INFORMATICA®

pwxcmd Commands

Part Number:

Table of Contents

pwxcmd Commands

Introduction to the pwxcmd Commands

To issue commands to a PowerExchange process that is not managed by a PowerExchange application service, you must use the pwxcmd program. To issue commands to a PowerExchange process that is managed by a PowerExchange application service, use the infacmd pwx program instead. For more information about the infacmd pwx program, see the *Informatica Command Reference*.

You can issue pwxcmd commands on a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from a command line, script, or batch job to any of the following processes and systems:

- PowerExchange Listener on any system
- PowerExchange Condense on an i5/OS or z/OS system
- PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows on a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system

With pwxcmd, you can issue the same commands that you can issue from the command line against these PowerExchange processes.

Before issuing pwxcmd commands, you must configure PowerExchange processes to receive pwxcmd commands. The configuration tasks that you must complete depend on which PowerExchange process is the target of pwxcmd commands. For more information, see “Configuring PowerExchange Processes to Receive pwxcmd Commands” on page 4.

When you issue pwxcmd commands, each pwxcmd command must include the user-defined service name for the PowerExchange process that is the target of the command. In addition, if you enable security, you must specify a user ID and a password or encrypted password when you issue a pwxcmd command. For more information, see “Command Syntax for pwxcmd Commands” on page 2.

The output from pwxcmd commands appears on the command line or in a file to which you pipe the output on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you issue the commands. For more information, see “Running pwxcmd Commands from the Command Line” on page 9 and “Scripting pwxcmd Commands” on page 9.

If you upgrade to PowerExchange 9.0.1 on an i5/OS system, you must issue an upgrade command to run the PowerExchange Listener. Then, you can send pwxcmd commands to a PowerExchange Listener or PowerExchange Condense process running on the i5/OS system. For more information, see the *PowerExchange Planning Guide for Installation and Migration*.

Command Syntax for pwxcmd Commands

When you enter pwxcmd commands, use a basic syntax.

The syntax for pwxcmd commands is:

```
pwxcmd command_name {-service|-sv} service_name
       [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID {{-password |-pwd|-p} password} |
                                {-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
       [command_options]
```

Parameters for pwxcmd Commands

Parameters are required and optional for pwxcmd commands.

Specify the following parameters for pwxcmd commands:

command_name

Required. Command that pwxcmd sends to the PowerExchange process running the service specified in the **-service** parameter.

{-service|-sv} ***service_name***

Required. Service name for the PowerExchange process that is the target of the command. Specify the service name value coded in the CMDNODE statement in the DBMOVER configuration file that configures the PowerExchange process that is the target of the command.

{-user|-uid|-u} ***user_ID***

Optional. Valid operating system user ID on the system that is the target of the command. If the target PowerExchange process has security enabled, you must specify a valid user ID and a password or encrypted password.

{-password|-pwd|-p} ***password***

Optional. A clear text password for the user ID that you specified in the **-user** parameter.

If you specify **-user**, specify a password or encrypted password with either the **-password** or **-epassword** parameter. If you specify the **-password** parameter, do not also specify the **-epassword** parameter.

{-epassword|-e} ***encrypted_password***

Optional. An encrypted password for the user ID that you specified in the **-user** parameter.

Tip: You can create an encrypted password in the PowerExchange Navigator by selecting **File > Encrypt Password**.

If you specify **-user**, specify a password or encrypted password with either the **-password** or **-epassword** parameter. If you specify the **-epassword** parameter, do not also specify the **-password** parameter.

command_options

Optional. If required, any valid options for the command specified in *command_name*.

Command Processing for pwxcmd Commands

The pwxcmd command handler processes pwxcmd commands that you send to a PowerExchange Listener, PowerExchange Condense, or PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.

When you issue a pwxcmd command, the following command processing occurs:

1. The pwxcmd command handler determines the IP address and port number to which to send the command from the CMDNODE statement that has the service name specified on the command. The CMDNODE statement is in the DBMOVER configuration file on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you issue the pwxcmd command.
2. The PowerExchange process that is the target of the command acquires its service name as follows:
   - A PowerExchange Listener process acquires its service name from the pwxcmd command.

