IBM Z NetView
Version 6 Release 3

Command Reference
Volume 1 (A – N)

IBM

Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in "Notices" on page 629.

This edition applies to version 6, release 3 of IBM Z NetView (product number 5697-NV6) and to all subsequent versions, releases, and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

This edition replaces SC27-2847-06.

Contents

x

Figures

About this publication

The IBM Z® NetView® product provides advanced capabilities that you can use to maintain the highest degree of availability of your complex, multi-platform, multi-vendor networks and systems from a single point of control. This publication, the *IBM Z NetView Command Reference Volume 1 (A-N)*, describes the commands and components of the NetView program that can be used for network operation. You can use many of these commands in command lists or command procedures. For more detailed information about specific functions, see the NetView management console online help.

Intended audience

This publication is for operators and system programmers. Before using this publication, you should be familiar with the basic functions described in the *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: NetView*.

Publications

This section lists publications in the IBM Z NetView library and related documents. It also describes how to access NetView publications online and how to order NetView publications.

IBM Z NetView library

The following documents are available in the IBM Z NetView library:

- *Administration Reference*, SC27-2869, describes the NetView program definition statements required for system administration.
- *Application Programmer's Guide*, SC27-2870, describes the NetView program-to-program interface (PPI) and how to use the NetView application programming interfaces (APIs).
- *Automation Guide*, SC27-2846, describes how to use automated operations to improve system and network efficiency and operator productivity.
- *Command Reference Volume 1 (A-N)*, SC27-2847, and *Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z)*, SC27-2848, describe the NetView commands, which can be used for network and system operation and in command lists and command procedures.
- *Installation: Configuring Additional Components*, GC27-2851, describes how to configure NetView functions beyond the base functions.
- *Installation: Configuring the NetView Enterprise Management Agent*, GC27-2853, describes how to install and configure the IBM Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.
- *Installation: Getting Started*, GI11-9443, describes how to install and configure the base NetView program.
- *Installation: Migration Guide*, GC27-2854, describes the new functions that are provided by the current release of the NetView product and the migration of the base functions from a previous release.
- *IP Management*, SC27-2855, describes how to use the NetView product to manage IP networks.
- *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)*, GC27-2856, and *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*, GC27-2857, describe the messages for the NetView product, the NetView abend codes, the sense codes that are included in NetView messages, and generic alert code points.
- *Programming: Pipes*, SC27-2859, describes how to use the NetView pipelines to customize a NetView installation.
- *Programming: REXX and the NetView Command List Language*, SC27-2861, describes how to write command lists for the NetView product using the Restructured Extended Executor language (REXX) or the NetView command list language.
- *Security Reference*, SC27-2863, describes how to implement authorization checking for the NetView environment.

- *Troubleshooting Guide*, GC27-2865, provides information about documenting, diagnosing, and solving problems that occur in the NetView product.
- *Tuning Guide*, SC27-2874, provides tuning information to help achieve certain performance goals for the NetView product and the network environment.
- *User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*, SC27-2866, describes how to use the NetView Automated Operations Network (AON) component, which provides event-driven network automation, to improve system and network efficiency. It also describes how to tailor and extend the automated operations capabilities of the AON component.
- *User's Guide: NetView*, SC27-2867, describes how to use the NetView product to manage complex, multivendor networks and systems from a single point.
- *User's Guide: NetView Enterprise Management Agent*, SC27-2876, describes how to use the NetView Enterprise Management Agent.
- *Using Tivoli System Automation for GDPS/PPRC HyperSwap Manager with NetView*, GI11-4704, provides information about the Tivoli® System Automation for GDPS®/PPRC HyperSwap® Manager with NetView feature, which supports the GDPS and Peer-to-Peer Remote Copy (PPRC) HyperSwap Manager services offering.
- *Licensed Program Specifications*, GC31-8848, provides the license information for the NetView product.
- *Program Directory for IBM Z NetView US English*, GI11-9444, contains information about the material and procedures that are associated with installing the NetView product.
- *Program Directory for IBM Z NetView Japanese*, GI11-9445, contains information about the material and procedures that are associated with installing the NetView product.
- *Program Directory for IBM Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent*, GI11-9446, contains information about the material and procedures that are associated with installing the IBM Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

The following books are archived:

- *Customization Guide*, SC27-2849, describes how to customize the NetView product and points to sources of related information.
- *Data Model Reference*, SC27-2850, provides information about the Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem (GMFHS), SNA topology manager, and MultiSystem Manager data models.
- *Installation: Configuring Graphical Components*, GC27-2852, describes how to install and configure the NetView graphics components.
- *Programming: Assembler*, SC27-2858, describes how to write exit routines, command processors, and subtasks for the NetView product using assembler language.
- *Programming: PL/I and C*, SC27-2860, describes how to write command processors and installation exit routines for the NetView product using PL/I or C.
- *Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*, SC27-2862, describes the NetView Resource Object Data Manager (RODM), including how to define your non-SNA network to RODM and use RODM for network automation and for application programming.
- *SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide*, SC27-2864, describes planning for and implementing the NetView SNA topology manager, which can be used to manage subarea, Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking, and TN3270 resources.
- *User's Guide: NetView Management Console*, SC27-2868, provides information about the NetView management console interface of the NetView product.

Related publications

You can find additional product information on the IBM Z NetView web site at https://www.ibm.com/us-en/marketplace/ibm-tivoli-netview-for-zos.

For information about the NetView Bridge function, see *Tivoli NetView for OS/390 Bridge Implementation*, SC31-8238-03 (available only in the V1R4 library).

Terminology in this Library

The following terms are used in this library:

CNMCMD
For the CNMCMD member and the members that are included in it using the %INCLUDE statement

CNMSTYLE
For the CNMSTYLE member and the members that are included in it using the %INCLUDE statement

DSIOPF
For the DSIOPF member and the members that are included in it using the %INCLUDE statement

IBM® Tivoli Netcool®/OMNIbus
For either of these products:

- IBM Tivoli Netcool/OMNIbus
- IBM Tivoli OMNIbus and Network Manager

MVS™
For z/OS® operating systems

MVS element
For the base control program (BCP) element of the z/OS operating system

NetView
For the following products:

- IBM Z NetView version 6 release 3
- IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS version 6 release 2 modification 1
- NetView releases that are no longer supported

PARMLIB
For SYS1.PARMLIB and other data sets in the concatenation sequence

VTAM®
For Communications Server - SNA Services

Unless otherwise indicated, topics to programs indicate the latest version and release of the programs. If only a version is indicated, the topic is to all releases within that version.

When a topic is made about using a personal computer or workstation, any programmable workstation can be used.

Using IBM Z NetView online help

The following types of IBM Z NetView mainframe online help are available, depending on your installation and configuration:

- General help and component information
- Command help
- Message help
- Sense code information
- Recommended actions

Accessing publications online

IBM posts publications for this and all other products, as they become available and whenever they are updated, to the IBM Knowledge Center at https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter. You can find IBM Z NetView documentation on IBM Z NetView Knowledge Center.

Note: If you print PDF documents on other than letter-sized paper, set the option in the **Print** window that enables Adobe Reader to print letter-sized pages on your local paper.

Ordering publications

You can order many Tivoli publications online at http://www.ibm.com/e-business/linkweb/publications/servlet/pbi.wss

You can also order by telephone by calling one of these numbers:

- In the United States: 800-426-4968
- In Canada: 800-879-2755

In other countries, contact your software account representative to order Tivoli publications. To locate the telephone number of your local representative, perform the following steps:

1. Go to http://www.ibm.com/e-business/linkweb/publications/servlet/pbi.wss.
2. Select your country from the list and click the grey arrow button beside the list.
3. Click **About this site** to see an information page that includes the telephone number of your local representative.

Accessibility

Accessibility features help users with a physical disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use software products successfully. Standard shortcut and accelerator keys are used by the product and are documented by the operating system. Refer to the documentation provided by your operating system for more information.

For additional information, see the Accessibility appendix in the *User's Guide: NetView*.

Tivoli user groups

Tivoli user groups are independent, user-run membership organizations that provide Tivoli users with information to assist them in the implementation of Tivoli Software solutions. Through these groups, members can share information and learn from the knowledge and experience of other Tivoli users.

Support information

If you have a problem with your IBM software, you want to resolve it quickly. IBM provides the following ways for you to obtain the support you need:

Online
Please follow the instructions located in the support guide entry: https://www.ibm.com/support/home/pages/support-guide/?product=4429363.

Troubleshooting information
For more information about resolving problems with the IBM Z NetView product, see the *IBM Z NetView Troubleshooting Guide*. You can also discuss technical issues about the IBM Z NetView product through the NetView user group located at https://groups.io/g/NetView. This user group is for IBM Z NetView customers only, and registration is required. This forum is also monitored by interested parties within IBM who answer questions and provide guidance about the NetView product. When a problem with the code is found, you are asked to open an official case to obtain resolution.

Conventions used in this publication

This section describes the conventions that are used in this publication.

Typeface conventions

This publication uses the following typeface conventions:

Bold

- Lowercase commands and mixed case commands that are otherwise difficult to distinguish from surrounding text
- Interface controls (check boxes, push buttons, radio buttons, spin buttons, fields, folders, icons, list boxes, items inside list boxes, multicolumn lists, containers, menu choices, menu names, tabs, property sheets), labels (such as **Tip:**, and **Operating system considerations**:)
- Keywords and parameters in text

Italic

- Citations (examples: titles of publications, diskettes, and CDs
- Words defined in text (example: a nonswitched line is called a *point-to-point line*)
- Emphasis of words and letters (words as words example: "Use the word *that* to introduce a restrictive clause."; letters as letters example: "The LUN address must start with the letter *L*.")
- New terms in text (except in a definition list): a *view* is a frame in a workspace that contains data.
- Variables and values you must provide: ... where *myname* represents...

Monospace

- Examples and code examples
- File names, programming keywords, and other elements that are difficult to distinguish from surrounding text
- Message text and prompts addressed to the user
- Text that the user must type
- Values for arguments or command options

Operating system-dependent variables and paths

For workstation components, this publication uses the UNIX convention for specifying environment variables and for directory notation.

When using the Windows command line, replace **$***variable* with **%***variable***%** for environment variables and replace each forward slash (**/**) with a backslash (****) in directory paths. The names of environment variables are not always the same in the Windows and UNIX environments. For example, %TEMP% in Windows environments is equivalent to $TMPDIR in UNIX environments.

Note: If you are using the bash shell on a Windows system, you can use the UNIX conventions.

Syntax diagrams

The following syntax elements are shown in syntax diagrams. Read syntax diagrams from left-to-right, top-to-bottom, following the horizontal line (the main path).

- "Symbols" on page xvii
- "Parameters" on page xviii
- "Punctuation and parentheses" on page xviii
- "Abbreviations" on page xviii

For examples of syntax, see "Syntax examples" on page xix.

Symbols

The following symbols are used in syntax diagrams:

►►

Marks the beginning of the command syntax.

►◄

Marks the end of the command syntax.

→

Indicates that the command syntax is continued on the next line.

►

Indicates that a statement is continued from the previous line.

|

Marks the beginning and end of a fragment or part of the command syntax.

Parameters

The following types of parameters are used in syntax diagrams:

Required
Required parameters are shown on the main path.

Optional
Optional parameters are shown below the main path.

Default
Default parameters are shown above the main path. In parameter descriptions, default parameters are underlined.

Syntax diagrams do not rely on highlighting, brackets, or braces. In syntax diagrams, the position of the elements relative to the main syntax line indicates whether an element is required, optional, or the default value.

When you issue a command, spaces are required between the parameters unless a different separator, such as a comma, is specified in the syntax.

Parameters are classified as keywords or variables. Keywords are shown in uppercase letters. Variables, which represent names or values that you supply, are shown in lowercase letters and are either italicized or, in NetView help, displayed in a differentiating color.

In the following example, the USER command is a keyword, the *user_id* parameter is a required variable, and the *password* parameter is an optional variable.

►► USER ── *user_id* ─────────────────►◄
                    └─ *password* ─┘
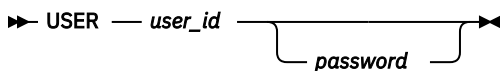
Punctuation and parentheses

You must include all punctuation that is shown in the syntax diagram, such as colons, semicolons, commas, minus signs, and both single and double quotation marks.

When an operand can have more than one value, the values are typically enclosed in parentheses and separated by commas. For a single value, the parentheses typically can be omitted. For more information, see "Multiple operands or values" on page xx.

If a command requires positional commas to separate keywords and variables, the commas are shown before the keywords or variables.

When examples of commands are shown, commas are also used to indicate the absence of a positional operand. For example, the second comma indicates that an optional operand is not being used:

```
COMMAND_NAME opt_variable_1,,opt_variable_3
```

You do not need to specify the trailing positional commas. Trailing positional and non-positional commas either are ignored or cause a command to be rejected. Restrictions for each command state whether trailing commas cause the command to be rejected.

Abbreviations

Command and keyword abbreviations are listed in synonym tables after each command description.

Syntax examples

The following examples show the different uses of syntax elements:

Required syntax elements

Required keywords and variables are shown on the main syntax line. You must code required keywords and variables.

▶▶─ REQUIRED_KEYWORD ── *required_variable* ─▶◀

A required choice (two or more items) is shown in a vertical stack on the main path. The items are shown in alphanumeric order.

▶▶─┬─ REQUIRED_OPERAND_OR_VALUE_1 ─┬─▶◀
    └─ REQUIRED_OPERAND_OR_VALUE_2 ─┘

Optional syntax elements

Optional keywords and variables are shown below the main syntax line. You can choose not to code optional keywords and variables.

▶▶─┬──────────────────┬─▶◀
    └─ OPTIONAL_OPERAND ─┘

A required choice (two or more items) is shown in a vertical stack below the main path. The items are shown in alphanumeric order.

▶▶─┬──────────────────────────┬─▶◀
    ├─ OPTIONAL_OPERAND_OR_VALUE_1 ─┤
    └─ OPTIONAL_OPERAND_OR_VALUE_2 ─┘

Default keywords and values

Default keywords and values are shown above the main syntax line in one of the following ways:

- A default keyword is shown only above the main syntax line. You can specify this keyword or allow it to default. The following syntax example shows the default keyword KEYWORD1 above the main syntax line and the rest of the optional keywords below the main syntax line.
- If an operand has a default value, the operand is shown both above and below the main syntax line. A value below the main syntax line indicates that if you specify the operand, you must also specify either the default value or another value shown. If you do not specify the operand, the default value above the main syntax line is used. The following syntax example shows the default values for operand OPTION=* above and below the main syntax line.

```
                    ┌─ KEYWORD1 ─┐          ┌─ OPTION=* ─────────┐
▶▶─ COMMAND_NAME ──┼─ KEYWORD1 ─┼──────────┼─ OPTION= ──┬─ * ─────┬──▶◀
                    ├─ KEYWORD2 ─┤                       ├─ VALUE1 ─┤
                    └─ KEYWORD3 ─┘                       └─ VALUE2 ─┘
```

Multiple operands or values

An arrow returning to the left above a group of operands or values indicates that more than one can be selected or that a single one can be repeated.

```
>>--+----------------------------------+-- KEYWORD= -- ( -->
     |         ,<                       |
     | +--REPEATABLE_OPERAND_OR_VALUE_1-+
     +-+--REPEATABLE_OPERAND_OR_VALUE_2-+
       +--REPEATABLE_OPERAND_OR_VALUE_3-+

          ,<
   >--+--------+-- ) -><
      +-value_n-+
```
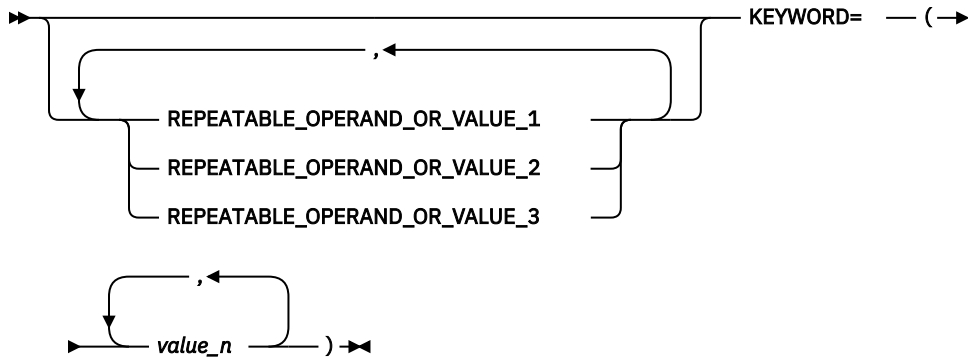
Syntax that is longer than one line

If a diagram is longer than one line, each line that is to be continued ends with a single arrowhead and the following line begins with a single arrowhead.

```
>>-- OPERAND1 --- OPERAND2 --- OPERAND3 --- OPERAND4 --- OPERAND5 --- OPERAND6 -->

   >--- OPERAND7 --- OPERAND8 -><
```
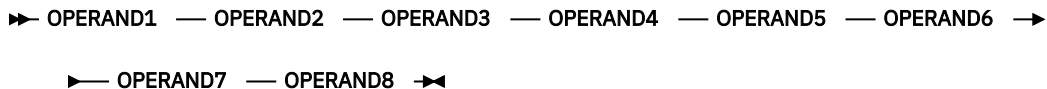
Syntax fragments

Some syntax diagrams contain syntax fragments, which are used for lengthy, complex, or repeated sections of syntax. Syntax fragments follow the main diagram. Each syntax fragment name is mixed case and is shown in the main diagram and in the heading of the fragment. The following syntax example shows a syntax diagram with two fragments that are identified as Fragment1 and Fragment2.

```
>>-- COMMAND_NAME --+-- Fragment1 --+-><
                    +-- Fragment2 --+
```

Fragment1

```
>>-- KEYWORD_A= valueA --- KEYWORD_B --- KEYWORD_C -><
```

Fragment2

```
>>-- KEYWORD_D --- KEYWORD_E= valueE --- KEYWORD_F -><
```

Chapter 1. Using Commands

When using NetView commands, it is helpful to know that the NetView program is composed of the following components:

Automated Operations Network
Provides a set of programs that can be customized and extended to provide network automation.

Browse facility
Provides the capability to browse the network log or a data set member.

Command facility
Provides base service functions and automated operations. Included are the operator interface and network and trace logging facilities. The command facility can also operate as a subsystem of MVS.

The component identifier for the command facility is NCCF.

Event/Automation Service
Provides translation and forwarding services for alerts, messages, Event Integration Facility (EIF) events, and SNMP traps. The component identifier for the Event/Automation Service is EAS.

Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem
Provides a link between RODM and the NetView management console to display Systems Network Architecture (SNA) and non-SNA resources.

The component identifier for the Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem is GMFHS.

Hardware monitor
Provides information about physical network resources. This includes failure information that shows probable cause and suggested actions. The information can be grouped into the following categories:

- Events
- Statistics
- Alerts

Events are unusual conditions detected by a device about itself or on behalf of a device it controls. Events can be records of permanent errors and other warning and exception conditions. Statistics include information describing the number of transmissions and retransmissions for traffic on a line. An alert is an event that is considered critical and requires operator attention. Whether an event is important enough to be considered an alert is determined by a filter. This filtering decision is made using criteria set in your installation based on how you want to manage and control your network and what information the operators must see.

The component identifier for the hardware monitor is NPDA.

Help facility
Displays online help information for the NetView components, panels, messages, and commands. This facility includes a procedure that help desk personnel can use to help with problem determination. An index is provided for quick reference.

MultiSystem Manager
Simplifies the task of managing your network resources.

NetView management console
Monitors and graphically displays the resources that represent a network, a portion of a network, or a group of networks at various levels of detail.

The component identifier for the NetView management console is NMC.

Resource Object Data Manager
An object-oriented, high-speed, multithread in-memory data cache that provides application programs with a means of rapidly accessing or changing the status of data.

The component identifier for the Resource Object Data Manager is RODM.

Session monitor

Provides information about the logical network resources. This includes session-related information such as response time measurement and the components that make up a session. shows how this information is grouped:

Table 1. Session Monitor Data Categories

Data Type	Data Description
Session awareness data	Information about session activity within the networks. This data identifies the partners of each session, which can be in the same domain, in different domains, or in different networks.
Session trace data	Consists of session activation parameters, VTAM path information unit (PIU) data, and network control program (NCP) data.
Session response time data	Measured response time broken down into ranges of time that are specified by the performance class definitions.
Route data	Includes a list of PUs and transmission groups (TGs) that make up the explicit route used by a session.
Network accounting and availability measurement data	Network availability data and distribution of use of network resources.

The component identifier for the session monitor is NLDM.

Status monitor

Displays the status of network resources in a hierarchical manner and enables you to browse the network log. This facility also automatically reactivates minor nodes except applications and cross-domain resources (CDRSC).

The component identifier for the status monitor is STATMON.

SNA Topology Manager

Performs dynamic collection and display of APPN, subarea, and logical unit (LU) topology and status. This topology and status are stored in RODM for use by the NetView management console.

The component identifier for the SNA Topology Manager is TOPOSNA.

The NetView program operates as a VTAM application or as a subsystem of MVS. It provides a network log to record information as necessary.

Table 2. Additional information

Topic	Refer to
Using commands	*IBM Z NetView User's Guide: NetView*
Changes to commands from previous releases	*IBM Z NetView Installation: Migration Guide*

Tasks

The NetView program can perform many functions. The NetView program controls these functions by defining units of work called *tasks*. The types of tasks are:

OST

Operator station task. There is one OST for each NetView operator. There are also automated OSTs (autotasks), which perform unattended operations functions related to automation. You can use OSTs to maintain the online sessions with the command facility terminal operators. The OST also analyzes commands as it receives them from the operator and invokes the appropriate command processors.

NNT

NetView-NetView task. When you have more than one NetView domain, each OST can have secondary sessions across domains with other NetView systems. The OST in the remote domain is called a NetView-NetView task (NNT). There is one NNT for each cross-domain NetView with which the local NetView domain communicates. This task controls communication with cross domain NetView programs to issue commands and receive responses. An NNT is not used by the RMTCMD command, which uses LU 6.2 to communicate and uses distributed automated OSTs. Use the RMTCMD for issuing cross domain commands, although NNTs are still supported.

PPT

Primary program operator interface task. This task processes commands and command lists that are performed on a system-level basis. The NetView program uses the PPT to carry out all timer management functions. It runs timer-initiated commands designed to run under the PPT, and it can expand and run command lists. The PPT also routes unsolicited VTAM messages to the authorized receiver.

DST

Data services task. This task processes requests for communication network management (CNM) or Virtual Storage Access Method (VSAM) data. This is the interface to network management data and VTAM.

MNT

Main task. The NetView main task loads and attaches other NetView tasks.

HCT

Hardcopy task. The hardcopy task logs messages received from or sent to a specified operator station. The HCT uses a specified printer to accomplish this.

OPT

Optional task. Optional tasks are user-defined subtasks that can provide increased flexibility beyond the subtasks that the NetView program provides.

Command Types

The NetView program processes different types of commands, including:

- Regular commands
- Immediate commands
- Data services task commands

Most commands and all command lists are **regular commands**. Regular commands can run concurrently with other regular commands. Regular commands can be interrupted by system routines or by immediate commands.

Immediate commands, such as RESET, GO, and AUTOWRAP, can interrupt or preempt regular commands. As their name implies, they run as soon as you enter the command. Only one immediate command runs at a time.

Data services commands run under a data services task (DST). These commands are internal to the NetView program. You cannot enter them at your terminal.

Some commands can run as either regular or immediate commands. If you enter a command at your terminal, it is treated as an immediate command. If the command is in a command list, it is treated as a regular command.

Some commands can run as either immediate or data services commands. If you enter a command at your terminal, it is treated as an immediate command. If the command is run under a DST, it is treated as a data services command.

Command Priority

A NetView OST, PPT, NNT, or autotask's command priority determines the order in which NetView commands and command lists are processed. You can set or modify command priority with the NetView DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE commands, or override it for one command with the CMD command.

Whether a command is entered by the operator or sent to the task, the command is queued on the message queue of that task.

Any command entered at a terminal or sent using an EXCMD command from another task is queued to the target task's message queue corresponding to the target task's command priority.

Additional Information

Topic	Refer to
Command priority	*IBM Z NetView User's Guide: NetView*

Entering Commands

You can enter NetView commands in a wide variety of ways, for example from the MVS console, the web command interface, the NetView management console, the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent, and from REXX, TSO, and UNIX.

From the MVS console, you can use either the MVS MODIFY command or prefix the command with the NetView designator character.

Table 3. Additional Information

Topic	Refer to
Entering commands from the MVS console	*IBM Z NetView User's Guide: NetView*

Restricting Access to Resources and Commands

Both the commands that you can issue and the resources you can access are set for your operator ID. One such restriction is called *span of control*. Span of control restricts your control to select network resources. The span of control for which you are authorized is defined in either your operator profile or in an SAF product, depending on the method used for security authorization.

Another restriction is called *command authorization*. Command authorization restricts the use of commands, keywords, and values. This command authorization is defined in either the DSIPARM data set or in an SAF product.

Table 4. Additional Information

Topic	Refer to
Restricting command access	*IBM Z NetView Security Reference*
List of commands, keywords, and values that can be restricted	*IBM Z NetView Security Reference*

Syntax Conventions Used in This Document

The commands are listed in alphabetic order for easy reference. The NetView component, the equivalent NetView command list (if any), and any operating system restrictions are provided for each command. If more than one component name is listed next to the command name, you can use the command in more than one NetView component.

The formats and operands of the NetView commands and command lists are described in the same notation throughout the document. Each command description includes the format and description of

operands and, where applicable, restrictions, examples, and responses. The command syntax and examples shown assume that they are being entered from within the appropriate component.

Chapter 2. NetView commands and command descriptions

This chapter describes the formats of NetView commands and command lists. You can enter these commands from the command facility or from any other NetView component.

The commands are listed in alphabetic order. Each command description includes the format and description of operands and, where applicable, usage notes, responses, and examples.

To get online help for a specific NetView component, enter:

```
HELP component
```

Where *component* is the name of the NetView component. The possible values for *component* are as follows:

AON
> Automated Operations Network components

BROWSE
> Browse facility

EAS
> Event/Automation Service

GMFHS
> Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem

HELP
> Online help

MSM
> MultiSystem Manager components

NCCF
> Command facility

NLDM
> Session monitor

NPDA
> Hardware monitor

PIPE
> PIPE command and its stages

RODM
> Resource Object Data Manager

STATMON
> Status monitor

TOPOSNA
> SNA topology manager

WINDOW
> Full screen application

For online help on a specific command, enter:

```
HELP command
```

Where *command* is the name of the command.

For online help on messages, enter:

```
HELP msgid
```

Where *msgid* is the identifier of the NetView message for which a help panel is to be displayed.

ACQ (NCCF; CNME0001)

Syntax

ACQ
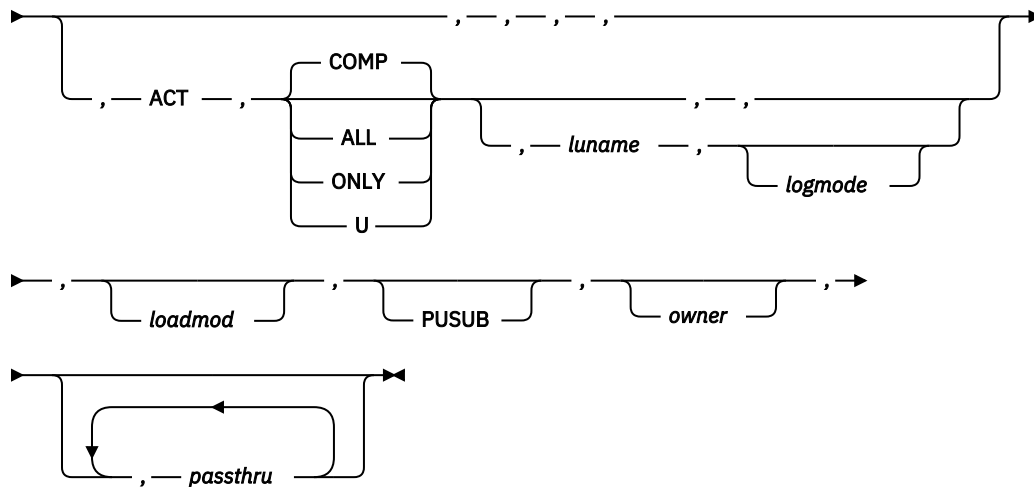
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ACT	A
COMP	C
ONLY	O
PUSUB	P, PU

Purpose of Command

The ACQ command list acquires a network control program (NCP) major node or a physical unit, and can be used for backup and recovery.

Operand Descriptions

resname
> Is the name of the resource to be acquired. This resource must be either an NCP major node or a physical unit within an NCP major node.

ACT
> Specifies that the acquired resources be activated.

COMP
> Specifies that during the activation of the major node, any subordinate minor nodes being acquired also be activated, according to their ISTATUS values. If the activation of the major node (except for NCP major nodes) is not the initial activation, COMP activates all subordinate minor nodes that were not previously active. When the activation is not the initial activation of an NCP major node, COMP

activates all subordinate lines and PUs. LUs subordinate to the PUs are activated according to their ISTATUS specification. This operand is the default.

ALL
Specifies that all the acquired subordinate resources are activated, regardless of their defined ISTATUS (initial status) values in the resource definition statements.

ONLY
Specifies to activate the acquired resource only, regardless of its defined ISTATUS values.

U
Specifies that all the acquired subordinate resources also be activated, according to their defined ISTATUS values.

luname
Is the name of a primary LU with which the activated LUs are to be in session.

logmode
Is the logmode name to be used for any logon initiated for an LU as a result of this command list.

loadmod
Is the name in VTAMLST of the NCP load module to be acquired.

PUSUB
Specifies that physical units (with attached LUs) subordinate to the acquired NCP are to be acquired with the higher-level resources. This option applies to NCPs only.

owner
Specifies the owner of the NCP named by *resname*. You can specify this keyword only if the NCP has previously been activated. This keyword is supported only by VTAM V3 R3 and later releases or VTAM V3 R2 with the JVT3214 or JVT3215 enhancement.

passthru
Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM VARY command issued by the ACQ command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Restrictions

The commas between operands are optional; however, if you omit a positional operand, indicate its absence with a comma. For instance, in the following example the third operand has been omitted:

```
ACQ A04NV4,ACT,,NCF01
```

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

0
    Functioned normally

Example: Taking over resources of an NCP

If HOST2 with NCP21 has failed, and you want to take over its resources, use the following command:

```
ACQ NCP21
```

If the ACQ request is successful, the system responds with the following messages:

```
IST097I  VARY    ACCEPTED
IST670I  VARY ACQ PROCESSING FOR ID=NCP21 COMPLETE
```

Note: Certain VTAM message IDs are release dependent.

Example: Acquiring and activating an NCP

To acquire and activate NCP21, enter:

```
ACQ NCP21,ACT,,AO4T0012
```

The third operand is omitted, defaulting to COMP. Therefore, all subordinate resources with an ISTATUS value of ACTIVE are also activated. A session is requested from AO4T0012 to all secondary LUs.

Example: Acquiring and activating an NCP and its active resources

To activate NCP major node NCP21, and any of its subordinate resources having an ISTATUS value of *active*, enter:

```
ACQ NCP21,A,U
```

Example: Acquiring and activating only an NCP

To acquire and activate NCP21, with O (for Only) specifying that no subordinate resources are to be activated regardless of their ISTATUS specification, enter:

```
ACQ NCP21,A,O
```

Example: Taking over resources unconditionally

To acquire and activate NCP21, to activate all subordinate resources regardless of ISTATUS value, to log all secondary LUs to AO4T0012, and to specify M3BSCQ as the logmode for any LU logons, enter:

```
ACQ NCP21,A,ALL,AO4T0012,M3BSCQ
```

ACT (NCCF; CNME0002)

Syntax

ACT

►►— ACT — — *resname* ─┬─ NoYes ─┬─►◄
                       └─ OffOn ─┘

OffOn

►►─┬──── , — COMP ────┬──┬─ , — OFF ─┬─►◄
   ├── , — ALL ─────┤ └─ , — ON ──┘
   ├── , — ONLY ────┤
   ├── , — SYNTAX ──┤
   └── , — U ───────┘

►►─┬─────────────────┬─►◄
   └─ , — *passthru* ─┘

NoYes

```
      ┌─ , ─ COMP ─┐
►►─────┼─ , ─ ALL ──┼────────┬──────────────────────┬─── , ─ NO ─────────────────┬──►
       ├─ , ─ ONLY ─┤        └─ , ─ YES ─┘           ├─ , ─ EXTERNAL ─────────────┤
       ├─ , ─ SYNTAX┤                                └─ , ─ HOST ─┬───────────────┤
       ├─ , ─ U ────┤                                             └─ , ─ SAVEMOD ─┘
       └─ , ─ WARM ─┘

►─────┬────────────────────┬──┬──────────────────────────────────┬────────────────────►
      └─ , ─ DUMPLOAD ──────┘  └─ , ─ DUMPSTA ─ = ─ dump_name ─────┘

►─────┬────────────────────────────────────────┬───────────────────────────────────────►
      └─ , ─ LOADMOD ─ = ─ mod_name ────────────┘

►─────┬───────────────────────────────────────────┬────────────────────────────────────►
      └─ , ─ LOADSTA ─ = ─ station_name ───────────┘

►─────┬─ , ─ LOGON ─ = ─ luname ─┬──────────────────────────────────────────┬────────────►
      └──────────────────────────┴─ , ─ LOGMODE ─ = ─ logmode_name ──────────┘

                                   ┌──────── , ◄──────┐
►─────┬─ , ─ NEWPATH ─ = ─ ( ──────┴─ name ───────────┴─ ) ─┬────────────────────────────►
      └─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘

                                   ┌──────── , ◄──────┐
►─────┬─ , ─ RNAME ─ = ─ ( ────────┴─ link_station ───┴─ ) ─┬────────────────────────────►
      └─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘

►─────┬─ , ─ U ─ = ─ channel_name ─┬───────────────────────►◄
      └────────────────────────────┘
```
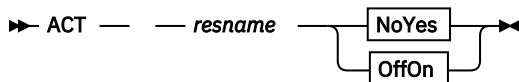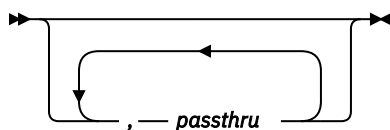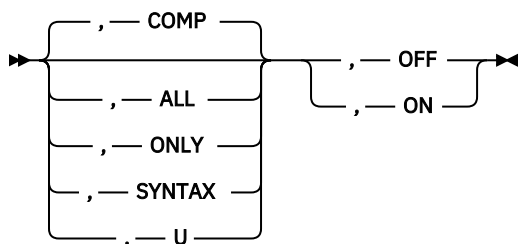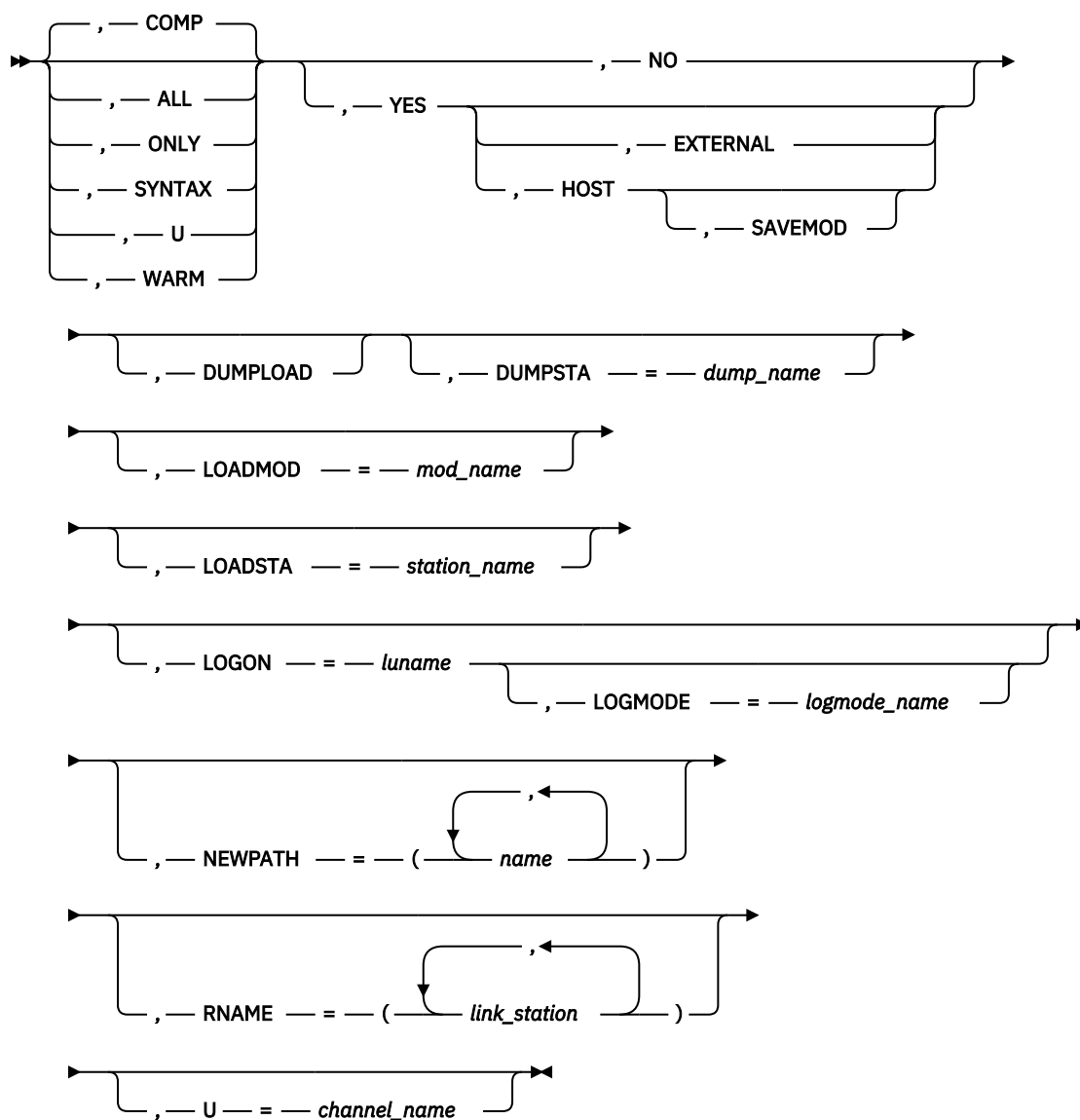
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ALL	A
COMP	C
EXTERNAL	EXT
ONLY	O

Purpose of Command

The ACT command list activates VTAM resources.

Operand Descriptions

resname
Is the name of the resource to be activated.

COMP

Specifies that all subordinate minor nodes must be activated, according to their ISTATUS values. If the activation of the major node (except for NCP major nodes) is not the initial activation, COMP activates all subordinate minor nodes that were not previously active. When the activation is not the initial activation of an NCP major node, COMP activates all subordinate lines and PUs. LUs subordinate to the PUs are activated according to their ISTATUS specification. This operand is the default.

ALL

Specifies that the resource named in the *resname* operand and all the subordinate resources be activated, regardless of their defined ISTATUS values in the resource definition statements.

ONLY

Specifies to activate the resource specified by *resname* only. None of the subordinate resources are activated, regardless of their defined ISTATUS values.

SYNTAX

Specifies that the major node named in the *resname* operand is to have its VTAMLST definition file checked for syntax errors. This validation does not include user-replaceable tables such as USS tables or ALS tables. The error checking consists of validation of syntax, definition statements, operands, and the type of the operands. This checking is the same as is done when the VARY ACT command is used to activate a resource. When SYNTAX is specified, no resource activation takes place. All other operands are ignored when SYNTAX is specified.

U

Specifies that the resource named in the *resname* operand and all of the appropriate subordinate resources defined with ISTATUS=ACTIVE are activated.

WARM

This option is valid only under MVS. It causes VTAM to restore the minor nodes to the status recorded for them in their configuration restart data set. If the configuration restart data set of the major node has never been used for status recording, or if the major node does not have a configuration restart data set, VTAM rejects the ACT command list.

NO

Specifies that the communication controller associated with the specified NCP is not loaded during the processing of this ACT command list.

YES

Specifies that the communication controller associated with the specified NCP is reloaded with the appropriate NCP load module.

EXTERNAL

Specifies that the NCP is loaded from the communication controller.

HOST

Specifies that the NCP is loaded from the host.

SAVEMOD

Specifies whether the NCP is saved on the communication controller external disk storage after the NCP is loaded from the host. This operand is not valid if you select EXTERNAL.

DUMPLOAD

Specifies whether VTAM is to dump the NCP to the communication controller and then reload the NCP from the communication controller.

DUMPSTA=*dump_name*

Applies only to the first activation of an NCP. DUMPSTA is the name of a link station in an adjacent subarea node through which any later static memory dump operations for this NCP are completed.

LOADMOD=*mod_name*

Specifies the name of the NCP load module to load.

LOADSTA=*station_resname*

Applies only to the first activation of an NCP. LOADSTA is the name of a link station in an adjacent subarea node through which any load operations for this NCP are carried out.

LOGON=*luname*

Is the name of a primary LU from which active logical units are put in session.

LOGMODE=*logmode_name*
> Is the logmode name to be used for any session initiated for a logical unit as a result of this command list.

NEWPATH=*name*
> Specifies the dynamic path update member names (n1,..n3) in the VTAM definition library for VTAM V3R3. You can specify up to three member names. This operand is valid only when an NCP major node is activated.

RNAME=*link_station*
> Applies only to the first activation of an NCP. RNAME specifies the names of up to 13 Synchronous Data Link Control (SDLC) link stations in adjacent NCP subarea nodes through which the specified NCP is attached to the network. The operand also specifies which SDLC link stations (and associated links) in adjacent NCP subarea nodes are to be activated automatically as part of the activation of the specified NCP.

U=*channel_name*
> Applies only to the activation of an inactive channel-attached NCP, an SNA physical unit, or an inactive channel link to an adjacent host subarea.
>
> The U operand specifies the channel through which VTAM is to establish connectivity to the specified NCP, VTAM, or PU.

OFF
> Specifies that a switched SDLC line is to be taken out of answer mode.

ON
> Specifies that a switched SDLC line is to be put in answer mode.

passthru
> Specifies additional parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM VARY command issued by the ACT command. The total number of parameters specified on the ACT command cannot exceed 31. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Restrictions

The combination of HOST and DUMPLOAD without SAVEMOD is not valid.

Return Codes

Return Code
> **Meaning**

0
> Functioned normally

Example: Taking over resources of a Physical Unit

To activate physical unit P12175 and all resources under it, use the following command:

```
ACT  P12175,ALL
```

If the ACT request is successful, the system responds with messages similar to the following messages:

```
IST097I  VARY    ACCEPTED
IST093I  P12175   ACTIVE
```

Note: Certain VTAM message IDs are release dependent.

Example: Activating an NCP

To activate NCP21 and all subordinate nodes based on their ISTATUS values, enter:

```
ACT NCP21,C
```

Example: Reloading a Communication Controller

If the communication controller associated with NCP21 is to be reloaded with the appropriate module, use the following command:

```
ACT NCP21,O,YES
```

Example: Activating an NCP only

To activate NCP21 without activating any subordinate nodes, regardless of ISTATUS specifications, enter:

```
ACT NCP21,O,NO
```

The communication controller associated with NCP21 is not loaded, regardless of its status or contents.

Example: Activating an NCP and its active subordinate nodes

To activate NCP21 and subordinate nodes with ACTIVE-ISTATUS, to log secondary LUs to AOT001, to specify M3BSCQ as the logmode for any LU logons, and to name LS01 as the link station for static memory dumps, enter:

```
ACT NCP21,U,LOGON=AOT001,LOGMODE=M3BSCQ,DUMPSTA=LS01
```

Example: Activating an NCP and all its subordinate nodes

To activate NCP21 and all subordinate nodes, regardless of ISTATUS specifications, to name LS01 as the link station in an adjacent subarea node through which all load operations for NCP21 are to be carried out, and to name 0CF as the channel device through which VTAM is to establish connectivity to NCP21, enter:

```
ACT NCP21,A,LOADSTA=LS01,U=0CF
```

Example: Activating an NCP and its subordinate nodes

To activate NCP21 and its subordinate nodes based on their status at the time NCP21 was last activated, enter:

```
ACT NCP21,WARM
```

Example: Activating an NCP and specifying SDLC

To activate NCP21 and specify LS1, LS2, and LS3 as the SDLC or channel link-stations in adjacent subarea nodes through which NCP21 is attached to the network, enter:

```
ACT NCP21,RNAME=(LS1,LS2,LS3)
```

ACTION (NPDA; CNME3001)

Syntax

ACTION
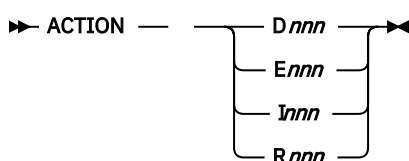
Purpose of Command

The ACTION command list provides a description of a specified recommended action displayed in the hardware monitor. D*nnn*, E*nnn,* I*nnn,* and R*nnn* are one-letter prefixes followed by three-digit recommended action numbers found on the Recommended Action and Resolution panels.

Use this command list to get additional information about a recommended or actual action. Actions shown on the Recommended Action panels are those you can take to bypass or resolve the event and are presented in the order most likely to be successful. The Resolution panel shows actual actions taken to resolve or fix the event.

The NetView program includes panels in support of D*nnn* action numbers. The D*nnn* descriptions of recommended actions are installed only with the NetView program. E*nnn*, I*nnn*, and R*nnn* action panels are not provided with the NetView program.

The I*nnn* numbers are used for the IBM-defined generic alert code points. The E*nnn* numbers are used for the user-defined generic alert code points. R*nnn* numbers are used for all of the actual action code points. For more information, see the *IBM Z NetView Customization Guide*.

Operand Descriptions

D*nnn*

Specifies to display a detailed description of a recommended action. This value is the letter D followed by a three-digit number.

E*nnn*

Specifies to display a detailed description of a recommended action created by your system programmer from user-defined generic alert tables. This value is the letter E followed by a three-digit number.

I*nnn*

Specifies to display a detailed description of a recommended action created by your system programmer from IBM-defined generic alert tables. This value is the letter I followed by a three-digit number.

R*nnn*

Specifies to display a detailed description of an actual action. The detailed description was created by your system programmer. This value is the letter R followed by a three-digit number.

Example: Viewing description of recommended action

To see a description of recommended action D023, enter:

```
ACTION D023
```

ACTMON (AON)

Syntax

ACTMON

▶▶─ ACTMON ─────────────────┬──────────────┬─ ▶◀
                            └─── *resname* ──┘

Purpose of Command

The ACTMON command is a panel synonym that displays, adds, and changes the Active Monitoring Control file entry for a resource. See *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information.

Operand Descriptions

resname
> The name of the resource for which you are adding or changing active monitoring intervals.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.
- If you enter a resource name and if the resource has no active monitoring specified, the Add panel is displayed. If there is a definition set, the Change panel is displayed. If you do not specify a resource name, the list panel of resources that have active monitoring set is displayed.

Examples

To add or change active monitoring for the resource TA1P523A, type:

```
ACTMON TA1P523A
```

ADDCMD (NCCF)

Syntax

ADDCMD

▶▶── ADDCMD ─── ── NAME ── = ── *commandname* ── , ── MOD ── = ── *modulename* ──▶

```
              ,─ TYPE ─ = ─ R ─                    ,─ RES ─ = ─ Y ─
▶─┬──────────────────────────┬──┬──────────────────────┬─▶
  └─ , ─ TYPE ─ = ─┬─ B ──┬─┘  └─ , ─ RES ─ = ─┬─ N ─┬─┘
                   ├─ BP ─┤                     └─ Y ─┘
                   ├─ D ──┤
                   ├─ H ──┤
                   ├─ I ──┤
                   ├─ P ──┤
                   ├─ R ──┤
                   ├─ RD ─┤
                   └─ RP ─┘
```

```
       ,─ ECHO ─ = ─ Y ─               ,─ PARSE ─ = ─ Y ─
▶─┬──────────────────────┬──┬───────────────────────────┬─▶
  └─ , ─ ECHO ─ = ─┬─ N ─┬┘  └─ , ─ PARSE ─ = ─┬─ N ─┬──┘
                   └─ Y ─┘                      └─ Y ─┘
```

```
       ,─ SEC ─ = ─ DE ─
▶─┬──────────────────────┬────────────────────────────────────────────▶
  └─ , ─ SEC ─ = ─┬─ BY ─┬┘└─ , ─ IGNRLSUP ─ = ─┬─────── * ──────┬─┘
                  ├─ CH ─┤                       └─── *number* ───┘
                  └─ DE ─┘
```

```
   ,─ FOLDUP ─ = ─ N ─
▶─┬────────────────────┬──────────────────────────────────────────▶
  └─ FOLDUP ─ = ─┬─ N ─┬┘└─ , ─ CMDSYN ─ = ─ ( ─┬◀─ , ─┬── ) ─┘
                 └─ Y ─┘                         └─ *csyn* ─┘
```

```
▶─┬────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬─▶
  │                                        ,◀                            │
  │                              ┌─────────────────────┐                 │
  └─ , ─ PARMSYN ─ = ─ ( ─┬◀──────────┬─ *pname* ─ ( ─┬◀─ , ─┬─ ) ─┘ ) ─┘
                                                       └─ *psyn* ─┘
```

```
   ,─ REPLACE ─ = ─ N ─
▶─┬──────────────────────┬──◀
  └─ , ─ REPLACE ─ = ─┬─ N ─┬┘
                      └─ Y ─┘
```
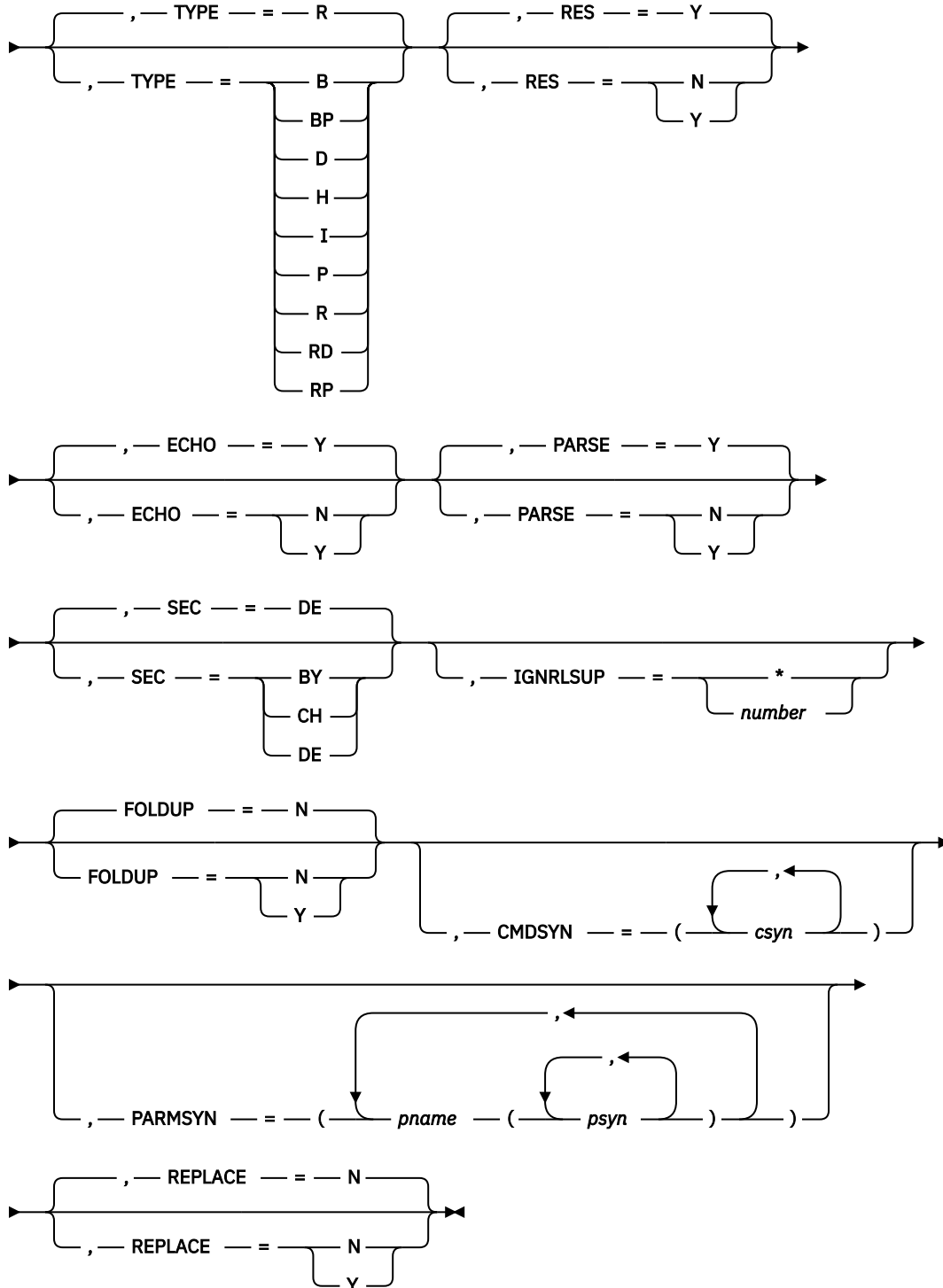
Purpose of Command

The ADDCMD command enables an operator to dynamically add or replace user-written commands to the NetView program without recycling the NetView program. These commands can then be entered from the NetView command line. This improves the availability of the NetView program and enables operators to quickly test new commands on a test system and introduce them to their production systems in a timely manner.

Operand Descriptions

NAME=*commandname*
> Specifies the name of the command or command list being added to the NetView system command table (SCT) extension. The *commandname* cannot begin with the percent sign (%) because it is reserved for the NetView program. The *commandname* must be unique. If another command or command synonym is defined to the NetView program with the same name, the add request is rejected unless REPLACE=Y is specified.

MOD=*modulename*
> Specifies the name of the module that processes the command. For command lists, specify MOD=DSICCP.

> **Note:** When you define a user-written command procedure, specify a unique module name on the MOD operand. Do not specify a name that the system might recognize as a command, because the NetView program attempts to run that command instead of the user-written command procedure. NetView command modules begin with one of the following prefixes:

```
AAU     BNT     EGV     EZL     FLB
BNH     CNM     EKG     FKB     FLC
BNI     DSI     EUY     FKV     FMG
BNJ     DUI     EXQ     FKW     FNA
BNK     DWO     EYV     FKX     IHS
```

TYPE=B|BP|D|H|I|P|R|RD|RP
> Specifies the command type.

> **Note:** Do not define regular command procedures with TYPE=I or TYPE=B.

> **B**
>> Indicates a command that can run as a regular or an immediate command. If an operator enters the command at a terminal, the NetView program processes it as an immediate command. If the command is in a command list, the NetView program processes it as a regular command.

> **BP**
>> Indicates a *both* or *stage* command.

> **D**
>> Indicates a data services command. Data services command procedures run under a data services task (DST). Because these commands are internal, operators cannot enter them at their terminals. Some internal commands that support the session and hardware monitors are TYPE=D.

> **H**
>> Type H is the same as type R except that type H commands are queued at high priority, regardless of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE setting of CMD priority.

> **I**
>> Indicates an immediate command. An immediate command interrupts a regular command. Immediate commands are usually screen-control or error-recovery commands. When an immediate command is running, the keyboard is locked and you cannot enter other commands. Immediate commands cannot be specified in command lists or as initial commands. Also, you cannot use immediate commands with the PPT operand of the AT, EVERY, and AFTER commands.

> **P**
>> Indicates a stage command within a PIPE command. A command of type P controls the activity of a stage command within a pipeline.

R

Indicates a regular command. Only one regular command runs at a time for an operator. If an operator enters a regular command while another regular command is running, the second command is held by the NetView program and runs when the first command completes. Regular commands can be specified in command lists. R is the default.

RD

Indicates a regular or data services command.

RP

Indicates a regular or stage command.

RES=N|Y

Specifies whether the command module is loaded during the ADDCMD command processing or when the added command is run.

N

Indicates the command module is not loaded until the added command is run, and the storage that is used is freed upon completion.

Y

Indicates the command module is loaded during the ADDCMD command processing and remains in storage. Y is the default.

ECHO=N|Y

Controls whether a command is echoed to the screen after it is entered by an operator. For commands in the NetView command list language, the setting for &CONTROL determines the echo status. TYPE=I and TYPE=B commands are not echoed after they are entered from a terminal.

N

Means that an entered command is not echoed.

Y

Means that an entered command is echoed. Y is the default.

Note: Commands that are echoed to the screen are subject to NetView automation if they match conditions in the automation table.

PARSE=N|Y

Specifies whether to parse the command buffer before giving control to the command module. This operand is ignored for command list invocations.

N

Indicates that the command buffer is not parsed. This specification improves command processor performance for user-written command procedures that do not use the parse buffer PDB.

Y

Indicates to parse the command buffer. Y is the default. For information about how to write command procedures, see *IBM Z NetView Programming: Assembler* and *IBM Z NetView Programming: PL/I and C*.

SEC=BY|CH|DE

Specifies whether to perform security verification on the command. All commands are authority-checked by default. Specify SEC only if you want to explicitly bypass authority checking or to check the command, regardless of the setting of AUTOSEC on the DEFAULTS command.

BY

BYPASS - specifies that the NetView program does not perform authority verification for the command. This overrides AUTOSEC=CHECK as specified on the DEFAULTS command.

If you specify SEC=BY and NetView command authorization table statements or SAF statements for the same command, the command security statements are ignored.

Note: Specifying SEC=BY to bypass command authorization checking for commands that are frequently used and present no security risk can result in an overall savings in NetView processor utilization.

CH

CHECK - specifies that the NetView program always performs authority verification when this command is issued. This overrides AUTOSEC=BYPASS as specified on the DEFAULTS command.

Specify SEC=CH to restrict access to commands that, when misused, might have negative effects in your environment. This statement causes an authorization check and prevents a task from issuing an unauthorized command, even if the command originated from the automation table and AUTOSEC is set to BYPASS.

DE

DEFER - specifies that the NetView program conditionally performs authority verification for the command. If the command is issued from the automation table, authority checking is performed depending on the value assigned to AUTOSEC by the DEFAULTS command. When AUTOSEC=CHECK, the command is authority checked. When AUTOSEC=BYPASS, the command is not checked. If the command is not issued from the automation table, authority checking is performed.

IGNRLSUP=*|*number*

Specifies whether to ignore suppression of logging the command when suppression characters are coded on a specific command.

*

Logs the entire command string.

number

The value 0 indicates that suppression characters be honored.

Values 1-250 indicate that the first *n* parsed tokens (character strings delimited by blank, comma, period, or equal sign) of the command string are logged.

Note: Specifying IGNRLSUP=1-250 with PARSE=N for the same command definition is considered an error.

The command verb is the first parsed token. For example IGNRLSUP=1 logs only the command verb.

Note:

1. The IGNRLSUP value is honored only if the command is not suppressed for any other reason. For example, if the command is run from a command list and &CONTROL is set to ERR, then the command is suppressed.
2. The IGNRLSUP value coded on the ADDCMD command or CMDDEF statement takes precedence over any value coded on the DEFAULTS command. If IGNRLSUP is not coded on the DEFAULTS or ADDCMD commands or the CMDDEF statement for the command, then the suppression characters are honored for that command.
3. The IGNRLSUP value is ignored when processing commands in a command list.

FOLDUP=N|Y

When the OVERRIDE NETVASIS=YES command is in effect, this indicates whether the command string is to be folded to uppercase before being passed to the command processor.

N

Indicates that the command is not converted to uppercase. This is the default.

Y

Indicates to convert the command to uppercase.

Note:

1. You can override FOLDUP=Y by prefixing *commandname* with NETVASIS when issued.
2. FOLDUP=Y takes precedence over the OVERRIDE NETVASIS=YES specification for the task running the command.
3. The FOLDUP function is for commands entered from a command line. It has no effect on commands that are invoked in a procedure (for example command list, REXX, PL/1, or C).

CMDSYN=(*csyn*)

Specifies another 1 - 8 character name for the command being added. The parentheses are not required if only one *csyn* is specified. Multiple specifications of *csyn* must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas. If another NetView command or command synonym is defined to the NetView program with the same name as the *csyn,* the add request is rejected.

PARMSYN=(*pname*(*psyn*))

Defines a synonym for a keyword or value of the command being added. The *pname* is the operand name defined by the command module. The *psyn* is another 1 - 8 character name for the *pname* with which it is associated, enclosed in parentheses. The outer parentheses are not required if only one *pname* is specified. Multiple specifications of *psyn* must be separated by blanks or commas.

REPLACE=<u>N</u>|Y

Specifies if the command being added by the ADDCMD command is to replace an existing command of the same name previously added by ADDCMD.

<u>N</u>

Specifies not to replace the existing command. The ADDCMD is rejected. N is the default.

Y

Specifies to replace the existing command. When the command is replaced, the previous command is deleted but its storage is not freed. Specify FREE=Y with the DELCMD command to free the storage when the command is replaced.

Note: REPLACE=Y does not replace the command module associated with the command name. To replace the command module, specify DELCMD FREE=Y and then enter the ADDCMD. Any existing ADDCMDs with RES=Y specified must be deleted and the command must not be running anywhere within the NetView program before the ADDCMD is issued.

To determine if the current module is loaded into storage, use the DISPMOD command. See the NetView online help for more information about the DISPMOD command.

Return Codes

Return Code
  Meaning

0

Processing successful

4

Syntax error

8

Specification error

12

Internal processing error (for example, no storage)

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the ADDCMD command.

- A command synonym or name with special characters such as the (=) equal sign must be enclosed in quotation marks. An item enclosed in quotation marks cannot be included in a list of names.
- You can use the ADDCMD command to perform authorization checking on commands that are not NetView commands. For example, you can use DSIEX19 to check the commands passed to a service point that are using RUNCMD by specifying MOD=DSISPCMD.
- You can add authority checking for new commands either before or after issuing ADDCMD. Use the NetView command authorization table or a SAF product that is supported by the NetView program.
- If the ADDCMD has either TYPE=I, TYPE=B, or TYPE=BP *and* RES=N, message DSI628I is issued, RES=Y is assumed, and the command completes successfully.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the ADDCMD command:

- The command type must be R (regular) for command lists.
- RES=Y must be specified for command lists.
- The ADDCMD command cannot replace a command that is defined internally to the NetView program.
- Do not use the following as command synonyms:
  - A comma or a period
  - A name that begins with a percent sign (%)
  - A name that is a VTAM command
  - Another NetView command
  - A command in an application program that runs with the NetView program
- NetView help is keyed to command names. If you create a synonym, you can create help for that synonym or add the synonym to the helpmap sample (CNMS1048). See the *IBM Z NetView Customization Guide* for more information about writing help panels.
- The synonyms might not work as expected, depending on the NetView component you are using.
- The system console operator must always use the original command name.
- Do not use PARMSYN for VTAM, MVS, and terminal access facility (TAF) LU1 commands.

Example: Adding user-written commands

The following example adds a new command named *mycmd*:

```
addcmd name=mycmd,mod=mycmdmod,cmdsyn=mc,
       parmsyn=(parm1(p1,pm1),parm2(p2))
```

AFTER (NCCF)

Syntax

AFTER
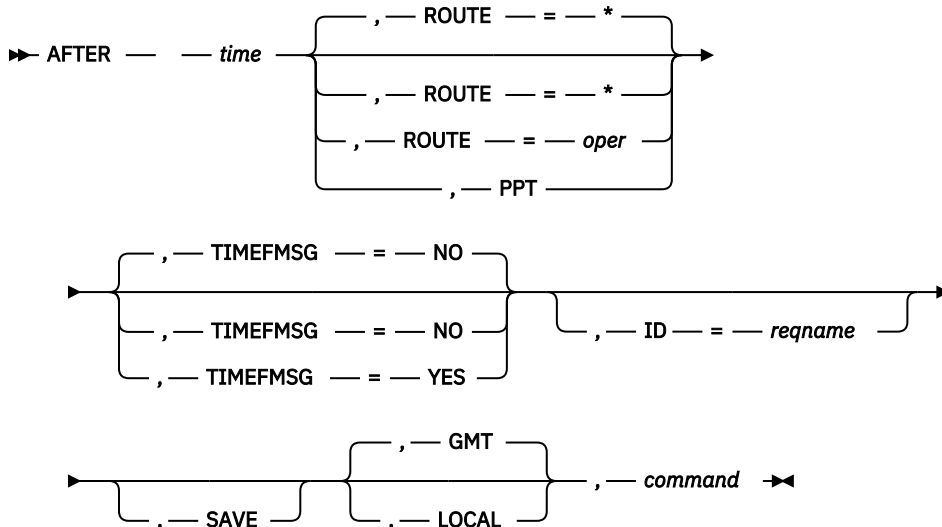
Purpose of Command

The operator can use the AFTER command to schedule a command or command procedure to run after a specified time.

Operand Descriptions

time

Specifies the time interval after which the command is to be run. It must be the first operand. A value of minutes or seconds is required. The time period is specified as *ddd interval* where:

ddd

Is the optional number of days (0–365).

interval

Is the hours (00–24), minutes (00–59), and seconds (00–59). The format of *interval* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. If not specified, hours, minutes, and seconds all default to zero (0). If you specify 24 for hours, specify 00 for minutes and seconds. A time period of zero cannot be specified.

Note: If only a two-digit value is specified for *interval*, the NetView program assumes it to be a value for minutes. If only a two-digit value preceded by a colon is specified for *interval*, the NetView program assumes it to be a value for seconds.

PPT

Specifies that the command or command procedure indicated by *command* is to run under the primary program operator interface task (PPT). Commands that are scheduled under the PPT might not run in the order that you specified if the value of the time operand is the same for each command.

Note: Not all commands can run under the PPT. The following examples are commands that cannot run under the PPT:

- Commands that control the screen (such as AUTOWRAP, INPUT, and SET PF)
- Commands or command procedures that start full-screen command processors (such as BGNSESS FLSCN, NLDM, NPDA, BROWSE, and HELP)
- Command procedures that issue the control statement &WAIT or &PAUSE
- REXX command lists that issue WAIT, PAUSE, or TRAP
- High-level language (HLL) command procedures that issue WAIT or TRAP

ROUTE

Is the operator on which the command is to be run. A single operator or a group name can be specified. An asterisk (*) indicates the issuing operator. This is the default. Group names must begin with a plus (+) sign. A group name instructs the NetView program to queue the command to the first operator in that group, according to the ASSIGN order, that is logged on. If a group name was specified which contains no logged-on operators, the command is not run. If the specified operator is not logged on, the command is not run.

TIMEFMSG

Specifies whether timed commands which cannot be queued to the target operator produces a BNH357E error message. The valid values are:

<u>**NO**</u>

Indicates that no error message is to be issued. NO is the default.

YES

Indicates that the error message is to be issued.

ID=*reqname*

Is a one- to eight-character identifier that you define for this timer request. The first 3 characters of the name cannot be ALL, RST, or SYS.

SAVE

Indicates that this timer event is to be saved to the NetView Save/Restore database. If SAVE is not coded, the timer event is not saved.

<u>**GMT**</u>**|LOCAL**

Specifies whether the amount of time specified is relative to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or to local system time. The default is GMT.

When GMT is specified, the amount of time is taken as an absolute value that does not change even if the local time changes. For example, if a command is to run after an interval of one day, it runs in exactly 24 hours, even if the local time changes. Therefore, if the local time changes before the specified time elapses, a display of the timer shows a different local time than what was originally specified.

When LOCAL is specified, the displayed scheduled time for the command stays the same, even if the local time changes relative to Greenwich Mean Time. For example, if LOCAL is specified and the command is set to run after an interval of one day, the command might run 23 hours from now or 25 hours from now if the local time changes because of a daylight saving time change.

command
Is the command or command procedure to run after the time interval.

Usage Notes

If the scheduled command is to run under the PPT, it is not authority checked unless AUTHCHK=SOURCEID is in effect. For more information about authority checking of the scheduled command and the effect of SOURCEID and TARGETID, see the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference*.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the AFTER command:

- Commands defined as *regular* or *both* when the NetView program was installed can be used with AFTER. You cannot use commands defined as *immediate* with AFTER. Commands that are scheduled under the PPT might not run in the order that you specified if the value of the time operand is the same for each command.
- The AFTER command is asynchronous and requires a CORRWAIT stage if used in a PIPE.
- When the timer on the AFTER command expires, the command to be run is queued to the appropriate task at the command priority for the task if it is a regular command.
- The scheduled command or command procedure runs at the indicated interval unless the AFTER command is purged. You can use the PURGE command to reset the timer request.
- No authorization checking is done for commands running under the PPT when you specify either:
  - SECOPTS.CMDAUTH=TABLE|SAF with SECOPTS.AUTHCHK = TARGETID in the CNMSTYLE member
  - CMDAUTH=TABLE|SAF with AUTHCHK = TARGETID on the REFRESH command

  In either case, make sure that the PPT operand of the AFTER command is protected.

Example: Running Command List after 5 seconds

The format of times assumes the default setting for time formats on the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

To schedule the SESSIONS command list to run after 5 seconds, enter:

```
AFTER :05,SESSIONS
```

Note: If you place 00 before the colon, the first operand is considered hours rather than minutes, and the AFTER command runs after 5 minutes, not 5 seconds.

Example: Running Command List after 5 minutes

To schedule the SESSIONS command list to run after 5 minutes, enter:

```
AFTER 5,SESSIONS
```

Example: Running Command List after 5 hours

To schedule the SESSIONS command list to run after 5 hours, enter:

```
AFTER 5:00,SESSIONS
```

Example: Running Command List after five days

To schedule the SESSIONS command list to run after five days, enter:

```
AFTER 5 00,SESSIONS
```

Note: You must put a space between the 5 and 00. If there is no space 5 - 00, the operand is considered to specify 500 days. Valid values for days are 0–365, therefore a syntax error occurs.

Example: Running Command List after five hours and saving the command

To schedule the SESSIONS command list to run after 5 hours and to indicate that the command is to be saved relative to local time, enter:

```
AFTER 5:00,SAVE,LOCAL,SESSIONS
```

To understand the effect of the LOCAL operand, suppose that the local system time when the AFTER command is issued is 1:00 a.m. eastern standard time (EST). At 2:00 a.m. the system clock is set forward 1 hour to 3:00 a.m. eastern daylight time (EDT), the NetView system is recycled, and the system operator issues the RESTORE TIMER command.

The SESSIONS command list was originally scheduled to run at 6:00 a.m. EST. The elapsed time from when the AFTER command is issued until the SESSIONS command list runs is 4 hours in absolute time because an hour was lost when the system clock was set forward for daylight saving time. If you want the command to ignore the time change and run after an absolute interval of 5 hours, specify GMT (the default) instead of LOCAL. If you specify GMT, the SESSIONS command list runs at 7:00 a.m. EDT.

AGTBRW (NCCF; CNME8205)

Syntax

AGTBRW

```
>>-- AGTBRW --+--------------------------------------+--+-------------+-->
              |    NETVIEWLOG=NETLOGA                 |  |  ID= endlog |
              +-- NETVIEWLOG= --+-- NETLOGA --+-------+  +-- ID= seqnum +
                                +-- NETLOGC --+
                                +-- NETLOGI --+
                                +-- NETLOGP --+
                                +-- NETLOGS --+
```

```
>--+-- AMT=54 --------+--+-- BLOG=(* * * *) -------------+-->
   +-- AMT= numline --+  +-- BLOG=( op_dom_mid_txt ) ----+
```

```
>--+-- BRPRMS=( loc_all ) ----+-------------------+--+--------------+-->
   +-- BRPRMS=( br_parms ) ----+  +-- INTVL= interval --+  +-- BKTS= number --+
```

```
>--+-----------------------+--><
   +-- SUBCMD=( command ) --+
```
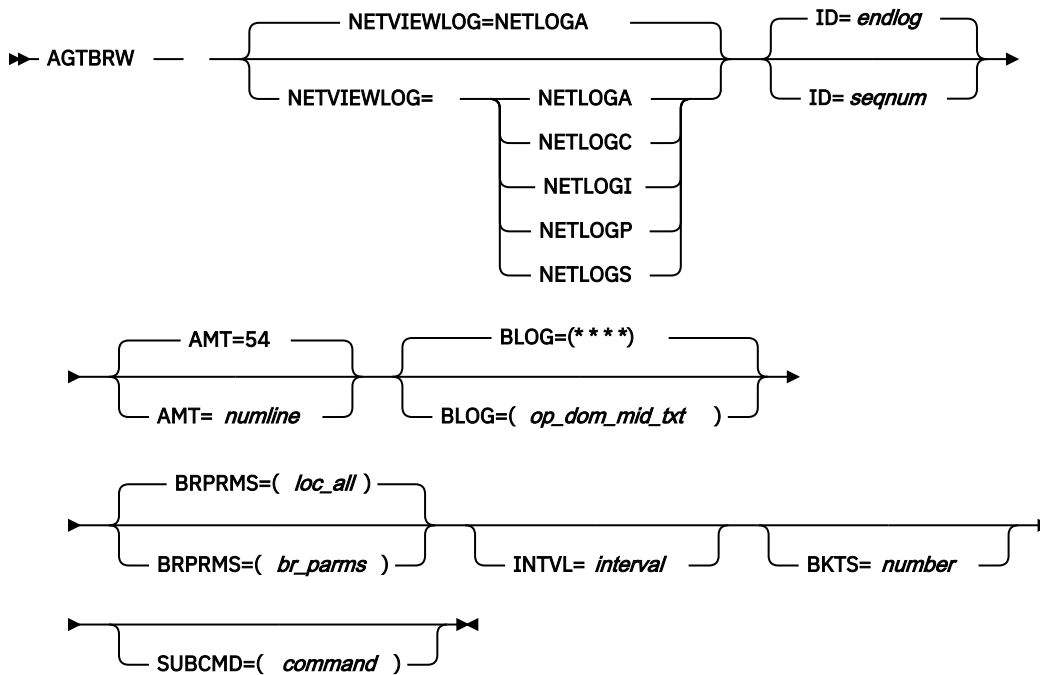
Purpose of Command

You can use the AGTBRW command to browse the network log from the Tivoli Enterprise Portal using the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent. For more information, see <u>"BROWSE (NCCF) " on page 126</u> and <u>"BLOG (NCCF;CNME1099)" on page 122</u>.

Operand Descriptions

NETVIEWLOG
> Specifies the NetView log to use. The following logs are valid:

> **<u>NETLOGA</u>**
>> The active network log. This is the default log.

> **NETLOGC**
>> Include both the active and inactive network log.

> **NETLOGI**
>> The inactive network log.

> **NETLOGP**
>> The primary network log file.

> **NETLOGS**
>> The secondary network log file.

ID
> Specifies at which point in the netlog to begin display.

> *endlog*
>> The point in the log where the specified number of lines displays the end of the log. This is the default.

> *seqnum*
>> The sequence number of the netlog record from which to start.

AMT

The approximate maximum number of lines to display. The default value is 54.

Up to 18 data lines can be gathered at a time, so you can receive up to 17 lines more than specified. However, there are also cases where you can receive zero lines or just a few lines regardless of this value.

BLOG

Activates the NetView log browse facility. The following values are valid:

* * * *
Specifies no filtering. This is the default.

op_dom_mid_txt
Specifies the operator, domain, message ID, and text filters.

For more information, see "BLOG (NCCF;CNME1099)" on page 122.

BRPRMS

The specification of what domain the log for the NetView program is being requested and any time-filtering specifications. The keywords and values that can be issued here are the BROWSE ReMote and FromTo keywords and values. For more information, see "BROWSE (NCCF) " on page 126.

The default values are the local log and no time-filtering.

INTVL

Specifies the time interval for gathering data from the log records. The value is a positive, unsigned number appended with one of the following letters:

- D (days)
- H (hours)
- M (minutes)
- S (seconds)

For example, a value of 3H indicates an interval of three hours.

The interval value cannot exceed a total of 365 days and cannot contain any blanks. The minimum interval value is 1 second.

The interval is fit against the time span across the log records returned by the other criteria, such that each record is assigned to a time bucket that is equal in length to the specified interval value. The earliest bucket starts on an even boundary. For example, if an hourly interval is specified at 11:10, the bucket starts with data logged at 11:00.

When INTVL is specified with BKTS, the BKTS value is interpreted as a maximum number of time buckets. If the time span across the log records is such that more buckets than the value specified is required, then the INTVL value is automatically doubled until the number of buckets can contain the entire span.

BKTS

Specifies the number of time buckets. The value is a positive, unsigned number in the range 1 - 200. Any value over 200 is interpreted as 200.

When BKTS is specified with INTVL, the BKTS value is interpreted as a maximum number of time buckets. If the time span across the log records is such that more buckets than the value specified is required, then the INTVL value is automatically doubled until the number of buckets can contain the entire span.

If BKTS is specified without an interval value, then the BKTS value is interpreted as the actual number of buckets instead of the maximum number of buckets. The interval value assigned to each bucket is determined by the time span across the log records returned by the other criteria, divided by the number of buckets. The minimum interval value is 1 second.

The default value for BKTS is 10 if INTVL is not specified. Otherwise, the default value is 100.

SUBCMD

Specifies a BROWSE subcommand, which can be issued from the point in the log specified by the ID=*seqnum* operand. The following commands are supported:

- ALL (see "ALL (NETLOG, SHOWTEXT, WINDOW)" on page 41)
- BACK (see "BACK" on page 113)
- BOTTOM (see "BOTTOM" on page 125)
- FIND (see "FIND (NETLOG)" on page 370)
- FORWARD (see "FORWARD" on page 410)
- LOCATE (see "LOCATE (BROWSE)" on page 562)
- TOP (see *IBM Z NetView Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z)*)

Note: If the SUBCMD fails or is not valid, you receive the data that you would have received if the SUBCMD had not been entered. You also receive a message in the audit log indicating the problem.

Usage Notes

Any keyword followed by an equal sign (=) with no value is ignored rather than considered an error. The default values are used for keywords which have them.

Restrictions

Many of the cross-domain restrictions of the BROWSE command also apply to the AGTBRW command. For more information, see "BROWSE (NCCF) " on page 126.

Example: Browsing the active network log

The format of dates and times assumes the default setting for the date and time formats on the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands at the target NetView program.

To browse the network log (either the primary or secondary log) that is currently active, showing the last approximately 54 records and using default values, enter the following command:

```
AGTBRW NETVIEWLOG= ID= AMT= BLOG=() BRPRMS=() SUBCMD=()
```

Example: Browsing both the active and inactive network logs for a specified time

To browse the active and inactive network logs, from 2:40 p.m. on February 8, 2019, to 2:00 a.m. on February 9, 2019, enter the following command:

```
AGTBRW NETVIEWLOG=NETLOGC ID= AMT= BLOG=()
   BRPRMS=(FROM 02/08/19 14:40 TO 02/09/19 2:00) SUBCMD=()
```

Example: Browsing the active network log for a specified string

To see the first set of instances of the text XYZ in the active log, enter the following command:

```
AGTBRW NETVIEWLOG=NETLOGA ID=1 AMT= BLOG=() BRPRMS=() SUBCMD=(ALL 'XYZ')
```

Examples: Specifying time bucket intervals

Assume in each of the following examples, the earliest output time bucket begins at 15:00:00 hours (3 PM), and at that time 2 messages were being logged per second.

The following example produces an output of five time buckets, each with an interval of 2 seconds:

```
AGTBRW NETVIEWLOG=NETLOGA INTVL=2S BKTS=5 AMT=18 BRPRMS=(FROM 15:00)
```

The following example specifies five buckets, some with a computed interval of 3 seconds and some with an interval of 4 seconds:

```
AGTBRW NETVIEWLOG=NETLOGA BKTS=5 AMT=36 BRPRMS=(FROM 15:00)
```

The following example specifies a maximum of five buckets, each with an interval of 2 seconds:

```
AGTBRW NETVIEWLOG=NETLOGA INTVL=2S BKTS=5 AMT=36 BRPRMS=(FROM 15:00)
```

However, the two-second interval is not sufficient to hold the time span, so the interval is automatically doubled to 4 seconds.

