

CA TPX™ Session Management

Operator Guide

Release 5.3



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CA Technologies Product References

This document references the following CA Technologies products:

- CA TPX™ Session Management (CA TPX)
- CA Common Services CA-L-Serv (CA-L-Serv)

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Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter explains how to use CA TPX Session Management operator sessions to monitor CA TPX processing.

This section contains the following topics:

[The Operator Session](#) (see page 9)

[The Operator Panels](#) (see page 11)

[PF Key Commands in an Operator Session](#) (see page 12)

[Issuing Operator Commands](#) (see page 13)

[Global Operator](#) (see page 16)

The Operator Session

An operator session gives an authorized user the ability to monitor and control processing and resources. By using the operator commands, you can perform the following tasks:

- Activate, inactivate or quiesce sessions.
- Display performance data and other information about:
 - Applications
 - Memory
 - Windows usage
 - Physical and virtual printers
 - Physical and virtual terminals
 - Sessions
 - Storage
 - VSAM files
 - Tables
 - Traces
 - View facility
- Modify user, application, and global variables.
- Reload tables, panels, profiles, and ACL/E programs without shutting down CA TPX.

- Send messages to users.
- Access the message log.
- Activate and inactivate the trace facility.
- Unlock user's terminals.
- Pass GCS or CP commands to the service machine.
- Add virtual terminals without shutting down CA TPX.

The chapter [Operator Commands](#) (see page 17) describes these commands.

What You Need

To start an Operator session and issue operator commands, you must have the following on your system:

- A session with a session ID of TPXOPER
- Authorization to issue Operator commands

Your User Administrator can add a TPXOPER session to your menu, and your Operator Administrator can assign you operator authority.

If you meet these prerequisites, you can issue the operator commands from a terminal. Most of the commands can also be issued from a system operator's terminal. However, the format of the display on a system operator's terminal is different than that shown in the examples in this guide.

Starting the Session

You can start an Operator session, which has the session ID TPXOPER, the same way you start any session with an application.

To activate an Operator session from the Menu or another session issue the following command (assuming `/` is the command character) and then press the command key:

```
/TPXOPER
```

The Operator Panels

The top and bottom of the Operator panels (see [Initial Operator Panel](#) (see page 11)) contain the same fields throughout an operator session.

From left to right, the top line of the panel displays the following fields:

- The application name. In the example it is TPX.
- The SMF ID. In the example it is IPOX.
- The distribution level. In the example it is 5.3/BASE.
- The panel ID. In the example it is TEN0200.

Error or informational messages appear on the second line of the panel.

Operator commands are entered at the bottom of the panel at the command line, which is marked with the prompt Command ==>.

PF key assignments are displayed on the last line of the panel. Only those PF key assignments that are valid for a particular panel are listed on this line.

Initial Operator Panel

This is an example of the top and bottom of the operator panels.

```
TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** 5.3/BASE TEN0200
```

```
Command ==>
```

```
** PF1=Help PF3=End PF4=Return PF6=Repeat PF7=Up PF8=Down PF11=Right **
```

Accessing Online Help

Many of the Operator Panels contain input fields where you can enter data. To get online information about these fields, move the cursor to the field and press PF1.

PF Key Commands in an Operator Session

The PF keys have commands assigned to them when you are in an Operator session. The PF key assignments are shown at the bottom of every Operator screen. Pressing the PF key executes the corresponding command. You can also issue the command by typing the command at the Command Line and pressing Enter.

PF Key Command Descriptions

PF key command descriptions are as follows:

HELP

Displays help screens for Operator commands.

END

Ends the current display and returns to the previous level display. For example, if you selected a user from a list of users, and you press the End PF key while viewing the User Detail display, the list of users is redisplayed. Pressing the End PF key again redisplay the initial Operator screen. Pressing the End PF key from the initial Operator screen ends the Operator session. When you are in a Remote session, pressing the End PF key from the initial Remote session returns you to the local session (see [Global Operator](#) (see page 16)).

RETURN

Ends the Operator session and returns to the Menu.

REPEAT

Redisplays the previously entered Operator command in the command area. This command can then be changed or entered as is.

UP

Scrolls upwards in the display.

DOWN

Scrolls downwards in the display.

PREV

When selecting a detail display from a list, displays the detail of the previous entry in the list. For example, if a list of users containing USERA, USERB, and USERC is displayed, and a detail display of USERB is selected from the list, pressing the Prev PF key shows a detail display of USERA.

NEXT

When selecting a detail display from a list, displays the detail of the next entry in the list. For example, if a list of users containing USERA, USERB, and USERC is displayed, and a detail display of USERB is selected from the list, hitting the Next PF key shows a detail display of USERC.

LEFT

Displays the panel to the left of the current one in a multi-panel display.

RIGHT

Displays the panel to the right of the current one in a multi-panel display.

LOCADR

Displays data at an address that is displayed on the screen. See [DISPLAY Command \(for memory\)](#) (see page 24) in the chapter “Operator Commands” for details.

UPDATE

Updates data in memory. See [DISPLAY Command \(for memory\)](#) (see page 24) in the chapter “Operator Commands” for details.

Issuing Operator Commands

You can issue most operator commands from either the Operator session or the system console. Some operator commands can be issued only from the Operator session.

Commands That Can Be Issued Only From an Operator Session

The following commands can be issued only from the Operator session; they cannot be issued from the system console:

- D MEM
- D P
- D STOR
- D STORXA
- D STATS
- D TBLS
- D VIEW
- D VP

Note: The D TR command can only be issued from the system console **without** operands.

Format of Operator Commands

When issued from the system console, Operator commands must have the following format:

`F tpxname,command operand,operand...`

where:

tpxname

Specifies the name of the startup procedure.

command

Specifies one of the operator commands, described in the chapter [Operator Commands](#) (see page 17).

operand

Specifies a valid operand for the command. Operands define and limit command action and pass control information to the command processor. They are separated from the command by a space and from each other by a comma. Each command's operators are described with the command in the chapter [Operator Commands](#) (see page 17).

When issued in an Operator session, operator commands have the following format:

`command operand,operand...`

Important! Do not use the F tpxname command when issuing commands in an Operator session.

Summary of Command Actions

The following table is a summary of Operator commands used for displaying information. These figures describe the action that the command performs, show the command as issued from an operator session without operands, and indicate the section and page you can refer to for further information about the command.

Display Information About...	Command	See this Section...
Applications	D APPL	DISPLAY Command for Applications
Memory	D MEM	DISPLAY Command for Memory
Physical terminals	D T	DISPLAY Command for Physical Terminals

Display Information About...	Command	See this Section...
Physical printers	D P	DISPLAY Command for Physical Printers
Session statistics	D STATS	DISPLAY Command for Session Statistics
Storage statistics	D STOR D STORXA	DISPLAY Command for Storage Statistics
Tables	D TBLS	DISPLAY Command for Tables
Traces	D TR	DISPLAY Command for Traces
Users	D U	DISPLAY Command for Users
View facility	D VIEW	DISPLAY Command for the View Facility
Virtual printers	D VP	DISPLAY Command for Virtual Printers
Virtual terminals	D VT	DISPLAY Command for Virtual Terminals
VSAM files	D FILES	DISPLAY Command for VSAM Files

Miscellaneous Operator Actions and Commands

Action	Command	See this Section...
Access the message log without stopping CA TPX.	SPIN	SPIN Command
Activate an application or file.	ACT	ACTIVATE Command
Activate or deactivate trace facilities.	TR	TRACE Command to turn trace facilities on and off
Add virtual terminals without stopping CA TPX.	VTADD	VTADD Command
Inactivate a session.	C	CANCEL Command
Modify user, application, and global variables.	MOD	MODIFY Command
Reload tables, ACL/E programs, panels, or profiles.	RELOAD	RELOAD Command

Action	Command	See this Section...
Pass GCS or CP commands to the service machine.	VM	VM Command
Quiesce an application or file.	Q	QUIESCE Command
Reset pending quiesced state.	ACT	ACTIVATE Command
Send messages.	SEND	SEND Command
Specify a trace destination.	TR DEST	TRACE Command to specify a trace destination
Unlock a user's terminal.	UNLOCK	UNLOCK Command

Global Operator

Global Operator extends the Operator internal application. This extension is only available when multiple instances of CA TPX are operating in a parallel sysplex environment. Operators can issue commands to be executed on a target instance other than the one the operator's terminal is currently connected to. This is also referred to as a Remote Session. This routing capability is restricted to all instances of CA TPX operating with the same VTAM generic resource name within a single parallel sysplex.

SYSID Parameter

The SYSID= keyword parameter can be appended to the command and identifies the target instance where this command and all subsequent commands are to be routed. Inclusion of the SYSID= keyword parameter causes Operator Affinity to be set to the target instance; you do not need to include SYSID= until you wish the associated command to execute on a different instance of CA TPX. When the SYSID= is included, Operator Affinity is set to the local system (that is, the instance of CA TPX the Operator's terminal is connected to). The SYSID= keyword parameter is not valid on any command when that command is issued at the system console.

PF3 Key Function

The PF3 function key has additional function when the target CA TPX is not the local system. The first invocation of the PF3 function key clears the screen; Operator Affinity is not affected. Pressing PF3 a second time sets Operator Affinity to the local system and terminates the Remote Operator Session. Pressing PF3 again terminates the Operator internal application.

