zeros. To determine the task ID, issue an OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS command or DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS command.

ltermid *lterm-id*

Cancels a task thread by logical terminal ID. *lterm-id* is the logical terminal ID under which the task thread to cancel is currently running. To determine the lterm ID, issue an OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS command or DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS command.

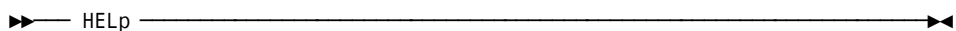
DUMP

Requests a snap dump.

OPER HELP

OPER HELP displays the system monitor help screen. While viewing the help screen, you can request an OPER function by entering the appropriate command in the last line of the screen.

OPER HELP Syntax



OPER HELP Usage

For information about using the commands listed on the OPER help screen, see the documentation presented in this chapter. Commands are presented in alphabetical order.

Example: OPER HELP

OPER HELP

```

IDMS DB/DC Operator Display Program Release nmnn                               Tape volser

Pool Displays
W SP -- Watch Storage Subpool Summary
W ST <NN> -- Watch Storage Pool Usage (<nn> for specific pool)
W PR <PN> -- Watch Program Pool Usage (PP &lor. RP &lor. XAPP &lor. XARP)

Task Displays
W USERS -- Watch Active Users
W AC TA -- Watch Active Tasks
W TI -- Watch Active Task Time
W DB -- Watch DB Run Units
W DB IO -- Watch IO Database
W DB IOD -- Watch IO Database/Drivers

General Displays
W CRIT -- Watch Critical Resources (RCA LOG)
W LTERM -- Watch LTERM Storage Utilization

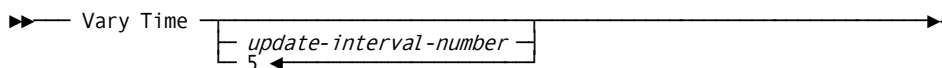
Utility Commands
V TI NN -- Vary Update Time to nn Seconds
C XX YY -- Cancel task by TASKID YY or by LTERMID YY

IDMS DB/DC V81 - Tasks active:19 Time: 13:06:44
    
```

OPER VARY TIME

OPER VARY TIME changes the time interval at which the dynamic system monitor updates the screen display.

OPER VARY TIME Syntax



OPER VARY TIME Parameters

update-interval-number

Specifies the update interval, in real-time seconds: an integer in the range 1 through 3,600 (1 hour).

The default is 5.

OPER VARY TIME Usage

DC interval and UCF interval

When OPER is used at DC-controlled terminals, OPER screens are always refreshed automatically every five seconds. When OPER is used with UCF, OPER screens are refreshed when you press Enter and not according to a time interval.

Example: OPER VARY TIME

OPER VARY TIME

```

IDMS DB/DC Operator Display Program Release nmn                      Tape volser
Pool Displays
W SP -- Watch Storage Subpool Summary
W ST <NN> -- Watch Storage Pool Usage (<nn> for specific pool)
W PR <PN> -- Watch Program Pool Usage (PP &lor. RP &lor. XAPP &lor. XARP)
Task Displays
W USERS -- Watch Active Users
W AC TA -- Watch Active Tasks
W TI -- Watch Active Task Time
W DB -- Watch DB Run Units
W DB IO -- Watch IO Database
W DB IOD -- Watch IO Database/Drivers
General Displays
W CRIT -- Watch Critical Resources (RCA LOG)
W LTERM -- Watch LTERM Storage Utilization
Utility Commands
V TI NN -- Vary Update Time to nn Seconds
C XX YY -- Cancel task by TASKID YY or by LTERMID YY
IDMS DB/DC V81 - Tasks active:19 Time: 13:07:09
    
```

OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS

OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS displays information for each active task thread.

OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS Syntax

►► — Watch Active Tasks — ◀◀

OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS Usage

Information displayed

This table explains information displayed by OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS:

Field displayed	Description/meaning
TASK ID	Task thread ID
TASK CD	Task code for the task
PROGRAM	Name of the current program. Blank if program name is not available (for example, during task termination processing). For ERUS tasks, the program name is determined from one of the following sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CICS Task—PROGRAM-NAME in SUBSCHEMA-CTRL at time of BIND RUN UNIT ■ Batch program—Batch program name being executed ■ IDMS/DC DDS task—Front-end task code
TERMINAL	Logical terminal on which the task thread is executing
PRI	Priority for the task
STAT	Status (wait, active, abend, or load)
USER	ID of the user executing the task thread

Display update frequency

Displays are updated every 5 seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press Enter to update the screen with the most current information.)

More Information

- For more information about active tasks, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about changing the attributes of active tasks, see the section [DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK](#) (see page 359).
- For more information about displaying information about active tasks, see the section [DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS](#). (see page 134)
- For more information about canceling an active task, see the section [OPER CANCEL](#) (see page 590).
- For more information about the scrolling subcommands, see the section [Scrolling Subcommands Parameters](#) (see page 586).

Example: OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS

OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS

```

IDMS-DC Release 1700      Display Active Tasks                Line 1    of 27
Task Id  Task Cd  Program  Terminal Pri Stat  User Id
000000086 OPER    RHDCOPER VL72001  100 ACTV TANJILONGNAME
000000000 *SYSTEM* *MASTER*          255 WAIT
000000001 *SYSTEM* *DBRC*          255 WAIT
000000017 *DRIVER* UCFLINE        254 WAIT
000000018 *DRIVER* CCILINE        254 WAIT
000000019 *DRIVER* VTAM          254 WAIT
000000020 *DRIVER* DDSVTAM       254 WAIT
000000021 *DRIVER* D0FILINE      254 WAIT
000000022 *DRIVER* TCPIP         254 WAIT
000000023 *DRIVER* TSTTCP1       254 WAIT
000000024 *DRIVER* TSTTCP2       254 WAIT
000000002 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD     253 WAIT
000000003 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD     253 WAIT
000000004 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD     253 WAIT
000000005 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD     253 WAIT
000000006 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD     253 WAIT
000000007 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD     253 WAIT
000000008 *DRIVER* RHDCLGSD  253 WAIT
000000009 *DRIVER* RHDCLGSD  253 WAIT
000000010 *DRIVER* RHDCLGSD  253 WAIT
000000011 *DRIVER* PMONCIOD    253 WAIT
000000013 *DRIVER* RHDCEAD      253 WAIT
000000012 *DRIVER* PMONCROL    253 WAIT
000000014 *DRIVER* RHDCCFSD     253 WAIT
000000015 *DRIVER* IDMSLMSD  253 WAIT
000000016 *DRIVER* IDMSDBSD   253 WAIT
000000025 *DRIVER* RHD CPRNT   253 WAIT
***** LAST PAGE *****
IDMS DB/DC V72          - Tasks active:27          Time: 09:22:58
    
```

OPER WATCH CPU

The WATCH CPU command of the OPER system task displays CPU statistics for currently active tasks.

WATCH CPU Syntax

The following diagram shows the syntax for the new WATCH CPU command.

►► Watch CPU ◀◀

Example: OPER WATCH CPU Output

This example shows the output from the OPER WATCH CPU command:

Task Id	Program	System time	zIIP(CP)time	zIIP(zIIP)t.	User time
0000000054	RHDCOPER	00:00.001052	00:00.000000	00:00.000000	00:00.000049
0000000000	*MASTER*	00:00.542986	00:00.000000	00:00.001658	00:00.000000
0000000001	*DBRC*	00:00.079350	00:00.000000	00:00.008751	00:00.000000
0000000014	UCFLINE	00:00.001007	00:00.000000	00:00.000000	00:00.000000
0000000015	CCILINE	00:00.001821	00:00.000000	00:00.000000	00:00.000000
0000000016	VTAM	00:00.003935	00:00.000000	00:00.000517	00:00.000000
0000000017	DDSVTAM	00:00.017025	00:00.000000	00:00.000032	00:00.000000
0000000018	DOFILINE	00:00.000018	00:00.000000	00:00.000000	00:00.000000
0000000019	TCPIP	00:00.000127	00:00.000000	00:00.000000	00:00.000000
0000000020	TSTTCP1	00:00.000104	00:00.000000	00:00.000000	00:00.000000
0000000021	TSTTCP2	00:00.000011	00:00.000000	00:00.000000	00:00.000000
0000000002	RHDCRUSD	00:00.000102	00:00.000000	00:00.000000	00:00.000000
0000000003	RHDCRUSD	00:00.000905	00:00.000000	00:00.000000	00:00.000000
0000000004	RHDCRUSD	00:00.000168	00:00.000000	00:00.000034	00:00.000000
0000000005	RHDCRUSD	00:00.001272	00:00.000000	00:00.000040	00:00.000000
0000000006	RHDCRUSD	00:00.000894	00:00.000000	00:00.000024	00:00.000000
0000000007	RHDCRUSD	00:00.000756	00:00.000000	00:00.000026	00:00.000000
0000000011	PMONCIOD	00:00.014094	00:00.000000	00:00.000280	00:00.000000
0000000013	RHDCDEAD	00:00.212727	00:00.000660	00:00.129131	00:00.000000
0000000012	PMONCROL	00:00.000582	00:00.000000	00:00.000217	00:00.000000
0000000022	RHDCPRNT	00:00.000064	00:00.000000	00:00.000000	00:00.000000
***** LAST PAGE *****					
IDMS DB/DC V72	- Tasks active:21	Time: 09:02:59			

Times are displayed in MM:SS:ffffff format unless they exceed 60 minutes. Times over 60 minutes are displayed in HH:MM:SS.ffff format.

The following items describe the columns from the example output:

Task ID

Task thread ID

Program

Name of the current program. If the program name is not available (for example, during task termination processing), then this field is blank.

For ERUS tasks, the program is determined from one of the following sources:

- CICS Task—PROGRAM-NAME in SUBSCHEMA-CTRL at the time of BIND RUN UNIT
- Batch program— Batch program name being executed
- IDMS/DC DDS task—Front-end task code

System Time

The total system mode CPU time consumed by the task.

zIIP(CP)time

The system mode CPU time consumed on a CP because zIIP is unavailable.

zIIP(zIIP)t.

The system mode CPU time consumed on a zIIP

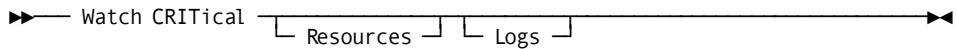
User time

The user mode CPU time consumed by the task.

OPER WATCH CRITICAL

OPER WATCH CRITICAL displays information on critical resource usage. This command summarizes key information that is presented in detail by other system monitor (OPER) screens.

OPER WATCH CRITICAL Syntax



OPER WATCH CRITICAL Parameters

CRITICAL

Displays summary information on usage of:

- Program pools
- Storage pools
- Tasks

Resources

Displays standard CRITICAL display and summary information on usage of:

- Resource control element (RCE)
- Resource link element (RLEs)
- Deadlock prevention elements (DPEs)

Logs

Displays standard CRITICAL display and summary information on usage of:

- System log
- Journals (for each journal)

OPER WATCH CRITICAL Usage

OPER WATCH CRITICAL display

OPER WATCH CRITICAL displays this information:

Category	Label	Information displayed
STORAGE	# Pools	Number of storage pools
STORAGE	# Pools now SOS	Number of pools currently short on storage (SOS)
STORAGE	# Times SOS	Number of times a short-on-storage condition occurred
STORAGE	Amount available	Amount of storage space available, expressed in K bytes
STORAGE	Amount Used	Percentage of storage currently allocated from the total amount of storage, expressed in K bytes
STORAGE	Amount fixed	Number of pages fixed in systems with the page fix and free option specified at system generation

Category	Label	Information displayed
PROGRAMS	# Pools	Number of program pools
PROGRAMS	# Rolled out pgms	Number of programs that have had their space reused (OVERLAY=YES)
PROGRAMS	# Programs loaded	Number of programs that have been loaded in program pools
PROGRAMS	Amount Available	Amount of program pools space available, expressed in K bytes
PROGRAMS	Amount Used	Amount of program pool space currently allocated, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of total storage
TASKS	Maximum Tasks	Maximum number of tasks that can be concurrently active
TASKS	Active Tasks	Number of tasks that are currently active
TASKS	System	Number of system tasks (such as drivers) currently active
TASKS	Online	Number of online tasks (such as DC/UCF tasks) currently active
TASKS	External	Number of external tasks (such as database tasks) currently active

WATCH CRITICAL RESOURCES display

OPER WATCH CRITICAL RESOURCES displays this information:

Label	Information displayed
RCEs/RLEs/DPEs	Resource control elements (RCEs), resource link elements (RLEs), and deadlock prevention elements (DPEs)
Avail	Number of each element that is currently available
In Use	Number of each element that is currently in use
HWM	Greatest number of resources allocated in the system (high water mark)
Times	Number of times the element's threshold has been reached, resulting in secondary allocations of the corresponding resource.
Now	Whether the element currently is in short supply

WATCH CRITICAL LOG display

OPER WATCH CRITICAL LOG displays this information:

Label	Information displayed
LOG/JNL	Log file (LOG) and journal file (JNL)
File	Name of the file
Full	Whether part or all of the file is full (expressed as the percentage full for log files and as YES or NO for journal files)
Act	Whether the file is currently being used for recovery purposes
RCVR	Whether the journal file is currently in use for recovery purposes
AJNL	Whether the journal is currently being archived

Display update frequency

Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command.

