

# Session Commands - Description

With Natural ISPF session commands, you can control your Natural ISPF session(s) and navigate within the system. Session commands can be issued from any system screen.

This subsection describes session commands in alphabetical order. The shortest possible abbreviations are underlined in the command format.

## ACTIVITY

Opens a window with a list of all Natural ISPF sessions you have started. The current session appears highlighted.

The command format is:

### Example:

<u>ACTIVITY</u>
-----------------

You can issue any of the following line commands for any session in the list:

Command	Function
P	Makes the selected session the current session (see the POP session command).
S	Moves the selected session to the other half of the screen in split-screen mode.
-	Terminates the selected session(s); if the session is an edit session, it is ended without saving modifications.

When you close the activity display with Enter or PF3, the session selected with the P line command will be the current (active) session.

You can give a session a short name by typing the short name in the appropriate field in the column headed Name in the activity window. This serves for easy identification of the session in a subsequent POP command. Alternatively, you can type a PF key name in the Name field. Pressing this PF key calls the associated session to display. This PF key is valid only until you change it or log off from Natural ISPF, and overrides the PF definition in your user profile.

The following is an example of an ACTIVITY window:

```

S*>>>EDIT-NAT:NSPFHELP(ALL)-Text->Report-Free-42K ----- Columns 001 072
COMMAND===> activity                                SCROLL===> CSR
***** ***** top of data *****
+-----N-ISPF ACTIVITY TABLE-----+
!                                     !
!  Cmd Name Session                       !
! -----!
!   PF6  WORKPOOL - ENTRY PANEL           ! e to
!   PF7  LIST-PDS:BRY.COMN.SOURCE(*)      ! list.
!   PF5  NATURAL VIEW - ENTRY PANEL       ! uting
!   F1   EDIT-NAT:NSPFHELP(ALL)-Text      !
!                                     !
!                                     !
!-----+
000130 &L
000140 ALL ED
000150 The command edit is executed for all members of the list. If an
000160 #end$command usually assigned to #PF3$ is entered, the current edit
000170 session is terminated and an edit session for the next$member from the
000180 list is opened.
000190 &L
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12---
      Help Split End  Suspe Rfind Rchan Up    Down Swap Left  Right Curso
    
```

The window shows four Natural ISPF sessions, the Natural EDIT session being the current session. You can call this session to display from any screen using the command:

```
POP F1
```

If you press PF6 from any screen, the Workpool Entry Panel becomes the current session.

**APPLICATION**

Activates the Natural application specified in the command parameters.

The command format is:

```
APPLICATION <library>[<startup program>[<parameters>]]
```

where:

Parameter	Meaning
library	The Natural library to be invoked.
startup program	The program to be started.
parameters	first parameter(s) of the startup program

**Examples:**

Command	Function
APP SYSERR	Displays the Natural SYSERR Utility Menu.
APP SYSDDM MENU	Displays the Natural View Maintenance Menu.
APP SYSMAN MENU C	Selects the COPY function on the SYSMAN menu.

The **APPLICATION** command is especially useful for the system administrator in menu definition, allowing applications written in Natural to be integrated into the Natural ISPF menu structure (see also the section Menu Maintenance in the Natural ISPF Administration Documentation).

### **BPSTAT**

Invokes the Natural Edit Buffer Pool Utility (see the section Buffer Pool and Recovery Files in the Natural ISPF Administration Documentation).

The command format is:

<u>BPSTAT</u>
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### **BREAK**

Modifies the break interval defined in your user profile. The value specified is the number of trace windows to be displayed before you are prompted to interrupt processing: **BREAK PROCESS (Y/N)**. For example, after the command **BREAK 3**, you are given the opportunity to interrupt processing every 3 trace windows.

The command format is:

<u>BREAK</u> {n } {OFF}
----------------------------

<u>BREAK</u> {n } {OFF}
-------------------------------

where *n* stands for the number of trace windows to be displayed before the break in processing is allowed, and **OFF** disables the break feature.

For more information, see the subsection Break in Processing in the section Useful Features.

### **CALCULATOR**

Invokes the calculator on your screen that allows you to perform computation in numeric or hexadecimal mode.

The command format is:

<u>CALCULATOR</u>
-------------------

For more information, see the subsection Using the Calculator in the section Useful Features.