Chapter 2: Operator Commands

This section contains the following topics:

- [Syntax Notation](#) (see page 17)
- [ACTIVATE Command](#) (see page 18)
- [CANCEL Command for Users](#) (see page 20)
- [CANCEL Command for Physical Terminals](#) (see page 21)
- [DISPLAY Command for Applications](#) (see page 21)
- [DISPLAY Command for Memory](#) (see page 24)
- [DISPLAY Command for Physical Terminals](#) (see page 28)
- [DISPLAY Command for Physical Printers](#) (see page 31)
- [DISPLAY Command for Session Statistics](#) (see page 34)
- [DISPLAY Command for Storage Statistics](#) (see page 38)
- [DISPLAY Command for Tables](#) (see page 41)
- [DISPLAY Command for Traces](#) (see page 43)
- [DISPLAY Command for Users](#) (see page 45)
- [DISPLAY Command for the View Facility](#) (see page 48)
- [DISPLAY Command for Virtual Printers](#) (see page 50)
- [DISPLAY Command for Virtual Terminals](#) (see page 53)
- [DISPLAY Command for VSAM Files](#) (see page 56)
- [MODIFY Command](#) (see page 58)
- [QUIESCE Command](#) (see page 60)
- [RELOAD Command](#) (see page 63)
- [SEND Command](#) (see page 65)
- [SPIN Command](#) (see page 67)
- [TRACE Command to Turn Trace Facilities On and Off](#) (see page 67)
- [TRACE Command to Specify a Trace Destination](#) (see page 69)
- [UNLOCK Command](#) (see page 70)
- [VM Command](#) (see page 71)
- [VTADD Command](#) (see page 72)

Syntax Notation

This chapter explains each Operator command and its function. It shows the format for each command and examples of how CA TPX responds.

Conventions

Command syntax is diagrammed along the *command line* from left to right. If the entire syntax cannot fit on one line, it splits and is continued below the first line. Refer to the sample diagram and the following descriptions for an explanation of command syntax.

More information:

[QUIESCE Command](#) (see page 60)

Format

The ACTIVATE command has the following syntax:

```
->>--- ACT ----- applid ----->><
      |-- ALL -----|      +-- ,SYSID=tpxappl --|
      |-- TPX -----|      +-ALL -----+
      +-- FILE=file -----+
```

Operand Explanations

The ACTIVATE command has the following operands:

applid

Specifies an application to be activated.

ALL

Activates all applications.

TPX

Activates all applications and resets any pending quiesced state. When operating as a generic resource, CA TPX will associate itself with the generic resource name.

FILE=*file*

Activates the specified file.

Possible values for *file* are ADMIN1, ADMIN2, NOTES, MAIL, or VIEW.

SYSID=*tpxappl*

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to execute. The output is routed back to the issuer. *tpxappl* identifies the instance of CA TPX. It is the unique VTAM Application Name (referred to as the Primary APPL in the *Installation Guide*) opened by the target instance.

This operand is *not* valid when commands are issued from the system console. It is valid only from a TPXOPER session when CA TPX is defined as a VTAM generic resource.

For additional information, see [Global Operator](#) (see page 16).

SYSID=ALL

Identifies all instances of CA TPX, within the Generic pool, on which the command is to execute.

Example: Activate a Specific Application

To activate an application named TSO2, issue the following command:

```
ACT TSO2
```

CANCEL Command for Users

The CANCEL command inactivates a designated session or all sessions for a particular user.

Format

The CANCEL command for users has the following syntax:

```
->>-- C U=userid -----<-----><
      +-- ,MUT=termid --+ | - ,ALL -----| +- ,F -+ +-- ,SYSID=tpxappl --+
                          +- ,S=sessid -+
```

Operand Explanations

The CANCEL command for users has the following operands:

U=*userid*

Specifies the user ID of the user whose session or sessions you want to inactivate.

MUT=*termid*

Specifies the terminal ID corresponding to the user you want this command to act on. Use this operand if the user ID you specify is signed on to multiple terminals.

ALL

Inactivates all sessions belonging to the specified user and signs the user off. This is the default.

S=*sessid*

Inactivates the specified session belonging to the user specified in *userid*.

F

Causes any Termination ACL/E programs for the specified sessions to be bypassed. This option may be necessary if a session is in a state in which a termination ACL/E program will not work.

SYSID=*tpxappl*

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Examples: Inactivate the Sessions

To inactivate all active sessions belonging to user TPXUSER1 and sign that user off the product, issue the following command:

```
C U=TPXUSER1,ALL
```

To inactivate the VM session belonging to user TPXUSER2 and bypass the termination ACL/E program for that user's session, issue the following command:

```
C U=TPXUSER2,S=VM,F
```

CANCEL Command for Physical Terminals

The CANCEL command inactivates a designated physical terminal session.

Format

The CANCEL command for physical terminals has the following syntax:

```
->>-- C T=termid -----><
```

Operand Explanations

The CANCEL command for physical terminals has the following operand:

T=*termid*

Specifies the terminal ID that is to be inactivated.

Example: Inactivate a Specific Terminal

To inactivate terminal TCP0001, issue the following command:

```
C T=TCP0001
```

DISPLAY Command for Applications

The DISPLAY command can display information about the status of applications defined to CA TPX.

Format

The DISPLAY command for applications has the following syntax:

```
->>--- D APPL= -----><  
          +--- applid -----+ +--- ,SYSID=tpxappl--+
```

Operand Explanations

The DISPLAY command for applications has the following operands:

applid

Displays more detailed information on a particular application, including information on the sessions for this application.

SYSID=tpxappl

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Usage Information

When you specify D APPL without specifying an application, a list of applications is displayed. You can retrieve detailed information on a specific application in this list by tabbing the cursor to the first field on the row with the desired application and entering an **S**.

Status Indicators for Application Display Screens

The DISPLAY command displays a variety of information about each application, including the status. Possible status indicators are described in the following:

Status Indicator	Meaning
ACTIVE	Application is active.
INACTIVE	Application is inactive.
PQUIESCE	Quiesce is pending for the application.
QUIESCED	Application is quiesced.

Example: Application Summary

To display information about all applications defined to CA TPX, issue the following command:

D APPL

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator *****TEN0202
Application Summary

----- Type -----      ----- Status -----Total
Share Group  Unique TPX Active Inactive Quiesced  Appls
00001  00021  00003 00003  00019  00007  00002  00028
Applid      Application description      Type  Status  Scnt
SMV114      PRODUCTION TPX                GRP   QUIESCED 00000
STX         STX - SNA TO X.25              GRP   ACTIVE   00000
TESTN TNA   TERMINAL NETWORK ACCESS        UNQ   ACTIVE   00000
TPXADMIN    TPXADMINISTRATION              TPX   ACTIVE   00005
TPXMAIL     TPXMAILBOX SYSTEM              TPX   ACTIVE   00001
TPXNOTES    TPXSCRATCHPAD                  TPX   ACTIVE   00001
TPXOPER     TPXOPERATOR                    SHR   PQUIESCE 00004
TPXVM TPXON VM                    GRP   INACTIVE 00000
TS01        TSO ON SP SYSTEM                GRP   ACTIVE   00000
TS02        TSO ON XA SYSTEM                GRP   ACTIVE   00023
UNKNOWN     EXPECT UNOPENED ACB             GRP   INACTIVE 00000
VMCONNECT   VM CONNECT-SET TERMINAL TO VM   GRP   ACTIVE   00000
VM10        VM/CMS                          GRP   ACTIVE   00019
    
```

To retrieve detailed information about an application in this list, tab the cursor to the field in front of the applid, type an S, and press Enter.

Example: Application Detail Display

To display more detailed information about the application TSO2, issue the following command:

```
D APPL=TSO2
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX001 - SYS3 ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0203

Application Detail Display

TS021

Label:      TSO/E - z/OS/ESA S008
Type:       GRP      Number of users: 0030
Status:     ACTIVE   Model Sensitive: N   Extended datastream: N
Mask:       Issues CLSDST PASS: Y   Keep Virtual Terminal: N
Substring: TS008   Sends First Screen: Y   Masking for Security: N

