

CA Spool™

Operations and Commands Guide

Version 12.0



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This document references the following CA products:

- CA Spool™
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- CA XCOM

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Documentation Changes

The following documentation updates have been made since the last release of this documentation:

- Updated the REINIT command as follows:
 - To provide Java Transformer resource cache flushing
 - To limit re-initialization processing to printer nodes only
- Added NJE TCP/IP support
- Added the DD command – Display DESTID

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Chapter 1: System Operation

This chapter provides general information about how to operate CA Spool and file queues, commands, and interfaces.

This section contains the following topics:

- [System Operators](#) (see page 9)
- [Checkpoint and Spool Data Sets](#) (see page 10)
- [File Queue Data](#) (see page 10)
- [CA Spool Operator Commands](#) (see page 11)
- [Printer Control Commands](#) (see page 12)
- [File Control Commands](#) (see page 13)
- [System Commands](#) (see page 13)
- [XFER Interface](#) (see page 13)
- [NJE Interface](#) (see page 14)
- [VTAM Network Interface](#) (see page 14)
- [Advanced Communication Interface](#) (see page 14)
- [SUBSYS Interface](#) (see page 15)
- [Virtual Printer Interface](#) (see page 15)
- [PSF Interface](#) (see page 15)
- [CA View Interface](#) (see page 16)
- [Transformer Interface](#) (see page 16)
- [LPD Interface](#) (see page 17)
- [System Start and Stop](#) (see page 17)
- [Multi-Access CA Spool](#) (see page 19)

System Operators

You can customize CA Spool for your site-specific requirements.

In general terms, a system operator can be any *one* of the following:

- The MVS console operator is a CA Spool system operator.
- Any CA Spool user with a user ID authorization level 2 is an operator, when logged on to a display terminal.
- Any CA Spool user with the appropriate authorization level is an operator, when using a communication channel through an application program. This includes, users using the CA Spool Menu System.

It is not always easy to define a system operator precisely. An operator logged on to CA Spool through a display terminal can issue commands to control CA Spool. Those using the CA Spool Menu System may also issue commands to control CA Spool.

Checkpoint and Spool Data Sets

CA Spool must have one checkpoint data set and one or more spool data sets. The CA Spool checkpoint data set is allocated on a direct access volume with the default data set name CAI.EFCHKPT. The CA Spool data sets are allocated on direct access volumes. The default spool data set name is CAI.EFSPOOL. The structure and organization of the checkpoint and spool data sets and the data set names are specified by the CA Spool parameter data set.

A secondary checkpoint data set can be defined, which is used as a duplex copy of the primary checkpoint data set. Therefore, it can be used for manual recovery in case the primary checkpoint data set becomes unusable.

File Queue Data

This section provides file queue data including check-pointing, destination names, and whether a printed file is purged.

Checkpoint

The CA Spool system maintains an in-core file queue, which is check-pointed whenever it is changed. Each spool file in the system is identified by a unique file sequence number, an eight-character filename, an eight-character file destination name, and an eight-character user ID. The filename is not used directly by the system and can contain any alphanumeric character string. It can be used simply as a file description.

Destination Name

The destination name is used to identify the printer node on which the file is to be printed. Any printer in the network group in which the destination printer is defined may select the file for print processing, unless it operates in restricted-selection mode. If a printer operates in restricted-selection mode, it only selects files for output processing if their destination name matches the real node name or alias name of the printer.

Remember that each file has an output class definition (A-Z, 0-9), an 8-character form number, and a 4-character forms control buffer name.

Purging and Retaining Files

When a CA Spool file has been printed, it may or may not be purged automatically. This is usually specified by users, who can usually keep files as long as necessary, even after they have been printed.

You can retain any particular file after it has been printed. The file is marked as printed and retained for a specified number of hours. If you want to retain files for longer, the Re-queue File (RF) command can be used to remove the file printed indicator. Non-printed files are also eligible for automatic purging, but they are kept in the system for an installation-dependent additional time, which is added to the normal file retention time.

CA Spool Operator Commands

This section provides information about how to enter the operator commands that control CA Spool.

Operator Commands

From an MVS console, the CA Spool system provides two methods to enter operator commands.

Use the following format:

F ESF, *command*

where ESF is the name of the procedure to start the CA Spool system. Some installations might use a different name.

Or enter the command preceded by the subsystem communication character (-):

-*command*

The installation-specific subsystem communication character, if used, is specified in the CA Spool parameter data set.

Multiple Commands

You can enter more than one command on one command line.

Multiple commands are separated by semicolons:

```
command1;command2;command3
```

The subsystem communication character is not repeated for each command. It is only specified at the start of the first command.

When CA OPS/MVS is used to stop CA Spool and multiple commands are needed, then multiple commands must be separated by TWO semicolons to leave ONE semicolon to be passed on to CA Spool.

Example:

```
CMD1(F &JOBNAME,PNET;;SHUTDOWN;;DA)
```

```
CMD2(F &JOBNAME,TNET;;SHUTDOWN;;DA)
```

```
CMD3(F &JOBNAME,DA;;TNET;;SHUTDOWN,F)
```

Printer Control Commands

The following commands are used to control printers:

- B—Backspace printer
- C—Cancel printer
- D—Display printer status
- E—Restart printer
- F—Forward space printer
- I—Interrupt printer
- P—Stop printer
- R—Repeat printer
- S—Start printer
- T—Reset printer (change parameters)
- Z—Halt printer

File Control Commands

The following commands are used to control files:

- AF—Release file
- CF—Close a temporarily closed file
- DF—Display files
- HF—Hold file
- PD—Purge all printed files
- PF—Purge file
- RF—Re-queue file
- TF—Reset file (change parameters)

System Commands

The following commands are used to control the CA Spool system:

- ABEND—Abends the CA Spool system
- CHKPT—Forces a checkpoint
- DA—Displays active files
- DS—Displays the current status of the CA Spool system
- ESYN—Resets another CA Spool system
- REINIT—Reads the startup parameters and reinitialize some parameters without closing down CA Spool
- SHUTDOWN—Stops the CA Spool system
- WRITELOG—Releases the log file

XFER Interface

The XFER interface is used to transfer files between JES2 or JES3 and CA Spool; it can be subdivided into an ESFTOJES part and a JESTOESF part.

The following commands are used to control the XFER interface:

- DX—Displays status of the XFER interface
- HX—Stops the XFER interface
- SX—Starts the XFER interface

NJE Interface

The CA Spool system provides an NJE interface which can be used for the automatic transfer of spool files between the CA Spool system and other NJE nodes. The NJE interface provides a link to, for example, JES2, JES3/BDT, RSCS, POWER, and other CA Spool systems.

The following commands are used to control the NJE interface.

- C—Cancels current activity with another NJE node
- D—Displays the status of a session with another NJE node
- P—Stops a session with another NJE node
- S—Starts a session with another NJE node
- Z—Halts a session with another NJE node

VTAM Network Interface

CA Spool provides a VTAM Network interface for 3270 VTAM displays and printers. The network interface must be active for CA Spool to be able to send files to printers, to enable users to logon from terminals, or to use the NJE interface.

The following commands are used to control the network interface:

- PNET—Stops the network interface. Active sessions are allowed to finish.
- SNET—Starts the network interface.
- TNET—Stops the network interface immediately. Active sessions are interrupted.

Advanced Communication Interface

The Advanced Communication Interface lets the user programs to send commands to CA Spool, and to receive responses and other messages generated by CA Spool. Each user program interfaces with CA Spool through a communication channel.

The following commands are used to control communication channels:

- DC—Displays the status of communication channels
- PC—Stops a communication channel
- SC—Starts a communication channel

SUBSYS Interface

The SUBSYS interface lets any program using fixed or variable record formats to create or retrieve a file from CA Spool. This interface is used by coding the SUBSYS parameter on the DD-statement with a number of CA Spool defined sub-parameters.

The following commands can control the SUBSYS interface:

- HS—Stops the SUBSYS interface
- SS—Starts the SUBSYS interface

Virtual Printer Interface

The Virtual Printer interface is used to get print from old applications which write directly on a network printer into CA Spool.

The following commands are used to control the virtual printer interface:

- C—Cancels the current transmission
- P—Stops a virtual printer session
- PNET, VPS—Stops the virtual printer interface
- S—Starts a virtual printer session
- SNET, VPS—Starts the virtual printer interface
- TV—Initiates and terminates virtual printer interface traces
- Z—Halts a virtual printer session

PSF Interface

The PSF interface is used to let PSF perform the actual printing.

The commands are the same as for other printers with the exception of PFSS, which stops a PSF address space.

The following commands are used to display the status of the PSF interface:

- DS, FSS—Display active Functional Subsystem address spaces.
- DS, FSA—Display active Functional Subsystem Applications and Functional Subsystem address spaces.

CA View Interface

The CA Spool to CA View interface can be used to copy files from CA Spool to CA View (formerly known as SAR.)

The CA Spool to CA View interface can be used for:

- Automatic transfer of files to CA View for further processing
- Automatic creation of file back up copies into CA View
- Automatic archival of files into CA View

The following commands can be used to control this interface:

CSAR

 Cancels and halts the CA Spool to CA View interface.

HSAR

 Halts the CA Spool to CA View interface.

SSAR

 Starts the CA Spool to CA View interface.

Transformer Interface

You can use the Transformer interface to automatically translate data streams from one format to another, as follows:

- Text to PDF, HTML, and RTF
- AFP to PCL, PostScript, and PDF
- Xerox Metacode to PCL, PostScript, and PDF

Use the following commands to control this interface:

- **HT**—Halts the Transformer interface
- **ST**—Starts the Transformer interface

LPD Interface

The LPD interface is used to receive print requests from remote print servers and workstations using the TCP/IP LPR/LPD protocol.

Use the following commands to control the LPD interface:

- **C,LPD,*session***—Cancels the LPD session
- **DA,LPD**—Displays active LPD sessions
- **DS,LPD**—Displays the current LPD status
- **REINIT,LPD**—Reads the startup parameters and reinitializes the LPD Interface
- **PNET, LPD**—Stops the LPD Interface. Active sessions are allowed to finish.
- **SNET,LPD**—Starts the LPD Interface
- **TNET,LPD**—Stops the LPD Interface. Active sessions are terminated.

System Start and Stop

This section provides information about the MVS start command, initialization options, and the stop command.

MVS Start Command

Enter the following MVS command to start CA Spool:

```
S esf
```

where *esf* is the name of the procedure used to start the CA Spool system. In some installation-specific cases this may not be ESF.

Initialization Options

Specify the following options in the PARM parameter of the EXEC statement in the procedure used to start CA Spool. If not specified, CA Spool prompts for options during initialization.

