CA-IDMS®

System Tasks and Operator Commands

15.0

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Contents

How to use this manual xxiii

Chapter 1. System Tasks 1-1
1.1 About system tasks 1-3
1.2 Using system tasks 1-5
1.2.1 How to invoke system tasks 1-5
1.2.2 How to correct typing errors 1-6
1.2.3 How to page through multiple-page displays 1-6
1.2.4 How to broadcast system tasks 1-7
1.2.4.1 Syntax 1-7
1.2.4.2 Parameters 1-7
1.2.4.3 Usage 1-8
1.2.4.4 Examples 1-8
1.3 BYE 1-9
1.3.1 Syntax 1-9
1.3.2 Example 1-9
1.3.3 For more information 1-9
1.4 CLIST 1-10
1.4.1 Syntax 1-10
1.4.2 Parameters 1-10
1.4.3 Example 1-11
1.4.4 Usage 1-11
1.4.5 Invoking command list modules from programs 1-12
1.5 CLOD 1-14
1.5.1 Syntax 1-14
1.5.2 Parameters 1-14
1.5.3 Example 1-14
1.5.4 Usage 1-14
1.6 DCPROFIL 1-15
1.6.1 Syntax 1-15
1.6.2 Example 1-15
1.7 LOOK 1-18
1.7.1 Syntax 1-18
1.7.2 Parameters 1-18
1.7.3 Example 1-20
1.8 OLP 1-23
1.8.1 Syntax 1-23
1.8.2 Parameters 1-24
1.8.3 Examples 1-31
1.8.4 Usage 1-33
1.8.5 Sample OLP session 1-34
1.8.6 For more information 1-35
1.9 QUED 1-36
1.9.1 Syntax 1-36
1.9.2 Parameters 1-36
1.9.3 Examples 1-36
1.9.4 Usage 1-37

1.9.5 For more information 1-37
1.10 SDEL 1-38
1.10.1 Syntax 1-38
1.10.2 Parameters 1-38
1.10.3 Examples 1-38
1.10.4 Usage 1-39
1.10.5 For more information 1-39
1.11 SEND 1-40
1.11.1 Syntax 1-40
1.11.2 Parameters 1-40
1.11.3 Example 1-41
1.11.4 Usage 1-41
1.12 SHOWMAP 1-43
1.12.1 Syntax 1-43
1.12.2 Parameters 1-43
1.12.3 Usage 1-43
1.12.4 Examples 1-44
1.12.5 For more information 1-44
1.13 SIGNOFF 1-45
1.13.1 Syntax 1-45
1.13.2 Example 1-45
1.14 SIGNON 1-46
1.14.1 Syntax 1-46
1.14.2 Parameters 1-46
1.14.3 Example 1-46
1.14.4 Usage 1-46
1.14.5 Invoking the SIGNON task within a program 1-47
1.14.6 For more information 1-48
1.15 SUSPEND 1-49
1.15.1 Syntax 1-49
1.15.2 For more information 1-49

Chapter 2. DCMT Task Commands 2-1
2.1 DCMT task 2-3
2.1.1 Syntax 2-3
2.1.2 Parameters 2-3
2.1.3 Usage 2-3
2.1.4 Invoking DCMT from programs 2-8
2.2 DCMT ABORT 2-11
2.2.1 Syntax 2-11
2.2.2 Parameters 2-11
2.2.3 Usage 2-11
2.2.4 Examples 2-12
2.2.5 For more information 2-12
2.3 DCMT HELP 2-13
2.3.1 Syntax 2-14
2.3.2 Parameters 2-15
2.3.3 Examples 2-15
2.4 DCMT QUIESCE 2-18
2.4.1 Syntax 2-18
2.4.2 Parameters 2-18

2.4.3 Usage 2-20
2.5 DCMT SHUTDOWN 2-23
2.5.1 Syntax 2-23
2.5.2 Parameters 2-23
2.5.3 Usage 2-23
2.5.4 Examples 2-24
2.5.5 For more information 2-24
2.6 DCMT WRITE STATISTICS 2-25
2.6.1 Syntax 2-25
2.6.2 Parameters 2-25
2.6.3 Example 2-25
2.6.4 For more information 2-25

Chapter 3. DCMT DISPLAY Commands 3-1
3.1 DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS 3-9
3.1.1 Syntax 3-9
3.1.2 Parameters 3-9
3.1.3 Examples 3-9
3.1.4 Usage 3-13
3.1.5 For more information 3-15
3.2 DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE 3-16
3.2.1 Syntax 3-16
3.2.2 Parameters 3-16
3.2.3 Example 3-16
3.2.4 Usage 3-17
3.2.5 For more information 3-19
3.3 DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS 3-20
3.3.1 Syntax 3-20
3.3.2 Parameters 3-20
3.3.3 Example 3-20
3.3.4 Usage 3-21
3.3.5 For more information 3-22
3.4 DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS 3-23
3.4.1 Syntax 3-23
3.4.2 Parameters 3-23
3.4.3 Example 3-23
3.4.4 Usage 3-23
3.4.5 For more information 3-23
3.5 DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS 3-25
3.5.1 Syntax 3-25
3.5.2 Parameters 3-25
3.5.3 Example 3-25
3.5.4 Usage 3-25
3.5.5 For more information 3-26
3.6 DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS 3-27
3.6.1 Syntax 3-27
3.6.2 Parameters 3-27
3.6.3 Example 3-27
3.6.4 Usage 3-27
3.6.5 For more information 3-28

3.7 DCMT DISPLAY AREA 3-29
3.7.1 Syntax 3-29
3.7.2 Parameters 3-29
3.7.3 Examples 3-30
3.7.4 Usage 3-33
3.7.5 For more information 3-34
3.8 DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER 3-35
3.8.1 Syntax 3-35
3.8.2 Parameters 3-35
3.8.3 Examples 3-36
3.8.4 Usage 3-37
3.8.5 For more information 3-39
3.9 DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION 3-40
3.9.1 Syntax 3-40
3.9.2 Parameters 3-40
3.9.3 Example 3-40
3.9.4 Usage 3-40
3.9.5 For more information 3-42
3.10 DCMT DISPLAY CLASS 3-43
3.10.1 Syntax 3-43
3.10.2 Parameters 3-43
3.10.3 Examples 3-43
3.10.4 Usage 3-44
3.10.5 For more information 3-45
3.11 DCMT DISPLAY CSAFLAGS 3-46
3.11.1 Syntax 3-46
3.11.2 Parameters 3-46
3.11.3 Usage 3-46
3.12 DCMT DISPLAY DATABASE 3-47
3.12.1 Syntax 3-47
3.12.2 Parameters 3-47
3.12.3 Example 3-47
3.12.4 For more information 3-50
3.13 DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING 3-51
3.13.1 Syntax 3-51
3.13.2 Parameters 3-51
3.13.3 Examples 3-52
3.13.4 Usage 3-54
3.13.5 For more information 3-57
3.14 DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP 3-58
3.14.1 Syntax 3-58
3.14.2 Parameters 3-58
3.14.3 Examples 3-58
3.14.4 Usage 3-59
3.14.5 For more information 3-60
3.15 DCMT DISPLAY DBTABLE 3-61
3.15.1 Syntax 3-61
3.15.2 Parameters 3-61
3.15.3 Example 3-61
3.15.4 Usage 3-62
3.15.5 For more information 3-62

3.16 DCMT DISPLAY DDS . . . 3-63
3.16.1 Syntax . . . 3-63
3.16.2 Parameters . . . 3-63
3.16.3 Examples . . . 3-63
3.16.4 Usage . . . 3-64
3.16.5 For more information . . . 3-65
3.17 DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK . . . 3-66
3.17.1 Syntax . . . 3-66
3.17.2 Parameter . . . 3-66
3.17.3 Example . . . 3-66
3.17.4 Usage . . . 3-66
3.17.5 For more information . . . 3-67
3.18 DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION . . . 3-68
3.18.1 Syntax . . . 3-68
3.18.2 Parameters . . . 3-68
3.18.3 Examples . . . 3-68
3.18.4 Usage . . . 3-69
3.18.5 For more information . . . 3-69
3.19 DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARY . . . 3-70
3.19.1 Syntax . . . 3-70
3.19.2 Parameters . . . 3-70
3.19.3 Example . . . 3-70
3.19.4 Usage . . . 3-71
3.20 DCMT DISPLAY FILE . . . 3-72
3.20.1 Syntax . . . 3-72
3.20.2 Parameters . . . 3-72
3.20.3 Usage . . . 3-73
3.20.4 Examples . . . 3-74
3.20.5 For more information . . . 3-75
3.21 DCMT DISPLAY ID . . . 3-76
3.21.1 Syntax . . . 3-76
3.21.2 Parameters . . . 3-76
3.21.3 Usage . . . 3-76
3.21.4 Example . . . 3-78
3.22 DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL . . . 3-79
3.22.1 Syntax . . . 3-79
3.22.2 Parameters . . . 3-79
3.22.3 Example . . . 3-79
3.22.4 Usage . . . 3-79
3.22.5 For more information . . . 3-80
3.23 DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS . . . 3-81
3.23.1 Syntax . . . 3-81
3.23.2 Parameters . . . 3-81
3.23.3 Example . . . 3-81
3.23.4 Usage . . . 3-81
3.23.5 For more information . . . 3-82
3.24 DCMT DISPLAY LINE . . . 3-83
3.24.1 Syntax . . . 3-83
3.24.2 Parameters . . . 3-83
3.24.3 Examples . . . 3-83

3.24.4 Usage . . . 3-84
3.24.5 For more information . . . 3-85
3.25 DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB . . . 3-86
3.25.1 Syntax . . . 3-86
3.25.2 Parameters . . . 3-86
3.25.3 Examples . . . 3-86
3.25.4 Usage . . . 3-87
3.25.5 For more information . . . 3-87
3.26 DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST . . . 3-88
3.26.1 Syntax . . . 3-88
3.26.2 Parameters . . . 3-88
3.26.3 Examples . . . 3-88
3.26.4 Usage . . . 3-89
3.26.5 For more information . . . 3-90
3.27 DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS . . . 3-91
3.27.1 Syntax . . . 3-91
3.27.2 Parameters . . . 3-91
3.27.3 Examples . . . 3-92
3.27.4 Usage . . . 3-94
3.27.5 For more information . . . 3-97
3.28 DCMT DISPLAY LOG . . . 3-98
3.28.1 Syntax . . . 3-98
3.28.2 Parameters . . . 3-98
3.28.3 Examples . . . 3-98
3.28.4 Usage . . . 3-99
3.28.5 For more information . . . 3-100
3.29 DCMT DISPLAY LTERM . . . 3-101
3.29.1 Syntax . . . 3-101
3.29.2 Parameters . . . 3-101
3.29.3 Examples . . . 3-101
3.29.4 Usage . . . 3-103
3.29.5 For more information . . . 3-105
3.30 DCMT DISPLAY LU . . . 3-106
3.30.1 Syntax . . . 3-106
3.30.2 Parameters . . . 3-106
3.30.3 Example . . . 3-107
3.30.4 Usage . . . 3-107
3.30.5 For more information . . . 3-109
3.31 DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY . . . 3-110
3.31.1 Syntax . . . 3-110
3.31.2 Parameters . . . 3-111
3.31.3 Example . . . 3-117
3.31.4 Usage . . . 3-118
3.31.5 For more information . . . 3-119
3.32 DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE . . . 3-120
3.32.1 Syntax . . . 3-120
3.32.2 Parameters . . . 3-120
3.32.3 Example . . . 3-120
3.32.4 Usage . . . 3-121
3.32.5 For more information . . . 3-121
3.33 DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE . . . 3-122

3.33.1 Syntax . . . 3-122
3.33.2 Parameters . . . 3-122
3.33.3 Example . . . 3-122
3.33.4 Usage . . . 3-122
3.33.5 For more information . . . 3-123
3.34 DCMT DISPLAY MT . . . 3-124
3.34.1 Syntax . . . 3-124
3.34.2 Parameters . . . 3-124
3.34.3 Example . . . 3-124
3.34.4 Usage . . . 3-124
3.34.5 For more information . . . 3-124
3.35 DCMT DISPLAY NODE . . . 3-125
3.35.1 Syntax . . . 3-125
3.35.2 Parameters . . . 3-125
3.35.3 Example . . . 3-125
3.35.4 Usage . . . 3-125
3.36 DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE . . . 3-127
3.36.1 Syntax . . . 3-127
3.36.2 Example . . . 3-127
3.36.3 For more information . . . 3-127
3.37 DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER . . . 3-128
3.37.1 Syntax . . . 3-128
3.37.2 Parameters . . . 3-128
3.37.3 Examples . . . 3-128
3.37.4 Usage . . . 3-129
3.37.5 For more information . . . 3-129
3.38 DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM . . . 3-130
3.38.1 Syntax . . . 3-130
3.38.2 Parameters . . . 3-130
3.38.3 Examples . . . 3-131
3.38.4 Usage . . . 3-132
3.38.5 For more information . . . 3-135
3.39 DCMT DISPLAY PTERM . . . 3-136
3.39.1 Syntax . . . 3-136
3.39.2 Parameters . . . 3-136
3.39.3 Examples . . . 3-136
3.39.4 Usage . . . 3-138
3.39.5 For more information . . . 3-140
3.40 DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE . . . 3-141
3.40.1 Syntax . . . 3-141
3.40.2 Parameters . . . 3-141
3.40.3 Examples . . . 3-141
3.40.4 Usage . . . 3-142
3.40.5 For more information . . . 3-143
3.41 DCMT DISPLAY REPLIES . . . 3-144
3.41.1 Syntax . . . 3-144
3.41.2 Parameters . . . 3-144
3.41.3 Example . . . 3-144
3.41.4 For more information . . . 3-144
3.42 DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS . . . 3-145

3.42.1 Syntax . . . 3-145
3.42.2 Parameters . . . 3-145
3.42.3 Examples . . . 3-145
3.43 DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE . . . 3-147
3.43.1 Syntax . . . 3-147
3.43.2 Parameters . . . 3-147
3.43.3 Example . . . 3-147
3.43.4 Usage . . . 3-148
3.43.5 For more information . . . 3-148
3.44 DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT . . . 3-149
3.44.1 Syntax . . . 3-149
3.44.2 Parameters . . . 3-149
3.44.3 Examples . . . 3-150
3.45 DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT . . . 3-153
3.45.1 Syntax . . . 3-153
3.45.2 Parameters . . . 3-153
3.45.3 Example . . . 3-153
3.45.4 Usage . . . 3-153
3.45.5 For more information . . . 3-154
3.46 DCMT DISPLAY SHARED CACHE . . . 3-155
3.46.1 Syntax . . . 3-155
3.46.2 Parameters . . . 3-155
3.46.3 Usage . . . 3-155
3.46.4 Example . . . 3-156
3.46.5 For more information . . . 3-156
3.47 DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM . . . 3-157
3.47.1 Syntax . . . 3-157
3.47.2 Parameters . . . 3-157
3.47.3 Examples . . . 3-157
3.47.4 Usage . . . 3-158
3.47.5 For more information . . . 3-160
3.48 DCMT DISPLAY SNAP . . . 3-161
3.48.1 Syntax . . . 3-161
3.48.2 Parameters . . . 3-161
3.48.3 Example . . . 3-161
3.48.4 For more information . . . 3-161
3.49 DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS . . . 3-162
3.49.1 Syntax . . . 3-162
3.49.2 Parameters . . . 3-162
3.49.3 Examples . . . 3-164
3.49.4 Usage . . . 3-168
3.49.5 For more information . . . 3-175
3.50 DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK . . . 3-176
3.50.1 Syntax . . . 3-176
3.50.2 Parameters . . . 3-176
3.50.3 Examples . . . 3-176
3.50.4 Usage . . . 3-177
3.50.5 For more information . . . 3-178
3.51 DCMT DISPLAY SYSGEN . . . 3-179
3.51.1 Syntax . . . 3-179
3.51.2 Parameters . . . 3-179

3.51.3 Example . . . 3-180
3.51.4 For more information . . . 3-180
3.52 DCMT DISPLAY TASK . . . 3-181
3.52.1 Syntax . . . 3-181
3.52.2 Parameters . . . 3-181
3.52.3 Examples . . . 3-181
3.52.4 Usage . . . 3-182
3.52.5 For more information . . . 3-184
3.53 DCMT DISPLAY TIME . . . 3-185
3.53.1 Syntax . . . 3-185
3.53.2 Parameters . . . 3-185
3.53.3 Examples . . . 3-185
3.53.4 Usage . . . 3-186
3.53.5 For more information . . . 3-187
3.54 DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION . . . 3-188
3.54.1 Syntax . . . 3-188
3.54.2 Parameters . . . 3-188
3.54.3 Examples . . . 3-188
3.54.4 Usage . . . 3-189
3.55 DCMT DISPLAY UCF . . . 3-193
3.55.1 Syntax . . . 3-193
3.55.2 Parameters . . . 3-193
3.55.3 Example . . . 3-193
3.55.4 Usage . . . 3-194
3.55.5 For more information . . . 3-195

Chapter 4. DCMT VARY Commands . . . 4-1
4.1 DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK . . . 4-7
4.1.1 Syntax . . . 4-7
4.1.2 Parameters . . . 4-7
4.1.3 Usage . . . 4-9
4.1.4 Examples . . . 4-10
4.1.5 For more information . . . 4-11
4.2 DCMT VARY ADSO . . . 4-12
4.2.1 Syntax . . . 4-12
4.2.2 Parameters . . . 4-12
4.2.3 Usage . . . 4-13
4.2.4 Examples . . . 4-13
4.2.5 For more information . . . 4-14
4.3 DCMT VARY AREA . . . 4-15
4.3.1 Syntax . . . 4-15
4.3.2 Parameters . . . 4-15
4.3.3 Usage . . . 4-17
4.3.3.1 Changing the area status . . . 4-18
4.3.3.2 Changing the file status . . . 4-19
4.3.3.3 Purging database buffers . . . 4-19
4.3.3.4 Changing shared cache . . . 4-19
4.3.3.5 Enabling data sharing . . . 4-20
4.3.3.6 Identifying and canceling vary operations . . . 4-20
4.3.4 Examples . . . 4-20

4.3.5 For more information 4-21
4.4 DCMT VARY BUFFER 4-22
4.4.1 Syntax 4-22
4.4.2 Parameters 4-22
4.4.3 Usage 4-24
4.4.4 Examples 4-24
4.4.5 For more information 4-25
4.5 DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION 4-26
4.5.1 Syntax 4-26
4.5.2 Parameters 4-26
4.6 DCMT VARY CSAFLAGS 4-27
4.6.1 Syntax 4-27
4.6.2 Parameters 4-27
4.6.3 Usage 4-27
4.7 DCMT VARY DATABASE 4-28
4.7.1 Syntax 4-28
4.7.2 Parameters 4-28
4.7.3 Usage 4-29
4.7.3.1 Attaching independent database I/O drivers 4-29
4.7.4 Examples 4-29
4.7.5 For more information 4-30
4.8 DCMT VARY DATA SHARING 4-31
4.8.1 Syntax 4-31
4.8.2 Parameters 4-31
4.8.3 Usage 4-31
4.8.4 Examples 4-32
4.8.5 For more information 4-32
4.9 DCMT VARY DBGROUP 4-33
4.9.1 Syntax 4-33
4.9.2 Parameters 4-33
4.9.3 Usage 4-34
4.9.4 Example 4-34
4.9.5 For more information 4-35
4.10 DCMT VARY DBTABLE 4-36
4.10.1 Syntax 4-36
4.10.2 Parameters 4-36
4.10.3 Example 4-36
4.10.4 For more information 4-37
4.11 DCMT VARY DEADLOCK 4-38
4.11.1 Syntax 4-38
4.11.2 Parameters 4-38
4.11.3 Example 4-38
4.11.4 For more information 4-38
4.12 DCMT VARY DESTINATION 4-39
4.12.1 Syntax 4-39
4.12.2 Parameters 4-39
4.12.3 Usage 4-39
4.12.4 Examples 4-39
4.12.5 For more information 4-40
4.13 DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY 4-41
4.13.1 Syntax 4-41

4.13.2 Parameters 4-41
4.13.3 Usage 4-42
4.13.4 Example 4-43
4.13.5 For more information 4-43
4.14 DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM 4-44
4.14.1 Syntax 4-44
4.14.2 Parameters 4-45
4.14.3 Usage 4-49
4.14.4 Examples 4-49
4.14.5 For more information 4-50
4.15 DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK 4-51
4.15.1 Syntax 4-51
4.15.2 Parameters 4-53
4.15.3 Usage 4-57
4.15.4 Example 4-57
4.15.5 For more information 4-57
4.16 DCMT VARY FILE 4-58
4.16.1 Syntax 4-58
4.16.2 Parameters 4-58
4.16.3 Usage 4-60
4.16.4 Examples 4-61
4.16.5 For more information 4-61
4.17 DCMT VARY ID 4-63
4.17.1 Syntax 4-63
4.17.2 Parameters 4-63
4.17.3 Usage 4-63
4.17.4 Examples 4-63
4.17.5 For more information 4-64
4.18 DCMT VARY JOURNAL 4-65
4.18.1 Syntax 4-65
4.18.2 Parameters 4-65
4.18.3 Usage 4-65
4.18.4 Example 4-66
4.18.5 For more information 4-66
4.19 DCMT VARY LIMITS 4-67
4.19.1 Syntax 4-67
4.19.2 Parameters 4-67
4.19.3 Usage 4-67
4.19.4 Examples 4-68
4.19.5 For more information 4-68
4.20 DCMT VARY LINE 4-69
4.20.1 Syntax 4-69
4.20.2 Parameters 4-69
4.20.3 Usage 4-71
4.20.4 Examples 4-71
4.20.5 For more information 4-71
4.21 DCMT VARY LOADLIB 4-72
4.21.1 Syntax 4-72
4.21.2 Parameters 4-72
4.21.3 Usage 4-72

4.21.4 Example 4-73
4.21.5 For more information 4-73
4.22 DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER 4-74
4.22.1 Syntax 4-74
4.22.2 Parameters 4-74
4.22.3 Usage 4-74
4.22.4 Examples 4-74
4.22.5 For more information 4-75
4.23 DCMT VARY LTERM 4-76
4.23.1 Syntax 4-76
4.23.2 Parameters 4-76
4.23.3 Examples 4-78
4.23.4 For more information 4-79
4.24 DCMT VARY LU 4-80
4.24.1 Syntax 4-80
4.24.2 Parameters 4-80
4.24.3 Usage 4-83
4.24.4 Examples 4-84
4.24.5 For more information 4-84
4.25 DCMT VARY MEMORY 4-85
4.25.1 Syntax 4-85
4.25.2 Parameters 4-85
4.25.3 Example 4-85
4.25.4 For more information 4-86
4.26 DCMT VARY MT 4-87
4.26.1 Syntax 4-87
4.26.2 Parameters 4-87
4.26.3 For more information 4-87
4.27 DCMT VARY NUCLEUS 4-88
4.27.1 Syntax 4-88
4.27.2 Parameters 4-88
4.27.3 Examples 4-88
4.27.4 For more information 4-89
4.28 DCMT VARY PRINTER 4-90
4.28.1 Syntax 4-90
4.28.2 Parameters 4-90
4.28.3 Examples 4-91
4.28.4 For more information 4-92
4.29 DCMT VARY PROGRAM 4-93
4.29.1 Syntax 4-93
4.29.2 Parameters 4-93
4.29.3 Usage 4-95
4.29.4 Examples 4-96
4.29.5 For more information 4-96
4.30 DCMT VARY PTERM 4-97
4.30.1 Syntax 4-97
4.30.2 Parameters 4-97
4.30.3 Usage 4-99
4.30.4 Example 4-100
4.30.5 For more information 4-100
4.31 DCMT VARY QUEUE 4-101

4.31.1 Syntax 4-101
4.31.2 Parameters 4-101
4.31.3 Usage 4-102
4.31.4 Examples 4-102
4.31.5 For more information 4-102
4.32 DCMT VARY REPORT 4-104
4.32.1 Syntax 4-104
4.32.2 Parameters 4-104
4.32.3 Usage 4-105
4.32.4 Examples 4-105
4.32.5 For more information 4-105
4.33 DCMT VARY RESOURCE TABLE 4-106
4.33.1 Syntax 4-106
4.33.2 Parameters 4-106
4.33.3 Example 4-106
4.33.4 For more information 4-106
4.34 DCMT VARY RUN UNIT 4-107
4.34.1 Syntax 4-107
4.34.2 Parameters 4-107
4.34.3 Usage 4-108
4.34.4 Examples 4-108
4.34.5 For more information 4-109
4.35 DCMT VARY SEGMENT 4-110
4.35.1 Syntax 4-110
4.35.2 Parameters 4-110
4.35.3 Usage 4-111
4.35.4 Examples 4-112
4.35.5 For more information 4-112
4.36 DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE 4-113
4.36.1 Syntax 4-113
4.36.2 Parameters 4-113
4.36.3 Usage 4-113
4.36.4 Example 4-114
4.36.5 For more information 4-114
4.37 DCMT VARY SNAP 4-115
4.37.1 Syntax 4-115
4.37.2 Parameters 4-115
4.37.3 Examples 4-115
4.37.4 For more information 4-116
4.38 DCMT VARY STATISTICS 4-117
4.38.1 Syntax 4-117
4.38.2 Parameters 4-117
4.38.3 Examples 4-118
4.38.4 For more information 4-118
4.39 DCMT VARY STORAGE 4-119
4.39.1 Syntax 4-119
4.39.2 Parameters 4-119
4.39.3 Usage 4-120
4.39.4 Example 4-120
4.39.5 For more information 4-120

4.40 DCMT VARY SYSGEN 4-121
4.40.1 Syntax 4-121
4.40.2 Parameters 4-121
4.40.3 Usage 4-122
4.40.4 Example 4-122
4.40.5 For more information 4-122
4.41 DCMT VARY TASK 4-123
4.41.1 Syntax 4-123
4.41.2 Parameters 4-123
4.41.3 Usage 4-127
4.41.4 Examples 4-128
4.41.5 For more information 4-128
4.42 DCMT VARY TIME 4-130
4.42.1 Syntax 4-130
4.42.2 Parameters 4-130
4.42.3 Examples 4-132
4.42.4 For more information 4-133
4.43 DCMT VARY UCF 4-134
4.43.1 Syntax 4-134
4.43.2 Parameters 4-134
4.43.3 Usage 4-135
4.43.4 Example 4-135
4.43.5 For more information 4-135

Chapter 5. DCUF Commands 5-1
5.1 DCUF task 5-5
5.1.1 Syntax 5-5
5.1.2 Parameters 5-5
5.1.3 Usage 5-6
5.1.4 Invoking DCUF commands from programs 5-6
5.1.5 For more information 5-8
5.2 DCUF HELP 5-9
5.2.1 Syntax 5-9
5.2.2 Parameters 5-9
5.2.3 Examples 5-9
5.3 DCUF SET BREAK/NOBREAK 5-11
5.3.1 Syntax 5-11
5.3.2 Parameters 5-11
5.3.3 Examples 5-11
5.4 DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME 5-12
5.4.1 Syntax 5-12
5.4.2 Parameters 5-12
5.4.3 Examples 5-12
5.4.4 For more information 5-13
5.5 DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME 5-14
5.5.1 Syntax 5-14
5.5.2 Parameters 5-14
5.5.3 Examples 5-14
5.5.4 For more information 5-15
5.6 DCUF SET LOADLIST 5-16
5.6.1 Syntax 5-16

5.6.2 Parameters 5-16
5.6.3 Example 5-16
5.6.4 For more information 5-16
5.7 DCUF SET MAPTYPE 5-17
5.7.1 Syntax 5-17
5.7.2 Parameters 5-17
5.7.3 Example 5-17
5.7.4 For more information 5-17
5.8 DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION 5-18
5.8.1 Syntax 5-18
5.8.2 Parameters 5-18
5.8.3 Example 5-18
5.8.4 For more information 5-18
5.9 DCUF SET PRIORITY 5-19
5.9.1 Syntax 5-19
5.9.2 Parameters 5-19
5.9.3 Example 5-19
5.9.4 For more information 5-19
5.10 DCUF SET PROFILE 5-20
5.10.1 Syntax 5-20
5.10.2 Parameters 5-20
5.10.3 Usage 5-20
5.10.4 Example 5-20
5.10.5 For more information 5-21
5.11 DCUF SET SCREEN 5-22
5.11.1 Syntax 5-22
5.11.2 Parameters 5-22
5.11.3 Usage 5-22
5.11.4 Example 5-22
5.11.5 For more information 5-22
5.12 DCUF SET TABLE 5-23
5.12.1 Syntax 5-23
5.12.2 Parameters 5-23
5.12.3 Example 5-23
5.12.4 For more information 5-23
5.13 DCUF SET UCF 5-24
5.13.1 Syntax 5-24
5.13.2 Parameters 5-24
5.13.3 Usage 5-25
5.13.4 Examples 5-25
5.13.5 For more information 5-25
5.14 DCUF SET UPPER/UPLOW 5-26
5.14.1 Syntax 5-26
5.14.2 Parameters 5-26
5.14.3 Examples 5-26
5.15 DCUF SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME 5-27
5.15.1 Syntax 5-27
5.15.2 Parameters 5-27
5.15.3 Example 5-27
5.15.4 For more information 5-27

5.16 DCUF SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME 5-28
5.16.1 Syntax 5-28
5.16.2 Parameters 5-28
5.16.3 Examples 5-28
5.16.4 For more information 5-28
5.17 DCUF SHOW KEYS 5-29
5.17.1 Syntax 5-29
5.17.2 Parameters 5-29
5.17.3 Example 5-30
5.17.4 For more information 5-31
5.18 DCUF SHOW LOADLIST 5-33
5.18.1 Syntax 5-33
5.18.2 Example 5-33
5.18.3 For more information 5-33
5.19 DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE 5-34
5.19.1 Syntax 5-34
5.19.2 Example 5-34
5.19.3 For more information 5-34
5.20 DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION 5-35
5.20.1 Syntax 5-35
5.20.2 Parameters 5-35
5.20.3 Usage 5-35
5.20.4 Examples 5-35
5.20.5 For more information 5-36
5.21 DCUF SHOW PRIORITY 5-37
5.21.1 Syntax 5-37
5.21.2 Example 5-37
5.21.3 For more information 5-37
5.22 DCUF SHOW PROFILE 5-38
5.22.1 Syntax 5-38
5.22.2 Parameters 5-38
5.22.3 Usage 5-38
5.22.4 Example 5-39
5.22.5 For more information 5-40
5.23 DCUF SHOW TABLES 5-41
5.23.1 Syntax 5-41
5.23.2 Example 5-41
5.23.3 For more information 5-41
5.24 DCUF SHOW USERS 5-42
5.24.1 Syntax 5-42
5.24.2 Parameters 5-42
5.24.3 Example 5-42
5.24.4 For more information 5-42
5.25 DCUF SIMULATE 5-43
5.25.1 Syntax 5-43
5.25.2 Parameters 5-43
5.25.3 Usage 5-44
5.25.4 Examples 5-44
5.26 DCUF TEST 5-45
5.26.1 Syntax 5-45
5.26.2 Parameters 5-45

5.26.3 Usage 5-45
5.26.4 Example 5-45
5.27 DCUF USERTRACE 5-46
5.27.1 Syntax 5-46
5.27.2 Parameters 5-46
5.27.3 Usage 5-47
5.27.4 Examples 5-47
5.27.5 For more information 5-49

Chapter 6. OPER Task Commands 6-1
6.1 OPER task 6-3
6.1.1 Syntax 6-3
6.1.2 Parameters 6-3
6.1.3 Usage 6-4
6.1.4 Example 6-5
6.2 OPER CANCEL 6-6
6.2.1 Syntax 6-6
6.2.2 Parameters 6-6
6.3 OPER HELP 6-7
6.3.1 Syntax 6-7
6.3.2 Example 6-7
6.3.3 Usage 6-7
6.4 OPER VARY TIME 6-8
6.4.1 Syntax 6-8
6.4.2 Parameters 6-8
6.4.3 Example 6-8
6.4.4 Usage 6-9
6.5 OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS 6-10
6.5.1 Syntax 6-10
6.5.2 Example 6-10
6.5.3 Usage 6-10
6.5.4 For more information 6-11
6.6 OPER WATCH CRITICAL 6-12
6.6.1 Syntax 6-12
6.6.2 Parameters 6-12
6.6.3 Examples 6-12
6.6.4 Usage 6-14
6.6.5 For more information 6-16
6.7 OPER WATCH DB 6-17
6.7.1 Syntax 6-17
6.7.2 Parameters 6-17
6.7.3 Examples 6-17
6.7.4 Usage 6-18
6.7.5 For more information 6-20
6.8 OPER WATCH LTERM 6-21
6.8.1 Syntax 6-21
6.8.2 Example 6-21
6.8.3 Usage 6-21
6.8.4 For more information 6-22
6.9 OPER WATCH PROGRAM 6-23

6.9.1 Syntax 6-23
6.9.2 Parameters 6-23
6.9.3 Examples 6-23
6.9.4 Usage 6-26
6.9.5 For more information 6-28
6.10 OPER WATCH SP 6-30
6.10.1 Syntax 6-30
6.10.2 Example 6-30
6.10.3 Usage 6-30
6.10.4 For more information 6-31
6.11 OPER WATCH STORAGE 6-32
6.11.1 Syntax 6-32
6.11.2 Parameters 6-32
6.11.3 Examples 6-32
6.11.4 Usage 6-33
6.11.5 For more information 6-35
6.12 OPER WATCH TIME 6-36
6.12.1 Syntax 6-36
6.12.2 Example 6-36
6.12.3 Usage 6-36
6.12.4 For more information 6-37
6.13 OPER WATCH USER 6-38
6.13.1 Syntax 6-38
6.13.2 Example 6-38
6.13.3 Usage 6-38

Chapter 7. DC/UCF Operator Commands 7-1
7.1 Overview 7-3
7.2 Entering operator commands 7-4
7.2.1 OS/390 systems 7-4
7.2.2 VSE/ESA systems 7-4
7.2.3 VM/ESA systems 7-5
7.2.4 BS2000/OSD systems 7-5
7.3 Operator commands 7-7

Chapter 8. Executing DC/UCF Tasks at the Operator's Console 8-1
8.1 Overview 8-3
8.2 OS/390 systems 8-4
8.2.1 Syntax 8-4
8.2.2 Parameters 8-4
8.2.3 Examples 8-4
8.3 VSE/ESA systems 8-6
8.3.1 Steps to use 8-6
8.3.2 Command parameters 8-6
8.3.3 Examples 8-6
8.4 VM/ESA systems 8-8
8.5 BS2000/OSD systems 8-9
8.5.1 Command submission 8-9
8.5.2 Command parameters 8-9

Chapter 9. Overriding Startup Parameters from the Console 9-1

9.1 Overview 9-3
9.2 How to enter startup override keywords 9-4
9.2.1 Examples 9-4
9.3 Startup override keywords 9-5

Chapter 10. System Profiles 10-1
10.1 Overview 10-3
10.2 CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE 10-5
10.2.1 Authorization 10-5
10.2.2 Syntax 10-5
10.2.3 Parameters 10-5
10.2.4 Usage 10-6
10.2.5 Examples 10-7
10.2.6 For more information 10-8
10.3 ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE 10-9
10.3.1 Authorization 10-9
10.3.2 Syntax 10-9
10.3.3 Parameters 10-9
10.3.4 Usage 10-10
10.3.5 For more information 10-11
10.4 DROP SYSTEM PROFILE 10-12
10.4.1 Authorization 10-12
10.4.2 Syntax 10-12
10.4.3 Parameters 10-12
10.4.4 Usage 10-12
10.4.5 For more information 10-12

Chapter 11. Using Lock Monitor 11-1
11.1 Overview 11-3
11.2 Lock Monitor features 11-4
11.3 Syntax 11-5
11.4 The Lock Monitor command set 11-6
11.4.1 Help commands 11-6
11.4.2 DISPLAY commands 11-7
11.4.3 Options commands 11-9
11.4.4 Miscellaneous commands 11-9
11.4.5 Action commands 11-11
11.5 Supported attributes 11-13
11.6 Exiting Lock Monitor 11-14

Index X-1

How to use this manual

What this manual is about

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

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

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

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

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

Who should use this manual

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

What this manual contains

Organization

- **Chapters 1-6** contain information about how to use DC/UCF system tasks:
  - Chapter 1 — Various system tasks such as CLIST, OLP, SIGNON, and SUSPEND
  - Chapter 2 — DCMT task statements other than DISPLAY and VARY
  - Chapter 3 — DCMT DISPLAY task statements
  - Chapter 4 — DCMT VARY task statements
  - Chapter 5 — DCUF task statements
  - Chapter 6 — OPER task statements
- **Chapters 7-9** contain information about operator commands available for use at the operator's console
- **Chapter 10** contains information about the use of system profiles and how to create and maintain them
- **Chapter 11** contains information about the lock monitor facility, a real-time monitor for checking the status of locks on areas and terminals in the system

System task information: The documentation of system tasks in this manual includes:

- The **purpose** of the task or command
- A diagram of the task or command **syntax**
- Descriptions of the syntax **parameters**
- **Usage** of the command or task, including, where appropriate:
  - The command or task text entered at the terminal
  - The screen display before entering the command or task
  - The screen display returned after entering the command or task
  - Description of **information displayed** on the screen
  - Relevant usage information
- Where to find additional or related information

How product names are referenced

This manual uses the term CA-IDMS to refer to any one of the following CA-IDMS components:

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

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

Related documents

For a summary of the system tasks and operator commands, use the *System Tasks and Operator Commands Quick Reference*.

For other information related to the DC/UCF system environment, refer to these documents:

Topic	Document
Defining systems	*CA-IDMS System Generation*
Starting up and operating systems	*CA-IDMS System Operations*
Securing system tasks	*CA-IDMS Security Administration*

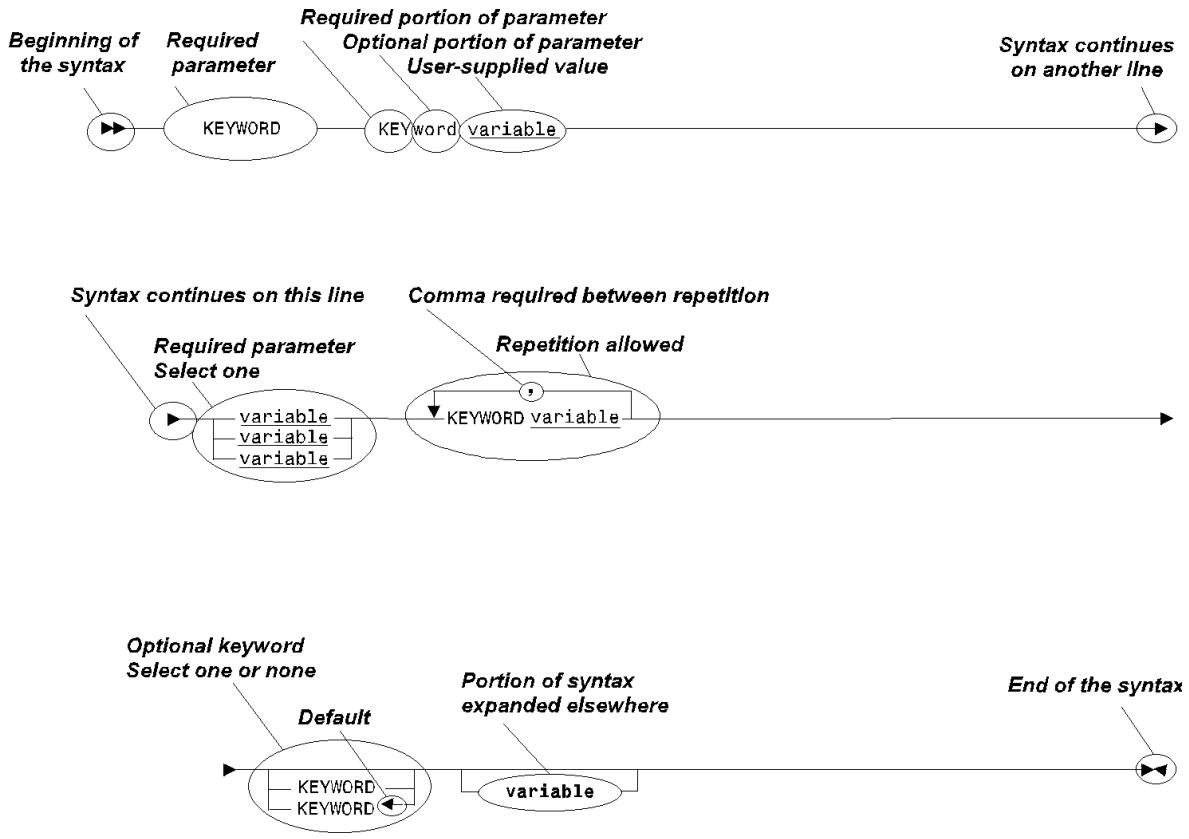
Understanding syntax diagrams

Look at the list of notation conventions below to see how syntax is presented in this manual. The example following the list shows how the conventions are used.

`UPPERCASE`
`OR`
`SPECIAL CHARACTERS`
	Represents a required keyword, partial keyword, character, or symbol that must be entered completely as shown.

`lowercase`	Represents an optional keyword or partial keyword that, if used, must be entered completely as shown.
`underlined lowercase`	Represents a value that you supply.
←	Points to the default in a list of choices.
`lowercase bold`	Represents a portion of the syntax shown in greater detail at the end of the syntax or elsewhere in the document.
►►────────────────	Shows the beginning of a complete piece of syntax.
────────────────►◄	Shows the end of a complete piece of syntax.
────────────────►	Shows that the syntax continues on the next line.
►────────────────	Shows that the syntax continues on this line.
────────────────►─	Shows that the parameter continues on the next line.
─►────────────────	Shows that a parameter continues on this line.
►── `parameter` ──────►	Shows a required parameter.
►┬─ `parameter` ─┬──► └─ `parameter` ─┘	Shows a choice of required parameters. You must select one.
►┬──────────────┬──► └─ `parameter` ─┘	Shows an optional parameter.
►┬──────────────┬──► ├─ `parameter` ─┤ └─ `parameter` ─┘	Shows a choice of optional parameters. Select one or none.
►─┬─▼─ `parameter` ─┴──►	Shows that you can repeat the parameter or specify more than one parameter.
►─┬─▼─ `,` ─────┬ └─ `parameter` ─┴──►	Shows that you must enter a comma between repetitions of the parameter.

Sample syntax diagram



Chapter 1. System Tasks

1.1 About system tasks . . . 1-3
1.2 Using system tasks . . . 1-5
1.2.1 How to invoke system tasks . . . 1-5
1.2.2 How to correct typing errors . . . 1-6
1.2.3 How to page through multiple-page displays . . . 1-6
1.2.4 How to broadcast system tasks . . . 1-7
1.2.4.1 Syntax . . . 1-7
1.2.4.2 Parameters . . . 1-7
1.2.4.3 Usage . . . 1-8
1.2.4.4 Examples . . . 1-8
1.3 BYE . . . 1-9
1.3.1 Syntax . . . 1-9
1.3.2 Example . . . 1-9
1.3.3 For more information . . . 1-9
1.4 CLIST . . . 1-10
1.4.1 Syntax . . . 1-10
1.4.2 Parameters . . . 1-10
1.4.3 Example . . . 1-11
1.4.4 Usage . . . 1-11
1.4.5 Invoking command list modules from programs . . . 1-12
1.5 CLOD . . . 1-14
1.5.1 Syntax . . . 1-14
1.5.2 Parameters . . . 1-14
1.5.3 Example . . . 1-14
1.5.4 Usage . . . 1-14
1.6 DCPROFIL . . . 1-15
1.6.1 Syntax . . . 1-15
1.6.2 Example . . . 1-15
1.7 LOOK . . . 1-18
1.7.1 Syntax . . . 1-18
1.7.2 Parameters . . . 1-18
1.7.3 Example . . . 1-20
1.8 OLP . . . 1-23
1.8.1 Syntax . . . 1-23
1.8.2 Parameters . . . 1-24
1.8.3 Examples . . . 1-31
1.8.4 Usage . . . 1-33
1.8.5 Sample OLP session . . . 1-34
1.8.6 For more information . . . 1-35
1.9 QUED . . . 1-36
1.9.1 Syntax . . . 1-36
1.9.2 Parameters . . . 1-36
1.9.3 Examples . . . 1-36
1.9.4 Usage . . . 1-37
1.9.5 For more information . . . 1-37
1.10 SDEL . . . 1-38
1.10.1 Syntax . . . 1-38

1.10.2 Parameters 1-38
1.10.3 Examples 1-38
1.10.4 Usage 1-39
1.10.5 For more information 1-39
1.11 SEND 1-40
1.11.1 Syntax 1-40
1.11.2 Parameters 1-40
1.11.3 Example 1-41
1.11.4 Usage 1-41
1.12 SHOWMAP 1-43
1.12.1 Syntax 1-43
1.12.2 Parameters 1-43
1.12.3 Usage 1-43
1.12.4 Examples 1-44
1.12.5 For more information 1-44
1.13 SIGNOFF 1-45
1.13.1 Syntax 1-45
1.13.2 Example 1-45
1.14 SIGNON 1-46
1.14.1 Syntax 1-46
1.14.2 Parameters 1-46
1.14.3 Example 1-46
1.14.4 Usage 1-46
1.14.5 Invoking the SIGNON task within a program 1-47
1.14.6 For more information 1-48
1.15 SUSPEND 1-49
1.15.1 Syntax 1-49
1.15.2 For more information 1-49

1.1 About system tasks

The DC/UCF system provides database and teleprocessing services for the development and execution of applications. Development, production, and end-user systems can coexist in the CA-IDMS environment. This manual describes how to maintain and use teleprocessing and database services in the DC/UCF environment:

- **Teleprocessing services**, which allow users to execute online applications from multiple terminals at the same time, are managed by DC or by UCF (the Universal Control Facility)
- **Database services**, which allow batch and online applications to access and update the database, are provided by DC/UCF.

DC/UCF system tasks perform a variety of support services. System tasks allow users to access system services and view information about system and task performance while DC/UCF is running.

Summary of system tasks: DC/UCF provides several system tasks for your use. For example, the SIGNON task that allows you to sign on to the DC system is a system task. DCUF and DCMT are also system tasks. The following are system tasks grouped by function. Chapter 2 presents details about each system task.

- Signon/off functions

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

- User functions

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

- System maintenance functions

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

1.2 Using system tasks

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

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

1.2.1 How to invoke system tasks

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

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

```
V55 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
  signon lrb
```

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

►► For the TASK and PROGRAM statements used to define system tasks, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

Rules for entering a task code: When you enter system task codes in the TP-monitor command line:

- Enter one system task code at a time.
- Separate the task code from command keywords (if any) by one or more blanks.

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

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

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

1.2.2 How to correct typing errors

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

```
V55 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE
  dcmt display rasks
```

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

```
  DISPLAY RASKS
          * ERROR
IDMS DC260004 V55 INVALID SYNTAX TOKEN FOUND
V55 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE
```

Correcting the mistake: You can correct your typing error in either of the following ways:

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

```
dcmt DISPLAY tASKS
             * ERROR
IDMS DC260004 V55 INVALID SYNTAX TOKEN FOUND
V55 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE
```

- **Retype the command** after the TP-monitor prompt, as shown below:

```
     DISPLAY rasks
             * ERROR
IDMS DC260004 V55 INVALID SYNTAX TOKEN FOUND
V55 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE
  dcmt display tasks
```

1.2.3 How to page through multiple-page displays

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

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

```
              PAGE nnn - NEXT PAGE:
```

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

Using control keys to page: It is also possible to page back and forth through multiple-page screens by pressing control keys:

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

Exiting from a multiple-page screen: To exit from a multiple-page screen, you can:

- Press the [Clear] key

  or

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

1.2.4 How to broadcast system tasks

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

1.2.4.1 Syntax

```
►►─ task ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘
```

Expansion of broadcast-parms

```
►►─ Broadcast ──┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
                │          ┌─ separator ─┐
                └─ ( ─┬─── member-name ─┴─ ) ─┘
```

1.2.4.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Specifies how to execute the task.

Broadcast
Indicates that the specified task must be executed on one or more members of the data sharing group. If no list of members is given, the task is executed on ALL members.

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

member-name
Identifies the data sharing member (or a list) on which the specified task is to be executed.

1.2.4.3 Usage

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

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

Restrictions on the broadcastable tasks:

DCMT
All commands can be broadcast, except DCMT ABORT, DCMT SHUTDOWN, DCMT VARY DMCL, and DCMT DISPLAY/VARY NUCLEUS.

DCUF
Only the DCUF SHOW USER command can be broadcast.

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

1.2.4.4 Examples

DCMT B V SEGMENT EMPDEMO

```
DCMT B V SEGMENT EMPDEMO OFFLINE
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION        Ofl      75001      75100    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1998-11-17-09.55.31.875826  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm

EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION        Ofl      75101      75150    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1998-11-17-09.55.31.956231  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm

EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION        Ofl      75151      75200    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1998-11-17-09.55.31.887739  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm

===> Output from group member SYSTEM73
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION        Ofl      75001      75100    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1997-08-07-14.58.14.855461  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm

EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION        Ofl      75101      75150    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1997-08-07-14.58.14.896650  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm

EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION        Ofl      75151      75200    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1997-08-07-14.58.14.874287  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
```

1.3 BYE

The BYE task operates the same as SIGNOFF and terminates contact with DC/UCF and:

- Deletes your logical terminal (LTERM) resources
- Decrements the signon count in your signon element (SON); if this brings the count down to zero, your signon element is deleted
- Terminates contact with DC/UCF (for ASYNC, VTAM, DCAM, TCAM, and UCF lines)

1.3.1 Syntax

```
►►── BYE ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

1.3.2 Example

BYE

```
V105  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 BYE
```

1.3.3 For more information

- About SIGNOFF, see 1.13, “SIGNOFF” later in this chapter
- About the signon element (SON), refer to *CA-IDMS Security Administration*

1.4 CLIST

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

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

1.4.1 Syntax

```
►►── CLIST module-name ──────────────────────────────────────►
►─┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
  └─ VERsion version-number ─┘
►─┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
  └─ DICTNOde node-name ─┘
►─┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
  └─ DICTNAme dictionary-name ─┘
►─┬──────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
  ├─ PROmpt ─────┤
  └─ NOPrompt ← ─┘
```

1.4.2 Parameters

CLIST

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

module-name

The name of the module.

VERsion

Specifies the version number of the named command list module.

version-number

The version number.

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

DICTNOde

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

node-name

The name of the node.

By default, if you do not specify a node name, the default dictionary node

established for your session is accessed. If a default node has not been established, the local node is accessed.

DICTNAME

Specifies the data dictionary in which the requested module resides.

dictionary-name

The name of the dictionary.

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

PROmpt

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

```
PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE, ANYTHING ELSE TO CANCEL
```

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

NOPrompt

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

This is the default.

1.4.3 Example

CLIST module-name

```
       APPLDICT-PROFILE

      SET DBNAME EMPDB
IDMS DC402009 V104 DBNAME EMPDB HAS BEEN SET

      SET DICTNAME APPLDICT
IDMS DC402009 V104 DICTNAME APPLDICT HAS BEEN SET

      SET PRINT DESTINATION USWSWDP5
IDMS DC402009 V104 PRINT DESTINATION HAS BEEN SET
```

1.4.4 Usage

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

To define the command list module:

1. **Begin the module**, specifying the module name and language (DC):

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

   Make sure that you specify the module language is DC.

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

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

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

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

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
  clist setup-lrl1
```

Below is an example of the command list module, SETUP-LRL1:

```
add module name is setup-lrl1
language is dc
module source follows
dcuf set dictname devdict
dcmt v d p dudxc1m qua .
dcmt v d p cudx12mk qua .
dcmt v d p cudxlimk pli qua .
dcmt v d p cutest qua .
dcmt v d t deptbye inv xxxdc5st inp .
msend.
```

▸▸ For more information about creating and storing command list modules, refer to *CA-IDMS IDD DDDL Reference Guide*

1.4.5 Invoking command list modules from programs

Link to RHDCCLST: You can invoke the CLIST task from application programs. A program invokes a CLIST task by linking to the program invoked by the CLIST task. This program is RHDCCLST.

RHDCCLST sets up the logical terminal for command list processing. DC/UCF executes the specified command list module only when the issuing program returns control to DC/UCF.

Required parameters: The link statement to RHDCCLST must include the following parameter list:

- **Parameter 1** (32 bytes) — The name of the module in the data dictionary. The name is left-justified and padded on the right with blanks.
- **Parameter 2** (halfword) — Version number.
- **Parameter 3** (halfword) — The PROMPT/NOPROMPT status:
  - **0** — PROMPT
  - **1** — NOPROMPT
- **Parameter 4** (halfword) — Return code. On return from RHDCCLST, the return code can contain:
  - **0** — Command list processing has been set up successfully.
  - **8** — The specified module was not found in the dictionary.
  - **16** — The specified module has no text.

Optional parameters: In addition, the link statement to RHDCCLST may include the following optional parameter:

- **Parameter 5** (16 bytes) —
  - Bytes 1-8 — The dictnode (DDS users only). Identifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary specified by the dictname.
  - Bytes 9-16 — The dictname. Identifies a data dictionary included in the database name table defined either by the current system or for the system identified in the dictnode. Both the dictnode and dictname are left-justified and padded with blanks.

1.5 CLOD

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

1.5.1 Syntax

```
►►── CLOD ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
          └─ dictionary-name ─┘
```

1.5.2 Parameters

dictionary-name

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

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

1.5.3 Example

CLOD dictionary-name

```
IDMS DC295005 V105 0000 LOGICALLY DELETED LOAD MODULES ERASED - DICT=DEFAULT ARE
A=
IDMS DC295005 V105 0000 LOGICALLY DELETED LOAD MODULES ERASED - DICT=DEFAULT ARE
A=
V105  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

1.5.4 Usage

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

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

1.6 DCPROFIL

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

1.6.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCPROFIL ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

1.6.2 Example

```
TAPE:                  F0GJ0B          NUMBER OF SCTS:          4
TOOLS TAPE:            -NONE-
SYSTEM TRACE:             YES          OPERATING SYSTEM:      MVS
CWA SIZE:          0000005000          DMCL TABLE:        CVDMCL
TASK WAITING                           COUNT OF CPUS
FOR LOADER         0000000000          ABENDING                 00
                                       PRIMARY STORAGE
SCRATCH HWM        0000000000          PROTECT KEY:             08
SIZE OF XA                             MAX ACTIVE RUN UNIT
STORAGE AREA:      0018567168          COUNT:                 0015
QUEUE AREA XTNT                        SYSTEM MAXIMUM
LOW PAGE:          0000040001          DBKEY LOCK
HIGH PAGE:         0000041000          SYNONYMS:
DC VERSION ID:           0072          SVC NUMBER:             173

SYSTEM SHORT ON STORAGE:      NO       SHORT ON RLES:                     NO
MAX TASKS CONDITION EXISTS:   NO       LE/370 SUPPORTED:                  YES
SYSTEM STORAGE PROTECTED:     YES      STATISTICS COLLECTED BY TRANSACT:  YES
TRACING TURNED ON:            YES      KEPT RESOURCE TIMEOUT OCCURED:     NO
DATABASE TEMP. NOT AVAIL:     NO       VECTOR TIMING ENABLED:             NO
STACK CHECKING TURNED ON:     YES      WAITING FOR ERUS QUIESCE:          NO
SYSTEM IS BEING SHUTDOWN:     NO       SHORT ON RCES:                     NO
SYSTEM IS CAMP, NOT D.C.:     NO       SHORT ON DPES:                     NO
TIMER SUPPORTED:              NO       SHORT ON ONE OR MORE RESOURCES:    NO
SYSTEM BEING QUIESCED:        NO       DDLDCRUN AREA AVAILABLE:           YES
RUN THIS TASK ONLY:           NO       XA CAPABLE OPERATING SYSTEM:       YES
REENTRANT SNAPS WANTED:       NO       31-BIT AMODE SUPPORTED:            YES
FACTOTUM TYPE 2 ACTIVE:       NO       SYSTEM SNAPS DISABLED:             YES
INIT. OF DC DONE:             YES      SYSTEM SNAPS PHOTOS DISABLED:      YES
DC/ICCF IN SAME PARTITION:    NO       TASKS SNAPS DISABLED:              YES
PAGE RELEASE ENABLED:         YES      TASKS SNAPS PHOTOS DISABLED:       YES
STATISTICS DRIVEN BY TIMER:   NO       DC RUNNING AUTHORIZED:             NO
STATISTICS FOR EACH TASK:     YES      ONLINE RESOURCE LIMITS:            YES
STATISTICS FOR EACH LINE:     NO       EXTERNAL RESOURCE LIMITS:          NO
STATISTICS FOR USER MODE:     YES      ONLINE LIMITS ENABLED:             YES
STATISTICS WRITTEN PER TASK:  NO       EXTERNAL LIMITS ENABLED:           NO
STATISTICS GO TO DATABASE:    NO       ANY RESOURCE LIMITS:               YES
LOG GOES TO DATABASE:         YES      ANY LIMITS ENABLED:                YES
USER TRACE WANTED:            YES      QUEUE EXTENTS:                    NO
CV NUMBER (CENTRAL VERSION #)  72      SVC COMPILE TIME:                 1733
SVC NAME:                     IDMSMSVC SVC COMPILE DATE:                 961009
```

```
                                 * SYSTEM MODE EXITS *
EXIT                                CALL            NEED TO            ENTRY POINT
NUMBER     DEFINED     MODE     CONVENTIONS     LOAD     AMODE     MODULE NAME
  00       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  01       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  02       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  03       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  04       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  05       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  06       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  07       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  08       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  09       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  10       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  11       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  12       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  13       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  14       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  15       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  16       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  17       YES         SYSTEM   DC             NO        ANY       00139BF0
  18       YES         SYSTEM   DC             NO        ANY       00139C4C
  19       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  20       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  21       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  22       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  23       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  24       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  25       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  26       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  27       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  28       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  29       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  30       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  31       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A
  32       N/A         N/A      N/A            N/A       N/A       N/A

                                   *  R C E  *
  ALLOCATED             IN USE                THRESHOLD             FREE
  0000005020            0000000290            0000005000            0000004730
            TYPE      # IN USE            DESCRIPTION
            00          0000004730        UNALLOCATED
            01          0000000101        STORAGE
            02          0000000164        PROGRAM
            03          0000000000        FILE CONTROL ELEMENT
            04          0000000001        SCRATCH ELEMENT
            05          0000000000        INTERNAL RUN-UNIT ALLOC.
            06          0000000001        QUEUE ELEMENT
            07          0000000000        CHUNK TO DUMP, TASK ABND
            08          0000000000        MESSAGE QUEUE ELEMENT
            09          0000000000        SIGNON ELEMENT
            10          0000000000        ENQUEUE ELEMENT
            11          0000000004        SINGLE THRD. RES. ELEM.
            12          0000000000        ECBID ELEMENT
            13          0000000001        MSG. DICT QUEUE ELEMENT
            14          0000000015        IDMS RUN UNIT
            15          0000000003        INTERVAL CONTROL ELEMENT
            16          0000000000        BLL LIST (COBOL SUPPORT)
            17          0000000000        BLAST MESSAGE BUFFER
            FF          0000000000        UNINITIALIZED RCE TYPE
```

```
                          * ADSO CONTROL BLOCK *
MENU PROC. PRG. TASK     ADS            MAIN PROC. TASK CODE     ADS2
AUTO DIALOG NAME                        PRIMARY REC. BUFF SZ     0000004084
SECOND. REC. BUFF SZ     0000004084     INTRNL. TASK CDE TCF     ADS2T
FAST MODE THRESHOLD      NO             THRESHOLD FOR SCRTCH     0000000001
MAX. LINK LEVEL          0010           STAT. DEF. REC. VRSN     0001
USER MENU ONLY           YES            KEEP MENU IN SCRATCH     NO
AUTOSTATUS = YES         YES            AUTOSTATUS MANDATORY     NO
STAT. DEF. MANDATORY     NO             BYPASS DIAG. SCREEN      NO
MAPOUT NEWPAGE REQ.      NO             RELOCATABLE STORAGE      NO
ACTIVITY LOGGING         YES            DIAGLOG STATS. COLL.     NO
SELECTED DIALOG STAT     NO             COBOL MOVE               NO
STATS. CHKPOINT CNT.     0000
STATUS DEF. REC NAME     ADSO-STAT-DEF-REC

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

                           * STARTUP OPTIONS *
         OS ROUTE CODES                            00000000
         TEST PROGRAM TO RUN AT STARTUP
         RUN TEST PROGRAM IN USER MODE             NO
         ATTACH TCKR AND CHKR FROM STEPLIB         NO
         ATTACH STARTUP AUTOTASKS                  YES
         LENGTH OF ABEND STORAGE IN WORDS          0200
         MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TASKS                   0135
         LENGTH OF TCE STACK IN WORDS              1700
         RUNAWAY TASK TIME INTERVAL                0120
         INACTIVE TASK TIME INTERVAL               0300
         DUMP REQUESTED ON SYSTEM ABEND            YES
         SYSTEM IS MP                              YES
         ALTERNATE STORAGE KEY                     15
         TICKER INTERVAL IN SECONDS * 100          0000000100
         INTERVAL IN SECONDS FOR STATISTICS        0000
         JOURNAL ONLY BEFORE IMAGES (DDLDCRUN)     NO
         JOURNAL DDLDCRUN AREA                     NO
         QUEUE AREA EXTENT AREA                    YES
         BLDLS DONE AT STARTUP                     YES
         KEPT RESOURCES TIMEOUT INTERVAL           NONE
         KEPT RESOURCES TIMEOUT PROGRAM            RHDCBYE
         KEPT RESOURCES TIMEOUT PROGRAMS VERSION   0001
         NUMBER OF STORAGE PAGES                   0000000375
         NUMBER OF PAGES IN STORAGE CUSHION        0000000003
         NUMBER OF PAGES IN PROGRAM POOL           0000000125
         RENT. PGM. POOL SIZE IN 512 BYTE BLOCKS   0000004000
         XA PROGRAM POOL SIZE IN 4K PAGES          0000000125
         XA RENT. PGM POOL SIZE IN 512 BYTE BLKS   0000006000
                       ** OPTIONAL APARS (RHDCOPTF) **
```

1.7 LOOK

The LOOK task allows you to look at the contents of selected load modules.

1.7.1 Syntax

```
►►── LOOK ──────────────────────────────────────────────────►
►─┬─ HELP ──────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
  │┌──────────────────────────────┐
  ├─↓── SUBSCHEMA= subschema-name ─┴──────────────────────────┤
  │┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
  ├─↓── BIND SUBSCHEMA= subschema-name ──┬──────────────────┬─┴─┤
  │                                      └─ DBNAME= database-name ─┘
  ├─ DBTABLE ─────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ DMCL ──┬──────┬──┬──────────┬──────────┬──────────────────┤
  │         └─ ALL ─┘  ├─ SORTED ─┴──────────┤
  │                    └─ SORTED PAGES ──────┘
  │┌──────────────────────────┐
  ├─↓── AM= access-module-name ─┴──────────────────────────────┤
  │┌──────────────────────────┐
  ├─↓── DATES= load-module-name ─┴────────────────────────────┤
  │┌──────────────────────────────┐
  ├─↓── PROGRAM= load-module-name ─┴──────────────────────────┤
  │┌──────────────────────────────────┐
  ├─↓── AM PROGRAM= access-module-name ─┴────────────────────┤
  │┌──────────────────────────────────┐
  ├─↓── RCM PROGRAM= RCM-module-name ─┴──────────────────────┤
  ├─ DATETIME ────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  │┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
  ├─↓─ DATETIME STAMP= hex-internal-datetime-stamp ─┴─────────┤
  ├─ OPTIONAL APARS ──────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ STORAGE POOL ────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ PROGRAM POOL ────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  └─ FIND=hex-string ─────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

1.7.2 Parameters

HELP
Displays the parameters supported by the IDMSLOOK utility.

SUBSCHEMA=
Displays the logical attributes of the subschema.

subschema-name
The name of a subschema.

BIND SUBSCHEMA=
Displays the logical and physical attributes of the subschema.

subschema-name
The name of a subschema load module.

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

database-name
The name of a database.

DBTABLE
Displays the contents of the DBNAME table that will be used when doing a BIND SUBSCHEMA.

DMCL
Reports the contents of the current DMCL module.

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

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

SORTED
Sorts DMCL information by area name.

SORTED PAGES
Sorts DMCL information by page range.

AM=access-module-name
Displays the contents of the RCMs included in an ACCESS MODULE and the IB50 built into the ACCESS MODULE.

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

load-module-name
The name of a load module.

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

load-module-name
The name of the load module.

AM PROGRAM=
Displays a core dump of an ACCESS module.

RCM PROGRAM=
Displays a core dump of an RCM MODULE.

DATETIME
Displays the current Date/Time.

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

hex-internal-datetime-stamp

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

OPTIONAL APARS

Displays all the optional APARs that have been activated in the current RHDCOPTF module.

STORAGE POOL

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

PROGRAM POOL

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

FIND=hex-string

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

1.7.3 Example

LOOK DMCL

```
IDMSLOOK  -  Selection Parameter Follows:
 DMCL ALL SORTED

             DMCL=R150DMCL              Runtime Size---> 0B154  (45,396 Bytes)
    This DMCL uses dbtable R150DBTB    Compiled Size---> 078C4  (30,916 Bytes)
Date Last Critical Change=1999-11-15  10.42.50    The Operating System is OS
Date Created=1999-03-11  14.00.21  Date Last Updated=1999-11-15  10.42.50

                            Page       Low          High      Page                                          Low          High
     Area Name              Group      Page         Page      Size    DDNAME      File Name                 Page         Page
----------------------      -----   ----------   ----------  ------  --------  ------------------------  ----------   ----------

APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD               0       70,001       70,500   4,276  DLODDB    APPLDICT.DLODDB                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.42
  Page Range Symbolic is DDLDCLOD           Value is       70,001--->70,500
  Page Range Symbolic is 2ND PAGE OF AREA   Value is       70,002--->70,002
APPLDICT.DDLDML                 0       60,001       62,000   4,276  DICTDB    APPLDICT.DICTDB                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.42
  Page Range Symbolic is DDLDML             Value is       60,001--->62,000
  Page Range Symbolic is 2ND PAGE OF AREA   Value is       60,002--->60,002
ASFDICT.DDLDCLOD                0       88,001       90,000   4,276  ASFLOD    ASFDICT.ASFLOD                  ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.43
  Page Range Symbolic is DDLDCLOD           Value is       88,001--->90,000
  Page Range Symbolic is 2ND PAGE OF AREA   Value is       88,002--->88,002
ASFDICT.DDLDML                  0       80,001       82,000   4,276  ASFDML    ASFDICT.ASFDML                  ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.42
  Page Range Symbolic is DDLDML             Value is       80,001--->82,000
  Page Range Symbolic is 2ND PAGE OF AREA   Value is       80,002--->80,002
ASFDICT.IDMSR-AREA              0       83,001       84,000   4,276  ASFDEFN   ASFDICT.ASFDEFN                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.43
  Page Range Symbolic is IDMSR-AREA         Value is       83,001--->84,000
ASFDICT.IDMSR-AREA2             0       85,001       87,000   4,276  ASFDATA   ASFDICT.ASFDATA                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.43
  Page Range Symbolic is IDMSR-AREA2        Value is       85,001--->87,000
CATSYS.DDLCAT                   0            1          600   4,276  DCCAT     CATSYS.DCCAT                    ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.42
  Page Range Symbolic is DDLCAT             Value is            1--->600
CATSYS.DDLCATLOD                0          751          950   4,276  DCCATL    CATSYS.DCCATL                   ***  SAME  ***
```

```
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.42
  Page Range Symbolic is DDLCATLOD          Value is          751--->950
  Page Range Symbolic is 2ND PAGE OF AREA   Value is          752--->752
CATSYS.DDLCATX                  0          601          700   4,276  DCCATX    CATSYS.DCCATX                    ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.42
  Page Range Symbolic is DDLCATX            Value is          601--->700
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION         0       75,001       75,050   4,276  EMPDEMO   EMPDEMO.EMPDEMO                  ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.42
  Page Range Symbolic is EMP-DEMO-REGION    Value is       75,001--->75,050
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION         0       75,101       75,125   4,276  INSDEMO   EMPDEMO.INSDEMO                  ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.42
  Page Range Symbolic is INS-DEMO-REGION    Value is       75,101--->75,125
EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION         0       75,151       75,175   4,276  ORGDEMO   EMPDEMO.ORGDEMO                  ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.42
  Page Range Symbolic is ORG-DEMO-REGION    Value is       75,151--->75,175
EMPDEMO2.EMP-DEMO-REGION        2       75,001       75,050   4,276  EMPDEMO2  EMPDEMO2.EMPDEMO                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-08-11  15.16.33
  Page Range Symbolic is EMP-DEMO-REGION    Value is       75,001--->75,050
EMPDEMO2.INS-DEMO-REGION        2       75,101       75,125   4,276  INSDEMO2  EMPDEMO2.INSDEMO                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-08-11  15.16.33
  Page Range Symbolic is INS-DEMO-REGION    Value is       75,101--->75,125
EMPDEMO2.ORG-DEMO-REGION        2       75,151       75,175   4,276  ORGDEMO2  EMPDEMO2.ORGDEMO                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-08-11  15.16.33
  Page Range Symbolic is ORG-DEMO-REGION    Value is       75,151--->75,175
EMPD2001.EMP-DEMO-REGION     2001       75,001       75,050   4,276  EMPD2001  EMPD2001.EMPDEMO                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-11-15  10.40.46
  Page Range Symbolic is EMP-DEMO-REGION    Value is       75,001--->75,050
EMPD2002.INS-DEMO-REGION     2002       75,101       75,125   4,276  INSD2002  EMPD2002.INSDEMO                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-11-15  10.40.46
  Page Range Symbolic is INS-DEMO-REGION    Value is       75,101--->75,125
EMPD2003.ORG-DEMO-REGION     2003       75,151       75,175   4,276  ORGD2003  EMPD2003.ORGDEMO                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-11-15  10.40.46
  Page Range Symbolic is ORG-DEMO-REGION    Value is       75,151--->75,175
INGDBA.II-DDATA-AREA            0      103,201      104,000   4,276  Q7DBAF2   INGDBA.Q7DBAF2                   ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-05-19  09.46.18
  Page Range Symbolic is II-DDATA-AREA      Value is      103,201--->104,000
INGDBA.II-DINDEX-AREA           0      103,001      103,200   4,276  IIDBAF1   INGDBA.IIDBAF1                   ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-05-19  09.46.18
  Page Range Symbolic is II-DINDEX-AREA     Value is      103,001--->103,200
```

```
INGRES.II-CATALOG-AREA          0      101,101      101,200   4,276  IICATF2   INGRES.IICATF2                  ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-05-19  09.46.18
  Page Range Symbolic is II-CATALOG-AREA    Value is      101,101--->101,200
INGRES.II-CINDEX-AREA           0      101,001      101,100   4,276  IICATF1   INGRES.IICATF1                  ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-05-19  09.46.18
  Page Range Symbolic is II-CINDEX-AREA     Value is      101,001--->101,100
INGRES.II-EINDEX-AREA           0      102,001      102,100   4,276  IICATF3   INGRES.IICATF3                  ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-05-19  09.46.18
  Page Range Symbolic is II-EINDEX-AREA     Value is      102,001--->102,100
INGRES.II-EXTENDED-AREA         0      102,101      102,600   4,276  IICATF4   INGRES.IICATF4                  ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-05-19  09.46.18
  Page Range Symbolic is II-EXTENDED-AREA   Value is      102,101--->102,600
INGSQL.DDLCAT                   0      100,001      100,300   4,276  IISQLF1   INGSQL.IISQLF1                  ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-05-19  09.46.08
  Page Range Symbolic is DDLCAT             Value is      100,001--->100,300
INGSQL.DDLCATLOD                0      100,401      100,450   4,276  IISQLF3   INGSQL.IISQLF3                  ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-05-19  09.46.08
  Page Range Symbolic is DDLCATLOD          Value is      100,401--->100,450
  Page Range Symbolic is 2ND PAGE OF AREA   Value is      100,402--->100,402
INGSQL.DDLCATX                  0      100,301      100,400   4,276  IISQLF2   INGSQL.IISQLF2                  ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-05-19  09.46.08
  Page Range Symbolic is DDLCATX            Value is      100,301--->100,400
MIXSEGMT.MIXAREA               10       78,001       78,020   4,276  MIXFILE   MIXSEGMT.MIXFILE                ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-07-02  14.06.38
  Page Range Symbolic is MIXAREA            Value is       78,001--->78,020
PROJSEG.PROJAREA                0       77,401       77,450   4,276  PROJDEMO  PROJSEG.PROJDEMO                ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.43
  Page Range Symbolic is PROJAREA           Value is       77,401--->77,450
RJWDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION         0      575,001      575,050   4,276  RJWEMP    RJWDEMO.EMPDEMO                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-04-12  17.42.59
  Page Range Symbolic is EMP-DEMO-REGION    Value is      575,001--->575,050
RJWDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION         0      575,101      575,125   4,276  RJWINS    RJWDEMO.INSDEMO                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-04-12  17.42.59
  Page Range Symbolic is INS-DEMO-REGION    Value is      575,101--->575,125
RJWDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION         0      575,151      575,175   4,276  RJWORG    RJWDEMO.ORGDEMO                 ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-04-12  17.42.59
  Page Range Symbolic is ORG-DEMO-REGION    Value is      575,151--->575,175
SQLDEMO.EMPLAREA                0       77,001       77,100   4,276  EMPLDEMO  SQLDEMO.EMPLDEMO                ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.43
  Page Range Symbolic is EMPLAREA           Value is       77,001--->77,100
SQLDEMO.INDXAREA                0       77,301       77,350   4,276  INDXDEMO  SQLDEMO.INDXDEMO                ***  SAME  ***
  Area definition date last critical change=1999-03-01  13.42.43
  Page Range Symbolic is INDXAREA           Value is       77,301--->77,350
SQLDEMO.INFOAREA                0       77,201       77,250   4,276  INFODEMO  SQLDEMO.INFODEMO                ***  SAME  ***
```

LOOK DATETIME

```
     DATETIME
IDMSLOOK  -  Selection Parameter Follows:
DATETIME

         DATETIME ——► 1999-08-26-18.25.25.955510
         CLOCK TIME → 18:25:25.95
```

1.8 OLP

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

1.8.1 Syntax

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

```
►►── OLP ──┬──────────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────►◄
           │┌──────────────────────┐  │
           └┴─↓─ olp-session-options ┘──┘
```

Expansion of olp-session-options

```
►──┬─ BYE ────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ END ────────┤
   ├─ LOGoff ─────┤
   └─ SIGnoff ────┘

►──┬─────────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ COl1 column-number ────┤
   └─ COl1 1 ← ─────────────┘

►──┬──────────────────────────────────────────┬──────────────────►
   └─┬─ Down ─┬─ skip-amount ─┬─┘
     └─ Up ───┘               │
                              │

►──┬─────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ DUmps ← ───────────┤
   └─ NODUmps ───────────┘

►──┬─────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ ETim ──────────────┤
   └─ STim ← ────────────┘

►──┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬►
   └─ Find 'search-string' ──┬──────────────────────────────┬──┘
                             └─┬─┬─ FORward ─┬─ ← ─┬─┬─┘
                               │ └─ FWD ─────┘     │ │
                               └─┬─ BACkward ──────┘ │
                                 └─ BWD ─────────────┘

►──┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬►
   └─ FRom begin-time ──┬──────────────────────────┬── TO end-time ──┬──────────────────────────┬──┘
                        └─ ON begin-date ──────────┘                 └─ ON end-date ────────────┘

►──┬─────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ FScr ──────────────┤
   └─ NOFScr ← ──────────┘

►──┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►
   │┌─ LTErms ──┬──────────────┬──┐
   │└           ├─ * ──────────┤  │
   │            └─ 'lterm-id' ─┘  │
   └─ NOLtes ← ───────────────────┘

►──┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►
   │┌─┬─ MESsages ← ─┬──┐
   │└ │ MSGs ────────┘  │
   └─┬─ NOMESsages ────┤
     └─ NOMSGs ────────┘
```

```
►──┬─ PAn ─┘──────────────────────────────────────────────►
►──┬─ PFn ─┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────►
   │       └─ cursor-position ─┘
►──┬─ PLimit ─┬─ 1000 ← ──────┬──────────────────────────►
   │          └─ line-count ─┘
►──┬─ PRint ──────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ NOPRint ← ─┘
►──┬─ RLimit ─┬─ 3000 ← ──────┬──────────────────────────►
   │          └─ record-count ─┘
►──┬─ ROll ─┬─ 40 ← ──────────┬──────────────────────────►
   │        └─ roll-amount ─┘
►──┬─ SCRoll← ─┬──────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ WRap ────┘
►──┬─ SIze ─┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────►
   │        └─ page-size ─┘
►──┬─ TRace ← ─┬──────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ NOTRace ─┘
```

1.8.2 Parameters

OLP

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

olp-session-option

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

Type of option	OLP session option
Control key simulation *	■ PA*n* — Simulates the indicated PA key (for terminals that don't have PA keys) ■ PF*n* — Simulates the specified PF key (for terminals that don't have PF keys)
Exit from OLP *	BYE — Terminates the OLP session
Log record retrieval limit	RLIMIT — Specifies the maximum number of log records OLP is allowed to read from the log without selecting one for display

Type of option	OLP session option
Next page to be displayed	■ DOWN/UP — Scrolls the display in the specified direction ■ FIND — Displays the first occurrence of the specified string ■ ROLL — Specifies the number of columns to skip when scrolling left or right
Printer usage	■ PRINT/ NOPRINT — Specifies whether lines are queued to a printer when displayed ■ PLIMIT — Specifies the maximum number of lines queued for printing at one time
Range of time for log records	■ FROM/TO — Specifies the beginning and/or end times for log records to be displayed ■ ETIM/STIM — Specifies the form in which each log record's time is displayed; ETIM (extended display) or STIM (short display)
Screen layout	■ COL1 — Specifies the message column to be displayed in the screen's first column (when scrolling left or right) ■ FSCR/NOFSCR — Specifies whether the session is to be conducted in full screen mode (FSCR) or line mode (NOFSCR) ■ SCROLL/WRAP — Specifies whether long log records are displayed on a single line (SCROLL) or allowed to wrap around to a second line (WRAP) ■ SIZE — Specifies the number of message lines displayed at one time in full-screen mode
Types of messages displayed	■ DUMPS/ NODUMPS — Includes or inhibits display of snap dumps ■ MESSAGES/ NOMESSAGES — Includes or inhibits display of system messages ■ LTERMS/ NOLTES — Displays or inhibits display of logical terminal IDs for log records ■ TRACE/ NOTRACE — Includes or inhibits display of user trace information

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

BYE/END/LOGoff/SIGnoff

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

This applies only when you are already using OLP.