AGTSESMG (NLDM; CNME8221)

Syntax

AGTSESMG

```
▶▶── AGTSESMG ── RES1= res1_name ──────────────────────────▶
                              └─ RES2= res2_name ─┘

   ┌──────── local domain ────────┐      ┌─ SELECT=ACT ──────┐
 ▶─┤                              ├──────┤                   ├─▶
   ├──── DOMAIN= domain_ID ───────┤      └─ SELECT= sess_select ─┘
   │              ┌─ local netid ─┐
   └─ CP= cp_name ─┤              ├──┘
                   └─ NET= netid ─┘

   ┌─── SESLIMIT=200 ────┐   ┌─ NETLOG=NO ──┐
 ▶─┤                     ├───┤              ├─◀
   └─ SESLIMIT= nnnnnnn ─┘   └─ NETLOG=YES ─┘
```
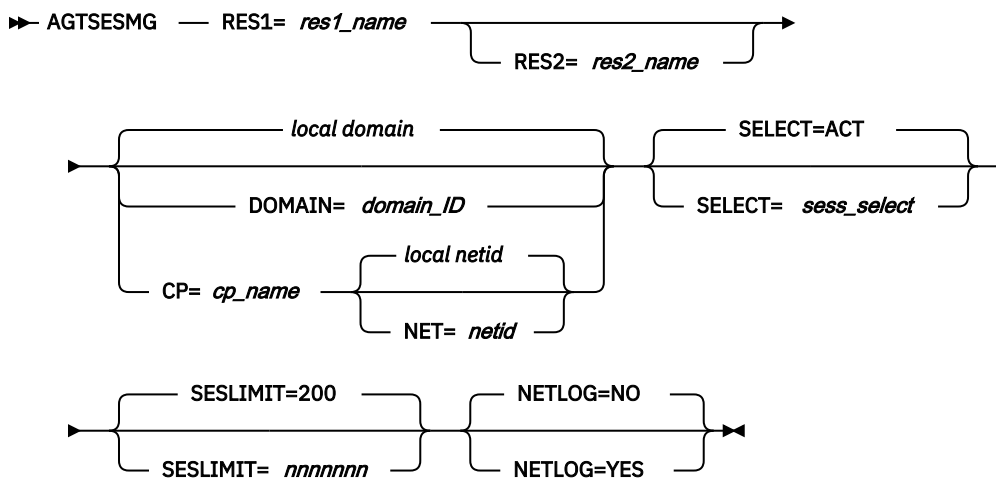
Purpose of Command

The AGTSESMG command is used to display SNA sessions collected by the session monitor (NLDM) from the Tivoli Enterprise Portal using the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent. See the SESS command in the *IBM Z NetView Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z)* for more information.

Operand Descriptions

RES1
Specifies the resource for which you want session data. You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard character at the end of the resource name or as the only specified character.

When RES2 is not present, you receive sessions for which *res1name* is either the primary or secondary endpoint.

RES2
Specifies the name of the second endpoint. You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard character at the end of the resource name or as the only specified character.

When present, you receive sessions between the two named endpoints. If RES2 is not present, you receive sessions for which *res1name* is either the primary or secondary endpoint.

DOMAIN
Specifies the NetView domain from which the session monitor collects the data. When neither DOMAIN nor CP is present, the local domain is used. DOMAIN and CP are mutually exclusive.

CP
Indicates the name of the CP or SSCP associated with the NetView domain from which session monitor collects the data. DOMAIN and CP are mutually exclusive. If CP is specified without NET, the default value is the local network.

NET
Specifies the network in which CP=*cpname* is defined. If NET is not specified, the local network is the default value.

SELECT
Selects the sessions for the resource or resource pair. See the SESS command in the *IBM Z NetView Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z)* for a description of the valid selection values, such as ALL, ACT, INACT, or ERR.

The default value is ACT.

Note: Some values for the SESS command require multiple words, such as ACTREF ABC*. To use such values from AGTSESMG, code a forward slash (/) between the words. For example:

```
SELECT=ACTREF/ABC*
```

SESLIMIT
Specifies the maximum number of sessions for which you want responses. The default value is 200.

NETLOG
Specifies whether to output to the network log.

<u>NO</u>
Indicates that the output messages are not put in the network log. This is the default value.

YES
Indicates that the output messages are put in the network log.

Usage Notes

Any optional keyword followed by an equal sign (=) with no value is ignored rather than considered an error. The default values are used for keywords which have them.

Restrictions

The session monitor (NLDM) must be running at the target NetView host.

Example: Requesting active session data for a given resource

To request a data line for each active session known to the local session monitor for which NTVFE is an endpoint, issue the following command:

```
AGTSESMG RES1=NTVFE SELECT=ACT
```

AGTTCPC (NCCF; CNME8225)

Syntax

AGTTCPC

```
>>-- AGTTCPC --+------------------+--+---------------------+-->
               |   TCPNAME=*      |  |   ACTION=QUERYACT    |
               +------------------+  +---------------------+
               |                  |  |                     |
               +-- TCPNAME= tname-+  +-- ACTION=PURGE -----+
                                     +-- ACTION=QUERY -----+
                                     +-- ACTION=QUERYACT --+
```

```
>--+----------------+--+----------------+--+------------------+-->
   |   LADDR=*       |  |   LPORT=*      |  |   RADDR=*        |
   +----------------+  +----------------+  +------------------+
   |                |  |                |  |                  |
   +-- LADDR= locaddr-+  +-- LPORT= locport-+  +-- RADDR= remaddr-+
```

```
>--+-----------------+--+------------------+--+--------------------+-->
   |   RPORT=*        |  |   LUNAME=*       |  |   APPLNAME=*       |
   +-----------------+  +------------------+  +--------------------+
   |                 |  |                  |  |                    |
   +-- RPORT= remport-+  +-- LUNAME= LUnm --+  +-- APPLNAME= applnm-+
```

```
>--+--------------------+--+--------------------+--+------------------+-->
   |   STARTIME=(*,*)    |  |   ENDTIME=(*,*)    |  |   SELECT=ACT     |
   +--------------------+  +--------------------+  +------------------+
   |                    |  |                    |  |                  |
   +-- STARTIME= srange-+  +-- ENDTIME= erange -+  +-- SELECT= actinact-+
```

```
>--+-----------------+--+------------------+--+---------------+-><
   |   FORCE=NO       |  |   MAXRECS=-100   |  |   COUNT=NO    |
   +-----------------+  +------------------+  +---------------+
   +-- FORCE=NO ------+  +-- MAXRECS= maxr -+  +-- COUNT=NO ---+
   +-- FORCE=YES -----+                        +-- COUNT=YES --+
```

Purpose of Command

The AGTTCPC command is used to control the collection of TCP/IP connection data and to view the collected data. The AGTTCPC command displays TCP/IP connection data collected by NetView TCPCONN services. See the TCPCONN command in the *IBM Z NetView Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z)* for more information.

Operand Descriptions

See the TCPCONN command in the *IBM Z NetView Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z)* for more detailed information.

ACTION
 Specifies the action, which is one of the following:

 PURGE
  Purges connection records matching the input criteria from storage or DASD. If the purge is successful, one or two BNH774I messages are returned (one for active connections and one for inactive connections).

  Note: The purge action might take a long time to complete when purging inactive records from DASD. Consider running this command on a timed basis as part of routine database maintenance.

 QUERY
  Queries connection records matching the input criteria. If the query is successful, the BNH772I message is returned.

QUERYACT
Queries z/OS Communications Server for active connections matching the input criteria. If the QUERYACT query is successful, the BNH775I message is returned. This is the default value.

Usage Note: The TCPNAME value must contain a valid TCP/IP name with no wild cards when specified with the QUERYACT operand.

APPLNAME
Specifies the TN3270 application name. The default value is *.

COUNT
Specifies whether the response to the query action reflects the total number of connections even when this number exceeds the value specified by MAXRECS. The default value is NO.

ENDTIME
Specifies the range of end times for connections. The *erange* value consists of two values separated by commas and enclosed in parentheses; the first value specifies the beginning date and time for the range, and the second value specifies the ending date and time for the range.

FORCE
Specifies whether a search that might take a long time to complete is intended. The default value is NO.

LADDR
Specifies the local IP address (or set of addresses). The default value is *.

LPORT
Specifies the local port number. *locport* can be either a decimal number or a single asterisk (∗), representing all ports. The default value is *.

LUNAME
Specifies the TN3270 logical unit name. The default value is *.

MAXRECS
Specifies the maximum number of connection records to return from TCPCONN QUERY. This value is a number between -9999999 and 9999999 (do not insert commas or periods). The default value is -100.

RADDR
Specifies the remote IP address (or set of addresses). The default value is *.

RPORT
Specifies the remote port number. This value can be either a decimal number or a single asterisk (∗), representing all ports. The default value is *

SELECT
Specifies active connections, inactive connections, or both. The valid values are:

- ACT
- ALL
- INACT

The default value is ACT.

STARTIME
Specifies the range of start times for connections.

TCPNAME
Specifies the TCP/IP name for the request. The default value is *.

Usage Notes®

Any keyword followed by an equal sign (=) with no value is ignored rather than considered an error. The default values are used for keywords that have them.

Example: Requesting active connection data for a given address

To request a data line for each active connection known to the local NetView program to a remote address, which starts with the number 9, issue the following command:

```
AGTTCPC RADDR=9.* ACTION=QUERYACT TCPNAME=TCPIP
```

AINQ (NCCF)

Syntax

AINQ
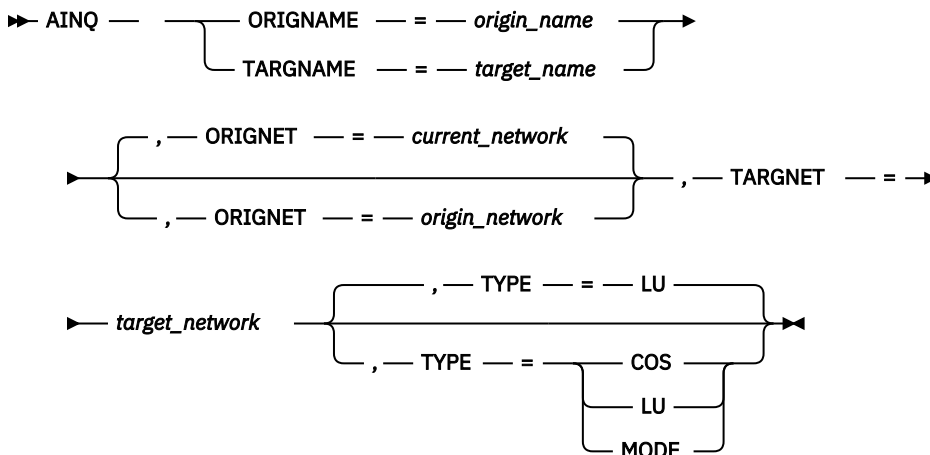
Purpose of Command

The AINQ command retrieves information from the alias translation tables.

Operand Descriptions

ORIGNAME=*origin_name*
Is the resource name as the origin network knows it. For a logical unit, this operand is an alias name. For a class of service (COS) or logon mode, this resource name is the name of the COS or logon mode entry, known in the originating network, that is equivalent to the entry specified for the target network.

TARGNAME=*target_name*
Is the resource as it is known to the target network. For a logical unit, this operand is the real name. For a COS or logon mode entry, this operand is the local name defined in the target network.

ORIGNET=*origin_network*
Is the source network (the identifier of the network to which the name type applies). If you do not specify this operand, ORIGNET becomes the network identifier of the network on which the NetView program is running. If the NetView program is running in a non-gateway host, specify the ORIGNET operand. The default value is your current network.

TARGNET=*target_network*
Is the network identifier of the target network. TARGNET is not required if you specify ORIGNAME and TYPE=LU.

TYPE
Specifies the type of the ORIGNAME or TARGNAME. Valid types are:

COS
Specifies that the ORIGNAME or TARGNAME is a class of service.

LU
Specifies that the ORIGNAME or TARGNAME is an LU. LU is the default.

MODE
  Specifies that the ORIGNAME or TARGNAME is a logon mode.

Example: Displaying the real name of an LU

You are logged on to the NetView system in network NETA. You know that the alias name of a specific terminal LU in NETA is TERMA1, and you want to display the real name of that LU as it is known in target network, NETB.

To get translation information for TERMA1 in network NETB, enter:

```
AINQ ORIGNAME=TERMA1,ORIGNET=NETA,TYPE=LU,TARGNET=NETB
```

The system responds with the following messages:

```
DSI743I INQUIRY DATA - ORIGNAME=TERMA1,
ORIGNET=NETA,TYPE=LU,TARGNET=NETB

DSI744I INQUIRY RESULT - TARGNAME=TERMB1,
TARGNET=NETB,CDRM=SSCPIDB
```

The response contains the translated name (TERMA1 translates to TERMB1).

ALERTSD (NPDA)

Syntax

ALERTSD

►►— ALERTSD —►◄

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ALERTSD	ALD

Purpose of Command

The ALERTSD command displays the Alerts-Dynamic panel.

The panel shows alerts as they are received. As each new alert arrives, it is displayed at the beginning of the panel, pushing the oldest alert off the end of the panel.

Usage Notes

For explanations of the alert flags, see the NetView online help:

HELP NPDA 'DOMAIN'
  For domain alert flags
HELP NPDA 'RESNAME'
  For resource alert flags
HELP NPDA 'PROBABLE CAUSE'
  For probable cause alert flags

ALERTSH (NPDA)

Syntax

ALERTSH

▶▶── ALERTSH ──▶◀

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ALERTSH	ALH

Purpose of Command

The ALERTSH command displays the Alerts-History panel. The panel shows all alerts from the hardware monitor database. The panel can have multiple pages. You can log records to Information/Management from this display. Information/Management does not support the printing of double-byte character set (DBCS) characters because unexpected results can occur. The number of alerts shown on the Alerts-History panel is determined by the alerts wrap count.

Usage Notes

For explanations of the alert flags, see the NetView online help:

HELP NPDA 'DOMAIN'
> For domain alert flags

HELP NPDA 'RESNAME'
> For resource alert flags

HELP NPDA 'PROBABLE CAUSE'
> For probable cause alert flags

ALL (CANZLOG)

Syntax

ALL (CANZLOG)

▶▶── ALL ──┬──────────────┬──┬──────┬──▶◀
           └─ *namedfilter* ─┘ └─ BFS ─┘

BFS (Basic Filter Syntax)

▶▶──┬───────────┬──┬────────┬──┬──────┬──┬──────┬── KEYSPECS ──▶◀
    └─ *any text* ─┘ └─ FROM ─┘ └─ TO ─┘ └─ FOR ─┘

FROM

▶▶── FROM ──┬── *today* ──┬──┬── *first_record* ──┬──▶◀
            └─ *date1* ────┘ └─ *time1* ──────────┘

TO

▶▶── TO ──┬── *today* ──┬──┬── *last_record* ──┬──▶◀
          └─ *date2* ────┘ └─ *time2* ─────────┘

FOR

►►— FOR —— *timespan* —►◄

KEYSPECS

```
                              ,◄
         ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
►►──────┬─── ASID ──── = ──── hexstr ───────┬──►◄
        ├─── ASTYPE ──── = ──── letter ──────┤
        ├─── AUTHGRP ──── = ──── name ────────┤
        ├─── AUTHUSER ──── = ──── name ───────┤
        ├─── AUTOTOK ──── = ──── name ────────┤
        ├─── CHKEY ──── = ──── name ──────────┤
        ├─── CONSOLE ──── = ──── name ────────┤
        ├─── DESCCODE ──── = ──┤NUMLIST├──────┤
        ├─── DOMAIN ──── = ──── name ─────────┤
        ├─── DOMTOK ──── = ──── hexstr ───────┤
        ├─── EXACTEXT ──── = ──── plaintext ──┤
        ├─── JOBID ──── = ──── name ──────────┤
        ├─── JOBNAME ──── = ──── name ────────┤
        ├─── MSGID ──── = ──── plaintext ─────┤
        ├─── NAME ──── = ──── name ───────────┤
        ├─── OPERID ──── = ──── name ─────────┤
        ├─── REMARK ──── = ──── plaintext ────┤
        ├─── ROUTCODE ──── = ──┤NUMLIST├──────┤
        ├─── SMSGID ──── = ──── hexstr ───────┤
        ├─── SYSTEMID ──── = ──── name ───────┤
        ├─── TAG ──── = ──┤TAGLIST├───────────┤
        ├─── TCBADDR ──── = ──── hexstr ──────┤
        ├─── TEXT ──── = ──── plaintext ──────┤
        ├─── UCHARS ──── = ──── plaintext ────┤
        └─── WTOKEY ──── = ──── plaintext ────┘
```

NUMLIST

```
►►────── number ──────►◄
      ┌──── ,◄ ────┐
      └── number ──┘
```

TAGLIST

```
►►────── tagname ──────►◄
      ┌──── ,◄ ─────┐
      └── tagname ──┘
```
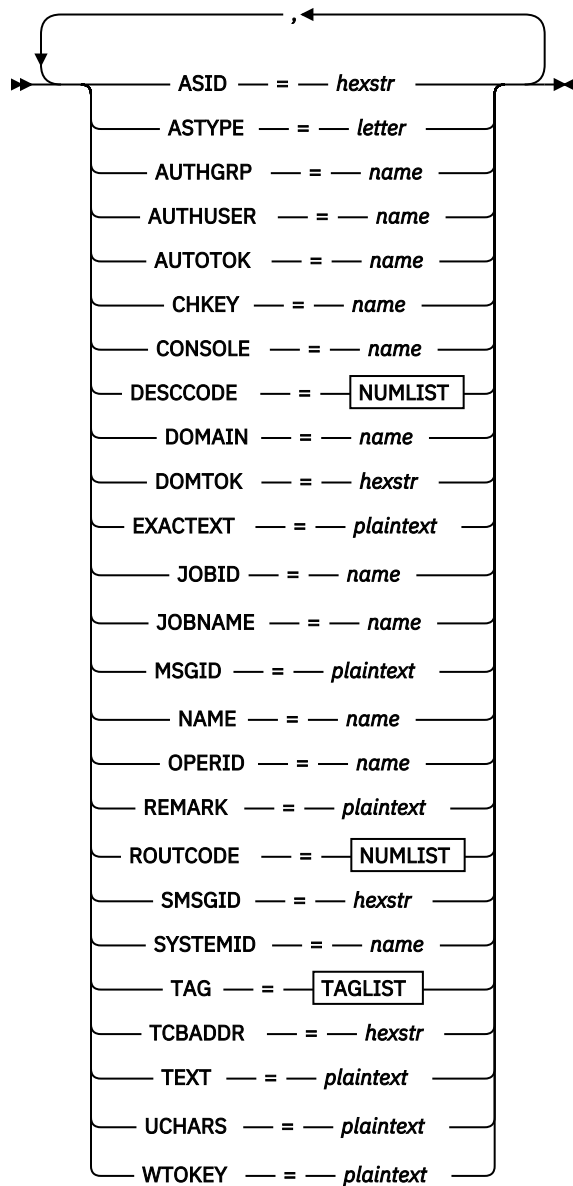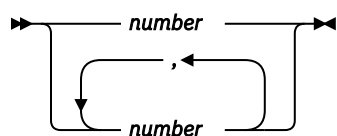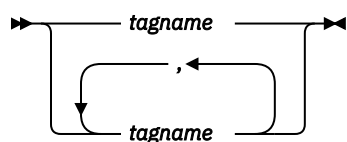
Purpose of Command

Use the ALL command to exclude some messages from the browse display. Those messages not matching the filter specified will not be shown. Use the ALL command with no argument to restore the browse display to the original state.

Operand Descriptions

any text
　　Any alphanumeric text. Maximum size is 255 characters. If you use any delimiters (spaces, commas, or equal signs), enclose the text in quotation marks.

date1
　　Specifies the starting date of the time range. The format of *date1* is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41.

　　Note: Wherever you can specify a date, you can substitute an asterisk (*). The asterisk is interpreted as the date (today) when the command is entered. These include the TO and FROM values on the CANZLOG PANEL, the BROWSE command, and the FIND and ALL subcommands. Use of the asterisk for DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE specifications is discouraged because the value is not updated with the passage of local midnight. You can use an asterisk for the date and also specify a time.

date2
　　Specifies the end date of the time range. The format of *date2* is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41.

first_record
　　If you do not specify a starting time, the first record in the log with the specified date is used.

FOR
　　Specifies the duration of the span of time to be included. Use the FOR keyword if you want to specify the time span in terms of duration rather than specifying the start and end times. You can use the FOR keyword in the following ways:

　　• Use FOR with the FROM keyword to specify the beginning of the time span along with the duration.
　　• Use FOR with the TO keyword to specify the end of the time span along with the duration.
　　• Use FOR alone to specify a time span that ends at the current time.

　　You can specify a duration of up to 2 years. If you specify a larger value, a duration of 2 years is used.

　　Important: Do not specify both FROM and TO times if you are also specifying a duration with FOR.

FROM
　　Specifies the starting date and time. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41. The format is controlled by the setting of the DATE and TIME operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. This operand is optional.

KEYSPECS

　　Notes:

　　1. You can specify "not equal" by using ¬= for all KEYSPECS except NAME and REMARK. ("Not equal" is not valid with the FROM, TO, or FOR keywords.)

　　2. You can provide a single value or a list of values for any of these KEYSPECS, except for NAME and REMARK. (Specifying multiple values is not valid with the FROM, TO, or FOR keywords.) If you specify only one value for a KEYSPEC, parentheses are optional. These statements produce the same result:

```
Jobname=JOB9997
Jobname=(JOB9997)
```

If you specify more than one value for a KEYSPEC, the values must be enclosed in parentheses. The values can be separated by a blank or by a comma. These statements produce the same result:

```
Jobname=(JOB9997 JOB9998 JOB9999)
Jobname=(JOB9997,JOB9998,JOB9999)
```

If you specify either Jobname=(JOB9997 JOB9998 JOB9999) or Jobname=(JOB9997,JOB9998,JOB9999), the logical operator OR evaluates the specifications, and any items with a Jobname of JOB9997 or JOB9998 or JOB9999 are displayed.

3. You can also specify the same KEYSPEC more than once. The logical operator AND evaluates multiple specification of KEYSPECS. This is useful when used with the "not equal" option. For example

```
Jobname='ABC',Jobname¬='ABC1'
```

matches every jobname that begins with ABC except those beginning with ABC1.

4. For the following KEYSPECS keywords, you can specify a shortened version of the matching value (for example, OPERID=TOM matches any operator ID beginning with TOM):

- AUTHGRP
- AUTHUSER
- AUTOTOK
- CHKEY
- CONSOLE
- DOMAIN
- JOBID
- JOBNAME
- MSGID
- OPERID
- SYSTEMID
- UCHARS
- WTOKEY

ASID
Address space ID.

ASTYPE
Address space type. Indicates how the address space was started (job type).

Value
Description

D
USS persistent procedure. The address space has a name for initiated programs, appropriate for a JOB. However, the existence of an OpenMVS address space block indicates a special purpose USS persistent procedure.

E
The address space is a system address space that is started before the NetView subsystem is initialized.

J
The address space is a JOB.

N
The address space is a system address space started during operating system initialization (NIP) processing.

S

The address space is a Started Task (STC).

Note: Because of the manner in which TN3270 is started, it might display as type S rather than type D.

T

The address space is a Time-Sharing User (TSO).

U

The address space is a USS forked or created procedure.

*

Error: the address space where the command originated has closed or else the message is not from the local LPAR.

?

Error: inconsistent data (might be a transient condition).

!

Error: inconsistent data.

>

Error: the supplied ASID is larger than the ASID limit for the system.

AUTHGRP

z/OS ACEE group ID (ACEEGRPN), if available.

AUTHUSER

z/OS ACEE user ID (ACEEUSRI), if available.

AUTOTOK

z/OS automation token.

CHKEY

z/OS CHKEY, as defined by system macro IEECHAIN; this is the step-name of a task or the job name of a job.

CONSOLE

z/OS destination console name.

DESCCODE

z/OS descriptor code.

DOMAIN

NetView domain name.

DOMTOK

A 4-byte token to identify a Delete Operator Message (DOM) or a token for a message for which a DOM was issued.

EXACTEXT

Specifies a comparison with message data that respects case and ignores national translation (if any). Search for EXACTEXT is faster than a search for TEXT.

JOBID

Identifier assigned by JES, also known as job number.

JOBNAME

z/OS job name.

MSGID

For DOMs with a MsgsMatch field of 1, the Canzlog ID of the associated message. The value specified cannot exceed 12 characters.

NAME

Specifies a 1 to 8 character value that is useful for saving a filter (see CANZLOG command) and as a reminder of the purpose of the filter. The NAME parameter has no effect on the operation of the filter.

OPERID

The NetView task/operator name that originated the message. A message that originates at a virtual OST (VOST) task is logged with OPERID set to the name of the VOST owner, if that information is available when the message is logged. The value that is specified cannot exceed eight characters.

REMARK

Species a 1 to 40 character value that can be useful as a reminder of the elements of a filter. You can read the remark value when editing a saved filter, in the output of LIST CZFILTER, as a result of the WHAT subcommand, and in some error messages. The REMARK parameter has no effect on the operation of the filter.

ROUTCODE

z/OS route codes.

SMSGID

System message ID. This label is *SMSGID(s):* for DOMS, which can have more than one. The value specified cannot exceed eight characters.

SYSTEMID

z/OS system ID. The value specified cannot exceed eight characters.

TAG *(tagname)*

Associated tags. You can specify more than one tag.

> **ALL**
>
> Matches any valid tagname.
>
> **AUDIT**
>
> Intended for audit purposes, such as internal commands.
>
> **BCAST**
>
> z/OS *broadcast to active consoles* applies.
>
> **CMDECHO**
>
> Command echo.
>
> **DELETED**
>
> Message was requested to be deleted. It is logged in the Canzlog log for automation purposes.
>
> **DOM**
>
> A Delete Operator Message (DOM) sent by the system to negate a previous message.
>
> **DOMEXP**
>
> Delete Operator Message (DOM) is expected for message, as defined by the WQEDOM flag.
>
> **MVSMSG**
>
> Logged at the z/OS subsystem interface.
>
> **NVMSG**
>
> Originated in the NetView program.
>
> **TRACE**
>
> Intended for tracing purposes, such as debug messages.

TCBADDR

Task Control Block (TCB) address.

TEXT

Specifies a comparison with message data that is case-insensitive and occurs after national language translation, if any. Search for EXACTEXT is faster than a search for TEXT.

UCHARS

User-defined or installation-defined characters. The value specified cannot exceed 16 characters.

WTOKEY

Key field associated with the WTO system macro (also WQEKEY in system macro IHAWQE).

last_record

If you do not specify an end time, the last record in the log with the specified date is used.

namedfilter

    Specifies any of the named filters that are supplied with the NetView product or created through use of the CANZLOG command. For information about named filters, issue the LIST CZFILTER command.

time1

    Specifies the starting time of the time range. The format of *time1* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

time2

    Specifies the end time of the time range. The format of *time2* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

timespan

    Specifies the time span to be included. This parameter is a string in the following format:

```
ddDhhHmmM
```

    where *dd* specifies the number of days, *hh* specifies the number of hours, and *mm* specifies the number of minutes. This string is not case sensitive. You do not need to specify the entire string:

- You can omit any of the three values, although you must specify at least one.
- You can omit the final trailing character (the next value in sequence is assumed).

    The following examples show valid time span specifications:

Table 5. Time span examples	
String	**Interpreted as**
3D12H45M	3 days, 12 hours, and 45 minutes
1d30m	1 day and 30 minutes
2D6	2 days and 6 hours
1h15	1 hour and 15 minutes
5	5 minutes

TO

    Specifies the end date and time. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41. The format is controlled by the setting of the DATE and TIME operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. This operand is optional.

today

    When specifying the FROM keyword, *date1* defaults to the current date if not specified. If *time1* is not specified, FROM defaults to the first record. When specifying the TO keyword, *date2* defaults to the current date if not specified. If *time2* is not specified, TO defaults to the last record.

ALL (NETLOG, SHOWTEXT, WINDOW)

Syntax

ALL
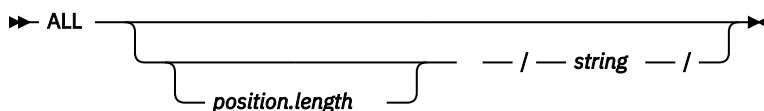
Purpose of Command

Use the ALL command to display a specified collection of lines in BROWSE and WINDOW. If parameters are not specified, all lines are displayed and current filtering is disregarded. If */string/* is specified, only lines matching the string are displayed.

Operand Descriptions

position.length

Specifies the column where searching begins in each line and the length of the search. If you do not specify *position.length*, the entire line is searched.

- If you specify only *position*, the length defaults to the length of the string given.
- You can specify * as the length, indicating the remainder of the line. For example, 37.* indicates a search beginning in column 37 for the remainder of the line.

In log-browse, use the third heading line of the screen to identify columns. For example, 8.8 in log browse specifies column 8 and length 8, which corresponds to the operator ID for which the line was logged.

/string/

Specifies the character string that is to be matched. The first nonblank character encountered after the ALL command and the optional *position.length* value is the delimiter that establishes the boundary of the text string used. The delimiter must be a single quotation mark ('), double quotation mark (") or the slash character (/). The next occurrence of that delimiter determines the end of the string. For simple searches, delimiters are not always required:

- If the string contains no blanks and begins with an alphabetic character (A-Z, a-z, #, @, $), delimiters are not required.
- When a leading delimiter is specified, the trailing delimiter is optional if the string does not end in blanks.

Usage Notes

For log browse, you can use the ALL command with the BLOG command. If filtering information is specified on the BLOG command, the ALL command can be used with no parameters to turn off the BLOG filters. When a string is specified, BLOG filters are disregarded and the new string value is used as a filter.

When the ALL command is entered with no parameters, the action is to show all lines. If the cursor points to a line within the display, the resulting display begins with that line. When the cursor is on the command line, the resulting display begins with the line that is currently at the top of the display.

When the ALL command is issued with filtering parameters, the action is to show only lines which match. The resulting display is determined in the following manner:

- For BROWSE, the cursor position determines the start of the search:
  - If the cursor is positioned on a line within the display, the search begins with that line. When the cursor is on the command line, the search begins with the line that is currently at the top of the display.
  - The search is first done in a forward manner. If matches are found after the starting line, they are displayed on the resulting panel, even when there are not enough records to completely fill the panel. To see any matching records before the starting line you can scroll backwards.
  - For log browse, when no matches are found from the starting line through the end of log, a search is performed in a backwards manner from the starting line. If any records are found in the backwards search, they are displayed on the resulting panel along with message BNH296I. This message indicates that the end of the log was encountered looking for records and it was necessary to search backwards from the starting line.
- For WINDOW, the search begins with the first line of data, regardless of cursor position.

For WINDOW, label lines are not filtered.

Example: Displaying only lines containing characters TASK

To display only lines with characters TASK, enter the following command from the BROWSE or WINDOW command line.

```
ALL /TASK/
```

The display shows only records with characters TASK.

Example: Displaying VTAM messages in log browse

To display only VTAM messages, enter the following command from the log browse command line:

```
ALL 37 IST
```

Only lines with IST in positions 37–39 are displayed. This command narrows the search to the first 3 characters of the message ID for each line logged.

ALLOCATE (NCCF)

Syntax

ALLOCATE
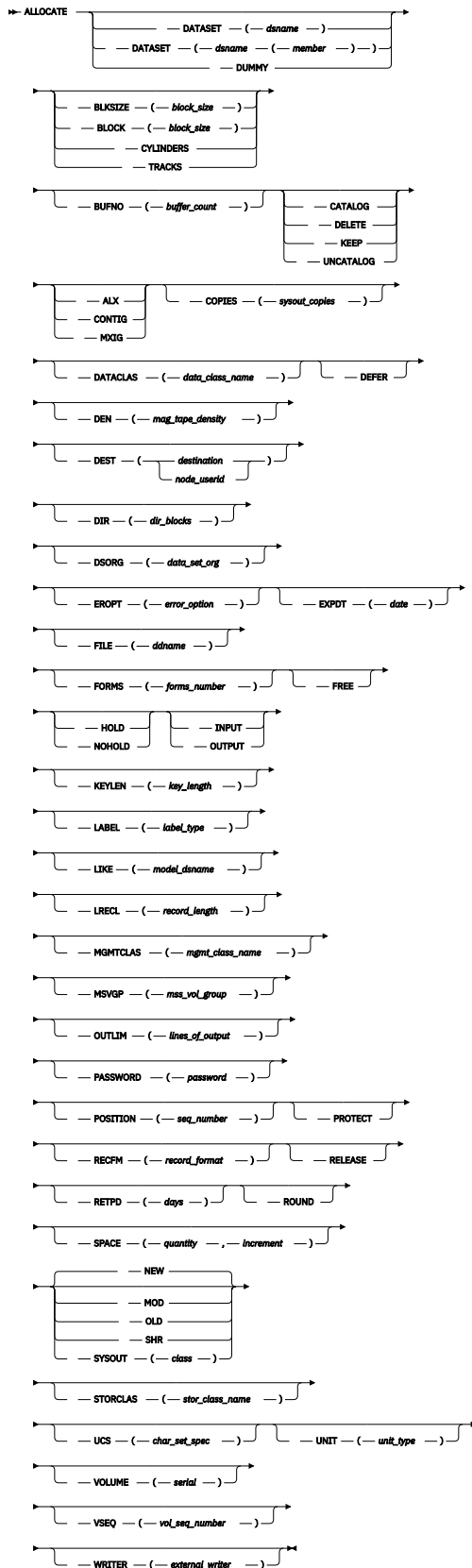
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ALLOCATE	ALLOC
DATASET	DSNAME, DSN, DS, DA
BLOCK	BLK, BLKS
CYLINDERS	CYL
TRACKS	TRK, TRKS
CATALOG	CATLG
UNCATALOG	UNCATLG
FILE	DD, DDN, DDNAME, F, FI
POSITION	POS
RELEASE	RLSE
ROUND	RND

Purpose of Command

The ALLOCATE command dynamically allocates a new or existing data set from the NetView program. The function and syntax of this command closely resemble the function and syntax of the TSO ALLOCATE command.

Files are allocated at the NetView address space level. When allocated, the file is accessible by all NetView tasks as if the file was allocated from JCL in the NetView startup procedure.

Data sets allocated by ALLOCATE remain allocated until:

- They are freed by the FREE command.
- They are closed if the FREE operand was specified.
- The NetView program ends.

If you issue an ALLOCATE command without specifying any parameters, you get a temporary sequential data set that you can use as a work file. This temporary file consists of:

- A temporary disk data set (UNIT=SYSDA).
- Disposition of (NEW,DELETE).
- An assigned data set name (SYS......). This data set name consists of SYS followed by a date and time stamp, the job name, and any other information to make it unique.
- An assigned ddname (SYS*nnnn*).
- A sequential data set (DSORG=PS).
- Disk space. The amount and type of disk space is obtained from an MVS constants module (IEFAB445), which you can modify. The shipped default is

```
SPACE=(1000,(10,50),RLSE)
```

Where:

1000
    The space in blocks. The length is 1000 bytes.

10
    The primary allocation of blocks.

50
    The secondary allocation of blocks.

RLSE
> Unused space can be released.

You can write information to this work file and read it back. The data set is available until it is deallocated.

Operand Descriptions

ALX
> Specifies that up to five separate areas of contiguous space are to be allocated to the data set, and each area must be equal to or greater than the primary quantity.

BLKSIZE(*block_size*)
> Specifies the block size and average record length for a data control block (DCB). The number (*block_size*) can be 1-5 numeric characters from 0 to 65536.

BLOCK(*block_size*)
> Specifies the block size and the record length for disk space. The *block_size* can be 1–5 numeric characters from 0 to 65536. This operand requires the SPACE operand.

BUFNO(*buffer_count*)
> Specifies the number of buffers. This operand can be 1–3 numeric characters with a maximum value of 255.

CATALOG
> Specifies that the data is to be cataloged. This operand is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

CONTIG
> Specifies that space allocated to the data set must be contiguous.

COPIES(*sysout_copies*)
> Specifies the total number of copies of the data set to be printed, subject to an installation limit. The default is 1. This can be 1–3 numeric characters, with a maximum specification of 255. Specify this operand with SYSOUT.

CYLINDERS
> Specifies that space is to be allocated by cylinders. This operand requires the SPACE operand.

DATACLAS(*data_class_name*)
> Specifies the DFSMS/MVS data class name to which the allocated file is to be assigned. The *data_class_name* can be 1–8 alphanumeric characters in length.

DATASET(*dsname*)
> Specifies that data set *dsname* is to be allocated. The *dsname* can be a value of 1–44 characters, and can be a cataloged VSAM file name.

DATASET(*dsname*(*member*))
> Specifies that the partitioned data set (PDS) *dsname* is to be allocated with *member* as the PDS member name. The *member* can be a value of 1–8 characters.

DEFER
> Specifies to defer mounting of volumes until the data set is open.

DELETE
> Specifies that the data set is to be deleted when freed. DELETE is the default for new data sets and is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

> For a DASD data set, deleting the data set releases only the space. The creator of the new data set can read residual data that was in the previous data set. To prevent other applications from reading the deleted data, you must erase or scratch the data before deleting the data set.

DEN(*mag_tape_density*)
> Specifies the magnetic tape density. This operand can be in the range of 0–4 characters. Use the following values when specifying DEN (*mag_tape_density*):

> **0**
> > 200 bits-per-inch for seven-track tape

> **1**
> > 556 bits-per-inch for seven-track tape

2

800 bits-per-inch for 7- and nine-track tapes

3

1600 bits-per-inch for nine-track tape

4

6250 bits-per-inch for nine-track tape with 6250 BPI feature

DEST(*destination*)

Specifies a remote destination to which the system output data set is to be routed. Specify this operand with SYSOUT.

DEST(*node_userid*)

Specifies a user at a specified node to which the system output data set is to be routed. Specify this operand with SYSOUT.

DIR(*dir_blocks*)

Specifies the number of directory blocks required. The number (*directory blocks*) must be 1–6 digits. Specify this operand with SPACE and either BLOCK, TRACKS, or CYLINDERS.

DSORG(*data_set_org*)

Specifies the data set organization. This operand can be 2 or 3 characters. Use the following values when specifying the DSORG(*data_set_org*) operand:

DA

Direct access

DAU

Direct access unmovable

PO

Partitioned organization

POU

Partitioned organization unmovable

PS

Physical sequential

PSU

Physical sequential unmovable

DUMMY

Is a dummy data set to be allocated.

EROPT(*error_option*)

Specifies the input/output error option. This number (*error option*) must be 3 characters. Use the following values when specifying EROPT (*error option*):

ABE

Cause abnormal end of task (default)

ACC

Accept the block causing the error

SKP

Skip the block causing the error

EXPDT(*date*)

Specifies the expiration date of the data set. The date (*yyddd*) must be 5 characters in Julian format, where *yy* specifies the year and *ddd* specifies the day of the year (001–366). This operand is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT and RETPD.

FILE(*ddname*)

Is the *ddname* to be associated with the data set or VSAM file. The *ddname* can be 1–8 characters.

FORMS(*forms_number*)

Specifies the print forms number for the system output data set. This number can be 1-4 characters and must be specified with SYSOUT.

FREE
Deallocates the data set when it is closed.

HOLD
Specifies that the data set is to be placed on a hold queue upon deallocation. Specify this operand with SYSOUT.

INPUT
Specifies that the data set is processed for input only. INPUT is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

KEEP
Specifies that the data set is to be kept when freed. KEEP is the default for existing data sets and is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

KEYLEN(*key_length*)
Specifies the key length. The length (*key_length*) must be a numeric value between 0 to 255.

LABEL(*label_type*)
Specifies the type of label associated with the volume. The name of the label (*label_type*) can be 2 or 3 characters. This operand is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT. Use the following values to specify LABEL (*label_type*):

AL
Volume has an American National Standard label

AUL
Volume has an American National Standard label and a user label

BLP
Label processing is to be bypassed

LTM
Check for and bypass a leading tape mark

NL
Volume has no label

NSL
Volume has a nonstandard label

SL
Volume has an IBM standard label

SUL
Volume has an IBM standard label and a user label

LIKE(*model_dsname*)
Specifies the data set whose attributes are used to allocate a new data set. The following attributes are copied from the *model_dsname*:

BLKSIZE
Blocksize

DIR
Directory space quantity

DSORG
Data set organization

EXPDT
Expiration date

KEYLEN
Key length

LRECL
Logical record length

OPTCD
Optional services code

RECFM
Record format

SPACE
Primary and secondary space quantities

VSEQ
Volume sequence number

If SMS is not active, the following attributes are not copied:

- BLKSIZE
- EXPDT
- OPTCD
- VSEQ

You can override any attributes of the model data set by explicitly specifying the appropriate keyword or keywords on the ALLOCATE command.

Note: The LIKE keyword is supported on MVS/ESA only.

LRECL(*record_length*)
Specifies the logical record length. This operand can be 1-5 numeric characters, not to exceed 32760.

MGMTCLAS(*mgmt_class_name*)
Specifies the DFSMS/MVS management class name to which the allocated file is to be assigned. The *mgmt_class_name* can be 1–8 alphanumeric characters in length.

MOD
Specifies that additions are to be made to the data set.

MSVGP(*mss_vol_group*)
Specifies the mass storage volume group where the data set resides or is to reside. This operand is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT and VOLUME.

MXIG
Specifies that space allocated to the data set must be the largest area of available contiguous space on the volume, and equal to or greater than the primary quantity.

NEW
Specifies that the data set is to be created. NEW is the default. Do not specify NEW for VSAM files.

NOHOLD
Specifies that the data set is not to be placed on a hold queue upon deallocation. NOHOLD is the default for a system output data set. Specify this operand with SYSOUT.

OLD
Specifies that the data set exists and that exclusive control is required.

OUTLIM(*lines_of_output*)
Specifies the maximum lines of output allowed for the system output data set. Specify the number (*lines_of_output*) as 1–8 characters in the 1–16777215 range. Specify this operand with SYSOUT.

OUTPUT
Specifies that the data set is processed for output only. OUTPUT is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

PASSWORD(*password*)
Specifies the password for a password-protected data set. The *password* can be 1-8 characters.

POSITION(*seq_number*)
Specifies the relative position of the data set on a multi-data set tape. The *sequence-number* can be 1-4 numeric characters with a maximum value of 9999. POSITION is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT. You can also specify this operand as POS.

PROTECT
Specifies that the data set is to be RACF-protected when created. PROTECT is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

RECFM(*record_format*)
Specifies the 1-character record format. Use the following values to specify RECFM(*record_format*):

A
ASA printer characters

B
Blocked

D
Variable length ASCII records

F
Fixed

M
Machine control characters

S
Standard blocks or spanned

T
Track overflow

U
Undefined

V
Variable

RELEASE
Specifies that unused space is to be deleted when the data set is closed.

RETPD(*days*)
Specifies the data set retention period in days. You can specify this period (*days*) as 1–4 digits with a maximum value of 9999. This operand is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT and EXPDT.

ROUND
Specifies that space is rounded up to cylinders.

SHR
Specifies that the data set exists but exclusive control is not required.

SPACE(*quantity,increment*)
Specifies the number of units of space and the increment. Both can be 1-6 numeric characters.

STORCLAS(*stor_class_name*)
Specifies the DFSMS/MVS storage class name to which the allocated file is to be assigned. The *stor_class_name* can be 1–8 alphanumeric characters in length.

SYSOUT(*class*)
Specifies that the data set is to be a system output data set. *class* is the 1-character system output class.

TRACKS
Specifies that space is to be allocated by tracks. This operand requires the SPACE operand.

UCS(*char_set_spec*)
Specifies the universal character set (font name) to be used when processing a print data set. The *char_set_spec* can be 1–4 alphanumeric characters.

UNCATALOG
Specifies that the data set is to be uncataloged. This operand is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

UNIT(*unit_type*)
Specifies the device type to which a disk or tape data set is to be allocated. The device type (*unit_type*) can be 1-8 characters.

VOLUME(*serial*)
Specifies the volume on which the data set resides or is to reside. It must be 1–6 numeric characters. You can also specify this operand as VOL. This operand is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

VSEQ(*vol_seq_number*)
>Specifies which volume of a multivolume data set to begin processing. The *vol_seq_number* must be 1-3 numeric characters with a maximum value of 255. The default is 1. This operand is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

WRITER(*external_writer*)
>Specifies the program in the system library that is to write the system output data set instead of JES. The *external_writer* can be in the rage of 1–8 characters and must be specified with SYSOUT. Specify *intrdr* for the internal reader.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the ALLOCATE command:

- If you omit the FILE operand, a unique *ddname* with a name of *SYSnnnn* is assigned by dynamic allocation and then returned in the CNM272I message. Do not specify the FILE operand unless a specific *ddname* must be allocated. This prevents allocations failing because of *ddname* conflicts. It also prevents problems caused by deallocating a data set being shared by multiple NetView tasks. Each NetView task must allocate the file with a unique *ddname*. If one task deallocates its *ddname*, the other tasks do not lose their access to the file.

- If you allocate a partitioned data set as an input data set and specify a member name that does not exist, the ALLOCATE command completes successfully with a return code of 0. However, you do receive an OPEN error when you attempt to open the data set for input.

- Allocate the files with the FREE operand whenever possible. The files are then deallocated automatically when they are closed. This reduces virtual storage use. There is also an MVS limit of 1635 concurrent allocations. When this limit is reached, deallocate resources to do additional allocations. Allocating files with the FREE operand helps to keep the allocations below the limit. This procedure also minimizes the time that critical data sets, volumes, and units are tied up. System output data sets also are spooled immediately when the files are closed, instead of when the NetView program ends.

- If you specify the same operand more than once on the ALLOCATE command, the last one specified is used and the previous operands are ignored.

- The NetView LISTA command displays the *ddnames* and *dsnames* of currently allocated files.

- For disk files, the following operands are ignored by dynamic allocation:
  - COPIES
  - DEN
  - DEST
  - FORMS
  - HOLD|NOHOLD
  - OUTLIM
  - POSITION
  - WRITER

- For tape files, the following operands are ignored by dynamic allocation:
  - BLOCK|TRACK|CYLINDERS
  - CONTIG|MXIG|ALX
  - COPIES
  - DEST
  - DIR
  - FORMS
  - HOLD|NOHOLD
  - KEYLEN
  - MSVGP

- OUTLIM
- RELEASE
- ROUND
- SPACE
- WRITER

Usage Notes

- If the NetView program is running under z/OS 1.10 Version or earlier, and if a QSAM read (GET is the QSAM macro used by the NetView program for reading data) is performed on a newly allocated data set that is not managed by SMS before any QSAM write (PUT is the QSAM macro used by the NetView program for writing data), the QSAM read might return residual data from the previously deleted data set. If this previously deleted data set had a different record size, the QSAM read fails with the following message

```
DWO970I QSAM : GET FAILED WITH RETURN CODE 1006
```

Message DWO050E is also logged.

To avoid these problems, you can perform one of the following steps:

- Write a blank line to the data set before doing any read.
- Manage the data set with SMS.
- Start the NetView program under z/OS Version 1.11.

- For a DASD data set, deleting the data set only releases the space. The creator of the new data set can read residual data that was in the previous data set. To prevent others from reading your deleted data, you must erase or scratch the data before deleting the data set.

Return Codes (Decimal): ALLOCATE

Return Code
  Meaning

0
  Successful.

4
  Request denied by installation validation exit.

8
  Command syntax not valid.

12
  Storage unavailable.

20
  Operator is not authorized to use a keyword or value. Check message DSI213I for the keyword or value.

24
  Dynamic allocation error; check return code and information code in message CNM276I for more information.

28
  Parameter is not valid.

32
  ddname already in use.

36
  Mutually exclusive parameters specified.

40
  Data set not found.

44
> Data set is unavailable.

Dynamic Allocation return codes (hexadecimal)

These return codes are included in message CNM276I.

- Unavailable System Resource

  Return Code
  > **Meaning**

  020C
  > Request for exclusive use of the shared data set cannot be honored.

  0210
  > Data set is unavailable. The data set is allocated to another job.

  0214
  > Unit is not available.

  0218
  > Volume is not mounted.

  021C
  > Unit name specified is undefined.

  0220
  > Requested volume is unavailable.

- Parameter is not valid.

  Return Code
  > **Meaning**

  035C
  > Parameter is not valid. Check information code to identify the parameter that is not valid.

  0364
  > JOBLIB, STEPLIB, JOBCAT, STEPCAT *ddnames* are not allowed.

  037C
  > Value specified for parameter is not valid. Check information code to identify the parameter that is not valid.

  0380
  > Mutually exclusive parameters were specified. Check information code to identify the parameter.

  0384
  > Mutually inclusive parameter was not specified. Check information code to identify the parameter that requires additional parameters.

  0388
  > Required parameter was not specified. Check information code to identify the parameter not specified.

  039C
  > Device type and volume are incompatible.

- Environmental Errors

  Return Code
  > **Meaning**

  0410
  > Specified *ddname* is unavailable. It is already associated with a previously allocated data set.

  0420
  > Specified *ddname* is associated with an open data set.

  0438
  > Specified *ddname* is not allocated.

0440

Specified *dsname* is not allocated.

0448

Request for a new data set failed. The data set exists.

0450

Dynamic allocations limit of 1635 concurrent resources reached.

046C

Remote workstation is not defined to the job entry subsystem.

0478

Unable to process job entry subsystem request.

0484

Request denied by operator.

04C0

Protect request failed. User is not defined to RACF®.

- System Routine Error

Return Code
  Meaning

1708

Data set not found.

170C

Index is not valid or not specified.

1710

A data set exists at other than the lowest index level specified.

1714

Syntax error exists in the name.

1718

Permanent I/O error.

4704

Data set exists on volume.

4708

No room available in VTOC.

470C

Permanent I/O error.

4710

Requested absolute track not available.

4714

Requested space not available.

4718

Average record length greater than 65535 bytes.

4728

Space request must begin on cylinder boundary.

4738

Directory space not available.

474C

No space specified for a new data set.

4768

Space subparameter is not valid.

4774

User labels not supported.

4780
Directory space not available.

479C
DASD allocation ended because of VTOC error.

47A8
RACF define failed; data set profile already defined.

47AC
User not authorized to define data set.

47B0
Installation exit rejected the request with a return code of 8.

47B4
Installation exit rejected the request with a return code of 4.

5704
Catalog does not exist or is not open.

5708
Data set already cataloged.

5710
Index structure to catalog the data set does not exist.

5714
Insufficient space in the catalog data set.

571C
Permanent I/O error.

6704
Required volume not mounted.

6708
Data set not found.

670C
Permanent I/O error.

Dynamic Allocation information codes (hexadecimal)

Code
  Meaning

0001
ddname (DDNAME)

0002
Data set name (DSNAME)

0003
Member name (DSNAME(xxxxxxxx))

0004
Data set status (NEW,OLD,MOD,SHR)

0005
Data set normal disposition (DELETE, KEEP,CATLG,UNCATLG)

0007
Track space allocation (TRACKS)

0008
Cylinder space allocation (CYLINDERS)

0009
Block space allocation (BLOCK)

000A
Primary space allocation (SPACE(xxxx))

000B
   Secondary space allocation (SPACE(,xxxxx))

000C
   Partitioned data set directory blocks (DIR)

000D
   Release unused space (RELEASE)

000F
   Allocate whole cylinders (ROUND)

0010
   Volume serial number (VOLUME)

0012
   Volume sequence number (VSEQ)

0015
   Unit type (UNIT)

0018
   Output class (SYSOUT(x))

001C
   Free data set at closure (FREE)

001D
   Sysout copies (COPIES)

001E
   Label type (LABEL)

001F
   Data set sequence number (POSITION)

0022
   Data set expiration date (EXPDT)

0023
   Data set retention period (RETPD)

0024
   Dummy data set (DUMMY)

0030
   Data set block size (BLKSIZE)

0034
   Buffer number (BUFNO)

003B
   Magnetic tape density (DEN)

003C
   Data set organization (DSORG)

0040
   Length of keys in data set (KEYLEN)

0042
   Data set logical record length (LRECL)

0049
   Data set record format (RECFM)

0058
   Remote workstation (DEST(xxxxxxxx))

0059
   Sysout hold queue (HOLD)

0063
   Sysout user ID (DEST(.xxxxxxx))

Example: Allocating a specified data set

To allocate a data set called SYS1.MESSAGE with a *ddname* of DD0001 with a status of SHR, enter:

```
ALLOCATE DATASET(SYS1.MESSAGE) FILE(DD0001) SHR
```

Response

```
CNM272I DD0001 IS NOW ALLOCATED
```

Example: Allocating a non-cataloged data set

To allocate a data set called K76.JOBS(JOB1) that is not cataloged and resides on a 3380 volume ESPAAA with a *ddname* of K76 and a status of OLD, enter:

```
ALLOCATE DATASET(K76.JOBS(JOB1)) VOLUME(ESPAAA) UNIT(3380)
         DDNAME(K76) OLD
```

Response

```
CNM272I K76 IS NOW ALLOCATED
```

Example: Allocating a non-cataloged data set

To allocate a data set called K000076.BATCH.JOBS(JOB1) that is not cataloged and resides on a 3380 volume ESPAAA with a *ddname* of K000076 and a status of OLD, enter:

```
ALLOCATE DATASET(K000076.BATCH.JOBS(JOB1)) VOLUME(ESPAAA)
         UNIT(3380) DDNAME(K000076) OLD
```

Response

```
CNM272I K000076 IS NOW ALLOCATED
```

Example: Allocating a temporary data set

To allocate a new temporary 10-cylinder data set on disk:

```
ALLOCATE NEW SPACE(10) CYLINDERS
```

Response

```
CNM272I SYS00011 IS NOW ALLOCATED
```

Example: Allocating an internal reader

To allocate the internal reader with a *ddname* of READER and to have it automatically deallocated when it is closed:

```
ALLOCATE F(READER) SYSOUT(A) WRITER(INTRDR) FREE
```

Response

```
CNM272I READER IS NOW ALLOCATED
```

AMONRPT (NCCF)

Syntax

AMONRPT

```
▶▶─ AMONRPT ─┬──────────── APPL ── = ── applname ────────┬─▶
             ├── GNAME ── = ── generic_resource_name ──┤
             └──── MODEL ── = ── model_name ───────────┘

   ┌── MONITOR ── = ── YES ──┐      ┌── SESCT ── = ── NO ──┐
─┬─┴─────────────────────────┴──┬─┬─┴──────────────────────┴─◀◀
 ├── MONITOR ── = ── NO ──┤    ├── SESCT ── = ── NO ──┤
 └── MONITOR ── = ── YES ──┘   └── SESCT ── = ── YES ──┘
```
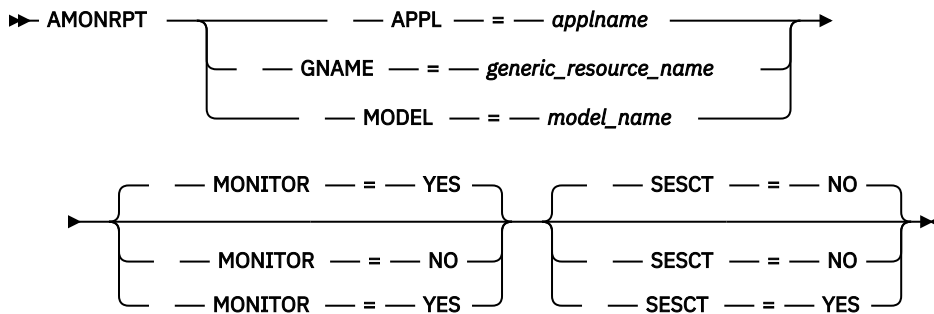
Purpose of Command

The AMONRPT command turns VTAM status reporting on or off for a specific application, or all applications that match a generic resource name or model name.

Operand Descriptions

APPL
   Specifies one of the following applications:

   - The name of a VTAM application.

   - The name of the APPL statement in the VTAMLST definition.

   - The dynamically created clone application name generated from a model definition.

GNAME
   Specifies the generic resource name. Status reporting is modified for all applications that have a matching name.

MODEL
   Specifies the model name. Status reporting is modified for all cloned applications that are built from this name.

MONITOR
   Specifies whether VTAM sends status updates when a state is changed for a specified application. The default is YES.

SESCT
   Specifies whether VTAM sends status updates when a session count is changed for a specified application. The default is NO.

Restrictions

The ACB monitor must be active when AMONRPT is issued. When VTAM initiates ACB status reporting, MONITOR=YES and SESCT=NO are set for every application.

The combination MONITOR=NO and SESCT=YES is not valid. Message BNH491E is received if this combination is entered.

AON (AON)

Syntax

AON

►►─ AON ─►◄

Purpose of Command

The AON command is a panel synonym that displays the AON: Operator Commands Main Menu panel. See *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.

Examples

To display the AON: Operator Commands Main Menu panel, type:

```
AON
```

AONAIP (AON)

Syntax

AONAIP

►►─ AONAIP ── ── *resname* ── , ── *restype* ── , ── *reqtype* ── , ─────────────── , ─►
                                                       └─ *other_netid* ─┘

►─────────────── , ─────────── , ─────────────►◄
  └─ *nqn_netid* ─┘   └─ *gw_flag* ─┘   └─ *sscp_name* ─┘

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
AONAIP	EZLESAIP

Purpose of Command

An operator can use the AONAIP command to set and reset the RODM Automation in Progress (AIP) operator status for resources being monitored or viewed in NMC. AON sets the operator status for resources that it can recover. You can also update the Operator Intervention View by using request type *ADD* for the specified resource.

Operand Descriptions

resname
    The name of the resource.

restype
    The *restype* parameter must be one of the following:

- CDRM
- LINE

- LINKSTA
- NCP
- PU

Note: To enable or disable which resource types are supported by AONAIP, see the description of the ENVIRON AIP control file entry in the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference*.

reqtype
The operation to be performed. The following values are supported:

SET
Sets the AIP status for the resource.

RESET
Resets the AIP status for the resource.

SET/OIV
Sets the AIP status and removes the resource from the Operator Intervention View.

RESET/OIV
Resets the AIP status and adds the resource to the Operator Intervention View.

Note: To update the Operators Intervention View independently of AIP status, see the AONOIV command for more information.

other_netid
The NETID of the resource if owned by another domain.

nqn_netid
The NETID of a resource as specified in its network qualified name.

gw_flag
A flag. When set to Y causes the AIP operator status to be updated for both the NCP and Gateway NCP resources. Otherwise, only the NCP resource is changed.

sscp_name
The VTAM SNA node name of the reporting VTAM. This is only required when the resource is owned by another VTAM domain.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- Commas are required between each of the parameters.
- The first three parameters are required, the remaining parameters are optional.
- AONAIP must be issued in or forwarded to the domain where the target RODM is to be updated.
- The AIP and OIV functions uses the RODM user ID `domainid` concatenated with AON when accessing RODM.

Examples

The following example sets the AIP operator status for an NCP:

```
AONAIP NCP01,NCP,SET
```

AONENABL (AON)

Syntax

AONENABL

►►— AONENABL —►◄

Purpose of Command

The AONENABL command is a panel synonym that provides a full-screen selection list to enable, disable, initialize, and display product information about AON and its components. See *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.

Examples

To display the Enable/Disable Automation panel, type:

```
AONENABL
```

AONGW (AON)

Syntax

AONGW

▶▶─ AONGW ─▶◀

Purpose of Command

The AONGW command displays the Gateway Sessions panel, which you use to issue gateway commands to other NetView domains. See *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.

Examples

To display the Gateway Sessions panel, type:

```
AONGW
```

AONHD (AON)

Syntax

AONHD

▶▶─ AONHD ──────────────────▶◀
       └─── *resname* ───┘

Purpose of Command

The AONHD command accesses the help desk, which shows you how resources are connected within the network and helps you perform problem determination for failed resources. To use the AONHD command from the operator interface, see the *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

Operand Descriptions

resname
    The name of the resource to be searched.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.
- Different types of networks require different problem determination tasks, so the automation components have their own help desk components. Some resources can be defined to more than one automation component. If AON finds that the resource is defined to more than one automation component, you must choose which help desk component you want to use.
- Use the AONHD command with no parameters to display the entry panel to the help desk.

Examples

To display the help desk for the resource named TA1P523A, type:

```
AONHD TA1P523A
```

AONINFO (AON)

Syntax

AONINFO

▶▶── AONINFO ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The AONINFO command displays the comprehensive tutorial for the entire AON component. The comprehensive tutorial includes overview information, the operator commands, and information about the automation components.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.

Examples

To display the comprehensive AON tutorial, type:

```
AONINFO
```

AONINIT (AON)

Syntax

AONINIT

▶▶── AONINIT ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The AONINIT command is a panel synonym that reloads the automation table and AON control file. See *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.

Examples

To display the AON: Reinitialize Automation panel, panel, type:

```
AONINIT
```

AONMAINT (AON)

Syntax

AONMAINT

▶▶─ AONMAINT ─▶◀

Purpose of Command

The AONMAINT command is a panel synonym that provides a full-screen interface to AON Task and Log Maintenance. See *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.

Examples

To display the AON: Task and Log Maintenance panel, type:

```
AONMAINT
```

AONOIV (AON)

Syntax

AONOIV

▶▶─ AONOIV ── ─ *resname* ── ─ *restype* ─┬──── ADD ────┬─▶◀
                                          └── DELETE ──┘

Purpose of Command

The AONOIV command is used to add and delete a resource from the Operator Intervention View (OIV). The OIV is a network view intended to be used to identify failed resources, which automation has attempted to recover, but cannot. An operator must perform some other task to recover the resource.

Operand Descriptions

resname
   The resname to be added to the Operator Intervention View. The resource must already be defined to RODM.

restype
   The restype of the resource.

ADD

Adds the resource to the Operator Intervention View.

DELETE

Deletes the resource from the Operator Intervention View.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- To use the OIV function, the AIP function must be enabled.
- If the OIV timer function is enabled the resource is automatically removed from the view when its display status is set to satisfactory (even if AON did not detect a resource recovery).
- The AONOIV function does not create a RODM entry object for the specified resource. Instead, it connects existing objects to the specified view.

Examples

To display the Operator Intervention View, type:

```
AONOIV NET1CDRM CDRM ADD
```

If the AIP and OIV functions are enabled and the NET1CDRM resource is defined to RODM, the resource is added to the Operator Intervention View.

AONSNA (AON)

Syntax

AONSNA

►►— AONSNA —►◄

Purpose of Command

The AONSNA command displays the SNA Automation: Menu panel, which enables you to access the functions of AON/SNA.

Restrictions

- The AON tower and the SNA subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.

AONTAF (AON)

Syntax

AONTAF

►►— AONTAF —►◄

Purpose of Command

The AONTAF command is a panel synonym that displays the TAF Sessions panel, which you use to start and stop application sessions with other NetView domains. See *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.

Examples

To display the TAF Sessions panel, type:

```
AONTAF
```

AONTASK (AON)

Syntax

AONTASK

▶▶── AONTASK ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The AONTASK command is a panel synonym that provides a full-screen list display of the NetView tasks and operators.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.

Examples

To display the AON: Task/Operator Display panel, type:

```
AONTASK
```

AONTCP (AON)

Syntax

AONTCP

▶▶── AONTCP ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The AONTCP command displays the TCP/IP Automation: Commands Menu panel, which enables you to access the functions of AON/TCP.

Usage Notes

You can issue the AONTCP command from any command line within AON or any of the components of AON.

Restrictions

The AON tower and the TCP subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.

AONTRACE (NCCF)

Syntax

AONTRACE

```
>>— AONTRACE ─┬─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬─><
              │         ┌── ON ──────┐  ┌── OPER ── = ── opid ──┐                 │
              ├── ENTRY ─┼── OFF ─────┼──┤                        ├──              │
              │         ├── DEFAULT ─┤  └── DOMAIN ─────────────┘                 │
              │         └── NONE ─────┘                                           │
              │                        ┌── DOMAIN ─────────┐  ┌─────────┐         │
              └── PROGRAM ─────────────┼────────────────────┼──│ PROGRAM │        │
                                       └── OPER ── = ── opid ┘  └─────────┘
```

PROGRAM

```
                              ┌────────── , ──────────┐
>>─┬───────────────────────────────────────────────────┬─><
   └── PROGRAM ── = ── ( ── progname ── , ── traceops ── ) ─┘
```
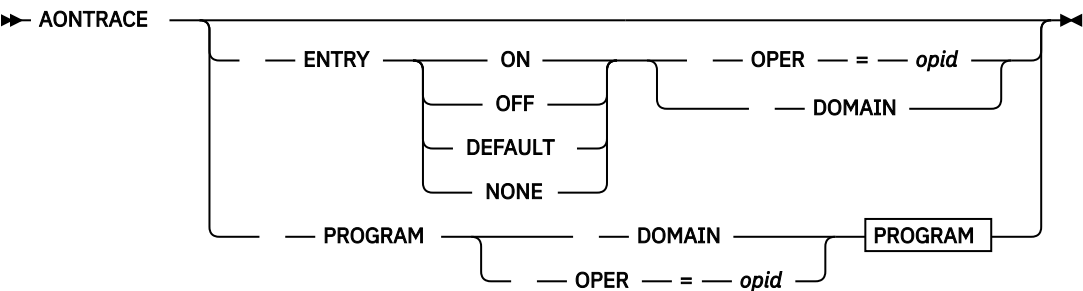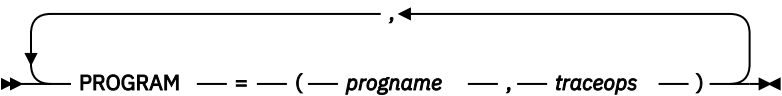
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
AONTRACE	RXTRACE

Purpose of Command

The AONTRACE command sets trace controls to allow product debugging without editing the code. To use the AONTRACE command from the operator interface, refer to *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

Operand Descriptions

ENTRY
> Changes settings for entry and exit tracing. You can use entry and exit tracing for command lists, REXX programs, and command processors. Choose one of the following trace options for entry and exit tracing:
>
> **ON**
> > Starts entry and exit tracing.
>
> **OFF**
> > Suppresses entry and exit tracing.
>
> **DEFAULT**
> > Sets the trace options to the domain-wide default.
>
> **NONE**
> > Disables both entry/exit and program tracing for improved performance.

OPER=*opid*
> Runs the trace against the operator ID you specify.

DOMAIN
> Runs the trace against your domain.

PROGRAM
> Specifies program tracing. Use the following values with the PROGRAM= keyword:

progname
> The name of the program you want to trace. You must know the program name to use this parameter. No defaults are available.

traceops
> The interpreted REXX trace options you can use are:

> **R**
> > Result option. The result option is useful for general debugging, because it traces all clauses before it runs and traces the final results when it evaluates the expressions.

> **I**
> > Intermediate option. This option traces all clauses before it runs and traces any intermediate results during expression evaluation and substitution.

> **C**
> > Command option. This option traces all commands before it runs and displays any error return code from the commands.

> **E**
> > Error option. This option traces any command that results in error or failure and also displays any error codes that return from the command.

> **F**
> > Failure option. This option traces any command that results in failure. This option is the same as the Trace Normal command.

> **L**
> > Label option. This option traces all labels passed when it is running. Use this option when you want to know all subroutine calls and signals.

> **O**
> > Off option. This option turns tracing off and resets any previous trace settings.

Note: If the program being traced is a command list program, C, E, and O are valid and all other selections results in a trace all.

Usage Notes

- You can run traces against any operator ID on your domain.
- You can run traces against your own domain only.
- Generally, use entry and exit tracing first to help you perform problem determination. If you need more information, run the trace against the program you suspect is the source of the problem.
- You can run these traces against NetView command lists or REXX programs.
- The AONTRACE command can be issued in line-mode. Therefore, you can issue it from within your own routines.

Examples

To set entry and exit tracing for the operator ID, OPER1, type:

```
AONTRACE ENTRY ON OPER=OPER1
```

To set entry and exit tracing for your domain, type:

```
AONTRACE ENTRY ON DOMAIN
```

To set program tracing against the EZLEVIEW and FKXEVIEW programs as they affect the operator ID, OPER1, type:

```
AONTRACE PROGRAM OPER=OPER1 PROGRAM=(EZLEVIEW,I),PROGRAM=(FKXEVIEW,R)
```

AONX25 (AON)

Syntax

AONX25

►►— AONX25 —►◄

Purpose of Command

The AONX25 command provides access to the X.25 Main Menu to manage X.25 resources.

Restrictions

The AON tower and the SNA subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.

APPLS (NCCF; CNME0003)

Syntax

APPLS
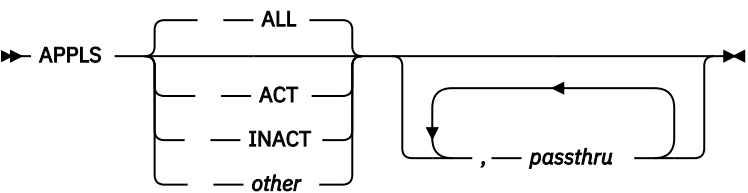
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ACT	A
INACT	I

Purpose of Command

The APPLS command list displays active, inactive, or all application program minor nodes for each application program major node.

Operand Descriptions

ALL
    Displays all application program minor nodes within each major node. ALL is the default.

ACT
    Displays all active application program minor nodes within each major node.

INACT
    Displays all inactive application program minor nodes within each major node.

other
    Specifies a value for the SCOPE keyword used by the VTAM DISPLAY APPLS command.

passthru
    Specifies additional parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the APPLS command. You can specify up to 6 additional parameters on the APPLS command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning
0
    Functioned normally

Example: Displaying all application programs

To display all application programs, use the following command: APPLS

APPLSPEN (NCCF; CNME0005)

Syntax

APPLSPEN

▶▶── APPLSPEN ── ── *applid* ───────────────────▶◀
                            └─ , ── *status* ─┘

Purpose of Command

The APPLSPEN command list displays sessions in a specific state for particular application programs.

Operand Descriptions

applid
    Specifies the application program for which sessions are displayed.

status
    Specifies a 1- to 8-character name. Any session status matching the characters that you enter is displayed. PND (pending active) is the default.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the APPLSPEN command:

• Incorrect results can occur if you run the APPLSPEN command list while MSGMOD is on.
• For more information about this command, refer to the appropriate VTAM manual.

Example: Displaying all active sessions with a specified application

To display all active sessions with the application named A01A701, enter:

```
APPLSPEN A01A701,ACT
```

If the APPLSPEN request is successful, the system responds with messages similar to the following messages:

```
CNM221I APPLSPEN : NAME = 'A01A701', STATUS = 'ACT/S',
        DESIRED STATE = 'ACTIV'
CNM220I APPLSPEN : ACTIVE SESSIONS = '0000000001',
        SESSION REQUESTS = '0000000000'
CNM311I APPLSPEN : NAME      STATUS     SESSION ID
CNM313I APPLSPEN : TSO0101  ACTIV-P    E7FF38CE6EE8A9AD7
CNM312I APPLSPEN : 1 SESSION(S) IN THE ACT STATE FOR A01A701
```

Because you requested a status of ACT, you received both ACTIV-SEC and ACTIV-PRI.

Example: Displaying primary and secondary active status

To display primary and secondary active statuses, enter:

```
APPLSPEN DSIAMLUT,ACTIV
```

Because ACTIV is specified, primary active (ACTIV-PRI) and secondary active (ACTIV-SEC) statuses are displayed. See the STATUS command list help for more information about interpreting status codes.

VTAM V3R3 output is similar, except the sessions and session requests fields display 10 digits. Also, ACTIV-SEC changes to ACTIV-S and STATUS= is not displayed.

APPN (AON)

Syntax

APPN

►►— APPN —►◄

Purpose of Command

The APPN command displays the SNA Automation: APPN Commands Menu panel.
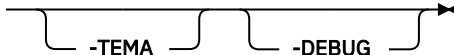
Restrictions

- The AON tower and the SNA subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.

APSERV (NCCF; CNMEAPCS)

Syntax

APSERV

►►— APSERV *ppi_receiver_name* ──────────────────►◄
             └─ -TEMA ─┘ └─ -DEBUG ─┘

Purpose of Command

The APSERV command is used to allow authorized programs (clients), such as the Tivoli Management Services infrastructure applications, to run NetView commands or MVS commands from under a properly established user name and to log the results. Run the APSERV command on an autotask or a virtual OST (VOST).

Additionally, the clients can send messages to be logged or to be routed to a NetView operator or an authorized receiver. See the section on sending commands and messages to the NetView program in the *IBM Z NetView Application Programmer's Guide*.

Operand Descriptions

ppi_receiver_name
    The PPI receiver name on which to listen for commands. See the *IBM Z NetView Application Programmer's Guide* for information about the naming conventions for the receiver name.

-TEMA
    Use this keyword only if you are running the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent. This keyword causes command echoes and command responses to be written to the NetView Command Response workspace. Additionally, an audit trail message is written to the NetView Audit Log workspace. For more information, see the *IBM Z NetView Application Programmer's Guide*.

-DEBUG
   You can specify the -DEBUG option to write additional records to the NetView log. These records can be used by IBM Software Support.

Usage Notes

- The APSERV command is a long-running command. To end the command and close the PPI receiver, issue STOP FORCE=*taskname* specifying the task name of the autotask. Stop a VOST with the DETACH command.

- If the APSERV command runs on an autotask (not a VOST), ensure that no other function is assigned to that autotask. The APSERV command continuously waits for input records.

- In order to make the APSERV command function properly, update the APSERV.PREFIX style statements. For detailed information about the APSERV.PREFIX style statements, see *APSERV.PREFIX* in the *Administration Reference*.

ASSIGN (NCCF)

Syntax

ASSIGN

▶▶— ASSIGN — ▶

Add

COPY

MSG
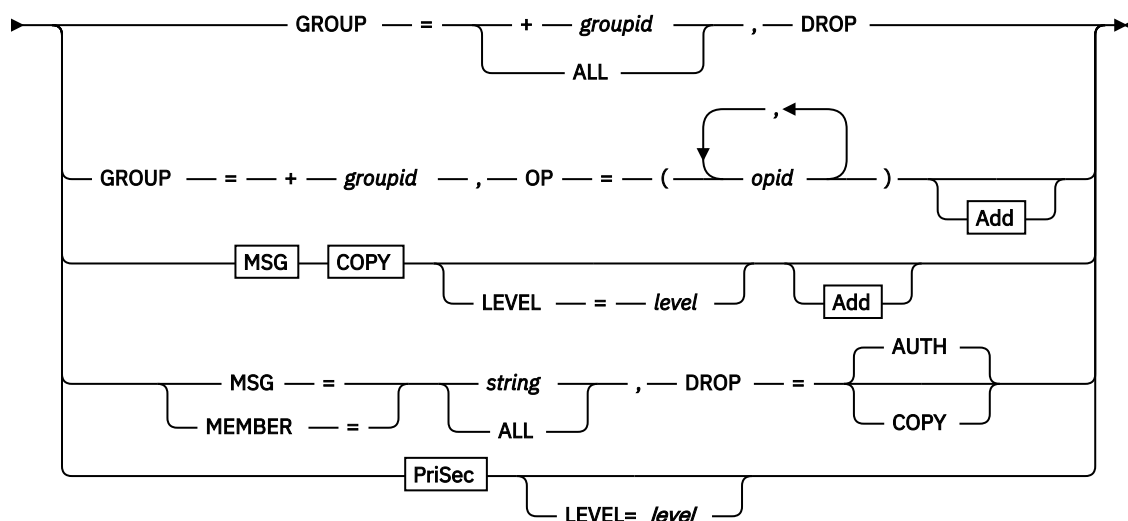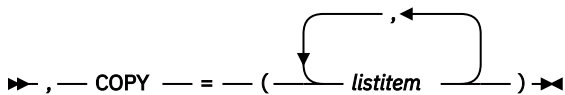
```
▶▶─┬─ MSG ── = ──┬── string ──┬──▶◀
   │             └── * ───────┤
   └─ MEMBER ── = ── string ──┘
```
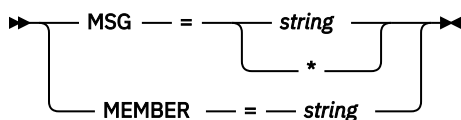
PriSec
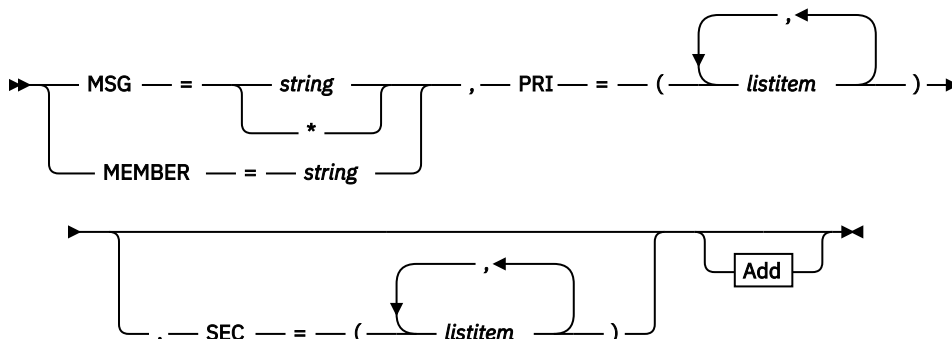
Purpose of Command

The ASSIGN command, when used with the MSG or MEMBER option, defines which operators receive copies of solicited, unsolicited, or authorized messages. The ASSIGN command, when used with the GROUP option, assigns operators to groups. When either option is assigned, any subsequent modifications to that assignment require the addition of one of the following values:

- ADDFIRST
- ADDLAST
- DELETE
- REPLACE

The ASSIGN command with the DROP option removes assignments made with previous ASSIGN commands.

When used with the MEMBER option, the ASSIGN command can be used to denote a DSIPARM member or PIPE message data that has automation table statements. These statements are compiled into an automation table. When messages pass through this table, it is determined whether they satisfy ASSIGN routing criteria.

The ASSIGN command enables you to specify operators that are either not presently defined to the NetView program or cannot access the resource in the APPL class of the SAF product that represents the NetView program (when OPERSEC=SAFDEF). In these cases, you receive the DWO840I message to inform you that an operator you specified in the ASSIGN command is not defined to the NetView program. The assignment completes successfully. `You can later add the operator definition, at which time the ASSIGN command takes effect. (If your operator definitions are in DSIOPF, use the REFRESH command to activate the changes.)

See the AUTH statement in the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference* for more information about the relationship that exists between automation, the ASSIGN command, and the AUTH statement.

Operand Descriptions

GROUP
Assigns operators to a group.

+groupid
Assigns operators to the group with the group ID of +groupid. The group ID must begin with a + followed by 1 - 7 alphanumeric characters or the special characters (@ # $); for example, +group1.

ALL

Drops all assigned group IDs. You can use GROUP=ALL only when you specify DROP.

DROP

Drops the specified group assignment.

Note: You cannot specify the value AUTH or COPY when you are dropping a group assignment. You can use AUTH or COPY only when specifying MSG or MEMBER.

OP=*opid*

Specifies the operators who are to be assigned to the group. *opid* is an operator ID, SYSOP, or LOG.

ADDFIRST

Adds the operators or group IDs entered to the beginning of the previously assigned PRI, SEC, COPY, or OP LIST.

ADDLAST

Adds the operators or group IDs entered to the end of the previously assigned PRI, SEC, COPY, or OP LIST.

DELETE

Deletes the operators or group IDs entered from the previously assigned PRI, SEC, COPY, or OP LIST.

REPLACE

Replaces the previously assigned PRI, SEC, COPY, or OP LIST with the list of operators or group IDs entered.

MSG

Identifies the messages that are to be routed to a specified operator, copied to other operators, or dropped from the assignment.

The value for MSG is handled the same way that the value for MEMBER is handled. Assignments can be altered or dropped using the value supplied on the parameter. MSG cannot be used with MEMBER on the same ASSIGN command.

string

Designates the ID of the message to be assigned. Groups of messages can be designated by specifying a prefix and then an asterisk. For example, to specify all messages beginning with DSI, use:

```
DSI*
```

If the information contains a parenthesis or a single quotation mark, enclose the information within single quotation marks. If the information contains single quotation marks, each must be entered as two single quotation marks. For example, enter `JOHN'S (ID` as `'JOHN''S (ID'`. If the information contains neither parentheses nor single quotation marks, single quotation marks are not necessary.

Note: The message ID cannot contain blanks.

*

Sends copies of all solicited messages and commands to the operators or groups of operators listed, if used with COPY. If used with PRI, MSG=* sends all unsolicited or authorized messages to the first operator in the list who is logged on, or to the first operator assigned to a group who is logged on.

ALL

Drops all messages from the assignment. You can specify MSG=ALL only if you use DROP.