User      TerminalStatus      Sessid      VTermid View Funct

ADMUR55   T2532429 ACT/SESS VIEW      *INTRNAL ASSIST
ADMV11    T2532430 ACT/SESS T8        TPXI095
CCUSR36   D08L588T ACT/SESS T2        TPXI093
DEVCT91   T2532413 ACT/SESS VIEW      *INTRNAL VIEW
DEVME21   T2532413 ACT/SESS T4        TPXI012
DEVTM08   T0548410 ACT/SESS TS008     TPXI006
HRUSR31   T2532430 ACT/SESS VIEW      *INTRNAL RECORD
TXUSR03   T2532429 ACT/SESS T4        TPXI016
TXUSR46   T2532421 ACT/SESS TS008     TPXI015
TXU1C55   T2532429 ACT/SESS T8        TPXI018
```

DISPLAY Command for Memory

The DISPLAY command can display memory within the region. Depending on your command authorization, you may also be able to update memory from this display.

This command cannot be issued from a system console.

MASK

Displays the first mask entry in the virtual terminal mask table.

OCMD

Displays the first entry in the first Operator command authorization class table.

PRTB

Displays the first printer entry in the printer table.

SMRT

Displays the System Options Table (SMRT).

TERM

Displays the first terminal session block in the TERMSB chain.

UIDX

Displays the first user record in the UINDEX chain.

T=

Specifies either the terminal session or printer control block to be displayed.

termid

Specifies the terminal session block to be displayed.

prtrid

Specifies the printer control block to be displayed.

U=userid

Specifies the user record to be displayed.

MUT=termid

Specifies the terminal ID corresponding to the user you want this command to act on. Use this operand if the user ID you specify is signed on to multiple terminals.

SYSID=tpxappl

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Usage Information

The fields displayed in the Memory Display screens are described in the following:

ADDRESS

Specifies hexadecimal address of memory in address space.

OFFSET

Specifies hexadecimal offset from beginning of location displayed.

hex data

Specifies each row contains four words of hexadecimal data at the indicated address.

char data

Specifies each row contains 16 bytes of character data at the indicated address. Non-displayable hexadecimal characters are translated to a period (.).

Use LOCADR to Find Addresses

You can display memory at an address that appears on the screen as hex data. This allows you to chain through a list of control block entries easily. To display memory at such an address:

- Tab the cursor until it is on the word of hex data that contains the desired address.
- Press the locate address (LOCADR) PF key, PF12. The selected address then becomes the beginning address of the memory display. You also can display an address in the stack in the same manner.

Update Memory

You should not update memory without assistance and direction from Technical Support personnel.

If you have sufficient authority, you can update the memory displayed on the screen. To update memory:

- Tab the cursor to the data that you want to change.
- Type over the old data with the new data.

You can change either the hexadecimal or character data. The hexadecimal data is treated as four-byte fields, and the character data is treated as a 16-byte field. Therefore, if you make changes to both in the same line, the character data will overwrite the hexadecimal, since updating takes place from left to right across each row. Also, you cannot enter the period (.) as character data, since it is substituted for non-displayable characters, and consequently ignored on input. Therefore, you must enter the EBCDIC code for a period (X'4B') EBCDIC into the hexadecimal data in order to change the data to a period.

After entering the data, press the update (UPD) PF key, PF9, to make the changes effective. If you press any key other than the UPD key after you have typed changes to the data, the changes will be lost.

Example: Memory Display/Update

To display memory starting at the location of the SMRT, issue the following command:

```
D MEM,AREA=SMRT
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0201
Stack:00027130 00081BE8 00015020 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
*          Memory Display/Update
Addr  Offset          AREA=SMRT
00027130 0000  E2D4D9E3 00000000 00000000 E2D4D9E3 * SMRT.....SMRT *
00027140 0010  D7D9D6C4 60F0F161 F2F561F8 F960F0F7 * PROD-01/25/89-07 *
00027150 0020  4BF0F640 00000000 000C8000 00000050 * .06 .....& *
00027160 0030  00000050 00001388 00000064 00000000 * ...&...h..... *
00027170 0040  000000C8 E3D7E7F2 F0D7D9C4 E3D7E7F2 * ...HTPX30PRDTPX2 *
00027180 0050  E2C8D940 00216F80 00010000 00000800 * SHR ..?..... *
00027190 0060  00000000 0000FFFF 000F423F 000F423F * ..... *
000271A0 0070  00007530 00007530 00015F90 000000B4 * ..... *
000271B0 0080  000001F4 01020922 6B7D6C7B 10BB0200 * ...4....,%#. *
000271C0 0090  E8E8E8D5 E3C5D5F0 F0F0F340 00000000 * YYNTEN0003 ... *
000271D0 00A0  00000000 00000000 00000000 823000E3 * .....b..T *
000271E0 00B0  00C00F08 00008BD6 D5404040 40404040 * .{.....ON *
000271F0 00C0  40404040 40000000 00000000 E9C1D7E3 * .....ZAPT *
00027200 00D0  D7E7F2F0 40C30005 E2D4D6C4 00027130 * PX20 C..SMOD.... *
00027210 00E0  000062B0 00081BE8 00007668 0000D048 * .....Y.....} *
00027220 00F0  00101110 000100A8 00015020 000153E0 * .....y..&... \ *
```

To display memory starting at address X'00000100', issue the following command:

```
D MEM,ADDR=100
```

DISPLAY Command for Physical Terminals

The DISPLAY command can display information about the status of physical terminals that are logged on to CA TPX.

Format

The DISPLAY command for physical terminals has the following syntax:

```
-->--- D T -----><
|-- ,ALL -----|
|-- ,ACT -----|
|-- ,INACT -----|
|-- ,LOCK -----|
|-- ,SUMM -----|
|-- =termid -----|
+-- ,SYSID=tpxappl --+
```

Operand Explanations

The DISPLAY command for physical terminals has the following operands:

ALL

Lists all physical terminals.

You can retrieve detailed information on a specific terminal by tabbing the cursor to the first field on the row with the desired terminal and entering an **S**. This is the default.

ACT

Lists only the physical terminals that are active.

INACT

Lists only the physical terminals that are inactive.

LOCK

Lists only the physical terminals that are locked.

SUMM

Displays summary information about the number of physical terminals and a breakdown of their status. This information also appears when you use the ALL, ACT, INACT, or LOCK operand.

termid

Shows more detailed information about a particular terminal, including information on the sessions for this terminal.

Note: You can specify hyphens as masking characters with this option. Each hyphen matches any character, including blanks. When using masking in the termid, the termid must still have at least as many characters as a termid that is not using masking.

For example if your terminal IDs have seven characters such as DXAP59B, and you want to check all terminals with XAP in the second through fourth positions, enter:

```
D T=-XAP- - -
```

The resulting display lists only the entries matching the mask.

SYSID=tpxappl

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Usage Information

The D T command displays a variety of information about terminals, including status. Possible status indicators are described in the following:

ACTIVE

Indicates that the logo screen is displayed at this terminal.

ACT/SESS

Indicates that a user is signed on at this terminal.

INACTIVE

Indicates that a user is being traced and has issued a /K command at this terminal.

LOCKED

Indicates that a user has issued a /L command at this terminal.

PASSED

Indicates that a user is in an ACCESS=PASS session.

Example: Terminal Summary for All Terminals

To display a list of all terminals logged on to CA TPX, issue the following command:

```
D T,ALL
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0204
                Terminal Summary
                ----- Status -----
                Act/Sess Active Inactive Locked      Total
                00009  00001  00002  00001      Terms
                00013
Termid  Status      Status Flags      Model  Logmode
DXAL590 ACT/SESS 00000000 40008000      3279-3AG M32783S
DXAL563 ACT/SESS 00000000 C0008000      3180-4A  M32784S
DXAL565 ACT/SESS 00000000 C0008000      3278-2   M32782S
DXAL050 ACT/SESS 00000000 80008000      3278-2   M32782B
TPXPUN01 ACT/SESS 00000000 80008000      3278-2   T3278M2
DXAL588 ACT/SESS 00000000 40008000      3278-5A  M32785S
**NONE** INACTIVE 00000000 42000000      3278-2
DXAL564 ACTIVE   00010000 40008000      3279-3AG M32783S
**NONE** INACTIVE 00000000 42000000      3279-3AG
DXAL59E ACT/SESS 00000000 40008200      3192-3AG M32783S
DXAL075 ACT/SESS 00000000 C0008000      3278-2   M32782B
DXAL065 ACT/SESS 00000000 40008000      3278-5A  M32785B
DXAL595 LOCKED   00000000 8000A000      3290-4AG M32784S
```

Example: Terminal Summary Information

To display the terminal summary information, issue the following command:

```
D T,SUMM
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator***** TEN0205
                Terminal Summary
----- Status ----- Total
Act/Sess  Active  Inactive  Locked  Terms
00009     00001   00002   00001   00013
```

Example: Terminal Detail Display for a Specific Terminal

To display detailed information about terminal DXAL590, issue the following command:

```
D T=DXAL590
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX001 - SYS2 ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0206
                Terminal Detail Display
                T05B2501
Model:    3278-2      Terminal status: ACT/SESS  Flags: 00000000 C0008000
Logmode:  MSDLCQ     Appl Logmode:    T3278M2E
Userid:   TPXUSR1   User Name:      GAVIN STEUBBING
Session  Applid  Status  VTermid  --Status Flags---Appl. Logmode
TS0XA1   TS02    ACTIVE  TPX2009  00002000 C00000C0    T3279M3E
TS0XA2   TS02    ACTIVE  TPX2010  00002000 C00000C0    T3279M3E
RCMVSA   SCONXA  ACTIVE  TPX2006  00000080 400000C0    T3279M3E
VM       VM10    ACTIVE  TPX2012  00000080 400000C0    T3279M3E
MAILBOX  TPXMAIL INACTIVE
OPERATOR TPXOPER  ACTIVE  *INTRNAL 00000080 800000C4    T3279M3E
ADMIN    TPXADMIN INACTIVE
NOTES    TPXNOTES INACTIVE
TPXWD20  TPXWD20  INACTIVE
TPXPROD  TPXPROD  ACTIVE  TPX2UN02 00000000 400000C0    T3279M3E
```

DISPLAY Command for Physical Printers

The DISPLAY command can display information about the status of printers used by CA TPX.

This command is not available from a system console.

Format

The DISPLAY command for physical printers has the following syntax:

```
-->--- D P -----><
      |-- ,ALL -----|
      |-- ,ACT -----|
      |-- ,INACT -----|
      |-- ,LOCK -----|
      |-- ,SUMM -----|
      |-- =printerid -----|
      +-- ,SYSID=tpxappl --+
```

Operand Explanations

The DISPLAY command for physical printers has the following operands:

ALL

Lists all printers. You can retrieve detailed information on a specific printer in the list by tabbing the cursor to the first field on the row with the desired printer and entering an S.

ACT

Lists only the printers that are active.

INACT

Lists only the printers that are inactive.

SUMM

Displays only summary information about the number of printers, and a breakdown of their status. This information also appears when you use the ALL, ACTIVE, or INACT operands.

printerid

Displays more detailed information on a particular printer (including information on the sessions for this printer).

You can specify hyphens as masking characters with this option. Each hyphen matches any character (including blanks). When using masks in your *printerid*, the *printerid* must consist of at least as many characters as it would without masking. For example if your printer IDs have seven characters such as DXAL059, and you want to check all printers with XAL in the second through fourth positions, enter:

```
D P=-XAL---
```

The resulting display is the same as the ALL operand, except that only the entries matching the mask will be listed.

SYSID=*tpxappl*

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Usage Information

The D P command displays a variety of information about printers, including status. Possible status indicators are described in the following:

ACTIVE

Indicates the printer is active.

ACT/SESS

Indicates the printer is active and being used.

INACTIVE

Indicates the printer is inactive.

Example: Printer Summary for All Printers

To display a list of all printers used by CA TPX issue the following command:

```
D P,ALL
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0210
                Printer Summary
                ---- Status ----      Total
                Active  Inactive      Printers
                00000    00001        00001
Printer  Status      Status Flags      Model  Logmode
DXAL584  INACTIVE    00000000 42000000      T3287M2  PLU3M2
```

This is an example of the screen CA TPX displays in response to a D P,ALL command. To retrieve detailed information about a printer in this list, tab the cursor to the field in front of the printerID, type an S, and press Enter.

Example: Printer Summary Information

To display the printer summary information, issue the following command:

```
D P,SUMM
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0211
                Printer Summary
                ---- Status ----      Total
                Active  Inactive      Printers
                00000    00001        00001
```

Example: Printer Detail Display

To display detailed information about printer DXAL584, issue the following command:

```
D P=DXAL584
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX - IPOX *****TPX Operator ***** TEN0212
Printer Detail Display
DXAL584
Model: 3278-2 Printer Status: Inactive Trace bits: FF
Logmode: CID: 00000000
Option: 00 Status: 00000000 42000000
```

DISPLAY Command for Session Statistics

The DISPLAY command can display information about session transaction, message, and compression statistics.

This command cannot be issued from a system console.

Format

The DISPLAY command for session statistics has the following syntax:

```
>>--- D STATS -----><
|-- ,ALL -----|
|-- ,U=userid -----|
|                    +- ,MUT=termid --+ |
+-- ,SYSID=tpxappl -----+
```

Operand Explanations

The DISPLAY command for session statistics has the following operands:

ALL

Displays session statistics for all applications.

U=userid

Displays session statistics for a specified user.

MUT=termid

Specifies the terminal ID corresponding to the user you want this command to act on. Use this operand if the user ID you specify is signed on to multiple terminals.

SYSID=tpxappl

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Usage Information

The fields appearing in the information displayed by the D STATS command are described in the following:

Chars/Msg To Appl

Specifies the average number of characters per message from terminal to application.

Chars/Msg To Term

Specifies the average number of characters per message from application to terminal.

Cmp Msgs Fm Appl

Specifies the number of messages sent from application to terminal using compression.

Cmp Msgs Fm Term

Specifies the number of messages sent from terminal to application using compression.

Compr Pct

Specifies the percentage of savings from compression.

Fm Appl OutbCmp

Specifies the average number of characters per message entering outbound compression.

Fm Term InbCmpr

Specifies the average number of characters sent from the terminal with inbound compression.

Messages to Appl

Specifies the number of messages sent from terminal to application.

Messages to Term

Specifies the number of messages sent from application to terminal.

To Appl InbCmpr

Specifies the total number of characters sent to application with inbound compression.

To Term OutbCmp

Specifies the average number of characters per message after outbound compression.

Example: Session Statistics for All Applications

To display session statistics for all applications, issue the following command:

D STATS

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPXTPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0219
                          Session Statistics
                          All Applications
AppLid      Messages    Messages    Chars/Msg    Chars/Msg
            To Appl     To Term     To Appl      To Term
TPXADMIN
TPXWINDW
TPXNOTES
TPXMAIL
TS02
TS01
```

To display the second screen of session statistics for all applications, press the RIGHT PF key, PF11. Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0226
                Outbound Compression Session Statistics
                All Applications
AppLid      CmpMsgs      Fm Appl     To Term      Compr
            Fm Appl     OutbCmp     OutbCmp      Pct
TPXADMIN
TPXWINDW
TPXNOTES
TPXMAIL
TS02
TS01
```

To display the third screen of session statistics for all applications, press the RIGHT PF key, PF11, while at the previous display. Information similar to the following displayed.

```

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0230
                Inbound Compression Session Statistics
                All Applications
  Applid      CmpMsgs      Fm Term      To Appl      Compr
              Fm Term      InbCmpr      InbCmpr      Pct
  TSOXA1      -----      -----      -----      -- %
  TSOXA2      -----      -----      -----      -- %
  RCMVSXA     -----      -----      -----      -- %
  VM          -----      -----      -----      -- %
  MAILBOX     -----      -----      -----      -- %
  OPERATOR    -----      -----      -----      -- %
  ADMIN       -----      -----      -----      -- %
  NOTES       -----      -----      -----      -- %
    
```

Example: Session Statistics for a Specific User

To display the first screen of session statistics for user TPXUSER1, issue the following command:

```
D STATS,U=TPXUSER1
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0220
                Session Statistics
                User TPXUSER1
  Applid      Messages      Messages      Chars/Msg      Chars/Msg
              To Appl      To Term      To Appl      To Term
  TSOXA1      142      197      6      538
  TSOXA2      5      13      31      219
  RCMVSXA     3      176      50      1733
  VM          4      33      39      189
  MAILBOX
  OPERATOR    8
  ADMIN
  NOTES
    
```

To display the second screen of session statistics for user TPXUSER1, press the RIGHT PF key, PF11. Information similar to the following is displayed.

```

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0227
                Outbound Compression Session Statistics
                User TPXUSER1
Sessid      CmpMsgs  Fm Appl  To Term  Compr
            Fm Appl  OutbCmp  OutbCmp  Pct
TS0XA1      262      230713   195099   6 %
TS0XA2      197
RCMVSXA
VM           15      3277     29344   7 %
MAILBOX
OPERATOR
ADMIN
NOTES
    
```

To display the third screen of session statistics for user TPXUSER1, press the RIGHT PF key, PF11. Information similar to the following is displayed.

```

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0231
                Inbound Compression Session Statistics
                User TPXUSER1
Sessid      CmpMsgs  Fm Term  To Appl  Compr
            Fm Term  InbCmpr  InbCmpr  Pct
TS0XA1      62      12
TS0XA2      4
RCMVSXA     16      6
VM          29      17
MAILBOX
OPERATOR
ADMIN
NOTES
    
```

DISPLAY Command for Storage Statistics

The DISPLAY command can display information about the storage being used by CA TPX. The product allocates storage from the following storage pools:

- The Dynamic Storage Area (DSA) for areas that are large or highly variable in size.
- A series of fixed-length slot pools for small or fixed-length areas.

This command is not available from a system console.

Format

The DISPLAY command for storage statistics has the following syntax:

```

>>--- D ----- STOR -----><
      +-+ STORXA -----+ +-+ ,SYSID=tpxappl ---+
    
```

Operand Explanations

The DISPLAY command for storage statistics has the following operands:

STOR

Displays information about storage usage below the 16-megabyte line.

STORXA

Displays information about storage usage above the 16-megabyte line.

SYSID=*tpxappl*

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Usage Information

The following fields appear on screens displayed by the DISPLAY command:

Note: For information about adjusting your storage, see the *Configuration Guide*.

Open ACBs

Indicates the number of active virtual terminals and virtual printers.

Total ACBs

Indicates the total number of defined virtual terminals and virtual printers.

Terminals

Indicates the number of terminals logged on to CA TPX.

Applications

Indicates the number of sessions (including Menu).

DSA

Displays information about the Dynamic Storage Area. The DSA field has a number of subheadings:

Bytes

Indicates the total bytes allocated to DSA.

Current Use

Indicates the percentage of DSA currently in use.

High Use

Indicates the maximum percentage of DSA used.

Free Areas

Indicates the number of fragments of free space in DSA.

Slot

Displays information about the fixed length slot pools. The slot field has a number of subheadings:

Bytes

Indicates the total bytes allocated to slot pools.

Current Use

Indicates the percentage of slot pools currently in use.

High Use

Indicates the maximum percentage of slot pools used.

Overflows

Indicates the number of slot pool requests that DSA handled because slot pool 12 was full or request was larger than any slot pool.

Slot Table

Summarizes memory usage in the slot pools. The following subheadings appear in the slot table:

Slot

Indicates the slot pool number.

Size

Indicates the size of slot entry in bytes.

Count

Indicates the number of slot pools of this size.

Bytes

Indicates the total storage in slot pool.

Curr.Use

Indicates the current percentage of slot in use.

Max.Use

Indicates the maximum percentage of slot used.

Failed

Indicates the number of requests that failed because no storage was left in slot. These requests will be allocated from a larger slot pool.

Requests

Indicates the total number of requests for this slot pool since startup.

Example: Storage Statistics Below the 16-Megabyte Line

To display information about storage usage below the 16-megabyte line, issue the following command:

```
D STOR
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0217
                        Storage Statistics (Below 16M line)
Open ACBs: 0032      Total ACBs: 0120  Terminals: 0011 Applications: 0069
DSA Bytes: 00819200 Current Use: 005 % High Use: 011 % Free Areas: 0010
Slot Bytes: 05499136 Current Use: 003 % High Use: 004 % Overflows: 00182
Slot  Size * Count = Bytes      Curr.Use  Max.Use  Failed   Requests
01     00008  7168   57344    000 %    000 %    0        13277
02     00016  3584   57344    000 %    001 %    0        5256
03     00032  1792   57344    004 %    004 %    0       11340
04     00064  3456  221184    002 %    002 %    0        1969
05     00112 11808 1322496    001 %    002 %    0        5646
06     00152  5440  826880    002 %    002 %    0        7621
07     00216  3584  774144    000 %    000 %    0        8292
08     00304  2544  773376    000 %    000 %    0       10095
09     00512   432  221184    068 %    087 %    0       21201
10     01024   216  221184    000 %    003 %    0        9103
11     02048   344  704512    000 %    001 %    0        7414
12     04096    64  262144    007 %    012 %    0         557
```

DISPLAY Command for Tables

The DISPLAY command can display information about which tables are being used.

This command is not available from a system console.

More information:

[QUIESCE Command](#) (see page 60)

Format

The DISPLAY command for tables has the following syntax:

```
>>---- D TBLs -----<<
          +-- ,SYSID=tpxappl --+
```

Operand Explanations

The DISPLAY command for tables has the following operands:

TBLS

Displays current tables.

SYSID=tpxappl

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Usage Information

The tables fall under two headings when displayed by this command.

- Startup indicates that the table was loaded at startup time if it was specified in the PROC or in the System Options Table (SMRT) startup parameters.
- Current Reload indicates the most recently reloaded table (if any reloads have been done).

Example: Display CA TPX Tables

To display a list of the tables that are currently in use, issue the following command:

D TBLS

Information similar to the following is displayed.

TPXINT	- S008	*****	TPX Operator	*****	TEN0221
			-----	TPX Tables	-----
			TPX	Current	Reload
			Startup	Reload	Parameter
System Options:			SMRT40		SMRT=
Application Definitions:			ACTPROD		ACT=
Virtual Terminal Masking:					MASK=
Print Destination Def.:			PRTBPROD		PRTB=
Passthrough Print Mgmt:					PPS=
Terminal Options:			TRMPROD		TRM=
OfficeVision/MVS ACI:			OVACAET		OVAC=
Security Action/Message:			SAFRACF		SAMT=

DISPLAY Command for Traces

The DISPLAY command can display traces currently active in CA TPX.

Note: None of the operand modifiers of the D TR command are available from the system console.

Format

The DISPLAY command for traces has the following syntax:

```
>>--- D TR -----><
      |-- ,ALL -----| +-- ,SYSID=tpxappl --+
      |-- ,T -----|
      |-- ,P -----|
      |-- ,VT -----|
      |-- ,VP -----|
      +-- ,U -----+
```

Operand Explanations

The DISPLAY command for traces has the following operands:

ALL

Displays all active traces.

T

Displays all active physical terminal traces, including the global trace.

P

Displays all active printer traces, including the global trace.

VT

Displays all active virtual terminal traces, including the global trace.

VP

Displays all active virtual printer traces, including the global trace.

U

Displays all active user traces, including the global trace.

SYSID=*tpxappl*

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Usage Information

The fields appearing on the screens displayed by the DISPLAY command are described in the following:

Trace

Indicates whether any trace is active in CA TPX.

Destination

Indicates where the trace output will be written. Can have the value FORMATTED, INTERNAL, or EXTERNAL.

Name

Indicates the name of the trace entry. Can have the value GLOBAL, *userid*, *termid*, *vtermid*, *prtrid*, or *vprrid*.

Termid

Indicates a user's terminal ID.

Type

Indicates the type of trace entry. Can have the value ALL (for global), USER, TERM, VTRM, PRTR, VPRTR.

I/O

Indicates whether I/O trace is on for this entry.

Buffer

Indicates whether buffer trace is on for this entry.

Module

Indicates whether module trace is on for this entry.

ACB

Indicates whether ACB mask selection trace is on for this entry.

Example: Trace Status Display

To display a list of all active traces, issue the following command:

```
D TR,ALL
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0216						
Trace Status Display						
Trace: ON			Destination: FORMATTED			
Name	Termid	Type	I/O	Buffer	Module	ACB
GLOBAL		ALL				YES
DSIWD11	T03MR492	USER	YES	YES		
DXAL590		TERM			YES	
DXAL584		PRTR	YES	YES		
TPX2020		VTRM	YES	YES	YES	YES
TPXPR20		VPRT	YES	YES		

DISPLAY Command for Users

The DISPLAY command can display information about users, their associated terminals, and application sessions.

Format

The DISPLAY command for users has the following syntax:

```
->>--- D U -----><
      |-- ,ALL -----| +-- ,SYSID=tpxappl --+
      |-- ,ACT -----|
      |-- ,INACT -----|
      |-- ,SUMM -----|
      +- =userid -----+
                        +- ,MUT=termid --+
```

Operand Explanations

The DISPLAY command for users has the following operands:

ALL

Lists all CA TPX users. You can retrieve detailed information on a specific user in this list by tabbing the cursor to the first field on the row with the desired user ID and entering an S. This is the default.

ACT

Lists active users.

INACT

Lists inactive users.

SUMM

Displays summary information about the number of users, and a breakdown of their status. This information also appears when you use the ALL, ACTIVE, or INACT operands.

userid

Displays more detailed information on a particular user (including information on the sessions for this user).

Note: This option can also be specified with hyphens (-) as masking characters. Each hyphen matches any character (including blanks). The mask must have at least as many characters as a normal ID for the entry to be selected.

For example if your user IDs have seven characters such as DSIP098, and you want to check all terminals with SIP in the second through fourth positions, enter:

```
D U=-SIP- - -
```

The resulting display lists only the entries matching the mask.

MUT=*termid*

Specifies the terminal ID corresponding to the user you want this command to act on. Use this operand if the user ID you specify is signed on to multiple terminals.

SYSID=*tpxappl*

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Usage Information

The D U command displays a variety of information about users, including status. Possible status indicators are described in the following:

ACTIVE

Indicates that User is active.

ACT/SESS

Indicates that User is currently signed on.

INACTIVE

Indicates that User is not currently signed on.

LOCKED

Indicates that User has issued a /L command.

PASSED

Indicates that User is in an ACCESS=PASS session.

Example: User Summary for All Users

To display a list of all users who have been logged on to the following command:

D U,ALL

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0207
                User Summary
      ---- Status ----   Total   Max User
      Active Inactive   Users   Limit
      00010  00002   00012   00000
Userid Terminal  Status   Act   User Name
TXUSR13 DXAL075  ACT/SESS   004   Thom Smith
TXUSR11 DXAL563  ACT/SESS   002   Jane Rydzycki
TXUSR45 TPXPUN01  ACT/SESS   005   Andrea Lee
TVNER17 DXAL050  ACT/SESS   005   Mark Doe
TXUSR03 DXAL59E  ACT/SESS   008   Richard Leoni
TXUSR92 DXAL065  ACT/SESS   006   William Dillon
UK87KNT DXAL565  ACT/SESS   004   Susan Butterfield
TVNER77 **NONE**  INACTIVE   004   Michael Jagger
TXUSR12 DXAL595  ACT/SESS   002   Dave Bowie
TXUSR78 DXAL588  LOCKED     005   Ann J. Lennox
UK24LDN DXAL590  ACT/SESS   006   Nicholaus Gentini
TXUSR45 **NONE**  INACTIVE   005   David Chan
    
```

To retrieve detailed information about a user in this list, tab the cursor to the field in front of the user ID, type an **S**, and press Enter.

Example: User Summary Information

To display the user summary information, issue the following command:

D U,SUMM

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0208
                User Summary
      ---- Status ----   Total   Max User
      Active Inactive   Users   Limit
      00010  00002   00012   00000
    
```

Example: User Detail Display

To display detailed information about user TPXUSER1, issue the following command:

D U=TPXUSER1

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX001 -SYS02 ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0209
                          User Detail Display
                          TPXUSR1
User Name:  TOM JONES
Termid:    T0DE2501   Terminal Status: ACT/SESS  00000000 C0008000
Model:     3278-2     Active Sessions: 004      Affin. to:
Logmode:   MSDLCQ    Max Sessions:  000      Printer:
Session  Applid  Status  VTermid  --Status  Flags--  Appl.  Logmode
TS0XA1   TS02    ACTIVE  TPX2009  00002000 C00000C0  T3279M3E
TS0XA2   TS02    ACTIVE  TPX2010  00002000 C00000C0  T3279M3E
RCMVSXA  SCONXA  ACTIVE  TPX2006  00000080 400000C0  T3279M3E
VM       VM10    ACTIVE  TPX2012  00000080 400000C0  T3279M3E
MAILBOX  TPXMAIL  INACTIVE
OPERATOR TPXOPER  ACTIVE  *INTRNAL 00000080 800000C4  T3279M3E
ADMIN    TPXADMIN INACTIVE
VIEW     TPXVIEW/A ACTIVE  *INTRNAL 00000080 800000C4  T3279M3E
TPXWD20  TPXWD20  INACTIVE
TPXPROD  TPXPROD  ACTIVE  TPX2UN02 00000000 400000C0  T3279M3E
```

DISPLAY Command for the View Facility

The DISPLAY command can display information about the View facility, showing which users are using which features of the facility.

This command cannot be issued from a system console.

Format

The DISPLAY command for the View facilities has the following syntax:

```
-->--- D VIEW -----><
      |-- ,CONF -----|
      |-- ,PLAY -----|
      |-- ,RECORD -----|
      |-- ,ASSIST -----|
      |-- ,TRAINER -----|
      +-- ,SYSID=tpxapp1 --+
```

Operand Explanations

The DISPLAY command for the View facilities has the following operands:

CONF

Displays information about any current conference sessions.

PLAY

Displays information about any current playback sessions.

RECORD

Displays information about any current record sessions.

ASSIST

Displays information about any current session assist sessions.

TRAINER

Displays information about any current training sessions.

SYSID=*tpxappl*

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Usage Information

When issued without an operand, the D VIEW command displays information about any current view or tracking sessions.

Example: Current Conference Sessions

To display a list of all conference sessions currently running, issue the following command:

```
D VIEW,CONF
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

Userid	Terminal	Description	Sessid
TPXUSR12	FKZ0349	test demo	TPXUTL00
TPXUSR46	T003M02	test demo	TPXUTL00
TPXUSR20	T003M32	test demo	TPXUTL00
TPXADM02	T004F00	test demo	TPXUTL00

DISPLAY Command for Virtual Printers

The DISPLAY command can display information about the status of virtual printers. This command is not available from a system console.

Format

The DISPLAY command for virtual printers has the following syntax:

```
->>--- D VP -----><
      |-- ,ALL -----|
      |-- ,ACT -----|
      |-- ,INACT -----|
      |-- ,UNAVAIL -----|
      |-- ,SUMM -----|
      |-- =vp $trid$  -----|
+--- ,SYSID= $tpxappl$  ---+
```

Operand Explanations

The DISPLAY command for virtual printers has the following operands:

ALL

Lists all virtual printers. You can retrieve detailed information on a specific virtual printer by tabbing the cursor to the first field on the row with the desired virtual printer and entering an S.

ACT

Lists only the virtual printers that are active.

INACT

Lists only the virtual printers that are inactive.

UNAVAIL

Lists only the virtual printers that have been marked as unavailable.

SUMM

Displays only summary information about the number of virtual printers and a breakdown of their status. This information also appears when you use the ALL, ACT, INACT, or UNAVAIL operands.

vp $trID$

Displays more detailed information on a particular virtual printer (including information on the sessions for this virtual printer).

Note: This option can also be specified with hyphens (-) as masking characters. Each hyphen matches any character (including blanks). The mask must have at least as many characters as a normal ID for the entry to be selected.

For example if your virtual printer IDs have seven characters such as DXAL059, and you want to check all virtual printers with XAL in the second through fourth positions, enter:

```
D VP=-XAL---
```

The resulting display is the same as that displayed by the ALL operand, except that only the entries matching the mask will be listed.

SYSID=*tpxappl*

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Usage Information

The DISPLAY command displays a variety of information for virtual printers, including status. Possible status indicators are described in the following:

ACTIVE

Indicates that Virtual printer is currently active.

INACTIVE

Indicates that Virtual printer is currently inactive, but has been active at some time.

NEVACT

Indicates that Virtual printer has always been inactive.

UNAVAIL

Indicates that Virtual printer has been marked as unavailable.

Example: Summary for All Virtual Printers

To display a list of all virtual printers, issue the following command:

D VP,ALL

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0223
                Virtual Printer Summary
----- Type ----- Status ----- Total
Application  User   Active Inactive Unavail  VPPrts
00001       00001  00002  00000   00000   00002
VTermid     Type   Status
TPXAPR01    APP    ACTIVE
TPXUPR01    USR    ACTIVE
    
```

To retrieve detailed information about a virtual printer in this list, tab the cursor to the field in front of the user ID, type an S, and press Enter.

Example: Virtual Printer Summary Information

To display the virtual printer summary information, issue the following command:

D VP,SUMM

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0224
                Virtual Printer Summary
----- Type ----- Status ----- Total
Application  User   Active Inactive Unavail  VPPrts
00001       00001  00002  00000   00000   00002
    
```

Example: Virtual Printer Detail Display

To display detailed information about virtual printer TPXAPR01, issue the following command:

```
D VP=TPXAPR01
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0225
                Virtual Printer Detail Display
                    TPXAPR01
Type: APP           Status: ACTIVE
Model:             AMAP: 00795514   Trace bits: 00
Userid Termid  Status Sessid  Applid  CID   ApplACB Appstat
```

DISPLAY Command for Virtual Terminals

The DISPLAY command can display information about the status of virtual terminals.

Format

The DISPLAY command for virtual terminals has the following syntax:

```
->>--- D VT ----->>
      |-- ,ALL -----|
      |-- ,ACT -----|
      |-- ,INACT -----|
      |-- ,UNAVAIL -----|
      |-- ,SUMM -----|
      |-- =vtermid -----|
      +-- ,SYSID=tpxappl -+
```

Operand Explanations

The DISPLAY command for virtual terminals has the following operands:

ALL

Lists all virtual terminals. You can retrieve detailed information on a specific virtual terminal by tabbing the cursor to the first field on the row with the desired virtual terminal and entering an S.

ACT

Lists only the virtual terminals that are active.

INACT

Lists only the virtual terminals that are inactive.

UNAVAIL

Lists only the virtual terminals that have been marked as unavailable.

SUMM

Displays summary information about the number of virtual terminals and a breakdown of their status. This information also appears when you use the ALL, ACT, INACT, or UNAVAIL operand.

vtermid

Displays more detailed information on a particular virtual terminal (including information on the sessions for this virtual terminal).

Note: This option can also be specified with hyphens (-) as masking characters. Each hyphen matches any character (including blanks). The mask must have at least as many characters as a normal ID for the entry to be selected.

For example if your virtual terminal IDs have seven characters such as DXAP59B, and you want to check all virtual terminals with XAP in the second through fourth positions, enter:

```
D VT=-XAP---
```

The resulting display is the same as the ALL operand, except that only the entries matching the mask will be listed.

SYSID=*tpxappl*

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Usage Information

The D VT command displays a variety of information about virtual terminals, including status. Possible status indicators are described in the following:

ACTIVE

Indicates that Virtual terminal is active.

INACTIVE

Indicates that Virtual terminal is inactive, but has been active at some time.

NEVACT

Indicates that Virtual terminal has always been inactive.

UNAVAIL

Indicates that Virtual terminal has been marked unavailable.

RESERVD

Indicates that the ACB is available, propagate ACB is being used, ACB masking is being used at the user level, or the TPXUGACB exit is being used.

UNA/RSV

Indicates that the ACB is unavailable, propagate ACB is being used, ACB masking is being used at the user level, or the TPXUGACB exit is being used.

RSRVD-A

Indicates that the ACB is available, and ACB masking or the TPXUGACB exit is being used at the session level.

UNA/R-A

Indicates that the ACB is unavailable, and ACB masking or the TPXUGACB exit is being used at the session level.

Example: Summary for All Terminals

To display a list of all virtual terminals, issue the following command:

D VT,ALL

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0213
                Virtual Terminal Summary
----- Type ----- Status ----- Total
Share  Group  Unique  Active  Inactive  Unavail  VTerms
00001  00095  00012  00027  00081    00002  00108
VTermid  Type  Model  Ext  Status
TPX3SHR  SHR   2      NEVACT
TPX3001  GRP   2      ACTIVE
TPX3002  GRP   3      ACTIVE
TPX3003  GRP   4      ACTIVE
TPX3004  GRP   5      ACTIVE
TPX3005  GRP   3      ACTIVE
TPX3006  GRP   4      ACTIVE
TPX3007  GRP   5      ACTIVE          UNAVAIL
TPX3008  GRP   2      ACTIVE
TPX3009  GRP   2      ACTIVE
TPX3010  GRP   2      ACTIVE
TPX3011  GRP   2      ACTIVE
TPX3012  GRP   2      INACTIVE          UNAVAIL
    
```

To retrieve detailed information about a virtual terminal in this list, tab the cursor to the field in front of the virtual terminal ID, type an S, and press Enter.

Example: Virtual Terminal Summary

To display the virtual terminal summary information, issue the following command:

```
D VT,SUMM
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0214						
Virtual Terminal Summary						
-----	Type	-----	Status		-----	Total
Share	Group	Unique	Active	Inactive	Unavail	VTerms
00001	00095	00012	00027	00081	00002	00108

Example: Virtual Terminal Detail Display

To display detailed information about virtual terminal TPX2001, issue the following command:

```
D VT=TPX2001
```

Information similar to the following is displayed.