Use the OS Reply command to enter one or more of the following options:

- BUILDQ—Initiates a warm start and rebuilds the file queue.
- COLD—Initiates a cold start and formats the in-core file queue.
- FORMAT—Initiates a format cold start. CA Spool formats all its spool data sets, and initializes the in-core file queue.
- LIST—Produces a listing of the parameter data set.
- LOG—Initiates a CA Spool system log. This log records all the messages issued by CA Spool.
- NOFMT—Switches off the FORMAT option.
- NOLIST—Switches off the LIST option.
- NOLOG—Switches off the LOG option.
- SCAN—Initiates a syntactical check of the CA Spool parameter data set, after which CA Spool will terminate.
- WARM—Initiates a normal warm start.
- U—Initiates a normal warm start.
- NULL—Initiates a normal warm start. When CA Spool is successfully initiated, it enters into a *waiting for work* mode and is ready to process requests.

Stop Conditions

The following conditions must both be satisfied in order for CA Spool to stop.

1. The network interface must be stopped using *one* of the following methods:
 - Issue the PNET command, which is the normal way to stop the network interface.
 - Issue the TNET command, which can be used if the interface must be stopped immediately. Be aware that all active network sessions are interrupted.
2. All files must be closed using *one* of the following methods:
 - Issue the SHUTDOWN command to enable applications with open files to complete before CA Spool stops. No applications are allowed to open files after this.
 - Issue the SHUTDOWN,F command to stop CA Spool regardless of open files.
 - MVS STOP command

P *esf*

esf is the name of the procedure used to start the CA Spool system. In some installation-specific cases this may not be ESF. This is the same as entering the SHUTDOWN,F command to stop CA Spool regardless of open files.

Multi-Access CA Spool

Multi-Access Spool (MAS) configuration enables sharing of common checkpoint and spool data sets up to 32 CA Spool systems.

Cold and Warm Starts

The first system in the complex can (if desired) be cold started, and the other members of the configuration can join the complex by performing a warm start.

File Affinity

When a spool file is created, the application program may specify that the file has affinity to a single system in the MAS configuration. A spool file with affinity to a single system can only be printed on printers, or processed by application programs, on that system. However, the characteristics or status of the spool file may be altered by any system in the configuration. A file without system affinity can be processed by any system in the Multi-Access Spool (MAS) configuration. You can change the affinity of a spool file with the Reset File (TF) command.

Chapter 2: Commands

This chapter provides information about command syntax, and the commands supported by CA Spool.

This section contains the following topics:

[Command Menu Syntax](#) (see page 21)

[CA Spool Commands](#) (see page 21)

Command Menu Syntax

The command menu syntax shows how to construct a command.

Syntax Rules

The CA Spool commands are listed alphabetically. Each command description contains a brief introductory sentence, the command syntax, and the operand details.

The following syntax rules apply:

- Enter operand groups from left to right in the order shown.
- CAPITAL LETTERS represent values that must be specified as shown; that is, they are key word operands.
- *lowercase italic* letters represent operand values for which a name, address, or value must be substituted.
- | Separates alternative arguments (choose one).
- [] Identifies optional arguments.
- {} Identifies required arguments among multiple arguments.
- Default values are underlined.
- The *nodename* operand is specified as the name of a printer node in the network group.

CA Spool Commands

This section describes the CA Spool commands, provides a syntax, and several usage examples.

ABEND Command – Terminate ESF system

Use the ABEND command to abnormally terminate the ESF system.

ESF initiates a termination sequence with a user abend 0001 and a dump. This command must only be used if a normal SHUTDOWN sequence cannot be completed.

The ABEND command has no operands.

This command has the following format:

```
ABEND
```

AF Command - Release File

Use the AF command to release one or more held spool files to make them available for print processing.

This command has the following format:

```
AF{file_sequence_number | seq1-seq2}
```

file_sequence_number

Defines the sequence number of the requested release file.

seq1-seq2

Defines the sequence range of the files to be released.

Note: *seq1* and *seq2* are the specified file sequence range, where, *seq1* must not be greater than *seq2*.

Example: 4-720

Example

This example releases the file with sequence number 354.

```
AF354
```

This example releases all the files in the range from 4 to 720.

```
AF4-720
```

B Command – Backspace Printer

Use the B command to initiate a backspace on a printer node.

This command has the following format:

`B, nodename [,C | ,F | ,pagecount]`

nodename

Defines the name of the printer to be backspaced.

The backspace value can be any one of the following:

C

Defines the backspace copy

F

Defines backspace the entire file

pagecount

Defines page count in the range 1 through 999

Default: One page is assumed if no operand is specified for *pagecount*.

Example

This example backspaces the printer DEPTPRT1 by ten pages.

```
B,DETPRT1,10
```

C Command – Cancel Printer

Use this C command to cancel the current printing operation for a printer.

This command has the following format:

`C, nodename`

nodename

Defines the name of the printer to be canceled.

Note: If the printer operates in automatic-purge mode, the file is scheduled for purging. Otherwise, the file is marked as printed and retained for a specified number of hours.

Example

This example cancels the printer DEPTPRT1.

```
C,DETPRT1
```

C Command – Cancel NJE Session Activity

Use this C command to cancel all files currently being sent or received through an NJE session.

This command has the following format:

```
C,njenode [.device]
```

njenode

Defines the name of the NJE node with which session all current activities must be canceled.

device

Defines the sessions with the device that are to be canceled.

After the cancel command is executed, the following events occur:

- CA Spool holds any files that it is in the process of sending to the partner node.
- The partner node purges any files that it is in the process of sending to CA Spool.

Example

This example cancels all active files on CMA2JES2.

```
C,CMA2JES2
```

This example cancels the file that is active on job receivers.

```
C,CMA2JES2.JR1
```

C Command – Cancel Virtual Printer Activity

Use this C command to cancel the current receive process on a virtual printer.

This command has the following format:

```
C,vpiname [.session] [,V]
```

vpiname

Defines the name of the virtual printer which must have its receiving activities canceled.

session

Defines the activities of the session that must be canceled.

V

Indicates that the Cancel command is directed to the virtual printer and not to the real printer.

Example

This example cancels files being received on VDPTPRT1.

```
C,VDPTPRT1
```

This example cancels files being received on VDPTPRT1.

```
C,VDPTPRT1,V
```

This example cancels files being received on VDPTPRT1 from sessions with TESTCICS.

```
C,VDPTPRT1.TESTCICS
```

C Command – Cancel LPD Session

Use this C command to cancel a TCP/IP LPD session.

This command has the following format:

```
C,LPD,session
```

session

Specifies the name of the LPD session to be canceled. The entire session name need not be specified. A unique session name prefix is sufficient. All sessions matching the session name prefix are terminated.

Example

This example cancels current LPD session with remote TCP/IP host usany.our.com.

```
DA,LPD
ESF7061 ESF File 7481 ESFNUC (ANYPRINT /ANDNI02 ) from usany.our.com
- 0 Mbytes of 20 Mbytes ( 0%)
C,LPD,USANY
ESF7065 Session cancelled: usany.our.com
```

CF Command – Close File

Use the CF command to change the status of a file from temporarily closed to permanently closed.

Note: The CF command can only be used on files with the temporarily closed status.

This command has the following format:

CFfile_sequence_number

File_sequence_number

Defines the file sequence number of the requested file.

Example

This example closes the file with sequence number 634.

```
CF634
```

CHKPT Command – Force Checkpoint

Use the CHKPT command to force ESF to take a checkpoint.

This command has the following format:

```
CHKPT
```

CSAR Command - Cancel CA View Interface

Use the CSAR command to cancel all files currently being transferred through the CA View interface, and halt the CA View interface.

This command has the following format, with no operand:

```
CSAR
```

D Command - Display Display Nodes

Use this D command to display the status of one or more display nodes.

This command has the following format:

```
D, {nodename | *ALL | *ACT | G=groupnumber}, D
```

- For AUTH=2/3 one operand is required; the name of a network node, the keyword *ALL, the keyword *ACT, or the keyword G= followed by a valid network group number.
- For AUTH=1 one operand is required; the name of a network node, the keyword *ALL, or the keyword *ACT.
- If a nodename is specified, only the status of that display node displays.
- If the keyword *ALL is specified, all display nodes display.
- If the keyword *ACT is specified, all active display nodes display.
- If the keyword G= is specified and followed by a valid network group number, all display nodes of that network group display.

Examples

This example displays the status of all display nodes.

```
D, *ALL, D
```

This example displays the status of all active display nodes.

```
D, *ACT, D
```

This example displays the status of display node A55TU009.

```
D, A55TU009, D
```

D Command – Display Network Nodes

Use this D command to display the status of one or more network nodes.

This command has the following format:

```
D, {nodename | *ALL | *ACT | G=groupnumber} [ , N | , P | , V ] [ , PFX= ] [ , REL= ] [ , NUM= ] [ , ST= ] [ , C= ] [ , F= ] [ , G= ] [ , L= ] [ , Q= ] [ , U= ] [ , A2= ] [ , DT= ] [ , PQ= ] [ , PT= ] [ , TD= ] [ , TH= ] [ , TT= ] [ , CQ= ] [ , MQ= ] [ , CF= ] [ , CP= ] [ , CL= ] [ , CB= ] [ , MF= ] [ , MP= ] [ , ML= ] [ , MB= ] [ , TF= ] [ , TP= ] [ , TL= ] [ , TB= ] [ , S= ] [ , O= ]
```

- For AUTH=2/3 one operand is required; the name of a network node, the keyword *ALL, the keyword *ACT, or the keyword G= followed by a valid network group number.
- For AUTH=1 one operand is required; the name of a network node, the keyword *ALL, or the keyword *ACT.
- If a nodename is specified, only the status of that node displays.
- If the P operand is specified, only the printer nodes display.
- If the N operand is specified, only the NJE nodes display.
- If the V operand is specified, only the virtual printer nodes display.
- If the keyword *ALL is specified, all P, D, N, or V nodes display. If none [of the indicated operands] is specified, the default is to display all printer nodes.
- If the keyword *ACT is specified, all active P, D, N, or V nodes display. If none [of the indicated operands] is specified, the default is to display active printer nodes.
- The PFX=ccccccc keyword specifies 1 to 8 characters long prefix.
- The REL=nnnnnn keyword starts the display at a point relative to the normal start of the display.
- The NUM=nnnnnn keyword limits the display to a certain number of replies.
- The ST=Status filter can be up to 18 characters long and limits the display to the nodes in a status that begin with the characters specified. This operand applies to printer and virtual printer nodes only.
- The C= keyword filters printer nodes by their FCB attribute.
- The F= keyword filters printer nodes by their FORM attribute.
- The G= keyword filters printer nodes by their valid network group number.
- The L= keyword filters printer nodes by their LOCATION attribute.
- The Q= keyword filters printer nodes by their CLASS attribute.
- The U= keyword filters printer nodes by their USERPARM attribute.
- The A2= keyword filters printer nodes by their TRANSFRM attribute.
- The DT= keyword filters printer nodes by their device type.
- The PQ= keyword filters printer nodes by their TCPVRT attribute.
- The PT= keyword filters printer nodes by their TCPVRT attribute.
- The TD= keyword filters printer nodes by their TCPDRIV attribute.
- The TH= keyword filters printer nodes by their TCPHOST attribute.