You can update the display at any time by pressing Enter. In some cases, such as under UCF, you **must** press Enter to update the display.

For more information about program pools, storage pools, tasks, RCEs, RLEs, and DPEs, see the *System Generation Guide* and the *Navigational DML Programming Guide*.

Examples: OPER WATCH CRITICAL commands**OPER WATCH CRITICAL**

IDMS-DC Release nnn		DC Critical Resource Usage Display		
STORAGE		PROGRAMS	TASKS	
# Pools:	2	# Pools:	3	Maximum Tasks: 39
# Pools now SOS:	0	# Rolled out pgms:	0	Active Tasks: 20
# Times SOS:	0	# Programs loaded:	387	System: 19
Amount Available:	3016k	Amount Available:	5540k	Online: 1
Amount Used:	36.07%	Amount Used:	91.20%	External: 0
Amount Fixed:	.00%			
IDMS DB/DC V105	Tasks active: 20			Time: 13:51:56

OPER WATCH CRITICAL RESOURCES

IDMS-DC Release nnnn		DC Critical Resource Usage Display		
STORAGE		PROGRAMS		TASKS
# Pools:	2	# Pools:	3	Maximum Tasks: 39
# Pools now SOS:	0	# Rolled out pgms:	0	Active Tasks: 20
# Times SOS:	0	# Programs loaded:	387	System: 19
Amount Available:	3016k	Amount Available:	5540k	Online: 1
Amount Used:	36.07%	Amount Used:	91.20%	External: 0
Amount Fixed:	.00%			
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				
	RCEs	RLEs	DPEs	
Number				
Avail:	3375	1687	3375	
In Use	24.74%	52.34%	4.17%	
HWM:	32.44%	69.53%	5.60%	
Threshold				
Times:	0	0	1	
Now:	NO	NO	NO	
IDMS DB/DC V105	Tasks active: 20		Time: 13:52:56	

OPER WATCH CRITICAL LOGS

IDMS-DC Release nnnn		DC Critical Resource Usage Display		
STORAGE		PROGRAMS		TASKS
# Pools:	2	# Pools:	3	Maximum Tasks: 39
# Pools now SOS:	0	# Rolled out pgms:	0	Active Tasks: 20
# Times SOS:	0	# Programs loaded:	387	System: 19
Amount Available:	3016k	Amount Available:	5540k	Online: 1
Amount Used:	36.07%	Amount Used:	91.20%	External: 0
Amount Fixed:	.00%			
Log/Journal Status				
	File	Full	Act	RCVR AJNL
LOG		59%		
JNL	SYSJRNL1	NO	YES	NO NO
JNL	SYSJRNL2	NO	NO	NO NO
JNL	SYSJRNL3	NO	NO	NO NO
IDMS DB/DC V105	Tasks active: 20		Time: 13:53:51	

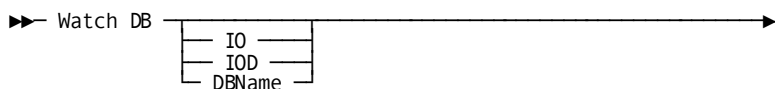
OPER WATCH CRITICAL RESOURCES LOGS

IDMS-DC Release nnnn			DC Critical Resource Usage Display						
STORAGE			PROGRAMS				TASKS		
# Pools:	2		# Pools:	3		Maximum Tasks:	39		
# Pools now SOS:	0		# Rolled out pgms:	0		Active Tasks:	20		
# Times SOS:	0		# Programs loaded:	387		System:	19		
Amount Available:	3016k		Amount Available:	5540k		Online:	1		
Amount Used:	36.07%		Amount Used:	91.20%		External:	0		
Amount Fixed:	.00%								
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				Log/Journal Status					
	RCEs	RLEs	DPEs	LOG	File	Full	Act	RCVR AJNL	
Number						59%			
Avail:	3375	1687	3375	JNL	SYSJRNL1	NO	YES	NO NO	
In Use	24.74%	52.34%	4.17%	JNL	SYSJRNL2	NO	NO	NO NO	
HWM:	32.44%	69.53%	5.60%	JNL	SYSJRNL3	NO	NO	NO NO	
Threshold									
Times:	0	0	2						
Now:	NO	NO	NO						
IDMS DB/DC	V105		Tasks active:	20			Time:	13:55:12	

OPER WATCH DB

OPER WATCH DB displays information for each active run unit and allows you to monitor database I/O and journal driver usage.

OPER WATCH DB Syntax



OPER WATCH DB Parameters

DBName

Displays the database name or segment name being accessed by active database sessions.

More information

- For more information about database drivers, see the *Database Administration Guide*.
- For more information about database I/O statistics, see the *System Operations Guide*.
- For more information about the scrolling subcommands, see the section [Scrolling Subcommands Parameters](#) (see page 586).

OPER WATCH DB Usage

Display update frequency

Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press Enter to update the screen with the most current information.)

OPER WATCH DB display

The following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH DB command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
TASK ID	Task thread ID (8-digit system-assigned value)
ORIG	ID of the originating interface, such as DBDC or BATC
IDMSPROG	Name of the program associated with the run unit
SUBSCHM	Name of the subschema invoked by the program
PRI	Priority
STA	Status Note: For more information about a matrix of the possible transaction status values, see the section DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION.
V#	Verb number of the last DML statement issued
PAGEREAD	Number of pages read from disk for the transaction
PAGEWRIT	Number of pages written to disk for the transaction

Field displayed	Description/meaning
CALLIDMS	Number of calls made to CA IDMS
LOCK-REQ	Number of calls made to the database key-locking routine

OPER WATCH DB IO

The following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH DB IO command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Task-ID	Task thread ID (8-digit system-assigned value)
Org/Ltrm	ID of the originating logical terminal
IDMSPROG	Name of the program associated with the database I/O operation
PagReq	Number of pages requested from disk for the transaction
PgRead	Number of requests to read from disk for the transaction (the number of start I/Os for chained processing plus the number of pages physically read through unchained processing)
StIO	Number of start I/Os issued for chained processing
PgIO	Total number of pages physically read using chained processing
WrtRq	Number of pages requested to be written to disk for the transaction
PgWrt	Number of pages written to disk for the transaction
JrWrt	Number of database I/O operations written to the journal
Rd/Wt	Number of times the target database buffer selected by a transaction already contained a page that had to be written

OPER WATCH DB IOD

This following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH DB IOD command that is in addition to the information displayed by the OPER WATCH DB IO command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Driver	Type of driver
Area	Name of the area associated with the driver
Pg/IO	Ratio pages read to start I/Os

Field displayed	Description/meaning
JWait	Number of times the write driver had to wait for another task to finish writing to the journal

Examples: OPER WATCH DB DBNAME Output

This example shows the output from the OPER WATCH DB command:

```

IDMS-DC Release 1700      Display DB activity      Line 1 of 15
Task Id  Orig IDMSProg Subscem Pri Sta W# PageRead PageWrit CallIDMS LOCK-Rq
00000010 DBDC RHDCLGSD IDMSNWK9 253 A 56 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
00000009 DBDC RHDCLGSD IDMSNWK9 253 A 56 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
00000008 DBDC RHDCLGSD IDMSNWK9 253 A 56 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
00000007 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSSECS 253 A 95 00000000 00000000 00000008 00000001
00000007 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSSECS 253 A 95 00000002 00000000 00000013 00000001
00000006 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK8 253 A 54 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
00000006 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK8 253 A 54 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
00000005 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSSECU 253 A 54 00000000 00000000 00000004 00000001
00000005 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSSECU 253 A 95 00000002 00000000 00000027 00000001
00000004 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK6 253 A 95 00000000 00000000 00000009 00000001
00000004 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK6 253 A 95 00000039 00000000 00001749 00000001
00000003 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWKL 253 A 54 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
00000003 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWKL 253 A 54 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
00000002 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK7 253 A 54 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
00000002 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK7 253 H 95 00000015 00000000 00000139 00000040
***** LAST PAGE *****
IDMS DB/DC V72          - Tasks active:31          Time: 09:38:38
    
```

This example shows the output from the OPER WATCH DB IO command:

```

IDMS-DC Release 1700      Display DB IO activity      Line 1 of 15
Task Id Org/Ltrm IDMSProg PagReq PgRead StIO PgIO WrtRq PgWrt JrWrt R/W
00000010 DBDC RHDCLGSD 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000009 DBDC RHDCLGSD 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000008 DBDC RHDCLGSD 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000007 DBDC RHDCRUAL 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000007 DBDC RHDCRUAL 6 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000006 DBDC RHDCRUAL 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000006 DBDC RHDCRUAL 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000005 DBDC RHDCRUAL 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000005 DBDC RHDCRUAL 5 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000004 DBDC RHDCRUAL 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000004 DBDC RHDCRUAL 874 39 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000003 DBDC RHDCRUAL 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000003 DBDC RHDCRUAL 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000002 DBDC RHDCRUAL 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
00000002 DBDC RHDCRUAL 51 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
***** LAST PAGE *****
IDMS DB/DC V72          - Tasks active:31          Time: 09:38:38
    
```

This example shows the output from the OPER WATCH DB IOD command:

```

IDMS-DC Release 1700      Display Active DB Drivers      Line 1    of 4
Driver ----- Area -----      Start-IO Pg-IOs  Pg/IO PgWrt JrWrt JWai
READ   DBCR.BRNHTEL                0      0
READ   DBCR.ACCTHIST                0      0
READ   CATSYS.DDLCAT                0      0
READ   CATSYS.DDLCATX               0      0
***** LAST PAGE *****

IDMS DB/DC V72      - Tasks active:32      Time: 09:36:04
    
```

OPER WATCH LTERM

OPER WATCH LTERM displays information for each logical terminal defined at system generation time.

OPER WATCH LTERM Syntax

► Watch LTerm ◄

OPER WATCH LTERM Usage

Display update frequency

Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press Enter to update the screen with the most current information.)

Information displayed

The following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH LTERM command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
LTERM ID	Logical terminal ID
USER ID	User ID
Task Code	Task code for the task (+Idle+ means that the logical terminal has no tasks signed on to it)

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Task ID	ID for the task (assigned by the system) A value of 0 (zero) means that nothing is actually happening on the terminal (the logical terminal is owned by RHDCMSTR)
Stg	Storage associated with the logical terminal element (LTE) due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A task running on the terminal ■ LONGTERM KEPT storage attached to the terminal
Pgm Space	The amount of space in the program pool currently in use for this LTE (including storage shared with other LTERs)
DB RUs	Number of open database run units
S/NS	Total number of SELECT and non-SELECT database locks held for the terminal
Notify	Number of NOTIFY (KEEP LONGTERM) locks held by this logical terminal
RLEs	Number of resource link elements used by this task and by storage for this logical terminal

More information

- For more information about logical terminals, see documentation of the LTERM statement in the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying information about logical terminals, see the section [DCMT DISPLAY LTERM](#) (see page 238).
- For more information about changing attributes for a logical terminal, see the section [DCMT VARY LTERM](#) (see page 452).
- For more information about the scrolling subcommands, see the section [Scrolling Subcommands Parameters](#) (see page 586).

Example: OPER WATCH LTERM

WATCH LTERM

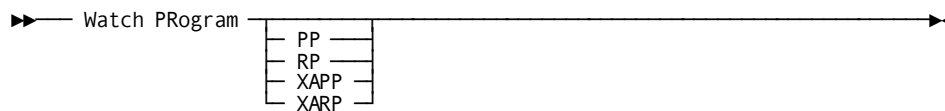
IDMS-DC Release 1700		LTERM Resource		Usage Display		Line 1		of 301			
LTERM Id	User Id	Task Code	Task Id	Stg	Space	Pgm DB	RUs	S/NS	DB Locks	Notify	RLEs
VL72001	TANJILON	OPER	123	32k	25k	0	0	0	0	0	5
LD000001	TANJI06		0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	1
VL72110		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72109		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72108		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72107		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72106		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72105		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72104		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72103		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72102		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72101		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72100		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72099		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72098		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72097		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72096		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72095		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72094		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72093		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72092		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72091		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72090		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72089		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72088		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72087		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72086		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72085		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72084		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72083		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72082		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72081		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72080		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72079		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72078		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72077		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0
VL72076		+Idle+	0	0k	0k	0	0	0	0	0	0

IDMS DB/DC V72 - Tasks active:32 Time: 09:42:19

OPER WATCH PROGRAM

OPER WATCH PROGRAM displays information on program pool usage.

OPER WATCH PROGRAM Syntax



OPER WATCH PROGRAM Parameters

Program

Displays summary information about combined program pool usage.

PP

Displays detailed information about the 24-bit program pool.

RP

Displays detailed information about the 24-bit reentrant program pool (if one exists).

XAPP

Displays detailed information about the 31-bit program pool (if one exists).

XARP

Displays detailed information about the 31-bit reentrant program pool (if one exists).

OPER WATCH PROGRAM Usage

Display update frequency

Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press Enter to update the screen with the most current information.)