MEMBER

Specifies the source of automation table statements. It can be either a DSIPARM member or single/multiline message input to the PIPE NETV stage. If input is taken from a pipe stream, the first character of the name must be an asterisk (*). The name is used as a tag to identify the routing criteria.

The value for MEMBER is handled the same way that the value for MSG is handled. Assignments can be altered or dropped using the value supplied on the parameter. MEMBER cannot be used with MSG on the same ASSIGN command.

string
> The 1- to 8-character name of a DSIPARM member or a tag for input from a PIPE stream. Note that if you specify a PIPE stream tag, the tag can be no more than 7 characters long.

Member specifications are ordered alphabetically for processing. Member specifications that are pipe strings (beginning with the asterisk '*') are forced to the end of the sort order. For example ASSIGN MEMBER=AMEMBER takes precedence over ASSIGN MEMBER=BMEMBER. Similarly, a pipe string specification of *astring takes precedence over *bstring. Any *pipestr specification is lower in precedence than an explicitly specified member, because of the leading asterisk '*'. Of the four examples given above, the following is the precedence order: 1. AMEMBER 2. BMEMBER 3.*ASTRING 4. *BSTRING

COPY=*listitem*
> Specifies that the listed operators or groups of operators receive copies of solicited messages. The message sent to the COPY receiver is flagged with a + in the last position of the *domainid* field. COPY allows you to collect network status information by routing access method events such as active or inactive messages.
>
> The *listitem* parameter is an operator ID, a group ID, SYSOP, or LOG. Specify SYSOP to route messages to the system operator or LOG to send additional copies of the messages to the network log.

DROP
> Drops the specified messages. Valid operands are:
>
> **AUTH**
> > Drops the specified messages from the PRI and SEC assignments. You can use DROP=AUTH only when you specify MSG or MEMBER. AUTH is the default.
>
> **COPY**
> > Drops the specified messages from the COPY assignments. You can use DROP=COPY only when you specify MSG or MEMBER.

LEVEL=*level*
> Establishes the priority of an assignment to specify which assignment takes precedence if a MSG=assignment and MEMBER=assignment both match on a message.
>
> Values for *level* range from 1 to 5, where 1 is the highest priority and 5 is the lowest priority. The default value for *level* is 3.
>
> LEVEL can only be specified if PRI, SEC, or COPY is also specified. The priority level of an assignment can be changed by designating the PRI, SEC, or COPY values again and specifying REPLACE.

PRI=*listitem*
> Is the list of operators to receive the unsolicited or authorized message. *listitem* is an operator ID, a group ID, SYSOP, or LOG.
>
> Only the highest-priority operator in the list who is logged on is notified. Operator priority is determined by the order of entry in the ASSIGN command. You can specify groups of operators in the PRI list. Only the first operator assigned to the group who is logged on receives the message if a higher-priority operator did not receive it. The message sent to the PRI receiver is flagged with a % in the last portion of the *domainid* field. If you code PRI=LOG or PRI=SYSOP, the messages are not automated.

SEC=*listitem*
> Is the list of operators who are to receive copies of the unsolicited or authorized messages. *listitem* is an operator ID, a group ID, SYSOP, or LOG.
>
> SEC is valid only if PRI is specified or was specified on a previous ASSIGN command for the same message ID. If you enter SEC without PRI, enter an ADDLAST, ADDFIRST, DELETE, or REPLACE operand and a PRI must exist. You can also specify GROUPS in the SEC list. All operators or groups of operators in this list receive the message if they are logged on and at least one operator in the PRI list

is logged on. The message sent to the SEC receiver is flagged with an * in the last position of the *domainid* field. You cannot send a message to the system log if you are the secondary receiver.

Usage Notes

Using the REFRESH command or an SAF security product, you can dynamically delete operators and dynamically add operators without predefining the operators to the NetView program. The ASSIGN command enables you to assign messages to operators that are not presently defined to the NetView program. If you assign messages to an operator before you define the operator to the NetView program, you receive a message to inform you that the operator specified in the ASSIGN command is not presently defined to the NetView program. The assignment completes successfully.

Regardless of whether an operator is defined to the NetView program, messages assigned to operators that are not logged on are delivered to the next assigned operator, or to the original destination.

If an operator definition is deleted by the REFRESH command or by an SAF security product, the operator session continues until the operator logs off. Messages assigned to operators that are logged on but are no longer defined to the NetView program are still delivered to the operator.

Multiline write-to-operator (MLWTO) messages presented to MVS can have a control line (IEE932I) or a sequential message identifier, or both, appended to the message. This extra data can affect how the messages match routing criteria.

You can also perform some functions of the ASSIGN command using the ROUTE action of a NetView automation statement.

You can also specify group IDs in the ROUTE keyword of the EXEC ACTION of a NetView automation statement. For more information, refer to the *IBM Z NetView Automation Guide* regarding IF-THEN and ALWAYS automation statements.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the ASSIGN command:

- You cannot specify both MEMBER and MSG on the same ASSIGN command.
- MEMBER assignments take priority over MSG assignments if both have the same priority level.
- Messages that are solicited to consoles by route codes from the extended console interface are delivered directly to the console that solicited the route code and are not subject to ASSIGN processing.

  See the *IBM Z NetView Automation Guide* for more information about message processing flows.

- Entries in the table with the same priority level are sorted from specific to general, not in order of the time entered. For example, DSI120I is processed before DSI*, regardless of the order in which the ASSIGN commands were entered. Therefore, operators assigned to receive DSI120I receive it, and operators assigned to receive DSI* do not receive it.

  Note: Operators assigned DSI* messages, can receive DSI120I if they are also authorized to receive that specific message.

- The SEC=*listitem* and COPY=*listitem* operands create copies of messages. These copies are not subject to automation table processing in this domain.
- If ASSIGN defines SYSOP or LOG as the primary receiver for a message for which NetView automation is in effect, that message is not automated.
- The ASSIGN command does not support full-screen response messages.
- For MLWTO messages, the entire set of message lines is assigned as a unit when the first line (control line) is assigned. Individual lines (other than the first line) cannot be assigned separately from the rest of the message.
- If you enter ADDFIRST, ADDLAST, or REPLACE, and the message string or group ID has not been previously assigned, the ASSIGN command completes successfully.

- Do not assign SYSOP or LOG to a group ID that you plan to use in the ROUTE action of a NetView automation statement. SYSOP and LOG are not processed in this case. You cannot route commands to SYSOP or the network log.
- Target tasks for the ASSIGN command must be either OST, NNT, or PPT task types. The target tasks cannot be OPT or DST task types.

Example: Assigning operators to specified groups

To assign operators OP1 and OP2 to GROUP ID +GROUP1:

```
ASSIGN GROUP=+GROUP1,OP=(OP1,OP2)
```

Example: Routing messages from jobs to operators

To route messages from job SITEDB21 to OPER1 and make OPER1 the primary operator for these messages, define an automation member (for this example, TESTMEM) containing automation table comparison criteria of:

```
IF JOBNAME = 'SITEDB21' THEN;
```

Issue the following ASSIGN command:

```
ASSIGN MEMBER=TESTMEM,PRI=OPER1
```

Or, to route the messages without predefining an automation member, issue the PIPE command with the NETV stage:

```
PIPE LITERAL /IF JOBNAME='SITEDB21' THEN; / |
     NETV ASSIGN MEMBER=*PIPESTR,PRI=OPER1  |
     CONSOLE
```

Example: Routing message strings to operators

To route message strings to an operator, define an automation member (for this example, TESTMEM) containing automation comparison criteria of:

```
IF TEXT = . 'text string' . THEN;
```

Issue the following ASSIGN command:

```
ASSIGN MEMBER=TESTMEM,PRI=OPER1
```

Example: Directing messages

To direct your unsolicited and authorized messages, enter:

```
ASSIGN MSG=*,PRI=OPER2,SEC=OPER3
```

All unsolicited and authorized messages are sent to OPER2 if the operator is logged on. Copies of the messages are sent to OPER3 if OPER2 and OPER3 are logged on. The messages are marked with a % in the last position of the domain ID field on the OPER2 screen and with an * on the OPER3 screen to indicate that they were assigned.

Example: Altering previous assignment

To alter a previous assignment, enter:

```
ASSIGN MSG=DSI*,PRI=OP1,SEC=OP2,ADDFIRST
```

Operator OP1 is added to the beginning of the PRI list and operator OP2 is added to the beginning of the SEC list in the previously assigned message string DSI*.

Example: Setting an assignment priority

The following examples assume that the automation table statements in member "TEST" match message IST400, sending the message to OPER1, but there is also an outstanding message assignment sending the message to OPER2.

To give priority to the member assignment, enter one of the following commands:

```
ASSIGN MEMBER=TEST,PRI=OPER1,LEVEL=2
ASSIGN MSG=IST400I, PRI=OPER2
```

```
ASSIGN MEMBER=TEST,PRI=OPER1
ASSIGN MSG=IST400I,PRI=OPER2,LEVEL=4
```

```
ASSIGN MEMBER=TEST,PRI=OPER1
ASSIGN MSG=IST400I,PRI=OPER2
```

To give priority to the message id assignment, enter one of the following commands:

```
ASSIGN MEMBER=TEST,PRI=OPER1,LEVEL=4
ASSIGN MSG=IST400I,PRI=OPER2
```

```
ASSIGN MEMBER=TEST,PRI=OPER1
ASSIGN MSG=IST400I,PRI=OPER2,LEVEL=2
```

Example: Changing an assignment priority

To make an assignment and change the priority level, enter:

```
ASSIGN MEMBER=TEST,PRI=OPER1
ASSIGN MEMBER=TEST,PRI=OPER1,LEVEL=2,REPLACE
```

Example: Adding an operator to a group

To add operator OP2 to the end of the operator list in group ID +GRP1, enter:

```
ASSIGN GROUP=+GRP1,OP=OP2,ADDLAST
```

Example: Dropping an assigned group ID

To drop the assigned group ID +GRP1, enter:

```
ASSIGN GROUP=+GRP1,DROP
```

Example: Adding an operator to more than one group

To add the operator ID OP1 and group ID +GRP2 to the beginning of the SEC list in the message assignment IST105I, enter:

```
ASSIGN MSG=IST105I,SEC=(OP1,+GRP2),ADDFIRST
```

Example: Deleting an operator

To delete operator ID OP1 from the PRI list, and operator ID OP2 from the SEC list in the message assignment IST105I, enter:

```
ASSIGN MSG=IST105I,PRI=OP1,SEC=OP2,DELETE
```

Example: Replacing the contents of a PRI list

To replace the contents of the PRI list with group ID +GRP1, and the contents of the SEC list with group ID +GRP2 in the message assignment DSI002I, enter:

```
ASSIGN MSG=DSI002I,PRI=+GRP1,SEC=+GRP2,REPLACE
```

Example: Replacing the contents of a COPY list

To replace the contents of the COPY list with group ID +GRP4, enter:

```
ASSIGN MSG=DSI002I,COPY=+GRP4,REPLACE
```

Example: Dropping an assigned group

To drop the assigned group ID +GRP2, enter:

```
ASSIGN GROUP=+GRP2,DROP
```

Example: Dropping all assigned group IDs

To drop all assigned group IDs, enter:

```
ASSIGN GROUP=ALL,DROP
```

ASSISCMD (RODM; CNME6220)

Syntax

ASSISCMD

►►— ASSISCMD —►◄

Purpose of Command

The ASSISCMD command list uses the NetView VIEW facility to create a full-screen panel of the commands and text stored by the SAVECMD command. You can then approve, change, or discard the command. SAVECMD is an automation command list that saves command and text information for the ASSISCMD command. The SAVECMD command list is run when automation message DWO670I is received by DSIQTSK.

You can use ASSISCMD as an automation test facility. When commands are sent to the DSIQTSK task through the NetView program-to-program interface, the sender has the option of setting a parameter to indicate that the command is to be issued in test mode. When DSIQTSK receives such a command, instead of issuing it to one of its autotasks, it issues DWO670I, a multiline message containing the command text. This message can be trapped by the automation table, issued as the parameter to a SAVECMD command, and routed to an operator for viewing. See the *IBM Z NetView Automation Guide* for information about the SAVECMD command list.

The operator that receives the SAVECMD command can view the queued commands by entering ASSISCMD. A panel containing single lines of text for each command is then displayed. The operator can enter one of the following letters next to each command:

Entry
    Action

E
    Enters the command.

D
    Deletes the command.

M

Displays another panel containing the entire command text. On this panel, the operator can modify the command and issue it, issue the command as is, or return to the previous panel to delete the command.

RODM applications and methods send commands to the NetView program over the program-to-program interface by using the EKGSPPI method that is supplied with the NetView program. These applications and methods can specify that the command is issued as a SAVECMD command. See the *IBM Z NetView Automation Guide* for an example of using the EKGSPPI method.

AT (NCCF)

Syntax

AT
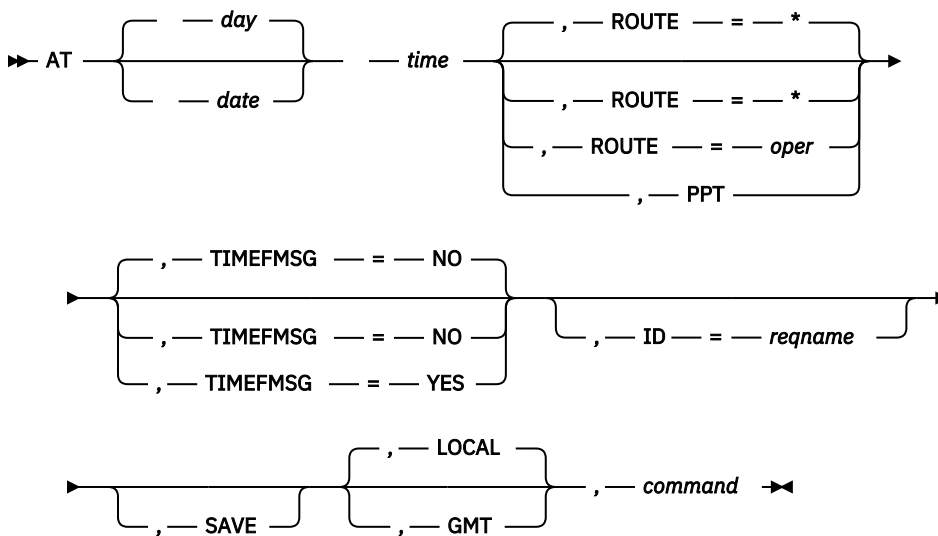
Purpose of Command

The AT command schedules a command or command procedure to be run at a specific time.

Operand Descriptions

day
If you do not specify a *date*, the current date is used. However, if you specify a *time* that is earlier than the current time, tomorrow's date is used.

date
Specifies the date on which the command is to be run. The format of *date* is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. If you do not specify a year, the date is assigned to be a future date, unless the date specified is the current date. If you do not specify a date, the current date is used.

time
Is the time at which the command is to be run. The format of *time* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

PPT

Specifies that the command or command procedure indicated by *command* is to run under the primary program operator interface task (PPT). Commands scheduled under the PPT might not run in the order that you specified if the value of the time operand is the same for each command.

Note: Not all commands can run under the PPT. The following examples are commands that **cannot** run under the PPT:

- Commands that control the screen (such as AUTOWRAP, INPUT, and SET PF)
- Commands or command procedures that start full-screen command processors (such as BGNSESS FLSCN, NLDM, NPDA, BROWSE, and HELP)
- Command procedures that issue the control statement &WAIT or &PAUSE
- REXX command lists that issue WAIT, PAUSE, or TRAP.
- High-level language (HLL) command procedures that issue WAIT or TRAP.

ROUTE
Is the operator on which the command is to be run. A single operator or a group name can be specified. An asterisk (*) indicates the issuing operator. This is the default. Group names must begin with a plus (+) sign. A group name instructs the NetView program to queue the command to the first operator in that group, according to the ASSIGN order, that is logged on. If a group name was specified which contains no logged-on operators, the command is not run. If the specified operator is not logged on, the command is not run.

TIMEFMSG
Specifies whether timed commands that cannot be queued to the target operator produce a BNH357E error message. The valid values are:

NO
Indicates that no error message is to be issued. NO is the default.

YES
Indicates that the error message is to be issued.

ID=*reqname*
Is a 1–8 character identifier that you define for this timer request. The first 3 characters of the name cannot be ALL, RST, or SYS.

SAVE
Indicates to the NetView program that this timer event is saved to the NetView Save/Restore database. If you do not code SAVE, the timer event is not saved.

GMT|LOCAL
Specifies whether the amount of time specified is relative to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or to local system time. The default is LOCAL.

When GMT is specified, the local time specified is first converted to GMT. This time is then used as an absolute value for the time when the command is to run. Therefore, if the local time changes before the specified time elapses, a display of the timer shows a different local time than what was originally specified. One usage of this option can be if multiple hosts in different time zones are to simultaneously run a command.

When LOCAL is specified, the local time specified is the time that the command runs, regardless of whether the local time changes. For example, if a command is set to run at 15:00 on a certain day and the local time changes because of daylight saving time, the command runs at 15:00 on that day.

command
Is the command or command procedure to be processed when the timer expires. This must be the last operand.

Usage Notes

If the scheduled command is to run under the PPT, it is not authority checked unless AUTHCHK=SOURCEID is in effect. For more information about authority checking of the scheduled command and the effect of SOURCEID and TARGETID, see the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference*.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the AT command:

- The AT command is asynchronous and requires a CORRWAIT stage if used in a PIPE.

- Commands defined as *regular* or *both* when the NetView program was installed can be used with AT. You cannot use commands defined as *immediate* with AT.
- When the timer on the AT command expires, the command to be run is queued to the appropriate task at the command priority of the task if it is a regular command.
- The following rules apply when validating the date and time of the AT command:
  - If the date is defaulted and the time specified is earlier than the current time, the command is scheduled for the next day.
  - If the date specified is the same as the current month and day, the time must be later than the current time or a notifying message is issued.
  - If the month and day specified is earlier than the current month and day, the year is set to the following year.
- You can use the PURGE command to reset the timer requests scheduled by the AT command.
- No authorization checking is done for commands running under the PPT when you specify either:
  - SECOPTS.CMDAUTH=TABLE|SAF with SECOPTS.AUTHCHK = TARGETID in the CNMSTYLE member
  - CMDAUTH=TABLE|SAF with AUTHCHK = TARGETID on the REFRESH command

  In either case, make sure that the PPT operand of the AT command is protected.

Example: Issuing a command at a specified time

The format of dates and times assumes the default setting for date and time formats on the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

If it is 14:05 and you want all the active operators displayed 5 minutes from now, enter:

```
AT 14:10,LIST STATUS=OPS
```

Example: Issuing a command to all operators

To send the message NCF14 SHUTS DOWN IN 15 MINUTES to all operators, whether you are logged on, enter:

```
AT 20:45:00,PPT,ID=WARNING,MSG ALL,NCF14 SHUTS DOWN IN 15 MINUTES
```

You can purge the timer request by using the *reqname* of WARNING.

Example: Issuing a command at a specified time if not logged on

To schedule the command DISPPI to run at a specific time even if you are *not* logged on, enter:

```
AT 9/28 14:10,PPT,DISPPI
```

Example: Issuing a command at a specified time and date

If the system must be taken down for maintenance at 17:00 on 25 October, enter:

```
AT 10/25 17:00,TAKEDOWN
```

where 10 is the month of October and TAKEDOWN is a command list that notifies all operators of the impending process and begins an orderly takedown of the system.

If the AT command runs successfully, you see the following messages on your screen:

```
DSI034I COMMAND SCHEDULED BY AT/EVERY/AFTER COMMAND - command text
DSI201I TIMER REQUEST SCHEDULED FOR EXECUTION name
```

Example: Issuing a command at a specified time and saving the command (GMT)

To display system resource usage by the NetView program at 11:30 and to indicate that this timer event should be saved relative to GMT, enter:

```
AT 11:30,SAVE,GMT,RESOURCE
```

To understand the effect of the GMT operand, suppose that this AT command is issued at 1:00 a.m. eastern standard time (EST). At 2:00 a.m. the system clock is set forward 1 hour to 3:00 a.m. eastern daylight time (EDT), the NetView system is recycled, and the system operator issues the RESTORE TIMER command. The RESOURCE command is scheduled to run at 12:30 p.m. EDT.

Example: Issuing a command at midnight

To run the RESOURCE command at midnight, 28 September, on the AUTO1 autotask and log a display of system resource usage by the NetView program, enter:

```
AT 9/28 0,RESOURCE,ROUTE=AUTO1
```

ATTACH (NCCF)

Syntax

ATTACH

▶▶— ATTACH ——┬─────────────────┬── *attached_command* ──▶◀
             └─ (─[Options]─) ─┘

Options

▶▶─┬──── NAME ── = ── *verb_name* ────┬──┬── NODUMP ──┬──┬── MONO ──┬──▶
   └──── NAME ── = ── *attach_name* ──┘ └── DUMP ────┘ └── COLOR ─┘

   ┌──────────── ACTION=DEMAND ────────────┐
▶──┼───────────────────────────────────────┼──▶◀
   └─ ACTION= ──┬──── CORR ─────┬──┘
                ├──── DEMAND ───┤
                ├──── DISPLAY ──┤
                └─ *'invoked_command'* ─┘

Purpose of Command

The ATTACH command is used in a procedural environment to begin a simulated operator session, called a virtual OST (VOST), and execute a command in that session. The virtual screen created on the VOST is 24 rows by 80 characters with no query support.

VOSTs can be independent or dependent of the starting procedure. An independent VOST is created when the NAME option is specified on the ATTACH command, and a dependent VOST is created when the NAME option is not specified. Dependent VOSTs are automatically detached when the starting procedure ends or when the *attached_command* ends. Independent VOSTs persist until detached using the DETACH command or when the *attached_command* ends.

To interact with an attached VOST, use the PIPE VET pipe stage. For information about VET, see *IBM Z NetView Programming: Pipes*The task name that is assigned to the VOST is in the format DSI#*nnnn*, where *nnnn* is a number that is assigned by the NetView program.

Operand Descriptions

ACTION

Specifies the action to be taken by the task issuing the ATTACH command when data is returned from the VOST. ACTION can be one of the following values:

CORR

Specifies that the data is correlated with the environment of the ATTACH command. Use the CORR option only when the ATTACH command is issued in a pipeline and provide for an appropriate wait or persist.

DEMAND

Specifies that the data is only delivered when requested by a PIPE VET first stage.

DISPLAY

Specifies that the data is displayed at the owning task as soon as it is received. Messages are displayed and automated as they are at the owning task. Full screen output is displayed in message BNH150I in row format the same as returned by the command `PIPE VET NEXT ROWS| CONSOLE`.

_'invoked_command'_

Specifies when data is returned that the _invoked_command_ is executed by the owning task. Returned data becomes the current message when the _invoked_command_ is run. The message can be accessed by the _invoked_command_ in several ways including `PIPE SAFE *` and `GETLINE()`. Messages are passed to the _invoked_command_ as messages and full screen output is passed in PIPE VET ROWS format.

_'Invoked_command'_ must be enclosed in single quotation marks and cannot contain single quotation marks or unpaired parentheses.

The invoked_command is executed with all arguments included within the single quotation marks. The command is started every time output is generated by the attached application, including:

- for each message. In this case the message is the returned data.
- for each update to a full screen display. In this case the returned data is a BNH150I message in ROWS format.

The _invoked_command_ can obtain additional information about a full screen display using the VET pipe stage with the CURRENT option. It can also interact with the application using VET as a command or as a subsequent stage.

COLOR

Specifies that the full screen display on the VOST supports extended attributes including the reverse video, underscore, and flash highlighting attributes.

Note: Information about color and extended highlighting attributes is available to full screen automation applications only through the FIELDS option of the VET pipe stage.

DUMP

Used for problem determination purposes, the DUMP command causes all data sent to or from the VOST, including messages about state changes, to be logged.

Note: The memory dump is similar to that provided by CONSOLE DUMP.

MONO

Specifies that the full screen display on the VOST does not support extended attributes.

NAME

Specifies that the given value is to be used as the name for the attached command. When the NAME keyword is specified and not allowed to default, the attached command is independent of the starting procedure.

_attach_name_

If a name is specified, it becomes a task global variable and must be unique for the task on which it is used.

The *attach name* must contain only uppercase and lowercase alphabetic characters, numbers, @, #, and $.

verb_name
When NAME is not specified, the default name generated by the NetView program is the verb in the specified command. Default names do not need to be unique for the owning task.

NODUMP
Specifies that the data sent to or from the VOST is not to be displayed on the Command Facility screen on the owner's console in memory dump format.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the ATTACH command:

• These values cannot be specified as *attached_command* on ATTACH:

  – ATTACH

  – EXCMD

  – NCCF

  – RMTCMD

  – ROUTE

• Any options specified must be between parentheses. Options that are not found between parentheses are interpreted as part of the *attached_command*.

• If BGNSESS OPTCL is specified as the *attached_command* on ATTACH, message DSI290I is issued. OPCTL sessions can be started by procedures running on a VOST, however running OPCTL sessions on a VOST is not recommended.

• The following cannot be run on a VOST either as *attached_command* on ATTACH or from a procedure running on a VOST:

  – ATTACH

  – NCCF

  – ROUTE

  – START DOMAIN

  – START HCL

• The operator issuing the ATTACH must have command authority to issue the *attached_command*.

• VOSTs are accessible only from the owning task. In addition, dependent VOSTs are accessible only from the procedure family in which they were attached.

• VTAM commands are not supported on a VOST. The MVS command must be used to issue VTAM commands on a VOST.

• When the application ends, the *invoked_command* is called one more time without a current message.

• ATTACH cancels all NETVIEW NOPANEL stage options in effect at the time of the attach.

• The CORR action is appropriate for commands that produce correlated output while the command continues. It is often used for commands that an operator might want to cancel, but which respond poorly to the RESET command. Always use ACTION=CORR in a PIPE command or with the WINDOW command. Full screen commands such as NPDA and NLDM do not produce correlated responses; use another ACTION option for them.

• Commands such as MVS, DISPLAY (VTAM), RMTCMD, and SWITCH, which cause messages asynchronously, after the request completes cannot be used directly with the ATTACH command. If you must run these commands on a VOST, place the command in a REXX procedure or in a pipeline with an appropriate wait.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

0
   A VOST is created and the command starts.

16
   The syntax is in error.

20
   The name is not valid.

24
   The name is duplicated.

28
   The command you specified cannot be a target of ATTACH.

32
   An internal error has occurred.

124
   Storage is insufficient.

Example: Attaching an independent VOST

To create an independent VOST named MYVOST that is running NLDM, enter:

```
ATTACH (NAME MYVOST) NLDM
```

Because this is an independent VOST that does not end on its own, it must be explicitly detached. To detach this VOST, enter:

```
DETACH NAME MYVOST
```

Example: Attaching a dependent VOST

Unnamed VOSTs are dependent on the procedure family creating them. To create a dependent VOST that is running NLDM, enter:

```
ATTACH NLDM
```

This VOST can be explicitly detached using DETACH NLDM, or it is automatically detached when all members of the procedure family end.

AUPD (NCCF)

Syntax

AUPD

```
►►─ AUPD ── ── MEMBER ── = ── aliasname ──┬────────────┬──── , ── ORIGNET ── = ── * ──────────┬──►
                                          │            │    , ── ORIGNET ── = ──┬── * ──┬─────┤
                                          │            │                        └─ netid ─┘    │
```

```
      ┌───────── , ── TYPE ── = ── ALL ──────────┐    ┌── , ── ADD ────┐
►─────┼──────────────────────────────────────────┼────┼────────────────┼──►◄
      └─ , ── TYPE ── = ──┬── ALL ──┐             │    └── , ── DELETE ──┘
                          ├── COS ──┤
                          ├── LU ───┤
                          └── MODE ─┘
```
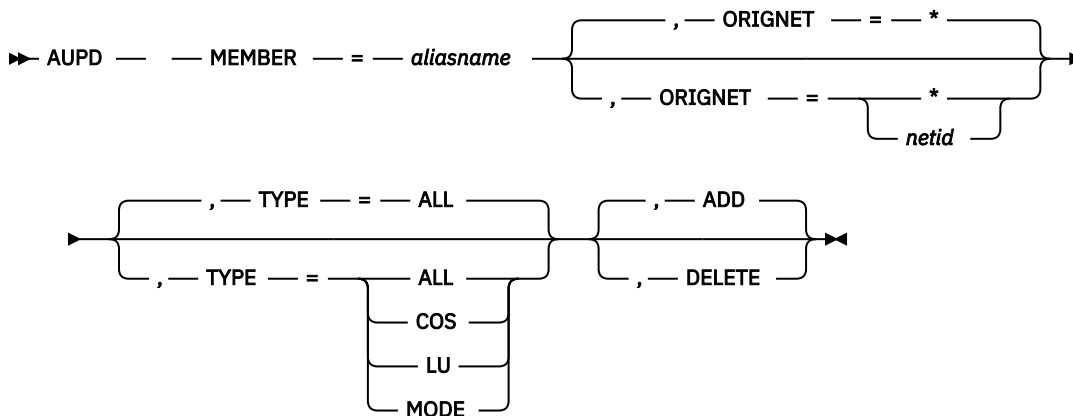
Purpose of Command

The AUPD command alters the alias translation tables. You can add definitions, delete definitions, and replace definitions with a new set.

The AUPD command performs system symbolic substitution on records read from the NetView alias definition members in the DSIPARM data set. The &DOMAIN symbolic that is supplied with the NetView program is also included in the substitution process. The substitution is performed after comment removal but before record processing. This command also removes comments after substitution. Substitution is always performed on the &DOMAIN symbolic, unless substitution was disabled when the NetView program was started. For MVS and user-defined system symbolic, substitution is not performed if you are not running on an MVS system, you are running on an MVS system earlier than MVS Version 5 Release 2, substitution was disabled when the NetView program was started, or you have not defined an MVS system symbolic on your MVS system.

The records read in from the definition tables are processed sequentially, one at a time. If there is a syntax error, an error message is issued, the record is ignored, and the next record is read. Unusual conditions, such as an input or output error while reading, can cause the AUPD request to stop with only part of the tables updated. The processed record count and error messages tell you whether the command was successful.

Operand Descriptions

MEMBER=*aliasname*
Is the name of the member that is to be altered.

ORIGNET
Identifies the network associated with the member.

> *netid*
> Designates a specific network.

> *****
> Means all networks represented in the member and the alias tables are the subject of the request. This is the default.

TYPE
Identifies the type of alias definition to be updated in the table.

> **ALL**
> Means that all types pertaining to the member name and ORIGNET in either the alias table or member are the subject of the request. If you omit the TYPE operand, ALL is the default.

COS
Identifies class of service (COS) as the type.

LU
Identifies LU as the type.

MODE
Identifies the logon mode as the type.

ADD
Lets you add new translation definitions to the alias translation tables or replace existing translation definitions. If any records exist in the translation table for these members, they are deleted before the new records are written. ADD is the default.

DELETE
Deletes the translation definitions in ORIGNET and TYPE from the translation tables.

Restrictions

When adding or replacing translation tables, the AUPD command reads the predefined translation records from the specified member and adds these records to the tables in storage. YOu cannot use the AUPD command to alter predefined records in the alias definition members. If you want to change a translation record that is currently in use, first determine the member name that contains the record to be changed. Change the record in the same member that was used by the alias task to construct the translation tables. You can change the translation record using a system editor. When the member contains the information you want, you can enter the AUPD command specifying, with the ADD option, the same member name you just changed.

Example: Deleting records in translation tables

If the NetView ALIASMEM initialization statement specified member names DEF001 and DEF002, the translation tables are built.

The definitions are kept together by network name, but the NetView program remembers the *member* from which each definition record came.
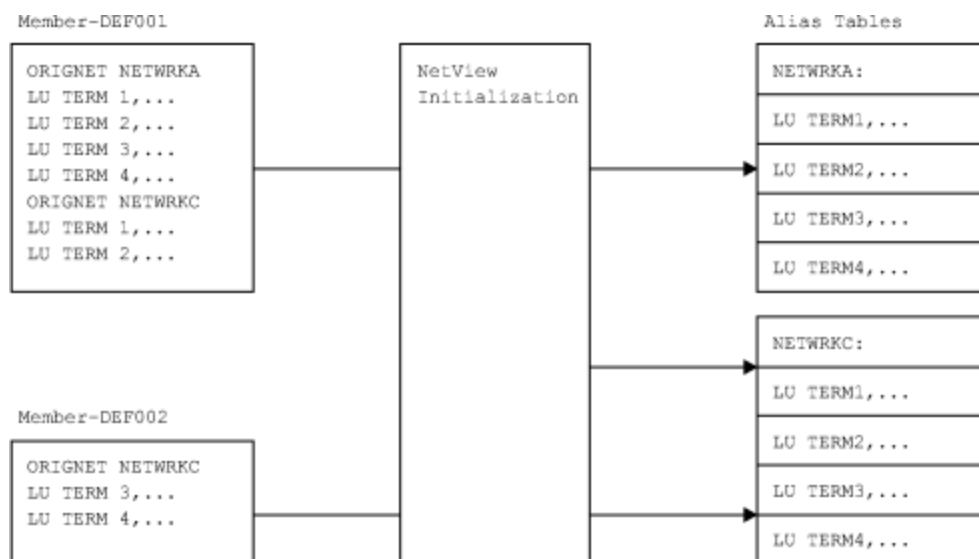
Figure 1. Example of Alias Translation Tables

If you enter:

```
AUPD MEMBER=DEF001,ORIGNET=NETWRKA,DELETE
```

All the translation table entries for NETWRKA are deleted because they were defined in member DEF001.

If you enter:

```
AUPD MEMBER=DEF001,ORIGNET=NETWRKC,DELETE
```

The first two definitions (TERM1 and TERM2) for NETWRKC are deleted. The definitions for NETWRKA remain unchanged, and the TERM3 and TERM4 definitions for NETWRKC remain unchanged because they are defined in member DEF002.

The output from the AUPD command reports how many records were deleted from the translation tables. If you issue an AUPD command with the DELETE option, you see the following messages:

```
*AUPD MEMBER=DEF001,DELETE
-DSI738I  COUNT OF RECORDS DELETED FOR UPDATE OF MEMBER=DEF001 -
LU=nn, COS=nn, MODE=nn
```

AUTBNABL (NCCF; CNMEAUTB)

Syntax

AUTBNABL

▶▶── AUTBNABL ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The AUTBNABL command reads DSIPARM members DSIAUTB and DSIAUTBU to establish which command procedures can issue the AUTBYPAS function.

Usage Notes

The operator issuing this command must have read access to DSIAUTB and DSIAUTBU.

AUTOCNT (NCCF)

Syntax

AUTOCNT

▶▶── AUTOCNT ─┬─────────┬─┬─ REPORT ── = ─┬─ MSG ──┬──────▶
              └─ RESET ─┘ └   └─ MSU ──┤
                                          └─ BOTH ─┘

   ──┬──────────────────────┬─ Stats ─ FileName ─▶◀
     ├─ NAME ── = ── tblname ─┤
     └─ TEST ────────────────┘

Stats

           ┌─ STATS ── = ── SUMMARY ─┐
▶─┬────────────────────────────────┬─▶◀
  └─ STATS ── = ─┬─ DETAIL ──┬──────┘
                 └─ SUMMARY ─┘

FileName

           ┌─ DISPLAY ──────────────────────────┐
▶─┬──┬─▶◀
  └─ FILE ── = ── membername ─┬───────────┬─┬─────────┬─┘
                             └─ REPLACE ─┘ └─ DISPLAY ─┘
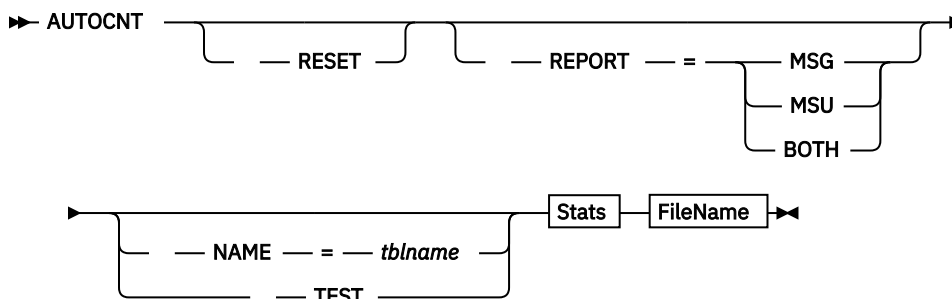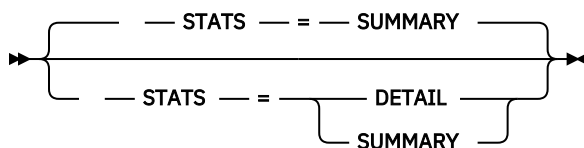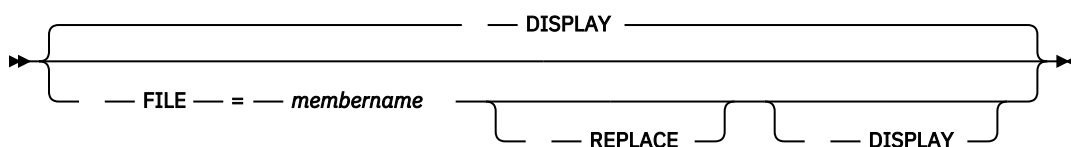
Purpose of Command

The AUTOCNT command produces reports describing the usage of automation table statements in either the active NetView automation table or an automation table that is being tested with the AUTOTEST command. The AUTOCNT command can also be used to reset the automation table usage counters.

Operand Descriptions

RESET
Resets the automation table usage counters to 0. This option can be specified with REPORT in order to get the usage counter information and then reset the counters.

REPORT
Specifies the type of report requested.

> **MSG**
> Requests information and statistics on message-type automation statements.
>
> **MSU**
> Requests information and statistics on Management Services Unit (MSU) type automation statements.
>
> **BOTH**
> Requests a report containing both message and MSU information.

This option can be specified with RESET to get the usage counter information and then reset the counters.

NAME=*tblname*
Specifies the name of the automation table within the list of active automation tables for which statistics are to be reported. If a table name is not specified, the first table within the list of active automation tables is used to report statistics.

TEST
Requests a report for the automation table being tested with the AUTOTEST command.

STATS
Specifies whether the summary report or the detail report be generated. A complete list of information produced for summary and detail reports is in the *IBM Z NetView Automation Guide*.

> **SUMMARY**
> Specifies that only summary statistics be generated. This includes the total number of messages or MSUs processed, the total number of messages or MSUs matched, the number of messages or MSUs resulting in commands processed, and other information. SUMMARY is the default.
>
> **DETAIL**
> Specifies that detail statistics be generated along with summary statistics. Detail statistics include information for each automation statement. Using the DETAIL report you can better tune your automation table statements and determine if there are logic errors in your automation table.

DISPLAY
Sends the requested report in multiple-line message (MLWTO) form to the task that issued the AUTOCNT command. There can be as many as four separate multiple-line messages, one each for message detail, message summary, MSU detail, and MSU summary.

FILE=*membername*
Specifies the member or file in which the NetView program places the usage output it creates.

FILE creates or replaces the *membername* in the first data set defined to DSILIST DD. The format of the information placed in the member or file is identical to that returned when DISPLAY is specified.

Note: Temporary data sets in DSILIST DD are not supported.

REPLACE
Specifies whether the NetView program is to replace the report file with the newly created report output if it exists. The default is not to replace.

The member might exist somewhere in the DSILIST DD statement. If the member exists in other than the first data set of the statement and you specify REPLACE, the output listing is written to the first data set and the original listing is not affected.

If you do not specify REPLACE and the report *membername* file exists as indicated previously, you receive error message DWO029I, and processing of the report file ends.

If you specify REPLACE and the report *membername* file does not exist, the file is created. If the member being replaced is not an automation table usage report, the member is not replaced and message DWO826E is issued.

Usage Notes

When automation table usage reports are created, a two-character key field (>>) is placed on the first line of the report. This key field identifies the file as a report file and stops the report file from replacing non-report files. If you attempt to replace a member or file that does not have the key field in the correct location, you receive an error message. You can prevent a report file from being overwritten if you delete the key field from the first line of the report.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the AUTOCNT command:

- Keywords are not positional.
- REPLACE is valid only when you use the FILE=*membername* option.

Return Codes

Return Code
　　Meaning

0
　　Successful processing.

4
　　The command did not complete successfully. Check the accompanying messages for more information.

Examples

For more information about automation table language and the usage report format, see the *IBM Z NetView Automation Guide.*

Example: Resetting active automation table counters to zero

To reset the automation table counters to 0, enter:

```
AUTOCNT RESET
```

If the AUTOCNT request is successful, the system responds with a message similar to the following message:

```
DWO802I  AUTOMATION TABLE COUNTERS RESET BY OPER1  AT 09/24/97 07:45:03
```

Example: Requesting a summary report of active automation table usage for both messages and MSUs

To request a summary report of automation table use for both messages and MSUs, enter:

```
AUTOCNT REPORT=BOTH,STATS=SUMMARY,DISPLAY
```

Response: Two multiple-line messages are issued, one for the message summary statistics, and one for the MSU summary statistics. The message summary header line is similar to the following message:

```
DWO801I AUTOMATION TABLE MESSAGE SUMMARY REPORT BY OPER1
```

The MSU summary header line is similar to the following message:

```
DWO801I AUTOMATION TABLE MSU SUMMARY REPORT BY OPER1
```

Following each header line is the summary statistics.

Example: Requesting a detailed report for messages

To obtain a detailed report of the active automation table usage for messages and to have the report written to a file with the name of REPORT1, enter:

```
AUTOCNT REPORT=MSG,STATS=DETAIL,FILE=REPORT1
```

Response: Two multiple-line messages are written to the file specified. One contains detailed usage data for each message-type statement in the active NetView automation table and the other contains summary statistics for the message-type statements in the automation table. The message detail report header line is similar to the following message:

```
DWO800I AUTOMATION TABLE MESSAGE DETAIL REPORT BY OPER1
```

Following the header line are the detailed statistics.

The message summary header line is similar to the following message:

```
DWO801I AUTOMATION TABLE MESSAGE SUMMARY REPORT BY OPER1
```

Following the header line are the summary statistics.

AUTOCOLL (NLDM; CNME2001)

Syntax

AUTOCOLL
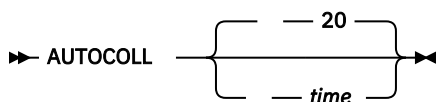
Purpose of Command

The AUTOCOLL command list controls the collection of response time monitor (RTM) data. The AUTOCOLL command list issues the following command:

```
EVERY time,PPT,ID=NLDMC,NLDM COLLECT RTM * NOLOG.
```

Operand Descriptions

20
> The default time of 20 minutes, which is used if you do not specify a time.

time
> The interval for session monitor collection of RTM data. A value of minutes or seconds is required. The time period is specified as hours (00–24), minutes (00–59), and seconds (00–59). The format of *interval* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. If not specified, hours, minutes, and seconds all default to 0. If you specify 24 for hours, specify 00 for minutes and seconds. A time period of zero cannot be specified.

Note: If only a two-digit value is specified for *time*, the NetView program assumes it to be a value for minutes. If only a two-digit value preceded by a colon is specified for *time*, the NetView program assumes it to be a value for seconds.

Restrictions

You can use the AUTOCOLL command list for 3174 or 3274 controllers in the domain of the issuing host if the controllers have the RTM feature installed.

Example: Collecting RTM data

To collect RTM data every 15 minutes, enter:

```
AUTOCOLL 15
```

AUTODROP (NCCF; CNMS8003)

Syntax

AUTODROP
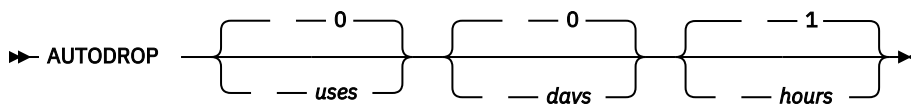
Purpose of Command

The AUTODROP command checks all command lists that were pre-loaded in main storage by LOADCL to see if they are used enough to justify them being pre-loaded. NetView command lists that do not meet specified criteria for usage and elapsed time from time of pre-load is dropped by DROPCL from main storage.

Operand Descriptions

uses
Indicates to drop the command list at this number of uses or fewer. The default is 0.

days
Indicates the number of elapsed days that are required before dropping the command list. The default is 0.

hours
Indicates the number of elapsed hours that are required before dropping the command list. The default is 1.

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

 0
    Processing successful

99
    Too many parameters specified or the specified number is out of range

Example: Running AUTODROP to automatically drop command lists

To automatically drop all command lists from main storage that have been used three or less times and were loaded at least two days ago, enter:

```
AUTODROP 3 2 0
```

Response:

```
* CNM01    AUTODROP 3 2 0
W CNM01
CNM429I MAPCL DISPLAY
NAME     USAGE   RECORDS   BYTES   DATE     TIME    DP  R/C
--------  ------  --------  ------  -------  -------  --  ---
FTRACE       0       161    6224  05/21/10 13:27:22      C
--------  ------  --------  ------  -------  -------  --  ---
1            0       161    6224  -TOTALS--
- CNM01  CNM411I COMMAND LIST FTRACE DROPPED
```

Example: Running AUTODROP every 8 hours to automatically drop command lists

To run AUTODROP every 8 hours, which automatically drops command lists from main storage that have been used two or less times and were loaded seven days ago, enter:

```
EVERY 8:00,ID=AUTD,AUTODROP 2 7 0
```

When the timer is issued, this is displayed:

```
* CNM01    EVERY 8:00, ID=AUTD,AUTODROP 2 7 0
- CNM01 P  DSI034I COMMAND SCHEDULED BY AT/EVERY/AFTER COMMAND -
           'AUTODROP 2 7 0'
- CNM01 P  DSI201I TIMER REQUEST SCHEDULED FOR EXECUTION 'ID=AUTD'
```

When the timer expires, the following is displayed:
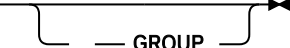
```
- CNM01 P  DSI208I TIME EXPIRATION - ID= 'AUTD  '- CMD= 'AUTODROP 2 7 0'

* CNM01    AUTODROP 2 7 0
W CNM01
CNM429I MAPCL DISPLAY
NAME     USAGE   RECORDS BYTES   DATE       TIME    DP  R/C
-------  ------  ------  ------  ------  --------  --  ---
FTRACE       0     161    6224  05/21/10  13:27:22      C
-------  ------  ------  ------  ------  --------  --  ---
1            0     161    6224  -TOTALS--
- CNM01  CNM411I COMMAND LIST FTRACE DROPPED
```

AUTOMAN (NCCF)

Syntax

AUTOMAN

Purpose of Command

The automation table management (AUTOMAN) command enables you to work with individual or multiple automation tables through a full-screen panel interface.

Operand Descriptions

GROUP
> Displays the Label/Block/Group panel only. Enabling or disabling any group, block, or label from this panel applies to all automation tables.

Usage Notes

See the *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information.

AUTORECD (NLDM; CNME2005)

Syntax

AUTORECD

```
         ┌──── 20 ────┐
►►─ AUTORECD ─┤            ├─►◄
         └──── time ──┘
```
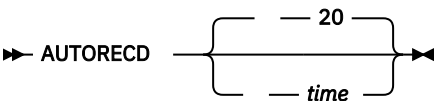
Purpose of Command

The AUTORECD command list controls the collection of accounting and resource statistics data to the external log.

Operand Descriptions

20
> The default time of 20 minutes, which is used if you do not specify a time.

time
> The interval for session monitor collection of accounting and resource statistics data. A value of minutes or seconds is required. The time period is specified as hours (00–24), minutes (00–59), and seconds (00–59). The format of *interval* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. If not specified, hours, minutes, and seconds all default to 0. If you specify 24 for hours, specify 00 for minutes and seconds. A time period of zero cannot be specified.
>
> **Note:** If only a two-digit value is specified for *time*, the NetView program assumes it to be a value for minutes. If only a two-digit value preceded by a colon is specified for *time*, the NetView program assumes it to be a value for seconds.

Example: Recording accounting and statistics data

To record accounting and resource statistics data to the external log every 15 minutes, enter:

```
AUTORECD 15
```

AUTOTASK (NCCF)

Syntax

AUTOTASK

```
►►─ AUTOTASK ──── ── OPID ── = ── operid ─►

►──┬──── CONSOLE ── = ──┬── console_name ──┬──┬─►◄
   │                    ├── *INTERN* ──────┤  │
   │                    ├── *ANY* ─────────┤  │
   │                    └── *MASTER* ──────┘  │
   ├──────────── DISC ─────────────────────────┤
   └──────────── DROP ─────────────────────────┘
```
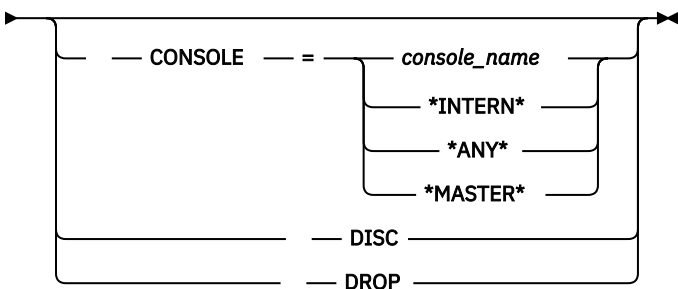
Purpose of Command

The AUTOTASK command starts an automated operator and optionally associates an MVS console with this automated operator.

To start an automated operator when the NetView program initializes, you can use the AUTOTASK statement in the CNMSTYLE member. For more information, see the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference*.

Operand Descriptions

OPID=*operid*
Is the operator ID to use for the automation task.

CONSOLE
Specifies an MVS console name to be associated with the autotask. This allows an MVS operator to enter commands to the NetView program.

> **_console_name_**
> Is a 2–8 character MVS console name.
>
> ***INTERN***
> You can use CONSOLE=*INTERN* to assign an autotask to respond to commands from the INTERNAL console.
>
> ***ANY***
> You can use CONSOLE=*ANY* to assign an autotask to respond to commands from any console not otherwise assigned to an autotask. The CONSOLE=*ANY* autotask discards other non-correlated or unsolicited output. The CONSOLE=*ANY* autotask does not process commands from consoles that are assigned by name or number, and therefore performs a "last chance" service.
>
> ***MASTER***
> You can use CONSOLE=*MASTER* to assign an autotask to respond to commands from any console with master authority not otherwise assigned to an autotask. Use this value if you are not using the *ANY* value or if you want consoles having master authority to use a different autotask from consoles that have less authority.

You must supply a value for the CONSOLE keyword that correctly associates the console you want with the autotask.

DISC
Marks the task being started as disconnected. This status allows an operator to log on without specifying TAKEOVER=YES.

DROP
Removes the association between a specific MVS console and a NetView autotask. If you use DROP, the automation task remains in its current state (active or inactive).

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the AUTOTASK command:

- Do not use the AUTOTASK command to associate an operator with an MVS console that is being used by another NetView operator to enter MVS commands.
- If you associate MVS consoles with autotasks, the consoles work in the opposite direction from MVS consoles you obtain by using the GETCONID or MVS command. The AUTOTASK command allows an MVS operator to enter commands to the NetView program. The MVS consoles obtained by the GETCONID or MVS command allow a NetView operator or autotask to enter commands to MVS.
- Avoid using the CONSOLE keyword for autotasks that are used for automation. Using unattended autotasks (those subasks with no CONSOLE specified) for system automation is more efficient because it reduces WTO message traffic and system logging. If the autotask is also used for automation, all messages processed by automation can be written to the MVS console. This can cause the appearance of duplicated messages on the MVS console or the MVS system console log.

- If you are running a command procedure that uses the wait function under an automation task, specify a reasonable timeout value, so that the command list does not get trapped in an endless wait.
- Do not use the pause function under the automation task, because it does not provide a time-out facility.

  Note: You can use the pause function, combined with the GO command, as a response to an automated message. The GO command in this case serves to break the wait implied by the pause function.
- If you attempt to associate a second console with an autotask that already has one, the AUTOTASK command drops the first one before associating the new one. If the console is already being used by another autotask, the console association is denied.
- You can associate an EMCS console with an autotask even if the extended console is inactive or unknown.
- The association of a console with an autotask remains even if you log off the autotask. When the MVS operator enters a NetView command, the autotask is restarted. The RESET, CANCEL, and LOGOFF commands do not deactivate the autotask. These commands produce a message saying the autotask is already inactive. Use the DISC command or else use the DROP keyword of the AUTOTASK command to disassociate the autotask from the MVS console.
- NetView commands issued through batch (the JCL COMMAND command) run the primary program operator interface task (PPT) or an autotask associated with *INTERN*.
- Be careful when assigning the authorization of the autotask that is used for CONSOLE=*ANY*, and use source checking of the console authorization to limit the ability of operators disrupting the system.

Return Codes

Return Code
  Meaning

0
  Successful processing

4
  The command did not complete successfully. Check the accompanying messages for more information.

Example: Starting an Automation task

To start an automation task, enter:

```
AUTOTASK OPID=AUTOOP
```

You receive one of the following responses:

- Return code of 4 is returned if there is an error.
- Message CNM570I is issued to indicate the autotask is starting.

Example: Associating a system console with an Automation task

To associate the system console name TAPEOPER with automation task AUTO2, and to activate AUTO2 if it is not active, enter:

```
AUTOTASK OPID=AUTO2,CONSOLE=TAPEOPER
```

Example: Dropping an Automation task

To drop automation task the AUTO2 association with the system console if one exists, enter:

```
AUTOTASK OPID=AUTO2,DROP
```

The AUTO2 automation task maintains its current state (active or inactive).

AUTOTBL (NCCF)

Syntax

AUTOTBL

```
►►─ AUTOTBL ─┬─────────────┬─►◄
             ├──  OFF  ──────┤
             ├─┤ Remove  ├──┤
             ├─┤ Compile ├──┤
             ├─┤ Toggle  ├──┤
             └──  STATUS  ──┘
```
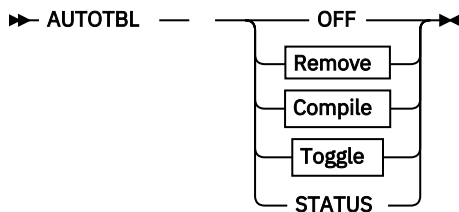
Remove

```
►►─ REMOVE ──── NAME ── = ── name ─►◄
```

Compile

```
►►─ MEMBER ── = ── membername ──►

   ►─┬───────────────────────────────────────────┬─►
     │           ┌──  TEST  ──────────────┐       │
     │           ├─ NAME ── = ── member_name ─┤    │
     └─ SWAP ──┬─┤                          ├──────┘
               │ ├── AT ── = ── # ──────────┤
               │ └── NAME ── = ── name ─────┘
               │
               ┌─ INSERT ─┐
               └─┬────────┬──┬────────────────────┬─
                            ├── AT ── = ── # ──────┤
                            ├── BEFORE ── = ── # ──┤
                            ├── AFTER ── = ── # ───┤
                            ├── FIRST ─────────────┤
                            └── LAST ──────────────┘

   ►─┬──────────────────────────────────────────┬─►◄
     └── LISTING ── = ── lname ──┬───────────────┘
                                 └── REPLACE ──┘
```

Toggle

```
►►─┬─ DISABLE ─┬── NAME ── = ── name ─┬────────────────────────────┬─►◄
   └─ ENABLE ──┘                      ├── SEQUENCE ── = ── seq ─────┤
                                      ├── LABEL ── = ── labelname ──┤
                                      ├── ENDLABEL ── = ── labelname ─┤
                                      ├── BLOCK ── = ── labelname ──┤
                                      └── GROUP ── = ── groupname ──┘
```
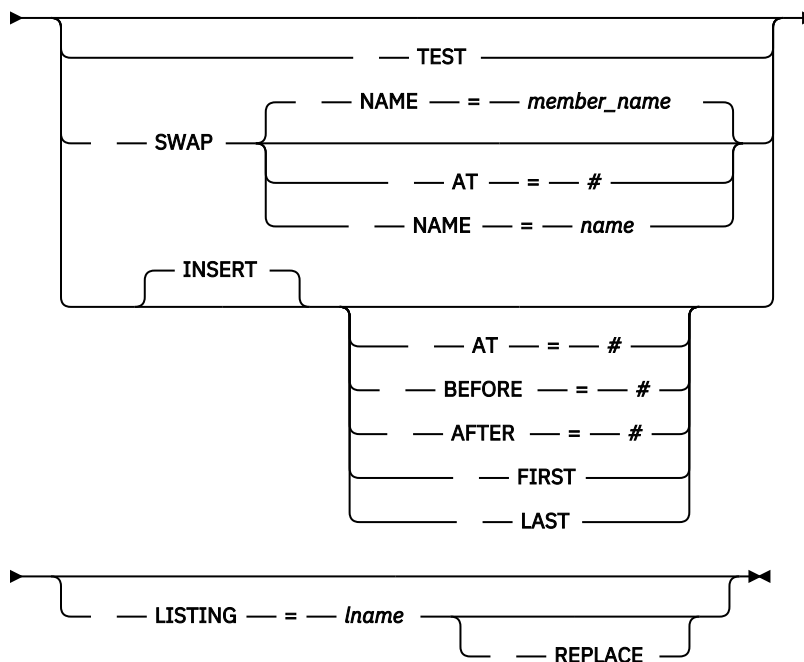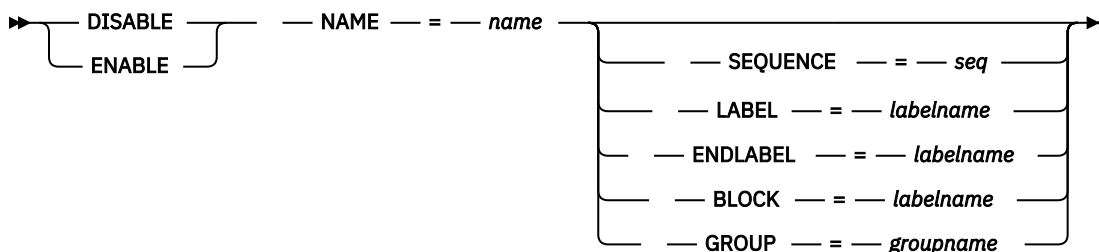
Purpose of Command

The AUTOTBL command activates the NetView automation table function by specifying a member containing automation statements to be used to identify the messages or management services units (MSUs) that are to result in actions (for example, processing command lists or commands). You can also use this command to:

- Insert, replace, or remove individual automation tables into the list of active automation tables.
- Display the status of the NetView automation tables.
- Disable and enable automation table statements.
- Test an automation table for syntax errors.
- Create an output listing of an automation table.

The AUTOTBL command performs system symbolic substitution on automation table statements read from an automation table member in the DSIPARM data set. The &DOMAIN symbolic that is supplied with the NetView program is also included in the substitution process. The substitution is performed after comment removal but prior to record processing. This command also removes comments after substitution.

Substitution is always performed on the &DOMAIN symbolic, unless substitution was disabled when the NetView program was started. For MVS and user-defined system symbolics, substitution is not performed if substitution was disabled when the NetView program was started or you did not define an MVS system symbolic on your MVS system.

Operand Descriptions

OFF
>   Deactivates any currently active automation table.

REMOVE
>   Removes the automation table specified by the NAME keyword from the list of active automation tables.

NAME=*name*
>   Specifies the member name to which the DISABLE, ENABLE, SWAP, or REMOVE request applies.
>
>   If the request is a DISABLE or ENABLE request, this member name can be the member name used to identify an entire table within the list of active automation tables. Also, the NAME value can specify an INCLUDE member within an active automation table, provided the GROUP option is not specified. If the SEQUENCE, LABEL, ENDLABEL, BLOCK, or GROUP keyword is not specified, all statements within the specified member are disabled or enabled.
>
>   Use the SEQUENCE, LABEL, ENDLABEL, BLOCK, and GROUP keywords to enable or disable specific statements, blocks, or groups of statements.
>
>   If the request is a SWAP request and neither the AT keyword nor the NAME keyword is specified, the default value for the NAME keyword is the value specified with the MEMBER keyword.
>
>   If the request is a SWAP request and the NAME value identifying the target of the swap request matches the MEMBER specified, the SWAP request refreshes tables that were locked as the first or last table with the FIRST or LAST keywords. In this case, the FIRST or LAST characteristic are retained.

MEMBER=*membername*
>   The DSIPARM member which contains the automation table.
>
>   The member must be in a data set concatenated in the DSIPARM DD statement and conform to the following naming conventions:
>
>   **Byte 1**
>   >   A–Z, @, #, or $
>
>   **Byte 2–8**
>   >   A–Z, @, #, or $, and 0–9
>
>   If no additional keywords are specified, the member specified is compiled and installed as the only active automation table, replacing any single table or sequence of tables. There is no correlation made for statements in the current table or list of tables that are DISABLED. Thus, all statements that require disabling must be explicitly disabled by issuing commands.

If MEMBER is specified without the SWAP or INSERT keywords, the member specified can be compiled and installed only if there is a single table loaded which was not inserted with the FIRST or LAST keywords. Otherwise, the request fails.

To install a new table in place of a FIRST or LAST table or a chain of tables, you must first remove the tables individually or use the AUTOTBL OFF command.

TEST
Enables you to check the syntax of statements in a NetView automation table.

SWAP
Replaces the table that is specified with the NAME keyword or that is found at the location specified by the AT keyword with the newly compiled automation table. If neither NAME nor AT is specified, the table that is specified with the MEMBER keyword is replaced. If the member being added is the same as the one being replaced, any effects of disabled statements within the replaced member is no longer seen. To recreate the wanted effects, reissue the AUTOTBL DISABLE command.

SWAP can be used to refresh a table inserted with the FIRST or LAST keyword if the NAME value matches the MEMBER value. With this refresh, the FIRST or LAST characteristic is retained in the refreshed table.

AT=#
Inserts the table in the list of active automation tables at the location specified. If the number specified is not the number of a table in the list, the new table is installed at the front or end of the list of tables as appropriate.

AT is functionally equivalent to the BEFORE keyword unless used with the SWAP keyword.

INSERT
When specified with the AT, BEFORE, AFTER, FIRST, or LAST keyword, this keyword is used for readability purposes only. If the INSERT keyword is specified without the AT, BEFORE, AFTER, FIRST, or LAST keywords, the compiled table is appended to the end of the list of active tables.

BEFORE=#
Inserts the table in the list of active automation tables preceding the location specified. If the number specified is less than the number of the first table in the list or higher than the last table in the list, the new table is installed at the front or end of the list of tables as appropriate.

BEFORE is functionally equivalent to the AT keyword when AT is used with the INSERT keyword.

AFTER=#
Inserts the table in the list of active automation tables after the location specified. If the number specified is less than the number of the first table in the list or higher than the last table in the list, the new table is installed at the front or end of the list of tables as appropriate.

FIRST
Inserts the table as the first table in the list of active automation tables. Additionally, the table is marked as the first table and no other table can replace it as the first table, unless it is deleted using the REMOVE NAME=*tblname* syntax.

However, if a SWAP request specifies the same value for the MEMBER and NAME keywords, a table inserted with the FIRST keyword can be refreshed with the FIRST characteristic being retained in the new table.

LAST
Inserts the table as the last table in the list of active automation tables. Additionally, the table is marked as the last table and no other table can replace it as the last table, unless it is deleted using the REMOVE NAME=*tblname* syntax.

If a SWAP request specifies the same value for the MEMBER and NAME keywords, a table inserted with the LAST keyword can be refreshed with the LAST characteristic being retained in the new table.

LISTING=*lname*
Specifies the member or file in which the NetView program places the listing output it creates.

LISTING creates or replaces the *lname* member in the first data set in the DSILIST DD statement.

READSEC authorization checking is performed to determine access authority for the *membername* before a listing is generated.

Note: Temporary data sets in the DSILIST DD statement are not supported.

REPLACE
Specifies whether the NetView program is to create or replace the *lname* file with the newly created listing output if it exists.

The member might exist somewhere in the DSILIST DD statement.

Note: If the member exists in other than the first data set of the concatenation and you specify REPLACE, the output listing is written to the first data set and the original listing is not affected.

If you do not specify REPLACE and the *lname* file exists as indicated previously, you receive error message DWO029I, and processing of the *lname* listing ends.

If you specify REPLACE and the *lname* file does not exist, the file is created.

Note: If the member being replaced is not an automation table listing, the member is not replaced and message DWO048E is issued.

DISABLE
Indicates that the statements identified are to be disabled.

ENABLE
Indicates that the statements identified are to be re-enabled if a corresponding DISABLE request was previously issued.

SEQUENCE=*seq*
Specifies that the specific statement identified by the sequence number *seq* is to be enabled or disabled. This statement can be either an individual automation table statement or a statement that starts a BEGIN block. If *seq* identifies a BEGIN block, the DISABLE or ENABLE request applies to the entire block.

LABEL=*labelname*
Specifies that the specific statement identified by LABEL: *labelname* is to be enabled or disabled. This statement can be either an individual automation table statement or a statement that starts a BEGIN block. If *labelname* identifies a BEGIN block, the DISABLE or ENABLE request applies to the entire block.

If LABEL is specified for a LABEL that has a corresponding ENDLABEL, only the statement with the LABEL is affected. To disable the entire block, the BLOCK syntax must be specified on the DISABLE request.

ENDLABEL=*labelname*
Specifies that the specific statement identified by ENDLABEL: *labelname* is to be enabled or disabled. This statement can be either an individual automation table statement or a statement that starts a BEGIN block. If *labelname* identifies a BEGIN block, the DISABLE or ENABLE request applies to the entire block.

ENDLABEL is used to enable or disable the single statement that ends a block previously defined with a LABEL / ENDLABEL pair.

BLOCK=*labelname*
Specifies that the range of statements identified by the LABEL / ENDLABEL pair for *labelname* is to be enabled or disabled. The starting and ending statements of the BLOCK must be at the same BEGIN and INCLUDE level. However, any BEGINs or INCLUDEs within the block are either disabled or enabled.

GROUP=*groupname*
Specifies that statements identified by GROUP: *groupname* are to be enabled or disabled. Note that use of the GROUP keyword requires that an automation table, not an INCLUDE member, be specified for the NAME keyword value.

STATUS

> Displays the name of the current active automation table, the date and time of activation, and the ID of the operator or task that activated it; or a message stating that the NetView automation table function is inactive.

> If the automation table consists of a list of tables, the STATUS output includes:

> - The list of members identifying the tables that make up the list.
> - The operator responsible for each member.
> - The time when each table was inserted in the list.
> - The sequence number that identifies the relative position of the table in the list. The table identified as sequence number 1 is the first table that processes messages and MSUs during automation.

> If any statement or range of statements in the automation table or list of tables is disabled, the STATUS output indicates:

> - The member name that identifies the name of the compiled table within which the disabled statement or range is located.
> - The include member (if any) in which the statement or range is located.
> - The sequence number or range of sequence numbers that identify the disabled statement or statements.

> Both the MEMBER name and INCLUDE member name are displayed in the STATUS output although only one name is required to identify the member for which to disable or enable statements. The AUTOTBL command determines whether the member specified is a high-level automation table member or an INCLUDE member. The STATUS output reflects the type of member found.

> If the DISABLE request was for a compiled high-level automation table member, the INCLUDE member is shown as "---n/a--".

> If the DISABLE request was for an INCLUDE member, the TABLE value shows the name of the compiled high-level automation table that contains the INCLUDE member.

Usage Notes

You can add operators dynamically without predefining them to the NetView program. If you are using OPERSEC=SAFDEF, you can add them to your security product dynamically. Otherwise, you can use the REFRESH command after defining the operators to the NetView program. The automation table activates successfully even when operators that are the target of the ROUTE keyword in automation statements are not presently defined to the NetView program. You receive a message to inform you that the operator ID specified on the ROUTE keyword is unknown.

Include this command in your command authorization setup to limit its use to the initialization command list and a small set of authorized operators.

When a command or command list is scheduled to start by the automation table, the command or command list is *not* processed immediately. It is queued to the task for processing at the next interrupt.

If a command within a command list results in a message that in turn drives a second command list on the same task, the first command list is processed completely before the second one is processed. If synchronous processing of the command list is necessary, you can use the wait function with the command, or the second command list can be started directly within the first command list.

To manage multiple automation tables, use the AUTOMAN full screen command. See the AUTOMAN command and the *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the AUTOTBL command:

- When an automation table listing is created, a two-character key field (->) is placed on the first line of the listing. This key field identifies the file as a listing file and prevents other members or files that have

the same name from being accidentally replaced with the listing. If you attempt to replace a member or file that does not have the key field, you receive an error message. However, you can prevent a listing from being overwritten if you delete the key field from the listing.

- Keywords are not positional. TEST and LISTING are valid only when you specify MEMBER.

- If the table contains syntax errors, the automation table specified is not installed within the list of active automation tables. You can set a constant in the NetView constants module, DSICTMOD if you want the automation table to be installed even if commands or command lists that are to be started by the automation table are missing.

- Only the operator who issues the AUTOTBL command is notified that a member has been activated. Use the AUTOTBL STATUS command to determine the active table members, the operator who activated them, and the time they were last activated.

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

0
    Successful processing.

4
    Unsuccessful processing because of an error in the command, a syntax error in the automation table, an I/O error, or you are not authorized to issue this command.

Example: Deactivating the NetView Automation Table

To deactivate the NetView automation table function, enter:

```
AUTOTBL OFF
```

The following message is issued:

```
DSI411I NETVIEW AUTOMATION INACTIVE
```

Example: Displaying the currently active Automation member

To display the name of the currently active NetView automation member, enter:

```
AUTOTBL STATUS
```

Assume that a member named DSITBL01 is the one most recently activated by the AUTOTBL command and that no AUTOTBL OFF command has been issued. CNM01PPT is the operator ID from which the command was initiated. The following messages are issued:

```
DSI410I DSIPARM MEMBER DSITBL01 BEING USED FOR NETVIEW AUTOMATION
DWO040I AUTOMATION TABLE DSITBL01
ACTIVATED 05/21/10 10:36:44 BY CNM01PPT
```

If no member has been activated since the last AUTOTBL OFF command was issued, the following message is issued:

```
DSI411I NETVIEW AUTOMATION INACTIVE
```

Example: Activating a DSIPARM member

To activate DSIPARM member DSITBL01 for NetView automation, enter:

```
AUTOTBL MEMBER=DSITBL01
```

If no errors were found in the automation statements in member DSITBL01, the following message is displayed:

```
DSI410I DSIPARM MEMBER DSITBL01 BEING USED FOR NETVIEW AUTOMATION
```

If errors were found in the automation statements in member DSITBL01 (or included members), the following messages are displayed, where *member* is the name of the automation table member being used before you entered the AUTOTBL MEMBER=DSITBL01 command.

```
DSI412I THE FOLLOWING ERRORS ENCOUNTERED PROCESSING DSIPARM MEMBER
  DSITBL01
   .
   .
   .
DSI415I END OF DSITBL01 ERROR DISPLAY
DSI410I DSIPARM MEMBER member BEING USED FOR NETVIEW AUTOMATION
```

Between messages DSI412I and DSI415I, a message is displayed indicating the first error for each entry. The table containing the errors is not activated.

If no valid statements were found in the automation entries, or the member cannot be found, message DSI416I is displayed, indicating that processing failed for the AUTOTBL command you issued. Then message DSI410I or DSI411I is displayed, indicating that the status of the active NetView automation member is unchanged.

Example: Testing a DSIPARM member

To test DSIPARM member DSITBL01 without activating it, enter:

```
AUTOTBL MEMBER=DSITBL01,TEST
```

If the member DSITBL01 (and any included members) contains all valid automation statements, the following message is displayed:

```
CNM501I TEST OF NETVIEW AUTOMATION FILE "DSITBL01" WAS SUCCESSFUL
```

If you specify TEST, the member name on the AUTOTBL command tests for errors, but no new member is activated.

Example: Removing an active Message Table

To find the name of the active message table or tables, issue the following command:

```
AUTOTBL STATUS
```

Messages similar to the following are displayed:

```
BNH361I THE AUTOMATION TABLE CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING LIST OF
  MEMBERS:
    Z1N25PPT COMPLETED INSERT  FOR TABLE #1: DSITBL01 AT 03/10/19 09:53:29
  (FIRST
    Z1N25PPT COMPLETED INSERT  FOR TABLE #2: DSIMSG25 AT 03/10/19 09:53:29
  (LAST)
```

To remove the table named DSIMSG25, issue the following command:

```
AUTOTBL REMOVE NAME=DSIMSG25
```

A message similar to the following is displayed:

```
BNH360I REMOVE REQUEST COMPLETED FOR DSIPARM MEMBER DSIMSG25 AT
 LOCATION 2 WITHIN THE LIST OF ACTIVE AUTOMATION TABLES
```

Example: Adding a Message Table

To add a message table to the list of active tables, issue the following command:

```
AUTOTBL MEMBER=DSIMSG25,LAST
```

A message similar to the following is displayed:

```
BNH360I INSERT REQUEST COMPLETED FOR DSIPARM MEMBER DSIMSG25 AT
  LOCATION 2 WITHIN THE LIST OF ACTIVE AUTOMATION TABLES
```

AUTOTEST (NCCF)

Syntax

AUTOTEST
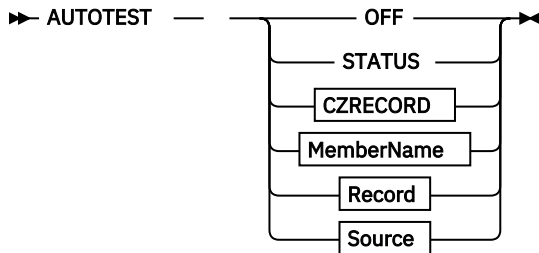
CZRECORD
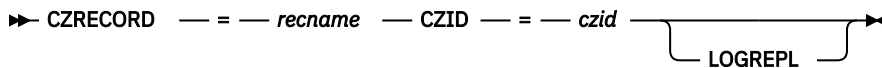
MemberName
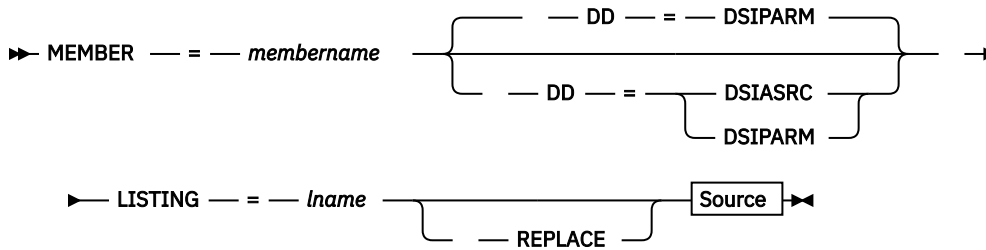
Record
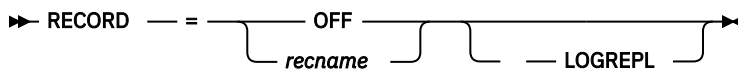
Source
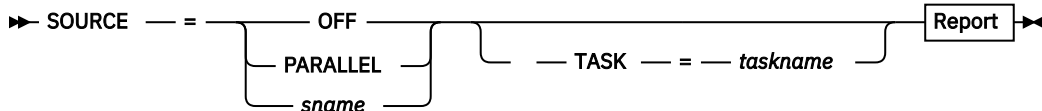
Report
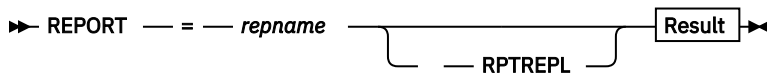
Result
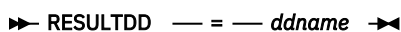
Purpose of Command

The AUTOTEST command enables the management of the various tasks related to using the automation table testing function. You can use this command to:

- Compile an automation table and load it into storage in preparation for activating an automation table test.

- Activate or deactivate the testing of an automation table.
- Specify the source of messages and MSUs to be used as input to the automation table being tested.
- Log messages or MSUs that are available to enter the production automation table whether the automation table is active or inactive. This member can be used at a later time as input for automation table testing.
- Retrieve a message from Canzlog, and record it to a data set member. This member can be used at a later time as the input for automation table testing.
- Display the status of the automation table testing function.

The AUTOTEST command performs system symbolic substitution on automation table statements read from an automation table member in the DSIPARM data set. The &DOMAIN symbolic that is supplied with the NetView program is also included in the substitution process. The substitution is performed after comment removal but before record processing. This command also removes comments after substitution.

Substitution is always performed on the &DOMAIN symbolic, unless substitution was disabled when the NetView program was started. For user-defined system symbolics, substitution is not performed if you are running on an MVS system before MVS Version 5 Release 2, if substitution was disabled when the NetView program was started, or if you have not defined an MVS system symbolic on your system.

Operand Descriptions

CZRECORD=*recname*
Specifies that a message is to be retrieved from Canzlog and recorded to the *recname* member. The message is recorded as serialized AIFR. If LOGREPL is specified, CZRECORD creates or replaces the *recname* member in the first data set in the DSIASRC DD statement. Temporary data sets in the DSIASRC DD statement are not supported.

CZID=*czid*
Specifies the Canzlog identification number of the message to be saved. This value must be in decimal.

DD
Specifies the DD statement containing *membername*. Valid options are DSIASRC and DSIPARM. The default is DSIPARM.

LISTING=*lname*
Specifies the member in which the NetView program places the listing output it creates. This output is needed for analyzing the test report; the test report references statements and line numbers in the listing output.

LISTING creates or replaces the *lname* member in the first data set in the DSILIST DD statement. Temporary data sets in the DSILIST DD statement are not supported.

READSEC authorization checking is performed to determine access authority for the *membername* before a listing is generated.

The LISTING operand is required when the MEMBER operand is specified.

LOGREPL
Specifies whether the NetView program is to replace the *recname* file with the newly created log of messages and MSUs if one by that name exists.

If the specified log file name exists in the DSILIST DD concatenation, the attempt to create a log file fails with error message DWO029I, unless LOGREPL is specified.

MEMBER=*membername*
Specifies the PDS member that is to be compiled and used for automation table testing. This member contains automation statements.

The member must be in a data set concatenated in the DSIPARM DD statement (or in the DSIASRC DD statement if specified) and conform to the following naming conventions:

Byte 1

A-Z, @, #, or $

Byte 2-8

A-Z, @, #, or $, and 0-9

The automation table loaded is used for NetView automation testing throughout the system, so only one automation table can be tested at a time. You can use the MEMBER operand to change the member being tested. However, you must stop any active automation testing by either specifying AUTOTEST OFF or AUTOTEST SOURCE=OFF.

OFF

Deactivates automation table testing. This ends current testing activity and removes the compiled automation table for testing.

Note: If you issue AUTOTEST OFF when SOURCE=*sname* is running under another task, testing activity does not end immediately.

RECORD

Specifies whether to record the messages and MSUs as they flow into the active automation table analysis process. The messages and MSUs are recorded as serialized AIFRs. All messages and MSUs are sent to the DSIATOPT optional task for recording. Valid options are:

OFF

Stops the recording process.

recname

Specifies the member in which the messages and MSUs are recorded. Specifying *recname* starts the recording process. OFF is a reserved name; you cannot use this for the member name. You can use this member name as the *sname* value on the SOURCE keyword on a later invocation of the AUTOTEST command.

RECORD creates or replaces (if LOGREPL is specified) the *recname* member in the first data set in the DSIASRC DD statement. Temporary data sets in the DSIASRC DD statement are not supported.

REPLACE

Specifies whether the NetView program is to replace the *lname* file with the newly created listing output if it exists.

If the specified listing name exists in the DSILIST DD concatenation, the attempt to create a listing file fails with error message DWO029I, unless REPLACE is specified.

REPORT=*reportname*

Specifies the member name in DSIARPT where the automation table testing report is to be placed. This report lists which commands have been called or processed during automation table testing. If *reportname* does not exist, the member is created. If *reportname* exists and RPTREPL is not specified, the command fails.

RESULTDD=*ddname*

Specifies the data definition in which the *lname* and *repname* members will be placed.

RPTREPL

Specifies whether the NetView program is to replace the *repname* file with the newly created automation table testing report if one by that name exists.

If the specified report file exists in the DSIARPT DD concatenation, the attempt to create a report file fails with error message DWO029I, unless RPTREPL is specified.

SOURCE

Specifies the source of messages and MSUs to be analyzed during the automation table analysis process. Valid options are:

OFF

Stops the automation table testing process. The compiled automation test table is not deleted.

Note: If you issue AUTOTEST SOURCE=OFF when SOURCE=*sname* is running under another task, testing activity does not end immediately.