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

COl1

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

column-number

An integer in the range 1 through 132.

The default is 1.

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

```
   FROM       ON        TO       ON      COL PRT SKIP   LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
 17:47:50 1999-08-26 18:17:50 1999-08-26 010 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/  ) 040
```

Down/Up

Scrolls the display up or down.

skip-amount

The number of lines to scroll the display.

An integer in the range 0 through 32,767.

The default is the number of message lines on the screen.

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

```
   FROM       ON        TO       ON      COL PRT SKIP   LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
 17:47:50 1999-08-26 18:17:50 1999-08-26 010 OFF 0050 (WT/TR/DU/  ) 040
```

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

```
   FROM       ON        TO       ON      COL PRT SKIP   LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
 17:47:50 1999-08-26 18:17:50 1999-08-26 010 OFF 2345 (WT/TR/DU/  ) 040
```

DUmps

Includes snap dumps in the OLP display.

DUMPS is the default.

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

```
   FROM       ON        TO       ON      COL PRT SKIP   LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
 17:47:50 1999-08-26 18:17:50 1999-08-26 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/  ) 040
```

NODUMPS

Does not include snap dumps in the OLP display.

ETim

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

`hh:mm:ss:tttt`

STim

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

`hh:mm`

STim is the default.

Find

Searches through the log for a specified search string.

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

search-string

The string to search for.

FORward/FWD

Searches forward from your current location in the log.

FORWARD is the default.

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

You can press [PF6] to search forward for another match.

BACkward/BWD

Search backward from your current location in the log.

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

You can press [PF5] to search backward for another match.

FRom/TO

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

OLP displays the current FROM/TO times and dates. The following partial screen shows what you would see if you were searching for log records issued between 11:00 and 11:56 p.m. on 1/13/99:

```
   FROM       ON        TO       ON      COL PRT SKIP   LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
 23:00:00 1999-01-13 23:56:00 1999-01-13 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/  ) 040
```

begin-time

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

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

- *hhmm* — For example 1304
- *hh:mm* — For example 4:23
- *hh:* — For example 12:

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

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

ON begin-date

Specifies the date when the log message was issued.

The default is the current date.

Use this format for *begin-date*:

`MM-DD-YY or MMDDYY`

end-time

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

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

- *hhmm* — For example 1304
- *hh:mm* — For example 4:23
- *hh:* — For example 12:

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

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

ON end-date

Specifies the date when the last log message was issued.

The default is the current date.

Use this format for *end-date*:

`MM-DD-YY or MMDDYY`

FScr

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

NOFScr

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

LTErms

Displays logical terminal IDs for some or all current log records.

By default, if you do not specify otherwise, logical terminal IDs for all current logs will be displayed.

*****

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

'lterm-id'

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

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

This ID must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

NOLTes

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

NOLTES is the default.

MESsages/MSGs

Displays system messages.

This is the default.

When you specify MESSAGES, OLP displays **WT** (**W**RITE **T**O LOG) in the LOG TYPES field, as shown on the following partial screen:

```
   FROM       ON        TO       ON      COL PRT SKIP   LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
 23:00:00 1999-01-13 23:56:00 1999-01-13 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/  ) 040
```

NOMESsages/NOMSGs

Does not display system messages.

PAn

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

PFn

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

"Usage" below provides a table of valid control keys.

cursor-position

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

PLimit

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

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

line-count

An integer in the range from 1 through 32,767. By default, if you do not specify a value for *line-count*, OLP uses 1000.

PRint

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

```
   FROM       ON        TO       ON      COL PRT SKIP   LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
 17:47:50 1999-08-26 18:17:50 1999-08-26 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/  ) 040
```

NOPRint

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

This is the default.

RLimit

Specifies the maximum number of lines OLP is allowed to read from the log without selecting one for display.

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

record-count

An integer in the range from 1 through 32,767.

By default, if you do not specify a record count, OLP uses 3,000.

ROll

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

roll-amount

An integer in the range 0 through 131.

By default, if you do not specify a roll amount, OLP uses 40.

SCRoll

Displays long log record on one line.

This is the default.

To scroll:

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

WRap

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

SIze

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

page-size

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

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

TRace

Requests display of user trace information.

TRACE is the default.

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

```
   FROM       ON        TO       ON      COL PRT SKIP   LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
 17:47:50 1999-08-26 18:17:50 1999-08-26 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/  ) 040
```

NOTRace

Suppresses display of user trace information.

1.8.3 Examples

OLP

```
   FROM       ON        TO       ON      COL PRT SKIP   LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
 17:47:50 1999-08-26 18:17:50 1999-08-26 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/  ) 040

 18:07   IDMS DC013002 V104 T0 ATTACHING DATABASE RESOURCE CONTROLLER
 18:07   IDMS DC200131 V104 T1 Lock Manager Initialization Complete
 18:07   IDMS DC201001 V104 T1 CA-IDMS/DB: 104 Started
 18:07   IDMS DC200009 V104 T1 CA-IDMS/DB Active 18:07:49 99.238
 18:07   IDMS DC013003 V104 T0 OPENING SYSTEM RUN UNITS
 18:07   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
 18:07   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
 18:07   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
 18:07   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
 18:07   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
 18:07   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
 18:07   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCLGSD
 18:07   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCLGSD
 18:07   IDMS DC050001 V104 T0 DCLOG IS 21% FULL
 18:07   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCLGSD
 18:07   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER PMONCIOD
 18:07   IDMS PM213601 V104 T11 INITIALIZING PERFORMANCE MONITOR
 18:07   IDMS PM213608 V104 T11 APPLICATION MONITOR ACTIVE
 18:07   IDMS PM213606 V104 T11 INTERVAL MONITOR ACTIVE
 18:07   IDMS PM213602 V104 T11 PERFORMANCE MONITOR INITIALIZATION COMPLETE
 18:07   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER PMONCROL
 .
 .
 .
```

OLP FROM begin-time TO end-time

```
  FROM       ON         TO       ON      COL PRT SKIP   LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
14:59:00 1999-08-28 15:01:30 1999-08-28 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/  ) 040

14:59   IDMS DC013002 V104 T0 ATTACHING DATABASE RESOURCE CONTROLLER
14:59   IDMS DC200131 V104 T1 Lock Manager Initialization Complete
14:59   IDMS DC201001 V104 T1 CA-IDMS/DB: 104 Started
14:59   IDMS DC200009 V104 T1 CA-IDMS/DB Active 14:59:11 99.240
14:59   IDMS DC013003 V104 T0 OPENING SYSTEM RUN UNITS
14:59   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
14:59   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
14:59   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
14:59   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
14:59   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
14:59   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCRUSD
14:59   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCLGSD
14:59   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCLGSD
14:59   IDMS DC050001 V104 T0 DCLOG IS 10% FULL
14:59   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHDCLGSD
14:59   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER PMONCIOD
14:59   IDMS PM213601 V104 T11 INITIALIZING PERFORMANCE MONITOR
14:59   IDMS PM213608 V104 T11 APPLICATION MONITOR ACTIVE
14:59   IDMS PM213606 V104 T11 INTERVAL MONITOR ACTIVE
14:59   IDMS PM213602 V104 T11 PERFORMANCE MONITOR INITIALIZATION COMPLETE
14:59   IDMS DC013014 V104 T0 ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER PMONCROL
.
.
.
```

OLP WRAP

```
  FROM       ON         TO       ON      COL PRT SKIP   LOG TYPES  ROLL STATUS
15:35:06 1999-08-28 16:05:06 1999-08-28 001 OFF 0000 (WT/TR/DU/  ) 040

15:41   IDMS DC498401 V105 T251 WIPD01D  version 1 has been read to completion.
 0
15:41   IDMS DC498400 V105 T251 WIPD01D  version 1 text file sucessfully create
d.
15:42   IDMS DC498181 V105 Dialog WIPD01D version    1 is released.

15:43   IDMS DC259001 V105 USER CULL DBA SIGNED OFF LTERM VL10301 AT 15:43:26.2
1 99.240
15:49   IDMS DC259001 V105 USER PAGTO01 SIGNED OFF LTERM VL10303 AT 15:49:47.02
 99.240
15:50   IDMS DC498401 V105 T260 NIPD01D  version 1 has been read to completion.
 0
15:50   IDMS DC498400 V105 T260 NIPD01D  version 1 text file sucessfully create
d.
15:50   IDMS DC498180 V105 Dialog NIPD01D version    1 is reserved to you for m
odification.
15:51   IDMS DC498181 V105 Dialog NIPD01D version    1 is released.

15:52   IDMS DC259001 V105 USER TQA SIGNED OFF LTERM UCFLT05 AT 15:52:37.35 91.
240
.
.
.
```

1.8.4 Usage

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 olp print wrap     <<  Type session options on the same
                        line as the OLP task code
```

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

OLP control keys: This table summarizes the actions associated with OLP control keys:

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

1.8.5 Sample OLP session

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

```
ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 olp from 14:00 nodump
```

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

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

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

You then request display of logical terminal IDs:

```
LTERMS
```

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

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

1.8.6 For more information

- About logging, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About log statistics and service drivers, refer to the DCMT DISPLAY LOG command
- About varying log service drivers online and offline, refer to the DCMT VARY LOG DRIVERS command
- About error-status codes, refer to *CA-IDMS Messages and Codes*

1.9 QUED

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

1.9.1 Syntax

```
►►── QUED ──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
           ├─ LIST ───┤
           └─ PROMPT ─┘
```

1.9.2 Parameters

QUED

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

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

LIST

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

PROMPT

Lists unexpired queues one by one, and asks you whether or not to delete them.

1.9.3 Examples

QUED

```
IDMS DC256002 V105 T2999              *** QUEUE STATUS IN DDLDCRUN ***
IDMS DC256003 V105 T2999    QUEUE NAME    INV TASK RECORDS CREATE RET EXP ACTION
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 $MPCCMES01M 0001          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 RHDCREPTDYVQ4             0000003 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 $ADCMSPN01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 $ADCMSPH01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 OQX9123811025659          0000001 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 $ADCMSPZ01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 $ADCMSPD01D    1          0000009 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 RHDCREPTDYVQ3             0000002 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 RHDCSETIMETASKS           0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 $MPCMSPH01M 0001          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 $ADCCMES01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 $ADCMSPM01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 TCF     SQA               0000002 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 $ADCMSPF01D    1          0000009 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 OQR9123811025659          0000003 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 OQR9123811455559          0000002 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 $ADCMSPK01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 $ADCLIBI01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 OQD9123811025659          0000002 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 OQD9123811455559          0000001 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T2999 OQX9123811455559          0000001 99.238 005 005 KEPT
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

QUED LIST

```
IDMS DC256002 V105 T3008              *** QUEUE STATUS IN DDLDCRUN ***
IDMS DC256003 V105 T3008    QUEUE NAME    INV TASK RECORDS CREATE RET EXP ACTION
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 $MPCCMES01M 0001          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 RHDCREPTDYVQ4             0000003 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 $ADCMSPN01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 $ADCMSPH01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 OQX9123811025659          0000001 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 $ADCMSPZ01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 $ADCMSPD01D    1          0000009 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 RHDCREPTDYVQ3             0000002 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 RHDCSETIMETASKS           0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 $MPCMSPH01M 0001          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 $ADCCMES01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 $ADCMSPM01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 TCF     SQA               0000002 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 $ADCMSPF01D    1          0000009 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 OQR9123811025659          0000003 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 OQR9123811455559          0000002 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 $ADCMSPK01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 $ADCLIBI01D    1          0000001 99.238 255 PRM KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 OQD9123811025659          0000002 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 OQD9123811455559          0000001 99.238 005 005 KEPT
IDMS DC256004 V105 T3008 OQX9123811455559          0000001 99.238 005 005 KEPT
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

QUED PROMPT

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

1.9.4 Usage

Scrolling and canceling QUED: You can press [Enter] to display each subsequent screen of the queue list.

Pressing [Clear] cancels the QUED operation at its current point.

1.9.5 For more information

- About queue definition, refer to documentation of the QUEUE statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying queue attributes, see 3.40, “DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE”
- About changing queue attributes, see 4.31, “DCMT VARY QUEUE”
- About queue concepts, refer to *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*

1.10 SDEL

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

1.10.1 Syntax

```
►►── SDEL ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
          └─ dictionary-name ─┘
```

1.10.2 Parameters

dictionary-name

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

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

1.10.3 Examples

SDEL

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

SDEL TSTDICT

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

1.10.4 Usage

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

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

```
ADD AUTOTASK SDEL.
```

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

The following sample SDEL task cleans the DDLDML and DDLCAT areas associated with dictionary DEVDICT1:

```
V24 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
sdel devdict1
```

1.10.5 For more information

About the use of an external security package for signon security, refer to *CA-IDMS Security Administration*.

1.11 SEND

The SEND task transmits user-supplied messages to:

- DC/UCF users
- Logical terminals
- Destinations

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

1.11.1 Syntax

```
►►─ SEND ──┬──────────────────┬──┬──────────────────────────────┬──────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘  ├─ U user-id ─────────────────┤
                                  ├─ L logical-terminal-id ──────┤
                                  ├─ D destination-id ───────────┤
                                  └─ A ──────────────────────────┘

►──┬──────────┬──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►◄
   ├─ ALWays ─┤  └─ message-text ───┘
   └─ IMMediate ─┘
```

1.11.2 Parameters

SEND

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

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the SEND command on all or a list of data sharing group members. See 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

U

Sends the message to the specified user.

user-id

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

L

Sends the message to the specified logical data terminal.

lterm-id

The ID of a logical terminal.

D

Sends the message to the specified destination.

destination-id

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

A

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

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

ALWays

Queues the message in either of the following cases:

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

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

IMMediate

Sends the message immediately to the specified receiver.

message-text

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

1.11.3 Example

SEND U user-id: In this example, you are user LR1 and you send a message to user WVM, who is currently signed on:

Your input:

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 send u wvm imm the meeting has been changed to Thursday
```

Result at your terminal:

```
      IDMS DC0299004 V24 MESSAGE SENT
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

Result at user WVM's terminal:

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 FROM LR1:  THE MEETING HAS BEEN CHANGED TO THURSDAY
```

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

1.11.4 Usage

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.12 SHOWMAP

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

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

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

1.12.1 Syntax

```
►►── SHOWMAP map-name ──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

1.12.2 Parameters

map-name

Specifies the name of an existing map load module.

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

1.12.3 Usage

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

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 dcmt vary dynamic program aabat
```

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

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

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 dcmt vary program map1 new copy
```

1.12.4 Examples

SHOWMAP AD06MNOS

```
AD06MNOS                                        DATE


  EMPLOYEE NUMBER

  EMPLOYEE NAME



     PAGES-READ
     RECS-CURRENT
     CALLS-TO-IDMS
     LOCKS-REQUESTED
```

1.12.5 For more information

- About maps, refer to *CA-IDMS Mapping Facility*
- About the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command, see 4.14, “DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM”
- About establishing or showing an alternative map table for your session, see 5.7, “DCUF SET MAPTYPE” or 5.19, “DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE” on page 5-34

1.13 SIGNOFF

The SIGNOFF task signs you off from DC/UCF and:

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

1.13.1 Syntax

```
►►── SIGNOFF ──────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

1.13.2 Example

SIGNOFF

```
 SIGNOFF
 IDMS DC259001 V24 USER LRL1 OFF LTERM VL07004 AT 15:33:28.42 99.013
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

1.14 SIGNON

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

1.14.1 Syntax

```
►►── SIGNON user-id ──┬──────────────────────────────────┬──────────────►◄
                      ├─ password ──┬──────────────────┬─┤
                      └─ ? ─────────┘  ├─ new-password ─┤
                                       └─ ? ────────────┘
```

1.14.2 Parameters

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

password
Your user password. You only need to specify a password if a password is defined in the user catalog or in an external security system.

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

new-password
Specifies a new user password.

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

1.14.3 Example

SIGNON ABBTH01

```
IDMS DC258003 V105 USER ABBTH01 SIGNED ON LTERM VL10305 AT 12:04:58.53 99.238
```

1.14.4 Usage

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

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

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

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 signon user1 allpass
```

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

How DC/UCF processes signon requests: When you enter the SIGNON task, DC/UCF:

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

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

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

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

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

Input:

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 signon lrl1 mypass
```

Result:

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 IDMS DC258003 V24 USER LRL1 SIGNED ON LTERM VL07004 AT 13:29:39.83
 99.013
```

1.14.5 Invoking the SIGNON task within a program

Link to RHDCSNON: You can invoke the SIGNON task from a program. A program invokes the SIGNON task by linking the program invoked by the SIGNON task. This program is RHDCSNON.

Required parameters: The #LINK statement to RHDCSNON must include a parameter list that points to:

- **Parameter 1** (18-bytes) — User ID, left-justified and padded on the right with blanks.

- **Parameter 2** (8-bytes) — Password, left-justified and padded on the right with blanks.
- **Parameter 3** — (aligned halfword) — Return code. On return from RHDCSNON, the return code parameter will contain one of the following values:
  - **0** — The signon was successful.
  - **4** — The user is already signed on to another terminal, and multiple signons are disallowed.
  - **8** — The user ID was not authorized.
  - **12** — The password is invalid.
  - **16** — The user ID is blank (format error).
  - **20** — An error occurred when processing the dictionary.
  - **24** — The signon was stopped by the signon user exit.

Example: This sample #LINK command invokes RHDCSNON, passing the ID and password stored in WKUSRID and WKPSWD:

```
          #LINK PGM='RHDCSNON', PARMS=(WKUSRID, WKPSWD, WKRCODE)
          .
          .
          .
WKUSRID   DS    CL32
WKPSWD    DS    CL8
WKRCODE   DS    H
```

1.14.6 For more information

- About defining users, refer to documentation of the USER statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation* and *CA-IDMS IDD DDDL Reference Guide*
- About signon elements, see *CA-IDMS Security Administration*

1.15 SUSPEND

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

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

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

1.15.1 Syntax

```
►►── SUSPEND ──────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

1.15.2 For more information

About UCF modes of operation, see *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

Chapter 2. DCMT Task Commands

2.1 DCMT task 2-3
2.1.1 Syntax 2-3
2.1.2 Parameters 2-3
2.1.3 Usage 2-3
2.1.4 Invoking DCMT from programs 2-8
2.2 DCMT ABORT 2-11
2.2.1 Syntax 2-11
2.2.2 Parameters 2-11
2.2.3 Usage 2-11
2.2.4 Examples 2-12
2.2.5 For more information 2-12
2.3 DCMT HELP 2-13
2.3.1 Syntax 2-14
2.3.2 Parameters 2-15
2.3.3 Examples 2-15
2.4 DCMT QUIESCE 2-18
2.4.1 Syntax 2-18
2.4.2 Parameters 2-18
2.4.3 Usage 2-20
2.5 DCMT SHUTDOWN 2-23
2.5.1 Syntax 2-23
2.5.2 Parameters 2-23
2.5.3 Usage 2-23
2.5.4 Examples 2-24
2.5.5 For more information 2-24
2.6 DCMT WRITE STATISTICS 2-25
2.6.1 Syntax 2-25
2.6.2 Parameters 2-25
2.6.3 Example 2-25
2.6.4 For more information 2-25

2.1 DCMT task

The DCMT task allows users to display and vary characteristics of the DC/UCF system. DCMT stands for **DC M**aster **T**erminal.

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

2.1.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬── dcmt-task-command ──────────────────►◄
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘
```

2.1.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

dcmt-task-command
The name of a DCMT command.

2.1.3 Usage

DCMT task commands: The following table summarizes the DCMT task commands by function.

►► For full documentation of a particular command, see:

- The rest of this chapter, for commands other than DCMT DISPLAY and DCMT VARY
- Chapter 3, “DCMT DISPLAY Commands”
- Chapter 4, “DCMT VARY Commands”

Function	DCMT command
CA-ADS management	`display adso` `vary adso`

Area management	`display area`
	`vary area`
	
	`display statistics area`
	
	`quiesce area`

Function	DCMT command

Buffer management	`display buffer`
	`vary buffer`
	
	`display statistics buffer`

Data sharing management	`display data sharing` `vary data sharing`

Database management	`display area`
	`vary area`
	
	`display buffer`
	`vary buffer`
	
	`display database`
	`vary database`
	
	`display dbgroup`
	`vary dbgroup`
	
	`display dbtable`
	`vary dbtable new copy`
	
	`vary dmcl new copy`
	
	`display file`
	`vary file`
	
	`display journal`
	`vary journal`
	
	`display statistics area/buffer/file`
	
	`quiesce area`

DCMT management	`display ID` `vary ID`
Deadlock management	`display deadlock` `vary deadlock`
Destination management	`display destination` `vary destination`
Distributed database system management	`display dds`
Help information	`help`
Journal management	`display journal` `vary journal`
Line management	`display line` `vary line`

Function	DCMT command

Load library management	`display loadlib`
	`vary loadlib`
	
	`display dictionaries`

Load list management	`display loadlist`
Lock management	`display locks` `display lock statistics`

Log management	`display log`
	`display log drivers`
	`vary log driver`
	
	`display replies`

Logical terminal management	`display lterminal` `vary lterminal`
Logical unit management (for SNA)	`display lu` `vary lu`
Memory management	`display memory` `vary memory`
Message information	`display message`

Multitasking support management	`display mpmode table`
	
	`display subtask`
	
	`display MT queue depth`
	`vary MT queue depth`

Node management	`display node`
	
	`display resource name table`
	`vary resource name table`

Nucleus management	`display nucleus module reload table` `vary nucleus`

Physical terminal management	`display pterm`
	`vary pterm`
	`vary line`
	
	`display sna pterm`

Printer/report management	`display class`
	
	`display printer`
	`vary printer`
	
	`display reports`
	`vary report`

Function	DCMT command

Program management	`display program`
	`vary program`
	
	`vary dynamic program`

Program pool management	`display active programs`
	
	`display all program pools`

Queue management	`display queue` `vary queue`
Run unit management	`display run unit` `vary run unit`
Shared cache management	`display shared cache` `vary shared cache`
Transaction management	`display transaction`
Snap management	`display snap` `vary snap`
Segment management	`display segment` `vary segment`

Statistics collection management	`display adso statistics`
	`vary adso statistics`
	
	`vary program (adso statistics)`
	
	`display statistics`
	`vary statistics`
	`write statistics`

Storage management	`vary storage`

Storage pool management	`display all storage pools`
	
	`display active storage`
	
	`vary storage`

System management	`abort`
	
	`display central version`
	`vary central version online/offline`
	
	`shutdown`
	
	`display sysgen`
	`vary sysgen`

Function	DCMT command

Task management	`display active tasks`
	`vary active task`
	
	`display task`
	`vary task`
	
	`vary dynamic task`
	
	`display limits`
	`vary limits`

Time/resource management	`display time` `vary time`
UCF management	`display ucf` `vary ucf`

Entering DCMT commands: You enter the DCMT task, along with a DCMT command, to invoke a DC/UCF master terminal function at run time. The DCMT commands are summarized in the table above. You can find a detailed description of each command in alphabetical order in this chapter.

Typical DCMT command formats: Most DCMT commands have two formats:

- **DISPLAY format** — The command displays information at the user's terminal.

  For example, the following command displays information about queues defined at DC/UCF system generation time:

  ```
  dcmt display queues
  ```

- **VARY format** — The command overrides a previously specified system definition.

  For example, the following command changes attributes for queue CICQ101:

  ```
  dcmt vary queue cicq101 threshold count 10000
  ```

  Changes made by using a VARY command remain in effect either until overridden by a DCMT VARY command or until the DC/UCF system is recycled.

Corresponding system generation parameters: Many DCMT commands correspond to system generation parameters. For more detailed information about particular commands, see the description of the corresponding command in *CA-IDMS System Generation*

Default task code: DCMT is the default task code for the master terminal functions. This task code is defined at system generation time, and can vary from site to site. You enter this task code in response to the prompt displayed by your TP monitor.

Online help for DCMT commands: Online help for DCMT command syntax is displayed by the DCMT HELP command.

2.1.4 Invoking DCMT from programs

Link to RHDCMT00: You can invoke all DISPLAY and VARY DCMT commands from programs. A program invokes a DCMT command by linking to the program invoked by the DCMT tasks. This program is (unless changed on site by the database administrator) RHDCMT00 (the name ends with two zeros).

Required parameters: The calling program allocates storage for two parameters, INREC and OUTREC:

- INREC contains the command, prefixed by a halfword with the length of the command.
- OUTREC is a piece of storage prefixed by information such as the return code and output handling.

LINK statement: The calling program then links to the DCMT program RHDCMT00, passing the addresses of INREC and OUTREC as parameters:

```
#LINK PGM='RHDCMT00',PARMS=(INREC,OUTREC)
```

Important: RHDCMT00 handles all output. Therefore, you must specify the NONOVERLAYABLE option for RHDCMT00 on the system generation PROGRAM statement.

For more information, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

INREC format

Purpose	Length	Type
Length of DCMT command	2 bytes	Binary
DCMT command, left-justified	Any number of bytes	Character

OUTREC format

Purpose	Length	Type
Length of output area (filled in by calling program); if you don't want output returned to the calling program, specify a length of zero. Output will then be sent to the scratch area.	4 bytes	Binary
Return code (filled in by RHDCMT00): ■ 0 — Request accepted and processed ■ 4 — Invalid syntax ■ 8 — Invalid request (for example, SHUTDOWN, ABORT) ■ 12 — Security violation ■ 16 — Processing error ■ 20 — Storage passed not sufficient to contain returned output; request processed and output truncated	2 bytes	Binary
Code indicating whether RHDCMT00 should use storage (0) or scratch (1) for returned output (filled in by calling program); scratch area ID is 'DCMT'; record length is 100 bytes	2 bytes	Binary
Total length required for returned output (filled in by RHDCMT00)	4 bytes	Binary
Total length used for returned output (filled in by RHDCMT00)	4 bytes	Binary
Returned text The returned text field can contain multiple lines concatenated together. Within this field, each line of output is represented by a one byte hex field which contains the length of the line and then the line itself.	Variable	Character

Queued requests: Some commands, such as VARY AREA, can be processed by RHDCMT00, but the action may be queued. The text returned to the output area will indicate the status of the request. You can recheck the status of the request by including a SET TIMER POST (#SETIME TYPE POST in Assembler) statement in your program.

Using scratch area for output: If you do not know the exact size of the output, you can specify a length of zero for output in the OUTREC specification. This will cause any output to be sent to the scratch area. This is also a useful method for dealing with possible future changes in output.

Example: Invoke RHDCMT00 to execute the DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK command specified in INREC:

```
       #LINK PGM='RHDCMT00',PARMS=(INREC,OUTREC)
 .
 .
 .
INREC    DC   Y(L'INRECTXT)
INRECTXT DC   C'VARY ACTIVE TASK MAX TASK 43'
OUTREC   DS   0F
OUTRECLN DC   F'132'       Length of output area
OUTRECRC DC   H'0'         Return code
OUTRECOD DC   H'0'         Output to storage
OUTRECTL DC   F'0'         Total length
OUTRECAL DC   F'0'         Actual length
OUTRECTX DC   CL132' '     Text output area
```

►► For more information:

- About the SET TIMER statement, refer to *CA-IDMS DML Reference - COBOL*
- About the #SETIME statement, refer to *CA-IDMS DML Reference - Assembler*

2.2 DCMT ABORT

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

2.2.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ABORT ──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
                  └─ Dump ───┘
```

2.2.2 Parameters

ABORT

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

Dump

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

2.2.3 Usage

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

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

You can:

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.4 Examples

DCMT ABORT

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

DCMT ABORT DUMP

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

2.2.5 For more information

- About user exit 13, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About status codes and user abend codes, refer to *CA-IDMS Messages and Codes*

2.3 DCMT HELP

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

2.3.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
        └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►──── Help ──┬──────────────────────────────┬──────────────────────►◄
             ├─ ABort ──────────────────────┤
             ├─ ADSo ───────────────────────┤
             ├─ AReas ──────────────────────┤
             ├─ Buffers ────────────────────┤
             ├─ DATa SHAring ───────────────┤
             ├─ DATABase ───────────────────┤
             ├─ DBGroup ────────────────────┤
             ├─ DBTable ────────────────────┤
             ├─ DDS ────────────────────────┤
             ├─ DEAdlocks ──────────────────┤
             ├─ DEstinations ───────────────┤
             ├─ DICtionaries ───────────────┤
             ├─ DMCl ───────────────────────┤
             ├─ Dynamic ────────────────────┤
             ├─ Files ──────────────────────┤
             ├─ ID ─────────────────────────┤
             ├─ Journal ────────────────────┤
             ├─ LIMits ─────────────────────┤
             ├─ LOADLIBs ───────────────────┤
             ├─ LOAdlists ──────────────────┤
             ├─ LOCks ──────────────────────┤
             ├─ LOG ────────────────────────┤
             ├─ LOG Driver ─────────────────┤
             ├─ LOGIcal Units ──────────────┤
             ├─ LUs ────────────────────────┤
             ├─ MEmory ─────────────────────┤
             ├─ MESsages ───────────────────┤
             ├─ MUltitask ──────────────────┤
             ├─ NOde ───────────────────────┤
             ├─ NUCleus ────────────────────┤
             ├─ PRInters ───────────────────┤
             ├─ PRograms ───────────────────┤
             ├─ QUeues ─────────────────────┤
             ├─ REPorts ────────────────────┤
             ├─ RESource table ─────────────┤
             ├─ PREdefined RUn-Units ───────┤
             ├─ SEgment ────────────────────┤
             ├─ SHAred cache ───────────────┤
             ├─ SHutdown ───────────────────┤
             ├─ SNA ────────────────────────┤
             ├─ SNAPs ──────────────────────┤
             ├─ STAtistics ─────────────────┤
             ├─ STOrage ────────────────────┤
             ├─ SYSgen ─────────────────────┤
             ├─ TAsks ──────────────────────┤
             ├─ TErminals ──────────────────┤
             ├─ TIme ───────────────────────┤
             ├─ TRansactions ───────────────┤
             └─ XA ─────────────────────────┘
```

2.3.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

HElp
Displays syntax for the HELP command.

HElp dcmt-parameter
Displays syntax help for the indicated DCMT commands. For example, DCMT HELP SEGMENT displays syntax for:

- DISPLAY SEGMENT
- VARY SEGMENT

2.3.3 Examples

HELP

```
     HELP
 ** For COMMAND SYNTAX related to a keyword, enter 'DCMT HELP'   **
 **      and a KEYWORD selected from the following list:         **
ABORT                   JOURNAL                 REPORTS
ADSO                    LIMITS                  RESOURCE TABLE
AREAS                   LOADLIBS                (PREDEFINED) RUN UNITS
BUFFERS                 LOADLISTS               SEGMENT
DATA BASE               LOCKS                   SHARED CACHE
DATA SHARING            LOG                     SHUTDOWN
DBGROUP                 LOG DRIVERS             SNA
DBNAME                  LOGICAL UNITS           SNAPS
DBTABLE                 LUS                     STATISTICS
DDS                     MEMORY                  STORAGE
DEADLOCKS               MESSAGES                SYSGEN
DESTINATIONS            MULTITASK               TASKS
DICTIONARIES            NODE                    TERMINALS
DMCL                    NUCLEUS                 TIME
DYNAMIC                 PRINTERS                TRANSACTIONS
FILES                   PROGRAMS                XA
ID                      QUEUES
```

DCMT HELP ABORT

```
     HELP ABORT
SHUTDOWN
SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE

ABORT
ABORT DUMP

DISPLAY REPLIES
```

DCMT HELP ADSO

```
      HELP ADSO
DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS

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

DCMT HELP AREAS

```
      HELP AREAS
 DISPLAY AREAS
 DISPLAY AREA NAME
 DISPLAY AREA NAME BUFFER
 DISPLAY AREA NAME FILE
 DISPLAY AREA NAME ALL
 DISPLAY STATISTICS AREAS
 DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA NAME
 DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA NAME BUFFER
 DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA NAME FILE
 DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA NAME ALL
 VARY AREA NAME ONLINE/UPDATE (LOCKED) (PERMANENT)
 VARY AREA NAME RETRIEVAL/OFFLINE      (PERMANENT)
 VARY AREA NAME TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL    (PERMANENT)
 VARY AREA NAME QUIESCE/ACTIVE/PURGE
 VARY AREA NAME OPEN/OPEN UPDATE/CLOSE
 VARY AREA NAME PREFETCH ON/OFF
 VARY AREA NAME SHARED CACHE NAME/NO
 VARY AREA NAME DATA SHARING ON/OFF
 QUIESCE AREA NAME
  ID DCMT-ID
  WAIT/IMMEDIATE/WAIT NUM END/FORCE
  NOHOLD/HOLD
  NOSWAP/SWAP
```

DCMT HELP QUEUES

```
      HELP QUEUES
DISPLAY QUEUES
DISPLAY QUEUE NAME

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

DCMT HELP TIME

```
     HELP TIME
DISPLAY TIME
DISPLAY TIME TASKS
DISPLAY DEADLOCK INTERVALS
DISPLAY DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL
DISPLAY DEADLOCK STALL INTERVAL
VARY TIME RUNAWAY NUM
VARY TIME STALL NUM
VARY TIME QUIESCE WAIT NUM/STALL INTERVAL/OFF
VARY TIME TIMER NUM
VARY TIME RECOVERY WAIT NUM/NOT ALLOWED/FOREVER
VARY TIME RESOURCE INTERVAL OFF/NUM
VARY TIME RESOURCE PROGRAM NAME
 (NAME = <NODENAME>.<DICTNAME>.<PGMNAME>)
VARY DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL NNN
VARY DEADLOCK STALL INTERVAL NNN
```

2.4 DCMT QUIESCE

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

2.4.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►──── Quiesce ─┬─ ARea─┬─ segment-name.area-name ──┬──────────────────►
               │       └─ area-star-name ──────────┤
               ├─ SEGment - segment-name ──────────┤
               └─ DBName - dbname ─────────────────┘

►──┬──────────────┬─ ID dcmt-id ──────────────────────────────────►◄
   └─ q-options ──┘
```

Expansion of q-options

```
►►──┬─ WAIt ← ──┬──────────────────┬─┬─ NOHold ← ─┬─┬─ NOSwap ← ─┬──►◄
    │           └─ wait-interval ──┬─┤            │ │             │
    │                              ├─ END ← ─────┤ │             │
    │                              └─ FORce ─────┤ │             │
    └─ IMMediate ──────────────────┘             └─ HOLd ──────┘ └─ SWAp ────┘
```

2.4.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

ARea

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

segment-name.area-name

Specifies the name of the area to be quiesced.

area-star-name

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

In this example, CA-IDMS will quiesce all areas whose segment name begins with PROD:

```
dcmt q area prod*
```

SEGment segment-name

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

DBName dbname

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

q-options

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

WAIt

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

wait-interval

Specifies the amount of time the quiesce operation will wait for conflicting tasks or user sessions to relinquish update control of the area. If wait interval is not specified, the quiesce operation will wait indefinitely.

END

Specifies that if the areas cannot be quiesced within the specified wait interval, the quiesce operation will terminate. This is the default behavior if neither END nor FORCE is specified.

FORce

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

IMMediate

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

NOHold

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

HOLd

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

NOSwap

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

SWAp

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

dcmt-id

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

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

2.4.3 Usage

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

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

Forcing a quiesce point: A quiesce point can be forced either by specifying the IMMEDIATE option or by specifying a wait interval with the FORCE option. In either case, in order to achieve a quiesce point, CA-IDMS will:

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

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

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

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

Quiescing areas in a data sharing environment: If one or more areas to be quiesced are shared, the quiesce operation is distributed to all members of the data sharing group automatically. The member on which the quiesce operation originated

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

Broadcasting quiesce commands: There is no need to broadcast a quiesce command to more than one member of a data sharing group in order to quiesce shared areas. Subject to the scoping rules discussed below, shared areas will automatically be quiesced across all group members. Broadcasting a quiesce command to more than one member is effectively the same as issuing the command independently on each of those members. In neither case are the quiesce points for the separate quiesce operations synchronized.

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

```
dcmt quiesce area emp*
```

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

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

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

In a data sharing environment, if a member that is participating in a quiesce operation that was initiated on another system is shut down or abnormally terminates, the quiesce operation continues. If the participating member is terminated in an orderly fashion using a DCMT SHUTDOWN command (with or without the IMMEDIATE

option), its shared areas are quiesced as part of the shutdown operation. If the participating member abnormally terminates before it had locally quiesced the shared areas, the quiesce operation will be unable to complete until the participating member is restarted.

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

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

2.5 DCMT SHUTDOWN

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

2.5.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT SHUTDOWN ─┬──────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►◄
                    └─ IMMediate ─┘
```

2.5.2 Parameters

SHUTDOWN

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

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

IMMediate

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

2.5.3 Usage

Using the DCMT SHUTDOWN command: Authorized users issuing the following command from their own terminal or from the operator's console will be prompted by the following DC/UCF display:

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

User's response:

- You can **enter the letter Y** to shut down the system. DC/UCF will then issue the following message and shut the system down:

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

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

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

  ```
  IDMS DC260905 V104 USER:ABBTH01 * * INVALID RESPONSE, SHUTDOWN ABORTED
  ```

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

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

2.5.4 Examples

DCMT SHUTDOWN

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

DCMT SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE

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

2.5.5 For more information

- About user exit 13, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About aborting the system, see 2.2, “DCMT ABORT” earlier in this chapter

2.6 DCMT WRITE STATISTICS

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

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

2.6.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ─┬──────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
         └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Write STAtistics ──────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

2.6.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

2.6.3 Example

DCMT WRITE STATISTICS

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

2.6.4 For more information

- About system statistics, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About reporting on statistics, refer to *CA-IDMS Reports*
- About database performance and tuning guidelines, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*

Chapter 3. DCMT DISPLAY Commands

3.1 DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS 3-9
3.1.1 Syntax 3-9
3.1.2 Parameters 3-9
3.1.3 Examples 3-9
3.1.4 Usage 3-13
3.1.5 For more information 3-15
3.2 DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE 3-16
3.2.1 Syntax 3-16
3.2.2 Parameters 3-16
3.2.3 Example 3-16
3.2.4 Usage 3-17
3.2.5 For more information 3-19
3.3 DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS 3-20
3.3.1 Syntax 3-20
3.3.2 Parameters 3-20
3.3.3 Example 3-20
3.3.4 Usage 3-21
3.3.5 For more information 3-22
3.4 DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS 3-23
3.4.1 Syntax 3-23
3.4.2 Parameters 3-23
3.4.3 Example 3-23
3.4.4 Usage 3-23
3.4.5 For more information 3-23
3.5 DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS 3-25
3.5.1 Syntax 3-25
3.5.2 Parameters 3-25
3.5.3 Example 3-25
3.5.4 Usage 3-25
3.5.5 For more information 3-26
3.6 DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS 3-27
3.6.1 Syntax 3-27
3.6.2 Parameters 3-27
3.6.3 Example 3-27
3.6.4 Usage 3-27
3.6.5 For more information 3-28
3.7 DCMT DISPLAY AREA 3-29
3.7.1 Syntax 3-29
3.7.2 Parameters 3-29
3.7.3 Examples 3-30
3.7.4 Usage 3-33
3.7.5 For more information 3-34
3.8 DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER 3-35
3.8.1 Syntax 3-35
3.8.2 Parameters 3-35
3.8.3 Examples 3-36
3.8.4 Usage 3-37

3.8.5 For more information 3-39
3.9 DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION 3-40
3.9.1 Syntax 3-40
3.9.2 Parameters 3-40
3.9.3 Example 3-40
3.9.4 Usage 3-40
3.9.5 For more information 3-42
3.10 DCMT DISPLAY CLASS 3-43
3.10.1 Syntax 3-43
3.10.2 Parameters 3-43
3.10.3 Examples 3-43
3.10.4 Usage 3-44
3.10.5 For more information 3-45
3.11 DCMT DISPLAY CSAFLAGS 3-46
3.11.1 Syntax 3-46
3.11.2 Parameters 3-46
3.11.3 Usage 3-46
3.12 DCMT DISPLAY DATABASE 3-47
3.12.1 Syntax 3-47
3.12.2 Parameters 3-47
3.12.3 Example 3-47
3.12.4 For more information 3-50
3.13 DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING 3-51
3.13.1 Syntax 3-51
3.13.2 Parameters 3-51
3.13.3 Examples 3-52
3.13.4 Usage 3-54
3.13.5 For more information 3-57
3.14 DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP 3-58
3.14.1 Syntax 3-58
3.14.2 Parameters 3-58
3.14.3 Examples 3-58
3.14.4 Usage 3-59
3.14.5 For more information 3-60
3.15 DCMT DISPLAY DBTABLE 3-61
3.15.1 Syntax 3-61
3.15.2 Parameters 3-61
3.15.3 Example 3-61
3.15.4 Usage 3-62
3.15.5 For more information 3-62
3.16 DCMT DISPLAY DDS 3-63
3.16.1 Syntax 3-63
3.16.2 Parameters 3-63
3.16.3 Examples 3-63
3.16.4 Usage 3-64
3.16.5 For more information 3-65
3.17 DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK 3-66
3.17.1 Syntax 3-66
3.17.2 Parameter 3-66

3.17.3 Example 3-66
3.17.4 Usage 3-66
3.17.5 For more information 3-67
3.18 DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION 3-68
3.18.1 Syntax 3-68
3.18.2 Parameters 3-68
3.18.3 Examples 3-68
3.18.4 Usage 3-69
3.18.5 For more information 3-69
3.19 DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARY 3-70
3.19.1 Syntax 3-70
3.19.2 Parameters 3-70
3.19.3 Example 3-70
3.19.4 Usage 3-71
3.20 DCMT DISPLAY FILE 3-72
3.20.1 Syntax 3-72
3.20.2 Parameters 3-72
3.20.3 Usage 3-73
3.20.4 Examples 3-74
3.20.5 For more information 3-75
3.21 DCMT DISPLAY ID 3-76
3.21.1 Syntax 3-76
3.21.2 Parameters 3-76
3.21.3 Usage 3-76
3.21.4 Example 3-78
3.22 DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL 3-79
3.22.1 Syntax 3-79
3.22.2 Parameters 3-79
3.22.3 Example 3-79
3.22.4 Usage 3-79
3.22.5 For more information 3-80
3.23 DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS 3-81
3.23.1 Syntax 3-81
3.23.2 Parameters 3-81
3.23.3 Example 3-81
3.23.4 Usage 3-81
3.23.5 For more information 3-82
3.24 DCMT DISPLAY LINE 3-83
3.24.1 Syntax 3-83
3.24.2 Parameters 3-83
3.24.3 Examples 3-83
3.24.4 Usage 3-84
3.24.5 For more information 3-85
3.25 DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB 3-86
3.25.1 Syntax 3-86
3.25.2 Parameters 3-86
3.25.3 Examples 3-86
3.25.4 Usage 3-87
3.25.5 For more information 3-87

3.26 DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST 3-88
3.26.1 Syntax 3-88
3.26.2 Parameters 3-88
3.26.3 Examples 3-88
3.26.4 Usage 3-89
3.26.5 For more information 3-90
3.27 DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS 3-91
3.27.1 Syntax 3-91
3.27.2 Parameters 3-91
3.27.3 Examples 3-92
3.27.4 Usage 3-94
3.27.5 For more information 3-97
3.28 DCMT DISPLAY LOG 3-98
3.28.1 Syntax 3-98
3.28.2 Parameters 3-98
3.28.3 Examples 3-98
3.28.4 Usage 3-99
3.28.5 For more information 3-100
3.29 DCMT DISPLAY LTERM 3-101
3.29.1 Syntax 3-101
3.29.2 Parameters 3-101
3.29.3 Examples 3-101
3.29.4 Usage 3-103
3.29.5 For more information 3-105
3.30 DCMT DISPLAY LU 3-106
3.30.1 Syntax 3-106
3.30.2 Parameters 3-106
3.30.3 Example 3-107
3.30.4 Usage 3-107
3.30.5 For more information 3-109
3.31 DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY 3-110
3.31.1 Syntax 3-110
3.31.2 Parameters 3-111
3.31.3 Example 3-117
3.31.4 Usage 3-118
3.31.5 For more information 3-119
3.32 DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE 3-120
3.32.1 Syntax 3-120
3.32.2 Parameters 3-120
3.32.3 Example 3-120
3.32.4 Usage 3-121
3.32.5 For more information 3-121
3.33 DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE 3-122
3.33.1 Syntax 3-122
3.33.2 Parameters 3-122
3.33.3 Example 3-122
3.33.4 Usage 3-122
3.33.5 For more information 3-123
3.34 DCMT DISPLAY MT 3-124

3.34.1 Syntax 3-124
3.34.2 Parameters 3-124
3.34.3 Example 3-124
3.34.4 Usage 3-124
3.34.5 For more information 3-124
3.35 DCMT DISPLAY NODE 3-125
3.35.1 Syntax 3-125
3.35.2 Parameters 3-125
3.35.3 Example 3-125
3.35.4 Usage 3-125
3.36 DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE 3-127
3.36.1 Syntax 3-127
3.36.2 Example 3-127
3.36.3 For more information 3-127
3.37 DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER 3-128
3.37.1 Syntax 3-128
3.37.2 Parameters 3-128
3.37.3 Examples 3-128
3.37.4 Usage 3-129
3.37.5 For more information 3-129
3.38 DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM 3-130
3.38.1 Syntax 3-130
3.38.2 Parameters 3-130
3.38.3 Examples 3-131
3.38.4 Usage 3-132
3.38.5 For more information 3-135
3.39 DCMT DISPLAY PTERM 3-136
3.39.1 Syntax 3-136
3.39.2 Parameters 3-136
3.39.3 Examples 3-136
3.39.4 Usage 3-138
3.39.5 For more information 3-140
3.40 DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE 3-141
3.40.1 Syntax 3-141
3.40.2 Parameters 3-141
3.40.3 Examples 3-141
3.40.4 Usage 3-142
3.40.5 For more information 3-143
3.41 DCMT DISPLAY REPLIES 3-144
3.41.1 Syntax 3-144
3.41.2 Parameters 3-144
3.41.3 Example 3-144
3.41.4 For more information 3-144
3.42 DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS 3-145
3.42.1 Syntax 3-145
3.42.2 Parameters 3-145
3.42.3 Examples 3-145
3.43 DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE 3-147
3.43.1 Syntax 3-147

3.43.2 Parameters . . . 3-147
3.43.3 Example . . . 3-147
3.43.4 Usage . . . 3-148
3.43.5 For more information . . . 3-148
3.44 DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT . . . 3-149
3.44.1 Syntax . . . 3-149
3.44.2 Parameters . . . 3-149
3.44.3 Examples . . . 3-150
3.45 DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT . . . 3-153
3.45.1 Syntax . . . 3-153
3.45.2 Parameters . . . 3-153
3.45.3 Example . . . 3-153
3.45.4 Usage . . . 3-153
3.45.5 For more information . . . 3-154
3.46 DCMT DISPLAY SHARED CACHE . . . 3-155
3.46.1 Syntax . . . 3-155
3.46.2 Parameters . . . 3-155
3.46.3 Usage . . . 3-155
3.46.4 Example . . . 3-156
3.46.5 For more information . . . 3-156
3.47 DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM . . . 3-157
3.47.1 Syntax . . . 3-157
3.47.2 Parameters . . . 3-157
3.47.3 Examples . . . 3-157
3.47.4 Usage . . . 3-158
3.47.5 For more information . . . 3-160
3.48 DCMT DISPLAY SNAP . . . 3-161
3.48.1 Syntax . . . 3-161
3.48.2 Parameters . . . 3-161
3.48.3 Example . . . 3-161
3.48.4 For more information . . . 3-161
3.49 DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS . . . 3-162
3.49.1 Syntax . . . 3-162
3.49.2 Parameters . . . 3-162
3.49.3 Examples . . . 3-164
3.49.4 Usage . . . 3-168
3.49.5 For more information . . . 3-175
3.50 DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK . . . 3-176
3.50.1 Syntax . . . 3-176
3.50.2 Parameters . . . 3-176
3.50.3 Examples . . . 3-176
3.50.4 Usage . . . 3-177
3.50.5 For more information . . . 3-178
3.51 DCMT DISPLAY SYSGEN . . . 3-179
3.51.1 Syntax . . . 3-179
3.51.2 Parameters . . . 3-179
3.51.3 Example . . . 3-180
3.51.4 For more information . . . 3-180
3.52 DCMT DISPLAY TASK . . . 3-181

3.52.1 Syntax 3-181
3.52.2 Parameters 3-181
3.52.3 Examples 3-181
3.52.4 Usage 3-182
3.52.5 For more information 3-184
3.53 DCMT DISPLAY TIME 3-185
3.53.1 Syntax 3-185
3.53.2 Parameters 3-185
3.53.3 Examples 3-185
3.53.4 Usage 3-186
3.53.5 For more information 3-187
3.54 DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION 3-188
3.54.1 Syntax 3-188
3.54.2 Parameters 3-188
3.54.3 Examples 3-188
3.54.4 Usage 3-189
3.55 DCMT DISPLAY UCF 3-193
3.55.1 Syntax 3-193
3.55.2 Parameters 3-193
3.55.3 Example 3-193
3.55.4 Usage 3-194
3.55.5 For more information 3-195

3.1 DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS

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

3.1.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ACtive ──┬──────────────────┬── PRograms ──────────────────►◄
                     ├─ XA ─────────────┤
                     ├─ Reentrant ──────┤
                     └─ XA Reentrant ───┘
```

3.1.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

PRograms
Displays:

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

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

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

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

3.1.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS

```
***  Display of Program Pool  ***
                       Pages in pool       125
                       Bytes in pool    512000
                       Loads to pool         1
                        Pages loaded         4
                      Load conflicts         0

                 CURRENT ALLOCATIONS
                     Pages allocated         4   3% of pool
         Pages in use by one program         0   0% of pool
   Pages in use by multiple programs         0   0% of pool
  High-Water mark of pages allocated         4   3% of pool
        Loads into unallocated space         1 100% of loads
 Loads overlaying program not in use         0   0% of loads
     Loads overlaying program in use         0   0% of loads

Program    -----Library------   Typ    Uct   Siz   Calls    Loads    Address
CVDMCL     CDMSLIB              NMN    *00   016   000001   000001   00150000
*** Program Pool Page Allocation Map ***
   A = Page allocated
   N = Page allocated to Nucleus module
             PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
Program    -----Library------   Typ    Uct   Siz   Calls    Loads    Address
   D = Page allocated to Driver module
   R = Page allocated to Resident program
   . = Page once allocated, now free
   _ = Page never allocated
   1 = Page allocated and in use by one program
   # = Page allocated and in use by multiple programs

         ********************************************************************
00150000 * AAAA_______________________________________________________________ *
00190000 * ________________________________________________________________    *
         ********************************************************************
```

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE REENTRANT PROGRAMS

```
      DISPLAY ACTIVE REENTRANT PROGRAMS
***  Display of Reentrant Pool  ***
                       Pages in pool      3728
                       Bytes in pool   1908736
                       Loads to pool        36
                        Pages loaded       869
                      Load conflicts         0

                 CURRENT ALLOCATIONS
                     Pages allocated       869  23% of pool
         Pages in use by one program         0   0% of pool
   Pages in use by multiple programs         0   0% of pool
  High-Water mark of pages allocated       869  23% of pool
        Loads into unallocated space        36 100% of loads
 Loads overlaying program not in use         0   0% of loads
     Loads overlaying program in use         0   0% of loads

Program    -----Library------   Typ    Uct   Siz   Calls    Loads    Address
RHDCEVAL   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   022   000000   000001   001CD000
RHDCURTN   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   003   000000   000001   001D2600
RHDCMODT   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   003   000000   000001   001D3200
RHDCCXIT   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   002   000000   000001   001D3E00
RHDCMAPR   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   011   000000   000001   001D4400
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
Program    -----Library------   Typ    Uct   Siz   Calls    Loads    Address
RHDCD07Q   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   002   000000   000001   00225E00
RHDCD0LV   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   007   000000   000001   00226400
R140DBTB   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   003   000001   000001   00227E00
ESVSPVLR   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   001   000001   000001   00228800
IDMSUBMJ   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   010   000002   000001   00228A00
IDDSMVAL   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   022   000002   000001   0022B000
RHDCEV01   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   006   000282   000001   00230600
MAPMADD    CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   003   000014   000001   00231E00
IDMSPRES   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   028   000001   000001   00232A00
*** Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***

   A = Page allocated
   N = Page allocated to Nucleus module
   D = Page allocated to Driver module
   R = Page allocated to Resident program
   . = Page once allocated, now free
   _ = Page never allocated
   1 = Page allocated and in use by one program
   # = Page allocated and in use by multiple programs

         ******************************************************************
001CD000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
              PAGE 003 - NEXT PAGE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE XA REENTRANT PROGRAMS

```
      DISPLAY ACTIVE XA REENTRANT PROGRAMS
***  Display of XA Reentrant Pool  ***
                       Pages in pool      6352
                       Bytes in pool   3252224
                       Loads to pool       172
                        Pages loaded      4387
                      Load conflicts         0

                  CURRENT ALLOCATIONS
                      Pages allocated      4387  69% of pool
         Pages in use by one program       134   2% of pool
   Pages in use by multiple programs         0   0% of pool
  High-Water mark of pages allocated      4387  69% of pool
        Loads into unallocated space       172 100% of loads
 Loads overlaying program not in use         0   0% of loads
     Loads overlaying program in use         0   0% of loads

Program    -----Library------   Typ    Uct   Siz   Calls    Loads    Address
IDMSHLDB   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   025   000000   000001   03248000
IDMSEXP    CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   014   000000   000001   0324E400
IDMSQSRT   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   010   000000   000001   03251A00
RHDCSCRN   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   008   000000   000001   03254200
IDMSKEEP   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   006   000000   000001   03256000
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
Program    -----Library------   Typ    Uct   Siz   Calls    Loads    Address
MAPMMOD    CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   003   000004   000001   03452200
MAPCDEL    CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   005   000007   000001   03452C00
MAPMDEL    CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   003   000006   000001   03453E00
IDDSTMAP   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   008   000002   000001   03454800
IDDSTPRG   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   022   000001   000001   03456600
MAPCDEL2   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   004   000004   000001   0345BE00
MAPMDEL2   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   003   000004   000001   0345CC00
RHDCBYE    CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   001   000005   000001   0345D600
RHDCMTMS   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   003   000011   000001   0345D800
IDDSMREP   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   018   000002   000001   0345E200
IDDSTOPT   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   024   000001   000001   03462A00
RHDCMTST   CDMSLIB              RMN    *00   005   000004   000001   03468A00
RHDCMTPR   CDMSLIB              RMN    *01   011   000006   000001   03469C00
*** XA Reentrant Pool Page Allocation Map ***

   A = Page allocated
   N = Page allocated to Nucleus module
   D = Page allocated to Driver module
   R = Page allocated to Resident program
   . = Page once allocated, now free
   _ = Page never allocated
   1̄ = Page allocated and in use by one program
              PAGE 009 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
Program    -----Library------   Typ    Uct   Siz   Calls    Loads    Address
   # = Page allocated and in use by multiple programs

         ********************************************************************
03248000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
03250000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
03258000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
03260000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
03268000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
03270000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
03278000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
03280000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
03288000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
03290000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
03298000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
032A0000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
032A8000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
032B0000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
032B8000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
032C0000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
032C8000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
032D0000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
032D8000 * NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN *
              PAGE 010 - NEXT PAGE:
```

3.1.4 Usage

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

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

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

Field	Value
Pages in pool	Total number of pages in the pool
Bytes in pool	Total number of bytes in the pool
Loads to pool	Number of loads to the pool
Pages loaded	Number of pages loaded
Load conflicts	Number of load conflicts
Pages allocated	Number of pages currently allocated (also expressed as a percentage of the pool)
Pages in use by one program	Highest number of pages currently in use by one program (also expressed as a percentage of the pool)

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

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

Field	Value
Program	Program name.
Version number	Version number.
Typ	Type indicator, made up from 4-character codes (see next table).
Uct	The number of tasks currently using the program (use count).
Siz	The size of the program, in K bytes.
Calls	The number of times the program has been called since it was defined to the system.
Loads	The number of times the program has been loaded since it was defined to the system.
Address	Where the program resides in the program pool.

Type indicator for active programs: This table explains the value in the **Typ** field:

Character position	Code	Meaning
1	R	Reentrant program
1	N	Non-reentrant program
1	Q	Quasi-reentrant program
2	M	Multithreaded program

Character position	Code	Meaning
2	S	Single threaded program
3	N	Reusable program
3	Y	Nonreusable program
4	D	Program under control of the debugger
4	blank	Program not under control of the debugger

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

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

3.1.5 For more information

- About the contents of program pools, see 3.5, “DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS” later in this chapter
- About defining program pools, refer to documentation of PROGRAM POOL, REENTRANT PROGRAM POOL, XA PROGRAM POOL, and XA REENTRANT PROGRAM POOL options on the SYSTEM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- Generally about program pools, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*

3.2 DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE

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

3.2.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ACtive STorage ──┬──────────────────────┬──────────────►◄
                            ├─ storage-pool-number ─┤
                            └─ 0 ← ─────────────────┘
```

3.2.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

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

0
By default, if you do not specify a number, DC/UCF uses storage pool number zero.

3.2.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE

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

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

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

```
       PAGES RELEASED:        0
      PGRLSE REQUESTS:        0
 * STORAGE POOL MAP *  KEY: _=UNUSED PAGE             .=FREE PAGE
                            S=USED PAGE, NO SPACE     >=USED PAGE, SPACE AVAIL
         ******************************************************************
003C70 0 * SSSSSSSSSSSSSS>>>SSSSSS>>>>....________________________________ *
00407000 * ________________________________________________________________ *
00447000 * ________________________________________________________________ *
00487000 * ________________________________________________________________ *
004C7000 * ________________________________________________________________ *
00507000 * ________________________________________________________________ *
00547000 * ________________________________________________________________ *
00587000 * ________________________________________________________________ *
005C7000 * ________________________________________________________________ *
00607000 * ________________________________________________________________ *
00647000 * ________________________________________________________________ *
00687000 * ______________________________________________________________   *
         ******************************************************************
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

3.2.4 Usage

General storage pool information: The following general information about the storage pool is provided:

Field	Value
Pool Number	Storage pool number
Location	Location (24-bit or 31-bit)

Field	Value
Containing Types	One or more of the following types of storage, contained in the storage pool: ■ AL — all ■ DB — database ■ SH — shared ■ SK — shared-kept ■ SY — system ■ TR — terminal ■ UK — user-kept ■ US — user-shared
Page Fix	Whether page fixing is in effect (YES or NO)
Size of Pool	Size of the storage pool, in K bytes
Size of Cushion	Size of the storage cushion, in K bytes

Storage pool statistics and usage: The following statistics on storage pool usage are provided:

Field	Value
Relocate Threshold	The amount of the pool which must be in use before resource relocation will begin
Current Allocations	Current allocations of the storage pool
Pages in User	Pages in use, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the storage pool
High Water Marks	High-water marks
Pages Used	Pages in use, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the storage pool
Times SOS	Number of times a short-on-storage (SOS) condition occurred
Getstg Requests	Total number of #GETSTG requests
Completed in Scan #1	Number and percentage of #GETSTG requests satisfied in the first scan of the storage pool
Completed in Scan #2	Number and percentage of #GETSTG requests satisfied in the second scan of the storage pool
Freestg Requests	Number of #FREESTG requests
Pages Fixed	Number of pages fixed in the pool

Field	Value
Pgfix Requests	Number of PGFIX requests
Pages Freed	Number of fixed pages freed
Pgfree Requests	Number of PGFREE requests
Pages Released	Number of pages released (that is, the number of 4K pages that became eligible for release by the operating system)
Pgrlse Requests	Number of PGRLSE requests (that is, the number of times operating system services were invoked to actually release one or more pages)

Storage pool allocation map: The storage allocation map shows the following information:

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

3.2.5 For more information

- About defining storage pools, refer to documentation of the STORAGE POOL and XA STORAGE POOL statements in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about all storage pools, see 3.6, “DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS” later in this chapter
- About general information about storage pools, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About performance considerations, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About storage management, refer to *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*
- About changing storage pool attributes at run time, see 4.39, “DCMT VARY STORAGE”

3.3 DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS

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

3.3.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display ACtive TAsks ──────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

3.3.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.3.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS

```
      D ACT TASK
              Current max tasks        135
             Times at max tasks          0
              Allocated DCE/TCE        135
        Number of tasks abended          0
      Number of tasks processed       4719
         Number of tasks active         24
  Taskid   Taskcd   Prog     LTERM    Pri Stat Stim  A(ECB)  ECB Type
0000000000 *SYSTEM* *MASTER*          255 WAIT NOST 0004E134 PLESECB
                                                    0CEF2DD8 LTTMSECB
0000000001 *SYSTEM* *DBRC*            255 WAIT NOST 00388008 DBRC WTOR ECB
                                                    0B79D2A0 ESEECB
                                                    00048D64 CCEECB
                                                    00048E84 CCEECB
                                                    00048F48 CCEECB
                                                    0CEF2D48 XCF MESSAGE ECB
                                                    0CEF2D18 XCF MESSAGE ECB
                                                    0CEF2D78 XCF MESSAGE ECB
0000000017 *DRIVER* UCFLINE           254 WAIT NOST 0004E1FC PLESECB
                                                    0B48F140 EREECB
0000000018 *DRIVER* CCILINE           254 WAIT NOST 0004E2CC PLESECB
                                                    0004E318 DDS VTAM READ ECB
0000000019 *DRIVER* VTAM              254 WAIT NOST 0004E3E4 PLESECB
                                                    006A0434 VTAM READ INIT ECB
0000000020 *DRIVER* DDSVTAM           254 WAIT NOST 0004E4D4 PLESECB
                                                    0004E520 DDS VTAM READ ECB
                                                    003CA954 VTAM LOGON ECB
0000000021 *DRIVER* D0FILINE          254 WAIT NOST 0004EF8C PLESECB
0000000002 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT NOST 0004F078 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
                                                    0DC2588C TIMER ECB
0000000003 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT NOST 0004F0C8 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
```

```
                                                    0DC26C8C TIMER ECB
0000000004 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT NOST 0004F118 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
                                                    0DC2808C TIMER ECB
0000000005 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT NOST 0004F168 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
                                                    0DC28D8C TIMER ECB
0000000006 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT NOST 0004F1B8 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
                                                    0DC29A8C TIMER ECB
0000000007 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT NOST 0004F2A8 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
                                                    0DC2A78C TIMER ECB
0000000008 *DRIVER* RHDCLGSD          253 WAIT NOST 0004F438 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
0000000009 *DRIVER* RHDCLGSD          253 WAIT NOST 0004F488 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
0000000010 *DRIVER* RHDCLGSD          253 WAIT NOST 0004F4D8 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
0000000011 *DRIVER* PMONCIOD          253 WAIT NOST 0004F528 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
                                                    004E4134 PERFMON SERVICE DRV
                                                    004E414C PERFMON SERVICE DRV
                                                    004E4140 PERFMON SERVICE DRV
0000000013 *DRIVER* RHDCDEAD          253 WAIT NOST 0DC31B4C ICEECB
                                                    0004F5D8 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
                                                    0CEF2D28 XCF MESSAGE ECB
0000000012 *DRIVER* PMONCROL          253 WAIT NOST 004E4104 ICEECB
                                                    004E4110 ICEECB
                                                    004E411C PERFMON SERVICE DRV
0000000014 *DRIVER* RHDCCFSD          253 WAIT NOST 0CEF2D08 XCF MESSAGE ECB
                                                    0CEF2D38 XCF MESSAGE ECB
                                                    0CEF2D58 XCF MESSAGE ECB
                                                    0CEF2D68 XCF MESSAGE ECB
                                                    0004F640 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
0000000015 *DRIVER* IDMSLMSD          253 WAIT NOST 0001DB44 LMGR SVCE DRIVER
                                                    0CEC328C XCF GROUP ECB
                                                    0001DB50 LMGR SVCE DRIVER
                                                    0004F700 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
0000000016 *DRIVER* IDMSDBSD          253 WAIT NOST 0CEC2698 DBIO SVCE DRIVER
                                                    0004F768 SERVICE DRIVER ECB
0000000022 *DRIVER* RHDCPRNT          253 WAIT NOST 0DC563AC PRTSECB
0000004719 DCMT     RHDCMT00 UCFLT01  225 ACTV
```

3.3.4 Usage

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

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

Field	Value
Number of tasks processed	Total number of tasks processed
Number of tasks active	Number of tasks currently active

Task-specific information: The following information is provided for **each active task**:

Field	Value
Taskid	Task thread ID (10-digit value assigned by DC/UCF)
Taskcd	Task code
Prog	Program name (for line driver tasks, the line ID is displayed)
LTERM	ID of the logical terminal on which the task is executing
Pri	Priority
Stat	Status (ACTV, READ, WAIT, or LOAD)
Stal	Stall time; the number of seconds remaining in the inactive interval for the task. NOST (NO STall) indicates no inactive interval exists for the task.
A(ECB)	Address of each event control block (ECB) associated with the task
ECB Type	Type of each event control block (ECB) associated with the task

3.3.5 For more information

- About tasks, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About changing active tasks attributes at run time, see 4.1, “DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK”
- About canceling an active task, see 6.2, “OPER CANCEL”
- About watching an active task dynamically, see 6.5, “OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS”

3.4 DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS

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

3.4.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ─┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
         └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ADSo ─┬─ STATistics ─┬──────────────────────────────►◄
                 └─ STATS ──────┘
```

3.4.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.4.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS

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

3.4.4 Usage

DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS displays the following information:

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

3.4.5 For more information

- About CA-ADS dialog statistics, refer to *CA-ADS Reference Guide* and documentation of the DIALOG STATISTICS option of the system generation ADSO statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About the checkpoint interval, refer to documentation of the ADSO statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About *other* DC/UCF statistics, see:
  - 3.49, “DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS”

  - 4.38, “DCMT VARY STATISTICS”
- About changing the attributes associated with collecting dialog statistics, see 4.2, “DCMT VARY ADSO”
- About enabling CA-ADS statistics collection, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*

3.5 DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS

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

3.5.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ALL PROgram POOls ──────────────────────────────────►◄
```

3.5.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.5.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS

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

3.5.4 Usage

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

Field	Value
Pool	Pool type: ▪ PROGRAM ▪ REENT (reentrant) ▪ XA PROG ▪ XA REENT (XA reentrant)
Address	Address
Size	Size, in K bytes
Space Alloc	Space currently allocated, expressed in K bytes

Field	Value
HWM	Largest amount of space allocated at one time (high water mark), expressed in K bytes
Prog in pool	Number of programs currently in the pool
Prog in use	Number of programs currently in use
Loads to pool	Number of loads to the pool

3.5.5 For more information

- About program pool usage statistics and page allocation, see 3.1, “DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS” earlier in this chapter
- About defining program pools, refer to documentation of PROGRAM POOL, REENTRANT PROGRAM POOL, XA PROGRAM POOL, and XA REENTRANT PROGRAM POOL options on the SYSTEM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- Program pools generally, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About how program pools affect system performance, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About watching program pool usage dynamically, see 6.9, “OPER WATCH PROGRAM”

3.6 DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS

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

3.6.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ALL STOrage POOls ──────────────────────────────────►◄
```

3.6.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.6.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS

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

3.6.4 Usage

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

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

Field	Value
Contains Types	Types of storage contained in the storage pool: ■ AL — all ■ DB — database ■ SH — shared ■ SK — shared-kept ■ SY — system ■ TR — terminal ■ UK — user-kept ■ US — user-shared

3.6.5 For more information

- About defining storage pools, refer to documentation of the STORAGE POOL and XA STORAGE POOL statements in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about specific storage pools, see 3.2, “DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE” earlier in this chapter
- About general information about storage pools, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About performance considerations, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About storage management, refer to *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*

3.7 DCMT DISPLAY AREA

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

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

3.7.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
        └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►

 ►┬─ ARea ─┬─ segment-name.area-name ─┬─┬─ Buffer ─┬─┬─┬──────────►◄
  │        │                          │ ├─ File ───┤ │ │
  │        │                          │ └─ All ────┘ │ │
  │        └─ area-star-name ─────────┘              │ │
  └─ AReas ──────────────────────────────────────────┘ │
```

3.7.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

ARea
Specifies the area to be displayed.

segment-name
The name of the segment associated with the area.

area-name
The name of the area.

Buffer
Displays information about the area and its associated buffers.

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

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

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

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

```
dcmt d ar emp*
```

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

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

Areas

Displays information about all areas.

3.7.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY AREAS

```
     D AREAS
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLDML                Upd      60001      62000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.14.948912  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD              Upd      70001      70500    0     2     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.080204  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
CATSYS.DDLCAT                  Upd          1        300    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.091931  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
CATSYS.DDLCATX                 Upd        801        900    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.135608  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
CATSYS.DDLCATLOD               Upd        901        950    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.118508  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
DBCR.BRNCHTEL                  Ret     680001     685012    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 2000-07-11-04.32.28.733988  Pgrp:  15      Share    NoICVI  NoPerm
DBCR.ACCTHIST                  Ret     690001     740040    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 2000-07-11-04.32.28.744494  Pgrp:  15      Share    NoICVI  NoPerm
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION        Ret      75001      75100    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-11-16-08.38.17.121905  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION        Ret      75101      75150    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-11-16-08.38.17.129740  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION        Ret      75151      75200    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-11-16-08.38.17.135896  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
PROJSEG.PROJAREA               Ret      77401      77450    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.221458  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SQLDEMO.EMPLAREA               Ret      77001      77100    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.261838  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SQLDEMO.INFOAREA               Ret      77201      77250    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.295553  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SQLDEMO.INDXAREA               Ret      77301      77350    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.307901  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSDIRL.DDLDCLOD               Ret       4001       4010    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.383358  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSDIRL.DDLDML                 Ret       5001       7000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.327241  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSLOC.DDLOCSCR                Ofl      55001      57000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1994-01-10-14.39.48.189056  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSMSG.DDLDCMSG                Ret      10001      14000    2     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1994-01-12-09.00.03.530382  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSSQL.DDLCAT                  Ret      20001      22000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.452536  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSSQL.DDLCATLOD               Ret      25001      25500    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.521617  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSSQL.DDLCATX                 Ret      28001      28500    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.492441  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSTEM.DDLDML                  Ret       1001       2000    4     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.543262  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD                Ret       3001       3100    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.605066  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG                Ret      30001      34000    3     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.639484  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN                Upd      40001      41000    0     2     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-06-25-08.43.57.409403  Pg grp: 0      Share    ICVI    NoPerm
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR               N/av      50001      52000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.706002  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSUSER.DDLSEC                 Ret      48001      48500    2     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.739596  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
```

DCMT DISPLAY AREA area-name

```
     D AREA APPLDICT.DDLDML
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLDML                Upd      60001      62000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.14.948912  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
```

DCMT DISPLAY AREA area-name BUFFER

```
     D AREA APPLDICT.DDLDML BUFFER
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLDML                Upd      60001      62000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.14.948912  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
--- Data Buffer --  Size    In-use        Max     Getstg Prfetch-Min   Prefetch
DEFAULT_BUFFER      4276        30         60      OPSYS         500 Not-Allowd
  Synonym Table       User-Defined     System-Calculated       Total-Space Used
                                50                   128                   712
  Allocation     Initial   Addit'l  Num-Alloc  Size-Init  Size-Add'l  Tot-Space
                      30        30          1       136k           0       136k
  Storage                Stg-Pools  Getmain'd Above-16mb  Below-16mb      Total
                                5k       137k       142k           0       142k
```

DCMT DISPLAY AREA area-name ALL

```
     D AREA APPLDICT.DDLDML ALL
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLDML                Upd      60001      62000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.14.948912  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
-------- Data File -------- Mode Stat Pg-Size  Fl-Type D-Space S-Cache DD-Name
APPLDICT.DICTDB              Upd    0   4276  non-VSAM    No      No   DICTDB
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   11      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.APPLDICT.DDLDML
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM72.APPLDICT.DDLDML                  VOLSER: CULL06
--- Data Buffer --  Size    In-use        Max     Getstg Prfetch-Min   Prefetch
DEFAULT_BUFFER      4276        30         60      OPSYS         500 Not-Allowd
  Synonym Table       User-Defined     System-Calculated       Total-Space Used
                                50                   128                   712
  Allocation     Initial   Addit'l  Num-Alloc  Size-Init  Size-Add'l  Tot-Space
                      30        30          1       136k           0       136k
  Storage                Stg-Pools  Getmain'd Above-16mb  Below-16mb      Total
```

DCMT DISPLAY AREA area-name FILE

```
     D AREA APPLDICT.DDLDML FILE
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLDML                Upd      60001      62000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.14.948912  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
-------- Data File -------- Mode Stat Pg-Size  Fl-Type D-Space S-Cache DD-Name
APPLDICT.DICTDB              Upd    0   4276  non-VSAM    No      No   DICTDB
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   11      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.APPLDICT.DDLDML
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM72.APPLDICT.DDLDML                  VOLSER: CULL06
```

3.7.4 Usage

DCMT DISPLAY AREA displays the following information for each area:

Field	Value
Area	Area name
Lock	Area status: ■ AVL — Available, but the area has not been accessed ■ OFL — Offline ■ RET — Available for retrieval ■ UPD — Available for update ■ TR — Available for transient retrieval
Lo-Page	Low page number.
Hi-Page	High page number.
#Ret	Number of retrieval transactions actively using the area.
#Upd	Number of update transactions actively using the area.
#Tret	Number of transient retrieval transactions actively using the area.
#Ntfy	Number of notify locks currently being held .
Stamp	The date and time the definition of the area was last changed.
Pg grp	The page group.
Stat	File status: zero or an error status code. If not zero, then a DBIO error status has been signalled.
Pnd	Ready status to which an area will be varied (displayed while the area is waiting to be quiesced).
Share/Noshare	Shows the sharability state of the area.
ICVI/NoICVI	Shows whether or not there is inter-CV-interest in the area.
Perm/NoPerm	Shows whether or not the area status has been established with the PERMANENT option.

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

3.7.5 For more information

- About creating and changing areas, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About error codes, refer to *CA-IDMS Messages and Codes*

3.8 DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER

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

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

3.8.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ──┬─ Buffer ──┬─ buffer-name ──┬─────────┬──┬──┬──┬──────────►◄
              │           │                ├─ ARea ──┤  │  │  │
              │           │                ├─ File ──┤  │  │  │
              │           │                └─ ALl ───┘  │  │  │
              │           └─ buffer-star-name ──────────┘  │  │
              └─ Buffers ─────────────────────────────────┘  │
```

3.8.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

Buffer
Displays information about a specified database or journal buffer.

buffer-name
The name of a buffer.

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

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

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

buffer-star-name
Displays information about all buffers whose names begin with the same specified alphanumeric characters.

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

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

```
dcmt d b jkd*
```

Buffers

Displays information about all buffers.

3.8.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER

```
     D BUFFER
--- Data Buffer --  Size    In-use        Max     Getstg Prfetch-Min   Prefetch
DEFAULT_BUFFER      4276        30         60      OPSYS         500 Not-Allowd
LOG_BUFFER          4276  Not Open          0      OPSYS
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER    2932       490       1470      OPSYS         500 Not-Allowd
DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER    4000       200       1000      OPSYS         500 Not-Allowd
- Journal Buffer -  Size  # In-Use      Waits         DB        Ckpt
JNL_BUFFER          2004       128          0          0           0
```

DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER buffer-name

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

DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER buffer-name AREA

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

DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER buffer-name FILE

```
     D BUFFER DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER FILE
--- Data Buffer --  Size    In-use        Max     Getstg Prfetch-Min   Prefetch
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER    2932       490       1470      OPSYS         500 Not-Allowd
  Synonym Table       User-Defined     System-Calculated       Total-Space Used
                               1000                   4096                    16k
  Allocation     Initial   Addit'l  Num-Alloc  Size-Init  Size-Add'l  Tot-Space
                     490       490          1     1.6meg           0     1.6meg
  Storage                Stg-Pools  Getmain'd Above-16mb  Below-16mb      Total
                                 7k     1.6meg     1.6meg           0     1.6meg
-------- Data File -------- Mode Stat Pg-Size  Fl-Type D-Space S-Cache DD-Name
DBCR.ACCOUNTA                Ret    0   2932  non-VSAM    No     Yes   ACCOUNTA
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   16      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCA.X
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCA.X                       VOLSER: TECH05
  Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.ACCOUNTB                Ret    0   2932  non-VSAM    No     Yes   ACCOUNTB
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   16      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCB.X
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCB.X                       VOLSER: TECH06
  Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.ACCOUNTC                Ret    0   2932  non-VSAM    No     Yes   ACCOUNTC
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   16      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCC.X
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCC.X                       VOLSER: TECH07
  Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.ACCOUNTD                Ret    0   2932  non-VSAM    No     Yes   ACCOUNTD
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   16      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCD.X
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCD.X                       VOLSER: TECH08
  Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.ACCOUNTE                Ret    0   2932  non-VSAM    No     Yes   ACCOUNTE
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   16      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCE.X
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCE.X                       VOLSER: TECH05
  Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
```

3.8.4 Usage

Display for each buffer: DCMT DISPLAY BUFFERS displays the following information for each buffer:

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

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

- Synonym Table

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

- Allocation

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

-

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

Field	Value
Total	The total number of bytes allocated to the buffer.

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

3.8.5 For more information

- About creating buffers and changing their characteristics, refer to documentation of the CREATE BUFFER and ALTER BUFFER statements in *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About changing buffer characteristics for the current DC/UCF session, see 4.4, “DCMT VARY BUFFER”
- About sizing buffers, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Design Guide*
- About buffer performance considerations, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*

3.9 DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION

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

3.9.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ─┬─ Central version ─┬──────────────────────────────►◄
          └─ CV ──────────────┘
```

3.9.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.9.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION

```
      D CV
CV-Status  BE-TaskID Pri FE - ID1 FE - ID2 FE TaskCD FE UserID
ACTIVE          646 100 BATCBULK JPD$1002 IDMSBCF   JPD
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

3.9.4 Usage

Information displayed

Field	Value
CV-Status	Status of the external request unit: ▪ SINON — External request unit is in the process of signing on to CV ▪ ACTIVE — Actively processing. ▪ INACT — Between active status and release. ▪ ABRT *xxxx* — Abort in progress, where *xxxx* indicates the reason for the abort. If an abort is during SINON processing, "ABRT" may be replaced with "SINO". If available, the back-end task's abend code (for example, ABRT, MTTA, D002) replaces *xxxx*.

Field	Value
BE-Task ID	Back-end task identifier of the external request unit
Pri	Dispatching priority
FE - ID1	Front-end system identifier: Batch — BATCBULK CICS — The 4-character TPNAME parameter specified when the front IDMSINTC module was assembled, followed by "BULK" (for example, CICSBULK) DC — DCXXBULK
FE - ID2	Front-end terminal identifier: Batch — The jobname CICS — The terminal ID DC — The physical terminal ID
FE TaskCD	Front-end task code: Batch — The program name CICS — The transaction code DC — The task code
FE UserID	Front-end user identifier

CV-Status ABRT values: These are possible *xxxx* values when CV-Status is ABRT:

Value	Meaning
CKUR	Check User subtask detected the loss of the front-end task or application
ERUS	CV has been instructed to disallow further ERUS tasks (for example, CV varied offline)
FESO	Front-end system ID marked offline
FESQ	Front-end system ID quiescing
FESX	Front-end system ID maximum number of sessions exceeded
GLTE	Acquisition of ERUS session's LTE failed (most likely short on storage)
IWTI	ERUS task's internal wait time exceeded
NTDE	No back-end task defined which matches any of front-end task code, front-end system ID, default back-end task code (RHDCNP3S)
OUTS	Back-end task code marked out of service
SNON	Signon to back-end security system failed

Value	Meaning
STAE	STAE of the ERUS detected abend (value if no other reason for failure is found)
UCFL	Signon to UCF, but UCF line driver is not in the system
UNSP	Unsupported ERE type (probably an obsolete front-end application or SVC)

3.9.5 For more information

About external request units, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*.

3.10 DCMT DISPLAY CLASS

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

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

3.10.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ─┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ─┬─ CLAss printer-class ─┬──────────────────────────►◄
             └─ CLAsses ─────────────┘
```

3.10.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

CLAss
Displays information for each report in the specified print class.