TPX - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0215							
Virtual Terminal Detail Display							
TPX2001							
Type:	GRP	Status:	ACTIVE	RESERVD			
Model:	2	AMAP:	00770F14	Trace bits:	00		
Userid	Termid	Status	Sessid	Applid	CID	AppIACB	Appstat
DSIDM11	DXAL050	ACT/SESS	VM	VM10	02000059	VM10	ACTIVE
DSIDM11	DXAL050	ACT/SESS	T3	TS02	02000056	TS020007	ACTIVE
DSIPP11	DXAL595	ACT/SESS	SCONXA	SCONXA	02000062	SCONXA	ACTIVE

DISPLAY Command for VSAM Files

The DISPLAY command can display information about the status of the VSAM files, ADMIN1, ADMIN2, NOTES, MAIL, and VIEW.

This command cannot be issued from a system console.

Format

The DISPLAY command for VSAM files has the following syntax:

```
->>--- D FILES ----->>
```

Status Indicators for Application Display Screens

The DISPLAY command displays the current status of each VSAM file. Possible status indicators are listed in the following:

OPEN

Indicates that the file is open.

CLOSED

Indicates that the file is closed.

QUIESCED

Indicates that the file has been quiesced with the QUIESCE command. The file is unavailable until it is reactivated by the ACT command.

UNAVAIL

Indicates that CA TPX is unable to access the file through CA-L-Serv.

n/a

Indicates that the file is not being used.

Status Indicators for CA-L-Serv

The DISPLAY command displays the current status of connection to CA-L-Serv. Possible status indicators are listed in the following:

ACTIVE

Indicates that CA-L-Serv is available and is managing at least one file.

UNAVAIL

Indicates that CA-L-Serv is currently unavailable.

RECONNECT

Indicates that CA-L-Serv was unavailable but the software is currently reestablishing the connection.

n/a

Indicates that CA-L-Serv is not being used.

Example: VSAM File Summary

To display information about all VSAM files, issue the following command:

D FILES

Information similar to the following is displayed.

```
TPX001  - IPOX ***** TPX Operator ***** TEN0245
          ----- VSAM File Status -----
          L-Serv Status :  ACTIVE

File Name           Current Status      L-Serv DDname
-----
ADMIN1              OPEN             TPX1ADM1
ADMIN2              OPEN             TPX2ADM2
NOTES               n/a             n/a
MAIL                OPEN            TPX2MAIL
VIEW (Record/Playback) OPEN            TPX2VIEW

* The L-Serv Status and Current Status fields show the status as of the most
  recent access to the file.
```

MODIFY Command

The MODIFY command can change certain user, application, and global variables. For example, you can put limits on the following parameters:

- The number of users logged on.
- The number of active sessions for a specified user or application.
- The number of total sessions for all users.
- The availability of virtual terminals and virtual printers.

Format

The MODIFY command has the following syntax:

```
>>--MOD-----APPL=applid-----,KEEPACB=-----YES-----><
      |                                     +-NO-+ | | +--,SYSID=tpxappl--|
      |                                     +--,MAXSESS=num-----+ | | +--ALL-----+
      |                                     | | | |
      | --SYS-----,MAXUSER=num-----| | |
      | +--,MAXSESS=num--+ | | |
      | | | | |
      | --U=userid -----,MAXSESS=num-- | |
      | +-,MUT=termid--+ | |
      | | | | |
      | --VT=vtermid-----,AVAIL -----| |
      | +- ,UNAVAIL--+ | |
      | +- ,UNRES ---+ | |
      | | | | |
      | +-VP=vptrid-----,AVAIL -----+ | |
      | +- UNAVAIL--+ | |
```

Operand Explanations

The MODIFY command has the following operands:

APPL=*applid*

Modifies application (ACT) variables for the specified application ID.

KEEPACB=YES|NO

Sets the KEEPACB option to YES or NO for the specified application. If you specify YES, ACBs for current and future sessions are kept. If you specify NO, any ACBs that are held for inactive sessions are freed. This operand must be used with the APPL operand.

MAXSESS=*num*

Specifies the maximum number of concurrent application sessions. This operand is for use with the SYS, APPL, and U operands.

SYS

Indicates that the MODIFY command acts on global variables residing in the System Options Table (SMRT).

MAXUSER=*num*

Specifies the maximum number of concurrent users. This operand is for use with the SYS operand only.

U=*userid*

Modifies user variables for the specified user ID.

MUT=*termid*

Specifies the terminal ID corresponding to the user you want this command to act on. Use this operand if the user ID you specify is signed on to multiple terminals.

VT=*vtermid*

Modifies virtual terminal availability for the specified virtual terminal.

UNRES

Indicates that the virtual terminal designated by the VT operand will be unreserved. This operand is for use with the VT operand only, and only for virtual terminals that are currently reserved.

VP=*vptrid*

Modifies virtual printer availability for the specified virtual printer.

AVAIL

Indicates that the specified virtual terminal or virtual printer will be made available for selection. This operand is for use with the VT and VP operands only.

UNAVAIL

Indicates that the specified virtual terminal or virtual printer will not be available for selection. This operand is for use with the VT and VP operands only.

SYSID=*tpxappl*

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

SYSID=ALL

Identifies all instances of CA TPX, within the Generic pool, on which the command is to execute.

Note: SYSID=ALL is only valid for MOD APPL or MOD SYS.

Examples

To set the maximum number of users allowed to 250, issue the following command:

```
MOD SYS,MAXUSER=250
```

To mark virtual terminal TPX2001 as unavailable:

```
MOD VT=TPX2001,UNAVAIL
```

QUIESCE Command

The QUIESCE command halts all activity for a particular application, VSAM file, or for the entire region.

When you issue the QUIESCE command for an application or for the region, no new sessions to the specified application or region will be allowed. Existing sessions remain active. You can specify a shutdown time when all active sessions or the application will be inactivated automatically.

When you issue the QUIESCE command, the software notifies all affected users of the quiesce and impending shutdown time (if you specified one).

You can use the command to quiesce a VSAM file when you are performing maintenance on the file with a program like CA-L-Serv.

When you enter the Quiesce command for an application, a Q/S will appear on the main menu (TEN0041) to indicate that the application is in a Quiesce state. A session can not be established with this application until the application is placed in an active state by the TPXOPER administrator.

More information:

[ACTIVATE Command](#) (see page 18)

Format

The QUIESCE command has the following syntax:

```
->>--- Q ----- applid ----->>>
      |-- ALL -----|      |-- ,SHUT= ----- minutes --|
      |-- TPX -----|      |--      +-- hh:mm -----|
      +-- FILE=file --+      +-- ,SYSID=tpxappl -----|
                                   +-ALL-----+
```

Operand Explanations

The QUIESCE command has the following operands:

applid

Specifies the application to be quiesced.

ALL

Indicates that all applications are to be quiesced.

TPX

Indicates that CA TPX and all applications are to be quiesced. When operating as a generic resource, the software will disassociate itself with the generic resource name.

FILE=*file*

Specifies a VSAM file that is to be marked as quiesced. The file will be quiesced until it is activated with the ACT command. Possible values for *file* are ADMIN1, ADMIN2, NOTES, MAIL, or VIEW.

The SHUT operand cannot be used with the FILE= operand.

SHUT

Indicates that all active sessions to the application or the product will be inactivated automatically after a designated interval or at a designated time. This operand is not valid when using the FILE=*file* operand.

minutes

Specifies the interval between the time the QUIESCE command is issued and the time the specified application or CA TPX is inactivated. This operand is not valid when using the FILE=*file* operand.

hh:mm

Specifies the time when the specified application or CA TPX is automatically inactivated. This operand is not valid when using the FILE=*file* operand.

SYSID=*tpxappl*

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

SYSID=ALL

Identifies all instances of CA TPX, within the Generic pool, on which the command is to execute.

Usage Information

If you use the *applid* operand without specifying a shutdown time, the application will not be quiesced until all active users have logged off the application. A reload of the ACT can be performed successfully only when the application has the QUIESCED status.

Example

To quiesce all applications at 9:00 p.m. issue the following command:

```
Q ALL,SHUT=21:00
```

As soon as this command is issued, no new application sessions will be allowed. At 9:00 p.m. all existing application sessions will be inactivated.

RELOAD Command

The RELOAD command can reload certain tables, ACL/E programs, panels, and profiles while the product is still running. This is necessary if any of these are changed while the product is running, and the changes must become effective immediately.

Format

The RELOAD command has the following syntax:

```
->>--- RELOAD ----- ACL----- =entry name ----->>
      | -- ACT ----- |          +-- ,SYSID= tpxapp1 --|
      | -- CMDT -----|          +-ALL-----+
      | -- MASK -----|
      | -- OCMD -----|
      | -- OVAC -----|
      | -- PANEL -----|
      | -- PPS -----|
      | -- PROF -----|
      | -- PRT -----|
      | -- SAMT -----|
      | -- SMRT -----|
      +-- TRM -----+
```

Operand Explanations

The RELOAD command has the following operands:

ACL

Reloads an Automated Conversation Language/Extended (ACL/E) program.