### **CHARPROF**

Invokes the Magic-Character definition screen in your user profile. You can define magic characters for any number of Natural ISPF commands (see the subsection Magic-Character Definition in the section Profile Maintenance).

The command format is:

<u>CHARPROF</u>
-----------------

### COLPROF

Defines the colors to be used by the Natural ISPF browser, which is responsible for all LIST, BROWSE and EDIT sessions. The colors used in other screens cannot be modified with this profile option.

The command format is:

```
COLPROF
```

For more information, see the subsection Editor Color Definition in the section Profile Maintenance.

### CONFIRM

Specifies whether confirmation windows are used when performing functions such as DELETE, COMPRESS, CATALOG and UNCATALOG. You can use this command to override the setting in your user profile.

The command format is:

```
CONFIRM [ON]
         [OFF]
         [LONG]
         [SHORT]
```

Meaning of the parameters:

Parameter	Meaning
ON (default)	Used after a CONFIRM OFF command issued from the same system screen. Reactivates the confirmation feature according to the setting in your user profile (LONG or SHORT).
OFF	Deactivates the confirmation feature for the current screen. Useful when deleting multiple items from a list in a single input operation with multiple D line commands. The message CONFIRM OFF is displayed in the message line. As soon as another system screen is invoked from the current one, an implicit CONFIRM ON is performed.
LONG	Confirmation windows are used. Confirm by entering the object name in the window.
SHORT	Confirmation windows are used. Confirm by entering Y in the window.

If you issue the CONFIRM command without parameters, the default is ON, taking LONG or SHORT from your user profile.

### CONTINUE

The command format is:

```
CONTINUE
```

The CONTINUE command can be used in command scripts to gain more flexible control in error situations. If no CONTINUE statement is in the command script, the script is set to PAUSE mode after an error.

If a CONTINUE statement (which can be compared to a label) is in the script and an error occurs, the following actions are taken:

- RECORD ON is set internally if not activated by the user.
- The command causing the error and the message is recorded.
- All lines of the script until the next CONTINUE command are deleted and execution of these lines is skipped.
- Processing continues with the next CONTINUE statement. All following statements are executed.

- Termination resets RECORD to its previous value and informs the user if an error has occurred.

**Example:**

```

KEYS 3 PAUSE
  HELP VERIFY
  MESSAGE 7480
  TECH
  .....
  CONTINUE
  REMARK PROCESSING WILL CONTINUE HERE AFTER ERROR
  KEYS 3 INITIAL
    
```

The above script modifies the user profile, and by using the CONTINUE command, it makes sure that PF3 is reset to the value from the user profile after execution of the script, even if errors have occurred during execution of the script.

**CONTROL**

Applies to PANVALET and CA-LIBRARIAN only. CONTROL OFF suppresses the automatic control cards passed to PANVALET or CA-LIBRARIAN when a member is saved. Only the edited data (which may include user-defined control cards) are sent to PANVALET or CA-LIBRARIAN.

The command format is:

```

CONTROL [ON]
        [OFF]
    
```

Meaning of the parameters:

Parameter	Meaning
ON (default)	Re-activates the automatic control cards
OFF cards in the member	Suppresses the automatic control cards. You can define your own control

You must issue the CONTROL command before opening the new Editor session.

**DEFPROF**

Displays your User Defaults definition screen in your user profile. You can modify any default (see the subsection User Defaults in the section Profile Maintenance).

The command format is:

```

DEFPROF
    
```

**DEFBS2PROF**

Displays the general defaults specific to BS2000/OSD sites in your user profile. You can modify any default as required (see the subsection BS2000/OSD Defaults - General Defaults in the section Profile Maintenance).

The command format is:

```

DEFBS2PROF
    
```

Note that this command is available only if the BS2000/OSD subsystem is enabled at your site.

### **DEFSUBPROF**

Displays the defaults specific to submitting BS2000/OSD jobs in your user profile. You can modify any default as required (see the subsection BS2000/OSD Defaults - Submit Defaults in the section Profile Maintenance).

The command format is:

<u>DEFSUBPROF</u>
-------------------

Note that this command is available only if the BS2000/OSD subsystem is enabled at your site.

### **EDITPROF**

Invokes the Editor Profile definition screen in your user profile. You can modify your Editor profile (see the subsection Editor Profile in the section Profile Maintenance).