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

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

3.10.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY CLASSES

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

DCMT DISPLAY CLASS printer-id

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

3.10.4 Usage

Display for each report: The following information is displayed for each report:

Field	Value
On Printer	Report status; one of the following is displayed: ▪ *Physical terminal ID* — The report is currently being printed on the indicated terminal. ▪ **KEEP** — A DCMT VARY REPORT KEEP command was issued for the report if either: – The report has not yet been printed for the first time. – A DCMT VARY REPORT RELEASE command has been issued for the report and the report has not yet been printed in response to the release request. ▪ **KEPT** — A DCMT VARY REPORT KEEP command was issued for the report, and the report has already been printed either for the first time or in response to a release request. ▪ **HELD** — A DCMT VARY REPORT HOLD command has been issued for the report.
Report Name	Report name (assigned by the DC/UCF system).
Original Lterm-ID	ID of the logical terminal from which the report originated (if any); if the report originated from a batch job, *BATCH* appears in this field.
Program Name	Name of the program from which the report originated.
Rpt ID	Report ID (assigned by the originating program); the default is 1.
Num Lines	Number of lines in the report.
Num Copies	Number of copies, as requested by the program that wrote the report by a DCMT request.
User	User ID (if the report was initiated by DC/UCF).

Display for all reports: The following information is displayed for all reports:

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

3.10.5 For more information

- About print classes and destinations, refer to documentation of the DESTINATION, PTERM, and LTERM statements in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About how to change DC/UCF report attributes, see:
  - 3.42, “DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS” later in this chapter
  - 4.32, “DCMT VARY REPORT”
- On how to change the default print class or destination for your DC/UCF session, see 5.8, “DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION”

3.11 DCMT DISPLAY CSAFLAGS

DCMT DISPLAY CSAFLAGS displays information on CSA flags.

3.11.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ─┬──────────────────┬─ Display CSAFLAGs ──────────────────────►◄
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘
```

3.11.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. See 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

CSAFLAGs
Displays those CSA debugging flags that are ON.

3.11.3 Usage

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

3.12 DCMT DISPLAY DATABASE

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

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

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

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

3.12.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ─┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ─┬─ DATABase ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
             ├─ DB ───────┤
             └─ DAta base ─┘
```

3.12.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.12.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY DATABASE

```
      D DATABASE
 Task / LTE   Trans-ID Pri Orig Module   SS/AM    St Stat        Date.Time
          2     129334 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK7 RW   H 2000-10-18-03.45.20.8940
          2     129335 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK7 RW   H 2000-10-18-03.45.20.9189
          3     129337 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWKL RW   H 2000-10-18-03.45.20.9227
          3     129338 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWKL RW   A 2000-10-18-03.45.20.9498
          4     129340 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK6 RO   A 2000-10-18-03.45.20.9540
          4     129341 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK6 RO   A 2000-10-18-03.45.20.9541
          5     129342 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSSECU RO   A 2000-10-18-03.45.20.9584
          5     129343 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSSECU RO   A 2000-10-18-03.45.20.9984
          6     129344 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK8 RO   A 2000-10-18-03.45.21.0019
          6     129345 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK8 RO   A 2000-10-18-03.45.21.0474
```

```
         7     129346 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSSECS RO   A 2000-10-18-03.45.21.0513
         7     129347 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSSECS RO   A 2000-10-18-03.45.21.0771
         8     129348 253  LOC RHDCLGSD IDMSNWK9 RO   A 2000-10-18-03.45.21.0816
         9     129349 253  LOC RHDCLGSD IDMSNWK9 RO   A 2000-10-18-03.45.21.3827
        10     129350 253  LOC RHDCLGSD IDMSNWK9 RO   A 2000-10-18-03.45.21.3868
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLDML                Upd      60001      62000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.14.948912  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD              Upd      70001      70500    0     2     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.080204  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
CATSYS.DDLCAT                  Upd          1        300    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.091931  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
CATSYS.DDLCATX                 Upd        801        900    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.135608  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
CATSYS.DDLCATLOD               Upd        901        950    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.118508  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
DBCR.BRNCHTEL                  Ret     680001     685012    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 2000-07-11-04.32.28.733988  Pgrp:  15      Share    NoICVI  NoPerm
DBCR.ACCTHIST                  Ret     690001     740040    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 2000-07-11-04.32.28.744494  Pgrp:  15      Share    NoICVI  NoPerm
EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION        Ret      75001      75100    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-11-16-08.38.17.121905  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION        Ret      75101      75150    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-11-16-08.38.17.129740  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
EMPDEMO.ORG-DEMO-REGION        Ret      75151      75200    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-11-16-08.38.17.135896  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
PROJSEG.PROJAREA               Ret      77401      77450    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.221458  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SQLDEMO.EMPLAREA               Ret      77001      77100    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.261838  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SQLDEMO.INFOAREA               Ret      77201      77250    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.295553  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SQLDEMO.INDXAREA               Ret      77301      77350    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.307901  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSDIRL.DDLDCLOD               Ret       4001       4010    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.383358  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSDIRL.DDLDML                 Ret       5001       7000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.327241  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSLOC.DDLOCSCR                Ofl      55001      57000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1994-01-10-14.39.48.189056  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSMSG.DDLDCMSG                Ret      10001      14000    2     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1994-01-12-09.00.03.530382  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSSQL.DDLCAT                  Ret      20001      22000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.452536  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSSQL.DDLCATLOD               Ret      25001      25500    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.521617  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSSQL.DDLCATX                 Ret      28001      28500    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.492441  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSTEM.DDLDML                  Ret       1001       2000    4     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.543262  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOD                Ret       3001       3100    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.605066  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG                Ret      30001      34000    3     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.639484  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN                Upd      40001      41000    0     2     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-06-25-08.43.57.409403  Pg grp: 0      Share    ICVI    NoPerm
SYSTEM.DDLDCSCR               N/av      50001      52000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.706002  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
SYSUSER.DDLSEC                 Ret      48001      48500    2     0     0     0
```

```
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.739596  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
--- Data Buffer --  Size    In-use        Max     Getstg Prfetch-Min   Prefetch
DEFAULT_BUFFER      4276        30         60      OPSYS         500 Not-Allowd
LOG_BUFFER          4276  Not Open          0      OPSYS
DBCR_ACCT_BUFFER    2932       490       1470      OPSYS         500 Not-Allowd
DBCR_BRCH_BUFFER    4000       200       1000      OPSYS         500 Not-Allowd
- Journal Buffer -  Size  # In-Use      Waits         DB        Ckpt
JNL_BUFFER          2004       128          0          0           0
-------- Data File -------- Mode Stat Pg-Size  Fl-Type D-Space S-Cache DD-Name
APPLDICT.DICTDB              Upd    0   4276  non-VSAM    No      No   DICTDB
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   11      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.APPLDICT.DDLDML
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM72.APPLDICT.DDLDML                  VOLSER: CULL06
APPLDICT.DLODDB              Upd    0   4276  non-VSAM    No      No   DLODDB
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   11      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM72.APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD                VOLSER: CULL06
CATSYS.DCCAT                 Upd    0   4276  non-VSAM    No      No   DCCAT
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   11      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.CATSYS.DCCAT
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM72.CATSYS.DCCAT                     VOLSER: CULL06
CATSYS.DCCATL                Upd    0   4276  non-VSAM    No      No   DCCATL
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   11      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.CATSYS.DCCATLOD
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM72.CATSYS.DCCATLOD                  VOLSER: CULL06
CATSYS.DCCATX                Upd    0   4276  non-VSAM    No      No   DCCATX
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   11      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.CATSYS.DCCATX
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM72.CATSYS.DCCATX                    VOLSER: CULL06
DBCR.BRANCHA                 Ret    0   4000  non-VSAM    No     Yes   BRANCHA
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   12      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAA.X
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAA.X                       VOLSER: RIG006
  Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.BRANCHB                 Ret    0   4000  non-VSAM    No     Yes   BRANCHB
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   12      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAB.X
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAB.X                       VOLSER: RIG006
  Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.BRANCHC                 Ret    0   4000  non-VSAM    No     Yes   BRANCHC
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   12      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAC.X
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAC.X                       VOLSER: RIG007
  Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.BRANCHD                 Ret    0   4000  non-VSAM    No     Yes   BRANCHD
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   12      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAD.X
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAD.X                       VOLSER: RIG007
  Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.ACCOUNTA                Ret    0   2932  non-VSAM    No     Yes   ACCOUNTA
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   16      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCA.X
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCA.X                       VOLSER: TECH05
  Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
DBCR.ACCOUNTB                Ret    0   2932  non-VSAM    No     Yes   ACCOUNTB
  Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   16      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCB.X
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCB.X                       VOLSER: TECH06
  Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
```

```
 DBCR.ACCOUNTC                Ret    0   2932  non-VSAM    No     Yes   ACCOUNTC
   Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   16      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
   DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCC.X
   DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCC.X                       VOLSER: TECH07
   Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
 DBCR.ACCOUNTD                Ret    0   2932  non-VSAM    No     Yes   ACCOUNTD
   Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   16      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
   DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCD.X
   DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCD.X                       VOLSER: TECH08
   Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
 DBCR.ACCOUNTE                Ret    0   2932  non-VSAM    No     Yes   ACCOUNTE
   Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)       Pages per Track   16      DISP=SHR (DMCL)
   DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCE.X
   DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCE.X                       VOLSER: TECH05
   Cache-name: IDMSCACHE00002
 EMPDEMO.EMPDEMO                    0   4276  non-VSAM    No      No   EMPDEMO
   Pre-fetch: Not-Allowed (DMCL)                                  DISP=SHR (DMCL)
   DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM72.EMPDEMO.EMPDEMO
   DSname: (JCL)... Not Allocated                                  VOLSER:
-- Disk Journal  Segno  LoRBN HiRBN NxRBN Ful Act Rcv Arch Stat DsRBN DsINTV Tql
SYSJRNL2           151     21  4000  2558  NO YES  NO   NO    0  4020      0   0
SYSJRNL1           150     12  4000 *****  NO  NO  NO   NO    0
SYSJRNL          ARCHIVE
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

3.12.4 For more information

About creating and generating the DMCL load module, refer to documentation of the CREATE DMCL and GENERATE DMCL statements in *CA-IDMS Database Administration*.

3.13 DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING

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

3.13.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display DAta SHaring ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────►◄
                            ├─ SUMmary ◄───────┤
                            ├─ XES LIst ───────┤
                            ├─ XES LOck ───────┤
                            ├─ XCF GRoup ──────┤
                            └─ ALL ────────────┘
```

3.13.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

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

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

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

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

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

3.13.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING SUMMARY

```
***  Display Data Sharing request  ***
Group name                DBDCGRP1
Default Cache             NULL
On Connectivity Loss      NOABEND

Group member SYSTEM73 is Active
   Prior CV state: Ready                  Current CV state: Active
   LmgrProxy recovery locks          0    LmgrResource recov. locks          0
Group member SYSTEM74 is Active
   Prior CV state: Ready                  Current CV state: Active
   LmgrProxy recovery locks          0    LmgrResource recov. locks          0

Structure CAIDMSDBDCGRP1LI type LIST
   Actual size (K)                4096    Connect id        2

Structure CAIDMSDBDCGRP1LK type LOCK
   Actual size (K)                5120    Connect id        2
   Lock entries                  65536    Max. connections  32
Record Data Entry information:
   Maximum number                33385    Nr of times SOS                    0
   Currently in use                769    Held by this CV                  214
   HWM                             771    Freeable by this CV              111
```

DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING XES LIST

```
DISPLAY DATA SHARING XES LIST
***  Display Data Sharing request  ***
Structure CAIDMSDBDCGRP1LI type LIST
   Actual size (K)                4096    Connect id         2
List structure statistics
List name    * Reads      * Writes     * Deletes    * VersionErr * Errors
List 0       *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
AreaList     *         15 *          8 *          0 *          0 *          0
FileList     *         41 *         34 *          0 *          0 *          0
QueueList    *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
List 4       *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
List 5       *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
```

DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING XES LOCK

```
DISPLAY DATA SHARING XES LOCK
***  Display Data Sharing request  ***
Structure CAIDMSDBDCGRP1LK type LOCK
   Actual size (K)                5120   Connect id         2
   Lock entries                  65536   Max. connections  32
Record Data Entry information:
   Maximum number                33385   Nr of times SOS                    0
   Currently in use                769   Held by this CV                  214
   HWM                             771   Freeable by this CV              111

Lock structure statistics (Obtain)
ResType      * Obtains    * Obt.Async  * Obt.Syncf  * Obt.Denied * Obt.Except
LmgrResource *        894 *         67 *          0 *          0 *          6
Phys.Page    *       1021 *        303 *          0 *          0 *          0
GlobalDeadLk *         73 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
LmgrProxy    *       1320 *        205 *          0 *          0 *          0
EnqDeq       *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
AreaList     *          3 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
FileList     *         26 *          9 *          0 *          0 *          0
GlobalQueue  *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0

Lock structure statistics (Alter, Release)
ResType      * Alters     * Alt.Async  * Releases   * Rel.Async  * Alt+Rel.Exc
LmgrResource *        949 *        445 *        894 *         89 *         71
Phys.Page    *        848 *         41 *        557 *        317 *          0
GlobalDeadLk *          0 *          0 *         73 *          0 *          0
LmgrProxy    *       1067 *        311 *        942 *        118 *         72
EnqDeq       *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
AreaList     *          0 *          0 *          3 *          0 *          0
FileList     *          0 *          0 *         26 *         10 *          0
GlobalQueue  *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0

Lock structure statistics (Miscellaneous)
ResType      * ContExit   * NotifExit
LmgrResource *        354 *        251
Phys.Page    *        981 *        318
GlobalDeadLk *          0 *          0
LmgrProxy    *        880 *        310
EnqDeq       *          0 *          0
AreaList     *          0 *          0
FileList     *         22 *          0
GlobalQueue  *          0 *          0
```

DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING XCF GROUP

```
DISPLAY DATA SHARING XCF GROUP
***  Display Data Sharing request  ***
Group name                DBDCGRP1
Default Cache             NULL

Group member SYSTEM73 is Active
   Prior CV state: Ready                 Current CV state: Active
   LmgrProxy recovery locks          0   LmgrResource recov. locks          0
XCF Message statistics:
MessageType  * Sends      * SendErrors * Receives   * RecvPurged * RecvErrors
Reply        *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
TestMsg      *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
SyncStamp    *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
GlobalDeadLk *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
DCMTDCUFSEND *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
AreaFileVal  *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
QueueMsg     *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
ProgramMsg   *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0

Group member SYSTEM74 is Active
   Prior CV state: Ready                 Current CV state: Active
   LmgrProxy recovery locks          0   LmgrResource recov. locks          0
XCF Message statistics:
MessageType  * Sends      * SendErrors * Receives   * RecvPurged * RecvErrors
Reply        *        172 *          0 *        178 *          0 *          0
TestMsg      *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
SyncStamp    *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
GlobalDeadLk *        318 *          0 *        270 *          0 *          0
DCMTDCUFSEND *          6 *          0 *          4 *          0 *          0
AreaFileVal  *          0 *          0 *          2 *          0 *          0
QueueMsg     *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
ProgramMsg   *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0 *          0
```

3.13.4 Usage

Display for DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING SUMMARY: The following information is displayed for the SUMMARY option:

- The name of this system's data sharing group and the name of this system's default cache.
- A list of the members of the group showing:
  - Their member name
  - Their member state as assigned by XCF
  - Their prior and current user states as assigned by IDMS
  - The number of recovery locks held on proxies and resources (records and areas) on behalf of the member if it requires recovery
- The name of the list structure associated with this system's data sharing group, its size and this system's list structure connection identifier.
- The following information about the lock structure associated with this system's data sharing group:
  - Its name
  - Its size

- This system's lock structure connection identifier
- The number of lock entries in the structure
- The maximum number of CA-IDMS systems that can be members of the group
- The maximum number of record data entries that can be contained in the lock structure
- The number of times the lock structure has run short on record data entries
- The number of record data entries currently allocated
- The number allocated by this system
- The highest number of record data entries allocated at one time
- The number of record data entries that are held by this member and that are freeable because they are held on behalf of unused proxies

Display for DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING XES LIST: The following information is displayed for the XES LIST option:

- The name of the list structure associated with this system's data sharing group, its size and this system's list structure connection identifier.
- A set of statistics associated with each list in the list structure showing for each:
  - Its name or list identifier. AreaList maintains information about shared areas. FileList maintains information about files associated with shared areas. QueueList maintains information about shared queues
  - The number of reads issued for entries in the list
  - The number of writes issued for entries in the list
  - The number of deletes issued for entries in the list
  - The number of conflicts detected when updating a list entry
  - The number of other errors detected when accessing the list

Display for DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING XES LOCK: The following information is displayed for the XES LOCK option:

- The summary information about the lock structure as described above for the SUMMARY option
- A set of statistics by global resource type. For each type of resource controlled through the lock structure, the display shows:
  - The resource type. LmgrResource represents a record or area. Phys.Page represents a database page. GlobalDeadLk represents a resource used to single thread assignment of a global deadlock detector. LmgrProxy represents a proxy. EnqDeq represents an enqueued resource. AreaList represents a resource used to single thread update of the coupling facility area list. FileList represents a resource used to single thread update of the coupling facility file list. GlobalQueue represents a shared queue.

- The number of lock acquisition requests (obtains) that were issued by this system
- The number of obtains not serviced immediately
- The number of times an obtain failed because a wait was required and a wait was not allowed
- The number of times an obtain was denied by the CA-IDMS contention exit
- The number of times other exception conditions were encountered on an obtain request
- The number of times a request was issued to alter the state of a global lock held by this system
- The number of times an alter could not be serviced immediately
- The number of lock release requests issued by this system
- The number of times a lock release could not be serviced immediately
- The number of times an exception condition was encountered on an alter or release request
- The number of times the CA-IDMS contention exit was invoked to resolve conflicts for the resource type
- The number of times the CA-IDMS notify exit was invoked as part of conflict resolution

Display for DCMT DISPLAY DATA SHARING XCF GROUP: The following information is displayed for the XCF GROUP option:

- The name of this system's data sharing group and the name of this system's default cache.
- A list of the members of the group showing:
  - Their member name
  - Their member state as assigned by XCF
  - Their prior and current user states as assigned by IDMS
  - The number of recovery locks held on proxies and resources (records and areas) on behalf of this member if it requires recovery
- A set of statistics for each member showing by message type the following information:
  - The type of message. Reply represents replies issued by this system to messages sent by the indicated member. SyncStamp messages inform members of changes in SQL table definitions. GlobalDeadLock messages are used to resolve global deadlocks. DCMTDCUFSEND messages are used to broadcast commands. AreaFileVal messages inform members of changes in area and file status. QueueMsg messages inform members of the creation of a new global queue. ProgramMsg messages inform members whenever a #DELETE ... NEW COPY is issued.

- The number of messages sent to the member from this system
- The number of errors encountered when sending a message to the member
- The number of messages received from the member by this system
- The number of messages sent to this system by the member that were purged because no task was registered to receive that type of message
- The number of errors encountered in attempting to receive a message from the member

For information on the meaning of these parameters, refer to the *CA-IDMS System Operations Guide*.

3.13.5 For more information

- About data sharing, see the *CA-IDMS System Operations Guide*.

3.14 DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP

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

3.14.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display DBGroup ──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
                     ├─ * ←─────┤
                     └─ group-name ─┘
```

3.14.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

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

group-name
Specifies the name of the group to display

3.14.3 Examples

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

```
DCMT DISPLAY DBG *
***  Display DBGroup request  ***
DBGroup  *  Number of  *      Backend        *     Frontend
         *  backends   * Status ; Requests   * Status ; Requests
*****************************************************************
DBDCGR   *   002       * Inactive     N/A    * Active ; 0000000001
IDMSGR   *   002       * Inactive     N/A    * Active ; 0000001020
```

DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP group-name: This example displays information about the IDMSGR group. It shows that it is comprised of two backends, IDMS073 and IDMS072, and the number of times each has replied to a request for services from

the currently executing CV. IDMS073 has responded to 492 requests and IDMS072 has responded to 528. Additionally, statistics about the currently executing CV as both a backend and a frontend CV are displayed. The total number of requests processed by this frontend CV is 1020.

```
 DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP IDMSGR
***  Display DBGroup request  ***
DBGroup IDMSGR   has    002   backends
Backend  status: Inactive;  Number of requests processed:     N/A
Frontend status: Active;    Number of requests processed: 0000001020
Replies on frontend requests distribution:    IDMS073 : 0000000492
                                              IDMS072 : 0000000528
```

3.14.4 Usage

Display for every DBGroup: The DCMT DISPLAY DBGROUP command displays this information about each DBGROUP:

Field	Value
DBGroup	Name of the DBGROUP.
Number of backends	Number of active CVs that are able to process DBGroup requests
Backend Status	Status of the currently executing CV which acts as a backend CV. Possible values are ACTIVE or INACTIVE. ACTIVE means the current CV is allowed to process requests submitted to the corresponding DBGroup; INACTIVE means it cannot.
Backend Requests	Number of DBGroup requests that have been processed by the current CV.
Frontend Status	Status of the currently executing CV which acts as a frontend CV. Possible values are ACTIVE or INACTIVE. ACTIVE means the current CV is allowed to submit requests to the corresponding DBGroup; INACTIVE means it cannot.
Frontend Requests	Number of DBGroup requests that have been submitted by the current CV.

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

3.14.5 For more information

- About dynamic database session routing, see the *CA-IDMS System Operations Guide*.
- About defining DBGROUPS, see *CA-IDMS Database Administration* — Volume 1.

3.15 DCMT DISPLAY DBTABLE

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

3.15.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬── Display DBTable ──────────────────────►◄
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘
```

3.15.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.15.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY DBTABLE

```
     DISPLAY DBTABLE

 *** DBTABLE R150DBTB                COMPILED yy-mm-dd AT 05.18.48 ***

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

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

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

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

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

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

 DBGROUP DCRGROUP ENABLED
```

3.15.4 Usage

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

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

3.15.5 For more information

- About database name tables, refer to *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*
- About defining database name tables to a system, refer to documentation of the system generation DBNAME statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*

3.16 DCMT DISPLAY DDS

DCMT DISPLAY DDS displays general information about the DDS network or about a particular DDS line or physical terminal.

3.16.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display DDS ──┬──────────────────────────┬──────────────────────►◄
               ├─ LINe line-id ───────────┤
               └─ PTERM physical-terminal-id ─┘
```

3.16.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

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

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

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

PTErm
Displays information for the specified DDS physical terminal.

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

3.16.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY DDS

```
      DISPLAY DDS
     ***     DISPLAY DDS     ***
  LINE     PTERM          NODE NAME  WEIGHT    BLKSIZE
DDSVTAM   PDDSVT72                       20      8192
          PHP91V73                       20      8192
          PHP92V73                       20      8192
          PHP94V73                       20      8192
          PHP97V73                       20      8192
          PHP91V74                       20      8192
          PHP92V74                       20      8192
          PHP94V74                       20      8192
          PHP97V74                       20      8192
          PHP97V72                       20      8192
          PHP94V72                       20      8192
          PHP92V72                       20      8192
          PHP91V72                       20      8192
          PDDSVT71                       20      8192
          PDDSVT73                       20      8192
          PDDSVT74        SYSTEM74       20      8192
V71  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY DDS LINE/PTERM

```
      DISPLAY DDS LINE DDSVTAM
         PTERM WEIGHT FACTOR        20
         PTERM BLKSIZE            8192
         PHYSICAL TERM ID     PDDSVT72
         PHYSICAL LINE ID     DDSVTAM
         NUMBER OF READS       0000000
         NUMBER OF WRITES      0000000
         DDS NODE NAME(S):

V71  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

3.16.4 Usage

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

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

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

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

3.16.5 For more information

- About controlling DDS lines, see 4.20, “DCMT VARY LINE” (ONLINE/OFFLINE options).
- About controlling DDS physical terminals, see 4.30, “DCMT VARY PTERM” (ONLINE/OFFLINE options).
- About DDS lines and physical terminals, see the description of DDS device definitions in *CA-IDMS System Generation*.
- About setting up a DDS environment, see *CA-IDMS/DDS Design and Operations*.

3.17 DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK

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

3.17.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display DEAdlock detection interval ──────────────────────────►◄
```

3.17.2 Parameter

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

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

3.17.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK

```
      DISPLAY DEADLOCK
     DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL   00000000001
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

3.17.4 Usage

The DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK command displays the following information:

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

3.17.5 For more information

- About changing deadlock attributes, see 4.11, “DCMT VARY DEADLOCK”
- About the SYSTEM statement, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About deadlocking, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*

3.18 DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION

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

3.18.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ─┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display ─┬─ DEstination destination-id ─┬──────────────────────►◄
             └─ DEstinations ────────────────┘
```

3.18.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

DEstination
Displays information about the specified DC/UCF destination.

destination-id
The ID of the destination.

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

3.18.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATIONS

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

DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION destination-id

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

3.18.4 Usage

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

Field	Value
DestId	Destination ID
Members	Number of members in the destination
Type	Destination type: ■ USER ■ LOGICAL ■ TERMINAL ■ PRINT
Status	Service status: ■ INSRV — the destination is in service ■ OUTSRV — the destination is out of service

Display for each specified destination: DC/UCF displays this information for each specified destination:

Field	Value
Destination Name	Destination ID
Destination Status	Status: ■ INSRV — the destination is in service ■ OUTSRV — the destination is out of service
Number of Members	Number of members in the destination
Destination Type	The type of destination

3.18.5 For more information

About destinations, refer to documentation of the DESTINATION statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

3.19 DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARY

DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARIES displays information associated with load areas.

VSE/ESA environment: This command is not applicable.

3.19.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ──┬─ DICTionary ──┬──────────────────────────┬──────────►◄
              │               └─ dictnode.dictname.dictionary ─┘
              └─ DICTionaries ─────────────────────────────┘
```

3.19.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

DICTionary
Displays information for a specified load area.

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

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

3.19.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARIES

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

3.19.4 Usage

DCMT DISPLAY DICTIONARY the following information:

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

3.20 DCMT DISPLAY FILE

The DCMT DISPLAY FILE command displays information about a specified file and its associated area(s) and database buffer.

3.20.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►

►──┬─ File ──┬─ segment-name.file-name ──┬─ ARea   ─┬──┬──┬──────►◄
   │         │                           ├─ Buffer ─┤  │  │
   │         │                           └─ ALl    ─┘  │  │
   │         └─ file-star-name ──────────────────────┘  │
   └─ Files ────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

3.20.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

File
Displays information about one or more specified database files.

segment-name
The name of the segment associated with the file.

file-name
The name of the file.

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

Buffer
Displays information about the specified database file and its associated buffer.

ALl
Displays information about the specified database file and its associated area(s) and buffer.

file-star-name
Displays information about all files associated with the database whose names begin with the same specified alphanumeric characters.

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

In this example, CA-IDMS will display information about all files that begin with the letters JKD:

```
dcmt d f jkd*
```

Files
Displays information about all files associated with the database.

3.20.3 Usage

File information displayed: The following information is displayed for each file:

Field	Value
Data File	The file name.
Mode	File access mode: ■ Upd — Available for update ■ Ret — Available for retrieval or transient retrieval ■ *blank* — Not open
Status	An error code if the last access of the file resulted in an I/O error or zero.
Pg-Size	The page size of the area(s) associated with the file. If the file is not open, the page size is 0.
Fl-Type	The access method for the file (VSAM, BDAM, or PAM).
D-Space	Indicates whether the current dataset is assigned to an ESA dataspace (Yes or No).
S-Cache	Indicates whether the current dataset is assigned to a shared cache (Yes or No).
DD-Name	The DD name (linkname on BS2000/OSD systems) of the file.
Pre-fetch	The status chained read processing — allowed or disabled.
Pages per Track	Pages per track for the file.
DISP	Current disposition of the dataset.
DSname	The data set (filename on BS2000/OSD systems) name of the file.
VOLSER	Volume name.
Cache-name	Name of the shared cache to which the current file is assigned (Sysplex environment only).

Area and buffer information: If you specify AREA, BUFFER, or ALL, you will also get information on the associated area(s), buffer(s), or both.

▸▸ For a list of information displayed, see earlier in this chapter:

■ 3.7, “DCMT DISPLAY AREA”

- 3.8, “DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER”

3.20.4 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY FILES

```
      DISPLAY FILES
-------- Data File -------- Mode Stat Pg-Size  Fl-Type D-Space S-Cache DD-Name
AEDB.CAEDB1                  Upd    0   9076  non-VSAM    No      No   CAEDB1
  Pre-fetch: Disabled    (Buffer Cnt) Pages per Track    5      DISP=SHR (DCMT)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM81.CAEDB1
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM81.CAEDB1                           VOLSER: CULL01

AEDB.CAEDB2                  Upd    0   9076  non-VSAM    No      No   CAEDB2
  Pre-fetch: Disabled    (Buffer Cnt) Pages per Track    5      DISP=SHR (DCMT)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM81.CAEDB2
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM81.CAEDB2                           VOLSER: CULL01

AEDB.CAEDB3                  Upd    0   9076  non-VSAM    No      No   CAEDB3
  Pre-fetch: Disabled    (Buffer Cnt) Pages per Track    5      DISP=SHR (DCMT)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM81.CAEDB3
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM81.CAEDB3                           VOLSER: CULL01

AEDB.CAEDB4                  Upd    0   9076  non-VSAM    No      No   CAEDB4
  Pre-fetch: Disabled    (Buffer Cnt) Pages per Track    5      DISP=SHR (DCMT)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM81.CAEDB4
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM81.CAEDB4                           VOLSER: CULL01

AEDB.AETEST                  Upd    0   4276  non-VSAM    No      No   AETEST
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY FILE file-id

```
      DISPLAY FILE EMPDEMO.INSDEMO
-------- Data File -------- Mode Stat Pg-Size  Fl-Type D-Space S-Cache DD-Name
EMPDEMO.INSDEMO              Upd    0   4276  non-VSAM    No      No   INSDEMO
  Pre-fetch: Disabled    (Buffer Cnt) Pages per Track   10      DISP=SHR (DCMT)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM81.EMPDEMO.INSDEMO
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM81.EMPDEMO.INSDEMO                  VOLSER: CULL01

V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY FILE file-id AREA

```
      DISPLAY FILE EMPDEMO.INSDEMO AREA
-------- Data File -------- Mode Stat Pg-Size  Fl-Type D-Space S-Cache DD-Name
EMPDEMO.INSDEMO              Upd    0   4276  non-VSAM    No      No   INSDEMO
  Pre-fetch: Disabled    (Buffer Cnt) Pages per Track   10      DISP=SHR (DCMT)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM81.EMPDEMO.INSDEMO
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM81.EMPDEMO.INSDEMO                  VOLSER: CULL01

---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION        Upd      75101      75150    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-04-20-09.07.51.614391  Pg grp: 0      Stat:    0   Pnd Lock:

V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY FILE file-id ALL

```
      DISPLAY FILE EMPDEMO.INSDEMO ALL
-------- Data File -------- Mode Stat Pg-Size  Fl-Type D-Space S-Cache DD-Name
EMPDEMO.INSDEMO              Upd    0   4276  non-VSAM    No      No   INSDEMO
  Pre-fetch: Disabled    (Buffer Cnt) Pages per Track   10      DISP=SHR (DCMT)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM81.EMPDEMO.INSDEMO
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM81.EMPDEMO.INSDEMO                  VOLSER: CULL01

---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
EMPDEMO.INS-DEMO-REGION        Upd      75101      75150    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-04-20-09.07.51.614391  Pg grp: 0      Stat:    0   Pnd Lock:

--- Data Buffer --  Size    In-use        Max     Getstg Prfetch-Min   Prefetch
DEFAULT_BUFFER      9076        20         40      OPSYS         500 Not-Allowd
  Synonym Table       User-Defined     System-Calculated       Total-Space Used
                                30                    128                    704
  Allocation     Initial   Addit'l  Num-Alloc  Size-Init  Size-Add'l  Tot-Space
                      20        20          1       185k           0       185k
  Storage                Stg-Pools  Getmain'd Above-16mb  Below-16mb      Total
                                 5k       186k       192k           0       192k
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

3.20.5 For more information

About the CREATE FILE and ALTER FILE statements, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*.

3.21 DCMT DISPLAY ID

The DCMT DISPLAY ID command displays outstanding DCMT operations.

3.21.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ID ──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
               ├─ dcmt-id ─┤
               └─ dcmt-star-id ─┘
```

3.21.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

ID
Identifies the DCMT operations to be displayed:

If no identifier is specified, the status of all outstanding DCMT operations will be displayed.

dcmt-id
Specifies the identifier of the DCMT operation to be displayed.

dcmt-star-id
Specifies that all dcmt operations whose identifier begins with the specified alphanumeric characters be displayed. Dcmt-star-id is a character string whose last character is an asterisk (*) that denotes a wild card character.

In this example, CA-IDMS will display all DCMT operations whose identifier begins with CUST:

```
dcmt d id cust*
```

3.21.3 Usage

Outstanding DCMT operations: The following DCMT commands can be assigned identifiers. These are the only DCMT operations that will appear in the DCMT DISPLAY ID output..

- DCMT VARY AREA
- DCMT VARY SEGMENT
- DCMT QUIESCE AREA/SEGMENT/DBNAME

Output: The following information will be displayed for a DCMT operation:

- The nodename on which the DCMT command executed. In a data sharing environment, this is the same as the member name of the originating node. In a non-data sharing environment this is the nodename of the current node.
- The DCMT identifier assigned to the operation
- A description of the operation
- The status of the operation.

The following table describes the possible status values for a VARY area operation.

Status	Meaning
Initiating	The operation is initiating
Stop Upd	The vary operation is executing. No new update accesses are allowed to the area.
Stop Ret	The vary operation is executing. No new retrieval or update accesses are allowed to the area.
Deferred	The vary operation is waiting for conflicting tasks and user sessions to end
Processed	The vary operation has completed successfully and is terminating.
Terminating	The vary operation is terminating due to being cancelled by a DCMT VARY ID command.

The following table describes the possible status values for a QUIESCE operation.

Status	Meaning
Unknown	The operation is initiating
Quiesce aborted	The quiesce operation is in the process of terminating
Queisce ended	The quiesce operation has completed and is terminating
Quiesced	The quiesce point has been reached
Quiesced (Locl)	In a data sharing environment, the target areas have been quiesced locally
Quiesced (Gbl)	In a data sharing environment, the target areas have been quiesced globally. This status appears only on the originating node.
Quiescing	The target areas are being quiesed
Quiescing (Locl)	In a data sharing environment, the target areas are being quiesced locally

Status	Meaning
Quiescing (Gbl)	In a data sharing environment, the target areas are being quiesced globally. This status appears only on the originating node.

3.21.4 Example

DCMT DISPLAY ID

```
D ID
-Origin-  -- ID --  ---------------- Command -----------------  --- Status ----
SYSTEM74  EMPBKP    QUIESCE SEGMENT EMPDEMO                     Quiesced
```

3.22 DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL

The DCMT DISPLAY JOURNAL(S) command displays information about a specific disk journal file or all disk journals.

3.22.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ┬──────────────────────────────────────────────►
        └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ┬─ Journal journal-file-name ─┬──────────────►◄
            └─ Journals ─────────────────┘
```

3.22.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

Journal
Displays information about a specific disk journal file.

journal-file-name
The name of the journal file.

Journals
Displays information about all disk journal files.

3.22.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY JOURNALS

```
      DISPLAY JOURNALS
-- Disk Journal  Segno  LoRBN HiRBN NxRBN Ful Act Rcv Arch Stat DsRBN DsINTV Tql
SYSJRNL1             4     10  1000   989  NO YES  NO   NO    0  1020      0   0
SYSJRNL2             2     10  1000 *****  NO  NO  NO   NO    0
SYSJRNL3             3     10  1000 *****  NO  NO  NO   NO    0
```

3.22.4 Usage

The following information is displayed **for each journal file**:

Field	Value
Disk Journal	Journal file name.
Segno	Segment number of the current journal segment.
Lorbn	Low relative block number of the current journal segment.
Hirbn	High relative block number of the current journal segment.

Field	Value
Nxrbn	Next relative block number of the current journal segment.
Ful	■ YES — The journal is full ■ NO — The journal is not full
Act	■ YES — The journal is active ■ NO — The journal is not active
Rcv	■ YES — The journal is in use for recovery purposes ■ NO — The journal is not in use for recovery purposes
Arch	■ CD — DC/UCF is in the condense phase of archiving the journal file ■ OF — DC/UCF is in the offload phase of archiving the journal file ■ NO — DC/UCF is not archiving the journal file
Stat	The current status of the file. If an I/O error occurs or if DC/UCF encounters a problem while archiving the file, the system displays a 4-digit error status code.
Dsrbn	The relative block number to which the next dummy segment (DSEG) will be written. If the number in this column is higher than the high relative block number, no DSEG records are currently being written.
Dsintv	The DSEG interval (journal fragment interval). This value indicates the number of relative block numbers between DSEG records.
TQL	The transaction level; that is the number of transactions that must be running to defer writing a journal block.

3.22.5 For more information

- About archiving journal files, and about creating, changing, and dropping archive and disk journals, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About error status codes, refer to *CA-IDMS Messages and Codes*
- About journaling and journaling procedures, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About journal transaction levels, see 4.18, “DCMT VARY JOURNAL”

3.23 DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS

DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS displays the status of limits on task resource usage.

3.23.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display LIMits ──────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

3.23.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.23.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS

```
      DISPLAY LIMITS
ONLINE TASK LIMITS ARE OFF
EXTERNAL TASK LIMITS ARE OFF
```

3.23.4 Usage

DCMT DISPLAY LIMITS displays:

- Status of resource limits for online tasks (enabled, disabled, or off). If the task resource limits are enabled, then the following limits are also displayed:
  - System-wide STORAGE limit for online tasks
  - System-wide LOCK limit for online tasks
  - System-wide CALL limit for online tasks
  - System-wide DBIO limit for online tasks
- Status of resource limits for ERUS tasks (enabled, disabled, or off). If the ERUS task limits are enabled, then the following limits are also displayed:
  - System-wide STORAGE limit for ERUS tasks
  - System-wide LOCK limit for ERUS tasks
  - System-wide CALL limit for ERUS tasks
  - System-wide DBIO limit for ERUS tasks

3.23.5 For more information

About resource limits, refer to documentation of the SYSTEM and TASK statements in *CA-IDMS System Generation* and the discussion of resource limits in *CA-IDMS System Generation* and *CA-IDMS System Operations*.

3.24 DCMT DISPLAY LINE

DCMT DISPLAY LINE displays information associated with DC/UCF teleprocessing lines.

3.24.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ──┬─ LINe line-id ─┬──────────────────────────────────►◄
              └─ LINes ────────┘
```

3.24.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

LINe
Displays information about a specified line and about each physical terminal associated with the line.

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

LINes
Displays information for each line defined at DC/UCF system generation time.

3.24.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY LINES

```
      DISPLAY LINES
        ***  DISPLAY LINES (ALL) REQUEST ***
                        DRIVER   TYPE AND/OR     APPL/TABLE    NUMBER OF
  LINE-ID   STATUS      MODULE   ACCESS METHOD    DD/OTHER      PTERMS
  -------   ------      ------   -------------   ----------    ---------
  CONSOLE   INSRV     RHDCD04W   WTO              CONSOLE          1
  UCFLINE   INSRV     RHDCD0ZU   UCF              RHDCFSTB         8
  VTAMLIN   INSRV     RHDCD05V   VTAM 3270        A47IQA03        13
  JESRDR    INSRV     RHDCD07Q   SYSOUT           JESRDR           1
  CCILINE   INSRV     RHDCD0LV   DDS VTAM                          5
```

DCMT DISPLAY LINE CONSOLE

```
      DISPLAY LINE CONSOLE
     *** PHYSICAL LINE DISPLAY ***
PLINE-ID CONSOLE
  STATUS INSRV
  MODULE 4W
LTERM-ID PTERM-ID TYPE/M STATUS TERM-ID    FES-ID   UCF-STAT UCF-MODE
CONSOLE  OPERATOR CONS   INSRV
```

3.24.4 Usage

Display for DCMT DISPLAY LINES: The following information for each line is displayed by the DCMT DISPLAY LINES command:

Field	Value
Line-ID	Line ID.
Status	Status (in-service or closed).
Driver Module	Name of the line driver module.
Type and/or Access Method	Line type and/or access method.
Appl/Table DD/Other	Application ID, ddname/linkname, table or other access method information.
Number of Pterms	Number of physical terminals associated with the line.

Display for each specified line: The following information is provided for each specified line:

Field	Value
Pline-ID	Line ID.
Status	Status (in-service or closed).
Module	Name of the program controlling the line.
Appl/Table DD/Other	Application ID, ddname/linkname, table or other access method information.
Additional information depending on the line type.	

Display for each physical terminal: The following information is provided for each physical terminal associated with the specified line:

Field	Value
Lterm-ID	ID of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal.
Pterm-ID	Physical terminal ID.
Type/M	Physical terminal type and model.
Status	Status (in-service, out-of-service, or disconnected).

Field	Value
Term-ID	VTAM or DCAM minor node or terminal ID.
Fes-ID	Front-end system ID (UCF).
UCF-Stat	UCF status (UCF).
UCF-Mode	UCF mode (UCF).

3.24.5 For more information

About lines, refer to documentation of the LINE statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

3.25 DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB displays information associated with DC/UCF load libraries.

VSE/ESA environment: This command is not applicable.

A load library is identified in a DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB command by a ddname/linkname specified for the library in a DC/UCF startup JCL.

3.25.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ──┬─ LOADLib ─┬─ CDMSLIB ─┬──────────────────────────►◄
              │           └─ Vnnnn ───┘
              └─ LOADLibs ────────────┘
```

3.25.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

LOAdlib
Displays information for a specified load library.

CDMSLIB
Specifies the load library CDMSLIB.

Vnnnn
The ddname (OS/390) or linkname (BS2000/OSD) of a load library included in the JCL used to start up the system.

LOAdlibs
Displays the ddname/linkname and the status of each load library accessed since system startup.

3.25.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIBS

```
      DISPLAY LOADLIBS
            ***  Display Loadlibs  ***
         Ddname          Status
         ------          ------
        CDMSLIB          Online       Open
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

3.25.4 Usage

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB displays the following information:

Field	Value
Ddname	The ddname/linkname of the load library
Status of Loadlib	The status (open or closed; online or offline)
Programs Loaded From This Loadlib Since Startup or Vary Online	The name, type, and version number of each program loaded from the specified load library either since system startup or since the library was varied online

3.25.5 For more information

On associating a load library with a program, refer to documentation of the PROGRAM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

3.26 DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST allows you to display the load lists defined for your DC/UCF system. A load list can enhance program loading performance. You define a load list with the LOADLIST system generation statement.

At run time, you specify which load list to use with the DCUF SET LOADLIST command. You can also use DCUF DISPLAY LOADLIST to see which load list is currently being used for programs loaded on your behalf.

3.26.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ──┬─ LOADLISt loadlist-name ─┬──────────────────────►◄
            └─ LOADLISts ──────────────┘
```

3.26.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

LOADLISt
Displays a specified load list.

loadlist-name
A name defined on the LOADLIST statement at system generation.

LOADLISts
Displays all load lists defined in the DC/UCF system.

3.26.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLISTS

```
      DISPLAY LOADLISTS
               ***  Loadlist Table Display for System 81  ***
                    System Loadlist SYSLOAD
                      Type       Version            Dictname/Dictnode

 LOADLIST MAPCLOAD  Dict      USER-DEF                    SYST-DEF
                    Loadlib   USER-DEF
                    Dict      00001                       SYST-DEF
                    Loadlib   00001

 LOADLIST SYSLOAD   Dict      USER-DEF                    USER-DEF
                    Dict      USER-DEF                    SYST-DEF
                    Loadlib   USER-DEF
                    Dict      00001                       USER-DEF
                    Dict      00001                       SYST-DEF
                    Loadlib   00001

 LOADLIST TOOLLOAD  Dict      USER-DEF                    TOOLDICT
                    Dict      USER-DEF                    USER-DEF
                    Dict      USER-DEF                    SYST-DEF
                    Loadlib   USER-DEF
                    Dict      00001                       TOOLDICT
                    Dict      00001                       USER-DEF
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST loadlist-name

```
      DISPLAY LOADLIST SYSLOAD
               ***  Loadlist Table Display for System 81  ***
                      Type       Version            Dictname/Dictnode

 LOADLIST SYSLOAD   Dict      USER-DEF                    USER-DEF
                    Dict      USER-DEF                    SYST-DEF
                    Loadlib   USER-DEF
                    Dict      00001                       USER-DEF
                    Dict      00001                       SYST-DEF
                    Loadlib   00001
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

3.26.4 Usage

The following information is displayed for each library in a loadlist:

Field	Value
Type	The type of the loadlist element (loadlib or dictionary)
Version	The version of the dictionary or loadlib
Dictname/Dictnode	Specifies the data dictionary in which the library resides, either with its name or with the node that controls it.

3.26.5 For more information

- About specifying which load list to use, see 5.6, “DCUF SET LOADLIST”
- About displaying which load list is currently being used for programs loaded on your behalf, see 5.18, “DCUF SHOW LOADLIST”
- About defining load lists, refer to documentation of the system generation LOADLIST statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*

3.27 DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS displays information about various types of locks that are currently in effect.

3.27.1 Syntax

```
>>- DCMT ---------------------- Display LOCks ----------------------------->
         |- broadcast-parms -|
>-+- AREa area-name ----------------------------+------------------------->><
  |- Areas ------------------------------------|
  |- Lterm lterm-name -------------------------|
  |- Lterms -----------------------------------|
  |- Statistics -------------------------------|
  |- Stats ------------------------------------|
  |- RECord data -----------------------------|
                  |- MEMber member-name -|
```

3.27.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. See 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

Area
Displays information for a specified area.

area-name
Specified area name.

Areas
Displays information for all areas currently in use.

Lterm
Displays information for a specified lterm.

lterm-name
Specified lterm name.

Lterms
Displays information for all lterms currently in use.

Statistics/Stats
Requests the display of statistical information associated with management of transaction locks.

RECord data
Requests the display of record data entries held by a member of a data sharing group.

MEMber member-name
Specifies the name of the member for which record data entries are to be displayed. If **member-name** is omitted, the record data entries held by the member on which the command is executed are displayed.

3.27.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS AREAS

```
      DISPLAY LOCKS AREAS
     *** Area Locks ***
AREA                        LTERM    USER     TASK   TR+N IS IX  S  U UIX  X
AEDB.AE-AREA                *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AE-AREA2               *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AE-AREA3               *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AE-AREA4               *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AE-INDEX-AREA          *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AE-INDEX-AREA2         *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AEQC-A1IX-REGION       *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AEQC-A2IX-REGION       *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AEQC-A3IX-REGION       *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AEQC-A4IX-REGION       *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AEQC-A5IX-REGION       *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AEQC-PIX-REGION        *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AEQC-REC-REGION        *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDB.AETEST-AREA            *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDICT.DDLDCLOD             *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
AEDICT.DDLDML               *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
ASFDICT.DDLDCLOD            *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
ASFDICT.DDLDML              *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
ASFDICT.IDMSR-AREA          *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
ASFDICT.IDMSR-AREA2         *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS LTERMS

```
      DISPLAY LOCKS LTERMS
     *** Notify/Longterm Locks by Lterm ***
LTERM    USER                TASK     NOTFY SHARE  EXCL
CONSOLE                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
LCCIQ301                     *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
LCCIQ302                     *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
LCCIQ303                     *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
LCCIQ304                     *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
LCCIQ305                     *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
UCFLT01                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
UCFLT02                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
UCFLT03                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
UCFLT04                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
UCFLT07                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
UCFLT08                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
VL10301                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
VL10302                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
VL10303                      DCMT         0     0     0
VL10304                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
VL10305                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
VL10306                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
VL10307  JFH                 *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
VL10308                      *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS AREA area-name

```
      DISPLAY LOCKS AREA EMPDICT.DDLDML
     *** Area Locks ***
AREA                        LTERM    USER     TASK   TR+N IS IX  S  U UIX  X
EMPDICT.DDLDML              *NONE*   *NONE*   *NONE*    0  0  0  0  0   0  0
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS LTERM lterm-name

```
      DISPLAY LOCKS LTERM VL10310
     *** Notify/Longterm Locks by Lterm ***
LTERM    USER               TASK     NOTFY SHARE  EXCL
VL10310                     *SYSTEM*     0     0     0
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY LOCKS STATS

```
DISPLAY LOCK STATS
                       *** Transaction Lock Statistics ***

                   Local Trans      Local Page    Global Proxy Global Resource
Lock Requests           101393            7666           15567           14237
Locks Held                  12             666            1085               0
Rec Data Held                                              802               0
Waits                        0                            5245            5869
Locks Denied                46                               0              35
New Contention                                             1026             403
Contention Xit                                             3905            1463
Notify Xit                                                  850             650
 Downgrades                                                 103             306
 Releases                                                    86             101
 Upgrade Posts                                              340

                    - - - -  Notify/Longterm Stats - - - -
                            Notify        Longterm Share       Longterm Update
Acquired                     36129                     0                     0
Held                             0                     0                     0

Global Notifies                Out                    In
          Proxy                  0                     0
       Resource                 48                    40

                    - - - - -  Proxy Management  - - - - -
                       Created           Freed          Reused   Stolen
                          2748            1743             501     7141

                    - - - - - Storage Management - - - - -
SYSLOCKs value:            5000
                  # Times Ovfl   # Ovfl Getstg  Curr Ovfl Size   Ovfl Size HWM
Overall:                     1              13          189184          189184
   Session:                  0               0               0               0
     Class:                  0               0               0               0
  Resource:                  1               7          136192          136192
  XES Reqs:                  0               0               0               0
     Proxy:                  1               6           52992           52992
```

```
                    - - - - - -  Miscellaneous - - - - - -
Upgrade Reqs:        31405    In Place:       26481     Denied:   35
Cleanup Calls:           0    Compression Calls:                   7
```

DCMT DISPLAY RECORD DATA

```
      DISPLAY RECORD DATA
Record data entries for: SYSTEM74
 ID   Version   Type         Resid         Mode  Ldel    Task
 02   00020CD5    P    00000008 000124FF    X+                99
 02   00020CD5    P    000F0008 000A8E4F    X+               144
 02   00020CD5    P    000F0008 000A7103    X+               144
```

3.27.4 Usage

About areas: The following fields describe information about areas:

Field	Value
Area	The area name.
Lterm	The lterm name currently using the area.
User	The authorization ID of the user signed on to the lterm.
Task	The currently executing task name.
TR+N	The number of transient locks plus null locks placed on the area.
IS	The number of INTENT SHARE locks placed on the area.
IX	The number of INTENT EXCLUSIVE locks placed on the area.
S	The number of SHARE locks placed on the area.
U	The number of UPDATE locks placed on the area.
UIX	The number of UPDATE INTENT EXCLUSIVE locks placed on the area.
X	The number of EXCLUSIVE locks placed on the area.

About logical terminals: The following fields describe information about lterms:

Field	Value
Lterm	The lterm name.
User	The authorization ID of the user signed on to the lterm.
Task	The currently executing task name.
Notfy	The number of outstanding NOTIFY locks associated with the lterm.

Field	Value
Share	The number of outstanding LONGTERM SHARE locks associated with the lterm.
Excl	The number of outstanding LONGTERM SHARE locks associated with the lterm.

Display for DCMT DISPLAY LOCK STATISTICS The following information is displayed if the LOCK STATISTICS option is specified:

- For each of local transaction locks, local page locks, global proxy locks and global resource locks, the following information:
  - The number of lock requests issued
  - The number of locks currently held
- For each of local transaction locks, global proxy locks and global resource locks, the following information:
  - The number of record data entries held for global locks
  - The number of times a task waited on a lock request
  - The number of locks denied due to conflicts
- For global proxy and resource locks, the following information:
  - The number of times the CA-IDMS contention exit was invoked for a new contention situation
  - The number of times the CA-IDMS contention exit was invoked to resolve contention
  - The number of times the CA-IDMS notify exit was invoked to help resolve contention or to inform of DBMS activity for a record on which this system holds a notify lock
  - The number of times the CA-IDMS notify exit downgraded a global lock in an effort to eliminate contention
  - The number of times the CA-IDMS notify exit released a global lock in an effort to eliminate contention
  - The number of times the CA-IDMS notify exit upgraded local locks on resources represented by a proxy to global local in order to provide a finer level of contention management
- The number of notify, longterm exclusive and longterm share locks that have been acquired and that are currently held.
- The number of cross-member notifications of DBMS activity that were issued by this system and that were received by this system as a result of notify locks placed on proxies and dbkeys.

- The number of proxy control blocks that were created, released, reused for the same proxy before being released, stolen from another proxy for which no lock was held.
- The value of the SYSLOCKs sysgen parameter. This parameter influences the amount of storage initially allocated for a number of the lock-related control blocks.
- Information on storage overflows for each of the following types of control blocks: session, lock class, resource, XES lock request block and proxy. The following statistics are displayed for each:
  - The number of times a new overflow situation occurred
  - The number of times storage was acquired to increase the available number of control blocks
  - The current amount of overflow storage in use
  - The maximum amount of overflow storage at any one time
- The number of times a longterm or notify lock was upgraded to a new mode and of those, the number that occurred without internally acquiring a new lock and the number that were denied due to a deadlock situation.
- The number of times the lock manager scanned all outstanding locks in order to locate and release those for a failing task.
- The number of times the lock manager eliminated duplicate kept locks for a task.

Display for DCMT DISPLAY LOCK RECORD DATA The following information is displayed if the RECORD DATA option is specified:

- For each record data entry held on behalf of the specified member, the following information:
  - The lock structure connect id assigned to the member by the operating system
  - The version of the lock structure connection assigned by the operating system
  - The type of resource represented by the record data entry: a "P" indicates a proxy, an "R" indicates an area or dbkey
  - The resource identifier of the resource represented by the record data entry
  - The lock mode held by the member on the resource
  - A logical deletion indication. A "Y" in this field indicates that the record data entry is logically deleted
  - The IDMS/DC task identifier that resulted in the record data entry being created

3.27.5 For more information

- About notify and longterm locks, refer to *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*.

3.28 DCMT DISPLAY LOG

DCMT DISPLAY LOG displays a message indicating the percentage of used space in the DDLDCLOG area of the data dictionary. It also shows the number of pages read and written as well as the number of waits per log driver.

DCMT DISPLAY LOG is valid only when the system log is assigned to the database (the DDLDCLOG of the data dictionary). One action is available: DISPLAY.

3.28.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display LOG ──┬─────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
               └─ Drivers ─┘
```

3.28.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

LOG
Displays information for the system log and its associated log drivers.

Drivers
Displays statistics for the log drivers only.

3.28.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY LOG

```
      DISPLAY LOG
IDMS-DC LOG AND LOG SERVICE DRIVER STATISTICS
------------------LOG PAGES-------------------
USED                      READ          WRITTEN
 54%                     1,119              997

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF WAITS ON LOG SERVICE DRIVERS......6
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOG SERVICE DRIVERS DEFINED............3
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOG SERVICE DRIVERS IN SERVICE.........3
TOTAL NUMBER OF LOG SERVICE DRIVERS OUT OF SERVICE.....0

-------------------------------LOG SERVICE DRIVER-------------------------------
   TASK-ID              READS           WRITES           ERRORS            WAITS
         8                523              403                0                1
         9                322              320                0                0
        10                274              274                0                5
---------------------------------END OF DISPLAY---------------------------------
```

DCMT DISPLAY LOG DRIVERS

```
      DISPLAY LOG DRIVERS
-------------------------------LOG SERVICE DRIVER-------------------------------
   TASK-ID              READS           WRITES           ERRORS            WAITS
         8                907              747                0                2
         9                618              616                0                1
        10                525              525                0               36
---------------------------------END OF DISPLAY---------------------------------
```

3.28.4 Usage

About the system log: DCMT DISPLAY LOG displays the following information about the system log:

Field	Value
Used	Percentage of space currently used in the system log
Read	Number of log pages read
Written	Number of log pages written
Cumulative Number of Waits On Log Service Drivers	The number of waits on log service drivers since system startup, by any task
Total Number of Log Service Drivers Defined	The total number of log service drivers defined since system generation
Total Number of Log Service Drivers in Service	The total number of log service drivers currently in service
Total Number of Log Service Drivers Out Of Service	The total number of log service drivers currently out of service

About the log service driver(s): DCMT DISPLAY LOG displays the following information about the log service driver(s):

Field	Value
Task-ID	A list of task IDs of tasks running a log service driver
Reads	The number of reads performed by the identified task, since system startup
Writes	The number of writes performed by the identified task, since system startup
Errors	The number of errors by the identified task, since system startup
Waits	The number of waits performed by the identified task, since system startup

3.28.5 For more information

- About the system log and DDLDCLOG area, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About logging options, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About varying the log driver on and off, see 4.22, “DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER”

3.29 DCMT DISPLAY LTERM

DCMT DISPLAY LTERM displays information associated with DC/UCF logical terminals.

3.29.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ──┬─ LTerminal ──┬─ *                                  ──┬──►◄
             │              └─ logical-terminal-id ──┬──────────────┬─┤
             │                                       └─ RESources ──┘ │
             └─ LTerminals ──┬──────────────────────────────────────┘
                             └─ LTerms ──┘
```

3.29.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

LTerm
Displays information for a specified logical terminal.

*****
Specifies the logical terminal from which the command is issued.

logical-terminal-id
The ID of a logical terminal defined on the system generation LTERM statement.

RESources
Displays resources owned by the specified logical terminal. Resources cannot be displayed if the logical terminal is associated with a task at the time of the request.

LTerminals
Displays a logical terminal table that contains information for each logical terminal defined in the DC/UCF system generation program.

3.29.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY LTERMS

```
      DISPLAY LTERMS
        *** Logical Terminal Table ***
 Lterm    Pterm    Pline   Logical Physical Status Debug
  ID       ID        ID     Type    Type
CONSOLE  OPERATOR CONSOLE   INTR    Cons    INSRV  INACT
JESRDR   JESRDR   JESRDR    PRNT    Syso 0  ACTIVE INACT
LCCIQ301 PCCIQ301 CCILINE   INTR    BULK    INSRV  INACT
LCCIQ302 PCCIQ302 CCILINE   INTR    BULK    INSRV  INACT
LCCIQ303 PCCIQ303 CCILINE   INTR    BULK    INSRV  INACT
LCCIQ304 PCCIQ304 CCILINE   INTR    BULK    INSRV  INACT
LCCIQ305 PCCIQ305 CCILINE   INTR    BULK    INSRV  INACT
LD000000 *No PTE*           FRST            INSRV  INACT
LD000001 *No PTE*           FRST            INSRV  INACT
LD000002 *No PTE*           FRST            INSRV  INACT
UCFLT01  UCFPT01  UCFLINE   INTR    UCF     INSRV  INACT
UCFLT02  UCFPT02  UCFLINE   INTR    UCF     INSRV  INACT
UCFLT03  UCFPT03  UCFLINE   INTR    UCF     INSRV  INACT
UCFLT04  UCFPT04  UCFLINE   INTR    UCF     INSRV  INACT
UCFLT05  UCFPT05  UCFLINE   BULK    INOT 2  INSRV  INACT
UCFLT06  UCFPT06  UCFLINE   BULK    INOT 2  INSRV  INACT
UCFLT07  UCFPT07  UCFLINE   BULK    BULK 0  INSRV  INACT
UCFLT08  UCFPT08  UCFLINE   INTR    BULK    INSRV  INACT
USWSWDPL USWSWDPL VTAMLIN   PRNT    3286 2  ACTIVE INACT
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY LTERMINAL *

```
      DISPLAY LTERMINAL *
          Logical Term ID VL10302
        Logical Term Type Interactive
            Autotask Code None
            Break/Nobreak
         Physical Term ID VP10302
         Physical Line ID VTAMLIN
       Physical Term Type Local 3277
      Physical Term Model 2
     Physical Term Status Insrv
      Logical Term Status Active
          Number of Reads 0000182
         Number of Writes 0000175
    Number of Read Errors 0000000
   Number of Write Errors 0000008
                    Debug Inact
```

DCMT DISPLAY LTERMINAL lterm-id

```
     DISPLAY LTERMINAL CONSOLE
         Logical Term ID CONSOLE
       Logical Term Type Interactive
           Autotask Code None
           Break/Nobreak
        Physical Term ID OPERATOR
        Physical Line ID CONSOLE
      Physical Term Type Op Console
     Physical Term Model
    Physical Term Status Insrv
     Logical Term Status Insrv
         Number of Reads 0000000
        Number of Writes 0000000
   Number of Read Errors 0000000
  Number of Write Errors 0000000
                   Debug Inact
```

DCMT DISPLAY LTERM lterm-id RESOURCES

```
     DISPLAY LTERM LCCIQ301 RES
         Logical Term ID LCCIQ301
       Logical Term Type Interactive
           Autotask Code None
           Break/Nobreak
        Physical Term ID PCCIQ301
        Physical Line ID CCILINE
      Physical Term Type Bulk Term
     Physical Term Model
    Physical Term Status Discon
     Logical Term Status Insrv
         Number of Reads 0000000
        Number of Writes 0000000
   Number of Read Errors 0000000
  Number of Write Errors 0000000
                   Debug Inact
```

3.29.4 Usage

Display for a specified logical terminal: DCMT DISPLAY LTERM displays the following information for a specified logical terminal:

Field	Value
Logical Term ID	Logical terminal ID
Logical Term Type	One of the following logical terminal types: ■ BATC — batch ■ FRST — free-standing ■ INTR — interactive ■ PRNT — printer ■ SECN — secondary (applicable only for database activity) ■ SWIT — switch

Field	Value
Autotask Code	Task code of the autotask, if any, associated with the logical terminal
Break/Nobreak	Immediate-write message status (BREAK or NOBREAK)
Physical Term ID	ID of the physical terminal with which the logical terminal is associated
Physical Line ID	ID of the line with which the logical terminal's physical terminal is associated
Physical Term Type	Physical terminal type
Physical Term Model	Physical terminal model
Physical Term Status	Status of the physical terminal with which the logical terminal is associated: ■ Insrv — In service ■ Outsrv — Out of service ■ Disc — Disconnected
Logical Term Status	Status of the logical terminal ■ Insrv — In service ■ Outsrv — Out of service ■ Active — Active
Number of Reads	Number of reads performed
Number of Writes	Number of writes performed
Number of Read Errors	Number of read errors that occurred
Number of Write Errors	Number of write errors that occurred
Debug	DEBUG status: ■ Active — Active ■ Inact — Inactive

Display for all logical terminals: DCMT DISPLAY LTERMS displays the following information:

Field	Value
Lterm ID	Logical terminal ID

Field	Value
Pterm ID	ID of the physical terminal with which the logical terminal is associated
Pline ID	ID of the line with which the logical terminal's physical terminal is associated
Logical Type	One of the following logical terminal types: ■ BATC — batch ■ FRST — free-standing ■ INTR — interactive ■ PRNT — printer ■ SECN — secondary (applicable only for database activity) ■ SWIT — switch
Physical Type	Physical terminal type
Physical Model	Physical terminal model
Status	Status of the logical terminal ■ INSRV — In service ■ OUTSRV — Out of service ■ ACTIVE — Active
Debug	Debug status ■ ACTIVE — Active ■ INACT — Inactive

3.29.5 For more information

- About logical terminals, refer to documentation of the LTERM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About changing the attributes of a logical terminal, see 4.23, “DCMT VARY LTERM”

3.30 DCMT DISPLAY LU

DCMT DISPLAY LU displays information about SNA (SEM62 for BS2000/OSD systems) physical terminals defined with a line type of VTAMLU (DCAMLIN for BS2000/OSD systems).

3.30.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►

►──┬─ LU logical-unit-name ──┬──┬─────────────────────────────────┬──►◄
   │                         │  ├─ MODeent vtam-modeent-name ─┤  │
   │                         │  ├─ Primary ──────────────────┤  │
   │                         │  └─ Secondary ────────────────┘  │
   └─ LUs ──┬──────────────┬──┘
            ├─ Primary ────┤
            └─ Secondary ──┘
```

3.30.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

LU

Specifies a logical unit to be displayed.

logical-unit-name

The name of a logical unit.

Information is displayed for all modeents in the logical unit, unless you specify MODEENT, PRIMARY, or SECONDARY, as described below.

MODeent

Specifies a VTAM modeent to be displayed for the specified logical unit.

vtam-modeent-name

The name of a VTAM modeent.

Primary

BS2000/OSD systems only. Restricts the display to information that applies to the primary model of the requested logical unit.

Secondary

BS2000/OSD systems only. Restricts the display to information that applies to the secondary model of the requested logical unit.

LUs

Displays summary information for each logical unit, unless you specify PRIMARY or SECONDARY.

Primary
BS2000/OSD systems only. Restricts the display to information that applies to the primary model of each logical unit.

Secondary
BS2000/OSD systems only. Restricts the display to information that applies to the secondary model of each logical unit.

3.30.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY LUS

```
      DISPLAY LUS
     *** SNA LOGICAL UNIT DISPLAY ***
PLINE-ID LOG.UNIT MODEENT  STATUS   MAXSES MINWIN #WAITS #BREJ  #TRANS
SNALU3                     *CLOSED*
SNALU4                     *CLOSED*
```

3.30.4 Usage

How to view displayed information: When you specify a modeent name, DC/UCF displays information for one modeent at a time. To page to another modeent in the logical unit, press [Enter] or enter the page number for the modeent to display.

Display for each modent: The following information is displayed for each modeent associated with the unit, or for the specified modeent or model.

Field	Value
Pline-ID	Identifier of the physical line to which the logical unit is attached
Log.Unit	The name of the logical unit
Modeent	Name of a modeent associated with the logical unit (does not apply to BS2000/OSD systems)
Model	BS2000/OSD systems only. The name of the model associated with the logical unit (models R and C are reserved for the CNOS manager).

Field	Value
Status	Status of the modeent: ▪ CLOSED — the physical line is closed ▪ DISCON — no sessions are active, but sessions could be activated ▪ DRAINED — the sessions will be put out of service after there are no more pending requests ▪ INSRV — at least one session is active ▪ OUTSRV — the physical line is open, but no sessions can be activated
Pterms	BS2000/OSD systems only. The number of physical terminals available for the model type only.
Maxses	Maximum number of sessions that currently can be active for the logical unit.
Session	BS2000/OSD systems only. The number of active sessions for the model type.
Convers	BS2000/OSD systems only. The number of active conversations for the model type.
Minwin	Minimum number of sessions for the logical unit that are defined as contention winners (not shown for BS2000/OSD systems).
#WAIT	Number of waits for an available session (not shown for BS2000/OSD systems).
#BREJ	Number of bracket rejects signalling contention with the logical unit (not shown for BS2000/OSD systems).
#TRANS	Number of transactions on the mode (not shown for BS2000/OSD systems).

Display for each logical unit: The following information is displayed for each logical unit

- Number of physical terminals in the logical unit at system generation time
- Maximum number of sessions
- Minimum number of contention winners
- Minimum number of contention losers
- Current number of contention winners
- Current number of contention losers
- Number of transactions

- Total waits for sessions
- Current waiting session
- Number of bracket rejects

3.30.5 For more information

- About physical terminals defined to the logical unit and information on closed logical units, see 3.47, “DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM”
- About SNA and logical units, refer to *CA-IDMS DML Reference - Assembler* and the discussion in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About defining SNA lines and logical units at system generation time, refer to the information for defining VTAMLU devices in *CA-IDMS System Generation*

3.31 DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY

DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY displays the layout or contents of a selected area of DC/UCF memory.

3.31.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display MEmory ──────────────────────────────────────────────────►

►──┬──────────┬── EREs ──────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
   │ └─ ACtive ─┘
   ├── area-keyword ──┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────┤
   │                  └─ memory-specification ─┘
   ├── element-keyword ──┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────┤
   │                     └─ memory-specification ─┘
   ├── EP entry-point-name ──┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────┤
   │   MOD nucleus-module-name ─┘  └─ memory-specification ─┘
   │
   ├── hex-address ──┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────┤
   │                 └─ memory-specification ─┘
   │
   ├── ID ┬ C ← ┬── 'storage-id' ──┬──────────────┬──┬──────────────────┬┤
   │      └ X ─┘                  └─ Lte log-term-id ─┘  └─ memory-specification─┘
   ├── MAP ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├── NUCLEUS ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   │
   ├── PDE program-specification ──┬──────────────────────┬──────────┤
   │                               └─ memory-specification ─┘
   ├── PROGRAM program-specification ──┬──────────────────────┬──────┤
   │                                   └─ memory-specification ─┘
   ├── str C ← ┬── 'search-string' ──┬──────────────────────┬──────┤
   │   str X ──┘                     └─ search-options ─┘
   ├── SVC ──┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────┤
   │         └─ memory-specification ─┘
   │
   └── dc/ucf-table-keyword ──┬──────────────────────┬──────────────┤
                              └─ memory-specification ─┘
```

Expansion of memory-specification

```
►──┬──────────────────────┬──┬──────────────┬──────────────────────►
   └─ + hex-offset ─┘  ├── 16 ← ──────┤
                       └── byte-count ─┘
```

Expansion of element-keyword

```
►──┬── CCE ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►
   ├── DDE destination-id ─┤
   ├── ESE ────────────────┤
   ├── LTE lterm-id ───────┤
   ├── PLE line-id ────────┤
   ├── PTE pterm-id ───────┤
   ├── QDE queue-id ───────┤
   ├── SCT sct-num ────────┤
   └── TDE task-code ──────┘
```

Expansion of program-specification

```
►──┬──────────────────────┬── program-name ──┬──────────────────────────┬──►
   └─ dictnode.dictname. ─┘                  └─ Version version-number ─┘
```

Expansion of search-options

```
►──┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ (occurrence-count) ─┤
   └─ (1) ← ──────────────┘

►──┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►
   │┌──────────────────────┐
   ├┤ byte-count ──────────┤
   │└─ 16 ← ───────────────┘
   └─ Addr hex-address search-length ──┤
     ├─ Lte logical-terminal-id ───────┤
     └─ Taskid task-id ────────────────┘
```

3.31.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

The following table summarizes DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY options. Each option is presented in detail after the table.

Memory content is displayed 4 words per line in both hexadecimal and character-string format. The requested starting address for the display of memory content is rounded down to the next lower multiple of 4.

Option	Purpose
Active EREs	Displays memory content of current EREs
area-keyword	Displays memory content beginning at the specified area (CSA, TCA, or RCA)
element-keyword	Displays memory content beginning at the specified element (CCE, DDE, ESE, LTE, PLE, PTE, QDE, or TDE)
EP/MOD	Displays memory content of the specified entry point or module
hex-address	Displays memory content beginning at the specified address
ID	Displays memory content beginning at the specified starting address of kept storage
Map	Displays a map of the DC/UCF region/partition
Nucleus	Displays a map of the DC/UCF nucleus modules
PDE	Displays memory content beginning at the specified program's PDE

Option	Purpose
Program	Displays memory content beginning at the starting address of the named program
STR	Displays memory content beginning at the starting address of the specified search string
SVC	Displays memory content beginning at the starting address of the SVC
dc/ucf-table-keyword	Displays memory content beginning at the specified area (DDT, LTT, OPT, DPT, QDT, SCT, or TDT)

ACtive
Specifies that the EREs parameter applies only to the external request elements (EREs) that are currently in use.

EREs
Displays the memory content of all external request elements (EREs).

area-keyword
Displays memory content beginning at the starting address of the DC/UCF area.

Valid values for *area-keyword* are:

- CSA — Common system area
- TCA — Task control area
- RCA — Resource control area

memory-specification
Specifies where to start the memory display and how much memory to display:

+ hex-offset
Displays memory content beginning at the specified hexadecimal offset from the requested starting address.

byte-count
Specifies the number of bytes to be displayed, rounded up to the next multiple of 4. For example, specifying 17 displays 20 bytes.

The default is 16 bytes (that is, the first 4 words).

element-keyword
Displays memory content beginning at the starting address of the specified DC/UCF run-time element.

CCE
Specifies the Central Control Element.

DDE
Specifies a Destination Definition Element.

destination-id
The ID of a destination defined to the DC/UCF system.

ERE
Specifies the External Request Element.

ESE
Specifies the External Service Element.

LTE
Specifies a Logical Terminal Element.

lterm-id
The ID of a logical terminal defined to the DC/UCF system.

PLE
Specifies a Physical Line Element.

line-id
The ID of a line defined to the DC/UCF system.

PTE
Specifies a Physical Terminal Element.

pterm-id
The ID of a physical terminal defined to the DC/UCF system.

QDE
Specifies a Queue Definition Element.

queue-id
The ID of a queue defined to the DC/UCF system.

SCT
Specifies a storage pool control table.

sct-num
The storage pool number. If none is specified, the SCT for storage pool 0 is displayed.

TDE
Specifies a Task Definition Element.

task-code
The code of a task defined to the DC/UCF system.

EP entry-point-name
Specifies an entry point in the nucleus, as shown in the nucleus map displayed by the DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY NUCLEUS command (below).

MOD nucleus-module-name
Specifies a nucleus module, as shown in the nucleus map displayed by the DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY NUCLEUS command (below).

hex-address
Specifies the address at which to begin displaying memory content. *Hex-address* must be a 1- to 8-digit hexadecimal value. You can omit leading zeros.

ID

Specifies that memory content should be displayed beginning at a specified address of kept storage.

C

Indicates that the address is specified in character format.

C is the default.

X

Indicates that the address is specified in hexadecimal format.

'storage-id'

The ID of the kept storage, enclosed in single quotes.

LTE

Requests that only the kept storage list associated with the specified logical terminal be searched for the specified kept storage.

If you don't specify LTE, the system-wide storage list is searched for the requested kept storage ID.

log-term-id

The ID of a logical terminal defined on the system generation LTERM statement.

MAP

Displays a map of the DC/UCF region/partition. The map gives the names and addresses of various DC/UCF modules, control blocks, and storage pools.

NUCLEUS

Displays a map of the DC/UCF nucleus modules. The following information is displayed for each nucleus module:

Modname

Module name

Csect

CSECT name

Asm Date

Date and time of assembly

Loaded

Load address

In addition, the following information is displayed for each entry point associated with the module:

Entry

Entry point name

Epaddr

Entry point address

Vect

Vector table offset

Typ
Call type

Types of calls are:

CSA	Means that the entry point is called by means of a macro specific to the function
NVT	(Nucleus vector table) Means that the entry point is called by means of a #CALL

PDE
Displays memory content beginning at the starting address of the program definition element (PDE) for the named program.

To identify a program that resides in an alternate data dictionary, specify DICTNODE or DICTNAME as described below.

program-specification
Identifies a program as follows:

dictnode
Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

dictname
Specifies the alternate data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Note: Although *dictnode* and *dictname* are both optional parameters, if *dictnode* is specified and *dictname* is not specified, a "." delimiter must be included to represent the missing *dictname* parameter. For example:

```
DCMT D ME PROGRAM dictnode..program-name V version-number
```

program-name
The name of a program load module defined on the system generation PROGRAM statement.

Version version-number
Specifies the version number of the named program. *version-number* is an integer in the range 1 through 9999.

The default *version-number* is 1.

PROGRAM program-specification
Displays memory content beginning at the starting address of the named program. The default version number is 1.

To identify a program that resides in an alternate data dictionary, specify DICTNODE or DICTNAME as described above.

str
Displays memory content beginning at the starting address of the first occurrence of the specified search string.

C
Displays the memory content in character format.

C is the default.

X
Displays the memory content in hexadecimal format.

'search-string'
The search string, in character format, enclosed in single quotation marks.

search-options
Specifies options for the search of the specified search string:

(occurrence-count)
The number of occurrences of the string to be displayed. *Occurrence-count* is a positive integer in the range 1 through 999.

The default is 1.

byte-count
The number of bytes to be displayed for each requested occurrence of the search string. *Byte-count* is rounded up to the next multiple of 4. For example, specifying 17 displays 20 bytes.