PARALLEL
> Specifies to use copies of the messages and MSUs that are going through the active automation table for testing. With this option, there is no indication of when to stop testing; use either AUTOTEST OFF or AUTOTEST SOURCE=OFF to end testing.

sname
> Specifies the member in the DSIASRC DD statement that contains the messages and MSU AIFRs to be used for testing. You can use the RECORD keyword on a separate invocation of the AUTOTEST command to generate the source for this option. When the end-of-file is reached in *sname,* testing ends. OFF and PARALLEL are reserved names; you cannot use either one as the member name.

STATUS
> Displays the status of the automation table test mode including the following information:
>
> - The automation table name
> - The current source of messages or MSUs (PDS member name, PARALLEL, or NONE)
> - The operator ID that activated the automation testing
> - The date and time of activation
> - The recording status

TASK=*taskname*
> Specifies the task under which the messages and MSUs from the specified SOURCE are to be analyzed.
>
> The *taskname* task must be active before any automation testing can occur. If the TASK operand is not specified, automation testing for a particular message or MSU is performed under whatever task normally automates that message or MSU.

Usage Notes

All messages and MSUs are sent to the DSIATOPT optional task for recording. DSIATOPT is also used to write records to the automation table testing report. If DSIATOPT fails to process the incoming buffers fast enough, buffers can queue up at the message queue of the task. You can use the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands to control the rate of the incoming buffers and the amount of storage that DSIATOPT uses.

You cannot alter the current automation testing while testing is in progress. To alter the testing in progress:

- If SOURCE=PARALLEL is active, enter the following command:

```
AUTOTEST  SOURCE=OFF
AUTOTEST  SOURCE=PARALLEL|sname TASK=taskname
```

- If automation table testing is still processing a log file specified with SOURCE=*sname,* that process must complete before a new SOURCE or TASK can be specified. You can wait for the current testing to complete normally, or you can specify AUTOTEST SOURCE=OFF to stop the testing process.

You can add operators dynamically without predefining them to the NetView program. If you are using OPERSEC=SAFDEF, you can add them to your security product dynamically. Otherwise, you can use the REFRESH command after defining the operators to the NetView program. The test automation table activates successfully even when operators that are the target of the ROUTE keyword in automation statements are not presently defined to the NetView program.

Include the AUTOTEST command in your command authorization setup to limit its use to a set of authorized operators.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the AUTOTEST command:

- AUTOTEST SOURCE=*sname* and AUTOTEST SOURCE=PARALLEL cannot both be active at the same time.
- The INSERT, ENABLE, and DISABLE functions of the AUTOTBL command are not supported by the AUTOTEST command. You cannot create a chain of tables for use in testing or enable and disable statements within the test automation table.
- Temporary data sets in the DSIASRC DD statement are not supported.
- When AUTOTEST output files (listing files, source log files, or testing reports) are created, a two-character key field (L>, S>, and R>) is placed on the first line of the file. This key field identifies the file as associated with the automation testing function. This key prevents other files with the same name from being overwritten by an automation testing file. If you attempt to replace a member that does not have the key field, you receive an error message. You can remove the key field from an automation testing file to prevent the file from being overwritten.
- Keywords are not positional.
- Only the operator who issues the AUTOTEST command is notified that a member has been activated. Use the AUTOTEST STATUS command to determine the active table member, the operator who activated it, and the time it was last activated.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

 0
   Successful processing.

 4
   A command syntax error was encountered or one or more keywords or values were protected for security.

 8
   No storage was available.

12
   The system was busy, enter the command again.

16
   A syntax error was detected in the automation table.

20
   A PDS member cannot be opened.

24
   A data set member cannot be read because of security protection.

28
   The command was not valid. For example, an attempt was made to change the member name during automation table testing.

32
   The DSIATOPT optional task was not active.

36
   The AUTOTEST command cannot run under an exit.

40
   There is an AUTOTEST listing error.

44
   Internal error. See message DWO050 in the network log for more information.

Example: Deactivating the NetView Automation Table testing

To deactivate the NetView automation table testing, enter:

```
AUTOTEST OFF
```

Example: Activating parallel NetView Automation Table testing

To activate the NetView automation table testing in parallel with the active automation table, and place the listing in DSILIST member MYLIST (replacing it if it exists), enter:

```
AUTOTEST MEMBER=MYAUTO,SOURCE=PARALLEL,LISTING=MYLIST,REPLACE,REPORT=MYRPT
```

Example: Stopping NetView Automation Table testing in preparation for testing another source member

To stop the NetView automation table testing in preparation for testing another source member, enter:

```
AUTOTEST SOURCE=OFF
```

Example: Activating recording of messages and MSUs

To activate recording of messages and MSUs processed by the active NetView automation table, and place the recorded output in DSIASRC member MYRECORD (replacing it if it exists), enter:

```
AUTOTEST RECORD=MYRECORD,LOGREPL
```

Example: Deactivating recording of messages and MSUs

To deactivate recording of messages and MSUs processed by the active NetView automation table, enter:

```
AUTOTEST RECORD=OFF
```

Example: Recording a message from Canzlog

To record a message from Canzlog, enter:

```
AUTOTEST CZRECORD=MYRECORD CZID=65536
```

Note: The CZID of a message can be found in Canzlog by selecting the message to display all of its message information. The CZID field displayed in Canzlog will have 2 values associated with it, the decimal representation of the CZID and the hexadecimal representation of the CZID. The CZID parameter of the AUTOTEST command expects the decimal representation of the CZID.

AUTOTR (NCCF; CNME0006)

Syntax
AUTOTR

Purpose of Command

The AUTOTR command list sets the buffer trace on or off for cross-domain resources belonging to the CDRM minor node name specified.

Operand Descriptions

resname
> Specifies a CDRM minor node name. This is a required entry.

<u>ON</u>
> Starts the buffer trace. ON is the default.

OFF
> Stops the buffer trace.

ALL
> Specifies that trace ON or OFF is to affect all resources in ACT/S or ACT/S----Y status under the designated CDRM, including any exceptions that your installation might have coded into the command list.

passthru
> Specifies up to four parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM MODIFY command issued by the AUTOTR command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the AUTOTR command:

- If you omit a positional operand, indicate its absence with a comma.
- You can customize this command list so that buffer traces can be started only for specific resources.
- Incorrect results can occur if you run the AUTOTR command list while MSGMOD is active.

Example: Activating a buffer trace

To activate a buffer trace for cross-domain resources in the specified CDRM, enter:

```
AUTOTR CDRM10,ON
```

Note: If you customize the command list to affect only certain terminals in the named CDRM, buffer trace starts for those terminals only.

Example: Activating a buffer trace for all terminals under a node

To activate a buffer trace for all terminals under node CDRM10 in ACT/S or ACT----Y status, regardless of any customization statements coded in the command list, enter:

```
AUTOTR CDRM10,ON,ALL
```

Example: Deactivating a buffer trace for all terminals under a node

To deactivate a buffer trace for the CDRSCs under CDRM10, enter:

```
AUTOTR CDRM10,OFF
```

AUTOVIEW (AON)

Syntax

AUTOVIEW
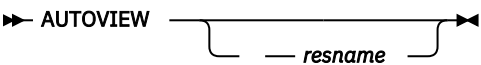
►►─── AUTOVIEW ──┬──────────────┬──►◄
                 └─── resname ───┘

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
AUTOVIEW	DISNODE

Purpose of Command

The AUTOVIEW command displays the summary of information for a specified resource. To use the AUTOVIEW command from the operator interface, see *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

Operand Descriptions

resname
> The name of the resource to be displayed.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.
- If you specify a resource name, the AUTOVIEW command searches through all the automation components to determine if the resource is defined. If the resource is defined in only one place, the summary information is displayed immediately.
- The information shown for a resource varies according to which automation component is displaying the information. If the resource is defined to more than one automation component, AON displays a selection panel so you can select which automation component you want to have display the information.

Examples

To display the AutoView summary for the resource named TA1P523A, type:

```
AUTOVIEW TA1P523A
```

AUTOWRAP (NCCF)

Syntax

AUTOWRAP

```
►►─ AUTOWRAP ─┬─────── 0 ───────┬─►◄
              ├─── FULL ───┤
              ├─── NO ───┤
              ├─── time ───┤
              ├─── TOGGLE ───┤
              └─── YES ───┘
```
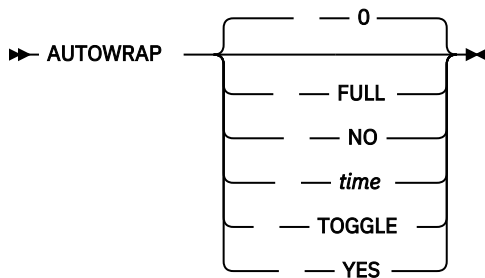
Purpose of Command

The AUTOWRAP command controls whether your terminal is held when the screen is full of data, or if the screen is automatically overlaid with new data.

Issuing AUTOWRAP NO in a command procedure, issuing many writes to the screen from the procedure, then issuing AUTOWRAP YES, does not result in the AUTOWRAP NO being in effect through the screens of output issued by the procedure. The NetView program processes the AUTOWRAP NO, queue all messages issued to the screen, process the AUTOWRAP YES (which causes all the procedure output to AUTOWRAP off your screen), and continue processing the procedure with no apparent pause for message display.

Operand Descriptions

0
If you do not specify an AUTOWRAP time, the default of 0 seconds is used. Specify AUTOWRAP 0 only if you are sure that you do not want the NetView program to stop for you to read the messages on the screen. Specifying AUTOWRAP 0 is useful when you are away form your terminal and want to avoid delay.

FULL
Specifies that AUTOWRAP is to start with a default time of 0 seconds. This is the same as specifying AUTOWRAP YES.

NO
Specifies that AUTOWRAP is to stop. With AUTOWRAP NO, press a PF, PA, Clear, or ENTER key to allow new data to overlay the screen. When you specify AUTOWRAP NO, press a key to let the system write the next message at the beginning of the screen. You can prevent the screen from wrapping when you want to read the message and do not want the system to write over it. When you prevent the screen from wrapping, the system does not write over the message already on the screen until you free the screen, by pressing the ENTER key, Clear key, or any PF key not defined as HOLD.

time
Is the number of seconds (0–999) that the system waits before new information overlays the screen. Zero is the default. This means the system overlays the screen when it is full.

TOGGLE
Specifies that AUTOWRAP functions as the WRAP command (see the WRAP command).

YES
Specifies that AUTOWRAP is to start with a default time of 0 seconds. This is the same as specifying AUTOWRAP FULL.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the AUTOWRAP command:

- The AUTOWRAP command is not available to an autotask. If the AUTOWRAP command is issued by an autotask, message DSI198I is issued.
- The AUTOWRAP command is both a regular and an immediate command.

Example: Stopping Wrap

To set your display so that it does not wrap, enter:

```
AUTOWRAP NO
```

The date, and time are displayed in the upper-right corner of your screen, along with this message:

```
DSI083I AUTOWRAP STOPPED
```

Example: Setting Wrap

To set your display so that it wraps, enter:

```
AUTOWRAP
```

If you turned on AUTOWRAP successfully, the following message is displayed in the immediate message area:

```
DSI082I AUTOWRAP STARTED
```

An A is also displayed in the upper-right corner of your screen.

If you issue the HOLD command to hold the screen, an H is displayed where the AUTOWRAP A is normally displayed.

Example: Setting Wrap display time

To set AUTOWRAP to display new data 7 seconds after the screen is full, enter:

```
AUTOWRAP 7
```

BACK

Syntax

BACK
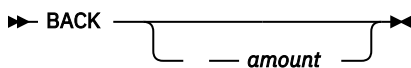
▶▶— BACK ─────────────────────▶◀
         └─── amount ───┘

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
BACK	B, UP

Purpose of Command

The BACK command scrolls backward toward the beginning of the data.

Operand Descriptions

For STATMON, there are no parameters. The scroll amount has a fixed value of a single page.

For HELP, NLDM, NPDA, and VIEW (no-input):

amount
> Specifies the amount to scroll back:

> *number*
>> Scroll backward a specific number of pages. The range is 1 - 32767.

> The default amount is one page.

For WINDOW (and WINDOW-based applications such as INDEX and HELPDESK):

amount
> Specifies the amount to scroll back:

> *number*
>> Scroll backward a specific number of lines.

> The default amount is the cursor position. If the cursor is not on a data line, the default is the scroll amount displayed in the message area at the bottom of the screen (message BNH183I). If the BNH183I message is not displayed, the default is either one full page or the top of the screen, whichever is applicable.

For BROWSE:

amount
> Specifies the amount to scroll back. The possible values for *amount* are:

> **Max or M**
>> Scroll backward to the beginning of the data.

> *number*
>> Scroll backward a specific number of lines. The allowed range of values is as follows:

>> **Member**
>>> 1 - 32767

>> **Local Canzlog**
>>> 1 - 1000000

>> **Single remote Canzlog**
>>> 1 - 1000000

>> **Multiple-domain Canzlog**
>>> 1 - 255

> The default is **Csr** if the cursor is located in the data display area; otherwise the default is **Page**.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the BACK command:

- When you have issued the OVERRIDE command with the SCROLL keyword specifying a value other than OFF, the BROWSE panel displays a scroll amount in the upper-right area of the panel.
- When you issue the BACK command, the number of lines scrolled is determined in the following order:
  1. The explicit scroll amount specified on either the BACK command or on the command line when the BACK PF key is pressed.
  2. The scroll amount displayed in the message area at the bottom of the BROWSE screen as message BNH183I indicates the last scroll amount.
  3. The implicit scroll amount specified in the scroll amount area in the upper-right area of the screen.
  4. The cursor position when the scroll amount area indicates CSR.
  5. The cursor position when there is no scroll field or BNH183I message displayed.
- You can change the scroll amount in the scroll amount area by entering any portion of CSR, HALF, OFF, PAGE, or a numeric scroll amount. Overtyping the remaining contents of the field is not necessary unless you are changing a numeric value to another numeric value.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the BACK command:

- If you enter this command for a single-page panel, no change occurs.
- If the value of *amount* is greater than the number of previous lines or pages, the top of the data or first page is displayed.

Example: Displaying a previous page

To display the previous sequential page of a multi-page panel, enter either of the following:

```
BACK

B
```

Example: Displaying a help panel further than one panel back

If you want to navigate to a help panel that is three pages back, enter either of the following:

```
BACK 3

B 3
```

BFRUSE (NCCF; CNME0007)

Syntax

BFRUSE
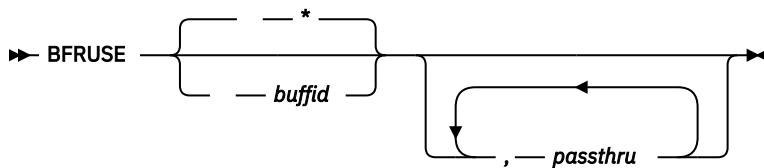
Purpose of Command

The BFRUSE command list displays information about VTAM buffer use.

Operand Descriptions

*
Specifies that common service area (CSA) use and IRNLIMIT information are to be displayed. This is the default.

buffid
Displays information about the buffer ID entered.

passthru
Specifies up to 6 parameters that are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the BFRUSE command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Restrictions

For more information about the BFRUSE command, refer to the appropriate VTAM manual.

Syntax

BFSESS

```
►► BFSESS ── applid ──,──┬────────┬──,──┬── PA1 ──┬──,──┬── M2SDLCNQ ──┬──►
                          └─ srclu ─┘     └─ disc ─┘     └─ logmode ────┘
                          └── * ───┘

►──,──┬── N ──┬──,──┬────────┬──,──┬──────────┬──◄◄
      └─ int ─┘     └─ roll ─┘     └─ DEFER ──┘
```
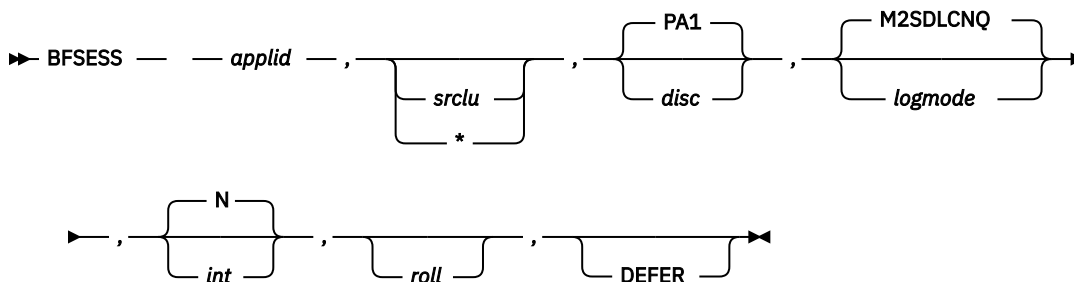
Purpose of Command

The BFSESS command list starts a full-screen session with another subsystem.

Operand Descriptions

applid
The name of the logical unit in the destination subsystem.

*
Indicates that a default *srclu* name is to be used for the session.

srclu
The name of the secondary logical unit for the session.

disc
The Disconnect key for the session (PA*key*, PF*key*, or CLEAR). If you do not specify this operand, the default is the PA1 key.

logmode
Is the logmode entry indicating the desired session bind operands. The default value is M2SDLCNQ.

Note: VOSTs only support non-query logmodes.

int
Permits messages to interrupt your session. This can be either Y (yes) or N (no). N is the default.

roll
The Roll key for the session (PA*key* or PF*key*). The default is none.

DEFER
The establishment of the session is deferred until the destination subsystem initiates the session. Deferment permits another subsystem to acquire the logical unit. Not all destination subsystems initiate sessions. Your system programmer can tell you whether a particular subsystem initiates the session.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the BFSESS command:

- The commas between operands are optional; however, if you omit a positional operand, indicate its absence with a comma.
- Use the principal LU name when starting a session with a time-sharing option (TSO) or another NetView system. Consult your system programmer or see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional*

Components for the correct name. You cannot use the access method control block (ACB) name (if different) or an alias. If you start a session with an improper name, the following message is displayed:

```
DSI461A SRCLU=name IS UNABLE TO ACCEPT A SESSION FROM APPLID=xxxnnn
```

Even though you are not able to use the session, issue the ENDSESS command to return to your regular NetView session.

- The intercept keys can be any PA or PF keys, but to avoid possible data loss, use the same type of key for both (either both PA keys or both PF keys). If a PA key is chosen or taken by default as the Disconnect key, you cannot send the Roll key to the application. For example, option 4 of the full-screen disconnect menu, SEND PFX KEY TO 'APPLICATION', is not presented for this key combination.
- If you specify the same key for Disconnect and Roll, the Roll key is *hidden* and you do not have a roll function. You might find it inconvenient to use other NetView components while using the terminal access facility (TAF) without a Roll key.
- If you do not specify *srclu* or you specify asterisk (*), BFSESS uses a default *srclu* on a virtual OST (VOST) only if sufficient LUs TF*aa*#*nnn* are defined for your system, where:

aa
    Are the last two characters of the domain ID.

nnn
    Are decimal numbers in the range of 000–999.

For example, if you expect your system have a maximum of 50 LUs using default *srclu* values running in domain *aa* at any one time, you must define TF*aa*#000 through TF*aa*#049 using the DEFAULTS command.

Example: Beginning a full-screen TSO session

To begin a full-screen TSO session with an *srclu* of SRCLU001, the Disconnect key as PF7, and *int* as NO, enter:

```
BFSESS TSO,SRCLU001,PF7,,N
```

Example: Starting or resuming a TSO full-screen session

To start or resume a full-screen session with TSO11, enter one of the following commands:

```
BFSESS TSO11,TAF11F00,PA2
```

```
BFSESS TSO11 TAF11F00 PA2
```

The secondary LU name is TAF11F00, the Disconnect key is PA2, and *logmode* is the default. If beginning a session, most messages do not interrupt (*int* defaults to N), and you do not have a Roll key. If resuming a session, the *roll* and *int* values are unchanged. The commas between the operands are optional.

Example: Starting or resuming a CNM full-screen session

To start or resume a full-screen session with CNM21, enter one of the following commands:

```
BFSESS CNM21,,PF12,,,PF6
```

The secondary LU name is assigned by the system, the Disconnect key is PF12, the *logmode* is the default, and PF6 causes a roll to the next NetView component (possibly another full-screen session).

BGNSESS (NCCF)

Syntax

BGNSESS
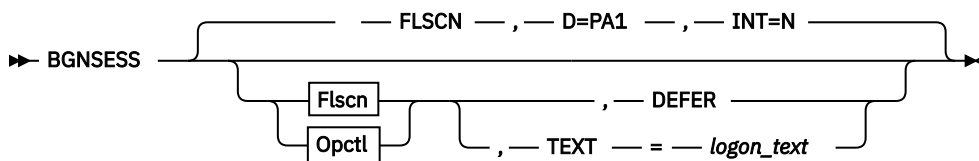
Flscn
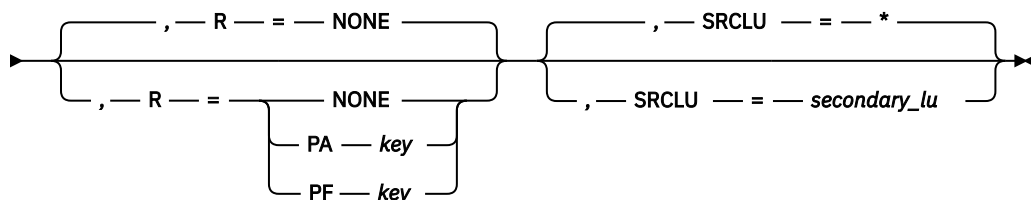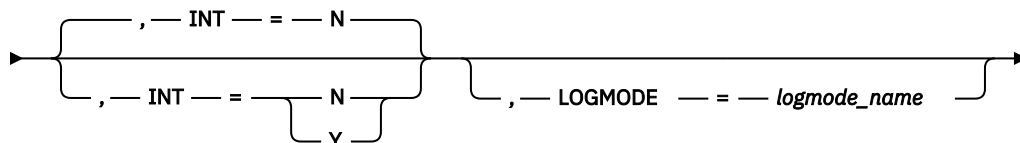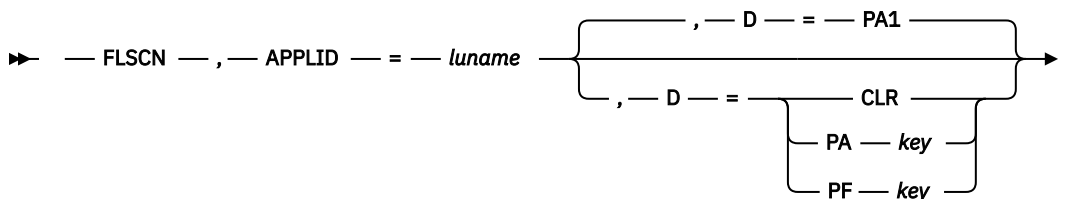
Opctl
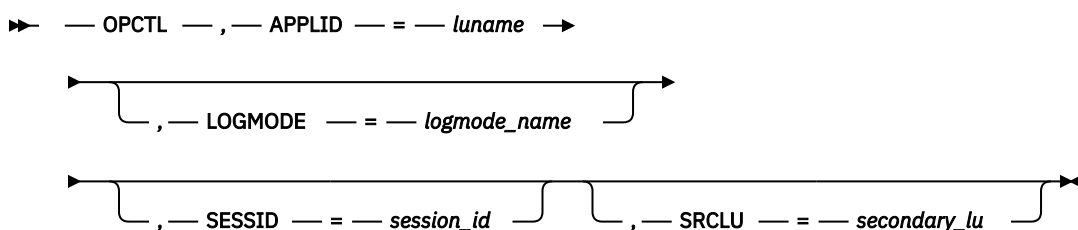
Purpose of Command

The BGNSESS command starts a session with another subsystem or returns to a previously disconnected full-screen session with any of the subsystems. If you issue the BGNSESS command, and there is already a session active, the command returns the session to you.

Operand Descriptions

FLSCN
> Starts a full-screen session. FLSCN is the default.

APPLID=_luname_
> Specifies the name of the logical unit in the destination subsystem. If a full-screen session exists for the specified _luname_, that session is resumed. In this case, the operands SRCLU, LOGMODE, DEFER, and TEXT are ignored. Specify APPLID for an OPCTL session.

D=

Specifies which key is the Disconnect key for a full-screen session. The valid operands are:

CLR

Specifies that the CLEAR key disconnects the full-screen session.

PA*key*

Specifies the PA key that disconnects the full-screen session. Valid values for *key* are in the range 1–3. PA1 is the default.

PF*key*

Specifies the PF key that disconnects the full-screen session. Valid values for *key* are in the range 1–24.

D= is ignored if specified on a virtual OST (VOST).

INT=N|Y

Specifies whether any messages can interrupt your session (Y) or not (N). N is the default.

LOGMODE=*logmode_name*

Is the logmode entry indicating the wanted session BIND operands. If not specified, LOGMODE becomes the default BIND image table entry as defined to VTAM. If you use the DEFER operand, do not use the LOGMODE operand.

⚠️ **Attention:**

When BGNSESS is used with ATTACH, your LOGMODE must be compatible with a 24 by 80, non-queryable screen.

R=

Specifies which key is the Roll key for a full-screen session. The valid operands are:

PA*key*

Specifies the PA key that rolls the full-screen session panels. Valid values for *key* are in the range of 1–3.

PF*key*

Specifies the PF key that rolls the full-screen session panels. Valid values for *key* are in the range of 1–24.

If you are beginning a session, NONE is the default. If you are resuming a session and you omit R=, the Roll key remains unchanged. If you use NONE to begin or resume a session, issue a BGNSESS command to resume that session after disconnecting.

R= is ignored if specified on a virtual OST (VOST).

SRCLU=*secondary_lu*

Specifies the name of the logical unit you are using as a secondary logical unit for this session.

If you do not specify SRCLU or you specify SRCLU=*, the current LU be used. If no LU is in use, BGNSESS select an LU name based on the naming convention TF*aa*#*nnn*, where:

aa

Are the last two characters of the domain ID

nnn

Is a decimal number in the range 000–999

The lowest number *nnn* LU not currently in use be selected. When BGNSESS chooses a secondary LU for you, it issues message DSI498 to inform you of the LU being used.

Note:

1. ALL LUs from 000 to the maximum number you expect to run concurrently on domain ID *aa* must be defined on the NetView system to use BGNSESS SRCLU=*. If the LU selected by BGNSESS is not defined, message DSI475I is issued indicating the LU name attempted by BGNSESS.

   For example, if your system has a maximum of 50 BGNSESS full-screen sessions running in domain *aa* at any one time, you must define TF*aa*#000 through TF*aa*#049.

2. A *secondary_lu* cannot be specified in the form TF*aa#nnn*. Names of this format can be used only with BGNSESS SRCLU=*.

3. Specify a logical unit on the BGNSESS OPCTL command if you currently have no OPCTL sessions.

4. If you enter BGNSESS OPCTL commands without specifying a logical unit name, SRCLU defaults to the last SRCLU on an active BGNSESS OPCTL command. Specify SESSID if you use the default.

OPCTL
Starts an operator-controlled session.

SESSID=*session_id*
Is a 1–8 character session identifier associated with this specific operator-controlled session. You must use this session identifier in front of the command text sent with every SENDSESS command. If you do not specify SESSID, the APPLID value is used as the session identifier. SESSID is required if you establish multiple, operator-controlled sessions to the same destination.

All session identifiers used by one operator must be unique. If you use a screen format member that specified PREFIX as NMTYPE, SESSID, or NMFLAGS, messages from the application are identified with your session ID instead of a domain ID (see the *IBM Z NetView Customization Guide* for information about customizing the NCCF screen).

If the messages are routed by the ASSIGN command or through the primary program operator interface task (PPT), character positions 7 and 8 of the session ID can be overlaid with message codes. The session ID is altered for the network log and the hardcopy log, but not for the following:

- SESSID operand
- SESSID condition-item in automation table
- &SESSID control variable in command list language
- SESSID() function in REXX

DEFER
Specifies that the establishment of the session is deferred until the destination subsystem initiates the session. Deferring permits another subsystem to acquire the logical unit. Not all destination subsystems initiate sessions. Your system programmer can tell you whether a particular subsystem initiates the session.

TEXT=*logon_text*
Specifies the text associated with the LOGON command of the subsystem you want to start. If you specify TEXT, it must be the last operand. If you have used the DEFER operand, do not use the TEXT operand. Ask your system programmer for the correct operand.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the BGNSESS command:

- When you return to a time-sharing option (TSO) session with BGNSESS, use the same LU name that you used to start the session. This prevents ambiguity when NetView processes the bind for the generic TSO LU name (TSO*nnnnn*). To prevent this situation from occurring, use the access method control block (ACB) name to start sessions in the same domain, and use the LU name for cross-domain sessions. Consult your system programmer or see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components* for the correct name.

- You cannot use the ACB name (if different) or an alias. If you start a session with an improper name, the following message is displayed:

```
DSI461A SRCLU=name IS UNABLE TO ACCEPT A SESSION FROM APPLID=xxxnnn
```

Although you cannot use the session, issue the ENDSESS command to return to your regular NetView session.

- An intercept key can be any PA or PF key, but to avoid possible data loss, use the same type of key for both (either both PA keys or both PF keys). If you choose a PA key as the Disconnect key, or take it by

default, you cannot send the Roll key to the application. For example, option 4 of the full-screen disconnect menu, SEND PFX KEY TO 'APPLICATION', is not presented for this key combination.

- Operator-controlled sessions have the following specifications:
  - Define a separate logical unit for each 8100/DPPX system.
  - Specify a logical unit on the BGNSESS OPCTL command if you currently have no OPCTL sessions.
  - If you enter BGNSESS OPCTL commands without specifying a logical unit name, SRCLU defaults to the last SRCLU on an active BGNSESS OPCTL command. Specify SESSID if you use the default.
  - You can establish no more than 30 operator-controlled sessions from one SRCLU value.
- Full-screen sessions have the following specifications:
  - Specify whether messages are to interrupt your session. Message interruption can cause a loss of input data. Messages that do not interrupt you are saved in the NetView disk log or hardcopy log. When you disconnect from the session, you are notified of messages that were received and logged while you were viewing your full-screen session.

    If you cannot be interrupted, even by urgent messages, use the NetView OVERRIDE command.
  - If the CLEAR key is used as the Disconnect key, refresh the screen manually.
  - You can use only one SRCLU operand for each operator for full-screen sessions.
  - The SRCLU operand is required for the first BGNSESS FLSCN command. The operand is ignored if you specify it on subsequent BGNSESS FLSCN commands, if at least one full-screen session is active.
  - If you logged on to your terminal with a nonquery *logmode_name* (see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*) you cannot use the terminal access facility to go to another application with a query *logmode_name*. Both *logmode_names* must be nonquery. For example, if you use the following command:

    ```
    LOGON APPLID(CNM01) LOGMODE(M2BSCNQ)
    ```

    And attempt to use the terminal access facility to go to an application with LOGMODE MSDLCQ, the following message is displayed:

    ```
    DSI462I UNABLE TO START SESSION FOR APPLID=applid DUE TO
    INVALID BIND PARAMETERS
    ```

  - For terminal access facility sessions, always use an SDLC *logmode_name*. Sample supplied *logmode_names* (for example MSDLCQ and MSDLCNQ) can be found in the sample AMODETAB.
  - No more than 1500 full-screen sessions can be established for one operator.
- The terminal access facility (TAF) often begins your session before the application sends its initial output screen. Some applications do not send an output panel. A panel with the application name and following message is displayed:

  ```
  SESSION PENDING, WAITING FOR DATA
  ```

- With most applications, you can wait for your logon panel. For those applications you can enter data on this panel or press any PF, PA key or CLEAR key. For a deferred session, the message is:

  ```
  SESSION DEFERRED, WAITING FOR DATA
  ```

- You can use the Roll key or Disconnect key to leave this panel. Message DSI479I be displayed when your application is ready.

Example: Starting a CICS full-screen session

To begin a full-screen session with CICS® using TAF555 as the FLSCN SRCLU, enter:

```
BGNSESS FLSCN,APPLID=CICS,SRCLU=TAF555
```

When you successfully started the full-screen session, the following message is received:

```
DSI463A  A SESSION HAS BEEN STARTED TO APPLID=CICS FROM SRCLU=TAF555
```

Example: Starting an operator-controlled CICS session

To begin an operator-controlled session with CICS using TAF555 as the OPCTL SRCLU, enter:

```
BGNSESS OPCTL,APPLID=CICS,SRCLU=TAF555
```

BLOG (NCCF;CNME1099)

Syntax

BLOG
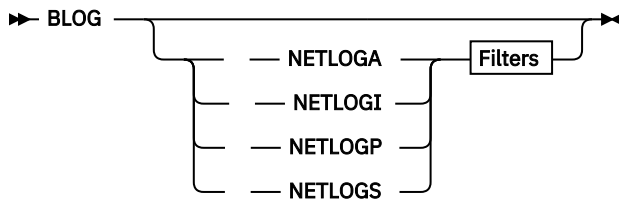
Filters
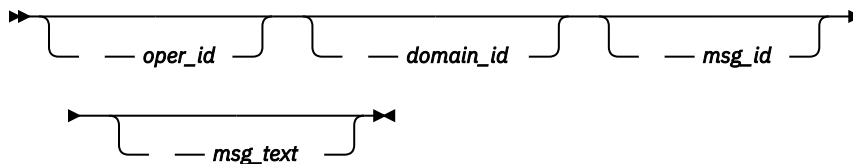
Purpose of Command

The BLOG command activates the NetView log browse facility, showing a subset of the information based on filtering criteria.

When used with no parameters, the BLOG command display a full-screen input panel where the filtering criteria can be entered. When used with parameters, the BLOG command starts the log browse facility based on the filtering criteria provided on the command-line arguments.

Operand Descriptions

NETLOGA
   The active network log.

NETLOGI
   The inactive network log.

NETLOGP
   The primary network log.

NETLOGS
   The secondary network log.

oper_id
   Is the NetView operator ID for which records in the network log were recorded. This ID corresponds to the ID displayed in columns 8–15 in the log browse display. You can use the * and ? characters as wildcard characters anywhere in this specification. The * matches zero or more characters and the ? matches exactly one character.

domain_id
   Is the NetView domain ID for which records in the network log were recorded. This ID corresponds to the ID displayed in columns 17–21 in the log browse display. You can use the * and ? characters as

wildcard characters anywhere in this specification. The * matches zero or more characters and the ? matches exactly one character.

msg_id
    Is the message ID that is to be matched with records in the network log. This ID corresponds to the first blank-delimited word beginning in column 37 of the log browse display. The ID is limited to 10 characters. You can use the * and ? characters as wildcard characters anywhere in this specification. The * matches zero or more characters and the ? matches exactly one character.

msg_text
    Is the text or subset of text that is to be matched with records in the network log. This text corresponds to any text in columns 1–255 of the log browse display. You can use the * and ? characters as wildcard characters anywhere in this specification. The * matches zero or more characters and the ? matches exactly one character.

Usage Notes

You can use either spaces or commas as delimiters. Use a comma when specifying a blank as input for a field.

You can use the BLOG command in conjunction with the Netlog BROWSE ALL subcommand. The ALL command can be used from within the Netlog BROWSE facility to reset any BLOG filters or to specify new filters. For additional information about the ALL browse subcommand, see the NetView online help.

When using the menu to specify filtering, the format for entering date and time information is controlled by the date and time keywords on the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the BLOG command:

- When specifying parameters on the BLOG command, they are positional. For example, to specify domain_id, you must specify both a network log type and oper_id. You can use a single asterisk for oper_id, domain_id, msg_id, or msg_text.
- Multiline messages are processed as single records when processing the filtering criteria. For example, specifying a *msg_id* of IEE114I match only the first line of a multiline IEE114I message.
- When using BLOG panel input to specify a remote NetView log to display, filtering is done at the remote NetView program. The remote NetView program must be NetView for OS/390® V1R1 or higher; however, when the target NetView program is NetView V2R4 or V3R1, the BLOG samples (CNMS4298, CNMS8009, and CMS8010) supplied with the target release can be installed on the target to support remote filtering.
- Browse filters are not case-sensitive.

Example: Viewing log records for a specific operator

To browse the active network log displaying only records logged for NetView operator NETOP1, enter:

```
BLOG NETLOGA NETOP1
```

The log browse facility is activated and only records that were logged for operator NETOP1 are displayed.

Example: Displaying VTAM messages logged in the network log

To display all VTAM messages in the active network log, enter:

```
BLOG NETLOGA * * IST*
```

You can enter the BLOG command with no parameters and complete the appropriate field of the BLOG input panel to accomplish the same result.

Example: Using the BLOG input panel

To use the BLOG input panel, enter:

```
BLOG
```

The BLOG input panel is displayed where you can enter filtering information. When you have entered your choices, press Enter to start the browse process. See the *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: NetView* for a description of the BLOG input panel.

Example: Using blanks with BLOG

In the following example, the BLOG command is issued from the command line with a blank as input to the message ID field:

```
BLOG *,*, ,*
```

This return all message log data, including any message whose message ID field is longer than 10 characters. Specifying an asterisk (*) for the message ID field discard any message whose message ID field is longer than 10 characters.

BOSESS (NCCF; CNME1002)

Syntax

BOSESS
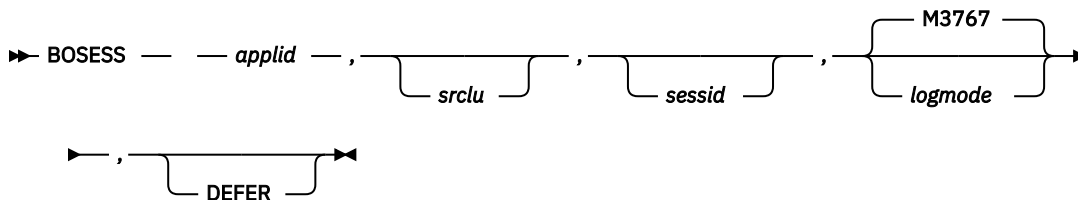
Purpose of Command

The BOSESS command list starts an operator-controlled session with another subsystem that supports line-mode input and output. The operator-controlled session allows you to send commands and receive responses from subsystems, line by line. You can have concurrent sessions with one or more subsystems.

Operand Descriptions

applid
Is the name of the logical unit in the destination subsystem.

srclu
Is the name of the secondary logical unit for the session.

sessid
Is a 1–8 character session identifier associated with this specific operator-controlled session. Use this session identifier in front of the command text sent with every SENDSESS command.

logmode
Is the logmode entry that indicates the specified session bind operands. The default is M3767.

DEFER
Specifies the establishment of the session is deferred until the destination subsystem initiates the session. Deferring permits another subsystem to acquire the logical unit. Not all destination subsystems initiate sessions. Your system programmer can tell you whether a particular subsystem initiates the session.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the BOSESS command:

- The commas between operands are optional; however, if you omit a positional operand, indicate its absence with a comma.
- The BOSESS command list computes the *sessid* by concatenating the fourth and fifth characters of &APPLID to the characters SID, and then concatenating the characters OP. For example, the *sessid* for BOSESS CICS02, issued from the NetView domain CNM01 is SID01OP.

Example: Starting an IMS operator session

To begin an operator session with IMS, enter:

```
BOSESS IMS,TAFFL11,IMSA
```

You can now send supported commands to IMS.

Example: Starting an IMS1 operator session

To begin an operator session with IMS1, with M3767 as the logmode, enter:

```
BOSESS IMS1,,,M3767
```

BOTTOM

Syntax

BOTTOM

►►─ BOTTOM ─►◄

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
BOTTOM	BOT

Purpose of Command

The BOTTOM command displays the last page of a multipage panel.

Restrictions

If you enter this command for a single-page panel, no change occurs.

Example: Scrolling to the last page

To get to the last page of a multipage panel, enter:

```
BOTTOM
```

OR

```
BOT
```

BROWSE (NCCF)

Syntax

BROWSE

```
►►── BROWSE ──┬── OBJECT ──┬──────────────┬──────────────►◄
              └── TARGET ──┘   └── OPTIONS ──┘
```
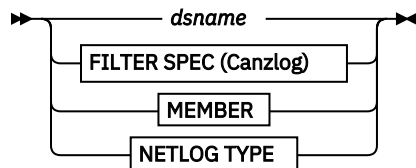
OBJECT

```
►►──┬── dsname ──────────────────┬──►◄
    ├── FILTER SPEC (Canzlog) ──┤
    ├── MEMBER ─────────────────┤
    └── NETLOG TYPE ────────────┘
```

FILTER SPEC (Canzlog)

```
►►──┬── LOG ─────────┬──►◄
    ├── CANZLOG ─────┤
    └── namedfilter ─┘
```

MEMBER

```
►►──┬────────────┬── membername ──►◄
    ├── ddname ──┤
    └── *. ──────┘
```

NETLOG TYPE

```
►►──┬── NETLOGA ──┬──►◄
    ├── NETLOGI ──┤
    ├── NETLOGP ──┤
    └── NETLOGS ──┘
```

TARGET

```
►►── < ──┬── remotenv ────┬──►◄
         ├── sysplexname ─┤
         └── groupname ───┘
```
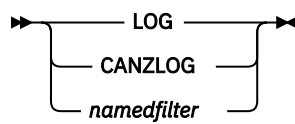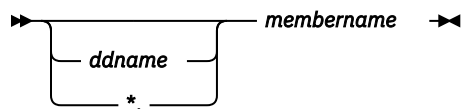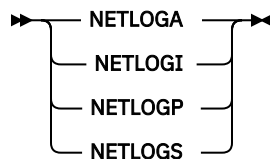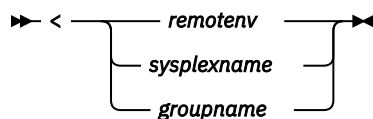
Note: The *sysplexname* and *groupname* options are valid only when browsing Canzlog data.

OPTIONS (as appropriate to object)
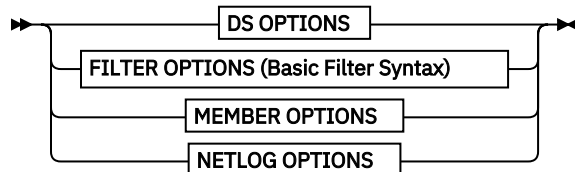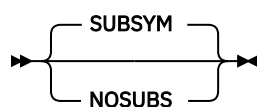
```
►►──┬── DS OPTIONS ───────────────────────┬──►◄
    ├── FILTER OPTIONS (Basic Filter Syntax) ─┤
    ├── MEMBER OPTIONS ──────────────────┤
    └── NETLOG OPTIONS ──────────────────┘
```

DS OPTIONS

```
►►──┬── SUBSYM ──┬──►◄
    └── NOSUBS ──┘
```

FILTER OPTIONS (Basic Filter Syntax)

```
   ┌──────────┐  ┌─────────┐
►──┤          ├──┤         ├── KEYSPECS ──►◄
   │ any text │  │  RANGE  │
   └──────────┘  └─────────┘
```

MEMBER OPTIONS

```
      ┌── XINCL ──┐     ┌── SUBSYM ──┐   ┌── NOTOAD ──┐   ┌── NODISKO ──┐
►─────┤           ├─────┤            ├───┤            ├───┤             ├──►◄
      ├── INCL ───┤     └── NOSUBS ──┘   └─── TOAD ───┘   └── DISKONLY ──┘
      ├── NOINCL ─┤
      └── DRNOINCL┘
```
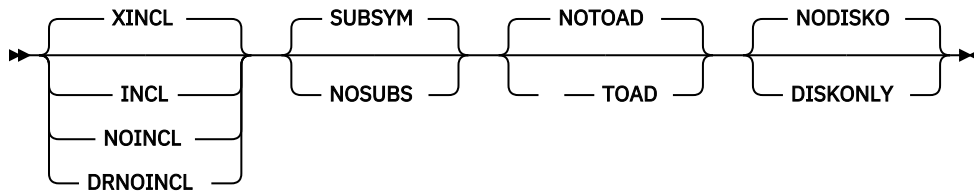
NETLOG OPTIONS

```
►►─ RANGE ─►◄
```

RANGE

```
     ┌────────┐  ┌──────┐  ┌───────┐
►────┤  FROM  ├──┤  TO  ├──┤  FOR  ├──►◄
     └────────┘  └──────┘  └───────┘
```
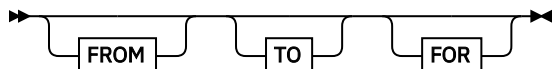
Notes:

- You can specify any one or two of the RANGE options, but not all three.
- Use FOR only when browsing the Canzlog log.

FROM

```
           ┌── today ──┐   ┌── first_record ──┐
►►─ FROM ──┤           ├───┤                  ├──►◄
           └── date1 ──┘   └─── time1 ────────┘
```

TO

```
         ┌── today ──┐   ┌── last_record ──┐
►►─ TO ──┤           ├───┤                 ├──►◄
         └── date2 ──┘   └─── time2 ───────┘
```

FOR

```
►►─ FOR ── timespan ──►◄
```

KEYSPECS

```
                              ,
                  ┌─────────────◄─────────────┐
►►─┬─────────── ASID ── = ── hexstr ───────────┬─►◄
   ├─── ASTYPE ── = ── letter ───┤
   ├─── AUTHGRP ── = ── name ───┤
   ├─── AUTHUSER ── = ── name ───┤
   ├─── AUTOTOK ── = ── name ───┤
   ├─── CHKEY ── = ── name ───┤
   ├─── CONSOLE ── = ── name ───┤
   ├─── DESCCODE ── = ──│NUMLIST│───┤
   ├─── DOMAIN ── = ── name ───┤
   ├─── DOMTOK ── = ── hexstr ───┤
   ├─── EXACTEXT ── = ── plaintext ───┤
   ├─── JOBID ── = ── name ───┤
   ├─── JOBNAME ── = ── name ───┤
   ├─── MSGID ── = ── plaintext ───┤
   ├─── NAME ── = ── name ───┤
   ├─── OPERID ── = ── name ───┤
   ├─── REMARK ── = ── plaintext ───┤
   ├─── ROUTCODE ── = ──│NUMLIST│───┤
   ├─── SMSGID ── = ── hexstr ───┤
   ├─── SYSTEMID ── = ── name ───┤
   ├─── TAG ── = ──│TAGLIST│───┤
   ├─── TCBADDR ── = ── hexstr ───┤
   ├─── TEXT ── = ── plaintext ───┤
   ├─── UCHARS ── = ── plaintext ───┤
   └─── WTOKEY ── = ── plaintext ───┘
```

NUMLIST

```
►►─┬─── number ───┬─►◄
   │    ┌────,───◄──┐   │
   └────┴─ number ─┴───┘
```

TAGLIST

```
►►─┬─── tagname ───┬─►◄
   │    ┌────,───◄──┐   │
   └────┴─ tagname ─┴───┘
```

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
BROWSE	BR

Command or Operand	Synonym
SUBSYM	SUBS

Purpose of Command

The BROWSE command list enables you to scan the network log (as described in the CANZLOG parameter), members of a partitioned data set, or members in storage. The member or network log can be on a local or remote NetView program.

The members are contained in a partitioned data set (PDS) or in storage loaded by the PIPE INSTORE stage. Members in standard NetView data definition names can be browsed by specifying the member name only or by specifying the DD name and member name, separated by a period (.). Issue the following command to see a list of valid DD names:

```
BROWSE !
```

Note: For NLS users, the exclamation point character (!) can be represented with X'5A'.

To browse members of other partitioned data sets or any sequential data set, specify the fully qualified name within single quotation marks.

Operand Descriptions

*.
All data definition names (library specifications) are to be searched for the specified member. The asterisk and period must be specified before the membername with no intervening blanks.

any text
Any alphanumeric text. Maximum size is 255 characters. If you use any delimiters (spaces, commas, or equal signs), enclose the text in quotation marks.

CANZLOG
Specifies that the consolidated audit, NetView, and z/OS log (Canzlog) log is to be browsed. If you specify the keyword CANZLOG, no filtering occurs except for those filters specified with the BROWSE command.

dsname
Specifies any fully qualified data set name enclosed in single quotation marks.

date1
Specifies the starting date of the time range. The format of *date1* is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41.

Note: Wherever you can specify a date, you can substitute an asterisk (*). The asterisk is interpreted to be the date when the command is entered (today's date). These include the TO and FROM values on the CANZLOG panel, the BROWSE command, and the FIND and ALL subcommands. You might not want to use the asterisk for DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE specification because the value is not updated with the passage of local midnight. You can use an asterisk for the date and also specify a time.

date2
Specifies the end date of the time range. The format of *date2* is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41.

ddname.
The data definition name (library specification) containing the member to be browsed. A period (.) must be specified between *ddname* and *membername* with no intervening blanks.

DISKONLY
Specifies that any member loaded by the INSTORE stage is ignored.

DRNOINCL
> Specifies that if the *membername* contains INCLUDE statements, the statements are displayed and the member or members are not included. Any data REXX is also resolved.

first_record
> If you do not specify a starting time, the first record in the log with the specified date is used.

FOR
> Specifies the duration of the span of time to be included. Use the FOR keyword if you want to specify the time span in terms of duration rather than specifying the start and end times. You can use the FOR keyword in the following ways:
>
> - Use FOR with the FROM keyword to specify the beginning of the time span along with the duration.
> - Use FOR with the TO keyword to specify the end of the time span along with the duration.
> - Use FOR alone to specify a time span that ends at the current time.
>
> You can specify a duration of up to 2 years. If you specify a larger value, a duration of 2 years is used.
>
> **Important:** Do not specify both FROM and TO times if you are also specifying a duration with FOR.

FROM
> Specifies the starting date and time. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41. The format is controlled by the setting of the DATE and TIME operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. This operand is optional.

groupname
> The name of a group defined by an ENT.GROUP statement in CNMSTYLE. Use this parameter to browse Canzlog data from a group that includes multiple NetView domains, multiple sysplexes containing NetView domains, or a combination of domains and sysplexes. This parameter is not valid when browsing members or network log data.

INCL
> Specifies that if the *membername* contains INCLUDE statements, the member or members included are displayed. No lines indicating transitions into or out of included members are added to the display. Any data REXX is also resolved.

KEYSPECS

> **Notes:**
>
> 1. You can specify "not equal" by using ¬= for all KEYSPECS except NAME and REMARK. ("Not equal" is not valid with the FROM, TO, or FOR keywords.)
>
> 2. You can provide a single value or a list of values for any of these KEYSPECS, except for NAME and REMARK. (Specifying multiple values is not valid with the FROM, TO, or FOR keywords.) If you specify only one value for a KEYSPEC, parentheses are optional. These statements produce the same result:
>
>    ```
>    Jobname=JOB9997
>    Jobname=(JOB9997)
>    ```
>
>   If you specify more than one value for a KEYSPEC, the values must be enclosed in parentheses. The values can be separated by a blank or by a comma. These statements produce the same result:
>
>    ```
>    Jobname=(JOB9997 JOB9998 JOB9999)
>    Jobname=(JOB9997,JOB9998,JOB9999)
>    ```
>
>   If you specify either Jobname=(JOB9997 JOB9998 JOB9999) or Jobname=(JOB9997,JOB9998,JOB9999), the logical operator OR evaluates the specifications, and any items with a Jobname of JOB9997 or JOB9998 or JOB9999 are displayed.
>
> 3. You can also specify the same KEYSPEC more than once. The logical operator AND evaluates multiple specification of KEYSPECS. This is useful when used with the "not equal" option. For example

```
Jobname='ABC',Jobname¬='ABC1'
```

matches every jobname that begins with ABC except those beginning with ABC1.

4. For the following KEYSPECS keywords, you can specify a shortened version of the matching value (for example, OPERID=TOM matches any operator ID beginning with TOM):

- AUTHGRP
- AUTHUSER
- AUTOTOK
- CHKEY
- CONSOLE
- DOMAIN
- JOBID
- JOBNAME
- MSGID
- OPERID
- SYSTEMID
- UCHARS
- WTOKEY

ASID
Address space ID.

ASTYPE
Address space type. Indicates how the address space was started (job type).

Value
Description

D
USS persistent procedure. The address space has a name for initiated programs, appropriate for a JOB. However, the existence of an OpenMVS address space block indicates a special purpose USS persistent procedure.

E
The address space is a system address space that is started before the NetView subsystem is initialized.

J
The address space is a JOB.

N
The address space is a system address space started during operating system initialization (NIP) processing.

S
The address space is a Started Task (STC).

Note: Because of the manner in which TN3270 is started, it might display as type S rather than type D.

T
The address space is a Time-Sharing User (TSO).

U
The address space is a USS forked or created procedure.

*
Error: the address space where the command originated has closed or else the message is not from the local LPAR.

?

Error: inconsistent data (might be a transient condition).

!

Error: inconsistent data.

>

Error: the supplied ASID is larger than the ASID limit for the system.

AUTHGRP
z/OS ACEE group ID (ACEEGRPN), if available.

AUTHUSER
z/OS ACEE user ID (ACEEUSRI), if available.

AUTOTOK
z/OS automation token.

CHKEY
z/OS CHKEY, as defined by system macro IEECHAIN; this is the step-name of a task or the job name of a job.

CONSOLE
z/OS destination console name.

DESCCODE
z/OS descriptor code.

DOMAIN
NetView domain name.

DOMTOK
A 4-byte token to identify a Delete Operator Message (DOM) or a token for a message for which a DOM was issued.

EXACTEXT
Specifies a comparison with message data that respects case and ignores national translation (if any). Search for EXACTEXT is faster than a search for TEXT.

JOBID
Identifier assigned by JES, also known as job number.

JOBNAME
z/OS job name.

MSGID
For DOMs with a MsgsMatch field of 1, the Canzlog ID of the associated message. The value specified cannot exceed 12 characters.

NAME
Specifies a 1 to 8 character value that is useful for saving a filter (see CANZLOG command) and as a reminder of the purpose of the filter. The NAME parameter has no effect on the operation of the filter.

OPERID
The NetView task/operator name that originated the message. A message that originates at a virtual OST (VOST) task is logged with OPERID set to the name of the VOST owner, if that information is available when the message is logged. The value that is specified cannot exceed eight characters.

REMARK
Species a 1 to 40 character value that can be useful as a reminder of the elements of a filter. You can read the remark value when editing a saved filter, in the output of LIST CZFILTER, as a result of the WHAT subcommand, and in some error messages. The REMARK parameter has no effect on the operation of the filter.

ROUTCODE
z/OS route codes.

SMSGID
System message ID. This label is *SMSGID(s):* for DOMS, which can have more than one. The value specified cannot exceed eight characters.

SYSTEMID
z/OS system ID. The value specified cannot exceed eight characters.

TAG *(tagname)*
Associated tags. You can specify more than one tag.

> **ALL**
> Matches any valid tagname.
>
> **AUDIT**
> Intended for audit purposes, such as internal commands.
>
> **BCAST**
> z/OS *broadcast to active consoles* applies.
>
> **CMDECHO**
> Command echo.
>
> **DELETED**
> Message was requested to be deleted. It is logged in the Canzlog log for automation purposes.
>
> **DOM**
> A Delete Operator Message (DOM) sent by the system to negate a previous message.
>
> **DOMEXP**
> Delete Operator Message (DOM) is expected for message, as defined by the WQEDOM flag.
>
> **MVSMSG**
> Logged at the z/OS subsystem interface.
>
> **NVMSG**
> Originated in the NetView program.
>
> **TRACE**
> Intended for tracing purposes, such as debug messages.

TCBADDR
Task Control Block (TCB) address.

TEXT
Specifies a comparison with message data that is case-insensitive and occurs after national language translation, if any. Search for EXACTEXT is faster than a search for TEXT.

UCHARS
User-defined or installation-defined characters. The value specified cannot exceed 16 characters.

WTOKEY
Key field associated with the WTO system macro (also WQEKEY in system macro IHAWQE).

last_record
If you do not specify an end time, the last record in the log with the specified date is used.

LOG
Specifies that the consolidated audit, NetView, and z/OS log (Canzlog) log is to be browsed. This keyword indicates that the current OVERRIDE or DEFAULTS specification for the CANZLOG parameter is to be used.

membername
The member name. If *ddname* was not specified or if an asterisk (*) was specified, the NetView program searches for the member in each of the following libraries, if allocated, in the following order.

Note: In each library, the NetView program searches for the member first in storage and then on disk.

1. DSIPARM
2. CNMPNL1
3. DSIPRF

4. DSICLD

5. DSIVTAM

6. BNJPNL1

7. BNJPNL2

8. DSIOPEN

9. DSILIST

10. DSIMSG

11. DSIASRC

12. DSIARPT

When you omit the ddname (library specification), the NetView program first determines if the specified *membername* is a command synonym of a command list (using CMDSYN). If it is, the real command list member name is browsed using the ddname of DSICLD, and a message indicating the name of the command list is displayed on the second line of the BROWSE screen. BROWSE displays command lists from DSICLD whether they are loaded by the LOADCL command. If you want to view a command list loaded by the LOADCL command, use the `WINDOW LIST CLIST=`*membername* command.

namedfilter
Specifies any of the named filters that are supplied with the NetView product or created through use of the CANZLOG command. For information about named filters, issue the LIST CZFILTER command.

NETLOGA
The active network log.

NETLOGI
The inactive network log.

NETLOGP
The primary network log file.

NETLOGS
The secondary network log file.

NODISKO
Specifies that the INSTORE member is displayed if it exists. This is the default.

NOINCL
Specifies that if the *membername* contains INCLUDE statements, the statements are displayed and the member or members are not included.

NOSUBS
Specifies that if the *membername* contains MVS system symbolics, the system symbolics are not substituted in the statements before they are displayed.

NOTOAD
Specifies that any "data REXX" output messages are sent to the network log instead of being included in the data being browsed. This is the default.

remotenv
Specifies a remote NetView instance. You can specify a NetView domain name, or an alias defined using the RMTSYN and RMTALIAS statements in CNMSTYLE.

SUBSYM
Specifies that if the *membername* contains MVS system symbolics, the system symbolics are substituted in the statements before they are displayed. The &DOMAIN symbolic that is supplied with the NetView program is also included in the substitution process. Substitution is always performed on the &DOMAIN symbolic unless substitution was disabled when the NetView program was started. For MVS and user-defined system symbolics, substitution is not performed if substitution was disabled when the NetView program was started or you did not define an MVS system symbolic on your MVS system. SUBSYM is the default.

sysplexname

The name of the local sysplex, or the name of a remote sysplex name defined by the ENT.SYSTEMS statement in CNMSTYLE. Use this parameter to browse Canzlog data from all NetView domains in the specified sysplex. This parameter is not valid when browsing members or network log data.

time1

Specifies the starting time of the time range. The format of *time1* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

time2

Specifies the end time of the time range. The format of *time2* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

timespan

Specifies the time span to be included. This parameter is a string in the following format:

```
ddDhhHmmM
```

where *dd* specifies the number of days, *hh* specifies the number of hours, and *mm* specifies the number of minutes. This string is not case sensitive. You do not need to specify the entire string:

- You can omit any of the three values, although you must specify at least one.
- You can omit the final trailing character (the next value in sequence is assumed).

The following examples show valid time span specifications:

Table 6. Time span examples	
String	**Interpreted as**
3D12H45M	3 days, 12 hours, and 45 minutes
1d30m	1 day and 30 minutes
2D6	2 days and 6 hours
1h15	1 hour and 15 minutes
5	5 minutes

TO

Specifies the end date and time. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41. The format is controlled by the setting of the DATE and TIME operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. This operand is optional.

TOAD

Specifies that any data REXX output messages are included in the data being browsed. Use this option for debugging purposes.

today

When specifying the FROM keyword, *date1* defaults to the current date if not specified. If *time1* is not specified, FROM defaults to the first record. When specifying the TO keyword, *date2* defaults to the current date if not specified. If *time2* is not specified, TO defaults to the last record.

XINCL

Specifies that if the *membername* contains INCLUDE statements, the member or members included are displayed. Lines are added to the display indicating transitions into and out of included members. These lines indicate which data set the members come from with an indicator of DATASET: *n*, where *n* is the relative number of the data set and can be matched to the data set name with the LISTA command. A DATASET: 0 specification indicates that the member is INSTORE. A DATASET: -1 specification indicates that the member is in an operator data set defined by OVERRIDE. See the NetView online help for more information about LISTA, INSTORE, or OVERRIDE. Any data REXX is also resolved. XINCL is the default.

Usage Notes

The following are some general considerations for using the BROWSE command:

- You can use the following commands while you are using the BROWSE command:
  - ALL
  - BACK
  - BOTTOM
  - DISPMSG (BROWSE CANZLOG log only)
  - END
  - FIND
  - FORWARD
  - ICOLOR (NETLOG-BROWSE only)
  - LEFT (BROWSE NETLOGx or CANZLOG log only)
  - LOCATE
  - MTYPE (NETLOG BROWSE only)
  - PRINT
  - REPEAT (do not use with a BROWSE CANZLOG or a sequential file browse)
  - RETURN
  - REVFIND (WINDOW)
  - RIGHT (BROWSE NETLOGx or CANZLOG log only)
  - SHOWTEXT
  - TARGET
  - TOP
  - WHAT (BROWSE CANZLOG log only)
  - WHENCE (BROWSE CANZLOG log only)
- For NETLOG-BROWSE and MEMBER-BROWSE, if the global variables CNMIMLBROWSE and CNMIMMBROWSE contain non-null values, the value is displayed at the bottom of the BROWSE panel. This is useful for displaying the settings of your PF keys. You can set the value of these global variables using the PFKDEF command. For more information, see the *IBM Z NetView Customization Guide*.
- You can use the OVERRIDE command with the SCROLL keyword to determine whether a SCROLL field is displayed on the BROWSE panel for NETLOGx-BROWSE and MEMBER-BROWSE and, if so, to what value the SCROLL field is set.
- For all KEYSPECS and BFS keywords except TO, FROM, NAME, REMARK, and FILTER, multiple values and not signs are supported.
- When a not sign (¬) is used with a parenthetical list for any of the KEYSPECS or BFS keywords, the search target must have none of the attributes listed. For example, BR LOG ASTYPE¬=(S,J) shows messages whose address space type is neither S nor J; that is, the messages found have an ASTYPE that is neither S nor J.
- BROWSE LOG indicates that filters specified by the OVERRIDE or the DEFAULTS command are to be used, as modified by a following BFS.
- BROWSE CANZLOG indicates no particular filtering unless modified by a following BFS.
- If you are browsing Canzlog data from multiple NetView domains, duplicate messages are not removed from the browse session. If the same message has been logged in multiple domains being browsed, the message appears as many times as it exists.
- If you are browsing Canzlog data from multiple NetView domains, remote operations are not performed on domains that are inactive. To see the status of the domains included in the current BROWSE session, use the TARGET command.

- When browsing the Canzlog log, if no tags are specified, either explicitly or by inclusion from a named filter, the TAG=(NVMSG,MVSMSG,DOM) is assumed.
- When browsing the Canzlog log, pressing the enter key alone (without typing any command) causes the following actions:
  - Any persistent scroll amount is removed and message BNH183I is removed.
  - If the cursor is in the data field, the DISPMSG pane is displayed to show that details about the message indicated by the cursor position.
  - If the cursor is not in the data field, the immediate message area shows details of the filters for the browse session.
- When browsing the Canzlog log, the banner (top) line consists of three fields:
  - A panel ID: Canzlog (white).
  - As a reminder of the filtering for the browse session, up to 40 characters of the information from the WHAT subcommand (yellow reverse).
  - The first line shows the date and time of the first line displayed and the time of the last line displayed. This is displayed in yellow if the first line and the last line are both from the same day; this is displayed in pink if the first line and last line are not from the same day.
- When browsing the Canzlog log, the WHAT subcommand displays information about the filtering for the current browse session:
  - The name of the filter, if any.
  - Information from the remark field of the filter, if any.
  - The filter specifications, as resolved into keyword and value format.

  When the Enter key is used to start the WHAT command, the information is always displayed in the immediate message area and truncated if necessary. However, when WHAT is typed or started via PF or PA key (PA2 is the default), then the information is displayed in the immediate message area if less than 80 characters, but is displayed on the NCCF screen otherwise.
- To browse a member, the BROWSE command uses a panel called CNMBROWS. This panel must be installed to browse a member. If it is not installed, a return code of 40 and message CNM907I is displayed.
- If you specify a time range for browsing a log, the first and last records of the specified time range remain the first and last records during the entire browse. Network log updates do not show until you reissue the BROWSE command.
- When waiting for a response for a Netlog browse request, the BRUNLOCK setting defined in the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command indicates how many seconds to wait before unlocking the operator's keyboard. This setting does not apply to local member browse or Canzlog browse. For the first panel of a local network log browse, 5 seconds is used regardless of the BRUNLOCK setting.
- An outstanding browse request in progress, as indicated by message DSI360I, can be canceled by pressing the Enter key on the log browse display. The outstanding request is canceled and your browse display continues as it was before the canceled request being issued.
- The amount of storage required to browse a file or member varies depending on file or member size. The larger the file or member, the more storage is needed. However, browsing the network log does not impact storage requirements.
- If both network log files are inactive, specify either NETLOGP or NETLOGS.
- Because of the length of the information or the effect of left and right scrolling in a network log line that contains double byte character set (DBCS) data, up to three consecutive dummy characters (periods) can display at the start and end of the line to correct DBCS information that is incomplete. DBCS characters that are not valid are replaced by double-byte asterisks.
- When you use the BROWSE facility, it remains on the NetView component stack that is used with ROLL until the BROWSE facility is ended.

- You can cancel the BROWSE command by pressing the ATTN key from a terminal defined to VTAM as a Systems Network Architecture (SNA) resource. ATTN key processing is supported only for SDLC SNA LU Type 2 sessions.
- You can suppress records while browsing the network log by using the BLOG command. You can also use installation exit DSIEX18. See the BLOG command for a description of BLOG and see *IBM Z NetView Programming: Assembler* for more information about DSIEX18.
- When browsing NETLOGx, the LOGFMT option causes messages to be displayed as they are on the NCCF screen. That is, if a message does not have a set color, the message type is used to determine the color of the message. Likewise, if a message does not have a set attribute, the message type is used to determine the attribute of the message. See the LOGFMT parameter on the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands for more information.

Restrictions

The following general restrictions apply to the BROWSE command:

- Because CNMBROWS is a VIEW panel, you can customize its color. However, do not move the &var names and do not interchange input attribute characters (tildes) with non-input characters, because the results can be unpredictable. The BROWSE panel supports two instances of variables that start in column 1 and have customizable attributes (&BCOL and &BDATALINE) at the end of the previous line. However, this function is not supported generally in VIEW. When the line does not contain an attribute symbol or variable in column 1, the line is displayed in the default color and variable substitution does not occur. For additional information about the VIEW command, see the *IBM Z NetView Customization Guide*.
- The STATMON important message indicators are not supported for a network log browse request if the main task of the status monitor is down or has been recycled since the BROWSE command was started.

The following restrictions apply to the cross-domain BROWSE command:

- The LU, OPERID, and NETID parameters are used to communicate with the remote NetView program using a RMTCMD autotask association. You must be authorized to establish the corresponding RMTCMD autotask association or the request is rejected:
  - You must be authorized to issue the RMTCMD command for the autotask association used to complete the remote browse request.
  - The RMTCMD security definitions on the remote NetView program must authorize you for the autotask association used to complete the remote browse request.
  - The RMTCMD autotask in the remote NetView program used to complete the remote browse request must be authorized to browse the remote member or network log or the request is rejected.
  - A remote browse request can initiate the specified RMTCMD autotask association if it does not exist. This association is a typical RMTCMD association and remains active when you exit the browse command.
- Response time for a remote browse request depends on network delays:
  - When browsing a remote member, the entire member is transferred initially. When the data arrives, all subsequent browse requests such as FIND or SCROLL are processed locally without interaction with the remote NetView program. The RMTMAXL specification in the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands indicates the maximum number of lines the remote NetView program transfers. This setting can be used to control inadvertent or excessive data transfer, which can cause LU6.2 traffic delays for RMTCMD activity.
  - When browsing a remote network log, the log browse requests are processed interactively with the remote NetView program. Any request that requires reading of the network log data set is sent to the remote NetView program for processing. You can then browse remote network logs of any size.
- You can have only one network log browse and one member browse active at one time. Additional requests cause any previous one to complete making the new request active.
- The STATMON important message indicators are not supported for a remote netlog browse request.

- The BROWSE command uses the full screen capability of the display unless the target NetView program is running a NetView release before Version 3 and the remote log is the target of the BROWSE command. In this case, only 18 lines of the remote log are retrieved and displayed at a time.

Examples

The format of dates and times specified in the following examples assumes the default setting for date and time formats on the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

Example: Browsing the Canzlog log for a specified time range

To browse the Canzlog log (using filters defined by the current OVERRIDE and DEFAULTS setting for CANZLOG) from 2:40 p.m. on February 5, 2019 to 2:00 a.m. on February 6, 2019, enter:

```
BROWSE LOG FROM 02/05/19 14:40 to 02/06/19 02:00
```

Example: Browsing the active Network Log

To browse the network log (either primary or secondary) that is currently active, enter:

```
BROWSE NETLOGA
```

Example: Browsing messages issued by a particular job

To browse the job log for OMVS, enter:

```
BROWSE CANZLOG JOBNAME=OMVS

BROWSE CANZLOG JOBNAME="OMVS "
```

- The use of quotation marks is optional, as shown in the first example.
- If you use quotation marks, you can use a blank to exclude messages from other job names having OMVS as the first four characters, as shown in the second example.

Example: Browsing the primary Network Log

To browse the primary network log, regardless of whether the file is currently active or inactive, enter:

```
BROWSE NETLOGP
```

Example: Browsing a CNMCMD member

To browse a CNMCMD member that contains INCLUDE statements, showing how the include members are inserted, enter:

```
BROWSE CNMCMD NOINCL
```

Example: Browsing the DIS command list

To browse the ACT command list, enter:

```
BROWSE DIS
```

A browse panel describing the DIS command is displayed. Notice the following information about the top line of the screen:

```
LINE 00000 TO 00017 OF 00351
```

This information indicates the position of the screen in the member being browsed.

00000
> The TOP OF DATA line

00017
> The last line that is displayed

00351
> The number of lines in the member or file being browsed

If a member of a partitioned data set with secondary extents is edited while the NetView program is operating, BROWSE might not be able to find that member. If this happens, see the REACC command.

Browsing MVS Messages On A Remote System

Use the following command to browse the locally defined filter MVSMSGS on a remote system that has been defined by the remote alias LONDON21, including only messages that occurred since local midnight:

```
BROWSE MVSMSGS < LONDON21 FROM today
```

CALC (NCCF; CNME8001)

Syntax

CALC

►►— CALC —►◄

Purpose of Command

The CALC command list performs calculator functions by using the REXX interpreter. It supports both decimal and hexadecimal calculations. The results are displayed in both decimal and hexadecimal (when available).

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the CALC command:

- When CALC is started, the system is in pause state. To continue, enter GO followed by the input. To exit, enter GO with no input.
- GO HEX enables you to perform calculations in hexadecimal mode, and GO DEC enables you to perform calculations in decimal mode.
- Decimal results that are greater than or equal to 10 billion are displayed in scientific notation. Hexadecimal values from 0–FFFFFFFF can be entered or displayed as a result. Negative hexadecimal results are displayed in decimal notation to 10 places.
- Numbers are listed accurately to 10 places before or after the decimal point.
- Decimal results that are not whole numbers are not converted to hexadecimal.
- Hexadecimal results with negative values are displayed with only two leading Fs.
- Verification of number (including decimal points), and operator (including *,/,+,-,%,//,**) is performed. Hexadecimal numbers with values greater than 4294967295 are also rejected.

Example: Using Calculator functions

```
CALC
CNM309I CALC : CALCULATOR IS NOW ACTIVE.
CNM309I CALC : (DECIMAL MODE) - ENTER "GO" FOLLOWED BY INPUT.
GO 22
CNM309I CALC : 22 = 22     (16 HEX)
CNM309I CALC : (DECIMAL MODE) - ENTER "GO" FOLLOWED BY INPUT.
GO 12 + 56
CNM309I CALC : 12 + 56 = 68     (44 HEX)
CNM309I CALC : (DECIMAL MODE) - ENTER "GO" FOLLOWED BY INPUT.
```

```
GO
CNM309I CALC : CALCULATOR ENDING.
```

CANCMD (NCCF)

Syntax

CANCMD

```
►► CANCMD ── ┬── ID ── = ── resname ──┬──►◄
             │                         │
             ├── SP ── = ── spname ────┤
             │                         │
             └── TAG ── = ── tag_id ───┘
```
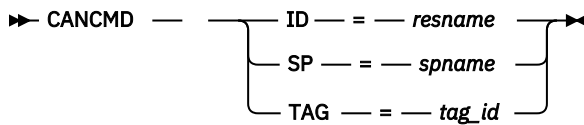
Purpose of Command

The CANCMD command cancels any outstanding network product support (NPS) commands, except CANCMD and DISPCMD.

When a command is canceled, its processing is ended. However, no action is taken to undo effects of the command, or to reset the state of the device's physical unit. Depending on when the command is entered, the command might or might not have taken effect. You must issue the INACT and ACT commands to reset the physical unit of the device.

You can cancel a command entered under either your ID or the ID of another operator.

Operand Descriptions

ID=*resname*
Specifies the network name of a device.

SP=*spname*
Specifies the network name of a service point.

TAG=*tag_id*
Specifies the unique identifier of the command being canceled. Use DISPCMD to obtain this value.

Restrictions

In some cases, several commands can be issued for a given device, but only one at a time goes to that device. You can cancel an active command to let other commands go to that device.

Example: Canceling outstanding commands

To cancel outstanding commands sent to device NY3710, enter:

```
CANCMD ID=NY3710
```

CANZLOG

Syntax

CANZLOG

```
►► CANZLOG ── ┬─────────────┬──►◄
              ├── BUILDARC ──┤
              │              │
              ├── CUE ───────┤
              │              │
              └── INIT ──────┘
```
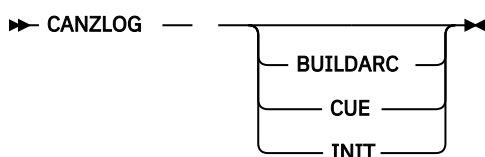
Purpose of Command

The CANZLOG command performs functions related to the Canzlog (consolidated audit, NetView, and z/OS log), depending on the operand that is specified.

Operand Descriptions

No operand

> When no operand is specified, the CANZLOG command provides a means by which you can construct, use, and save filters that can be used with the NetView Canzlog browse facility. You can use filters such as these to view a subset of Canzlog records:
>
> - MVS messages only
> - NetView messages only
> - Messages from a specific job
> - Messages in a specific time range
>
> You can view any combination of these messages or use other message characteristics.
>
> The CANZLOG command displays a panel with fields for the various values that can be used to create a filter. You can construct a filter and then immediately use it to view the matching messages in the Canzlog database. You can name the filter and save it for later use, either for yourself (TASK level save) or for all operators (COMMON level save).

BUILDARC

> Rebuilds the Canzlog archive index data sets. Any existing archive index data sets are deleted, and new archive index data sets are created. A valid ARCHIVE.HLQ CNMSTYLE statement with a value other than *NONE* must be specified for the command to run.
>
> If the DEFAULTS command has CZDELAGE specified to anything other than 0 or *NONE*, archive message data sets over the age specified by CZDELAGE will be deleted when the command is run. These deleted archive message data sets will not appear in the rebuilt archive indexes.
>
> To ensure that no instance of the NetView program is attempting to browse archive data while the archive index data sets are being rebuilt, this command temporarily disables the Canzlog archiving function on the local NetView domain and NetView domains specified on the ARCHIVE.SHARED.DOMAINS CNMSTYLE statement. Message BNH936I will be logged to each domain indicating when Canzlog archiving is disabled and re-enabled. The archive index data sets that are created as a result of running this command adhere to the ARCHIVE.INDEX.* CNMSTYLE statement specifications.
>
> NetView domains on a z/OS system that have the same value for the ARCHIVE.HLQ CNMSTYLE statement must be configured on the ARCHIVE.SHARED.DOMAINS CNMSTYLE statement. For more information, see *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference*.

CUE

> Forces recent messages to be written from the Canzlog data space to the Canzlog archive files. You might want to do this if you want to update these files for transfer, or if the NetView program is about to be stopped using a method other than the z/OS STOP command or the NetView CLOSE command. The z/OS STOP command and the NetView CLOSE command both cause messages to be archived automatically.

INIT

> Specifies that existing filter definitions are read from a DSIOPEN operator data set, if one is specified and if a member OVCZFLTR has been created there by a previous use of the SAVE command on a CANZLOG panel.
>
> You can specify an operator data set in the LOGPROF1 profile. For information about how to set up the LOGPROF1 profile, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

This section lists the panel fields, available subcommands, and additional items to consider while you are using the CANZLOG command with no operands.

Notes:

1. You can provide a single value or a list of values for any of these parameters, except for NAME and REMARK. (Specifying multiple values is not valid if you are using the FROM, TO, or FOR parameters.) If you specify only one value for a parameter, parentheses are optional. These statements produce the same result:

```
JOBNAME=JOB9997
JOBNAME=(JOB9997)
```

   If you specify more than one value for a KEYSPEC, the values must be enclosed in parentheses. The values can be separated by a blank or by a comma. These statements produce the same result:

```
JOBNAME=(JOB9997 JOB9998 JOB9999)
JOBNAME=(JOB9997,JOB9998,JOB9999)
```

   If you specify either JOBNAME=(JOB9997 JOB9998 JOB9999) or JOBNAME=(JOB9997,JOB9998,JOB9999), the logical operator OR evaluates the specifications, and any items with a JOBNAME of JOB9997 or JOB9998 or JOB9999 are displayed.

Panel Fields:

The CANZLOG panel contains the following fields:

ASID
   Address space ID.

ASType
   Address space type. This field indicates how the address space was started (job type).

AuthGroup
   z/OS ACEE group ID (ACEEGRPN), if available.

AuthUser
   z/OS ACEE user ID (ACEEUSRI), if available.

AutoTok
   z/OS automation token.

CHKey
   z/OS CHKEY as defined by the IEECHAIN system macro. This is the step name of a task or the job name of a job.

Console
   Destination console name.

Desc Code
   z/OS descriptor code.

Domain
   NetView domain name.

For
   Specifies the duration of the span of time to be included. Use the **For** field if you want to specify the time span in terms of duration rather than specifying the start and end times. You can use the **For** field in the following ways:

   • Use **For** with the **From** field to specify the beginning of the time span along with the duration.

   • Use **For** with the **To** field to specify the end of the time span along with the duration.

   • Use **For** alone to specify a time span that ends at the current time.

   You can specify a duration of up to 2 years. If you specify a larger value, a duration of 2 years is used.

   Important: Do not specify both **From** and **To** times if you are also specifying a duration with **For**.

From
   Earliest time to display in the log. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41.

Jobid
Identifier (job number) assigned by JES.

Jobname
z/OS job name.

MSGID
Message ID.

Name
The name of the filter.

Opid
NetView task or operator name.

Remark
Text that describes the filter.

Route Code
z/OS route codes.

System ID
z/OS system ID.

Tag *(tagname)*
Associated tags.

> **Audit**
> Intended for audit purposes, such as internal commands.
>
> **Bcast**
> z/OS *broadcast to active consoles* applies.
>
> **CmdEcho**
> Command echo.
>
> **Deleted**
> Deleted.
>
> **Dom**
> A Delete Operator Message (DOM) sent by the system to negate the previous message.
>
> **DOMexp**
> Delete Operator Message (DOM) is expected for message.
>
> **MVSMSG**
> Logged at the z/OS subsystem interface.
>
> **NVMSG**
> Originated in the NetView program.
>
> **Trace**
> Intended for tracing purposes, such as debug messages.

Target
Specifies a remote NetView instance or a group of NetView instances. You can specify any of the following:

- A NetView domain name
- An alias defined using the RMTSYN and RMTALIAS statements in CNMSTYLE
- A group name defined by an ENT.GROUP statement in CNMSTYLE
- A sysplex name

Restriction: A filter that includes a value in the **Target** field cannot be saved.

Text
Text for which to search in the log.

There are two entries on the panel:

- Case-sensitive provides much faster searching.

- Case-insensitive provides slower searching, but supports NLS.

To
Latest time to display in the log. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41.

UCHARS
User-defined or installation-defined characters.

WTOKey
Key field associated with the WTO system macro (includes values set for this field in the NetView Message Revision Table).

Subcommands:

You can use the following subcommands from the CANZLOG panel:

SAVE {TASK | COMMON}
Saves the filter to storage and on disk. If the filter exists, the command fails.

Restriction: A filter that includes a value in the **Target** field cannot be saved.