The command format is:

<u>EDITPROF</u>
-----------------

#### **Note:**

Any modifications made to your Editor profile using this command only affect subsequently opened edit sessions, not already existing ones.

### **END**

Returns you to the previous screen. Issued from the Main Menu, END terminates the Natural ISPF session. Issued from the last session, this command returns you to Natural.

This command is usually assigned to PF3.

The command format is:

END
-----

### **FIN**

Terminates all Natural ISPF sessions and Natural immediately. The command corresponds to LOGOFF IMM;FIN.

The command format is:

FIN
-----

### **FLIP**

Switches between PF key display (from PF1-PF12 to PF13-PF24 or vice versa). See also the KEYS session command.

The command format is:

<u>FLIP</u>
-------------

## GENNCP

Starts the generation of a command processor for Natural ISPF. For more information, see the subsection NCP Concept in the section System Configuration of the Natural ISPF Administration Documentation.

The command format is:

```
GENNCP
```

## HELP

Issued without parameter, displays a screen-related help text. The HELP command is usually assigned to PF1.

The help text is displayed according to the following hierarchy:

- Menu help text defined by your system administrator;
- Help text from the online help facility.

You can also issue the HELP command with a parameter indicating the topic on which help is required from any system screen in the format

```
HELP [ INDEX ]
      [ object ]
      [ :C ]
```

where:

Parameter	Meaning
INDEX	Lists all objects for which there is a help text. You specify any object in a HELP command to display the related help text.
object	The object for which a help text is required. This can be any object listed by the HELP INDEX command. Enter the wildcard * and press Enter to generate selection lists of objects with the same prefix (see examples below)
:C	Is substituted by the string marked by the cursor (see the subsection Cursor-Sensitive String Selection in the section Useful Features). If you use the :C directive from a help screen, you need not type in the HELP command keyword.

### Note:

In addition to the HELP command, most menus offer the command NHLP which takes you to the Natural help system directly.

### Examples:

Command	Function
HELP LIST	Displays the help text for the command LIST.
HELP L*	Displays a selection list of all items and commands starting with L for which there is a help text. You can select any item from the list to display the associated help text.
HELP FEATURES	Displays help text for special Natural ISPF features.
HELP <i>nnnn</i>	Displays a help text for error message number <i>nnnn</i> .
HELP :C	With cursor on string EDIT, executes the command HELP EDIT.

**Note:**

Items in the body of a help text for which there is a separate help appear in reverse video (on color terminals: yellow).

**KEYS**

Used without parameter, displays current PF key assignments in your user profile. You can modify the assignments and specify whether and which PF keys are displayed on system screens (see the subsection PF Key Definition in the section Profile Maintenance).

The command format is:

```

KEYS      [ON]
          [OFF] [string]
          [FIRST] [INITIAL]
          [LAST]
          [n]
    
```

The string and INITIAL parameters are only valid in conjunction with n (see below).

The parameters have the following meaning:

Parameter	Meaning
OFF	Eliminates the PF key line and associated command line from display.
ON (default)	Displays the PF key line and associated command line.
FIRST	Displays PF1 - PF12.
LAST	Displays PF13 - PF24.
n string	Assigns a command string to PF key n. If the string consists of more than one command, you must separate the commands with two command delimiters. If you use only one command delimiter here, Natural ISPF executes the KEYS command up to the first delimiter, and then executes each command in the string in turn (see also the subsection PF Key Assignments in the section Command Logic).
n INITIAL	Resets PF key n to its initial value as defined in the user profile. This is especially useful for resetting a PF key in a command script to its original value after temporary modification.

**Examples:**

Command	Function
KEYS 24 SEP;;SPLIT	Assigns the command sequence SEPARATE;SPLIT to PF24 (note the use of the double command delimiter).
KEYS 3 PAUSE	Assigns the command PAUSE to PF3 and resets it later to its initial value.
... CONTINUE KEYS 3 INITIAL	

**LAST**

Redisplays the last ten (10) commands entered via the keyboard in this session (but see note below). You can select any command for reexecution, or modify any command by overtyping it before reexecution. Select the required command from the list by placing the cursor on it and pressing Enter.

If a command is executed again, it is always put on top of the last command buffer. This keeps the commands used most in the buffer. Additionally, you can also delete commands from the last buffer. Commands not used again can be deleted; this avoids automatic deletion of commands likely to be reused.