- A PowerExchange Condense process acquires its service name from the CONDENSENAME statement in the CAPTPARM configuration file or member.
- A PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process acquires its service name from the CONDENSENAME statement in the pwxccl.cfg file.

The PowerExchange process listens for any pwxcmd command on the port that you specified in the relevant SVCNODE statement.

If no SVCNODE statement corresponds to the service name, PowerExchange issues warning message PWX-32534 and disables pwxcmd input.

3. The pwxcmd command handler passes the service type specified on the CMDNODE statement to the command-handling service for the PowerExchange process. The service refuses the connection if the service type is incorrect. For example, a PowerExchange Listener service refuses the connection if the service type is CONDENSE.
4. The pwxcmd program waits 60 seconds for the command-handling service to issue a return code to indicate that the command completed. If the command does not complete within this time period, the pwxcmd program displays a timeout message.

   The return codes are either PowerExchange message numbers or a return code from the processing of the command.

Configuring PowerExchange Processes to Receive pwxcmd Commands

To send pwxcmd commands to a PowerExchange process, configure the PowerExchange process to receive pwxcmd commands.

Also, on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you issue pwxcmd commands, configure a connection to the PowerExchange process.

To configure a PowerExchange process to receive pwxcmd commands, complete the following configuration tasks:

- On the system where the PowerExchange process runs:
  1. Configure the PowerExchange process to receive pwxcmd commands.

     To configure a PowerExchange Listener process to receive pwxcmd commands, define a LISTENER statement and an SVCNODE statement in the DBMOVER configuration file.

     To configure a PowerExchange Condense or PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process, define a CONDENSENAME statement and an SVCNODE statement. For a PowerExchange Condense process, define the CONDENSENAME statement in the CAPTPARM configuration file or member. For a PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process, define a CONDENSENAME statement in the pwxccl.cfg file. For information about the CONDENSENAME statement, see the CDC guide for the operating system. For information about the LISTENER and SVCNODE statements, see the *PowerExchange Reference Manual*.
  2. Optionally, configure security for pwxcmd commands. You can configure PowerExchange to verify that the user has authorization to access PowerExchange or issue the command.

     To configure security, define a SECURITY statement in the DBMOVER configuration file and complete other configuration tasks.

     For more information about pwxcmd command security, see the *PowerExchange Reference Manual*.

3. On i5/OS, if you are upgrading to PowerExchange 9.0.1, complete the following tasks to enable the PowerExchange Listener to run and authorize users to issue pwxcmd commands to a PowerExchange process.

   To enable the PowerExchange Listener to run, issue the following upgrade command:

   ```
   CHGJOBD JOBD(datalib/DTLLIST) ALWMLTTHD(*YES)
   ```

   Where *datalib* is the user-defined name for the PowerExchange data library specified at installation.

   Also, verify that the QMLTTHDACN system value is set to a value that enables functions that might not be threadsafe to run. If the QMLTTHDACN system value is set to 3, or to the **Do not perform the function** value in the iSeries Navigator, PowerExchange does not start. Set the QMLTTHDACN system value to 1 or 2, or to the **Perform the function that is not threadsafe** value in the iSeries Navigator.

   To create security objects, issue the following upgrade command:

   ```
   CALL PGM(dtllib/CRTDTLENVA) PARM('datalib')
   ```

   Where *dtllib* is the name of the PowerExchange software library that you specified at installation and *datalib* is the name for the PowerExchange data library that you specified at installation. To authorize a user to issue a specific pwxcmd command, grant the user access to the security object for the command.

4. Start the PowerExchange processes to which you want to send pwxcmd commands.

- On the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you issue pwxcmd commands, configure connections to the PowerExchange processes to which you want to send pwxcmd commands. To configure a connection, define a CMDNODE statement in the dbmover.cfg file. For more information about the CMDNODE statement, see the *PowerExchange Reference Manual*.

Example 1: Configuring a PowerExchange Listener to Receive pwxcmd Commands

This example configures a PowerExchange Listener to receive pwxcmd commands.

You issue pwxcmd commands from a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system that is remote from the system on which the PowerExchange Listener runs.

You must include pwxcmd command configuration statements in the DBMOVER configuration files on both systems.

