

SYSMAIN Direct Commands

SYSMAIN functions can be executed using direct commands, which can be issued either at the same time the SYSMAIN utility is invoked or from the command line of a menu screen.

Direct commands consist of keywords and parameters (see SYSMAIN Parameters and Keywords).

You can issue a direct command in the following ways:

- **In any library:**
Enter SYSMAIN followed by a direct command string.
- **From the command line of the SYSMAIN menu:**
Enter a direct command string.
- **From a programming object:**
Invoke the subprogram MAINUSER with the direct command string as a parameter.
- **In batch mode:**
Enter SYSMAIN followed by a direct command string.

The below section covers the topics:

- General Direct Command Syntax
- Effects of Direct Commands

General Direct Command Syntax

Below is the general direct command syntax that applies to the SYSMAIN utility. For the syntax and direct commands that applies to each object type, refer to the relevant sections in the SYSMAIN documentation.

```

FUNCTION [OBJECT] object-name [AS new-name]
      { FROM } [LIBRARY] lib-name [where-clause]
      { FM  }
      TO [LIBRARY] lib-name [where-clause] [with-clause]

```

In the function-specific syntax diagrams, either **FROM** or **FM** is shown to make the diagrams easier to read; however, **FM** can always be used as a synonym for **FROM** and vice versa.

where-clause

The *where-clause* is optional. The syntax is:

```

[WHERE] [DBID dbid] [FNR file-nr] [NAME name] [CIPHER cipher ]
[PASSWORD password]
[DIQ (dbid, fnr, psw, ciph)]
[SEC (dbid, fnr, psw, ciph)]
[LANGUAGE language]

```

with-clause

The *with-clause* is optional. The syntax is:

```
[WITH] [TYPE type] [FMDATE date] [TODATE date] [FMTIME time]
[TOTIME time] [USER user-id] [TID terminal-id] [XREF xref] [HELP]
[REPLACE] [RCOP] [MON] [EXTEND] [NOPROMPT] [SETUSER user]
[SETNO nr] [VDBID dbnr] [VFNR fnr]
```

Sequence of Syntax Elements

The sequence of the direct command syntax is not completely fixed, thus allowing more flexibility in command entry. The options and rules which apply are:

- *FUNCTION*, *OBJECT* and *object-name* must normally be the first three parameters of the command string (*OBJECT* can be omitted in some cases).
- The *library-name* (for programming objects and error messages) must be specified immediately after the **FROM** and **TO** keywords. (If the optional keyword **LIBRARY** is used, it must be entered between the **FROM** or **TO** keyword and the *library-name*).
- The *where-clause* must always follow the **FROM** or **TO** keyword and the *library-name*; the sequence of the keywords and values within the clause can be specified in any order.
- The keywords and values of the *with-clause* can be specified in any order, and the *with-clause* can be placed in any location within the direct command string, except as in the first three positions.

Effects of Direct Commands

Direct commands can result in:

- the display of a selection list for selective processing of the object if a question mark (?) followed by a blank is entered immediately following the object name, or if the keyword **HELP** is included in the *with-clause*; see Selective Processing;
- the automatic processing of a single object or range of objects; see Automated Processing.

When a direct command is issued, you normally are returned to the library from which the command was issued. For more detailed information on direct commands, see the sections which relate to each type of object.