OPER WATCH PROGRAM display

The following table explains the combined program pool usage returned from the OPER WATCH PROGRAM command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Pools Defined pgm	Number of types of pools defined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 24-bit program pool (PP) ■ 24-bit reentrant pool (RP) ■ 31-bit program pool (XAPP) ■ 31-bit reentrant pool (XARP)
Program Storage	
Available	Amount of space available, expressed in K bytes
Allocated	Space currently allocated, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of total space available
Load requests	Total number of loads
Loads	
#into unused space	Number of loads into unallocated space (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
overlying unused pgm	Number of loads overlying a program not currently in use (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
# overlying pgm in use	Number of loads overlying a program currently in use (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
# Waits for space	Number of waits for space
Amt storage loaded	Number of K bytes loaded
Avg size pgm/load	Average size of programs loaded, expressed in K bytes

WATCH PROGRAM program-pool information

The following table explains the specific program pool usage returned from the OPER WATCH PROGRAM PP, RP, XAPP, or XARP commands.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Pool space	
Available	Available space, expressed in K bytes
Allocated	Space currently allocated, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Alloc HWM	Largest amount of space allocated at one time (high water mark), expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Programs	
In Pool	Number of programs currently in the pool and the amount of space that they occupy, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Not in use	Number of programs in the pool not currently in use and the amount of space that they occupy, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
In Use	Number of programs in the pool currently in use and the amount of space that they occupy, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Overlaid	Number of overlaid programs currently in the pool and the amount of space that they occupy, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Load Requests	
# Loads	Total number of loads
# Into Unused Space	Number of loads into unallocated space (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
# Overlying unused pgm	Number of loads overlying a program not currently in use (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
# Overlying pgm in use	Number of loads overlying a program currently in use (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
# Waits for space	Number of waits for space
# Bytes loaded	Number of K bytes loaded
Avg size pgm/load	Average size of programs loaded, expressed in K bytes

For more information

- For more information about program pools, see the System Generation Guide.
- For more information about displaying information about program pools, see the section DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS.
- For more information about displaying the page allocation map, see the section DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS.

Examples: OPER WATCH PROGRAM**OPER WATCH PROGRAM**

```

IDMS-DC Release nnnn      Program Pool Usage Summary
4 Pools Defined pgm (PP), Rent (RP), XA pgm (XAPP), XA Rent (XARP)

      Program Storage:
      Available:      7892k      % Avail
      Allocated:     2806k      35.55%

      Load Requests:
      Loads:
      # into unused space:      213      % Loads
      # overlaying unused pgm:  0      100.00%
      # overlaying pgm in use:  0      .00%

      # Waits for space:      0
      Amt storage loaded:     2809k
      Avg size pgm/load:      13k

IDMS DB/DC V71      - Tasks active:20      Time: 13:53:59

```

OPER WATCH PROGRAM PP

IDMS-DC Release mnn		Program Pool Usage			Tape volser
Pool Space:		Programs:			
	% Avail	#	Space	% Pool	
Available: 500k		In Pool: 0	0k	.00%	
Allocated: 0k	.00%	Not in use: 0	0k	.00%	
Alloc HMM: 0k	.00%	In Use: 0	0k	.00%	
		Overlaid: 0	0k	.00%	
Load Requests:					
				% Loads	
# Loads:		0			
# Into unused space:		0	.00%		
# Overlaying unused pgm:		0	.00%		
# Overlaying pgm in use:		0	.00%		
# Waits for space:		0			
# Bytes loaded:		0k			
Avg size pgm/load:		0k			
IDMS DB/DC V71	- Tasks active:20			Time: 13:54:21	

OPER WATCH PROGRAM RP

IDMS-DC Release mnn		Reentrant Program Pool Usage			Tape volser
Pool Space:		Programs:			
	% Avail	#	Space	% Pool	
Available: 2336k		In Pool: 46	606k	25.94%	
Allocated: 606k	25.94%	Not in use: 46	606k	25.94%	
Alloc HMM: 606k	25.94%	In Use: 0	0k	.00%	
		Overlaid: 0	0k	.00%	
Load Requests:					
				% Loads	
# Loads:		46			
# Into unused space:		46	100.00%		
# Overlaying unused pgm:		0	.00%		
# Overlaying pgm in use:		0	.00%		
# Waits for space:		0			
# Bytes loaded:		606k			
Avg size pgm/load:		13k			
IDMS DB/DC V71	- Tasks active:21			Time: 10:35:30	

OPER WATCH PROGRAM XARP

IDMS-DC Release mnn	XA Reentrant Program Pool Usage			Tape volser
Pool Space:	Programs:			
	% Avail	#	Space	% Pool
Available: 4556k		In Pool: 164	2180k	47.84%
Allocated: 2180k	47.84%	Not in use: 154	2117k	46.46%
Alloc HWM: 2180k	47.84%	In Use: 10	62k	1.36%
		Overlaid: 0	0k	.00%
Load Requests:				
			% Loads	
# Loads:		166		
# Into unused space:		166	100.00%	
# Overlaying unused pgm:		0	.00%	
# Overlaying pgm in use:		0	.00%	
# Waits for space:		0		
# Bytes loaded:		2183k		
Avg size pgm/load:		13k		
IDMS DB/DC V71	- Tasks active:20		Time: 13:54:35	

OPER WATCH PROGRAM XAPP

IDMS-DC Release mnn	XA Program Pool Usage			Tape volser
Pool Space:	Programs:			
	% Avail	#	Space	% Pool
Available: 500k		In Pool: 1	20k	4.00%
Allocated: 20k	4.00%	Not in use: 1	20k	4.00%
Alloc HWM: 20k	4.00%	In Use: 0	0k	.00%
		Overlaid: 0	0k	.00%
Load Requests:				
			% Loads	
# Loads:		1		
# Into unused space:		1	100.00%	
# Overlaying unused pgm:		0	.00%	
# Overlaying pgm in use:		0	.00%	
# Waits for space:		0		
# Bytes loaded:		20k		
Avg size pgm/load:		20k		
IDMS DB/DC V71	- Tasks active:20		Time: 13:54:56	

OPER WATCH SP

OPER WATCH SP displays summary information on individual storage pool usage.

OPER WATCH SP Syntax

▶▶ Watch SP ◀◀

OPER WATCH SP Usage

Display update frequency

Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press Enter to update the screen with the most current information.)

Information displayed

The following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH SP command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Pool #	Storage pool number
Gets	Number of #GETSTG requests
Frees	Number of #FREESTG requests
PGRlse Calls	Number of PGRlse requests
Pages Freed	Number of pages released
Stg In Pool	Size of the storage pool, expressed in K bytes
Stg Alloc	Storage currently allocated, expressed in K bytes
SOS #	Number of times a short-on-storage (SOS) condition occurred

More information

- For more information about storage pools, see the System Generation Guide.
- For more information about displaying information about storage pools, see the section DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS.
- For more information about displaying information about specific storage pools, see the section DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE.
- For more information about changing attributes of a specific storage pool, see the section DCMT VARY STORAGE.

Example: OPER WATCH SP

OPER WATCH SP

Pool #	Gets	DC Storage Frees	Subpool PGRlse Calls	Summary Pages Freed	Stg In Pool	Stg Alloc	SOS #
0	1123	1095	0	0	3060k	108k	0
128	1284	1234	0	0	2000k	100k	0
200	543	501	0	0	2000k	112k	0
255	2669	2526	0	0	2000k	396k	0

IDMS DB/DC V81 - Tasks active:19 Time: 13:10:25

OPER WATCH STORAGE

OPER WATCH STORAGE displays information on storage pool usage.

OPER WATCH STORAGE Syntax

```
► Watch STorage [ storage-pool ] ◄
```

Parameters

STorage

Displays summary information about combined storage pool usage.

This is the default, but it can be over-ridden by specifying a particular storage pool.

storage-pool Displays only detailed information about usage of the specified storage pool.

Usage

Display update frequency

Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press Enter to update the screen with the most current information.)

OPER WATCH STORAGE display

The following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH STORAGE command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Storage	
nnn Storage Pools	Number of storage pools
Available	Amount of space available, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of total storage
Allocated	Storage currently allocated, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of total storage
Short on Storage	
# System Wide	Number of times a short-on-storage (SOS) condition occurred in Storage Pool 0, causing a system-wide SOS condition.
# Pools Currently	Number of pools currently short on storage
Wait	
# For Storage	Number of waits for storage
Paging	
# PGRLSE Calls	Number of PGRLSE requests
# Pages Released	Number of pages released
# PGFIX Calls	Number of PGFIX requests
# Pages Fixed	Number of pages fixed
# PGFREE Calls	Number of PGFREE requests
# Pages Freed	Number of fixed pages freed
Global Storage Requests	
# Getstg	Number of #GETSTG requests
# Freestg	Number of #FREESTG requests

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Storage Types	Information about each storage pool, including the type of storage contained in the pool (indicated by an 'x'): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ xa— XA storage ■ sh— Shared storage ■ sk— Shared kept storage ■ us— User storage ■ uk— User kept storage ■ tr— Terminal storage ■ db— Database storage ■ sy— System storage
#Pools For Types	Number of storage pools that contain the same types of storage as each other, as indicated by 'x's
#Requests For Types	Number of requests for storage in the pool

OPER WATCH STORAGE storage-pool display

The following table explains specific storage pool information displayed from the OPER WATCH STORAGE command.

Field description	Description/meaning
Storage	
Pool Size	Size of the storage pool, expressed in K bytes
Cushion size	Size of the storage cushion, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Allocated	Both the amount of storage currently allocated and the largest amount of storage allocated at one time (Hi-Water Marks), expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Short on Storage	
Pool is Currently	Short-on-storage status: YES or NO
Number of times	Number of times a short-on-storage condition occurred
Paging	
# PGRLE Calls	Number of PGRLE requests
# Pages Released	Number of pages released
# PGFIX Calls	Number of PGFIX requests

Field description	Description/meaning
# Pages Fixed	Number of pages fixed in the pool
# PGFREE Calls	Number of PGFREE requests
# Pages Freed	Number of fixed pages freed
Storage Allocation	
# GET Requests	Number of #GETSTG requests
# FREE Requests	Number of #FREESTG requests
# Scan 1 passes	Number of #GETSTG requests satisfied by Pass 1.
# Scan 2 passes	Number of #GETSTG requests satisfied by Pass 2.

More information

- For more information about storage pools, see the System Generation Guide.
- For more information about displaying information about all storage pools, see the section DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS.
- For more information about displaying information about specific storage pools, see the section DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE.
- For more information about changing the attributes of a specific storage pool, see the section DCMT VARY STORAGE.
- For more information about displaying summary information on individual storage pool usage, see the section OPER WATCH SP.

Examples: OPER WATCH STORAGE

OPER WATCH STORAGE

IDMS-DC Release mnn		Storage Usage Summary			
004 Storage Pools		Global Storage Requests			
Available:	9060k	92.10%	# Getstg:	5640	
Allocated:	716k	7.90%	# Freestg:	5376	
		Storage Types			
Short on Storage:		x s s u u t d s	#Pools	#Requests	
# System Wide:	0	a h k s k r b y	For Types	For Types	
# Pools Currently:	0	x	1	0	
Waits:		x	1	2	
# For Storage:	0	x	1	599	
		x	1	0	
Paging:		x	1	0	
# PGRLE Calls:	0	x	1	10	
# Pages Released:	0	x x	1	518	
# PGFIX Calls:	0	x x	2	0	
# Pages Fixed:	0	x x	2	14	
# PGFREE Calls:	0	x x	2	1640	
# Pages Freed:	0	x x	2	0	
IDMS DB/DC V81		- Tasks active:19	Time: 13:10:51		

OPER WATCH STORAGE storage-pool

IDMS-DC Release mnn		Detail Storage Pool Information for Pool 128 (XA)			
Storage:		Currently		Hi-Water Marks	
Pool Size:	2000k				
Cushion Size:	252k	12.60%			
Allocated:	100k	5.00%	140k	7.00%	
Short on Storage:		Storage Allocation			
Pool is Currently	NO	# GET Requests:	1306		
Number of times:	0	# FREE Requests:	1252		
		# Scan 1 Passes:	994		
		# Scan 2 Passes:	312		
Paging:					
# PGRLE Calls:	0				
# Pages Released:	0				
# PGFIX Calls:	0				
# Pages Fixed:	0				
# PGFREE Calls:	0				
# Pages Freed:	0				
IDMS DB/DC V81		- Tasks active:19	Time: 13:12:29		

OPER WATCH TIME

OPER WATCH TIME displays information for each active task thread. This command is similar to OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS. The difference is that OPER WATCH TIME displays the **CPU time** for each task instead of the user ID.

OPER WATCH TIME does *not* change the interval at which the dynamic system monitor updates the OPER screen display. To do this, use the OPER TIME command discussed earlier in this section.

OPER WATCH TIME Syntax

►— Watch Time —————►

OPER WATCH TIME Usage

Display update frequency

Displays are updated every 5 seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press Enter to update the screen with the most current information.)

Displaying information about user time

User time for tasks is displayed *only* if you enable collection of user statistics at system generation time. To do this, specify STATISTICS TASK COLLECT USER in the system generation SYSTEM statement.