To configure a PowerExchange Listener to receive pwxcmd commands:

1. In the DBMOVER configuration file on the system where the PowerExchange Listener runs, include an SVCNODE statement. The SVCNODE statement specifies the port on which the command-handling service for the PowerExchange Listener listens for pwxcmd commands. For example:

   ```
   LISTENER=(node1,TCPIP,2480)
   SVCNODE=(node1,6001)
   ```

   In the SVCNODE statement:

   - The first parameter value, node1, is the service name, which matches the node name in the LISTENER statement.
   - The second parameter value, 6001, is the TCP/IP port number on which the service listens for pwxcmd commands. The port number must match the port number in the corresponding CMDNODE statement. The CMDNODE statement is in the DBMOVER configuration file on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you issue pwxcmd commands.

2. In the dbmover.cfg configuration file on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you issue pwxcmd commands, include a CMDNODE statement. The CMDNODE statement defines connection information for a PowerExchange Listener to which you want to send pwxcmd commands. For example:

   ```
   CMDNODE=(listnode,LISTENER,remote_host,6001)
   ```

In the CMDNODE statement:

- The first parameter value, listnode, is a service name. This service name can be any name you want. Specify this service name when you issue pwxcmd commands to the PowerExchange Listener.
- The second parameter value, LISTENER, is the service type for a PowerExchange Listener.
- The third parameter value, remote_host, is the host name of the PowerExchange Listener that you want to contact.
- The fourth parameter value, 6001, is the TCP/IP port number. This port number must match the port number in the corresponding SVCNODE statement in the DBMOVER configuration file on the system where the PowerExchange Listener runs.

3. In the pwxcmd command that you send to the PowerExchange Listener, specify the **-service** option as follows:

```
pwxcmd listtask -service listnode
```

The service name in the pwxcmd command must match the service name in the corresponding CMDNODE statement. The CMDNODE statement is in the dbmover.cfg configuration file on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you issue pwxcmd commands.

Example 2: Configuring a PowerExchange Condense Process to Receive pwxcmd Commands

This example configures a PowerExchange Condense process to receive pwxcmd commands.

You issue pwxcmd commands from a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system that is remote from the system on which the PowerExchange Condense process runs.

You must include pwxcmd command configuration statements in the DBMOVER configuration files on both systems.

Additionally, include a CONDENSENAME statement in the CAPTPARM configuration file or member on the i5/OS or z/OS system where the PowerExchange Condense process runs. The CONDENSENAME statement defines a service name for the PowerExchange Condense process.

To configure a PowerExchange Condense process to receive pwxcmd commands:

1. In the CAPTPARM configuration file or member on the i5/OS or z/OS system where the PowerExchange Condense process runs, include a CONDENSENAME statement. The CONDENSENAME statement defines a service name for the PowerExchange Condense process that receives pwxcmd commands. For example:

```
CONDENSENAME=COND_NODE
```

2. In the DBMOVER configuration file on the system where the PowerExchange Condense process runs, include an SVCNODE statement. The SVCNODE statement specifies a TCP/IP port on which the command-handling service for the PowerExchange Condense process listens for pwxcmd commands. For example:

```
SVCNODE=(COND_NODE,6003)
```

In the SVCNODE statement:

- The first parameter value, COND_NODE, is the service name. This service name must match the service name in the corresponding CONDENSENAME statement. The CONDENSENAME statement is in the CAPTPARM configuration file or member on the system where the PowerExchange Condense process runs.
- The second parameter value, 6003, is the TCP/IP port number on which the service listens for pwxcmd commands. This port number must match the port number in the corresponding CMDNODE statement. The CMDNODE statement is in the DBMOVER configuration file on the system from which you issue pwxcmd commands.

3. In the dbmover.cfg configuration file on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you issue pwxcmd commands, include a CMDNODE statement. The CMDNODE statement specifies connection information for a PowerExchange Condense process to which you want to send pwxcmd commands. For example:

   ```
   CMDNODE=(cndnode,CONDENSE,remote_host,6003)
   ```

   In the CMDNODE statement:

   - The first parameter value, cndnode, is a service name. This service name can be any name you want. Specify this service name when you issue pwxcmd commands to the PowerExchange Condense process.
   - The second parameter value, CONDENSE, is the service type for a PowerExchange Condense process.
   - The third parameter value, remote_host, is the name of the host where the PowerExchange Condense process runs.
   - The fourth parameter value, 6003, is the TCP/IP port number. This port number must match the port number in the corresponding SVCNODE statement. The SVCNODE statement is in the DBMOVER configuration file on the system where the PowerExchange Condense process runs.