The command format is:

```
LAST
```

**Note:**

To be stored for redisplay, the command must consist of at least two words. Commands entered by PF key, magic character or selected from a selection window are not stored. This also applies to commands entered using menu options.

**LOGOFF**

The LOGOFF session command allows you to terminate Natural ISPF even if you are working with several sessions.

The command format is:

```
LOGOFF [IMM] [;Natural command]
```

- If your Editor profile has AUTOSAVE=OFF and you issue the LOGOFF command without parameters, logoff processing is interrupted if an Editor session with modified data is detected.
- If your Editor profile has AUTOSAVE=ON and you issue the LOGOFF command without parameters, all modifications are saved during logoff processing.

If you wish to terminate Natural ISPF immediately, that is, regardless of any modifications, you can use the IMM (IMMEDIATE) parameter. All sessions will be closed without saving and Natural ISPF will be terminated.

You can concatenate the LOGOFF command with any valid Natural command.

If Natural ISPF is the only user interface installed, all sessions will be closed and you return to the Natural ISPF main menu.

**Examples:**

Command	Function
LOGOFF;FIN	Terminates Natural ISPF as described above and terminates the Natural session.
LOGOFF IMM;FIN	Terminates Natural ISPF immediately and terminates the Natural session.
LOGOFF IMM;SYSPROF	Terminates Natural ISPF immediately and logs on to library SYSPROF.

**LOGON**

Logs on to the specified Natural library as a default library from any system screen.

The command format is:

```
LOGON libraryname
```

The new library is addressed as the default library by function commands for Natural objects and as the library in the session command Natural.

**Note:**

Use this command especially if Natural ISPF is installed as the only user interface, because in this case, the Natural LOGON command (NAT LOGON) does not apply.

**MACPARM**

The MACPARM command is used in command scripts to stack data which is read by a macro using an input statement later in the command script.

This avoids prompting by the macro for parameters, when using macros in a command script. The MACPARM command must be the only command in a source line.

The command format is:

```
MACPARM p1
```

where:

Parameter	Meaning
p1	Maximum length of this parameter is 50 bytes and it can contain blanks.

**Examples:**

Command	Function
MACPARM LS PDS JW(A*) PLAY MAC MAC1	Passes command LS PDS JW(*) to macro MAC1.

Another useful example can be found in member VERIFY in our example library.

**MACRO**

Specifies whether macros are expanded in Natural programs and other sources that include inline macros or the INCLUDE-MACRO statement. For details, see the section Macro Facility in the Natural ISPF Programmer's Guide.

The command format is:

```
MACRO [ON]
      [OFF]
```

where ON specifies macro expansion and OFF specifies non-expansion. Default is ON.

**MENU**

Activates a defined menu. For example, the command MENU MAIN displays the Natural ISPF Main Menu. The name of the menu must be defined in the menu maintenance facility, see the section Menu Maintenance in the Natural ISPF Administration Documentation.

The command format is:

```
MENU name
```

where *name* specifies the menu name as defined in the menu maintenance facility.

### MESSAGE

The MESSAGE command can be used in command scripts to display a text during execution of a script on the screen and to interrupt the active command script. The MESSAGE command must be the only command in a source line.

The command format is:

```
MESSAGE nnnn[p1,p2 ... pm]
```

where:

Parameter	Meaning
nnnn	Must be a 4-digit error message number. First, the user library SYSISPFU is searched for the message text. If it does not exist, it is taken from the system library SYSISPS1.
p1, ... pm	Optional parameters which are used to replace variable parameters (:1: . . . . :m:) in the text. Parameters must be separated with your parameter delimiter, usually a comma , and can contain blanks.

#### Examples:

Command	Function
MESSAGE 6812,MYPROG	Results in the following message if no text for this number is available in the user library SYSISPFU: Member MYPROG not found.
MESSAGE 6809,Please enter some text	Results in the following message if no text for this number is available in the user library SYSISPFU: Please enter some text.

Another useful example can be found in member VERIFY in our example library.

### NATDEF

Invokes the Natural Defaults definition screen in your user profile which allows you to set several defaults that affect your working environment in Natural ISPF. For more information, see the subsection Natural Defaults in the section Profile Maintenance.