Information displayed

The following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH TIME command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
TASK ID	Task thread ID
TASK CD	Task code for the task
PROGRAM	Name of the program initially invoked by the task
TERMINAL	Logical terminal on which the task thread is executing
PRI	Priority for the task
STAT	Status (wait, active, abend, or load)

Field displayed	Description/meaning
SYSTEM TIME/ USER TIME	Amount of CPU time spent in system mode and in user mode, each shown in the following form: <i>hh:mm:ss:ttt</i> Where: <i>hh</i> = Hours, based on a 24-hour clock <i>mm</i> = Minutes <i>ss</i> = Seconds <i>ttt</i> = Ten-thousandths of a second (CPU time)

More Information

- For more information about the SYSTEM statement, see the *System Generation Guide*.
- For more information about displaying information about active tasks, see the sections [OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS](#) (see page 592) and [DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS](#) (see page 134).
- For more information about varying active task attributes, see the section [DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK](#) (see page 359).
- For more information about the scrolling subcommands, see the section [Scrolling Subcommands Parameters](#) (see page 586).

Example: OPER WATCH TIME

OPER WATCH TIME

IDMS-DC	Release	1700	Display	Active	Task	Time	Line 1	of 31
Task Id	Task Cd	Program	Terminal	Pri	Stat	System Time	User Time	
0000000123	OPER	RHDCOPER	VL72001	100	ACTV	00.00.00.0127	00.00.00.0090	
0000000000	*SYSTEM*	*MASTER*		255	WAIT	00.00.00.4570	00.00.00.0000	
0000000001	*SYSTEM*	*DBRC*		255	WAIT	00.00.00.2096	00.00.00.0000	
0000000097	*DRIVER*	DB READ		255	WAIT	00.00.00.0039	00.00.00.0000	
0000000102	*DRIVER*	DB READ		255	WAIT	00.00.00.0059	00.00.00.0000	
0000000117	*DRIVER*	DB READ		255	WAIT	00.00.00.0000	00.00.00.0000	
0000000121	*DRIVER*	DB READ		255	WAIT	00.00.00.0001	00.00.00.0000	
0000000017	*DRIVER*	UCFLINE		254	WAIT	00.00.00.0006	00.00.00.0000	
0000000018	*DRIVER*	CCILINE		254	WAIT	00.00.00.0029	00.00.00.0000	
0000000019	*DRIVER*	VTAM		254	WAIT	00.00.00.0426	00.00.00.0000	
0000000020	*DRIVER*	DDSVTAM		254	WAIT	00.00.00.0529	00.00.00.0000	
0000000021	*DRIVER*	D0FILINE		254	WAIT	00.00.00.0001	00.00.00.0000	
0000000022	*DRIVER*	TCPIP		254	WAIT	00.00.00.0290	00.00.00.0000	
0000000023	*DRIVER*	TSTTCP1		254	WAIT	00.00.00.0325	00.00.00.0000	
0000000024	*DRIVER*	TSTTCP2		254	WAIT	00.00.00.0000	00.00.00.0000	
0000000002	*DRIVER*	RHDCRUSD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0001	00.00.00.0000	
0000000003	*DRIVER*	RHDCRUSD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0011	00.00.00.0000	
0000000004	*DRIVER*	RHDCRUSD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0001	00.00.00.0000	
0000000005	*DRIVER*	RHDCRUSD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0013	00.00.00.0000	
0000000006	*DRIVER*	RHDCRUSD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0014	00.00.00.0000	
0000000007	*DRIVER*	RHDCRUSD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0012	00.00.00.0000	
0000000008	*DRIVER*	RHDCLGSD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0047	00.00.00.0000	
0000000009	*DRIVER*	RHDCLGSD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0032	00.00.00.0000	
0000000010	*DRIVER*	RHDCLGSD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0017	00.00.00.0000	
0000000011	*DRIVER*	PMONCIOD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0483	00.00.00.0000	
0000000013	*DRIVER*	RHDCDEAD		253	WAIT	00.00.01.1804	00.00.00.0000	
0000000012	*DRIVER*	PMONCROL		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0052	00.00.00.0000	
0000000014	*DRIVER*	RHDCCFSD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0071	00.00.00.0000	
0000000015	*DRIVER*	IDMSLMSD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0000	00.00.00.0000	
0000000016	*DRIVER*	IDMSDBSD		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0034	00.00.00.0000	
0000000025	*DRIVER*	RHDCPRNT		253	WAIT	00.00.00.0001	00.00.00.0000	
***** LAST PAGE *****								
IDMS DB/DC V72			- Tasks active:31			Time: 09:45:09		

OPER WATCH USER

OPER WATCH USER displays information about each user who is signed on to the DC/UCF system.

OPER WATCH USER Syntax

►► Watch Users ◀◀

OPER WATCH USER Usage

Display update frequency

Displays are updated every 5 seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press Enter to update the screen with the most current information.)

Information displayed

The following table describes the information displayed from the OPER WATCH USER command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
LINE	ID of the line with which the user's physical terminal is associated
PTERM	ID of the physical terminal with which the user's logical terminal is associated
LTERM	ID of the logical terminal to which the user is signed on
USER	User ID

For more information about the scrolling subcommands, see the section [Scrolling Subcommands Parameters](#) (see page 586).

Example: OPER WATCH USER

OPER WATCH USER

Line	PTERM Id	LTERM Id	User Id	Line 1	of 5
VTAM	VP72003	VL72003	ISLRE01		
VTAM	VP72002	VL72002	PATLU01		
VTAM	VP72004	VL72004	PRIMI08		
VTAM	VP72001	VL72001	TANJILONGNAME		
none	*none*	LD000001	TANJI06		
***** LAST PAGE *****					
IDMS DB/DC V72	- Tasks active:33			Time: 09:49:55	

Chapter 8: DC/UCF Operator Console Interface

This section contains the following topics:

[Overview](#) (see page 626)

[z/OS Systems](#) (see page 626)

[z/VM Systems](#) (see page 628)

[z/VSE Systems](#) (see page 630)

[Operator Commands](#) (see page 632)

Overview

A DC/UCF system has an operator console that allows entering DC/UCF operator commands and task codes at the console at system runtime.

DC/UCF performs security checking for the operator's console as for any other terminal. To execute secured tasks or programs, you must first use the SIGNON system task to sign on to the console with a user ID that has authority to execute the task code and associated program.

The way in which the operator's console interface works is operating system dependent. Information about the operator's console interface is described separately for each of the following operating systems:

- z/OS
- z/VM
- z/VSE

Using the operator's console

You execute DC/UCF operator commands or task codes using the following guidelines, regardless of the operating system you are using:

- Enter one operator command or task code at a time
- Separate keywords in the entered text by one or more blanks

Using abbreviated keywords

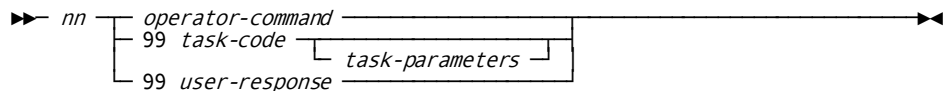
Valid abbreviations for keywords are presented in the detailed discussion of the operator commands or task code. You can enter full or abbreviated keywords. For example, each of the following DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS commands is valid:

```
display active tasks  
disp act tas  
d ac ta
```

z/OS Systems

Under z/OS, you execute a DC/UCF operator command or task code from the operator's console using the following syntax:

Syntax



Parameters

nn

Specifies a reply number.

The reply number is shown in the system REPLY WITH REQUEST message displayed at the console. The REPLY WITH REQUEST message has the following format:

```
nn REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC Vnnnn
```

You can omit leading zeros from the number displayed in the system REPLY WITH REQUEST message.

operator-command

Specifies an operator command, as shown in Operator Commands.

99

Specifies that a task code follows a response to a prompt.

task-code Specifies the task code of a task defined on the system generation TASK statement.

task-parameters Specifies a command or any input parameters used by the task.

user-response

Specifies your response to a prompt issued by the task.

Example

The following example shows how to use the z/OS operator's console as a DC/UCF terminal. The operator replies to console messages are shown in lowercase.

1. Enter the DISPLAY RUN UNITS operator command as follows:

```
37 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC V82
37 display run units
```

2. Sign on to DC as follows:

```
3 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC V82
3 99 signon oper
```

3. Execute the DCMT DISPLAY PRINTERS system task as follows:

```
28 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC V82
28 99 dcmt display printers
```

4. Execute the SEND system task and supply parameters in response to prompts as follows:

```
3 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC V82
3 99 send

31 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC V82
IDMS DC299001 V82 ENTER IDENTIFIER-TYPE (L,U,D,or A)
31 99 u mas

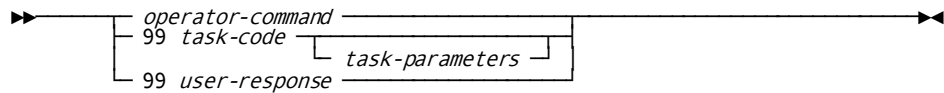
32 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC V82
IDMS DC299003 V82 ENTER MESSAGE
32 99 your job abended
```

z/VM Systems

Under z/VM, the DC/UCF console terminal is the terminal that is defined as the virtual console for the virtual machine on which DC/UCF runs as a guest operating system under z/VM.

You execute a DC/UCF operator command or task code from the operator's console using the following syntax:

Syntax



Parameters

operator-command

Specifies an operator command, as shown in Operator Commands.

99

Specifies that a task code follows a response to a prompt.

task-code Specifies the task code of a task defined on the system generation TASK statement.

task-parameters Specifies a command or any input parameters used by the task.

user-response

Specifies your response to a prompt issued by the task.

Example

The following example shows how to use the z/VM operator's console as a DC/UCF terminal:

1. Enter the DISPLAY RUN UNITS operator command as follows:

```
display run units
```

2. Sign on to DC as follows:

```
99 signon oper
```

3. Execute the DCMT DISPLAY PRINTERS system task as follows:

```
99 dcmt display printers
```

4. Execute the SEND system task and supply parameters in response to prompts as follows:

```
99 send
IDMS DC299001 V82 ENTER IDENTIFIER-TYPE (L,U,D, or A)
99 u mas
IDMS DC299003 V82 ENTER MESSAGE
99 your job abended
```

z/VSE Systems

Under z/VSE, you execute a DC/UCF operator command or task code from the operator's console using one of the two methods:

Method 1:

1. Enter the following command to request the attention of DC/UCF:

►► MSG *xx* ◀◀

When DC/UCF is ready, it displays the following prompt in response to your MSG request:

xx-nnnn REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS Vnn

2. Enter a DC/UCF operator command or task code using the following syntax:

►► *nnnn-dc/ucf-command* ◀◀

3. DC/UCF will accept the command for processing and will then prompt you again. You may then enter another command. After each command you will be prompted again. You may leave the outstanding *reply-id* open indefinitely, without replying to it. Use the z/VSE command `REPLID` to display any outstanding *reply-ids*.

4. Terminate the *replid-id* by entering the *reply-id* with no command. The prompt will not be *reissued*, and the outstanding *reply-id* will be gone.

Method 2:

Enter the DC/UCF operator command or task code as follows:

►► MSG *xx,DATA=dc/ucf-command* ◀◀

DC/UCF will process the command without issuing a prompt. There will be no outstanding *replid-id*. Method-2 may be employed while there is an outstanding *reply-id*, and the *reply-id* will be unaffected.

Expansion of *dc/ucf-command*

►► *operator-command* ◀◀

└─ 99 *task-code* ─┘

└─ *task-parameters* ─┘

└─ 99 *user-response* ─┘

Parameters

xx

Specifies the partition ID.

nnnn

Specifies a reply-id.

The reply-id is shown in the system REPLY WITH REQUEST message displayed at the console. It can also be displayed using the z/VSE REPLID command.

You can omit leading zeros when entering the reply-id.

operator-command

Specifies an operator command, as shown in Operator Commands.

99

Specifies that a task code follows a response to a prompt.

task-code Specifies the task code of a task defined on the system generation TASK statement.

task-parameters Specifies a command or any input parameters used by the task.

user-response

Specifies your response to a prompt issued by the task.

Example

The following example shows how to use the z/VSE operator's console as a DC/UCF terminal. The operator replies to console messages are shown in lowercase.

Note: The following example uses F7 as the partition ID.

1. Enter the DISPLAY RUN UNITS operator command as follows:

```
msg f7
F7-0007 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS V77
7 display run units

F7-0007 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS V77
7
F7 0007 REPLY SESSION ENDED
```

2. Sign on to DC as follows:

```
msg f7
data=99 signon oper
```

3. Execute the DCMT DISPLAY PRINTERS system task as follows:

```
msg f7
msg f7,data=99 dcmt display printers
```

4. Execute the SEND system task and supply parameters in response to prompts as follows:

```
msg f7
F7-0007 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS V77
7 99send

F7 0059 IDMS DC074100 V77 TO IDMS DC299001 V77 ENTER IDENTIFIER-TYPE(L,U,D, or A)
F7-0007 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS V77
F7 0059 IDMS DC074100 V77 TO ?
IDMS DC299003 V82 ENTER MESSAGE
7 99 u mas

F7 0059 IDMS DC074100 V77 TO IDMS DC299003 V77 ENTER MESSAGE
F7-0007 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS V77
F7 0059 IDMS DC074100 V77 TO ?
7 99 your job abended

F7 0059 IDMS DC074100 V77 TO IDMS DC299004 V77 MESSAGE SENT
F7-0007 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS V77
F7 0059 IDMS DC074100 V77 TO V77 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE: CA IDMS release
RR.R tape ##### node XXXXXXXX
F7 0059 IDMS DC074100 V77 TO ?

7
F7 0007 REPLY SESSION ENDED
```

Operator Commands

Operator commands are available for use from the operator's console only.