The default is 16 (that is, the first 4 words).

If you specify *byte-count*, a search address specification is ignored.

Addr
Specifies the starting address of the search domain and number of bytes to be searched for the requested string.

hex-address
The starting address, expressed as a 1- to 8-digit hexadecimal value. You can omit leading zeros.

search-length
The number of bytes to be searched.

Lte
Requests that only the kept storage associated with the specified logical terminal be searched for the requested string.

logical-terminal-id
The ID of a logical terminal defined on the system generation LTERM statement.

Taskid
Requests that only storage associated with the specified task thread be searched for the requested string.

task-id
The ID of the task.

SVC
Displays memory content beginning at the starting address of the SVC routine.

dc/ucf-table-keyword

Displays memory content beginning at the starting address of the specified DC/UCF table.

Valid values for *dc/ucf-table-keyword* are:

- DDT — Destination definition table
- LTT — Logical terminal table
- OPT — Startup options table
- PDT — Program definition table
- QDT — Queue definition table
- SCT — Storage control table
- TDT — Task definition table

3.31.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY ERE

```
      DISPLAY MEMORY ERE
 <Addr>   <Offset>                <Hex>                    <Character>
00C7F770  00000000  C5D9C540 00690003 00000000 0000000E  *ERE ............*
00C7F780  00000010  00000000 0004BD68 80F2AE00 00AD75C8  *.........2.....H*
00C7F790  00000020  00C7F120 03001000 D9C8C4C3 D5D7F3E2  *.G1.....RHDCNP3S*
00C7F7A0  00000030  000000C7 F7700004 C2C1E3C3 62A9256C  *...G7...BATC.Z.%*
00C7F7B0  00000040  00800000 00000000 E2F0F0F0 00000000  *........S000....*
00C7F7C0  00000050  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7F7D0  00000060  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7F7E0  00000070  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7F7F0  00000080  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7F800  00000090  C2C1E3C3 C2E4D3D2 D4D1C85B C4C4C4D3  *BATCBULKMJH$DDDL*
00C7F810  000000A0  00054A38 00000010 000C0000 042F0000  *................*
00C7F820  000000B0  00000000 00000000 D4D1C840 40404040  *........MJH     *
00C7F830  000000C0  40404040 40404040 40400000 00000000  *          ......*
00C7F840  000000D0  00000000 00000000 40404040 40404040  *........        *
00C7F850  000000E0  00300000 0028C3F0 C2D4D1C8 5BC4C4C4  *......C0BMJH$DDD*
00C7F860  000000F0  D30504C3 E4D3D304 F2F2F9F3 08C8C9D5  *L..CULL.2293.HIN*
00C7F870  00000100  C5E26060 6004E3C3 F2F30460 60606040  *ES---.TC23.---- *
00C7F880  00000110  C5D9C540 00690003 00000000 0000000E  *ERE ............*
00C7F890  00000120  00000000 00053128 80F39380 00ABDB68  *.........3L.....*
00C7F8A0  00000130  00C7F120 03001000 D9C8C4C3 D5D7F3E2  *.G1.....RHDCNP3S*
00C7F8B0  00000140  000000C7 F8800005 C2C1E3C3 4406C5B5  *...G8...BATC..E.*
```

```
00C7F8C0  00000150  00800000 00000000 E2F0F0F0 00000000  *........S000....*
00C7F8D0  00000160  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7F8E0  00000170  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7F8F0  00000180  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7F900  00000190  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7F910  000001A0  C2C1E3C3 C2E4D3D2 D7C1C7E3 D6F0F1D6  *BATCBULKPAGTO01O*
00C7F920  000001B0  00054A38 00000009 000C0000 042F0000  *................*
00C7F930  000001C0  00000000 00000000 D7C1C7E3 D6F0F140  *........PAGTO01 *
00C7F940  000001D0  40404040 40404040 40400000 00000000  *          ......*
00C7F950  000001E0  00000000 00000000 40404040 40404040  *........        *
00C7F960  000001F0  00300000 0028C3F0 C2D7C1C7 E3D6F0F1  *......C0BPAGTO01*
00C7F970  00000200  D60504C3 E4D3D304 F0F9F0F0 08D7C1C7  *O..CULL.0900.PAG*
00C7F980  00000210  E3D6F0F1 6004E3C3 F1F10460 60606040  *TO01-.TC11.---- *
00C7F990  00000220  C5D9C540 00690000 00000000 00000000  *ERE ............*
00C7F9A0  00000230  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7F9B0  00000240  00C7F120 00000000 00000000 00000000  *.G1............*
00C7F9C0  00000250  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7F9D0  00000260  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7F9E0  00000270  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7F9F0  00000280  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FA00  00000290  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FA10  000002A0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FA20  000002B0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*

             PAGE 002 - NEXT PAGE:
00C7FA30  000002C0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FA40  000002D0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FA50  000002E0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FA60  000002F0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FA70  00000300  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FA80  00000310  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FA90  00000320  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FAA0  00000330  C5D9C540 00690000 00000000 00000000  *ERE ............*
00C7FAB0  00000340  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FAC0  00000350  00C7F120 00000000 00000000 00000000  *.G1............*
00C7FAD0  00000360  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FAE0  00000370  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FAF0  00000380  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FB00  00000390  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FB10  000003A0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FB20  000003B0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FB30  000003C0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FB40  000003D0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FB50  000003E0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FB60  000003F0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FB70  00000400  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FB80  00000410  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
00C7FB90  00000420  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*

00C7FBA0  00000430  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  *................*
```

3.31.4 Usage

Unspecified search domain: If you do not specify a search domain (that is, ADDR, LTE, or TASKID) on the STR search string option, the domain of the search is defined by the bounds of the DC/UCF region.

3.31.5 For more information

- About external request elements, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About DC/UCF areas, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About DC/UCF runtime elements, (for example, LTEs), refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About the SVC, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About DC/UCF tables, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*

3.32 DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE

DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE allows you to examine messages stored in the DDLDCMSG area of the data dictionary.

3.32.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display MESsage message-id ──────────────────────────────────►◄
```

3.32.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

MESsage
Displays information about the specified message.

message-id
The ID of a message stored in the data dictionary.

3.32.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY MESSAGE message-id

```
      DISPLAY MESSAGE DC260004
 MESSAGE ID       DC260004

LINE   1
 SEVERITY         0
 DESTINATION      NULL
 O.S. DEST CODE   0
 O.S. ROUTE CODE  0
 MESSAGE TEXT     INVALID SYNTAX TOKEN FOUND

 COMMENTS         DC260004   INVALID SYNTAX TOKEN FOUND
                  The user issued a DCMT command that was constructe
                  d
                  illogically.  Reissue the DCMT command using a val
                  id
                  construction.
                  Module(s) = RHDCMT00
                  Additional information...
```

3.32.4 Usage

The following information is displayed for the specified message:

Field	Value
Message ID	The eight byte identifier of the message

The following information is displayed for each line of the message:

Field	Value
Line	Line number
Severity	Severity level (displayed only for the first line of a message)
Destination	The destination of the message: ■ LOG ■ OPERATOR ■ TERMINAL ■ NULL
O.S. Dest Code	OS/390 descriptor code (OS/390 systems)
O.S. Route Code	OS/390 routing code (OS/390 systems)
ID	Terminal ID for destination ID (if present)
Message Text	The text of the message
Comments	Comments on the meaning of the message and a recommended course of action

3.32.5 For more information

- On how to define messages in the data dictionary, refer to documentation of the MESSAGE statement in *CA-IDMS IDD DDDL Reference Guide*
- About DC/UCF messages, refer to *CA-IDMS Messages and Codes*

3.33 DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE

DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE allows you to display information about multitasking systems. This command applies to OS/390 and BS2000/OSD sites that have implemented multitasking support.

3.33.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
        └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display MPmode table ──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

3.33.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.33.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE

```
DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE
     *** MULTITASK ENVIRONMENT, MPMODE TABLE ***
     NAME         REQUEST COUNT        WAIT COUNT
     ----         -------------        ----------
     ANY              136,972                 00
     DC               265,693            220,828
     DB               243,709            142,831
     USER                  00                 00
     LOADER               180                 00
     DRIVER            31,069              7,881
```

3.33.4 Usage

Compared to DISPLAY SUBTASK: This command displays information about the number of tasks that have executed for each MPMODE.

To display information about subtasks in a multitasking environment, use DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK.

►► For more information, see 3.50, “DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK” later in this chapter.

MPMODE TABLE information: DCMT DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE displays the following information:

Field	Value
Name	The name of each DC/UCF MPMODE (code lock): ▪ ANY — Assigned to fully reentrant and quasi-reentrant programs ▪ CALLER — Assigned to fully reentrant programs that can be either DB or DC mode ▪ DB — Assigned to database programs when serialization is needed for examination or manipulation of database related control blocks ▪ DC — Assigned to most nondatabase programs when serialization is needed for examination or manipulation of data communications related control blocks ▪ DRIVER — Assigned to terminal access drivers ▪ LOADER — Assigned to RHDCLODR when accessing modules within load libraries ▪ USER — Assigned to user programs with storage protection enabled, and to VSCOBOL programs
Request Count	The number of times tasks have required each MPMODE DC/UCF uses MPMODEs to enforce the serialization of DB and DC tasks. Within a DC/UCF task, each program is assigned an MPMODE that indicates which code lock the program needs to execute.
Wait Count	The number of times tasks have had to wait for each MPMODE. For a task to execute, it must have exclusive control of the required MPMODE. If the task cannot get control of the required MPMODE, the task is suspended and it waits until the required MPMODE is available, unless it is ANY or CALLER mode. Tasks needing ANY or CALLER mode give up unless it is immediately available.

3.33.5 For more information

About multitasking support, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*.

3.34 DCMT DISPLAY MT

DCMT DISPLAY MT displays the multitasking queue depth in effect for the system.

3.34.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display MT Queue Depth ──────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

3.34.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.34.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY MT QUEUE DEPTH

```
DCMT DISPLAY MT QUEUE DEPTH
MT Queue Depth is 002
```

3.34.4 Usage

DCMT DISPLAY MT QUEUE DEPTH displays the actual value of the multitasking queue depth.

3.34.5 For more information

- About multitasking support, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*

3.35 DCMT DISPLAY NODE

DCMT DISPLAY NODE identifies all of the nodes defined to the system and shows the associated type of communication method used to access the node.

3.35.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display Node ──────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

3.35.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.35.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY NODE

```
DISPLAY NODE

                 DISPLAY NODE TABLE ENTRIES

      NODE    TYPE

    LOCAL     LOCAL
    SYSTEM22  CCI
    SYSTEM92  CCI
    SYSTEM72  VTAM
    SYSTEM73  VTAM
    SYSTEM74  VTAM
    SYSTEM71  LOCAL
    DBDCGR    GROUP
                              DEFLT-NODE NULL
    IDMSGR    GROUP
                              DEFLT-NODE NULL
    CVNOD1    CVNUM
                              CV NUMBER  101
                              SVC NUMBER 173
```

3.35.4 Usage

The following information is displayed for the specified message:

Field	Value
Node	Identifies all nodes defined to the system.

Field	Value
Type	Displays the type of node in use (LOCAL, CVNUM, CCI, VTAM, GROUP).

For nodes with a TYPE equal to::

- CVNUM, the central version number and the SVC number that is used to communicate with the central version is displayed also.
- GROUP, the default node that is used if access to the group fails is displayed also.

3.36 DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE

DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE displays the list of nucleus modules that have been marked to new copy.

3.36.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT Display NUcleus MODule RELoad TABle ──────────────────────────►◄
```

3.36.2 Example

DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE

```
      DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE
**** DISPLAY OF NUCLEUS RELOAD TABLE ****
RHDCCOBI  RHDCPLII  RHDCAEDT
***   END OF DISPLAY   ***
```

3.36.3 For more information

- About general information on nucleus modules, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About marking a nucleus module to new copy, see 4.27, “DCMT VARY NUCLEUS”

3.37 DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER

DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER displays information associated with DC/UCF printers.

3.37.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ──┬─ PRInter logical-terminal-id ─┬──────────────────►◄
            └─ PRInters ────────────────────┘
```

3.37.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

PRInter
Displays information for a specified printer.

logical-terminal-id
The ID of a logical terminal defined on the system generation LTERM statement.

PRInters
Displays the information listed below for all printers associated with the DC/UCF system.

3.37.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY PRINTERS

```
     DISPLAY PRINTERS
    *** PRINTER LTERM'S ***
LTERM-ID  CKPT PTERM-ID STATUS   REPORT   CLASSES/DESTINATIONS
USWSWDP5 *OFF* USWSWDP5 DISCON            USWSWDP5
USWSWDP2 *OFF* USWSWDP2 DISCON            USWSWDP2
USWSWDPL *OFF* USWSWDPL DISCON            USWSWDPL
JESRDR   *OFF* JESRDR   INACTIVE           63
```

DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER lterm-id

```
     D PRINT BGBRUSP7
LTerm-ID                  BGBRUSP7
PTerm-ID                  BGBRUSP7
Checkpoint                *OFF*
Status                    DISCON
Report
Classes/Destinations      BGBRU
Banner                    YES
Control: SCS Formfeed is  FF-NL
         On Report Start  FF Native=Insert    ,Non-nat.= Insert    ,SCS CRLF=ON
         On Report   End  FF Native=No-insert ,Non-nat.= No-insert
```

3.37.4 Usage

Field	Value
Lterm-ID	Logical terminal ID.
CKPT	Printer checkpoint.
Pterm-ID	ID of the physical terminal with which the logical terminal is associated.
Status	Status of the physical terminal ■ INSRV — In service ■ OUTSRV — Out of service ■ DISCON — Disconnected ■ ACTIVE — Active ■ INACT — Inactive
Report	ID of the report currently being printed.
Classes/Destinations	List of classes and/or destinations associated with the printer. The class or destination of the report currently being printed is preceded by an asterisk (for example, *01).
Banner	Indicates whether or not a banner page will be printed with each report.
Control	Shows the PRINTER CONTROL options for the printer.

3.37.5 For more information

- About defining printers, refer to documentation of the LTERM and PTERM statements in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About varying printer attributes, see 4.28, “DCMT VARY PRINTER”

3.38 DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM

DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM displays information associated with DC/UCF programs. It displays the contents of the Program Definition Element (PDE) for each program.

3.38.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
         └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►

 ►┬─ PRogram program-specification ──────────────────────────────►◄
  └─ PRograms ┬──────────────────────────────────────┬
              └─ from program-name to program-name ─┘
```

Expansion of program-specification

```
 ►┬──────────────────────┬─ program-name ┬──────────────────────────┬──►
  └─ dictnode.dictname. ─┘               └─ Version version-number ─┘
```

3.38.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

Program
Displays information about a specified program.

program-specification
Specifies the program to display:

dictnode
Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

dictname
Specifies the alternate data dictionary in which the named program resides. The default is the DICTNAME setting for the current session. To specify that the system default dictionary is to be searched for the named program, use the value * for *dictname*.

Note: Although *dictnode* and *dictname* are both optional parameters, if *dictnode* is specified and *dictname* is not specified, a "." delimiter must be included to represent the missing *dictname* parameter. For example:

```
DCMT V PR dictnode..program-name V version-number
```

program-name
The name of the program, as defined on either the system generation PROGRAM statement or on a DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command.

Version version-number

The version number of the specified DC/UCF program.

The default is 1.

Note: The loadlist enabled for your current terminal session determines how DC/UCF searches for a program based on a DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM command. However, this loadlist search can be bypassed and superseded by fully qualifying the program name. If VERSION, DICTNODE, or DICTNAME is specified in the DCMT command, then this is considered a fully qualified name and the loadlists are not used.

PRograms

Displays information for each of the following types of programs:

- **Programs defined at system generation time** by means of the PROGRAM statement
- **Dynamically defined programs** defined by means of the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command discussed later in the chapter
- **Automatically generated programs** defined by means of DC/UCF compilers and definition tools, edit table, and code table definitions

from program-name to program-name

Specifies the range of programs to be displayed. Program-name specifies the start or all of a program name. For example, FROM IDMS TO RHDC displays all programs that begin with IDMS through those that begin with RHDC.

3.38.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAMS

```
      DISPLAY PROGRAMS
    *** Program Definition Table - Dictionary Modules Indicated by "D" ***
Program   Typ  D  DDname/Version#     DictName   Node
$ACF@GEN  TBL     CDMSLIB
$ACF@TAT  TBL     CDMSLIB
$ACF@TAT  TBL  D  VERSION 1
$ACF@TAT  TBL  D  VERSION 1           APPLDICT
#PMOPT    ASM     CDMSLIB
ADAHABLD  TBL     CDMSLIB
ADAHFNM1  TBL     CDMSLIB
ADAHFNM2  TBL     CDMSLIB
ADAHFUND  TBL     CDMSLIB
ADAHFUNP  TBL     CDMSLIB
ADAHGOP1  TBL     CDMSLIB
ADAHGOP2  TBL     CDMSLIB
ADAHGREC  TBL     CDMSLIB
ADAHRSPD  TBL     CDMSLIB
ADAHTCOD  TBL     CDMSLIB
ADAMABLD  MAP     CDMSLIB
ADAMFNM1  MAP     CDMSLIB
ADAMFNM2  MAP     CDMSLIB
ADAMFUND  MAP     CDMSLIB
ADAMFUNP  MAP     CDMSLIB
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY specified program

```
      DISPLAY PROGRAM OLQSHELP
   Program Name OLQSHELP            Ddname          CDMSLIB
   Type         PROGRAM             Type            LOADLIB
   Language     ASM                 Dictname
   Size (bytes) 00000000            Dictnode
   ISA size     00000               Database key    NOT IN DICT
   Status       ENABLED AND INSRV   Storage Prot    YES
   Dynamic      ALLOWED             Residence       NOT IN POOL
   Reusable     YES                 Threading       CONCURRENT
   Reentrant    FULLY REENTRANT     Overlayable     NO
   Tasks use ct 000                 New Copy        ENABLED
   Times called 00000000            Times loaded    000000
   PGM chk thrh 005                 Pgm check ct    000
   Dump thrh    000                 Dump ct         000
   Amode                            Rmode
   PDE address  0673D740            MPmode          SYSTEM

V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY range of programs

```
      DISPLAY PROGRAMS FROM DBUGMNRE TO IDBCAT
    *** Program Definition Table - Dictionary Modules Indicated by "D" ***
Program   Typ  D  DDname/Version#     DictName   Node
DBUGMNRE  ASM     CDMSLIB
DBUGMNSE  ASM     CDMSLIB
DBUGMNSN  ASM     CDMSLIB
DBUGMNVR  ASM     CDMSLIB
DBUGSTAE  ASM     CDMSLIB
DCPROFIL  ASM     CDMSLIB
DDAMDBUG  ASM     CDMSLIB
DNSCTAB   ASM     CDMSLIB
DNSSCSES  ASM     CDMSLIB
DNSSCTL   ASM     CDMSLIB
DNSSDICT  ASM     CDMSLIB
EDBBNOTE  ASM     CDMSLIB
EMPSS01   SUB  D  VERSION 1
ESVSAMBE  NUC     CDMSLIB
ESVSPVLR  ASM     CDMSLIB
IBMDEOCA  ASM     CDMSLIB
IBMDESMA  ASM     CDMSLIB
IDB       ADS     CDMSLIB
IDBCAT    ASM     CDMSLIB
IDBCATI   ASM     CDMSLIB
```

3.38.4 Usage

How DC/UCF searches for a program: The load list enabled for your current terminal session determines how DC/UCF searches for a program based on a DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM command.

Display for a specified program: DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM displays the following information for the specified DC/UCF program:

Field	Value
Program Name	Program name
Version/Ddname	Version number (Type=Dictionary) or ddname (Type=Loadlib)
Type	Program type (DIALOG, MAP, PROGRAM, SUBSCHEMA, DICTIONARY, or LOADLIB)
Language	Language in which the program is written
Size (in bytes)	The size of the program, in bytes
ISA Size	Initial storage area size, in bytes
Status	The status of the program: ■ ENABLED ■ DISABLED
Dynamic	Dynamic status, which specifies whether you can define additional versions of this program at run time: YES or NO.
Reusable	Whether or not the program is available for use in the program pool: YES or NO
Reentrant	The reentrant status of the program ■ FULLY REENTRANT ■ QUASI-REENTRANT ■ NON-REENTRANT
Times called	Number of times called
Tasks use ct	The number of tasks currently using the program
PGM chk thrh	The number of program checks that can occur before the program will be disabled
Dump thrh	The number of dumps that can occur before the program will be disabled
Amode	Whether or not the program can address XA storage
PDE address	Address of PDE
Dictname	Name of the data dictionary in which the program resides (if blank, installation default dictionary)
Dictnode	Name of the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the program resides (if blank, local DDS node)
Database key	The database key of the program (for modules stored in the data dictionary)
Storage Prot	Indicates whether storage protection is enabled for the program (YES or NO)

Field	Value
Residence	The residence status of the program: ■ PERMANENT ■ IN POOL ■ NOT IN POOL ■ If the program is permanent or in the pool, the address of the program is given, or an indication that multiple copies are present is given
Threading	■ CONCURRENT — The program is multithreaded ■ NON-CONCURRENT — The program is single threaded
Overlayable	Indicates whether the program is overlayable: YES or NO.
New Copy	The new copy status of the program: ENABLED or DISABLED
Times loaded	Number of times loaded
Pgm check ct	Number of program checks that occurred for the program since it was defined or enabled
Dump ct	Number of dumps performed for the program since it was defined or enabled
Rmode	Where the program can run (24 or ANY)
MPmode	MPmode of the program.

If multiple copies of the program are present, the following information is displayed for each copy::

Field	Value
Address	The address of the copy
Debug	The debug status of the copy (YES or NO)
In Pool	The residence status of the copy: ■ YES — The copy is currently in memory ■ NO — The copy has been paged out
Copy	The type of copy: ■ TEMP — The copy is non-resident ■ PERM — The copy is resident

Display for every program: DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAMS displays the following information for every program:

Field	Value
Program	Program name.
Typ	Program type.
D	Dictionary origin. If the program was loaded from a data dictionary, a D is displayed. Otherwise, the program was loaded from a load library.
DDname/Version#	Version number (Type=Dictionary) or ddname (Type=Loadlib).
Dictname	Name of the data dictionary in which the program resides.
Node	Name of the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the program resides.

3.38.5 For more information

- About load lists, refer to documentation of the LOADLIST statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation* and the discussion of load lists in *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About displaying the dictionary definition for the program, refer to documentation of the PROGRAM statement in *CA-IDMS IDD DDDL Reference Guide*
- About varying program attributes, see 4.29, “DCMT VARY PROGRAM”
- About PDEs, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*

3.39 DCMT DISPLAY PTERM

DCMT DISPLAY PTERM displays information about DC/UCF physical terminals.

3.39.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ──┬─ PTerm ──┬─ *                    ─┬──────────────►◄
           │           └─ physical-terminal-id ─┘│
           └─ PTerms ────────────────────────────┘
```

3.39.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

PTerm
Displays information for a specified terminal.

*****
Specifies the terminal from which the command is issued.

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

PTerms
Displays a physical terminal table that contains information for each physical terminal defined at DC/UCF system generation time.

3.39.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY PTERMS

```
      DISPLAY PTERMS
     *** PHYSICAL TERMINAL TABLE ***
LTERM-ID PTERM-ID PLINE-ID TYPE/M STATUS TERM-ID     FES-ID   UCF-STAT UCF-MODE
CONSOLE  OPERATOR CONSOLE  CONS   INSRV
UCFLT05  UCFPT05  UCFLINE  INOT 2 INSRV  MQA$0798    BATCH    SUSPEND  DEDICATD
UCFLT06  UCFPT06  UCFLINE  INOT 2 INSRV  MQA$0799    BATCH    SUSPEND  DEDICATD
UCFLT07  UCFPT07  UCFLINE  BULK 0 DISCON
UCFLT08  UCFPT08  UCFLINE  BULK   DISCON
UCFLT01  UCFPT01  UCFLINE  UCF    DISCON
UCFLT02  UCFPT02  UCFLINE  UCF    DISCON
UCFLT03  UCFPT03  UCFLINE  UCF    DISCON
UCFLT04  UCFPT04  UCFLINE  UCF    DISCON
VL10301  VP10301  VTAMLIN  3277 2 DISCON A35L5131
USWSWDP2 USWSWDP2 VTAMLIN  3286 2 DISCON A35P6207
USWSWDP5 USWSWDP5 VTAMLIN  3286 2 DISCON A35P5107
USWSWDPL USWSWDPL VTAMLIN  3286 2 DISCON A35P5707
VL10302  VP10302  VTAMLIN  3277 2 INSRV  A35L6126
VL10303  VP10303  VTAMLIN  3277 2 DISCON
VL10304  VP10304  VTAMLIN  3277 2 DISCON
VL10305  VP10305  VTAMLIN  3277 2 DISCON
VL10306  VP10306  VTAMLIN  3277 2 DISCON
VL10307  VP10307  VTAMLIN  3277 2 DISCON
VL10308  VP10308  VTAMLIN  3277 2 DISCON
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
     *** PHYSICAL TERMINAL TABLE ***
LTERM-ID PTERM-ID PLINE-ID TYPE/M STATUS TERM-ID     FES-ID   UCF-STAT UCF-MODE
VL10309  VP10309  VTAMLIN  3277 2 DISCON
VL10310  VP10310  VTAMLIN  3277 2 DISCON
JESRDR   JESRDR   JESRDR   SYSO 0 INSRV
LCCIQ301 PCCIQ301 CCILINE  BULK   DISCON
LCCIQ302 PCCIQ302 CCILINE  BULK   DISCON
LCCIQ303 PCCIQ303 CCILINE  BULK   DISCON
LCCIQ304 PCCIQ304 CCILINE  BULK   DISCON
LCCIQ305 PCCIQ305 CCILINE  BULK   DISCON
```

DCMT DISPLAY PTERM *

```
      DISPLAY PTERM *
          LOGICAL TERM ID VL10302
         PHYSICAL TERM ID VP10302
         PHYSICAL LINE ID VTAMLIN
       PHYSICAL TERM TYPE LOCAL 3277
      PHYSICAL TERM MODEL 2
     PHYSICAL TERM STATUS INSRV
      LOGICAL TERM STATUS ACTIVE
          NODE OR TERM ID A35L6126
      FRONT END SYSTEM ID
               UCF STATUS
          NUMBER OF READS 0000300
         NUMBER OF WRITES 0000293
    NUMBER OF READ ERRORS 0000000
   NUMBER OF WRITE ERRORS 0000008
V105  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY PTERM pterm-id

```
      DISPLAY PTERM OPERATOR
          LOGICAL TERM ID CONSOLE
         PHYSICAL TERM ID OPERATOR
         PHYSICAL LINE ID CONSOLE
       PHYSICAL TERM TYPE OP CONSOLE
      PHYSICAL TERM MODEL
     PHYSICAL TERM STATUS INSRV
      LOGICAL TERM STATUS INSRV
          NODE OR TERM ID
      FRONT END SYSTEM ID
               UCF STATUS
          NUMBER OF READS 0000000
         NUMBER OF WRITES 0000000
    NUMBER OF READ ERRORS 0000000
   NUMBER OF WRITE ERRORS 0000000
V105  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

3.39.4 Usage

Display for a specified physical terminal: DCMT DISPLAY PTERM displays the following information for each physical terminal:

Field	Value
Logical Term ID	ID of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal
Physical Term ID	Physical terminal ID
Physical Line ID	ID of the line with which the physical terminal is associated
Physical Term Type	Physical terminal type
Physical Term Model	Physical terminal model
Physical Term Status	Status of the physical terminal: ■ INSRV — In service ■ OUTSRV — Out of service ■ DISCON — Disconnected
Logical Term Status	Status of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal ■ ACTIVE — Active ■ DISCON — Disconnected ■ INSRV — In service ■ OUTSRV — Out of service
Node or Term ID	VTAM or DCAM minor node or terminal ID
Front End System ID	Front-end system ID (UCF systems only)

Field	Value
UCF Status	UCF status (UCF systems only)
Number of Reads	Number of reads performed since the terminal came online
Number of Writes	Number of writes performed since the terminal came online
Number of Read Errors	Number of read errors that occurred since the terminal came online
Number of Write Errors	Number of write errors that occurred since the terminal came online

Display for all physical terminals: DCMT DISPLAY PTERMS displays the following information for each physical terminal defined at system generation time:

Field	Value
Lterm-ID	ID of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal
Pterm-ID	Physical terminal ID
Pline-ID	ID of the line with which the physical terminal is associated
Type/M	Physical terminal type and model
Status	Status of the physical terminal ■ ACTIVE — Active ■ DISCON — Disconnected ■ INSRV — In service ■ OUTSRV — Out of service
Term-ID	VTAM or DCAM minor node or terminal ID
FES-ID	Front-end system ID (UCF)
UCF-Stat	UCF status (UCF systems only)
UCF-Mode	UCF mode (UCF systems only)

The information displayed for each physical terminal is the same as the information provided by the DCMT DISPLAY LINE command for a specified line.

3.39.5 For more information

- About displaying information for devices in an SNA network, see 3.47, “DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM” later in this chapter
- About defining physical terminals at system generation time, refer to documentation of the PTERM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About varying physical terminal attributes, see 4.30, “DCMT VARY PTERM”

3.40 DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE

DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE displays information associated with DC/UCF queues.

3.40.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ─┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
            └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ─┬─ QUeue queue-id ─┬──────────────────────────────────►◄
             └─ QUeues ─────────┘
```

3.40.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

QUeue
Displays information about a specified queue.

queue-id
The ID of a queue defined on the system generation QUEUE statement.

QUeues
Displays a queue definition table that contains information for each queue defined at system generation time. The information displayed is the same as that listed for DISPLAY QUEUE.

3.40.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY QUEUES

```
      DISPLAY QUEUES
     *** QUEUE DEFINITION TABLE ***
   QUEUE NAME    TASKCODE/INVOKED CURR THRT  MAX  RET
                                  00001 00000 0000 255
$ADCSQLA01D    1                 00011 00000 0000 255
$ADCTLDIA1     1                 00001 00000 0000 255
$MPCDATE99MX0001                 00004 00000 0000 255
$MPCTLMAP1  0001                 00002 00000 0000 255
$MPCTLMAP2  0001                 00002 00000 0000 255
MINAPPL70001                     00001 00000 0000 255
OLQQNOTE         OLQTNOTE/00000  00000 00001 0000 001
RHDCREPTBKKV1                    00004 00000 0000 005
RHDCSETIMETASKS                  00001 00000 0000 255
TLAPPL  0001                     00001 00000 0000 255
TTTY    0001                     00002 00000 0000 255
```

DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE queue-id

```
      DISPLAY QUEUE OLQQNOTE
     QUEUE NAME OLQQNOTE
      TASK CODE OLQTNOTE
  TIMES INVOKED 00000
   QUEUE STATUS ENABLED AND INSRV
CURRENT REC CNT 000000
  THRESHOLD CNT 000001
    MAX REC CNT 000000
   DATE CREATED
      RETENTION 001
V105  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

3.40.4 Usage

Queues listed in the queue definition table: The queue definition table includes only queues defined at system generation time. Dynamically created queues (that is, queues created by PUT QUEUE commands) are not displayed.

Display for a specified queue: DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE displays the following information for a specified queue:

Field	Value
Queue Name	Queue name
Task Code	The code of the task invoked to process queue records
Times Invoked	Number of times the queue task has been invoked
Queue Status	The status of the queue: ▪ INSRV ▪ OUTSRV
Current Rec Cnt	Count of records currently in the queue
Threshold Cnt	The number of records written to the queue before the task will be invoked
Max Rec Cnt	Maximum record count (that is, the maximum number of entries permitted in the queue; if 0, no limit exists)
Date Created	The date the queue was created
Retention	The retention period of the queue

Display for all queues: DCMT DISPLAY QUEUES displays the following information for all queues:

Field	Value
Queue Name	The name of the queue
Taskcode/Invoked	The code of the task invoked to process queue records

Field	Value
Curr	Count of records currently in the queue
Thrt	The threshold count
Max	Maximum record count (that is, the maximum number of entries permitted in the queue; if 0, no limit exists)
Ret	The retention period of the queue

3.40.5 For more information

- About varying queue attributes, see 4.31, “DCMT VARY QUEUE”
- About queue definition in the data dictionary, refer to documentation of the QUEUE statement in *CA-IDMS IDD DDDL Reference Guide*
- About queue definition at system generation time, refer to documentation of the QUEUE statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About PUT QUEUE commands, refer to *CA-IDMS DML Reference - COBOL*
- About queue management, refer to *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*
- About queue definition tables, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*

3.41 DCMT DISPLAY REPLIES

DCMT DISPLAY REPLIES displays the text of WRITE LOG (#WTL) statements that are pending reply from the operator's console.

3.41.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display REPLies ──────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

3.41.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.41.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY REPLIES

```
     DISPLAY REPLIES
99 0                 DC-CONSOLE REPLY 99
```

3.41.4 For more information

- About WRITE LOG statements, refer to *CA-IDMS DML Reference - COBOL*
- About #WTL statements, refer to *CA-IDMS DML Reference - Assembler*

3.42 DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS

DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS displays information associated with DC/UCF reports.

3.42.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ─┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►

 ►── REPorts ─┬──────────────────────────────────┬──────────────────►◄
             ├─ Class printer-class ────────────┤
             └─ Destination printer-destination ─┘
```

3.42.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

REPorts
Displays the same information for each printer class or destination as the DCMT DISPLAY CLASSES command.

Class
Displays the same information for the specified printer class as the DCMT DISPLAY CLASS command.

printer-class
An integer in the range 1 through 64 as defined on the system generation LTERM statement.

Destination
Displays the same information for each report queued to the specified printer destination as the DCMT DISPLAY CLASS command.

printer-destination
The ID of a destination defined on the system generation DESTINATION statement.

3.42.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS

```
      DISPLAY REPORTS
CL/DEST   REPORTS  LINES
 01       00008  0000136
 57       00001  0000024
USWSWDP5  00006  0000120
```

DCMT D REPORTS DESTINATION

```
      D REPORTS DESTINATION USWSWDP5
ON       REPORT   ORIGINAL PROGRAM   RPT  RPT  NUM   NUM
PRINTER  NAME     LTERM-ID  NAME     PRI  ID  LINES COPIES USER
USWSWDP5 DNNV15   VL10303            020  001 00000  001   ABBTH01
```

DCMT DISPLAY REPORTS CLASS

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

3.43 DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE

DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE shows all the resources defined to this system and the location where the resource resides.

3.43.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ─┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ────┘

 ►── Display RESource NAme TAble ──────────────────────────────────►◄
```

3.43.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.43.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE

```
      DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE

                  DISPLAY RESOURCE TABLE ENTRIES

RESOURCE NAME------------------------------  NODE

                  DBDBNAM1                  LOCAL
                  DBDBNAM2                  DBGNOD1
                  DB*                       LOCAL
                  NDDBGNOD2                 LOCAL
                  NDSYSTEM71                LOCAL
                  NDLOCAL                   LOCAL
                  NDSYSTEM72                SYSTEM72
                  NDSYSTEM22                SYSTEM22
                  NDSYSTEM92                SYSTEM92
                  NDSYSTEM73                SYSTEM73
                  NDSYSTEM74                SYSTEM74
                  NDSYSTEM71                SYSTEM71
                  NDIDMSGR                  IDMSGR
                  NDDBDCGR                  DBDCGR
                  NDDBGNOD1                 DBGNOD1
                  NDDBGNOD2                 DBGNOD2
                  NDDBGNOD3                 DBGNOD3
                  ND*                       LOCAL
*                                           LOCAL
```

3.43.4 Usage

DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE displays the following information:

Field	Value
Resource Name	Shows the resource name (a database name or a node name)
Node	Shows the node name

3.43.5 For more information

About nodes, see 3.35, “DCMT DISPLAY NODE” earlier in this chapter.

3.44 DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT displays information about system internal run units.

3.44.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ┬──────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
        └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display ──────────────────────────────────────────────────►

 ►┬─ RUn Unit ─┬─ QUeue ──────────┬─┬──────────────────────────┬──►◄
  │            ├─ LOader ─────────┤ └─ DICTNAme dictionary-name ─┘ │
  │            ├─ SIgnon ─────────┤                                │
  │            ├─ MSgdict ────────┤                                │
  │            ├─ DEst ───────────┤                                │
  │            ├─ SYstem ─────────┤                                │
  │            ├─ SEcurity ───────┤                                │
  │            ├─ SQL LOader ─────┤                                │
  │            └─ SQL SEcurity ───┘                                │
  └─ RUn Units ────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

3.44.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

RUn Unit
Displays detailed and summary information about a specified run unit.

QUeue
Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal queue area run unit.

LOader
Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal load area run unit.

SIgnon
Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal run unit for signon processing.

MSgdict
Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal run unit for the data dictionary message area.

DEst/SYstem
Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal run unit for destination and CLIST processing.

SECurity
Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal run unit for security processing.

SQL LOader
Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal SQL load run unit.

SQL SECurity
Displays detailed and summary information about each system internal run unit for SQL security processing.

DICTNAme
Specifies a data dictionary for which you want to display system internal run units.

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

If you do not specify a dictionary name, all the system internal run units for the type specified are displayed.

RUn Units
Displays summary information about all system internal run units. RUN UNITS displays the same summary information for each run unit as is displayed by the RUN UNIT option.

3.44.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNITS

```
     DISPLAY RUN UNITS
                     TYPE QUEUE
           DRIVER TASK ID 00000002
                SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWK7
                     NODE
          DICTNAME/DBNAME SYSTEM
            IDLE INTERVAL OFF
     PREDEFINED RUN UNITS         1
     RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS        16
           RUN UNIT FREES        16
       OVERFLOW RUN UNITS         0
                AREA NAME DDLDCRUN
               USAGE MODE SHARED UPDATE
TYPE  BOUND  IN-USE    ALLOCS   OWNING TASK
PERM   YES    NO            16

                     TYPE LOADER
           DRIVER TASK ID 00000003
                SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWKL
                     NODE
          DICTNAME/DBNAME
            IDLE INTERVAL OFF
     PREDEFINED RUN UNITS         1
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
 .
 .
 .
```

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT QUEUE

```
      DISPLAY RUN UNIT QUEUE
                      TYPE QUEUE
           DRIVER TASK ID 00000002
                SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWK7
                      NODE
          DICTNAME/DBNAME SYSTEM
            IDLE INTERVAL OFF
     PREDEFINED RUN UNITS         1
     RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS        95
           RUN UNIT FREES        95
       OVERFLOW RUN UNITS         0
                AREA NAME DDLDCRUN
               USAGE MODE SHARED UPDATE
TYPE  BOUND  IN-USE    ALLOCS   OWNING TASK
PERM   YES    NO            95
V105  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT LOADER

```
      DISPLAY RUN UNIT LOADER
                      TYPE LOADER
           DRIVER TASK ID 00000003
                SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWKL
                      NODE
          DICTNAME/DBNAME
            IDLE INTERVAL OFF
     PREDEFINED RUN UNITS         1
     RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS       129
           RUN UNIT FREES       129
       OVERFLOW RUN UNITS       111
                AREA NAME DDLDCLOD
               USAGE MODE SHARED UPDATE
TYPE  BOUND  IN-USE    ALLOCS   OWNING TASK
PERM   YES    NO            18
V105  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT SIGNON

```
      DISPLAY RUN UNIT SIGNON
                      TYPE SIGNON
           DRIVER TASK ID 00000005
                SUBSCHEMA IDMSSECU
                      NODE
          DICTNAME/DBNAME SYSUSER
            IDLE INTERVAL OFF
     PREDEFINED RUN UNITS         1
     RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS        23
           RUN UNIT FREES        23
       OVERFLOW RUN UNITS         0
                AREA NAME DDLSEC
               USAGE MODE SHARED UPDATE
TYPE  BOUND  IN-USE    ALLOCS   OWNING TASK
PERM   YES    NO            23
V105  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT MSQDICT

```
      DISPLAY RUN UNIT MSQDICT
                      TYPE MSGDICT
           DRIVER TASK ID 00000004
                SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWK6
                      NODE
          DICTNAME/DBNAME SYSMSG
            IDLE INTERVAL OFF
     PREDEFINED RUN UNITS         1
     RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS       473
           RUN UNIT FREES       473
       OVERFLOW RUN UNITS         8
                AREA NAME DDLDCMSG
               USAGE MODE SHARED RETRIEVAL
TYPE  BOUND  IN-USE    ALLOCS   OWNING TASK
PERM   YES    NO           465
V105  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT QUEUE DICTNAME

```
      DISPLAY RUN UNIT QUEUE DICTNAME SYSTEM
                      TYPE QUEUE
           DRIVER TASK ID 00000002
                SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWK7
                      NODE
          DICTNAME/DBNAME SYSTEM
            IDLE INTERVAL OFF
     PREDEFINED RUN UNITS         1
     RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS        95
           RUN UNIT FREES        95
       OVERFLOW RUN UNITS         0
                AREA NAME DDLDCRUN
               USAGE MODE SHARED UPDATE
TYPE  BOUND  IN-USE    ALLOCS   OWNING TASK
PERM   YES    NO            95
V105  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT SQL LOADER

```
      DISPLAY RUN UNIT SQL LOADER
                      TYPE SQL LOADER
           DRIVER TASK ID OUT OF SERVICE
                SUBSCHEMA IDMSCATL
                      NODE
          DICTNAME/DBNAME
            IDLE INTERVAL OFF
     PREDEFINED RUN UNITS         0
     RUN UNIT ALLOCATIONS         3
           RUN UNIT FREES         3
       OVERFLOW RUN UNITS         3
                AREA NAME DDLCATLOD
               USAGE MODE SHARED UPDATE
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

Note: The value OUT OF SERVICE for DRIVER TASK ID is displayed when no predefined run unit has been specified in system generation.

3.45 DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT

DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT displays the same information as DCMT DISPLAY AREA, for all areas of a specified segment.

3.45.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display SEGment segment-name ──────────────────────────────────►◄
```

3.45.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

SEGment
Displays information about a specified segment.

segment-name
The name of a segment.

3.45.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT segment-name

```
      D SEGMENT APPLDICT
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLDML                Upd      60001      62000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.14.948912  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD              Upd      70001      70500    0     2     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.080204  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
```

3.45.4 Usage

DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT displays the following information for each segment:

Field	Value
Area	Area name.

Field	Value
Lock	Area status: ▪ AVL — Available, but the area has not been accessed ▪ OFL — Offline ▪ RET — Available for retrieval ▪ UPD — Available for update ▪ TR — Available for transient retrieval
Lo-Page	Low page number.
Hi-Page	High page number.
#Ret	Number of retrieval transactions actively using the area.
#Upd	Number of update transactions actively using the area.
#Tret	Number of transient retrieval transactions actively using the area.
#Ntfy	Number of notify locks currently being held.
Stamp	The date and time the definition of the area was last changed.
Pg Grp	The page group.
Stat	File status: zero or an error status code. If not zero, then a DBIO error status has been signalled.
Pnd	Ready status to which an area will be varied (displayed while the area is waiting to be quiesced).
Share/Noshare	Shows the sharability state of the area.
ICVI/NoICVI	Shows whether or not there is inter-CV-interest in the area.
Perm/NoPerm	Shows whether or not the area status has been established with the PERMANENT option. If the area is the target of an outstanding VARY operation, the status to which it is being varied will also be shown.

3.45.5 For more information

- About varying segment attributes, see 4.35, “DCMT VARY SEGMENT”
- About creating, altering, and dropping segments, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About segmenting the database, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Design Guide*

3.46 DCMT DISPLAY SHARED CACHE

The DCMT DISPLAY SHARED CACHE command displays the name of the files participating in a shared cache, and shows the cache status for each file. Shared cache usage is possible only in a Sysplex environment.

3.46.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display SHAred CAche ──┬──────────────┬──────────────────────►◄
                         └─ cache-name ─┘
```

3.46.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

cache-name
Name of the shared cache to activate or deactivate.

3.46.3 Usage

Display for each shared cache: The following information is displayed for each shared cache:

Field	Value
Cache name	Name of the shared cache
Actual size	The size of the cache structure in K.
Reads	Number of pages read from the shared cache
Writes	Number of pages written to the shared cache
Status	Current status of the shared cache. Possible values are ON and OFF.
File	Name of the data set assigned to the shared cache
On	Name of the volume containing the dataset

3.46.4 Example

```
     D SHARED CACHE
***  Display SHAred CAche request  ***
Cache name: IDMSCACHE00002                    Actual size (K):         4096
   Status : ON                Reads:         10416     Writes:         7317
   File DBDC.SYSTEM72.SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN                on CULL06
   File DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCD.X                     on TECH08
   File DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAB.X                     on RIG006
   File DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCC.X                     on TECH07
   File DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCA.X                     on TECH05
   File DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAC.X                     on RIG007
   File DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCE.X                     on TECH05
   File DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAA.X                     on RIG006
   File DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRBRAD.X                     on RIG007
   File DBDC.SYSTEMXX.DBCRACCB.X                     on TECH06
```

3.46.5 For more information

- About defining shared cache in the Coupling Facility, refer to the *CA-IDMS System Operations Guide*.
- About defining shared cache in CA-IDMS, refer to information about assigning files using the DMCL file override parameter in *CA-IDMS Database Administration*.

3.47 DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM

DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM displays information for SNA physical terminals defined with a line type of VTAMLU.

3.47.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►──── Display SNA ──┬─ PTerm ──┬─ *                      ──┬──────────►◄
                    │           └─ physical-terminal-id ─┘  │
                    └─ PTerms ──────────────────────────────┘
```

3.47.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

PTerm
Displays information for a specified physical terminal.

*****
Specifies the physical terminal from which the command is issued.

physical-terminal-id
The ID of an SNA physical terminal as defined on the system generation PTERM statement.

PTerms
Displays a physical terminal table that contains information for each physical terminal in an SNA network.

3.47.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM *

```
      DISPLAY SNA PTERM *
          LOGICAL TERM ID VL10302
         PHYSICAL TERM ID VP10302
         PHYSICAL LINE ID VTAMLIN
       PHYSICAL TERM TYPE LOCAL 3277
      PHYSICAL TERM MODEL 2
     PHYSICAL TERM STATUS INSRV
      LOGICAL TERM STATUS ACTIVE
          NODE OR TERM ID A35L6126
      FRONT END SYSTEM ID
               UCF STATUS
          NUMBER OF READS 0000350
         NUMBER OF WRITES 0000343
    NUMBER OF READ ERRORS 0000000
   NUMBER OF WRITE ERRORS 0000008
```

DISPLAY SNA PTERM pterm-id

```
      DISPLAY SNA PTERM VP10304
          LOGICAL TERM ID VL10304
         PHYSICAL TERM ID VP10304
         PHYSICAL LINE ID VTAMLIN
       PHYSICAL TERM TYPE LOCAL 3277
      PHYSICAL TERM MODEL 2
     PHYSICAL TERM STATUS DISCON
      LOGICAL TERM STATUS INSRV
          NODE OR TERM ID A35L5131
      FRONT END SYSTEM ID
               UCF STATUS
          NUMBER OF READS 0000249
         NUMBER OF WRITES 0000250
    NUMBER OF READ ERRORS 0000000
   NUMBER OF WRITE ERRORS 0000000
```

DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERMS

```
      D SNA PTERMS
     *** PHYSICAL TERMINAL TABLE ***
LTERM-ID PTERM-ID PLINE-ID TYPE/M STATUS LU-NAME     MODEENT  CONTENTION
LTESNA1C PTESNA1C SNAVTM1C SNA    CLOSED SNAVTM1D    SNASVCMG WINNER
LTESNA2C PTESNA2C SNAVTM1C SNA    CLOSED SNAVTM1D    SNASVCMG LOSER
LTESNA3C PTESNA3C SNAVTM1C SNA    CLOSED SNAVTM1D    APPC01   WINNER
LTESNA4C PTESNA4C SNAVTM1C SNA    CLOSED SNAVTM1D    APPC01   WINNER
LTESNA5C PTESNA5C SNAVTM1C SNA    CLOSED SNAVTM1D    APPC01   LOSER
LTESNA6C PTESNA6C SNAVTM1C SNA    CLOSED SNAVTM1D    APPC01   LOSER
LTESNA1D PTESNA1D SNAVTM1D SNA    CLOSED SNAVTM1C    SNASVCMG WINNER
LTESNA2D PTESNA2D SNAVTM1D SNA    CLOSED SNAVTM1C    SNASVCMG LOSER
LTESNA3D PTESNA3D SNAVTM1D SNA    CLOSED SNAVTM1C    APPC01   WINNER
LTESNA4D PTESNA4D SNAVTM1D SNA    CLOSED SNAVTM1C    APPC01   WINNER
LTESNA5D PTESNA5D SNAVTM1D SNA    CLOSED SNAVTM1C    APPC01   WINNER
LTESNA6D PTESNA6D SNAVTM1D SNA    CLOSED SNAVTM1C    APPC01   LOSER
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

3.47.4 Usage

Display for a specified SNA physical terminal: DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERM displays the following information for a specified SNA physical terminal:

Field	Value
Logical Term ID	ID of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal
Physical Term ID	Physical terminal ID
Physical Line ID	ID of the line with which the physical terminal is associated
Physical Term Type	Physical terminal type
Physcial Term Model	Physical terminal model

Field	Value
Physical Term Status	Status of the physical terminal ■ CLOSED — Closed ■ DISCON — Disconnected ■ INSRV — In service ■ OUTSRV — Out of service
Logical Term Status	Status of the logical unit associated with the physical terminal ■ ACTIVE — Active ■ INSRV — In service ■ OUTSRV — Out of service
Logical Unit Name	Name of the logical unit associated with the physical terminal
Modeent Name	Name of the modeent associated with the physical terminal
Contention	Contention status (winner, loser)
Number of Reads	Number of reads performed since the terminal came online
Number of Writes	Number of writes performed since the terminal came online
Number of Read Errors	Number of read errors that occurred since the terminal came online
Number of Write Errors	Number of write errors that occurred since the terminal came online

Display for all SNA physical terminals: DCMT DISPLAY SNA PTERMS displays the following information for all physical terminals in an SNA network:

Field	Value
Lterm-ID	ID of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal
Pterm-ID	Physical terminal ID
Type/M	Physical terminal type and model
Status	Status of the physical terminal: ■ INSRV — In service ■ OUTSRV — Out of service ■ DISCON — Disconnected
LU-Name	Logical unit associated with the physical terminal
Modeent	Modeent associated with the logical unit
Contention	Contention status (winner, loser)

3.47.5 For more information

- About displaying information for other types of terminals, see 3.39, “DCMT DISPLAY PTERM” earlier in this chapter
- About adding physical terminals to an SNA network, refer to documentation of the PTERM and LTERM statements in *CA-IDMS System Generation*

3.48 DCMT DISPLAY SNAP

DCMT DISPLAY SNAP displays the current status (enabled or disabled) of system and task snap dumps and of system and task snap photos.

3.48.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display SNAP ──────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

3.48.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

3.48.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY SNAP

```
 DISPLAY SNAP
       *** DISPLAY SNAP REQUEST ***
SYSTEM SNAP STATUS IS ON (ENABLED)
SYSTEM SNAP PHOTO STATUS IS ON (ENABLED)
TASK SNAP STATUS IS ON (ENABLED)
TASK SNAP PHOTO STATUS IS ON (ENABLED)
```

3.48.4 For more information

About snap dumps and snap photos, refer to *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*.

3.49 DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS

The DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS command displays:

- The interval at which statistics are written to the log file
- Current DC/UCF system statistics
- Specific statistics on database page reads and writes for areas, buffers, and files
- The number of times a read request was fulfilled by a page that was already in the buffer. No I/O occurs for this type of read request.

DC/UCF gathers the statistics from active control blocks, not from the system log.

3.49.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display STAtistics ──────────────────────────────────────────►

►─┬─ INterval ──────────────────────────────────────────────────┬─►◄
  ├─ SYStem ────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ AArea ─┬─ segment-name.area-name ─┬──────────┬──┬──┬──┬──┬──┤
  │         │                          ├─ File ───┤  │  │  │  │
  │         │                          ├─ Buffer ─┤  │  │  │  │
  │         │                          └─ All ────┘  │  │  │  │
  │         └─ area-star-name ─────────────────────────┘  │  │
  ├─ AAreas ────────────────────────────────────────────────┤  │
  ├─ Buffer ─┬─ buffer-name ─┬──────────┬──┬──┬──┬──┬──┬──┤  │
  │          │               ├─ AArea ──┤  │  │  │  │  │  │
  │          │               ├─ File ───┤  │  │  │  │  │  │
  │          │               └─ ALl ────┘  │  │  │  │  │  │
  │          └─ buffer-star-name ──────────┘  │  │  │  │  │
  ├─ Buffers ───────────────────────────────────────────────┤  │
  ├─ File ─┬─ segment-name.file-name ─┬──────────┬──┬──┬──┬──┬──┤
  │        │                          ├─ AArea ──┤  │  │  │  │
  │        │                          ├─ Buffer ─┤  │  │  │  │
  │        │                          └─ ALl ────┘  │  │  │  │
  │        └─ file-star-name ──────────────────────────┘  │  │
  └─ Files ─────────────────────────────────────────────────┘  │
```

3.49.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

INterval
Displays the current statistics interval, in seconds. If statistics are not collected at a specified interval, OFF is shown.

SYStem
Displays system statistics.

Area

Displays database I/O statistics for a specified area.

segment-name

The name of the segment with which the area is associated.

area-name

The name of the area.

File

Displays database I/O statistics for files associated with the specified area.

Buffer

Displays database I/O statistics for buffers associated with the specified area.

All

Displays database I/O statistics for files and buffers associated with the specified area.

area-star-name

Displays database I/O statistics for all areas whose names begin with the same specified alphanumeric characters. Area-star-name specifies any alphanumeric description that ends with an asterisk (*) to denote wild card characters.

In this example, CA-IDMS will display statistics about all areas associated with segments that begin with EMP:

```
dcmt d sta a emp*
```

In this example, CA-IDMS will display statistics about all areas in the EMPLOYEE segment with area names that begin with the letter H:

```
dcmt d sta a employee.h*
```

Areas

Displays database I/O statistics for all areas.

BUFfer

Displays database I/O statistics for a specified database buffer.

buffer-name

The name of a database buffer.

Area

Displays database I/O statistics for all areas associated with the specified buffer.

File

Displays database I/O statistics for all files associated with the specified buffer.

All

Displays database I/O statistics for all files and areas associated with the specified buffer.

buffer-star-name

Displays database I/O statistics for all buffers whose names begin with the same specified alphanumeric characters.

Buffer-star-name specifies any alphanumeric description that ends with an asterisk (*) to denote wildcard characters. In this example, CA-IDMS will display statistics about all buffers whose names begin with the letters RKN:

```
dcmt d sta buf rkn*
```

Buffers
Displays database I/O statistics for all database buffers.

File
Displays database I/O statistics for a specified database file.

segment-name
The segment with which the file is associated.

file-name
The name of the file.

Area
Displays database I/O statistics for all areas associated with the specified file.

Buffer
Displays database I/O statistics for the buffer associated with the specified file.

All
Displays database I/O statistics for the area(s) and buffer associated with the specified file.

file-star-name
Displays database I/O statistics for all files whose names begin with the same specified alphanumeric characters.

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

In this example, CA-IDMS will display statistics about all files that begin with the notation FILE1:

```
dcmt d sta file file1*
```

Files
Displays database I/O statistics for all files.

3.49.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS INTERVAL

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS INTERVAL
STATISTICS INTERVAL IS        21600
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM
  12:15:38.22 99/309 Current Time       00:00:14.86 Tot Sys Time
  08:41:20.98 99/309 Startup Time       00:00:00.68 Tot User Time

TASKS:           348 Processed          1 Abended     43 Max Tasks
                 278 System             0 Runaway      0 Times At Max
                   0 Deadlocks          0 Dead Victims

RUN/UNITS:        47 Processed         38 Norm Cmp    12 Max Conc
                   0 Ext Proc           0 Ext Norm     0 Ext Conc     4 Max Erus

DATABASE:       3888 Calls           3741 Pages Rqst          3470 Recs Rqst
                   0 Buff Wait       1116 Pages Read          2522 Recs Cur R/U
                   2 Page Writ          1 Calc Noflo             1 Via Noflo
                 573 Tot Locks          0 Calc Ovflo             0 Via Ovflo
                                        0 Frag Stord             0 Recs Reloc
   INDEX:          0 SR8 Splits         0 SR8 Stores             0 SR7 Stores
                   0 SR8 Spawns         0 SR8 Erases             0 SR7 Erases
                   0 Orph Adopt         0 Ix Searches            0 Min Level
                                        0 Lvls Srchd             0 Max Level
     SQL:          0 Commands           0 Tupls Fetched          0 Rows Inserted
                   0 AM Recomp          0 Rows Updated           0 Rows Deleted
                                        0 Sorts                  0 Sort Min
             PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

```
                                        0 Tuples Sorted          0 Sort Max

JOURNAL:                     0 Buff Waits                0 User Putjrnl
  Page        2  0-10       2 11-20       0 21-30       0 31-40       0 41-50
  Dist        0 51-60       0 61-70       0 71-80       0 81-90       0 91-100

INTERNAL:       RLEs    RCEs    DPEs   Stack
                 515     486     151     724 HWM
                3000    3000    1200    2000 Sysgen Threshold
                   0       0       0         Times Exceeded

STORAGE:        4476 Gets            4224 Frees            Gets for type
                   0 PGFIXs             0 PGFREEs               152 DB
                   0 Pages Fxd          0 Pages Freed            16 SHK
                2250 Scan 1             0 PGRLSEs                 0 SHR
                2226 Scan 2             0 Pages Relsd          2536 SYS
                                                                  0 USK
                   0 SOS COUNT                                 1772 USR

PROGRAM:             Act Loads  Pages Load  Wait/Space
          Non-Reent          4          43           0
              Reent         27         765           0
           XA Reent        122        3609           0
              PAGE 002 - NEXT PAGE:

SCRATCH:         367 Gets        612 Puts        390 Dels
  QUEUE:           5 Gets          1 Puts          1 Dels          0 Task AutoSt

TIME:           7203 Gets      12974 Post          1 Started Tasks
                   0 Wait      12972 Canc
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS AREAS

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS AREAS
---------- Area -----------    Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
AEDB.AE-AREA                            0           1           0           1
AEDB.AE-INDEX-AREA                      0           1           0           1
AEDB.AE-AREA2                           0           1           0           1
AEDB.AE-INDEX-AREA2                     0           1           0           1
AEDB.AE-AREA3                           0           1           0           1
AEDB.AE-AREA4                           0           1           0           1
AEDB.AETEST-AREA                        0           1           0           1
AEDB.AEQC-REC-REGION                    0           1           0           1
AEDB.AEQC-PIX-REGION                    0           1           0           1
AEDB.AEQC-A1IX-REGION                   0           1           0           1
AEDB.AEQC-A2IX-REGION                   0           1           0           1
AEDB.AEQC-A3IX-REGION                   0           1           0           1
AEDB.AEQC-A4IX-REGION                   0           1           0           1
AEDB.AEQC-A5IX-REGION                   0           1           0           1
AEDICT.DDLDML                          17           5           0           1
AEDICT.DDLDCLOD                         0           3           0           1
ASFDICT.DDLDML                         14           5           0           1
ASFDICT.DDLDCLOD                        0           3           0           1
ASFDICT.IDMSR-AREA                      0           1           0           1
ASFDICT.IDMSR-AREA2                     0           1           0           1
CATSYS.DDLCAT                           2           3           0           1
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA area-id

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA EMPDICT.DDLDML
---------- Area -----------    Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
EMPDICT.DDLDML                          4           3           0           1
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA area-id FILE

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA EMPDICT.DDLDML FILE
---------- Area -----------    Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
EMPDICT.DDLDML                          4           3           0           1
---------- File -----------    Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
EMPDICT.EMPDICT                         4           3           0           1
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA area-id BUFFER

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA EMPDICT.DDLDML BUFFER
---------- Area -----------    Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
EMPDICT.DDLDML                          4           3           0           1
----- Buffer -----      Waits  Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
DEFAULT_BUFFER              0         951          90           0          21
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA area-id ALL

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA EMPDICT.DDLDML ALL
---------- Area -----------    Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
EMPDICT.DDLDML                          4           3           0           1
---------- File -----------    Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
EMPDICT.EMPDICT                         4           3           0           1
----- Buffer -----      Waits  Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
DEFAULT_BUFFER             0         951          90           0          21
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFERS

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFERS
----- Buffer -----      Waits  Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
EDB_BUFFER                 0          27          10           0           2
EGEN_BUFFER                0          21          10           0           2
DEFAULT_BUFFER             0         951          90           0          21
BUFFER_4276                0          29          30           0          12
SCRATCH_BUFFER             0        1580        1004           0           4
LOG_BUFFER                 0           0           0           0           0
AE_BUFFER                  0          17          22           0          16
LOD_BUFFER                 0           0          12           0           4
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER buffer-name

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER LOG_BUFFER
----- Buffer -----      Waits  Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
LOG_BUFFER                 0           0           0           0           0
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER buffer-name AREA

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER SCRATCH_BUFFER AREA
----- Buffer -----      Waits  Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
SCRATCH_BUFFER             0        1580        1004           0           4
---------- Area -----------    Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
SYSDEF.DDLDCRUN                       1580        1003           0           3
SYSDEF.DDLDCSCR                          0           1           0           1
SYSLSCR.DDLOCSCR                         0           0           0           0
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER buffer-name FILE

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER SCRATCH_BUFFER FILE
----- Buffer -----      Waits  Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
SCRATCH_BUFFER             0        1580        1004           0           4
---------- File -----------    Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
SYSDEF.DCRUN                          1580        1003           0           3
SYSDEF.DCSCR                             0           1           0           1
SYSLSCR.DCLSCR                           0           0           0           0
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER buffer-name ALL

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER SCRATCH_BUFFER ALL
----- Buffer -----      Waits  Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
SCRATCH_BUFFER              0        1580        1004           0           4
---------- Area -----------    Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
SYSDEF.DDLDCRUN                     1580        1003           0           3
SYSDEF.DDLDCSCR                        0           1           0           1
SYSLSCR.DDLOCSCR                       0           0           0           0
---------- File -----------    Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
SYSDEF.DCRUN                        1580        1003           0           3
SYSDEF.DCSCR                           0           1           0           1
SYSLSCR.DCLSCR                         0           0           0           0
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS FILES

```
      DISPLAY STATISTICS FILES
---------- File -----------    Fnd-in-Buf   Phy-Reads Fnd-in-Cache Phy-Writes
AEDB.CAEDB1                            0           2           0           2
AEDB.CAEDB2                            0           2           0           2
AEDB.CAEDB3                            0           1           0           1
AEDB.CAEDB4                            0           1           0           1
AEDB.AETEST                            0           1           0           1
AEDB.AEQDB                             0           7           0           7
AEDICT.AEDICT                         17           5           0           1
AEDICT.AEDLOD                          0           3           0           1
ASFDICT.ASFDML                        14           5           0           1
ASFDICT.ASFLOD                         0           3           0           1
ASFDICT.ASFDEFN                        0           1           0           1
ASFDICT.ASFDATA                        0           1           0           1
CATSYS.DCCAT                           2           3           0           1
CATSYS.DCCATL                          0           3           0           1
CATSYS.DCCATX                          0           1           0           1
EGENDB.EGENDEMO                        0           1           0           1
EGENDICT.EGENDICT                     21           7           0           1
EGENDICT.EGENLOD                       0           3           0           1
EMPDEMO.EMPDEMO                        0           1           0           1
EMPDEMO.INSDEMO                        0           1           0           1
EMPDEMO.ORGDEMO                        0           1           0           1
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
```

3.49.4 Usage

Interval statistics: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS INTERVAL displays the statistics interval in seconds.

Time statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following system time statistics:

Field	Value
Current Time	The current time of day, the year, and the day of the year
Startup Time	The most recent time (specified by time of day, year, and day of the year) the DC/UCF system was started

Field	Value
Tot Sys Time	Total system time This is the total amount of time spent in system execution mode (accurate to the nearest hundredths of a second).
Tot User Time	Total user time. This is the total amount of time spent in user execution mode (accurate to hundredths of a second).

Task statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following task statistics:

Field	Value
Processed	Total number of tasks processed since DC/UCF startup
System	Total number of system tasks processed
Abended	Number of tasks abended
Runaway	Number of runaway tasks abended (that is, tasks abnormally terminated by DC/UCF because they exceeded the runaway task time)
Max Tasks	Maximum number of concurrently active user tasks allowed, as specified at system generation time by the MAXIMUM TASKS parameter of the SYSTEM statement
Times at max	Number of times the system has reached the maximum tasks limit
Deadlocks	Number of deadlocks detected since DC/UCF started up
Dead Victims	Number of tasks abended by the system to solve deadlock situation

Database transaction statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following database transaction statistics:

Field	Value
Processed	Total number of database transactions processed since DC/UCF was started up
Ext Proc	Total number of external transactions (external request units) processed since DC/UCF was started up
Norm Cmp	Total number of transactions that ended normally
Ext Norm	Total number of external transactions that ended normally
Max Conc	Maximum number of concurrently active transactions since DC/UCF startup

Field	Value
Ext Conc	Maximum number of concurrently active external transactions since DC/UCF startup
Max Erus	Maximum number of request units allowed

Database statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following database statistics:

Field	Value
Calls	Number of calls to CA-IDMS
Buff Wait	Number of times a page had to wait for space in the buffer
Pages Writ	Number of pages written
Pages Rqst	Number of pages requested
Read	Number of pages read
Calc Noflo	Number of CALC records stored on their target page
Calc Ovflo	Number of CALC records stored on another page due to overflow
Frag Stord	Number of record fragments stored
Recs Requested	Number of records requested and relocated
Recs Cur R/U	Number of records current of the run unit
Via Noflo	Number of Via records (CLUSTERED rows) stored on their target page
Via Ovflo	Number of Via records (CLUSTERED rows) stored on another page due to overflow
Recs Reloc	Number of records relocated
Tot Locks	Total number of locks that have already been acquired

Index statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following index statistics:

Field	Value
SR8 Splits	Number of SR8 record splits
SR8 Spawns	Number of SR8 record spawns
Orph Adopt	Number of orphans adopted
SR8 Stores	Number of SR8 records stored

Field	Value
SR8 Erases	Number of SR8 records erased
Ix Searches	Number of indexes searched
Lvls Srchd	Number of index levels searched
SR7 Stores	Number of SR7 records stored
SR7 Erases	Number of SR7 records erased
Min Levels	Minimum number of index levels searched
Max Levels	Maximum number of index levels searched

SQL statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following SQL statistics:

Field	Value
Commands	Number of SQL commands executed
AM Recomp	Number of access modules recompiled
Tupls Fetched	Number of rows fetched from SQL tables
Rows Updated	Number of rows updated in SQL tables
Sorts	Number of sorts performed on SQL tables
Tuples Sorted	Number of rows sorted from SQL tables
Rows inserted	Number of rows inserted in SQL tables
Rows deleted	Number of rows deleted from SQL tables
Sort Min	Minimum number of rows sorted from one SQL table
Sort Max	Maximum number of rows sorted from one SQL table

Journal statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following journal statistics:

Field	Value
Buff Waits	Number of waits that have occurred for journal buffers
User Putjrnl	Number of times a user program has requested that a record be written to the journal file (for example, with a WRITE JOURNAL or #PUTJRNL command)
Page Dist	Distribution of number of pages per write to the journal

Internal performance statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following internal performance statistics for resource link elements (RLE), resource control elements (RCE), deadlock prevention elements (DPE), and the task control element stack (Stack):

Field	Value
HWM	Number of times the high-water mark has been reached for the element
Sysgen Threshold	Number of RLEs, RCEs, DPEs, and task control elements defined in the system generation SYSTEM statement
Times Exceeded	Number of times the above system generation threshold has been exceeded at run time

Storage pool statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays storage pool statistics for all storage pools defined at system generation:

Field	Value
Gets	Number of #GETSTG requests issued
PGFIXs	Number of page fixes issued at run time
Pages Fxd	Number of storage pages fixed
Scan1	Number of times that a request for storage was satisfied on the first scan of a storage pool
Scan2	Number of times that a request for storage was satisfied on the second scan of a storage pool
Frees	Number of #FREESTG requests issued
PGFREEs	Number of page frees issued
Pages Freed	Number of storage pages freed at run time
PGRLSEs	Number of page releases issued
Pages Relsd	Number of storage pages released
SOS Count	Number of times storage pool 0 went short on storage (SOS), causing the system to become SOS
Gets for type	Number of #GETSTG requests issued for the different storage types.

Program pool usage statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM provides a separate set of program pool usage statistics for nonreentrant, reentrant, and XA reentrant pools:

Field	Value
Act Loads	Total number of programs loaded into the pool
Pages Load	Pages allocated in the pool to satisfy the programs loaded in that pool
Wait/Space	Number of times that DC/UCF had to wait for space in a pool

Scratch area statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM provides the following scratch area statistics:

Field	Value
Gets	Number of GET requests issued
Puts	Number of PUT requests issued
Dels	Number of DELETE requests issued

Queue area statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS SYSTEM displays the following queue area statistics:

Field	Value
Gets	Number of GET requests issued
Puts	Number of PUT requests issued
Dels	Number of DELETE requests issued
Task AutoSt	Number of tasks started as a result of reaching a queue threshold

GET/SET TIME statistics for system: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS displays the following time area statistics:

Field	Value
Gets	Number of GET TIME requests
Wait	Number of SET TIME WAIT requests
Post	Number of SET TIME POST requests
Canc	Number of SET TIME CANCEL requests
Started Tasks	Number of SET TIME START TASK requests

Statistics for a specified area: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS AREA displays the following statistics for the specified area(s):

Field	Value
AREA	The name of the area
Fnd-in-Buf	The number of pages of the area that have been requested and found to be already present in the DB buffer
Phy-Reads	The number of pages read from disk
Phy-writes	The number of pages of the area that have been actually written
Fnd-in-Cache	The number of pages of the area requested for which no I/O was initiated because the page was already present in an ESA dataspace or in a shared cache

Note: If you specify BUFFER, FILE, or ALL, you will also get information on the associated buffer(s), file(s), or both. See the description of buffer information and/or file information for further documentation.

Statistics for a specified buffer: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS BUFFER displays the following statistics for the specified buffer(s):

Field	Value
Buffer	The name of the buffer
Waits	The number of times all buffers were locked when buffer access was requested
Fnd-in-Buf	The number of pages that have been requested and found to be already present in the buffer
Phy-Reads	The number of pages that have had to be read because they were not found in the buffer
Fnd-in-Cache	The number of pages requested that could not be found in a DB buffer, but are in an ESA dataspace or in a shared cache.
Phy-Writes	The number of pages of the pool that have been actually written

Note: If you specify AREA, FILE, or ALL, you will also get information on the associated area(s), file(s), or both. See the description of area information and/or file information for further documentation.

Statistics for a specified file: DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS FILE displays the following statistics for the specified file(s):

Field	Value
File	The name of the file

Field	Value
Fnd-in-Buf	The number of pages of the file that have had to be read because they were not found in a buffer.
Phy-Reads	The number of pages of the file that have had to be read because they were not found in a buffer. Includes the value in the FND-IN-CACHE; for a specific file, you can compare the value in the FND-IN-CACHE to the number of physical reads to see how efficiently a cache is being used.
Fnd-in-Cache	The number of pages of the file requested for which no I/O was initiated because the page was already present in an ESA dataspace or in a shared cache.
Phy-Writes	The number of pages of the file that have been actually written.

Note: If you specify AREA, BUFFER, or ALL, you will also get information on the associated area(s), buffer(s), or both. See the description of area information and/or buffer information for further documentation.

3.49.5 For more information

- About system statistics, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About reporting on statistics, refer to *CA-IDMS Reports*
- About database performance and tuning guidelines, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*

3.50 DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK allows you to display information about operating system subtasks.

3.50.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ─┬─ SUBTask subtask-number ─┬──────────────────────────►◄
            └─ SUBTasks ───────────────┘
```

3.50.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

SUBTask
Displays detailed information about the specified operating system subtask.

subtask-number
The ID of a subtask.

SUBTasks
Displays summary information about all subtasks.

3.50.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASKS

```
      DISPLAY SUBTASKS

        ***  DISPLAY SUBTASKS (ALL) REQUEST  ***
                                TASK DISPATCH          WAKEUP        USER MODE
 NAME     NUMBER    STATUS         COUNT               COUNT         CPU TIME
 ----     ------    ------    -------------          ------        ---------
 MAINTASK   0001     IDLE              530              438               00
 SUBT0001   0002     IDLE               33               14               00
 SUBT0002   0003     BUSY            2,766            2,400               00
```

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK 0001

```
     DISPLAY SUBTASK 0001

 *** SUBTASK DISPLAY -- TIMES ARE IN .0001 SECONDS ***
                           NAME  MAINTASK
                         NUMBER  0001
                         STATUS  IDLE
                  COUNT WAKEUPS  438
          COUNT TASK DISPATCHES  530
             USER MODE CPU TIME  00
           SYSTEM MODE CPU TIME  30,920
        COUNT TIMES FAST POSTED  35
          COUNT TIMES OS POSTED  00
        COUNT FOUND WORK PASS 1  476
        COUNT FOUND WORK PASS 2  54
   COUNT TIMES POSTEXIT RESUMED  438
```

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK 0003

```
     DISPLAY SUBTASK 0003

 *** SUBTASK DISPLAY -- TIMES ARE IN .0001 SECONDS ***
                           NAME  SUBT0002
                         NUMBER  0003
                         STATUS  BUSY
                  COUNT WAKEUPS  2,410
          COUNT TASK DISPATCHES  2,797
             USER MODE CPU TIME  00
           SYSTEM MODE CPU TIME  29,123
        COUNT TIMES FAST POSTED  22
          COUNT TIMES OS POSTED  00
        COUNT FOUND WORK PASS 1  2,266
        COUNT FOUND WORK PASS 2  531
   COUNT TIMES POSTEXIT RESUMED  2,410
```

3.50.4 Usage

DCMT DISPLAY SUBTASK displays the following information for the specified subtask or for each subtask:

Field	Value
Name	The name of each subtask
Number	The number of each subtask
Status	The current status of the subtask (IDLE or BUSY)
Task Dispatch Count	The number of times DC/UCF dispatched each subtask
Wakeup Count	The number of times DC/UCF restarted each subtask
User Mode CPU Time	The amount of time each subtask spent in user-mode execution

Subtask naming convention: The first subtask that DC/UCF allocates is named MAINTASK. Subsequently allocated subtasks are used only with multitasking. They have names configured as follows:

SUBTnnnn

The first subtask allocated after MAINTASK is SUBT0001, the second SUBT0002, and so forth.

Subtask numbering conventions: When DC/UCF allocates subtasks for a given it gives each subtask a number. MAINTASK is always subtask 1 (0001), the next subtask that's allocated is number 2, and so forth.

The *total* number of subtasks on the system is determined at system startup time, in the startup JCL.

When DC/UCF restarts subtasks: To reduce overhead, DC/UCF only restarts (wakes up) an operating system subtask when DC/UCF tasks are queued for the next associated system service. When this happens, DC/UCF assigns the *next* task that requests the queued service to an idle subtask.

3.50.5 For more information

About multitasking support, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*.

3.51 DCMT DISPLAY SYSGEN

The DCMT DISPLAY SYSGEN command shows all the new lines, terminals and printer definitions that have been added and generated in your system since the last startup or refresh.

3.51.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ─┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
         └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display SYSgen refresh ──┬─ Lines ──────────────────────────────►◄
                             ├─ Line line-name ─────────────────────┤
                             ├─ STOrage pools ──────────────────────┤
                             ├─ STOrage pool ── pool-num ───────────┤
                             ├─ PROgram pools ──────────────────────┤
                             └─ PROgram pool ─┬─ XARP ─┬────────────┘
                                              └─ XAPP ─┘
```

3.51.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

Lines
Displays all newly added line, terminal, and printer definitions, since the last refresh.

Line line-name
Displays the named line.

STOrage pools
Specifies that dynamic sysgen changes for all XA storage pools should be displayed.

STOrage pools pool-num
Identifies the number of the XA storage pool for which dynamic sysgen changes should be displayed.

PROgram pools
Specifies that dynamic sysgen changes for all program pools should be displayed.

PROgram pool XARP/XAPP
Specifies that SYSGEN changes for the specified program pool should be applied.

XARP
Indicates that SYSGEN changes for the XA reentrant program pool should be applied.

XAPP
Indicates that SYSGEN changes for the XA non-reentrant program pool should be applied.

3.51.3 Example

Issue a DCMT DISPLAY SYSGEN REFRESH LINES command to see a newly generated system definition as shown below:

```
dcmt d sysgen refresh lines
***  Display Sysgen request ***
Line UCFLINE  was modified
     Added Pterm/Lterm:  UCFPT05  / UCFLT05
```

3.51.4 For more information

About system generation, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

3.52 DCMT DISPLAY TASK

DCMT DISPLAY TASK displays information associated with DC/UCF tasks.

3.52.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ─┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display ─┬─ TAsk task-code ─┬──────────────────────────────────►◄
             └─ TAsks ──────────┘
```

3.52.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

TAsk
Displays information for a specified task.

task-code
The code of a task as defined in the data dictionary with an IDD TASK statement.

TAsks
Displays a task definition table showing the task codes of all tasks associated with the DC/UCF system and the program invoked by each. Also displayed is a table of task codes that have been defined dynamically by means of the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK command.