- The TT= keyword filters printer nodes by their TCPDRIV attribute.
- The CQ= keyword filters printer nodes by their current queue count.
- The MQ= keyword filters printer nodes by their maximum queue count.
- The CF= keyword filters printer nodes by the files printed in the current hour.
- The CP= keyword filters printer nodes by the pages printed in the current hour.
- The CL= keyword filters printer nodes by the lines printed in the current hour.
- The CB= keyword filters printer nodes by percentage of time this printer has been busy in the current hour.
- The MF= keyword filters printer nodes by highest number of files printed in any hour after CA Spool was started.
- The MP= keyword filters printer nodes by highest number of pages printed in any hour after CA Spool was started.
- The ML= keyword filters printer nodes by highest number of records printed in any hour after CA Spool was started.
- The MB= keyword filters printer nodes by highest percentage busy in any hour after CA Spool was started.
- The TF= keyword filters printer nodes by total files printed.
- The TP= keyword filters printer nodes by total pages printed.
- The TL= keyword filters printer nodes by total records printed.
- The TB= keyword filters printer nodes by total percentage of time this printer has been busy.
- The S= keyword specifies the column to be sorted.
- The O= keyword specifies the sort order.

When displaying printer nodes, the "ST=status filter" field can be specified as any of the status names as shown on the display panel status field, such as DRAINED, ACTIVE, INACTIVE, or as NEVERUSED or NEVEROK.

For example, to display those printers that have not had any files queued or selected, a `D,*ALL,P,ST=NEVERUSED` command is issued.

To display those printers that have not had a file successfully printed, a `D,*ALL,P,ST=NEVEROK` command is issued.

Note: The printer use status of NEVERUSED and NEVEROK is maintained throughout the CA Spool cycle. For instance, the use status of printers is maintained across REINIT processing, but not across a cold or warm start of CA Spool. If you are using MAS or EMAS environment, the network control is switched to a different member and the use status of printers is lost.

When displaying virtual printer nodes, the "ST=status filter" must be specified as shown on the printer menu display only.

The C, F, L, Q, U, A2, DT, PQ, TD, TH, and TT filters apply only to printer nodes. Their length is limited to the length of the filtering attribute. The case of the filter matches the case of the attribute. For example, FCB's must always be in uppercase so the C filter is also an uppercase filter. Location can be mixed case so the L filter must match the case of the printer's location parameter.

The G, PT, CQ, MQ, CF, CP, CL, CB, MF, MP, ML, MB, TF, TP, TL and TB filters apply only to printer nodes. These filters are numeric.

Numeric filters, by default, show files whose attributes are greater than or equal to the value used as a filter. It is possible to show files whose numeric attribute value is less than the filter value by specifying a leading '<' in the filter, such as files whose priority values are '<9'. If a 'less than' filter is used in a numeric filter, the maximum number allowed is not always the highest possible value for the field. For example, the highest number that can be placed in the Port filter is 32767. The highest 'less than' filter for Port is <9999.

The G and PT filter lengths are limited to the length of the filtering attribute. The CQ, MQ, CF, CP, CL, CB, MF, MP, ML, MB, TF, TP, TL filter lengths are limited to the length of the filter in the menu display.

The valid values for S=*Sort value* parameter are equal to the filter parameters with one exception. For example, to sort on TCPHOST specify S=TH. The exception applies for sorting on destination. S=P sorts the printer name.

The O=*Sort order* parameter has two valid values: A for ascending and D for descending order.

Examples

This example displays the status of all printer nodes.

```
D, *ALL
```

This example displays the status of all active NJE nodes.

```
D, *ACT, N
```

This example displays the status of network node DEPTPRT1.

```
D, DEPTPRT1
```

This example displays the status of the first five printer nodes.

```
D, *ALL, NUM=5
```

This example displays the status of five printer nodes starting from the sixth printer node.

```
D, *ALL, REL=6, NUM=5
```

D Command - Display NJE Session Status

Use this D command to display the status of an NJE node session.

This command has the following format:

```
D, njenode, N
```

njenode

Defines the name of the NJE node for which the status must be displayed. The status of the NJE connection displays information about each file currently being sent or received by the NJE session.

Example

This example displays the status of the CMA2JES2 NJE node.

```
D, CMA2JES2, N
```

D Command – Display Virtual Printer Status

This D command displays the status of a virtual printer

This command has the following format:

D, vpiname, V

vpiname

Displays the name of the virtual printer for which status must be displayed. The status of the connected physical printer displays with specific information about each existing session of the virtual printer.

Example

This example displays the VDPTPRT1 virtual printer status.

D, VDPTPRT1, V

DA Command – Display Active

Use this DA command to display the files active in the ESF system, including files opened for input or output processing, files being purged, files active on network printers, and so on.

This command has the following format, without any operands:

DA

DA Command – Display Active LPD sessions

Use this DA command to display all currently active TCP/IP LPD sessions.

This command has the following format:

DA, LPD

Example

DA,LPD

LPD7060 No active sessions

DA,LPD

ESF7061 Request from usany.our.com - Receive LPD Daemon command

DA,LPD

ESF7061 ESF File 2049 LPDFILE (IBM4028X/ANDNI02) from 147.219.155.236
- 16 Kbytes of 78 Kbytes (20%)

DC Command – Display Communication Channel

Use the DC command to display the status of one or more communication channels.

This command has the following format:

DC [*,cidname*]

cidname

Specifies the name of a communication channel, and only the status of that channel is displayed.

Note: If no operand is specified, the statuses of all communication channels are displayed.

Example

This example displays the status of all communication channels.

DC

This example displays the status of the communication channel CICS.

DC,CICS

DD Command – Display DESTID

Use the DD command to display the DESTID settings for the selection criteria that you specify.

This command has the following format:

```
DD[Fnnnnn] [,U=uuuuuuu] [,D=ddddddd] [,Q=q] [,O=oooooooo]
```

Specify one or more operands. All operands are optional.

Important! If you specify the file sequence number operand, it must be the first operand. Also, see the explanation in first example after the parameter descriptions for information about optionally overriding the default behavior.

Fnnnnn

Specifies the sequence number of the file for DESTID display.

U=

Specifies the userid for the DESTID display.

Specify a 1-8 character alphanumeric string. This operand specifies the highest priority selection criteria for the DESTID search.

D=

Specifies the destination name for the DESTID display.

Specify a 1-8 character alphanumeric string. This operand specifies the second highest priority selection criteria for the DESTID search.

Q=

Specifies the output class for the DESTID display. The output class is a single character in the range A-Z or 0-9.

This operand specifies the third highest priority selection criteria for the DESTID search.

O=

Specifies the filename for DESTID display.

The filename is a 1-8 character alphanumeric string.

This operand specifies the lowest priority selection criteria for the DESTID search.

Examples

The following example displays the closest matching DESTID setting when the only selection criteria is file sequence number 4.

By default, if the DD command specifies only a file sequence number, the number is looked up in the file queue and the selection criteria (user id, destination, class, and filename) are taken from the actual file you selected. In this example, they are taken from file 4, before the search for the specified DESTID occurs.

However, you can optionally override this default behavior by specifying the selection criteria as the next parameters. For example, you can specify DDF4,Q=B,D=RADEK to override the class and destination selection criteria of file 4 before the search for the specified DESTID occurs.

```
DDF4
ESF890 DESTID QDEST=AFPEMLPD,
ESF890 FADDRESS1=MSGTYPE=TEXT,
ESF890 FADDRESS2='SUBJECT=EMAIL TEST',
ESF890 FADDRESS3=TO=RADEK,
ESF890 FADDRESS4=FILENAME=&FNM.PDF
ESF890 END-OF-DISPLAY
```

The following example displays the closest matching DESTID setting when the selection criteria are file sequence number 12 and destination and user ID file attributes. The file sequence number overrides the additional selection criteria.

```
DDF12,D=B54131DA,U=B54131UA
ESF890 DESTID QUSERID=B54131UA,
ESF890 QDEST=B54131DA,
ESF890 FDEST=DEST2
ESF890 END-OF-DISPLAY
```

The following example displays the closest matching DESTID setting when the only selection criteria is destination B54131DB.

```
DD,D=B54131DB
ESF890 DESTID QDEST=B54131D*,
ESF890 FDEST=DEST7
ESF890 END-OF-DISPLAY
```

The following example displays the closest matching DESTID setting when the selection criteria are user ID B54131UB and destination B54131DC.

```
DD,U=B54131UB,D=B54131DC
ESF890 DESTID QUSERID=B54131U*,
ESF890 QDEST=B54131DC,
ESF890 FDEST=DEST6
ESF890 END-OF-DISPLAY
```

The following example displays the closest matching DESTID setting when the selection criteria are user ID B54131UA, destination B54131DA, class A, and filename B54131FA.

```
DD,U=B54131UA,D=B54131DA,Q=A,O=B54131FA
ESF890 DESTID QUSERID=B54131UA,
ESF890 QDEST=B54131DA,
ESF890 QCLASS=A,
ESF890 QFNAME=B54131FA,
ESF890 FDEST=DEST4
ESF890 END-OF-DISPLAY
```

DF Command – Display File

Use the DF command to display the status of one or more files. Files can be selected using the optional operands. If a file sequence range is specified, *seq1* must be not greater than *seq2*.

This command has the following format:

```
DF[file_sequence_number | seq1-seq2] [,O=] [,D=] [,Q=] [,F=] [,C=] [,FQE] [,NOESTAT]
[,NUM=] [,REL=] [,TOTAL]
```

One or more operands can be used. If no operands are specified, the status of all the files in the ESF system is listed.

file_sequence_number

Defines the sequence number of the requested release file.

seq1-seq2

Defines the sequence range of the files to be released.

O=

Specifies the filename to be used for file selection.

The filename is a 1 through 8 character alphanumeric string. If an asterisk (*) represents any character, the corresponding position of the filename is considered to match the selection being performed. This enables a generic search.

C=

Specifies the FCB name to be used for file selection. The FCB name is an alphanumeric string with one to four characters.

D=

Specifies the file destination name to be used for file selection. The destination name is an alphanumeric string with one to eight characters.

F=

Specifies the form number to be used for file selection. The form number is an alphanumeric string with one to eight characters.

FQE

Replies must be unformatted file queue elements. These elements contain hexadecimal characters that cannot be displayed. This operand is used only from the MENU system.

NOESTAT

Specifies that files with E (end-of-file) status are not displayed.