The command format is:

```
NATDEF
```

### NATP-LOG

When you enter this command, a window prompts you for your user ID, password and Entire System Server node ID. Performs a logon to Entire System Server on the specified node.

The command format is:

```
NATP-LOG
```

## NATURAL

Suspends your Natural ISPF session and invokes the Natural environment. You can return to your Natural ISPF session at any time by issuing the command SPF.

The command format is:

```
NATURAL [Natural command and parameters]
```

If the Natural command is issued with parameters, the parameters are executed by Natural and you are automatically returned to Natural ISPF.

## NEWS

Displays a summary of changes in the current release of Natural ISPF (new features, enhancements, etc.), selectable by topic after the NEWS command has been issued.

The command format is:

```
NEWS
```

## NKEY

From Version 2.1.1 onward, this command is no longer needed and has no effect. However, it is still accepted for compatibility reasons.

The command format is:

```
NKEY [ON]  
      [OFF]
```

## NODE

Selects the Entire System Server node ID specified with the command keyword. This command changes the default node and has no effect on existing sessions.

The command format is:

```
NODE id
```

## NODES

Invokes the Entire System Server node table, which offers active help for the NODE field in several Natural ISPF screens. For more information, see the subsection Entire System Server Node Table in the section System Configuration of the Natural ISPF Administration Documentation.

The command format is:

```
NODES
```

## NSPROF

Displays the NSPF Parameters definition screen. You can modify any parameter (see the subsection Natural ISPF Parameters in the section System Configuration in the Natural ISPF Administration Documentation).

The command format is:

<code>NSPROF</code>
---------------------

## OPERATOR

Signals Natural ISPF that the command entered in the same input operation is an operator command. For easier operator command input, you are advised to assign this command to a magic character (see the subsection Magic-Character Definition in the section Profile Maintenance).

The command format is:

<code>OPERATOR operator-command</code>
--

### Note:

If the command line is too short for an operator command, type a plus sign + at the end of the command line. This invokes a prompt window in which you can enter an operator command of up to 80 bytes long. Also, you are advised to use the plus sign if the operator command string contains special characters that have a special function in Natural ISPF (magic character, delimiter), as the window does not interpret special characters.

## PAUSE

The PAUSE session command can be written in a command script that is executed with the PLAY function command. It must be either the only or the last command in a source line of the script. When the script is executed, it is interrupted at the place of the PAUSE command.

To continue the script, you can issue the PAUSE command from the Natural ISPF command line. You can also use the PAUSE command if a command script is interrupted due to an invalid command: the command appears in the command line. You can correct the command, press Enter to reexecute it, and then issue the PAUSE command to continue the script.

### Note:

The PAUSE command must always be the last command or the only command in a script line, otherwise it is ignored.

The command format is:

<code>PAUSE</code>
--------------------

See also the subsection Executing Command Scripts in the section Useful Features.

## PLAY OFF

If the execution of a Natural ISPF command script is interrupted due to the PAUSE command, you can cancel the script by issuing the command PLAY OFF. The script entry is also deleted from the workpool.

The command format is:

<code>PLAY OFF</code>
-----------------------

See also the subsection Executing Command Scripts in the section Useful Features.

## POP

Selects the specified Natural ISPF session for work.

The command format is:

```
POP [string]
```

where **string** identifies the required session by the short name assigned in the ACTIVITY window or by any string from the session's header line. For example, the command

```
POP PDS
```

selects the Natural ISPF session that might have EDIT-PDS:NSP.V100.JCL(JOB1) as its header. If you use the POP command without a parameter, you can select a session by placing the cursor on it (usually on its header line). If the cursor remains in the current session, a window with selectable sessions appears. The current session is highlighted, the other sessions are numbered. Press Enter to select the current session, or select any other session by entering its number in the input field.

## PROFILES

Invokes the user Profile Menu. You can select any option (see subsection in the section Profile Maintenance).

The command format is:

```
PROFILES
```

## RECORD

Activates the recording of Natural ISPF commands issued and the resulting error messages. The recorded messages are held in the User Workpool in the member RECORD. This member can be played (the commands are executed, see the PLAY function command).

The command format is:

```
RECORD [ON]  
[OFF]
```

RECORD or RECORD ON activates recording of commands. RECORD OFF ends recording. If a command causes an error, the error message is also recorded, but prefixed by two asterisks \*\*. The PLAY command ignores these lines.