3.52.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY TASKS

```
      DISPLAY TASKS
     *** Task Definition Table ***
 Taskcd  Program     Taskcd  Program     Taskcd  Program     Taskcd Program
ADAI     ADAPMAIN   ADS      ADSORUN1   ADSA     ADSORUN1   ADSAT    ADSORUN1
ADSC     ADSORUN1   ADSCADSR ADSCADSR   ADSOTATU ADSORUN1   ADSR     ADSOMAIN
ADSRT    ADSOMAIN   ADS2     ADSOMAIN   ADS2T    ADSOMAIN   ASDFCALL ASDFCALL
ASDFCOMM ASDFCOMM   ASDFCTRL ASDFCTRL   ASF      ADSORUN1   ASFADSGD ADSORUN1
ASFINITD ADSORUN1   ASFOOAKD ADSORUN1   B        RHDCBYE    BYE      RHDCBYE
CLIST    RHDCCLST   CLOD     RHDCCLOD   COBINPUT COBTEST    COBTEST  COBTEST
DCMT     RHDCMT00   DCPROFIL DCPROFIL   DCUF     RHDCUF00   DEBUG    DBUGMAIN
DNSS     DNSSCTL    EM62     RHDCEM62   ICMS     ADSORUN1   ICMSCOMM IDBCMCTL
IDB      ADSORUN1   IDBCOMM  IDBCMCTL   IDD      IDMSDDDC   IDDM     IDMSDDDM
IDDML    IDDMLOOK   IDDMT    IDMSDDDM   IDDT     IDMSDDDC   LOCKTEST LOKT01XC
LOOK     RHDCLOOK   LSUB     LOKT02XC   MAPB     RHDCOMTC   MAPC     ADSORUN1
OCF      IDMSOCF    OCFX     IDMSOCFX   OLMI     OLMPMAIN   OLP      RHDCOPLG
OLQ      IDMSOLQS   OLQNT    IDMSOLQS   OLQT     IDMSOLQS   OLQTNOTE OLQSNOTE
OPER     RHDCOPER   PDB      IDMSPDDC   PDBT     IDMSPDDC   PMAM     PMAMINIT
PMBILL   PMAMBILL   PMIM     PMIMINIT   PMRM     PMRTINIT   PMWNDRVR PMWNDRVR
PMWNSAVE PMWNCIDD   QUED     RHDCQUED   RHDCNP3S RHDCNP3S   RHDCSTTS RHDCSTTS
S        RHDCSNON   SCHEMA   IDMSCHDC   SCHEMAT  IDMSCHDC   SDEL     RHDCSDEL
SEND     RHDCSEND   SHOWMAP  RHDCSHOW   SIGNOFF  RHDCSNOF   SIGNON   RHDCSNON
SSC      IDMSUBDC   SSCT     IDMSUBDC   SUSPEND  RHDCSUSP   SYSGEN   RHDCSGDC
SYSGENT  RHDCSGDC   TCF      RHDCUMBR   TCFUSR01 CBTCF01P   TCFUSR02 CBTCF02P
```

DCMT DISPLAY TASK task-code

```
      DISPLAY TASK SEND
        Task Code SEND
      Program/Map RHDCSEND
        Map/Nomap NOMAP
    Input/Noinput INPUT
         Priority 100
           Status ENABLED AND INSRV
        Print Key PF12
       Stall Intv 00900
   Resource Intvl 01800
   Resource Progm RHDCBYE
     Times Called 0000000
  Current Threads 00000
   Max Concurrent OFF
      Term Output NOSAVE
         Autotask NO
         Location ANY
```

3.52.4 Usage

The DCMT DISPLAY TASK command displays the following information for the specified task:

Field	Value
Task Code	The task code
Program/Map	Name of the program or map initially invoked by the task
Map/Nomap	The automatic mapout status (MAP or NOMAP) of the task
Input/Noinput	The input status (INPUT or NOINPUT) of the task

Field	Value
Priority	The priority of the task
Status	The status (enabled or disabled) of the task
Print Key	The print key of the task; that is, the key to use if you want to print the screen
Stall Intv	The number of seconds the task can wait before being considered stalled
Resource Intvl	The number of seconds the task can wait for resources before giving up
Resource Progm	The program that will run if the task gives up waiting for resources
Times called	The number of times the task has been invoked since DC/UCF system startup
Current threads	Number of threads currently active
Max Concurrent	Maximum number of concurrent threads allowed
Term Output	Terminal output status (SAVE or NOSAVE); if the status is SAVE, the system will save the contents of the terminal screen before writing a direct-to-terminal data stream
Autotask	Autotask status: ■ NO — The task is not an autotask ■ START — The task is a startup autotask ■ SHUT — The task is a shutdown autotask ■ START/SHUT — The task is both a startup autotask and a shutdown autotask
Location	Location of the task relative to the 16-megabyte line (BELOW or ANY)
Storage Limit	Storage limits in effect for the task
Lock Limit	Lock limits in effect for the task
Call Limit	Call limits in effect for the task
DBIO Limit	Database I/O limits in effect for the task

3.52.5 For more information

- About defining tasks, refer to documentation of the TASK statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About defining dynamic tasks, see 4.15, “DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK”
- About task concepts, refer to *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*
- About varying task attributes, see 4.41, “DCMT VARY TASK”
- About displaying information about active task threads, see 3.3, “DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS” earlier in this chapter
- About vary attributes of active task threads, see 4.1, “DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK”

3.53 DCMT DISPLAY TIME

DCMT DISPLAY TIME displays information about DC/UCF time functions.

3.53.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display TIme──┬──────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
               └─ TAsks ─┘
```

3.53.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

TIme
Displays the time of day and intervals established for timed system functions.

TAsks
Displays the task codes of all time-initiated tasks pending execution and the time and date on which each task is to be started.

Does not display the information you get if you issue DCMT DISPLAY TIME.

3.53.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY TIME

```
      D TIME
      CURRENT TIME 03:48:18.86
      CURRENT DATE 00/292
      STARTUP TIME 03:45:18.02
      STARTUP DATE 00/292
      RUNAWAY INTV 00120
        STALL INTV 03672
      QUIESCE WAIT STALL INTERVAL
        TIMER INTV 00001
      RECOVERY WAIT NOT ALLOWED
      RESOURCE INTV OFF
      RESOURCE PROG RHDCBYE
```

DCMT DISPLAY TIME TASKS

```
      DISPLAY TIME TASKS
TASKID   TIME     DATE
RHDCSTTS 16:19:48 99/240
```

3.53.4 Usage

About system time: DCMT DISPLAY TIME displays the following system time information:

Field	Value
Current Time	Current time of day in the form *hh:mm:ss.ff*, where *hh* is hours based on a 24-hour clock, *mm* is minutes, *ss* is seconds, and *ff* is hundredths of a second.
Current Date	Current date in the form *yy/ddd*, where *yy* is the year and *ddd* is the day.
Startup Time	Startup time in the form *hh:mm:ss.ff*.
Startup Date	Startup date in the form *yy/ddd*.
Runaway Intv	The amount of time, in real-time seconds, that a task can run without doing any I/O, before it will be considered a runaway task.
Stall	The number of real-time seconds a task can wait before being considered stalled.
Quiesce wait	The number of seconds that a task will wait on a quiesce operation before being cancelled. OFF specifies that tasks are not to be terminated due to quiesce waits. STALL INTERVAL specifies that the quiesce wait time for a task is the same as its stall interval.
Timer	The number of real-time seconds between ticks of the internal clock.
Recovery wait	The number of seconds that the system is to permit a task to wait for a resource to be recovered by a failed data sharing group member before abnormally terminating the task. NOT ALLOWED (or 0) directs the system to immediately cancel the task. FOREVER directs the system to permit a task to wait indefinitely.
Resource Intv	The number of real-time seconds that a task can wait for a resource before the resource timeout program will run.
Resource Prog	The name of the resource timeout program that will run if a task waits too long for a resource.

About time-initiated tasks: DCMT DISPLAY TIME TASKS displays the following information for all time-initiated tasks pending execution:

Field	Value
TaskID	The task codes of all time initiated tasks pending execution

Field	Value
Time	The time at which each time initiated task will begin execution, in the form *hh:mm:ss*
Date	The date at which each time initiated task will begin execution in the form *yy:ddd*

3.53.5 For more information

About time-initiated tasks, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

3.54 DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION

DCMT DISPLAY **TRANSACTION** displays information about internal and external transactions.

3.54.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Display ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►

 ►─┬─ TRansaction transaction-id ─┬──────────────────────────────►◄
   └─ TRansactions ───────────────┘
```

3.54.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

TRansaction
Displays detailed and summary information about a specified transaction.

transaction-id
Specifies a transaction with its ID.

TRansactions
Displays summary information about all external and internal transactions. TRANSACTIONS displays the same type of summary information for each transaction as is displayed by the TRANSACTION option.

3.54.3 Examples

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTIONS

```
      DISPLAY TRANSACTIONS
Task / LTE   Trans-ID Pri Orig Module   SS/AM    St Stat        Date:Time
         2     486461 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK7 RW   H 1999-11-04-11.34.43.9754
         2     486462 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK7 RW   A 1999-11-04-08.41.57.9940
         3     486464 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWKL RW   H 1999-11-04-08.41.58.0068
         3     486465 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWKL RW   A 1999-11-04-08.41.58.1941
         4     486467 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK6 RO   A 1999-11-04-08.41.58.2039
         5     486468 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSSECU RW   H 1999-11-04-08.41.58.2124
         6     486469 253  LOC RHDCLGSD IDMSNWK9 RO   A 1999-11-04-08.41.58.4165
         7     486470 253  LOC RHDCLGSD IDMSNWK9 RO   A 1999-11-04-08.42.00.2345
         8     486471 253  LOC RHDCLGSD IDMSNWK9 RO   A 1999-11-04-08.42.00.2500
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION transaction-id

```
      DISPLAY TRANSACTION 486461
Task / LTE   Trans-ID Pri Orig Module   SS/AM    St Stat        Date:Time
         2     486461 253  LOC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK7 RW   H 1999-11-04-11.34.43.9754

DataBase        DBMS     Lines     Reads     Pages    Writes     Pages    Forced
               Calls      Rqst      Rqst      Read      Rqst   Written    Writes
                1628      1592      2582      1002         2         2         0
                Rows      Calc      Calc   Cluster   Cluster     Frags      Rows
             Current    Target     Oflow    Target     Oflow    Stored      Relo
                1574         1         0         1         0         0         0
Journal       Before    Writes
              Images
                   0         6
Locks          Reqst     Share   Non-Shr     Freed
                1402         0         1      1401

--------- Area -----------          ------ Mode  ------
SYSDEF.DDLDCRUN                     Shared Update
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

3.54.4 Usage

Summary for all transactions: DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION and DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTIONS display the following summary information for each transaction:

Field	Value
Task/LTE	The task ID or the logical terminal identification
Trans-ID	The transaction ID
Pri	The transaction priority
Orig	The name of the program that originated the transaction
Module	The module being used by the transaction
SS/AM	The subschema or access module being used by the transaction
State	How the transaction is working: ▪ NO — suspended ▪ RO — read only retrieval ▪ RW — update
Status	The current (VIB) status of the transaction; a three-byte value.
Date:Time	The date and time of the most recent checkpoint for the transaction

STATUS field values: The following table shows the possible STATUS field values and their meanings.

Code	Position 1 (Controlling module)	Position 2 (Wait status of transaction)	Position 3 (Progress of transaction)
blank	IDMSDBRC	Waiting for normal I/O, or for application to issue another database request	Signon in progress (storage acquisition, loading subschema, etc.); no area(s) yet readied
A		Waiting for access to an area	Has gained access to requested area(s); proceeding; no dbkeys yet locked
B		Waiting for a buffer in buffer pool to become available	
H			Has gained access to requested area(s); proceeding; one or more dbkeys locked
I	IDMSDBIO		
J		Transaction waiting for journal	
K	IDMSLMGR	Waiting for dbkey lock held by another transaction	
L		Waiting for subschema or database procedure to be loaded	
M *or* O	IDMSDBMS	Waiting for operator response to DC/UCF message	
P	User database procedure		
R	IDMSRBCK		
S			DC/UCF trying to satisfy transaction request for access to area(s)
U		Waiting for journal buffer	

Detail for all transactions: DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION displays the following detailed database access information for the specified transaction:

Field	Value
SQL Calls	The number of calls the transaction has made to CA-IDMS
Rows Rqst	The number of records the transaction has requested
Reads Rqst	The number of pages the transaction has requested
Pages Read	The number of pages actually read into buffer(s) for the transaction
Writes Rqst	The number of writes the transaction has requested
Pages Written	The number of writes actually performed for the transaction
Forced Writes	The number of writes performed for the transaction because the buffer was needed for something else
Rows Current	The number of records on which the transaction has any kind of lock
Hash Target	The number of records the transaction has found on the target CALC page
Hash Oflow	The number of records the transaction has found on a CALC overflow page
Cluster Target	The number of records the transaction has found on a VIA target page
Cluster Oflow	The number of records the transaction has found on a VIA overflow page
Frags Stored	The number of record fragments stored for the transaction
Rows Relo	The number of record fragments relocated for the transaction as a result of fragment consolidation

Journal access: DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION displays the following detailed journal access information for the specified transaction:

Field	Value
Before Images	The number of before images written since the most recent checkpoint
Writes	The number of writes to the journal performed since the beginning of the transaction

Locking: DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION displays the following detailed locking information for the specified transaction:

Field	Value
Total	The total number of records held in any access mode by the transaction
Share	The number of records held in share access mode by the transaction
Non-Share	The number of records held in update or exclusive access mode by the transaction
Freed	The number of records that have been held and released by the transaction

Detail for a specified transaction: DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION displays the following detailed information for the specified transaction:

Field	Value
Area	The name(s) of area(s) opened for the transaction
Mode	The access mode in use: ▪ EXCLUSIVE RETRIEVAL ▪ EXCLUSIVE UPDATE ▪ PROTECTED RETRIEVAL ▪ PROTECTED UPDATE ▪ SHARED RETRIEVAL ▪ SHARED UPDATE ▪ TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL
Table Locks	The state of the lock: ▪ HOLD — The transaction is holding a lock on the area. ▪ WAIT — The transaction is waiting for a lock on the area.

3.55 DCMT DISPLAY UCF

DCMT DISPLAY UCF displays information about a specified UCF terminal, as viewed by the DC/UCF back end.

3.55.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Display UCF FETid ──┬─ front-end-terminal-id ─┬──────────────►◄
                        └─ * ─────────────────────┘
```

3.55.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

front-end-terminal-id
Specifies the UCF terminal to display information for. *Front-end-terminal-id* is the name of the terminal as it is known to the host TP monitor in which the UCF front-end program is executing.

*****
Specifies the terminal from which the command is issued.

3.55.3 Example

DCMT DISPLAY UCF FETID

```
      DISPLAY UCF FETID MORMA06S
          LOGICAL TERM ID UCFLT05
         PHYSICAL TERM ID UCFPT05
         PHYSICAL LINE ID UCFLINE
       PHYSICAL TERM TYPE BULK TERM
      PHYSICAL TERM MODEL 0
     PHYSICAL TERM STATUS INSRV
      LOGICAL TERM STATUS ACTIVE
          NODE OR TERM ID MORMA06S
      FRONT END SYSTEM ID BATCBULK
               UCF STATUS ACTIVE  DEDICATED
          NUMBER OF READS 0000043
         NUMBER OF WRITES 0000042
    NUMBER OF READ ERRORS 0000000
   NUMBER OF WRITE ERRORS 0000000
```

3.55.4 Usage

Information displayed: DCMT DISPLAY UCF displays the following front-end terminal information:

Field	Value
Logical Term ID	ID of the logical terminal associated with the front-end terminal
Physical Term ID	ID of the physical terminal with which the front-end terminal is associated
Physical Line ID	ID of the UCF line
Physical Term Type	Physical terminal type
Physical Term Model	Physical terminal model
Physical Term Status	Status of the physical terminal: ■ INSRV — In service ■ OUTSRV — Out of service ■ DISCON — Disconnected
Logical Term Status	Status of the logical terminal associated with the physical terminal: ■ ACTIVE — Active ■ INSRV — In service ■ OUTSRV — Out of service
Node or Term ID	Front-end terminal ID
Front End System ID	Front-end system ID
UCF Status	UCF status: ■ ACTIVE — Active ■ DISC — Discontinued ■ INSRV — In service ■ OUTSRV — Out of service
Number of Reads	Number of reads performed since the terminal came online
Number of Writes	Number of writes performed since the terminal came online
Number of Read Errors	Number of read errors that occurred since the terminal came online

Field	Value
Number of Write Errors	Number of write errors that occurred since the terminal came online

Same display as for the associated physical terminal: The information displayed for a given UCF front-end terminal is identical to that provided by a DCMT DISPLAY PTERM command that specifies the physical terminal with which the named front-end terminal is associated.

3.55.5 For more information

About UCF operations, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*.

Chapter 4. DCMT VARY Commands

4.1 DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK 4-7
4.1.1 Syntax 4-7
4.1.2 Parameters 4-7
4.1.3 Usage 4-9
4.1.4 Examples 4-10
4.1.5 For more information 4-11
4.2 DCMT VARY ADSO 4-12
4.2.1 Syntax 4-12
4.2.2 Parameters 4-12
4.2.3 Usage 4-13
4.2.4 Examples 4-13
4.2.5 For more information 4-14
4.3 DCMT VARY AREA 4-15
4.3.1 Syntax 4-15
4.3.2 Parameters 4-15
4.3.3 Usage 4-17
4.3.3.1 Changing the area status 4-18
4.3.3.2 Changing the file status 4-19
4.3.3.3 Purging database buffers 4-19
4.3.3.4 Changing shared cache 4-19
4.3.3.5 Enabling data sharing 4-20
4.3.3.6 Identifying and canceling vary operations 4-20
4.3.4 Examples 4-20
4.3.5 For more information 4-21
4.4 DCMT VARY BUFFER 4-22
4.4.1 Syntax 4-22
4.4.2 Parameters 4-22
4.4.3 Usage 4-24
4.4.4 Examples 4-24
4.4.5 For more information 4-25
4.5 DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION 4-26
4.5.1 Syntax 4-26
4.5.2 Parameters 4-26
4.6 DCMT VARY CSAFLAGS 4-27
4.6.1 Syntax 4-27
4.6.2 Parameters 4-27
4.6.3 Usage 4-27
4.7 DCMT VARY DATABASE 4-28
4.7.1 Syntax 4-28
4.7.2 Parameters 4-28
4.7.3 Usage 4-29
4.7.3.1 Attaching independent database I/O drivers 4-29
4.7.4 Examples 4-29
4.7.5 For more information 4-30
4.8 DCMT VARY DATA SHARING 4-31
4.8.1 Syntax 4-31
4.8.2 Parameters 4-31

4.8.3 Usage 4-31
4.8.4 Examples 4-32
4.8.5 For more information 4-32
4.9 DCMT VARY DBGROUP 4-33
4.9.1 Syntax 4-33
4.9.2 Parameters 4-33
4.9.3 Usage 4-34
4.9.4 Example 4-34
4.9.5 For more information 4-35
4.10 DCMT VARY DBTABLE 4-36
4.10.1 Syntax 4-36
4.10.2 Parameters 4-36
4.10.3 Example 4-36
4.10.4 For more information 4-37
4.11 DCMT VARY DEADLOCK 4-38
4.11.1 Syntax 4-38
4.11.2 Parameters 4-38
4.11.3 Example 4-38
4.11.4 For more information 4-38
4.12 DCMT VARY DESTINATION 4-39
4.12.1 Syntax 4-39
4.12.2 Parameters 4-39
4.12.3 Usage 4-39
4.12.4 Examples 4-39
4.12.5 For more information 4-40
4.13 DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY 4-41
4.13.1 Syntax 4-41
4.13.2 Parameters 4-41
4.13.3 Usage 4-42
4.13.4 Example 4-43
4.13.5 For more information 4-43
4.14 DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM 4-44
4.14.1 Syntax 4-44
4.14.2 Parameters 4-45
4.14.3 Usage 4-49
4.14.4 Examples 4-49
4.14.5 For more information 4-50
4.15 DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK 4-51
4.15.1 Syntax 4-51
4.15.2 Parameters 4-53
4.15.3 Usage 4-57
4.15.4 Example 4-57
4.15.5 For more information 4-57
4.16 DCMT VARY FILE 4-58
4.16.1 Syntax 4-58
4.16.2 Parameters 4-58
4.16.3 Usage 4-60
4.16.4 Examples 4-61
4.16.5 For more information 4-61

4.17 DCMT VARY ID 4-63
4.17.1 Syntax 4-63
4.17.2 Parameters 4-63
4.17.3 Usage 4-63
4.17.4 Examples 4-63
4.17.5 For more information 4-64
4.18 DCMT VARY JOURNAL 4-65
4.18.1 Syntax 4-65
4.18.2 Parameters 4-65
4.18.3 Usage 4-65
4.18.4 Example 4-66
4.18.5 For more information 4-66
4.19 DCMT VARY LIMITS 4-67
4.19.1 Syntax 4-67
4.19.2 Parameters 4-67
4.19.3 Usage 4-67
4.19.4 Examples 4-68
4.19.5 For more information 4-68
4.20 DCMT VARY LINE 4-69
4.20.1 Syntax 4-69
4.20.2 Parameters 4-69
4.20.3 Usage 4-71
4.20.4 Examples 4-71
4.20.5 For more information 4-71
4.21 DCMT VARY LOADLIB 4-72
4.21.1 Syntax 4-72
4.21.2 Parameters 4-72
4.21.3 Usage 4-72
4.21.4 Example 4-73
4.21.5 For more information 4-73
4.22 DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER 4-74
4.22.1 Syntax 4-74
4.22.2 Parameters 4-74
4.22.3 Usage 4-74
4.22.4 Examples 4-74
4.22.5 For more information 4-75
4.23 DCMT VARY LTERM 4-76
4.23.1 Syntax 4-76
4.23.2 Parameters 4-76
4.23.3 Examples 4-78
4.23.4 For more information 4-79
4.24 DCMT VARY LU 4-80
4.24.1 Syntax 4-80
4.24.2 Parameters 4-80
4.24.3 Usage 4-83
4.24.4 Examples 4-84
4.24.5 For more information 4-84
4.25 DCMT VARY MEMORY 4-85
4.25.1 Syntax 4-85

4.25.2 Parameters 4-85
4.25.3 Example 4-85
4.25.4 For more information 4-86
4.26 DCMT VARY MT 4-87
4.26.1 Syntax 4-87
4.26.2 Parameters 4-87
4.26.3 For more information 4-87
4.27 DCMT VARY NUCLEUS 4-88
4.27.1 Syntax 4-88
4.27.2 Parameters 4-88
4.27.3 Examples 4-88
4.27.4 For more information 4-89
4.28 DCMT VARY PRINTER 4-90
4.28.1 Syntax 4-90
4.28.2 Parameters 4-90
4.28.3 Examples 4-91
4.28.4 For more information 4-92
4.29 DCMT VARY PROGRAM 4-93
4.29.1 Syntax 4-93
4.29.2 Parameters 4-93
4.29.3 Usage 4-95
4.29.4 Examples 4-96
4.29.5 For more information 4-96
4.30 DCMT VARY PTERM 4-97
4.30.1 Syntax 4-97
4.30.2 Parameters 4-97
4.30.3 Usage 4-99
4.30.4 Example 4-100
4.30.5 For more information 4-100
4.31 DCMT VARY QUEUE 4-101
4.31.1 Syntax 4-101
4.31.2 Parameters 4-101
4.31.3 Usage 4-102
4.31.4 Examples 4-102
4.31.5 For more information 4-102
4.32 DCMT VARY REPORT 4-104
4.32.1 Syntax 4-104
4.32.2 Parameters 4-104
4.32.3 Usage 4-105
4.32.4 Examples 4-105
4.32.5 For more information 4-105
4.33 DCMT VARY RESOURCE TABLE 4-106
4.33.1 Syntax 4-106
4.33.2 Parameters 4-106
4.33.3 Example 4-106
4.33.4 For more information 4-106
4.34 DCMT VARY RUN UNIT 4-107
4.34.1 Syntax 4-107
4.34.2 Parameters 4-107

4.34.3 Usage 4-108
4.34.4 Examples 4-108
4.34.5 For more information 4-109
4.35 DCMT VARY SEGMENT 4-110
4.35.1 Syntax 4-110
4.35.2 Parameters 4-110
4.35.3 Usage 4-111
4.35.4 Examples 4-112
4.35.5 For more information 4-112
4.36 DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE 4-113
4.36.1 Syntax 4-113
4.36.2 Parameters 4-113
4.36.3 Usage 4-113
4.36.4 Example 4-114
4.36.5 For more information 4-114
4.37 DCMT VARY SNAP 4-115
4.37.1 Syntax 4-115
4.37.2 Parameters 4-115
4.37.3 Examples 4-115
4.37.4 For more information 4-116
4.38 DCMT VARY STATISTICS 4-117
4.38.1 Syntax 4-117
4.38.2 Parameters 4-117
4.38.3 Examples 4-118
4.38.4 For more information 4-118
4.39 DCMT VARY STORAGE 4-119
4.39.1 Syntax 4-119
4.39.2 Parameters 4-119
4.39.3 Usage 4-120
4.39.4 Example 4-120
4.39.5 For more information 4-120
4.40 DCMT VARY SYSGEN 4-121
4.40.1 Syntax 4-121
4.40.2 Parameters 4-121
4.40.3 Usage 4-122
4.40.4 Example 4-122
4.40.5 For more information 4-122
4.41 DCMT VARY TASK 4-123
4.41.1 Syntax 4-123
4.41.2 Parameters 4-123
4.41.3 Usage 4-127
4.41.4 Examples 4-128
4.41.5 For more information 4-128
4.42 DCMT VARY TIME 4-130
4.42.1 Syntax 4-130
4.42.2 Parameters 4-130
4.42.3 Examples 4-132
4.42.4 For more information 4-133
4.43 DCMT VARY UCF 4-134

4.43.1 Syntax 4-134
4.43.2 Parameters 4-134
4.43.3 Usage 4-135
4.43.4 Example 4-135
4.43.5 For more information 4-135

4.1 DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK

DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK changes attributes for a task or task thread. The changes remain in effect for the life of the system (for a task) or the life of the thread.

4.1.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
        └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Vary ACtive TAsk ──────────────────────────────────────────────►

 ►─┬─ Max Task task-count ──────────────────────────────────────────┬──►◄
   ├─ TErminate ─┬─ TAskid task-id ──────────────┬─┬─────────┬─┤
   │             ├─ TErmid logical-terminal-id ─┤ └─ DUMP ─┘ │
   │             └─ USerid user-id ─────────────┘             │
   ├─ PRiority ─┬─ TAskid task-id TO task-priority ──────────┬─┤
   │            └─ TErmid logical-terminal-id TO task-priority ─┘ │
   └─ STOrage ─┬─ LIMit TAskid task-id TO ─┬─ limit-number ─┬─┘
     ├─ LOCk ──┤                           ├─ SYStem ───────┤
     ├─ CALl ──┤                           └─ OFF ──────────┘
     └─ DBio ──┘
```

4.1.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

ACtive TAsk
Varies active task thread attributes.

Max Task
Varies the number of task threads that can be active concurrently.

task-count
An integer in the range 1 through 255.

TErminate
Abends a specified task thread.

TAskid task-id
Specifies the task with its system-supplied ID.

Issue a DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS command to find out the task ID.

TErmid logical-terminal-id
Specifies the task by the ID of the logical terminal on which it is executing.

Issue a DCMT DISPLAY LTERM command to find out the logical terminal ID.

USerid '<u>user-id</u>'
Specifies the task with the ID of the user.

The ID must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

DUMP
Directs the system to write a formatted task dump to the DC/UCF log area.

PRiority
Varies the dispatching priority of a specified task thread.

TAskid <u>task-id</u>
Specifies the task with its system-supplied task ID.

Issue a DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASK command to determine the task ID.

TErmid <u>logical-terminal-id</u>
Specifies the task by the logical terminal on which it is executing.

Issue a DCMT DISPLAY LTERM command to find out the logical terminal ID.

TO
Specifies the priority to which the task thread is varied.

<u>task-priority</u>
The new priority; an integer in the range 0 (lowest priority) through 255 (highest priority). The limit for user tasks is 240.

STOrage
Varies the storage limit for a task thread.

LOCk
Varies the lock limit for a task thread.

CALl
Varies the call limit for a task thread.

DBIo
Varies the database I/O limit for a task thread.

TAskid <u>task-id</u>
Identifies the task for which limits are to be varied.

<u>limit-number</u>
Specifies a new resource limit. Valid values for <u>limit-number</u> appear under "Usage".

SYStem
Applies the system-wide limit to the resource. The system-wide limit is specified at system generation time by the LIMIT FOR EXTERNAL TASKS parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

OFF
Disables limits. When OFF is specified for a resource, DC/UCF does not limit the task's use of the resource.

4.1.3 Usage

Initial maximum task count: The maximum task count initially established at system generation time is the sum of:

1. The values specified in the MAXIMUM TASKS and MAXIMUM ERUS parameters of the SYSTEM statement
2. Plus a value of 1 for each line defined in a LINE statement
3. Plus a value of 2 (required system control tasks)
4. Plus the number of system run units

Initial dispatching priority: The dispatching priority initially established at system generation time equals the sum of:

1. The priority for the user (USER statement)
2. Plus the priority for the logical terminal (LTERM statement) on which the task is executing
3. Plus the priority for the executing task (TASK statement)

For a **system task**, the priority of a task thread cannot exceed 255. If the sum of the above values exceeds 255, the task will be assigned a priority of 255.

For a **user task**, the priority of a task thread cannot exceed 240. If the sum of the above values exceeds 240, the task will be assigned a priority of 240.

Resource limits for task threads: This table describes the resource limits for each type of task thread:

Task thread	Description
Storage	■ The amount of storage that the task can hold at one time ■ The limit (expressed in K bytes) must be an integer in the range 1 through 16383
Lock	■ The number of database-key locks that the task can hold at one time ■ The limit must be an integer in the range 1 through 2,147,483,647
Call	■ The number of system service calls (for example, #GETSTG, #LOAD, or OBTAIN CALC) that the task can issue ■ The limit must be an integer in the range 1 through 2,147,483,647
DBIO	■ The number of database I/O operations (that is, READs and WRITEs) that can be performed for the task ■ The limit must be an integer in the range 1 through 2,147,483,647

Task thread task ID or logical terminal ID: To obtain the task ID or logical terminal ID for a task thread, use DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS command.

Initial resource limits for a task: Resource limits for a task are initially established at DC/UCF system generation time by the LIMIT parameter of the SYSTEM or TASK statement.

4.1.4 Examples

DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK PRIORITY TASKID

```
      VARY ACTIVE TASK PRIORITY TASKID 2806 TO 250
IDMS DC261004 V105 USER:ABBTH01  TASK PRIORITY VARIED FROM 100 TO 250
```

DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK PRIORITY TERMID

```
      VARY ACTIVE TASK PRIORITY TERMID VL10304 TO 150
IDMS DC261004 V105 USER:ABBTH01  TASK PRIORITY VARIED FROM 100 TO 150
```

DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK MAX TASK

```
      VARY ACTIVE TASK MAX TASK 37
IDMS DC261007 V105 USER:ABBTH01  MAX TASKS VARIED FROM 00039 TO 00037
```

DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK TERMINATE USERID

```
      VARY ACTIVE TASK TERMINATE USERID 'MJH'
IDMS DC261008 V105 USER:ABBTH01  TASK 00002996 ON TERMINAL VL10304 HAS    BEEN TERM
INATED
```

4.1.5 For more information

- About displaying information about active tasks, see 3.3, “DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS”
- On defining a task to the system at run time, see 4.15, “DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK” later in this chapter
- On resource limits and system run units, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation* and *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- On watching an active task dynamically, see 6.5, “OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS”

4.2 DCMT VARY ADSO

The DCMT VARY ADSO command applies to CA-ADS. It allows you to change instructions for the collection of CA-ADS dialog statistics. Additionally, you can use this command to specify whether record buffer blocks (RBBs) for CA-ADS dialogs are compressed across a pseudo-converse.

4.2.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary ADSo ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►

►──┬─┬─ STATistics ─┬─┬─ ON ──┬──────────────────────┬──┬──┬──────►◄
   │ └─ STATS ──────┘ │       └─┬─ ALL ──────┬─ dialogs ─┘  │  │
   │                  │         └─ SELected ─┘               │  │
   │                  ├─ OFF ────────────────────────────────┤  │
   │                  └─ CHEckpoint ─┬─ INTerval checkpoint-interval ─┤  │
   │                                 └─ OFF ──────────────────────────┘  │
   └─ record COMpression ─┬─ ON ─┬──────────────────────────────────────┘
                          └─ OFF ─┘
```

4.2.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

STATistics ON
Enables CA-ADS dialog statistics collection. This command takes effect as soon as task and transaction statistics are also enabled.

ALL dialogs
Monitors all executed dialogs.

SELected dialogs
Monitors only those dialogs for which statistics collection has been specified. Dialogs can be selected:

- At system generation time by a PROGRAM statement
- At run time by a DCMT VARY PROGRAM command

OFF
Disables statistics collection for CA-ADS dialogs.

CHEckpoint INTerval
Directs DC/UCF to write dialog statistics to the system log after a specified number of accumulations.

checkpoint-interval.

The number of accumulations; an integer in the range 0 through 32767.

The checkpoint interval is initially established at system generation time by the STATISTICS CHECKPOINT INTERVAL of the ADSO statement.

A checkpoint interval of 0 (zero) directs DC/UCF to not write dialog statistics to the system log, based on a checkpoint interval.

CHEckpoint OFF

Directs DC/UCF not to write dialog statistics to the system log, based on a checkpoint interval.

record COMpression ON

Enables compression of CA-ADS dialog record buffer blocks (RBBs) across a pseudo-converse.

record COMpression OFF

Disables compression of CA-ADS dialog record buffer blocks (RBBs) across a pseudo-converse.

4.2.3 Usage

To collect statistics for CA-ADS dialogs, it is necessary to:

1. **Enable task and transaction statistics** collection
2. **Enable dialog statistics** collection
3. **Select dialogs** for which statistics are to be collected

4.2.4 Examples

DCMT VARY ADSO STATISTICS ON

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

DCMT VARY ADSO STATISTICS OFF

```
      VARY ADSO STATISTICS OFF
IDMS DC279003 V105 USER:***  ADSO STATISTICS COLLECTION DISABLED
```

DCMT VARY ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION ON

```
      VARY ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION ON
IDMS DC279006 V105 USER:***  ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION HAS BEEN VARIED ON
```

DCMT VARY ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION OFF

```
      VARY ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION OFF
IDMS DC279006 V105 USER:***  ADSO RECORD COMPRESSION HAS BEEN VARIED OFF
```

4.2.5 For more information

- About CA-ADS dialog statistics, refer to *CA-ADS Reference Guide* and to documentation of the DIALOG STATISTICS option of the system generation ADSO statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About the checkpoint interval, refer to documentation of the ADSO statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About record buffer blocks, refer to *CA-ADS Application Design Guide*
- About other DC/UCF statistics, see:
  - 3.49, “DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS”
  - 4.38, “DCMT VARY STATISTICS” later in this chapter
- About displaying CA-ADS dialog statistics, see 3.4, “DCMT DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS”
- About enabling CA-ADS statistics collection, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*

4.3 DCMT VARY AREA

The DCMT VARY AREA command allows you to:

- Change the status of an area
- Open or close the files associated with an area
- Flush the buffers associated with the area

4.3.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬─ Vary ARea segment-name.area-name ──────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►─┬─ area-status ──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
  │                └─ PERmanent ─┘                                      │
  ├─ file-status ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ Quiesce ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ Active ───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ PUrge ────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ PRefetch ─┬─ ON ──────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  │            └─ OFF ─┘                                                │
  ├─ DATa SHaring ─┬─ ON ──────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  │                └─ OFF ─┘                                            │
  └─ SHAred CAche ─┬─ cache-name ──────────────────────────────────────┘
                   └─ NO ──────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Expansion of area-status

```
►─┬─┬─ Update ─┬─┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────┐
  │ │ ONline ─┘ │ LOCKED ─┘│                                          │
  ├─ Retrieval ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ Transient retrieval ─┬─┬──────────────┬─┬──────────────┬──────────┤
  │                       │ ID dcmt-id ─┘ │ IMMediate ─┘│
  └─ OFfline ─────────────┘                                            │
```

Expansion of file-status

```
►─┬─ Close ──────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────►
  └─ OPen ─┬──────────┬─┘
           └─ Update ─┘
```

4.3.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. See 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

Area

Specifies an area to vary.

segment-name

The name of the segment containing the area.

area-name

The name of the area.

PERmanent
Specifies that the new area status is assigned permanently. This means that the status will remain in effect until it is subsequently changed by another DCMT VARY command or until the journal files are initialized.

Quiesce
Brings the named area to an inactive state. New transactions will receive an error condition if they try to access the area. Currently executing transactions are allowed to finish processing.

Active
Brings the named area to an active state. You use this command to reactivate an area after you have brought the area to an inactive state by using the DCMT VARY AREA QUIESCE command.

PUrge
Flushes the buffers associated with the area.

PRefetch ON/OFf
Enables or disables prefetch processing for the named area.

DATa SHaring
Specifies the sharability state of the named area. The change will be made only if the area status is OFFLINE. Valid values are:

ON
Specifies that this system is eligible to share update access to the area with other members of the system's data sharing group.

OFF
Specifies that this system will no longer be eligible to share update access to the area with other members of the system's data sharing group.

SHAred CAche
Specifies the name or status of shared cache for all files associated with the named area. Valid values are:

cache-name
Specifies that all files associated with the named area are to be assigned to the named cache structure. Cache-name must identify an XES cache structure defined to a coupling facility accessible to the CA-IDMS system.

NO
Specifies that the files associated with the named area are no longer assigned to a cache structure.

Update/ONline
Allows transactions executing in this DC/UCF system to update data in the area.

LOCKED
For an area that is offline, specifies that the area is to be varied online with an update lock. This allows you to vary online an area that was varied offline while an update lock was placed on it.

Retrieval
Allows transactions executing in this DC/UCF system to retrieve, but not update, data in the area. Prevents transactions in this central version from updating data in the area.

Transient retrieval
Allows transactions executing in this DC/UCF system to retrieve, but not update, data in the area. Does not prevent transactions in this central version from updating data in the area.

ID dcmt-id
Specifies the identifier that is to be assigned to this vary operation. Must be a 1 to 8 alphanumeric character string that is unique across all outstanding DCMT operations originating on this node.

If no dcmt-id is specified, the VARY operation will be assigned an internally generated identifier.

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

IMMediate
Specifies that CA-IDMS will cancel any tasks or user sessions that prevent the VARY from completing.

OFfline
Makes the area unavailable to transactions running under the DC/UCF system.

Close
Closes all files associated with the area. This option is valid only when all areas associated with the files are currently offline.

Open
Opens all files associated with the area in read-only mode.

If the files are already opened in read/write mode, DC/UCF closes the files and reopens them in read-only mode.

Update
Opens all files associated with the area in read/write mode.

If the files are already opened in read-only mode, DC/UCF closes the files and reopens them in read/write mode.

4.3.3 Usage

The DCMT VARY AREA command allows changes to the named area. Associated files, buffers, shared cache, and data sharing can also be affected.

4.3.3.1 Changing the area status

Disposition of active transactions: When you issue a VARY AREA command without the IMMEDIATE option to change the area status, any transactions already accessing the area in a conflicting mode are allowed to finish before the command takes effect and appropriate buffers are flushed. The system issues a message to the operator's console indicating that the area is quiescing.

Forcing an immediate vary: When varying an area's status to RETRIEVAL, TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL, or OFFLINE, the change in status can be forced by specifying the IMMEDIATE option. If specified, CA-IDMS will:

- Cancel all tasks that conflict with the VARY.
- Terminate all user sessions with no active task if they conflict with the VARY (by performing the equivalent of a DCMT VARY LTERM lte-name RESOURCES DELETE).
- Vary offline all predefined system run units that conflict with the VARY (by performing the equivalent of a DCMT VARY RUNUNIT ru-name OFFLINE).

After the status change has occurred, predefined run units that were varied offline will be varied online unless:

- The area was varied OFFLINE, since the run units will be unable to access the area.
- The QUEUE run unit was varied offline, since it requires the DDLDCRUN area in update mode.

If either of these conditions apply, the appropriate system run units must be varied online by explicitly issuing a DCMT VARY RUN UNIT command once their corresponding areas are again made available.

UPDATE option opens first file of area: Varying an area to UPDATE causes DC/UCF to the open the first file of the area.

Notify locks and varying areas: CA-IDMS deals with a VARY request for an area that has outstanding notify locks as follows.

- If the area status is changing to RETRIEVAL or TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL, the VARY will occur regardless of whether or not notify locks exist for dbkeys in the area.
- If the area status is changing to UPDATE, the VARY will occur immediately. However, since it is possible that the area was updated externally while it was in RETRIEVAL mode to this CV:
  - Subsequent tests of a notify lock that existed at the time of the VARY will indicate that both prefix and data have been modified.
  - The restoration of currencies associated with the area that were saved prior to the VARY will result in a task abend if the area is readied in an update mode.

- If the area status is changing to OFFLINE, the VARY will wait until all notify locks have been released.

Varying transient retrieval areas: An area whose status is transient retrieval cannot be varied directly to retrieval or update mode. You must first vary the area OFFLINE, and then vary it to the desired mode.

Changing the area status permanently: Assigning a permanent area status means that the status will remain in effect until it is changed by another DCMT VARY command or until the system's journal files are initialized. The area status will be retained across normal shutdowns and across abnormal terminations, provided the area's WARMSTART option in the DMCL specifies MAINTAIN CURRENT STATUS.

The permanence of an area status has no effect on physical area locks; it only affects the mode in which the area will be accessed when the system is next started. If the CA-IDMS system is shut down normally, all physical area locks held by the system are removed, regardless of whether or not the system's area status was assigned as UPDATE PERMANENT.

4.3.3.2 Changing the file status

The OPEN, OPEN UPDATE, and CLOSE options are useful to force opening or closing files of the specified area. By using these options you can change the status of all the files with one command. The CLOSE option is allowed only when the area status is OFFLINE or TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL.

4.3.3.3 Purging database buffers

The PURGE option does the following:

- Writes database buffers associated with an area to the database if they have been changed since last written.
- Clears the buffers.

The DBA for a system, accessing an area whose status is retrieval, might issue this command in order to gain access to updates made by another system.

4.3.3.4 Changing shared cache

Affects all files: Changing the shared cache for an area changes the shared cache assigned to each of the area's files.

Scope of change: Changing the shared cache for a file affects only the system on which the command is issued. To change the shared cache for all systems that are accessing the file, the command must be issued on each of those systems. In a data sharing environment, the command can be broadcast to all members of the group.

Data sharing considerations: In order to change the shared cache for a file associated with a shared area, all shared areas associated with the file must have a status of OFFLINE or TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL. Furthermore, if any area associated with the file is shared, the new shared cache will take effect only if the status of such areas in all group members is OFFLINE or TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL. This is because the cache name for a file associated with a shared area (other than one in transient retrieval), is determined by the first sharing system to open the file. All systems that subsequently open the file will use the shared cache specified by the first system.

4.3.3.5 Enabling data sharing

When initiating data sharing for an area, its definition must not conflict with that of any other area that is currently being accessed by a group member in the shared mode. Furthermore, if another member of the group is accessing the area in a shared mode at the time the DCMT command is issued, the definitions of the area in both systems must be identical. If these conditions are not met, a warning is issued when the DCMT VARY AREA command is issued. The status of the area cannot be changed to RETRIEVAL or UPDATE until the condition is corrected. Additionally, before the area can be varied online, files associated with the target area must be assigned to a shared cache or there must be a default shared cache associated with the system.

None of the above restrictions apply if the area will be accessed in a transient retrieval mode.

4.3.3.6 Identifying and canceling vary operations

When changing the status of an area to RETRIEVAL, TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL or OFFLINE, the VARY operation is distinguished from other DCMT operations by means of an identifier. If one is not specified on the command, CA-IDMS will generate one as a sequential number.

Vary area operations that are delayed due to conflicts with executing tasks or user sessions can be displayed using the DCMT DISPLAY ID command and canceled using the DCMT VARY ID command.

4.3.4 Examples

DCMT VARY AREA area-name OFFLINE

```
     V AREA APPLDICT.DDLDML OFFLINE
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLDML                Ofl      60001      62000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.14.948912  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
```

DCMT VARY AREA APPLDICT.DDLDML RETRIEVAL

```
     V AREA APPLDICT.DDLDML RETRIEVAL
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLDML                Ret      60001      62000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.14.948912  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
```

4.3.5 For more information

- About fields in the display output of DCMT VARY AREA, see 3.7, “DCMT DISPLAY AREA”
- About areas, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About broadcasting, see 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks”
- About data sharing, refer to the *CA-IDMS System Operations Guide*

4.4 DCMT VARY BUFFER

The DCMT VARY BUFFER command varies database buffer characteristics.

4.4.1 Syntax

The DCMT VARY BUFFER command changes the number of buffers in a buffer pool. If the number of buffers is decreased, the storage that had been acquired to contain the buffers that are no longer used is given back to the CV.

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary Buffer buffer-name ──────────────────────────────────────►

►─┬─ PAges page-count ──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
  ├─┬─ OPSYS ─┬─ storage ──────────┤
  │ └─ DC ────┘                    │
  ├─┬─ Open ──────────────────────┤
  │ └─ Close ─┘                    │
  ├─┬─ Initial pages page-count ──┬─┤
  │ ├─ Additional pages page-count ─┤
  │ └─ Maximum pages page-count ──┘ │
  └─ PRefetch ─┬─ ON ──┬──────────┘
               ├─ OFF ─┤
               └─ nnn ─┘
```

4.4.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

Buffer

Specifies the database buffer to be varied.

buffer-name

The name of the buffer.

PAges

Varies the number of pages currently in use by the specified buffer.

page-count

An integer in the range 3 to the maximum number of pages for the buffer, or 0, which closes the buffer. You can set the maximum number of pages for the buffer by using CREATE BUFFER, ALTER BUFFER, OR DCMT VARY BUFFER.

Use the DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER statement to determine the current page count for the buffer.

OPSYS storage

Acquires storage for the specified database buffer from the operating system. If your operating system supports extended addressing, CA-IDMS will attempt to get

storage above the 16-megabyte line. If it cannot get storage above the line, it will try below the line. If enough storage is not available in the operating system, CA-IDMS will attempt to get storage from the DC/UCF storage pool.

DC storage
Acquires storage for the specified buffer from the DC/UCF storage pool. If an XA pool is defined that supports system storage, the storage will be acquired above the 16 megabyte line.

Open
Makes the specified database buffer available to CA-IDMS and allocates the initial number of pages specified for the buffer.

Close
Releases all storage for the specified database buffer.

Initial pages
Varies the initial number of pages specified for the buffer.

page-count
An integer in the range 3 through 16,777,214.

Additional pages
Specifies the number of pages acquired each time CA-IDMS issues a storage request.

page-count
An integer in the range 1 through 16,777,214.

Maximum pages
Varies the largest number of pages that can be included in the database buffer.

page-count
An integer in the range 3 through 16,777,214.

PRefetch
Specifies whether prefetch processing is specified for the named buffer.

ON
Specifies that prefetch processing is enabled.

OFF
Specifies that prefetch processing is disabled.

nnn
Specifies the number of pages that must be in the buffer before prefetch will be used for every read request.

If the prefetch limit is greater than the current number of pages in the buffer, the prefetch will be used only if area sweeps are invoked or certain SQL access is performed.

4.4.3 Usage

What happens if CA-IDMS is actively using the buffer: If you issue a VARY BUFFER command for a buffer that is actively in use, the change you request may not occur immediately. You can check the disposition of your request by issuing a DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER command.

Changing page count and storage characteristics: To make the following changes take effect, issue the VARY BUFFER command, and then close the buffer. When the buffer reopens, the new value(s) will be in effect.

- Initial page count
- Additional page count
- Maximum page count
- DC or OPSYS storage

Once you have altered these buffer characteristics, CA-IDMS creates a buffer with the new characteristics when you issue a VARY BUFFER command with the OPEN option or when CA-IDMS uses the buffer.

Reasons for changing the size of the buffer: Some possible reasons to vary the page count, initial page count, and maximum page count:

- To determine the optimum buffer size based on storage required and the number of buffer I/Os. Once you have determined the optimum values, alter the buffer definitions in the dictionary and regenerate the DMCL.
- To decrease or increase the size of the buffer during non-peak or peak database usage.

Opening a buffer: Because CA-IDMS opens a buffer only when it is needed, you can use the OPEN option to explicitly open the buffer. This option is useful if you are trying to determine the optimum size of the buffer.

4.4.4 Examples

VARY BUFFER buffer-name OPEN

```
      VARY BUFFER LOG_BUFFER OPEN
--- Data Buffer --  Size    In-use        Max     Getstg Prfetch-Min   Prefetch
LOG_BUFFER          4820         5          5      OPSYS         500 Not-Allowd
  Synonym Table       User-Defined     System-Calculated       Total-Space Used
                                 5                    16                    256
  Allocation     Initial   Addit'l  Num-Alloc  Size-Init  Size-Add'l  Tot-Space
                       5         5          1        25k           0        25k
  Storage                Stg-Pools  Getmain'd Above-16mb  Below-16mb      Total
                               644        25k        26k           0        26k
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT VARY BUFFER buffer-name PAGES

```
      VARY BUFFER LOG_BUFFER PAGES 40
--- Data Buffer --  Size    In-use        Max     Getstg Prfetch-Min   Prefetch
LOG_BUFFER          4820         5          5      OPSYS         500 Not-Allowd
  Synonym Table       User-Defined     System-Calculated       Total-Space Used
                                 5                    16                    256
  Allocation     Initial   Addit'l  Num-Alloc  Size-Init  Size-Add'l  Tot-Space
                       5         5          1        25k           0        25k
  Storage                Stg-Pools  Getmain'd Above-16mb  Below-16mb      Total
                               644        25k        26k           0        26k
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT VARY BUFFER buffer-name CLOSE

```
      VARY BUFFER LOG_BUFFER CLOSE
--- Data Buffer --  Size    In-use        Max     Getstg Prfetch-Min   Prefetch
LOG_BUFFER          4820  Not Open          5      OPSYS
  Synonym Table       User-Defined     System-Calculated       Total-Space Used
                                 5                     0
  Allocation     Initial   Addit'l  Num-Alloc  Size-Init  Size-Add'l  Tot-Space
                       5         0
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

4.4.5 For more information

- About the fields in the output display of DCMT VARY BUFFER, see 3.8, “DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER”
- About displaying buffer attributes, see 3.8, “DCMT DISPLAY BUFFER”
- About creating buffers and changing their characteristics as defined in the database load module, refer to documentation of the CREATE BUFFER and ALTER BUFFER statements in *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About minimizing contention among transactions for use of a buffer, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Design Guide*
- About guidelines for sizing a buffer and about prefetch processing, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*

4.5 DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION

DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION allows you to vary the central version online or offline.

4.5.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary ──┬─ Central version ─┬─┬─ ONline ─┬──────────────────►◄
         └─ CV ──────────────┘ └─ OFfline ─┘
```

4.5.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

Online
Makes the central version available for external request units. You typically use this command after previously making the system unavailable by means of a DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION OFFLINE command.

Offline
Makes the central version unavailable for external request units. Programs will not be able to access the system until you issue a DCMT VARY CENTRAL VERSION ONLINE command.

4.6 DCMT VARY CSAFLAGS

DCMT VARY CSAFLAGS lets you change information on CSA flags.

4.6.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ──┬──────────────────────┬── Vary ──┬─ CSATST nn ─┬──┬─ ON ─┬──────────►◄
           └─ broadcast-parms ────┘          ├─ CSACFIM n ─┤  └─ OFF ─┘
                                             ├─ CSADBIO n ─┤
                                             ├─ CSAHPCS n ─┤
                                             └─ CSALMGR n ─┘
```

4.6.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. See 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

CSATST
Indicates to process a CSATST flag.

CSACFIM
Indicates to process a CSACFIM flag.

CSADBIO
Indicates to process a CSADBIO flag.

CSAHPCS
Indicates to process a CSAHPCS flag.

CSALMGR
Indicates to process a CSALMGR flag.

n/nn
Indicates the flag number. Valid numbers for n are 1-8, for nn are 1-64.

ON/OFF
Indicates to turn the flag ON or OFF.

4.6.3 Usage

The DCMT VARY CSAFLAGS command is meant for debugging and diagnostic purposes only. Use it only when told to do so by Computer Associates technical personnel. Turning on flags might have a severe performance impact and might lead to system abends.

4.7 DCMT VARY DATABASE

The DCMT VARY DATABASE command instructs CA-IDMS to enable or disable the independent database I/O read and write drivers.

4.7.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Vary ─┬─ DATABase ──┬──────────────────────────────────────────►
           ├─ DB ────────┤
           └─ DAta base ─┘

►►─┬─ Read driver ─┬─ ON ──┬─ segment-name.area-name ──┬──────────►◄
   │               └─ OFF ─┘                           │
   └─ Write driver ─┬─ ON ──┬──────────────────────────┘
                    └─ OFF ─┘
```

4.7.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

DATABase/DB/DAta base
The keywords DATABase, DB and DAta base are synonyms and can be used interchangeably.

Read driver
Attaches or releases the database read driver. The database read driver independently reads pages from the database when CA-IDMS detects an area sweep.

ON
Attaches the read driver.

OFF
Releases the read driver.

segment-name.area-name
Specifies the area to which the read driver is attached or from which the read driver is released.

Write driver
Attaches or releases the database write driver. The database write driver independently writes pages to the database.

ON
Attaches the write driver.

OFF
Releases the write driver.

4.7.3 Usage

4.7.3.1 Attaching independent database I/O drivers

What you can do: You can attach an independent database I/O driver in order to:

- **Write page buffers to the database**. The write driver task performs all the I/O involved in writing a database buffer. Your task doesn't need to wait for I/O to be completed before continuing.
- **Perform look-ahead reads of the database**. The read driver task performs look-ahead reads of the database. This driver only works for run units that perform area sweeps under the central version.

This feature provides additional database tuning capabilities in the mixed online and batch environment.

Considerations

- The database read driver is only used for tasks that perform area sweeps under the central version.

  ►► For information on look-ahead reads under local mode, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*

- Vary the number of database I/O drivers depending on the work being performed by the system. For example, a lightly loaded system needs fewer database write drivers. A heavily loaded system needs more database write drivers.
- Use as few database I/O drivers as possible. Because of the overhead, overuse of either the read or the write driver can degrade system performance.
- Use the WATCH DB IOD option of the OPER screen to monitor the database I/O drivers.

  ►► For more information, see 6.7, “OPER WATCH DB.”

4.7.4 Examples

DCMT VARY DATABASE READ DRIVER ON area-name

```
      V DB READ DRIVER ON ASFDICT.DDLDML
D/B Read Driver Started.
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT VARY DATABASE WRITE DRIVER ON

```
      VARY DATABASE WRITE DRIVER ON
D/B I/O WRITE DRIVER STARTED
```

DCMT VARY DATABASE WRITE DRIVE OFF

```
      VARY DATABASE WRITE DRIVER OFF
D/B I/O WRITE DRIVER CLOSED
```

4.7.5 For more information

About independent database I/O read and write drivers, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*.

4.8 DCMT VARY DATA SHARING

The DCMT VARY DATA SHARING command provides the ability to change the default shared cache for a CA-IDMS system that is a member of a data sharing group.

4.8.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬── Vary ──┬─ DATa SHAring ─┬──────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘          └─ DSG ──────────┘

►─┬─ DEFault Cache - cache-name ──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
  └─ ON CONnectivity LOSs ──┬── ABEND ──┬──┘
                            └── NOABEND ─┘
```

4.8.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. See 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

DEFault Cache cache-name
Specifies the name of the default shared cache to be associated with the CA-IDMS system. Cache-name must identify an XES cache structure defined to a coupling facility accessible to the CA-IDMS system.

ON CONnectivity LOSs
Specifies the behavior of the central version if connectivity to the data sharing list and/or lock structure is lost or a structure failure occurs.

ABEND
The central version will abend immediately.

NOABEND
The central version will not abend.

4.8.3 Usage

Specifying a default cache: Changes to the default shared cache will remain in effect until the system terminates or until another DCMT VARY DATA SHARING command is issued. When a system is restarted after dynamically changing the default shared cache, the default shared cache in effect will be that specified in the DMCL used by the system.

The default shared cache affects only files that have not been explicitly assigned a shared cache and for which at least one associated area is shared. The default shared cache has no affect on files that are not associated with a shared area.

Specifying on connectivity loss behavior: If NOABEND was specified, processing will continue normally as long as no data sharing requests are done. This is advisable if it is important to keep areas that are not data shared online.

Note: Normal shutdown will not be possible because of the connectivity loss or structure failure.

4.8.4 Examples

DCMT VARY DATA SHARING DEFAULT CACHE cache-name

```
DCMT VARY DATA SHARING DEFAULT CACHE IDMSCACHE00002
***  Vary Data Sharing request  ***
Data Sharing default cache varied to IDMSCACHE00002
```

DCMT VARY DATA SHARING ON CONNECTIVITY LOSS

```
DCMT VARY DATA SHARING ON CONNECTIVITY LOSS NOABEND
***  Vary Data Sharing request  ***
Data Sharing on connectivity loss      NOABEND
```

4.8.5 For more information

- About data sharing, see the *CA-IDMS System Operations Guide*.

4.9 DCMT VARY DBGROUP

The DCMT VARY DBGROUP command activates or deactivates dynamic database session routing, and also manages a CV's participation in a group.

4.9.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary DBGroup group-name ──┬──┬─ ACtive ─┬──┬──────────────────────►◄
                              │  ├─ JOin ───┤  │
                              │  └─ ON ─────┘  │
                              └─ INactive ─────┘
                                 ├─ LEave ────┤
                                 └─ OFf ──────┘
```

4.9.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

group-name
Specifies the name of a group. Group-name must be a 1- through 8-character name that conforms to the naming conventions for node names defined in a system definition.

ACtive
Enables dynamic database session routing to the named group. ACTIVE affects the frontend status of a CV. By default, dynamic database session routing is active at CV startup. Use the ACTIVE parameter if the INACTIVE parameter has been previously issued since the startup of the currently executing CV.

INactive
Disables dynamic database session to the named group; all database sessions routed to the named group are statically routed to the default node name specified for the named group in the NODE statement on the Resource Name table. INACTIVE affects the frontend status of a CV.

JOin
Joins the currently executing CV to the named group. Use the JOIN parameter to make the CV a member of the named group, even if there is no DBGROUP statement in the DBTABLE for the CV. JOIN affects the backend status of a CV.

LEave
Specifies that the currently executing CV is no longer a member of the named group. LEAVE affects the backend status of a CV.

ON
Enables dynamic database session routing and joins the currently executing CV to the named group. ON is equivalent to issuing a DCMT V group-name ACTIVE

and a DCMT V group-name JOIN. It affects the currently executing CV's status as both a frontend and a backend CV. It results in a CV acting as both a frontend CV and a backend CV

OFf

Disables the currently executing CV from the named group and inactivates dynamic database session routing to the named group. OFF is the same as issuing a DCMT V group-name INACTIVE and a DCMT V group-name LEAVE.

4.9.3 Usage

Managing dynamic database session routing: You issue the DCMT VARY DBGROUP command to activate and inactivate dynamic database session routing and to manage a CV's participation in a group. The tasks you can perform are summarized in the table below.

To do this	Use these DCMT VARY DBGROUP parameters
Enable and disable dynamic database session routing on an executing frontend CV	Active/Inactive
Join a CV to a group or disable it from a group	Join/Leave
Activate dynamic database session routing and enable the CV to participate in the named group or inactivate dynamic database session routing and disable the CV from participating in the named group	On/Off ON is the same as using the ACTIVE and JOIN parameters. OFF is the same as using the INACTIVE and LEAVE parameters.

4.9.4 Example

DCMT VARY DBGROUP DBDCGR JOIN: In the example below, the JOIN option is used to join the currently executing CV to the DBDCGR group. Database sessions can now be dynamically routed to the currently executing CV through the DBDCGR group. Notice that the DBDCGR contains three backend CVs.

```
   VARY DBGROUP DBDCGR JOIN
***  Vary DBGroup request  ***
DBGroup DBDCGR   has    003   backends
Backend  status: Active;   Number of requests processed: 0000000000
Frontend status: Active;   Number of requests processed: 0000000000
```

4.9.5 For more information

- About dynamic database session routing, refer to the *CA-IDMS System Operations Guide*.
- About defining a DBGROUP, see *CA-IDMS Database Administration*

4.10 DCMT VARY DBTABLE

The DCMT VARY DBTABLE command instructs CA-IDMS to use a new version of the database name table.

4.10.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary DBTable New Copy ──────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

4.10.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

4.10.3 Example

DCMT VARY DBTABLE

```
     VARY DBTABLE R140DBTB NEW COPY

 *** DBTABLE R140DBTB VARIED NEW COPY ***

 *** DBTABLE R140DBTB                COMPILED 99-08-04 AT 22.05.08    ***

 DBNAME *DEFAULT MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
     SUBSCHEMA EMP????? MAPS TO EMP????? USING DBNAME EMPDB
     SUBSCHEMA IDMSCAT? MAPS TO IDMSCAT? USING DBNAME APPLDICT
     SUBSCHEMA IDMSNWK? MAPS TO IDMSNWK? USING DBNAME APPLDICT
     SUBSCHEMA IDMSRSSA MAPS TO IDMSRSSA USING DBNAME ASFDICT
     SUBSCHEMA RC?????? MAPS TO RC?????? USING DBNAME ASFDICT
     SUBSCHEMA RU?????? MAPS TO RU?????? USING DBNAME ASFDICT

 DBNAME APPLDICT MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
         SEGMENT NETAPPL
         SEGMENT SQLAPPL
         SEGMENT SYSMSG

 DBNAME APPL105  MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
         SEGMENT NETAPPL
         SEGMENT SQLAPPL
         SEGMENT SYSMSG
```

```
*** DBTABLE R140DBTB                COMPILED 99-08-04 AT 22.05.08    ***

DBNAME ASFDICT  MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
        SEGMENT ASFNWK
        SEGMENT SQLAPPL
        SEGMENT SYSMSG

DBNAME DIRLDICT MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
        SEGMENT SYSDIRL
        SEGMENT SYSMSG

DBNAME EMPDB    MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
        SEGMENT EMPDB

DBNAME NETAPPL  MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
        SEGMENT NETAPPL
        SEGMENT SYSMSG

DBNAME SQLAPPL  MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
        SEGMENT SQLAPPL
        SEGMENT SYSMSG

DBNAME SQLCOB   MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
```

```
*** DBTABLE R140DBTB                COMPILED 99-08-04 AT 22.05.08    ***
        SEGMENT NETAPPL
        SEGMENT SQLAPPL
        SEGMENT SYSMSG

DBNAME SYSDEF   MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
        SEGMENT SYSMSG
        SEGMENT SYSTEM

DBNAME SYSSQL   MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
        SEGMENT SYSMSG
        SEGMENT SYSTEM

DBNAME SYSTEM   MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
        SEGMENT SYSMSG
        SEGMENT SYSTEM

DBNAME SYS105   MATCH ON SUBSCHEMA IS OPTIONAL
        SEGMENT SYSMSG
        SEGMENT SYSTEM
```

4.10.4 For more information

- About defining database name tables, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About changing database name tables during run time, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*

4.11 DCMT VARY DEADLOCK

The DCMT VARY DEADLOCK command changes the detection interval assigned to deadlocked tasks.

4.11.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary DEAdlock detection interval detection-interval ──────────►◄
```

4.11.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

detection interval
Varies the amount of time that elapses before the deadlock detector searches for deadlocked tasks.

detection-interval
A number of seconds, in the range from the ticker interval through 4,294,967,296.

The system default is 5 or the ticker interval, whichever is greater.

4.11.3 Example

DCMT VARY DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL

```
      VARY DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL 5
IDMS DC263007 V105 T3018 DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL
                    VARIED FROM 00001 TO 00005
```

4.11.4 For more information

- About displaying deadlock attributes, see 3.17, “DCMT DISPLAY DEADLOCK”
- About deadlocking, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About defining detection and stall intervals, refer to documentation of the DEADLOCK option of the SYSTEM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*

4.12 DCMT VARY DESTINATION

DCMT VARY DESTINATION varies a DC/UCF destination online or offline. A destination groups users or logical terminals into a single logical destination for the purpose of message or report routing.

4.12.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary DEstination destination-id ──┬─ ONline ─┬──────────────────►◄
                                      └─ OFfline ─┘
```

4.12.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

DEstination
Specifies the destination being varied.

destination-id
The ID of a destination defined of the system generation DESTINATION statement.

ONline
Varies the specified destination online.

OFfline
Varies the specified destination offline.

4.12.3 Usage

Varying a destination offline: When a destination is offline, it cannot gain access to DC/UCF until it is varied online. A destination is initially defined as online or offline at system generation time by the ENABLED/DISABLED parameter of the DESTINATION statement.

4.12.4 Examples

DCMT VARY DESTINATION dest-id OFFLINE

```
      VARY DESTINATION USWSWDP5 OFFLINE
IDMS DC266002 V105 USERID:ABBTH01  DESTINATION USWSWDP5 VARIED OFFLINE
```

DCMT VARY DESTINATION dest-id ONLINE

```
      VARY DESTINATION USWSWDP5 ONLINE
IDMS DC266001 V105 USER:ABBTH01  DESTINATION USWSWDP5 VARIED ONLINE
```

4.12.5 For more information

- About displaying destination defined to the system, see 3.18, “DCMT DISPLAY DESTINATION”
- About defining destinations, refer to documentation of the DESTINATION statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*

4.13 DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY

The DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY command instructs CA-IDMS to use definitions of database entities that have been created, altered, or dropped since system startup.

4.13.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT Vary DMCL ─┬─ New Copy ──────────┬──────────────────────────────►◄
                     ├─ Validate ──────────┤
                     └─ PRefetch ─┬─ ON ─┬─┘
                                  └─ OFf ─┘
```

4.13.2 Parameters

New Copy

Displays changes that the DMCL will cause on the runtime system and then prompts for permission to proceed to make the changes.

DC/UCF will display the names of:

- Each area that would be quiesced, and whether it would be changed or removed
- Each file that would be de-allocated and whether it would be re-allocated or removed
- Each new area and/or file that would be made available
- Each buffer whose page size would change
- Each buffer that would be removed
- Each buffer that would be added

Validate

Displays changes that the DMCL will cause on the runtime system.

DC/UCF will display the names of:

- Each area that would be quiesced, and whether it would be changed or removed
- Each file that would be de-allocated and whether it would be re-allocated or removed
- Each new area and/or file that would be made available
- Each buffer whose page size would change
- Each buffer that would be removed
- Each buffer that would be added

PRefetch ON/OFf

Enables or disables prefetch processing for the entire system. This overrides a specification about prefetch processing for a specific buffer, file, or area.

4.13.3 Usage

Using a new copy of the database load module: DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY allows programs running under the DC/UCF system to benefit from changes made to the database definition **without** having to recycle the system. For example, you can add an area to an existing segment while the system remains active.

When you issue a DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY command, CA-IDMS will use changes to the database definition specified in any of these commands:

- CREATE/ALTER/DROP AREA
- CREATE/ALTER/DROP BUFFER
- CREATE/ALTER/DROP FILE
- CREATE/ALTER/DROP SEGMENT

In addition, CA-IDMS WILL LOAD a new copy of the database name table.

You need to recycle the system to implement changes made to the journal buffer, disk journal files, and archive journal files.

What DC/UCF does in response to a New Copy command: In response to a DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY command, CA-IDMS:

1. Compares the time stamps of the areas in the old database load module to those in the new database load module.
2. Quiesces the areas for those areas where a discrepancy between time stamps exists.
3. Writes a timestamp to the journal
4. Reopens the areas, files, and buffers, using the definitions contained in the new database load module

After displaying all the changes to the user, the system will prompt the user to 'continue with Vary DMCL Yes or No?'. A 'No' response will negate the changes and allow the system to run as before the 'Vary DMCL' (which is basically the same as Validate). A 'Yes' response will cause the new changes to be incorporated into the running DMCL. First, any areas to be changed (dropped or modified) will be varied offline, then the areas will be closed and the respective files closed and de-allocated. Affected buffers will also be closed. When these steps have been completed in that order, the system will swap to another journal. The date/time stamp from the new copy of the DMCL is then placed into the new active journal. If the system crashes at anytime after this, a warmstart will expect DMCL's date/time stamp to match that which is in the active journal. If the date/time stamps do not match, a warmstart failure will occur. After the journal has swapped, new (changed) buffers are opened, new (changed) files allocated, and new (changed) areas are readied in the mode specified in the DMCL.

Note: Due to areas being varied offline, this command could have a lengthy completion time. Note the areas affected and any users of those areas.

4.13.4 Example

DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY VALIDATE

```
      VARY DMCL NEW COPY VALIDATE
DMCL changes.... CVDMCL   Compile Date/Time: 1999-08-04-21.56.43.4742
Overall changes....



Detail changes....



Continue with VARY DMCL, Yes or No?

 DCMT VARY DMCL NEW COPY
```

4.13.5 For more information

- About creating and generating the database load module, refer to documentation of the CREATE DATABASE and GENERATE DATABASE statements in *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About prefetch processing, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*

4.14 DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM

DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM defines programs to the system at system run time (that is, dynamically). The system uses information supplied in the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command to build a program definition element (PDE) for the program. Programs defined in this way exist only for the duration of system execution and have no effect of the system definition as stored in the data dictionary.

4.14.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary Dynamic Program ──────────────────────────────────────────────►

►──┬──────────────────────┬── program-name ──┬──────────────────────┬──►
   └─ dictnode.dictname ──┘                  └─ Version version-number ─┘

►──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ PROgram ← ─┤
   ├─ MAP ───────┤
   ├─ SUBSCHEMA ─┤
   ├─ TABle ─────┤
   └─ DIAlog ────┘

►──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ COBol ← ───┤
   ├─ ASsembler ─┤
   ├─ PLI ───────┤
   └─ ADSo ──────┘

►──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ CONcurrent ← ─┤
   └─ NONConcurrent ─┘

►──┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►
   └─ DUMp threshold ──┬── dump-count ──┬──┘
                       └── 0 ← ─────────┘

►──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ ENabled ← ─┤
   └─ DISabled ──┘
```

```
►──┬─ ERror threshold ─┬─ error-count ─┬──────────────────────────────►
   │                   └─ 5 ← ─────────┘
   └──────────────────────────────────┘

►──┬─ ISA size ─┬─ initial-storage-size ─┬──────────────────────────────►
   │            └─ 0 ← ──────────────────┘
   └──────────────────────────────────┘

►──┬─ MAINline ← ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────►
   └─ NOMAINline ─┘

►──┬─ NEW copy ─┬─ Enabled ← ─┬──────────────────────────────────────►
   │            └─ Disabled ───┘
   └──────────────────────────────────┘

►──┬─ OVerlayable ← ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────►
   └─ NONOverlayable ─┘

►──┬─ PROTect ← ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────►
   └─ NOPRotect ─┘

►──┬─ REEntrant ← ──────┬──────────────────────────────────────────►
   ├─ NONREEntrant ─────┤
   └─ QUAsireentrant ───┘

►──┬─ REUsable ← ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────►
   └─ NONREusable ─┘

►──┬─ SAVearea ← ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────►
   └─ NOSAvearea ─┘

►──┬─ DELete ─┘──────────────────────────────────────────────────►

     ┌─Required space
     ↓
►──── . ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

4.14.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

Dynamic Program

Defines, modifies, or deletes the PDE for a specified program.

dictnode

Identifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Be sure to code this parameter if the named program resides in a data dictionary on a DDS system.

dictname

Identifies the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Be sure to code this parameter if the named program resides in a data dictionary.

program-name

The name of one of the following types of program load modules:

- A program that is not currently defined to the system.
- A program that you created by a previous VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command.

If the named program is already defined to the system, VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM modifies in the program's PDE only those parameters that you specify in the VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command.

Version version-number

Specifies the version number of the specified program.

The default is 1.

PROgram

Identifies the program type of the named program as PROGRAM. This is the default program type.

MAP

Identifies the program type of the named program as MAP.

SUBschema

Identifies the program type of the named program as SUBSCHEMA.

TABle

Identifies the program type of the named program as TABLE.

DIAlog

Identifies the program type of the named program as DIALOG.

COBol

Identifies COBOL as the language of the named program. COBOL is the default program language.

ASsembler

Identifies Assembler as the language of the named program.

PLI

Identifies PL/I as the language of the named program.

ADSo

Identifies the named program as a CA-ADS dialog.

CONcurrent

Specifies that the program can be used by multiple transactions and/or multiple tasks at the same time. CONCURRENT is the default.

NONConcurrent

Specifies that the program can be used by only one transaction or task at a time.

DUMp threshold

Specifies the number of times a memory dump will be taken for program check errors that occur in the named program.

dump-count

An integer in the range 0 through 255.

The default is 0.

ENabled

Enables the named program. ENABLED is the default.

DISabled

Disables the named program. Disabling a program prevents it from being executed until it is enabled.

ERror threshold

Specifies the number of program check errors that can occur in the named program before DC/UCF disables the program.

error-count

An integer in the range 1 through 255.

The default is 5.

ISA size

For Assembler and PL/I programs, specifies the amount of storage, in bytes, to be allocated for the initial storage area (ISA) of the named program.

initial-storage-size

An integer in the range 0 through 32767.

The default is 0.

MAINline

Indicates that the named program is a mainline dialog.

NOMAINline

Indicates that the named program is not a mainline dialog.

NEW copy Enabled

Indicates that the new copy facility is enabled for the named program. Enabling the new copy facility permits the user to subsequently issue DCMT VARY PROGRAM NEW COPY requests for the program. ENABLED is the default.

NEW copy Disabled

Indicates that the new copy facility is disabled for the named program.

OVerlayable

Indicates that the named program can be overlaid in the program pool. OVERLAYABLE is the default.

NONOverlayable

Indicates that the named program cannot be overlaid in the program pool.

PROtect
Enables storage protection for the named program. PROTECT is the default.

Storage protection cannot be enabled for a program unless the PROTECT option is specified in the system generation SYSTEM statement.

NOPRotect
Disables storage protection for the named program.

REEntrant
Indicates that the named program is reentrant.

REENTRANT is the default.

NONREEntrant
Indicates that the named program is non-reentrant.

QUAsireentrant
Indicates that the named program is quasi-reentrant.

This refers to COBOL programs using versions of COBOL before COBOL II.

REUsable
Specifies that the program can be executed repeatedly. REUSABLE is the default.

When a program is reusable, a request to load the program will cause the system to load a copy from external storage only if no copy exists in the program pool.

NONREUsable
Specifies that the program cannot be executed repeatedly.

When a program is non-reusable, a request to load the program always causes the system to load a copy from external storage.

SAVearea
Specifies that the system is to acquire a save area automatically before each execution of the named program.

NOSAvearea
Specifies that the system is **not** to acquire a save area automatically before each execution of the named program.

DELete
Deletes the definition of the named program from the run-time system. The task code associated with the program must be deleted before the program can be deleted. DELETE can also be used to delete automatically defined programs (see "Usage" below).

The space and the period together are required and signal the end of the statement.

4.14.3 Usage

Typically used in test environment: Typically, VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM is used in a test environment to accommodate new programs without shutting down the entire system. This allows you to execute programs that you have defined at run time. All programs are eligible for dynamic definition, provided that they have **not** yet been defined to the system.

Modifying dialogs, edit and code tables, maps, subschemas: Dialogs, edit and code tables, maps, subschemas, and any other programs created by using a CA-IDMS compiler or definition tool are automatically defined to the system when you generate them. To modify these programs, use the DCMT VARY PROGRAM command. DCMT VARY **DYNAMIC** PROGRAM typically is not appropriate for these entities.

Restricting dynamic definitions of new program versions: To restrict users from dynamically defining additional versions of a specific program, include the NODYNAMIC clause in the system generation PROGRAM statement that defines the program to the system.

Deleting program definition elements (PDEs): You can use the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command to delete PDEs for automatically defined programs. Automatically defined programs are generated and defined to the system by DC/UCF compilers and definition tools. The number of these PDEs originally available to your system is specified by the UNDEFINED PROGRAM COUNT clause of the system generation SYSTEM statement.

Load (core-image) libraries: If you do not identify a data dictionary by DICTNODE and/or DICTNAME as described above, DC/UCF assumes that the module resides in a load (core-image) library. If the program resides in a data dictionary, be sure to specify the dictionary and controlling DDS node (when necessary) in the DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM command.

4.14.4 Examples

DCMT V D PROGRAM ... QUASIREENTRANT .

```
      VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM CSFPSDLE COBOL QUASIREENTRANT .
IDMS DC273001 V105 USER:ABBTH01  Program CSFPSDLE Added
```

DCMT V D PROGRAM ... REENTRANT NOSAVEAREA .

```
      VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM MISPUDBN ASSEMBLER REENTRANT NOSAVEAREA .
IDMS DC273001 V105 USER:ABBTH01  Program MISPUDBN Added
```

4.14.5 For more information

- About program definition at system generation time and PDEs, refer to documentation of the PROGRAM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about dynamically defined programs, see 3.38, “DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM”

4.15 DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK

DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK allows the user to define tasks at system run time, permitting the use of tasks not defined at DC/UCF system generation time. Typically, the VARY DYNAMIC TASK command is used in a test environment to accommodate new tasks without shutting down the entire system.

DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK allocates a **new** task definition element (TDE) for the dynamically defined task. Dynamically defined tasks remain defined to the system for the duration of DC/UCF execution. The tasks are not added to the system definition stored in the data dictionary.

4.15.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary Dynamic Task task-code ──────────────────────────────────►

►── INVokes program program-specification ─────────────────────►

►──┬─ EXTernal ← ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────►
   └─ INTernal ───┘

►──┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►
   └─ INActive interval ──┬─ inactive-wait-time ─┬
                          ├─ SYStem ← ───────────┤
                          └─ OFF ────────────────┘

►──┬─ INPut ────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────►
   └─ NOInput ← ─┘

►──┬─ ENAble ← ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────►
   └─ DISable ───┘
```

```
►─┬─ SAVe ────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────►
  │           │
  └─ NOSave ← ┘

►─┬─ MAP  ────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────►
  │           │
  └─ NOMap ← ─┘

►─┬─ PRIority ─┬─ task-priority ─┬──────────────────────────────►
  │            │                │
  │            └─ 100 ← ────────┘
  │
  └─ RESource timeout INTerval ─┬─ resource-timeout-interval ─┬──►
                                │                             │
                                ├─ SYStem ← ──────────────────┤
                                │                             │
                                └─ OFF ───────────────────────┘

►─┬─ RESource timeout PRogram ─┬─ SYStem ← ──────────────────┬──►
  │                            │                              │
  │                            └─ program-specification ──────┘
  │
  └─ PRINT key ─┬─ PFn ────┬──────────────────────────────────►
                │          │
                ├─ PAn ────┤
                │          │
                ├─ SYStem ← ┤
                │          │
                └─ OFF ────┘

►─┬─ LOCation ─┬─ ANY ← ─┬──────────────────────────────────────►
  │            │         │
  │            └─ BELOW ─┘
  │
  └─ MAXimum CONcurrent ─┬─ OFF ← ──────────┬──────────────────►
                         │                  │
                         └─ thread-count ───┘

►─┬─ EXTernal WAit ─┬─ external-wait-time ─┬──────────────────►
  │                 │                      │
  │                 ├─ SYStem ← ───────────┤
  │                 │                      │
  │                 └─ OFF ────────────────┘
  │
  └─ QUIesce WAit ─┬─ quiesce-wait-time ─┬──────────────────►
                   │                     │
                   ├─ SYStem ← ──────────┤
                   │                     │
                   ├─ OFF ───────────────┤
                   │                     │
                   └─ NOWait ────────────┘

►─┬─ DELete ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────►
  │          │
  └──────────┘

     ┌─Required space
     ↓
►──  .  ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

Expansion of program-specification

```
►─┬─────────────────────────┬─ program-name ─┬──────────────────────────┬──►
  │                         │                │                          │
  └─ dictnode.dictname ─────┘                └─ Version version-number ─┘
```

4.15.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

Task
Dynamically defines (or deletes) a specified task.

task-code
The name of a task.