NUM=

Specifies the number of replies wanted. The operand must be numeric, and in the range 1 through 999999.

Q=

Specifies the output class to be used for file selection. The output class is a single character in the range A-Z or 0-9.

REL=

Specifies the first file to be displayed relative to the first file that satisfies the rest of the operands. For example, if REL=6 is specified, the sixth file that satisfies the rest of the operands is the first to be displayed.

TOTAL

Specifies the total number of files satisfying all operands specified is indicated in the heading of the reply messages.

Examples

This example displays files with filename RTEST001 and file output class P.

```
DF,0=RTEST001,Q=P
```

This example displays file with file sequence number 512.

```
DF512
```

This example displays files in the range from 19 to 341.

```
DF19-341
```

This example displays all files with a filename starting with SYS.

```
DF,0=SYS*****
```

This example displays files in the range 15 through 330 with a file name length of 6 or less, positions 3-5 being DPS, in class A.

```
DF15-330,0=**DPS*. ,Q=A
```

This example displays the first five files in the spool.

```
DF,NUM=5
```

This example displays five files starting with the sixth file in the spool.

```
DF,REL=6,NUM=5
```

DS Command – Display Status

Use this DS command to display the status of the ESF system.

This command has the following format:

```
DS
```

ESF displays the following:

- The CA Spool release level
- Number of outstanding I/O operations
- Number of files currently opened (input and output)
- Current spool use, expressed as a percentage of the total spool space available
- HWM, which specifies the highest percentage of spool space in use after cold start

- Number of files currently allocated
- Number of active network sessions
- Whether the VTAM ACB is opened
- Number of active communication channels
- Number of Virtual Printers defined and the number active
- Whether the ESF system is in shutdown sequence
- Current state of the CA View interface
- Current state of the Transformer interface
- Current state of the LPD interface
- Address in CSA of the current versions of ESFSSSM and ESFUSS

DS Command – Display LPD Status

Use this DS command to display the status of the LPD Interface.

This command has the following format:

DS,LPD

The LPD Interface displays the following:

- The current LPD version number and release number
- Total number of sessions, number of active sessions and max number of sessions
- Total number of LPR requests, LPQ requests and LPRM requests received
- Total number of CA Spool files, CA View files and JES files received
- Total number of Text files, AFP files, PCL files, PostScript files and Binary files received
- Total number of bytes, records and pages received

Example

This example displays the status of the LPD interface.

```
DS,LPD
ESF7070                               CA LPD V12.0 SP00
ESF7071 Total sessions: 9 Active sessions: 0 Max sessions: 20
ESF7072 LPR requests: 9 LPQ requests: 0 LPRM requests: 0
ESF7073 ESF files: 9 SAR files: 0 JES files: 0
ESF7074 Text files: 0 AFP files: 0 PCL files: 9
ESF7075 Bin files: 0 PS files: 0
ESF7076 Total Kbytes: 1130 Total records: 0 Total pages: 89
ESF7079
```

DS Command – Display active FSS

Use this DS command to display the active Functional Subsystem address spaces.

This command has the following format:

```
DS,FSS
```

Example

This example displays the active Functional Subsystem address spaces.

```
DS,FSS
ESF869 ACTIVE FSS NAME=FSSTEST5, PROC=PSFTEST5, FSSID=00001
ESF869 FSS-DEF./CONN. 5/ 1 FSA-DEF./ACT. 9/ 3
```

DS Command – Display active FSA

Use this DS command to display the active Functional Subsystem address spaces and Functional Subsystem Applications.

This command has the following format:

```
DS,FSA
```

Example

This example displays the active Functional Subsystem address spaces and Functional Subsystem Applications.

```
DS,FSA
ESF869 ACTIVE FSS NAME=FSSTEST5, PROC=PSFTEST5, FSSID=00001
ESF869 ACTIVE FSA NAME=PRT81 , PROC=PSFTEST5, FSAID=00005
ESF869 ACTIVE FSA NAME=PRT82 , PROC=PSFTEST5, FSAID=00007
ESF869 ACTIVE FSA NAME=PRT83 , PROC=PSFTEST5, FSAID=00008
ESF869 FSS-DEF./CONN. 5/ 1 FSA-DEF./ACT. 9/ 3
```

DX Command - Display XFER Interface Status

Use the DX command to display the status of the file transfer subtask and the two automatic file transfer interfaces.

This command has the following format:

```
DX
```

E Command – Restart Printer

Use the E command to discontinue printing a file, then continue printing from the start of the file.

This command has the following format:

```
E,nodename
```

nodename

Defines the name of the printer to be restarted.

Example

This example restarts printer DEPTPRT1.

```
E,DEPTPRT1
```

ESYS Command – Restart/Reset System

Use the ESYS command to restart or reset the specified ESF system in a Multi-Access Spool (MAS) configuration.

This command has the following format:

```
ESYS {,system-id | ,RESET=system-id}
```

system-id

Restarts (on this system) the file processing which was being performed on the named system in the MAS configuration.

RESET=system-id

Resets the checkpoint data set lock if another member of the MAS configuration failed while it was holding the checkpoint lock.

Note: *system-id* must be the name of a system in the MAS configuration.

Examples

This example restarts system A158 on this system.

```
ESYS,A158
```

This example resets checkpoint data set lock held by system A158.

```
ESYS,RESET=A158
```

F Command – Forwardspace Printer

Use the F command to initiate a forwardspace on a printer node.

This command has the following format:

```
F,nodename [,C | ,F | ,pagecount]
```

nodename

Defines the name of the printer to be forwardspaced.

The forwardspace value can be one of the following:

C

Defines that the current copy is forwardspaced.

F

Defines that the entire file is forwardspaced

pagecount

Defines the page count in the range of 1 to 9999.

Note: If no operand is specified, a default of one page is assumed.

If the forwardspace passes end-of-file, the file is backspaced ten pages from end-of-file, and printing continues from that point.

Example

This example forwardspaced the printer DEPTPRT1 by ten pages.

```
F,DETPRT1,10
```

HF Command - Hold File

Use the HF command to hold one or more spool files; held files are unavailable for print processing.

This command has the following format:

```
HF{file_sequence_number | seq1-seq2}
```

file_sequence_number

Defines the sequence number of the requested file to be held.

seq1-seq2

Defines the sequence range of the files to be held.

Note: *seq1* and *seq2* are the specified file sequence range, where, *seq1* must not be greater than *seq2*.

Example

This example holds the file with sequence number 636.

```
HF636
```

This example holds all the files in the range from 17 to 123.

```
HF17-123
```

HS Command - Halt SUBSYS Interface

Use the HS command to disable the SUBSYS-parameter interface.

If the interface is currently busy, active files are allowed to complete processing. No new interface requests are allowed after this command is activated (no new files can be opened for read or write by any users).

This command has the following format:

HS

HSAR Command – Halt CA View Interface

Use the HSAR command to halt the CA View interface.

If the interface is busy, the interface is not halted until it completes all the currently active file transformations.

This command has the following format:

HSAR

HT Command – Halt Transformer Interface

Use the HT command to halt the Transformer interface.

If the interface is busy, the interface is not halted until it completes all the currently active file transformations.

This command has the following format:

HT

HX Command - Halt XFER Interface

Use the HX command to halt the XFER Interface.

Note: If the interface is busy, the interface is not halted until it completes transfer of the current file.

This command has the following format:

HX [,ESFTOJES | ,JESTOESF]

- If no operand is specified, both the ESFTOJES and the JESTOESF file-transfer interfaces are halted.
- If the ESFTOJES operand is specified, only the ESFTOJES file-transfer interface is halted.
- If the JESTOESF operand is specified, only the JESTOESF file-transfer interface is halted.

I Command – Interrupt Printer

Use the I command to interrupt a printer and discontinue printing a file.

This command has the following format:

I, *nodename*

nodename

Specifies the name of the printer to be interrupted. Current activity on the specified printer is terminated and the file is returned to the output queue. The printer remains active (unless stopped or halted) and selects a new file for printing (if any are available in the queue). It is possible that the same file is selected for printing again unless the file has been held. When the interrupted file is later selected for print processing, it is backspaced one or more pages.

Example

This example interrupts the printer DEPTPRT1.

I,DEPTPRT1

LOGOFF Command – Terminate Session

Use the LOGOFF command to terminate the session between the operator terminal and ESF.

This command has the following format:

LOGOFF

The operator terminal is disconnected from ESF and returned to VTAM.

LOGON Command – Gain Access

Use the LOGON command to gain access to ESF through VTAM.

Note: This command usage is installation-dependent.

This command has the following format:

```
LOGON APPLID(applid) [LOGMODE(logmode)] [DATA(logondata)]
```

applid

Specifies the VTAM application name for ESF. This name is typically ESF. It is specified in the APPLID statement in the ESF parameter data set.

logmode

Defines the information in the user's logon mode table. See ESF Installation for coding directions for the MODEENT macro.

logondata

Specifies the data to be passed to ESF. This can be the userid/password.

LSYS Command – List System Status

Use this command to display the name and status of each system in a Multi-Access Spool (MAS) configuration.

This command has the following format:

```
LSYS
```

M Command – Network Message

Use the M command to send a message to one or more network nodes.

This command has the following format:

```
M, {nodename | G=groupnumber | *ALL | *O}, 'msg'
```

nodename

Specifies the name of an active display node or communication channel which is to receive the message.

G=

Specifies a valid network number. If the keyword sequence G=groupnumber is specified, the message is sent to all active display nodes and communication channels in the specified network group.

***ALL**

Specifies that the message is sent to all active display nodes and communication channels. Only users with the EXCMD attribute or AUTH=2 can use this.

***O**

Specifies that the message is sent to the MVS system console and all other ESF system operators. This includes communication channels with system operator authorization.

'msg'

Specifies the actual message to be sent. The actual message must follow the message destination specification, and it must be enclosed in single quotes if it contains blanks or quotes. If the message itself contains single quotes, they must be specified as two single quotes.

Examples

This example sends a message to network node RTEST001.

```
M,RTEST001,'PLEASE LOGOFF - IT'S LUNCH TIME'
```

This example sends a message to all active sessions.

```
M,*ALL,'PLEASE LOGOFF - ESF SHUTDOWN IN 5 MIN'
```

MENU Command – Enter Menu System

Use the MENU command to enter the CA Spool menu from a CA Spool console dialog.

The menu system primary selection panel is displayed on the terminal. If PF4 (RETURN) is entered in the Menu system, the terminal returns to the normal CA Spool console dialog.

This command has the following format:

```
MENU
```

P Command – Stop Printer

Use the P command to terminate the ESF session with a printer node, or terminate a virtual printer.

This command can be used if you must release the printer for use by other applications. To stop the printer temporarily while retaining the connection with ESF, use the Z command.

This command has the following format:

```
P, nodename
```

nodename

Specifies the name of the printer node or the virtual printer.