The following table lists DC/UCF operator commands by function.

Note:

- The use of the DISPLAY and VARY operator commands is deprecated and supported only for upward compatibility. They should be replaced by the equivalent DCMT system task command.
- The table lists the operator commands that are valid using a console reply without specifying DCMT. DCMT commands can be entered as DC/UCF tasks at the operator's console, even if not available as an operator command.

Purpose	Operator commands
Area management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ DISPLAY AREA■ VARY AREA

Purpose	Operator commands
Buffer management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ DISPLAY BUFFER ■ VARY BUFFER
Database management	DISPLAY DATA BASE
Journal management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ DISPLAY JOURNAL ■ VARY JOURNAL
Log management	VARY LOG
Snap management	SNAP
System termination management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ABORT ■ SHUTDOWN

Operator command options

Operator command options are a subset of the equivalent DCMT commands as described in the following table:

Operator Commands	Supported Options
ABORT	DUMP
DISPLAY AREA	Area-name
DISPLAY BUFFER	Buffer-name
DISPLAY DATABASE	–
DISPLAY JOURNAL	–
SHUTDOWN	IMMEDIATE
SNAP	–
VARY AREA	Area-name, OFFLINE, ONLINE, PURGE, RETRIEVAL, TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL, and UPDATE
VARY BUFFER	Buffer-name, page-count
VARY JOURNAL	–
VARY LOG	–

Information displayed

The displays output for operator commands are similar to displays output for the equivalent DCMT commands. However, each line of output for an operator command always begins with the following information:

IDMS DCnnnnnn Vnn

DCnnnnnn

Specifies the message number.

Vnn

Specifies the system version number.

More Information

For more information about syntax and displays for the equivalent DCMT commands, see the following references:

- The chapter "DCMT Task Commands"
- The chapter "DCMT DISPLAY Commands"
- The chapter "DCMT VARY Commands"

Chapter 9: Overriding Startup Parameters from the Console

This section contains the following topics:

[Overview](#) (see page 635)

[How to Enter Startup Override Keywords](#) (see page 636)

[Startup Override Keywords](#) (see page 636)

Overview

At some sites, the system operator is allowed to enter overrides for system generation parameters at DC/UCF system startup time. If operators are allowed to enter startup overrides, the operator is prompted for overrides at startup time. The operator can enter overrides *only* if prompted for them.

Overrides specified by the operator at startup time take precedence over any specification of the same options made in a #DCPARM macro or through an execution parameter. The overrides apply to the DC/UCF system until the next time the DC/UCF system is restarted or until changed dynamically through DCMT commands.

System administrators specify if this capability is available to operators either by specifying a runtime option through an execution parameter or by assembling a #DCPARM macro.

Note: For more information about specifying runtime options and coding a #DCPARM macro, see the *CA IDMS System Operations Guide*.

How to Enter Startup Override Keywords

The operator's console prompts for and accepts returned override values.

To override a parameter, enter the appropriate override value in response to the following prompts issued at startup time:

- **ENTER SYSTEM VERSION**—Allows the operator to override the DC/UCF version number. The version number is provided in one of the following ways:
 - Supplied in the #DCPARM macro for the system
 - Specified in startup JCL or commands for the system

- **ENTER PARAMETER OVERRIDES**—Allows the operator to override system generation and #DCPARM parameters. In response to this prompt, the operator enters startup override keywords, as listed in Startup Override Keywords.

The system continues to issue the ENTER PARAMETER OVERRIDES prompt until the operator terminates the prompting sequence. To terminate the prompting sequence, enter a line with no data.

Examples

The following are examples of entering startup override keywords in response to the ENTER PARAMETER OVERRIDES prompt issued at startup.

This example overrides the DUMP parameter:

```
NODUMP
```

This example overrides the CVNUMBER parameter:

```
CVNUM=3
```

This example overrides the NOPROTECT and MAXIMUM ERUS parameters on the same input line:

```
PROTECT MAXERUS=10
```

Startup Override Keywords

The following table lists system generation and #DCPARM parameters with the startup override keywords and expressions that operators can use to override them. Unless otherwise noted, keywords listed below override system generation SYSTEM parameters.

System generation and #DCPARM parameters	Associated startup override keywords/expressions
CVNUMBER	CVNUM= <i>cv-number</i>

System generation and #DCPARM parameters	Associated startup override keywords/expressions
CUSHION	CUSH= <i>storage-cushion-size</i> (allocated in 1K increments)
DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL	DMCL= <i>dmcl-module-name</i>
DPE COUNT	DPECOUNT= <i>dpe-count</i>
DUMP/NO DUMP	DUMP/NODUMP
ECB LIST	ECBLIST= <i>ecb-list</i>
EXTERNAL WAIT	EXTWAIT= <i>external-wait-time</i>
Internal locking count *	ILECOUNT= <i>internal-locking-count</i>
INACTIVE INTERVAL	INACTINT= <i>inactive-wait-time</i>
INTERNAL WAIT	INTWAIT= <i>internal-wait-time</i>
JOURNAL RETRIEVAL/ NOJOURNAL RETRIEVAL	JOURRET/ NOJOURRET
MAXIMUM ERUS	MAXERUS= <i>external-run-unit-count</i>
MAXIMUM TASKS	MAXTASK= <i>task-count</i>
PROGRAM POOL	PROGPPOOL= <i>program-pool-size</i> (allocated in number of pages)
PROTECT/NOPROTECT	PROTECT/NOPROTECT
RCE COUNT	RCECOUNT= <i>rce-count</i>
RESOURCE TIMEOUT INTERVAL	RESOURCEINT= <i>resource-timeout-interval</i>
RESOURCE TIMEOUT PROGRAM	RESOURCEPGM= <i>resource-timeout-program-name</i>
RESOURCE TIMEOUT CENTRAL VERSION	RESOURCEPGMV= <i>program-version</i>
RLE COUNT	RLECOUNT= <i>rle-count</i>
RUNAWAY INTERVAL	RUNAWAY= <i>runaway-task-time</i>
STACK SIZE	STACKSIZ= <i>tce-stack-size</i>
STORAGE POOL	STGPOOL= <i>storage-pool-size</i> (allocated in number of pages)
Subtasks count	SUBTASKS= <i>subtasks-count</i>
SYSLOCKS	SYSLOCKS= <i>system-lock-count</i>
SYSTRACE ON/ SYSTRACE OFF	SYSTRACE/ NOSYSTRACE
SYSTRACE ENTRIES	SYSTRACENUM= <i>system-trace-buffer-count</i>

System generation and #DCPARM parameters	Associated startup override keywords/expressions
TICKER INTERVAL	TICKINT= <i>time-check-interval</i>
USERTRACE ON/ USERTRACE OFF	USERTRACE/ NOUSERTRACE
USERTRACE ENTRIES	USERTRACESIZ= <i>user-trace-buffer-count</i> :

Note: * This value is computed by the system at startup. It applies to z/OS systems running DC/UCF in a multiprocessing environment.

Chapter 10: System Profiles

This section contains the following topics:

[Overview](#) (see page 640)

[CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE](#) (see page 643)

[ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE](#) (see page 646)

[DROP SYSTEM PROFILE](#) (see page 649)

Overview

A system profile is a definition of attributes to be associated with user sessions when users sign on to a DC system. Attributes are keywords and their associated values.

You create a system profile to set attributes for a user session that are specific to a system. The system profile is useful for defining attributes that are used by CA software.

For example, certain attribute keywords, such as DICTNAME and PRTDEST, have meaning to CA IDMS software components, and the values associated with these attribute keywords may be used by CA IDMS at runtime. Other attribute keywords can be site-defined, and any valid attribute can be referenced by a user-written program.

Associating a system profile with a user

A system profile definition may be associated with a user in the GRANT SIGNON statement. Any number of system profiles may be defined, but only one system profile is associated with a user.

The GRANT/REVOKE SIGNON statements may be used to change the specification of the system profile associated with the user's signon privilege.

It is possible to define a default system profile to be executed when a user for whom no system profile has been associated signs on.

Note: For more information about default system profiles, see the *Security Administration Guide*.

User session attributes

The attributes of a user session are determined by signon processing and by the ability of the user to change attributes dynamically with a DCUF SET PROFILE statement.

At signon, DC/UCF establishes session attributes from the following profiles:

- A user profile, if one is associated with the user definition
- A system profile, if one is associated with the user's signon authority to the DC/UCF system.

Overriding session attributes

If a user profile is associated with the user in the user catalog, the user profile and the system profile are merged in signon processing. If there is a matching attribute keyword, the value associated with the keyword in the system profile takes precedence.

If a profile attribute has been defined with `OVERRIDE=YES`, the user is allowed to change the attribute value by issuing a `DCUF SET PROFILE` statement, assuming the user has authority to issue the statement. If a profile attribute has been defined with `OVERRIDE=NO`, the user cannot change the attribute value with a `DCUF SET PROFILE` statement.

Note: For more information, see `DCUF SET PROFILE`.

Attributes in batch mode

If the user is accessing the system in batch mode, a profile attribute (such as `DICTNAME`) is overridden by a corresponding `SYSIDMS` parameter, even if the profile attribute has been defined with `OVERRIDE=NO`.

Table of attributes defined by CA IDMS

The following table lists the attributes defined by CA IDMS:

Keyword	Definition
BREAK	Determines whether immediate-write messages are received by a user while the user is signed on to a DC/UCF system
CASE	Specifies the character set the logical terminal is to use on input: UPPER—On input, the logical terminal translates all alphabetic characters to uppercase. UPLOW—On input, the logical terminal performs no translation.
DBNAME	Identifies the name of a database for a user's session
DBNODE	Identifies the DC/UCF system that controls the database for a user's session
DICTNAME	Identifies the name of a dictionary for a user's session
DICTNODE	Identifies the DC/UCF system that controls the dictionary for a user's session
EXTIDENT	Identifies the current external user identity for a user's Session
LOADLIB	(z/OS only) Identifies the ddname of a load library for this DC/UCF system
LOADLIST	Identifies a load list for a user's session
MAPTYPE	Specifies the name of the alternative map table
PRIORITY	Specifies the dispatching priority for the named user
PRTCLASS	Identifies the print class for a user's session

Keyword	Definition
PRTDEST	Identifies the printer destination for a user's session
SCHEMA	Identifies the name of the current schema for this SQL Session
TEST	Identifies the test version number for a user's session

EXTIDENT Considerations

An external identity represents the end user of an application that uses a generic internal user id to sign on to CA IDMS. The external identity is recorded in the BGIN transaction journal record to provide auditing of end user access to databases.

Setting the external identity

The external identity is normally set programmatically as follows:

- A CA IDMS/DC program uses the IDMSIN01 callable service SETPROF function to set the external identity as a user session profile attribute.
- A Java program running on a distributed platform uses CA IDMS Server to set the external identity.

When this attribute is set in the current user session profile, it is also set on all remote DC/UCF r17, or later, systems associated with the user session. The return code is set to the highest error encountered. A nonzero return code indicates that the external identity may not have been set on one or more DC/UCF systems. It is also set for any remote database connections subsequently created by the user session.

To ensure the validity of the auditing information, the external identity can be set only by the client, which is either a CA IDMS/DC or Java application. It cannot be changed by a procedure running on a remote system.

Retrieving the external identity

Any program running in the DC/UCF system can use the IDMSIN01 callable service GETPROF function to get the current external identity session profile attribute. An SQL application can also use the PROFILE scalar function to get the current value of the external identity profile attribute.

More Information

- For more information about using IDMSIN01 to set and get profile attributes from a CA IDMS program, see the *Callable Services Guide*.
- For more information about configuring JDBC applications to set the external identity, see the *CA IDMS Server r16.1 User Guide*, or later release.
- For more information about auditing external identities, see the *Reports Guide*.

CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE

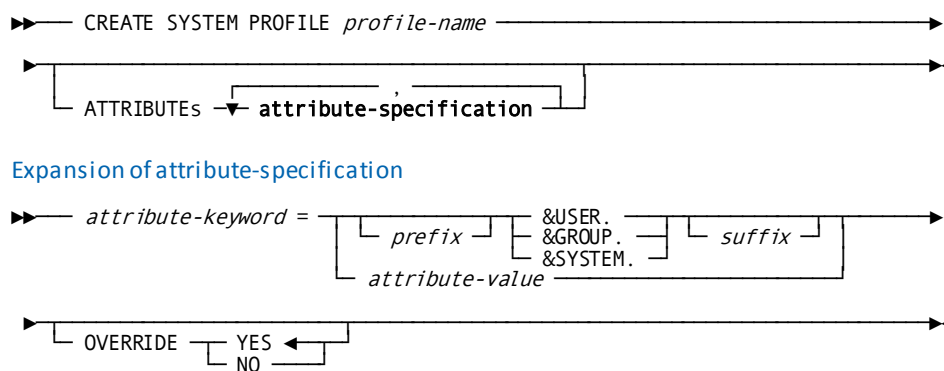
Creates the definition of a system profile in the system dictionary.

CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE Authorization

To issue a CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE statement, you must hold one of the following privileges:

- DCADMIN
- DEFINE or CREATE privilege on the system profile

CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE Syntax



CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE Parameters

profile-name

Identifies the profile to be created.

Profile-name can be no more than 18 characters long.

ATTRIBUTES *attribute-specification*

Specifies one or more attributes to be used by the system to control the user session.

An attribute is a keyword and an associated value for the keyword.

***attribute-keyword* =**

Specifies the attribute keyword. Any identifier of not more than 8 characters may be an attribute keyword. Certain attribute keywords have special meaning to CA IDMS.

For a list of valid keywords for system-defined attributes, see Table of attributes defined by CA IDMS.

Special keywords and their meanings are as follows:

- CLIST—Specifies that *attribute-value* identifies a clist to be invoked after the user is signed on
- INCLUDE—Specifies that *attribute-value* identifies another profile to be included in the current profile. INCLUDE supports up to ten levels of nesting.

&USER

Supplies a substitution parameter representing the current user. The value of &USER is equal to the user ID of the current user.

&GROUP

Supplies a substitution parameter representing the current group. The value of &GROUP is equal to the name of the default group for current user.

&SYSTEM

Supplies a substitution parameter representing the current system. The value of &SYSTEM is equal to the name of the system to which the user is signed on.

prefix

Supplies a prefix for the value in the substitution parameter.

suffix

Supplies a suffix for the value in the substitution parameter.

attribute-value

Supplies the value portion of the attribute specification. *Attribute-value* may be at most 32 characters long and must be enclosed in single quotation marks if it contains embedded blanks or special characters other than @, \$, and #.

OVERRIDE

Indicates if the user can modify the attribute specification with a DCUF SET PROFILE command.

YES allows the user to override the attribute specification. NO prevents the user from overriding the attribute specification.

If OVERRIDE is not specified for the attribute specification, YES is the default.

CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE Usage

The INCLUDE keyword

You can use the keyword INCLUDE to specify that *attribute-value* identifies another profile to be included in the current profile. INCLUDE supports up to ten levels of nesting.

Substitution parameters

The value of a substitution parameter in *attribute-specification* must follow these rules:

- Cannot exceed 32 characters, including a prefix and suffix
- Cannot be enclosed in quotation marks
- Cannot contain special characters other than @, \$, and #

The following substitution parameters are available to facilitate sharing profile definitions.

The values of these parameters are determined at runtime as follows:

- **&USER.**—Replaced with the current user ID
- **&SYSTEM.**—Replaced with the current system name
- **&GROUP.**—Replaced with the default group of the current user

Substitution parameters are used to establish a default value for a schema name and to include a profile specific to each user, if one exists. If the included profile does not exist, it will be ignored and will not be treated as an error.

Using profiles with nonterminal tasks

DC/UCF uses profiles in the processing of nonterminal tasks. For example, if a user executes an application from a DC/UCF system that invokes a nonterminal task, the attributes assigned to that user are propagated to the nonterminal task.

For more information about defining and accessing user profiles and securing both user and system profiles, see the *Security Administration Guide*.

Examples: CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE

The following example shows the definition of a **system profile** for an MIS production system:

```
create system profile misprod
attributes dictname=misdict,
           dbname=benefits,
           prtclass=47,
           prtdest=westwood;
```

stores system profiles in the system dictionary; up to ten levels of nesting is supported.

The following example shows how you include one profile within another. The system profile SYS74PROF is created, then included in profile JKSPROF.

```
create system profile sys74prof
attributes dictnode=system90,
           dictname=persdict,
           dbnode=system90,
           dbname=employee;
```

```
create system profile jksprof
attributes dept=personnel,
           group=c0400,
           jobcode=1200,
           include sys74prof;
```

The special keyword INCLUDE can be specified to invoke one profile from another.

The following example shows the use of substitution parameters within a profile that can be associated with all users able to signon to the DC/UCF system:

```
create system profile sys74prof
attributes dictnode=system90,
           dictname=persdict,
           dbnode=system90,
           schema='&group_user'.,
           include='&user'
```

```
.
create user profile jpdprof
attributes include=&system
.
```

ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE

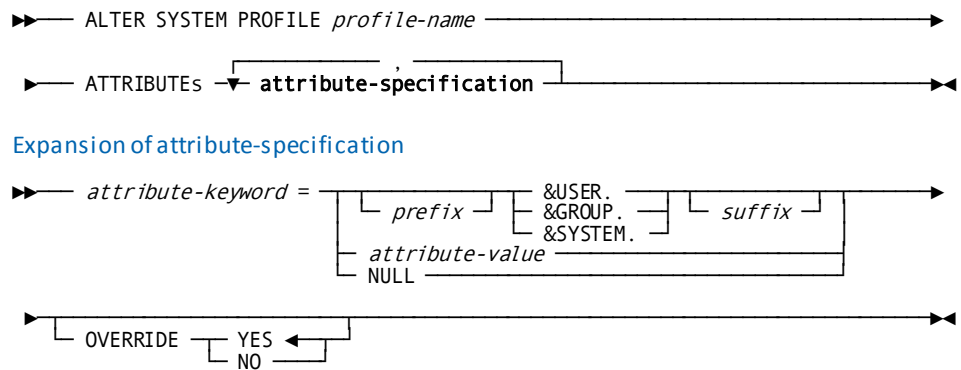
Modifies the definition of a system profile.

ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE Authorization

To issue an ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE statement, you must hold one of the following privileges:

- DCADMIN
- ALTER privilege on the system profile

ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE Syntax



ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE Parameters

profile-name

Identifies the profile to be modified.

Profile-name must be a profile that has been defined with the CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE statement.

ATTRIBUTES *attribute-specification*

Modifies the existing specification of one or more attributes to be used by the system to control the user session.

An attribute is a keyword and an associated value for the keyword.

attribute-keyword =

Specifies the attribute keyword and indicates that value to be associated with the keyword follows.

For a list of valid keywords for system-defined attributes, see Table of attributes defined by CA IDMS.

Special keywords and their meanings are as follows:

- CLIST—Specifies that *attribute-value* identifies a clist to be invoked after the user is signed on
- INCLUDE—Specifies that *attribute-value* identifies another profile to be included in the current profile. INCLUDE supports up to ten levels of nesting.

&USER

Supplies a substitution parameter representing the current user. The value of &USER is equal to the user ID of the current user.

&GROUP

Supplies a substitution parameter representing the current group. The value of &GROUP is equal to the name of the default group for current user.

&SYSTEM

Supplies a substitution parameter representing the current system. The value of &SYSTEM is equal to the name of the system to which the user is signed on.

prefix

Supplies a prefix for the value in the substitution parameter.

suffix

Supplies a suffix for the value in the substitution parameter.

attribute-value

Provides the value portion of the attribute specification

NULL

Removes the keyword identified in *attribute-keyword* from the named profile.

OVERRIDE

Indicates if the user can modify the attribute specification with a DCUF SET PROFILE command.

YES allows the user to override the attribute specification. NO prevents the user from overriding the attribute specification.

If OVERRIDE is not specified for the attribute specification, YES is the default.

ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE Usage

The INCLUDE keyword

You can use the keyword INCLUDE to specify that *attribute-value* identifies another profile to be included in the current profile. INCLUDE supports up to ten levels of nesting.

Substitution parameters

The value of a substitution parameter in *attribute-specification* must follow these rules:

- Cannot exceed 32 characters, including a prefix and suffix
- Cannot be enclosed in quotation marks
- Cannot contain special characters other than @, \$, and #

For more information about securing both user and system profiles, see the *Security Administration Guide*.

DROP SYSTEM PROFILE

Deletes the definition of a system profile.

DROP SYSTEM PROFILE Authorization

To issue a DROP SYSTEM PROFILE statement, you must hold one of the following privileges:

- DCADMIN
- DROP privilege on the system profile

DROP SYSTEM PROFILE Syntax

► DROP SYSTEM PROFILE *profile-name* ◀

DROP SYSTEM PROFILE Parameters

profile-name

Identifies the profile to be dropped.

Profile-name must be a profile that has been defined with the CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE statement.

DROP SYSTEM PROFILE Usage

Users associated with profiles that are dropped

If you drop a system profile referenced in the definition of a user's signon privilege, no system profile attributes will be associated with the user session.

For more information about securing both user and system profiles, see the *Security Administration Guide*.

Chapter 11: Using Lock Monitor

This section contains the following topics:

[Overview](#) (see page 651)

[LOCKMON Syntax](#) (see page 651)

[LOCKMON commands](#) (see page 652)

[Lock Monitor Command Set](#) (see page 652)

[Supported Attributes](#) (see page 661)

[Exiting Lock Monitor](#) (see page 661)

Overview

Lock Monitor is a real-time monitor used to display the current status of locks held for areas and terminals in a CA IDMS central version. Its displays are refreshable and pageable on any 3270-type device supported by CA IDMS.

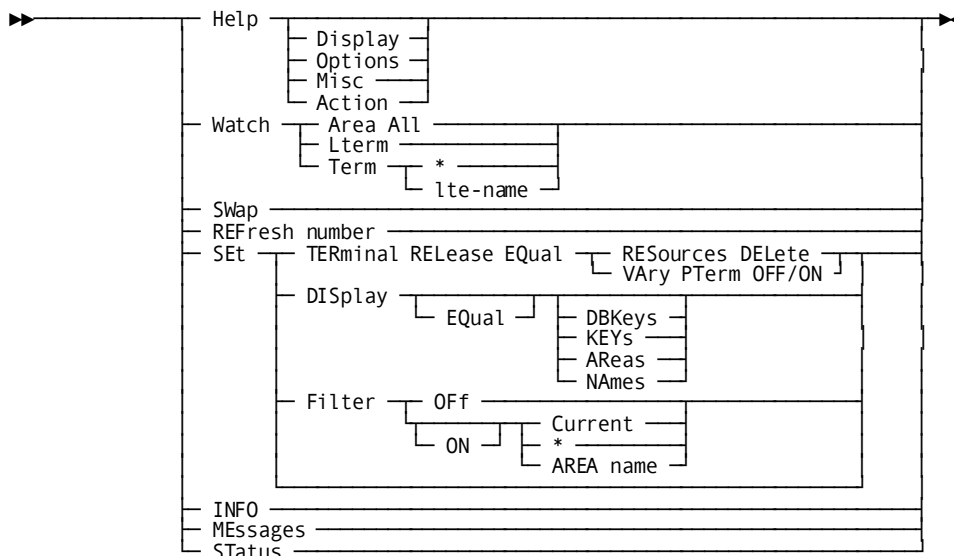
You can use Lock Monitor to display and react to locks being held for an area or by a terminal. You can also use Lock Monitor to free locks so that you can change states for an area.

The most common use of Lock Monitor is to resolve the situation created when a DCMT VARY AREA command is issued and the target area goes into a quiescing state. In this state, the area will not change to the desired mode, and no new work is allowed to access the area. Using the Lock Monitor command set, you can resolve the situation without having to cycle the CA IDMS central version. The Lock Monitor task code is LOCKMON.

LOCKMON Syntax

▶▶ LOCKMON ◀◀

LOCKMON commands



Lock Monitor Command Set

Lock Monitor commands are grouped as follows:

- Help commands
- Display commands
- Session option commands
- Miscellaneous commands
- Action commands

You enter commands in the Lock Monitor command field, which is the bottom line on the terminal screen.

Help Commands

The Help screen contains a menu of valid help commands. You access this screen by entering the Lock Monitor task code or **HELP** in the Lock Monitor command field.

```
CA IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version nn.n          Help          Tape: volser

Help           => This page
Help Display  => Display Command Syntax
Help Options  => Operating Options
Help Misc     => Miscellaneous Commands
Help Action   => "Action" Commands

CA IDMS DB/DC V100                                Time: hh:mm:ss
```

Display Commands

The Display screen contains the display commands. You access this screen by entering **HELP DISPLAY** in the Lock Monitor command field or by pressing PF8 when the Help screen is displayed.

```

CA IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version nn.n          Display          Tape: volser

  Watch Area <All> => Watch areas with locks, if "All" is specified,
                    ALL areas will be displayed and those with locks
                    will be highlighted

  Watch Lterm      => Watch Longterm Locks held by terminals

  Watch TEm lte-name =>
                    Watch longterm locks held by terminal(s) lte-name
                    lte-name can be a literal or a mask
                    The display can be formatted in DB keys or areas names

  Swap            => Swap between Watch Areas and Watch Longterms at
                    each refresh interval

CA IDMS DB/DC V100                                Time: hh:mm:ss

```

WATCH AREA command

Enter this command to display a report of the number of locks being held at various levels for a particular area.

The lock types displayed are both db-key locks and run unit locks. For example, in the column labeled TRN, below, is the number of transient run units active for the area.