Rules for naming a task appear under "Usage."

INVokes program
Specifies the program initially invoked by the named task code.

program-specification
The name of a program load module. The INVOKES PROGRAM clause is required for a task code that does not already exist.

EXTernal
Specifies that the task can be invoked externally or internally.

EXTERNAL is the default.

A task is invoked externally when the user enters the task code in response to the ENTER NEXT TASK CODE prompt.

INTernal
Specifies that the task can be invoked internally only.

A task is invoked internally when an executing program specifies the task code in an ATTACH or DC RETURN NEXT TASK CODE request.

INActive interval
Varies the inactive wait interval for the named task.

inactive-wait-time
The number of real-time seconds, in the range 1 through 32767, after which the system should terminate an inactive task.

SYStem
Varies the inactive wait interval to the value established at system generation time by the INACTIVE INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

SYSTEM is the default.

INActive interval OFF
Directs DC/UCF **not** to terminate the task based on an inactive interval.

INPut
Specifies that the terminal input buffer can contain data in addition to the task code.

NOInput
Specifies that the terminal input buffer can contain only the task code. NOINPUT is the default.

ENAble
Enables the specified task.

ENABLE is the default.

DISable
Disables the specified task. Disabling a task prevents it from being invoked until it is enabled.

SAVe
Instructs DC/UCF to save the current terminal-screen contents associated with a task before writing the data stream associated with an immediate-write request.

NOSave
Instructs DC/UCF **not** to save the current terminal-screen contents associated with a task before writing the data stream associated with an immediate-write request.

NOSave is the default.

MAP
Specifies that the task will perform a mapout automatically when the task is invoked.

NOMap
Specifies that the task will **not** perform a mapout automatically when the task is invoked.

NOMAP is the default.

PRIority
Specifies the dispatching priority of the named task.

task-priority
An integer in the range 0 (lowest priority) through 240 (highest priority).

The default is 100.

RESource timeout INTerval
Specifies the resource timeout interval for the named task.

The resource timeout interval is the amount of time after a pseudo-conversational task terminates that the logical terminal task is allowed to retain resources acquired by the task. When the resource interval is reached, DC/UCF invokes the resource timeout program.

resource-timeout-interval
A number of real-time seconds in the range 1 through 32,767.

SYStem
Sets the resource timeout interval for the specified task to the value established at system generation time by the RESOURCE TIMEOUT INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

SYSTEM is the default.

OFF
Instructs DC/UCF **not** to delete resources for the task based on a timeout interval.

RESource timeout PRogram
Specifies the program DC/UCF is to invoke when the resource timeout interval expires.

The resource timeout program processes (for example, deletes) resources held by the logical terminal on which the task executed.

dictnode
Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

dictname
Specifies the alternate data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Note: Although dictnode and dictname are both optional parameters, if dictnode is specified and dictname is not specified, a "." delimiter must be included to represent the missing dictname parameter. For example:

```
RES PR dictnode..program-name V version-number
```

program-name
The name of a program included in the system definition.

Version version-number
The version number of the program; an integer in the range 1 through 9,999.

The default is 1.

SYStem
Specifies that the resource timeout program established by the RESOURCE TIMEOUT PROGRAM parameter of the system generation SYSTEM statement is to be invoked.

PRINT key
Specifies the key to be used to print screen contents.

PFn
Specifies a program function key.

Valid PF key values are PF1 through PF24.

PAn
Specifies a program attention key.

Valid values are PA1 and PA2.

SYStem
Specifies the key established at system generation by the PRINT KEY parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

SYSTEM is the default.

OFF
Disables the print-screen facility for the task.

LOCation

Specifies the location where programs run under the specified task may reside.

ANY

Specifies that programs that run under the named task can reside anywhere in the DC/UCF region and can use either 24-bit or XA 31-bit addressing.

ANY is the default.

BELow

Specifies that programs that run under the named task must reside below 16 megabytes and must use 24-bit addressing.

MAXimum CONcurrent

Specifies the maximum number of concurrently active threads allowed for the specified task. Valid values are:

OFF

Directs DC/UCF not to limit the number of concurrently active threads for the task.

OFF is the default.

thread-count

A thread count in the range 1 through 32,767.

EXTernal WAIt

Establishes the external wait setting for a task.

external-wait-time

Specifies the external wait time in seconds. The value must be in the range 0 through 32,767. A value of 0 is equivalent to specifying SYSTEM.

SYStem

Specifies that the external wait time for the task is to be set the to value in effect for the system. If external wait is not specified, SYStem is the default.

OFF

Specifies that there is no limit to the length of time that the system will wait for an external user session to issue a database request.

QUIesce WAIt

Establishes the quiesce wait time for a task. The quiesce wait interval determines the amount of time that the task will wait on a quiesce operation before being cancelled.

quiesce-wait-time

Specifies the quiesce wait time in wall clock seconds. The value must be in the range 0 through 32,767. A value of 0 is equivalent to specifying SYSTEM.

SYStem

Specifies that the quiesce wait time for the task is determined by the quiesce wait setting in effect for the system.

OFF
Specifies that the task is not to be terminated due to a quiesce wait.

NOWait
Specifies that the task is not to wait for a quiesce operation to terminate. Instead an error will be returned to the application program indicating that an area is unavailable. For navigational DML applications, this will result in an error status of 'xx66'.

DELete
Deletes the definition of the named task code from the run-time system.

Only task codes defined dynamically can be deleted in this way.

.
The space and the period together are required and signal the end of the statement.

4.15.3 Usage

Rules for naming a task

- Task-code should not be the same as a task code defined at DC/UCF system generation time.
- If the named task has been defined already by a DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK command, DC/UCF modifies the task definition using the specified parameters. Values not explicitly overridden remain in effect.
- If the named task is not already defined to the system, DC/UCF adds the task definition to the run-time system.

4.15.4 Example

DCMT V D TASK task-code INVOKES PROGRAM ...

```
     VARY DYNAMIC TASK CICTAPCK INVOKES PROGRAM CICPAPCK INTERNAL NOINPUT
IDMS DC273001 V105 USER:ABBTH01  Task CICTAPCK Added
```

4.15.5 For more information

- About defining tasks at system generation time, refer to documentation of the TASK statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About varying task attributes at run time, see 4.41, “DCMT VARY TASK” later in this chapter
- About varying active task thread attributes at run time, see 4.1, “DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK” earlier in this chapter
- On resource limits, resource intervals, and stall intervals, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*

4.16 DCMT VARY FILE

The DCMT VARY FILE command:

- Changes the status of a specified file; that is, either closes the file, or opens it for retrieval or update
- Allocates or deallocates a specified OS/390, VM/ESA, or BS2000/OSD file

4.16.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary File segment-name.file-name ──────────────────────────────────►

►──┬─ OPen ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
   ├─ OPen Update ──────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ Close ────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ ACtive ───────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ Inactive ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ ALlocate ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ DEallocate ──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────┤
   │               └─ Force ──┘                                      │
   ├──┬─ DAtaspace No ──┬──────────────────────────────────────────┤
   │  └─ DN ────────────┘                                            │
   ├──┬─ DAtaspace Yes ──┬──────────────────────────────────────────┤
   │  └─ DY ─────────────┘                                           │
   ├─ DSname new-dataset-name ──────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ DISp ──┬─ Old ──┬──────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   │         └─ Shr ──┘                                              │
   ├─ PRefetch ──┬─ ON ──┬──────────────────────────────────────────┤
   │             └─ OFF ─┘                                           │
   └─ SHAred CAche ──┬─ cache-name ──┬──────────────────────────────┘
                     └─ NO ← ────────┘
```

4.16.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

File
Identifies a specific database file.

segment-name
The segment associated with the file.

file-name
The name of the file.

OPen
Opens the file in read-only mode.

If the file is already opened in read/write mode, DC/UCF closes the file and reopens it in read-only mode.

OPen Update

Opens the file in read/write mode.

If the file is already opened in read-only mode, DC/UCF closes the file and reopens it in read/write mode.

Close

Closes the file.

ACtive

Varies the file active. This opens the file with the new DSname and allows the suspended transactions to run.

Note: If the area for this file is in update mode, the file is locked (that is, the area lock is set on).

Inactive

Varies the file inactive. The file status is set to 9999.

ALlocate

Dynamically allocates the file with the data set name and other options specified on the CREATE FILE statement.

This option applies to OS/390, VM/ESA, and BS2000/OSD files only.

DEallocate

Dynamically deallocates the named file; that is, makes it unavailable to CA-IDMS.

This option applies to OS/390, VM/ESA, and BS2000/OSD files only.

Force

Directs DC/UCF to set the status of the file as deallocated and closed, even though it has not been closed.

DAtaspace No/Yes

Closes the file, then switches to either a data space file (Yes) or to a non-data space file (No), and then re-opens it.

DSname new-dataset-name

Changes the DSname temporarily in the FCB (DMCL) to new-dataset-name. The DSname can be changed only if the DMCL has DSnames in it; the area must be offline. If the file has not been opened, then just the DSname is changed. If the file has previously been opened, then the DSname is moved in and the DDName is cleared to blanks.

DISp Old/Shr

Changes the disposition in the FCB (DMCL) for the file.

PRefetch ON/OFf

Enables or disables prefetch processing for the named file.

SHAred CAche

Specifies the name or status of shared cache to which the file is assigned. Valid values are:

cache-name

Specifies the name of a shared cache to which the file is assigned.

NO

Specifies that the file is not to participate in a shared cache, even if another CV has the shared cache option enabled for this file. NO is the default.

4.16.3 Usage

Changing the status of a file: The OPEN, OPEN UPDATE, and CLOSE options allow a DBA to maintain the system at a file level. For example, you use the CLOSE option before you deallocate a file to fix problems associated with it. Within a multi-file area, the OPEN and OPEN UPDATE options let you keep specific files available, while others remain closed. If CA-IDMS requires the closed file, it will override your request as described below.

DC/UCF override: If you haven't varied the area associated with a file offline, CA-IDMS always overrides the file status requested in the DCMT VARY FILE command. For example, if CA-IDMS needs to read and write to the file (OPEN UPDATE file status), it will override your read-only (OPEN file status) request.

Dynamic file allocation and deallocation: With the ALLOCATE option, you can bring a new file online without recycling your DC/UCF system. Likewise, the DEALLOCATE option is useful when you need to bring a closed file offline; for example, due to a problem on the disk pack

Forcing deallocation of files: The DEALLOCATE FORCE option marks files closed and deallocated without actually closing or deallocating them. This allows you to reallocate the file with a different data set name. You may need to do this, for example, if there is physical damage to the channel. You will then have to CANCEL the system, because normal shutdown cannot be executed.

Changing the shared cache for a file: In order to change or remove the shared cache assignment for a file, all **shared** areas associated with the file must have a status of either OFFLINE or TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL

Changing the shared cache for a file affects only the system on which the command is issued. To change the shared cache for all systems that are accessing the file, the command must be issued on each of those systems. In a data sharing environment, the command can be broadcast to all members of the group.

If any area associated with the file is shared, the new shared cache will take effect only if all shared areas associated with the file have a status of OFFLINE or TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL in all group members. This is because the cache name for a file associated with a shared area (other than one in transient retrieval), is determined by the first sharing system to open the file. All systems that subsequently open the file will use the shared cache specified by the first system.

4.16.4 Examples

DCMT VARY FILE file-id OPEN

```
      VARY FILE USERDB.ORGF1 OPEN
-------- Data File -------- Mode Stat Pg-Size  Fl-Type D-Space S-Cache DD-Name
USERDB.ORGF1                Ret    0   4096  non-VSAM    No      No   ORGF1
  Pre-fetch: Allowed                  Pages per Track   10      DISP=SHR (DCMT)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM81.ORG
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM81.ORG                              VOLSER: CULL01

---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
USERDB.ORG_AREA                Upd       5051       5100    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-04-20-09.07.53.946784  Pg grp: 0      Stat:    0   Pnd Lock:

V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT VARY FILE file-id OPEN UPDATE

```
      VARY FILE USERDB.ORGF1 OPEN UPDATE
-------- Data File -------- Mode Stat Pg-Size  Fl-Type D-Space S-Cache DD-Name
USERDB.ORGF1                Upd    0   4096  non-VSAM    No      No   ORGF1
  Pre-fetch: Allowed                  Pages per Track   10      DISP=SHR (DCMT)
  DSname: (DMCL).. DBDC.SYSTEM81.ORG
  DSname: (JCL)... DBDC.SYSTEM81.ORG                              VOLSER: CULL01

---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
USERDB.ORG_AREA                Upd       5051       5100    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-04-20-09.07.53.946784  Pg grp: 0      Stat:    0   Pnd Lock:

V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT VARY FILE file-id DEALLOCATE FORCE

```
      VARY FILE USERDB.ORGF1 DEALLOCATE FORCE
USERDB.ORGF1                File Forced Closed. Must Re-Allocate with DSNAME
-------- Data File -------- Mode Stat Pg-Size  Fl-Type D-Space S-Cache DD-Name
USERDB.ORGF1                        0   4096  non-VSAM    No      No   Null
  Pre-fetch: Allowed                  Pages per Track   10      DISP=SHR (DCMT)
  DSname: (JCL)... Not Allocated                                  VOLSER:

---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
USERDB.ORG_AREA                Upd       5051       5100    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1999-04-20-09.07.53.946784  Pg grp: 0      Stat:    0   Pnd Lock:

V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

4.16.5 For more information

- About file management and file utilization, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About the CREATE FILE, ALTER FILE, and DROP FILE statements, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About allocating and deallocating files, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*

- About shared cache and data sharing, refer to the *CA-IDMS System Operations Guide*

4.17 DCMT VARY ID

The DCMT VARY ID command terminates an outstanding DCMT request.

4.17.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary ID ─┬─ dcmt-id ─────────┬─ TErminate ──────────────────────►◄
             └─ dcmt-star-id ────┘
```

4.17.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

ID
Identifies the DCMT operations to be terminated:

dcmt-id
Specifies the identifier of the DCMT operation to be terminated.

dcmt-star-id
Specifies that all DCMT operations whose identifier begins with the specified alphanumeric characters be terminated. Dcmt-star-id is a character string whose last character is an asterisk (*) that denotes a wild card character. For example, CUST* identifies all identifies that begin with CUST.

4.17.3 Usage

Referencing DCMT operations in a Data Sharing Environment: In a data sharing environment, the DCMT VARY ID command must execute on the same member as that on which the target operation originated.

4.17.4 Examples

DCMT VARY ID

```
DCMT V ID VARYID01 TERMINATE
The QUIESCE operation is being terminated.
```

4.17.5 For more information

- About data sharing, see the *CA-IDMS System Operations Guide*.
- About IDs, see 3.21, “DCMT DISPLAY ID” on page 3-76.

4.18 DCMT VARY JOURNAL

The DCMT VARY JOURNAL command performs these actions:

- Switches journaling from the specified file to another file
- Changes the values assigned to the journal fragment interval
- Assigns a value to the journal transaction level

4.18.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary DISk Journal ──────────────────────────────────────────►

►──┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►◄
   ├─ Fragment number fragment-number-interval ─┤
   └─ Transaction level transaction-level ──────┘
```

4.18.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

DISk
An optional keyword that does not affect statement processing.

If you use the keyword DISK, you must specify at least the first 3 letters.

Fragment number
Specifies a fragment interval to reduce warmstart processing time.

fragment-number-interval
An integer between zero and the highest relative block number (RBN).

A value of zero turns off the journal fragment interval.

TRANSACTION level
Specifies a journal transaction level.

transaction-level
An integer in the range 0 to 9,999.

4.18.3 Usage

Varying a journal file: When you vary the active journal, DC/UCF automatically uses an alternate journal. The previously active journal can then be archived by issuing an ARCHIVE JOURNAL statement.

What the fragment interval does: The fragment interval is the number of journal blocks to be written to the journal file before CA-IDMS writes a dummy segment (DSEG) record to the journal file. DC/UCF uses the DSEG records in the event of a system crash to determine the appropriate starting place for warmstart processing. Recovery processing begins at the most recently accessed journal fragment.

The fragment interval is a value between 0 and the highest relative block number (RBN). You can determine the highest RBN with a DCMT DISPLAY JOURNALS command. Because of overhead involved in writing dummy journal records, a value of at least 100 is recommended.

Assigning a journal transaction level: The journal transaction option allows you to reduce journal I/O. It is most effective when several programs are updating the database concurrently.

When you establish a journal transaction level, CA-IDMS defers writing a journal buffer page to the journal when your transaction issues a COMMIT, ROLLBACK, or FINISH statement until either of the following occurs:

- The journal buffer page is filled by other transactions.
- The number of transactions writing to the journal falls below the value specified for the journal transaction level.

Your transaction is dispatched when the journal I/O is completed.

Tip: If the transaction level you specify is too low, the number of active transactions may never be low enough to initiate a journal I/O; only a full buffer will initiate a journal I/O.

4.18.4 Example

DCMT VARY JOURNAL

```
      VARY JOURNAL
-- Disk Journal  Segno  LoRBN HiRBN NxRBN Ful Act Rcv Arch Stat DsRBN DsINTV Tql
SYSJRNL2            11      9   790 ***** YES  NO  NO   NO    0
```

4.18.5 For more information

- About archiving journal files, refer to *CA-IDMS Utilities*
- About creating, changing, and dropping archive and disk journals, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*

4.19 DCMT VARY LIMITS

DCMT VARY LIMITS enables or disables the enforcement of limits on task resource usage.

4.19.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary LIMits ─┬─ ONLine ─┬─┬─ ENAble ─┬──────────────────────────►◄
              └─ EXTernal ─┘ └─ DISable ─┘
```

4.19.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

ONLine
Specifies that limits are being enabled or disabled for online tasks.

EXTernal
Specifies that limits are being enabled or disabled for ERUS tasks.

ENAble
Enables limits on resource usage for the specified type of task.

DISable
Disables limits on resource usage for the specified type of task.

4.19.3 Usage

Effect of specifying ONLINE for ERUS tasks: A VARY LIMITS command that specifies ONLINE has no effect on limits currently established for ERUS tasks.

Enabling limits: Limits can be enabled only if ENABLED or DISABLED is specified at system generation time by the LIMITS parameter of the SYSTEM statement. If LIMITS specifies OFF at system generation time, the DC/UCF system will not enforce any limits on task resource usage.

The following sample DCMT VARY LIMITS command enables resource limits for online tasks:

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
dcmt v lim onl ena
```

4.19.4 Examples

DCMT VARY LIMITS ONLINE ENABLE

```
      VARY LIMITS ONLINE ENABLE
IDMS DC281002 V105 ONLINE LIMITS ARE OFF
```

4.19.5 For more information

- About assigning resource limits, refer to documentation of the TASK and SYSTEM statements in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About resource usage concepts, refer to the discussion on resource management in *CA-IDMS System Generation*

4.20 DCMT VARY LINE

DCMT VARY LINE changes line attributes.

4.20.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
         └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Vary LINe line-id ──────────────────────────────────────────────►

 ►┬──────────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
  └─ Control Unit control-unit-id ─┘

 ►┬──────────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
  └─ RLN relative-line-number ─┘

 ►┬─ ONline ──────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
  ├─ OFFline ─────────────┤
  ├─ QUIesce ─────────────┤
  ├─ CONNect ─────────────┤
  ├─ DISconnect ──────────┤
  ├─ WEIGHT weight-factor ┤
  ├─ MASter ──────────────┤
  └─ SLAve ───────────────┘
```

4.20.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

LINe
Specifies the line being varied.

All physical terminals associated with the specified line are varied (unless the CONTROL UNIT parameter is specified).

line-id
A line ID assigned on the system generation LINE statement.

Control Unit
Directs that only physical terminals with the specified control unit number be varied.

This parameter applies only to remote 3270 lines using either BTAM binary synchronous nonswitched multipoint lines (line type R3270B or BSC3) or BTAM binary synchronous switched lines (line type BSC2).

control-unit-id
An integer in the range 0 through 31.

RLN
Directs that only physical terminals connected to the specified relative line number be varied.

This parameter applies only to physical terminals using binary synchronous line types (BSC2, BSC3, and R3270B).

relative-line-number
The number of the line.

ONline
Restarts the named line.

This action may be necessary if the line is defined as DISABLED at DC/UCF system generation time or has been varied OFFLINE or DISCONNECT, or if a line driver task has abended.

For **connect type lines** (UCF, VTAM, DCAM, TCAM, BSC2, and start/stop lines defined as CONNECT at DC/UCF system generation time), new connection requests are accepted. However, automatic connections are not established for VTAM or DCAM ACQUIRE and TTY AUTODIAL lines.

OFFline
Terminates activity on the line.

Current terminal I/O operations are halted, and new I/O requests are disallowed. For connect type lines, all terminals associated with the line are disconnected and future connection requests are disallowed.

QUIesce
For connect-type lines, disallows new connection requests for the line. However, current terminal sessions are permitted to continue until each respective terminal invokes the BYE task.

CONNect
For connect-type lines, restarts the named line. New connections are accepted, and automatic connections are established (for VTAM or DCAM ACQUIRE and TTY AUTODIAL lines).

DISconnect
For connect-type lines, terminates activity on the line. However, new connection requests are accepted, and automatic connections are established.

WEIGHT weight-factor
For DDS lines, specifies the weight factor for the line.

Note: Changing the weight factor dynamically is supported but does not affect processing, which is determined by the initial weight factor established by system generation.

MASter
For binary synchronous lines, gives the current DC/UCF system priority when communicating to the other point on the named line.

SLAve
For binary synchronous lines, directs the current DC/UCF system to defer to the other point on the named line when communicating.

4.20.3 Usage

MASTER/SLAVE binary synchronous lines: The MASTER/SLAVE parameters change the relationship between two points on a binary synchronous point-to-point line. You use this command to avoid contention problems in an environment where a single, bisynchronous line must carry messages in both directions.

By default, DC/UCF is the slave when it's connected to a non-CA-IDMS system. However, when two DC/UCF systems are connected to each other, you need to define one side the master and the other side as the slave.

4.20.4 Examples

DCMT VARY LINE line-id OFFLINE

```
      VARY LINE CCILINE OFFLINE
IDMS DC274002 V105 USER:ABBTH01  LINE CCILINE VARIED OFFLINE
```

DCMT VARY LINE line-id ONLINE

```
      VARY LINE CCILINE ONLINE
IDMS DC274001 V105 USER:ABBTH01  LINE CCILINE VARIED ONLINE
```

4.20.5 For more information

- About displaying line attributes, see 3.24, “DCMT DISPLAY LINE”
- About defining lines, refer to documentation of the LINE statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About line types, see the discussion of device definitions in *CA-IDMS System Generation*

4.21 DCMT VARY LOADLIB

DCMT VARY LOADLIB varies a DC/UCF load library logically online or offline. This command is **not** applicable at VSE/ESA and BS2000/OSD sites.

4.21.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary LOAdlib ─┬─ CDMSLIB ─┬─┬─ ONline ─┬──────────────────────►◄
                 └─ Vnnnn ───┘ └─ OFFline ─┘
```

4.21.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

CDMSLIB
Varies the CDMSLIB load library.

Vnnnn
Varies the specified load library.

ONline
Varies the specified load library online.

OFFline
Varies the specified load library offline.

4.21.3 Usage

Offline load libraries and program usage: When you vary a load library offline, the following program considerations apply:

- You cannot search for programs in an offline load library
- A request to load a program from an offline load library will fail
- A new copy request for a program from an offline load library will be delayed until the library is varied online

The command can be used, for example, to prevent the system from attempting to load a program from a load library while a library maintenance function, such as a condense operation, is being performed.

Name of the load library: A load library is identified in a DCMT VARY LOADLIB command by a ddname/linkname specified for the library in a DC/UCF startup JCL. Issue a DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB command for a list of valid names.

The following sample DCMT VARY LOADLIB command varies load library V0014 offline:

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
dcmt v loa v0014 off
```

4.21.4 Example

DCMT VARY LOADLIB Vnnnn ONLINE

```
      VARY LOADLIB V0014 ONLINE
IDMS DC277002 V81 USER:***  LOADLIB V0014 VARIED ONLINE
```

4.21.5 For more information

- On associating a load library with a program, refer to documentation of the PROGRAM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- On displaying information about load libraries, see 3.25, “DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIB”

4.22 DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER

DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER varies the log service driver task online or offline.

4.22.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary Log Driver ──┬─ ONline ─┬──────────────────────────────────►◄
                     └─ OFFline ─┘
```

4.22.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

ONline
Varies the log service driver task online.

OFFline
Varies the log service driver task offline.

4.22.3 Usage

Use log service drivers depending on system activity: When a non-VSE/ESA system with more than one log service driver shows only a small amount of logging activity, you can use this command to disable a driver to save system resources. When logging activity increases, you can restart the log service driver to optimize log I/O operations.

Allowable number of log service drivers: Non-VSE/ESA systems can have up to three log service drivers. VSE/ESA systems can have one log service driver.

You define a log service driver to the system each time you issue a DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER ONLINE command.

4.22.4 Examples

DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER OFFLINE

```
      VARY LOG DRIVER OFFLINE
IDMS DC260100 V105 USER:ABBTH01 DCMT      VARY LOG DRIVER OFFLINE
IDMS DC286001 V105 USER:ABBTH01  SHUTTING DOWN LOG SERVICE DRIVER TASK   : 10
```

DCMT VARY LOG DRIVER ONLINE

```
      VARY LOG DRIVER ONLINE
IDMS DC260100 V105 USER:ABBTH01 DCMT      VARY LOG DRIVER ONLINE
IDMS DC286002 V105 USER:ABBTH01  ATTACHING TASK FOR SERVICE DRIVER RHD   CLGSD
```

4.22.5 For more information

About displaying statistics about the log service drivers, see 3.28, “DCMT DISPLAY LOG”

4.23 DCMT VARY LTERM

DCMT VARY LTERM changes logical terminal attributes. VARY LTERM also provides control over the user trace facility for logical terminals.

4.23.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary LTerminal logical-terminal-id ──────────────────────────────►

►──┬─ ONline ──┬─┬─ AUTOtask task-code ─┬─┬─ Parms='parameters' ─┬──────►◄
   │           │ │                      │ │                      │
   │           │ └─ AUTOtask OFF ───────┘ │                      │
   │           │                          │                      │
   ├─ OFfline ─┼──────────────────────────┼──────────────────────┤
   ├─ DEStination ─┬─ ONline ─┬──────────┼──────────────────────┤
   │               └─ OFfline ─┘          │                      │
   ├─ Disconnect ──────────────────────────┼──────────────────────┤
   ├─ TO physical-terminal-id ─────────────┼──────────────────────┤
   ├─ USERTrace ─┬─ ON ──┬─┬─ WRAP ← ─┬─┬─┼──────────────────────┤
   │             │       │ │          │ │ │                      │
   │             │       │ └─ SAVE ───┘ │ │                      │
   │             │       │              │ │                      │
   │             └─ OFF ─┼──────────────┘ │                      │
   ├─ RESources DELete ──┼────────────────┼──────────────────────┤
   ├─ COMmand initiated ─┼────────────────┼──────────────────────┤
   └─ TERminal initiated ─┴────────────────┴──────────────────────┘
```

4.23.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

logical-terminal-id

Specifies the logical terminal to vary.

Logical-terminal-id must be defined to the system.

ONline

Varies the logical terminal online. For command-initiated batch terminals, the autotask associated with the terminal is initiated.

AUTOtask

Varies the autotask associated with the named logical terminal.

task-code

A value defined to the DC/UCF system.

The AUTOTASK parameter overrides the autotask specification established at system generation time by the AUTOTASK parameter of the LTERM statement.

AUTOtask OFF

Requests that no autotask be associated with the terminal. OFF is invalid for command-initiated batch terminals.

Parms=

Supplies, for command-initiated batch terminals, parameters to be passed to the autotask.

The address of the parameter list is passed in register 1.

'parameters'

A 1- to 80-character alphanumeric value enclosed in single quotation marks.

OFfline

Varies the named logical terminal offline.

DEStination ONline

Varies online all logical terminals in the same destination as the named logical terminal.

DEStination OFfline

Varies offline all logical terminals in the same destination as the named logical terminal.

Disconnect

Disconnects the named logical terminal from the physical terminal with which it is currently associated.

The logical terminal is associated with no physical terminal until it is explicitly connected to a physical terminal by means of the TO parameter of the DCMT VARY LTERM command (see below).

TO

Disconnects the named logical terminal from the physical terminal with which it is currently associated (if any) and connects it to a specified physical terminal.

physical-terminal-id

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

USERTrace ON

Enables the user trace facility and controls the writing of user trace entries. ON is the default.

WRAP

Requests that entries written to the user trace buffer wrap to the beginning of the buffer when it becomes full. This overwrites previously written entries. Entries written to the buffer are not saved. WRAP is the default.

SAVE

Requests that user trace entries be written to the DC/UCF log file as well as to the user trace buffer, thereby saving the entries for future use. Entries still wrap to the beginning of the buffer when it becomes full.

USERTrace OFF

Disables the user trace facility but maintains the user trace buffer, permitting the examination of the buffer's contents, by means of the DCUF USERTRACE LIST command. This command can only be issued from the terminal being traced; that is, the terminal that owns the user trace buffer.

RESources DELete

Deletes all resources associated with the named logical terminal.

COMmand initiated

For batch terminals only, varies the named logical terminal to command-initiated.

TERminal initiated

For batch terminals only, varies the named logical terminal to terminal-initiated.

4.23.3 Examples

DCMT VARY LTERM lterm-id OFFLINE

```
      VARY LTERM VL10309 OFFLINE
IDMS DC267004 V105 USER:***  LTERMINAL VL10309 VARIED OFFLINE
```

DCMT VARY LTERM lterm-id ONLINE

```
      VARY LTERM VL10309 ONLINE
IDMS DC267003 V105 USER:***  LTERMINAL VL10309 VARIED ONLINE
```

DCMT VARY LTERM lterm-id ONLINE AUTOTASK OFF

```
      VARY LTERM VL10309 ONLINE AUTOTASK OFF
IDMS DC267012 V105 USER:***  LTERM VL10309 AUTOTASK VARIED FROM OFF TO OFF
IDMS DC267003 V105 USER:***  LTERMINAL VL10309 VARIED ONLINE
```

DCMT VARY LTERM lterm-id USERTRACE ON

```
      VARY LTERM VL10309 USERTRACE ON
IDMS DC267010 V105 USER:***  TURNING ON USERTRACE (WRAP) ON LTERM-ID VL10309
```

DCMT VARY LTERM lterm-id USERTRACE ON SAVE

```
      VARY LTERM VL10309 USERTRACE ON SAVE
IDMS DC267009 V105 USER:***  TURNING ON USERTRACE (SAVE) ON LTERM VL10309
```

DCMT VARY LTERM lterm-id USERTRACE OFF

```
      VARY LTERM VL10309 USERTRACE OFF
IDMS DC267008 V105 USER:***  TURNING OFF USERTRACE ON LTERM VL10309
```

4.23.4 For more information

- About defining logical terminals, refer to documentation of the LTERM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation* and the LOGICAL TERMINAL statement in *CA-IDMS IDD DDDL Reference Guide*
- About displaying attributes of logical terminals, see 3.29, “DCMT DISPLAY LTERM”
- About autotasks, refer to documentation of the AUTOTASK statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About the usertrace facility, see 5.27, “DCUF USERTRACE”

4.24 DCMT VARY LU

DCMT VARY LU applies to SNA (SEM62 for BS2000/OSD systems) physical terminals defined with a line type of VTAMLU (DCAMLIN for BS2000/OSD systems). DCMT VARY LU enables and disables logical units and varies information for sessions associated with a logical unit modeent. Changes made to a modeent in one logical unit are **not** applied to copies of the modeent in use in other logical units.

To specify different physical terminals for a logical unit, it is necessary to modify the definition for the logical unit at system generation time.

Important: Use DCMT VARY LU commands to terminate logical unit connections (sessions). Do **not** use DCMT VARY PTERMINAL for this purpose.

Note: For BS2000/OSD systems, DCMT VARY LU applies only to the primary or secondary model of the logical unit. It does not apply to the model R and C of the logical unit. These are reserved for the CNOS processing.

4.24.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary LU logical-unit-name ──────────────────────────────────────►

►─┬─ MODeent vtam-modeent-name ──────────────────────────────────────►◄
  ├─ MAXses max-session-count ──┬──────────┬──┬──────────┬──┤
  │                             ├─ Primary ─┤  └─ SWitch ─┘  │
  │                             └─ Secondary ─┘                │
  ├─ SESsion enabled-session-count ─┬─ Primary ──┬──────────┤
  │                                 └─ Secondary ─┘          │
  ├─ MINWin min-contention-winner-count ─────────────────────┤
  ├─ MINLos min-contention-loser-count ──────────────────────┤
  ├─ INITialize ─────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  └─ RESet ──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────┤
             └─ Drain ──┘
```

4.24.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

LU

Specifies a logical unit to be varied. Either one or all modeents in the logical unit are varied, based on the MODEENT specification.

BS2000/OSD systems — Either the primary or secondary model of the logical unit (MAXSES and SESSION) or both (INITIALIZE and RESET) are varied.

logical-unit-name

The name of the logical unit to be varied.

MODeent

Specifies a VTAM modeent to be varied in the logical unit.

If you do not specify MODeent, parameters in the VARY LU command are assigned to all modeents in the logical unit.

Not applicable for BS2000/OSD systems.

vtam-modeent-name

The name of the VTAM modeent to be varied.

MAXses

Establishes or changes the maximum number of parallel sessions that can be enabled for the specified modeent(s) or model of the logical unit.

If DC/UCF cannot satisfy the specified maximum, it will enable as many sessions as possible and terminate without an error.

max-session-count

An integer in the range 1 through the number of physical terminals associated with the logical unit. Physical terminals are associated with logical units at system generation time by the PTERM statement.

The value for a remote logical unit type 6.2 is overridden at run time when the value is unacceptable. The remote logical unit service manager negotiates the maximum session value.

Primary

BS2000/OSD systems only. Specifies that the maximum number of parallel sessions is to be changed for the primary model of the logical unit.

If you are on a BS2000/OSD system, you must specify either Primary or Secondary.

Secondary

BS2000/OSD systems only. Specifies that the maximum number of parallel sessions is to be changed for the secondary model of the logical unit.

If you are on a BS2000/OSD system, you must specify either Primary or Secondary.

SWitch

BS2000/OSD systems only. Applies only when increasing the maximum number of sessions. If putting out of service terminals into disconnected status does not satisfy the new maximum, then DC/UCF will attempt to switch the model types of physical terminals of other model types to satisfy the new maximum.

Out of service terminals will be switched first, and then disconnected terminals. In service terminals will not be switched.

SESsion

BS2000/OSD systems only. Establishes or changes the number of active sessions for the specified model of the logical unit.

enabled-session-count

An integer in the range 1 through max-session-count.

Primary

BS2000/OSD systems only. Specifies that the number of active sessions is to be varied for the primary model of the logical unit.

Secondary

BS2000/OSD systems only. Specifies that the number of active sessions is to be varied for the secondary model of the logical unit.

MINWin

Establishes or changes the number of parallel sessions defined for contention winners in the specified logical unit modeent(s). Not applicable for BS2000/OSD systems.

min-contention-winner-count

An integer in the range zero through the value of max-session-count.

If you specify zero for min-contention-winner-count, it has the same effect as specifying RESET.

The value for a remote logical unit type 6.2 is overridden at run time when the value is unacceptable. The remote logical unit service manager negotiates the minimum contention winners value.

MINLos

Establishes or changes the number of parallel sessions defined for contention losers in the logical unit.

Not applicable for BS2000/OSD systems.

min-contention-loser-count

An integer in the range zero through the value of max-session-count.

The value for a remote logical unit type 6.2 is overridden at run time when the value is unacceptable. The remote logical unit service manager negotiates the minimum contention losers value.

INITialize

Sets or resets the values for MAXSES, MINWIN, MINLOS, and SESSION to the values established at system generation time. System generation PTERM statements associated with a given logical unit determine the initial MAXSES, MINWIN, MINLOS and SESSION values:

- The **initial MAXSES value** is equal to the number of system generation PTERM statements associated with and enabled for a logical unit
- The **initial MINWIN value** is equal to the number of PTERM (enabled) statements that specify CONTENTION IS WIN for the logical unit
- The **initial MINLOS value** is equal to the number of PTERM (enabled) statements that specify CONTENTION IS LOSE for the logical unit
- The **initial SESSION value**, for a given model of a logical unit, is equal to the number of system generation PTERM statements associated with the logical unit, enabled and defined with the ACQUIRE option.

RESet

Requests that all sessions for the logical unit modeent(s) or model be put out of service. No new conversations are allowed; however, any conversation currently in progress across a session is allowed to complete normally before the session is put out of service.

Drain

Requests that sessions be put out of service only after there are no pending requests for the logical unit modeent(s).

This parameter does not apply to BS2000/OSD systems.

4.24.3 Usage

Specifying MAXSES: When specifying max-session-count, keep in mind that:

- The highest value that can be specified is equal to the number of physical terminals associated with the given logical unit. Physical terminals are associated with logical units at system generation time by using the PTERM statement.
- The value for a remote logical unit type 6.2 is overridden at run time when the value is unacceptable. The remote logical unit service manager negotiates the maximum session value.

Specifying MINWIN: When specifying min-contention-winner-count, keep in mind that:

- The value can be in a range from 0 through the value specified for MAXSES (see above). Specifying 0 (zero) for this value is the same as specifying RESET (see below).
- The value for a remote logical unit type 6.2 is overridden at run time when the value is unacceptable. The remote logical unit service manager negotiates the minimum contention winners value.

Specifying MINLOS: When specifying min-contention-loser-count, keep in mind that:

- The value can be in a range from 0 through the value specified for MAXSES (see above). Specifying 0 (zero) for this value is the same as specifying RESET (see below).
- The value for a remote logical unit type 6.2 is overridden at run time when the value is unacceptable. The remote logical unit service manager negotiates the minimum contention losers value.

4.24.4 Examples

DCMT VARY LU log-unit: Increase the number of maximum sessions for modeent APPC01 in SNAVTM69 to MAX 2, WIN 1, LOS 1:

```
Input
V67 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
dcmt v lu snavtm69 mod appc01 max 2 minw 1 minl 1
```

DCMT VARY LU..RESET: Put out of service all sessions for all modeents in SNAVTM69:

```
Input
V67 ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
dcmt v lu snavtm69 reset drain
```

Because DRAIN is specified, all queued requests are allowed to use the session before the session is put out of service.

4.24.5 For more information

- About displaying information about SNA physical terminals defined with a line type of VTAMLU, see 3.30, “DCMT DISPLAY LU”
- About defining SNA lines and logical units at system generation, refer to documentation of the VTAMLU device definition statements in *CA-IDMS System Generation*

4.25 DCMT VARY MEMORY

DCMT VARY MEMORY changes DC/UCF memory content.

4.25.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
         └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Vary MEmory hex-address ──────────────────────────────────────►

 ►┬──────────────────┬┬─ C 'character-literal' ──┬──────────────────►◄
  └─ + hex-offset ───┘└─ X 'hexadecimal-literal' ─┘
```

4.25.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

MEmory hex-address
Specifies the starting address of the memory area being varied.

Hex-address must be a 1- to 8-digit hexadecimal value. You can omit leading zeros.

+ hex-offset
Displays memory content beginning at the specified hexadecimal offset from the requested starting address.

C 'character-literal'
Specifies the new memory content with the value specified in character format.

Character-literal must be a 1- to 32-character string, enclosed in single quotation marks.

X 'hexadecimal-literal'
Specifies the new memory content with the value specified in hexadecimal format.

'Hexadecimal-literal' must be a 1- to 32-digit (16-byte) hexadecimal number.

4.25.3 Example

DCMT VARY MEMORY

```
      VARY MEMORY 556F0 C 'A35P5106'
IDMS DC260100 V104 USER:ABBTH01 DCMT      VARY MEMORY 556F0 C 'A35P510   6'
 <Addr>   <Offset>                 <Hex>                     <Character>
000556F0  00000000  C1F3F5D7 F5F1F0F6 C0000000 00000000  *A35P5106........*
```

4.25.4 For more information

About displaying memory contents, see 3.31, “DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY.”

4.26 DCMT VARY MT

DCMT VARY MT changes the multitasking queue depth for the system.

4.26.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Vary MT Queue Depth queue-depth ──────────────────────────────►◄
```

4.26.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

queue-depth
Specifies the depth of the multitasking queue.

4.26.3 For more information

- About multitasking support and the meaning of MT queue depth, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*

4.27 DCMT VARY NUCLEUS

DCMT VARY NUCLEUS allows you to mark nucleus modules to new copy and to reload nucleus modules.

4.27.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT Vary NUcleus ──────────────────────────────────────────►
►─┬─ MODule nucleus-module-name ─┬─ New Copy ─┬──────────────────►◄
  │                              └─ CANcel ───┘│
  └─ RELoad ─────────────────────────────────┘
```

4.27.2 Parameters

MODule
Specifies a nucleus module to be marked or reloaded.

nucleus-module-name
The name of a nucleus module.

New Copy
Marks the nucleus module to new copy, thus placing the module in the nucleus module reload list. Issue a DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY NUCLEUS command for a list of nucleus module names.

CANcel
Removes the previously marked module from the nucleus module reload list. Issue a DCMT DISPLAY MEMORY NUCLEUS command for a list of nucleus module names.

RELoad
Reloads all nucleus modules that are currently marked to new copy.

4.27.3 Examples

DCMT VARY NUCLEUS MODULE module-name N C

```
      VARY NUCLEUS MODULE RHDCCOBI NEW COPY
IDMS DC283001 V104 USER:ABBTH01  NUCLEUS MODULE RHDCCOBI MARKED TO NEW COPY
```

DCMT VARY NUCLEUS MODULE module-name CANCEL

```
      VARY NUCLEUS MODULE RHDCAEDT CANCEL
IDMS DC283002 V104 USER:ABBTH01  NUCLEUS MODULE RHDCAEDT NEW COPY REQUEST
CANCELLED
```

DCMT VARY NUCLEUS RELOAD

```
      VARY NUCLEUS RELOAD
IDMS DC283003 V104 USER:ABBTH01  NUCLEUS MODULE RHDCCOBI RELOADED
IDMS DC283003 V104 USER:ABBTH01  NUCLEUS MODULE RHDCPLII RELOADED
IDMS DC283004 V104 USER:ABBTH01  CSA/NUCLEUS VECTOR TABLE UPDATED FORNUCLEUS MO
DULE RHDCCOBI
IDMS DC283004 V104 USER:ABBTH01  CSA/NUCLEUS VECTOR TABLE UPDATED FORNUCLEUS MO
DULE RHDCPLII
```

4.27.4 For more information

- About nucleus modules and the system region/partition, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About displaying modules marked for new copy, see 3.36, “DCMT DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE”

4.28 DCMT VARY PRINTER

DCMT VARY PRINTER changes print terminal attributes.

4.28.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary PRInter ──┬─ logical-terminal-id ─┬──────────────────────────►
                 └─ ALL ─────────────────┘

►──┬─ CANcel ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►◄
   ├─ DRAin ───────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ REQueue ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ STArt ───────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ CLasses ──┬─ ( ──┬─┬─────────┬─┬─┬─ printer-class ─┬─┬─ ) ────┤
   │            │      ↓ │         │ │ │                 │ │        │
   │            └─ NONE ─┴─────────┴─┴─┴─────────────────┴─┴────────┤
   └─ Destination destination-id ──┬─ TO new-destination-id ─┬──────┘
                                   ├─ ONline ────────────────┤
                                   └─ OFFline ───────────────┘
```

4.28.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

logical-terminal-id
Specifies the printer to vary.

Logical-terminal-id must be the ID of a logical terminal defined on the system generation LTERM statement.

ALL
Varies all printers.

CANcel
Halts the printing of reports currently being printed and deletes them from the print queue. Subsequent reports are printed as normal.

DRAin
Finishes the printing of reports currently being printed but does not print subsequent reports in the print queue.

REQueue
Halts the printing of reports currently being printed and places them at the end of the print queue. Reports that are re-queued are printed again from the beginning.

STArt
Resumes printing. START is used to restart printers that have been drained.

CLasses
Varies the printer class for the specified printers.

(printer-class)
A printer class: an integer in the range 1 through 64. As many printer classes can be specified as are required. Multiple classes must be separated by commas or blanks. The entire list must be enclosed in parentheses.

CLasses NONE
Disassociates all classes from the specified printers. No reports can be queued to the printer involved until they are assigned a printer class.

Destination
Varies a specified destination.

destination-id
The ID of the destination to be varied as defined on the system generation DESTINATION statement.

TO new-destination-id
The ID of the new destination as defined on the system generation DESTINATION statement.

ONline
Varies the destination online. Varying a destination online permits the printing of reports at the destination.

OFFline
Varies the destination offline.

Varying a destination offline prevents the printing of reports at the destination.

4.28.3 Examples

DCMT VARY PRINTER lterm-id START

```
      VARY PRINTER USWSWDP2 START
IDMS DC270005 V105 PRINTER USWSWDP2 STARTING
```

DCMT VARY PRINTER lterm-id DRAIN

```
      VARY PRINTER USWSWDP2 DRAIN
IDMS DC270002 V105 PRINTER USWSWDP2 DRAINING
```

4.28.4 For more information

- About defining printers, refer to documentation of the PTERM and LTERM statements in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying printer attributes, see 3.37, “DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER”

4.29 DCMT VARY PROGRAM

DCMT VARY PROGRAM changes attributes in the program definition element (PDE) for an existing DC/UCF program.

4.29.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary PRogram program-specification ──────────────────────────►

►─┬─ ADSo STATistics ─┬─ ON ─┬──────────────────────────────────►◄
  │                   └─ OFF ─┘
  ├─ Dump Threshold error-count ──────────┤
  │
  ├─┬─ ENable ──────────────────────────┤
  │ └─ DIsable ─┘
  │
  ├─ New Copy ──┬──────────────────────┤
  │             ├─ Immediate ─┤
  │             └─ Quiesce ← ─┘
  │
  ├─ Program Check Threshold error-count ─┤
  │
  └─ Storage Protect ─┬─ ON ─┬──────────┤
                      └─ OFF ─┘
```

Expansion of program-specification

```
►──┬──────────────────────┬── program-name ──┬──────────────────────┬──►
   └─ dictnode.dictname. ─┘                  └─ Version version-number ─┘
```

4.29.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

program-specification
Specifies the program to be varied.

dictnode
Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

If a node name is not specified, the default DDS node established for the session is accessed. If a default DDS node has not been established, the local node is accessed.

dictname
Specifies the alternate data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Note: Although dictnode and dictname are both optional parameters, if dictnode

is specified and dictname is not specified, a "." delimiter must be included to represent the missing dictname parameter. For example:

```
DCMT D Program dictnode.program-name V version-number
```

program-name

The name of a program load module defined on a system generation PROGRAM statement.

Version version-number

The version number of the program.

The default is 1.

ADSo STATistics ON

Selects statistics collection for the dialog identified by program-name.

You initially select dialogs for statistics collection at system generation time by using the ADSO DIALOG STATISTICS parameter of the PROGRAM statement.

ADSo STATistics OFF

Turns off statistics collection for the dialog identified by program-name.

Dump Threshold

Varies the dump threshold for the program.

The dump threshold is the number of times a memory dump will be taken for program check errors that occur in the program. The dump threshold is initially established at system generation time by the DUMP THRESHOLD parameter of the PROGRAM statement.

error-count

The new dump threshold for the program: an integer in the range 0 through 255.

ENable

Enables the program. A program is initially enabled at system generation time by the ENABLE parameter of the PROGRAM statement.

DIsable

Disables the program. Disabling a program prevents it from being executed until it is enabled. A program is initially disabled at system generation time by the DISABLE parameter of the PROGRAM statement.

New Copy

Updates the program definition element (PDE) for the program to indicate that a new copy of the program exists in the load area of the dictionary (or in the load library).

Immediate

Aborts (with an abend code of MTPR) all tasks using the named program. At the next request to load the program, DC/UCF loads the new copy.

Note that requests of IMMEDIATE for subschemas is ignored. Subschemas are processed as though Quiesce had been requested.

Quiesce
Places tasks that request a load of the named program in a wait state until all tasks currently using the program relinquish it. When the program is no longer in use, DC/UCF loads the new copy and releases the waiting tasks.

Program Check Threshold
Varies the program check threshold for the program.

The program check threshold is the number of program check errors that can occur before DC/UCF disables the program. The program check threshold is initially established at system generation time by the ERROR THRESHOLD parameter of the PROGRAM statement.

error-count
The new program check threshold; an integer in the range 1 through 255.

Storage Protect ON
Enables storage protection for the named program. Storage protection is initially enabled at system generation time by the PROTECT parameter of the PROGRAM statement.

Storage Protect OFF
Disables storage protection for the named program. Storage protection is initially disabled at system generation time by the NOPROTECT parameter of the PROGRAM statement.

4.29.3 Usage

How DC/UCF searches for a program: The load list enabled for your current terminal session determines how DC/UCF searches for a program based on a DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM command.

New copy request from an offline load library: A new copy request for a program from a load library that has been varied offline will be delayed until the library is varied online.

New copy request and system control and driver tasks: System control tasks (task threads 0 and 1) and driver tasks are **never** aborted or placed in a wait state because of a VARY NEW COPY request. Any new copy request that would result in such an action will be rejected.

Disabling the NEW COPY facility: The NEW COPY facility can be enabled or disabled for a program at system generation time by the NEW COPY parameter of the PROGRAM statement. Disabling new copy for a program prevents the issuing of a new copy request for that program.

Specifying NEW COPY without IMMEDIATE or QUIESCE: If neither IMMEDIATE nor QUIESCE is specified, requests to load the named program retrieve the new copy only if the program is not currently in use by another task. If the program is in use by another task, DC/UCF uses the old copy. In this case, the new copy is not loaded until a load request is issued while the program is not in use. Once the new copy is loaded, all subsequent requests use the new copy.

New copy request and VM/ESA users: VM/ESA users should **not** use the NEW COPY option for programs stored in a load library because the old copy of the minidisk directory is still in storage.

4.29.4 Examples

DCMT VARY PROGRAM program-id DISABLE

```
      VARY PROGRAM RHDCCLST DISABLE
IDMS DC262002 V104 USER:ABBTH01  PROGRAM RHDCCLST CDMSLIB DISABLED AND
OUT OF SERVICE
```

DCMT VARY PROGRAM program-id ENABLE

```
      VARY PROGRAM RHDCCLST ENABLE

IDMS DC262001 V104 USER:ABBTH01  PROGRAM RHDCCLST CDMSLIB ENABLED AND IN SERVICE
```

4.29.5 For more information

- On varying the status of a load library, see 4.21, “DCMT VARY LOADLIB” earlier in this chapter
- On defining load lists, refer to documentation of the LOADLIST statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About how to dynamically define programs at run time and then vary attributes for those programs, see 4.14, “DCMT VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM” earlier in this chapter
- About how DC/UCF uses a load list to search for a program, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About PDEs, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- On displaying information about **active** programs, see 3.1, “DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS”
- On displaying information about programs defined to the system, see 3.38, “DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAM”

4.30 DCMT VARY PTERM

DCMT VARY PTERM changes physical terminal attributes and also initiates and controls physical I/O tracing. With physical I/O tracing in effect, DC/UCF can be directed to take a snap dump of specified memory areas (for example, the physical terminal element) associated with a physical terminal upon completion of successful, unsuccessful, or all I/O operations. The snap dumps are written to the DC/UCF log.
CAUTION:
Do not use DCMT VARY PTERM OFFLINE for terminals defined with a line type of VTAMLU. Using this command can cause SNA session protocols to be canceled. Use DCMT VARY LU to put SNA sessions out of service.

4.30.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary PTerminal physical-terminal-id ──────────────────────────────►

►─┬─ ONline ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►◄
  │           └─ telephone-number ─┘                                  │
  ├─ OFfline ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ QUIesce ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ CONnect ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────┤
  │            └─ telephone-number ─┘                                 │
  ├─ DISconnect ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ WEIGHT weight-factor ────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ TRAce ─┬─ GOODio ─┬─┬─ trace-options-byte ─┬──────────────────────┤
  │         ├─ BADio ──┤ └─ OFF ────────────────┘                      │
  │         └─ ALLio ──┘                                              │
  └─ Default Print Class printer-class ───────────────────────────────┘
```

4.30.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

physical-terminal-id
Specifies the physical terminal to vary.

Physical-terminal-id must be the ID of a physical terminal defined with the system generation PTERM statement.

ONline
Enables the physical terminal, permitting I/O requests to be directed to it. This action may be necessary in the following cases:

- The terminal is defined as DISABLED in the system generation PTERM statement
- The terminal has been varied OFFLINE or DISCONNECT

New connection requests are accepted for a **connect-type terminal** (that is, a UCF, VTAM, DCAM, TCAM, BSC2, or start/stop terminal associated with a line defined as CONNECT at system generation time). However, automatic connection is not established.

telephone-number

Specifies a telephone number that DC/UCF is to dial automatically for the named BSC autocall terminal. Telephone-number is a 16-character telephone number made up from digits, hyphens, and/or blanks. The hyphens and blanks are counted as characters when you specify a telephone number. These characters are **not** stored along with the number in the physical terminal element (PTE) for the terminal.

OFfline

Disables the named physical terminal, terminating all I/O activity on it and disallowing new I/O requests. A connect-type terminal is disconnected, and new connection requests are disallowed.

QUIesce

For connect-type terminals, disallows new connection requests for the named physical terminal. However, the current terminal session is permitted to continue until the BYE task is invoked.

CONnect

For connect-type terminals, enables the named physical terminal. New connection requests are accepted, and, if applicable, automatic connection is established for VTAM or DCAM ACQUIRE and TTY AUTODIAL terminals.

telephone-number

For dial-up terminals only, specifies a telephone number that DC/UCF is to dial automatically for the named terminal. Valid values for telephone-number are the same as are described above for the ONLINE telephone-number parameter.

DISconnect

For connect-type terminals, terminates the current terminal session; however, new connection requests are accepted, and, if applicable, automatic connection is established.

WEIGHT weight-factor

For DDS lines, specifies the weight factor for the line.

Note: Changing the weight factor dynamically is supported but does not affect processing, which is determined by the initial weight factor established by system generation.

TRAce GOODio

Instructs DC/UCF to take a snap dump following the completion of successful I/O operations.

TRAce BADio

Instructs DC/UCF to take a snap dump following the completion of unsuccessful I/O operations.

TRAce ALLio

Instructs DC/UCF to take a snap dump following all I/O operations.

trace-options-byte

An unquoted two-digit hexadecimal value that activates physical I/O tracing. This value specifies memory areas for the physical terminal to be included in the dump. See the table provided below under "Usage" for information on specifying the trace options byte.

The trace-options-byte value is stored in the PTE. One trace options byte is stored for each type of I/O operation (GOODIO, BADIO, ALLIO). A different memory area can be snapped for each I/O operation.

OFF

Deactivates physical I/O tracing. This specification sets the appropriate trace option bits in the PTE to 0 (zero).

Default Print Class

Varies the default print class for the physical terminal.

printer-class

The new default print class: an integer in the range 1 through 64.

4.30.3 Usage

Specifying a trace option: Each bit in the trace options byte specifies a trace option. To include a memory area in the trace dump, turn on the associated bit (1=on). This table identifies bit assignments:

Bit	Associated memory area
X'01' (bit 7)	The data area associated with the physical terminal
X'02' (bit 6)	The physical terminal element (PTE)
X'04' (bit 5)	Type physical line element (PLE)
X'10' (bit 3)	Unused
X'20' (bit 2)	The data control block (operating system DCB) or the access method block (VTAM ACB) as applicable (under BS2000/OSD, the DCAM ACB or the DMS FCB, as applicable)
X'40' (bit 1)	The I/O block (operating system DEB) or the node initialization block (VTAM NIB), as applicable (under BS2000/OSD, the DCAM CCB or the DMS PAM parameter list, as applicable)
X'80' (bit 0)	The data event control block (operating system DECB) or the request parameter list (VTAM RPL), as applicable (under BS2000/OSD, the DCAM RPB or the DMS PAM RECB, as applicable)

Example trace options values: You can turn on as many trace options as necessary in a given trace option byte. The following examples show how a trace-options-byte value represents trace options:

Hexadecimal Value	Trace Options byte	Options requested
EF	1110 1111	Requests all trace options (bit 3 unused)
06	0000 0110	Requests that the PTE and the PLE be snapped

4.30.4 Example

DCMT VARY PTERM pterm-id DISCONNECT

```
      VARY PTERM VP10302 DISCONNECT
IDMS DC268008 V104 USER:ABBTH01  PTERM VP10302 DISCONNECTED
```

4.30.5 For more information

- About defining a physical terminal at system generation time, refer to documentation of the PTERM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About reading snap dumps, refer to *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*
- About displaying PTERM attributes, see 3.39, “DCMT DISPLAY PTERM”

4.31 DCMT VARY QUEUE

DCMT VARY QUEUE changes queue attributes.

4.31.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ┬──────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
         └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Vary QUeue queue-id ──────────────────────────────────────►

 ►─┬─ ONline ──────────────────────────────┬──────────────────────►◄
   ├─ OFfline ─────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ Maximum records max-entry-count ─────┤
   ├─ TAsk code task-code ─────────────────┤
   ├─ THreshold count queue-entry-count ───┤
   └─ DELete ──────────────────────────────┘
```

4.31.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

queue-id
The ID of the queue to be varied, as defined on the system generation QUEUE statement.

ONline
Varies the queue online.

OFfline
Varies the queue offline.

Maximum Records
Varies the maximum entry count for the queue.

A maximum entry count of 0 directs DC/UCF not to monitor the number of records in the queue. The maximum record count is initially established at system generation time by the UPPER LIMIT parameter of the QUEUE statement.

max-entry-count
The new maximum entry count: an integer in the range 0 through 32,767.

TAsk code
Varies the task invoked to process queue records for the queue.

The task invoked for a queue is initially established at system generation time by the INVOKES TASK parameter of the QUEUE statement.

task-code
The code of the new task, as assigned to a task in the data dictionary.

THreshold count

Varies the threshold count for the queue.

The threshold count is the number of entries that must exist in the queue before DC/UCF invokes the task associated with the queue. The threshold count is initially established at system generation time by the THRESHOLD parameter of the QUEUE statement.

queue-entry-count

The new threshold count: an integer in the range 1 through 32,767.

DELete

Deletes the named queue from the queue area. DELETE has no effect of queues defined at system generation time and stored in the data dictionary.

4.31.3 Usage

Varying a queue online or offline: A queue is initially defined as online or offline at system generation time by the ENABLED/DISABLED parameter of the QUEUE statement. The following considerations apply:

- When a disabled queue that has exceeded its threshold is varied ONLINE, the task associated with the queue is invoked at the next request to place a record in the queue.
- Varying a queue OFFLINE prevents the task associated with the queue from being invoked to process queue records. However, records can still be written to the queue until the maximum entry count is reached.

4.31.4 Examples

DCMT VARY QUEUE queue-id OFFLINE

```
      VARY QUEUE OLQQNOTE OFFLINE
IDMS DC265002 V105 USER:ABBTH01  QUEUE OLQQNOTE VARIED OFFLINE
```

DCMT VARY QUEUE queue-id THRESHOLD COUNT

```
      VARY QUEUE OLQQNOTE THRESHOLD COUNT 5
IDMS DC265003 V105 USER:ABBTH01  THRESHOLD VARIED FROM 00001 TO 00005
```

4.31.5 For more information

- About queue definition in the data dictionary, refer to documentation of the QUEUE statement in *CA-IDMS IDD DDDL Reference Guide*
- About queue definition at system generation time, refer to documentation of QUEUE statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About PUT QUEUE commands, refer to *CA-IDMS DML Reference - COBOL*

- About queue management, refer to *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*
- About displaying queue attributes, see 3.40, “DCMT DISPLAY QUEUE”

4.32 DCMT VARY REPORT

DCMT VARY REPORT changes DC/UCF report attributes.

4.32.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
        └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Vary REPort report-id ──────────────────────────────────────────►

 ►─┬─ to ─┬─ CLass printer-class ──────────────┬──────────────────────►◄
   │      └─ Destination printer-destination ─┘│
   ├─ COpies count-copy ──────────────────────┤
   ├─┬─ First ──┬──────────────────────────────┤
   │ └─ Last ───┘                              │
   ├─ Hold ─────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ Keep ─────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ Release ──────────────────────────────────┤
   └─ DELete ───────────────────────────────────┘
```

4.32.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

report-id
Specifies the report to vary.

Report-id is the name of a report, as supplied by the DC/UCF system.

Use DCMT DISPLAY CLASS to obtain report names.

to CLass
Queues the named report to the specified printer class.

printer-class
An integer in the range 1 through 64.

Destination
Queues the named report to the specified printer destination.

printer-destination
A printer destination defined at DC/UCF system generation time by a DESTINATION statement.

COpies
Specifies the number of copies of the report to be printed.

copy-count
An integer in the range 1 through 255.

First
Varies the named report to the first position in the queue.

Last
Varies the named report to the last position in the queue.

Hold
Places the named report in hold status, preventing it from being printed until it is released.

Keep
Retains the named report in the print queue, preventing it from being deleted after it is printed.

Release
Releases a held or kept report for printing.

DELete
Deletes the named report from the print queue.

4.32.3 Usage

A kept report can be printed any number of times by means of the RELEASE parameter of the DCMT VARY REPORT command. A kept report can be deleted from the print queue by means of the DELETE parameter of the DCMT VARY REPORT command.

4.32.4 Examples

DCMT V REP report-id TO CLASS

```
      V REP DNNV2 TO CLASS 2
IDMS DC270010 V105 USER:ABBTH01  REPORT DNNV2 HAS BEEN VARIED TO CLASS     02
```

DCMT VARY REP report-id COPIES

```
      VARY REP DNNV2 COPIES 5
IDMS DC270018 V105 USER:ABBTH01  REPORT DNNV2 COPIES VARIED TO 005
```

4.32.5 For more information

About displaying reports, see 3.10, “DCMT DISPLAY CLASS.”

4.33 DCMT VARY RESOURCE TABLE

DCMT VARY RESOURCE TABLE updates the resource name table and indicates that a new copy exists on the system.

4.33.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary RESource TAble New Copy ──────────────────────────────────►◄
```

4.33.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

4.33.3 Example

DCMT VARY RESOURCE TABLE NEW COPY

```
  VARY RESOURCE TABLE NEW COPY

 Resource name table reloaded with new copy.
```

4.33.4 For more information

About displaying the resource name table, see 3.43, “DCMT DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE.”

4.34 DCMT VARY RUN UNIT

DCMT VARY RUN UNIT allows you to vary the status of system internal run units for alternate dictionaries.

4.34.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary Run Unit ──┬─ Queue ────────┬──┬──────────────────────────────►
                    ├─ LOader ───────┤  └─ DICtname dictionary-name ─┘
                    ├─ SIgnon ───────┤
                    ├─ MSgdict ──────┤
                    ├─ DEst ─────────┤
                    ├─ SYstem ───────┤
                    ├─ SEcurity ─────┤
                    ├─ SQL LOader ───┤
                    └─ SQL SEcurity ─┘

►──┬─ Idle idle-interval ──┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
   ├─ Idle OFF ────────────┤
   ├─ ONline ──────────────┤
   └─ OFfline ─────────────┘
```

4.34.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

QUeue
Varies system internal queue area run units.

LOader
Varies system internal loader area run units.

SIgnon
Varies system internal signon processing run units.

MSgdict
Varies system internal message area run units.

DEst/SYstem
Varies system internal destination and CLIST processing run units.

SEcurity
Varies system internal security processing run units.

SQL LOader
Varies system internal SQL load area run units.

SQL SEcurity
Varies system internal SQL security processing run units.

DICTNAme
Specifies a data dictionary whose run units are to be varied.

dictionary-name
The name of a data dictionary included in the database name table for the current system.

If you do not specify a dictionary name, all the system internal run units for the type specified are varied.

IDle idle-interval
Specifies the number of minutes that the run unit can remain idle before DC/UCF finishes it.

IDle OFF
Specifies that DC/UCF should **not** finish the idle specified run units.

ONline
Enables the specified run unit.

OFfline
Finishes the specified run units for the dictionary. OFFLINE also causes the currently active specified run units to be finished when they are freed. You issue this command before you take a dictionary area offline.

4.34.3 Usage

Use depending on system usage: The DCMT VARY RUN UNITS command allows you to enable system internal run units at peak time to reduce or eliminate the number of overflow run units.

Offline run units: Run units that have been varied offline cannot be used until you issue a DCMT VARY RUN UNITS ONLINE command. If all system internal run units are available, tasks can access the pertinent dictionary area by means of overflow run units. Extra overhead is associated with these run units.

4.34.4 Examples

DCMT VARY RUN UNIT LOADER OFFLINE

```
      VARY RUN UNIT LOADER OFFLINE
IDMS DC284002 V104 USER:ABBTH01 RUN UNITS FOR LOADER VARIED OFFLINE
```

DCMT VARY RUN UNIT LOADER ONLINE

```
      VARY RUN UNIT LOADER ONLINE
IDMS DC284001 V104 USER:ABBTH01 RUN UNITS FOR LOADER VARIED ONLINE
```

4.34.5 For more information

- About system internal run units and general run unit concepts, refer to documentation of the RUNUNITS statement and the RUNUNITS clause of the SYSTEM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about system internal run units, see 3.44, “DCMT DISPLAY RUN UNIT”

4.35 DCMT VARY SEGMENT

The DCMT VARY SEGMENT command is identical to DCMT VARY AREA issued for all areas of a specified segment.

4.35.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬── Vary SEGment segment-name ──────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►─┬─ area-status ──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
  │                └─ PERmanent ─┘│
  ├─ file-status ──────────────────┤
  ├─ Quiesce ──────────────────────┤
  ├─ Active ───────────────────────┤
  ├─ PUrge ────────────────────────┤
  ├─ PRefetch ─┬─ ON ──────────────┤
  │            └─ OFF ─┘          │
  ├─ DATa SHaring ─┬─ ON ──────────┤
  │                └─ OFF ─┘       │
  └─ SHAred CAche ─┬─ cache-name ──┤
                   └─ NO ──────────┘
```

Expansion of area-status

```
►─┬─┬─ Update ─┬──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────┬──
  │ └─ ONline ─┘  └─ LOCKED ─┘                                      │
  ├─ Retrieval ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
  ├─ Transient retrieval ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────┤
  │                       └─ ID dcmt-id ─┘  └─ IMMediate ─┘          │
  └─ OFfline ─────────────┘
```

Expansion of file-status

```
►─┬─ Close ──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────►
  └─ OPen ─┬──────────┬┘
           └─ Update ─┘
```

4.35.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. See 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

segment-name

Specifies the name of the segment.

DATa SHaring

Specifies the sharability state of all areas in the named segment. The change will be made only to areas whose status is OFFLINE. Valid values are:

ON

Specifies that this system is eligible to share update access to all areas of the named segment with other members of the system's data sharing group.

OFf

Specifies that this system will no longer be eligible to share update access to the areas of the named segment with other members of the system's data sharing group.

SHAred CAche

Specifies the name or status of shared cache for all files in the named segment. Valid values are:

cache-name

Specifies that all files associated with the named segment are to be assigned to the named cache structure. Cache-name must identify an XES cache structure defined to a coupling facility accessible to the CA-IDMS system.

NO

Specifies that the files associated with the named segment are no longer assigned to a cache structure.

area-status

For a description of the options, refer to 4.3, “DCMT VARY AREA” on page 4-15.

file-status

For a description of the options, refer to 4.3, “DCMT VARY AREA” on page 4-15.

dcmt-id

Specifies the identifier that is to be assigned to this vary operation. Must be a 1 - 8 alphanumeric character string that is unique across all outstanding DCMT operations originating on this node.

If no dcmt-id is specified, the VARY operation will be assigned an internally generated identifier.

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

IMMediate

Specifies that the CA-IDMS will cancel any tasks or user sessions that prevent the VARY from completing.

PERmanent

Specifies that the new area status is to be assigned permanently. This means that the status will remain in effect until it is subsequently changed with another DCMT VARY command or until the journal files are initialized.

4.35.3 Usage

A VARY SEGMENT command is translated into a set of VARY AREA operations, one for each area associated with the segment. Therefore, all information presented in 4.3, “DCMT VARY AREA” also applies to DCMT VARY SEGMENT.

Identifying vary operations: When changing the status of a segment to RETRIEVAL, TRANSIENT RETRIEVAL, or OFFLINE, each VARY operation is assigned an identifier. If a dcmt-id is specified on the VARY SEGMENT command, it is used to generate the identifiers for the associated VARY AREA operations. If no dcmt-id is specified, each VARY AREA operation is identified by a unique number. In order to generate the identifier if a dcmt-id is specified, CA-IDMS appends a sequential number to the dcmt-id value if necessary. The following examples illustrate the identifiers that are generated for different dcmt-id values.

- A dcmt-id of CUST results in identifiers of CUST0001, CUST0002, etc.
- A dcmt-id of CUSTOMER results in identifiers of CUSTOME1, CUSTOME2, etc.

The VARY SEGMENT operation returns an error if the generated identifier of any VARY AREA operation would be the same as the identifier of another outstanding DCMT operation.

4.35.4 Examples

DCMT VARY SEGMENT segment-name OFFLINE

```
     V SEGMENT APPLDICT OFFLINE
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD           Vary Area Pending
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLDML                Ofl      60001      62000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.14.948912  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD              Upd      70001      70500    0     2     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.080204  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
                                                   Stat:    0   Pnd Lock:   Ofl
```

DCMT VARY SEGMENT segment-name UPDATE

```
     V SEGMENT APPLDICT UPDATE
---------- Area -----------   Lock    Lo-Page    Hi-Page #Ret  #Upd #Tret #Ntfy
APPLDICT.DDLDML                Upd      60001      62000    0     0     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.14.948912  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD              Upd      70001      70500    0     2     0     0
 Stamp: 1995-05-05-09.48.15.080204  Pg grp: 0      NoShare  NoICVI  NoPerm
                                                   Stat:    0   Pnd Lock:   Ofl
```

4.35.5 For more information

- About areas and segments, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About displaying information about segments, see 3.45, “DCMT DISPLAY SEGMENT”
- About data sharing and shared cache, refer to the *CA-IDMS System Operations Guide*

4.36 DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE

The DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE command activates or deactivates the use of a specific shared cache by a central version. Shared cache usage is possible only in a Sysplex environment.

4.36.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary SHAred CAche cache-name ──┬──ON ──┬──────────────────────────►◄
                                   └── OFf ─┘
```

4.36.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

cache-name
Name of the shared cache to activate or deactivate.

ON
Activates the named shared cache.

OFf
Deactivates the named shared cache.

4.36.3 Usage

If you determine that the size of a shared cache is insufficient or your processing needs, you can increase its size by following these steps:

1. DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE cache-name OFF on all CV's
2. Increase the size of the cache structure
3. DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE cache-name ON

Note: In a data sharing environment, this command is not allowed as long as the shared cache contains open files. In order to be able to execute this command, all files in the shared cache should be closed or varied to SHARED CACHE NO.

4.36.4 Example

DCMT VARY SHARED CACHE IDMSCACHE0001 OFF

```
Cache name: IDMSCACHE00001                    Actual size (K):      8192
   Status : OFF               Reads:             2     Writes:         2
```

4.36.5 For more information

About defining shared cache in the Coupling Facility, refer to the *CA-IDMS System Operations Guide*.

4.37 DCMT VARY SNAP

DCMT VARY SNAP changes the status of system snap dumps, task snap dumps, system snap photos, or task snap photos.

4.37.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary SNAP ──┬─ SYStem ─┬──────────────────────────────────────►
              └─ TASK ───┘

►──┬─ ON ────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
   ├─ OFF ───┤
   ├─ PHOto ─┤
   └─ NOPHOto ┘
```

4.37.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

SYStem
Applies the VARY SNAP command to system snaps.

TASK
Applies the VARY SNAP command to task snaps.

ON
Enables the writing of system or task snap dumps to the DC/UCF log file.

OFF
Disables the writing of system or task snap dumps to the DC/UCF log file.

PHOto
Enables the writing of system or task snap photos to the DC/UCF log file.

NONPHOto
Disables the writing of system or task snap photos to the DC/UCF log file.

4.37.3 Examples

DCMT VARY SNAP SYSTEM OFF

```
      VARY SNAP SYSTEM OFF
IDMS DC278001 V105 USER:***  SYSTEM SNAP VARIED OFF (DISABLED)
```

DCMT VARY SNAP SYSTEM ON

```
      VARY SNAP SYSTEM ON
IDMS DC278000 V105 USER:***  SYSTEM SNAP VARIED ON (ENABLED)
```

DCMT VARY SNAP SYSTEM NOPHOTO

```
      VARY SNAP SYSTEM NOPHOTO
IDMS DC278003 V105 USER:***  SYSTEM SNAP PHOTO VARIED OFF (DISABLED)
```

DCMT VARY SNAP SYSTEM PHOTO

```
      VARY SNAP SYSTEM PHOTO
IDMS DC278002 V105 USER:***  SYSTEM SNAP PHOTO VARIED ON (ENABLED)
```

4.37.4 For more information

- About displaying current snap attributes, see 3.48, “DCMT DISPLAY SNAP”
- About snap dumps and snap photos, refer to *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*

4.38 DCMT VARY STATISTICS

DCMT VARY STATISTICS changes the interval at which DC/UCF statistics are written to the system log file. Additionally, the collection of transaction statistics can be enabled or disabled using this command.

4.38.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary STAtistics ──┬─ INterval ──┬─ interval-number ─┬──┬──────────►◄
                      │             └─ OFF ─────────────┘  │
                      └─ TRANsaction ─┬─ ON ──────────────┘
                                      └─ OFF ─┘
```

4.38.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

INterval
Varies the interval at which statistics are written to the DC/UCF log file.

The statistics interval is initially established at system generation time by the STATISTICS INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

interval-number
Specifies the number of real-time seconds in the new statistics interval.

OFF
Directs DC/UCF not to collect statistics based on a time interval.

TRANsaction ON
Enables collection of transaction statistics for all tasks.

Transaction statistics collection is initially enabled at system generation time by the STATISTICS TRANSACTION parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

TRANsaction OFF
Disables collection of transaction statistics for all tasks.

Transaction statistics collection is initially disabled at system generation time by the STATISTICS NOTRANSACTION parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

4.38.3 Examples

DCMT VARY STATISTICS INTERVAL

```
      VARY STATISTICS INTERVAL 21600
STATISTICS INTERVAL WAS OFF
CHANGED TO        21600
```

DCMT VARY STATISTICS TRANSACTION OFF

```
      VARY STATISTICS TRANSACTION OFF
TRANSACTION STATISTICS WAS ON
CHANGED TO OFF
```

DCMT VARY STATISTICS TRANSACTION ON

```
      VARY STATISTICS TRANSACTION ON
TRANSACTION STATISTICS WAS OFF
CHANGED TO ON
```

4.38.4 For more information

- About displaying current attributes associated with statistics collection, see 3.49, “DCMT DISPLAY STATISTICS”
- About system statistics, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About reporting on statistics, refer to *CA-IDMS Reports*
- About database performance and tuning guidelines, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About setting default startup settings, refer to the STATISTICS statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*

4.39 DCMT VARY STORAGE

DCMT VARY STORAGE changes the size of the storage cushion for a specified storage pool. Additionally, it varies the threshold for CA-ADS relocatable storage.

4.39.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Vary STOrage POOl storage-pool-number ──────────────►

 ►─┬─ CUshion cushion-size ──────────────────────────────►◄
   └─ RElocatable THreshold threshold-percentage ─┘
```

4.39.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

storage-pool-number
The numeric ID, in the range 0 through 255, of a storage pool defined at system generation time, whose cushion size is to be varied.

CUshion
Varies the number of 1K blocks of storage in the storage cushion.

cushion-size
The new cushion size, in the range 1 through 32,767 blocks. DC/UCF rounds the specified size down to the nearest multiple of 4.

Thus, if you specify a cushion size of 13, the actual cushion size will be 12 blocks.

RElocatable THreshold
Specifies a new relocatable storage threshold. Relocatable storage currently is used only by the CA-ADS run-time system. The following CA-ADS resources are relocatable:

- Currency blocks
- CA-ADS terminal blocks (OTBs) and OTB extensions
- Variable dialog blocks (VDBs)
- Run-unit lock tables

threshold-percentage
An integer in the range 0 through 100.

Threshold-percentage specifies how full the storage pool must become before relocatable storage is written to the scratch area (DDLDCSCR) across a pseudo-converse.

A value of 0 directs the system always to write relocatable storage to the scratch area across a pseudo-converse. A value of 100 directs the system never to write across a pseudo-converse.

4.39.3 Usage

Establishing the cushion size

- For the primary storage pool (that is, storage pool 0), the cushion size is initially established at system generation time by the CUSHION parameter of the SYSTEM statement.
- For the secondary storage pools 1 through 127, the cushion size is initially established at system generation time by the CUSHION parameter of the STORAGE POOL statement
- For the secondary storage pools 128 through 255, the cushion size is initially established at system generation time by the CUSHION parameter of the XA STORAGE POOL statement

Tuning relocated resources: Relocating storage improves use of the storage pool but also increases I/O to the scratch area. You use the RELOCATABLE THRESHOLD option to fine-tune how often resources are relocated.

Establishing relocatable thresholds: You use the system generation ADSO statement to establish whether CA-ADS resources are relocatable. You specify the initial relocatable thresholds for storage pools when you define the pools at system generation time.

4.39.4 Example

DCMT VARY STORAGE POOL

```
      VARY STORAGE POOL 128 CUSHION 256
IDMS DC264001 V104 USER:ABBTH01  STORAGE CUSHION VARIED FROM 00128 TO00256
```

4.39.5 For more information

- About defining storage pools, refer to documentation of the STORAGE POOL and XA STORAGE POOL statements in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about storage pools, see:
  - 3.6, “DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS”
  - 3.2, “DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE”
- About relocatable storage thresholds, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*

4.40 DCMT VARY SYSGEN

The DCMT VARY SYSGEN command allows you to update your system with changes made through the SYSGEN compiler without cycling the CV. Once the changes are made and the system regenerated, you issue this command to refresh the SYSGEN so that all or selected new or modified entities supported are made available.

4.40.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

►── Vary SYSgen refresh ──┬─ Lines ──────────────────────┬──────────►◄
                          ├─ Line line-name ─────────────┤
                          ├─ STOrage pools ──────────────┤
                          ├─ STOrage pool pool-num───────┤
                          ├─ PROgram pools ──────────────┤
                          └─ PROgram pool ─┬─ XARP ─┬────┘
                                           └─ XAPP ─┘
```

4.40.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

Lines
Specifies that you want to process all newly added line, terminal, and printer definitions, since the last refresh.