REPLACE {TASK | COMMON}
Replaces an existing filter in storage and on disk. If the filter does not exist, it is saved.

DELETE {TASK | COMMON}
Deletes the specified filter from storage and disk.

COMMON
Sets the default to COMMON for the SAVE, REPLACE, and DELETE subcommands.

TASK
Sets the default to TASK for the SAVE, REPLACE, and DELETE subcommands.

PRINT
Prints Canzlog messages by using the Canzlog filter panel specification.

Usage Notes

Consider the following usage notes when using the CANZLOG command when no operand is specified:

- You can use the NAME and REMARK fields on the CANZLOG panel to describe a filter. These fields have no effect on the filtering process.
- When you specify values on more than one filter field, a message matches the filter only if it has all of the specified attributes.
- For most filter fields on the CANZLOG panel, you can enter multiple values separated by blanks or commas. If you specify multiple values in a single field, a message matches the filter if it has any one of the specified values. Multiple values are not valid in the FROM, TO, and FOR fields.
- For most filter fields, you can enter a "not" sign (¬) as the first character. When you specify the not sign, a message matches the filter item when it does **not** have the specified value. "Not" signs are not valid in the FROM, TO, and FOR fields.
- An asterisk (*) can be substituted for the date value in either the FROM field or the TO field.
- The use of COMMON (either as a parameter for SAVE or REPLACE, or by itself) is subject to an authorization check. Other CANZLOG subcommands are not subject to authorization checks.
- If you enter a value in the name field only, the CANZLOG command searches for an existing filter with that name. If a filter is found and if the filter was originally created by the CANZLOG command, the values of that filter are loaded into the panel. You can review and edit these values before continuing with your browse session. You can also use the REPLACE subcommand to save the new values.
- To save, update, or delete task filters, an operator data set must be defined. See the OVERRIDE command help for the data set (*dsn*) value. If an operator data set is not found, any filters that the operator defines are saved in storage only. The filters can be edited or deleted. If the operator logs off, the filters are not saved and cannot be restored at logon.
- For the following fields, you can specify a shortened version of the matching value (for example, an **Opid** value of TOM matches any operator ID beginning with TOM):

- – AuthGroup
- – AuthUser
- – AutoTok
- – CHKey
- – Console
- – Domain
- – Jobid
- – Jobname
- – MSGID
- – Opid
- – System ID
- – UCHARS
- – WTOKey

CCDEF (NCCF)

Syntax

CCDEF
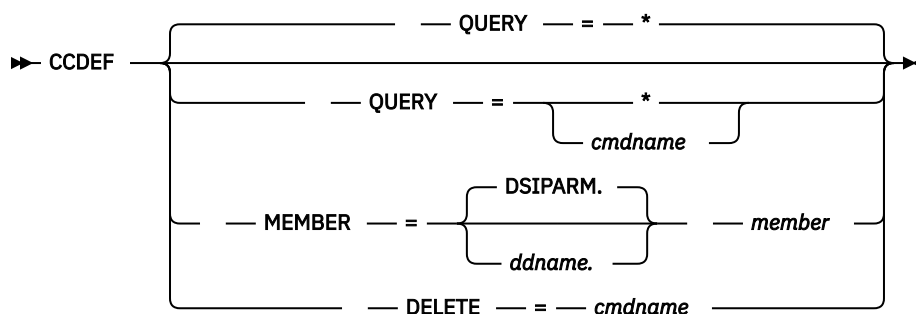
Purpose of Command

The CCDEF command reads a member which defines the PIPE stages that are inserted into the pipeline by the PIPE CORRCMD stage.

Operand Descriptions

QUERY=
Requests a report on the current set of command characteristics.

*
When the value of asterisk (*) is specified explicitly or by default, then the group of stages that contain the definition of each command name is collected as a multiline message with `BNH086I DEFINING` cmdname as the first (label) line. The multiline grouping of related lines is to aid visual grouping of the display. However, if any stage specification is longer than the screen width, then lines are truncated. To see the entire definition, query a specific command.

cmdname
Specifies the command name.

When a command name is specified, CCDEF produces the definition as single-line messages. To aid identification, PIPE stages that cause a wait (CORRWAIT) display a `W` (HDRTYPWT) in the upper right portion of the operator's screen.

MEMBER
Specifies a ddname from which command characteristics are to be read. DSIPARM is the default.

ddname
Specifies the DDNAME from which to read the member. When *ddname* is not specified, the default is DSIPARM. When specifying *ddname*, a period (.) separates it from the member name. Do not use spaces before or after the period.

The supported DDNAMEs are those which the DSIDKS macro supports. See the BROWSE command in the NetView online help for a list of valid DDNAMEs. Dynamically allocated DDNAMEs are not supported.

member
Specifies the 1–8 character name of the member of the data set concatenation associated with the ddname being used. Parameter synonyms are not supported.

A sample file named DSICCDEF is provided with the NetView program. It contains several commands with appropriate timer and termination stages. However, you can customize the file to meet installation requirements.

DELETE=*cmdname*
Removes a definition for the specified command.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the CCDEF command:

- CCDEF can be issued as often as needed, and the results affect all PIPE CORRCMD stage processing that follows. If a command is redefined, the redefinition supersedes the previous definition.
- The member to be read must be specified as a zero or greater number; each separated from the others by a line of equal signs. Each entry contains:
  - One record containing the command to be defined. Do not enter command synonyms.
  - Zero or greater stage specifications. A stage specification can be continued on multiple lines. Any record ending in a comma is continued to the next record.
- Blank lines are ignored except after continuation.
- It is appropriate to enter PIPE CORRWAIT with a timeout, followed by one or more PIPE TOSTRING or PIPE TAKE FIRST stages. Any stage not required to be a first stage except PIPE INTERPRT can be specified, however the effects of other PIPE stages might seem confusing or unnatural to users of the PIPE CORRCMD stage command.
- In addition to syntax error messages, CCDEF issues messages appropriate to errors reading the member (see the PIPE < stage description in the NetView online help) and messages appropriate to incorrect specification of a stage (see individual stage description). These errors are accompanied by an indication of an error in PIPELINE *cmdname* (DWO362E), where *cmdname* refers to the command being defined. This informs you that the command was **not** successfully defined.

  A failure of one command definition does not affect the definition of other commands found in the member.
- When QUERY is specified, the message BNH087I NETVIEW COMMAND CHARACTERISTICS TABLE NOT FOUND indicates that command CCDEF has never successfully processed.

Example: Loading the CCDEF table

To load the CCDEF table from the member DSICCDEF associated with the DSIPARM ddname, enter:

```
CCDEF MEMBER=DSICCDEF
```

Response

```
BNH086I DEFINING CANCMD.
BNH086I DEFINING DISPCMD.
BNH086I DEFINING DISPLAY.
```

```
BNH086I DEFINING DSIUSNDM.
BNH086I DEFINING MODIFY.
BNH086I DEFINING MVS.
BNH086I DEFINING REPLY.
BNH086I DEFINING RUNCMD.
BNH086I DEFINING STOP.
BNH086I DEFINING VARY.
```

Example: Displaying timer and termination stages for DISPLAY after the table has been loaded

To display timer and termination stages for the DISPLAY command after the table has been loaded, enter:

```
CCDEF QUERY=DISPLAY
```

Response

```
BNH086I DEFINING DISPLAY.
CORRWAIT 60
TOSTRING LAST 1.7 /IST314I/ 1.7 /IST093I/ 1.7 /IST191I/ 1.7
/IST061I/ 1.7 /IST039I/ 1.7 /IST453I/ 1.7 /DWO369I/
```

CDLOG (AON)

Syntax

CDLOG (AON)

►►— CDLOG —►◄

Purpose of Command

The CDLOG command is a panel synonym that displays the Cross-Domain Logon panel, which you use to log on and issue commands to other NetView domains. To use the CDLOG command from the operator interface, see *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

Usage Notes

• The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.

• This command operates in full-screen mode only.

Examples

To display the Cross Domain Logon panel, type:

```
CDLOG
CGED
```

CDRMS (NCCF; CNME0008)

Syntax

CDRMS

```
►►─ CDRMS ─┬──────── ALL ────────┬─────┬─────────────────┬─►◄
           │                     │     │       ┌───◄───┐ │
           ├──────── ACT ────────┤     └───┬─, passthru ┴─┘
           ├────── ACTONLY ──────┤
           ├─────── CONCT ───────┤
           ├─────── INACT ───────┤
           ├────── INACTONLY ────┤
           ├────── PENDING ──────┤
           └─────── RESET ───────┘
```
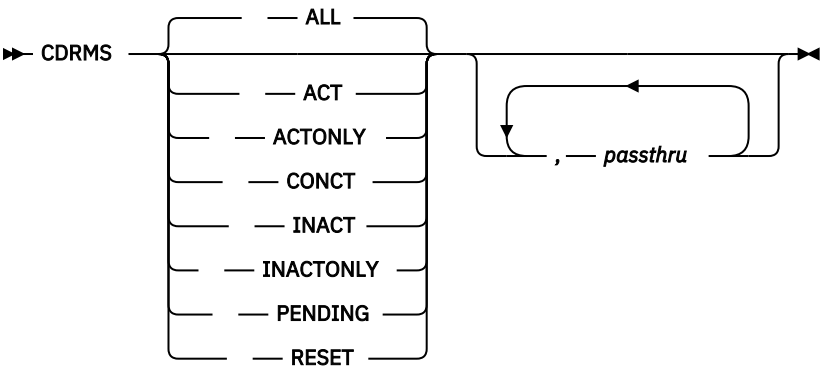
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ACT	A
INACT	I

Purpose of Command

The CDRMS command list displays cross-domain resource manager (CDRM) major nodes known in your domain.

Operand Descriptions

ACT
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all active, pending, and connectable CDRM minor nodes within each major node.

ACTONLY
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all CDRM minor nodes in an active state within each major node. The display does not include CDRMs in pending or connectable states.

ALL
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all CDRM minor nodes (regardless of their status) within each major node. ALL is the default.

CONCT
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all CDRM minor nodes in a CONCT (connectable) state within each major node.

INACT
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all inactive CDRM minor nodes within each major node.

INACTONLY
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all inactive CDRM minor nodes within each major node. Resources in a RESET state are not included in the display.

PENDING
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all pending CDRM minor nodes within each major node. A pending state is a transient state to or from the fully active state.

RESET

Specifies that information is to be displayed about all CDRM minor nodes in a RESET state within each major node.

passthru

Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the CDRMS command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the CDRMS command:

- If the status parameter (ALL, ACT, and so on) is omitted, and no *passthru* parameters are specified, then ALL is the default. However, if *passthru* parameters are specified and there is no status parameter specified, then the NetView program does not include a SCOPE= keyword in the generated VTAM DISPLAY command. This enables you to include your own SCOPE= keyword using the *passthru* parameter.
- The valid values for the status parameter depend on the level of VTAM you are using.

Example: Displaying All CDRM Major Nodes

To display all the CDRM major nodes for your domain, enter:

```
CDRMS
```

If the CDRMS request is successful, the system responds with messages similar to the following:

```
IST350I DISPLAY TYPE = CDRMS
IST089I XNETCDRM TYPE= CDRM SEGMENT     , ACTIV
IST482I NETAHOST NEVAC, SA       N/A, EL   N/A, NETID=NETA
IST482I NETBHOST ACTIV, SA       075, EL    12, NETID=NETB
IST314I END
```

For each active major node, the name, status, subarea number, element address, and the network ID (if one exists) of each subordinate CDRM minor node are listed.

CDRSCS (NCCF; CNME0009)

Syntax

CDRSCS
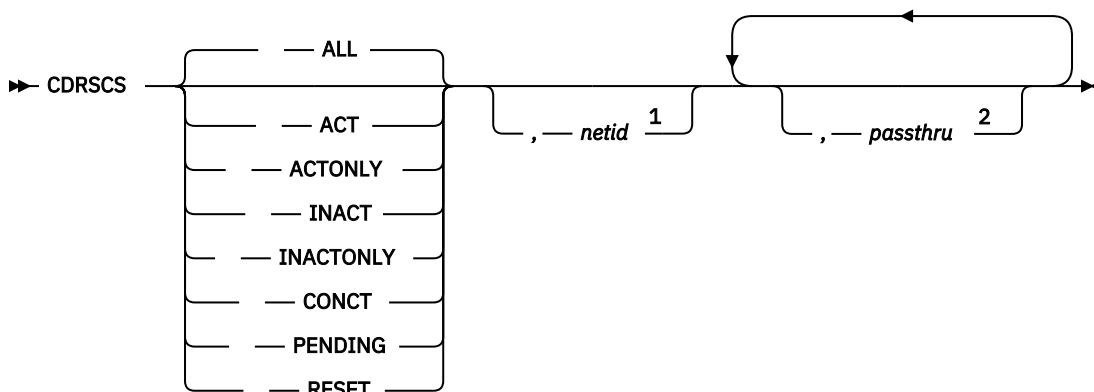
Notes:

[1] If you do not specify a NetID, you must indicate its absence by specifying a comma in its place.

[2] If you do not specify a NetID, and you want to specify a passthru item, you must use two commas to indicate the absence of NetID.

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ACT	A
INACT	I

Purpose of Command

The CDRSCS command list displays cross-domain resource (CDRSC) major nodes known in your domain.

Operand Descriptions

ACT
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all active, pending, and connectable CDRSC minor nodes within each major node.

ACTONLY
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all CDRSC minor nodes in an active state within each major node. The display does not include CDRMs in pending or connectable states.

ALL
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all CDRSC minor nodes (regardless of their status) within each major node. ALL is the default.

CONCT
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all CDRSC minor nodes in a CONCT (connectable) state within each major node.

INACT
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all inactive CDRSC minor nodes within each major node.

INACTONLY
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all inactive CDRSC minor nodes within each major node. Resources in a RESET state are not included in the display.

PENDING
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all pending CDRSC minor nodes within each major node. A pending state is a transient state to or from the fully active state.

RESET
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all CDRSC minor nodes in a RESET state within each major node.

netid
Displays only those CDRSCs within the indicated network.

passthru
Specifies up to 6 parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the CDRSCS command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the CDRSCS command:

- If the status parameter (ALL, ACT, and so on) is omitted, and no *passthru* parameters are specified, then ALL is the default. If *passthru* parameters are specified and there is no status parameter specified, then the NetView program does not include a SCOPE= keyword in the generated VTAM DISPLAY command. This enables you to include the SCOPE= keyword using the *passthru* parameter.

- The valid values for the status parameter depend on the level of VTAM you are using.

Example: Displaying all CDRSCS Major Nodes

To display all the CDRSCS major nodes for your domain, enter:

```
CDRSCS
```

If the CDRSCS request is successful, the system responds with messages similar to the following:

```
IST097I DISPLAY ACCEPTED
IST350I DISPLAY TYPE = CDRSCS
IST089I ISTCDRDY TYPE= CDRST SEGMENT     , ACTIV
IST483I NC100001 ACT/S----Y,  CDRM = CDRM10
IST483I L1920    ACT/S----Y,  CDRM = CDRM10
IST314I END
```

Notice that for each active CDRSC major node, the name, status, owning CDRM, and NETID of each subordinate CDRSC minor node are listed.

Note: Certain VTAM message IDs are release dependent.

CGED (NCCF)

Syntax

CGED
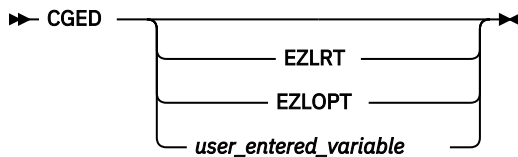
Purpose of Command

The CGED command displays the common global variables (CGLOBALs). From this panel, you can add, change, or delete common global variables. To use the CGED command from the operator interface, see *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

Operand Descriptions

EZLRT
Displays the common global variables for resource types or option definitions. Do not delete these variables.

EZLOPT
Displays the common global variables for option definitions.

user_entered_variable
Displays the common global variables that begin with the search criteria that you enter. Up to 31 characters are supported.

Usage Notes

- This command operates in full-screen mode only.
- This command supports the use of an asterisk (*) as a wildcard character.
- Do not delete the common global variables for resource types.

  Note: If you delete the common global variables for resource types (EZLRT or option EZLOPT), you must reload the affected loader tables by issuing the LOADTBL command.
- This command does not require the AON tower to be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member.
- Variable names that are longer than 31 characters are truncated, which is indicated by the >> (two greater than) characters in the last two columns. Change and Delete functions are not supported for variables with truncated names.
- Variable values that are longer than 255 characters are truncated.

- The Add function does not support variables with names that are longer than 31 characters or values that are longer than 255 characters.

Examples

To display the common global variables for resource types, type:

```
CGED EZLRT
```

To display all common global variables for AUTOVIEW routines, type:

```
CGED EZL*.*.AUTOVIEW
```

CHANGEFP (NCCF; CNME7009)

Syntax

CHANGEFP

Purpose of Command

The CHANGEFP command list redefines the designated primary focal point for alerts and status, and redefines the designated primary and backup focal points that receive forwarded alerts from a given distributed host.

After the CHANGEFP STATUS command completes successfully, the target host initiates a synchronization series to begin forwarding status to its new focal point. The domain from which the command list is processed becomes the new primary focal point.

Note: Set up for the MSG category is no longer supported by the NetView program. For migration, message forwarding works as it did in previous releases of the NetView program.

Operand Descriptions

target_host
    Specifies the name of the distributed host whose primary focal point host or primary and backup focal point hosts are to be changed.

backup_host
    Specifies the focal point to which all forwarded messages and alerts are sent when the primary focal point is not available. This operand is optional.

ALERT
    Indicates a change in the alert focal point. If you do not specify ALERT or STATUS, the default is ALERT and MSG.

    For alerts, the focal point attempts to obtain the entry point using the LUC alert-forwarding protocol. If the entry point being acquired is running the NetView program and has specified a value for the NPDA.ALERTFWD statement in the CNMSTYLE member that begins with SNA-MDS, the CHANGEFP command fails as described in the DSI294I message.

STATUS
    Indicates a change in the status focal point. You can issue the STATUS keyword only from a host that has the CNMTAMEL task active. You cannot specify a backup host with this keyword.

Usage Notes

If you do not specify a backup host for messages and alerts, the current backup focal point host setting remains unchanged.

If persistent monitoring is set up between the target and new primary focal points, the session starts upon the arrival of the next message or alert forwarded from the target host.

For additional information about alert, message, and status forwarding, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the CHANGEFP command:

- If you are issuing the CHANGEFP command list to a target system running the NetView Version 2 Release 2 program or a later release, use the FOCALPT CHANGE command to redefine the designated primary focal point.
- Use command authorization checking for the CHANGEFP command list. Your system programmer must authorize you to use CHANGEFP.

Example: Setting the primary and backup focal points

To set the primary focal point host to CNM01 and the backup focal point host to CNM99, for the target domain CNM02 to receive alerts, the authorized operator in the domain CNM01 issues:

```
CHANGEFP CNM02,CNM99
```

The change before and after the successful CHANGEFP command is as follows:
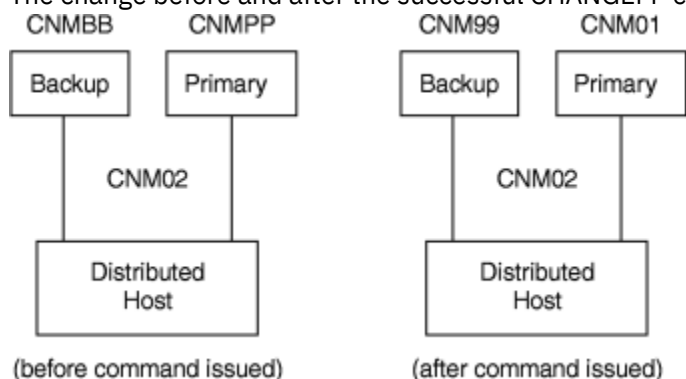
CHKPT (RODM)

Syntax

From an MVS console:

CHKPT

From a NetView terminal:

CHKPT

Purpose of Command

The CHKPT command takes a checkpoint of RODM which enables a snapshot of RODM to be saved. At the beginning of taking a checkpoint, all requests are rejected. When the checkpoint is taken, requests can be accepted.

Operand Descriptions

name
Specifies the RODM MVS job name.

CHKPT
Specifies that an RODM checkpoint is to be taken.

TERM
Specifies that RODM is to be ended after the checkpoint completes.

Restrictions

When taking a checkpoint of RODM, ensure that the data sets are kept together with the translation and master window data sets. If you do not keep these data sets together, you might experience problems warm-starting RODM.

Example: Requesting a RODM checkpoint

To request a RODM checkpoint, enter:

```
RODM CHKPT
```

You receive a response similar to:

```
EKG1302I        EKGXRODM: RODM EKGXRODM IS NOW CHECKPOINTING.
EKG1115I        EKGXRODM: THE TRANSLATION WINDOW CHECKPOINT IS COMPLETE.
EKG1303I        EKGXRODM: RODM EKGXRODM HAS COMPLETED CHECKPOINTING.
```

Example: Taking a checkpoint and ending RODM

To take a checkpoint and end RODM, enter:

```
RODM CHKPT,TERM
```

You receive a response similar to:

```
EKG1302I          EKGXRODM: RODM EKGXRODM IS NOW CHECKPOINTING.
EKG1115I          EKGXRODM: THE TRANSLATION WINDOW CHECKPOINT IS COMPLETE.
EKG1303I          EKGXRODM: RODM EKGXRODM HAS COMPLETED CHECKPOINTING.
EKG1916I          EKGXRODM: RODM EKGXRODM TERMINATION IS IN PROGRESS.
EKG1310I          EKGXRODM: THE LOG FLUSHING IS COMPLETED.
EKG1917I          EKGXRODM: RODM EKGXRODM TERMINATION IS COMPLETE.
   EKGXRODM    START      EKGTC000    0000
IEF404I EKGXRODM - ENDED - TIME=13.57.33
$HASP395 EKGXRODM ENDED
```

CHRON (NCCF)

Syntax

CHRON

EveryOptions

```
                        ┌─ INTERVAL ─ = ─ 0 ──────────────────────┐
►►─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►
   └─ INTERVAL ─ = ─ ( ─┬─ timespec ─────────────┬─ Options ─ ) ───┘
                        └─ ddd-hh.mm.ss.micros ──┘


                              ┌─ REMOVE ─ = ─ MANUALLY ───────────────┐
►──┬───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►
   ├─ REMOVE ─ = ─┬─ MANUALLY ──────────────────────────────────┬──────┤
   │              ├─ ( ─┬──────────────┬─ timespec ─ ) ──────────┤      │
   │              │     └─ datespec ───┘                         │      │
   │              └─ yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.micros ─────────────────┘      │
   └─ REMAFTER ─ = ─┬─ ddd-hh.mm.ss.micros ──┬─────────────────────────┘
                    └─ timespec ─────────────┘


                         ┌─ DAYSWEEK ─ = ─ ALL ───────────────────────────┐
►──┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►
   ├─ DAYSWEEK ─ = ─ ALL ────────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   └─ DAYSWEEK ─ = ─ ( ─┬────────┬─┬◄─── , ──────────────────────┬─ ) ───┘
                        └─ NOT ──┘ └─ dayname ─┬───────────────┬─┘
                                               └─ ( ─┬◄────────────────┬─ ) ─┘
                                                     ├─ 1ST ──────────┤
                                                     ├─ 2ND ──────────┤
                                                     ├─ 3RD ──────────┤
                                                     ├─ 4TH ──────────┤
                                                     ├─ 5TH ──────────┤
                                                     ├─ LAST ─────────┤
                                                     └─ LAST ─ - ─ n ─┘


                      ┌─ DAYSMON ─ = ─ ALL ──────────────────────────┐
►──┬───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►
   ├─ DAYSMON ─ = ─ ALL ──────────────────────────────────────────────┤
   └─ DAYSMON ─ = ─ ( ─┬────────┬─┬◄─── , ──────────────────┬─ ) ────┘
                       └─ NOT ──┘ ├─ dayofmonthnumber ──────┤
                                  ├─ LAST ──────────────────┤
                                  └─ LAST ─ - ─ n ──────────┘


                    ┌─ CALENDAR ─ = ─ ALL ──────────────────┐
►──┬─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►◄
   ├─ CALENDAR ─ = ─ ALL ───────────────────────────────────────┤
   └─ CALENDAR ─ = ─ ( ─┬────────┬─┬◄─── , ──────┬─ ) ─────────┘
                        └─ NOT ──┘ └─ keyn ──────┘
```

Options

```
                ┌─ MXREPEAT ─ = ─ NOLIMIT ──────┐
►►─┬───────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►◄
   ├─ OFF ─ = ─┬─ timespec ──────────┬─────────────┤
   │           └─ hh.mm.ss.micros ───┘             │
   ├─ FOR ─ = ─┬─ timespec ──────────┬─────────────┤
   │           └─ hh.mm.ss.micros ───┘             │
   ├─ MXREPEAT ─ = ─ NOLIMIT ──────────────────────┤
   └─ MXREPEAT ─ = ─ repeatcount ──────────────────┘
```

Purpose of Command

The CHRON command enables you to run NetView commands at timed intervals and provides the following capabilities:

* Repeat a command at regular intervals during a portion of the day, for example, every hour from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon.
* Specify which days of the week a repeating command does or does not run, for example, the third Tuesday of any month.
* Specify which calendar days a repeating command does or does not run. Use the DSISCHED calendar file to define which dates are classified as holidays, and define any other classes you prefer.
* Update the DSISCHED calendar file and have the scheduled commands conform to the time changes without removing the timers.
* Schedule commands that run at a specific time of day on multiple days, which compensates for daylight saving time and other changes to the system clock, regarding the time difference to Greenwich Mean Time GMT).
* Save the command on disk. Like the AFTER, AT, and EVERY commands, CHRON does not save the command by default. You can use RESTORE TIMER to restore the timer manually or automatically when the NetView program is restarted.
* Schedule a command to a task or the first active task in a group of tasks.
* Customize recovery and notification options.

The CHRON command provides efficient timed command scheduling by decreasing the amount of code in REXX procedures that are used in determining exception cases and time shifts. CHRON also reduces the number of timer elements by combining criteria that previously required multiple timers or combinations of AT-EVERY commands.

Use the CHRON EVERY function to specify starting times that are earlier than the current time. This is useful for scheduling timed events for multiple days during a shift, and starting the first timer during the shift. This also helps when using CHRON EVERY in a procedure, because the intervals start with the next one in the sequence.

Note: If AT is specified without EVERY, error message BNH554E is received if the date and time specified for AT is earlier than the current time.

The AUTOLGN option provides a capability for commands to run even if the start time has passed. CHRON commands that run only once are scheduled immediately after a RESTORE if the start time has passed.

Operand Descriptions

datespec
> An NLS-enabled date conversion. If omitted on AT, the command runs within the next 24 hours at the specified *timespec*. Use the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command to change the format of the date.
>
> When specified with EVERY, *datespec* can be earlier than the current date.

timespec
> Use the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command to change the format of the time. When specified with INTERVAL, *timespec* is the local time interval.
>
> When specified with EVERY, *timespec* can be earlier than the current time.
>
> When specified with FOR, *timespec* is the amount of time, following the time specified with AT, that the command stops repeating. The value must be less than 24 hours.
>
> When specified with AFTER, the command starts *timespec* amount of time after the CHRON command runs.
>
> When specified with AT or OFF, *timespec* can be an NLS-enabled time conversion to a local time of day.

Special Dates and Times:

Programmers can use the format *yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.micros* (year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, and microseconds) instead of a (*datespec timespec*) combination. This enables program automation without determining the current NLS date and time format.

If *datespec* is not required with *timespec,* you can use the format *hh.mm.ss.micros* (hours, minutes, seconds, and microseconds) to specify the time. This provides automation programmers with a method of specifying time without determining the current NLS time format. The punctuation of *yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.micros* and *hh.mm.ss.micros* is consistent with the DB2® time format. You can use this notation for the FOR or OFF options.

When used with AFTER, INTERVAL, or REMAFTER, the *timespec* can be in the form *ddd-hh.mm.ss.micros* to enable intervals to exceed one day. If used, the *ddd* value can be up to three digits and must be 365 days or less, followed by a minus (-) sign.

When format *hh.mm.ss.micros* is specified with AT and begins with an X, or multiple Xs instead of a number, the command is set to begin at the next increment of time. For example, AT=XX.00.00 starts the command at the beginning of the next hour. Specifying AT=XX.XX.00 INTERVAL=00.00.10 starts the command as near to 10 seconds as can be resolved by the system, starting with the beginning of the next minute. Specifying AT=XX.XX.XX is the equivalent of running the command immediately. Values of X are also valid in AT=*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.micros* specifications.

Table 7 on page 159 lists the valid abbreviated date and time format for the AT operand:

Table 7. AT or REMOVE operand date and time abbreviations

Format	Meaning
'*yyyy*'	'*yyyy*-01-01-00.00.00.000000'
'XXXX'	'XXXX-01-01-00.00.00.000000'
'*yyyy-mm*'	'*yyyy-mm*-01-00.00.00.000000'
'XXXX-XX'	'XXXX-XX-01-00.00.00.000000'
'*yyyy-mm-dd*'	'*yyyy-mm-dd*-00.00.00.000000'
'XXXX-XX-XX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-00.00.00.000000'
'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh*'	'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh*.00.00.000000'
'XXXX-XX-XX-XX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.00.00.000000'
'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm*'	'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm*.00.000000'
'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.00.000000'
'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss*'	'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss*.000000'
'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.000000'
'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.m*'	'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.m*00000'
'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.X'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.X00000'
'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.mi*'	'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.mi*0000'
'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XX0000'
'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.mic*'	'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.mic*000'
'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XXX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XXX000'
'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.micr*'	'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.micr*00'
'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XXXX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XXXX00'

Table 7. AT or REMOVE operand date and time abbreviations (continued)	
Format	**Meaning**
'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.micro*'	'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.micro*0'
'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XXXXX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XXXXX0'
'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.micros*'	'*yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.micros*'
'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XXXXXX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XXXXXX'
'*hh*'	'XXXX-XX-XX-*hh*.00.00.000000'
'XX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.00.00.000000'
'*hh.mm*'	'XXXX-XX-XX-*hh.mm*.00.000000'
'XX.XX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.00.000000'
'*hh.mm.ss*'	'XXXX-XX-XX-*hh.mm.ss*.000000'
'XX.XX.XX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.000000'
'*hh.mm.ss.m*'	'XXXX-XX-XX-*hh.mm.ss.m*00000'
'XX.XX.XX.X'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.X00000'
'*hh.mm.ss.mi*'	'XXXX-XX-XX-*hh.mm.ss.mi*0000'
'XX.XX.XX.XX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XX0000'
'*hh.mm.ss.mic*'	'XXXX-XX-XX-*hh.mm.ss.mic*000'
'XX.XX.XX.XXX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XXX000'
'*hh.mm.ss.micr*'	'XXXX-XX-XX-*hh.mm.ss.micr*00'
'XX.XX.XX.XXXX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XXXX00'
'*hh.mm.ss.micro*'	'XXXX-XX-XX-*hh.mm.ss.micro*0'
'XX.XX.XX.XXXXX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XXXXX0'
'*hh.mm.ss.micros*'	'XXXX-XX-XX-*hh.mm.ss.micros*'
'XX.XX.XX.XXXXXX'	'XXXX-XX-XX-XX.XX.XX.XXXXXX'

lists the valid abbreviated date and time format for the AFTER, INTERVAL, and REMAFTER operands:

Table 8. AFTER, INTERVAL, and REMAFTER operand date and time abbreviations	
Format	**Meaning**
'*d*-'	'00*d*-00.00.00.000000'
'*dd*-'	'0*dd*-00.00.00.000000'
'*ddd*'	'*ddd*-00.00.00.000000'
'*ddd*-'	'*ddd*-00.00.00.000000'
'*d-hh*'	'00*d-hh*.00.00.000000'
'*dd-hh*'	'0*dd-hh*.00.00.000000'
'*ddd-hh*'	'*ddd-hh*.00.00.000000'
'*d-hh.mm*'	'00*d-hh.mm*.00.000000'

Table 8. AFTER, INTERVAL, and REMAFTER operand date and time abbreviations (continued)	
Format	**Meaning**
'*dd-hh.mm*'	'0*dd-hh.mm*.00.000000'
'*ddd-hh.mm*'	'*ddd-hh.mm*.00.000000'
'*d-hh.mm.ss*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss*.000000'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss*.000000'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss*.000000'
'*d-hh.mm.ss.m*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss.m*00000'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss.m*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss.m*00000'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.m*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.m*00000'
'*d-hh.mm.ss.mi*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss.mi*0000'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss.mi*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss.mi*0000'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.mi*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.mi*0000'
'*d-hh.mm.ss.mic*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss.mic*000'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss.mic*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss.mic*000'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.mic*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.mic*000'
'*d-hh.mm.ss.micr*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss.micr*00'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss.micr*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss.micr*00'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.micr*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.micr*00'
'*d-hh.mm.ss.micro*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss.micro*0'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss.micro*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss.micro*0'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.micro*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.micro*0'
'*d-hh.mm.ss.micros*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss.micros*'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss.micros*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss.micros*'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.micros*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.micros*'
'*hh*'	'000-*hh*.00.00.000000'
'*hh.mm*'	'000-*hh.mm*.00.000000'
'*hh.mm.ss*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss*.000000'
'*hh.mm.ss.m*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss.m*00000'
'*hh.mm.ss.mi*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss.mi*0000'
'*hh.mm.ss.mic*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss.mic*000'
'*hh.mm.ss.micr*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss.micr*00'
'*hh.mm.ss.micro*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss.micro*0'
'*hh.mm.ss.micros*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss.micros*'

lists the abbreviated date and time format allowed for the FOR and OFF operands (must be less than 24 hours):

Table 9. FOR and OFF operand date and time abbreviations

Format	Meaning
'*hh*'	'*hh*.00.00.000000'
'*hh.mm*'	'*hh.mm*.00.000000'
'*hh.mm.ss*'	'*hh.mm.ss*.000000'
'*hh.mm.ss.m*'	'*hh.mm.ss.m*00000'
'*hh.mm.ss.mi*'	'*hh.mm.ss.mi*0000'
'*hh.mm.ss.mic*'	'*hh.mm.ss.mic*000'
'*hh.mm.ss.micr*'	'*hh.mm.ss.micr*00'
'*hh.mm.ss.micro*'	'*hh.mm.ss.micro*0'
'*hh.mm.ss.micros*'	'*hh.mm.ss.micros*'

<u>Table 10 on page 162</u> lists the abbreviated date and time format allowed for *interval* plus NOW:

Table 10. Interval plus NOW date and time abbreviations

Format	Meaning
'*d*-'	'00*d*-00.00.00.000000'
'*dd*-'	'0*dd*-00.00.00.000000'
'*ddd*'	'*ddd*-00.00.00.000000'
'*ddd*-'	'*ddd*-00.00.00.000000'
'*d-hh*'	'00*d-hh*.00.00.000000'
'*dd-hh*'	'0*dd-hh*.00.00.000000'
'*ddd-hh*'	'*ddd-hh*.00.00.000000'
'*d-hh.mm*'	'00*d-hh.mm*.00.000000'
'*dd-hh.mm*'	'0*dd-hh.mm*.00.000000'
'*ddd-hh.mm*'	'*ddd-hh.mm*.00.000000'
'*d-hh.mm.ss*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss*.000000'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss*.000000'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss*.000000'
'*d-hh.mm.ss.m*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss.m*00000'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss.m*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss.m*00000'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.m*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.m*00000'
'*d-hh.mm.ss.mi*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss.mi*0000'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss.mi*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss.mi*0000'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.mi*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.mi*0000'
'*d-hh.mm.ss.mic*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss.mic*000'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss.mic*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss.mic*000'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.mic*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.mic*000'

Table 10. Interval plus NOW date and time abbreviations (continued)	
Format	**Meaning**
'*d-hh.mm.ss.micr*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss.micr*00'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss.micr*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss.micr*00'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.micr*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.micr*00'
'*d-hh.mm.ss.micro*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss.micro*0'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss.micro*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss.micro*0'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.micro*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.micro*0'
'*d-hh.mm.ss.micros*'	'00*d-hh.mm.ss.micros*'
'*dd-hh.mm.ss.micros*'	'0*dd-hh.mm.ss.micros*'
'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.micros*'	'*ddd-hh.mm.ss.micros*'
'*hh*'	'000-*hh*.00.00.000000'
'*hh.mm*'	'000-*hh.mm*.00.000000'
'*hh.mm.ss*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss*.000000'
'*hh.mm.ss.m*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss.m*00000'
'*hh.mm.ss.mi*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss.mi*0000'
'*hh.mm.ss.mic*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss.mic*000'
'*hh.mm.ss.micr*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss.micr*00'
'*hh.mm.ss.micro*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss.micro*0'
'*hh.mm.ss.micros*'	'000-*hh.mm.ss.micros*'

AT

Specifies the day and time the command is to start. If not specified, or if AT=() is specified, the command runs immediately, if eligible. If parentheses are used, the time is assumed to be in NLS format. Otherwise, the programmer format is used. The format of the date and time in NLS format is changed using the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command.

When the EVERY parameter is specified, the date and time can be earlier than the current date and time. The command runs on the next regular interval after the current time, with intervals calculated based on the start time. If the EVERY includes an OFF, FOR, or MXREPEAT that specifies a time under 24 hours, the EVERY can start today unless the stopping time has passed.

AFTER

Specifies an interval after which the *command* runs. AFTER is the equivalent of immediately at *timespec* plus NOW. The AFTER value is checked to determine whether it matches one of the programmer formats. If it does not, conversion is attempted using NLS format. The format of the date and time in NLS format is changed using the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command.

EVERY

Specifies the times the command is to be repeated between the AT/OFF times, and other interval options. The default is NONE.

> **NONE**
> Specifies that the command runs once at the AT or AFTER time.

> **()**
> Specifies that the command runs every day at the AT or AFTER time.

(*EveryOptions***)**
Specifies that the command runs at the AT or AFTER time, and at the specified time intervals thereafter. The INTERVAL value is checked to determine whether it matches one of the programmer formats. If it does not, conversion is attempted using NLS format. The format of the date and time in NLS format is changed using the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command. If INTERVAL=() is specified, the command runs once each day, subject to the DAYSWEEK, DAYSMONTH, and CALENDAR criteria.

OFF, FOR, or MXREPEAT
Provides different methods of specifying a period less than 24 hours, during which the commands are run. If MXREPEAT=NOLIMIT is specified, the interval is continuous, and the AT or AFTER time has no effect on the timing of repeated commands. Otherwise, the cycle is repeated on the next eligible day at the starting time determined by AT or AFTER. Eligible days are determined by DAYSWEEK, DAYSMON, and CALENDAR. The starting time on each day is subject to local clock adjustments, such as daylight savings, unless the GMT option is used.

If the INTERVAL is greater than, or equal to, 24 hours, MXREPEAT=NOLIMIT must be specified or used as the default. In this case, whether the interval remains constant, and local time changes have no effect on the interval, depends on whether the GMT or LOCAL option is specified or the default is used.

If the starting time is earlier than the current time, but the ending time has not passed, CHRON runs at the next regular interval after the current time.

INTERVAL=()
The command runs once each day, subject to the DAYSWEEK, DAYSMONTH, and CALENDAR criteria.

OFF
Specifies the time of day the interval is to end. The value must be less than 24 hours and can run into the next day. The timer does not run at, or after, the OFF time. The command first assumes that the OFF time is in programmer format. If it does not match one of those formats, an NLS format conversion is attempted. The format of the date and time in NLS format is changed using the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command.

FOR
Specifies the length of time the interval is to run. The timer does not run at, or after, the AT time of day with the FOR time. The command assumes that the FOR time is in programmer format. If it does not match one of those formats, an NLS format conversion is attempted. The format of the date and time in NLS format is changed using the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command. The interval can be anything less than 24 hours, and can run into the next day.

MXREPEAT=*repeatcount*
The number of times the *command* is repeated and applies during each AT time each day. The interval *timespec* multiplied by the *repeatcount* must be less than 24 hours.

MXREPEAT=NOLIMIT causes the timer to be scheduled at regular intervals, starting from the AT or AFTER time. Each new timer is set to run exactly at INTERVAL amount of time from the previous calculated run time. On subsequent days, the AT or AFTER time is not a factor. NOLIMIT is the default.

REMOVE
Specifies when a timed command is to be deleted, which eliminates scheduling an additional timer for removals. The REMOVE value is checked to determine whether it matches one of the programmer formats. If it does not, conversion is attempted using NLS format. The REMOVE time is the specified time on the specified day. You can use the REMAFTER option instead to specify the length of time following the AT or AFTER time that the CHRON is removed. The NetView program removes the CHRON earlier than the REMOVE time, if it can determine that the next scheduled event is after the REMOVE time. The format of the date and time in NLS format is changed using the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command.

The default is MANUALLY, which specifies that the command is to be retained until deleted with the PURGE command, or if the command is to only run once.

The (*datespec timespec*) or *yyyy-mm-dd-hh.mm.ss.micros* specifies the date and time that the command is removed.

REMAFTER

Specifies when a timed command is to be deleted, which eliminates scheduling an additional timer for removals. The REMAFTER value is checked to determine whether it matches one of the programmer formats. If it does not, conversion is attempted using NLS format. The NetView program removes the CHRON earlier than the computed REMAFTER time, if it can determine that the next scheduled event is after the computed REMAFTER time. The format of the date and time in NLS format is changed using the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command.

The *dd-hh.mm.ss.micros* or *timespec* specifies when the command is removed following the AT or AFTER time. For example, 001-00.00.00.000000 causes the timer to be removed one day after the AT or EVERY time. REMAFTER removes the CHRON regardless of whether any of the calendar conditions has enabled or prevented the command to run.

DAYSWEEK

The name of the week day. DAYSWEEK affects and is affected by DAYSMON and CALENDAR. DAYSWEEK=ALL is the default. Valid values are as follows:

- SUN
- MON
- TUE
- WED
- THU
- FRI
- SAT
- WEEKDAY
- WEEKEND

Specifying NOT to omit selected days eliminates a longer list of days to be included. For example, instead of specifying DAYSWEEK=(TUE,WED,THU,FRI), you achieve the same result by specifying DAYSWEEK=(NOT MON,WEEKEND) and the command runs only on Tuesdays through Fridays.

You can specify that a command is to run on certain occurrences of that day within the month. For example, DAYSWEEK=(MON(1ST,3RD),FRI(LAST)) causes the command to run only on the first and third Monday, and the last Friday of the month. Using LAST or LAST-*n* prevents having to consider the number of a specific weekday within that month. Valid values are as follows:

- In the range 1ST-5TH
- LAST
- In the range LAST-1-LAST-4

DAYSMON=*dayofmonthnumber*

The number of the day within the month. Valid values are:

- In the range 1-31
- ALL
- LAST
- In the range LAST-1-LAST-30
- NOT

ALL is the default. DAYSMON affects and is affected by DAYSWEEK and CALENDAR.

Specifying NOT to omit selected days reduces a longer list of days to be included. For example, instead of specifying DAYSMON=(2,4,5,6,7,8,...,29,30), you achieve the same result by specifying DAYSMON=(NOT 1,3,31) and the command is not run on the first, third, and 31st day of the month. Specifying DAYSMON=(NOT 1,3,LAST) causes the command to not run on the first, third,

and last day of the month. Using LAST or LAST-*n* prevents having to consider the number of days within that month.

CALENDAR
A DSIPARM member (DSISCHED) that contains the following:

- An asterisk (*) in column one denotes that the line is a comment.
- A date in columns 1-10 in the form *yyyy-mm-dd*. This member is easier to maintain when the entries (dates or key names) are kept in order.
- A blank in column 11.
- User-defined key names in columns 12-72, separated by blanks. If a date has more key names than can fit on one line, add more statements and repeat the date on each statement. The maximum key name length is 24 characters. Key names that begin with DSI are reserved for use by the NetView program.
- Use an X to replace the year, month, or day number. For example:
  - XXXX-XX-XX is every day.
  - XXXX-XX-01 is the first of every month.
  - XXXX-02-XX is every day in February.
  - XXXX-02-02 is every February 2, each year.
  - 2011-XX-XX is every day in 2011.
  - 2011-XX-01 is the first of every month in 2011.
  - 2011-03-XX is every day in March in 2011.
  - 2011-02-28 is February 28, 2011.

CALENDAR affects and is affected by DAYSWEEK and DAYSMON.

Note:

1. It is easier to maintain DSISCHED if you keep the entries (dates or key names) in order.
2. If the INSTORE stage command was used to update DSISCHED, those updates are accessed by CALENDAR. When you change the disk file, you must rerun INSTORE to reload the file.

keyn
The name of the key as defined in DSISCHED. The command runs on the specified days. If NOT is specified, the command does not run on the specified days. You can enter up to 1000 unique keys in the list. If you exceed this limit, message DSI656I is issued.

RECOVERY
Specifies the required action when the command is scheduled to run and a specified task is not active.

AUTOLGN
Specifies that an autotask is to be started with the specific task name. AUTOLGN cannot be specified with a group of tasks.

When the AUTOLGN option is specified with the SAVE option and the timer was scheduled to run only once, the timer runs when it is restored if the scheduled time has passed when the RESTORE processes. CHRON commands with the INTERVAL option specified run at the next regular scheduled time.

IGNORE
Specifies that the command is not to run unless the task is active. This is the default.

PURGE
Specifies that the command is to be removed if the task is not active.

NOSAVE
The command specified with CHRON is not saved to the save database. This is the default.

SAVE

The command specified with CHRON is saved to the save database. When SAVE and RECOVERY=AUTOLGN are both specified, the command runs immediately after a RESTORE is done if the CHRON is scheduled to run only once and if the scheduled time has passed.

LOCAL

Specifies that the AT/OFF times are to be adjusted automatically when daylight saving time changes, or when the MVS time is adjusted by an operator for other reasons. The AT time is continuously relative to the local time. EVERY calculations are not affected. This is the default unless the following conditions exist:

- When AFTER is specified.
- When the AT time defaults to *immediately*.

A CHRON command scheduled with LOCAL specified or implied as the default is adjusted when the local time is adjusted, for example when the MVS SET CLOCK command is issued. The AT, AFTER, REMOVE, and shift start and stop times use the new local time setting.

If an EVERY interval is now running with MXREPEAT=NOLIMIT and the LOCAL option is in effect, the next interval is adjusted to keep the intervals constant with respect to the local time. In this situation, if EVERY is specified to run every minute on the minute, it seems to be running on the minute. If the time is changed to an earlier time, the EVERY continues to run on the adjusted schedule. For example, a timer that was running every minute on the minute continues this in the new local time reference.

If an EVERY specifies a start and stop time and the LOCAL option is in effect, the timer is adjusted and continues running on the local shift schedule if the current local time is within the shift.

GMT

Specifies that the command is to run as if it were on a Greenwich Mean Time schedule, where the GMT times are computed from the local time of day when CHRON runs. CHRON appears to be running as if the local time reference, when it was entered, is still in effect. This is the default when the following conditions exist:

- When AFTER is specified.
- When the AT time defaults to *immediately*.

CHRON commands scheduled with the GMT option are not affected by local time changes. When displayed by the LIST TIMER command, the next start time is displayed in the new time, appearing to have changed.

If AFTER is specifying 20 minutes with the GMT option, the timed command runs 20 minutes after the CHRON was entered, regardless of changes to the local time.

If an EVERY is run with the GMT option, the intervals remain in real time and the scheduled times are unaffected by the new local time reference. The start and stop times, when compared to local time, appears to have changed with respect to the new local time reference.

ROUTE=*taskname*

The name of a task or a group name. If a group name is specified, the command runs on the first task in the group that is active when the timer expires. This is identical to the ROUTE function of the AT, EVERY, and AFTER commands.

ID=*idname*

The ID of a timer, as defined for the AFTER, AT, and EVERY commands. If *idname* is not specified, The NetView program generates a unique ID in the form SYS*nnnnn*, where *nnnnn* is a decimal number with leading zeros.

NOTIFY

Specifies that a BNH549I message will be sent as notification when certain events occur in the processing of the CHRON commands. The NOTIFY operand supports the four event types. For each event type listed as a value of NOTIFY, you supply a list of from 1 to 255 items, each of which is an operator ID or a group name. The CHRON command sends the notification message to each of the operators or groups listed.

Note:

1. In contrast, the ROUTE operand specifies action for only the first active task in the list.
2. You define groups using the ASSIGN command.

IGNORE

A command failed to be scheduled because the required task was not active or the local time changed to cause the timer to be skipped. If an interval was specified, the CHRON command continues to attempt to schedule the request at each of the appointed times, but does not attempt to reschedule any missed actions. If message BNH549I is issued because the timer is skipped due to a local time change, the event in the message indicates SKIP instead of IGNORE.

PURGE

A command was purged for one of the following reasons:

- The specified task was not active and RECOVERY=PURGE was specified.
- A PURGE TIMER command was issued.

The timer is removed from the database.

REMOVE

A command was removed for one of the following reasons:

- The REMOVE time was reached.
- The original CHRON invocation had no value for INTERVAL and the appointed time for invocation was reached.

RUN

The command was scheduled to run and the task was active.

REFRESH

REFRESH causes the DSISCHED member to be reread. Any pending timers are revised based upon the new definitions. The NetView program automatically refreshes the calendar settings each day at midnight before any timers are run for the day. Use REFRESH only if you have made changes to DSISCHED that affect timers on the same day. The NetView timer process keeps a list of which calendar keys apply each day and REFRESH updates that list.

COMMAND='*string*'

The command to be run when the timed event occurs. If COMMAND is not specified, the timer is still scheduled but only notification and debugging messages are produced. If COMMAND is specified, the string must be enclosed in apostrophes or single quotation marks, unless the value is only one word. The *string* cannot contain either of these delimiters within the string. If needed, use two apostrophes together or double quotation marks within the string, as follows:

```
'Hi there'
```

```
'Don''t use one apostrophe within a string'
```

```
'George said "The double quotation mark is OK" to me'
```

The first example does not require an apostrophe within the string. The second example requires an apostrophe; two apostrophes together can be used. The third example illustrates that double quotation marks are also valid.

TEST

Specifies that the syntax of CHRON is to be verified without running the command. If there are syntax errors or conflicts, error messages are received. If the testing of the syntax completed without errors, message DSI633I is received.

DEBUG

Specifying DEBUG generates additional messages that can assist IBM Software Support when CHRON encounters problems. When both DEBUG and TEST are specified, the command is not run.

REM='*any remark string*'

Use REM to add your comments to CHRON commands. For example, you can use these comments to track the purpose of each command and to identify which REXX procedure you are using. The comments are included in the LIST TIMER output and are not appended to the command when it runs.

The comments must be enclosed in apostrophes or single quotation marks. For more information, see the description for COMMAND='*string*'.

Return Codes

Return Code
  Meaning

0

If message CNM536W is received, an operator or group name is not currently defined to the NetView program. The command is accepted, but does not run unless the operator ID or group name is defined before the time the command is scheduled to run. If message DSI633I is received, TEST was specified and no errors are detected.

4

No operands were found on the CHRON command.

8

An odd number of quotation marks was detected and the command could not be interpreted.

12

There is an uneven number of left and right parentheses.

16

A keyword or value was not accepted by security checking.

20

A keyword or operand has an incorrect length.

24

A keyword was not recognized. An equal sign (=) might be missing.

28

A duplicate keyword was found.

32

A keyword such as AT was used with a mutually exclusive keyword, such as AFTER.

36

A keyword has a value that is not valid.

40

The time specified for AT has already passed.

80

If message DSI030I, DWO341E, or DWO041E is received, the DSISCHED member could not be read because of an I/O error. If message DWO034E is received, the DSISCHED member could not be found in the DSIPARM data set.

100

An internal processing error or storage shortage occurred.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the CHRON command:

• Use CHRON to replace combinations of AT-EVERY commands.

• The CHRON command is asynchronous and requires a CORRWAIT stage if used in a PIPE.

• The command runs at the specified AT or AFTER time and then at the intervals specified by EVERY. To replace an EVERY command with a CHRON command, use a CHRON command with AFTER **and** EVERY values.

- If you omit the AFTER and AT values, the command runs immediately.
- Keywords and values are checked for security.
- Keywords and values can use synonyms defined by command definitions.
- Because an interval timer can span from one day to the next, the timer on either day might not run because of calendar options. For example, intervals before and after midnight might have different calendar rules.
- For a command to run on a particular day, DAYSWEEK, DAYSMON, and CALENDAR must be compatible. For example, if DAYSWEEK=(FRI) CALENDAR=(DSISCHED HOLIDAY) is specified, the timer runs only on holidays that are on Friday.
- Either spaces or commas are valid where the syntax diagram shows required commas for words in lists. Parentheses must be used to indicate lists, to contain *datespec* and *timespec* pairs, and when required by the command syntax.
- The use of parentheses in the CHRON command is important and must be used correctly. For example, the *EveryOptions* are only valid within parentheses in the EVERY=() parameter list. The CHRON command uses a different parser that uses nested parentheses to identify which options are dependant upon other options.
- The INTERVAL has positional syntax for the time value. Additional options can be added in the parentheses, after the interval time.
- Use the order of operands shown in the syntax diagram for items that are not keyword=value pairs. The date, when specified, must precede the time. Single keywords, such as GMT and SAVE, can be placed in any order with the keyword=value pairs, but must not be within any of the sets of parentheses. In general, keyword=value pairs can be in any order, after the positional operands.
- Parameter alias conversion and keyword value are checked for authority for the following:

KEYWORD	VALUE
AT	
AFTER	
EVERY	NONE
INTERVAL	
RECOVERY	IGNORE, AUTOLGN, PURGE
ROUTE	*taskname*
ID	*idname*
NOTIFY	IGNORE, PURGE, REMOVE, RUN
REFRESH	
COMMAND	
MXREPEAT	NOLIMIT
OFF	
FOR	
REMAFTER	
REMOVE	MANUALLY
DAYSWEEK	ALL, NOT, SUN, MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, WEEKDAY, WEEKEND, 1ST, 2ND, 3RD, 4TH, 5TH, LAST, LAST-1, LAST-2, LAST-3, LAST-4, LAST-5
DAYSMON	NOT, LAST, LAST-1 … LAST-30

KEYWORD	VALUE
CALENDAR	ALL, NOT, KEY*n*

Example: Issuing a command every hour for one day

The following example sends a message to all operators every hour for one day. This command is saved based on the SAVE option when specified. When the REMAFTER time occurs, the command is removed from the save database. If the save database is not active when the CHRON command is issued, messages DWO161 and DWO166 are received. The REMAFTER shown removes the timer one day after the AT time.

```
CHRON AT=XXXX-12-25-00.00.00.000000
      EVERY=(INTERVAL=(01.00.00.000000)REMAFTER=001-00.00.00.000000)
      COMMAND='MSG ALL,HAPPY HOLIDAYS' SAVE
```

Example: Issuing a command on certain days

The following example issues the LOGTSTAT command once every hour from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. on all weekdays except holidays, from now until the last day of the year 2019. The LOGTSTAT command runs on the PPT task. If this CHRON is entered between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., LOGTSTAT runs at the next hour. This enables you to specify a shift for following days and have a partial shift run today.

```
CHRON AT=(08:00:00) EVERY=(INTERVAL=(01:00:00 OFF=17:00:00)
      REMOVE=(12/31/19 00:00:00) DAYSWEEK=(WEEKDAY)
      CALENDAR=(NOT HOLIDAY)) COMMAND=LOGTSTAT ROUTE=PPT
```

REMOVE defines when the CHRON command is no longer needed. Because the CALENDAR function is based on the DSISCHED file, CHRON conforms to the calendar the first time, and on each day, that the command is scheduled to run.

Example: Refreshing the calendar file

In the following example, the NetView program updates the new time changes to the CHRON commands which specified CALENDAR. This ensures that the commands run on the intended time and day.

```
CHRON REFRESH
```

Example: Using RECOVERY

The following example schedules the NEWNEWS command to update a user-written news file every day at 8:00 a.m., even if the task is not active:

```
CHRON AT=(08:00:00) EVERY=()
      ROUTE=AUTONEWS RECOVERY=AUTOLGN
      COMMAND='NEWNEWS COMPANY MEETING TODAY AT 10:00'
```

CLEAR (NCCF)

Syntax

CLEAR
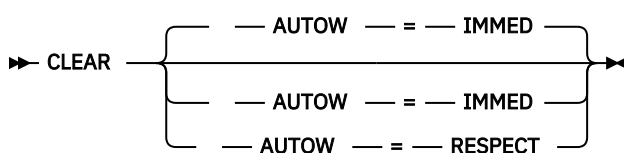
Purpose of Command

The CLEAR command clears the screen. You can issue the CLEAR command from the command line or from a command list.

Operand Descriptions

AUTOW

Specifies to override or respect the current AUTOWRAP setting.

The valid operands are:

IMMED

Specifies that pending messages that are not yet displayed are to be deleted and a blank Command Facility screen is to be displayed. If messages were deleted, message DSI593A is displayed in the immediate message area. Messages deleted in this way have already been automated and logged, as appropriate. IMMED is the default.

RESPECT

Specifies that the autowrap value that is already set should be recognized. It does, however, cycle normally through all pending output. The last screen of output is also cleared after the autowrap period is completed or when the ENTER or CLEAR key is pressed.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the CLEAR command:

- If you code more than one CMDDEF statement for MOD=DSICKP in CNMCMD, code the TYPE=I statements last.
- If you issue CLEAR under an autotask or the primary program operator interface task (PPT), the CLEAR command completes with a return code of 0 even though there is no screen to clear.
- Sending the CLEAR command through the EXCMD command can produce multiple clear requests at the target task.
- Held messages or reply messages are rewritten to the screen when the CLEAR command has cleared the screen.

Examples

CLOSE (NCCF)

Syntax

CLOSE
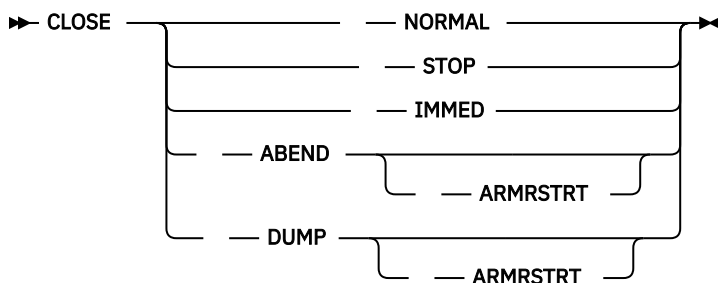
Purpose of Command

The CLOSE command ends all activity in the NetView procedural address space and in some associated programs (for example, TSO servers associated with the NetView program). Other functions remain active

(for example, Message Revision). Messages remaining on held message queues when the NetView program is ending are sent to the SYSLOG. Autotasks, NNTs, and OSTs might have held message queues.

The decision to end the NetView session implies that you are shutting down a portion of the network or have transferred control to another NetView system, possibly for maintenance or error recovery procedures.

If the DSIWTOMT task is started, the DSI802A message is issued (or reissued) to allow you to choose additional CLOSE options. Use the system REPLY command to enter the CLOSE command from the system console or use the MVS STOP (P) command.

If Canzlog message archiving is enabled, stopping the NetView program using the CLOSE command causes any messages in the Canzlog data space that have not yet been archived to be archived automatically. If you expect that the NetView program will be stopped using some other method, you can use the CANZLOG CUE command to force archiving of recent messages. (For more information, see the online help for the CANZLOG command.)

Choose which option of the CLOSE command to use based on the guidelines in Table 11 on page 173. The options are listed in order of severity of action, with the most severe (abend with a memory dump) at the end of the table.

Table 11. Choosing the CLOSE Options

Option	Comments	Possible Abends?	Dump?
NORMAL	Orderly shutdown; no new logons; all operator tasks must log off or be shut down.	No	No
STOP	The NetView program logs off all tasks.	No	No
IMMED	The NetView program logs off all tasks. After 1 minute, NetView abends tasks.	Yes	No
ABEND	The NetView program issues a user abend.	Yes	No
DUMP	The NetView program issues a user abend.	Yes	Yes

Shut down the NetView program in this sequence:

1. Issue a CLOSE NORMAL command to notify operators of the impending shutdown and prevent new operators from logging on. Because autotasks are not directly affected, the NetView program does not shut down without further action.

2. After determining that operators are not adversely affected, issue the CLOSE STOP command. In all usual circumstances, the NetView program will close promptly, after allowing for global keep ENDCMD statements to process. For additional information, see the endcmd.close.leeway CNMSTYLE statement in *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference*.

   If you issue a CLOSE IMMED command before issuing the CLOSE STOP command, the NetView program automatically converts the option to STOP. Issuing a second CLOSE IMMED command renews requests for all tasks to terminate and sets one-minute timers to issue user abends if necessary. This same logic applies to CLOSE commands issued by replying to the NetView DSI802A WTOR message. Processing for the MVS STOP (P) command follows similar processing: The first instance acts like a CLOSE STOP command and the second instance acts like a CLOSE IMMED command.

3. If you determine that the NetView program cannot shut down properly or if you require a memory dump, issue the CLOSE ABEND or CLOSE DUMP command.

Operand Descriptions

NORMAL
Causes the NetView session to end in an orderly manner. The NetView system sends a message to inform all active operators that a shutdown will occur after current sessions (including autotasks and RMTCMD autotasks) are no longer active. New logons from NetView terminals and new cross-domain NNT logons are not accepted. Logons are accepted for autotasks and RMTCMD autotasks to facilitate automation of the NetView program when the NetView program is ending. The sessions that exist continue until they are logged off. The NetView program restricts operators from using certain commands that start new NetView sessions.

STOP
Causes the NetView main task to begin shutdown by logging off the active operators, cross domain sessions and autotasks, and then all other tasks, without attempting to abnormally end any tasks. This enables the NetView program to end more quickly than with the NORMAL option, but without abends that might be caused by the IMMED option. The action of the CLOSE STOP command allows a short time for commands scheduled by the GLOBAL option of the PIPE KEEP stage to process. For additional information, see the endcmd.close.leeway CNMSTYLE statement in *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference*.

Attempt to stop the NetView program using the CLOSE STOP command before using the system CANCEL or FORCE ARM commands.

IMMED

If issued without first attempting the CLOSE STOP command, the action is the same as if you issued a CLOSE STOP command. If a second CLOSE IMMED command is issued as a command, by replying to the NetView DSI802A WTOR message, or by issuing an MVS STOP command, then the CLOSE command causes NetView operator station tasks (OSTs), NetView-NetView tasks (NNTs), and all hardcopy, automation, data services, and other optional tasks to end immediately. The NetView program then allows approximately 1 minute for the tasks to end.

Tasks that do not end within 1 minute are abnormally ended by the NetView program with a system abend of X'EC4', with no memory dump. If a system recovery routine is in control (for example, for the consoles component) a memory dump might be produced.

The NetView session ends when all task activity has ended. If the NetView session was not forced by the system operator, the NetView program provides abend recovery for these tasks, including a completion of VSAM I/O that was running at the time of the abend. This does not prevent a partial update to a VSAM file because of a transaction that did not complete as a result of the abend. Abend recovery occurs even if the task was forced down because of a timeout condition with an X'EC4' abend.

ABEND
Causes the NetView main task to end immediately but *not* to take a memory dump. The NetView program issues a user abend (code 19) with no memory dump. This causes abnormal ending of all tasks in NetView, similar to the system CANCEL command.

Attempt to stop the NetView program using the CLOSE STOP command before trying the CLOSE ABEND command.

DUMP
Causes the NetView main task to end immediately and to dump data. The NetView operators receive no warning messages. You can enter and run this command even while a normal close is still going on.

ARMRSTRT
Causes the NetView program to be ARM restarted, if NetView is ARM enabled. ARMRSTRT can be used with CLOSE ABEND and CLOSE DUMP.

If ARMRSTRT is not entered, the NetView program is not ARM restarted even if it is ARM enabled.

If ARMRSTRT is entered and the NetView program is not ARM enabled, this operand is ignored.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the CLOSE command:

- If CLOSE NORMAL, CLOSE STOP, and CLOSE IMMED fail to stop the NetView session, use REPLY to issue CLOSE ABEND or CLOSE DUMP (both of which cause an immediate abnormal end of the NetView program). Do *not* reissue CLOSE NORMAL after CLOSE ABEND or CLOSE DUMP is issued.

  > ⚠️ **Attention:** CLOSE DUMP or CLOSE ABEND can disrupt operations and cause data to be lost. Issue CLOSE IMMED first.

- If you use the CLOSE NORMAL command, every OST and NNT must be logged off before the NetView session can end. If the NetView session does not stop after you have entered the CLOSE command, you can use the system REPLY command to issue the CLOSE command with STOP, IMMED, DUMP, or ABEND options. However, do not issue the CLOSE NORMAL command again.

- If you use the CLOSE IMMED, CLOSE ABEND or CLOSE DUMP command and have an optional task that has an ESTAE coded, that task cannot post any other subtask or issue any macros that post while the CLOSE IMMED, CLOSE ABEND or CLOSE DUMP is processing.

Example: Ending the NetView program normally in MVS

To end the NetView program normally in MVS, enter:

```
R xx,CLOSE NORMAL
```

Where *xx* is the NetView-generated reply-to number on the underlying operating system console.

Additional action is needed to stop autotasks.

Example: Ending the NetView program from the NetView console

To end the NetView program, enter the following command on the NetView console:

```
CLOSE NORMAL
```

After determining that further action is not disruptive, reply to the NetView DSI802A WTOR message with a CLOSE STOP command or issue the following command from an MVS console to complete the close action:

```
P procname
```

CLRSTATS (STATMON)

Syntax

CLRSTATS

▶▶── CLRSTATS ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The CLRSTATS command resets the node status analysis statistics to 0. Reset the analysis statistics periodically so that you can better notice when nodes become inactive. The analysis statistics are cumulative.

Example: Resetting the node status analysis statistics

To reset the node status analysis statistics to 0, enter:

```
CLRSTATS
```

Example: Resetting the node status analysis statistics at a specified time

To reset the node status analysis statistics just before midnight, enter:

```
AT 23:59,PPT,CLRSTATS
```

Example: Resetting the node status analysis statistics over a period of time

To reset the node status analysis statistics every 6 hours regardless of whether the operator issuing the command is logged on, enter:

```
EVERY 6:00,PPT,CLRSTATS
```

CLSTRS (NCCF; CNME0010)

Syntax

CLSTRS
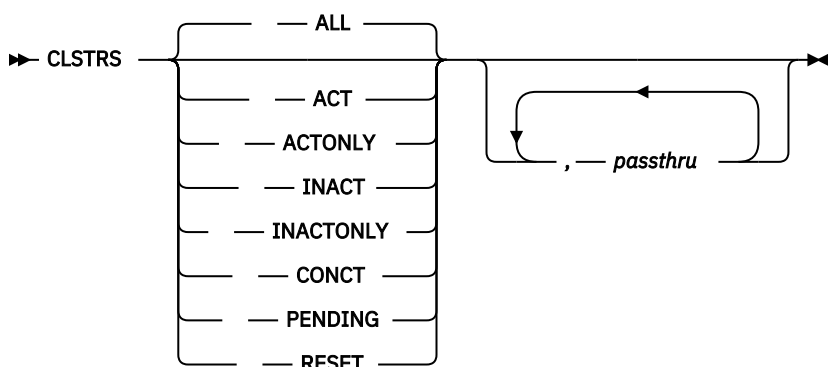
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ACT	A
INACT	I

Purpose of Command

The CLSTRS command list displays the status of all cluster controllers (type 1 and type 2 PUs) and their respective major nodes.

Operand Descriptions

ACT
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all active, pending, and connectable physical units within each major node.

ACTONLY
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all physical units in an active state within each major node. The display does not include physical units in pending or connectable states.

ALL
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all physical units (regardless of their status) within each major node. ALL is the default.

CONCT
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all physical units in a CONCT (connectable) state within each major node.

INACT

Specifies that information is to be displayed about all inactive physical units within each major node.

INACTONLY

Specifies that information is to be displayed about all inactive physical units within each major node. Resources in a RESET state are not included in the display.

PENDING

Specifies that information is to be displayed about all pending physical units within each major node. A pending state is a transient state to or from the fully active state.

RESET

Specifies that information is to be displayed about all physical units in a RESET state within each major node.

passthru

Specifies up to 6 parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the CLSTRS command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the CLSTRS command:

• If the status parameter (ALL, ACT, and so on) is omitted, and no *passthru* parameters are specified, then ALL is the default. However, if *passthru* parameters are specified and there is no status parameter specified, then the NetView program does not include a SCOPE= keyword in the generated VTAM DISPLAY command. This enables you to include your own SCOPE= keyword using the *passthru* parameter.

• The valid values for the status parameter depend on the level of VTAM you are using.

Example: Displaying inactive Physical Units

To display all the inactive physical units for your domain, enter:

```
CLSTRS I
```

If the CLSTRS request is successful, the system responds with messages similar to the following:

```
IST097I DISPLAY ACCEPTED
IST350I VTAM DISPLAY - DOMAIN TYPE = CLSTRS
IST089I NCI472P    TYPE = PU_T4/5 MAJ NODE , ACTIV
IST089I DW3270     TYPE = PHYSICAL UNIT    , NEVAC
IST089I DW3275     TYPE = PHYSICAL UNIT    , NEVAC
IST314I END
```

Example: Displaying all Physical Units

To display all the physical units for your domain, enter:

```
CLSTRS
```

or

```
CLSTRS ALL
```

If the CLSTRS request is successful, the system responds with messages similar to the following:

```
IST350I  VTAM DISPLAY - DOMAIN TYPE = CLSTRS
IST089I  NCP8F  TYPE = PU T4/5 MAJ NODE , ACTIV
IST089I  P3271K  TYPE = PHYSICAL UNIT , ACTIV
IST089I  P6223820  TYPE = PHYSICAL UNIT , ACTIV
IST089I  N456F4A  TYPE = PU T4/5 MAJ NODE , ACTIV
IST089I  P45NPA  TYPE = PHYSICAL UNIT , ACTIV----T
IST089I  P45A1C8  TYPE = PHYSICAL UNIT , ACTIV----D
IST089I  P45A1C7  TYPE = PHYSICAL UNIT , NEVAC
IST314I  END
```

CMD (NCCF)

Syntax

CMD

```
►►─ CMD ──┬───────────────────┬── command ──►◄
          ├─ HIGH ── , ─┤
          └─ LOW ── , ─┘
```
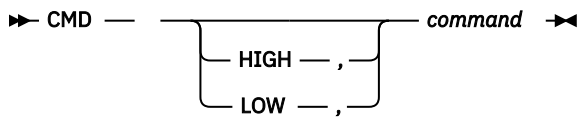
Purpose of Command

The CMD command enables the operator to queue a single command at a different priority than the user's default.

Operand Descriptions

HIGH
> Specifies that the included *command* is to be queued to the high-priority message queue of the task issuing the CMD command. The default priority with CMD is the opposite of the normal default. For example, if you issue OVERRIDE CMD=LOW, the default for CMD is HIGH. Command synonyms are accepted.

LOW
> Specifies that the included *command* is to be queued to the low priority message queue of the task issuing the CMD command. The default priority with CMD is the opposite of the normal default. For example, if you were to issue OVERRIDE CMD=HIGH, the default priority for CMD is LOW. Command synonyms are accepted.

command
> Specifies any text. The text, whether it is a valid command or not, is queued for processing. The task event handler issues error messages for commands that are not valid.

Restrictions

Do not include the CMD command as part of an execute-action statement in the NetView automation table.

Return Codes

Return Code
> **Meaning**

 0
> Successful processing

 12
> Syntax error

1000
> DSIMQS failure

Example: Suspending a Command List

If you previously set OVERRIDE CMD=LOW and have a command list in wait state, enter:

```
CMD LIST ''
```

The command list is temporarily suspended. LIST '' runs, and then the command list resumes its wait. Without CMD, the LIST '' command is queued after the command list and runs after completion of the command list.

Example: Running two Command Lists in sequence

If you have previously set DEFAULTS CMD=HIGH and want to run the two command lists XYZ and ABC in sequence, enter:

```
XYZ
CMD LOW ABC
```

Command list ABC runs after completion of command list XYZ.

CMDMON (NCCF)

Syntax

CMDMON (NCCF)
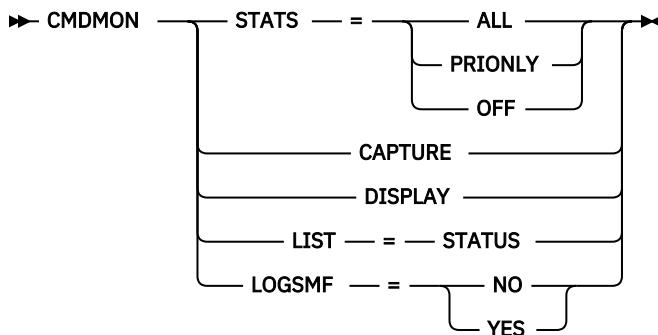
Purpose of Command

The CMDMON command provides the following capabilities:

- Dynamically starts and stops the collection of NetView command statistics.
- Displays command statistics information for the current commands in the allotted storage.
- Displays the status of command statistics data collection and smf logging.
- Dynamically captures the collected statistical data to send for further processing.
- Dynamically starts and stops logging of smf records for command statistics.

Operand Descriptions

STATS
Specifies which command statistics are collected.

ALL
Specifies that command statistics are collected for all monitored commands. For example, if Command A calls Command B, statistics are shown for both Command A and Command B, with aggregated statistical data under Command A.

PRIONLY

Specifies that statistics are collected only for primary commands. A primary command is a command that is invoked directly by a NetView task, the automation table, or a timer. Commands that are invoked by the primary command are called subordinate commands.

When PRIONLY is specified, statistics are collected for the subordinate commands and aggregated under the primary command. Records for subordinate commands are not displayed or captured.

Note: PRI is a synonym for PRIONLY.

OFF

Specifies that command statistics are not collected. A statistical data capture is done automatically if command statistics data collection is active when CMDMON STATS=OFF is issued. For more information, see the *CAPTURE* operand.

CAPTURE

Specifies that the most recent command statistics data is to be queued for processing to the task that is defined in the function.autotask.CMDMON CNMSTYLE statement.

Use this operand to perform a data capture manually. To prevent overlaying data, the NetView program will automatically capture data when the total number of records in storage reaches one half of the value specified on the CMDMON.DATA.MAXRECS CNMSTYLE statement.

The CAPTURE operand invokes the command defined on the CMDMON.DATA.CAPTURE CNMSTYLE statement for processing the command statistics data.

Note: CAP is a synonym for CAPTURE.

DISPLAY

Displays the command statistics records that are currently in the NetView storage that is allocated for this function. See the CMDMON.DATA.MAXRECS CNMSTYLE statement for more information about how many records are kept in storage.

Note: DISP is a synonym for DISPLAY.

LIST

Displays information about the command statistics function.

STATUS

Displays the following state information about the command statistics function:

- The monitoring option that is currently in effect.
- The maximum number of records specified on the CMDMON.DATA.MAXRECS CNMSTYLE statement.
- The command that is specified on the CMDMON.DATA.CAPTURE CNMSTYLE statement.
- The name of the NetView autotask specified on the function.autotask.CMDMON CNMSTYLE statement.

LOGSMF

Specifies whether to write command statistics records to SMF logs.

YES

Command statistics records will be written into SMF logs as SMF record of type 38 sub-type 4 at a fixed interval. The interval should be specified in SMF SMFPRMxx parmlib member.

NO

No command statistics records will be written into SMF logs.

Usage Notes

- If you have enabled the command statistics function, and want to change the amount of information which you are collecting, you must first issue CMDMON STATS=OFF, and then reissue the CMDMON STATS command with PRIONLY or ALL.
- Use the Command Statistics Inclusion/Exclusion sample (CNMSCSIE) to determine the commands for which you want statistics.

CMDSERV (NCCF)

Syntax

CMDSERV

```
>>-- CMDSERV --- AUTHSNDR --- = ---+-- Y ----+-->
                                   +-- N ----+
                                   +-- YES --+
                                   +-- NO ---+

          +-- , -- NAME --- = --- DSICMDSV ----+
   >------+                                    +--><
          +-- , -- NAME --- = --- server_PPI_name --+
```
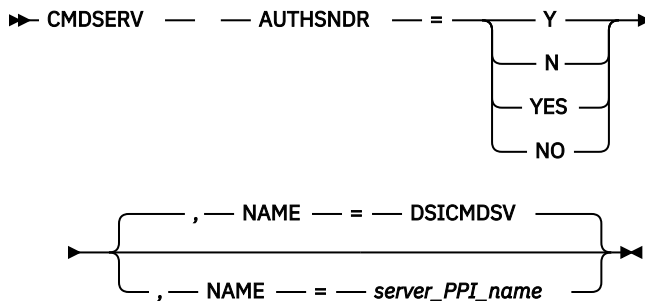
Purpose of Command

The CMDSERV command receives NetView commands that are passed through the NetView PPI subsystem (PPI). CMDSERV processes the command and returns the results through the PPI to the originating program.

Operand Descriptions

AUTHSNDR
Specifies whether the program sending commands to this NetView command server must be an APF authorized program. Valid choices are Y, YES, N, and NO.

NAME
Specifies the name by which this NetView command server is known on the PPI. The *server_PPI_name* can be any valid unique PPI name on the z/OS system on which the NetView command server is running. The default is DSICMDSV.

Usage Notes

To stop the CMDSERV command, issue a STOP FORCE command, specifying the name of the autotask where CMDSERV is running. STOP FORCE causes CMDSERV to stop, but does not end the autotask.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the CMDSERV command:

- The z/OS system sending the commands through the PPI to CMDSERV must have a valid security product installed and active; otherwise, the NetView command is rejected as not authorized.
- This command cannot be issued from a virtual OST (VOST).
- This command cannot be used with the ATTACH command.
- This command does not support any commands not allowed under a VOST. See the restrictions on the ATTACH command in the NetView online help for more information.
- This command does not support full screen NetView commands.
- Although CMDSERV can be issued from any NetView command line (except under a VOST), CMDSERV should be started by a NetView autotask.
- To circumvent many of these restrictions and to specify a different user ID, use the APSERV command instead of CMDSERV.

Example: Issuing NetView commands from TSO and UNIX

To issue a NetView command from a TSO or UNIX command line, the PPI must be active and your TSO or UNIX user ID must be defined in your security product and as a NetView user. The NetView user ID must be authorized to issue the NetView commands sent to the NetView program. Define the user as a NetView operator in one of the following ways:

- If the NetView program is running with OPERSEC=SAFDEF, the user ID must be authorized to the NetView domain identifier in the APPL class of the security product.
- If the NetView program is running with OPERSEC=SAFCHECK, OPERSEC=NETVPW, or OPERSEC=SAFPW, the user ID must be defined in DSIOPF.

See the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference* for more information about defining NetView operators.

In this example, a REXX CLIST named NETVCMD is used to issue the NetView LIST command. NETVCMD, which is a sample that is supplied with the NetView program, can be found in CNMS8029. When the NetView command is issued, *server_name* must either be the same as specified on CMDSERV NAME=*server_PPI_name* or default to DSICMDSV.

From TSO, enter the following command:

```
NETVCMD SERVER=server_name LIST DEFAULTS
```

From UNIX, enter the following command:

```
NETVCMD -Sserver_name LIST DEFAULTS
```

Example: Using the default Server name

You do not have to specify a server name if you want to use the default DSICMDSV. The syntax of the command is the same from both TSO and UNIX:

```
NETVCMD LIST DEFAULTS
```

Example: Issuing multiple NetView commands from TSO and UNIX

To issue more than one NetView command from TSO, enter:

```
NETVCMD CMDDLMTR=/ SERVER=server_name LIST DEFAULTS / LIST ''
```

To issue more than one NetView command from UNIX, enter:

```
NETVCMD "LIST DEFAULTS; LIST ''"
```

CNMDLAR (NCCF)

Syntax

CNMDLAR

►►─ CNMDLAR ─►◄

Purpose of Command

The CNMDLAR command runs the NetView Discovery Library Adapter (DLA), which sends information about NetView-managed resources to the IBM Configuration Management Database (CMDB).

Usage Notes

The CNMDLAR command extracts managed resource information from RODM and sends that information, by way of FTP, as a Discovery Library Book (in XML format) to a CMDB server. See the CNMSTYLE member

for required configuration parameters. A secure FTP password can be defined in the CNMSTPWD member that is included in the CNMSTYLE member. If you have a CMDB installation, run this command periodically using a NetView CHRON timer. A sample CHRON timer is defined in the CNMSTYLE member.