Note: For more information about lock types, see the *Database Administration Guide*.

```

CA IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version nn.n
Area Name          TRN  NL  IS  IX  S  U  UIX  X
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD  0   0  0   2  0  0   0   0
SYMSG.DDLDCMSG    0   0  2   0  0  0   0   0
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG   0   0  3   0  0  0   0   0
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN   0   0  0   2  0  0   0   0
SYSTEM.DDLML      0   0  4   0  0  0   0   0
SYSUSER.DDLSEC    0   0  0   2  0  0   0   0
    
```

CA IDMS DB/DC V100 Time: hh:mm:ss

WATCH LTERM command

Enter this command to display the total notify, shared, and exclusive locks held by a specific logical terminal.

```

CA IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version nn.n
LTerm__  User__  Task__  __Notify_  __Shared_  Tape: volser
                                         Exclusive
    
```

NO LONGTERM LOCKS FOUND

CA IDMS DB/DC V100 Time: hh:mm:ss

WATCH TERMINAL (Area name format) command

Enter this command to display a report of the terminals holding longterm locks, the longterm lock ids, and the area names for which locks are being held. For each area, a count of the notify, share and exclusive locks is reported.

```

CA IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version nn.n    LTE: *
Longterm_Lock_ID Segment.Area Name          Notfy  Tape: volser
Terminal: LTEnnnn User: USER01              Share  Excl
LOCK ID 1          EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION                0      0      2
LOCK ID 2          EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION                0      0      2
LOCK ID 3          EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION                1      1      0
                  EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION                1      1      0
LOCK1              EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION                0      0      2
LOCK2              EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION                0      0      2
LOCK3              EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION                1      1      0
                  EMPDEMO.ins-DEMO-REGION                1      1      0
    
```

CA IDMS DB/DC V100 Time: hh:mm:ss

WATCH TERMINAL (DBKey format) command

Enter this command to display a report of the terminals holding longterm locks, the longterm lock ids, the DBKeys associated with the longterm lock id, and the locking level of the lock held for each DBKey.

```

CA IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version nn.n    LTE: *
Longterm_Lock_ID PgGrp Lock Mode/DBKey(s).....  Tape: volser
Terminal: LTEnnnn User: USER01
LOCK ID 1          00000 EXCL 75007:001
LOCK ID 2          00000 EXCL 75106:001
LOCK ID 3          00000 NTFY 75106:001 75050:004
LOCK1              00000 EXCL 75007:001
LOCK2              00000 EXCL 75106:001
LOCK3              00000 NTFY 75106:001 75050:004
    
```

CA IDMS DB/DC V100 Time: hh:mm:ss

Options Commands

The Operating Options screen contains the options commands. You access this screen by entering **HELP OPTIONS** in the command field on the Help screen.

The Options commands control what type of data to display and the way to perform certain functions.

```

CA IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version nn.n      Operating Options      Tape: volser

SEt DISplay <Equal> DBKeys / AREas =>
      Change the Longterm display to locked DB Keys or the
      names of areas with locked DB Keys

SEt Filter OFF                               Turn filtering ON and OFF for the WATCH
SEt Filter <ON> Current / * => TERMINAL display. Once a filter is set, it
SEt Filter <ON> AREA xx....xx                can be turned off and on at will.
                                              NOTE: Filters are "sticky" items.

SEt TERminal RELEase <Equal> RESources DELEte / VARY PTerm OFF/ON =>
      Change the terminal lock release function to use DCMT
      VARY LTERM xx..xx RESOURCES DELETE or DCMT VARY PTERM
      xx..xx OFF and then ON

REFresh # => Change refresh interval to every # seconds

SWap      => Swap between Watch Areas and Watch Longterms at each
           refresh interval

CA IDMS DB/DC V100                                Time: hh:mm:ss

```

Miscellaneous Commands

The Miscellaneous screen contains the miscellaneous commands. You access this screen by entering **HELP MISC** in the command field on the Help screen.

Miscellaneous commands provide information about the Lock Monitor session that is currently running. The INFO command displays the various attributes in effect for the session's operation. The MESSAGES command redisplay messages that have been issued as a result of a "bulk" operation, such as releasing locks for a particular area.

```

CA IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version nn.n      Miscellaneous      Tape: volser
LTerm__  User___  Task___  __Notify_  __Shared_  Exclusive

  INFO      => Display information about the particular LOCKMON
             program being run, as well as information about the
             particular task running LOCKMON

  MESSAGES => After entering a release command for an area, this
             command will display the results of that action

  STATUS   => Display information pertaining to current, CV wide
             locking statistics.

CA IDMS DB/DC V100                                Time: hh:mm:ss
    
```

INFO command

Enter this command in the Lock Monitor command field to display information about the version of LOCKMON that you are running.

```

CA IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version nn.n      Info/Status Details      Tape: volser

System Information
CV Number: 100                                Generation ID: TECHDC10

Task Information
Task Code: LOCKMON                            Program Name: LOCKMON

Program Information
Module Name: LOCKMON nn.n                    Assembled: mm/dd/yy @ hh:mm

Current Execution Information
Task ID: 76                                  Line: VTAM
Loaded at: 2324CC00                          PTerm: PTEnnnn
Size: 00009F90                               LTerm: LTEnnnn
Refresh Interval: 5                          DCMT status: Usable
Longterm Lock Displays: Format: Area Names
                                           Filter Status: Off
                                           Filter: *

CA IDMS DB/DC V100                            Time: hh:mm:ss
    
```

STATUS command

Enter this command in the Lock Monitor command field to display lock statistics for the central version.

```

CA IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version nn.n      Lock Manager Status      Tape: volser

Storage Summary

Startup          Overflow          Total
147552

Times in overflow  Overflow Allocations  Overflow Highwater
0                0                    0

Notify/Longterm Locks

Notify:          Acquired          Freed          Pending
0                0                0                0

Longterm Share:          0                0                0

Longterm Excl:          0                0                0

CA IDMS DB/DC V100                            Time: hh:mm:ss
    
```

Action Commands

The Action screen contains the action commands. You access this screen by entering **HELP ACTION** in the command field on the Help screen.

The following action commands are provided. If you enter either command during a session, Lock Monitor identifies the appropriate entity and issues a DCMT command to cause the entity to "go away."

- **RELEASE LOCKS FOR AREA**—Identifies all of the holders of locks for the area and formats, as appropriate, a DCMT VARY LTERM RESOURCES DELETE command or DCMT VARY PTERM OFF then ON commands.
- **RELEASE LOCKS FOR LTERM**—Builds one of the DCMT VARY command sequences described for **RELEASE LOCKS FOR AREA** above and calls DCMT to execute them.

To execute an action command, you must have the authority to execute the underlying DCMT VARY commands.

```

CA IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version nn.n          Action          Tape: volser

      ALL
RELease ONLine LOCKs For ARea xx...xx =>
      BATCh
      Release locks for a particular area. The default is
      to release all locks for a given area. The release
      action can be tailored to batch rununits or online
      terminals.

RELease LOCKs For LTerm xx...xx =>
      Release locks held by a specific terminal

CA IDMS DB/DC V100                               Time: hh:mm:ss
    
```

Supported Attributes

The Lock Monitor supports a profile attribute for a user-specific default REFRESH interval. The Lock Monitor's default REFRESH interval is five seconds. The profile can override the default REFRESH interval by specifying the LMONRFSH attribute with an attribute value identifying the number of seconds in the interval.

If an attribute value is specified for LMONRFSH in the profile, it becomes the default value in the Lock Monitor session *unless* one of the following is true:

- The attribute value is nonnumeric; the Lock Monitor default is used.
- The value is greater than any timing interval in the DC system definition; the largest system defined value, minus 1, is used.

Note: For more information about defining a profile, see Chapter 3:

Automatic screen update

Automatic update of the screen requires **unsolicited reads**, which are not supported by all TP monitors, most notably UCF. When using LOCKMON under such a TP monitor, you **must** press Enter to update the display.

Exiting Lock Monitor

To exit Lock Monitor, do one of the following:

- Enter one of the following commands (or simply the first letter of the command) in the command field:
 - Bye
 - End
 - Quit
- Press the Clear key.

Appendix A: Event Control Block (ECB) Information

The following table contains a list of the ECB type codes in order by ECB name, with a brief description of the wait type and tuning comments:

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
152	#WTL; #WTL REPLY ECB	#WTL REPLY.	
153	*LOGON*; VTAM LOGON ECB	VTAM logon ECB	
161	*TIMER*; TIMER ECB		Almost always waited on by the run unit service driver (RHDCRUSD), OPER, and DDS VTAM.
32	3280 RTY; 3280 RETRY TIMER		The terminal driver is waiting to retry the request to the 3280.
1	BCRECB	Wait for database buffer pool.	Increase number of buffers. If this is a shared buffer, change to non-shareable buffers. Increase the DB page size.
2	BMESECB	Wait for buffer.	Handle it the same way as ECB 1.
3	BMESECB	Wait for exclusive use of a buffer.	Waits on this ECB can be caused by contention for the space management page (SMP). Verify the database pages are less than 70% full. Handle the same was as ECB 1.
164	BTAM I/O; DDS BTAM I/O ECB		Distributed database waits for BTAM I/O to complete.
128	CCEECB	DBRC Unsolicited read	
129	CCEUECB		The database resource controller task (DBRC) is up.
34	CCEVRECB; VARY TABLESPACE ECB	Obsolete	
130	CKUECB	Check user, wake up task.	

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
131	CKUECBT	Check user	
132	CSAEXECB	External ECB posted by external task.	
4	CSALDECB	Loader single thread wait.	This should be a very brief wait. The single threading acts as a tie breaker for simultaneous requests to load.
5	CSALFECB	DCLOG single thread wait.	Reduce the number of user writes to logs, if any. Only allow critical dumps to be written to the log. If using Perfmon on z/OS, write the records to SMF. If using Perfmon, reduce statistics collection to a minimum. Move the log area to faster device. Balance channels. Balance packs.
133	CSALGECB	Log full ECB	Wait for a batch job to offload the log. CV waits while waiting for the offload. If this wait is prolonged, tasks will timeout. Check that the manual procedures are being followed properly. Verify the log is not being overused. Send statistics to SMF rather than to the log. Turn off snaps.
45	CSASCECB; SCRATCH SNGL THREAD	Scratch single thread ECB	The task is waiting for single thread access to the scratch area. To improve performance, do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduce the usage of scratch area by applications ■ Increase the scratch area page size ■ Use 'VIO' data sets for scratch area ■ Use SCRATCH IN STORAGE YES.

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
24	CSASMECB; SMTECB	Storage pool wait.	<p>Storage is requested by storage type rather than by pool number. The SMTECB is waited on when there is insufficient storage of the type requested in any of the pools which are sysgennd to support that type. This means that DC may not be short on storage when the SMTECB is waited on.</p> <p>Usually there is a high Short on Storage (SOS) count.</p> <p>Increase the size of the storage pool.</p> <p>Reduce the size and number of storage requests.</p> <p>Reduce max tasks/number of EREs.</p> <p>Reallocate space from underutilized pools.</p> <p>In general a few large storage pools are better than many small ones.</p>
6	CSATJECB	Obsolete	
178	DB V TSK; DB HELOT TSK EXTECB		
194	DBGROUP; DBGROUP ECB	DB group reply ECB (HPCS).	<p>This ECB is used to enqueue a request for back-end services in a Parallel Sysplex environment.</p> <p>Indicates RHDCCFIM (Coupling Facility Interface Module) is waiting on a reply from the back-end.</p>
176	DBIO DRV; D/B I/O WRT DRV EXT	Obsolete	
182	DBIO DRV; DB PREFETCH DRV EXT		There is one ECB for each database read driver.
168	DBIO RDE; DBIO READ ECB		

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
204	DBIO SD; DBIO SVCE DRIVER	DBIO Service Driver ECB	This ECB is part of the ECB-list where the Page Locking Service Driver module is waiting in its main processing loop. When posted, it purges the XES buffers. This ECB used as part of a Parallel Sysplex environment.
181	DBIO TSK; DB I/O TASK ECB		
167	DBIO WRT; DBIO WRITE ECB		
30	DBRCMSTR; DBRCECB IN MSTR		<p>Wait for the database resource controller to initialize at startup, or clean up at shutdown.</p> <p>A long wait at shutdown means there is database work in progress, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A batch run-unit ■ A conversational task ■ A shutdown autotask
159	DBRCWTOR; DBRC WTOR ECB		Always waited on by *DBRC* (RHDCDBRC).
166	DDS ATTN; DDS ATTENTION ECB	Obsolete	
162	DDS READ; DDS VTAM READ ECB		Distributed database waits for a VTAM read to complete.
163	DDS WRIT ; DDS VTAM WRITE ECB		Distributed database waits for a VTAM write to complete.
8	DMCJECB	Journal buffer wait.	<p>Move journal files to a faster device.</p> <p>Stop journaling the after images of queue records.</p> <p>Increase the number of journal buffers.</p>
9	DMCJHECB	Journal buffer wait.	<p>Used only during startup, shutdown, and journal swap.</p> <p>Handle the same way as ECB 8.</p>

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
160	DMCJHECB; DMCJHECB EXTRN WAIT		External wait on journal header.
51	DPRQECB	DCMT quiesce area ECB	IDMSDBMS may be waiting on this ECB when the AREA is quiescing.
7	ECEECB	Enqueue on resource name.	If this is a user resource, consult with your users to verify their response time. If the response time is slow, investigate the task to determine why the enqueue is occurring. The SYSGEN task statement "MAX CONCURRENT" may be more appropriate; or the resource could be held longer than is required.
134	ERECEB	External run unit ECB.	
136	ESECKECB		Post the check user task.
135	ESEECB	External system ECB.	An external run unit request for service is made.
10	FCBXECB	DBIO waiting on a prior I/O (DOS).	Move the DB area. Increase the page size. Balance channels. Balance packs. Split heavily used files into multiple files and put the files on separate packs. Consider converting the file to VSAM.
48	GLQTEECB; GLOBAL QUEUE TABLE	Global QUEUE table entry ECB	DC-internal single thread ECB
208	GPRXLOCK; LMGR PRX; GPRXLCK	LMGR Proxy Recovery Lock ECB	This ECB used in a Sysplex environment to indicate it is waiting on a Proxy Recovery Lock.
197	GTXNLOCK; GBL DBKY	LMGR global transaction lock ECB.	This ECB is waited on by LMGR (Lock Manager) when attempting to access a globally-locked resource such as an area, a page or a db-key.