Line line-name
Specifies that you want to process the named line.

STOrage pools
Specifies that sysgen changes for all XA storage pools should be applied.

STOrage pool pool-num
Specifies that sysgen changes for the specified XA storage pool should be applied.

pool-num identifies the number of the storage pool for which sysgen changes should be applied.

PROgram pools
Specifies that sysgen changes for all XA program pools should be applied.

PROgram pool XARP/XAPP
Specifies that sysgen changes for the specified program pool should be applied.

XARP
Indicates that sysgen changes for the XA reentrant program pool should be applied.

XAPP
Indicates that sysgen changes for the XA non-reentrant program pool should be applied.

4.40.3 Usage

Only newly generated line, terminal, and printer definitions are activated when you issue the DCMT VARY SYSGEN REFRESH command. In addition, newly generated LU 6.2 PTERMs that specify new values for LU NAME or MODENT are unavailable until their associated line is cycled.

Modifications to existing PTERM or LTERM definitions and deletions of any line, terminal, or printer definitions are not processed until CV is cycled.

Dynamic sysgen changes for program pools: The following types of program pool changes can be applied dynamically:

- The addition of a new XA program pool
- The increase in size of an existing XA program pool

Dynamic sysgen changes for storage pools: The following types of storage pool changes can be applied dynamically:

- The addition of a new XA storage pool
- The increase in size of an existing XA storage pool

The successful application of a dynamic change to a storage pool depends on the availability of space to effect the change.

4.40.4 Example

```
dcmt v sysgen refresh lines
***     Vary Sysgen request ***
Line UCFLINE  was modified
     Added Pterm/Lterm:  UCFPT05  / UCFLT05
```

4.40.5 For more information

About system generation, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

4.41 DCMT VARY TASK

DCMT VARY TASK changes attributes in the task definition element (TDE) for a task that **already** exists. The changes remain in effect for the duration of DC/UCF execution unless they are overridden by a subsequent DCMT VARY TASK command.

4.41.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCMT ┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
        └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Vary TAsk task-code ──────────────────────────────────────────►

 ►─┬─ ENable ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬─►◄
   ├─ DIsable ─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ PRIority task-priority ──────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ PROgram program-specification ───────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ STAll ─┬─ inactive-wait-time ─┬──────────────────────────────┤
   │         ├─ SYStem ─────────────┤                              │
   │         └─ OFF ────────────────┘                              │
   ├─ SAVe ────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ NOSave ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ RESource INTerval ─┬─ resource-timeout-interval ─┬──────────┤
   │                     ├─ SYStem ────────────────────┤          │
   │                     └─ OFF ───────────────────────┘          │
   ├─ RESource PRogram ─┬─ SYStem ──────────────────────────────── │
   │                    └─ program-specification ─┘                │
   ├─ LOCation ─┬─ BELow ─┬──────────────────────────────────────── │
   │            └─ ANY ───┘                                        │
   ├─ MAXimum CONcurrent ─┬─ thread-count ─┬──────────────────────── │
   │                      └─ OFF ──────────┘                       │
   ├─┬─ STOrage ─┬─ LIMit ─┬─ limit-number ─┬──────────────────────── │
   │ ├─ LOCK ────┤         ├─ SYStem ───────┤                      │
   │ ├─ CALl ────┤         └─ OFF ──────────┘                      │
   │ └─ DBio ────┘                                                 │
   ├─ EXTernal WAit ─┬─ external-wait-time ─┬──────────────────────── │
   │                 ├─ SYStem ─────────────┤                      │
   │                 └─ OFF ────────────────┘                      │
   └─ QUIesce WAit ─┬─ quiesce-wait-time ─┬──────────────────────── │
                    ├─ SYStem ────────────┤                         │
                    ├─ OFF ───────────────┤                         │
                    └─ NOWait ────────────┘                         │
```

Expansion of program-specification

```
►─┬──────────────────────────┬─ program-name ─┬──────────────────────────┬──►
  └─ dictnode.dictname. ─────┘                └─ Version version-number ─┘
```

4.41.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

task-code
Specifies the task to vary.

ENable

Enables the task. A task is initially enabled at system generation time by the ENABLE parameter of the TASK statement.

DIsable

Disables the task. Disabling a task prevents it from being invoked until it is enabled. A task is initially disabled at system generation time by the DISABLE parameter of the TASK statement.

PRIority

Varies the dispatching priority of the specified task.

The dispatching priority is initially established at system generation time by the PRIORITY parameter of the TASK statement.

task-priority

An integer in the range 0 (lowest priority) to 255 (highest priority).

The limit for user tasks is 240.

PROgram

Varies the program initially invoked by the specified task.

The program is initially established at system generation time by the INVOKES parameter of the TASK statement.

dictnode

Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

dictname

Specifies the alternate data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Note: Although dictnode and dictname are both optional parameters, if dictnode is specified and dictname is not specified, a "." delimiter must be included to represent the missing dictname parameter. For example:

```
PRO dictnode..program-name V version-number
```

program-name

The name of a program load module.

Version version-number

The version number of the specified DC/UCF program.

The default is 1.

STAll

Varies the inactive wait interval for the task.

The inactive wait interval is initially established for a task at system generation time by the INACTIVE INTERVAL parameter of the TASK statement.

inactive-wait-time

The new inactive wait interval, in real-time seconds.

An integer in the range 1 through 32767.

SYStem

Varies the inactive wait time to the value established at system generation time by the INACTIVE INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

OFF

Specifies that DC/UCF will not terminate the task based on an inactive interval.

SAVe

Instructs DC/UCF to save the current terminal-screen contents associated with a task before writing the data stream associated with an immediate-write request.

The save status for a task is initially established at system generation time by the SAVE parameter of the TASK statement.

NOSave

Instructs DC/UCF **not** to save the current terminal-screen contents associated with a task before writing the data stream associated with an immediate-write request.

This save status for a task is initially established at system generation time by the NOSAVE parameter of the TASK statement.

RESource INTerval

Varies the resource timeout interval for the specified task.

The resource timeout interval is the amount of time after a pseudo-conversational task terminates that the logical terminal task is allowed to retain resources acquired by the task. When the resource interval is reached, DC/UCF invokes the resource timeout program.

resource-timeout-interval

The new resource timeout interval, in the range 0 through 32,767, measured in real-time seconds.

SYStem

Varies the resource timeout interval for the specified task to the value established at system generation time by the RESOURCE TIMEOUT INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM or TASK statement.

Information specified at the TASK level overrides information specified at the system level.

OFF

Instructs DC/UCF **not** to delete resources for the task based on a timeout interval.

RESource PRogram

Specifies the name of the program DC/UCF is to invoke when the resource timeout interval expires.

The resource timeout program processes (for example, deletes) resources held by the logical terminal on which the task executed.

program-name

The name of a program included in the system definition.

version-number

The version number of the program; an integer in the range 1 through 9,999.

The default is 1.

SYStem

Varies the resource timeout program to the program specified at system generation time on the RESOURCE TIMEOUT parameter of the SYSTEM or TASK statement.

Information specified at the task level overrides information specified at the system level.

LOCation BELow

Specifies that programs that run under the task must reside below 16 megabytes and must use 24-bit addressing.

The location of a task is initially established at system generation time by the LOCATION parameter of the TASK statement.

LOCation ANY

Specifies that programs that run under the task can reside anywhere in the DC/UCF region and can use either 24-bit or XA 31-bit addressing.

MAXimum CONcurrent

Varies the maximum number of concurrently active threads allowed for the specified task.

The maximum number of concurrently active threads allowed for a task is initially established at system generation time by the MAXIMUM CONCURRENT THREADS parameter of the TASK statement.

thread-count

An integer in the range 1 through 32,767.

OFF

Specifies that DC/UCF will not limit the number of concurrently active threads for the task.

STOrage

Varies the storage limit for the task, as described below under 'Usage'.

LOCK

Varies the lock limit for the task, as described below under 'Usage'.

CALl

Varies the call limit for the task, as described below under 'Usage'.

DBIo

Varies the database I/O limit for the task, as described below under 'Usage'.

limit-number

The new storage, lock, call, or database I/O limit for the task. The table below under "Usage" provides valid resource limits for each type of task thread.

Resource limits for a task are initially established at system generation time by the LIMIT parameter of the SYSTEM or TASK statement.

SYStem
Varies the storage, lock, call, or database I/O limit for the task to the value established at system generation time by the LIMIT FOR ONLINE TASKS parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

OFF
Disables limits. When OFF is specified for a resource, DC/UCF does not limit the task's use of the resource.

EXTernal WAIt
Varies the external wait setting for a task.

external-wait-time
The new external wait time in seconds. The value must be in the range 0 through 32,767. A value of 0 is equivalent to specifying SYSTEM.

SYStem
Indicates that the external wait time for a task is to be set to the value established for the system.

OFF
Indicates that there is no limit to the length of time that the system will wait for an external user session to issue a database request.

QUIesce WAIt
Varies the quiesce wait time for a task.

quiesce-wait-time
Specifies the new quiesce wait time in wall clock seconds. The value must be in the range 0 through 32,767. A value of 0 is equivalent to specifying SYSTEM

SYStem
Specifies that the quiesce wait time for the task is determined by the quiesce wait setting in effect for the system.

OFF
Specifies that the task is not to be terminated due to a quiesce wait.

NOWait
Specifies that the task is not to wait for a quiesce operation to terminate. Instead an error will be returned to the application program indicating that an area is unavailable. For navigational DML applications, this will result in an error status of 'xx66'.

4.41.3 Usage

Inactive wait interval: The inactive wait interval for a task is initially established at system generation time by the INACTIVE INTERVAL parameter of the TASK statement.

Resource limits for task threads: The following table describes the resource limits for each type of task thread:

Task thread	Description
Storage	■ The amount of storage that the task can hold at one time ■ The limit (expressed in K bytes) must be an integer in the range 1 through 16383
Lock	■ The number of database-key locks that the task can hold at one time ■ The limit must be an integer in the range 1 through 2,147,483,647
Call	■ The number of system service calls (for example, #GETSTG, #LOAD, or OBTAIN CALC) that the task can issue ■ The limit must be an integer in the range 1 through 2,147,483,647
DBIO	■ The number of database I/O operations (that is, READs and WRITEs) that can be performed for the task ■ The limit must be an integer in the range 1 through 2,147,483,647

4.41.4 Examples

DCMT VARY TASK LOOK ENABLE

```
      VARY TASK LOOK ENABLE
IDMS DC261001 V105 USER:***  TASK CODE LOOK ENABLED AND IN SERVICE
```

DCMT VARY TASK LOOK DISABLE

```
      VARY TASK LOOK DISABLE
IDMS DC261002 V105 USER:***  TASK CODE LOOK DISABLED AND OUT OF SERVICE
```

4.41.5 For more information

- About defining tasks at system generation time, refer to documentation of the TASK statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About defining tasks to the system at run time, see 4.15, “DCMT VARY DYNAMIC TASK” earlier in this chapter
- On resource limits, resource intervals, and stall intervals, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- On displaying information about tasks, see 3.52, “DCMT DISPLAY TASK”

- About generation information about tasks, refer to *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*

4.42 DCMT VARY TIME

DCMT VARY TIME changes time-function values.

4.42.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ──┬──────────────────┬─ Vary TIme ──────────────────────────►
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►─┬─ RUnaway runaway-task-time ──────────────────────────────────────►◄
   ├─ STall inactive-wait-time ──────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ TImer time-check-interval ─────────────────────────────────────┤
   ├─ RESource INTerval ─┬─ resource-timeout-interval ─┬──────────────┤
   │                     └─ OFF ───────────────────────┘              │
   ├─ RESource PROgram program-specification ────────────────────────┤
   ├─ QUIesce WAIt ─┬─ quiesce-wait-time ──────────────────────────┬──┤
   │                ├─ STAll interval ──────────────────────────┤  │
   │                ├─ OFF ─────────────────────────────────────┤  │
   │                └─ NOWait ──────────────────────────────────┘  │
   └─ RECovery WAit ─┬─ recovery-wait-time ─────────────────────────┤
                     ├─ NOT ALlowed ────────────────────────────────┤
                     └─ FORever ────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Expansion of program-specification

```
►──┬──────────────────────────┬─ program-name ──┬──────────────────────────┬──►
   └─ dictnode.dictname ──────┘                 └─ Version version-number ─┘
```

4.42.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. See 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

RUnaway
Varies the runaway task interval.

The runaway interval is initially established at system generation time by the RUNAWAY INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

runaway-task-time
The new runaway task interval, measured in real-time seconds.

STall
Varies the inactive interval.

The inactive interval is initially established at system generation time by the INACTIVE INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

inactive-wait-time
The new inactive interval measured in real-time seconds. The range is 1 through 32,767.

TImer

Varies the ticker interval.

The ticker interval is initially established at system generation time by the TICKER INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

time-check-interval

The new ticker interval, measured in real-time seconds. The range is 1 through 99999.

RESource INTerval

Varies the system-wide resource timeout interval.

The system-wide resource timeout interval is initially established at system generation time by the RESOURCE TIMEOUT INTERVAL parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

resource-timeout-interval

The new resource timeout interval, measured in real-time seconds. The range is 1 through 32,767.

OFF

Directs DC/UCF **not** to delete resources based on a timeout interval.

RESource PROgram

Varies the system-wide resource timeout program.

The resource timeout program is initially established at system generation time by the RESOURCE TIMEOUT PROGRAM parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

By default, if no resource timeout program is specified at system generation, the resource timeout program is version 1 of RHDCBYE.

dictnode

Specifies the DDS node that controls the data dictionary in which the named program resides.

dictname

Specifies the alternate data dictionary in which the named program resides.

Note: Although dictnode and dictname are both optional parameters, if dictnode is specified and dictname is not specified, a "." delimiter must be included to represent the missing dictname parameter. For example:

```
DCMT V T RES PRO dictnode..program-name V version-number
```

program-name

The new resource timeout program.

Version version-number

The version of the new timeout program. An integer in the range 1 through 9,999.

The default is 1.

QUIesce WAIt

Varies the quiesce wait time for the system. The quiesce wait time determines the amount of time that a task will wait on a quiesce operation before being cancelled.

quiesce-wait-time

Specifies the new quiesce wait time in wall clock seconds. The value must be in the range 0 through 32,767. A value of 0 is equivalent to specifying STALL INTERVAL

STAll interval

Specifies that the quiesce wait time for a task is the same as its stall interval.

OFF

Specifies that tasks are not to be terminated due to quiesce waits.

NOWait

Specifies that the task is not to wait for a quiesce operation to terminate. Instead an error will be returned to the application program indicating that an area is unavailable. For navigational DML applications, this will result in an error status of 'xx66'.

RECovery WAit

Varies the recovery wait setting. The recovery wait setting is initially established at system generation time by the RECOVERY WAIT parameter of the SYSTEM statement.

recovery-wait-time

The new recovery wait time in wall clock seconds. The value must be in the range 0 through 32,767. A value of 0 is equivalent to specifying NOT ALLOWED.

NOT ALlowed

Indicates that tasks will not wait for the recovery of resources by failed data sharing group members; instead they will be aborted.

FORever

Indicates that tasks will wait indefinitely for the recovery of resources by failed data sharing group members.

4.42.3 Examples

DCMT VARY TIME STALL

```
      VARY TIME STALL 600
IDMS DC263001 V71 USER:***  STALL INTERVAL VARIED FROM 00600 TO 00600
V71  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

DCMT VARY TIME RESOURCE INTERVAL

```
      VARY TIME RESOURCE INTERVAL 2400
IDMS DC263005 V71 USER:***  RESOURCE INTERVAL VARIED FROM 02400 TO 02400
V71  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

4.42.4 For more information

About time-initiated tasks, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

4.43 DCMT VARY UCF

DCMT VARY UCF changes the status of a UCF front-end terminal or system. To change the back end to which your UCF requests are routed, use the DCUF SET UCF command.

4.43.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCMT ─┬──────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►
          └─ broadcast-parms ─┘

 ►── Vary UCF ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►

 ►─┬─ FETid front-end-terminal-id ─┬─┬─ ONline ─┬──────────────────►◄
   │                               │ │ OFFline  │
   ├─ SYStem front-end-system-id ──┘ │ QUIesce  │
   │                                 │          │
   └─ Front-end System Table New Copy ──────────┘
```

4.43.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms

Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. Refer to 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

FETid

Varies the specified UCF front-end terminal.

front-end-terminal-id

The ID of the front-end terminal as it is known to the host TP monitor in which the UCF front-end program is executing.

ONline

Connects the named front-end terminal to a physical terminal, permitting the front-end terminal to access the back end.

OFFline

Terminates current I/O operations for the named front-end terminal and disconnects it from its associated physical terminal. Varying a front-end terminal offline prevents it from accessing the back end until it is varied online. Note that if the physical terminal in question is defined as NONAME at system generation time, it is available for connection to other front-end terminals.

QUIesce

Disallows new connection requests for the named front-end terminal. However, the current terminal session is permitted to continue until the BYE task is invoked.

SYStem

Varies the specified UCF front-end system.

A front-end system is initially defined as online or offline at UCF installation time

by the ISTAT parameter of the #FESTENT macro used to define the front-end system in the UCF system table.

front-end-system-id
The ID of the UCF front-end system as it is known to the host TP monitor.

ONline
Sets the front-end system's status in the UCF system table to online, permitting terminals in the specified front-end system to connect to the back end.

OFFline
Terminates current terminal sessions and sets the front-end system's status in the UCF system table to offline. Varying a front-end system offline prevents terminals in the front-end system from connecting to the back end until the front-end system is varied online.

QUIesce
Disallows new connection requests for the named front-end system. However, current terminal sessions are permitted to continue until each respective front-end terminal invokes the BYE task.

New Copy
Adds or refreshes the front-end system table. To use New Copy, create a new or update an existing front-end system table using the procedures described in the *CA-IDMS System Operations Guide*.

4.43.3 Usage

DCMT VARY UCF Front-end System Table New Copy allows online refresh of the table for CA-IDMS/UCF sites. There is no need to stop and restart the central version.

4.43.4 Example

The following DCMT command will allow reloading the front-end system table:

```
DCMT Vary UCF Front-end System Table New Copy
```

4.43.5 For more information

About UCF operations, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*.

Chapter 5. DCUF Commands

5.1 DCUF task 5-5
5.1.1 Syntax 5-5
5.1.2 Parameters 5-5
5.1.3 Usage 5-6
5.1.4 Invoking DCUF commands from programs 5-6
5.1.5 For more information 5-8
5.2 DCUF HELP 5-9
5.2.1 Syntax 5-9
5.2.2 Parameters 5-9
5.2.3 Examples 5-9
5.3 DCUF SET BREAK/NOBREAK 5-11
5.3.1 Syntax 5-11
5.3.2 Parameters 5-11
5.3.3 Examples 5-11
5.4 DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME 5-12
5.4.1 Syntax 5-12
5.4.2 Parameters 5-12
5.4.3 Examples 5-12
5.4.4 For more information 5-13
5.5 DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME 5-14
5.5.1 Syntax 5-14
5.5.2 Parameters 5-14
5.5.3 Examples 5-14
5.5.4 For more information 5-15
5.6 DCUF SET LOADLIST 5-16
5.6.1 Syntax 5-16
5.6.2 Parameters 5-16
5.6.3 Example 5-16
5.6.4 For more information 5-16
5.7 DCUF SET MAPTYPE 5-17
5.7.1 Syntax 5-17
5.7.2 Parameters 5-17
5.7.3 Example 5-17
5.7.4 For more information 5-17
5.8 DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION 5-18
5.8.1 Syntax 5-18
5.8.2 Parameters 5-18
5.8.3 Example 5-18
5.8.4 For more information 5-18
5.9 DCUF SET PRIORITY 5-19
5.9.1 Syntax 5-19
5.9.2 Parameters 5-19
5.9.3 Example 5-19
5.9.4 For more information 5-19
5.10 DCUF SET PROFILE 5-20
5.10.1 Syntax 5-20
5.10.2 Parameters 5-20

5.10.3 Usage 5-20
5.10.4 Example 5-20
5.10.5 For more information 5-21
5.11 DCUF SET SCREEN 5-22
5.11.1 Syntax 5-22
5.11.2 Parameters 5-22
5.11.3 Usage 5-22
5.11.4 Example 5-22
5.11.5 For more information 5-22
5.12 DCUF SET TABLE 5-23
5.12.1 Syntax 5-23
5.12.2 Parameters 5-23
5.12.3 Example 5-23
5.12.4 For more information 5-23
5.13 DCUF SET UCF 5-24
5.13.1 Syntax 5-24
5.13.2 Parameters 5-24
5.13.3 Usage 5-25
5.13.4 Examples 5-25
5.13.5 For more information 5-25
5.14 DCUF SET UPPER/UPLOW 5-26
5.14.1 Syntax 5-26
5.14.2 Parameters 5-26
5.14.3 Examples 5-26
5.15 DCUF SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME 5-27
5.15.1 Syntax 5-27
5.15.2 Parameters 5-27
5.15.3 Example 5-27
5.15.4 For more information 5-27
5.16 DCUF SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME 5-28
5.16.1 Syntax 5-28
5.16.2 Parameters 5-28
5.16.3 Examples 5-28
5.16.4 For more information 5-28
5.17 DCUF SHOW KEYS 5-29
5.17.1 Syntax 5-29
5.17.2 Parameters 5-29
5.17.3 Example 5-30
5.17.4 For more information 5-31
5.18 DCUF SHOW LOADLIST 5-33
5.18.1 Syntax 5-33
5.18.2 Example 5-33
5.18.3 For more information 5-33
5.19 DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE 5-34
5.19.1 Syntax 5-34
5.19.2 Example 5-34
5.19.3 For more information 5-34
5.20 DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION 5-35
5.20.1 Syntax 5-35

5.20.2 Parameters 5-35
5.20.3 Usage 5-35
5.20.4 Examples 5-35
5.20.5 For more information 5-36
5.21 DCUF SHOW PRIORITY 5-37
5.21.1 Syntax 5-37
5.21.2 Example 5-37
5.21.3 For more information 5-37
5.22 DCUF SHOW PROFILE 5-38
5.22.1 Syntax 5-38
5.22.2 Parameters 5-38
5.22.3 Usage 5-38
5.22.4 Example 5-39
5.22.5 For more information 5-40
5.23 DCUF SHOW TABLES 5-41
5.23.1 Syntax 5-41
5.23.2 Example 5-41
5.23.3 For more information 5-41
5.24 DCUF SHOW USERS 5-42
5.24.1 Syntax 5-42
5.24.2 Parameters 5-42
5.24.3 Example 5-42
5.24.4 For more information 5-42
5.25 DCUF SIMULATE 5-43
5.25.1 Syntax 5-43
5.25.2 Parameters 5-43
5.25.3 Usage 5-44
5.25.4 Examples 5-44
5.26 DCUF TEST 5-45
5.26.1 Syntax 5-45
5.26.2 Parameters 5-45
5.26.3 Usage 5-45
5.26.4 Example 5-45
5.27 DCUF USERTRACE 5-46
5.27.1 Syntax 5-46
5.27.2 Parameters 5-46
5.27.3 Usage 5-47
5.27.4 Examples 5-47
5.27.5 For more information 5-49

5.1 DCUF task

DCUF is the default task code to invoke DC/UCF user functions. To invoke a DCUF function at run time, enter the DCUF task code followed by the appropriate command.

5.1.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF dcuf-task-command ──────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

5.1.2 Parameters

dcuf-task-command

Specifies a DCUF task command. This table summarizes the DCUF task commands by function. For more information about a particular DCUF command, locate the command alphabetically in this chapter.

Purpose	Commands
Control key functions	■ SHOW KEYS ■ SET/SHOW TABLES
Help	HELP
Load lists	SET/SHOW LOADLIST
Message functions	SET BREAK/NOBREAK
Terminal/ session management	■ SET/SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME ■ SET/SHOW DICTNODE/ DICTNAME ■ SET/SHOW MAPTYPE ■ SET/SHOW PROFILE ■ SET SCREEN ■ SIMULATE ■ TEST ■ SET UPPER/UPLOW ■ USERTRACE
Printer functions	SET/SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION
UCF Functions	SET UCF
User information	SHOW USERS

5.1.3 Usage

Entering DCUF commands: You can enter one DCUF command at a time. For example, if you enter two DCUF commands on the same TP-monitor input line and then press [Enter], the entire line will be treated as a typing error.

5.1.4 Invoking DCUF commands from programs

Link to RHDCUF00: You can invoke all SET and SHOW DCUF commands from programs. A program invokes a DCUF command by linking to the program invoked by the DCUF tasks. This program is (unless changed on site by the database administrator) RHDCUF00 (the name ends with two zeros).

Required parameters: The calling program allocates storage for two parameters, INREC and OUTREC:

- INREC contains the command, prefixed by a halfword with the length of the command.
- OUTREC is a piece of storage prefixed by information such as the return code and output handling.

LINK statement: The calling program then links to the DCUF program RHDCUF00, passing the addresses of INREC and OUTREC as parameters:

```
#LINK PGM='RHDCUF00',PARMS=(INREC,OUTREC)
```

Important: RHDCUF00 handles all output. Therefore, you must specify the NONOVERLAYABLE option for RHDCUF00 on the system generation PROGRAM statement.

INREC format

Purpose	Length	Type
Length of DCMT command	2 bytes	Binary
DCUF command, left-justified	Any number of bytes	Character

OUTREC format

Purpose	Length	Type
Length of output area (filled in by calling program); if you don't want output returned to the calling program, specify a length of zero. Output will then be sent to the scratch area.	4 bytes	Binary
Return code (filled in by RHDCUF00): ■ 0 — Request accepted and processed ■ 4 — Invalid syntax ■ 8 — Invalid request (for example, SHUTDOWN, ABORT) ■ 12 — Security violation ■ 16 — Processing error ■ 20 — Storage passed not sufficient to contain returned output; request processed and output truncated	2 bytes	Binary
Code indicating whether RHDCUF00 should use storage (0) or scratch (1) for returned output (filled in by calling program); scratch area ID is 'DCUF'; record length is 100 bytes.	2 bytes	Binary
Total length required for returned output (filled in by RHDCUF00).	4 bytes	Binary
Total length used for returned output (filled in by RHDCUF00).	4 bytes	Binary
Returned text.	Variable	Character

Queued requests: Some commands can be processed by RHDCUF00, but the action may be queued. The text returned to the output area will indicate the status of the request. You can recheck the status of the request by including a SET TIMER POST (#SETIME TYPE POST in Assembler) statement in your program.

Using scratch area for output: If you do not know the exact size of the output, you can specify a length of zero for output in the OUTREC specification. This will cause any output to be sent to the scratch area. This is also a useful method for dealing with possible future changes in output.

Example: Invoke RHDCUF00 to execute the DCUF SET PRINT CLASS command specified in INREC:

```
       #LINK PGM='RHDCUF00',PARMS=(INREC,OUTREC)
 .
 .
 .
INREC   DS  ??????
OUTREC  DS  ??????
```

5.1.5 For more information

- About the SET TIMER statement, refer to *CA-IDMS DML Reference - COBOL*
- About the #SETIME statement, refer to *CA-IDMS DML Reference - Assembler*

5.2 DCUF HELP

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

5.2.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF HElp ──┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
                 └─ Simulate ─┘
```

5.2.2 Parameters

HElp
Displays the syntax for *all* DCUF commands.

HElp Simulate
Displays the options available for the DCUF SIMULATE command.

5.2.3 Examples

DCUF HELP

```
     HELP
HELP SIMULATE
SET BREAK ON/OFF
SET CASE UPPER/UPLOW
SET DBNAME <NAME>/OFF  DBNODE <NAME>/OFF
SET DICTNAME <NAME>/OFF  DICTNODE <NAME>/OFF
SET LOADLIST <NAME>/OFF
SET MAPTYPE <NAME>/OFF
SET PRINT CLASS <PRINTER-CLASS-NUM>
SET PRINT DESTINATION <DESTINATION-NAME>/OFF
SET PRIORITY <PRIORITY-NUM>
SET PROFILE <NAME>/DEFAULT
SET SCREEN  <NAME>
SET TABLE TO <NAME>
SET UCF <TASKID> CENTRAL VERSION <NUMBER>
SET UCF <TASKID> DEFAULT
SET UCF <TASKID> NODE <NAME>
SHOW CASE
SHOW DBNAME/DBNODE
SHOW DICTNAME/DICTNODE
SHOW KEYS
SHOW KEYS APPLICATION <NAME>
SHOW KEYS TABLE <NAME>
SHOW KEYS TABLE <NAME> APPLICATION <NAME>
SHOW LOADLIST
SHOW MAPTYPE
SHOW PRINT CLASS
SHOW PRINT DESTINATION
SHOW PRIORITY
SHOW PROFILE
SHOW TABLES
SHOW USER <USERID> (ALL)
SHOW USERS (ALL)
```

```
SIMULATE 12X40/12X80/24X80/32X80/43X80/27X132 MSGLEVEL 1/2/3
TEST OFF
TEST <VERSION>
USERTRACE ON/OFF/END/LIST WRAP/SAVE
```

DCUF HELP SIMULATE

```
      HELP SIMULATE
DCUF SIM PUTS NON-3270 TERMINALS INTO 3270 SIMULATION MODE.  INPUT LINES MAY BE
CONTINUED BY ENDING THEM WITH A HYPHEN. SPECIAL 3270 KEYS MAY BE SIMULATED BY
TYPING A % FOLLOWED BY A KEYWORD AND A BLANK.
%TAB OR %SKIP - TAB TO NEXT UNPROTECTED FIELD
%BACKTAB
%EREOF - ERASE TO END OF FIELD
%ERINP - ERASE INPUT
%NL - NEWLINE
%PF1 THRU %PF24 - PROGRAM FUNCTION KEYS
%PA1 THRU %PA3 - PROGRAM ATTENTION KEYS
%RESET
%ENTER
%CLEAR
%CNCL - CANCEL KEY
%FM - FIELD MARK
%DUP - DUP CHARACTER
%MOVECUR(X,Y) - MOVE CURSOR TO ROW X COL Y
%SELECT(X,Y) - SELECTOR PEN AT ROW X COL Y
ALSO %MSG1 THRU %MSG3 CHANGES MESSAGE LEVEL
```

5.3 DCUF SET BREAK/NOBREAK

DCUF SET BREAK/NOBREAK commands determine whether you'll receive immediate-write messages while you're signed on to DC/UCF. The command applies only to the terminal from which the command is being issued.

5.3.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SET ─┬─BReak ─┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
              └─ NOBreak ─┘
```

5.3.2 Parameters

BReak
Allows you to receive immediate-write messages.

NOBreak
Keeps you from receiving immediate-write messages.

5.3.3 Examples

DCUF SET BREAK

```
      SET BREAK
IDMS DC402009 V105 BREAK HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET NOBREAK

```
      SET NOBREAK
IDMS DC402009 V105 NOBREAK HAS BEEN SET
```

5.4 DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME

DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME commands establish a default database for your current DC/UCF session.

5.4.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SET ─┬─ DBNOde ─┬─ node-name ─┬──────────────────────────────►◄
                │          └─ OFF ───────┘                              │
                │                                                       │
                └─ DBNAme ─┬─ database-name ─┬──────────────────────────┘
                           └─ OFF ───────────┘
```

5.4.2 Parameters

DBNOde
Sets the session default DDS node for database access. LOCAL is the node name that is equivalent to the current system node.

node-name
The name of a node in the DDS network. Specify the keyword LOCAL for the current system node.

OFF
Clears the current session default DBNODE setting.

DBNAme
Sets the session default database.

By default, if you do not establish a default database for the session, the default database for the installation is accessed.

database-name
The name of a database included in the database name table defined either for the current system or for the system identified by the DBNODE parameter.

OFF
Clears the current session default DBNAME setting.

5.4.3 Examples

DCUF SET DBNODE TEST

```
      SET DBNODE TEST
IDMS DC402009 V104 DBNODE TEST HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET DBNODE OFF

```
      SET DBNODE OFF
IDMS DC402009 V104 OFF HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET DBNAME TEST

```
      SET DBNAME TEST
IDMS DC402009 V104 DBNAME TEST HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET DBNAME OFF

```
      SET DBNAME OFF
IDMS DC402009 V104 OFF HAS BEEN SET
```

5.4.4 For more information

- About distributed database systems, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About displaying the default database node or database name, see 5.15, “DCUF SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME” later in this chapter

5.5 DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME

DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME commands establish a default data dictionary for your current DC/UCF session.

5.5.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SET ─┬─ DICTNOde ─┬─ node-name ─┬──────────────────────────────►◄
                │            └─ OFF ───────┘                              │
                │                                                         │
                └─ DICTNAme ─┬─ dictionary-name ─┬──────────────────────────┘
                             └─ OFF ─────────────┘
```

5.5.2 Parameters

DICTNOde
Sets the session default DDS node for dictionary access.

By default, if you do not establish a default DDS node for the session, the local node is accessed.

node-name
The name of a node in the DDS network.

OFF
Clears the current session default DICTNODE setting.

DICTNAme
Sets the session default data dictionary.

By default, if you do not establish a default dictionary for the session, the default dictionary for the installation is accessed.

dictionary-name
The name of a data dictionary included in the database name table defined either for the current system or for the system identified by the DICTNODE parameter.

OFF
Clears the current session default DICTNAME setting.

5.5.3 Examples

DCUF SET DICTNODE OFF

```
      SET DICTNODE OFF
IDMS DC402009 V105 OFF HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET DICTNAME OFF

```
      SET DICTNAME OFF
IDMS DC402009 V105 OFF HAS BEEN SET
```

5.5.4 For more information

- About distributed database systems, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About displaying the default data dictionary node and data dictionary name, see 5.16, “DCUF SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME” later in this chapter

5.6 DCUF SET LOADLIST

DCUF SET LOADLIST establishes a load list for your DC/UCF session. The load list is established for the current terminal only.

A load list specifies the search path that DC/UCF is to use when loading programs. It is defined at system generation time by means of the LOADLIST statement.

5.6.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SET LOADLISt ─┬─ load-list-name ─┬──────────────────────────►◄
                       └─ OFF ────────────┘
```

5.6.2 Parameters

LOADLISt
Establishes the load list for the user session.

load-list-name
The name of a load list defined to the system by means of the system generation LOADLIST statement.

OFF
Clears the load list for the session. DC/UCF loads programs using the system-supplied load list (SYSLOAD).

5.6.3 Example

DCUF SET LOADLIST OFF

```
      SET LOADLIST OFF
IDMS DC402009 V105 LOADLIST HAS BEEN SET
```

5.6.4 For more information

- About the LOADLIST statement, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about all load lists defined for your system, see 3.26, “DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST”
- About displaying the name of the load list (if any) that you have established for your terminal session, see 5.18, “DCUF SHOW LOADLIST” later in this chapter

5.7 DCUF SET MAPTYPE

SET MAPTYPE specifies the alternative map table to be used during mapping operations. The map table is established for the current terminal only. Alternative map tables are defined at system generation time by means of the MAPTYPE statement.

5.7.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SET MAPtype ─┬─ maptype-name ─┬──────────────────────────►◄
                       └─ OFF ──────────┘
```

5.7.2 Parameters

MAPtype
Directs DC/UCF to use the specified alternative map table for mapping operations at your current terminal.

maptype-name
The name of an alternative map table that was defined to the system by means of the system generation MAPTYPE statement.

OFF
Directs DC/UCF to *not* use an alternative map table during mapping operations.

5.7.3 Example

DCUF SET MAPTYPE OFF

```
      SET MAPTYPE OFF
IDMS DC402009 V105 MAPTYPE HAS BEEN SET
```

5.7.4 For more information

- On alternative map support, refer to *CA-IDMS Mapping Facility*
- About the MAPTYPE statement, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying the name of the alternative map table, if any, in effect for your terminal session, see 5.19, “DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE” later in this chapter
- About displaying the format of a map on your screen, see 1.12, “SHOWMAP”

5.8 DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION

SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION changes the default print class or destination for the current session.

5.8.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SET PRInt ──────────────────────────────────────────►
►─┬─ CLAss printer-class ──────────────────────────────────────►◄
  │
  └─ DEStination ─┬─ printer-destination-id ─┬
                  └─ OFF ────────────────────┘
```

5.8.2 Parameters

CLAss
Sets the session default print class.

printer-class
The new default print class: an integer in the range 1 through 64.

DEStination
Sets the session default print destination.

printer-destination
The ID of a printer as defined in the system generation DESTINATION statement.

OFF
Clears the current session default print destination.

5.8.3 Example

DCUF SET PRINT CLASS

```
      SET PRINT CLASS 64
IDMS DC402009 V105 PRINT CLASS HAS BEEN SET
```

5.8.4 For more information

- About printer destinations, refer to documentation of the DESTINATION statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About printer classes, refer to documentation of the LTERM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying the default printer class or destination for your terminal session, see 5.20, “DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION” later in this chapter

5.9 DCUF SET PRIORITY

The DCUF SET PRIORITY command allows you to alter the dispatching priority for your session. The change stays in effect until you change it again or until you sign off.

5.9.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SET PRIOrity nnn ──────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

5.9.2 Parameters

nnn
Specifies the dispatching priority.

5.9.3 Example

DCUF SET PRIORITY 010

```
      SET PRIORITY 010
IDMS DC402009 V27 PRIORITY HAS BEEN SET
V27  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

5.9.4 For more information

- About showing the current priority, see 5.21, “DCUF SHOW PRIORITY”
- About dispatching priority, refer to documentation of the USER statement in *CA-IDMS IDD DDDL Reference Guide*

5.10 DCUF SET PROFILE

The DCUF SET PROFILE command allows you to alter your session attributes. The changed attributes stay in effect until you change them again or until you sign off.

5.10.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SET ─┬─ PROFile ─┬─ profile-name ─┬──────────────────────────►◄
                │           └─ DEFAULT ──────┘│
                ├─ attribute-keyword ─────────┤
                └─ attribute-value ───────────┘
```

5.10.2 Parameters

PROFile profile-name
Specifies the name of a system profile to be used to update your session attributes.

DEFAULT
Specifies the default system profile.

attribute-keyword
Specifies an attribute of your user session whose value is to be changed.

attribute-value
The value to assign to the specified attribute.

5.10.3 Usage

Some attributes cannot be changed: Some attributes of your session cannot be overridden. If you try to set such an attribute to a new value, an error will be returned. If the profile you specify in DCUF SET PROFILE contains attribute keywords that match keywords in your current user session, the attribute values defined in the new profile replace existing values only if the attribute as defined for the current session may be overridden.

5.10.4 Example

DCUF SET PROFILE DEFAULT

```
      SET PROFILE DEFAULT
PROFILE NAME : DEFAULT           HAS BEEN SET
```

5.10.5 For more information

- About creating, altering, and dropping system profiles, see Chapter 10, “System Profiles”
- About defining and accessing user profiles and securing both user and system profiles, refer to *CA-IDMS Security Administration*

5.11 DCUF SET SCREEN

The DCUF SET SCREEN command associates a device independence table with a visual display teletypewriter terminal (glass TTY). The device independence table provides support for mapping operations to and from the TTY.

5.11.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SET SCReen device-table-name ──────────────────────────────►◄
```

5.11.2 Parameters

device-table-name

A three-character name suffix of a device independence table, as specified in the #TTYDIT macro used to define the table.

5.11.3 Usage

Naming the device name table: The prefix $TTY@ is added to whatever name you specify in the DCUF SET SCREEN command. The device independence table defined in the dictionary must have a name that follows this format:

```
$TTY@ccc
```

Ccc is the three-character name suffix of the device independence table.

5.11.4 Example

DCUF SET SCREEN

```
      SET SCREEN ADM
IDMS DC402009 V105 SCREEN HAS BEEN SET
```

5.11.5 For more information

About mapping support for glass TTYs, refer to the *CA-IDMS Mapping Facility*

5.12 DCUF SET TABLE

DCUF SET TABLE specifies the keys table to be used for the terminal from which the command is issued.

5.12.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SET TABle to keys-table-name ──────────────────────────────►◄
```

5.12.2 Parameters

keys-table-name

The keys table to be assigned to the terminal from which the command is issued. *Keys-table-name* must be the name of a keys table, as defined by the system generation KEYS statement.

5.12.3 Example

DCUF SET TABLE

```
      SET TABLE TO SYSTEM
NEW TABLE HAS BEEN SET
```

5.12.4 For more information

- About keys tables, refer to documentation of the KEYS statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about keys tables, see 5.23, “DCUF SHOW TABLES” later in this chapter
- About displaying control-key assignments for online applications, see 5.17, “DCUF SHOW KEYS” later in this chapter

5.13 DCUF SET UCF

DCUF SET UCF controls the routing of requests to selected DC/UCF systems or DDS nodes.

You issue DCUF SET UCF when you are at a front-end terminal. The command changes future UCF routing for your terminal to the back-end system that you specify in the DCUF SET DCUF command. This new routing remains in effect until you change it by issuing another DCUF SET UCF command or until you terminate the current DC/UCF session.

5.13.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SET UCF dedicated-back-end-task-name ──────────────────────►
►─┬─ Central Version cv-number ─┬──────────────────────────────────►◄
  ├─ NODe nodename ─────────────┤
  └─ DEFault ───────────────────┘
```

5.13.2 Parameters

dedicated-back-end-task-name
The task for the back-end system to be overridden.

Central Version
Specifies a DC/UCF system to which requests for UCF back-end services are to be routed.

The CVNUMBER for a system is defined by the system generation SYSTEM statement. You associate the system CVNUMBER with a CA-IDMS SVC when the SVC is generated.

cv-number
The number of a DC/UCF system.

NODe
Specifies a DDS node to which requests for UCF back-end services are to be routed.

nodename
The name of a node in the DDS network.

DEFault
Clears the previous DCUF SET UCF routing. DEFAULT sets the CVNUMBER or DDS node name to that which was specified at system generation time in the #UCFDBDC macro.

5.13.3 Usage

Compared to DCMT VARY UCF: You should *not* use DCUF SET UCF to override UCF connections between systems of different release levels. To change the status of a UCF front-end terminal or system, use the DCMT VARY UCF command.

5.13.4 Examples

DCUF SET UCF CENTRAL VERSION

```
      SET UCF UCF20 CE V 07
NEW UCF SYSTEM SET
```

DCUF SET UCF NODE

```
      SET UCF UCF20 NODE ATLNOD1
NEW UCF SYSTEM SET
```

5.13.5 For more information

- About UCF, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation* and *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About changing the status of a UCF front-end terminal or system, see 4.43, “DCMT VARY UCF”

5.14 DCUF SET UPPER/UPLOW

DCUF SET UPPER/UPLOW controls whether the alphabetic characters that you type are all converted to uppercase when you enter them. You enter characters, for example, by pressing [Enter].

5.14.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SET ─┬─ UPPer ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
              └─ UPLow ─┘
```

5.14.2 Parameters

UPPer
Directs DC/UCF to convert to uppercase all alphabetic characters that you enter.

UPLow
Directs DC/UCF to not convert alphabetic characters that you enter.

5.14.3 Examples

DCUF SET UPPER

```
      SET UPPER
IDMS DC402009 V105 UPPER HAS BEEN SET
```

DCUF SET UPLOW

```
      SET UPLOW
IDMS DC402009 V105 UPLOW HAS BEEN SET
```

5.15 DCUF SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME

DCUF SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME identifies the default database (if any) established for the session. Session defaults are established when you enter a DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME command.

5.15.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SHOW ─┬─ DBNOde ─┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
                └─ DBNAme ─┘
```

5.15.2 Parameters

DBNOde
Displays the session default DDS node (if any) for database access.

DBNAme
Displays the default database (if any) established for the session.

5.15.3 Example

DCUF SHOW DBNAME

```
      SHOW DBNAME
DBNODE:            DBNAME: EMPDB
```

5.15.4 For more information

- About distributed database systems, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About establishing a default database for the session, see 5.4, “DCUF SET DBNODE/DBNAME” earlier in this chapter

5.16 DCUF SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME

DCUF SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME identifies the default data dictionary (if any) established for the session. Session defaults are established when you enter a DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME command.

5.16.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SHOW ─┬─ DICTNOde ─┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
                └─ DICTNAme ─┘
```

5.16.2 Parameters

DICTNOde
Displays the session default DDS node (if any) for dictionary access.

DICTNAme
Displays the default dictionary (if any) established for the session.

5.16.3 Examples

DCUF SHOW DICTNODE

```
      SHOW DICTNODE
DICTNODE:           DICTNAME:
```

DCUF SHOW DICTNAME

```
      SHOW DICTNAME
DICTNODE:           DICTNAME:
```

5.16.4 For more information

- About distributed database systems, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*
- About establishing a default data dictionary for the session, see 5.5, “DCUF SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME” earlier in this chapter

5.17 DCUF SHOW KEYS

The DCUF SHOW KEYS command displays current control-key assignments for online applications.

5.17.1 Syntax

```
>>--- DCUF SHOw Keys ------------------------------------------------------->
>--+-------------------------------------------------------------------+---><
   |- APPlication application-name ------------------------------------|
   |- TABle keys-table-name -+-----------------------------------+-----|
   |                         |- APPlication application-name -|
```

5.17.2 Parameters

Keys
Displays control-key assignments in effect for all online applications.

APPlication
Specifies the application whose keys table is to be displayed.

application-name
The name of the application. The following are the possible values for *application-name*:

ADSA
ADSO
ADSORUN
DEBUG
IDD
LINEMODE
OLM
SYSTEM

TABle
Displays:

- The specified keys table, if you specify one.
- The keys table for your terminal if you do not specify one.

keys-table-name
The name of a keys table defined by the system generation KEYS statement.

APPlication
Displays the keys table as it is defined for a specified online application.

application-name
The name of an online application (see above for a list of valid application names).

5.17.3 Example

DCUF SHOW KEYS

```
      SHOW KEYS
TABLE:  SYSTEM
FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY
1      PA1   2      PA2   3    ENTER   4    CLEAR

APPLICATION: LINEMODE

APPLICATION: REPLAY

APPLICATION: OLM
FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY
1      PF1   2      PF2   3      PF3   4      PF4   5      PF5
6      PF6   7      PF7   8      PF8   9      PF9   10    PF10
11   ENTER   12   CLEAR   13     PA1   14     PA2   15    PF11
16    PF13

APPLICATION: ADSO
FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY
1      PF2   2      PF3   3      PF6   4      PF8   5      PF4
6      PF5   8     PF11   9      PF1   12    PF10   13   CLEAR
14     PF9   15     PA2   17     PA1   18     PF7   19    PF13

APPLICATION: ADSORUN
```

```
FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY
1      PA2   1    ENTER   2      PA1   8    CLEAR

APPLICATION: ADSA
FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY
14     PF1   5      PF2   4      PF3   6      PF4   15     PF5
2      PF6          PF7   1      PF8   11     PF9   12    PF10
9     PF11   13    PF12   8     PF13   7     PF14   10    PF15
3     PF16   16    PF17   17    PF18   18   CLEAR   19     PA1
20     PA2   23    PF20

APPLICATION: IDD
FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY
1      PF1   2      PF2   3      PF3   4      PF4   5      PF5
6      PF6   2      PF7   1      PF8   9      PF9   10    PF10
11    PF11   12    PF12   1     PF13   2     PF14   3     PF15
4     PF16   5     PF17   6     PF18   2     PF19   1     PF20
9     PF21   10    PF22   11    PF23   12    PF24   13     PA1
14     PA2   15   CLEAR   16   ENTER

APPLICATION: OLQ
FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY
8      PF1   31     PF2   9      PF3   7      PF4   6      PF5
3      PF6   38     PF7   37     PF8   10     PF9   40    PF10
39    PF11   25    PF12   8     PF13   31    PF14   9     PF15
7     PF16   6     PF17   3     PF18   38    PF19   37    PF20
10    PF21   40    PF22   39    PF23   25    PF24   28     PA1
34     PA2   27   CLEAR   26   ENTER

APPLICATION: DEBUG
FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY
2      PF1   5      PF2   3      PF3   4      PF4   9      PF5
6      PF6   7      PF7   8      PF8   1      PF9   15    PF10
11    PF11   12    PF12   13   ENTER   14     PA1   10     PA2
16   CLEAR
```

DCUF SHOW KEYS TABLE ... APPLICATION

```
      SHOW KEYS TABLE SYSTEM APPLICATION ADSO
TABLE:  SYSTEM
FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY
1      PA1   2      PA2   3    ENTER   4    CLEAR

APPLICATION: ADSO
FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY   FCTN...KEY
1      PF2   2      PF3   3      PF6   4      PF8   5      PF4
6      PF5   8     PF11   9      PF1   12    PF10   13   CLEAR
14     PF9   15     PA2   17     PA1   18     PF7   19    PF13
```

5.17.4 For more information

- About keys tables, refer to documentation of the KEYS statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About establishing a keys table for your terminal session, see 5.12, “DCUF SET TABLE” earlier in this chapter

- About displaying the names of keys tables and the applications associated with each, see 5.23, “DCUF SHOW TABLES” later in this chapter

5.18 DCUF SHOW LOADLIST

DCUF SHOW LOADLIST displays the name of the load list (if any) that you have established for your terminal session. You establish a load list by using the DCUF SET LOADLIST command. If you are using the system-supplied SYSLOAD load list, DCUF SHOW LOADLIST does not display a load list name.

5.18.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SHOw LOADLISt ──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

5.18.2 Example

DCUF SHOW LOADLIST

```
      SHOW LOADLIST
Loadlist:  SYSLOAD
```

5.18.3 For more information

- About loadlists, refer to documentation of the LOADLIST statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about all load lists, see 3.26, “DCMT DISPLAY LOADLIST”
- About establishing a load list for your session, see 5.6, “DCUF SET LOADLIST” earlier in this chapter

5.19 DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE

SHOW MAPTYPE displays the name of the alternative map table, if any, in effect for your terminal session.

5.19.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SHOw MAPtype ──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

5.19.2 Example

DCUF SHOW MAPTYPE

```
      SHOW MAPTYPE
Maptype:  is not set
```

5.19.3 For more information

- On alternative map support, refer to *CA-IDMS Mapping Facility*
- About the MAPTYPE statement, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About establishing an alternative map table for your session, see 5.7, “DCUF SET MAPTYPE” earlier in this chapter
- About displaying the format of a map, see 1.12, “SHOWMAP”

5.20 DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION

DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION displays the default print class or destination for the current session.

5.20.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SHOw PRInt ─┬─ CLAss ──────────┬──────────────────────────────►◄
                      └─ DEStination ────┘
```

5.20.2 Parameters

CLAss
Displays the default print class for the current session.

DEStination
Displays the default destination for the session.

5.20.3 Usage

Default print class: If there is currently no default print class or destination, this DCUF command displays a default print class of 0. In this case, print requests issued from your terminal are routed to class 1.

You explicitly establish a default print class or destination either at system generation time or by means of the DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION command.

5.20.4 Examples

DCUF SHOW PRINT CLASS

```
      SHOW PRINT CLASS
PRINT CLASS:  01
```

DCUF SHOW PRINT DESTINATION

```
      SHOW PRINT DESTINATION
PRINT CLASS:  01
```

5.20.5 For more information

- About printer destinations, refer to documentation of the DESTINATION statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About printer classes, refer to documentation of the LTERM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About establishing a default print class or destination for your session, see 5.8, “DCUF SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION” earlier in this chapter
- About displaying attributes currently assigned to printers, see 3.37, “DCMT DISPLAY PRINTER”
- About changing printer attributes, see 4.28, “DCMT VARY PRINTER”

5.21 DCUF SHOW PRIORITY

The DCUF SHOW PRIORITY command allows you to display the dispatching priority for your session.

5.21.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SHOw PRIOrity ──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

5.21.2 Example

DCUF SET PRIORITY 010

```
      SHOW PRIORITY
PRIORITY:   010
V27  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

5.21.3 For more information

- About altering the current priority, see 5.9, “DCUF SET PRIORITY”
- About dispatching priority, refer to *CA-IDMS IDD DDDL Reference Guide*

5.22 DCUF SHOW PROFILE

The DCUF SHOW PROFILE command displays all attributes of your user session; to display specific attributes, you must use the corresponding DCUF SHOW attribute command (all of which are presented alphabetically in this book), such as the DCUF SHOW DICTNODE command.

5.22.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SHOW PROFile ──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

5.22.2 Parameters

PROFILE
Displays all attributes of your user session.

5.22.3 Usage

CA-IDMS attributes: The following table lists the attributes defined by CA-IDMS. The attribute values for a session are used by CA software. You can use DCUF SHOW PROFILE to display these attribute values for the current session.

Keyword	Definition
DICTNAME	Identifies the name of a dictionary for a user's session
DICTNODE	Identifies the DC/UCF system that controls the dictionary for a user's session
DBNAME	Identifies the name of a database for a user's session
DBNODE	Identifies the DC/UCF system that controls the database for a user's session
CASE	Specifies the character set the logical terminal is to use on input: ■ UPPER— On input, the logical terminal will translate all alphabetic characters to uppercase. ■ UPLOW— On input, the logical terminal will perform no translation.
BREAK	Determines whether immediate-write messages will be received by a user while the user is signed on to a DC/UCF system
PRTCLASS	Identifies the print class for a user's session
PRTDEST	Identifies the printer destination for a user's session
LOADLIST	Identifies a load list for a user's session
TEST	Identifies the test version number for a user's session
PRIORITY	Specifies the dispatching priority for the named user
MAPTYPE	Specifies the name of the alternative map table.

5.22.4 Example

DCUF SHOW PROFILE

```
      SHOW PROFILE DEFAULT
    *** SESSION ATTRIBUTES ***
 KEYWORD   OVD    VALUE
BREAK       Y    ON
CASE        Y    UPPER
DBNAME      Y
DBNODE      Y
DICTNAME    Y
DICTNODE    Y
LOADLIB     Y
LOADLIST    Y
PRTCLASS    Y    001
PRTDEST     Y
TEST        Y    OFF
MAPTYPE     Y
PRIORITY    Y    000
V81  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
```

5.22.5 For more information

- On setting session attributes or defining system profiles, see Chapter 10, “System Profiles”
- On defining user profiles, refer to *CA-IDMS Security Administration*

5.23 DCUF SHOW TABLES

DCUF SHOW TABLES displays the names of the keys tables and the applications associated with each table.

5.23.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SHOw TABles ──────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

5.23.2 Example

DCUF SHOW TABLES

```
      SHOW TABLES
TABLE:  SYSTEM
LINEMODE
REPLAY
OLM
ADSO
ADSORUN
ADSA
IDD
OLQ
DEBUG
```

5.23.3 For more information

- About keys tables, refer to documentation of the KEYS statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying control-key assignments for online applications, see 5.17, “DCUF SHOW KEYS” earlier in this chapter
- About establishing a default keys table for your session, see 5.12, “DCUF SET TABLE” earlier in this chapter

5.24 DCUF SHOW USERS

The DCUF SHOW USERS command displays the IDs of all users signed on to DC/UCF.

5.24.1 Syntax

```
►►─ DCUF ──┬──────────────────┬── SHOw Users ──┬──────────┬──────────────►◄
           └─ broadcast-parms ─┘                └─ ALL ─┘
```

5.24.2 Parameters

broadcast-parms
Indicates to execute the DCMT command on all or a list of data sharing group members. See 1.2.4, “How to broadcast system tasks” for more information on broadcasting and **broadcast-parms** syntax.

ALL
Displays each user's priority and current logical terminal along with the user's ID.

5.24.3 Example

DCUF SHOW USERS

```
      SHOW USERS
LQA
MJM
SQA
MORMA06
```

DCUF SHOW USERS ALL

```
      SHOW USERS ALL
*USER ID            PRI  *LTERMID
LQA                 000  LD000005
LQA                 000  LD000004
MJM                 000  VL10303
SQA                 000  LD000006
SQA                 000  UCFLT07
MORMA06             000  UCFLT08
```

5.24.4 For more information

About defining users, refer to documentation of the USER statements in *CA-IDMS IDD DDDL Reference Guide* and *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

5.25 DCUF SIMULATE

The DCUF SIMULATE enables or disables an online simulation session. With this command, you can simulate 3270-type terminal operations at a non-3270 terminal. For example, DCUF SIMULATE can simulate 3270-type operations from a TTY terminal, a 2741 terminal, or a UCF batch run.

During a simulation session, you enter input either by using a facsimile screen or by submitting a series of batch simulation commands in a batch job.

5.25.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF SIMulate ─────────────────────────────────────────►

►──┬─────────────────────────────────────────┬─────────────►◄
   ├─┬─ 24X80 ← ───────┬─┬─ MSGlevel 1 ← ─┬─┤
   │ └─ screen-size ───┘ ├─ MSGlevel 2 ───┤ │
   │                     └─ MSGlevel 3 ───┘ │
   └─ OFF ──────────────────────────────────┘
```

5.25.2 Parameters

24X80
Enables a simulation session with a screen size of 24 x 80. 24X80 is the default.

screen-size
Enables a simulation session with a specified screen size. *Screen-size* values can be:

- 12x40
- 12x80
- 24x80
- 27x132
- 32x80
- 43x80

MSGlevel
Specifies what the simulator will write.

1
Directs the simulator to write:

- Output screens
- Simulator error messages

This is the default level.

2

Directs the simulator to write:

- Input screens
- Output screens
- All simulator messages

3

Directs the simulator to write:

- Input screens
- Output screens
- All simulator messages
- Hexadecimal traces of input and output data streams

OFF

Disables a simulation session.

5.25.3 Usage

Message levels: Simulator message levels determine the type and amount of information written to your terminal. Use these recommendations to choose a message level:

- Typically, you use message level 1 because it is the least time consuming for the terminal user.
- Message level 2 is useful when you want to verify that you entered the correct data. The simulator prints or displays input screens after you enter each input line. Your input is echoed in the appropriate location.
- Message level 3 is used for debugging purposes.

5.25.4 Examples

Example 1: Begin a simulator session, specify that you are using a 12x80 screen, and request display of input screens, output screens, and simulator messages:

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 dcuf simulate 12x80 msg 2
```

Example 2: End a simulator session:

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 dcuf simulate off
```

5.26 DCUF TEST

The DCUF TEST command allows you to test new and modified programs in existing applications.

5.26.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF TEST ─┬─ version-number ─┬──────────────────────────────►◄
                └─ OFF ────────────┘
```

5.26.2 Parameters

version-number
Enables test mode and sets the test version number for the current session to an integer in the range 1 through 9999.

OFF
Disables test mode and clears the test version number for the current session.

5.26.3 Usage

Version number: You use DCUF TEST to specify a default test version number for your current terminal session:

- If you set a session default test version number by using DCUF TEST and then execute a program, DC/UCF executes the copy of the program (if any) that has the session default version number
- If you do not set a session default version number, DC/UCF executes version 1 of the program

When test mode is *not* in effect, DC/UCF always uses the default version number, which is 1 (one).

5.26.4 Example

DCUF TEST version-number

```
      TEST 15
IDMS DC402003 V104 TEST VERSION SET TO 15
```

DCUF TEST OFF

```
      TEST OFF
IDMS DC402003 V104 TEST VERSION SET TO OFF
```

5.27 DCUF USERTRACE

The DCUF USERTRACE command controls the user trace facility for your terminal. You use this facility to trace system activity issued on behalf of your terminal. For example, you can use this facility for debugging purposes. The table below lists the information that DC/UCF collects for a logical terminal when you enable the user trace facility.

Category of Information	Description
Program	The name and language of each program invoked from the time the user trace facility was enabled
Request	The services performed for each program (for example, GET STORAGE, LINE I/O REQUEST, SYNTAX PARSE, or XCTL)
Registers	The register contents at the start of each program

5.27.1 Syntax

```
►►── DCUF USERTrace ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
                     │┌─ ON ─┬─ Wrap ← ─┐
                     ├│      └─ Save ────┤│
                     │└─ OFf ────────────┤│
                     │└─ List ───────────┤│
                     └└─ End ────────────┘└
```

5.27.2 Parameters

ON Wrap

Writes user trace entries to the user trace buffer.

ON Wrap is the default.

When the buffer becomes full, user trace entries wrap to the beginning of the buffer, overwriting the previously written entries.

ON Save

Writes user trace entries to the user trace buffer *and* to the DC/UCF system log.

Entries still wrap to the beginning of the buffer when it becomes full. However, entries in the system log are available for future use.

OFf

Disables the user trace facility but maintains the user trace buffer. This permits you to examine the buffer's contents (for example, by means of the LIST parameter described below).

List

Displays the contents of the user trace buffer. You use LIST *after* you have disabled the user trace facility by means of the **OFF** parameter. Note that OFF retains the contents of the user trace buffer available for your use.

End

Disables the user trace facility *and* releases the user trace buffer. After you specify END, you cannot use the LIST command to view your user trace entries.

5.27.3 Usage

Trace information maintained in the trace buffer: When you enable the user trace facility, DC/UCF allocates a **trace buffer** for your user trace session. DC/UCF maintains information about your current trace in that user trace buffer. When the buffer becomes full, DC/UCF writes new entries to the beginning of the buffer, overwriting existing entries. The user trace buffer is released either when you sign off from DC/UCF or when you *disable* the user trace facility.

Size and location of the trace buffer: The location and size of the user trace buffer depends on whether the user trace facility is enabled at system generation time:

- If the user trace facility *is* enabled at system generation time, the user trace buffer is allocated from the user trace area that is allocated at system startup in DC/UCF region/partition. The size of the user trace buffer also is established at system generation time.
- If the user trace facility *is not* enabled at system generation time, the user trace buffer is allocated from the storage pool. DC/UCF allocates a minimum trace area of 253 words (or approximately 10 entries).

User trace facility for other terminals: To enable the user trace facility for other terminals, use the USERTRACE option of the DCMT VARY LTERM command.

User trace definition in system generation: You use the USERTRACE parameter of the SYSTEM statement to enable or disable the user trace facility at system generation time.

5.27.4 Examples

Tracing DCMT DISPLAY PRINTERS: In this example, you utilize the user trace facility to see what happens when you issue task DCMT DISPLAY PRINTERS:

1. **Enable** the user trace facility:

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 dcuf usertr on
```

2. **Turn off** user tracing to examine the contents of the user trace buffer:

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 dcuf usertrace off
```

3. **Examine** the contents of the user trace buffer:

```
V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
 dcuf usertrace list
```

4. **Disable** the user trace facility:

```
    V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
     dcuf usertrace end    [Enter]
```

```
          USERTRACE OFF
    V24  ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
     IDMS DC402005 V7 USER TRACE ENDED
```

DCUF USERTRACE ON

```
      USERTRACE ON
IDMS DC402008 V105 USER TRACE WRAP TURNED ON
```

DCUF USERTRACE ON WRAP

```
      USERTRACE ON WRAP
IDMS DC402008 V105 USER TRACE WRAP TURNED ON
```

DCUF USERTRACE ON SAVE

```
      USERTRACE ON SAVE
IDMS DC402007 V105 USER TRACE SAVE TURNED ON
```

DCUF USERTRACE OFF

```
      USERTRACE OFF
IDMS DC402006 V105 USER TRACE TURNED OFF
```

DCUF USERTRACE LIST

```
      USERTRACE LIST

PROGRAM:  RHDCUFMI  (ASSEM)
REQUEST:  009  GET TIME
          REGISTERS AT ENTRY
( 0- 3)   00000001 0364FD68 00000000 00000000
( 4- 7)   00000000 0364FD48 000531CC 0039F064
( 8-11)   033B83F0 001076B0 000459D0 8039F048
(12-15)   833B7650 004A6CC8 033B7DE0 004A76D0

PROGRAM:  RHDCUFMI  (ASSEM)
REQUEST:  011  WRITE TO LOG
          REGISTERS AT ENTRY
( 0- 3)   033B8688 0039F04C 0039F194 00000000
( 4- 7)   00000000 0364FD48 000531CC 0039F064
( 8-11)   033B83F0 001076B0 000459D0 8039F048
(12-15)   833B7650 004A6CC8 033B872E 004A76D0

PROGRAM:  RHDCUFMI  (ASSEM)
REQUEST:  048  LINE I/O REQUEST
          REGISTERS AT ENTRY
( 0- 3)   0039F250 0039F04C 00000064 00000000
( 4- 7)   00000000 0364FD48 000531CC 0039F064
              PAGE 001 - NEXT PAGE:
 .
 .
 .
```

DCUF USERTRACE END

```
      USERTRACE END
IDMS DC402005 V105 USER TRACE ENDED
```

5.27.5 For more information

About the USERTRACE option of the system generation SYSTEM statement, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

Chapter 6. OPER Task Commands

6.1 OPER task . . . 6-3
6.1.1 Syntax . . . 6-3
6.1.2 Parameters . . . 6-3
6.1.3 Usage . . . 6-4
6.1.4 Example . . . 6-5
6.2 OPER CANCEL . . . 6-6
6.2.1 Syntax . . . 6-6
6.2.2 Parameters . . . 6-6
6.3 OPER HELP . . . 6-7
6.3.1 Syntax . . . 6-7
6.3.2 Example . . . 6-7
6.3.3 Usage . . . 6-7
6.4 OPER VARY TIME . . . 6-8
6.4.1 Syntax . . . 6-8
6.4.2 Parameters . . . 6-8
6.4.3 Example . . . 6-8
6.4.4 Usage . . . 6-9
6.5 OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS . . . 6-10
6.5.1 Syntax . . . 6-10
6.5.2 Example . . . 6-10
6.5.3 Usage . . . 6-10
6.5.4 For more information . . . 6-11
6.6 OPER WATCH CRITICAL . . . 6-12
6.6.1 Syntax . . . 6-12
6.6.2 Parameters . . . 6-12
6.6.3 Examples . . . 6-12
6.6.4 Usage . . . 6-14
6.6.5 For more information . . . 6-16
6.7 OPER WATCH DB . . . 6-17
6.7.1 Syntax . . . 6-17
6.7.2 Parameters . . . 6-17
6.7.3 Examples . . . 6-17
6.7.4 Usage . . . 6-18
6.7.5 For more information . . . 6-20
6.8 OPER WATCH LTERM . . . 6-21
6.8.1 Syntax . . . 6-21
6.8.2 Example . . . 6-21
6.8.3 Usage . . . 6-21
6.8.4 For more information . . . 6-22
6.9 OPER WATCH PROGRAM . . . 6-23
6.9.1 Syntax . . . 6-23
6.9.2 Parameters . . . 6-23
6.9.3 Examples . . . 6-23
6.9.4 Usage . . . 6-26
6.9.5 For more information . . . 6-28
6.10 OPER WATCH SP . . . 6-30
6.10.1 Syntax . . . 6-30

6.10.2 Example 6-30
6.10.3 Usage 6-30
6.10.4 For more information 6-31
6.11 OPER WATCH STORAGE 6-32
6.11.1 Syntax 6-32
6.11.2 Parameters 6-32
6.11.3 Examples 6-32
6.11.4 Usage 6-33
6.11.5 For more information 6-35
6.12 OPER WATCH TIME 6-36
6.12.1 Syntax 6-36
6.12.2 Example 6-36
6.12.3 Usage 6-36
6.12.4 For more information 6-37
6.13 OPER WATCH USER 6-38
6.13.1 Syntax 6-38
6.13.2 Example 6-38
6.13.3 Usage 6-38

6.1 OPER task

The OPER task invokes the DC/UCF **dynamic system monitor**. This monitor allows you to examine system activity. You also can use the system monitor to cancel an active task thread. The DC/UCF dynamic system monitor executes as a fully-conversational task.

Note: OPER requires **unsolicited reads**, which are not supported by all TP monitors.

6.1.1 Syntax

You begin a system monitor session by using the OPER task code:

```
►►── OPER ──┬──────────────────────────────┬──────────────────────────►◄
           │   ┌──────────────────────┐   │
           └──↓── oper-command ───────┘───┘
```

6.1.2 Parameters

OPER

Starts a system monitor session by showing system monitor help screen.

The system monitor help screen displays available functions. After looking over the list of functions, select a function from the help screen.

oper-command

Starts a system monitor session at the function or screen associated with the command. The table below lists available OPER commands. Each OPER command is described in detail in this chapter.

Command	Purpose
CANCEL	Terminates a task thread
HELP	Displays the OPER help screen
TIME	Varies the interval at which the dynamic system monitor updates the display
WATCH ACTIVE TASKS	Displays information on each active task thread
WATCH CRITICAL	Displays information on critical resource usage
WATCH DB	Displays information on each active transaction, database I/O, and drivers
WATCH LTERM	Displays information on logical terminal resource usage
WATCH PROGRAM	Displays either of the following: ▪ Summary information on the usage of a specific program pool ▪ Detailed information on the usage of a specific program pool
WATCH SP	Displays summary information on individual storage pool usage
WATCH STORAGE	Displays either of the following: ▪ Summary information on combined storage pool usage ▪ Detailed information on the usage of a specific storage pool
WATCH TIME	Displays the amount of CPU time spent by each active task in system mode and user mode
WATCH USERS	Displays information about each user who is currently signed on

6.1.3 Usage

UCF and OPER: When using UCF, you must first access DC/UCF in dedicated mode. To do this, you use the dedicated task code established at system generation time (in the #UCFUFT macro). After you sign on the DC/UCF, you can invoke OPER as described above.

Conducting an OPER session: During a system monitor session, you can:

- **Request a system monitor function or screen** by entering the associated OPER command in the last line of the screen
- **Terminate the session** by pressing [Clear]

Display update frequency: Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command.

You can update the display at any time by pressing [Enter] In some cases, such as under UCF, you **must** press [Enter] to update the display.

6.1.4 Example

OPER

```
 IDMS DB/DC Operator Display Program Release 1500                  Tape F0GJ0B

Pool Displays
  W SP           -- Watch Storage Subpool Summary
  W ST <NN>      -- Watch Storage Pool Usage (<nn> for specific pool)
  W PR <PN>      -- Watch Program Pool Usage (PP | RP | XAPP | XARP)

Task Displays
  W USERS        -- Watch Active Users
  W AC TA        -- Watch Active Tasks
  W TI           -- Watch Active Task Time
  W DB           -- Watch DB Run Units
  W DB IO        -- Watch IO Database
  W DB IOD       -- Watch IO Database/Drivers

General Displays
  W CRIT         -- Watch Critical Resources (RCA LOG)
  W LTERM        -- Watch LTERM Storage Utilization
Utility Commands
  V TI NN        -- Vary Update Time to nn Seconds
  C XX YY        -- Cancel task by TASKID YY or by LTERMID YY

 IDMS DB/DC V81       - Tasks active:19                     Time: 13:06:06
```

6.2 OPER CANCEL

OPER CANCEL abnormally terminates (abends) an active task thread with an abend code of MTTA. You can specify the task thread to cancel by taskid or ltermid. Additionally, you can request a snap dump when abending the task. You can request a snap dump when abending the task.

6.2.1 Syntax

```
►►── Cancel ─┬──────────┬─ task-id ─┬─┬──────────┬──────────────────────────►◄
           ├─ Taskid ─┘           │ │ └─ DUMP ───┘
           └─ Ltermid lterm-id ────┘
```

6.2.2 Parameters

Cancel
Cancels a specified task thread.

Taskid task-id
Cancels a task thread by task ID. Task-id is the system-assigned ID of the task thread being cancelled. You can omit leading zeros. To determine the task ID, issue an OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS command or DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS command.

Ltermid lterm-id
Cancels a task thread by logical terminal ID. Lterm-id is the logical terminal ID under which the task thread to cancel is currently running. To determine the lterm ID, issue an OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS command or DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS command.

DUMP
Requests a snap dump.

6.3 OPER HELP

OPER HELP displays the system monitor help screen. While viewing the help screen, you can request an OPER function by entering the appropriate command in the last line of the screen.

6.3.1 Syntax

```
►►── HELp ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

6.3.2 Example

OPER HELP

```
 IDMS DB/DC Operator Display Program Release 1500                  Tape F0GJ0B

Pool Displays
  W SP           -- Watch Storage Subpool Summary
  W ST <NN>      -- Watch Storage Pool Usage (<nn> for specific pool)
  W PR <PN>      -- Watch Program Pool Usage (PP | RP | XAPP | XARP)

Task Displays
  W USERS        -- Watch Active Users
  W AC TA        -- Watch Active Tasks
  W TI           -- Watch Active Task Time
  W DB           -- Watch DB Run Units
  W DB IO        -- Watch IO Database
  W DB IOD       -- Watch IO Database/Drivers

General Displays
  W CRIT         -- Watch Critical Resources (RCA LOG)
  W LTERM        -- Watch LTERM Storage Utilization
Utility Commands
  V TI NN        -- Vary Update Time to nn Seconds
  C XX YY        -- Cancel task by TASKID YY or by LTERMID YY

 IDMS DB/DC V81       - Tasks active:19                     Time: 13:06:44
```

6.3.3 Usage

For information about using the commands listed on the OPER help screen, see the documentation presented in this chapter. Commands are presented in alphabetical order.

6.4 OPER VARY TIME

OPER VARY TIME changes the time interval at which the dynamic system monitor updates the screen display.

6.4.1 Syntax

```
►►── Vary Time ─┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►◄
                ├─ update-interval-number ─┤
                └─ 5 ← ────────────────┘
```

6.4.2 Parameters

update-interval-number

Specifies the update interval, in real-time seconds: an integer in the range 1 through 3,600 (1 hour).

The default is 5.

6.4.3 Example

OPER VARY TIME

```
 IDMS DB/DC Operator Display Program Release 1500                  Tape F0GJ0B

Pool Displays
  W SP           -- Watch Storage Subpool Summary
  W ST <NN>      -- Watch Storage Pool Usage (<nn> for specific pool)
  W PR <PN>      -- Watch Program Pool Usage (PP | RP | XAPP | XARP)

Task Displays
  W USERS        -- Watch Active Users
  W AC TA        -- Watch Active Tasks
  W TI           -- Watch Active Task Time
  W DB           -- Watch DB Run Units
  W DB IO        -- Watch IO Database
  W DB IOD       -- Watch IO Database/Drivers

General Displays
  W CRIT         -- Watch Critical Resources (RCA LOG)
  W LTERM        -- Watch LTERM Storage Utilization
Utility Commands
  V TI NN        -- Vary Update Time to nn Seconds
  C XX YY        -- Cancel task by TASKID YY or by LTERMID YY

 IDMS DB/DC V81       - Tasks active:19                     Time: 13:07:09
```

6.4.4 Usage

DC interval and UCF interval: When OPER is used at DC-controlled terminals, OPER screens are always refreshed automatically every five seconds. When OPER is used with UCF, OPER screens are refreshed when you press [Enter] and not according to a time interval.

6.5 OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS

OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS displays information for each active task thread.

6.5.1 Syntax

```
►►── Watch ACtive Tasks ──────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

6.5.2 Example

OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS

```
  TASK ID  TASK CD  PROGRAM  TERMINAL PRI STAT USER
0000000470 OPER     RHDCOPER LV81001  100 ACTV
0000000000 *SYSTEM* *MASTER*          255 WAIT
0000000001 *SYSTEM* *DBRC*            255 WAIT
0000000012 *DRIVER* UCF81             254 WAIT
0000000013 *DRIVER* VTAM81            254 WAIT
0000000014 *DRIVER* APPCEMU           254 WAIT
0000000015 *DRIVER* OLQLINE           254 WAIT
0000000016 *DRIVER* CCILINE           254 WAIT
0000000002 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT
0000000003 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT
0000000004 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT
0000000005 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT
0000000006 *DRIVER* RHDCLGSD          253 WAIT
0000000007 *DRIVER* RHDCLGSD          253 WAIT
0000000008 *DRIVER* RHDCLGSD          253 WAIT
0000000009 *DRIVER* PMONCIOD          253 WAIT
0000000011 *DRIVER* RHDCDEAD          253 WAIT
0000000010 *DRIVER* PMONCROL          253 WAIT
0000000017 *DRIVER* RHDCPRNT          253 WAIT


 IDMS DB/DC V81       - Tasks active:19                    Time: 13:07:24
```

6.5.3 Usage

Information displayed: This table explains information displayed by OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS:

Field displayed	Description/meaning
TASK ID	Task thread ID
TASK CD	Task code for the task
PROGRAM	Name of the program initially invoked by the task
TERMINAL	Logical terminal on which the task thread is executing
PRI	Priority for the task
STAT	Status (wait, active, abend, or load)
USER	ID of the user executing the task thread

Display update frequency: Displays are updated every 5 seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press [Enter] to update the screen with the most current information.)

6.5.4 For more information

- About active tasks, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About changing the attributes of active tasks, see 4.1, “DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK”
- About displaying information about active tasks, see 3.3, “DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS”
- About canceling an active task, see 6.2, “OPER CANCEL” earlier in this chapter

6.6 OPER WATCH CRITICAL

OPER WATCH CRITICAL displays information on critical resource usage. This command summarizes key information that is presented in detail by other system monitor (OPER) screens.