4. In the pwxcmd command that you send to the PowerExchange Condense process, specify the **-service** option as follows:

   ```
   pwxcmd condense -service cndnode
   ```

   The service name in the pwxcmd command matches the service name in the corresponding CMDNODE statement. The CMDNODE statement is in the dbmover.cfg configuration file on the system from which you issue pwxcmd commands.

Example 3: Configuring a PowerExchange Logger Process to Receive pwxcmd Commands

This example configures a PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process to receive pwxcmd commands.

You issue pwxcmd commands from a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system that is remote from the system where the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process runs.

You must include pwxcmd command configuration statements in the DBMOVER configuration files on both systems.

Additionally, you must include a CONDENSENAME statement in the pwxccl.cfg configuration file on the system where the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process runs. The CONDENSENAME statement defines a service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.

To configure a PowerExchange Logger process to receive pwxcmd commands:

1. In the pwxccl.cfg configuration file on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system where the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process runs, include a CONDENSENAME statement. The CONDENSENAME statement defines a service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process that receives pwxcmd commands. For example:

   ```
   CONDENSENAME=COND_NODE
   ```

2. In the DBMOVER configuration file on the system where the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process runs, include an SVCNODE statement. The SVCNODE statement specifies a TCP/IP port on which the command-handling service for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process listens for pwxcmd commands. For example:

   ```
   SVCNODE=(COND_NODE,6003)
   ```

In the SVCNODE statement:

- The first parameter value, COND_NODE, is the service name. This service name must match the service name in the corresponding CONDENSENAME statement. The CONDENSENAME statement is in the pwxccl.cfg configuration file on the system where the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process runs.
- The second parameter value, 6003, is the TCP/IP port number on which the service listens for pwxcmd commands. This port number must match the port number in the corresponding CMDNODE statement. The CMDNODE statement is in the DBMOVER configuration file on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you issue pwxcmd commands.

3. In the dbmover.cfg configuration file on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you issue pwxcmd commands, include a CMDNODE statement. The CMDNODE statement specifies connection information for a PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process to which you want to send pwxcmd commands. For example:

   ```
   CMDNODE=(cndnode,CONDENSE,remote_host,6003)
   ```

   In the CMDNODE statement:

   - The first parameter value, cndnode, is a service name. This service name can be any name you want. Specify this service name when you issue pwxcmd commands to the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
   - The second parameter value, CONDENSE, is the service type for a PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
   - The third parameter value, remote_host, is the name of the host where the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process runs.
   - The fourth parameter value, 6003, is the TCP/IP port number. This port number must match the port number in the corresponding SVCNODE statement. The SVCNODE statement is in the DBMOVER configuration file on the system where the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process runs.

4. In the pwxcmd command that you send to the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process, specify the **-service** option as follows:

   ```
   pwxcmd condense -service cndnode
   ```

   The service name on the pwxcmd command must match the service name in the corresponding CMDNODE statement. The CMDNODE statement is in the DBMOVER configuration file on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you issue pwxcmd commands.

Authorizing Users to Issue pwxcmd Commands

You can enable security for pwxcmd commands.

PowerExchange provides the following basic security options for pwxcmd commands:

- You can require users to enter a valid operating system user ID and a password to access PowerExchange when they issue a pwxcmd command.
- You can authorize specific users to issue specific pwxcmd commands.

If you enable security for pwxcmd commands, users must specify a user ID and a password or encrypted password on all commands. Based on the type of security in effect, PowerExchange verifies that the user has authorization to either access PowerExchange or issue the command.

If you do not enable security for pwxcmd commands, users do not need to specify a user ID and password on pwxcmd commands.

For more information about pwxcmd command security, see the *PowerExchange Reference Manual*.