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
41	HELOTWRK; DB V TSK; D/B HELOT TASK ECB		HELOT (database VARY TASK) waits on this ECB for work.
196	HPCACHE; HPCACHE ECB	HPCS cache ECB.	Waiting on a cache I/O to complete, either a read HPCS cache buffer into local buffer or a write of a buffer to the HPCS cache. Used by RHDCCFIC (Coupling Facility Interface Common routines).
195	HPLIST; HPLIST ECB	HPCS list ECB.	This ECB is used by RHDCCFIC (Coupling Facility Interface Common routines) to wait for completion of an asynchronous write to a list structure. Also used by RHDCCFIM (Coupling Facility Interface Module) to indicate a 1 second wait after message DC215010 has been issued. The above message indicates the list structure is full and there is a 1 second before retrying the write. Eventually increase the size of your list structure in your CFRM coupling data set.
137	ICEECB	Interval control element.	The ICE is used to support timer waits.
138	IDBSECB	Obsolete	
11	IDWUPECB	Obsolete	
12	IIEPECB	Obsolete	
179	ILE-LOCK; ILE LOCK ECB		

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
0	INT ECB	0 or any invalid ECB	This is a catch all for ECBs. If a type 0 ECB requires analyzing, do the following: 1. Get a system dump 2. Identify the ECB by its address 3. Determine which module or piece of storage contains the ECB 4. Determine which task owns the storage
43	IODRWORK; DBIO DRV; DB PREFETCH DRV ECB	Database I/O read driver is waiting for a read to complete. (CCERDECB)	There is one ECB for each database read driver.
39	IODWORK; DBIO DRV; D/B I/O WRT DRV ECB	Obsolete	
31	JBCHECB	(JBEHECB) Journal control block header.	Rollback is waiting to lock the journal for recovery.
13	JCBXECB	Journal buffer wait.	Handle the same way as ECB 8.
177	JOUR DRV; JOURNAL DRV EXT ECB		
180	JRNL FRG; JRNL DRV FRAGMENT		
170	JRNL I/O; DBIO JRNL WRITE ECB	Database I/O journal write	
186	JRNLW ER; JNLWRTER; JOURNAL WRITE ERROR		
40	JRNLWORK; JOUR DRV; JOURNAL DRIVER ECB	Obsolete	
158	LDR DECB; LOADER DECB		
203	LMGR SD; LMGR SVCE DRIVER	LMGR Service Driver ECB	A request from another data sharing member for lock manager work is done.

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
50	LRBKECB	LRBK unrecovered transaction ECB (Rollback ECB)	ECB used for the synchronization and processing of unrecovered transactions.
139	LREECB	Local run unit	ECB used by external run unit communication.
15	LTERM; LTEECB	Waiting for a particular logical terminal to become available, such as a printer.	
17	LTTECB	Waiting for action on any logical terminal.	The LTTECB serves to catch changes in the state of a logical terminal through DCMT VARY LTERM or DCMT VARY PRINTER.
16	LTTMSECB	Logical terminal needs service.	Task 0 (MSTR) is normally waits on this ECB because it is waiting for work.
14	LTXNLOCK; DBKEY	Lock Manager Local transaction lock ECB.	Used to wait on a lock manager resource such as DBKEY, AREA, or PAGE. Lower the number of max concurrent tasks. Lower the number of max tasks. Examine the application's use of the database record. Revise the application programs to interrogate status code returned from each database request and include the appropriate retry logic.
140	MLEPECB		Multi-thread line entry is used for BTAM support. The MLEPECB is for the external polling delay.
141	MLESECB		Multi-thread line entry is used for BTAM support. The MLESECB is for external service for the line.
183	MPMODE; MP MODE WAIT ECB		Multi-tasking single thread coding ECB.

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
205	MSGECB1	QuiesceAREA ECB 1 (Timer ECB)	This ECB used in module RHDCDBRC to deal with DCMT QUIESCE AREA processing.
206	MSGECB2	QuiesceAREA ECB 2 (Terminate ECB)	This ECB used in module RHDCDBRC to deal with DCMT QUIESCE AREA processing.
207	MSGECB3	QuiesceAREA ECB 3 (Helot-2 task ending ECB)	This ECB used in module RHDCDBRC to deal with DCMT QUIESCE AREA processing.
142	MSGRECB		Wait for message to complete.
37	OBCECB; UNKNOWN ECB TYPE	Obsolete	
35	OMCGBECB; UNKNOWN ECB TYPE	Obsolete	
36	OMCGIECB; UNKNOWN ECB TYPE	Obsolete	
18	PDTECB	Program pool wait.	Increase the size of the program pool. Take space from an underutilized pool and allocated it to this program pool. On an XA operating system, move XA programs to an XA pool
21	PLE; PLESECB	Physical line needs service.	The PLESECB is posted to notify terminal drivers that one or more terminals require service. This ECB is almost always waited on by drivers.
143	PLE2PECB		Remote 3270 terminal ECB.

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
22	PLE9RECB	Simulated 3270 terminal.	<p>This means the 3270 terminal simulator is waiting for an I/O to disk to complete.</p> <p>This ECB is waited on only briefly. If it waited on for any length of time, it is possible that someone is running a stress test. Check the set up of their script.</p> <p>If this occurs at startup, it could be due to startup autotasks that read long files. Change the startup autotasks to run one at a time.</p>
144	PLEZTECB		UCF ECB posted every 60 seconds by the timer routine in the system dependent module.
46	PM DRVR; PERFMON SERVICE DRV	Perfmon service driver ECB	<p>Waited on by module PMONCIOD (Perfmon I/O Service Driver) during system shutdown processing.</p> <p>Module PMONCROL (Perfmon Interval Monitor) posts this ECB.</p>
187	PM DRVR; PERFMON SERVICE DRV		Performance monitor service driver waiting for work.
188	PMONLINE; PM ONLRQ; PERFMON ONLINE RQST		
42	PRGEAREA; DB PURGE; QUIESCE TABLESPACE		The database resource controller is quiescing the area.
19	PROGRAM; PDELOCK	Single thread PDE	<p>This ECB is only used when the program definition is being updated. If this ECB is being waited on, do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ See if the same task/program is in control ■ If the same task/program is in control, check for a load request inside of a loop. <p>Check http://ca.com/support for any outstanding maintenance.</p>

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
20	PROGRAM; PDEECB		<p>Loader is waiting on this program because one of the following occurred:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is insufficient room to load it. ■ It is being quiesced in response to a VARY NEW COPY command. <p>This ECB is also waited on when a program has been overlaid and must be reloaded before re-dispatching the task that uses it.</p>
145	PRTSECB		Printer in service.
148	PTE6ECB	Start/stop I/O terminal ECB.	Almost always waited on by start/stop (dialup) driver.
147	PTEPECB		Pause that refreshes (hiccup wait). This is a wait so other tasks can run. This task remains dispatchable.
23	PTERM; PTERECB	Physical terminal request.	<p>Waiting for a front-end printer to become available.</p> <p>The terminal handler waiting for a request to complete, usually a read. Check the following conditions: :ol comp.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine if the active task is pseudo-conversational. 2. If the task is not pseudo-conversational, ensure that it is intended to be a conversational task. 3. Verify the additional resources such as storage, task slot, and space in the program pool are available without impacting the rest of the workload.
146	PTEUECB	Unsolicited terminal read.	Posted by terminal drivers.

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
47	QDTSTECB; QUE SNGL; QUEUE CLEANUP TASK	QUEUE single-thread ECB	During CV-startup, QUED must have exclusive use of the QUEUE area. To prevent deadlocks, all QUEUE processing is suspended until QUED finishes. The QUEUE Manager (RHDCQUEM) is waiting on this ECB until it is posted by QUED.
184	QUIES AR; DB QUIES; QUIESCE DB AREA		
149	QWEECB	External ECB for the queue function.	Used when a task issues a 'GET QUEUE WAIT' and there is no queue record. Posted when a 'PUT QUEUE' is issued to the queue in question.
150	RCEECB	General resource ECB.	
53	RESYNC; Resynchronization	Resynchronization management ECB.	The ECB is waited on by TMGR (Transaction Manager) during resynchronization processing.
151	RUHFECB	Run unit header ECB	Posted by free run unit.
29	RUN-UNIT VIBECB		Wait until no other run-unit is using the area before turning on the area lock.
49	SCBECB	Obsolete	
191	SCBECBE; SCBECB; SCBECB EXT		Job management spooler communication block.
38	SDCSECB; SERVICE DRIVER ECB		Each service driver has one of this ECB type. It means waiting for work. This ECB is almost always waited on. Posted by RHDCMSTR.
33	SESSION; MODE GROUP ECB		LU 6.2 is waiting on mode group session.
190	SHUTECB; CSASDECB; CSA SHUTDOWN ECB		

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
189	SMFWECB; SMFWRITE; SMF WRITE ECB		Waiting for the write of statistics records to SMF complete. Posted by z/OS. If this ECB is waited on frequently, review SMF buffering, and consider using the DC log for statistics.
185	SUSP RU; SUSPENDED RUN UNIT		
26	TASKID; TCEECB	TASKID	This is a general purpose ECB associated with a particular task. Verify the same task is recurring. If it is the same task, get a system dump and name reoccurring, and if it is, take a dump and identify the source of the of the wait.
25	TCAECB	New task wait.	If a task is attached when DC is at max tasks, it waits on this ECB.
193	TCEECBAF; TCE SUBTASK AFFINTY	Affinity ECB	
209	TCP/IP; TCP/IP ASYNC. ECB	TCP/IP asynchronous ECB	This ECB is used by RHDCD0IP and RHDCD1IP (Socket Line Driver and Plugin Module) to wait for completion of asynchronous socket calls such as ACCEPT and RECV.
165	TERM I/O; ANY TRMINAL IO ECB		Always waited on by line drivers.
27	TJHFECB	Obsolete	
28	TJHSECB	Obsolete	
54	TM REQ; Txn Req	Transaction request ECB.	The ECB is waited on by TMGR (Transaction Manager) when it is waiting for the completion of a transaction manager request.
52	TXNBECB; SERIALIZE TXN BRNCH	Transaction branch serialization.	The ECB is waited on by TMGR (Transaction Manager) when serializing use of a transaction branch.
156	USER ECB		If this wait is frequent, check user modules for their use of ECB's.

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
157	USER ECB; USER ECBID		
169	VSAM CCB; DBIO DOS VSAM CCB		
171	VTAM I/O; VTAM RCV-ANY (DOEV)	Wait for VTAM receive any.	LU6.2 unsolicited read
154	VTM READ; VTAM READ INIT ECB	VTAM read ECB	The VTAM drivers are waiting for data from VTAM. This ECB is almost always waited on.
155	VTM RPL; VTAM RPL ECB		Waiting for VTAM request parameter list. If this wait is frequent and prolonged and there are resources available, then the number of RPL's can be increased for faster response time.
200	XCF GROUP; XCF GROUP ECB	XCF Group ECB	This ECB used to single thread access to XCF group processing during startup or shutdown of a CV in a data sharing environment.
199	XCF MSG; XCF MESSAGE ECB	XCF Message ECB (SYSPLEX receive ECB).	This type of ECB is waited on by RHDCCFIM (Coupling Facility Interface Module) when messages are exchanged between members of a data sharing group.
202	XES LIST; XES LIST ECB	XES List ECB	This ECB used in a Parallel Sysplex environment to wait on completion of asynchronous access to a list structure.
198	XES LMGR; LMGR XES; XES LMGR ECB	LMGR XES ECB.	This ECB is waited on by LMGR (LOCK Manager) when attempting to acquire a global proxy lock.

ECB Codes	ECB Names	Description	Comments
201	XES LOCK; XES LOCK ECB	XES Lock ECB	This ECB used in a Parallel Sysplex environment while waiting on request completion during Obtain, Alter or Release Lock processing in RHDCCFIM (Coupling Facility Interface Module).
192	XIOB ECB; XIOB ALC; XIOB ALLOCATION		All XIOB blocks in use. Needed for DB I/O.

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