6.6.1 Syntax

```
►►── Watch CRITical ──┬──────────┬──┬──────┬──────────────────────────►◄
                      └─ Resources ─┘  └─ Logs ─┘
```

6.6.2 Parameters

CRITical
Displays summary information on usage of:

- Program pools
- Storage pools
- Tasks

Resources
Displays standard CRITICAL display and summary information on usage of:

- Resource control element (RCE)
- Resource link element (RLEs)
- Deadlock prevention elements (DPEs)

Logs
Displays standard CRITICAL display and summary information on usage of:

- System log
- Journals (for each journal)

6.6.3 Examples

OPER WATCH CRITICAL

```
    IDMS-DC Release 1500       DC Critical Resource Usage Display

            STORAGE                      PROGRAMS                    TASKS
   # Pools:          2          # Pools:           3         Maximum Tasks: 39
   # Pools now SOS:  0          # Rolled out pgms: 0         Active Tasks:  20
   # Times SOS:      0          # Programs loaded: 387       System:   19
   Amount Available: 3016k      Amount Available:  5540k     Online:   1
   Amount Used:      36.07%     Amount Used:       91.20%    External: 0
   Amount Fixed:       .00%

 IDMS DB/DC V105       Tasks active: 20                      Time: 13:51:56
```

OPER WATCH CRITICAL RESOURCES

```
    IDMS-DC Release 1500       DC Critical Resource Usage Display

            STORAGE                      PROGRAMS                    TASKS
   # Pools:          2          # Pools:           3         Maximum Tasks: 39
   # Pools now SOS:  0          # Rolled out pgms: 0         Active Tasks:  20
   # Times SOS:      0          # Programs loaded: 387       System:   19
   Amount Available: 3016k      Amount Available:  5540k     Online:   1
   Amount Used:      36.07%     Amount Used:       91.20%    External: 0
   Amount Fixed:       .00%

            RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

              RCEs     RLEs     DPEs
  Number
   Avail:   3375     1687     3375
   In Use   24.74%   52.34%    4.17%
   HWM:     32.44%   69.53%    5.60%
  Threshold
   Times:   0        0        1
   Now:     NO       NO       NO

 IDMS DB/DC V105       Tasks active: 20                      Time: 13:52:56
```

OPER WATCH CRITICAL LOGS

```
   IDMS-DC Release 1500       DC Critical Resource Usage Display

          STORAGE                      PROGRAMS                   TASKS
  # Pools:          2          # Pools:           3         Maximum Tasks: 39
  # Pools now SOS:  0          # Rolled out pgms: 0         Active Tasks:  20
  # Times SOS:      0          # Programs loaded: 387       System:   19
  Amount Available: 3016k      Amount Available:  5540k     Online:   1
  Amount Used:      36.07%     Amount Used:       91.20%    External: 0
  Amount Fixed:       .00%


          Log/Journal Status

         File    Full   Act  RCVR AJNL
  LOG             59%
  JNL  SYSJRNL1   NO    YES   NO   NO
  JNL  SYSJRNL2   NO     NO   NO   NO
  JNL  SYSJRNL3   NO     NO   NO   NO



IDMS DB/DC V105       Tasks active: 20                     Time: 13:53:51
```

OPER WATCH CRITICAL RESOURCES LOGS

```
   IDMS-DC Release 1500       DC Critical Resource Usage Display

          STORAGE                      PROGRAMS                   TASKS
  # Pools:          2          # Pools:           3         Maximum Tasks: 39
  # Pools now SOS:  0          # Rolled out pgms: 0         Active Tasks:  20
  # Times SOS:      0          # Programs loaded: 387       System:   19
  Amount Available: 3016k      Amount Available:  5540k     Online:   1
  Amount Used:      36.07%     Amount Used:       91.20%    External: 0
  Amount Fixed:       .00%


          RESOURCE MANAGEMENT                    Log/Journal Status

            RCEs     RLEs     DPEs              File    Full   Act  RCVR AJNL
 Number                                   LOG             59%
  Avail:   3375     1687     3375        JNL  SYSJRNL1   NO    YES   NO   NO
  In Use   24.74%   52.34%    4.17%      JNL  SYSJRNL2   NO     NO   NO   NO
  HWM:     32.44%   69.53%    5.60%      JNL  SYSJRNL3   NO     NO   NO   NO
 Threshold
  Times:   0        0        2
  Now:     NO       NO       NO

IDMS DB/DC V105       Tasks active: 20                     Time: 13:55:12
```

6.6.4 Usage

OPER WATCH CRITICAL display: OPER WATCH CRITICAL displays this information:

Category	Label	Information displayed
STORAGE	# Pools	Number of storage pools
STORAGE	# Pools now SOS	Number of pools currently short on storage (SOS)
STORAGE	# Times SOS	Number of times a short-on-storage condition occurred
STORAGE	Amount available	Amount of storage space available, expressed in K bytes
STORAGE	Amount Used	Percentage of storage currently allocated from the total amount of storage, expressed in K bytes
STORAGE	Amount fixed	Number of pages fixed in systems with the page fix and free option specified at system generation
PROGRAMS	# Pools	Number of program pools
PROGRAMS	# Rolled out pgms	Number of programs that have had their space reused (OVERLAY=YES)
PROGRAMS	# Programs loaded	Number of programs that have been loaded in program pools
PROGRAMS	Amount Available	Amount of program pools space available, expressed in K bytes
PROGRAMS	Amount Used	Amount of program pool space currently allocated, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of total storage
TASKS	Maximum Tasks	Maximum number of tasks that can be concurrently active
TASKS	Active Tasks	Number of tasks that are currently active
TASKS	System	Number of system tasks (such as drivers) currently active
TASKS	Online	Number of online tasks (such as DC/UCF tasks) currently active
TASKS	External	Number of external tasks (such as database tasks) currently active

WATCH CRITICAL RESOURCES display: OPER WATCH CRITICAL RESOURCES displays this information:

Label	Information displayed
RCEs/RLEs/DPEs	Resource control elements (RCEs), resource link elements (RLEs), and deadlock prevention elements (DPEs)
Avail	Number of each element that is currently available
In Use	Number of each element that is currently in use
HWM	Greatest number of resources allocated in the system (high water mark)
Times	Number of times the element's threshold has been reached, resulting in secondary allocations of the corresponding resource.
Now	Whether the element currently is in short supply

WATCH CRITICAL LOG display: OPER WATCH CRITICAL LOG displays this information:

Label	Information displayed
LOG/JNL	Log file (LOG) and journal file (JNL)
File	Name of the file
Full	Whether part or all of the file is full (expressed as the percentage full for log files and as either YES or NO for journal files)
Act	Whether the file is currently being used for recovery purposes
RCVR	Whether the journal file is currently in use for recovery purposes
AJNL	Whether the journal is currently being archived

Display update frequency: Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command.

You can update the display at any time by pressing [Enter] In some cases, such as under UCF, you **must** press [Enter] to update the display.

6.6.5 For more information

About program pools, storage pools, tasks, RCEs, RLEs, and DPEs, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation* and *CA-IDMS Navigational DML Programming*

6.7 OPER WATCH DB

OPER WATCH DB displays information for each active run unit and allows you to monitor database I/O and journal driver usage.

6.7.1 Syntax

```
►►── Watch DB ─┬──────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
              ├─ IO ─────────┤
              └─ IOD ────────┘
```

6.7.2 Parameters

DB

Displays information for each run unit.

The WATCH DB screen appears below under "Usage."

IO

Displays statistics for database I/O. The DB I/O screen appears below under "Usage."

IOD

Displays statistics for active database I/O or journal drivers in addition to statistics for database I/O. The DB IOD screen appears below under "Usage."

6.7.3 Examples

OPER WATCH DB

```
  TASK ID  ORIG IDMSPROG SUBSCHEM PRI STA V# PAGEREAD PAGEWRIT CALLIDMS LOCK-REQ
0000000008 DBDC RHDCLGSD IDMSNWK9 253   A 56 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
0000000007 DBDC RHDCLGSD IDMSNWK9 253   A 56 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
0000000006 DBDC RHDCLGSD IDMSNWK9 253   A 56 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
0000000005 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSSECU 253   H 95 00000002 00000000 00000033 00000007
0000000004 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK6 253   A 95 00000034 00000000 00001840 00000001
0000000003 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWKL 253   A 54 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
0000000003 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWKL 253   H 95 00000001 00000000 00000021 00000004
0000000002 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK7 253   A 54 00000000 00000000 00000003 00000001
0000000002 DBDC RHDCRUAL IDMSNWK7 253   H 95 00001002 00000002 00001628 00001402

 IDMS DB/DC V81       - Tasks active:19                    Time: 13:07:54
```

OPER WATCH DB IO

```
 Task-ID Org/Ltrm IDMSPROG  PagReq  PgRead StIO PgIO   WrtRq   PgWrt JrWrt Rd/Wt
00000008 DBDC     RHDCLGSD       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000007 DBDC     RHDCLGSD       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000006 DBDC     RHDCLGSD       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000005 DBDC     RHDCRUAL       6       2    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000004 DBDC     RHDCRUAL     920      34    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000003 DBDC     RHDCRUAL       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000003 DBDC     RHDCRUAL       3       1    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000002 DBDC     RHDCRUAL       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000002 DBDC     RHDCRUAL    2582    1002    0    0       2       2     6     0

 IDMS DB/DC V81       - Tasks active:19                     Time: 13:08:07
```

OPER WATCH DB IOD

```
Driver  --------- Area ------------     Start-IO Pg-IOs  Pg/IO PgWrt JrWrt JWait
READ    EMPDEMO.EMP-DEMO-REGION                0      0
 Task-ID Org/Ltrm IDMSPROG  PagReq  PgRead StIO PgIO   WrtRq   PgWrt JrWrt Rd/Wt
00000010 DBDC     RHDCLGSD       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000009 DBDC     RHDCLGSD       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000008 DBDC     RHDCLGSD       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000007 DBDC     RHDCRUAL       2       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000007 DBDC     RHDCRUAL      35       7    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000006 DBDC     RHDCRUAL       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000006 DBDC     RHDCRUAL       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000005 DBDC     RHDCRUAL       3       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000005 DBDC     RHDCRUAL      36       4    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000004 DBDC     RHDCRUAL       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000004 DBDC     RHDCRUAL     316      53    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000003 DBDC     RHDCRUAL       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000003 DBDC     RHDCRUAL      61      15    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000002 DBDC     RHDCRUAL       0       0    0    0       0       0     0     0
00000002 DBDC     RHDCRUAL    1080    1003    0    0       5       5    16     0

 IDMS DB/DC V71       - Tasks active:21                     Time: 13:53:02
```

6.7.4 Usage

Display update frequency: Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press [Enter] to update the screen with the most current information.)

OPER WATCH DB display: The following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH DB command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
TASK ID	Task thread ID (8-digit system-assigned value)
ORIG	ID of the originating interface, such as DBDC or BATC
IDMSPROG	Name of the program associated with the run unit
SUBSCHM	Name of the subschema invoked by the program
PRI	Priority
STA	Status ▸▸ For a matrix of the possible transaction status values, see 3.54, “DCMT DISPLAY TRANSACTION.”
V#	Verb number of the last DML statement issued
PAGEREAD	Number of pages read from disk for the transaction
PAGEWRIT	Number of pages written to disk for the transaction
CALLIDMS	Number of calls made to CA-IDMS
LOCK-REQ	Number of calls made to the database key-locking routine

OPER WATCH DB IO: The following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH DB IO command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Task-ID	Task thread ID (8-digit system-assigned value)
Org/Ltrm	ID of the originating logical terminal
IDMSPROG	Name of the program associated with the database I/O operation
PagReq	Number of pages requested from disk for the transaction
PgRead	Number of requests to read from disk for the transaction (the number of start IOs for chained processing plus the number of pages physically read through unchained processing)
StIO	Number of start IOs issued for chained processing
PgIO	Total number of pages physically read using chained processing
WrtRq	Number of pages requested to be written to disk for the transaction
PgWrt	Number of pages written to disk for the transaction
JrWrt	Number of database I/O operations written to the journal
Rd/Wt	Number of times the target database buffer selected by a transaction already contained a page that had to be written

OPER WATCH DB IOD: This following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH DB IOD command that is in addition to the information displayed by the OPER WATCH DB IO command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Driver	Type of driver
Area	Name of the area associated with the driver
Pg/IO	Ratio pages read to start IOs
JWait	Number of times the write driver had to wait for another task to finish writing to the journal

6.7.5 For more information

- About database drivers, refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*
- About database I/O statistics, refer to *CA-IDMS System Operations*

6.8 OPER WATCH LTERM

OPER WATCH LTERM displays information for each logical terminal defined at system generation time.

6.8.1 Syntax

```
►►── Watch LTerm ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

6.8.2 Example

WATCH LTERM

```
     IDMS-DC Release 1500     LTERM Resource Usage Display
                                                 Pgm   DB     DB Locks
  LTERM Id  User Id   Task Code Task Id  Stg   Space  RUs  S/NS   Notify  RCEs
  VL10307   PAGTO01              0       39k   0k     0    0      0       33
  VL10305             OPER       2990    12k   21k    0    0      0       12
  VL10303   SQA                  0       10k   0k     0    0      8       53
  VL10306                        0       2k    0k     0    0      0       13
  VL10304   IQA                  0       1k    0k     0    0      0       6
  VL10310              +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0
  VL10309              +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0
  VL10308              +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0
  VL10302              +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0
  VL10301              +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0
  USWSWDP5             +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0
  USWSWDP2             +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0
  USWSWDPL             +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0
  UCFLT08              +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0
  UCFLT07              +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0
  UCFLT06              +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0
  UCFLT05              +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0
  UCFLT04              +Idle+    0       0k    0k     0    0      0       0

 IDMS DB/DC V105       Tasks active: 20                     Time: 11:49:40
```

6.8.3 Usage

Display update frequency: Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press [Enter] to update the screen with the most current information.)

Information displayed: The following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH LTERM command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
LTERM ID	Logical terminal ID
USER ID	User ID
Task Code	Task code for the task (+Idle+ means that the logical terminal has no tasks signed on to it)
Task ID	ID for the task (assigned by the system) A value of 0 (zero) means that nothing is actually happening on the terminal (the logical terminal is owned by RHDCMSTR)
Stg	Storage associated with the logical terminal element (LTE) due to: ▪ A task running on the terminal ▪ LONGTERM KEPT storage attached to the terminal
Pgm Space	The amount of space in the program pool currently in use for this LTE (including storage shared with other LTEs)
S/NS	Total number of SELECT and non-SELECT database locks held for the terminal
Notify	Number of NOTIFY (KEEP LONGTERM) locks held by this logical terminal
RCEs	Number of resource control elements (RCEs) used by this task and by storage for this logical terminal

6.8.4 For more information

- About logical terminals, refer to documentation of the LTERM statement in *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about logical terminals, see 3.29, “DCMT DISPLAY LTERM”
- About changing attributes for a logical terminal, see 4.23, “DCMT VARY LTERM”

6.9 OPER WATCH PROGRAM

OPER WATCH PROGRAM displays information on program pool usage.

6.9.1 Syntax

```
►►── Watch PRogram ─┬──────────┬──────────────────────────────────────►◄
                    ├─ PP ─────┤
                    ├─ RP ─────┤
                    ├─ XAPP ───┤
                    └─ XARP ───┘
```

6.9.2 Parameters

PRogram
Displays summary information about combined program pool usage.

PP
Displays detailed information about the 24-bit program pool.

RP
Displays detailed information about the 24-bit reentrant program pool (if one exists).

XAPP
Displays detailed information about the 31-bit program pool (if one exists).

XARP
Displays detailed information about the 31-bit reentrant program pool (if one exists).

6.9.3 Examples

OPER WATCH PROGRAM

```
IDMS-DC Release 1500      Program Pool Usage Summary

4 Pools Defined pgm (PP), Rent (RP), XA pgm (XAPP), XA Rent (XARP)

             Program Storage:
                                          % Avail
               Available:      7892k
               Allocated:      2806k        35.55%


               Load Requests:
                                                     % Loads
               Loads:                        213
                 # into unused space:        213        100.00%
                 # overlaying unused pgm:    0             .00%
                 # overlaying pgm in use:    0             .00%

               # Waits for space:            0
               Amt storage loaded:           2809k
               Avg size pgm/load:            13k


IDMS DB/DC V71       - Tasks active:20                    Time: 13:53:59
```

OPER WATCH PROGRAM PP

```
IDMS-DC Release 1500                   Program Pool Usage      Tape F0GJ0B

Pool Space:                         Programs:
                         % Avail                        #     Space     % Pool
  Available: 500k                     In Pool:    0       0k            .00%
  Allocated: 0k              .00%     Not in use: 0       0k            .00%
  Alloc HWM: 0k              .00%     In Use:     0       0k            .00%
                                      Overlaid:   0       0k            .00%


                     Load Requests:
                                                     % Loads
                       # Loads:                 0
                       # Into unused space:     0            .00%
                       # Overlaying unused pgm: 0            .00%
                       # Overlaying pgm in use: 0            .00%

                       # Waits for space:       0
                       # Bytes loaded:          0k
                       Avg size pgm/load:       0k


IDMS DB/DC V71       - Tasks active:20                    Time: 13:54:21
```

OPER WATCH PROGRAM RP

```
IDMS-DC Release 1500         Reentrant Program Pool Usage      Tape F0GJ0B

Pool Space:                          Programs:
                         % Avail                        #     Space     % Pool
  Available: 2336k                     In Pool:    46      606k        25.94%
  Allocated: 606k          25.94%      Not in use: 46      606k        25.94%
  Alloc HWM: 606k          25.94%      In Use:     0       0k            .00%
                                       Overlaid:   0       0k            .00%


                     Load Requests:
                                                          % Loads
                       # Loads:                  46
                       # Into unused space:      46        100.00%
                       # Overlaying unused pgm: 0            .00%
                       # Overlaying pgm in use: 0            .00%

                       # Waits for space:       0
                       # Bytes loaded:          606k
                       Avg size pgm/load:       13k


IDMS DB/DC V71       - Tasks active:21                     Time: 10:35:30
```

OPER WATCH PROGRAM XARP

```
IDMS-DC Release 1500      XA Reentrant Program Pool Usage      Tape F0GJ0B

Pool Space:                          Programs:
                         % Avail                        #     Space     % Pool
  Available: 4556k                     In Pool:    164     2180k       47.84%
  Allocated: 2180k         47.84%      Not in use: 154     2117k       46.46%
  Alloc HWM: 2180k         47.84%      In Use:     10      62k          1.36%
                                       Overlaid:   0       0k            .00%


                     Load Requests:
                                                          % Loads
                       # Loads:                  166
                       # Into unused space:      166       100.00%
                       # Overlaying unused pgm: 0            .00%
                       # Overlaying pgm in use: 0            .00%

                       # Waits for space:       0
                       # Bytes loaded:          2183k
                       Avg size pgm/load:       13k


IDMS DB/DC V71       - Tasks active:20                     Time: 13:54:35
```

OPER WATCH PROGRAM XAPP

```
IDMS-DC Release 1500                XA Program Pool Usage      Tape F0GJ0B

Pool Space:                        Programs:
                        % Avail                     #     Space     % Pool
  Available: 500k                    In Pool:    1       20k         4.00%
  Allocated: 20k           4.00%     Not in use: 1       20k         4.00%
  Alloc HWM: 20k           4.00%     In Use:     0       0k           .00%
                                     Overlaid:   0       0k           .00%


                    Load Requests:
                                                        % Loads
                      # Loads:                 1
                      # Into unused space:     1         100.00%
                      # Overlaying unused pgm: 0            .00%
                      # Overlaying pgm in use: 0            .00%

                      # Waits for space:       0
                      # Bytes loaded:          20k
                      Avg size pgm/load:       20k


IDMS DB/DC V71       - Tasks active:20                   Time: 13:54:56
```

6.9.4 Usage

Display update frequency: Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press [Enter] to update the screen with the most current information.)

OPER WATCH PROGRAM display: The following table explains the combined program pool usage returned from the OPER WATCH PROGRAM command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Pools Defined pgm	Number of types of pools defined: ■ 24-bit program pool (PP) ■ 24-bit reentrant pool (RP) ■ 31-bit program pool (XAPP) ■ 31-bit reentrant pool (XARP)
Program Storage	
Available	Amount of space available, expressed in K bytes
Allocated	Space currently allocated, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of total space available
Load requests	Total number of loads
Loads	
#into unused space	Number of loads into unallocated space (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
overlaying unused pgm	Number of loads overlaying a program not currently in use (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
# overlaying pgm in use	Number of loads overlaying a program currently in use (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
# Waits for space	Number of waits for space
Amt storage loaded	Number of K bytes loaded
Avg size pgm/load	Average size of programs loaded, expressed in K bytes

WATCH PROGRAM program-pool information: The following table explains the specific program pool usage returned from the OPER WATCH PROGRAM PP, RP, XAPP, or XARP commands.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Pool space	
Available	Available space, expressed in K bytes
Allocated	Space currently allocated, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Alloc HWM	Largest amount of space allocated at one time (high water mark), expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Programs	
In Pool	Number of programs currently in the pool and the amount of space that they occupy, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Not in use	Number of programs in the pool not currently in use and the amount of space that they occupy, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
In Use	Number of programs in the pool currently in use and the amount of space that they occupy, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Overlaid	Number of overlaid programs currently in the pool and the amount of space that they occupy, expressed in K types and as a percentage of the pool
Load Requests	
# Loads	Total number of loads
# Into Unused Space	Number of loads into unallocated space (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
# Overlaying unused pgm	Number of loads overlaying a program not currently in use (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
# Overlaying pgm in use	Number of loads overlaying a program currently in use (also expressed as a percentage of the total number of loads)
# Waits for space	Number of waits for space
# Bytes loaded	Number of K bytes loaded
Avg size pgm/load	Average size of programs loaded, expressed in K bytes

6.9.5 For more information

- About program pools, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about program pools, see 3.5, “DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS”

- About displaying the page allocation map, see 3.1, “DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS”

6.10 OPER WATCH SP

OPER WATCH SP displays summary information on individual storage pool usage.

6.10.1 Syntax

```
►►── Watch SP ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

6.10.2 Example

OPER WATCH SP

```
            DC Storage Subpool Summary
 Pool  Gets     Frees   PGRLSE   Pages     Stg       Stg   SOS
  #                       Calls   Freed   In Pool    Alloc   #
 --- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -----
 0   1123     1095     0        0        3060k    108k     0
 128 1284     1234     0        0        2000k    100k     0
 200 543      501      0        0        2000k    112k     0
 255 2669     2526     0        0        2000k    396k     0
 --- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -----

 IDMS DB/DC V81       - Tasks active:19                    Time: 13:10:25
```

6.10.3 Usage

Display update frequency: Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press [Enter] to update the screen with the most current information.)

Information displayed: The following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH SP command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Pool #	Storage pool number
Gets	Number of #GETSTG requests
Frees	Number of #FREESTG requests
PGRLSE Calls	Number of PGRLSE requests
Pages Freed	Number of pages released
Stg In Pool	Size of the storage pool, expressed in K bytes
Stg Alloc	Storage currently allocated, expressed in K bytes
SOS #	Number of times a short-on-storage (SOS) condition occurred

6.10.4 For more information

- About storage pools, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about storage pools, see 3.5, “DCMT DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS”
- About displaying information about specific storage pools, see 3.2, “DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE”
- About changing attributes of a specific storage pool, see 4.39, “DCMT VARY STORAGE”

6.11 OPER WATCH STORAGE

OPER WATCH STORAGE displays information on storage pool usage.

6.11.1 Syntax

```
►►── Watch STorage ─┬──────────────┬──────────────────────────────────►◄
                    └─ storage-pool ─┘
```

6.11.2 Parameters

STorage

Displays summary information about combined storage pool usage.

This is the default, but it can be over-ridden by specifying a particular storage pool.

storage-pool

Displays only detailed information about usage of the specified storage pool.

6.11.3 Examples

OPER WATCH STORAGE

```
     IDMS-DC Release 1500      Storage Usage Summary

       004 Storage Pools                        Global Storage Requests
         Available:      9060k        92.10%        # Getstg:       5640
         Allocated:      716k          7.90%        # Freestg:      5376


                                        Storage Types
       Short on Storage:                x s s u u t d s    #Pools    #Requests
         # System Wide:       0         a h k s k r b y   For Types  For Types
         # Pools Currently:   0           x                 1         0
                                          x                 1         2
       Waits:                                x             1         599
         # For Storage:       0                x           1         0
                                                x         1         0
       Paging:                                    x       1         10
         # PGRLSE Calls:   0                        x     1         518
         # Pages Released: 0             x x               2         0
         # PGFIX Calls:    0             x   x             2         14
         # Pages Fixed:    0             x     x           2         1640
         # PGFREE Calls:   0             x       x         2         0
         # Pages Freed:    0
 IDMS DB/DC V81       - Tasks active:19                    Time: 13:10:51
```

OPER WATCH STORAGE storage-pool

```
     IDMS-DC Release 1500    Detail Storage Pool Information for Pool 128  (XA)

       Storage:
                                Currently           Hi-Water Marks
           Pool Size:    2000k
           Cushion Size: 252k         12.60%
           Allocated:    100k          5.00%    140k          7.00%



       Short on Storage:                          Storage Allocation
           Pool is Currently      NO                # GET  Requests: 1306
           Number of times:       0                 # FREE Requests: 1252
                                                    # Scan 1 Passes: 994
       Paging:                                      # Scan 2 Passes: 312
         # PGRLSE Calls:   0
         # Pages Released: 0
         # PGFIX Calls:    0
         # Pages Fixed:    0
         # PGFREE Calls:   0
         # Pages Freed:    0

 IDMS DB/DC V81       - Tasks active:19                     Time: 13:12:29
```

6.11.4 Usage

Display update frequency: Displays are updated every five seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press [Enter] to update the screen with the most current information.)

OPER WATCH STORAGE display: The following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH STORAGE command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
Storage	
nnn Storage Pools	Number of storage pools
Available	Amount of space available, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of total storage
Allocated	Storage currently allocated, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of total storage
Short on Storage	
# System Wide	Number of times a short-on-storage (SOS) condition occurred in Storage Pool 0, causing a system-wide SOS condition.
# Pools Currently	Number of pools currently short on storage
Wait	
# For Storage	Number of waits for storage
Paging	

Field displayed	Description/meaning
# PGRLSE Calls	Number of PGRLSE requests
# Pages Released	Number of pages released
# PGFIX Calls	Number of PGFIX requests
# Pages Fixed	Number of pages fixed
# PGFREE Calls	Number of PGFREE requests
# Pages Freed	Number of fixed pages freed
Global Storage Requests	
# Getstg	Number of #GETSTG requests
# Freestg	Number of #FREESTG requests
Storage Types	Information about each storage pool, including the type of storage contained in the pool (indicated by an 'x'): ▪ xa — XA storage ▪ sh — Shared storage ▪ sk — Shared kept storage ▪ us — User storage ▪ uk — User kept storage ▪ tr — Terminal storage ▪ db — Database storage ▪ sy — System storage
#Pools For Types	Number of storage pools that contain the same types of storage as each other, as indicated by 'x's
#Requests For Types	Number of requests for storage in the pool

OPER WATCH STORAGE storage-pool display: The following table explains specific storage pool information displayed from the OPER WATCH STORAGE command.

Field description	Description/meaning
Storage	
Pool Size	Size of the storage pool, expressed in K bytes
Cushion size	Size of the storage cushion, expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Allocated	Both the amount of storage currently allocated and the largest amount of storage allocated at one time (Hi-Water Marks), expressed in K bytes and as a percentage of the pool
Short on Storage	
Pool is Currently	Short-on-storage status (YES or NO)
Number of times	Number of times a short-on-storage condition occurred
Paging	
# PGRLSE Calls	Number of PGRLSE requests
# Pages Released	Number of pages released
# PGFIX Calls	Number of PGFIX requests
# Pages Fixed	Number of pages fixed in the pool
# PGFREE Calls	Number of PGFREE requests
# Pages Freed	Number of fixed pages freed
Storage Allocation	
# GET Requests	Number of #GETSTG requests
# FREE Requests	Number of #FREESTG requests
# Scan 1 passes	Number of #GETSTG requests satisfied by Pass 1.
# Scan 2 passes	Number of #GETSTG requests satisfied by Pass 2.

6.11.5 For more information

- About storage pools, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about all storage pools, see 3.6, “DCMT DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS”
- About displaying information about specific storage pools, see 3.2, “DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE”
- About changing the attributes of a specific storage pool, see 4.39, “DCMT VARY STORAGE”
- About displaying summary information on individual storage pool usage, see 6.10, “OPER WATCH SP” earlier in this chapter

6.12 OPER WATCH TIME

OPER WATCH TIME displays information for each active task thread. This command is similar to OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS. The difference is that OPER WATCH TIME displays the **CPU time** for each task instead of the user ID.

OPER WATCH TIME does *not* change the interval at which the dynamic system monitor updates the OPER screen display. To do this, use the OPER TIME command discussed earlier in this section.

6.12.1 Syntax

```
►►── Watch TIme ──────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

6.12.2 Example

OPER WATCH TIME

```
  TASK ID  TASK CD  PROGRAM  TERMINAL PRI STAT   SYSTEM TIME     USER TIME
0000000498 OPER     RHDCOPER LV81001  100 ACTV   00.00.00.0010  00.00.00.0003
0000000000 *SYSTEM* *MASTER*          255 WAIT   00.00.02.4615  00.00.00.0000
0000000001 *SYSTEM* *DBRC*            255 WAIT   00.00.02.4384  00.00.00.0000
0000000012 *DRIVER* UCF81             254 WAIT   00.00.00.0004  00.00.00.0000
0000000013 *DRIVER* VTAM81            254 WAIT   00.00.00.4332  00.00.00.0000
0000000014 *DRIVER* APPCEMU           254 WAIT   00.00.00.0002  00.00.00.0000
0000000015 *DRIVER* OLQLINE           254 WAIT   00.00.00.0002  00.00.00.0000
0000000016 *DRIVER* CCILINE           254 WAIT   00.00.00.0161  00.00.00.0000
0000000002 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT   00.00.00.0058  00.00.00.0000
0000000003 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT   00.00.00.0059  00.00.00.0000
0000000004 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT   00.00.00.0009  00.00.00.0000
0000000005 *DRIVER* RHDCRUSD          253 WAIT   00.00.00.0053  00.00.00.0000
0000000006 *DRIVER* RHDCLGSD          253 WAIT   00.00.00.1458  00.00.00.0000
0000000007 *DRIVER* RHDCLGSD          253 WAIT   00.00.00.0858  00.00.00.0000
0000000008 *DRIVER* RHDCLGSD          253 WAIT   00.00.00.0442  00.00.00.0000
0000000009 *DRIVER* PMONCIOD          253 WAIT   00.00.00.7363  00.00.00.0000
0000000011 *DRIVER* RHDCDEAD          253 WAIT   00.00.08.2508  00.00.00.0000
0000000010 *DRIVER* PMONCROL          253 WAIT   00.00.00.0408  00.00.00.0000
0000000017 *DRIVER* RHDCPRNT          253 WAIT   00.00.00.0005  00.00.00.0000


 IDMS DB/DC V81       - Tasks active:19                    Time: 13:12:41
```

6.12.3 Usage

Display update frequency: Displays are updated every 5 seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press [Enter] to update the screen with the most current information.)

Displaying information about user time: **User time** for tasks is displayed *only* if you enable collection of user statistics at system generation time. To do this, specify STATISTICS TASK COLLECT USER in the system generation SYSTEM statement.

Information displayed: The following table explains the information displayed from the OPER WATCH TIME command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
TASK ID	Task thread ID
TASK CD	Task code for the task
PROGRAM	Name of the program initially invoked by the task
TERMINAL	Logical terminal on which the task thread is executing
PRI	Priority for the task
STAT	Status (wait, active, abend, or load)

SYSTEM TIME/ USER TIME	Amount of CPU time spent in system mode and in user mode, each shown in the following form:
	`hh:mm:ss:tttt`
	Where:
	`hh = Hours, based on a 24-hour clock`
	`mm = Minutes`
	`ss = Seconds`
	`tttt = Ten-thousandths of a second (CPU time)`

6.12.4 For more information

- About the SYSTEM statement, refer to *CA-IDMS System Generation*
- About displaying information about active tasks, see:
  - 6.5, “OPER WATCH ACTIVE TASKS” earlier in this chapter
  - 3.3, “DCMT DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS”
- About varying active task attributes, see 4.1, “DCMT VARY ACTIVE TASK”

6.13 OPER WATCH USER

OPER WATCH USER displays information about each user who is signed on to the DC/UCF system.

6.13.1 Syntax

```
►►── Watch Users ──────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

6.13.2 Example

OPER WATCH USER

```
LINE     PTERM   LTERM    USER
UCFLINE  UCFPT05  UCFLT05  RQA
VTAMLIN  VP10307  VL10307  WMF

 IDMS DB/DC V105       Tasks active: 20                    Time: 16:39:14
```

6.13.3 Usage

Display update frequency: Displays are updated every 5 seconds or at the interval specified in the OPER TIME command. (In some cases, such as under UCF, you must press [Enter] to update the screen with the most current information.)

Information displayed: The following table describes the information displayed from the OPER WATCH USER command.

Field displayed	Description/meaning
LINE	ID of the line with which the user's physical terminal is associated
PTERM	ID of the physical terminal with which the user's logical terminal is associated
LTERM	ID of the logical terminal to which the user is signed on
USER	User ID

Chapter 7. DC/UCF Operator Commands

7.1 Overview 7-3
7.2 Entering operator commands 7-4
7.2.1 OS/390 systems 7-4
7.2.2 VSE/ESA systems 7-4
7.2.3 VM/ESA systems 7-5
7.2.4 BS2000/OSD systems 7-5
7.3 Operator commands 7-7

7.1 Overview

Users at a DC/UCF operator's console can enter DC/UCF operator commands at the console at system run time. This chapter discusses:

- How you enter operator commands
- Available operator commands

►► For information about how to enter DC/UCF task codes at an operator's console, see Chapter 8, “Executing DC/UCF Tasks at the Operator's Console.”

7.2 Entering operator commands

Operating system dependent: Specifics about how you enter operator commands are described separately for each operating system:

- OS/390
- VSE/ESA
- VM/ESA
- BS2000/OSD

How to enter an operator command: Regardless of the operating system you are using, when you enter an operator command:

- Enter one operator command at a time
- Separate keywords in the operator command by one or more blanks

Using abbreviated keywords: Valid abbreviations for each operator command are presented in the detailed discussion of the commands. You can enter full or abbreviated keywords. For example, each of the following DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS commands is valid:

```
display active tasks
disp act tas
d ac ta
```

7.2.1 OS/390 systems

Under OS/390, you enter each operator command at the console terminal exactly as shown in 7.3, “Operator commands” later in this chapter, preceded by the current reply number.

7.2.2 VSE/ESA systems

How to enter commands: Under VSE/ESA, you enter each operator command at the console terminal by performing the following steps:

1. Enter the following command to request the attention of DC/UCF:

   ►►── MSG xx ──►◄

   When ready, DC/UCF prompts for a response to your MSG request by displaying:

   -DC PROMPT

2. Enter an operator command in the following form:

   ►►── n_command ──►◄

Command parameters

xx

Specifies the partition ID.

n
Specifies the partition number

command
Specifies the operator command, as shown in 7.3, “Operator commands” later in this chapter.

Example: The following example shows how you enter the DISPLAY RUN UNITS operator command in VSE/ESA partition BG:

```
ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
    msg bg

-DC PROMPT
    0 d run un
```

7.2.3 VM/ESA systems

Definition of the console terminal: Under VM/ESA, the DC/UCF console terminal is the terminal that is defined as the virtual console for the virtual machine on which DC/UCF runs as a guest operating system under VM/ESA.

How to enter a command: When entering a DC/UCF operator command, enter the command exactly as shown in 7.3, “Operator commands” later in this chapter. For example, you enter the DISPLAY RUN UNITS operator command shown as follows:

```
display run units
```

7.2.4 BS2000/OSD systems

How to enter a command: Under BS2000/OSD, the way you enter an operator command at the console terminal depends on how the DC/UCF system is executing:

- If DC/UCF is executing as an **interactive (type 3) BS2000/OSD task**, you first switch to command mode and then you enter an operator command in the following format:

  ```
  ►►── /INFORM-PROGRAM MSG='command' ──────────────────────────────►◄
  ```

- If DC/UCF is executing as a batch type (type 2) BS2000/OSD task, enter the following command at the operator's console:

  ```
  ►►── /INFORM-PROGRAM JOB-ID=tsn,MSG='command' ────────────────────►◄
  ```

Command parameters

/INFORM-PROGRAM
A BS2000/OSD command that gives control to a contingency routine that handles operator commands.

command
Specifies the operator command, as described in 7.3, “Operator commands” later in this chapter.

tsn

Specifies the TSN of the BS2000/OSD batch task under which DC/UCF is executing.

Note: When running in a multitasking environment, the specified TSN must be the TSN of the MAINTASK, even if the request has been issued by one of the SUBTASKS.

7.3 Operator commands

List by function: The table below lists DC/UCF operator commands by function.

Purpose	Operator commands
Area management	■ DISPLAY AREA ■ VARY AREA
Buffer management	■ DISPLAY BUFFER ■ VARY BUFFER
Database management	■ DISPLAY DATA BASE
Journal management	■ DISPLAY JOURNAL ■ VARY JOURNAL
Log management	■ VARY LOG
Program management	■ DISPLAY DATA BASE PROGRAM ■ VARY DATA BASE PROGRAM
Run-unit management	■ DISPLAY RUN UNITS
Snap management	■ SNAP
Subschema management	■ VARY SUBSCHEMA NEW COPY
System shutdown management	■ ABORT ■ SHUTDOWN

Same options as equivalent DCMT commands: The commands listed in the table are available for use from the operator's console only.

Operator commands have the same syntax options as the equivalent DCMT commands. For example, the operator DISPLAY AREA command has the same options as the DCMT DISPLAY AREA command. (Notice, however, that operators *do not* prefix operator commands with the DCMT task code.)

▸▸ For details about syntax and displays for the equivalent DCMT commands, see:

- Chapter 2, “DCMT Task Commands”
- Chapter 3, “DCMT DISPLAY Commands”
- Chapter 4, “DCMT VARY Commands”

Information displayed: The displays output for operator commands are similar to displays output for the equivalent DCMT commands. Note that each line of information output for an operator command always begins with:

```
IDMS DCnnnnnn Vnn
```

where

DC*nnnnnn* specifies the message number

V*nn* specifies the system version number

DCMT commands from the operator's console: Any DCMT command can be executed from the operator's console, even if not available as an operator command.

►► For more information, see Chapter 8, “Executing DC/UCF Tasks at the Operator's Console”

Chapter 8. Executing DC/UCF Tasks at the Operator's Console

8.1 Overview 8-3
8.2 OS/390 systems 8-4
8.2.1 Syntax 8-4
8.2.2 Parameters 8-4
8.2.3 Examples 8-4
8.3 VSE/ESA systems 8-6
8.3.1 Steps to use 8-6
8.3.2 Command parameters 8-6
8.3.3 Examples 8-6
8.4 VM/ESA systems 8-8
8.5 BS2000/OSD systems 8-9
8.5.1 Command submission 8-9
8.5.2 Command parameters 8-9

8.1 Overview

Any DC/UCF task can be executed from a DC/UCF operator's console. The procedure for entering task codes for DC/UCF tasks at the operator's console is explained separately below for:

- OS/390
- VSE/ESA
- VM/ESA
- BS2000/OSD

DC/UCF performs security checking for the operator's console as for any other terminal. To execute tasks or programs with a security class other than 0 (zero), you must first use the SIGNON task to sign on to the console.

8.2 OS/390 systems

Under OS/390, you execute a DC/UCF task from an operator's console by entering the task code and any responses using the syntax shown below.

8.2.1 Syntax

```
►►── nn ─┬─ 99task-code ─┬─┬──────────────┬─┬──────────────────────────►◄
        │               ↓ │ task-parameter │ │
        └─ 99user-response ─────────────────┘
```

8.2.2 Parameters

nn

A 1- or 2-digit reply number.

Specify the reply number shown in the system REPLY WITH REQUEST message displayed at the console. The REPLY WITH REQUEST message has the following form:

```
nn REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC Vnnnn
```

You can omit leading zeros from the number displayed in the system REPLY WITH REQUEST message.

task-code

The task code of a task defined on the system generation TASK statement.

task-parameter

A command or any input parameters used by the task.

user-response

Your response to a prompt issued by the task.

8.2.3 Examples

In the following examples of how to use the OS/390 operator's console as a DC/UCF terminal, operator replies to console messages are shown in lowercase:

Example 1: Sign on to DC:

```
03 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC V82
03 99signon oper
```

Example 2: Execute system task DCMT DISPLAY PRINTERS:

```
28 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC V82
28 99dcmt display printers
```

Example 3: Execute the SEND task and supply parameters in response to prompts:

```
30 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC V82
30 99send

31 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC V82
IDMS DC299001 V82 ENTER IDENTIFIER-TYPE (L,U,D,or A)
31 99u mas

32 REPLY WITH REQUEST TO IDMS-DC V82
IDMS DC299003 V82 ENTER MESSAGE
32 99your job abended
```

8.3 VSE/ESA systems

Under VSE/ESA, you execute a DC/UCF task from an operator's console in response to the system ENTER NEXT TASK CODE prompt displayed at the console. The system displays this prompt after DC/UCF system startup is completed and redisplays the prompt after each DC/UCF task is completed.

8.3.1 Steps to use

You use the following procedure to execute a DC/UCF task from the operator's console and also to respond to prompts issued by the task:

1. Enter the following command to attract the attention of the DC/UCF system:

   ```
   ►►── MSG xx ──────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
   ```

   When ready, DC/UCF prompts for a response to your MSG request by displaying:

   ```
   -DC PROMPT
   ```

2. Enter a task code or response in the following form:

   ```
   ►►── n ─┬─ 99task-code ─┬──────────────────┬──────────────────►◄
          │               ↓                  │
          │               └─ task-parameter ─┘
          └─ 99user-response ────────────────┘
   ```

8.3.2 Command parameters

xx
Specifies the ID of the DC partition.

n
A partition number

task-code
The task code of a task defined on the system generation TASK statement.

task-parameter
A command or any input parameters used by the task.

user-response
Your response to a prompt issued by the task.

8.3.3 Examples

In the following examples:

- The partition ID is F1
- Operator replies to console messages are shown in lowercase

The following examples show how to use the VSE/ESA operator's console as a DC/UCF terminal.

Example 1: Sign on to DC:

```
ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
msg f1
-DC PROMPT
1 99signon oper
```

Example 2: Execute task DCMT DISPLAY PRINTERS:

```
ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
msg f1
-DC PROMPT
1 99dcmt d printers
```

Example 3: Execute the SEND task and supply parameters in response to prompts:

```
ENTER NEXT TASK CODE:
msg f1
-DC PROMPT
1 99send
IDMS DC299001 V82 ENTER IDENTIFIER-TYPE (L,U,D, or A)
msg f1

-DC PROMPT
1 99u mas
IDMS DC299003 V82 ENTER MESSAGE
msg f1

-DC PROMPT
1 99your job abended
```

8.4 VM/ESA systems

Under VM/ESA, the DC/UCF console terminal is the terminal that is defined as the virtual console for the virtual machine on which DC/UCF runs as a guest operating system under VM/ESA.

To execute a DC/UCF task from the operator's console, enter the task code using the following format:

```
►►── 99task-code ──────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

For example, you enter DCMT DISPLAY PROGRAMS as shown below:

```
99dcmt d programs
```

8.5 BS2000/OSD systems

Under BS2000/OSD, the way you execute a DC/UCF task from an operator's console depends on how the DC/UCF system is executing.

8.5.1 Command submission

If the DC/UCF system is executing as an **interactive (type 3) BS2000/OSD task**, you first switch to BS2000/OSD command mode and then use the following syntax to enter the task code and any responses:

```
►►─ /INFORM-PROGRAM MSG=' ─┬─ 99t-code ─┬─────────┬─┬─ ' ──────────────►◄
                           │            │ t-parm  │ │
                           │            └─────────┘ │
                           └─ 99user-response ──────┘
```

If the DC/UCF system is executing as a **batch (type 2) BS2000/OSD task**, you use the following syntax to enter the task code and any response (this command *must* be issued at the operator's console):

```
►►─ /INFORM-PROGRAM JOB-ID=tsn,MSG=' ─┬─ 99t-code ─┬─────────┬─┬─ ' ──►◄
                                      │            │ t-parm  │ │
                                      │            └─────────┘ │
                                      └─ 99user-response ──────┘
```

8.5.2 Command parameters

/INFORM-PROGRAM
A BS2000/OSD command used to give control to a contingency routine that handles the specified task or user response.

tsn
(Batch execution only). The TSN of the BS2000/OSD task under which the DC/UCF system is executing.

Note: When running in a multitasking environment, the specified TSN must be the TSN of the MAINTASK, even if the request has been issued by one of the SUBTASKS.

t-code
The task code of a task defined on the system generation TASK statement.

t-parameter
A command or any input parameters used by the task.

user-response
Your response to a prompt issued by the task.

Chapter 9. Overriding Startup Parameters from the Console

9.1 Overview 9-3
9.2 How to enter startup override keywords 9-4
9.2.1 Examples 9-4
9.3 Startup override keywords 9-5

9.1 Overview

At some sites, the system operator is allowed to enter overrides for system generation parameters at DC/UCF system startup time. If operators are allowed to enter startup overrides, the operator will be prompted for overrides at startup time. The operator can enter overrides *only* if prompted for them.

Overrides specified at startup time take precedence over any previous overrides. The overrides apply to the DC/UCF system until the next time the DC/UCF system is restarted.

System administrators specify whether this capability is available to operators in the system's #DCPARM macro.

►► For information about the #DCPARM macro, see *CA-IDMS System Operations*.

The following pages give information about how to enter startup override keywords and list the override keywords available to operators.

9.2 How to enter startup override keywords

The operating system determines how prompts are issued to the operator:

- **Under OS/390, VSE/ESA, and VM/ESA** the operator's console prompts for and accepts returned override values.
- **Under BS2000/OSD** prompts are issued at SYSOUT and returned values are read from SYSDTA.

  At BS2000/OSD sites, the WTOREXIT user exit can be used during startup to allow SYSTEM startup overrides to be entered from the SYSDTA system file (which is easier than from the console).

  ►► For more information about WTOREXIT, see *CA-IDMS System Generation*.

To override a parameter, the operator enters the appropriate override value in response to the prompt issued at startup time:

- **ENTER SYSTEM VERSION** allows the operator to override the DC/UCF version number. The version number is either given by the #DCPARM macro for the system or specified in startup JCL or commands for the system.
- **ENTER PARAMETER OVERRIDES** allows the operator to override system generation and #DCPARM parameters. In response to this prompt, the operator enters startup override keywords, as listed in 9.3, “Startup override keywords,” later is this chapter.

  The system continues to issue the ENTER PARAMETER OVERRIDES prompt until the operator terminates the prompting sequence. To do this, the operator enters a line with no data.

9.2.1 Examples

Example 1: Override the DUMP parameter:

```
nodump
```

Example 2: Override the CVNUMBER parameter:

```
CVNUM=3
```

Example 3: Override the NOPROTECT and MAXIMUM ERUS parameters on the same input line:

```
PROTECT MAXERUS=10
```

9.3 Startup override keywords

The table below lists system generation and #DCPARM parameters, along with the startup override keywords and expressions that operators can use to override them. Unless otherwise noted, keywords listed below override system generation SYSTEM parameters.

System generation and #DCPARM parameters	**Associated startup override keywords/expressions**
AREA ACQUISITION THRESHOLD	
CVNUMBER	CVNUM= *cv-number*
CUSHION	CUSH= *storage-cushion-size* (allocated in 1K increments)
DEADLOCK DETECTION INTERVAL	DMCL= *dmcl-module-name*
DPE COUNT	DPECOUNT= *dpe-count*
DUMP/NO DUMP	DUMP/NODUMP
ECB LIST	ECBLIST= *ecb-list*
EXTERNAL WAIT	EXTWAIT= *external-wait-time*
Internal locking count *	ILECOUNT= *internal-locking-count*
INACTIVE INTERVAL	INACTINT= *inactive-wait-time*
INTERNAL WAIT	INTWAIT= *internal-wait-time*
JOURNAL FRAGMENT INTERVAL	
JOURNAL TRANSACTION INTERVAL	
JOURNAL RETRIEVAL/ NOJOURNAL RETRIEVAL	JOURRET/ NOJOURRET
MAXIMUM ERUS	MAXERUS= *external-run-unit-count*
MAXIMUM TASKS	MAXTASK= *task-count*
PROGRAM POOL	PROGPOOL= *program-pool-size* (allocated in 1K increments)
PROTECT/NOPROTECT	PROTECT/NOPROTECT
RCE COUNT	RCECOUNT= *rce-count*
RESOURCE TIMEOUT INTERVAL	RESOURCEINT= *resource-timeout-interval*

System generation and #DCPARM parameters	Associated startup override keywords/expressions
RESOURCE TIMEOUT PROGRAM	RESOURCEPGM= *resource-timeout-program-name*
RESOURCE TIMEOUT CENTRAL VERSION	RESOURCEPGMV= *program-version*
RLE COUNT	RLECOUNT= *rle-count*
RUNAWAY INTERVAL	RUNAWAY= *runaway-task-time*
STACK SIZE	STACKSIZ= *tce-stack-size*
STORAGE POOL	STGPOOL= *storage-pool-size* (allocated in 1K increments)
Subtasks count	SUBTASKS= *subtasks-count*
SYSLOCKS	SYSLOCKS= *system-lock-count*
SYSTRACE ON/ SYSTRACE OFF	SYSTRACE/ NOSYSTRACE
SYSTRACE ENTRIES	SYSTRACENUM= *system-trace-buffer-count*
TICKER INTERVAL	TICKINT= *time-check-interval*
USERTRACE ON/ USERTRACE OFF	USERTRACE/ NOUSERTRACE
USERTRACE ENTRIES	USERTRACESIZ= *user-trace-buffer-count*

* This value is computed by the system at startup. It applies to Release 10.2 and greater OS/390 systems running DC/UCF in a multiprocessing environment.

Chapter 10. System Profiles

10.1 Overview 10-3
10.2 CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE 10-5
10.2.1 Authorization 10-5
10.2.2 Syntax 10-5
10.2.3 Parameters 10-5
10.2.4 Usage 10-6
10.2.5 Examples 10-7
10.2.6 For more information 10-8
10.3 ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE 10-9
10.3.1 Authorization 10-9
10.3.2 Syntax 10-9
10.3.3 Parameters 10-9
10.3.4 Usage 10-10
10.3.5 For more information 10-11
10.4 DROP SYSTEM PROFILE 10-12
10.4.1 Authorization 10-12
10.4.2 Syntax 10-12
10.4.3 Parameters 10-12
10.4.4 Usage 10-12
10.4.5 For more information 10-12

10.1 Overview

What is a system profile?: A system profile is a definition of attributes to be associated with user sessions when users sign on to a DC system. Attributes are keywords and their associated values.

You create a system profile to set attributes for a user session that are specific to a system. The system profile is useful for defining attributes that are used by CA software.

For example, certain attribute keywords, such as DICTNAME and PRTDEST, have meaning to CA-IDMS software components, and the values associated with these attribute keywords may be used by CA-IDMS at runtime. Other attribute keywords can be site-defined, and any valid attribute can be referenced by a user-written program.

Associating a system profile with a user: A system profile definition may be associated with a user in the GRANT SIGNON statement. Any number of system profiles may be defined, but only one system profile is associated with a user.

The GRANT/REVOKE SIGNON statements may be used to change the specification of the system profile associated with the user's signon privilege.

It is possible to define a default system profile to be executed when a user for whom no system profile has been associated signs on.

►► For more information about default system profiles, refer to *CA-IDMS Security Administration*.

User session attributes: The attributes of a user session are determined by signon processing and by the ability of the user to change attributes dynamically with a DCUF SET PROFILE statement.

At signon time, DC/UCF will initially establish session attributes from:

- A user profile, if one is associated with the user definition
- A system profile, if one is associated with the user's signon authority to the DC/UCF system.

Overriding session attributes If a user profile is associated with the user in the user catalog, the user profile and the system profile are merged in signon processing. If there is a matching attribute keyword, the value associated with the keyword in the system profile takes precedence.**:** If a profile attribute has been defined with OVERRIDE=YES, the user is allowed to change the attribute value by issuing a DCUF SET PROFILE statement, assuming the user has authority to issue the statement. If a profile attribute has been defined with OVERRIDE=NO, the user cannot change the attribute value with a DCUF SET PROFILE statement.

▸▸ For more information, see 5.10, “DCUF SET PROFILE.”

Attributes in batch mode: If the user is accessing the system in batch mode, a profile attribute (such as DICTNAME) is overridden by a corresponding SYSIDMS parameter, even if the profile attribute has been defined with OVERRIDE=NO.

Table of attributes defined by CA-IDMS: The following table lists the attributes defined by CA-IDMS.

Keyword	Definition
DICTNAME	Identifies the name of a dictionary for a user's session
DICTNODE	Identifies the DC/UCF system that controls the dictionary for a user's session
DBNAME	Identifies the name of a database for a user's session
DBNODE	Identifies the DC/UCF system that controls the database for a user's session
CASE	Specifies the character set the logical terminal is to use on input: ▪ UPPER— On input, the logical terminal will translate all alphabetic characters to uppercase. ▪ UPLOW— On input, the logical terminal will perform no translation.
BREAK	Determines whether immediate-write messages will be received by a user while the user is signed on to a DC/UCF system
PRTCLASS	Identifies the print class for a user's session
PRTDEST	Identifies the printer destination for a user's session
LOADLIST	Identifies a load list for a user's session
TEST	Identifies the test version number for a user's session
PRIORITY	Used in determining the priority of tasks for a user.
MAPTYPE	Identifies the name of the alternative map table.

10.2 CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE

Creates the definition of a system profile in the system dictionary.

10.2.1 Authorization

To issue a CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE statement, you must hold one of these privileges:

- DCADMIN
- DEFINE or CREATE privilege on the system profile

10.2.2 Syntax

```
►►── CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE profile-name ──────────────────────────►
►┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
 │                      ┌──────────── , ────────────┐
 └─ ATTRIBUTEs ─┬─────┬─┴─ attribute-specification ─┴┘
                │     │
```

Expansion of attribute-specification

```
►►── attribute-keyword = ─┬──────────┬─┬─ &USER ──┬─┬──────────┬──────►
                          │ ┌─ prefix ─┐ │ &GROUP ──┤ │ ┌─ suffix ─┐ │
                          │ │          │ └ &SYSTEM ─┘ │          │ │
                          └─┴─ attribute-value ────────┴──────────┴─┘

►┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
 │                      ┌─ YES ←─┐
 └─ OVERRIDE ─┬─────────┴─────────┴┘
              └─ NO ──────────────┘
```

10.2.3 Parameters

profile-name

Identifies the profile to be created

Profile-name can be no more than 18 characters long.

ATTRIBUTEs attribute-specification

Specifies one or more attributes to be used by the system to control the user session.

An attribute is a keyword and an associated value for the keyword.

attribute-keyword =

Specifies the attribute keyword. Any identifier of not more than 8 characters may be an attribute keyword. Certain attribute keywords have special meaning to CA-IDMS

►► For a list of valid keywords for system-defined attributes, refer to the Table of attributes defined by CA-IDMS, presented earlier in this chapter

Special keywords and their meanings are:

CLIST — Specifies that *attribute-value* identifies a clist to be invoked after the user is signed on

INCLUDE — Specifies that *attribute-value* identifies another profile to be included in the current profile. INCLUDE supports up to ten levels of nesting.

&USER
Supplies a substitution parameter representing the current user. The value of &USER is equal to the user ID of the current user.

&GROUP
Supplies a substitution parameter representing the current group. The value of &GROUP is equal to the name of the default group for current user.

&SYSTEM
Supplies a substitution parameter representing the current system. The value of &SYSTEM is equal to the name of the system to which the user is signed on.

prefix
Supplies a prefix for the value in the substitution parameter.

suffix
Supplies a suffix for the value in the substitution parameter.

attribute-value
Supplies the value portion of the attribute specification. *Attribute-value* may be at most 32 characters long and must be enclosed in single quotation marks if it contains embedded blanks or special characters other than @, $, and #.

OVERRIDE
Indicates whether the user can modify the attribute specification with a DCUF SET PROFILE command.

YES allows the user to override the attribute specification. NO prevents the user from overriding the attribute specification.

If OVERRIDE is not specified for the attribute specification, YES is the default.

10.2.4 Usage

The INCLUDE keyword

You can use the keyword INCLUDE to specify that *attribute-value* identifies another profile to be included in the current profile. INCLUDE supports up to ten levels of nesting.

Substitution parameters

The value of a substitution parameter in *attribute-specification*:

- Must not exceed 32 characters, including a prefix and suffix
- Must not be enclosed in quotation marks
- Must not contain special characters other than @, $, and #

Substitution parameters

Three substitution parameters are available to facilitate sharing profile definitions. The values of these parameters are determined at runtime:

- **&USER** — replaced with the current user ID
- **&SYSTEM** —replaced with the current system name
- **&GROUP** — replaced with the default group of the current user

Substitution parameters are used to establish a default value for a schema name and to include a profile specific to each user, if one exists. If the included profile does not exist, it will be ignored and will not be treated as an error.

Using profiles with nonterminal tasks

DC/UCF uses profiles in the processing of nonterminal tasks. For example, if a user executes an application from a DC/UCF system that invokes a nonterminal task, the attributes assigned to that user are propagated to the nonterminal task.

10.2.5 Examples

This example shows the definition of a **system profile** for an MIS production system.

```
create system profile misprod
attributes  dictname=misdict,
            dbname=benefits,
            prtclass=47,
            prtdest=westwood;
```

CA-IDMS stores system profiles in the system dictionary; up to ten levels of nesting is supported.

This example shows how you include one profile within another. The system profile SYS74PROF is created, then included in profile JKSPROF.

```
create system profile sys74prof
 attributes dictnode=system90,
            dictname=persdict,
            dbnode=system90,
            dbname=employee;


create system profile jksprof
 attributes dept=personnel,
            group=c0400,
            jobcode=1200,
            include sys74prof;
```

The special keyword INCLUDE can be specified to invoke one profile from another.

This example shows the use of substitution parameters within a profile that can be associated with all users able to signon to the DC/UCF system.

```
create system profile sys74prof
 attributes dictnode=system90,
            dictname=persdict,
            dbnode=system90,
            schema='&group_user',
            include='&user';
```

```
create user profile jpdprof
attributes   include=&system;
```

10.2.6 For more information

- On defining and accessing user profiles and securing both user and system profiles, see *CA-IDMS Security Administration*.

10.3 ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE

Modifies the definition of a system profile.

10.3.1 Authorization

To issue an ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE statement, you must hold one of these privileges:

- DCADMIN
- ALTER privilege on the system profile

10.3.2 Syntax

```
►►── ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE profile-name ──────────────────────────────►
                                  ┌──────────── , ────────────┐
►── ATTRIBUTEs ─┬─↓─ attribute-specification ─┴──────────────────────────►◄
```

Expansion of attribute-specification

```
►►── attribute-keyword = ─┬─┬─────────┬─┬─ &USER ──┬─┬─────────┬─┬──────►
                          │ └─ prefix ─┘ ├─ &GROUP ─┤ └─ suffix ─┘ │
                          │              └─ &SYSTEM ─┘              │
                          ├─ attribute-value ──────────────────────┤
                          └─ NULL ─────────────────────────────────┘

►─┬─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
  └─ OVERRIDE ─┬─ YES ← ─┬─┘
               └─ NO ────┘
```

10.3.3 Parameters

profile-name

Identifies the profile to be modified.

Profile-name must be a profile that has been defined with the CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE statement.

ATTRIBUTEs attribute-specification

Modifies the existing specification of one or more attributes to be used by the system to control the user session.

An attribute is a keyword and an associated value for the keyword.

attribute-keyword =

Specifies the attribute keyword and indicates that value to be associated with the keyword follows.

►► For a list of valid keywords for system-defined attributes, refer to the Table of attributes defined by CA-IDMS, presented earlier in this chapter

Special keywords and their meanings are:

CLIST

Specifies that *attribute-value* identifies a clist to be invoked after the user is signed on

INCLUDE

Specifies that *attribute-value* identifies another profile to be included in the current profile. INCLUDE supports up to ten levels of nesting.

&USER
Supplies a substitution parameter representing the current user. The value of &USER is equal to the user ID of the current user.

&GROUP
Supplies a substitution parameter representing the current group. The value of &GROUP is equal to the name of the default group for current user.

&SYSTEM
Supplies a substitution parameter representing the current system. The value of &SYSTEM is equal to the name of the system to which the user is signed on.

prefix
Supplies a prefix for the value in the substitution parameter.

suffix
Supplies a suffix for the value in the substitution parameter.

attribute-value
Provides the value portion of the attribute specification

NULL
Removes the keyword identified in *attribute-keyword* from the named profile.

OVERRIDE
Indicates whether the user can modify the attribute specification with a DCUF SET PROFILE command.

YES allows the user to override the attribute specification. NO prevents the user from overriding the attribute specification.

If OVERRIDE is not specified for the attribute specification, YES is the default.

10.3.4 Usage

The INCLUDE keyword

You can use the keyword INCLUDE to specify that *attribute-value* identifies another profile to be included in the current profile. INCLUDE supports up to ten levels of nesting.

Substitution parameters

The value of a substitution parameter in *attribute-specification*:

- Must not exceed 32 characters, including a prefix and suffix

- Must not be enclosed in quotation marks
- Must not contain special characters other than @, $, and #

10.3.5 For more information

About securing both user and system profiles, see *CA-IDMS Security Administration*.

10.4 DROP SYSTEM PROFILE

Deletes the definition of a system profile.

10.4.1 Authorization

To issue a DROP SYSTEM PROFILE statement, you must hold one of these privileges:

- DCADMIN
- DROP privilege on the system profile

10.4.2 Syntax

```
►►── DROP SYSTEM PROFILE profile-name ──────────────────────────────►◄
```

10.4.3 Parameters

profile-name

Identifies the profile to be dropped.

Profile-name must be a profile that has been defined with the CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE statement.

10.4.4 Usage

Users associated with profiles that are dropped

If you drop a system profile referenced in the definition of a user's signon privilege, no system profile attributes will be associated with the user session.

10.4.5 For more information

About securing both user and system profiles, see *CA-IDMS Security Administration*.

Chapter 11. Using Lock Monitor

11.1 Overview 11-3
11.2 Lock Monitor features 11-4
11.3 Syntax 11-5
11.4 The Lock Monitor command set 11-6
11.4.1 Help commands 11-6
11.4.2 DISPLAY commands 11-7
11.4.3 Options commands 11-9
11.4.4 Miscellaneous commands 11-9
11.4.5 Action commands 11-11
11.5 Supported attributes 11-13
11.6 Exiting Lock Monitor 11-14

11.1 Overview

Lock Monitor is a real-time monitor used to display the current status of locks held for areas and terminals in a CA-IDMS central version. Its displays are refreshable and pageable on any 3270-type device supported by CA-IDMS. The task code for Lock Monitor is **LOCKMON**.

11.2 Lock Monitor features

You can use Lock Monitor to display and react to locks being held for an area or by a terminal. You can also use Lock Monitor to free locks so that you can change states for an area.

The most common use of Lock Monitor is to resolve the situation created when a DCMT VARY AREA command is issued and the target area goes into a quiescing state. In this state the area will not change to the desired mode, and no new work is allowed to access the area. Using the Lock Monitor command set, you can resolve the situation without having to cycle the CA-IDMS central version.

11.3 Syntax

```
►►── LOCKMON ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
```

LOCKMON commands

```
►►──┬─ Help ──┬─────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────────►◄
    │         ├─ Display ─┤                                              │
    │         ├─ Options ─┤                                              │
    │         ├─ Misc ────┤                                              │
    │         └─ Action ──┘                                              │
    ├─ Watch ─┬─ Area All ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────┤
    │         └─ Lterm ────┘                                              │
    ├─ SWap ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
    ├─ REFresh number ────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
    ├─ SEt TERminal RELease EQual ─┬─ RESources DELete ──────────────────┤
    │                              └─ VAry PTerm ─┬─ OFF ─┬──────────────┤
    │                                             └─ ON ──┘              │
    ├─ INFO ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
    ├─ MEssages ──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
    └─ STatus ────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

11.4 The Lock Monitor command set

Lock Monitor commands are grouped as follows:

- Help commands
- Display commands
- Action commands
- Session option commands
- Miscellaneous commands to control the content of the display or to control Lock Monitor itself

You enter commands in the Lock Monitor command field, which is the bottom line on the terminal screen.

11.4.1 Help commands

The screen below displays when you enter the Lock Monitor task code or when you enter **HELP** in the Lock Monitor command field. It offers the menu of valid HELP commands.

```
CA-IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version 15.0          Help          Tape: F0GJ0B

    Help          => This page

    Help Display  => Display Command Syntax

    Help Options  => Operating Options

    Help Misc     => Miscellaneous Commands

    Help Action   => "Action" Commands

CA-IDMS DB/DC V71                                              Time: 14:04:47
```

11.4.2 DISPLAY commands

The screen below shows the display commands. You access this screen by entering **HELP DISPLAY** in the Lock Monitor command field or by pressing PF8 when the help command screen is displayed.

```
CA-IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version 15.0          Display         Tape: F0GJ0B


    Watch Area <All>  => Watch areas with locks, if "All" is specified,
                         ALL areas will be displayed and those with locks
                         will be highlighted

    Watch Lterm       => Watch Longterm Locks held by terminals

    SWap              => Swap between Watch Areas and Watch Longterms at
                         each refresh interval









CA-IDMS DB/DC V71                                                Time: 14:05:36
```

WATCH AREA command: Enter this command to display a report of the number of locks being held at various levels for a particular area.

The lock types displayed are both db-key locks and run unit locks. For example, in the column labeled TRN, below, is the number of transient run units active for the area.

For further information on lock types, please refer to *CA-IDMS Database Administration*.

```
CA-IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version 15.0         Area Locks        Tape: F0GJ0B
Area_Name_____________________   _TRN_ __NL_ __IS_ __IX_ __S__ __U__ _UIX_ __X__
APPLDICT.DDLDCLOD                    0     0     0     2     0     0     0     0
SYSMSG.DDLDCMSG                      0     0     2     0     0     0     0     0
SYSTEM.DDLDCLOG                      0     0     3     0     0     0     0     0
SYSTEM.DDLDCRUN                      0     0     0     2     0     0     0     0
SYSTEM.DDLDML                        0     0     4     0     0     0     0     0
SYSUSER.DDLSEC                       0     0     0     2     0     0     0     0

CA-IDMS DB/DC V71                                                Time: 14:06:32
```

WATCH LTERM command: Enter this command to display the total notify, shared, and exclusive locks held by a specific logical terminal.

```
CA-IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version 15.0         LTerm Locks       Tape: F0GJ0B
LTerm___    User____    Task____       __Notify_      __Shared_      Exclusive

                          NO LONGTERM LOCKS FOUND

CA-IDMS DB/DC V71                                                Time: 14:13:02
```

11.4.3 Options commands

The screen below shows options commands. You access this screen by entering **HELP OPTIONS** in the command field of the help screen.

Options commands are used to control what type of data is displayed as well as the way certain functions are performed.

```
CA-IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version 15.0      Operating Options    Tape: F0GJ0B
LTerm___    User____    Task____       __Notify_      __Shared_      Exclusive

    REFresh #  => Change refresh interval to every # seconds

    SWap       => Swap between Watch Areas and Watch Longterms at each
                  refresh interval

    SEt TERminal RELease <EQual> RESources DELete / VAry PTerm OFF/ON  =>
                  Change the terminal lock release function to use DCMT
                  VARY LTERM xx..xx RESOURCES DELETE or DCMT VARY PTERM
                  xx..xx OFF and then ON

CA-IDMS DB/DC V71                                                Time: 14:13:17
```

11.4.4 Miscellaneous commands

The screen below shows miscellaneous commands. You access this screen by entering **HELP MISC** in the command field of the help screen.

Miscellaneous commands provide information about the Lock Monitor session that is currently running. The INFO command displays the various attributes in effect for the session's operation. The MESSAGES command redisplays messages that have been issued as a result of a "bulk" operation, such as releasing locks for a particular area.

```
CA-IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version 15.0        Miscellaneous      Tape: F0GJ0B
LTerm___    User____    Task____       __Notify_      __Shared_      Exclusive

    INFO      => Display information about the particular LOCKMON
                 program being run, as well as information about the
                 particular task running LOCKMON

    MEssages  => After entering a release command for an area, this
                 command will display the results of that action

    STAtus    => Display information pertaining to current, CV wide
                 locking statistics.

CA-IDMS DB/DC V71                                              Time: 14:13:36
```

INFO command: Enter this command in the Lock Monitor command field to display information about the version of LOCKMON that you are running.

```
CA-IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version 15.0     Info/Status Details   Tape: F0GJ0B


System Information
CV Number: 71                           Generation ID: SYS71

Task Information
Task Code: LOCKMON                      Program Name: LOCKMON

Program Information
Module Name: LOCKMON   15.0             Assembled: 10/09/96 @ 18:03

Current Execution Information
Task ID:      294                       LTerm: VL71001
PTerm: VP71001                          Line: VTAM71
Loaded at: 06DAE200                     Size: 000094A0
Refresh Interval:        5              Display Option: AREA NAMES
DCMT status: USABLE


CA-IDMS DB/DC V71                                              Time: 14:13:45
```

STATUS command: Enter this command in the Lock Monitor command field to display lock statistics for the central version.

```
CA-IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version 15.0     Lock Manager Status   Tape: F0GJ0B

                                Storage Summary

             Startup               Overflow                  Total
              147552                                        147552

    Times in overflow      Overflow Allocations      Overflow Highwater
                0                       0                           0

                            Notify/Longterm Locks

                           Acquired            Freed            Pending
        Notify:                   0                0                  0

Longterm Share:                   0                0                  0

 Longterm Excl:                   0                0                  0


CA-IDMS DB/DC V71                                                Time: 14:13:53
```

11.4.5 Action commands

The screen below shows action commands. You access this screen by entering **HELP ACTION** in the command field of the help screen.

There are two action commands. If you enter either during a session, Lock Monitor identifies the appropriate entity and issues a DCMT command to cause the entity to "go away."

- RELEASE LOCKS FOR AREA — Identifies all of the holders of locks for the area and formats, as appropriate, a DCMT VARY LTERM RESOURCES DELETE command or DCMT VARY PTERM OFF then ON commands.
- RELEASE LOCKS FOR LTERM — Builds one of the DCMT VARY command sequences described for RELEASE LOCKS FOR AREA above and calls DCMT to execute them.

To execute an action command, the user must have the authority to execute the underlying DCMT VARY commands.

```
CA-IDMS DB/DC Lock Monitor Version 15.0          Action          Tape: F0GJ0B


            ALL
    RELease ONLine LOCks For ARea xx...xx  =>
            BATch
                  Release locks for a particular area. The default is
                  to release all locks for a given area. The release
                  action can be tailored to batch rununits or online
                  terminals.

    RELease LOCks For LTerm xx...xx  =>
                  Release locks held by a specific terminal









CA-IDMS DB/DC V71                                              Time: 14:14:10
```

11.5 Supported attributes

The Lock Monitor supports a profile attribute for a user-specific default REFRESH interval. The Lock Monitor's default REFRESH interval is five seconds. The profile can override the default REFRESH interval by specifying the LMONRFSH attribute with an attribute value identifying the number of seconds in the interval.

If an attribute value is specified for LMONRFSH in the profile, it becomes the default value in the Lock Monitor session *unless* one of the following is true:

- The attribute value is nonnumeric; if so, the Lock Monitor default is used
- The value is greater than any timing interval in the DC system definition; if so, the largest system defined value, minus 1, is used

For more information about defining a profile, see Chapter 10, “System Profiles.”

11.6 Exiting Lock Monitor

To exit Lock Monitor, enter one of these commands in the command field (or simply the first letter of the command):

Bye

End

Quit

Index

Numerics

24-hour processing
  dynamic lines, terminals, printers 3-179

A

ALTER SYSTEM PROFILE 10-9

B

BYE 1-9

C

CLIST 1-10
CLOD 1-14
CREATE SYSTEM PROFILE 10-5
CVs
  dynamic lines, terminals, and printer definitions 3-179

D

DC/UCF task, execution from console 8-3
DCMT
  ABORT 2-11
  DISPLAY ACTIVE PROGRAMS 3-9
  DISPLAY ACTIVE STORAGE 3-16
  DISPLAY ACTIVE TASKS 3-20
  DISPLAY ADSO STATISTICS 3-23
  DISPLAY ALL PROGRAM POOLS 3-25
  DISPLAY ALL STORAGE POOLS 3-27
  DISPLAY AREA 3-29
  DISPLAY BUFFER 3-35
  DISPLAY CENTRAL VERSION 3-40
  DISPLAY CLASS 3-43
  DISPLAY CSAFLAGS 3-46
  DISPLAY DATA SHARING 3-51
  DISPLAY DATABASE 3-47
  DISPLAY DBGROUP 3-58
  DISPLAY DBTABLE 3-61
  DISPLAY DDS 3-63
  DISPLAY DEADLOCK 3-66
  DISPLAY DESTINATION 3-68
  DISPLAY DICTIONARY 3-70
  DISPLAY FILE 3-72
  DISPLAY ID 3-76
  DISPLAY JOURNAL 3-79
DCMT *(continued)*
  DISPLAY LIMITS 3-81
  DISPLAY LINE 3-83
  DISPLAY LOADLIB 3-86
  DISPLAY LOADLIST 3-88
  DISPLAY LOCKS 3-91
  DISPLAY LOG 3-98
  DISPLAY LTERM 3-101
  DISPLAY LU 3-106
  DISPLAY MEMORY 3-110
  DISPLAY MESSAGE 3-120
  DISPLAY MPMODE TABLE 3-122
  DISPLAY MT 3-124
  DISPLAY NODE 3-125
  DISPLAY NUCLEUS MODULE RELOAD TABLE 3-127
  DISPLAY PRINTER 3-128
  DISPLAY PROGRAM 3-130
  DISPLAY PTERM 3-136
  DISPLAY QUEUE 3-141
  DISPLAY REPLIES 3-144
  DISPLAY REPORTS 3-145
  DISPLAY RESOURCE NAME TABLE 3-147
  DISPLAY RUN UNIT 3-149
  DISPLAY SEGMENT 3-153
  DISPLAY SHARED CACHE 3-155
  DISPLAY SNA PTERM 3-157
  DISPLAY SNAP 3-161
  DISPLAY STATISTICS 3-162
  DISPLAY SUBTASK 3-176
  DISPLAY SYSGEN 3-179
  DISPLAY TASK 3-181
  DISPLAY TIME 3-185
  DISPLAY TRANSACTION 3-188
  DISPLAY UCF 3-193
  HELP 2-13
  QUIESCE 2-18
  SHUTDOWN 2-23
  task 2-3
  VARY ACTIVE TASK 4-7
  VARY ADSO 4-12
  VARY AREA 4-15, 11-4
  VARY BUFFER 4-22
  VARY CENTRAL VERSION 4-26
  VARY CSAFLAGS 4-27
  VARY DATA SHARING 4-31
  VARY DATABASE 4-28
  VARY DBGROUP 4-33

DCMT *(continued)*
VARY DBTABLE 4-36
VARY DEADLOCK 4-38
VARY DESTINATION 4-39
VARY DMCL NEW COPY 4-41
VARY DYNAMIC PROGRAM 4-44
VARY DYNAMIC TASK 4-51
VARY FILE 4-58
VARY ID 4-63
VARY JOURNAL 4-65
VARY LIMITS 4-67
VARY LINE 4-69
VARY LOADLIB 4-72
VARY LOG DRIVER 4-74
VARY LTERM 4-76
VARY LU 4-80
VARY MEMORY 4-85
VARY MT 4-87
VARY NUCLEUS 4-88
VARY PRINTER 4-90
VARY PROGRAM 4-93
VARY PTERM 4-97
VARY QUEUE 4-101
VARY REPORT 4-104
VARY RESOURCE TABLE 4-106
VARY RUN UNIT 4-107
VARY SEGMENT 4-110
VARY SHARED CACHE 4-113
VARY SNAP 4-115
VARY STATISTICS 4-117
VARY STORAGE 4-119
VARY SYSGEN 4-121
VARY TASK 4-123
VARY TIME 4-130
VARY UCF 4-134
WRITE STATISTICS 2-25
DCPROFIL 1-15
DCUF
HELP 5-9
SET BREAK/NOBREAK 5-11
SET DBNODE/DBNAME 5-12
SET DICTNODE/DICTNAME 5-14
SET LOADLIST 5-16
SET MAPTYPE 5-17
SET PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION 5-18
SET PRIORITY 5-19
SET PROFILE 5-20
SET SCREEN 5-22
SET TABLE 5-23
SET UCF 5-24
SET UPPER/UPLOW 5-26
DCUF *(continued)*
SHOW DBNODE/DBNAME 5-27
SHOW DICTNODE/DICTNAME 5-28
SHOW KEYS 5-29
SHOW LOADLIST 5-33
SHOW MAPTYPE 5-34
SHOW PRINT CLASS/DESTINATION 5-35
SHOW PRIORITY 5-37
SHOW PROFILE 5-38
SHOW TABLES 5-41
SHOW USERS 5-42
SIMULATE 5-43
task 5-5
TEST 5-45
USERTRACE 5-46
DROP SYSTEM PROFILE 10-12
Dynamic lines, terminals, printers 3-179

I

INFORM PROGRAM operator command 8-9
INFORM-PROGRAM Operator command 7-5

L

Lock Monitor 11-3
LOOK 1-18

M

MSG operator command 7-4, 8-6

O

OLP 1-23
OPER
CANCEL 6-6
HELP 6-7
Task 6-3
VARY TIME 6-8
WATCH ACTIVE TASKS 6-10
WATCH CRITICAL 6-12
WATCH DB 6-17
WATCH LTERM 6-21
WATCH PROGRAM 6-23
WATCH SP 6-30
WATCH STORAGE 6-32
WATCH TIME 6-36
WATCH USER 6-38

Q

QUED 1-36

S

SDEL 1-38
SEND 1-40
SHOWMAP 1-43
SIGNOFF 1-45
SIGNON 1-46
SUSPEND 1-49
System generation
  refreshing SYSGEN 3-179