Running pwxcmd Commands from the Command Line

You can run pwxcmd commands from the command line on a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system.

To run pwxcmd commands from the command line:

1. Include the directory that contains pwxcmd in the PATH environment variable. By default, this directory is the PowerExchange installation directory.
2. From a command prompt, enter the pwxcmd command with its options and arguments. Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd command_name -service service_name
       [-user user_ID {-password password|-epassword encrypted_password}]
       [command_options]
```

Note: The user ID and password or encrypted password options are required only if you enable pwxcmd security.

For example, you might enter the following command on Windows:

```
C:\Informatica\PowerExchange>pwxcmd listtask -service node1
```

The output from the pwxcmd command appears on the command line or in a file to which you pipe the output on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you issue the command. For example, the output might appear on the command line on Windows, as follows:

```
C:\Informatica\PowerExchange>pwxcmd listtask -service node1
PWX-00711 Active tasks:
PWX-00713 0 active tasks
```

Scripting pwxcmd Commands

You can issue pwxcmd commands from a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system through batch files, scripts, or other programs.

You might issue some pwxcmd commands on a regular basis, such as a pwxcmd close command to stop a PowerExchange Listener. In this case, you can create a shell script or a batch file to call one or more pwxcmd commands with its options and arguments.

The following example Windows batch file, pwxcmd_list.bat, verifies that a PowerExchange Listener is active and then closes it.

```
@echo off
REM -- NAME:         pwxcmd_list.bat
REM -- DESCRIPTION:  Sample pwxcmd script to display any PowerExchange Listener active tasks
pwxcmd listtask -sv TEST
if errorlevel ==32601 goto noconnect
if errorlevel ==0 goto close
:close
pwxcmd close -sv TEST
if %errorlevel% neq 0 goto noconnect
if errorlevel ==0 goto end
:noconnect
echo %errorlevel%
echo "Could not connect to pwxcmd command handler."
pause
goto end
:end
```

Note: This script does not use security for pwxcmd commands.

For this script to work, you must configure a PowerExchange Listener to receive pwxcmd commands. For example, to issue pwxcmd commands from the same system where the PowerExchange Listener runs, you might configure a PowerExchange Listener in the dbmover.cfg file, as follows:

```
LISTENER=(node1,TCPIP,2480)
SVCNODE=(node1,6001)
CMDNODE=(TEST,LISTENER,localhost,6001)
```

Run the script from the command line. For example, on Windows, run the script, as follows:

```
C:\Informatica\PowerExchange>pwxcmd_list.bat
```

The output from the pwxcmd commands in the script appears on the command line or in a file to which you pipe the output on the Linux, UNIX, or Windows system from which you run the script. For example, the output might appear on the command line on Windows, as follows:

```
C:\Informatica\PowerExchange>pwxcmd_list.bat
PWX-00711 Active tasks:
PWX-00713 0 active tasks
PWX-00726 Close
```

pwxcmd Commands for the PowerExchange Listener

You can use the pwxcmd program to issue the close, closeforce, listtask, and stoptask commands from a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system to a PowerExchange Listener running on any system.

Note: You cannot start a PowerExchange Listener with the pwxcmd program.

pwxcmd close Command

Stops the PowerExchange Listener job or task after waiting for all outstanding PowerExchange Listener subtasks to complete.

Note: If you have long-running subtasks on the PowerExchange Listener, issue a pwxcmd closeforce command instead to force the cancellation of all user subtasks and stop the PowerExchange Listener.

The close command issues the following messages:

```
PWX-00618 Standard Close in progress.
PWX-00619 All tasks closed.
PWX-00623 Listener shutdown complete.
```

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd close {-service|-sv} service_name
             [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
             [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes *pwxcmd* close options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Listener.
-user -uid	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.

Option	Argument	Description
-u		
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd closeforce Command

If you have long-running subtasks on the PowerExchange Listener, issue a closeforce command to force the cancellation of all user subtasks and to stop the PowerExchange Listener.

When you issue the closeforce command, PowerExchange completes the following processing:

1. Checks if any PowerExchange Listener subtasks are active.
2. If active subtasks exist, polls the number of active subtasks every second until 30 seconds have elapsed.
3. During this period, stops any subtask that is waiting for TCP/IP network input, and issues the following message:

   ```
   PWX-00653 Operator close met while waiting for TCPIP input
   ```
4. Cancels any remaining active subtasks.
5. Stops the PowerExchange Listener.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd closeforce {-service|-sv} service_name
                  [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                  [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd closeforce options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Listener.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd listtask Command

Displays information about each active PowerExchange Listener task, including the TCP/IP address, port number, application name, access type, and status.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd listtask {-service|-sv} service_name
                [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd listtask options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Listener.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd stoptask Command

Stops an individual PowerExchange Listener task based on an application name or task ID that you specify.

Tip: To determine the name of the active task, issue the listtask command. In the command output, look for the PWX-00712 message for the task and note the name value. Enter this value in the stoptask command.

During change data extraction, the stoptask command waits to stop the task until either the end UOW is encountered or the commit threshold is reached.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd stoptask {-service|-sv} service_name
                [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
                {{-applicationid|-a} appname|
                 {-taskid|-t} taskid}
```

The following table describes pwxcmd stoptask options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Listener.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.

Option	Argument	Description
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-applicationid -a	*appname*	Required if you do not specify -taskid *taskid*. Application name. The name for the active extraction process that you want to stop. The PWX-00712 message of the listtask command output displays this name.
-taskid -t	*taskid*	Required if you do not specify -application *appname*. Task ID of the PowerExchange Listener. The numeric identifier for the PowerExchange Listener task that you want to stop. The PWX-00712 message of the listtask command output displays this ID.

pwxcmd Commands for PowerExchange Condense

You can use the pwxcmd program to issue the condense, displaystatus, fileswitch, shutcond, and shutdown commands to a PowerExchange Condense process running on an i5/OS or z/OS system.
Note: You cannot start a PowerExchange Condense process with the pwxcmd program.

pwxcmd condense Command

Starts a condense cycle before the wait period for resuming condense processing has elapsed, if you run PowerExchange Condense in continuous mode. Specify the wait period in the NO_DATA_WAIT parameter of the PowerExchange Condense CAPTPARM configuration file or member.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd condense {-service|-sv} service_name
                [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd condense options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Condense process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.

Option	Argument	Description
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd displaystatus Command

Displays the current status of the PowerExchange Condense Controller task and each subtask for a PowerExchange Condense job or started task.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd displaystatus {-service|-sv} service_name
                     [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                     [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd displaystatus options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Condense process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd fileswitch Command

Closes open condense files if they contain data and switches to a new set of PowerExchange Condense condense files. If the current condense files do not contain any data, the file switch does not occur.

Use this command to make change data in the current condense files available for extraction before the next file switch is due to occur. For example, to extract change data hourly from condense files, set the FILE_SWITCH_CRIT and FILE_SWITCH_VAL parameters in the CAPTPARM configuration file such that a file switch occurs after every one million record updates. Then include the fileswitch command as part of a batch job to perform an automated file switch hourly, before extraction processing runs.

Note: If you perform both partial and full condense processing in a single PowerExchange Condense job, PowerExchange uses separate sets of condense files for the partial and full condense operations. When you issue the fileswitch command, a file switch occurs for both sets of condense files.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd fileswitch {-service|-sv} service_name
                  [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                  [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd fileswitch options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. The service name for the PowerExchange Condense process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd shutcond Command

Stops PowerExchange Condense after performing a final condense cycle.

PowerExchange initiates a final condense cycle, waits for it to complete, and then shuts down PowerExchange Condense. During shutdown, PowerExchange Condense closes any open condense files, writes data to the CDCT file, takes a final checkpoint that contains the latest restart tokens, and then shuts down.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd shutcond {-service|-sv} service_name
                [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd shutcond options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Condense process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password.

Option	Argument	Description
		If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd shutdown Command

Stops PowerExchange Condense.

The shutdown command passes a shutdown event to PowerExchange Condense. When PowerExchange Condense recognizes the command, the Condense subtask completes the following processing:

1. Requests all subtasks to close.
2. Closes any open condense files.
3. Writes data to CDCT data set records.
4. Takes a final checkpoint that contains the latest restart tokens.