CNMECZFS

Syntax

CNMECZFS

▶▶── CNMECZFS ─── CZSET ─────┬─────────────┬─── BFS ──◀

                            └─ *namedfilter* ─┘

BFS (Basic Filter Syntax)

▶▶─┬──────────┬──┬──────┬──┬────┬──┬─────┬── KEYSPECS ──◀

   └─ *any text* ─┘ └─ FROM ─┘ └─ TO ─┘ └─ FOR ─┘

FROM

                ┌─ *today* ──┐   ┌─ *first_record* ─┐

▶▶── FROM ───┼────────────┼──┼──────────────────┼──◀

                └─ *date1* ──┘   └─ *time1* ───────┘

TO

              ┌─ *today* ──┐   ┌─ *last_record* ─┐

▶▶── TO ───┼────────────┼──┼─────────────────┼──◀

              └─ *date2* ──┘   └─ *time2* ──────┘

FOR

▶▶── FOR ─── *timespan* ──◀

KEYSPECS

```
         ┌──────────────── , ◄──────────────┐
►►──┬─────ASID ──── = ── hexstr ──────────────┬──►◄
    ├─── ASTYPE ──── = ── letter ─────────┤
    ├─── AUTHGRP ──── = ── name ──────────┤
    ├─── AUTHUSER ──── = ── name ─────────┤
    ├─── AUTOTOK ──── = ── name ──────────┤
    ├─── CHKEY ──── = ── name ────────────┤
    ├─── CONSOLE ──── = ── name ──────────┤
    ├─── DESCCODE ──── = ──│NUMLIST│──────┤
    ├─── DOMAIN ──── = ── name ───────────┤
    ├─── DOMTOK ──── = ── hexstr ─────────┤
    ├─── EXACTEXT ──── = ── plaintext ────┤
    ├─── JOBID ──── = ── name ────────────┤
    ├─── JOBNAME ──── = ── name ──────────┤
    ├─── MSGID ──── = ── plaintext ───────┤
    ├─── NAME ──── = ── name ─────────────┤
    ├─── OPERID ──── = ── name ───────────┤
    ├─── REMARK ──── = ── plaintext ──────┤
    ├─── ROUTCODE ──── = ──│NUMLIST│──────┤
    ├─── SMSGID ──── = ── hexstr ─────────┤
    ├─── SYSTEMID ──── = ── name ─────────┤
    ├─── TAG ──── = ──│TAGLIST│───────────┤
    ├─── TCBADDR ──── = ── hexstr ────────┤
    ├─── TEXT ──── = ── plaintext ────────┤
    ├─── UCHARS ──── = ── plaintext ──────┤
    └─── WTOKEY ──── = ── plaintext ──────┘
```

NUMLIST

```
►►──┬── number ──┬──►◄
    │  ┌── , ◄──┐ │
    └──┴─ number ┴┘
```

TAGLIST

```
►►──┬── tagname ──┬──►◄
    │  ┌── , ◄──┐ │
    └──┴─ tagname ┴┘
```

Purpose of Command

The CNMECZFS command sets up (or resets) filters for Canzlog data to be delivered by subsequent use of the CZR pipe stage. The environment set by CNMECZFS is inherited by both callers and those being called by the REXX procedure starting CNMECZFS. You can reissue CNMECZFS to set different filters as often as needed.

You can use the CNMECZFS command to write a subset of the CANZLOG log to a data set.

Operand Descriptions

This section lists the panel fields, available subcommands, and additional items to consider while you are using the CNMECZFS command.

CZSET
Argument CZSET is required. No part of BFS is required, but use of at least one TAG argument prevents selection of Canzlog data that is not a message.

any text
Any alphanumeric text. Maximum size is 255 characters. If you use any delimiters (spaces, commas, or equal signs), enclose the text in quotation marks.

date1
Specifies the starting date of the time range. The format of *date1* is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41.

Note: Wherever you can specify a date, you can substitute an asterisk. The asterisk is interpreted as the date when the command is entered (today's date). These include the TO and FROM values on the CANZLOG PANEL, the BROWSE command, and the FIND and ALL subcommands. Use of the asterisk for DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE specifications is discouraged because the value is not updated with the passage of local midnight. You can use * for the date and also specify a time.

date2
Specifies the end date of the time range. The format of *date2* is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41.

first_record
If you do not specify a starting time, the first record in the log with the specified date is used.

FOR
Specifies the duration of the span of time to be included. Use the FOR keyword if you want to specify the time span in terms of duration rather than specifying the start and end times. You can use the FOR keyword in the following ways:

- Use FOR with the FROM keyword to specify the beginning of the time span along with the duration.
- Use FOR with the TO keyword to specify the end of the time span along with the duration.
- Use FOR alone to specify a time span that ends at the current time.

You can specify a duration of up to 2 years. If you specify a larger value, a duration of 2 years is used.

Important: Do not specify both FROM and TO times if you are also specifying a duration with FOR.

FROM
Specifies the starting date and time. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41. The format is controlled by the setting of the DATE and TIME operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. This operand is optional.

KEYSPECS

Notes:

1. You can specify "not equal" by using ¬= for all KEYSPECS except NAME and REMARK. ("Not equal" is not valid with the FROM, TO, or FOR keywords.)

2. You can provide a single value or a list of values for any of these KEYSPECS, except for NAME and REMARK. (Specifying multiple values is not valid with the FROM, TO, or FOR keywords.) If you specify only one value for a KEYSPEC, parentheses are optional. These statements produce the same result:

```
Jobname=JOB9997
Jobname=(JOB9997)
```

If you specify more than one value for a KEYSPEC, the values must be enclosed in parentheses. The values can be separated by a blank or by a comma. These statements produce the same result:

```
Jobname=(JOB9997 JOB9998 JOB9999)
Jobname=(JOB9997,JOB9998,JOB9999)
```

If you specify either Jobname=(JOB9997 JOB9998 JOB9999) or Jobname=(JOB9997,JOB9998,JOB9999), the logical operator OR evaluates the specifications, and any items with a Jobname of JOB9997 or JOB9998 or JOB9999 are displayed.

3. You can also specify the same KEYSPEC more than once. The logical operator AND evaluates multiple specification of KEYSPECS. This is useful when used with the "not equal" option. For example

```
Jobname='ABC',Jobname¬='ABC1'
```

matches every jobname that begins with ABC except those beginning with ABC1.

4. For the following KEYSPECS keywords, you can specify a shortened version of the matching value (for example, OPERID=TOM matches any operator ID beginning with TOM):

- AUTHGRP
- AUTHUSER
- AUTOTOK
- CHKEY
- CONSOLE
- DOMAIN
- JOBID
- JOBNAME
- MSGID
- OPERID
- SYSTEMID
- UCHARS
- WTOKEY

ASID

Address space ID.

ASTYPE

Address space type. Indicates how the address space was started (job type).

Value

Description

D

USS persistent procedure. The address space has a name for initiated programs, appropriate for a JOB. However, the existence of an OpenMVS address space block indicates a special purpose USS persistent procedure.

E

The address space is a system address space that is started before the NetView subsystem is initialized.

J

The address space is a JOB.

N

The address space is a system address space started during operating system initialization (NIP) processing.

S

The address space is a Started Task (STC).

Note: Because of the manner in which TN3270 is started, it might display as type S rather than type D.

T

The address space is a Time-Sharing User (TSO).

U

The address space is a USS forked or created procedure.

*

Error: the address space where the command originated has closed or else the message is not from the local LPAR.

?

Error: inconsistent data (might be a transient condition).

!

Error: inconsistent data.

>

Error: the supplied ASID is larger than the ASID limit for the system.

AUTHGRP

z/OS ACEE group ID (ACEEGRPN), if available.

AUTHUSER

z/OS ACEE user ID (ACEEUSRI), if available.

AUTOTOK

z/OS automation token.

CHKEY

z/OS CHKEY, as defined by system macro IEECHAIN; this is the step-name of a task or the job name of a job.

CONSOLE

z/OS destination console name.

DESCCODE

z/OS descriptor code.

DOMAIN

NetView domain name.

DOMTOK

A 4-byte token to identify a Delete Operator Message (DOM) or a token for a message for which a DOM was issued.

EXACTEXT

Specifies a comparison with message data that respects case and ignores national translation (if any). Search for EXACTEXT is faster than a search for TEXT.

JOBID

Identifier assigned by JES, also known as job number.

JOBNAME

z/OS job name.

MSGID

For DOMs with a MsgsMatch field of 1, the Canzlog ID of the associated message. The value specified cannot exceed 12 characters.

NAME

Specifies a 1 to 8 character value that is useful for saving a filter (see CANZLOG command) and as a reminder of the purpose of the filter. The NAME parameter has no effect on the operation of the filter.

OPERID
The NetView task/operator name that originated the message. A message that originates at a virtual OST (VOST) task is logged with OPERID set to the name of the VOST owner, if that information is available when the message is logged. The value that is specified cannot exceed eight characters.

REMARK
Species a 1 to 40 character value that can be useful as a reminder of the elements of a filter. You can read the remark value when editing a saved filter, in the output of LIST CZFILTER, as a result of the WHAT subcommand, and in some error messages. The REMARK parameter has no effect on the operation of the filter.

ROUTCODE
z/OS route codes.

SMSGID
System message ID. This label is *SMSGID(s):* for DOMS, which can have more than one. The value specified cannot exceed eight characters.

SYSTEMID
z/OS system ID. The value specified cannot exceed eight characters.

TAG *(tagname)*
Associated tags. You can specify more than one tag.

> **ALL**
> Matches any valid tagname.
>
> **AUDIT**
> Intended for audit purposes, such as internal commands.
>
> **BCAST**
> z/OS *broadcast to active consoles* applies.
>
> **CMDECHO**
> Command echo.
>
> **DELETED**
> Message was requested to be deleted. It is logged in the Canzlog log for automation purposes.
>
> **DOM**
> A Delete Operator Message (DOM) sent by the system to negate a previous message.
>
> **DOMEXP**
> Delete Operator Message (DOM) is expected for message, as defined by the WQEDOM flag.
>
> **MVSMSG**
> Logged at the z/OS subsystem interface.
>
> **NVMSG**
> Originated in the NetView program.
>
> **TRACE**
> Intended for tracing purposes, such as debug messages.

TCBADDR
Task Control Block (TCB) address.

TEXT
Specifies a comparison with message data that is case-insensitive and occurs after national language translation, if any. Search for EXACTEXT is faster than a search for TEXT.

UCHARS
User-defined or installation-defined characters. The value specified cannot exceed 16 characters.

WTOKEY
Key field associated with the WTO system macro (also WQEKEY in system macro IHAWQE).

last_record
If you do not specify an end time, the last record in the log with the specified date is used.

namedfilter
   Specifies any of the named filters that are supplied with the NetView product or created through use of the CANZLOG command. For information about named filters, issue the LIST CZFILTER command.

time1
   Specifies the starting time of the time range. The format of *time1* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

time2
   Specifies the end time of the time range. The format of *time2* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

timespan
   Specifies the time span to be included. This parameter is a string in the following format:

   *dd*D*hh*H*mm*M

   where *dd* specifies the number of days, *hh* specifies the number of hours, and *mm* specifies the number of minutes. This string is not case sensitive. You do not need to specify the entire string:

   • You can omit any of the three values, although you must specify at least one.
   • You can omit the final trailing character (the next value in sequence is assumed).

   The following examples show valid time span specifications:

Table 12. Time span examples	
String	**Interpreted as**
3D12H45M	3 days, 12 hours, and 45 minutes
1d30m	1 day and 30 minutes
2D6	2 days and 6 hours
1h15	1 hour and 15 minutes
5	5 minutes

TO
   Specifies the end date and time. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41. The format is controlled by the setting of the DATE and TIME operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. This operand is optional.

today
   When specifying the FROM keyword, *date1* defaults to the current date if not specified. If *time1* is not specified, FROM defaults to the first record. When specifying the TO keyword, *date2* defaults to the current date if not specified. If *time2* is not specified, TO defaults to the last record.

CNMEDRCL (NCCF)

Syntax
CNMEDRCL

```
           DOMAIN= local
►►─ CNMEDRCL ─┬──────────────────┬─►◄
              ├── DOMAIN=ALL ─────┤
              └── DOMAIN= domain_id ─┘
```
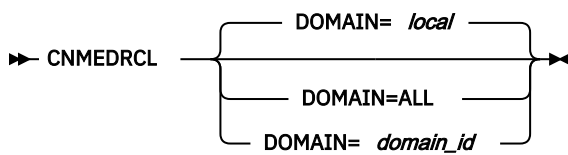
Purpose of Command

The CNMEDRCL command performs an immediate collection of DVIPA data on the specified NetView domain. You can specify to have all active domains with DVIPA enabled in the sysplex collect their DVIPA data.

Operand Descriptions

DOMAIN
>The domain to which the request for DVIPA data collection is sent. The following are the valid options:

>**ALL**
>>Specifies all domains in the sysplex. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program.

>>**Note:** If you have many stacks or systems in your sysplex, issuing ALL can cause slow response times and high CPU utilization.

>*local*
>>If the DOMAIN keyword is not specified, the domain name of the local NetView system is used. This is the default.

>*domain_id*
>>Specifies the ID of a specific domain. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program.

Usage Notes

- DVIPA data collection is only performed for the DVIPA subtowers that are enabled in the CNMSTYLE member on the NetView domain where data collection is requested.
- The DVIPA data that is collected from the specified NetView domain is forwarded to the master NetView program in the sysplex, except for DVIPA Connection data and Distributed DVIPA Connection Routing data.

CNMEDUPS (NCCF)

Syntax

CNMEDUPS
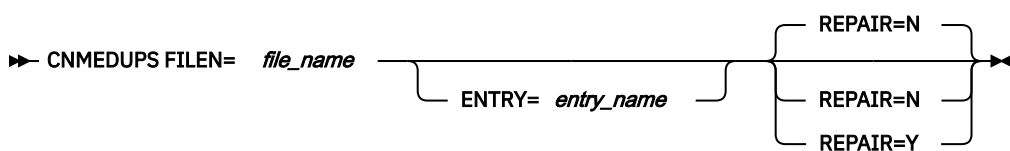
Purpose of Command

The CNMEDUPS command provides a method of identifying duplicate statements in the policy files.

Operand Descriptions

FILEN=*file_name*
>The name of the file to be searched. Included files are also searched.

ENTRY=*entry_name*
>The specific entry to be examined for duplicates. If ENTRY is not specified, all entries are examined for duplicates.

REPAIR=Y|N
>Specify whether the duplicates found are to be removed from the in-storage copy of the file. The default value is N. If REPAIR=Y is specified, the last duplicate found is the one that is kept.

Note:

1. The REPAIR option only corrects the in-storage (loaded) file. The disk copy must be corrected by a user.
2. The REPAIR option does not work properly if the file does not contain *keyword=value* entries.

CNMEERSC (NCCF)

Syntax

CNMEERSC

```
►►─ CNMEERSC ─┬─────────────────────┬─┬─ DOMAIN= local ──────────┬─►
              │   ┌─ ENTITY=ALL ──┐ │ │                          │
              └───┤               ├─┘ └─ DOMAIN= ─┬─ name ─┬──────┘
                  └─ ENTITY= value┘               └─ ALL ──┘

  ┌─ SYSPLEX= local ─────┐   ┌─ SYSNAME= local ─────┐
►─┤                      ├───┤                      ├─►◄
  └─ SYSPLEX= ─┬─ name ─┬┘   └─ SYSNAME= ─┬─ name ─┬┘
               └─ * ────┘                 └─ * ────┘
```
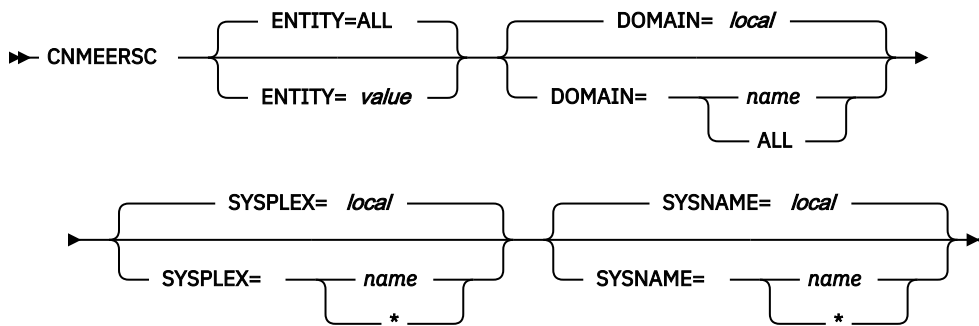
Purpose of Command

The CNMEERSC command restarts the process of resource discovery.

Operand Descriptions

ENTITY
The entity for which data is discovered.

The following operands are valid:

ALL
The default is to discover all entities that have an RTNDEF.BASE.PROCESSOR.entity entry in the CNMSTYLE member. The ALL operand is available only at the Master.

value
The value specified can be SYSTEM, APPL, or STACK.

- The SYSTEM option collects data related to the Sysplex, Coupling Facility, and the z/OS system image.
- The APPL option collects data related to all NetView instances running on the system.
- The STACK option collects data on all TCP/IP stacks on the system. It also collects IP interfaces, OSA channel and ports, HiperSockets, and Telnet server and port data if CNMSTYLE subtower statements are enabled.

DOMAIN
The domain on which data is to be discovered. The following operands are valid:

local
The default is to discover data on the local NetView domain.

name
The domain name on which data is to be discovered. The default is the local domain. When the ALL value is in effect, the command is sent to all NetView programs known to the master NetView program. If the command is issued on a non-master NetView program, only the local data is discovered. The scope of this is further restricted by the values on the SYSPLEX and SYSNAME keywords.

Note: Use caution when you specify the ALL value because it can cause rediscovery to take place on multiple NetView programs.

SYSPLEX
The sysplex on which data is to be discovered. The following operands are valid:

local
The default is to discover data on the local sysplex domain.

name
The sysplex name on which data is to be discovered. The default is the local sysplex. When the asterisk (*) value is in effect, the command is sent to all NetView programs known to the master NetView program. If the command is issued on a non-master NetView program, only the local data is discovered. The scope of this is further restricted by the values on the DOMAIN and SYSNAME keywords.

Note: The * value is available only from the Master. Use caution when you specify the * value because it can cause rediscovery to take place on multiple NetView programs.

SYSNAME
The system on which data is to be discovered. The following operands are valid:

local
The default is to discover data on the local system domain.

name
The system name on which data is to be discovered. The default is the local system. When the asterisk (*) value is in effect, the command is sent to all NetView programs known to the master NetView program. If the command is issued on a non-master NetView program, only the local data is discovered. The scope of this is further restricted by the values on the DOMAIN and SYSPLEX keywords.

Note: The * value is available only from the Master. Use caution when you specify the * value because it can cause rediscovery to take place on multiple NetView programs.

CNMEHTSP (NCCF)

Syntax

CNMEHTSP
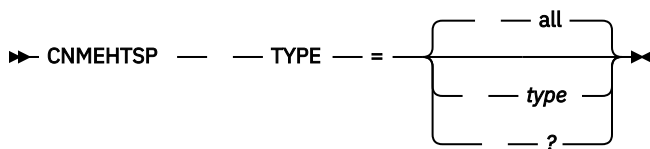
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
CNMEHTSP	BOOKS, WEBSITES

Purpose of Command

The CNMEHTSP command displays a list of web addresses that can be selected to access web sites. When using a 3270 emulator, the emulator must be able to establish connections to a web address automatically. When using the browser interface, the entries are displayed as links.

Operand Descriptions

TYPE

Specifies the group of web sites to be displayed. The default is to display all defined web sites. Specify a question mark character (?) to display a list of the types and descriptions that are defined in the CNMSTYLE member. If a type is not specified, the default value is all types.

Usage Notes

- The BROWSE function is used to display the data for 3270 consoles when the URL or title is greater than 79 characters and the string width is 80. Otherwise, the WINDOW function is used.
- The CNMSTYLE member contains the definitions for these URLs. The RESTYLE WEBSITE command is used to implement any changes made to the WEBSITE entries in the CNMSTYLE member.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the CNMEHTSP command:

- Types that fail authorization checks are not included in the display. The authorization messages errors are displayed on the NCCF console and in the log.
- If you use a screen width that is wider than 80 characters and the longest line in the display exceeds that screen width, BROWSE is not used because it has an 80-character limit. This can prevent your 3270 emulator from establishing a connection with the web address that you specified because the URL is not contiguous.

CNVOSI (NCCF; CNME2103)

Syntax

CNVOSI

```
►►─ CNVOSI ──┬── OSI_object_identifier ──┬─►◄
             └── OSI_label ──────────────┘
```
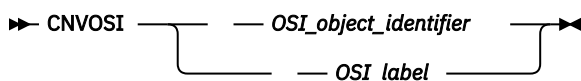
Purpose of Command

The CNVOSI command list enables you to convert OSI object identifiers to OSI labels. You can also use this command to convert OSI labels to OSI object identifiers.

Operand Descriptions

OSI_object_identifier

Specifies the OSI object identifier to be converted into a label.

OSI_label

Specifies the OSI label to be converted into an OSI object identifier.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the CNVOSI command:

- If this command list is started as a command, the information is displayed on the NetView console.
- If this command list is started as a REXX function, the information is returned to the starting program.

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

0
　　Successful processing from the command line.

Example: Converting an OSI object identifier into a label

To convert an OSI object identifier of 1.3.18.0.0.1821 to label appnEN, enter:

```
CNVOSI 1.3.18.0.0.1821
```

Response:

```
- 1.3.18.0.0.1821 = appnEN (class)
```

Example: Converting an OSI label into an OSI object identifier

To convert an OSI label of operationalState to an OSI object identifier of 2.9.3.2.7.35, enter:

```
CNVOSI operationalState
```

Response:

```
- operationalState = 2.9.3.2.7.35  (field)
```

COLLCTL (NCCF; CNME8250)

Syntax

COLLCTL
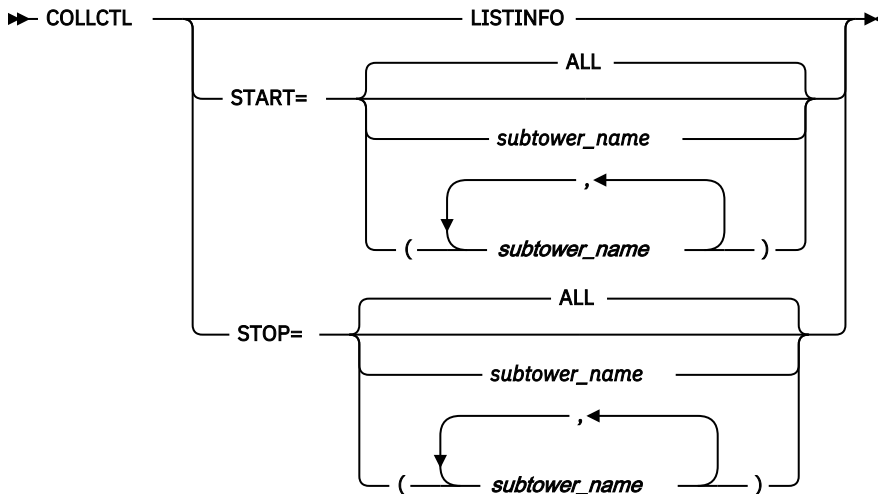
Purpose of Command

The COLLCTL command provides the capability to dynamically start and stop data collectors.

The following subtowers defined in the CNMSTYLE member have data collectors associated with them that can be started or stopped by the COLLCTL command.

For the DVIPA tower:

- DVCONN
- DVDEF
- DVROUT
- DVTAD

For the DISCOVERY tower:

- APPL
- INTERFACES
- TELNET

Operand Descriptions

LISTINFO

Displays the average and maximum time it takes for the data collectors to collect data during a given data collection interval. The display includes statistics for the following data collectors:

DVCONN

DVIPA Connections

DVDEF

DVIPA Definition and Status

DVROUT

DVIPA Routing and distributed DVIPA connection routing

DVTAD

Distributed DVIPAs

APPL

NetView Applications

INTERFACES

IP Interfaces

TELNET

Telnet Servers and Ports

START

Starts the collection of data for the specified subtower. The subtower must already be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member in order for the data collection to be started. The following values are valid for the START option:

ALL

Starts all data collectors that are supported by the COLLCTL command if their subtowers are enabled in the CNMSTYLE member. This is the default value.

subtower_name

One or more subtower names that are supported by the COLLCTL command. The following values are valid:

- DVDEF (this applies to the DVIPA tower)
- DVTAD
- DVCONN
- DVROUT
- INTERFACES
- TELNET
- APPL (this applies to the DISCOVERY tower)

STOP

Stops the collection of data for the specified subtower. The following values are valid for the STOP option:

ALL

Stops all data collectors that are supported by the COLLCTL command. This is the default value.

subtower_name

One or more subtower names that are supported by the COLLCTL command. The following values are valid:

- DVDEF (this applies to the DVIPA tower)
- DVTAD
- DVCONN
- DVROUT
- INTERFACES
- TELNET
- APPL (this applies to the DISCOVERY tower)

Usage Notes

- The CNMSDCA sample provides automation statements that help control the data collection autotask managed by the COLLCTL command.
- A dedicated autotask and a time interval are defined in CNMSTYLE for each data collector supported by the COLLCTL command.

COLLECT (NLDM)

Syntax

COLLECT
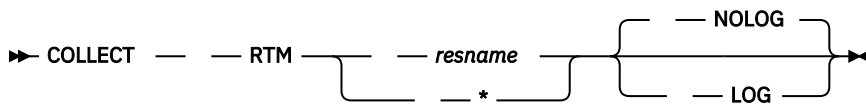
Purpose of Command

The COLLECT command gathers response-time data from PUs with the response time monitor (RTM) feature.

Every COLLECT command resets the affected LU counters to 0. Data from COLLECT commands that do not have the LOG option are accumulated and are logged when a COLLECT command with LOG is issued, or when the session ends.

Operand Descriptions

RTM
    Collects response time data as measured by the RTM feature of a 3174 or 3274.

resname
    Is the name of a link, PU, or terminal LU.

*
    Collects data for all LU terminals in a domain attached to a 3174 or 3274 with the RTM feature.

NOLOG
    Does not write collected data to the external log. NOLOG is the default.

LOG
    Writes collected data to the external log.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the COLLECT command:

- If you enter this command from a NetView component other than the session monitor, prefix the command with NLDM.
- Session start and end times and data collection times are stored on the VSAM database with times that are local to the owner of that database. For example, suppose the host that owns the primary end point

of a session resides in time zone 1 and the host that owns the secondary end point resides in time zone 2.

At the end of the session, the session is logged by the host of the primary and secondary end points with their respective local times. If the session lasted from 9:00 to 10:00 in time zone 1 and time zone 2 is three hours earlier than time zone 1, the session is logged in time zone 2 as lasting from 6:00 to 7:00.

- When an operator in time zone 1 views this session on the Session History panel, the times display as 9:00 to 10:00. Suppose the secondary end point is a terminal attached to a 3174 controller equipped with the RTM feature. When the operator in time zone 1 views the panel NLDM.STIME for this session, the times are listed as 6:00 to 7:00, because the information was retrieved from the host residing in time zone 2.

Example: Collecting RTM Data

To collect RTM data from all terminals connected to the 3174/3274 whose PU is named LCL3174A, enter:

```
COLLECT RTM LCL3174A
```

Example: Collecting data from all terminal LUs

To collect data from all terminal LUs in the current domain that are connected to PUs with the RTM feature and to write the data to the external log, enter:

```
COLLECT RTM * LOG
```

COMMAND (HELP, NCCF, NLDM, NPDA, STATMON; CNME1036)

Syntax

COMMAND

▶▶─ COMMAND ──┬──────────────┬──▶◀
              └── component ──┘

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
COMMAND	C

Purpose of Command

The COMMAND command list displays a menu of all commands that you can use in various NetView components. You can then select a command description panel for any specific command.

Operand Descriptions

component
Specifies the name of the component from which you need a list of commands. If the *component* operand is missing and you are using the command facility, hardware monitor, session monitor or status monitor, the default is the component you are currently using; otherwise, all commands are listed.

Example: Displaying a list of commands

To display a list of commands for the NetView program component you are using, enter:

```
COMMAND
```

Example: Displaying a list of hardware monitor commands

To display a list of hardware monitor commands when you are using a component other than the hardware monitor, enter:

```
COMMAND NPDA
```

CONFIG (GMFHS)

Purpose of Command

The CONFIG command notifies the NetView GMFHS that the network, network management gateway (NMG), or domain definitions stored in the RODM data cache are to be changed or have already changed while GMFHS was running.

The keyword immediately following the CONFIG command indicates the type of RODM changes being made and controls the processing steps that the host subsystem makes to react to the changes. See the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide* for a description of which RODM modifications require which type of CONFIG commands.

Prefix the CONFIG commands with the GMFHS command or the MVS MODIFY command. The keyword can be one of the following:

- DOMAIN
- NETWORK
- VIEW

Usage Notes

The CONFIG command is designed to reinitialize the RODM data cache for a domain, a view, or a whole network. Because of the CPU cycles demanded by this operation, it is best to run this command during maintenance or off-shift operation.

CONFIG DOMAIN (GMFHS)

Syntax

CONFIG DOMAIN

Load
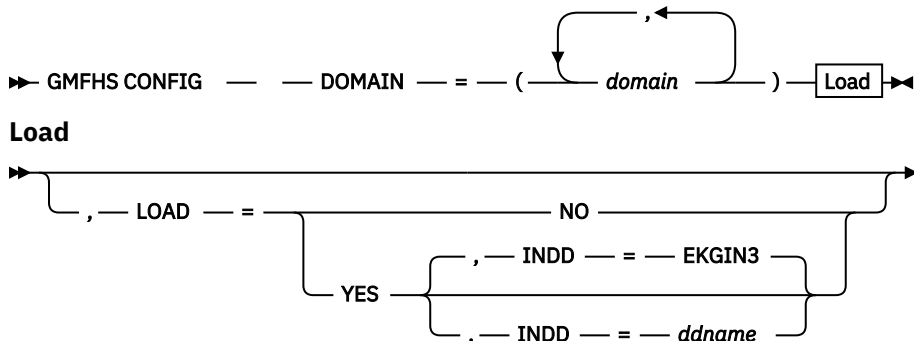
Purpose of Command

The CONFIG DOMAIN command requests a dynamic reconfiguration of one or more non-SNA domains. This process involves GMFHS interactions with RODM and with the network management gateways for non-SNA domains. Each non-SNA domain must have a Non_SNA_Domain_Class object in the RODM data cache.

Use the CONFIG DOMAIN command to:

- Set initial status when linking a GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class object to a Non_SNA_Domain_Class object. You can set the initial status when you add the GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class object or change which non-SNA domain it belongs to
- Run the RODM load function
- Checkpoint RODM (depending on the settings of the GMFHS initialization member)
- Send the generic Reconfigure command to a domain identified in the CONFIG DOMAIN command

Use the CONFIG DOMAIN command if you want to solicit initial status for resources that you added to a non-SNA domain. Otherwise, the status of that resource might be incorrect when viewed at the NMC workstation. Any views with that resource are updated automatically.

If this non-SNA domain does not solicit the initial status for resources under it through the settings of the DomainCharacteristics in the Non_SNA_Domain_Class object, the use of DisplayStatus command or a DisplayAbnormalStatus command and the use of DOMP010 Presentation Protocol, do not use the CONFIG DOMAIN command. Do not issue a CONFIG DOMAIN command, in this case, because you lose all status for the resources in the non-SNA domain, and all of the resources in the domain change back to their initial status. This is not a problem for DOMP010 and initial status solicitation because the initial status solicitation gets the correct status for all of the resources in the non-SNA domain after the CONFIG DOMAIN command has been issued.

If you provide the correct status to the resource when you add it to RODM, you do not have to use the CONFIG DOMAIN command. For additional information about initial status solicitation, see the *IBM Z NetView Data Model Reference*.

If GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class objects are linked or unlinked from Non_SNA_Domain_Class objects while the GMFHS is running, and the domain names are not included in a CONFIG DOMAIN command, the status of the resources defined by the GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class objects as viewed at the NMC workstation might not be correct.

The host subsystem issues a message indicating that the CONFIG DOMAIN command completed successfully, encountered errors, or failed. If you receive a message indicating that the host subsystem encountered errors while processing, use the host subsystem DBServer database print job to print the system error synopsis messages issued during the processing period. Also check the messages issued by RODM to the file or destination identified in the EKGPRINT DD statement of the GMFHS JCL.

Note: The reconfiguration processing start and end times are included in the error messages. Use these times to limit the selection of error synopsis messages when running the DBServer print job.

When you issue the CONFIG DOMAIN command, the GMFHS ends all network management gateway (NMG) communication sessions associated with the non-SNA domains identified in the CONFIG DOMAIN command. The sessions are re-established after all reconfiguration processing is complete.

Operand Descriptions

domain
> Identifies the domain or domains to which changes are to be applied. *domain* can be 1-8 characters in length. If you specify a single domain name, do not enclose *domain* in parentheses. If you specify more than one domain name, enclose the names in parentheses and use commas to separate names. There must be a non-SNA domain object in the RODM data cache for each domain you specify.

LOAD
> Specifies whether the RODM load utility is to be started to apply changes specified in the RODM load utility input statements. Valid choices are:

> **NO**
>> The default is LOAD=NO.

> **YES**
>> The RODM load utility is started to apply changes specified in the RODM load utility statements. These statements are read from a data set defined in a statement in the GMFHS job control language (JCL). You can specify the statement to read with the INDD=*ddname* parameter.

INDD=*ddname*
> Specifies the name of the data definition statement in the GMFHS JCL that points to the data set in which the changes to be made are described. *ddname* can be from 1 to 8 characters in length. If you do not specify a data set name, the default data set EKGIN3 is used.
>
> **Note:** You can specify the INDD=*ddname* parameter only if you specify LOAD=YES.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the CONFIG DOMAIN command:

- Use CONFIG NETWORK instead of CONFIG DOMAIN to change NMG_Class, Non_SNA_Domain_Class, or SNA_Domain_Class objects. Domain reconfiguration does not recognize changes to these object types.

  Note: The MSG operand is no longer supported on the CONFIG DOMAIN command. Do not specify this option because you are notified automatically if any of the views you are monitoring change.

Example: Dynamically reconfiguring a domain

To dynamically reconfigure a domain named CNM01, enter:

```
GMFHS CONFIG DOMAIN=CNM01
```

You receive a response similar to the following:

```
DUI4016I CONFIG COMMAND PROCESSING INITIATED
DUI4049I GMFHS DOMAIN CONFIGURATION INITIALIZED SUCCESSFULLY
```

CONFIG NETWORK (GMFHS)

Syntax

CONFIG NETWORK

▶▶── GMFHS CONFIG ── ── NETWORK ──│ Load │──◀◀

Load

▶▶───◀◀
  └─ , ── LOAD ── = ──┬─────────── NO ───────────┬─┘
                      │   │
                      └─ YES ─┬─ , ── INDD ── = ── EKGIN3 ──┬─┘
                              └─ , ── INDD ── = ── *ddname* ─┘
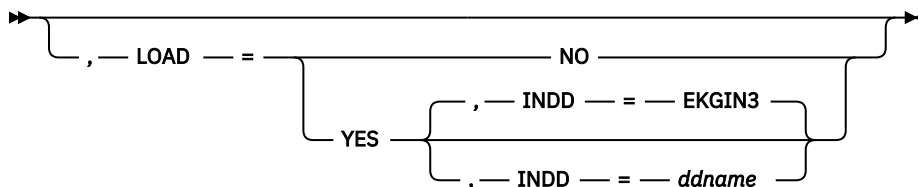
Purpose of Command

The CONFIG NETWORK command indicates that the objects defining network management gateways (NMGs), non-SNA domains, or SNA domains are to be changed or have changed.

This command causes the NetView GMFHS to completely reinitialize by using the network configuration defined in RODM. During a network reconfiguration, you can change any of the RODM objects used or referenced by the GMFHS.

When you issue the CONFIG NETWORK command, the GMFHS ends all sessions with the graphic data servers and the native network element managers. The GMFHS also ends all processing, discarding any queued service requests, and reinitializes itself. The sessions restart after all configuration processing is complete.

Operand Descriptions

LOAD
> Specifies whether the RODM load utility is to be started. Valid choices are:

NO
>   The default is LOAD=NO.

YES
>   The RODM load utility is started to apply changes specified in the RODM load utility statements. These statements are read from a data set defined in a statement in the GMFHS job control language (JCL). You can specify the statement to read with the INDD=*ddname* parameter.

INDD=*ddname*
>   Specifies the name of the data definition statement in the GMFHS JCL that points to the data set in which the changes to be made are described. *ddname* can be from 1 to 8 characters in length. If you do not specify a data set name, the default data set EKGIN3 is used.

Usage Notes

- The parameters in DSIPARM member DUIGINIT are used during reinitialization. If changes are made to DUIGINIT, they are activated only if you issue a CONFIG NETWORK command or restart the GMFHS.
- If you want to take a checkpoint of RODM when using the CONFIG NETWORK command, specify CHECKPOINT=STARTUP in DUIGINIT.
- If GMFHS was started with an overriding domain value on the GMFHS start command and you issue the CONFIG NETWORK command, GMFHS is restarted using the previously used domain rather than the value specified in DUIGINIT or the GMFHS start procedure.
- You can avoid the necessity of using the CONFIG NETWORK command when adding NMGs and non-SNA domains by:
  - Setting the NMGCharacteristics attribute of the NMG to indicate that the NMG was dynamically added
  - Setting the DomainCharacteristics attribute of the non-SNA domain to indicate that the non-SNA domain was dynamically added.

  When dynamically adding NMGs and non-SNA domains, you can control whether status setup and resource status solicitation is performed when the addition takes place. For more information about the required steps to dynamically add an NMG or non-SNA domain, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.
- The host subsystem issues a message indicating that the CONFIG NETWORK command completed successfully, encountered errors, or failed. If you receive a message indicating that the host subsystem encountered errors while processing, use the host subsystem DBServer database print job to print the system error synopsis messages issued during the processing period. Check the messages issued by RODM to the file or destination identified in the EKGPRINT DD statement of the GMFHS JCL.
- The reconfiguration processing start and end times are included in the error messages. Use these times to limit the selection of error synopsis messages when running the DBServer print job.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the CONFIG NETWORK command:

- You can specify the INDD=*ddname* parameter only if you specify LOAD=YES.

Example: Reinitializing GMFHS using an updated network configuration

To reinitialize the GMFHS using an updated network configuration defined in RODM, enter:

```
GMFHS CONFIG NETWORK
```

You receive a response similar to the following:

```
DUI4016I CONFIG COMMAND PROCESSING INITIATED
DUI4019I NETWORK CONFIGURATION DEFINITION WILL BE REINITIALIZED
DUI4027I GMFHS MAIN TASK INITIALIZATION IS COMPLETE
DUI4003I GMFHS NETWORK CONFIGURATION INITIALIZED SUCCESSFULLY
```

CONFIG VIEW (GMFHS)

Syntax

CONFIG VIEW

▶▶─ GMFHS CONFIG ── ── VIEW ─ Load ─◀◀

Load

▶▶──◀◀
    └─ , ─ LOAD ── = ─┬──────────── NO ──────────────┬─┘
                   ┌─ , ─ INDD ── = ── EKGIN3 ─┐
              └─ YES ─┴─ , ─ INDD ── = ── *ddname* ─┘
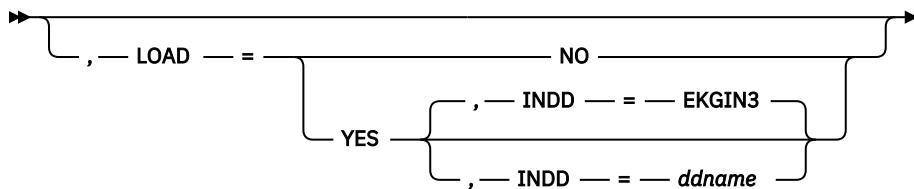
Purpose of Command

The CONFIG VIEW command is available for migration purposes only.

This command is no longer required, but can still be used to perform RODM functions. The syntax has been preserved for migration purposes. You receive the following message when you use the CONFIG VIEW command:

```
DUI3933I  THE CONFIG VIEW COMMAND IS NO LONGER REQUIRED.
          THE RODM LOADER WILL BE RUN IF LOAD=YES IS SPECIFIED.
```

The CONFIG VIEW command is no longer required when RODM views are changed. The RODM loader or user-written methods or applications can be used to add, delete, or change views directly. If LOAD=YES was specified, the RODM loader is started as specified.

Operand Descriptions

LOAD
Specifies whether the RODM load utility is to be started; valid choices are:

NO
The CONFIG VIEW command has no affect if LOAD=NO is specified.

The default is LOAD=NO.

YES
The RODM load utility is started to apply changes specified in the RODM load utility statements. These statements are read from a data set defined in a statement in the GMFHS job control language (JCL). You can specify the statement to read with the INDD=*ddname* parameter.

INDD=*ddname*
Specifies the name of the data definition statement in the GMFHS JCL that points to the data set in which the changes to be made are described. *ddname* can be 1-8 characters in length. If you do not specify a data set name, the default data set EKGIN3 is used.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the CONFIG VIEW command:

• You can specify the INDD=*ddname* parameter only if you specify LOAD=YES.

• Do not include any changes that require a CONFIG DOMAIN or a CONFIG NETWORK command in the input to a CONFIG VIEW command.

Note: The MSG operand is no longer supported on the CONFIG VIEW command. Do not specify this option because you are notified automatically if any of the views you are monitoring changes.

CONNSEC (NCCF)

Syntax

CONNSEC

```
►►─ CONNSEC ──┬─ DEFINE ── OPID ── = ── operid ──┬── TCPNAME ──►◄
              ├─ DUMPDATA ──────────────────────┤
              ├─ FILTERS ───────────────────────┤
              ├─ │QUERY│ ───────────────────────┤
              │            ┌─ HASHSIZE =50000 ──┐│
              ├─ START ────┼────────────────────┤│
              │            └─ HASHSIZE =value ───┘│
              └─ STOP ──────────────────────────┘
```

TCPNAME

```
          ┌─ TCPNAME =* ──────┐
►►────────┼───────────────────┼──►◄
          └─ TCPNAME =tname ──┘
```

Query

```
          ┌─ LADDR=* ───────┐   ┌─ LPORT=* ──────┐   ┌─ RADDR=* ──────┐
►►─ QUERY ─┼─────────────────┼───┼────────────────┼───┼────────────────┼─►
          └─ LADDR= locaddr ┘   └─ LPORT= locport ┘   └─ RADDR= remaddr ┘

    ┌─ RPORT=* ───────┐   ┌─ JOBNAME=* ──────┐
►───┼─────────────────┼───┼──────────────────┼─►
    └─ RPORT= remport ┘   └─ JOBNAME= jobname ┘

    ┌─ PROTOCOL=* ───────────────────┐   ┌─ USERID=* ──────┐
►───┼────────────────────────────────┼───┼─────────────────┼─►
    └─ PROTOCOL= encryptionprotocol ─┘   └─ USERID= userid ─┘

    ┌─ STARTIME=( *,*) ─┐   ┌─ MAXRECS=100 ──┐   ┌─ COUNT=NO ──┐
►───┼───────────────────┼───┼────────────────┼───┼─────────────┼──►◄
    └─ STARTIME= srange ┘   └─ MAXRECS= maxr ─┘   └─ COUNT=YES ─┘
```

Purpose of Command

For Connections Security. This is based on the existing TCPCONN command. It will control the collection of encryption detail records from the real-time NMI SYSTCPER service. The command also provides query and load functions to retrieve data from memory for display as 3270 messages or to load in the TEP data space.

Operand Descriptions

COUNT=*YES|NO*
　　Specifies whether the response to the QUERY option reflects the total number of connections even when this number exceeds the value that is specified by MAXRECS.

DEFINE
　　Associates a TCP/IP name with the name of an autotask that will collect encryption data for the stack. This function is the same with the function that is performed by the FUNCTION.AUTOTASK.CONNSEC

CNMSTYLE statement. The CONNSEC START command is required to start the function. Data collection for the specified stack stops if it becomes defined on another autotask. The same OPID can be defined to only one TCPNAME. A specification of OPID=*NONE* undefines the specified TCPNAME.

DUMPDATA
Supports diagnostic information. Use this keyword when instructed to by IBM Software Support.

FILTERS
Enables the CONNSEC.KEEP CNMSTYLE statement for the processes that are active processes or stacks. These filters will also be in effect for all processes or stacks that start later. The FILTERS command affects data collection that goes forward. It does not purge any previously collected data that do not match the filters. A CONNSEC STOP and CONNSEC START is required to clear out previously collected data from memory.

Note: No TCPNAME values are allowed with FILTERS except a single asterisk (*).

HASHSIZE=*value*
This operand is used to improve performance. This operand specifies the approximate maximum number of active connections that are expected at a given time. The value cannot contain any spaces or commas. The default value is 50000.

JOBNAME=*jobname*
Specifies socket application address space name criteria for the QUERY option. A question mark (?) can be used as a wildcard for a single character, and an asterisk (*) can be used with a zero (0) or for multiple characters. The asterisk must be the last character in the string. For example, a value of A? C* matches all names with a first character of A and a third character of C.

LADDR=*locaddr*
Specifies the local IP address or set of addresses for a QUERY command. This address can be expressed in any of several possible formats:

- An IPv4 address in dotted decimal format ddd.ddd.ddd.ddd. Each ddd can be any of the following formats:

  - A decimal number 0 - 255

  - A hyphen-separated range, such as 240 - 255

  - An asterisk (*), which represents the range 0 - 255

Leading zeros can be omitted. If the last ddd is an asterisk, and fewer than 4 ddd values are specified, the range 0 - 255 is assumed for each remaining ddd.

- An IPV6 address in colon-hexadecimal format hhhh:hhhh:hhhh:hhhh:hhhh:hhhh:hhhh:hhhh, where each hhhh is a 0 - 4 digit hexadecimal number, or a hexadecimal range separated by a hyphen, such as FF00 - FFFF. Consecutive groups of zeros can be replaced with a double colon (::). A double colon can be used to signify leading, trailing, or embedded groups of zeros, and can be specified only once in an address. A single asterisk (*) can be used in place of hhhh to denote 0 - FFFF. If the last hhhh is an asterisk and less than 8 hhhhs are specified, 0 - FFFF is assumed for each remaining hhhh. If both an asterisk and a double colon are used in an address, the asterisk will only represent a single hhhh group regardless of its position.

- A single asterisk (*), which represents all local IP addresses.

- A TCP/IP symbolic host name. If the value is not an IP address, and TCPNAME=* is not specified, the resolver is called by using the affinity that is associated with the specified TCP/IP stack to resolve the host name. If TCPNAME=* is specified, the resolver call is done by using the affinity with the TCP/IP stack (name) that is specified for TCPNAME in the NetView style sheet.

Note: If an IPV6 address is specified in a mixed format that contains both colons and dots, the NetView program inspects the high-order 12 bytes of the 16-byte address. If the first 12 bytes of the 16-byte address is a IPv4 migration value of 0:0:0:0:0:FFFF or 0:0:0:0:0:0, the NetView program strips the high-order 12 bytes and processes the remaining 4 bytes as an IPv4 address of the dotted decimal format ddd.ddd.ddd.ddd. If anything other is specified in the high-order 12 bytes of the IPv6

address, such a specification is treated as a host name. The following examples are processed as IPv4 addresses:

```
::*
::FFFF:*
9.42.44.52
::FFFF:9.42.*
00:000:0000:0:000:FFFF:9.42.44.52
::0:0:FFFF:9.42.44.52
```

The NetView program attempts to treat the following addresses as host name specifications:

- myhostname-9-42-33-52 (Valid host name specification)
- ::1:FFFF:9.42.44.52 (Because this specification is not a valid IP address specification, it is treated as a host name.)
- 0:0:0:0-0:0:FFFF:9.42.33- (Because this specification is not a valid IP address specification, it is treated as a host name.)

LPORT=*locport*
Specifies the local port number. *locport* can be either a decimal number or a single asterisk (*), which represents all ports.

Note: QUERY requests are optimized by a local port. Whenever it is possible, specify a specific port rather than *.

MAXRECS=*maxr*
Specifies the maximum number of connection records to return for the QUERY option. The value is a number between -9999999 and 9999999. Do not insert commas or periods in this value. Connections are always listed in reverse chronological order. A positive value specifies the set of records that end with the oldest matching connection. A negative value specifies the set of records that start with the most recent matching connection. The default value is -100.

OPID=*operid*
Specifies the name of the autotask that collects connection information for the associated TCP/IP stack.

QUERY
Queries connection records, which are sent to the NetView system and match the input criteria. If the query is successful, the BNH932I message is returned.

PROTOCOL=*encryptionprotocol*
Specifies the security protocol for a QUERY. Values can be one of *TLS*, *SSH*, *IPSEC*, or *NONE* for decrypted connections. A value of * specifies all connections.

RADDR=*remaddr*
Specifies the remote IP address or set of addresses for a QUERY. For more information on how to specify an IP address, see the description of the LADDR keyword for information.

RPORT=*remport*
Specifies the remote port number. *remport* can be either a decimal number or a single asterisk (*), which represents all ports.

START
Starts a long-running process to collect connection start and stop data from the z/OS Communications Server for the specified TCP/IP stack. The data-collection process persists as an autotask that is defined by the CONNSEC DEFINE command or the FUNCTION.AUTOTASK.CONNSEC CNMSTYLE statement. The CONNSEC.KEEP filter settings that are current in the CNMSTYLE member go into effect when you issue the CONNSEC.START command.

STARTIME=*srange*
Specifies the range of start times for connections to be included in a QUERY command. The *srange* value consists of two values that are separated by commas and enclosed in parentheses. The first value specifies the starting date and time for the range, and the second value specifies the ending date and time for the range.

The following rules apply to these values:

- To specify a date and time, type the date that is followed by the time, and is separated by a blank. The formats of the date and time are controlled by the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.
- If either value consists of only a date, the current time for that date is included.
- If either value consists only of a time, the assumed date depends upon the specified time. If the time is later than the current time, yesterday's date is assumed. If the time is earlier than the current time, today's date is assumed.
- An asterisk before the comma will include all connections from the beginning of data collection. An asterisk after the comma will include all connections up to the present, possibly including active connections, depending on other options.
- Either value can also be specified as a 16-character hexadecimal store-clock value. This value can be used to continue a previous QUERY by specifying a previously returned store-clock value from message BNH931I. The following examples are valid values for *srange*:
  - (04/05/04 10:00:00,04/06/04 17:00:00)
  - (*,04/05/04)
  - (B7ACDD41D4F00A01,*)

STOP
Stops the collection of connection data for the specified stack. The CONNSEC STOP command is used to end the data collection that is started by the CONNSEC START command.

TCPNAME=*tname*
For the CONNSEC DEFINE command, specifies the TCP/IP name to associate with an autotask that collects connection data for the stack that is no wildcard characters. For other requests, specifies the TCP/IP name for the request. *tname* must be a TCP/IP name that is specified by a previous CONNSEC DEFINE command or a FUNCTION.AUTOTASK.CONNSEC CNMSTYLE statement. A single asterisk (*) can be used to specify all defined stacks. You can also use an asterisk as a wildcard at the end of the TCP/IP name. For example, ABC* matches any TCP/IP name beginning with ABC.

USERID=*userid*
Specifies the z/OS user ID that is associated with the local socket application.

COPY (NLDM, NPDA, WINDOW)

Syntax

COPY

```
                     ┌─── ALL ───┐
►►─ COPY ─────────────┼───────────┼───────►◄
                      ├─ PAGE ────┤
                      └─ line.count ─┘
```
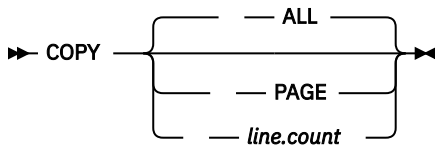
Purpose of Command

The COPY command logs a copy of the panel or data being displayed. COPY chooses the log or logs to receive the copy based on the current DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE settings for NETLOG, HCYLOG, and SYSLOG. A message is displayed at the terminal indicating the success or failure of the COPY command.

Operand Descriptions

ALL
Specifies that all the data currently available to the WINDOW is logged. This option is available for WINDOW only.

line.count
Specifies the starting line number and number of lines to be copied. This option is available for WINDOW only.

line

> Specifies the first line of data to be copied. *Line* can be a number or asterisk (*). An asterisk means to start at the current line. The current line is either the line highlighted as a FIND target or the first line visible at the beginning of the panel. A number indicates the number of lines from the beginning of the data within the window.

count

> Specifies the number of lines to be copied. *Count* can be a number or asterisk (*). An asterisk means to copy all lines after the starting line.

If *line* is specified without *count* and the preceding period, one line is copied to the defined log or logs.

PAGE

> Specifies that all the data currently visible on the screen is logged. This option is available for WINDOW only.

Example: Copying the displayed panel

To make a copy of the panel you are displaying, enter:

```
COPY
```

A copy of the panel is recorded in the defined log or logs.

Example: Copying data from a WINDOW

To copy the line containing "myTarget" in a WINDOW display, enter:

```
FIND myTarget

COPY *
```

Assuming the FIND is successful, the one line containing "myTarget" is written to the log for commands and responses.

Example: Copying parts of a WINDOW

To copy all lines on a window containing the results from a D NET,APPLS that contain the characters "TAF", enter:

```
ALL /TAF

COPY
```

A copy of the lines containing "TAF" is written to the defined log or logs.

CORRSERV (NCCF)

Syntax

CORRSERV

```
>>─ CORRSERV ─┬─────────────────────┬─><
              ├── REFRESH  xmlfile ──┤
              ├──── STATUS ──────────┤
              ├──── PURGE ───────────┤
              ├── ADDRULES  xmlfile ─┤
              ├── DELRULE  ruleid ───┤
              ├── ACTRULE  ruleid ───┤
              ├──── GETRULES ────────┤
              ├── DACTRULE  ruleid ──┤
              ├── LOGLEVEL  debuglvl ┤
              └──── TRMINATE ────────┘
```
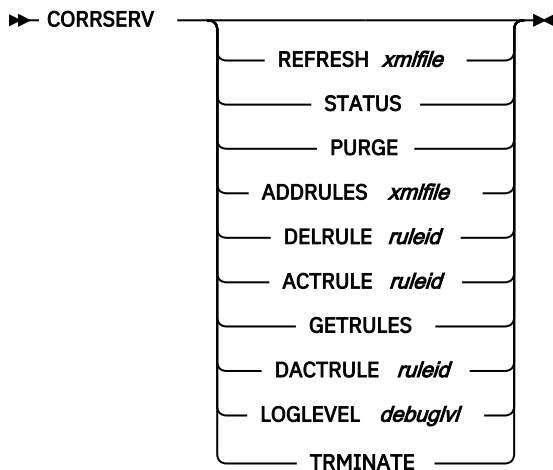
Purpose of Command

The CORRSERV command can be used to send commands over a socket to the UNIX System Services system. Some of the command operands are also run under the NetView program.

Operand Descriptions

REFRESH

Refreshes the rule base with the contents of an Extensible Markup Language (XML) file containing rules for the correlation engine. The *xmlfile* parameter specifies an absolute path on the UNIX System Services system:

```
/var/netview/v5r3/rulefiles/znvrules.xml
```

This command replaces the existing rule base with the contents of the file.

STATUS

Returns statistics on the number of events processed by the correlation engine and reports on the status of socket connections and number of held messages or Management Service Units (MSUs) on the NetView side, as well as the number of messages or MSUs on the retry side. Command output is different depending on whether the command is issued from the NetView program or from UNIX System Services. If issued from the NetView program, information is retrieved and the command sent to UNIX System Services to gather information from the correlation engine. If issued from UNIX System Services, only the correlation engine information is displayed.

PURGE

Drops messages or MSUs from the retry and help queues in the NetView program. This command does not flow to the correlation engine.

ADDRULES

Adds the contents of an Extensible Markup Language (XML) file containing rules for the correlation engine to the rule base. The *xmlfile* parameter specifies the absolute path on the UNIX System Services system:

```
/var/netview/v5r3/rulefiles/znvrules.xml
```

This command adds the new rules to the existing rule base.

DELRULE

Deletes a rule from the rule base.

ACTRULE
Activates a rule.

GETRULES
Returns a listing of rules in the correlation engine and their rule IDs.

DACTRULE
Deactivates a rule.

LOGLEVEL
Specifies a logging level for the correlation engine log. See the installed log4j.properties file for details on valid levels.

TRMINATE
Shuts down the correlation engine.

Usage Notes

Consider the following items when using the CORRSERV command:

- The correlation engine is case-sensitive. When specifying command parameters such as rule IDs or xml file names, be sure that the case is correct. This might require you to precede the CORRSERV command with the NETVASIS command.
- The slash (/) character in XML file name paths can cause parsing problems. You can enclose the file name in single quotation marks (' ') to avoid these problems.

COS (NCCF; CNME0045)

Syntax

COS

```
▶▶─ COS ─┬───────────┬─┬──────────────────┬─┬──────────────────────┬─▶◀
         └─ puname ──┘ └─ , ─ netid ─ , ─ * ─┘ │      ◄──────────────┐ │
                                               └──┬─ , ─ passthru ─┴──┘
```
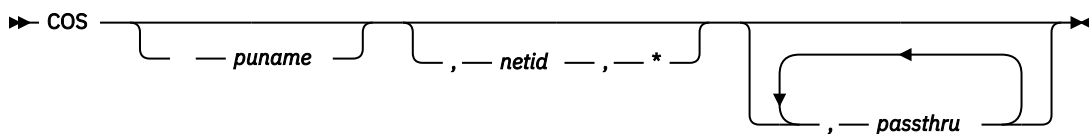
Purpose of Command

The COS command list displays information about the class-of-service (COS) table for a particular network or for all networks.

Operand Descriptions

puname
Specifies the PU (type 4 or 5), for which the COS table is to be displayed

netid
Displays the COS table for the network indicated by *netid*

*
Displays the COS tables for all the networks

passthru
Specifies up to 6 parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the COS command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Restrictions

If you omit a positional parameter, you must indicate its absence with a comma.

Example: Displaying COS Tables

To display all the class-of-service tables for *puname* na7110, enter:

```
COS na7110,*
```

If the COS request is successful, the system responds with messages similar to the following:

```
IST862I NETID=NETA    COSTABLE=ISTSDCOS
IST314I END
```

CPTBL (NCCF)

Syntax

CPTBL

```
►►─ CPTBL ── ── MEMBER ── = ── member_name ──┬──────────┬──►◄
                                             └─ ,TEST ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

Use the CPTBL command to dynamically replace a generic alert code point table, specifying the name of a member that contains code point definitions. Use this command to verify the syntax of a code point member without activating that member. See the *IBM Z NetView Customization Guide* for more information about the code point tables.

Operand Descriptions

MEMBER=*member_name*
Is the name of the code point member that is to be tested or activated.

The member must be in a BNJPNL1 DD data set as specified in the NetView start procedure.

TEST
Specifies that the NetView program verifies the syntax of the code point table statements but does not activate the table.

Return Codes

Return Code
Meaning

0
The command completed successfully.

4
The command did not complete successfully. Check the accompanying messages for more information.

Example: Activating a Member

To activate BNJPNL1 member BNJ92TBL, enter:

```
CPTBL MEMBER=BNJ92TBL
```

If the CPTBL request is successful, the system responds with the following message:

```
DSI633I CPTBL COMMAND SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED
```

If errors were encountered, the system responds with the following messages:

```
CNM735I THE FOLLOWING ERRORS ENCOUNTERED IN PROCESSING MEMBER BNJ92TBL

DSI415I END OF BNJ92TBL ERROR DISPLAY
DSI416I PROCESSING FAILED FOR CPTBL MEMBER=BNJ92TBL COMMAND
```

Example: Testing a Member

To test the syntax of BNJPNL1 member BNJ93TST, enter: p

```
CPTBL MEMBER=BNJ93TST,TEST
```

If the CPTBL request is successful, the system responds with the following message:

```
CNM736I TEST OF CODE POINT FILE BNJ93TST WAS SUCCESSFUL
```

CRITRES (MSM)

Syntax

CRITRES

▶▶— CRITRES —▶◀

Purpose of Command

The CRITRES command reads the TN3270 Management configuration file. The parameters for this command are in the configuration file.

Operand Descriptions

IPSTACK_RUN
Sets the TN3270 Management feature to run when the IPSTACK_RUN parameter is set to any of the following:

- YES

- yes

- Y

- y

Any other value does not implement the TN3270 feature after the GETTOPO IPRES command completes successfully.

ServerClient
Sets the TN3270 Management feature to discover TN3270 servers or TN3270 servers and clients. If the ServerClient parameter is set to 1, then only TN3270 servers are discovered. If the ServerClient parameter is set to 2, then both TN3270 servers and clients are discovered. Any other value on this parameter causes neither the servers nor the clients to be discovered. If the parameter is set to 2, then there is one list of TN3270 client critical resources that can be used to limit the number of TN3270 clients discovered.

There is one list for TN3270 critical client resource addresses. Either a valid, fully qualified IP address or a wildcard can be used. The wildcard value must be an asterisk (*) at the end of the IP address. For example, 9.* is a valid value, but 9.*.199.124 is not valid. If either the wildcard or a fully qualified IP address is not valid, then this address is discarded and the FLC151E error message is displayed.

Note: Any resources that are no longer critical are deleted from RODM.

Usage Notes

The MSM tower and the IP subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.

CSCF (NCCF)

Syntax

CSCF
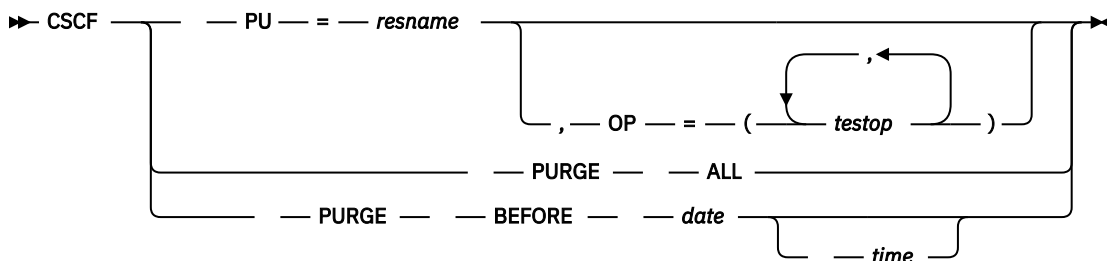
Purpose of Command

The CSCF command invokes the central site control facility and enables you to run online diagnostic tests remotely on 3172 and 3174 devices that support this function. You can enter this command from the command facility or from any other NetView component.

Operand Descriptions

PU=*resname*
Is the physical unit name of the remote device on which the online diagnostic test is to be run. Span of control checking is performed to determine operator authority to access the resource specified by *resname*. The level of access must be READ or higher.

OP=(*testop*,...)
Is a single online diagnostic test operand or a list of online diagnostic test operands that specifies the online diagnostic test to be run. When the list format is used, commas separate multiple online diagnostic test operands. The online diagnostic test operand or list of online diagnostic test operands is referred to as the **online diagnostic test general format**. The online diagnostic test general format is specified exactly as it is specified for a local online diagnostic test. If you specify the OP operand, and the target remote device supports this operand, the online diagnostic test general format acts as a *fast path* for devices that support this operand.

Note: This operand is not supported by all devices (for example, 3172) that support CSCF.

PURGE ALL
Clears the CSCF VSAM database of all panel templates. If you are not already in CSCF, enter CSCF `PURGE  ALL.`

PURGE BEFORE
Clears the CSCF VSAM database of panel templates that have not been used since the specified date and time, if you specify a time. Each template record in the database is time-stamped to indicate the last date and time it was used.

date
Purges templates that have not been used since the specified date. The format of *date* is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

time
Purges templates that have not been used since the specified date and this time. The format of *time* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. *time* is an optional operand.

Consider the following when using the CSCF command:

- For more information about online diagnostic tests, see *3174 Establishment Controller Customer Problem Determination* or the *3172 Interconnect Control Program User's Guide*
- You can use the COPY command to send the current display to the network log and to the hardcopy terminal if one is connected. Before you can use the COPY command, CSCF must be active and a CSCF panel must be displayed.

Example: Starting an Online Diagnostic Test

To initiate an online diagnostic test for physical unit B8888888, enter:

```
CSCF PU=B8888888
```

You enter the online diagnostic test function at the main menu.

Example: Displaying a PU Log

To display the log (online diagnostic test 1) for physical unit B8888888, enter:

```
CSCF PU=B8888888,OP=/1
```

For 3174, you enter the online diagnostic test function at the logs menu.

Example: Displaying PU Logged Events

To display logged events for port 3 (online diagnostic test 1,4,3,1) for physical unit B8888888, enter:

```
CSCF PU=B8888888,OP=(/1,4,3,1)
```

For 3174, you enter the online diagnostic test function at the log records panel that displays all logged events for port 3.

DATE (NCCF; CNME1003)

Syntax

DATE

►►— DATE —►◄

Purpose of Command

The DATE command list displays the current date and time.

Usage Notes

As shipped with the NetView program, the format of the date is *mm/dd/yy*, where *mm* is the month, *dd* is the day, and *yy* is the year. The format of the time is *hh:mm*, where *hh* is the hour (00–23) and *mm* is the minutes (00–59). These formats are controlled by the settings of the date and time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

DBAUTO (NCCF; CNME2008)

Syntax

DBAUTO

►►— DBAUTO —►
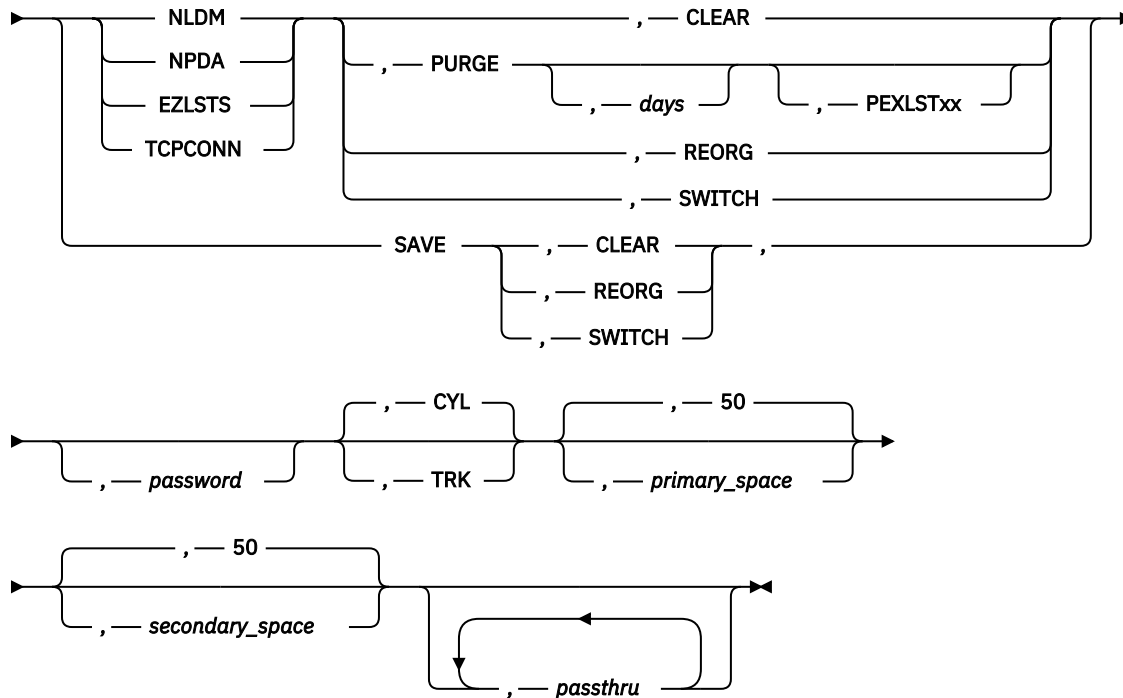
Purpose of Command

The DBAUTO command enables you to purge entries from your VSAM database, reorganize the database, switch to a secondary database, or clear the database altogether.

Operand Descriptions

NLDM
Session Monitor VSAM database.

NPDA
Hardware Monitor VSAM database. This option purges event, statistic, and GMFALERT records.

EZLSTS
AON status file. This option starts the DBMAINT command to perform maintenance for the AON status file.

TCPCONN
TCP/IP connection management VSAM database.

SAVE
Save/Restore VSAM database.

CLEAR
Erases the contents of the entire VSAM data base. This is done by the RESETDB command. For NLDM, when the CLEAR request completes, NLDM session recording is started. If NLDM session recording was active before the CLEAR request, it is restarted when the CLEAR request completes. If NLDM session recording was not active before the CLEAR request, it is started when the CLEAR request completes.

PURGE

Enables you to selectively purge entries in your VSAM database. Using the *days* option, you can automatically purge entries in your VSAM database that are older than a specified number of days. After the database entries are purged, the VSAM database is reorganized (see REORG below).

Note: There is no PURGE option for SAVE.

days
The number of days of activity you want to keep in the VSAM database. This parameter is optional and can be specified only with the PURGE function. This value overrides the common global variables: NLDM PURGE_DAYS, NPDA PURGE_DAYS. The defaults are 2 for NLDM and 5 for NPDA.

PEXLST*xx*

Specifies a purge exception list that is defined in the CNMSTYLE member.

The *xx* corresponds to the CNMSTYLE exception list definition (NLDM.PEXLST*xx.suffix*).

Note: PEXLST*xx* is valid only with the NLDM keyword.

REORG
Enables you to reorganize your VSAM database, which claims free space and allows this space to be reused.

SWITCH
Enables you to switch from an active to an inactive VSAM database.

password
Specifies your VSAM database password. The password can be in the range of 1-8 alphanumeric characters. The default is blank.

<u>CYL</u>
Specifies space allocation-type of cylinder. This is the default.

TRK
Specifies space allocation-type of track.

primary_space
Specifies the amount of primary space allocated to temporarily hold the database contents while REORG is running. The default is 50, and the minimum allocation is 1 cylinder or track.

secondary_space
Specifies the amount of secondary space allocated to temporarily hold the database contents while REORG is running. The default is 50, and secondary space allocation is optional.

passthru
When used with EZLSTS, specifies parameters which are appended unchanged to the DBMAINT command.

Otherwise, specifies parameters which are appended unchanged to the internal ALLOCATE command which allocates the temporary database used to hold the contents of the VSAM file being reorganized. This ALLOCATE defaults the following parameters if not specified: RECFM(VB) LRECL(8196) BLKSIZE(8200).

Restrictions

The following restriction applies to the DBAUTO command:

- The DBAUTO command cannot run under the primary program operator interface task (PPT).
- All keywords are positional. Commas are required as a delimiter between each specified keyword. If a keyword is omitted, indicate its absence with a comma. Trailing commas are not required.

Example: Purging entries

To purge everything in the database except for the last four days of entries, enter:

```
DBAUTO NLDM,PURGE,4
```

Example: Purging session monitor entries using an Exception List

To purge everything in the session monitor database older than two days except for entries with session information between HOST1 and an NCP resource or any CP-CP session, enter:

```
DBAUTO NLDM,PURGE,2,PEXLST02
```

The corresponding CNMSTYLE statements containing the exception lists are:

```
NLDM.PEXLST02.A = HOST1 NCP*
NLDM.PEXLST02.B = CP-CP
```

Example: Reorganizing the database

To reorganize the database, default the password, and designate 30 cylinders for the primary database and 20 cylinders for the secondary database, enter:

```
DBAUTO NPDA,REORG,,,CYL,30,20
```

DBINIT (NCCF; CNME2009)

Syntax

DBINIT
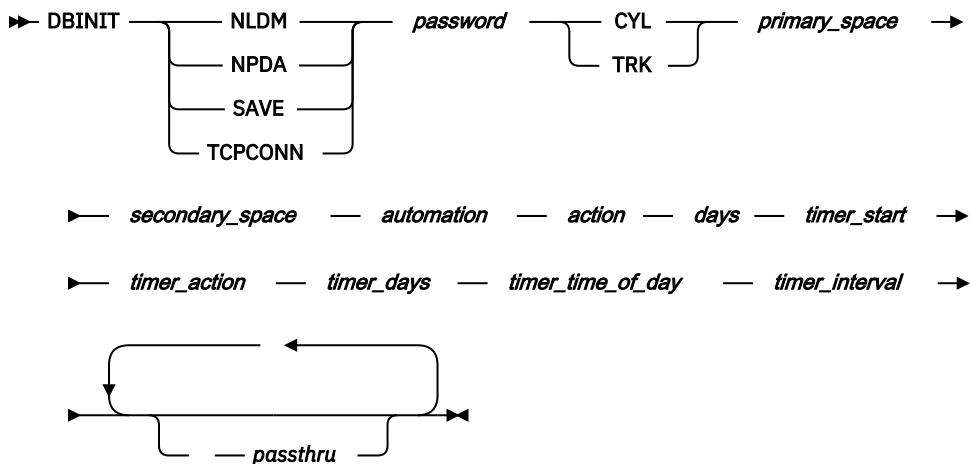
Purpose of Command

The DBINIT command enables you to set global variables and perform periodic database maintenance using the EVERY timer and the DBAUTO command. This command is started by the CNMSTYLE member when the NetView program starts.

Operand Descriptions

NLDM
Specifies the session monitor VSAM database.

NPDA
Specifies the hardware monitor VSAM database.

SAVE
Specifies the Save/Restore VSAM database.

TCPCONN

Specifies the TCP/IP connection management VSAM database.

password

Specifies your VSAM database password. This password can be in the range of 1-8 alphanumeric characters. Specify NONE if a password is not used.

CYL

Specifies space allocation-type of cylinder.

TRK

Specifies space allocation-type of track.

primary_space

Specifies the amount of primary space allocated to temporarily hold the database contents while REORG is running.

secondary_space

Specifies the amount of secondary space allocated to temporarily hold the database contents while REORG is running.

automation

Specifies whether to enable the DBFULL function when DBFULL is started by message automation from the automation table:

- Y: specifies to enable DBFULL

- N: specifies to disable the DBFULL.

Note: DBFULL is started when the specified database is full. DBFULL calls DBAUTO to perform database maintenance.

action

Specifies the action for DBFULL to perform when starting the DBAUTO command:

CLEAR

Erases the contents of the entire VSAM database.

For NLDM, when the CLEAR request completes, NLDM session recording is started. If NLDM session recording was active before the CLEAR request, it is restarted when the CLEAR request completes. If NLDM session recording was not active before the CLEAR request, it is started when the CLEAR request completes.

PURGE

Enables you to purge entries in your VSAM database.

After the database entries are purged, the VSAM database is reorganized. See the description for the REORG keyword.

Note: PURGE can be used only with NLDM, NPDA, and TCPCONN.

PURGE*xx*

For the NLDM database, you can specify a purge exception list that is defined in the CNMSTYLE member. The *xx* corresponds to the CNMSTYLE exception list definition (NLDM.PEXLST*xx*).

Note: PURGE*xx* can be used only with NLDM.

REORG

Enables you to reorganize your VSAM database, which claims free space and allows this space to be reused.

SWITCH

Enables you to switch from an active to an inactive VSAM database.

days

The number of days of activity to keep in the VSAM database for the PURGE or PURGExx action. For CLEAR, REORG, and SWITCH, specify 0.

timer_start
Specifies whether to initiate a DBAUTO command on an EVERY timer for periodic database maintenance:

- Y: initiate the DBAUTO command
- N: do not initiate the DBAUTO command

timer_action
Specifies the action for the timed DBAUTO command:

CLEAR
Erases the contents of the entire VSAM database.

For NLDM, when the CLEAR request completes, NLDM session recording is started. If NLDM session recording was active before the CLEAR request, it is restarted when the CLEAR request completes. If NLDM session recording was not active before the CLEAR request, it is started when the CLEAR request completes.

PURGE
Enables you to purge entries in your VSAM database.

After the database entries are purged, the VSAM database is reorganized. See the description for the REORG keyword.

Note: PURGE can be used only with NLDM, NPDA, and TCPCONN.

PURGE*xx*
For the NLDM database, you can specify a purge exception list that is defined in the CNMSTYLE member. The *xx* corresponds to the exception list statement (NLDM.PEXLST*xx*).

Note: PURGE*xx* can be used only with NLDM.

REORG
Enables you to reorganize your VSAM database, which claims free space and allows this space to be reused.

SWITCH
Enables you to switch from an active to an inactive VSAM database.

timer_days
Specifies the number of days of activity to keep in the VSAM database for the PURGE or the PURGE*xx* *timer_action* function and the resulting timed DBAUTO command. For CLEAR, REORG, and SWITCH, specify 0.

timer_time_of_day
Specifies the time of day in hours (00-24), minutes (00-59), and seconds (00-59) that DBAUTO performs database maintenance. The format is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. If you specify 24 for hours, specify 00 for minutes and seconds.

timer_interval
Specifies the number of days between DBAUTO invocations for database maintenance.

passthru
Specifies additional parameters that are passed to the timed DBAUTO command.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the DBINIT command:

- All parameters are positional.
- All parameters are required except for *passthru*.

Example: Reorganizing a database

To reorganize the Save/Restore VSAM database, designating 50 cylinders for the primary and secondary databases, enter:

```
DBINIT SAVE NONE CYL 50 50 N REORG 0 Y REORG 0 03:30:00 1
```

This process is repeated at 3:30 every day.

Example: Purging database entries

To purge everything in the NLDM database except for the last 2 days of entries, enter:

```
DBINIT NLDM NONE CYL 50 50 Y PURGE 2 Y PURGE 2 02:00:00 1
```

This process is repeated at 2:00 every day.

Example: Purging Session Monitor database entries using an Exception List

To purge everything in the session monitor database before the last two days, except for entries with session information between HOST1 and NCP resources or CP-CP sessions, enter:

```
DBINIT NLDM NONE CYL 50 50 Y PURGE02 2 Y PURGE02 2 02:00:00 1
```

The corresponding CNMSTYLE statements containing the exception lists are:

```
NLDM.PEXLST02.A = HOST1 NCP*
NLDM.PEXLST02.B = CP-CP
```

DBMAINT (AON)

Syntax

DBMAINT
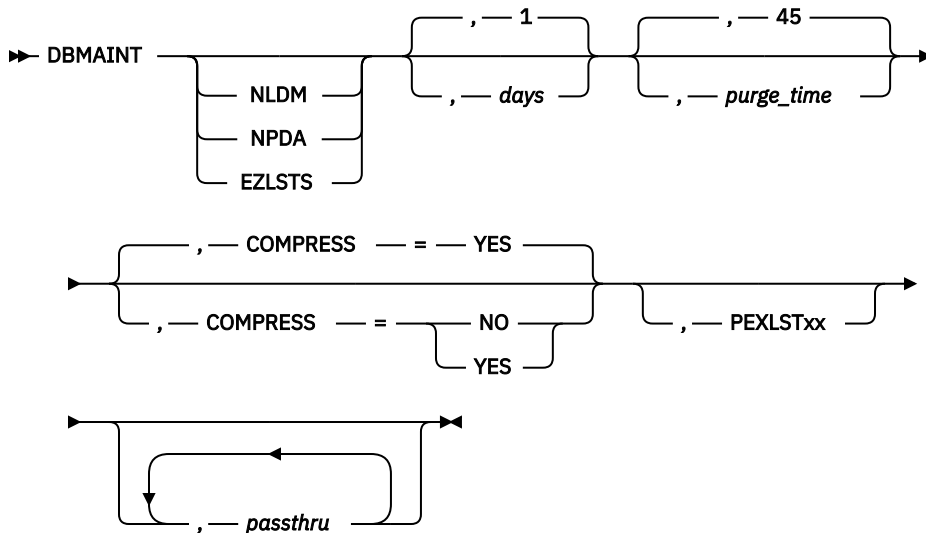
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
DBMAINT	CLEARSTS

Purpose of Command

The DBMAINT command performs VSAM database maintenance for the NetView hardware monitor, the NetView session monitor, or the AON status file. To use the DBMAINT command from the operator interface, see *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

Operand Descriptions

NLDM
Performs maintenance for the NetView session monitor database.

NPDA
Performs maintenance for the NetView hardware monitor database.

EZLSTS
Performs maintenance for the AON status file.

days
The number of days before the current date before which data is to be deleted. The default is 1.

purge_time
The number of minutes to wait for the database maintenance to complete. The default is 45 minutes.

COMPRESS
Determines whether the database is compressed after the records are deleted. The default is YES.

PEXLST*xx*
Specifies a purge exception list that is defined in the CNMSTYLE member.

The *xx* corresponds to the CNMSTYLE member exception list definition (NLDM.PEXLST*xx.suffix*).

Note: The PEXLST*xx* parameter can be used only with NLDM.

passthru
Specifies parameters which are appended unchanged to the internal ALLOCATE command which allocates the temporary database used to hold the contents of the VSAM file being reorganized. This ALLOCATE defaults to the following parameters if not specified: SPACE(50 50) CYL RECFM(VB) LRECL(8196) BLKSIZE(8200). DBMAINT enables VSAM reorganization in either EXPORT/IMPORT mode or REPRO/REUSE mode. In the EXPORT/IMPORT case, no ALLOCATE parameters other than primary space, secondary space, and space allocation-type are supported.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- IDCAMS support in the NetView program is required to use this command. IDCAMS performs the compression function during database maintenance.
- This command can be issued in line mode if the parameters are entered correctly. Therefore, you can issue it from within your own routines. If the command is issued without parameters specified, a full-screen interface is displayed for you to specify your DBMAINT input.
- DBMAINT runs under the *baseoper* autotask (AONBASE). When you issue a DBMAINT request from any other task, you see a message indicating that EZLEAU03 ended with a return code of 9. This indicates that the DBMAINT request has been routed to the *baseoper* task.

Example: Deleting records older than three days

To delete records from the NetView hardware monitor database that are older than three days old, issue:

```
DBMAINT NPDA,3,30,COMPRESS=YES
```

In this example, the DBMAINT command stops deleting records from the database if it takes longer than 30 minutes to complete the maintenance. The default value, COMPRESS=YES, is explicitly coded in this example.

Example: Deleting Session Monitor records using an Exception List

To delete records from the NetView session monitor database (except those involving NCP resources or SSCP-SSCP sessions) that are older than three days, enter:

```
DBMAINT NLDM,3,30,PEXLST01
```

The exception lists are located in the CNMSTYLE member:

```
NLDM.PEXLST01.A = NCP* *
NLDM.PEXLST01.B = SSCP-SSCP
```

DDF (AON)

Syntax

DDF

►►— DDF ———————————————►◄
              └— *panel_name* —┘

Purpose of Command

The DDF command shows a color-coded status display for the resources that are currently being acted upon by AON or require operator intervention for recovery. See the *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information.

Operand Descriptions

panel_name
    The name of the panel as it appears in the upper left corner of the panel. Use this parameter to go a specific DDF panel.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.
- The workstation from which you enter the DDF command must support 3*x*79 terminal extended attributes, which are blue, red, pink, green, turquoise, yellow, and white for color and flash, reverse video, and underscore for highlighting.
- If you enter DDF without the *panel_name* parameter, the main DDF panel is displayed. The panel name for this panel is EZLPNLST.

Examples

To display the panel named EZLPNL2, type:

```
DDF EZLPNL2
```

DDOMAIN (NPDA)

Syntax

DDOMAIN

►►— DDOMAIN —►◄

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
DDOMAIN	DD

Purpose of Command

The DDOMAIN command displays the network-qualified name of the NetView domain in which you are in session.

Example: Displaying domain identification

To display the domain identification of the session domain as the result of the SDOMAIN command and the host domain, enter:

```
DD
```

The response is similar to:

```
BNJ914I SESSION DOMAIN IS *.CNM02, HOST DOMAIN IS NETA.CNM01
```

DEFAULTS (NCCF)

Syntax

DEFAULTS

DispDefs

```
►►──────────── BANNER= string ──────────────►◄

   ├──── BEEP= ──┬── DISABLE ──┤
                 └── ENABLE ───┘

   ├── BRUNLOCK= ──┬──── 5 ─────┤
                   └── unlocktm ─┘

   ├── CZBRWAIT= ──┬──── 10 ────┤
                   └──── ttt ───┘

   ├── DISPLAY= ──┬──── NO ─────┤
                  └──── YES ────┘

   ├── HOLD= ──┬── DISABLE ──┤
               ├── ENABLE ───┤
               └── LOCAL ────┘

   ├──── PPIPREFX= prefix ────┤

   ├── SCRNFMT= ──┬──── * ──────┤
                  └── member ───┘

   ├── STARTCOL= ──┬──── 17 ────┤
                   └──── ccc ───┘

   ├──── TAFPREFX= prefix ─────┤

   └── TAFRECLN= ──┬─── 32000 ───┤
                   └── linesize ─┘
```

DtTmDefs

```
►►──┬── LONGDATE= DateTmp8 ──►◄
    ├── SHORTDAT= DateTmp5 ──┤
    ├── SUPZDATE= ──┬── NO ──┤
    │               └── YES ─┘
    ├── LONGTIME= TimeTmp8 ──┤
    ├── SHORTTIM= TimeTmp5 ──┤
    └── SUPZTIME= ──┬── NO ──┤
                    └── YES ─┘
```

LogDefs

```
►►─────── CANZLOG ──────┬──────────────┬── BFS ──►◄
                        └─ namedfilter ─┘

           ─── CNM493I= ──┬── NO ──┬──
                          └── YES ─┘

           ─── CZDELAGE= ──┬── *NONE* ──────┬──
                           └── NumberDays ──┘

           ─── CZFORMAT ──┬── *NONE* ────────────┬──
                          │      ┌───────◄──────┐ │
                          └──┬───┴── DATE ───┬──┴─┘
                             │    ┌─ TIME ───┤
                             │    ├─ SOURCE ─┤
                             │    ├─ MTYPE ──┤
                             │    └─ ORIGIN ─┘

           ─── CZTOPAGE= ──┬── *NONE* ──────┬──
                           └── NumberDays ──┘

           ─── CZTOPDAT= ──┬── *NONE* ───┬──
                           └── dateSpec ─┘

           ─── HCYLOG= ──┬── NO ──┬──
                         └── YES ─┘

           ─── INTCMD= ──┬── NO ──┬──
                         └── YES ─┘

           ─── LBHOURLY= ──┬── NO ──┬──
                           └── YES ─┘

           ─── LBFINDMX= LBfm ──

           ─── LOGFMT= ──┬── NO ──┬──
                         └── YES ─┘

           ─── LOGTSTAT= ──┬── YES ──┬──
                           └── NO ───┘

           ─── MSGMODID= ──┬── NO ──┬──
                           └── YES ─┘

           ─── NETLOG= ──┬── NO ──┬──
                         └── YES ─┘

           ─── SLOGCMDR= ──┬── YES ──────┬──
                           ├── NO ───────┤
                           └── ECHOONLY ─┘

           ─── SYSLOG= ──┬── NO ──┬──
                         └── YES ─┘
```

Lu62Defs

```
      ►►─────┬─ COSTIME= ──┬── X'FFFFFFFF' ──┬───────►◄
             │             └── cos_time ─────┘
             │
             │              ┌──── 86400 ────┐
             ├─ MAXREPLY= ──┼───────────────┼──┐
             │              └── maxnumber ───┘
             │
             │             ┌──── 120 ────┐
             ├─ NOREPLY= ──┼─────────────┼──┐
             │             └── nrnumber ──┘
             │
             │              ┌──── 120 ────┐
             ├─ RCVREPLY= ──┼─────────────┼──┐
             │              └── rcvnumber ─┘
             │
             │              ┌──── 180 ────┐
             └─ SESINACT= ──┼─────────────┼──┐
                            └── sestime ───┘
```

MonitDefs

```
                                    ┌─── 0 ───┐
      ►►─┬── WRNCPU ── = ──┼─────────┼──────────►◄
         │                 │    ┌─,◄─┐         │
         │                 └─( ─┴─ decimal ─┴─ )─┘
         │
         │                  ┌─── 0 ───┐
         ├── WRNIO ── = ──┼─────────┼──┐
         │                 │    ┌─,◄─┐
         │                 └─( ─┴─ decimal ─┴─ )─┘
         │
         │                   ┌─── 0 ───┐
         ├── WRNMQIN ── = ──┼─────────┼──┐
         │                  │    ┌─,◄─┐
         │                  └─( ─┴─ decimal ─┴─ )─┘
         │
         │                    ┌─── 0 ───┐
         ├── WRNMQOUT ── = ──┼─────────┼──┐
         │                   │    ┌─,◄─┐
         │                   └─( ─┴─ decimal ─┴─ )─┘
         │
         │                    ┌─── 0 ───┐
         ├── WRNMSGCT ── = ──┼─────────┼──┐
         │                   │    ┌─,◄─┐
         │                   └─( ─┴─ decimal ─┴─ )─┘
         │
         │                  ┌─── 0 ───┐
         └── WRNSTG ── = ──┼─────────┼──┐
                           │    ┌─,◄─┐
                           └─( ─┴─ decimal ─┴─ )─┘
```

OperDefs

```
├──┬─ AUTOLOGN= ──┬─ NO ──┬──────────────────────────────────────┤
   │              └─ YES ─┘
   │
   ├─ CMD= ──────┬─ HIGH ─┬─
   │             └─ LOW ──┘
   │
   ├─ EVERYCON= ─┬─ NO ──┬─
   │             └─ YES ─┘
   │
   ├─ LOGPROF= ──┬─ *NONE* ─┬─
   │             └─ pname ──┘
   │
   ├─ MAXABEND= ─┬─ set_in_CNMSTYLE or 2 ─┬─
   │             └─ maxnumber ────────────┘
   │
   ├─ MAXLOGON= ─┬─ set_in_CNMSTYLE or 3 ─┬─
   │             └─ maxnumber ────────────┘
   │
   ├─ MSGTOUT= ──┬─ 2 ───────────┬─
   │             └─ msgtonumber ─┘
   │
   ├─ REACQPRI= ─┬─ 600 ────────┬─
   │             ├─ NO ─────────┤
   │             └─ reacqnumber ┘
   │
   ├─ RMTMAXL= ──┬─ DEFAULT ──┬─
   │             └─ rmtlines ─┘
   │
   ├─ SELFISH= ──┬─ NO ──┬─
   │             └─ YES ─┘
   │
   ├─ SENDMSG= value ─┬─ ADD ────┬─
   │                  └─ DELETE ─┘
   │
   ├─ STORDUMP= ─┬─ 2 ─────────┬─
   │             └─ maxnumber ─┘
   │
   ├─ STRTSERV= ─┬─ SBMTJOB ──┬─
   │             └─ STRTPROC ─┘
   │
   ├─ TAKEOVER= ─┬─ NO ──┬─
   │             └─ YES ─┘
   │
   └─ TIMEFMSG= ─┬─ NO ──┬─
                 └─ YES ─┘
```

RexxDefs

```
        ┌─── 3 ───┐
►►─ REXXENV= ─┼─────────────┼─►◄
             └─ rxenvnumber ─┘

        ┌─── 70 ───┐
──── REXXENVL= ─┼──────────────┼──
                └─ envlimitpct ─┘

        ┌─── 250 ───┐
──── REXXSLMT= ─┼─── UNLIMITD ───┼──
                └─── slmtnumber ─┘

        ┌─── DEFAULT ───┐
──── REXXSTOR= ─┼───────────────┼──
                └─── stornumber ─┘

        ┌─── DISABLE ───┐
──── REXXSTRF= ─┼───────────────┼──
                └─── ENABLE ─────┘
```

SecDefs

```
            ┌─── BYPASS ───┐
►►─── AUTOSEC= ─┼─── CHECK ───┼─►◄
               └─── DEFER ───┘

            ┌─── ALL ───┐
──── CATAUDIT= ─┼─── FAILURES ──┼──
               └─── NONE ─────┘

            ┌─── SAF ───┐
──── EMCSPARM= ─┼────────────┼──
               └─── NETVIEW ─┘

            ┌─── 0 ───┐
──── IGNRLSUP= ─┼─── * ───┼──
               └─ number ─┘

            ┌─── NO ───┐
──── LOGSPNCF= ─┼──────────┼──
               └─── YES ───┘

            ┌─── NO ───┐
──── LOGSPNCP= ─┼──────────┼──
               └─── YES ───┘

            ┌─── NO ───┐
──── LOGSPNVF= ─┼──────────┼──
               └─── YES ───┘

            ┌─── NO ───┐
──── LOGSPNVP= ─┼──────────┼──
               └─── YES ───┘

            ┌─── DISABLE ───┐
──── PRCIOSEC= ─┼───────────────┼──
               └─── ENABLE ─────┘
```

TcpDefs

```
►►─ TCPNAME= tcpaddrspacename ─►◄
```

UtilDefs

```
        AVLMAX=        0
                     decimal

        AVLSLOW=       0
                     decimal

        MAXCPU=        0
                     decimal

        MAXCSSIR=      0
                     decimal

        MAXIO=         0
                     decimal

        MAXMQIN=       0
                     decimal

        MAXMQOUT=      0
                     decimal

        MAXSTG=        0
                     decimal

        SLOWSTG=       0
                     decimal
```

MiscDefs

```
        RORGSECS — = — reorgseconds

                           PPT
        AUTOBLTN — = — ┬ ALLOPERS ┬
                           NONE
```

BFS (Basic Filter Syntax)

```
        any text    FROM    TO    FOR    KEYSPECS
```

FROM

```
                   today        first_record
        FROM   ┬         ┬ ┬               ┬
                   date1          time1
```

TO

```
                 today        last_record
        TO   ┬        ┬ ┬              ┬
                 date2          time2
```

FOR

```
        FOR — timespan
```

KEYSPECS

```
                                    ,
          ┌──────────────────────────────────┐
  ►►──────┴──── ASID ── = ── hexstr ──────────┴──►◄
          ├──── ASTYPE ── = ── letter ────────┤
          ├──── AUTHGRP ── = ── name ─────────┤
          ├──── AUTHUSER ── = ── name ────────┤
          ├──── AUTOTOK ── = ── name ─────────┤
          ├──── CHKEY ── = ── name ───────────┤
          ├──── CONSOLE ── = ── name ─────────┤
          ├──── DESCCODE ── = ──│NUMLIST│─────┤
          ├──── DOMAIN ── = ── name ──────────┤
          ├──── DOMTOK ── = ── hexstr ────────┤
          ├──── EXACTEXT ── = ── plaintext ───┤
          ├──── JOBID ── = ── name ───────────┤
          ├──── JOBNAME ── = ── name ─────────┤
          ├──── MSGID ── = ── plaintext ──────┤
          ├──── NAME ── = ── name ────────────┤
          ├──── OPERID ── = ── name ──────────┤
          ├──── REMARK ── = ── plaintext ─────┤
          ├──── ROUTCODE ── = ──│NUMLIST│─────┤
          ├──── SMSGID ── = ── hexstr ────────┤
          ├──── SYSTEMID ── = ── name ────────┤
          ├──── TAG ── = ──│TAGLIST│──────────┤
          ├──── TCBADDR ── = ── hexstr ───────┤
          ├──── TEXT ── = ── plaintext ───────┤
          ├──── UCHARS ── = ── plaintext ─────┤
          └──── WTOKEY ── = ── plaintext ─────┘
```

NUMLIST

```
  ►►──── number ────►◄
       ┌────,◄───┐
       └─ number ─┘
```

TAGLIST

```
  ►►──── tagname ────►◄
       ┌────,◄────┐
       └─ tagname ─┘
```

Purpose of Command

The DEFAULTS command sets defaults for the NetView program.

You can override some of the DEFAULTS command settings for a specific operator ID by using the OVERRIDE command.

You can use the LIST DEFAULTS command to get a list of the current DEFAULTS settings and the number of memory dumps that have been taken for storage overlay or control block overwrite conditions (DMPTAKEN).

Operand Descriptions

any text
> Any alphanumeric text. Maximum size is 255 characters. If you use any delimiters (spaces, commas, or equal signs), enclose the text in quotation marks.

AUTOBLTN
> Specifies the extent of automation of messages marked as BULLETIN:
>
> **ALLOPERS**
>> Indicates that all NetView operators, including operators that own distributed autotasks on the domain issuing the message, automate messages that are marked as BULLETIN.
>
> **NONE**
>> Indicates that no NetView tasks automate messages that are marked as BULLETIN.
>
> **PPT**
>> Indicates that only the PPT task automates messages that are marked as BULLETIN. This is the default value.
>
> **Note:**
>
> 1. The following messages might be issued as BULLETIN:
>   - CNM516E
>   - CNM598W
>   - CNM618A
>   - DSI090I
>   - DSI653I
>   - DWO090A
> 2. When NONE or PPT is used, BULLETIN messages are not subject to TRAP processing.

AUTOLOGN
> Specifies whether an autotask for an operator is to be started at the time of NMC sign-on if the operator is not logged on to the NetView program. The valid values are as follows:
>
> **NO**
>> Indicates that the NetView program does not start an autotask for NMC operators. NO is the initial value.
>
> **YES**
>> Indicates that the NetView program starts an autotask for an NMC operator if the operator is not currently logged on to the NetView program.

AUTOSEC
> Specifies whether commands routed to tasks from the NetView automation table are authority-checked using the command authorization table or an SAF security product. This keyword applies to commands, command list names, and command list contents. The valid values are as follows:
>
> **CHECK**
>> Specifies that all commands routed from the automation table are authority-checked against the target task, unless SEC=BY was specified on the CMDDEF statement. CHECK is the default value.
>
> **BYPASS**
>> Specifies that commands and command lists routed from the NetView automation table, as well as any commands that are embedded in command lists, are not authority-checked, unless SEC=CH was specified on the CMDDEF statement. BYPASS is the initial value as set in the CNMSTYLE sample.

DEFER

Specifies that commands routed from the automation table are authority-checked against the target task, unless SEC=BY was specified on the CMDDEF statement, or the command is running inside an AUTBYPAS environment.

Tip: Restrict access to commands that can cause interruptions in your enterprise by specifying SEC=CH on the CMDDEF statement. This causes an authorization check always to be made. It also prevents a task from issuing a command to which it is not authorized, even if the command originated from the automation table and AUTOSEC is set to BYPASS. For more information about AUTBYPAS, AUTOSEC, SEC, and CMDAUTH, see *IBM Z NetView Security Reference*.

AVLMAX=<u>0</u>|*decimal*

Specifies a percentage that determines, for any task, at which value the DSIGET macro returns an out of storage return code. In addition, queuing a message to a task that is over its AVLMAX limit results in the `task not active` condition, and the message is not transformed.

The percentage is specified as a 0-99 decimal number. The NetView program computes the ratio of the amount of storage a task is using compared to the sum of that amount and the amount of storage left in the NetView address space. If the task usage is greater than the specified limit, the DSIGET rejects the request.

Note: The specified limit enables you to have the tasks that are under the most storage stress fail instead of letting the whole region to deplete storage, which might result in all tasks failing. For example, a task using 45 megabytes of storage, gets a storage failure if the amount of free space falls below 5 megabytes, using AVLMAX=90. Specifying a lesser value for AVLMAX leaves more of the free address space for tasks that do not overuse storage. Specifying a higher or no limit value for AVLMAX increases the risk for storage failures on all tasks, regardless of whether they are in storage stress.

A value of zero means no limit is in effect, and no slowdown occurs. Specifying the keyword without a value is another way to set no limit. The maximum value allowed is 99.

When the NetView program is started, the AVLMAX default is set to 90. You can revise the policies in the CNMSTYLE member by using the DEFAULTS keywords.

AVLSLOW=<u>0</u>|*decimal*

Specifies a percentage that determines, for any task, at which point slowdown measures are used. In addition, queueing a message to a task that is over its AVLSLOW limit results in that task having the same slowdown measures applied based on how much the receiving task is over the limit.

A value of zero means no limit is in effect, and no slowdown occurs. Specifying the keyword without a value is another way to set no limit. The maximum value allowed is 99.

When the NetView program is started, the AVLSLOW default is set to 85. You can revise the policies in the CNMSTYLE member by using the DEFAULTS keywords.

Note: If you increase the value of this limit while a task is being delayed for an existing limit, the task delay is canceled within approximately one second, and the task continues with the new limit in force.

Slowdown measures when a task exceeds AVLSLOW, all storage requests (using DSIGET) and message queuing to the affected task have a time delay. The time delay is 1 microsecond for each byte of storage requested over the SLOWSTG limit value, and quadrupled for each 1% the task is beyond the AVLSLOW value thereafter. This produces a slowdown effect that is proportional to the size of the request as the task use of storage grows.

The initial slowdown rate is equivalent to allow storage to grow at a rate of 1 megabyte per second, in the range 0-1% beyond the limit value. When you decrease an AVLSLOW value, you decrease the point at which slowdown occurs. For example, AVLSLOW=85 triggers if the task is using 42.5 MB of storage and there is only 7.5 MB of memory left in the region. Another example, AVLSLOW=80 triggers if the task is using 40 MB of storage and there is only 10 MB left in the region.

Note: The maximum double value is 2 raised to the 10th power, hence the doubling action does not increase beyond a 5% range of AVLSLOW.

BANNER=*string*

Specifies up to 24 characters of data that can be displayed on the following panels:

Logon

Centered on the right side of the logon panel, replacing the default phrase `NetView V5R2`

NCCF

At the upper left of the command facility panel, replacing the default value NCCF

If more than 24 characters is entered, the data is truncated.

You can specify *string* as follows:

- As a normal value that does not contain spaces, commas, or equal signs, and is not a single asterisk
- As a quoted string that does not contain single quotation marks
- As a current message to be displayed when a single asterisk is specified.

   Note: When a single asterisk is specified and there is no message to be displayed, the banner is the default value.

BEEP

Specifies whether the BEEP action is to be taken from the NetView automation table. The valid values are:

ENABLE

Indicates that the BEEP action is taken from the NetView automation table. ENABLE is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

DISABLE

Indicates that the BEEP action is not taken from the NetView automation table.

BRUNLOCK

Specifies the number of seconds to wait for browse responses before unlocking the operator keyboard with message DSI360 indicating the request is in progress. For the first panel of a local network log browse, a value of 5 seconds is used regardless of the BRUNLOCK setting.

Note: This value does not apply to Canzlog browse or local member browse.

unlocktm

The number of seconds to wait before unlocking the operator keyboard. Valid values are in the range of 0 - 30. The default value is 5.

CANZLOG

Specifies the default filters that are used for a BROWSE LOG request.

CATAUDIT

Specifies the default setting for auditing the NetView command authorization table when used as either the primary command authorization facility or as a backup for an SAF product. The valid values are:

NONE

Specifies that no audit records are written unless explicitly requested by the AUDIT keyword on the EXEMPT or PROTECT statements in the active command authorization table. NONE is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

FAILURES

Specifies that attempts to access protected commands that are blocked are audited, unless overridden by the AUDIT keyword on the PROTECT statement in the active command authorization table. CATAUDIT=FAILURES does not apply to EXEMPT statements.

ALL

Specifies that all checks made against the command authorization table which yield a match are audited, unless overridden by the AUDIT keyword on the EXEMPT or PROTECT statements in the active command authorization table.

For more information about CATAUDIT, see the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference*.

CMD

Specifies the global priority for operator commands.

The valid values are:

HIGH

Causes operator commands to preempt previous commands as soon as processing allows. Commands defined as TYPE=H (by CMDDEF or ADDCMD) are always queued at high priority.

LOW

Causes regular commands from the operator to be queued and processed in order. This is the safest option and is the setting in the CNMSTYLE member. This option allows you to be sure that commands (and command lists) that set status affecting subsequent commands are processed in the order you specify.

CNM493I

Specifies whether message CNM493I, which indicates automation table command processing, is sent to the network log. The valid values are:

YES

Causes message CNM493I to be sent to the network log. YES is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

NO

Prevents message CNM493I from being sent to the network log.

This message provides a tracking mechanism for automation command lists. You might want to prevent this message from being written to the network log if you have a similar tracking mechanism to help you debug automation problems.

The AUTOCNT command displays the number of times automation table commands are run. If you use the AUTOCNT command, you can further reduce the need for the CNM493I audit trail.

COSTIME=*cos_time*

Specifies the amount of time, in seconds, for a reply to wait before an outstanding send request through common operations services is considered a failure. The minimum value is 0, which specifies to use the time-out value determined by the RCVREPLY operand. The maximum value is the value assigned to the MAXREPLY operand. X'FFFFFFFF' specifies to use the timeout determined by the MAXREPLY parameter. The first time DSIGDS is started, the default specified in DSICTMOD is used to set the COSTIME value. The COSTIME value, whether default or user modified, is saved across task outages. X'FFFFFFFF' is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

CZDELAGE

Specifies an age in days at which to delete archive message data sets when the CANZLOG BUILDARC command is issued. Any archive message data sets found to be older than the specified age will be deleted. The valid age range for this command is 1 to 10000 days. Default behavior is that no archive message data sets are to be deleted if nothing is specified. Specify *NONE* to clear any previous specification and to stop the deletion of archive message data sets over a certain age.

Note: The value defined to CZDELAGE is only used when the CANZLOG BUILDARC command is issued.

CZBRWAIT

Specifies the number of seconds to wait for Canzlog browse responses, such as BROWSE or ALL or FIND, before responding with status information.

ttt

The number of seconds to wait for Canzlog browse responses. Valid values are in the range 1-1000000. The default value is 10.

CZFORMAT

Specifies the default elements of a prefix for Canzlog messages that are displayed by the BROWSE command. At least one of the following keywords must follow the CZFORMAT keyword, in the order in which you want them to appear in the message prefix.

NONE

Specifies that no message prefix is to be included. If you specify the *NONE* keyword, do not specify any others.

DATE

The 8-character standard date on which the message was issued. For more information about the date format, see the help for the LONGDATE keyword.

TIME

The 8-character standard time at which the message was issued. For more information about the time format, see the help for the LONGTIME keyword.

SOURCE

The source of the message. For an MVS message, the source is an MVS job name. For a NetView message, the source is a NetView operator ID.

MTYPE

For NetView messages, a single character specifying the message type.

ORIGIN

The name of the MVS system or NetView domain from which the message originated.

CZTOPAGE

Specifies the age in days from which the NetView program will discover the oldest archived data available for viewing. When an age (days) is given and once each hour thereafter, the NetView program will test the archives to determine the actual availability of data for browsing of Canzlog, not older than the specified age. The date so calculated is used as the default FROM value for browsing Canzlog when no FROM value has been specified. The result can be seen by using the LIST STATUS=CANZLOG command, or from the browse screen by using the TOP subcommand.

Setting a value for CZTOPAGE is incompatible with specifying CZTOPDAT and will override a setting for CZTOPDAT. Set CZTOPDAT to *NONE* to avoid warning messages.

Note: It may take about 12 seconds for a new value to take effect.

CZTOPDAT

Specifies a base date from which the NetView program will discover the oldest archived data available for viewing. When an operator browses Canzlog data without specifying a value for the FROM keyword, a date computed from CZTOPDAT value is used as the default. This prevents I/O errors.

After each new specification of CZTOPDAT and periodically, at the top of each hour, the NetView program will attempt to read archived data at the date given. The oldest data that is found going forward determines a new effective CZTOPDAT value. This effective CZTOPDAT is then used by the NetView program for the FROM default value and for testing each hour.

Specifying CZTOPDAT is incompatible with setting a value for CZTOPAGE. If you need to specify CZTOPDAT, you must set CZTOPAGE to *NONE*.

To view the effective CZTOPDAT, use the LIST STATUS=CANZLOG command.

To view the value that a DEFAULTS command is used to specify CZTOPDAT last time, use the LIST DEFAULTS command.

If the Canzlog archived data was deleted and then restored, operators who want to view the restored log must specify a FROM value that specifies a range that is contained in the restored data. If there is a gap between the restored data and existing data, operators can specify a TO value, also in the range of the restored data, to avoid I/O errors when a Canzlog browse session attempts to move forward into the range where Canzlog data is missing. Such values for FROM and TO can be entered on a CANZLOG panel and saved as a named filter.

date1

Specifies the starting date of the time range. The format of *date1* is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41.

Note: Wherever you can specify a date, you can substitute an asterisk (*). The asterisk is interpreted to be the date when the command is entered (today's date). These include the TO and FROM values on the CANZLOG PANEL, the BROWSE command, and the FIND and ALL subcommands. Use of the asterisk for DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE specifications is discouraged because the value is not updated with the passage of local midnight. You can use an asterisk for the date and also specify a time.

date2
>Specifies the end date of the time range. The format of *date2* is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41.

DESTCODE
>z/OS destination code

DISPLAY
>Specifies whether all messages are displayed on NetView terminals. The valid values are:

>**YES**
>>Indicates that all messages are displayed on NetView terminals. YES is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

>**NO**
>>Suppresses all messages unless they are identified in the NetView automation table with DISPLAY=YES.

EMCSPARM
>Specifies how the extended console attributes are determined when a task obtains an extended console. Extended consoles are obtained when operators or autotasks issue the GETCONID command, or when a task first issues an MVS command. The CNMCSSIR task also obtains an extended multiple console support (EMCS) console.

>**SAF**
>>The console attributes for the EMCS console are obtained from the OPERPARM segment of the SAF product if the segment exists for the console name, and can be accessed. This is the method by which extended console attributes were obtained in prior versions of the NetView program.

>>If the OPERPARM segment exists for the console name and can be accessed, any console attributes that are not specified in the OPERPARM segment are given the MVS default value, which is not necessarily the same as the NetView default.

>>**Note:** For the OPERPARM segment to be accessible, the operator must have READ access to the MVS.MCSOPER.console_name definition in the OPERCMDS class.

>>If the OPERPARM segment does not exist for the console name, or the segment cannot be accessed, the console attributes are determined as specified for EMCSPARM=NETVIEW.

>**NETVIEW**
>>The console attributes for the EMCS console are a combination of the values specified in the CNMSTYLE member and the values specified on the GETCONID command. For a listing of the NetView default values and for more information about setting EMCS console attributes, see the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference*.

EVERYCON
>Specifies whether timed commands of type EVERY continue to be queued even after queuing failures occur. The valid values are:

>**NO**
>>Indicates that queuing failures cause timed commands to be deleted (they are no longer queued). NO is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

>**YES**
>>Indicates that such commands continue to be queued.

first_record
>If you do not specify a starting time, the first record in the log with the specified date is used.

FOR
>Specifies the duration of the span of time to be included. Use the FOR keyword if you want to specify the time span in terms of duration rather than specifying the start and end times. You can use the FOR keyword in the following ways:

>- Use FOR with the FROM keyword to specify the beginning of the time span along with the duration.
>- Use FOR with the TO keyword to specify the end of the time span along with the duration.

- Use FOR alone to specify a time span that ends at the current time.

You can specify a duration of up to 2 years. If you specify a larger value, a duration of 2 years is used.

Important: Do not specify both FROM and TO times if you are also specifying a duration with FOR.

FROM
Specifies the starting date and time. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41. The format is controlled by the setting of the DATE and TIME operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. This operand is optional.

HOLD
Specifies whether the HOLD action is to be taken from the NetView automation table and whether queued action messages are rerouted to the authorized receiver upon logoff.

Note: An authorized receiver is an operator whose profiles is set to "authorized receiver".

The valid values are:

DISABLE
Indicates that the HOLD action is not taken from the NetView automation table. In addition, action messages are not queued for rerouting to the authorized receiver upon logoff unless OVERRIDE and automation table settings indicate otherwise.

ENABLE
Indicates that the HOLD action is taken from the NetView automation table. Queued action messages are rerouted to the authorized receiver upon logoff unless automation table actions or OVERRIDE settings indicate otherwise.

LOCAL
Indicates the HOLD action is taken from the NetView automation table. Queued action messages are not rerouted to the authorized receiver upon logoff unless automation table actions or OVERRIDE settings indicate otherwise.

HCYLOG
Specifies whether all messages are written to the hardcopy log if an operator has one active. The valid values are:

YES
Indicates that all messages are written to the hardcopy log. YES is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

NO
Indicates that all messages are not written to the hardcopy log.

IGNRLSUP=*|*number*
Specifies whether to ignore suppression of logging the command when suppression characters are coded on a specific command.

*
Logs the entire command string.

number
The value 0 indicates that suppression characters are honored.

Values 1 — 250 indicate that the first *n* parsed tokens (character strings delimited by blank, comma, period, or equal sign) of the command string are logged.

Note: Specifying IGNRLSUP=1-250 with PARSE=N for the same command definition is considered an error.

The command verb is the first parsed token. For example IGNRLSUP=1 logs only the command verb.

Note:

1. The IGNRLSUP value is honored only if the command is not suppressed for any other reason. For example, if the command is run from a command list and &CONTROL is set to ERR, then the command is suppressed.

2. The IGNRLSUP value coded on the ADDCMD command or CMDDEF statement takes precedence over any value coded on the DEFAULTS command. If IGNRLSUP is not coded on the DEFAULTS or ADDCMD commands or the CMDDEF statement for the command, then the suppression characters are honored for that command.

3. The IGNRLSUP value is ignored when processing commands in a command list.

INTCMD

Specifies whether to log NetView internally issued commands in the Canzlog file. Some commands such as AT, AFTER, CHRON, EVERY, and PURGE, are logged regardless of what you specify.

NO

Causes internal commands under the given task to be logged to the Canzlog file.

YES

Prevents internal commands under the given task to be logged to the Canzlog file.

KEYSPECS

Notes:

1. You can specify "not equal" by using ¬= for all KEYSPECS except NAME and REMARK. ("Not equal" is not valid with the FROM, TO, or FOR keywords.)

2. You can provide a single value or a list of values for any of these KEYSPECS, except for NAME and REMARK. (Specifying multiple values is not valid with the FROM, TO, or FOR keywords.) If you specify only one value for a KEYSPEC, parentheses are optional. These statements produce the same result:

```
Jobname=JOB9997
Jobname=(JOB9997)
```

If you specify more than one value for a KEYSPEC, the values must be enclosed in parentheses. The values can be separated by a blank or by a comma. These statements produce the same result:

```
Jobname=(JOB9997 JOB9998 JOB9999)
Jobname=(JOB9997,JOB9998,JOB9999)
```

If you specify either Jobname=(JOB9997 JOB9998 JOB9999) or Jobname=(JOB9997,JOB9998,JOB9999), the logical operator OR evaluates the specifications, and any items with a Jobname of JOB9997 or JOB9998 or JOB9999 are displayed.

3. You can also specify the same KEYSPEC more than once. The logical operator AND evaluates multiple specification of KEYSPECS. This is useful when used with the "not equal" option. For example

```
Jobname='ABC',Jobname¬='ABC1'
```

matches every jobname that begins with ABC except those beginning with ABC1.

4. For the following KEYSPECS keywords, you can specify a shortened version of the matching value (for example, OPERID=TOM matches any operator ID beginning with TOM):

- AUTHGRP
- AUTHUSER
- AUTOTOK
- CHKEY
- CONSOLE
- DOMAIN
- JOBID
- JOBNAME
- MSGID

- OPERID
- SYSTEMID
- UCHARS
- WTOKEY

ASID
  Address space ID.

ASTYPE
  Address space type. Indicates how the address space was started (job type).

  Value
    Description

  D

    USS persistent procedure. The address space has a name for initiated programs, appropriate for a JOB. However, the existence of an OpenMVS address space block indicates a special purpose USS persistent procedure.

  E

    The address space is a system address space that is started before the NetView subsystem is initialized.

  J

    The address space is a JOB.

  N

    The address space is a system address space started during operating system initialization (NIP) processing.

  S

    The address space is a Started Task (STC).

    Note: Because of the manner in which TN3270 is started, it might display as type S rather than type D.

  T

    The address space is a Time-Sharing User (TSO).

  U

    The address space is a USS forked or created procedure.

  *

    Error: the address space where the command originated has closed or else the message is not from the local LPAR.

  ?

    Error: inconsistent data (might be a transient condition).

  !

    Error: inconsistent data.

  >

    Error: the supplied ASID is larger than the ASID limit for the system.

AUTHGRP
  z/OS ACEE group ID (ACEEGRPN), if available.

AUTHUSER
  z/OS ACEE user ID (ACEEUSRI), if available.

AUTOTOK
  z/OS automation token.

CHKEY
  z/OS CHKEY, as defined by system macro IEECHAIN; this is the step-name of a task or the job name of a job.

CONSOLE
z/OS destination console name.

DESCCODE
z/OS descriptor code.

DOMAIN
NetView domain name.

DOMTOK
A 4-byte token to identify a Delete Operator Message (DOM) or a token for a message for which a DOM was issued.

EXACTEXT
Specifies a comparison with message data that respects case and ignores national translation (if any). Search for EXACTEXT is faster than a search for TEXT.

JOBID
Identifier assigned by JES, also known as job number.

JOBNAME
z/OS job name.

MSGID
For DOMs with a MsgsMatch field of 1, the Canzlog ID of the associated message. The value specified cannot exceed 12 characters.

NAME
Specifies a 1 to 8 character value that is useful for saving a filter and as a reminder of the purpose of the filter. The NAME parameter has no effect on the operation of the filter.

For more information about filters, see the CANZLOG command.

OPERID
The NetView task/operator name that originated the message. A message that originates at a virtual OST (VOST) task is logged with OPERID set to the name of the VOST owner, if that information is available when the message is logged. The value that is specified cannot exceed eight characters.

REMARK
Species a 1 to 40 character value that can be useful as a reminder of the elements of a filter. You can read the remark value when editing a saved filter, in the output of LIST CZFILTER, as a result of the WHAT subcommand, and in some error messages. The REMARK parameter has no effect on the operation of the filter.

ROUTCODE
z/OS route codes.

SMSGID
System message ID. This label is *SMSGID(s):* for DOMS, which can have more than one. The value specified cannot exceed eight characters.

SYSTEMID
z/OS system ID. The value specified cannot exceed eight characters.

TAG *(tagname)*
Associated tags. You can specify more than one tag.

> **ALL**
> Matches any valid tagname.
>
> **AUDIT**
> Intended for audit purposes, such as internal commands.
>
> **BCAST**
> z/OS *broadcast to active consoles* applies.
>
> **CMDECHO**
> Command echo.

DELETED

Message was requested to be deleted. It is logged in the Canzlog log for automation purposes.

DOM

A Delete Operator Message (DOM) sent by the system to negate a previous message.

DOMEXP

Delete Operator Message (DOM) is expected for message, as defined by the WQEDOM flag.

MVSMSG

Logged at the z/OS subsystem interface.

NVMSG

Originated in the NetView program.

TRACE

Intended for tracing purposes, such as debug messages.

TCBADDR

Task Control Block (TCB) address.

TEXT

Specifies a comparison with message data that is case-insensitive and occurs after national language translation, if any. Search for EXACTEXT is faster than a search for TEXT.

UCHARS

User-defined or installation-defined characters. The value specified cannot exceed 16 characters.

WTOKEY

Key field associated with the WTO system macro (also WQEKEY in system macro IHAWQE).

last_record

If you do not specify an end time, the last record in the log with the specified date is used.

LBHOURLY

Determines whether the Browse task xxxxxBRW posts the hourly-statistics CNM154I, CNM155I, and CNM156I messages in the network log. The value can be changed while the Browse task is up. However, when a NO value causes hourly messages to not be written, the timer is not started and no more hourly messages are written until the task is restarted. The valid values are:

NO

Do not post the hourly messages. NO is the initial value provided by the NetView program.

YES

Post the hourly messages.

LBFINDMX

The maximum number of lines scanned by a FIND or RFIND command in log-browse. If this number is exceeded, the log is advanced approximately this number of lines, and a message is displayed indicating that this occurred and that you can issue RFIND (PF5 by default) to continue.

LBFM

Specify a value of 0 or a value in the range 0 to 99 - 999999999. The default value is 0, which indicates that no limit is observed. Use a different value if your logs are large and FIND requests can be long.

LOGFMT

Specifies whether the color and highlighting settings for operator screen formatting are used when browsing the network log. The valid values are:

NO

Indicates that the operator screen formatting attributes are not to be used when browsing the network log. LOGFMT=NO is the initial value.

YES

Indicates that messages that do not already have a specific color or highlighting attribute are subject to operator screen formatting color and highlighting when browsing the network log. The applicable screen format message types that are displayed using the screen format attributes are as follows:

HELD
ACTION
MVS

All other message types are considered normal. When no SCRNFMT member is in effect, the supplied screen format colors and attributes are used to display the messages. See the SCRNFMT operand for more information about operator screen formatting.

LOGPROF
Specifies the default logon profile that is used for an operator who is defined without a profile.

pname
The profile name defined as a member in DSIPRF.

Note: A default value does not exist until a DEFAULTS command is issued, for example, from CNMSTYLE. The special value *NONE* restores this original state.

LOGSPNCF
Specifies whether span of control FAILUREs for requests from VTAM commands are to be logged. The valid values are:

NO
Indicates that no subsequent logging is to occur. NO is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

YES
Indicates data is to be logged.

LOGSPNCP
Specifies whether span of control PASSes for requests from VTAM commands are to be logged. The valid values are:

NO
Indicates that no subsequent logging is to occur. NO is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

YES
Indicates data is to be logged.

LOGSPNVF
Specifies whether span of control FAILUREs for requests from NMC are to be logged. The valid values are:

NO
Indicates that no subsequent logging is to occur. NO is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

YES
Indicates data is to be logged.

LOGSPNVP
Specifies whether span of control PASSes for requests from NMC are to be logged. The valid values are:

NO
Indicates that no subsequent logging is to occur. NO is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

YES
Indicates data is to be logged.

LOGTSTAT
Specifies whether task resource utilization data is logged to the external System Management Facility (SMF) log. The valid values are:

YES
Indicates data is to be logged. Specifying the keyword without a value selects the default, which is YES.

NO

  Indicates that no subsequent logging of resource data is to occur.

LONGDATE=*DateTmp8*

  Specifies a template describing the format used for dates when entered or presented in long form. The template can contain up to eight characters, including delimiters, as follows:

  Delimiter

  Specifies the character used as a delimiter between components of the date. See "Usage notes" on page 253 for additional information.

  DD

  Specifies a two-digit day of the month.

  DDD

  Specifies a three-digit day of the year.

  MM

  Specifies a two-digit month of the year.

  MMM

  Specifies the first three characters of the month in uppercase (JAN, FEB, and so on).

  YY

  Specifies the last two digits of the year.

  YYYY

  Specifies the complete four digits of the year.

  The long form date template must specify a complete date including the year and either month and day or day-of-year.

  Some valid long form date templates are:

    DD-MM-YY
    DD/MM/YY
    DDMMMYY
    MM/DD/YY
    YY.DDD
    YYYY.DDD

LONGTIME=*TimeTmp8*

  Specifies a template describing the format used for times when entered or presented in long form. The template can contain up to eight characters, including delimiters, as follows:

  Delimiter

  Specifies the character used as a delimiter between components of the time. See "Usage notes" on page 253 for additional information.

  HH

  Specifies the two-digit hours.

  MM

  Specifies the two-digit minutes.

  SS

  Specifies the two-digit seconds.

  The long form time template must specify a complete time including hours, minutes, and seconds.

  Some valid long form time templates are as follows:

    HH:MM:SS
    HHMMSS
    SS:MM:HH

MAXABEND=*maxnumber*
Specifies the maximum number of times an operator can abend and recover a session. The valid value range for *maxnumber* is 0 - 32767. If you do not specify a value for MAXABEND, the default is the value specified on the MAXABEND statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

If the value of MAXABEND is less than the number of times an operator has abended, the operator ID is logged off the next time the operator abends.

The MAXABEND count for a task is reset to zero if the task has run for at least one hour since the last abend.

MAXCPU=0|*decimal*
Specifies percentage of processor utilization for the task in percent of a percent. A value of zero indicates no limit has been set and no slowdown occurs. Specifying the keyword without a value is another way to set no limit. The maximum value allowed is 99. When a task exceeds the limit, automatic task slowdown measures are used to bring the task back into the specified range. The task is suspended until enough time passes for the processor to be within limits.

When the NetView program is started the MAXCPU default is set to 95% of one processor for each task. This value is intended to allow tasks to run at high workloads, but not to prevent other tasks from running. You can revise the policies in the CNMSTYLE member by using the DEFAULTS keywords. In addition, the main task is preset to an OVERRIDE value of 95%, so that changing the default does not affect the main task. You can remove the preset value using the OVERRIDE command.

Note: If you increase the value of this limit while a task is being delayed for an existing limit, the task delay is canceled within approximately one second, and the task continues with the new limit in force.

MAXCSSIR=0|*decimal*
Specifies the number of messages queued (messages awaiting a DOM signal) within CNMCSSIR before action is taken. When this threshold is reached, message BNH535A is issued. The value for *decimal* must be zero (0) or a number equal to or greater than 50. If a value of zero is specified, or if the DEFAULTS command specifies MAXCSSIR with no value, the threshold checking is disabled.

When the NetView program is started, the MAXCSSIR is set to 1000.

MAXIO=0|*decimal*
Specifies the number of I/O requests per minute allowed for the task. A value of zero means no limit has been set and no slowdown occurs. Specifying the keyword without a value is another way to set no limit. The maximum value is 999999999 I/Os per minute. When a task exceeds the limit, task slowdown measures are used to bring the task back into the specified range.

Note: If you increase the value of this limit while a task is being delayed for an existing limit, the task delay is canceled within approximately one second, and the task continues with the new limit in force.

MAXLOGON=*maxnumber*
Specifies the maximum number of times an operator can enter incorrect logon information before a session ends. The valid value range for *maxnumber* is 1 - 32767. If you do not specify a value for MAXLOGON, the default is the value specified on the MAXLOGON statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

If the limit of MAXLOGON is less than the number of failures already incurred by an operator, the logon session is ended at the next unsuccessful log on attempt.

MSGMODID
Determines whether the module identification information in DSI799I is logged for certain error conditions. The valid values are:

NO
Indicates that the information is not logged for certain error conditions. NO is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

YES
Indicates that the information is logged for certain error conditions.

MAXMQIN=<u>0</u>|*decimal*
Specifies the number of message kilobytes per minute that is allowed to be sent to the task from other tasks. A value of zero means no limit has been set and no slowdown occurs. Specifying the keyword limit basis in effect, an no slowdown occurs. Specifying the keyword without a value is another way to set no limit. The maximum value allowed is 999999999 kilobytes per minute. When a task exceeds the limit, automatic task slowdown measures are used to bring the task back into the specified range. Other tasks that queue messages to the affected task are slowed down until the rate is under control.

Note: If you increase the value of this limit while a task is being delayed for an existing limit, the task delay is canceled within approximately one second, and the task continues with the new limit in force.

MAXMQOUT=<u>0</u>|*decimal*
Specifies the number of message kilobytes per minute allowed for the task to send to another task. A value of zero means no limit has been set and no slowdown occurs. Specifying the keyword without a value is another way to set no limit. The maximum value allowed is 999999999 kilobytes per minute. When a task exceeds the limit, automatic task slowdown measures are used to bring the task back into the specified range. If the task attempts to queue a message to another task, it is slowed down until the rate is under the limit.

Note: If you increase the value of this limit while a task is being delayed for an existing limit, the task delay is canceled within approximately one second, and the task continues with the new limit in force.

MAXREPLY=*maxnumber*
Specifies the maximum number of seconds to wait for a reply to a request sent out using the DSI6SNDS macro, the DSIHSNDS macro, the CNMSENDMU service, or the CNMHSENDMU service. The valid value range for *maxnumber* is 1 - 31622400 seconds (one year). If you do not specify a value for MAXREPLY, the default (and the initial value that is provided by the NetView program) is 86400 seconds (one day).

The actual number of seconds that the NetView program waits is determined by a parameter on the macro or service routine, or by the RCVREPLY default value. MAXREPLY sets an upper boundary on what can be specified by RCVREPLY or passed as input to the send services.

MAXREPLY is the timeout used when you specify -1 as input to the send services (DSI6SNDS or DSIHSNDS macros or CNMSENDMU or CNMHSENDMU service routines). The NetView program also uses the MAXREPLY value in determining how long to wait for a reply from a local application to a request received from another LU. See *IBM Z NetView Programming: Assembler* for more information about the DSI6SNDS and DSIHSNDS macros and *IBM Z NetView Programming: PL/I and C* for information about the CNMSENDMU and CNMHSENDMU service routines.

MAXSTG=<u>0</u>|*decimal*
Specifies the maximum amount of storage in kilobytes that a task can use. When this storage is reached the DSIGET macro returns an `out of storage` return code. In addition, queuing a message to a task that is over its MAXSTG limit results in the `task not active` condition, and the message is not transferred. Specifying the keyword without a value is another way to set no limit. The maximum value is 999999 K.

MSGTOUT=*msgtonumber*
Specifies the time interval that the NetView terminal access facility (TAF) waits before alerting an operator that an incoming message has not completed. When the time interval has passed, TAF displays message DWO310I with the fragment of data that is available. The valid value range for *msgtonumber* is 1 - 200 seconds. The initial value that is provided by the NetView program is 2 seconds.

When the NetView program is started, the MAXSTG default is set to "unlimited" (0). The main task is preset to OVERRIDE to "unlimited" (0), so that using the DEFAULTS command does not affect the main task unless you remove the preset OVERRIDE. You can revise the policies in the CNMSTYLE member by using the DEFAULTS keywords or by including OVERRIDE as an *auxinitcmd*.

namedfilter
Specifies any of the named filters that are supplied with the NetView product or created through use of the CANZLOG command. For information about named filters, issue the LIST CZFILTER command.

NETLOG

Specifies whether all messages are written to the network log. The valid values are:

YES

Indicates that all messages are written to the network log. YES is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

NO

Indicates that all messages are not written to the network log.

NOREPLY=*nrnumber*

Specifies the number of seconds to wait for an MDS error message or a Routing Report before considering the sending of a request-without-reply a success and freeing storage related to the *send*. The valid value range for *nrnumber* is from 1 to the current value specified on the MAXREPLY operand. If you do not specify a value for NOREPLY, the default and the initial value that is provided by the NetView program is 120 seconds.

Remote access to the NetView Bridge also uses NOREPLY in the TRANSND and CNMSNDT commands.

Note: MAXREPLY, RCVREPLY, and NOREPLY are set for every send you issue within the NetView program.

PPIPREFX=*prefix*

Specifies a two-character prefix for PPI receiver names, dynamically created by the NetView program, in the form of *aa#nnnnn*, where:

aa

Is the value selected, which cannot conflict with other receiver names that might be in use. Initially, the NetView program selects the last two characters of the domain ID for this value.

nnnnn

Is the value dynamically created by the NetView program.

PRCIOSEC

Specifies whether read or write security checking is performed on REXX EXECIO commands. The valid values are:

DISABLE

Indicates that security checking is not performed. This is the default.

ENABLE

Indicates that read or write security checking is performed, depending on the function run by the EXECIO command.

RCVREPLY=*rcvnumber*

Specifies the number of seconds to wait for a reply before considering an outstanding send request a failure. This is the timeout value that is used if you do not specify a timeout value or you specify a timeout of zero (0) on the DSI6SNDS or DSIHSNDS macro or the CNMSENDMU or CNMHSENDMU service routine.

The valid value range for *rcvnumber* is from 1 to the current value specified on the MAXREPLY operand. If you do not specify a value for RCVREPLY, the default and the initial value that is provided by the NetView program is 120 seconds.

REACQPRI

Specifies the time interval that the NetView program waits until it tries to reacquire its primary focal point. This operand affects only future attempts to reacquire the primary focal point. It does not affect any waits that are currently outstanding. The time interval being used for the outstanding wait is not reset.

REACQPRI is also the time interval that the NetView program waits until it tries to acquire its backup focal point if the first attempt was not successful.

The valid values are:

reacqnumber
> Specifies the number of seconds for the NetView program to wait before it tries to reacquire its primary focal point. The valid value range is from 5 to 86400 seconds (one day). If you do not specify a value for REACQPRI, the default value (and the initial value that is provided by the NetView program) is 600 seconds (10 minutes).

NO
> Specifies that the NetView program does not try to automatically reacquire the primary focal point.

Note: Changes made when using the DEFAULTS REACQPRI command do not necessarily take place immediately. If a timer has already been set to try to reacquire the primary focal point, the NetView program tries when that timer goes off. After that, the NetView program either does not set the timer (if you specified NO), or sets the timer with the new value that you entered.

REXXENV
> Specifies the number of active and inactive, but initialized, REXX environments to be retained for each operator.
>
> The valid values are:

rxenvnumber
> Specifies the number of REXX environments. The valid value range is 0 - 250 environments. If you do not specify a value for REXXENV, the default is three environments. If you set REXXENV to a value greater than the current number of environments, storage is acquired only when a new environment is needed. If you set REXXENV to a value less than the current number of environments, storage for the excess environments is not freed until a REXX command list uses one of the environments and completes.

REXXENVL
> Specifies the percentage of all REXX environments defined for the NetView program that are allowed for each task. See *IBM Z NetView Programming: REXX and the NetView Command List Language* for more information regarding the use of REXX environments.
>
> The valid values are:

envlimitpct
> Specifies the percentage of REXX environments. The valid value range is 0 - 99 percent. If you do not specify a value for the REXXENVL value, the default is 70. If you set REXXENVL to a value less than the current REXXENVL value and the current percentage of initialized REXX environments of any task exceeds the new value, no new REXX environments can be allowed to be initialized for those NetView tasks until the percentage of initialized REXX environments for those tasks drops below the new value.

REXXSLMT
> Specifies the amount of storage, in 1 K increments, that a REXX environment is allowed to accumulate before being stopped after its current use is completed. The default value is 250.

UNLIMITD
> Indicates that there are no cumulative REXX environment storage restrictions.

slmtnumber
> Indicates the valid value range, which is a number in the range of 0 - 10000.

REXXSTOR
> Specifies the amount of storage, in 1 K increments, to be acquired by REXX environment initialization processing.

DEFAULT
> The NetView program is to specify that TSO/E REXX is to use the TSO/E REXX default. This is the default.

stornumber
> Indicates the valid numeric values, which are in the range of 0 - 250. Use 12 K for each nesting level of REXX command lists.

REXXSTRF

Specifies whether the NetView operator can run REXX command lists that use the REXX STORAGE function.

ENABLE

Indicates that the NetView operator can run REXX command lists that use the REXX STORAGE function.

DISABLE

Indicates that the NetView operator cannot run REXX command lists that use the REXX STORAGE function. DISABLE is the default.

Note: The DEFAULTS REXXSTRF command is effective the next time a REXX environment is initialized, which is determined by the current REXXENV value and the number of active REXX command lists. Thus, it is never effective in the same command list invocation from which it is issued.

RMTMAXL

Specifies the maximum number of lines transferred for a cross-domain member browse request. If the remote member contains more than the maximum number of lines, the BROWSE command continues with the permitted number of lines and the CNM206I message is issued. The BROWSE command uses the RMTMAXL setting of the operator issuing the cross-domain browse request. A large value for RMTMAXL will allow a cross-domain member browse request to return large amounts of data and can cause delays with other RMTCMD LU6.2 communication.

DEFAULT

Indicates that the value of 2500, which is supplied with the NetView program, is used.

rmtlines

Specifies the maximum number of lines the remote NetView program transfers when a cross-domain member browse request is processed. The valid value range for *rmtlines* is 1 - 10000000.

Note: The RMTMAXL value does not apply to cross-domain Netlog browse which can be used to browse network logs of unlimited size.

RORGSECS

Specifies the number of seconds in the range 1 - 99999 that DBAUTO (CNME2008) command processing allows a VSAM REORG operation before timing out. REORG is itself an optional operand on DBAUTO, but the REORG function is also invoked for DBAUTO PURGE. The DBAUTO command attempts to reopen the data set via the SWITCH command, upon either completion or timeout of the REORG operation. The default value for RORGSECS is 1200 seconds.

SCRNFMT

Specifies that the screen format changes from the preset values or the current values.

*

Indicates a reserved notation that resets the command facility screen format definitions to the NetView preset values.

member

Indicates a member of DSIPARM containing command facility screen format definitions.

See the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference* for more information.

SELFISH

Specifies that tasks in this NetView program (including PPT) might or might not be shared by other operators to process RMTCMD functions.

NO

Specifies that this NetView program allows sharing for RMTCMD functions. NO is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

YES

Specifying YES disallows task sharing by RMTCMD processing. Autotasks that are started by RMTCMD processing discontinue processing further RMTCMD commands if an operator logs on to the task by using the TAKEOVER=YES option.

SENDMSG

Maintains a list of values that determine whether the message that starts an ORCONV command from the NetView automation table is routed to an operator. The RODM field specified by the MSGFIELD keyword of the ORCONV command is queried and compared to the list maintained by DEFAULTS SENDMSG. If the value queried equals one of the values in the DEFAULTS SENDMSG list, the message is routed to the operators specified in the MSGPARM keyword of the ORCONV command. See *IBM Z NetView Automation Guide* for more information about the ORCONV command.

value

Is an integer 0 - 255.

ADD

Specifies that the numbers passed in the SENDMSG operand are to be added to the list. ADD is the default.

DELETE

Specifies that the numbers passed in the SENDMSG operand are to be deleted from the list.

SESINACT=*sestime*

Controls the number of seconds that the NetView program maintains a conversation with a partner LU after the conversation has become idle. Specifically these conversations are for sending data through the high performance transport. The valid value range for *sestime* is 1-99999999. For this keyword, 0 is ignored and does not change the current setting. If you do not specify a value for SESINACT, the default (and the initial value that is provided by the NetView program) is 180 seconds.

The interval you specify is actually half the interval that the conversation stays active. The NetView system waits an equal interval to give applications another chance to send data.

Note: This keyword applies only to nonpersistent conversations. Nonpersistent conversations are controlled by the setting of the PERSIST keyword on the DSTINIT statement for the high performance transport task, or by the PARTNER statement for particular LUs.

SHORTDAT=*DateTmp5*

Specifies a template describing the format used for dates when entered or presented in short form. The template can contain up to 5 characters, including delimiters, as follows:

Delimiter

Specifies the character used as a delimiter between components of the date. See "Usage notes" on page 253 for additional information.

DD

Specifies a two-digit day of the month.

DDD

Specifies a three-digit day of the year.

MM

Specifies a two-digit month of the year.

MMM

Specifies the first three characters of the month in uppercase (JAN, FEB, and so on).

YY

Specifies the last two digits of the year.

The short form date template must specify a date including either day and month or day-of-year.

Some valid short form date templates are:

```
DD-MM
DDD
DDMMM
MM/DD
MMMDD
YYDDD
```

SHORTTIM=*TimeTmp5*

Specifies a template describing the format used for times when entered or presented in short form. The template can contain up to 5 characters, including delimiters, as follows:

DELIMITER

Specifies the character used as a delimiter between components of the date. See "Usage notes" on page 253 for additional information.

HH

Specifies the2-digit hour.

MM

Specifies the2-digit minutes.

The short form date template must include hours and minutes.

Some valid short form time templates are:

    HH:MM
    HHMM
    MMHH

SLOGCMDR

Specifies whether responses to MVS commands issued from within the NetView program or from other message traffic naming a console owned by a NetView operator are sent to the system log. System logging of all other messages is not affected.

Note: Beginning in NetView for z/OS Version 6.1, the SLOGCMDR option is supported regardless of whether the subsystem router task (CNMCSSIR) and the NetView subsystem interface (SSI) procedure are active. In releases before Version 6.1, the SLOGCMDR option was supported only when the subsystem router task (CNMCSSIR) and the NetView subsystem interface (SSI) procedure are active.

Valid values are as follows:

YES

Indicates that command responses are sent to the system log. This is the default value.

NO

Indicates that command responses are not sent to the system log. This option also suppresses command echoes. Use this value to suppress lengthy responses or for commands that repeat at frequent intervals.

ECHOONLY

Indicates that command responses are not sent to the system log, but the echo of the command is logged. This is useful for tracking the MVS commands that are issued, but keeps the command results from filling up the system log.

SLOWSTG=0|*decimal*

Specifies the maximum amount of storage in kilobytes that a task can use at which value slowdown measures are used. In addition, queuing a message to a task that is over its SLOWSTG limit results in that task having the same slowdown measures applied based on how much receiving task is over the limit. A value of zero means no limit has been set and no slowdown occurs. Specifying the keyword without a value is another way to set no limit. The maximum value allowed is 999999K.

When the NetView program is started, the MAXSTG default is set to "unlimited" (0). The main task is preset to OVERRIDE to "unlimited" (0), so that using the DEFAULTS command does not affect the main task unless you remove the preset OVERRIDE. You can revise the policies in the CNMSTYLE member by using the DEFAULTS keywords or by including OVERRIDE as an *auxinitcmd*.

Note: If you increase the value of this limit while a task is being delayed for an existing limit, the task delay is canceled within approximately one second, and the task continues with the new limit in force.

When a task exceeds SLOWSTG, all storage requests (using DSIGET) and message queueing to the affected task has a time delay. The time delay is 1 microsecond for each byte of storage requested

over the SLOWSTG limit value up to 110% of the limit, and doubled for each 10% over the SLOWSTG value thereafter. This produces a slowdown effect that is proportional to the size of the request.

The initial slowdown rate is equivalent to allow storage to grow at a rate of 1 MB per second, in the range 100-110% of the limit value. When you decrease a SLOWSTG value, you decrease both the point at which slowdown occurs, and the amount of growth before the delay time is doubled. This enables you to tailor the exponential curve to fit the application. For example, SLOWSTG=100 triggers at 100 K bytes limit value and double every 10 K bytes. In another example, SLOWSTG=500 triggers at 500 KB limit value and double every 50 KB.

Note: The maximum doubled value is 2 raised to the 30th power.

STARTCOL=*ccc*
Specifies the starting column displayed when browsing the network log. The column indicator in the third line of the network log browse display can be used to determine column numbers. The initial value that is provided by the NetView program is 17.

ccc
Specifies the starting column used when browsing the network log. The valid range is 1 - 178.

STORDUMP=*maxnumber*
Specifies the maximum number of times a storage memory dump is taken if storage overlay or control block overwrite is detected. The valid range is 0 - 2147483647. The default value is 2. To prevent any memory dumps from being taken for storage overlay or control block overwrite conditions, set STORDUMP to zero (0).

STRTSERV
Specifies whether to start TSO and UNIX servers as submitted batch jobs or started tasks. STRTSERV with no value causes the NetView START TSOSERV and START UNIXSERV commands to start the servers as submitted batch jobs. STRTSERV has the following values:

[SBMTJOB]
Causes the NetView START TSOSERV and START UNIXSERV commands to start the servers as submitted batch jobs. This is the default.

STRTPROC
Causes the NetView START TSOSERV and START UNIXSERV commands to start the servers as started tasks.

SUPZDATE
Specifies whether leading zeros are to be suppressed when presenting dates. This applies only to the entire date string and not to each element of the string. The valid values are as follows:

NO
Indicates that zeros are not to be suppressed. NO is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

YES
Indicates that leading zeros are to be suppressed.

SUPZTIME
Specifies whether leading zeros are to be suppressed when presenting times. This applies only to the entire time string and not to each element of the string. The valid values are:

NO
Indicates that zeros are not to be suppressed. NO is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

YES
Indicates that leading zeros are to be suppressed.

SYSLOG
Specifies whether all messages are written to the system log. The valid values are:

NO
Indicates that all messages are not written to the system log. NO is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

YES

Indicates that all messages are written to the system log.

The Canzlog browse function provides more logging capabilities than specifying SYSLOG=YES.

TAFPREFX=*prefix*

Specifies a two-character prefix for use by the BGNSESS and BFSESS commands in selecting secondary LU names. Typically, BGNSESS and BFSESS dynamically select a value for SRCLU in the form of TF*aa#nnn*, where:

aa

Is the value set by a DEFAULTS TAFPREFX command.

nnn

Is a decimal number in the range of 000 - 999.

For *nnn*, BGNSESS always selects the smallest number currently not in use. By default, BFSESS allows BGNSESS to select the SRCLU value. However, if your system has dependencies on the naming scheme used by BFSESS in prior releases of the NetView program, then you can specify an asterisk for the value (DEFAULTS TAFPREFX=*). However, using an asterisk disables the default SRCLU selection by BGNSESS and can make it difficult to use full-screen automation with the BGNSESS command.

If you do not issue a DEFAULTS TAFPREFX= command, the last two characters of the domain name are used.

TAFRECLN

Specifies the maximum record length (line size) of lines returned by the session partner in a TAF OPCTL session. If a line is shorter or the same length as the specified value, the line is returned unchanged. If it is longer, the line is split at the record length and the text is continued on the next line.

linesize

The maximum size of lines returned by a TAF OPCTL session partner. Valid values are 1 - 32000. The default value is 32000.

TAKEOVER

Specifies the value from the TAKEOVER option on the logon screen.

NO

Specifies that an operator must type YES on the logon screen in order to take over an existing session.

YES

Specifies that an operator that logs on automatically takes over an existing session, unless NO is specified on the logon screen.

Note: The TAKEOVER option is ignored when the task is in a disconnected state.

TCPNAME

Specifies the name of the TCP/IP address space. This value is used when initializing TCP/IP environments for the commands REXEC, RSH, IPLOG, and TN3270. The default is automatically set; see the TCPNAME keyword in the CNMSTYLE member for more information. You can use the DEFAULTS command to override the name used by the specified commands.

time1

Specifies the starting time of the time range. The format of *time1* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

time2

Specifies the end time of the time range. The format of *time2* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

TIMEFMSG

Specifies whether timed commands which are not queued to the target operator produces a BNH357E error message. The valid values are as follows:

NO

Indicates that no error message is issued. NO is the initial value that is provided by the NetView program.

YES

Indicates that the error message is issued.

timespan

Specifies the time span to be included. This parameter is a string in the following format:

```
ddDhhHmmM
```

where *dd* specifies the number of days, *hh* specifies the number of hours, and *mm* specifies the number of minutes. This string is not case sensitive. You do not need to specify the entire string:

- You can omit any of the three values, although you must specify at least one.
- You can omit the final trailing character (the next value in sequence is assumed).

The following examples show valid time span specifications:

Table 13. Time span examples	
String	**Interpreted as**
3D12H45M	3 days, 12 hours, and 45 minutes
1d30m	1 day and 30 minutes
2D6	2 days and 6 hours
1h15	1 hour and 15 minutes
5	5 minutes

TO

Specifies the end date and time. The specified date must be between `01/01/10` and `12/31/41`. The format is controlled by the setting of the DATE and TIME operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. This operand is optional.

today

When specifying the FROM keyword, *date1* defaults to the current date if not specified. If *time1* is not specified, FROM defaults to the first record. When specifying the TO keyword, *date2* defaults to the current date if not specified. If *time2* is not specified, TO defaults to the last record.

WRNCPU=0|(*decimal,decimal,decimal*)

Specifies the percentage of the processor utilization for the task. When the processor utilization reaches the percentages specified, a status change is sent to the NetView Resource Manager.

Up to three percentage values can be specified. The default is zero (0). The parentheses are not required when only one value is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas. Zero cannot be specified with other values. A value of zero indicates that no status changes are sent. Issuing the keyword with no value also indicates that no status changes are sent. Valid values are any number in the range 1 - 99. These values are not positional. WRNCPU is similar to the MAXCPU keyword.

WRNIO=0|(*decimal,decimal,decimal*)

Specifies the number of I/O requests, per minute, allowed for the task. The *decimal* values specified indicate when status changes are sent to the NetView Resource Manager.

Up to three values can be specified. The default is zero (0). The parentheses are not required when only one value is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas. Zero cannot be specified with other values. A value of zero indicates that no status changes are sent. Issuing the keyword with no value also indicates that no status changes are sent.

Valid values are any number in the range 1 - 999999999. These values are not positional. WRNIO is similar to the MAXIO keyword.

WRNMQIN=<u>0</u>|(*decimal,decimal,decimal*)
Specifies the number of message kilobytes, per minute, allowed to be sent to the task from other tasks. The *decimal* values specified indicate when status changes are sent to the NetView Resource Manager.

Up to three values can be specified. The default is zero (0). The parentheses are not required when only one value is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas. Zero cannot be specified with other values. A value of zero indicates that no status changes are sent. Issuing the keyword with no value also indicates that no status changes are sent. Valid values are any number in the range 1 - 999999999. These values are not positional. WRNMQIN is similar to the MAXMQIN keyword.

WRNMQOUT=<u>0</u>|(*decimal,decimal,decimal*)
Specifies the number of message kilobytes, per minute, allowed to be sent from this task to other tasks. The *decimal* values specified indicate when status changes are sent to the NetView Resource Manager.

Up to three values can be specified. The default is zero (0). The parentheses are not required if only one value is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas. Zero cannot be specified with other values. A value of zero indicates that no status changes are sent. Issuing the keyword with no value also indicates that no status changes are sent. Valid values are any number in the range 1 - 999999999. These values are not positional. WRNMQOUT is similar to the MAXMQOUT keyword.

WRNMSGCT=<u>0</u>|(*decimal,decimal,decimal*)
Specifies the number of buffers on the message queue of the task. The *decimal* values specified indicate when status changes are sent to the NetView Resource Manager.

Up to three values can be specified. The default is zero (0). The parentheses are not required when only one value is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas. Zero cannot be specified with other values. A value of zero indicates that no status changes are sent. Issuing the keyword with no value also indicates that no status changes are sent. Valid values are any number in the range 1 - 999999. These values are not positional.

WRNSTG=<u>0</u>|(*decimal,decimal,decimal*)
Specifies the number of kilobytes of storage in use by a task. The *decimal* values specified indicate when status changes are sent to the NetView Resource Manager.

Up to three values can be specified. The default is zero (0). The parentheses are not required when only one value is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas. Zero cannot be specified with other values. A value of zero indicates that no status changes are sent. Issuing the keyword with no value also indicates that no status changes are sent. Valid values are any number in the range 1 - 999999 kilobytes. These values are not positional. WRNSTG is similar to the MAXSTG keyword.

Usage notes

The following usage notes apply to the DEFAULTS command:

- The commas between keywords are optional. You can either use commas or blank spaces to separate multiple keywords.

- The MAXREPLY, NOREPLY, RCVREPLY, REACQPRI, REXXENV, REXXSLMT, REXXSTOR, SESINACT, STORDUMP, and TAFRECLN operands accept integer values. If these operands are entered without a value, the original values provided by the NetView program are used.

- The default formats for the date and time operands are as follows:

  LONGDATE
  mm/dd/yy

LONGTIME
hh:mm:ss

SHORTDAT
mm/dd

SHORTTIM
hh:mm

- Delimiters for the LONGDATE, LONGTIME, SHORTDAT, and SHORTTIM operands can be any printable character except the following:
  - Alphanumeric characters
  - Apostrophes (')
  - Asterisks (*)
  - Blanks
  - Commas (,)
  - Equals (=)
  - National characters (@, #, $)
  - Parentheses
  - Underscores (_)
- For keywords that allow a value with an equal sign or no value to be specified, code the keyword with neither the equal sign nor value if you want the default value. Coding a keyword and equal sign without a value is a syntax error.

Restrictions

Unsolicited messages received from the MVS subsystem interface are not written to the network log if they do not have an automation table entry and have not been assigned a task with the ASSIGN command. If the automation table entry used to automate an unsolicited message from the MVS subsystem interface contains an EXEC action with both the CMD and ROUTE parameters, only the command specified with the CMD keyword is routed. Routing of the message being processed by the automation table is not affected. To change the routing of the message, use an EXEC action with the ROUTE parameter and not the CMD parameter.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

0
   The command completed successfully.

other
   The command did not complete successfully. Check the accompanying messages for more information.

Example: Specifying parameters for incoming messages

To specify that messages do not sound the audible alarm, that they are written to the system log but not the network or hardcopy log, and that they are displayed on NetView terminals, enter the following:

```
DEFAULTS BEEP=DISABLE,SYSLOG=YES,NETLOG=NO,HCYLOG=NO,DISPLAY=YES
```

Example: Changing the number of times an operator can attempt an incorrect logon

To change the maximum number of times an operator can attempt to logon with incorrect information to 5, enter the following:

```
DEFAULTS MAXLOGON=5
```

You receive message DSI633I stating that the DEFAULTS command completed successfully.

Example: Resetting MAXLOGON to its previous default value

MAXLOGON=3 was coded as the default value in the CNMSTYLE member. The DEFAULTS command in a previous example was used to change the MAXLOGON keyword value to 5. To reset the keyword value to its default value, enter the following:

```
DEFAULTS MAXLOGON
```

You receive message DSI633I stating that the DEFAULTS command completed successfully. The MAXLOGON keyword value is reset to the default value of 3.

Example: Bypassing command authority checking for automation

To specify that commands and command procedures from the automation table are not authority checked (except for those which have SEC=CH on the CMDDEF statement), enter the following:

```
DEFAULTS AUTOSEC=BYPASS
```

Example: Listing OPER4 DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE settings

To see a list of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE settings for OPER4, enter the following:

```
LIST OVERRIDE=OPER4
```

Example: Changing the banner

To change the banner on the NetView logon and command facility panels, enter one of the following:

```
DEFAULTS BANNER=OneBigWord
```

```
DEFAULTS BANNER='Up to 24 characters'
```

Example: Changing the banner to display a current message

Use a pipeline to display a current message on the NetView logon and command facility panels:

```
myStr = 'Customizable user data.'
'PIPE VAR myStr | NETV DEFAULTS BANNER=*'
```

DELAUTO (AON)

Syntax

DELAUTO

▶▶─ DELAUTO ─┬──────────┬─ ▶◀
             └─ resname ─┘

Purpose of Command

The DELAUTO command removes all automation settings for a specific resource. To use the DELAUTO command from the operator interface, see *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

Operand Descriptions

resname
> The name of the resource for which you are deleting automation settings. You can delete the resource name. For example, for SNA, the resource name can also be a generic resource type, such as LU, PU, LINE, or NCP.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- Because AON requires thresholds settings for the DEFAULTS resource, you cannot delete the DEFAULTS settings by using the DELAUTO command. No confirmation panel is displayed when you issue the DELAUTO command, so use this command with caution.
- This command can be issued in line mode if all parameters are correctly entered. Therefore, you can issue it from within your own routines. If no parameters are specified, a full-screen interface is displayed.

Examples

To set off all automation for the resource TA1P523A, type:

```
DELAUTO TA1P523A
```

To set all automation off for all the resources that have names beginning with TA1, type:

```
DELAUTO TA1*
```

DELAY (NCCF; CNME1021)

Syntax

DELAY (NCCF; CNME1021)

▶▶── DELAY ── ── *time* ──────────────────────── ▶◀
                    └─ , ── *command* ──┘

Purpose of Command

The DELAY command list waits for a specified length of time before sending a command or command procedure to the system. Use the AFTER command in place of the DELAY command list whenever possible.

Operand Descriptions

time
> Specifies the time interval after which the command is to be run. It must be the first operand. A value of minutes or seconds is required. The time period is specified as the hours (00–24), minutes (00–59), and seconds (00–59). The format of *interval* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. If not specified, hours, minutes, and seconds all default to 0. If you specify 24 for hours, specify 00 for minutes and seconds. A time period of zero cannot be specified.
>
> **Note:** If only a two-digit value is specified for *time*, the NetView program assumes it to be a value for minutes. If only a two-digit value preceded by a colon is specified for *time*, the NetView program assumes it to be a value for seconds. If the time specification on the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands includes a colon delimiter between the minute and second values in the template, you can precede a single numeric value with a colon (:) to indicate a time in seconds.

command

Specifies the command or command procedure to be processed after the delay. The command or command procedure runs under the primary program operator interface task (PPT).

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the DELAY command:

- The DELAY command list starts the AFTER command, which assigns a timer ID to the operator ID that issued the DELAY command list. If more than one operator issues a DELAY command list, each operator might be assigned an identical timer ID. If this happens, the first operator to be assigned the timer ID is scheduled, but the remaining ones are not scheduled. Instead, a message is issued saying that no command is scheduled.

- If you are issuing a command containing commas in the operand list, enclose the command in single quotation marks to preserve the commas. For example, enter:

```
DELAY 00:01,'D NET,BFRUSE'
```

Examples

The format of times specified in the following examples assumes the default setting for time formats on the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

Example: Delaying the MAJNODES command for 30 minutes

To wait 30 minutes before displaying the active major nodes in the domain, enter:

```
DELAY 30,'D NET,MAJNODES'
```

Example: Delaying the MAJNODES command for 30 seconds

To delay the MAJNODES command for 30 seconds, enter:

```
DELAY :30,'D NET,MAJNODES'
```

or

```
DELAY 00:00:30,'D NET,MAJNODES'
```

DELAY2 (NCCF; CNME1022)

Syntax

DELAY2 (NCCF; CNME1022)

▶▶── DELAY2 ─── ── *timerid* ─────────────────▶◀
                            └─ , ─ *command* ─┘

Purpose of Command

The DELAY2 command list issues a command and purges the timer. You can use DELAY2 to cancel an AFTER, AT, or EVERY command. Use DELAY2 when the timer was set with the primary program operator interface task (PPT) option.

Operand Descriptions

timerid

Is the identifier that you specified on a timer command (AFTER, AT, or EVERY).

command
>   Is the name of the command or command list that the system is to run.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the DELAY2 command:

- The DELAY2 command list can cancel only those timer commands that are started under the PPT task.
- For performance reasons, use the PURGE command to purge timer events whenever possible.
- If you are issuing a command containing commas in the operand list, enclose the command in single quotation marks to preserve the commas.

Example: Canceling the process time of a command

You have previously issued the following AT command:

```
AT 15:00,PPT,ID=DISP,MAJNODES
```

To cancel the timer, which is set to process the command at 15:00, enter:

```
DELAY2 'DISP'
```

To cancel the timer, which is set to process the command at 15:00, and send the command to the system immediately, enter:

```
DELAY2 'DISP','D NET,MAJNODES'
```

DELCMD (NCCF)

Syntax
DELCMD (NCCF)
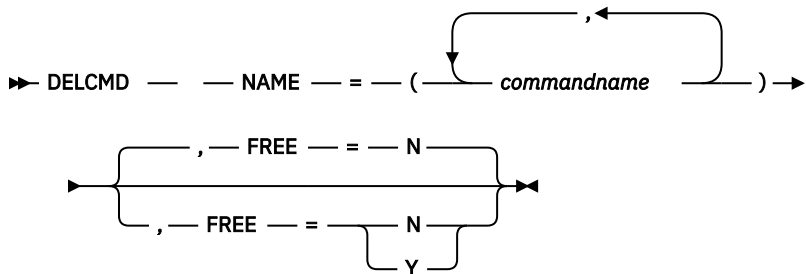
Purpose of Command

The DELCMD command enables an operator to dynamically delete user-written commands from the NetView program without recycling the NetView program each time DELCMD is issued. This improves NetView availability.

Operand Descriptions

NAME=*commandname*
>   Specifies the name or synonym of a command, or command list, to be deleted from the NetView system command table (SCT) extension. The parentheses are not required if only one *commandname* is specified. Multiple specifications of *commandname* must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas. Any command synonyms created for this command are also deleted.

FREE=N|Y
>   Specifies whether the command processor module and associated SCT entry storage is to be freed.

N

Indicates that the command processor module and associated storage is not to be freed. This is the default.

Y

Indicates that the command processor module and associated storage is to be freed.

Note:

1. If the named command processor is running at the time FREE=Y is run, the task running the named command processor might abend.

2. The module might not be freed from storage depending upon the link edit attributes specified for the module and any other residency specifications for the same module. For example, if the same command module is defined for multiple commands.

Note: After the DELCMD command has run with FREE=N, or the ADDCMD command specified REPLACE=Y for the named command, the storage for the named command can be freed only by command name, but not by command synonym name. If multiple instances of the same command have been replaced or added, and after some instances are deleted but not freed, unless a command synonym is specified for the named command, FREE=Y frees the storage of the oldest deleted command.

Usage Notes

A command synonym or name with special characters such as the (=) equal sign must be enclosed in quotation marks. An item enclosed in quotation marks cannot be included in a list of names.

Restrictions

The DELCMD command cannot delete a command that is defined internally to the NetView program.

Return Codes

Return Code
Meaning

0

Processing successful

4

Syntax error

8

Specification error

12

Internal processing error (for example, no storage)

DELDS (NCCF; CNME1055)

Syntax

DELDS (NCCF; CNME1055)

▶▶─ DELDS ── ── *dsname* ─▶◀

Purpose of Command

The DELDS command deletes certain data sets, such as the one created by option 9 of the CNMS1101 sample.

Operand Descriptions

dsname
> The name of the fully qualified data set to delete.

Restrictions

The DELDS command uses ALLOCATE with the OLD and DELETE operands, followed by the FREE command. Any restrictions and error messages associated with these commands can also apply to DELDS. For example, data sets which are part of the NetView program standard data definitions (DDs), as listed by the BROWSE ! command, are not supported.

Return Codes

Return Code
> Meaning

0
> The command functioned normally. See the output messages.

4
> There was a syntax error. See the output message.

8
> The ALLOCATE command produced a non-zero return code. See the output messages.

DELMONIT (AON)

Syntax

DELMONIT

```
►►─ DELMONIT ──────────────────►◄
                └─── resname ───┘
```

Purpose of Command

The DELMONIT command deletes any recovery monitoring intervals defined for a resource. Monitor intervals determine how often AON attempts to reactivate a failing resource. To use the DELMONIT command from the operator interface, see *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

Operand Descriptions

resname
> The name of the resource for which you are deleting reactivation settings.
>
> You can delete the resource name. For example, for SNA, the resource name can also be a generic resource type, such as LU, PU, LINE, or NCP.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- Because AON requires thresholds settings for the DEFAULTS resource, you cannot delete the DEFAULTS settings by using the DELMONIT command.
- This command can be issued in line mode if all parameters are correctly entered. Therefore, you can issue it from within your own routines. If no parameters are specified, a full-screen interface is displayed.

Examples

To issue the DELMONIT command against a resource, type:

```
DELMONIT TA1P523A
```

DELNTFY (AON)

Syntax

DELNTFY

```
►►─ DELNTFY ─┬──────────────┬─►◄
             └── operator_id ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

The DELNTFY command removes an operator ID from the list of valid notification operator IDs. To permanently remove the operator ID from the list, your system programmer must edit the control file. Otherwise, the operator ID appears in the list the next time AON initializes. To use the DELNTFY command from the operator interface, see *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

Operand Descriptions

operator_id
    The operator ID for the notification operator you want to delete from the list of valid operators.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- Because AON requires thresholds settings for the DEFAULTS resource, you cannot delete the DEFAULTS settings by using the DELNTFY command. If you want to keep an operator ID in the list of notification operators and turn off notifications temporarily, use the NOTIFY=N option on the SETNTFY command. See SETNTFY in the NetView online help for more information.
- If you have specified operator message classes that you do not want to send to an operator ID, the only way to delete those assigned message classes from the command line is to delete the entire operator ID and then use the SETNTFY command to reset the message classes. You can delete message classes easily from the operator interface.
- The DELNTFY command can be issued in line-mode. Therefore, you can issue it from within your own routines.