## RECOVER

If you lose files for any reason (for example, after an abnormal termination), Natural ISPF notifies you with a message the next time you log on. The RECOVER command displays a list of the lost files which you can select with a line command for further editing and saving, browsing or deleting.

The command format is:

```
RECOVER
```

See also the subsection Recovery in the section Useful Features.

## REFRESH

Refreshes screen display.

The command format is:

```
REFRESH
```

### REMARK

The REMARK command is used in command scripts for documentation purposes and must be the only command in a source line.

The command format is:

```
REMARK text
```

### Example:

```
REMARK The following command extracts all members  
REMARK including the string ADABASLIS
```

```
T PDS JW(*) SC=ADABAS
```

### RETURN

Returns directly to the Natural ISPF Main Menu of the current session. If you issue this command from an edit session, Natural ISPF prompts you to SAVE or CANCEL any modifications.

The command format is:

```
RETURN
```

### SEND

Allows you to send a message to up to five TSO, TIAM or Complete users anywhere within the network. A window opens prompting you for user ID(s), destination node number and message text. See also the subsection Message Switching in the section Useful Features.

The command format is:

```
SEND
```

### SEPARATE

Splits the current screen from its session to create two separate and distinct sessions, for example, after selecting a member from a list for an EDIT operation: the edit screen and the list become two separate sessions.

The command format is:

```
SEPARATE
```

Useful in conjunction with the `SPLIT` session command to display two screens from the same session, for example, an edit session and the list of objects from which it was started. Use the command sequence:

```
SEP ; SPLIT
```

See the subsection Multi-Session Operations in the section Useful Features for a more detailed example.

### **SHORTLIB**

Displays the Short Libraries definition screen for library names in your user profile. You can define a two-character alias for any library (see the subsection Library Definition in the section Profile Maintenance).

The command format is:

```
SHORTLIB
```

### **SPLIT**

Switches your session to split-screen mode. Your screen is divided horizontally into two at the cursor position or at the line number specified as command parameter. An existing session is redisplayed in the lower part of your screen. If there are no other existing sessions, a new one is started.

The command format is:

```
SPLIT [n]
```

where  $n$  is the line number at which the screen is to be split ( $n$  must be smaller than the available number of lines for the screen). The `SPLIT` command is usually assigned to PF2.

### **SUSPEND**

Suspends the current Natural ISPF session and starts a new one.

The command format is:

```
SUSPEND
```

The `SUSPEND` command is usually assigned to PF4.

### **SWAP**

When in split-screen mode, makes the other session active. The cursor moves to the first input field of the activated session. When issued from a session in full-screen mode, recalls a suspended session in wrap-around fashion.

The command format is:

```
SWAP
```

The `SWAP` command is usually assigned to PF9.

### **TECH**

Displays technical information on Natural ISPF.

The command format is:

TECH
------

## TRACE

Modifies the trace interval in seconds defined in your user profile. When you issue a command, a message appears in a window if the function is not yet complete after the specified interval. The message informs you of Natural ISPF activity, for example, PROCESSING 44 MEMBERS. The message is updated at the specified interval.

The command format is:

TRACE [n] [OFF]
--------------------

where n stands for the interval in seconds, and OFF disables the trace feature.

### Note:

If you specify TRACE 0, the trace function is also disabled.

## UINFO

Displays site-specific information maintained by your system administrator. For more details, see the subsection Online Technical and Site-specific Information in the section Useful Features (see also the section Site-specific Online Information in the Natural ISPF Administration Documentation).

The command format is:

UINFO
-------

## UNZOOM

Reverses the effect of a previous ZOOM command (see the ZOOM command below).

The command format is:

UNZOOM
--------

## VERSIONS

Specifies versioning for PDS, VSE/ESA and Natural members. This command overrides the setting of the VERSIONS parameter in your user profile (see the subsection User Defaults in the section Profile Maintenance).

The command format is:

VERSIONS [ON] [OFF]
------------------------

where OFF deactivates versioning and ON (re-)activates versioning. ON is the default.

## ZOOM

Eliminates the header lines of suspended sessions from your screen. When in split-screen mode, a second ZOOM command displays the current session in full-screen mode. You can return to split-screen mode using the UNZOOM command.

The command format is:

<u>Z</u> OOM
--------------