After all condense subtasks have shut down, PowerExchange Condense shuts down.

Note: PowerExchange does not process the shutdown command until condense read operations finish and the wait period that you specify in the NO_DATA_WAIT2 parameter of the CAPTPARM member elapses.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd shutdown {-service|-sv} service_name
                [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd shutdown options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Condense process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd Commands for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows

You can use the pwxcmd program to issue the condense, displaystatus, fileswitch, shutcond, and shutdown commands to a PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.

Note: You cannot start a PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process with the pwxcmd program.

pwxcmd condense Command

When the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows is running in continuous mode, the condense command starts another logging cycle before the wait period for starting another cycle has elapsed.

Specify the wait period in the NO_DATA_WAIT parameter of the pwxccl.cfg configuration file.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd condense {-service|-sv} service_name
                [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd condense options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Plain text password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password. .

pwxcmd displayall Command

Displays all messages that can be produced by the other PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows display commands, arranged by command.

The output is the same as if you ran the following pwxcmd commands separately:

- displaycheckpoints
- displaycpu
- displayevents
- displaymemory
- displayrecords

- displaystatus

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd displayall {-service|-sv} service_name
                  [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                  [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd displayall options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Plain text password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd displaycheckpoints Command

Displays message PWX-26041, which reports information about the latest checkpoint file. The information includes the file sequence number, timestamp, number of data records and commit records, and commit time.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd displaycheckpoints {-service|-sv} service_name
                  [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                  [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd displaycheckpoints options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Plain text password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd displaycpu Command

Displays the CPU time spent, in microseconds, for PowerExchange Logger processing during the current logging cycle, by processing phase. Also includes the total CPU time for all PowerExchange Logger processing.

For example, PowerExchange might report the CPU time for the following processing phases:

- Reading source data
- Writing data to PowerExchange Logger log files
- Performing file switches
- Performing "other processing," such as initialization and Command Handler processing of commands

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd displaycpu {-service|-sv} service_name
                  [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                  [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd displaycpu options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Plain text password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd displayevents Command

Displays events that the PowerExchange Logger Controller, Command Handler, and Writer tasks are waiting on. Also indicates if the Writer is processing data or is in a sleep state waiting for an event or timeout to occur.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd displayevents {-service|-sv} service_name
                  [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                  [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd displayevents options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
-user -uid	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.

Option	Argument	Description
-u		
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Plain text password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd displaymemory Command

Displays PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows memory use, in bytes, for each PowerExchange Logger task and subtask, with totals for the entire PowerExchange Logger process.

PowerExchange reports memory use for the following categories:

- **Application**. Memory that the PowerExchange Logger application requested for its own use.
- **Total**. Total memory in use for the PowerExchange Logger application and for related header overhead. This value fluctuates as PowerExchange dynamically allocates and frees memory during PowerExchange Logger processing.
- **Maximum**. The largest memory amount that has been recorded for the “Total” category up to the point in time when this command runs.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd displaymemory {-service|-sv} service_name
                [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd displaymemory options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Plain text password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd displayrecords Command

Displays counts of change records that the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows processed during the current processing cycle. If the PowerExchange Logger did not receive changes in the current cycle, displays counts of change records for the current set of PowerExchange Logger log files.

Record counts are shown for each type of change record processed and for total records processed. Change record types include Delete, Insert, Update, and Commit.

Depending on whether the counts are for the current cycle or the current log files, the output includes all or some of the following types of counts:

- **Cycle**. Counts of change records for the current PowerExchange Logger processing cycle. The PowerExchange Logger resets these counts to zero when the wait interval that is specified in the NO_DATA_WAIT2 parameter of the pwxccl.cfg file expires and no change data has been received.
- **File**. Counts of change records for the current set of PowerExchange log files. The PowerExchange Logger resets these counts to zero when a file switch occurs.
- **Total**. Total counts of change records that the PowerExchange Logger received since it started. These counts are not reset to zero.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd displayrecords {-service|-sv} service_name
                [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd displayrecords options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Plain text password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd displaystatus Command

Displays the status of the PowerExchange Logger Writer subtask.

