

Introduction

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Starting Com-plete
 - Stopping Com-plete
 - Changing the Com-plete Nucleus Name
 - Operator Command Syntax
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Starting Com-plete

Com-plete can be started in one of two ways:

1. By an operator START command (MVS), or by a POWER R command (VSE);
2. By a batch job stream.

MVS

The MVS START command has the standard START command format illustrated below:

```
S COMPLETE
```

where "COMPLETE" is the name of a procedure which resides on an MVS procedure library.

VSE

The VSE POWER R command has the standard R command format illustrated below:

```
R RDR,COMPLETE
```

Regardless of the procedure chosen to initialize Com-plete, several initialization parameters are available to tailor the execution of Com-plete to the desired environment. The initialization parameters (sysparms) available are defined in a partitioned data set member, for MVS, or SYSIPT, for VSE, which is read before initialization and used during initialization.

Initialization parameters enable specification of such items as TIBTAB name, size of the buffer pools, number of VSAM buffers, etc. For MVS systems, all parameters may be overridden during Com-plete initialization without having to update the member in the partitioned data set.

The information required to initialize Com-plete, specify or override sysparm data is contained in the Com-plete System Programming documentation.

Stopping Com-plete

MVS

For MVS systems, Com-plete may be terminated via the Com-plete termination command EOJ, or with the MVS STOP (P) command. For example:

```
F COMPLETE,EOJ
```

or

```
P COMPLETE
```

VSE

For VSE systems, Com-plete is terminated with the Com-plete termination command:

```
nn EOJ
```

where *nn* is the partition reply ID.

This command immediately terminates outstanding terminal I/O requests and performs a logical shutdown of the Com-plete system.

The operating system CANCEL command, or POWER FLUSH command for VSE, can also be used to terminate Com-plete, but is not recommended because it does not cause a logical shutdown.

Changing the Com-plete Nucleus Name

Under normal circumstances, this facility is not necessary and should only be used on the instruction of the Com-plete System Programmer. By default, the Com-plete nucleus loaded is called COMPLETE. If for any reason you wish to use a different nucleus name, (for example COMPLETX), you must pass this name via the \$NUCNAME parameter. This parameter is NOT accepted in the actual Com-plete parameters, it must be specified via the PARM keyword of the EXEC PGM statement. The following shows how to override the default nucleus name with COMPLETX:

```
//COMPLETE EXEC PGM=TLINOS,PARM='$NUCNAME=COMPLETEX,override parm1...'
```

When valid, this parameter is removed from the parm list and the remaining parameters treated as before. If an invalid nucleus name is specified, it is ignored and the default is used. However, if the name is valid, but does not exist, a message is issued and initialization is terminated.

Operator Command Syntax

Once Com-plete has been initialized, the computer operator can control the various Com-plete facilities and ascertain the status of the Com-plete system by entering one or more of the Com-plete operator commands at the computer operator console.

MVS

For MVS systems, operator commands are entered via the MVS MODIFY (F) and STOP (P) commands. These MVS commands are directed toward the job name.

The general format for entering the MVS MODIFY command is:

```
F id,command,argument(s)
```

where *id* is the job or started task name.

VSE

For VSE systems, every Com-plete system has an outstanding reply on the console with the following message:

```
ZOC0064 - Com-plete READY FOR COMMUNICATIONS
```

The general format for entering a VSE Com-plete operator command is:

```
nn command,argument(s)
```

where *nn* is the VSE outstanding reply number assigned by the system. The message ZOC0064 is outstanding until the EOJ operator command is entered, upon which operator communications is halted.

In the case of a Com-plete abnormal termination, the operator must respond to the outstanding reply with an "EOB" (End-of-Block) operator command.

Examples

Examples of entering the "display control TIDs" operator command follow:

```
F COMPLETE,DC (MVS, where "COMPLETE" is the job or started task name)
```

```
nn DC (VSE, where "nn" is the REPLID)
```

If arguments are passed to the Com-plete command, the arguments must be either separated by commas, or embedded within single quotation marks. For example:

```
F id,ADD,25
```

or:

```
F id, 'ADD 25'
```