The node is scheduled for termination, which means that when all active work has been completed, the node terminates its session with ESF. If the node is a virtual printer and it has a session with another system, a LUSTAT with sense 0831 (shutdown) is sent, and the system waits to receive the unbind command.

Example

This example stops the node DEPTPRT1.

```
P,DETPRT1
```

P Command - Stop NJE Session with another Node

Use this P command to terminate the session with another NJE node.

This command has the following format:

```
P,njenode[.device]
```

njenode

Specifies the name of the NJE node with which the session must be terminated. The NJE session is scheduled for termination, which means, that when all active work has been completed, the VTAM session with the node is terminated.

device

Specifies the session with this specific device is terminated.

Example

This example stops the session with CMA2JES2.

```
P,CMA2JES2
```

This example stops Job transmitter 1 in session with CMA2JES2.

```
P,CMA2JES2.JT1
```

P Command - Stop Virtual Printer Activity

Use this P command to terminate the session between a virtual printer and an application.

This command has the following format:

```
C,vpiname[.session] [,V]
```

vpiname

Defines the name of the virtual printer with which sessions must be terminated.

V

Indicates if a VPSOPT=6 parameter is specified. This allows the virtual printer name and the real printer name to be the same. It also indicates that the Stop command is directed to the virtual printer and not the real printer.

The virtual printer session will be scheduled for termination, which means that when all active work has been completed, the VTAM session with the node is terminated.

session

Defines the activities of the session that must be terminated. It also specifies the name of the controlling application, automatic startup of a session with this application will not take place again until an S command has been issued.

Example

This example terminates the session with VDTPRT1.

```
P,VDTPRT1
```

This example terminates session with VDTPRT1.

```
P,VDTPRT1,V
```

This example stops files being received on VDTPRT1 from sessions with TESTCICS.

```
P,VDTPRT1.TESTCICS
```

PC Command - Stop Communication Channel

Use the PC command to stop a communication channel, and prevents user programs from opening the channel.

This command has the following format:

```
PC,cidname [,F]
```

cidname

Specifies the name of the communication channel to be stopped.

If a user program has opened the channel and the stop command is issued without the F (force) operand, a normal (slow) communication end (CEND) is scheduled for the user. If a user program has opened the channel and the stop command is issued with the F operand, an abnormal (fast) CEND is scheduled for the user.

Examples

This example stops communication channel CICS1.

```
PC,CICS1
```

This example stops communication channel POP1 with force.

```
PC,POP1,F
```

PD Command – Purge Done

Use the PD command to immediately purge all files which have been E-marked.

This command has the following format:

```
PD
```

PF Command – Purge File

Use the PF command to purge files in the ESF system, and releases spool space, control blocks, and so on.

This command has the following format:

```
PF{file_sequence_number | seq1-seq2 | ALL [,O= | ,D=]}
```

file_sequence_number

Defines the sequence number of the requested file to be purged.

seq1-seq2

Defines the sequence range of the files to be purged.

Note: *seq1* and *seq2* are the specified file sequence range, where, *seq1* must not be greater than *seq2*.

ALL

Defines all files in a specified file range to be purged. This keyword requires specification of the D= or O= parameters also.

If the O= parameter is specified only files in the specified file range matching the specified file name is purged.

If the D= parameter is specified only files in the specified file range matching the specified file destination name is purged.

Example

This example purges file with sequence number 354.

```
PF354
```

This example purges all files in the range from 4 to 720.

```
PF4-720
```

This example purges all files with destination OLDPR01.

```
PFALL,D=OLDPR01
```

This example purges all files with a filename starting with SYS.

```
PFALL,O=SYS*****
```

PFSS Command – Stop Functional Subsystem

Use the PFSS command to stop a functional subsystem address space.

This command has the following format:

```
PFSS,{fssname | *ALL} [,F]
```

fssname

Defines the name of a Functional subsystem

***ALL**

Defines if all Functional subsystems must be stopped. The shutdown is deferred until active print files have been printed, unless the F option is specified.

F

Defines that the address space is terminated immediately, and an abend S027 RC 7B can be expected in the FSS address space.

PNET Command - Stop Network Interface

Use the PNET command to initiate a slow halt of the network interface, virtual printer interface, LPD Interface, and NJE TCP/IP server.

No new logons and session requests are accepted, and the VTAM ACB is closed as soon as all of the active network sessions have been terminated.

This command has the following format:

```
PNET [,VPS | ,LPD | .NJES] ,NETOWNER=ssss]
```

VPS

Halts the virtual printer interface.

LPD

Halts the LPD Interface.

.NJES

Halts the NJE TCP/IP server.

NETOWNER=ssss

Defines the EMAS system ssss as the EMAS Network Owner.

If no Operands are specified, the Network Interface, the VPS Interface, the LPD Interface, and the NJE TCP/IP server are all drained.

R Command – Repeat Printer

Use the R command to repeat printing of a file.

The repeat command causes a new copy of the file to be printed. If the original print command was for three copies of the file, then a total of four copies will be printed after a single repeat command.

The repeat command simply increments a counter in the printer's device control block, scheduling a reprint of the file. This means that the repeat command is discarded and ignored if the printing is interrupted.

This command has the following format:

```
R, nodename
```

Nodename

Defines the name of the printer which is to repeat printing.

Example

This example repeats the printer DEPTPRT1.

```
R,DEPTPRT1
```

REINIT,MODULES Command - Reinitialize ECSA Modules

Use the REINIT,MODULES command to provide an alternative method to force modules ESFSSSM, ESFUSO, and ESFUSS to be reloaded into ECSA at the next CA Spool startup.

The normal method to force a new version of ESFSSSM, ESFUSO, and ESFUSS to be loaded into ECSA is to rename the respective module to a new name and then to specify the new name on the MODULES parm statement. Using this method means that the SMP environment might not reflect the current module names for those modules that were renamed.

- A REINIT,MODULES,ON command can be used to force new versions of modules ESFSSSM, ESFUSO, and ESFUSS to be loaded into ECSA at the next CA Spool startup.
- A REINIT,MODULES,OFF command nullifies a pending refresh of the previously mentioned modules caused by issuing of a REINIT,MODULES,ON command.

Appropriate ESF888 messages are produced to indicate the status of module refresh commands. An ESF022 message is issued if new versions of modules ESFSSSM, ESFUSO, and ESFUSS are loaded into ECSA at CA Spool startup, as a result of a pending module refresh request from the prior CA Spool cycle.

The syntax is as follows:

```
REINIT,MODULES,{ON | OFF}
```

Note: If you specify neither an ON or OFF parameter, the command is considered invalid. There is no default value. If the command is invalid, no action occurs.

Examples:

This example refreshes the ECSA modules ESFSSSM, ESFUSO, and ESFUSS are scheduled for the next CA Spool startup.

```
REINIT,MODULES,ON
```

This example cancels the pending ECSA refresh.

```
REINIT,MODULES,OFF
```

REINIT Command - Reinitialize ESF

Use the REINIT Command to read all the CA Spool parameter deck again and reconfigures the NODE, DEFNODE, USERID, NJE, MESSAGE, DESTID, SAFAT, SAFDEF, SAFUID, SAR, SPOOLDS, and SAFTYPE definitions.

Note: Changes to all other CA Spool initialization parameters not mentioned previously require a CA Spool restart. A COLD start is required if CHKPTDS, MAXFSEQ, NUMFQES, PGNLEN, SID or *Snn* parameters are changed. A FORMAT start is required if BUFIZE is changed.

If the LPD Interface is active, the LPD Interface reconfigures the LPDSERV default LPDDEST parameter values and all the LPDDEST and LPDFILE definitions. Changes to the LPDSERV parameters TCPPORT and TCPNS do not take effect until CA Spool is restarted.

If External Security and security changes are made that must take effect immediately, issue REINIT to maintain the in-core, and refresh the External Security definitions.

If using AFP Transformers, issue REINIT to:

- Refresh the cache if the AFP resource changed.
- Have the changed transformer parameters take immediate effect.

If using Java Transformers, issue REINIT to:

- Refresh the cache if the AFP resource changed.
- Have the changed transformer parameters take immediate effect.

The syntax is as follows:

```
REINIT [,*(member) | ,dsname[(member)] | ,LPD | ,FSS [,fssname | ,*ALL]]
```

Note: If no value or * is specified, the original ESFPARM data set is used.

***(member)**

Reinitializes the specified member in the original data set.

dsname or dsname(member)

Reinitializes the specified data set.

LPD

Reinitializes the LPD Interface.

FSS

Reinitializes the Java Transformers.

fssname

Reinitializes the specified Java Transformer Functional subsystem.

***ALL**

Reinitializes all Java Transformer Functional subsystems.

Changes to NODE parameters are not updated during REINIT processing. Users can modify these parameters in the menu system or through the T Reset Printer command.

REINIT,PRT Command – Reinitialize Printers

Use the REINIT,PRT command to change the specified attributes of one or more printers *without* reinitializing all of the CA Spool parameters that the [REINIT - Reinitialize ESF - command](#) (see page 55) processes. You can change the attributes of a single printer, a group of printers, or all printers.

The syntax is:

```
REINIT [,PRT [,*ALL | ,printername | ,GROUP=nnn]]
```

Default: None

The ESF881 message indicates the status of the REINIT,PRT command. CA Spool checks the syntax of all DEFNODE and NODE statements that the command affects. CA Spool reports syntax errors and duplicate definitions even if the incorrect definitions are not the target of the REINIT,PRT command.

If you enter incorrect syntax or incorrect definitions, the command is considered invalid, and no action occurs.

RF Command - Route/Requeue File

Use the RF command to change the file name and the destination name for one or more spool files, or requeue a file for printing.

The syntax is as follows:

```
RF{file_sequence_number | seq1-seq2 | ALL} [,O=][,D=][,F=][,NO=][,ND=][,NT=]
```

Note: The RF command requires the *file sequence number*, the *seq1-seq2*, or the keyword ALL (route only).

file_sequence_number

Defines the sequence number of the requested file to be routed/requeued.

seq1-seq2

Defines the sequence range of the files to be routed/requeued.

Note: *seq1* and *seq2* are the specified file sequence range, where, *seq1* must not be greater than *seq2*.

ALL

Defines all files to be routed.

Note: For the RF command to be interpreted as a requeue command, no operands except the sequence number (or sequence number range) can be specified.

The following operands apply to the RF command as a route command only.

O=

Defines the old name of the file.

D=

Defines the old destination name of the file.

F=

Defines the old form name of the file.

NO=

Defines the new filename to be assigned to the file.

ND=

Defines the new destination name to be assigned to the file. If the new destination name is a valid JES destination (or INTRDR), the file is queued for transfer to that destination.

NT= A2PDS

Initiates AFP-to-PDF transformation and store the resulting PDF output in the HFS specified by A2PDPARM FdOutput parameter.