For example, the command can report when the Writer is performing the following processing:

- Initializing
- Reading or waiting for source data
- Writing source data to a PowerExchange Logger log file
- Starting a checkpoint
- Writing information to a checkpoint file

- Writing CDCT records during a file switch
- Completing deletion of expired CDCT records
- Shutting down

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd displaystatus {-service|-sv} service_name
                     [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                     [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd displaystatus options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Plain text password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd fileswitch Command

Closes open PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows log files and then switches to a new set of log files. If the open log files do not contain any data, the file switch does not occur.

You can perform an automated file switch before the next file switch is due to occur to make change data available for extraction processing. If you run extractions in batch extraction mode, include the pwxcmd fileswitch command in a script and then run that script before the batch extractions.

For example, to extract change data hourly from PowerExchange Logger log files, first set the FILE_SWITCH_CRIT and FILE_SWITCH_VAL parameters in the pwxccl.cfg file such that a file switch does not automatically occur before the extractions run. For example, you might set the parameters to perform an automatic file switch after every 1,000,000 record updates. Then include the pwxcmd fileswitch command in a script that runs shortly before the scheduled extraction processes.

Note: Usually, you do not need to perform file switches manually if you use continuous extraction mode.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd fileswitch {-service|-sv} service_name
                  [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                  [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd fileswitch options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Plain text password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd shutcond Command

Stops the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows in a controlled manner after completing a final processing cycle. The final processing cycle enables the PowerExchange Logger to capture all of the changes made up to point when you issue the command.

Tip: Use this command to stop the PowerExchange Logger if a processing cycle has not run recently.

After the processing cycle completes, the PowerExchange Logger performs the following actions:

- Closes open log files.
- Writes data to the CDCT file.
- Takes a final checkpoint to record the latest restart and sequence tokens.
- Closes the CAPI.
- Stops the Writer and Command Handler subtasks.
- Ends the pwxccl program.
- Reports CPU usage.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd shutcond {-service|-sv} service_name
                [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd shutcond options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.

Option	Argument	Description
-password -pwd -p	*password*	Plain text password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

pwxcmd shutdown Command

Stops the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows in a controlled manner after closing open PowerExchange Logger log files and writing the latest restart position to the checkpoint files.

During shutdown processing, the PowerExchange Logger completes these actions:

- Closes open log files.
- Updates the CDCT file.
- Takes a final checkpoint to record the latest restart and sequence tokens.
- Closes the CAPI.
- Stops the Writer and Command Handler subtasks.
- Ends the pwxccl program.
- Reports CPU usage.

Use this command to stop a PowerExchange Logger process that is running in continuous mode. Informatica recommends that you use the pwxcmd program to issue the shutdown command instead of entering the command at a command prompt. With pwxcmd, you can send the command to a PowerExchange Logger process that is running in background or foreground mode on the same system or on a different system.

If you run the PowerExchange Logger in batch mode, you do not usually need this command. The PowerExchange Logger process shuts down after the wait period that you specify in the NO_DATA_WAIT2 parameter of the pwxccl.cfg file elapses.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd shutdown {-service|-sv} service_name
                [{-user|-uid|-u} user_ID]
                [{{-password|-pwd|-p} password|{-epassword|-e} encrypted_password}]
```

The following table describes pwxcmd shutdown options and arguments:

Option	Argument	Description
-service -sv	*service_name*	Required. Service name for the PowerExchange Logger for Linux, UNIX, and Windows process.
-user -uid -u	*user_ID*	Required if you enable security. User name.
-password -pwd	*password*	Plain text password.

Option	Argument	Description
-p		If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.
-epassword -e	*encrypted_password*	Encrypted password. If you specify a user ID, you must also specify a plain text password or an encrypted password.

Other pwxcmd Commands

By using the pwxcmd program, you can issue help and version commands.

pwxcmd help Command

Displays the syntax for a command. If you omit the command name, pwxcmd displays the syntax for all commands.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd help [command]
```

The following table describes the pwxcmd help argument:

Argument	Description
command	Name of pwxcmd command. If you omit the command name, pwxcmd displays the syntax for all commands.

pwxcmd version Command

Displays the PowerExchange version and Informatica trademark and copyright information.

Use the following syntax:

```
pwxcmd version
```

INDEX

V