ACT

Reloads an Application Characteristics Table (ACT). All fields in the ACT are updated except the following fields, which are updated only if the application is quiesced:

- Type
- Keep virtual terminal
- End-to-End Option
- Readbuf Technique
- Screen even if readbuf technique
- Inbound Compression
- OPENGATE Control User
- Load Module Name

CMDT

Reloads a Command Authorization Class Table.

MASK

Reloads a Virtual Terminal Mask Table.

OCMD

Reloads a CA TPX Operator Command Authorization Class Table.

OVAC

Reloads an OfficeVision/MVS Application Connectivity Table.

PANEL

Reloads a Panel Definition.

PPS

Reloads a User Passthrough Print Table.

PROF

Reloads a User Profile.

PRT

Reloads a Print Destination Definition Table.

SAMT

Reloads a Security Action/Message Table.

SMRT

Reloads a System Options Table. Some parameters cannot be changed with the RELOAD command. For information about the System Option Table parameters, see the *Administration Guide*.

TRM

Reloads a Terminal Options Table.

entry name

Specifies the entry name that corresponds to the type of reload being done.

SYSID=tpxappl

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

SYSID=ALL

Identifies all instances of CA TPX, within the Generic pool, on which the command is to execute.

L=listname

Specifies a broadcast list that you want your message sent to.

T=termid

Specifies that your message should be sent to the user logged on to the specified terminal.

A=applid

Specifies that your message should be sent to all users having the specified application on their menu.

S=ssid

Specifies that the message should be sent to all users having the specified session ID on their menu.

ALL

Indicates that you want to send your message to all users.

Important! *Sending a message to ALL could cause system or storage related problems.*

SAV

Indicates that you want the message to be saved in the Mailbox message file if the users are not signed on.

BRK

Indicates that the message will be sent in break-in mode. This means that users will not have to press the Enter key to receive the message.

SYSID=tpxappl

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Examples

To send the message "ALL USERS OF TSO2 PLEASE LOGOFF" to all users, issue the following command:

```
SEND 'ALL USERS OF TSO2 PLEASE LOGOFF',ALL
```

To send the message "YOUR JOB IS LOOPING - PLEASE CANCEL" to the TPXUSER1 in break-in mode, issue the following command:

```
SEND 'YOUR JOB IS LOOPING - PLEASE CANCEL',U=TPXUSER1,BRK
```

SPIN Command

The SPIN command accesses the message log without stopping or restarting CA-TPX. The SPIN command releases the current message log data set for printing and allocates a new message log data set in its place.

Format

The SPIN command has the following syntax:

```
->>--- SPIN-----><
          +-- CLASS=class --+      |-- ,DEST=dest -----|
                                          +-- ,SYSID=tpxappl --|
                                          +-ALL-----+
```

Operand Explanations

The SPIN command has the following operands:

CLASS=*class*

Specifies a SYSOUT class for the log data set being released by the SPIN command.

If you do not include this operand and its value, CA TPX releases the log to the SYSOUT class specified in the log class parameter of the System Option Table Operational Parameters panel. In addition, the new log data set that replaces it is allocated in this same SYSOUT class.

DEST=*dest*

Specifies the JES printer destination for the SYSOUT being released.

If you do not specify a destination here, CA TPX uses the destination specified in the Log Destination ID parameter in the System Options Table Operational Parameters panel.

SYSID=*tpxappl*

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

SYSID=ALL

Identifies all instances of CA TPX, within the Generic pool, on which the command is to execute.

TRACE Command to Turn Trace Facilities On and Off

The TRACE command can activate or deactivate various trace facilities.

Format

The TRACE command to turn trace facilities on and off has the following syntax:

```
->>-- TR -- ON|OFF ---,ALL -----><
      |---,U=userid-----| |---,EVERY-----|
      |---,MUT=termid---+ | |---,MOD-----|
      |---,T=termid-----| |---,ACB-----|
      |---,P=prtrid-----| |---,BUF-----|
      |---,VT=vtermid-----| |---,SYSID=tpxappl---+
      +---,VP=vprrid-----+-----
```

Operand Explanations

The TRACE command to turn trace facilities on and off has the following operands:

ON

Activates a specified trace function.

OFF

Deactivates an indicated trace function.

ALL

Indicates that you want to begin or end a global trace for all physical and virtual terminals.

U=userid

Traces the physical and virtual terminals for the specified user ID.

MUT=termid

Specifies the terminal ID corresponding to the user you want this command to act on. Use this operand if the user ID you specify is signed on to multiple terminals.

T=termid

Specifies the VTAM network name (the APPL statement label) for a physical terminal to be traced.

P=prtrid

Specifies the VTAM network name (the APPL statement label) for a printer to be traced.

VT=vtermid

Specifies the VTAM network name (the APPL statement label) for a virtual terminal to be traced.

VP=vprrid

Specifies the VTAM network name (the APPL statement label) for a virtual printer to be traced.

EVERY

Indicates that you want to trace modules, buffers, and VTAM control blocks. This is the default trace.

MOD

Indicates that you want to trace modules.

ACB

Indicates that you want the virtual terminal mask search process to be written to the log.

Important! *If your site uses a large number of virtual terminals, an ACB trace can cause a U032 abend. The abend occurs as numerous trace messages accumulate while waiting to be written to the log.*

BUF

Indicates that you want trace buffers for both physical and virtual terminals during send/receive processing. It also causes tracing of VTAM control blocks.

SYSID=tpxappl

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Examples

To activate a buffer trace for terminal TERM0010 issue the following command:

```
TR ON,T=TERM0010
```

To inactivate a module trace for user TPXUSER1, issue the following command:

```
TR OFF,U=TPXUSER1,MOD
```

TRACE Command to Specify a Trace Destination

The TRACE command with the DEST option can specify the destination of the trace output. This overrides the TRDEST parameter in the System Options Table (SMRT).

Format

The TRACE command to specify a trace destination has the following syntax:

```
->>--- TR DEST ----- ,INT ----->>>
      | -- ,EXT ---|    +-- ,SYSID= tpxappl --+
      +-- ,FMT ---+
```

Operand Explanations

The TRACE command to specify a trace destination has the following operands:

DEST

Indicates that you are specifying a trace destination.

INT

Causes the product to produce an unformatted internal trace and send it to an in-storage buffer.

EXT

Causes the product to produce an unformatted external trace of the data it collects and send it to the data set indicated on the startup procedure's //XTRACE DD statement. You can format and print it later using the PRTRACE utility. (The PRTRACE member of TPX.CBOVSRC contains sample JCL.)

FMT

Causes the product to produce a formatted trace and send it to the log data set identified on the startup procedure's //LOG DD statement or System Options Table log class operand.

SYSID=tpxappl

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Example

To change the trace destination to the external trace data set, issue the following command:

```
TR DEST,EXT
```

UNLOCK Command

The UNLOCK command unlocks the terminal of a user who used a /L command to lock his or her terminal.

Format

The UNLOCK command has the following syntax:

```
->>--- UNLOCK --- userid -----><  
                    +-- ,MUT=termid -----+   +-- ,SYSID=tpxappl --+
```

Operand Explanations

The UNLOCK command has the following operands:

userid

Specifies the user whose terminal is to be unlocked by the UNLOCK command.

MUT=termid

Specifies the terminal ID corresponding to the user you want this command to act on. Use this operand if the user ID you specify is signed on to multiple terminals.

SYSID=tpxappl

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Example

To unlock the terminal of a user whose user ID is TTDLW, issue the following command:

```
UNLOCK TTDLW
```

VM Command

The VM command passes any GCS or CP command through to the service machine. This machine's CP command class privileges determine which commands are allowed.

Format

The VM command has the following syntax:

```
->>--- VM ----- 'command' ----->>
                    +-- ,SYSID=tpxappl --+
```

Operand Explanations

The VM command has the following operands:

'command'

Specifies the command to pass to GCS or CP. This must be enclosed in single quotes. You will receive notice of the return code, but any command output goes to the service machine console.

SYSID=tpxappl

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Examples

To send a performance-related command to CP to improve performance, issue the following command (the service machine must have CP command class A):

```
VM 'SET QDR0P TPX OFF'
```

To cause an abrupt end to CA TPX followed by a restart, issue the following command (the CP command class is G, but the TPXAUTO switch must be set to ON):

```
VM 'IPL GCS'
```

To cause a GDUMP to be taken of page 0 of the service machine issue the following command (this is a general GCS command):

```
VM 'GDUMP 0-FFF'
```

VTADD Command

The VTADD command adds virtual terminals or virtual printers while CA-TPX is still running.

Format

The VTADD command has the following syntax:

```
-->--- VTADD ----- member -----><  
+-- ,SYSID=tpxappl --+
```

Operand Explanations

The VTADD command has the following operands:

member

Indicates the name of a member in the VTAMLST data set where additional virtual terminals or virtual printers have been defined. This member must contain only the new virtual terminals or printers. It should not contain the Primary ACB or the Shared ACB.

Note: To access these virtual terminals or printers, you must vary this member active to VTAM.

SYSID=tpxappl

Identifies a specific instance of CA TPX on which the command is to be executed. For details, see the Operand Explanations for the ACTIVATE command.

Example

To add virtual terminals or printers which have been defined in member NEWACBS in SYS1.VTAMLST, issue the following command:

```
VTADD NEWACBS
```


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