Important! All operand values are alphanumeric strings with 1 to 8 characters.

A re-queue command (no old or new operands) to a file which has been printed once causes the removal of the flag which indicates that the file has been printed; this makes the file again eligible for output selection. If the keyword ALL is specified, both one or more old operands and one or more new operands are required. In other cases (RF*nnn* or RF*nnn-mmm*) only one or more new operands are required. This also implies that a re-queue command in the format RFALL is invalid. If a file which has been marked as printed is routed to the same or another destination, or is re-queued (no operands on command), the printed status is removed, and the file is eligible for selection at the new destination.

Examples

This example routes file 2176 from filename RTEST002 to filename RTEST003, and alter the destination name to DEPTPRT1.

```
RF2176,0=RTEST002,N0=RTEST003,ND=DEPTPRT1
```

-or-

```
RF2176,N0=RTEST003,ND=DEPTPRT1
```

This example routes all files from destination DEPTPRT1 to destination DEPTPRT2.

```
RFALL,D=DEPTPRT1,ND=DEPTPRT2
```

This example re-queues all files in the range from 14 to 62.

```
RF14-62
```

This example re-queues all files.

```
RF1-65535
```

S Command – Start Printer

Use this S command to start a halted or drained printer.

This command has the following format:

```
S{,nodename [,Q | ,NQ | ,F]} | {,*ALL,ST=EDRAINED}
```

nodename

Defines the name of the printer to be started. The Q or NQ operand only applies if the printer node is not in session with ESF at the time of the start command.

- If the Q operand is specified, the application program currently controlling the printer node is notified through its VTAM RELREQ exit routine that another application (ESF) wants to use the printer.
- If NQ is specified, then the controlling application is not notified.
- If either Q or NQ is not specified, then Q is assumed.

- If the F operand is specified, ESF issues a SIMLOGON request to the printer, even if logon is already pending.
- If *ALL,ST=EDRAINED operands specified ESF tries to start all printers in EDRAINED status.
- If the printer is not in session with ESF at the time of the start command, the printer is scheduled for logon, and output processing is initiated as soon as the printer has been successfully connected.
- If the printer is already in session with ESF and only in halted state (because of a halt command or a pending setup), then the printer posts to continue processing.

Example

This example starts printer DEPTPRT1.

```
S,DEPTPRT1
```

S Command - Start NJE Session with another Node

Use the S command to start a VTAM session with another NJE node.

This command has the following syntax:

```
S,njnode [.device]
```

njnode

Defines the name of the NJE node with which the session must be started. The NJE node must be defined in the CA Spool initialization parameter deck through an NJE parameter definition. If the NJE node is already in session with CA Spool, but halted (because of a halt command), then the transfer of files resumes.

device

Defines the device which must be started.

Example

The following are two examples of this command:

```
S,CMA2JES2  
S,CMA2JES2.JR1
```

S Command - Start Virtual Printer Session

Use this S command to reactivate a virtual printer for which an S command has been issued.

This command has the following syntax:

```
S, vpiname [,V]
```

vpiname

Defines the name of the virtual printer to be reactivated. If a controlling application has been specified, CA Spool initiates a session between the virtual printer and the controlling application.

V

allows the virtual printer name and the real printer name to be the same. The *V* operand indicates that the Start command is directed to the virtual printer and not the real printer.

Note: The *V* operand can be used if a VPSOPT=6 parameter is specified.

Examples

The following is an example of this command:

```
S,VDTPRT1
```

This example starts virtual printer VDTPRT1:

```
S,VDTPRT1,V
```

SC Command - Start Communication Channel

Use the SC command to start a communication channel and allow user programs to open the channel.

This command has the following format:

```
S, cidname
```

cidname

Defines the name of the communication channel to be started.

Examples

This example starts communication channel POP2.

```
SC,POP2
```

SHUTDOWN Command - Terminate ESF

Use the SHUTDOWN command to initiate a normal termination sequence of the ESF system; then, ESF no longer accepts any open-file requests.

When all currently open files have been closed and the VTAM interface is stopped, ESF terminates execution. The SNET, PNET, and TNET commands control the VTAM interface. If one or more ESF resource clean-ups have failed, it can be necessary to abnormally terminate ESF by using the ABEND command or the OS Cancel command.

This command has the following format:

```
SHUTDOWN [,F]
```

F

Forces ESF to terminate, disregarding open files.

SNET Command - Start Network Interface

Use the SNET command to start the network interface, virtual printer interface, LPD interface, and NJE TCP/IP server, if configured.

This command has the following syntax:

```
SNET [,VPS | ,LPD | ,NJES | ,NETOWNER=ssss]
```

VPS

Starts the virtual-printer interface.

LPD

Starts the LPD interface.

NJES

Starts the NJE TCP/IP server.

NETOWNER=ssss

Defines the EMAS system ssss as the EMAS Network Owner.

SS Command - Start SUBSYS Interface

Use the SS command to enable the SUBSYS parameter interface.

This command has the following syntax:

```
SS
```

SSAR Command - Start CA View Interface

Use the SSAR command to start the CA View interface.

This command has the following syntax:

```
SSAR [, sarname]
```

sarname

Defines the operand that can be used to overwrite the SAR database name used by the CA View interface.

Example

This example starts the CA View interface with a new SAR report database named SAR.SYSTEM2.

```
SSAR, SAR. SYSTEM2
```

ST Command - Start Transformer Interface

Use the ST command to start the Transformer interface.

This command has the following syntax:

```
ST
```

SX Command - Start XFER Interface

Use the SX command to start the automatic file transfer (XFER) interfaces.

This command has the following syntax:

```
SX [, ESFTOJES | , JESTOESF]
```

ESFTOJES

Defines the ESFTOJES file transfer interface that is started.

JESTOESF

Defines the JESTOESF file transfer interface that is started.

Note: If no operand is specified, then both the ESFTOJES and the JESTOESF file transfer interfaces are started.

T Command - Reset Printer

Use the T command to alter a printer's selection and processing characteristics.

This command has the following syntax:

```
T, nodename{ [,A=] [,C=] [,F=] [,P=] [,Q=] [,R=] [,S=] [,T=] [,N=] [,IP=] }
```

nodename

Defines the name of the printer node.

Printer options can only be changed when the printer is inactive, halted, or drained.

A=

Defines whether the printer must operate in automatic-selection mode.

Specify A=Y if yes, A=N if no.

Automatic-selection mode means that the print processor scans the file queue for a printable file with setup characteristics matching the printer's current setup. If none is found, a file with a valid output class is selected, and appropriate setup messages issued.

If A=N is specified, the user must explicitly change the printer setup characteristics, using the F, C, and Q operands. The print processor does not automatically change the device setup.

C=

Defines the 1 to 4 character FCB name to be assigned to the printer.

If this operand is used when the printer is in automatic selection mode, and if there is no file eligible for printing with the specified FCB name, the automatic file selection results in this specification being ignored.

F=

Defines the 1 to 8 character form number to be assigned to the printer.

If this operand is used when the printer is in automatic-selection mode and if there is no file eligible for printing with the specified form number, the automatic file selection results in this specification being ignored.

P=

Defines whether the printer must operate in automatic-purge mode.

Specify P=Y if yes, P=N if no. Automatic-purge mode causes the files which have been printed to be automatically scheduled for purge processing. If the printer does not operate in automatic-purge mode, the files are marked as printed.

Q=

Defines the output classes, from one to eight, which are to be serviced by the printer. Each class is specified as a single character in the range A-Z or 0-9, or ALL if ALL was specified on the DEFNODE/NODE statement.

If the printer operates in automatic-selection mode, the file queue is scanned using the printer classes from left to right, and the printer setup characteristics as arguments. If no files are selected, the file queue is re-scanned using only the printer's output classes left to right as selection criteria.

If the printer does not operate in automatic-selection mode, the file queue is scanned using the printer-setup characteristics and the printer classes left to right as selection criteria.

R=

Defines whether the printer must operate in restricted-selection mode.

Specify R=Y if yes, R=N if no. If a printer operates in restricted-selection mode, only files with destination names that match the printer's node name or alias name are eligible for selection.

S=

Defines the number of separator pages to be produced before each print file.

The value of S can be 0, 1, or 2.

T=

Defines the name of the translation table to be used for data translation on this printer.

If the T operand is specified without a value, then no translation takes place on this printer.

N=

Defines the name of the NJE destination, to which the files must be transferred. This can also be used to route files to another printer within the same CA Spool system by specifying the printer name.

IP=

Defines the symbolic name or IP address of the target TCP/IP host.

Example

This example changes the options for the printer DEPTPRT1.

```
T,DETPRT1,A=N,F=STD2,C=6,P=Y
```

TF Command – Reset File

Use the TF command to change a file's output class, output priority, FCB name, form number, copies, or system affinity.

This command has the following format:

```
TFfile_sequence_number{ [,C=] [,F=] [,N=] [,P=] [,Q=] [,S=*ANY | system-id]  
[,PAGE=start [/number]] [,RETAIN=] [,CH=ch1 | (ch1,...,ch4)] [,LC=] [,WR=] [,FD=]  
[,PD=] [,SAR=A | B | X | N] [,ND=] }
```

C=

Defines new FCB name. It must be 1 to 8 characters in length.

F=

Defines new form number. It must be 1 to 8 characters in length.

N=

Defines new number of copies. It must be a number in the range 1 to 255.

P=

Defines new output priority. It must be a number in the range 0 to 15.

Q=

Defines new output class. It must be a single alphanumeric character, in the range A-Z or 0-9.

S=

Defines new system-affinity identifier. The system-affinity identifier can be one of the following:

- *ANY (the file's affinity will be removed). All members of the Multi-Access Spool (MAS) configuration may select the file for processing.
- The system-id of the system in the Multi-Access Spool (MAS) configuration to which the file must have affinity.

PAGE=

Defines partial print. The start page number must be in the range 0-65535. If the starting page is zero, the printing will start from the beginning of the file. The number of pages to print must be in the range 0-255. If number of pages is zero, the printing will continue from the starting page to end-of-file.

RETAIN=

Defines the number of hours to retain the file. It must be in the range -1 to 8760. If the value is -1, the file will be purged immediately after it is printed.

CH=

Defines characters used. A maximum of four characters with a length of 4-bytes may be specified.

LC=

Defines the line count (for NOCC files). It must be a number in the range of 1 to 255.

WR=

Defines new remote destination in a receiving NJE system.

FD=

Defines new formdef. The formdef parameter must be 1 to 6 characters in length.

PD=

Defines new pagedef. The pagedef parameter must be 1 to 6 characters in length.

SAR=

Defines SAR processing option and can have any of the following values:

- A—Archival
- B—Backup
- X—Transfer
- N—No Processing

ND=

Defines new destination. It must be 1 to 8 characters in length. If the new destination is a valid JES destination (or INTRDR), the file is queued for transfer to that destination.

