B FUP Command Summary

For a description of the individual function and structure of each FUP command, see Section 2, FUP Commands. Each command fits into one of four distinct command groups: control, information, security, and file management. The FUP commands in this appendix are categorized according to their function.

Table B-1 lists the commands you use to control FUP. Table B-2 lists the commands you use to obtain information.

Table B-3 lists commands used for security management. You can use these commands only on files with standard security codes. For files protected by the Safeguard product, you must use the Safeguard command interpreter (SAFECOM).

Note. For information on SAFECOM commands and their syntax, see the *Safeguard Reference Manual*.

Table B-4 lists commands that you can use to manage files with either Guardian or Safeguard security codes.

Table B-1. FUP Control Commands

Command	Function
!	Reexecutes the specified command.
?	Displays the specified command.
ALLOW	Sets the number of errors and warnings allowed during the execution of FUP commands.
CONFIG[URE]	Customizes your FUP configuration information.
DISPLAYBITS	Sets the display mode for file data.
EXIT	Terminates the FUP process. It must be typed at the FUP prompt.
FC	Lets you fix a command by editing and reexecuting a command line. This command is for interactive use only.
HELP	Lists the names of all the FUP commands or displays the syntax of a particular command.
HISTORY	Displays the FUP commands used most recently.
OBEY	Reads commands from a file and executes them.
REPORTWIDTH	Sets the maximum length (in columns) for the FUP output format.
SYSTEM	Sets the current default system name used by FUP.
VOLUME	Sets the current default disk volume and subvolume names used by FUP.

Table B-2. FUP Informational Commands

Command	Function
FILENAMES	Displays the names of files.
FILES	Displays the names of all files in a given subvolume or volume.
INFO	Displays the file characteristics of one or more files.
LISTLOCKS	Displays information on all locks (granted or waiting) for a specified file set.
LISTOPENS	Lists all processes that currently have one or more designated files open.
STATUS	Displays information about the progress of a RELOAD operation.
SUBVOLS	Displays the names of all subvolumes on a designated volume.
VOLS	Displays information about volumes on a system.

Table B-3. FUP Security Management Commands

Command	Function
GIVE	Changes a file owner ID for one or more files. For Safeguard protected files, you can change ownership only through the Safeguard command interpreter (SAFECOM).
LICENSE	(Super-ID command) Licenses one or more program files containing privileged procedures so that non-privileged users can run the files. For Safeguard protected files, you must perform this function through SAFECOM.
REVOKE	(Super-ID command) Revokes the license of one or more program files to execute with privileged procedures. For Safeguard protected files, you must perform this function through SAFECOM.
	When the CLEARONPURGE or PROGID option is included in the REVOKE command, the appropriate attribute (CLEARONPURGE or PROGID) is revoked. For Safeguard protected files, you must perform this function through SAFECOM.
SECURE	Sets file security attributes for one or more disk files. For Safeguard protected files, you must perform this function through SAFECOM.

Table B-4. FUP File Management Commands (page 1 of 2)

Command	Function
ALLOCATE	Preallocates a specified number of file extents for one or more disk files.
ALTER	Changes selected characteristics of a disk file.
BUILDKEYRECORDS	Writes the alternate-key records for key fields of a specified structured disk file to a destination file (usually a magnetic tape). You can then load the alternate-key records from the destination file into the alternate-key file with the COPY or LOAD commands.
CHECKSUM	Recomputes the checksum value for each block of data in a file.

Table B-4. FUP File Management Commands (page 2 of 2)

Command	Function
COPY	Makes record-by-record copies of files to and from the same or different media. It can also display the contents of a file.
CREATE	Creates a file using the current file-creation parameter values that have been defined with a SET command.
DEALLOCATE	Deallocates any extents past the end-of-file extent for one or more disk files.
DUP[LICATE]	Makes a copy of one or more disk files. There are special considerations for duplicating Safeguard protected files. Refer to the syntax and guidelines for this command.
LOAD	Loads data into a structured disk file without affecting any associated alternate-key files. For key-sequenced files, the input data can be unsorted or sorted. Unless you specify sorted, the LOAD command assumes that data is unsorted and sorts the input records before loading the file. For key-sequenced files, you can also specify slack space for future insertions to the file.
LOADALTFILE	Loads an alternate-key file with the alternate-key records of a specified structured disk file. You can specify slack space for future insertions.
PURGE	Purges one or more disk files.
PURGEDATA	Purges data from one or more disk files.
RELOAD	Reorganizes a key-sequenced file while permitting full access to it.
RELOCATE	Moves files on SMF virtual disks from one physical volume to another (within a storage pool).
RENAME	Renames one or more disk files.
RESET	Changes one or more file-creation parameter values to the default settings.
RESTART	Restarts a RESTARTABLE DUP operation.
SET	Sets one or more file-creation parameter values for subsequent file creations. To set Safeguard parameter values, you must use SAFECOM instead of FUP.
SHOW	Displays the current settings of the file-creation parameter values.
SUSPEND	Temporarily stops a RELOAD operation.