Example

This example changes output class to N and output priority to 12 for file 276.

TF276,Q=N,P=12

TNET Command - Reset Network Interface

Use the TNET command to reset the network interface, virtual printer interface, LPD interface, and NJE TCP/IP server.

All active sessions are interrupted immediately, and the VTAM ACB is closed to drain the VTAM interface.

This command has the following syntax:

```
TNET [,VPS | ,LPD | ,NJES | ,NETOWNER=ssss]
```

VPS

Halts the virtual printer interface.

LPD

Halts the LPD interface.

NJES

Halts the NJE TCP/IP server.

NETOWNER=ssss

Defines the EMAS system ssss as the EMAS Network Owner.

Note: If no operands are specified, the network Interface, VPS Interface, LPD Interface, and NJE TCP/IP server are all interrupted immediately.

TV Command - Reset Virtual Printers

Use the TV command to control trace activity, and the controlling application, for virtual printers.

This command has the following syntax:

```
TV,nodename [.*ALL | .*STOP | .session] [,C=]
```

nodename

Defines the name of the virtual printer node.

***ALL**

Activates tracing for all sessions.

***STOP**

Terminates the active trace.

session

Activates a trace for the session specified. The session name is the online applications APPLID.

C=

Specifies a controlling application. This means that CA Spool tries to establish a session between the virtual printer and the controlling application even if no work is currently pending.

The output from an activated trace goes to a CA Spool file automatically opened by the trace facility. Information about this file is available by issuing the D command for the virtual printer.

Examples

This example activates tracing for a session with the TESTCICS application.

```
TV,DEVPRT1.TESTCICS
```

This example terminates the trace.

```
TV,DEVPRT1.*STOP
```

This example sets the application TESTCICS as the controlling application.

```
TV,DEVPRT1,C=TESTCICS
```

WRITELOG Command – Close and Open Log Files

Use the WRITELOG command to close the current ESF system log file, and to allocate and open a new log file.

The WRITELOG command is valid only if the LOG option has been specified (or assumed by default) at initialization time. The WRITELOG command causes the current ESF system log file, which is a spin-off SYSOUT file, to be released for JES print processing. The system does not delete previous log files. Installations can remove old log files to preserve space.

Note: If you are using JES3 and if you specify both XFEROPT=17 and LOGHOLD=YES, then LOGDEST is used as a WRITER instead of a DEST value when the ESFLOG sysout is allocated.

This command has the following format:

```
WRITELOG
```

Z Command - Halt NJE Session

Use this Z command to halt the activity on an NJE session temporarily, but without terminating the VTAM session.

This command has the following syntax:

```
Z,njenode [.device]
```

njenode

Defines the name of the NJE node with which the file transfer activity must be halted.

device

Defines that the command takes effect only on the specific device.

Note: The S command can be used to resume file transfer on the NJE session.

Example

The following is an example of this command:

```
Z,CMA2JES2  
Z,CMA2JES2.JR1
```

Z Command - Halt Printer

Use this Z command to halt a printer and prevents it from selecting new files.

This command has the following syntax:

Z,nodename

nodename

Defines the name of the printer node to be halted.

When the printer has completed printing the current file (if any), it enters the halted state and will no longer select files for output processing. The printer does not terminate its session with ESF but merely enters a logical "waiting for work" state. A printer which is halted can have its processing characteristics changed (see T command). The printer also enters halted state when it has a pending from setup. The printer can be started again using the S command.

Example

This example halts the printer DEPTPRT1.

Z,DEPTPRT1

Z Command - Halt Virtual Printer Activity

Use this Z command to halt the activity on a virtual printer temporarily, but without terminating the VTAM session. Prevents the establishment of additional sessions.

After this command has been issued, all session requests from any application for this virtual printer will be queued by VTAM until an S command is issued for the virtual printer. At this time, all pending requests are resumed.

This command has the following syntax:

Z,vpiname [,V]

vpiname

Defines the name of the virtual printer, which must be halted.

V

Defines that this operand can be used if a VPSOPT=6 parameter is specified. This allows the virtual printer name and the real printer name to be the same. The V operand indicates that the Halt command is directed to the virtual printer and not the real printer.

Example

The following is an example of this command:

```
Z,VDTPRT1
```

Halt virtual printer VDTPRT1:

```
Z,VDTPRT1,V
```

Chapter 3: Backup-Restore Utility (ESFSPTP)

This chapter explains how to use the ESFSPTP (spool transfer program), utility which provides facilities to back up and restore CA Spool files.

Note:

- CA Spool files can be unloaded to a sequential data set and later restored on the originating (or any other) CA Spool system.
- Files can be unloaded and restored as a group or individually.
- Files can be selected for processing by attributes to exclude files that do not satisfy selection criteria.

Note that if multiple criteria are set, only files meeting all criteria are selected.

See CAI.CBQ4JCL(BQ4JSPTP) for an ESFSPTP sample job which can be used to back up and restore files.

This section contains the following topics:

[Executing ESFSPTP](#) (see page 73)

[ESFSPTP Condition Codes and Data Sets](#) (see page 74)

[Command Syntax of the EXEC Statement](#) (see page 76)

[Sample Reports](#) (see page 79)

Executing ESFSPTP

ESFSPTP executes in a batch region as a job, or as a started task. The command must be passed in the PARM string in the EXEC statement.

One command is required for each execution.

Security

If you request processing of files for which you do not have the correct level of security, such files are bypassed for back up and rejected for reload.

Example: MVS Backup

The following example shows how to produce a back up file under MVS:

```
//ESFSPTP PROC SEQ=ALL
//IEFPROC EXEC PGM=ESFSPTP,PARM='BF&SEQ,SUBSYS=ESF,FORMAT=C'
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//INDEX DD SYSOUT=A
//INDEXXT DD SYSOUT=A (Optional; can be an MVS dataset)
//BACKUP DD DSN=ESF.BACKUP,LABEL=(1,SL),UNIT=TAPE,
// DISP=(NEW,KEEP),VOL=(PRIVATE,SER=ESFBKP)
```

ESFSPTP Condition Codes and Data Sets

These decimal condition code values are set by ESFSPTP for the following reasons:

- **00**—No errors found. If BACKUP was selected, a backup data set has been created.
- **04**—One or more files could not be processed. If BACKUP was selected, a backup data set has been created.
- **08**—Error caused processing to end. If BACKUP was selected, a backup data set may have been created. If RESTORE was selected, some files may have been restored.
- **12**—The command passed is syntactically invalid, or a required data set is not allocated. The backup data set is not opened.

Data Set Names

The following data sets are used by the ESFSPTP utility:

SYSPRINT

SYSOUT data set (required); holds execution statistics and error messages.

INDEX

SYSOUT data set (optional); holds a list of CA Spool files successfully processed.

INDEXXT (Backup only)

SYSOUT or MVS dataset which will contain an extensive list of attributes for each file backed up. This is an optional DD statement. If this DD refers to an MVS dataset, the RECFM must be FB, and the LRECL must be 207.

BACKUP

Sequential disk or tape data set; holds the unloaded CA Spool files.

- Required if the backup function is selected.
- Record format is VB.
- Block size is device dependent, unless explicitly specified in the DD statement.
- Backup data set may be opened with DISP=MOD in the DD statement, which allows use of the same back up data set for successive back up runs.

Note: Use this facility with care as a later LOAD operation uses the first file, or set of files, which satisfy the options for the LOAD run.

LOAD

Required for the restore function. This data set must have been created earlier by the BACKUP function.

Command Syntax of the EXEC Statement

The command which must be passed to ESFSPTP in the parameter field of the EXEC statement has the following syntax:

```
xFALL | xFnnn | xFnnn-mmm  
(,SUBSYS=XXXX)  
(,D=DESTINATION NAME)  
(,O=FILENAME)  
(,Q=OUTPUT CLASS)  
(,F=FORM NUMBER)  
(,C=FCB NAME)  
(,EOF=(YES / NO / ONLY))  
(,PURGE=(YES / NO)) (Backup only)  
(,FROMDATE=YY/MM/DD)  
(,FROMTIME=HH:MM:SS)  
(,TODATE=YY/MM/DD)  
(,TOTIME=HH:MM:SS)  
(,USERID=XXXXXXXX)  
(,GROUP=99999) (Backup only)  
(,DUP=(YES / NO))  
(,FORMAT=(F / C)) (Backup Only)  
(,BACKUP=(MULTI / SINGLE)) (Load only)  
(,ENCRYPT=YES/nnn/NO) (Backup only)
```

The first letter in the command identifies the requested function. Replace the x with B for the Backup function or L for the Load function.

The file range is specified in the operation field. If all possible file numbers are to be processed, use the format xFALL.

If a single file or a file sequence-number interval is to be processed, use the format xFnnn or xFnnn-mmm. Replace nnn with the first (or only) file sequence number to be processed, and mmm with the last file sequence number.

The function and the sequence number range are the only parameters required by this utility; the remaining parameters can be used to limit the number of files processed. An exception to this is the SUBSYS parameter, which is used to direct the request to a particular CA Spool system.

Optional Parameters

The optional parameters for ESFSPTP are:

SUBSYS=xxxx

This parameter specifies that a request is to be directed to a particular CA Spool subsystem.

If this parameter is omitted, the subsystem name is filled-in by user exit ESFUSS. For a backup function, this name (specified by you or the exit routine) is saved, and is the default subsystem name if this parameter is omitted in a later restore run.

D=xxxxxxxx

This parameter specifies that only files with a specific destination name are processed.

O=xxxxxxxx

This parameter specifies that only files with a specific filename are processed.

Note that a generic specification can be used for the above two parameters, as follows:

- %—Any character will match.
- *—The rest of name matches.

Q=x

This parameter specifies that only files within a specific class are processed.

F=xxxx

This parameter specifies that only files using a specific form number are processed.

C=xxxx

This parameter specifies that only files using a specific FCB are processed.

EOF=YES|NO|ONLY

This parameter specifies whether a file is to be processed by the utility if the end-of-file flag is on (that is, printed files).

- YES—(Default) Causes the program to process files with the EOF mark set on
- NO—Bypasses processing those files
- ONLY—Specifies that only files with EOF are to be processed

PURGE=YES|NO

This parameter specifies whether the files being backed up are to be purged after back up. PURGE=NO causes the program not to purge the files which are backed up. The default value is NO.

FROMDATE=YY/MM/DD

This parameter specifies that processing is limited to files which are created after a certain date. See also the FROMTIME parameter.

FROMTIME=YY/MM/DD

This parameter specifies that processing is limited to files which are created after a certain time. See also the FROMDATE parameter.

TODATE=YY/MM/DD

This parameter specifies that processing is limited to files which are created before a certain date. See also the TOTIME parameter.

TOTIME=YY/MM/DD

This parameter specifies that processing is limited to files which are created before a certain time. See also the TODATE parameter.

USERID=XXXXXXXX

This parameter specifies that processing is limited to files created by a specific userid.

GROUP=99999

This parameter specifies that processing is limited to files with destinations in a specific group, as follows:

DUP=YES|NO

For the *backup* function, this parameter specifies whether all multi destination files must be backed up or not. Valid values are:

- NO—(Default) Causes only the first multi destination file to be backed up.
- YES—Causes all multi destination files to be backed up.

For the *load* function, this parameter specifies whether a file is to be restored by the load function even if a duplicate spool file already exists. Valid values are:

- NO—(Default) Causes the program not to reload files when a duplicate already exists.
- YES—Reloads all files from the back up media without testing for duplicates.

FORMAT=F|C

For the backup function, this parameter specifies the format F (fixed) or C (compressed) for the INDEXXT generated file, if it was requested.

- F—(Default) The F format will result in the generated file having a fixed field format, with leading and trailing spaces in all fields.

- C—The C format will result in the generated file having a compressed and variable format, with all fields separated by commas. If a field is non-existent, it will be represented as ",". In this format, all leading and trailing spaces are removed from the fields, with the exception of the Account Information field, the Programmer Name field, and the file Creation and Last Used date and time fields. In addition, all commas in the Account Information and Programmers Name fields will be changed to spaces.

BACKUP=MULTI|SINGLE

For the backup function, this parameter specifies whether the *load* function must only process the first backup generation or must process all backup generations until EOF. Valid values are:

- BACKUP=MULTI—(Default) Causes the program to process all backup data sets.
- BACKUP=SINGLE—Causes the program to stop when the higher limit of the specified file range has been reached.

ENCRYPT=YES|nnn|NO

Specifies whether an ESFSPTP back up dataset should be AES encrypted or not.

- YES—Backup dataset will encrypted with encryption key interval 365.
- *nnn*—Backup dataset will be encrypted with specified encryption key interval 1 – 365 days.
- NO —Backup dataset will not be encrypted if ESFSPTP is executed from an APF authorized library and requestor's userid has read access to SAFTYPE 12, 13 and 14.

If ENCRYPT is not specified encryption will default to the SPOLENC= parameter value for the specified SUBSYS= CA Spool subsystem.

Note: The parameter for ESFSPTP utility is valid only for making backups, not for restore processing.

Sample Reports

This section presents an example of a SYSPRINT output and an INDEX output.

Sample SYSPRINT Output

The following shows a typical example of an execution of ESFSPTP:

```
ESF2015 PARAMETERS: BFALL, SUBSYS=ESF
ESF2005 BACKUP FUNCTION SELECTED
                        DATE: 91/112 TIME 08:22:07
ESF2004 N-SEQ 0-SEQ FILENAME .. attributes .. ERROR
ERROR==>          6130 DPT633A                07-OPEN
ERROR==>          8204 DFP233c                15-OPEN
.....
.....
ESF2014 ESFSPTP ENDED - 639 FILE(S) DUMPED
```

In the SYSPRINT data set shown above, this report lists the selected function (BACKUP in this example), and the number of CA Spool files successfully processed. It also contains a list of those CA Spool files which met the selection criteria but could not be processed. The ERROR column contains the codes returned by the CA Spool call interface routines, and the name of the failing routine.

Sample INDEX Output

An example of the contents of the INDEX data set is shown below.

```
ESF2004  N-SEQ 0-SEQ FILENAME .. attributes ..
DUMPED=>          1234 DSW91AQ
DUMPED=>          2345 DFP233D
```

Notice that the format is very similar to that of the SYSPRINT data set except for the missing ERROR column. One line is written to this data set for each CA Spool file successfully processed. The DUMPED= marker indicates a backup function. It would have been replaced by a LOADED= marker if the LOAD function had been selected.

Sample INDEXXT Output

A partial example of the contents of the INDEXXT dataset using FORMAT=F, is shown below:

FILE#	FILENAME	DEST	Q	FORM	FCB	PAGES
6	IOV\$TNUM	PRT001	X	STD	6	4
7	IOV\$TNUM	PRT002AB	X	STD	6	4
8	IOV\$TOLG	HPBASIC1	A	STD	6	29
9	IOV\$TOLG	HPBASIC1	A	STD	6	29
10	IOV\$TOLG	HPBASIC1	A	STD	6	29

A partial example of the contents of the INDEXXT dataset, using FORMAT=C, is shown below:

```
6,IOV$TNUM,PRT001,X,STD,6,4,1,9,H,60,3000,1ABCD,253,
7,IOV$TNUM,PRT002AB,X,STD,6,4,1,9,H,60,3000,1234578,
8,IOV$TOLG,HPBASIC1,A,STD,6,29,1,9,H,1200,3000,,253,
9,IOV$TOLG,HPBASIC1,A,STD,6,29,1,9,H,1200,3000,,253,
10,IOV$TOLG,HPBASIC1,A,STD,6,29,1,9,H,1200,3000,,253
```

The INDEXXT dataset will contain the following file attributes in the sequence indicated:

```
FILE#, FILENAME, DEST, CLASS, FORM, FCB, PAGES, COPIES,
PRIORITY, STATUS, LINES, RETENTION, RMT DEST, LRECL
FORMDEF, PAGEDEF, PRMODE, CHARACTER SETS, USERID,
ACCOUNT, PROGRAMMER NAME, CREATION DATE/TIME,
LAST USED DATE/TIME
```


Chapter 4: TCP/IP Print Performance Reporting (ESFEZSP)

This chapter provides information about the CA Spool TCP/IP print performance reporting capability, ESFEZSP.

ESFEZSP provides reporting capability using CA Common Services. Each execution will produce reports showing various print statistics based on ESFLOG data fed into the Easytrieve program. Included in the reports will be print statistics for a single printer, a series of printers, or all printers. The printer selection criterion is based on an optional parameter statement provided to the reporting program.

Any amount of ESFLOG data may be used as input to the program (daily, weekly).

Common Services Easytrieve is a standard feature of CA Common Services.

This section contains the following topics:

[Report Output](#) (see page 83)

[Input](#) (see page 84)

Report Output

The generated reports will show numerous TCP/IP print statistics, broken down by each hour of the day, as well as a summary of the full 24 hour period.

Among the statistics reported are:

- Number of Files printed
- Number of Pages printed
- Concurrent Print Activity Levels
- Queue to Print Completed Times
- CA Spool print messages (informational and otherwise)

Note: Any amount of ESFLOG data may be fed into the program. This can vary from a small portion of one days processing, to several days or more.

Two SYSOUT report files are generated for each execution of the reporting program. These SYSOUT files are directed to DD statements SYSPRINT and SYSPSUMM. SYSPRINT will contain the full report, and SYSPSUMM will contain an abbreviated summary report.

Input

The primary input is ESFLOG data produced by CA Spool. Reporting detail is broken down into 24 one hour time periods. Also, a single parameter statement may optionally be provided to the reporting program. This parameter statement can be used to specify the printer selection criteria to be included in the reports. A wild card character, an asterisk (*), may also be specified in this parameter, if desired, in order to specify that only a specific group of printers are to be included in the report data.

Program Modules

You require the following three modules to run the TCP/IP print performance reporting function:

- ESFEZSP
- ESFEZMP
- ESFEZFP

ESFEZMP is the main reporting program, which is an Easytrieve application. ESFEZSP and ESFEZFP are supporting assembler modules. ESFEZMP is designed to run under Common Services Easytrieve.

Execution JCL

Sample execution JCL can be found in member ESFEZTR in CBQ4OPTN. Tailoring instructions are included as comments in ESFEZTR.

```

//ESFEZTR JOB (ACCT#),PGMRNAME,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=(1,1) 00010009
//* 00010100
//***** 00011007
//* * 00012007
/* Doc: This job will execute the CA Spool EasyTrieve * 00013007
/* application program to analyze ESFLOG data and * 00013107
/* generate reports showing CA Spool TCP/IP print * 00013207
/* performance. * 00013307
/* * 00013407
/* Change the following in this JCL: * 00013707
/* * 00013807
/* 1. JOB statement - Change to be consistent with your * 00013907
/* site standards. * 00014007
/* * 00014007
/* 2. STEPLIB DD statement - Change to your CAILIB. * 00014107
/* Note: Can be removed if * 00014207
/* CAILIB is in your LINKLIST. * 00014207
/* * 00014207
/* 3. ESFLOG DD statement - Change to your input ESFLOG * 00014307
/* dataset(s). * 00014407
/* * 00014807
/* 4. SYSPRINT DD statement - May be changed as desired. * 00014507
/* This is the full report * 00014607
/* SYSOUT file. * 00014707
/* * 00014807
/* 5. SYSPSUMM DD statement - May be changed as desired. * 00014907
/* This is the summary report * 00015007
/* SYSOUT file. * 00015107
/* * 00015207
/* 6. IPRTPARM DD statement - May be changed as desired. * 00015307
/* Optionally specifies a * 00015406
/* printer name, allowing for * 00015506
/* the use of a "*" as a * 00015607
/* a wildcard character. * 00015707
/* May be 1 to 8 characters. * 00015806
/* * 00015906
/* This DD may be specified * 00016006
/* as DD DUMMY, an instream * 00016106
/* input record, or an MVS * 00016206
/* dataset. A single asterisk, * 00016306
/* a blank record, or a DUMMY * 00016406
/* file indicates no selection * 00016506
/* criteria is to be used, and * 00016606
/* all printers are selected. * 00016707
/* * 00016807
/* Examples: * 00016907
/* ----- * 00017007
/* Blank record - all printers * 00017107
/* selected. * 00017207

```

```

//*          *          00017306
//*          * - all printers selected. *          00017407
//*          *          00017507
//*          * PAYROLL1 - only printer *          00017607
//*          *          named PAYROLL1 *          00017707
//*          *          is selected. *          00017807
//*          *          00017907
//*          * PAY* - all printer names *          00018007
//*          *          starting with PAY are *          00018107
//*          *          selected. *          00018207
//*          *          00018307
//*          *          00018407
//***** *          00018407
//*          *          00019007
//EZTSTEP EXEC PGM=ESFEZSP          00021007
//STEPLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=your.CAILIB          LOADLIB <==change 00025009
//ESFLOG DD DISP=SHR,DSN=your.input.esflog I/P ESFLOG <==change 00026008
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*,DCB=(RECFM=FA,LRECL=132) FULL REPORT OUTPUT 00027005
//SYSPSUMM DD SYSOUT=*          SUMMARY REPORT OUTPUT 00027105
//EZTVFM DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(4096,(300,20)) EASYTRIEVE WORK FILE 00028005
//IPRTPARM DD *          PRINTERSELECT PARM FILE 00031005
*          I/P PARM <==change 00032008
/*          00033005

```