Examples

To delete the operator ID, OPER1, type:

```
DELNTFY OPER1
```

DELTHRES (AON)

Syntax

DELTHRES

```
►►─ DELTHRES ─┬───────────┬─►◄
              └── resname ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

The DELTHRES command deletes all threshold settings for a resource or a group of resources. AON uses thresholds to determine when to send messages to notification operators about resource problems

detected through passive monitoring and when to stop recovery attempts for those resources. To use the DELTHRES command from the operator interface, see *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

Operand Descriptions

resname
> Name of the resource for which you are deleting the automation thresholds. The resource can be a specific resource name or, more frequently, a generic resource type (for example, DEFAULTS, LU, PU, CDRM, APPL, NCP).

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- Because AON requires thresholds settings for the DEFAULTS resource, you cannot delete the DEFAULTS settings by using the DELTHRES command. If you attempt to delete the settings for DEFAULTS, AON issues an error message.
- This command can be issued in line mode if the parameters are correctly entered. Therefore, you can issue it from within your own routines. If no parameters are specified, a full-screen interface is displayed.

Examples

To delete all threshold settings for all resources which have names beginning with TA1, type:

```
DELTHRES TA1*
```

DETACH (NCCF)

Syntax

DETACH

```
                         ── only_one ──
►►─ DETACH ──┬─────────────────────────┬─►◄
             ├── attach_name ───────────┤
             └── NAME ── attach_name ───┘
```
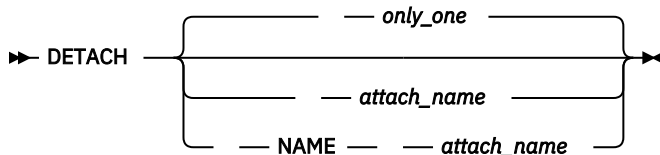
Purpose of Command

The DETACH command is used to end a virtual OST (VOST) created by an ATTACH command. DETACH simulates sending a LOGOFF command to the application running on the VOST.

DETACH requests stopping a VOST, but does not wait for the VOST to be stopped. Because of system problems, DETACH might not stop the VOST. STOP FORCE can be used to force a VOST to end. All data associated with the stopped VOST is freed immediately.

Operand Descriptions

NAME
> Specifies the name given on the ATTACH command. The NAME keyword is optional. DETACH NAME *attach_name* is the same as DETACH *attach_name*.

> *attach_name*
>> The name given to a VOST using the NAME operand on the ATTACH command or the default name if no NAME operand was specified. A named VOST can be detached by any procedure or from the command line of the owner.

You can obtain the name of the VOST by listing the LIST STATUS=VOST command.

only_one
> If no operand is specified on the DETACH command, one VOST is detached. Do not use DETACH without an operand if you have attached more than one VOST within your procedure group.

Restrictions

If you have issued more than one ATTACH within a procedure family, do not use DETACH without the NAME operand. An unnamed DETACH detaches one VOST. The VOST that is detached is unknown under these conditions.

Return Codes

Return Code
Meaning

0
> The VOST detach is proceeding.

16
> A syntax error was found.

20
> A character that is not valid was found in DETACH name.

36
> The VOST was not found.

Example: Detaching a dependent VOST

A single VOST running NLDM was attached within a procedure family. This VOST automatically detaches when all members of the procedure family end, or can be explicitly stopped using one of the following:

```
DETACH

DETACH NLDM
```

Example: Detaching an independent VOST

An independent VOST must be named when attached. In this example, a VOST running NPDA was attached previously with the name MYVOST. MYVOST can be detached in either of the following ways:

```
DETACH MYVOST

DETACH NAME MYVOST
```

DETAIL (AON)

Syntax

DETAIL

▶▶── DETAIL ──┬─────────────┬── ▶◀
              └── *resname* ──┘

Purpose of Command

The DETAIL command queries DDF storage for details regarding a specified resource and displays the data in a DDF DETAIL panel format.

Operand Descriptions

resname
> Specifies the resource name for which to search. If the resource is in a distributed host network, you must specify the resource name as follows:

```
network_name.resname
```

> where *network_name* is the SYSNAME specified for that network in the EZLTREE member and in the ENVIRON SETUP, SYSNAME= keyword in the control file on the distributed host.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- If no DDF details exist for the resource, you see an error message.
- Although the panel displayed from this command resembles the DDF DETAIL panel, DDF has not been started and DDF commands are not valid from this panel.
- To find the name of the system for the resource, browse the EZLTREE member. Do not specify the system name if the resource is on the same system where you are working.
- If you enter the DETAIL command with no resource name, the Operator Command Interface: DETAIL panel is displayed.

Examples

To display the DDF details for TA1P523A, type:

```
DETAIL TA1P523A
```

DFILTER (NPDA)

Syntax

DFILTER
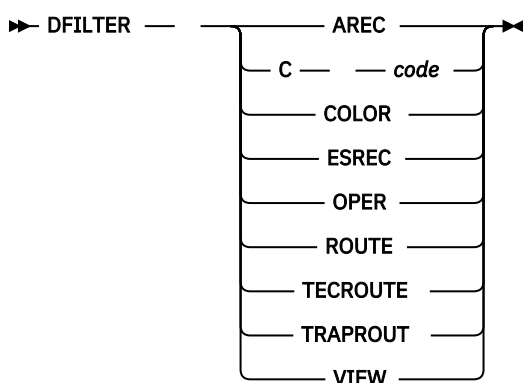
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
DFILTER	DF

Purpose of Command

The DFILTER command displays recording, viewing, and hardware monitor filters that are currently in effect.

Operand Descriptions

AREC
Specifies the alert recording filters in use.

C
Lists the description of the alert specified code. These codes are used in defining hardware monitor use filters.

code
Specifies the code identifying a particular event or alert. This option is used only for problem records that are in a format other than the generic NMVT format. The format of *code* is *BBBcc* where:

> **BBB**
> Specifies a block ID.
>
> *cc*
> Specifies an event description number.

COLOR
Specifies the alert color settings in use.

ESREC
Specifies the event and statistics recording filters in use.

OPER
Specifies the authorized operator filters in use.

ROUTE
Specifies the route filters in use.

TECROUTE
Specifies the TECROUTE filters in use.

TRAPROUT
Specifies the TRAPROUT filter in use.

VIEW
Specifies the viewing filters in use.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the DFILTER command:

- You cannot issue this command from the hardware monitor Alerts-Dynamic panel.
- Although there are cases where viewing filters from one operator might be in effect for another (for example, "owner" filters in effect for a virtual OST, or VOST), DFILTER displays only the filters set by the operator who issued the DFILTER command. For more explanation about VOSTs and their owning operators, see "ATTACH (NCCF)" on page 82.

Example: Displaying Hardware Monitor filters

To display the viewing filters that are currently in effect for your operator identification, enter:

```
DFILTER VIEW
```

DIS (NCCF; CNME1023)

Syntax

DIS (NCCF; CNME1023)
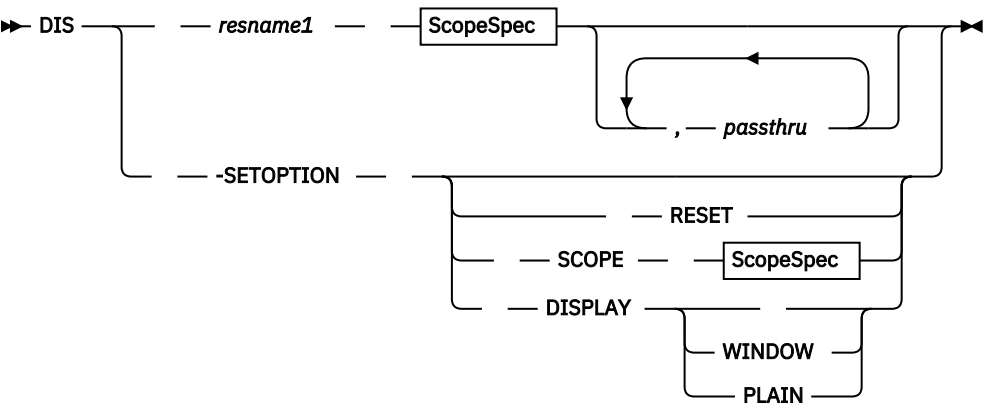
ScopeSpec
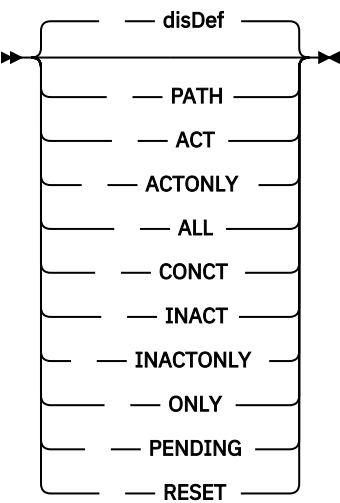
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ACT	A
INACT	I
ONLY	O

Purpose of Command

The NCCF DIS command list displays the status of system resources.

Operand Descriptions

resname
Specifies the name of the specific resource to be displayed. This parameter can be a fully qualified network name in the format *netid.resource*.

-SETOPTION

Specifies that DIS is to set, reset, or display its default values for options that can be set. The hyphen character X'60' is part of the keyword, and must be the first parameter, when used.

The values that are specified apply only to the operator or task that sets DIS -SETOPTION.

If -SETOPTION is used by itself, then current option values are shown.

disDef

The default scope option for DIS is PATH unless the operator has previously started DIS with the -SETOPTION keyword and the SCOPE keyword. This default scope option is also used by the NODE (CNME0024) command, described in "NODE (NCCF; CNME0024)" on page 612.

ACT

Specifies to display status information about the named resource (*resname*) as well as names and status of all its active, connectable, and pending subordinate resources.

ACTONLY

Specifies to display status information about the named resource (*resname*) as well as names and status of all its active subordinate resources. Information about connectable or pending subordinate resources is not displayed.

ALL

Specifies to display status information about the named resource (*resname*) as well as names and status of all its subordinate resources.

CONCT

Specifies to display status information about the named resource (*resname*) as well as names and status of all its connectable subordinate resources. Information about active or pending subordinate resources is not displayed.

DISPLAY

Specifies to set the default value for display mode for the operator or task where DIS -SETOPTION is started. The value specified must be WINDOW or PLAIN. After PLAIN has been specified, subsequent DIS invocations will return results as normal messages. Otherwise, DIS shows results in WINDOW style display, if allowed by the environment where DIS is started.

INACT

Specifies to display status information about the named resource (*resname*) as well as names and status of all its inactive or reset subordinate resources.

INACTONLY

Specifies to display status information about the named resource (*resname*) as well as names and status of all its inactive subordinate resources. Information about reset subordinate resources is not displayed.

ONLY

Specifies to display status information about the named resource (*resname*) only.

PATH

The PATH keyword is like specifying ALL, except that additional, related information is appended to the output whenever the named resource is determined to be an RTP or EE-connected resource. The additional data is available and meaningful only when the resource is working (active and in use). PATH is the default value.

PENDING

Specifies to display status information about the named resource (*resname*) as well as names and status of all its pending subordinate resources. Information about active or connectable subordinate resources is not displayed.

RESET

If -SETOPTION RESET is specified, any new defaults for the operator starting DIS are canceled and the original defaults are restored. When an operator logs off, the defaults for that OPID are automatically reset. If RESET is started without the -SETOPTION keyword, status information about the named resource (*resname*), as well as names and status of all its reset subordinate resources, is displayed. Information about inactive subordinate resources is not displayed.

SCOPE
Specifies to set the default value for scope specification (second parameter) for the operator or task where DIS -SETOPTION SCOPE is started. A value is required. Values permitted for the SCOPE keyword are the same as for the scope specification.

passthru
Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the NODE command issued by the DIS command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the DIS command:

- The IST097I DISPLAY ACCEPTED message is **not** displayed by the DIS command. You are notified if the command is not accepted.
- When the DIS command is issued from the NetView 3270 interface, non-trivial output is presented in a WINDOW display. If you use DIS in a pipeline, specify as shown in the following example to ensure proper capture of the output:

```
NETVIEW (NOPANEL) DIS
```

- When you enter a parameter after *resname*, the following VTAM command is generated:

```
DISPLAY NET,ID=resname,SCOPE=ALL
```

For more information about this command, refer to the appropriate VTAM manual.

- Instead of a resource name, you can specify any of the DISPLAY option keywords documented in *z/OS Communications Server: SNA Operation*, together with appropriate options for the keyword you select. In this case, the DIS command submits the display command to z/OS Communications Server and displays the result.

Note: Resource names can be network qualified when using DIS.

Example: Displaying the pending nodes

To display the pending nodes, enter:

```
DIS PENDING
```

Example: Displaying the status of a specified node

To display the status of node NCP21, enter:

```
DIS NCP21
```

Example: Displaying the status of a specified major node and its resources

To display information about the channel-attached major node CTCA7F0 and its subordinate resources, enter:

```
DIS CTCA7F0 ALL
```

DIS (NPDA; CNME1023)

Syntax

DIS (NPDA; CNME1023)

▶▶— DIS —➤

```
                          resname1  — ,  ┬─ EV ──┬
                                         ├─ LINK ─┤
                                         ├─ LVL ──┤
                                         ├─ SEC ──┤
                                         └─ ST ───┘

        1 —— resname2 — , — resname3 — , ┬─ DTE ─┐
                                         ├─ LS ──┤
                                         └─ RST ─┘

        1 —— resname2 — , — resname3 — , ┬─ LSL1, ─┐ ┬─ LA ──┐
                                         └─ LSL2, ─┘ ├─ MLS ─┤
                                                     └─ TRT — n ┘
```
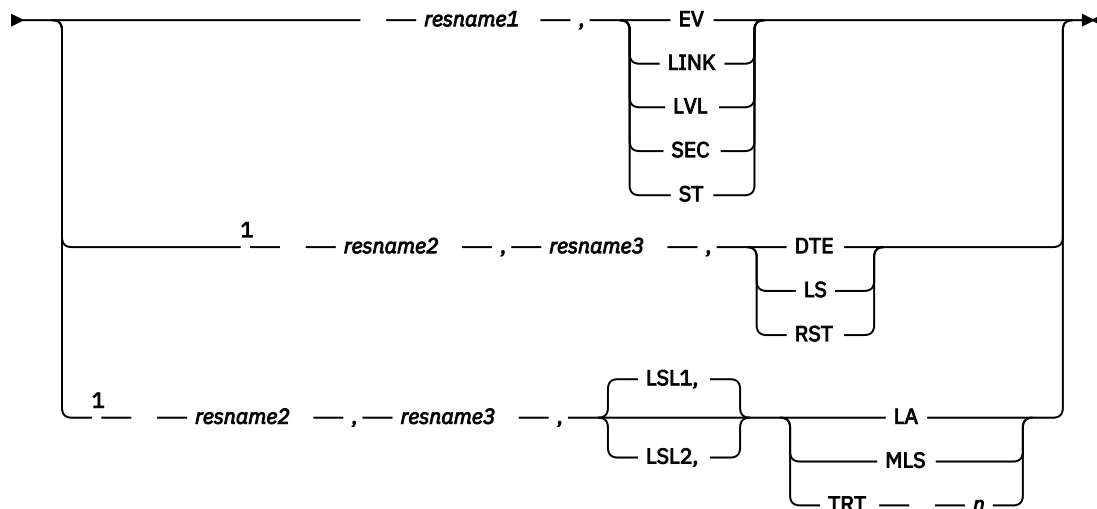
Notes:

¹ Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this operand is deprecated.

Purpose of Command

The NPDA DIS command list displays data according to the following operand descriptions.

Operand Descriptions

resname1
Specifies the symbolic name of the resource.

EV
Displays the most recent events for the specified resource.

LINK
Displays link test results and resets link test counters.

LVL
Displays levels of hardware and microcode.

SEC
Displays the most recent errors for the specified control unit.

ST
Displays the most recent statistics for the specified resource.

resname2
Specifies the communication or network controller.

Note: Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this operand is deprecated.

resname3
Specifies the device at the remote end of the line.

Note: Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this operand is deprecated.

DTE
Displays the current and transition states of the Electronics Industries Association (EIA) leads.

Note: Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this operand is deprecated.

LS
Conducts and displays the results of a link status test.

Note: Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this operand is deprecated.

RST
Conducts a remote self test.

Note: Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this operand is deprecated.

LSL1
Conducts a test on link segment level 1. LSL1 is the default.

Note: Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this operand is deprecated.

LSL2
Conducts a test on link segment level 2.

Note: Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this operand is deprecated.

LA
Conducts a line analysis test.

Note: Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this operand is deprecated.

MLS
Conducts a modem and line status test.

Note: Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this operand is deprecated.

TRT
Conducts a transmit/receive test.

Note: Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this operand is deprecated.

n
Specifies the number of text sequences the modems are to exchange. Valid only with the TRT operand.

Note: Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this operand is deprecated.

Example: Displaying the most recent events panel for a specified node

To display the Most Recent Events panel for node NCP21, enter:

```
DIS NCP21 EV
```

DISABLE (NLDM)

Syntax

DISABLE

▶▶─ DISABLE ─▶◀

Purpose of Command

The DISABLE command stops the collection of session awareness data by VTAM and the session monitor.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the DISABLE command:

- You cannot start tracing after issuing the DISABLE command because session awareness data is not being collected.

- The DISABLE command does not disable session awareness if a trace is active for any resource.
- The DISABLE command does not disable session awareness if the network accounting and availability function is initialized.
- After you enter a DISABLE command, recycle the session monitor task (AAUTSKLP) by using the STOPCNM and STARTCNM command lists to restart session awareness data collection.

Example: Stopping collection of session awareness data
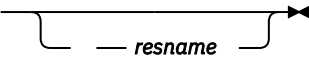
To stop collecting session awareness data, enter:

```
NLDM DISABLE
```

DISAUTO (AON)

Syntax

DISAUTO

```
►►─ DISAUTO ──────────────────►◄
            └─── resname ───┘
```

Purpose of Command

The DISAUTO command displays all automation settings for a specific resource or a group of resources.

Operand Descriptions

resname
    The name of the resource for which you are displaying automation settings. The resource name can be the name of one resource, DEFAULTS, or a generic resource type (for example, LU, PU, LINE, NCP). You can also use the wildcard characters * and %.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command can be issued in line mode if the parameters are correctly entered. Therefore, you can issue it from within your own routines. If no parameters are specified, a full-screen interface is displayed.

Examples
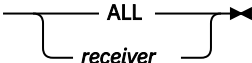
To view automation settings for all NCPs, issue:

```
DISAUTO NCP
```

DISBQL (NCCF)

Syntax

DISBQL

```
►►─ DISBQL ──┬─── ALL ────┬──►◄
             └─ receiver ─┘
```

Purpose of Command

The DISBQL command displays the buffer queue limit of the receiver and the number of buffers currently available. This command also displays the current receiver or receivers defined to the NetView program-to-program interface facility.

Operand Descriptions

ALL
 Displays information about all the receivers.

receiver
 Displays information for the receiver specified.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the DISBQL command:

- You can use the *receiver* or the ALL operands on the NetView subsystem procedure (PROC) that has the same first 4 characters as the NetView application.
- In MVS, if the NetView subsystem interface is inactive, the NetView program-to-program interface is also inactive. You receive message CNM563I as well as the information about all the receivers. If you recycle the subsystem address space and the NetView program-to-program interface is started, the receivers that were previously defined in the NetView program-to-program interface are still defined, but the buffer queue of the receiver is lost.

Return Codes

Return Code
 Meaning

0
 Successfully processing

8
 Unsuccessfully processing

Example: Displaying information about a specified receiver

To display information for the receiver ID CNMRCV, enter:

```
DISBQL CNMRCV
```

Example: Displaying information about all receivers

To display information about all receivers, enter:

```
DISBQL ALL
```

DISC (NCCF)

Syntax

DISC

►►— DISC —►◄

Purpose of Command

The DISC command changes an ordinary operator station task (OST) into a disconnected autotask without stopping processes that are working on that task except full-screen panels. Full-screen panels end and

generally report I/O or PSS errors. No command synonyms are defined for DISC. A CMDDEF statement can be added to create a synonym. Authorization control must be defined separately for DISC and synonyms defined in a new CMDDEF statement. DISC performs the following action on the different OST task types:

OST (normal logon)
> The session is stopped. OST becomes a disconnected autotask.

console OST (operated from MVS console)
> The console is dropped. OST becomes a disconnected autotask.

AOST (normal autotask)
> Enables the task for reconnection. There is no other action.

DOST (distributed autotask)
> The connection between the autotask and the owning operator is disconnected. Subsequent unsolicited messages are not routed. The task becomes a disconnected autotask.

DISCONID (NCCF)

Syntax

DISCONID

►►— DISCONID —►◄

Purpose of Command

The DISCONID command displays MVS console names used by the NetView program.

For additional information about associating an autotask with an MVS console name, see the AUTOTASK command.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the DISCONID command:

- An asterisk (*) displayed next to the console entry indicates that the NetView autotask specified is associated with the MVS console name shown.
- The displayed autotask is not necessarily active.

Return Codes

Return Code
> **Meaning**

0
> The command completed successfully.

Nonzero
> The command did not complete successfully. An error message is issued.

Example: Displaying the MVS consoles

To display the MVS consoles, enter:

```
DISCONID
```

You receive a display similar to the following:

```
 * CNM01     DISCONID
 ' CNM01
CNM492I  OPERATOR ID   CONSOLE ID   CONSOLE NAME
CNM492I  ----------    ----------   ------------
CNM492I  OPER1           EXTENDED   OPER1
```

```
CNM492I  OPER2           EXTENDED    OPER2X
CNM492I  AUTO1           EXTENDED  * TAPEOPER
CNM492I  AUTO1           EXTENDED    AUTO1
CNM492I  AUTO2           INACTIVE  * USER3
CNM492I  AUTO3            UNKNOWN  * USER4
CNM492I  AUTO3           EXTENDED    OPER2
CNM492I  END DISPLAY
```

The asterisk (*) that is displayed next to AUTO1, AUTO2, and AUTO3 specifies that these NetView autotasks are associated with the MVS console name shown. For example, AUTO1 can receive commands from associated MVS console TAPEOPER if they are entered with the NetView designator characters. The associations were established by issuing the AUTOTASK command.

When you issue AUTOTASK OPID=AUTO1,CONSOLE=TAPEOPER, AUTO1 is associated with the TAPEOPER console. The TAPEOPER MVS console can issue NetView commands using the NetView designator characters. Like OPER1, autotask AUTO1 has also obtained extended console AUTO1 by issuing a GETCONID or MVS command.

OPER1, OPER2, AUTO1, and AUTO3 have obtained consoles as a result of an MVS or GETCONID command. OPER2 might have used either CONSNAME in the operator profile or NetView segment in the SAF product to specify a console name that differs from the task name, and then used either the MVS or GETCONID command to obtain the console.

The INACTIVE status for the USER3 console name indicates that the USER3 console has become unavailable. The UNKNOWN status for the USER4 console name indicates that this console has never been active in the MVS system. The console ID status can be EXTENDED or UNKNOWN only when extended consoles are used.

DISG (NCCF; CNME1070)

Syntax

DISG

▶▶ DISG ── resname ──┬────────────┬──▶◀
                     ├── ALL ──┤
                     └── ONLY ──┘

Purpose of Command

The DISG command list displays resource status and connectivity information for LUs, PUs, lines, network control programs (NCPs), and major nodes.

Operand Descriptions

resname
Specifies the resource for which status and connectivity information is to be displayed.

ALL
Specifies that information is to be displayed for this resource and its lower nodes, if any. For example, if DISG is processed for an LU, and the PU is selected from the initial display, all LUs for that PU are displayed.

Note: The ALL option increases response time.

ONLY
Specifies that information is to be displayed for this resource only, and not any of its lower nodes.

Note: If neither ALL nor ONLY is specified, any lower nodes for the resource are displayed. However, if a higher node is selected from the subsequent display, the lower nodes for that higher node are not displayed. For example, if the DISG command list is processed for a PU, all of the LUs for that PU are displayed. However, if LINE is selected from the initial display, the PUs under that line are not displayed.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the DISG command:

- The DISG command list supports parallel channels. If you enter DISG `resname1`, where *resname1* is any resource from the NCP to an LU downstream, the result is as follows:

  - If multiple channels are defined between VTAM and the NCP, MUL (multiple) is displayed for the values of the channel unit address (CUA) and the start I/O (SIO) counts.

  - If one channel is defined between VTAM and the NCP, the values are displayed for CUA and SIO just as they did before parallel channel support.

  You can resume a previously active DISG display (if it is active) by issuing the DISG command list with no argument.

- Resource names can be network qualified when using DISG.

- The DISG command list is designed to display only one network control point at a time. If the resource specified is a remote NCP, only the host and remote NCP are displayed. The intermediate network node (INN) links and intermediate NCPs are not displayed.

- The DISG command list does not display link stations, line groups, or CDRSC, CDRM, APPL, and CA major nodes. It also does not support TCP/IP major nodes.

- The DISG command list cannot run under the primary program operator interface task (PPT).

⚠️ **Attention:** Incorrect results can occur if you run the DISG command list while VTAM MSGMOD is active.

Example: Displaying resource status for a non-SNA Logical Unit

To display resource status for A01A441 and higher resources, enter:

```
DISG A01A441
```

To return to line mode, press the End key.

Example: Displaying resource status of a Logical Unit

To display resource status for LU T13030C1, enter:

```
DISG T13030C1
```

DISK (NCCF; CNME0046)

Syntax

DISK

▶▶— DISK —— *ncpname* ———————————————————————▶◀
                      └─◀─────────────────────┐
                        └─ , — *passthru* ─┘
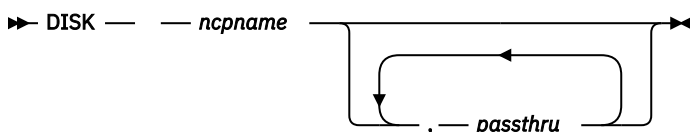
Purpose of Command

The DISK command list displays information about the disk contents of 3720 and 3745 Communication Controllers. It provides module and memory dump information.

Operand Descriptions

ncpname
> Specifies the name of the NCP in the 3720 or 3745 Communication Controller for which information is to be displayed.

passthru
> Specifies up to six parameters that are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the DISK command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the DISK command:

- DISK does not provide load module and dump source information. To view memory dump source information, use the NCPSTOR command list.
- This command list is supported only by VTAM Version 3 Release 2 and later releases.

Example: Displaying the contents of a specified NCP

To display the contents of NCP NA7110, enter:

```
DISK NA7110
```

When the command list completes successfully, the system response is similar to:

```
IST097I   DISPLAY ACCEPTED
IST951I   DISPLAY DISK INFORMATION FOR NA7110
IST952I   DUMP NAME      DATE       TIME
IST953I    NA7110      07/23/19  12:02:23
IST924I   -------------------------------------
IST954I   LOAD MODULE   DATE       TIME   LOAD STATUS  AUTOIPL IN CCU
IST955I    NA7110      07/23/19  12:02:23    LOADED      YES     YES
IST314I   END
```

DISKEEP (NLDM)

Syntax

DISKEEP
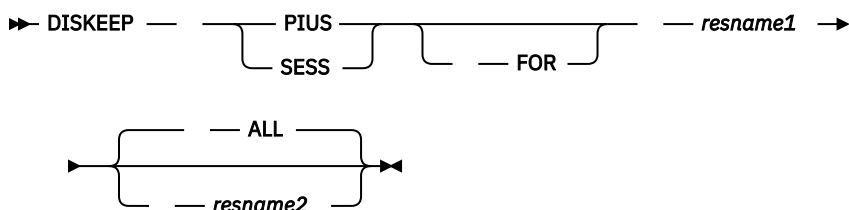
Purpose of Command

The DISKEEP command displays the number of path information units (PIUs) kept for each resource or the number of sessions kept on the session monitor direct access storage device (DASD). This command causes the NLDM.DISK panel to display the current settings.

Operand Descriptions

PIUS
> Displays the PIU keep count per resource or resource pair. The keep count is the number of PIUs that are retained. DISKEEP PIUS displays only resources with known active sessions.

SESS

Displays DASD session wrap counts. The session keep count is the number of sessions (history) that are retained in DASD. DISKEEP SESS displays only resources known to exist on the session monitor DASD. If the DISKEEP SESS command processes successfully, and you did not specify a resource name, message AAU289I is displayed, indicating the current global DASD session wrap count. If the DISKEEP SESS command processes successfully, and you specified a resource name, the NLDM.DISK panel is displayed. If you specify two resource names for the DISKEEP SESS command, and *resname1* is a DGROUP name, *resname2* is ignored. In this case, no error message is displayed.

FOR

Identifies the operand that follows as the resource name.

resname1

Is the resource name against which to apply *keep* count (LU, PU, or SSCP name). *resname1* can include the pattern-matching character * only if you specify DISKEEP SESS.

ALL

Applies keep count against all sessions with *resname1*. ALL is the default.

resname2

Is the second name to identify a specific session. *resname2* can include the pattern-matching character * only if you specify DISKEEP SESS.

Usage Notes

The current global DASD session wrap count applies to all sessions that are not overridden by a KEEP SESS command specified for that KCLASS mapping.

Example: Displaying the PIU count of all sessions for a specified logical unit

To display the PIU count for all sessions with an LU named LCL3278A, enter:

```
DISKEEP PIUS LCL3278A
```

Example: Displaying the PIU count of all sessions for a specified Logical Unit (FOR optional)

To display PIU count for all sessions with an LU named LCL3278A (use of FOR is optional), enter:

```
DISKEEP PIUS FOR LCL3278A
```

Example: Displaying the global DASD count

To display the global DASD session count, enter:

```
DISKEEP SESS
```

Example: Displaying the DASD count for a specified Logical Unit

To display the DASD keep count for an LU named LCL3279, enter:

```
DISKEEP SESS LCL3279
```

DISNTFY (AON)

Syntax

DISNTFY

▶▶── DISNTFY ──┬─────────────────┬──▶◀
              └── *operator_id* ──┘

Purpose of Command

The DISNTFY command displays the settings for notification operators.

Operand Descriptions

operator_id
    The operator ID for the notification operator.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command can be issued in line mode if the parameters are correctly entered. Therefore, you can issue it from within your own routines. If no parameters are specified, a full-screen interface is displayed.

Examples

To display the notification settings for operator ID, OPER1, type:

```
DISNTFY OPER1
```

DISPCMD (NCCF)

Syntax

DISPCMD
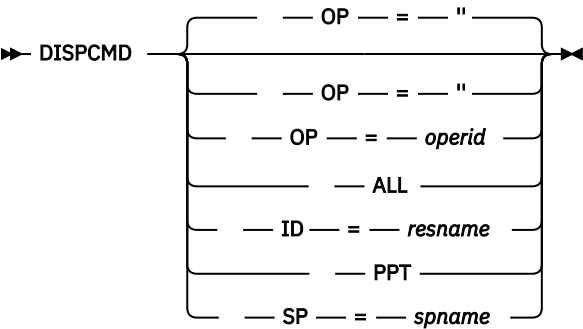
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ALL	A

Purpose of Command

The DISPCMD command displays a list of the outstanding network product support (NPS) commands.

Operand Descriptions

OP
    Specifies an operator ID.

    ''
        Displays the commands for the issuing operator. OP='' is the default.
    operid
        Displays the outstanding NPS commands for that operator.

ALL
Displays all outstanding NPS commands.

ID=*resname*
Specifies the network name of a device. This operand displays all commands that are to be sent, or have been sent, to the specified device.

PPT
Displays all outstanding NPS commands under the primary program operator interface task (PPT).

SP=*spname*
Specifies the network name of a service point.

Usage Notes

If you issue the DISPCMD command without any operands, the system displays all outstanding commands for the issuing operator.

The total number of commands displayed is limited by the number of solicited DSRBs available to the DSIGDS subtask. This value is set according to the DSRBO operand in the DSICPINT initialization member.

Example: Displaying outstanding messages for a specified device

To display a list of all outstanding messages for device NY3710, enter:

```
DISPCMD ID=NY3710
```

When the command completes successfully, the system responds as follows:

```
DSI271I   COMMAND    OPERATOR    ID/SP    TAG
DSI272I    cmd1       operid1    node1    tag1
DSI272I    cmd2       operid2    node2    tag2
DSI273I    END OF OUTSTANDING COMMANDS DISPLAY
```

Where *cmd* is the name of the command as entered by the operator, *operid* is the name of the operator who issued the command, *node* is the network name of the device to which the command has been sent (or will go), and *tag* is the numeric identifier for the command (this value can be used with the TAG operand on the CANCMD). The NetView program displays the commands in the order the operator enters them.

DISPFK (NCCF; CNME1048)

Syntax

DISPFK
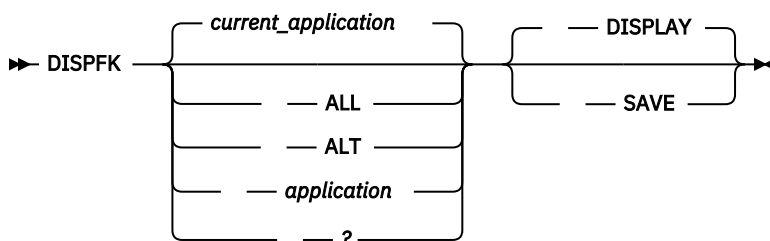
Purpose of Command

The DISPFK command list enables you to display or save the PF key settings for various NetView components.

Operand Descriptions

ALL
Lists or saves PF or PA key settings for all applications.

ALT
Displays the first alternative set of PF or PA key definitions. An alternate set is indicated by any PF or PA key having a definition of the form PFKDEF *membername*, where the *membername* contains the alternate key definitions. For additional information, see the PFKDEF command. Using ALT with SAVE is not valid.

application
Lists or saves PF or PA key settings for a specific application. The name must be 1- 8 alphanumeric characters, and can contain @, # and $. The following NetView applications provide default PF and PA key settings:

- log browse (LBROWSE)
- member browse (MBROWSE)
- NCCF
- NLDM
- NPDA
- STATMON
- WINDOW
- DISPFK

Other applications using the first parameter on the VIEW command to specify an application name, such as MAINMENU and ACTION command lists, can have their own PF key settings, which can be displayed.

You can display default keys by using *application* NETVIEW, and list default keys for VIEW command output panels by using *application* VIEW. If *application* is omitted, the default is the current application, or if the current application is not one of the listed applications nor an applid specified by DSIPSS, the default is NCCF.

Note: Because keys are arranged in a hierarchy (specific *application*, VIEW and NETVIEW), sometimes it is useful to know what key definitions exist at the different levels. For this reason, the application for which a given key was set (SET-APPL) is displayed as well as the setting for that key. VIEW default keys are listed for applid VIEW, for application IDs for which the VIEW keyword was specified in the last SET, and for VIEW applications which have been started.

?
Displays help information.

DISPLAY
Displays the key setting. DISPLAY is the default.

SAVE
Saves the key settings. Only supported if an OVERRIDE command has defined an operator data set for the DSIOPEN DD for this operator. If so, a member called CNMKEYSV is created or replaced on this data set. CNMKEYSV are automatically processed by the PFKDEF command. For more information, see the PFKDEF command in the NetView online help. The panel produced by the DISPLAY option supports a SAVE subcommand which produces the same results. The default CNMKEYS sample sets PF10 to SAVE for DISPFK.

If you need only a single PF key definition, you can use the LIST command.

Restrictions

The DISPFK command list cannot run under the primary program operator interface task (PPT).

Example: Displaying PF key settings

To display PF key settings for the current application, enter:

```
DISPFK
```

This is PF4 in the default PF key settings.

See the SET command for an explanation of the displayed operands.

Example: Saving PF key settings

To save all PF key settings, enter:

```
DISPFK ALL SAVE
```

DISPLAY (EAS)

Syntax

DISPLAY (EAS)

▶▶── MODIFY ──── *procname* ──,── DISPLAY ──┬── STATUS ──┬──▶◀
                                            └── QSTATS ──┘

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MODIFY	F

Purpose of Command

The DISPLAY command displays operational characteristics of the Event/Automation Service. The STATUS option displays information about the operational status of each service and additional information about the connectivity of the service outside of the Event/Automation Service address space.

Operand Descriptions

procname
    Specifies the Event/Automation Service job name.

STATUS
    Displays the status of the following:

- The alert adapter service task
- The confirmed alert adapter service task
- The message adapter service task
- The confirmed message adapter service
- The event receiver service task
- The trap-to-alert service
- The alert-to-trap service
- PPI connection
- TCP/IP connection.

QSTATS

Displays information about the number of data buffers sent and received by all of the subtasks that make up the Event/Automation Service, and the total number of data buffers that are currently queued to a subtask and have not been processed.

Example: Displaying Event/Automation Service status

To display the status for the Event/Automation Service job named IHSAEVNT, enter:

```
F IHSAEVNT,DISPLAY,STATUS
```

A response similar to the following is displayed:

```
IHS0141I  SERVICE   STATUS   ADDITIONAL INFO
IHS0142I  -------   ------   ---------------
IHS0143I  ALERTA    CO-IDLE  9.18.27.36
IHS0143I                     9.18.27.37
IHS0143I  MESSAGEA  UP       9.18.27.38
IHS0143I  EVENTRCV  IPCYCLE  NETVALRT,1001
IHS0143I  TRAPALRT  DOWN     *
IHS0143I  ALRTTRAP  UP       9.18.27.39
IHS0143I  MESSAGEC  UP       9.18.27.38
IHS0143I  ALERTC    UP       9.18.27.36
IHS0143I  PPI       UP       IHSATEC
IHS0143I  TCP/IP    UP       9.18.27.39
```

The ADDITIONAL INFO provides connectivity information for each service. The information displayed for each service is as follows:

ALERTA, ALERTC, MESSAGEA, MESSAGEC

One or more IP addresses, which are taken from the ServerLocation statement of the configuration file of the service. These addresses are listed one per output line. The service name is not repeated for each address after the first address. If a host name is supplied on the ServerLocation statement instead of an IP address, the value represents the host name resolved to the IP address. If the value cannot be resolved, *NR* is displayed instead of an IP address.

EVENTRCV, TRAPALRT

The name of the PPI mailbox to which the service forwards alerts, followed by the port number which the service has registered with TCP/IP in order to act as an IP server.

ALRTTRAP

The IP address from the HostName statement of the configuration file of the service. If a host name is supplied on the HostName statement instead of an IP address, the value represents the host name resolved to the IP address.

PPI

The name of the mailbox that the Event/Automation Service has registered with the NetView Program to Program interface (PPI). This mailbox is used to receive data from the NetView address space.

TCP/IP

The IP address of the local host on which the Event/Automation Service is running. For any service that is not active, for example the STATUS is DOWN, the ADDITIONAL INFO contains an asterisk (*).

The STATUS can be one of the following:

CLOSE

For ALERTA and MESSAGEA, this status indicates that the service is closing the connection to a designated event server and there is a delay in closing the connection. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the designated event server.

For ALERTC and MESSAGEC, this status indicates that the service is closing the connection to an event server and there is a delay in closing the connection. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the event server. This status does not occur for any other service.

CO-IDLE

For ALERTA and MESSAGEA, this status indicates that the service has a connection to a designated event server that is idle. An idle connection is a connection where data is not in the process of being

sent or received. This status appears only for services that have a ConnectionMode of ConnectionOriented. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the designated event server.

For ALERTC and MESSAGEC, this status indicates that the service has a connection to an event server that is idle. An idle connection is a connection where data is not in the process of being sent or received. This status appears only for services that have a ConnectionMode of ConnectionOriented. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the event server. This status does not occur for any other service.

CONNECT

For ALERTA and MESSAGEA, this status indicates that the service is attempting to connect to a remote designated event server and there is a delay in connecting with the server. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the designated event server.

For ALERTC and MESSAGEC, this status indicates that the service is attempting to connect to a remote event server and there is a delay in connecting with the server. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the event server. This status does not occur for any other service.

DOWN

For the Event/Automation Service, this status indicates that the service is stopped. For PPI and TCP/IP, this status indicates that the Event/Automation Service is not able to contact the service which typically indicates that it is not active.

FL-IDLE

For ALERTA and MESSAGEA, this status indicates that the service sent the number of events from the data cache that corresponds to the BufferFlushRate setting, and is waiting until more events can be sent. The amount of wait time is dependent on how much time remains in the current send window. It can never be more than 60 seconds. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the designated event server.

For ALERTC and MESSAGEC, this status indicates that the service sent the number of events from the data cache that corresponds to the BufferFlushRate setting, and is waiting until more events can be sent. The amount of wait time is dependent on how much time remains in the current send window. It can never be more than 60 seconds. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the event server. This status does not occur for any other service.

GETPORT

For ALERTA and MESSAGEA, this status indicates that the service is attempting to retrieve a port of the designated event server from the portmapper of the server and there is a delay in retrieving the port. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the designated event server. This status does not occur for any other service.

IPCYCLE

For EVENTRCV and TRAPALRT, this status indicates that the service cannot register its port with TCP/IP. This can occur for a number of reasons, including the following:

- TCP/IP might not be active.
- The port might be reserved by TCP/IP or registered with TCP/IP by another program.
- For EVENTRCV only, the portmapper program might not be active. This can occur only if the UsePortmapper setting is Yes.

The service task is recycled every 60 seconds until it can register its port with TCP/IP. The status remains IPCYCLE until the port can be successfully registered, or the service is manually stopped with the STOP command. This status does not occur for any other service.

RETRY

For ALERTA and MESSAGEA, this status indicates that the service has disconnected from a designated event server and is waiting for a 60 second interval before attempting to reconnect to a designated event server. This status appears only for services that have a ConnectionMode of connection_oriented. The status is not related to a specific IP address and therefore appears on the first line of the service output.

For ALERTC and MESSAGEC, this status indicates that the service has disconnected from an event server and is waiting for a 60 second interval before attempting to reconnect to the event server. This status appears only for services that have a ConnectionMode of connection_oriented. The status is not related to a specific IP address and therefore appears on the first line of the service output. This status does not occur for any other service.

SEND

For ALERTA and MESSAGEA, this status indicates that the service is sending an event to a designated event server and there is a delay in sending the event. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the designated event server.

For ALERTC and MESSAGEC, this status indicates that the service is sending an event to an event server and there is a delay in sending the event. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the event server. This status does not occur for any other service.

SOCKET

For ALERTA and MESSAGEA, this status indicates that the service is attempting to retrieve a socket in preparation for connecting to a designated event server and there is a delay in retrieving the socket. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the designated event server.

For ALERTC and MESSAGEC, this status indicates that the service is attempting to retrieve a socket in preparation for connecting to an event server and there is a delay in retrieving the socket. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the event server. This status does not occur for any other service.

SHUTDWN

For ALERTA and MESSAGEA, this status indicates that the service is shutting down the connection to a designated event server and there is a delay in shutting down the connection. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the designated event server.

For ALERTC and MESSAGEC, this status indicates that the service is shutting down the connection to an event server and there is a delay in shutting down the connection. The status appears on the line that contains the IP address of the event server. This status does not occur for any other service.

UP

For PPI, this status indicates that the NetView Program to Program interface (PPI) is active and the Event/Automation Service has successfully registered a mailbox name with the PPI.

For TCP/IP, this status indicates that TCP/IP is active and the Event/Automation Service is able to retrieve the IP address of the host on which the service is running.

For ALERTA and MESSAGEA, this status indicates that the service is active and currently not connected through TCP/IP to a designated event server. This status is not associated with a specific IP address and is always displayed on the first output line for the service, regardless of how many addresses were specified on the ServerLocation statement of the service. If the ConnectionMode of the service is connection_oriented, the status indicates UP until the first Event Integration Facility (EIF) event is sent to one of the designated event servers. A connection to a designated event server is not established until an event is sent to the server.

For ALERTC and MESSAGEC, this status indicates that the service is active and currently not connected through TCP/IP to an event server. This status is not associated with a specific IP address and is always displayed on the first output line for the service, regardless of how many addresses were specified on the ServerLocation statement of the service. If the ConnectionMode of the service is connection_oriented, the status indicates UP until the first event is sent to one of the designated event servers. A connection to an event server is not established until an event must be sent to the server. The event server then replies with a confirmation that indicates acceptance of the event.

For EVENTRCV and TRAPALRT, this status indicates that the service is active and has registered a port with TCP/IP.

For ALRTTRAP, this status indicates that the service is active and has connected through TCP/IP to the SNMP agent.

WAITRSP
> For ALERTC and MESSAGEC, this status indicates that the adapter is waiting for event confirmation from an event server to which an EIF event was sent. The adapter waits for a response up to the amount of time specified on the RetryInterval statement in its configuration file.

Example: Displaying queue count information

To display the current internal queue information for the Event/Automation Service job named IHSAEVNT, enter:

```
F IHSAEVNT,DISPLAY,QSTATS
```

A response similar to the following is displayed:

```
IHS0145I TASK      QCOUNT      TOTAL SENT  TOTAL RCVD
IHS0146I ----      ------      ----------  ----------
IHS0147I CONTROL   0           12          9
IHS0147I ALERTA    3           0           3
IHS0147I MESSAGEA  0           0           4
IHS0147I EVENTRCV  0           7           0
IHS0147I TRAPALRT  0           2           0
IHS0147I ALRTTRAP  0           0           2
IHS0147I MESSAGEC  0           0           4
IHS0147I ALERTC    4           0           4
```

The QCOUNT column represents the total number of data buffers that are waiting on the input queue. The TOTAL SENT column represents the total number of data buffers queued from this task to any other task. The TOTAL RCVD column represents the total number of data buffers received and processed by this task.

DISPLAY (VTAM)

Syntax

DISPLAY (VTAM)

▶▶─ DISPLAY ── ── *vtam_operands* ─▶◀

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
DISPLAY	D

Purpose of Command

You can issue the VTAM DISPLAY command from a NetView console to display the status of resources.

Operand Descriptions

vtam_operands
> Enter the DISPLAY command from the NetView console to display the status of resources defined to VTAM.
>
> When you enter DISPLAY from the VTAM system console, the format can differ depending on the operating system in use. See the z/OS Communications Server library for full details on operands and operating system dependencies.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the DISPLAY command:

• NetView span checking is performed on the value of the following keywords:

- DVIPA
- HOSTNAME (HN)
- ID
- IPADDR (IP)
- LU1
- LU2
- PLU
- SLU
- TSOUSER (U)

Note: There is no checking on the ID keyword if TSOUSER is specified.

- You can protect any VTAM keywords and values using the NetView command authorization table or using an SAF product. All VTAM command synonyms and keywords must be defined to the table or SAF product.

- If you prefix the DISPLAY command with MVS, the same span and command authorization checking is done.

- See the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference* for more information and for details about the IP address format.

DISPLAY PPI (NCCF)

Syntax

From an MVS console:

DISPLAY PPI

▶▶ MODIFY ── ── *procname* ── , ── DISPLAY ── ── PPI▶◀

From a NetView terminal:

DISPLAY PPI

▶▶ MVS ── ── MODIFY ── ── *procname* ── , ── DISPLAY ── ── PPI▶◀

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MODIFY	F

Purpose of Command

The DISPLAY program-to-program interface command indicates whether the program-to-program interface is active and shows the subsystem address space in which it is running.

This command can be issued from a NetView operator ID (using the MVS command) or an MVS console by using the modify function of the program-to-program interface. The system console operator receives a message indicating the success or failure of the command. For additional information, see the *IBM Z NetView Application Programmer's Guide*.

Operand Descriptions

procname
    The NetView subsystem address space procedure name.

Example: Determining if the Program-to-Program Interface is active

To determine if the program-to-program interface is active in the CNMPSSI NetView subsystem address space, enter:

```
MODIFY CNMPSSI,DISPLAY PPI
```

Response

```
CNM631I NETVIEW PROGRAM TO PROGRAM INTERFACE IS ACTIVE ON CNMPSSI
```

DISPMOD (NCCF)

Syntax

DISPMOD

Purpose of Command

The DISPMOD command displays information about NetView load modules currently loaded in the NetView job pack area.

DISPMOD provides the following information:

- Name of load module
- Length of load module, in hexadecimal
- Name of CSECT in load module (default is CSECT of entry point)
- Compile date ('------' if no compile date is available)
- Entry point address (if currently resident in storage)
- PTF ('-------' if no PTF has been applied to this CSECT)
- Addressing mode (24 or 31)
- Linkage editor attributes (RN, RU, AUTH)

The DISPMOD command is useful in determining the level of a module or CSECT when applying maintenance, verifying fixes, and resolving problems. You can also use this command to determine module storage requirements.

Operand Descriptions

ALL
  Specifies to display all currently loaded NetView modules and give a total of module storage used.

module_name
  The name of the module you want displayed.

csect_name|**ALL**
  The name of the CSECT in the specified *module_name*. The *csect_name* variable is optional:

  - If you specify the *csect_name* variable, the command displays the compile date and entry point address for the specified CSECT.

- If you specify the ALL keyword, the command displays the compile dates and entry point addresses for all NetView CSECTs, identified by their 3-letter prefixes.
- If you do not specify *csect_name* or the ALL keyword, the command displays the name and compile date of the first CSECT found after the entry point is displayed.

prefix
> Specifies as many as five 3-letter module prefixes that are added to the list of standard NetView prefixes. The matching CSECTs are displayed for the amended list. Only specify a *prefix* variable if the second argument is ALL.

Usage Notes

When you issue the DISPMOD command and specify a module, DISPMOD searches for a usable copy of the module that is link-edited as reentrant or serially reusable. If a usable copy of the module is not found currently loaded into storage, DISPMOD loads it into storage, displays it, and then removes it from storage.

Multiple copies of a single module can be loaded into storage at any given time in a multitasking environment. If a module is link-edited as reentrant or serially reusable, only one copy of the module is loaded into storage. However, if a module is neither link-edited as reentrant nor serially reusable, each subtask can have its own copy of the module loaded into storage. The DISPMOD command then displays the load module that was loaded by the task where the DISPMOD command is running.

DISPMOD is intended for use against NetView control sections containing programs. Some control sections within the NetView program, such as DSIMDM, DSIMDMV, and DSICTMOD, are tables or lists and do not contain programs. DISPMOD does not show a PTF number or compile date even though a PTF might have been applied to that module. If DSIPMOD does not show a compile date for a module, that module belongs to the nonload group.

Example: Displaying information about a specified NetView module

To display information about NetView module DSIZDST, enter:

```
DISPMOD DSIZDST
```

Response

```
CNM263I MODULE    LENGTH CSECT     DATE     PTF      EPA      AM ATTR
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIZDST  99.020   ------- 835D0108 31 RN RU
CNM265I END OF DISPLAY
```

Example: Displaying all the CSECTs in a specified module

To display all the CSECTs in the module DSIZDST, enter:

```
DISPMOD DSIZDST ALL
```

Response

```
CNM263I MODULE    LENGTH CSECT     DATE     PTF      EPA      AM ATTR
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIZDST  11.020   ------- 835D0108 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSICREND 11.337   ------- 835D1ED0 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIFRSP  11.337   ------- 835D2548 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIFSSP  11.337   ------- 835D2798 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSILUTRM 11.337   ------- 835D2978 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIWLMCT 11.337   ------- 835D2E90 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIWLMPT 11.337   ------- 835D3DA0 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIZCSEP 11.337   ------- 835D45B0 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIZGEN1 11.337   ------- 835D5270 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIZGEN2 11.337   ------- 835D55D8 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIZMQEP 11.337   ------- 835D5940 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIZSHP  11.337   ------- 835D6EB8 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIZTMEP 11.337   ------- 835D7500 31 RN RU
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIZVRBC 11.337   ------- 835D96D8 31 RN RU
CNM265I END OF DISPLAY
```

Example: Displaying all the modules that contain a specified CSECT

To display all the modules that contain the DSIFSSP CSECT, enter:

```
DISPMOD ALL DSIFSSP
```

Response

```
CNM263I MODULE   LENGTH CSECT    DATE     PTF     EPA      AM ATTR
CNM263I DSIZDST  009EF8 DSIFSSP  98.337   ------- 835D2798 31 RN RU
CNM265I END OF DISPLAY
```

DISPMSG (CANZLOG)

Syntax

DISPMSG

►►─ DISPMSG ─►◄

Purpose of Command

The DISPMSG command displays details about a message or related entity (such as DOM) that is selected from a Canzlog BROWSE display. The command applies to the entity at the current cursor location when the command is issued. The following data fields might apply, and are indicated by these associated labels.

ASID
  Address space ID.

AStype
  Address space type. Indicates how the address space was started (job type).

AuthGroup
  z/OS ACEE group ID (ACEEGRPN), if available.

  Note: The values that are supplied for AUTHUSER and AUTHGROUP are derived from the ACEE that is active at the time the message is routed through the z/OS subsystem interface. Certain authorized programs issue messages in an environment that causes them to be routed asynchronously thru the CONSOLE address space. These messages show "+CONSOLE" as the AUTHUSER value and a single asterisk (*) as the AUTHGROUP value. Messages that are issued from the master scheduler show "+MASTER+" for the AUTHUSER value, instead. Only authorized programs can issue messages in this way.

AuthUser
  z/OS ACEE user ID (ACEEUSRI), if available.

  Note: The values that are supplied for AUTHUSER and AUTHGROUP are derived from the ACEE that is active at the time the message is routed through the z/OS subsystem interface. Certain authorized programs issue messages in an environment that causes them to be routed asynchronously thru the CONSOLE address space. These messages show "+CONSOLE" as the AUTHUSER value and a single asterisk (*) as the AUTHGROUP value. Messages that are issued from the master scheduler show "+MASTER+" for the AUTHUSER value, instead. Only authorized programs can issue messages in this way.

AutoTime
  Number of milliseconds between issue and submission to the NetView automation process, if applicable. A value of none is displayed if the message was not exposed to automation.

AutoToken
  z/OS automation token.

CHkey

z/OS CHKEY, as defined by system macro IEECHAIN. This is the step name of a task or the job name of a job. A CHKEY value of M indicates that no CHKEY is available for the message.

CzID

Canzlog identifier.

DescCodes

z/OS descriptor code.

DestConsole

z/OS destination console name.

Domain

NetView domain name.

DomTime

Number of seconds between issue and DOM, if applicable.

DomToken

A 4-byte token to identify a Delete Operator message or a token for which a DOM was issued.

DOMtype

Type of DOM. This is one of the following:

- TOK (token)
- TCB
- ASID
- SMID (sMsgID)

Flags

Associated flags. This is one or more of the following:

ACTION

A NetView action message.

AMRFnRt

AMRF does not retain.

Auth

Issuer was authorized.

AuthR

NetView authorized receiver message (IFRAUAUT). An authorized receiver is an operator whose profiles is set to "authorized receiver".

Copy

NetView copy message (IFRAUCPY).

MRT

Exposed to the Message Revision Table (MRT).

PPT

NetView PPT message (IFRAUPPT).

Pri

NetView primary routing message (IFRAUPRI).

Suppr

Suppressed.

Sec

NetView secondary routing message (IFRAUSEC).

Transl

NetView translated message (IFRAUNLM).

VOST

A message that originated at a virtual OST (VOST). The OperID field contains the name of the VOST owner, if the name was available when the message was logged.

WTOR

A message that was generated by the WTOR command.

JobID

Identifier assigned by JES, also known as job number.

JobName

z/OS job name.

MsgTime

For Delete Operator Messages (DOMs) with a MsgsMatch field of 1, the local time of the associated message.

MsgsMatch

For Delete Operator Messages (DOMs), the number of messages matched by the NetView program. When this number is 1, DISPMSG attempts to display the MsgTime associated with the matched message and support the LINKMSG command, which displays the matching message.

Usage Note: After LINKMSG invocation (F5 by default), all navigation subcommands, such as BACK, FWD, or END, return you to the DISPMSG panel for the DOM.

Mtype

The NetView program's HDRMTYPE, as described in the table *Automation Variables Cross-Reference Table for Message Data* in the *IBM Z NetView Customization Guide*.

OperID

The NetView task/operator name that originated the message. If the message originated at a virtual OST (VOST), `OperID` contains the name of the VOST owner, if that information is available when the message is logged, and a flag of VOST is set.

ReplyID

Reply ID at the start of a WTOR.

RouteCodes

z/OS route codes.

SmsgID

System message ID. This label is *SmsgID(s):* for DOMS, which can have more than one.

SystemID

z/OS system ID.

Tags

Associated tags.

Audit

Intended for audit purposes, such as internal commands.

Bcast

z/OS *broadcast to active consoles* applies.

CmdEcho

Command echo.

Deleted

Message was requested to be deleted. It is logged in the Canzlog log for automation purposes.

DOMexp

Delete Operator Message (DOM) is expected for message, as defined by the WQEDOM flag.

MVSMSG

Logged at the z/OS subsystem interface.

NVMSG

Originated in the NetView program.

Trace

Intended for tracing purposes, such as debug messages.

TCBaddr

Task Control Block (TCB) address.

Time
Associated date and time.

Uchars
User-defined or installation-defined characters.

Uflags
User/installation defined flags.

UserTags
Not supported at this time.

WTOkey
Key field associated with the WTO system macro (also WQEKEY in system macro IHAWQE).

Usage Notes

In addition to the LINKMSG command, the DISPMSG panel supports a SHOWTEXT command that displays all the text; the text might be truncated on the DISPMSG panel. SHOWTEXT can also be used to search the text. By default, F2 is set to SHOWTEXT and F5 is set to LINKMSG.

For command echoes, you might see the message marked *Suppr* (*Suppressed*) that indicates that the message was not displayed. The Job Entry Subsystem produces two versions of a command echo. The first, unchanged, version is displayed but not logged. The second is altered by expanding system symbolics and passed through installation exits. This second version is logged, but not displayed. For this reason, the display shows *Suppr* for the version in the Canzlog log.

DISPPI (NCCF)

Syntax

From an MVS console:

DISPPI (NCCF)

▶▶ MODIFY —— *ssiname* —— , —— DISPPI —— →
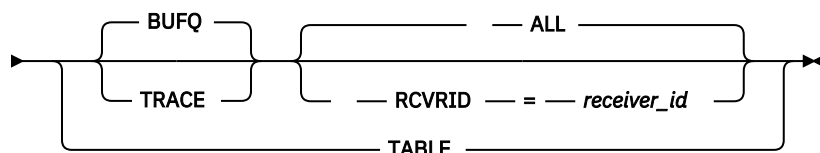
▶ ┌─ BUFQ ─┐   ┌── ALL ──┐
  │   │   │   │
  └─ TRACE ─┘   ├─ RCVRID ── = ── *receiver_id* ─┤ ◀▶
               └── TABLE ──┘

From a NetView terminal:

DISPPI

▶▶ DISPPI —— ┌─ BUFQ ─┐   ┌── ALL ──┐
             │   │   │   │
             └─ TRACE ─┘   ├─ RCVRID ── = ── *receiver_id* ─┤ ◀▶
                          └── TABLE ──┘
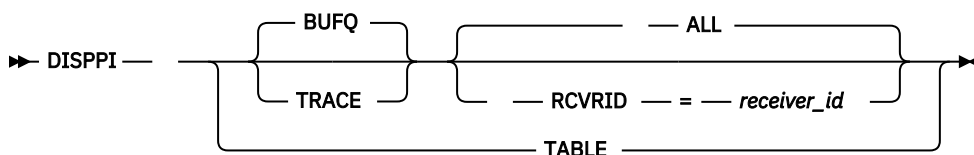
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MODIFY	F

Purpose of Command

The DISPPI command displays program-to-program interface (PPI) receiver status. DISPPI can also be used to display PPI trace status and definition.

This command can be entered as a NetView command (NCCF) or it can be issued directly using the modify function of the program-to-program interface.

Operand Descriptions

ssiname
> Specifies the MVS subsystem interface name.

ALL
> Specifies that the requested display is for all current program-to-program interface receivers. This is the default.

BUFQ
> Requests a display of buffer queue information for the program-to-program interface receiver that is specified on the RCVRID operand or for all program-to-program interface receivers. This is the default.

TABLE
> Requests a display of information about the program-to-program interface trace table.

TRACE
> Requests a display of trace status for the program-to-program interface receiver that is specified on the RCVRID operand or for all program-to-program interface receivers.

RCVRID=*receiver_id*
> Identifies a single program-to-program interface receiver for the requested display.

Usage Notes

To identify the job or started task that initialized an active PPI receiver, do the following:

- Issue the DISPPI command to get the ASID of the active receiver. DISPPI lists all active and inactive receivers, but only active receivers have an associated ASID.
- Issue the MVS D A,A command to get the job name and ASID of the active job. Use the NetView WINDOW command (for example, WINDOW MVS D A,A) to place the output within a window where you can scroll and search for the ASID.

You can then determine what job activated the receiver by matching the ASID from the output. This is helpful in identifying which address spaces must be dumped or diagnosed further if a PPI receiver problem is suspected. For example, the output from DISPPI includes the following lines:

```
DWO948I RECEIVER  RECEIVER  BUFFER   QUEUED      TOTAL       STORAGE    RCVR
DWO949I IDENTITY  STATUS    LIMIT    BUFFERS     BUFFERS     ALLOCATED  ASID
DWO950I --------  --------  -------- ----------  ----------  ---------- ----
DWO952I NETVALRT  INACTIVE     1000           0           0          0
DWO951I ISTMTRCV  ACTIVE        500           0           2          0 001D
```

And the output from D A,A includes the following lines:

```
 JOBS     M/S    TS USERS    SYSAS     INITS    ACTIVE/MAX VTAM     OAS
00003    00010    00002      00026    00008      00002/00300      00007
 VTAM     VTAM     VTAM      NSW   S   A=001D    PER=NO   SMC=000
```

A search on the ASID 001D (for example, using the FIND command) shows the active job to be VTAM.

Example: Displaying information about Buffer Queues

To display information about the buffer queues for all program-to-program interface receivers, enter:

From an MVS console:

```
F ssiname,DISPPI BUFQ ALL
```

From a NetView terminal, enter:

```
DISPPI BUFQ ALL
```

You see information similar to the following:

```
DWO948I RECEIVER  RECEIVER  BUFFER   QUEUED      TOTAL       STORAGE     RCVR
DWO949I IDENTITY  STATUS    LIMIT    BUFFERS     BUFFERS     ALLOCATED   ASID
DWO950I --------  --------  -------- ----------  ----------  ----------  ----
DWO952I NETVALRT  INACTIVE     1000           0           0           0
DWO951I ISTMTRCV  ACTIVE        500           0           2           0 001D
DWO951I NETVRCV   ACTIVE        500           0           2           0 001A
DWO968I END OF DISPLAY
```

Where:

RECEIVER IDENTITY
Displays the ID of the program-to-program interface receiver.

RECEIVER STATUS
Indicates whether the program-to-program interface receiver is active or inactive.

BUFFER LIMIT
Displays the buffer queue limit of the receiver.

QUEUED BUFFERS
Displays the number of buffers in the queue of the receiver.

TOTAL BUFFERS
Displays the total number of buffers that were sent to a receiver during the time a receiver was
defined.

STORAGE ALLOCATED
Displays the number of bytes allocated for the buffers in the buffer queue of the receiver.

RCVR ASID
Displays the address space ID of the program-to-program interface receiver.

Note: Inactive PPI receivers do not list an ASID.

Example: Displaying trace status for all Program-to-Program Interface receivers

To display trace status for all program-to-program interface receivers, enter:

From an MVS console:

```
F ssiname,DISPPI TRACE ALL
```

From a NetView terminal:

```
DISPPI TRACE ALL
```

You see information similar to the following:

```
DWO955I RECEIVER  TRACE       TRACE
DWO956I IDENTITY  STATUS      BUFFER SIZE
DWO950I --------  ----------- -----------
DWO951I NETVALRT  ACTIVE              100
DWO951I RECVR001  ACTIVE              100
DWO968I END OF DISPLAY
```

Where:

RECEIVER IDENTITY
Displays the ID of the program-to-programmer interface receiver.

TRACE STATUS
Is ACTIVE, INACTIVE or NOT DEFINED. ACTIVE means that the receiver has a trace defined and the
trace is turned on. INACTIVE means that the receiver has a trace defined but the trace has been
turned off. NOT DEFINED means that the receiver does not have a trace defined.

TRACE BUFFER SIZE
Displays the number of bytes being copied into a trace record from each buffer being sent or received
by the receiver.

Example: Displaying information about the Program-to-Program Interface trace table

To display information about the program-to-program interface trace table, enter the following.

From an MVS console:

```
F ssiname,DISPPI TABLE
```

From a NetView terminal:

```
DISPPI TABLE
```

You see information similar to the following:

```
DWO957I TRACE DEFINED:        YES
DWO959I TRACE TYPE:           INTERNAL
DWO962I TABLE SIZE:           10
DWO963I TABLE ADDRESS:        02B2D000
DWO964I TRACE ALL:            YES
DWO966I DEFAULT BUFFER SIZE:  100
DWO968I END OF DISPLAY
```

OR

```
DWO957I TRACE DEFINED:        YES
DWO960I TRACE TYPE:           GTF
DWO964I TRACE ALL:            YES
DWO966I DEFAULT BUFFER SIZE:  100
DWO968I END OF DISPLAY
```

OR

```
DWO957I TRACE DEFINED:        YES
DWO961I TRACE TYPE:           GTF DISABLED
DWO964I TRACE ALL:            YES
DWO966I DEFAULT BUFFER SIZE:  100
DWO968I END OF DISPLAY
```

OR

```
DWO957I TRACE DEFINED:        YES
DWO960I TRACE TYPE:           GTF
DWO965I TRACE ALL:            NO
DWO968I END OF DISPLAY
```

OR

```
- CNM01    DWO958I TRACE DEFINED:        NO
```

Where:

TRACE DEFINED
Indicates whether a trace is currently defined.

TRACE TYPE
Indicates whether an internal or GTF trace is defined.

TABLE SIZE
Contains the size of the program-to-program interface trace table in number of pages. (One page is 4096 bytes.)

TABLE ADDRESS
Indicates the address, in hexadecimal, of the program-to-program interface trace table.

TRACE ALL
Indicates whether all receivers are being traced.

DEFAULT BUFFER SIZE
Indicates the default trace buffer size when a receiver initializes the program-to-program interface with the program-to-program interface trace facility on.

DISPTOPO (MSM)

Syntax

DISPTOPO

►►─ DISPTOPO ─►◄

Purpose of Command

The DISPTOPO command displays information about MultiSystem Manager. The information is displayed in your host NetView window.

Usage Notes

You can issue the DISPTOPO command from a NetView command line or a NetView command procedure. You cannot issue it from the MultiSystem Manager command facility.

Command Responses

Current® Status
> The status of MultiSystem Manager.

> **ENABLED**
>> MultiSystem Manager is able to process GETTOPO commands.

> **INITIALIZATION_FAILED**
>> MultiSystem Manager is not able to process GETTOPO commands. An INITTOPO command was issued, but initialization failed because of a syntax error or incorrect information in the initialization file.

> **INITIALIZING**
>> An INITTOPO command was issued and MultiSystem Manager is processing the initialization file. After the initialization file is processed, the status is changed to *INITIALIZATION_FAILED* or *ENABLED*.

> **NEVER_INITIALIZED**
>> MultiSystem Manager has not been initialized and is not able to process GETTOPO commands.

> **SUSPENDED**
>> A SUSPTOPO command was issued and the processing of GETTOPO commands is suspended. Use the RESTOPO command to resume processing of topology requests.

Default Autotask Name
> The name of the default autotask that MultiSystem Manager is using to issue RUNCMDs. This name is specified on the (MSM)function.autotask.MSMdefault statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

Default Network View Description
> The description for the default network view. This description is specified on the *network_view_annotation* portion of the (MSM)COMMON.FLC_DEF_NETW_VIEW statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

Default Network View Name
> The name of the MultiSystem Manager default network-level view. This name is specified on the *network_view_name* portion of the (MSM)COMMON.FLC_DEF_NETW_VIEW statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

Exception View Member Name
> The name of the exception view file that is specified on the (MSM)COMMON.FLC_EXCEPTION_VIEW_FILE statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

Initialization Member Name
> The name of the current MultiSystem Manager initialization file. This is the name of the initialization member specified on the INITTOPO command. If the initialization member is not specified on the INITTOPO command, the default initialization member FLCAINP is used.

NetView Version
    The version and release level of the NetView program on your system.

RODM Application ID
    The user application ID used by MultiSystem Manager to access RODM. This ID is specified on the COMMON.FLC_RODMAPPL statement in the CNMSTYLE member. The default RODM application ID is the NetView domain, concatenated with the letters MSM.

RODM Interval
    The amount of time, in seconds, between retries of a RODM request that has failed because RODM is checkpointing. This value is specified on the (MSM)COMMON.FLC_RODMINT statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

RODM Name
    The name of the RODM that MultiSystem Manager is using to store topology and status information. This name is specified on the COMMON.FLC_RODMNAME statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

RODM Retry Count
    The number of times MultiSystem Manager retries a RODM request that has failed because RODM is checkpointing. This number is specified on the (MSM)COMMON.FLC_RODMRETRY statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

RUNCMD Retry Count
    The number of times MultiSystem Manager retries a RUNCMD after an initial failure that has a sense code of 0851 (session busy). This value is specified on the (MSM)COMMON.FLC_RUNCMDRETRY statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

Usage Notes

The MSM tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.

DISTHRES (AON)

Syntax

DISTHRES

►►─── DISTHRES ──┬─────────────┬──►◄
                 └── *resname* ──┘

Purpose of Command

The DISTHRES command displays all threshold settings for a resource or a group of resources. AON uses thresholds to determine when to send messages to notification operators about resource problems that have been detected through passive monitoring and when to stop recovery attempts for those resources.

Operand Descriptions

resname
    The name of the resource for which you are displaying the automation thresholds. The resource can be a specific resource name or, more frequently, a generic resource type (for example, DEFAULTS, LU, PU, CDRM, APPL, NCP).

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command can be issued in line mode if the parameters are correctly entered. Therefore, you can issue it from within your own routines. If no parameters are specified, a full-screen interface is displayed.

Examples

To display all threshold settings for all resources which have names beginning with TA1, type:

```
DISTHRES TA1*
```

DM (NCCF)

Syntax

DM

```
>>-- DM --+--+-----------*----------+--+--+--------------+--+--+-------------+--+--><
          |  +---- ALL ----+        |  |  +-- type_pos --+  |  |  +-- msg_type --+  |
          |           ,<            |  |         7         |
          +-- message_string --+
```
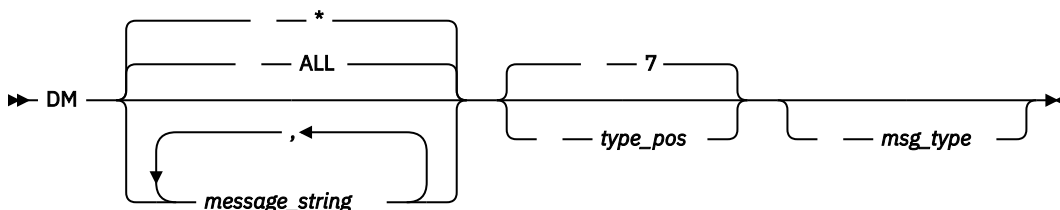
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
DM	CLRHELD, DELHMSG

Purpose of Command

Use the DM command to selectively delete held or frozen messages from your NetView command facility display (NCCF). You can delete one specific message, a group of messages with the same prefix, or all of your held messages.

Operand Descriptions

ALL
    Deletes all messages held on your NetView command facility display, including messages generated by AON and other programs.

*
    Deletes all messages held on your NetView command facility display, including messages generated by AON and other programs.

message_string
    Deletes any messages beginning with the string you specify. For example:

    AON
        Deletes all AON messages.

    SA390
        Deletes all IBM Z System Automation messages.

    IST
        Deletes all VTAM messages.

    DSI
        Deletes all NetView messages.

type_pos
    The start position to use for the message type. The default is 7.

message_string
    The identifier that represents the type of message.

    A
        Action message

D

    Action message

E

    Error message

I

    Informational message

W

    Warning

Usage Notes

- The *message_string* parameter can be any text such as IST, IST1, DSI, DWO, AAU, EZL, FKV, FKW, FKX, IEC, IEE, USR, and ABCDEFG.
- You cannot delete one-character message strings that match the supported message types A, E, I, W, or D.

Examples

- To delete all held messages, issue:

```
DM
```

- To delete all AON held messages, issue:

```
DM AON
```

- To delete all AOF* informational and action type messages, issue:

```
DM AOF I A
```

- To delete all DSI5* informational messages, issue:

```
DM DSI5 I
```

- To delete all AON and IST messages, issue:

```
DM AON IST
```

- To delete all EZL and AOF informational and action type messages, issue:

```
DM EZL AOF I A
```

Syntax

DMCS

```
►► DMCS ►
```

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────── RODMOBJECTID ── = ── rodm_object_id ──────────────────────────────────────┐
│                                                                                                                   │
└── RODMCLASSNAME ── = ── rodm_class_name ── ── RODMOBJECTNAME ── = ── rodm_object_name ──┘
```

```
┌── APPL ── = ── %applname% ──┐
│                             │
└── APPL ── = ── appl_name ──┘
```

```
┌── RODMAPPL ── = ── %%FLC_RODMAPPL%% ──┐
│                                        │
└── RODMAPPL ── = ── user_appl_id ──┘
```

```
┌── RODMNAME ── = ── %%FLC_RODMNAME%% ──┐
│                                        │
└── RODMNAME ── = ── rodm_name ──┘
```

```
┌── SP ── = ── %spname% ──┐
│                          │── CMD ── = ── command_string ►◄
└── SP ── = ── sp_name ──┘
```
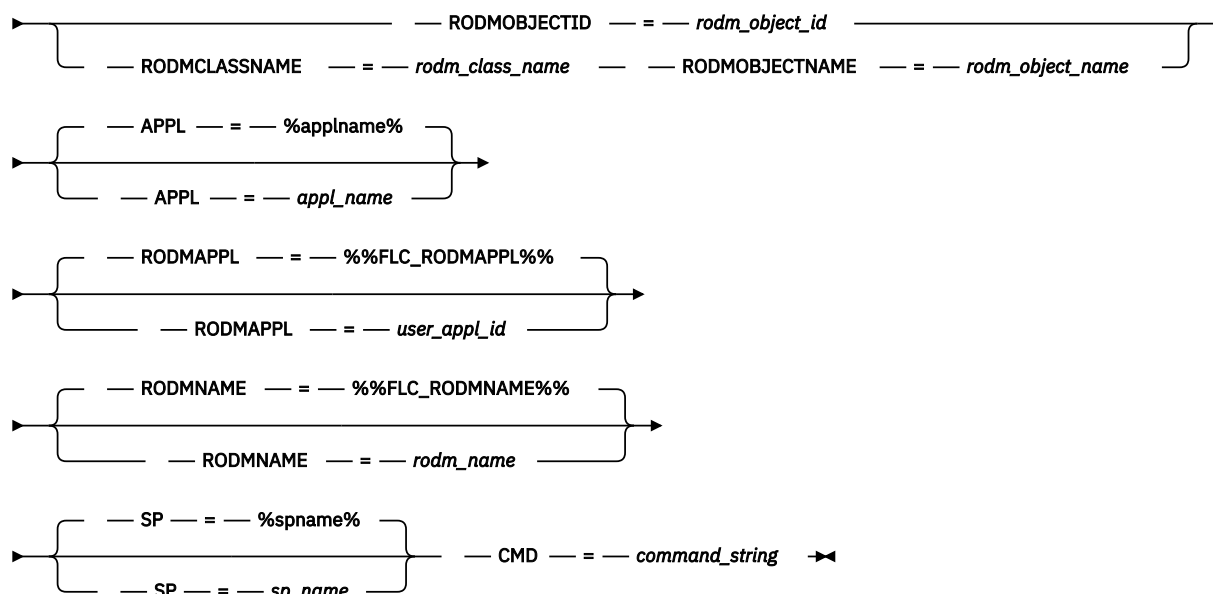
Purpose of Command

The Distributed Manager Command Support (DMCS) command is used to send commands to the network topology agent. The command processor can be part of your automated network operations or an extension to the command facility. The DMCS command obtains required information about the target object, then builds and sends the correct command.

Operand Descriptions

APPL

The name of the network management application that processes the command string. This name is the same as the application name used on the NetView RUNCMD APPL keyword.

For NetView for AIX® networks, this is the name of the service point application registered to the AIX NetView Service Point. The service point application name is defined when the options for host connection daemons are set up in NetView for AIX. You can get the service point application name from your NetView for AIX system programmer.

CMD

The command string that is sent to the agent. The string can contain substitution variables for attribute names. A substitution variable can be any attribute on the RODM object specified in the RODMxxx keyword or a NetView global variable. Enclose RODM object substitution variables in percent signs (%); for example: %1.2.840.6203.7.0%. Enclose NetView global variables in pairs of percent signs (%%); for example: %%FLC_DEF_AUTOTASK%%.

MultiSystem Manager obtains the value of RODM object variables from RODM and substitutes them in the string. Therefore, all attributes specified in the command string must exist on the specified object.

MultiSystem Manager obtains the value of NetView global variables from the NetView program and substitutes them in the string. If a specified variable is null in NetView, MultiSystem Manager does not make the substitution, but still issues the command.

The total length of the command, including the values substituted for the other keywords, cannot exceed the maximum length restriction of 240 characters for the RUNCMD.

RODMAPPL
The user application ID used to access the RODM that contains the topology and status data. The ID is case-sensitive and must be entered exactly as created with RACF.

The application ID for MultiSystem Manager is set during NetView initialization. Specify this keyword only if you are overriding the ID used by MultiSystem Manager, or if you have not coded the COMMON.FLC_RODMAPPL statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

You can use the DISPTOPO command to determine the application ID for the RODM being used by MultiSystem Manager.

RODMCLASSNAME
The RODM class name of the object that is the target of the command.

RODMNAME
The name of the RODM where topology and status information is stored. This is normally the RODM used by MultiSystem Manager. For MultiSystem Manager this is the one- to eight-character name that was specified on the COMMON.FLC_RODMNAME statement in the CNMSTYLE member. Specify this statement only if you want to override the RODM name used by MultiSystem Manager, or if the statement in the CNMSTYLE member was not coded.

You can use the DISPTOPO command to determine the name of the RODM being used by MultiSystem Manager.

RODMOBJECTID
The RODM object ID (ObjectID) of the object. The object ID is 16 characters that represent an 8-byte hexadecimal field; for example: 00010027EC211161.

You can enter either the RODM object ID or the RODM class name and object name combination. MultiSystem Manager uses the object ID in the commands that it builds during command facility processing, because it can determine the ID based on the resource you selected in the view. If you are entering this command from the command line or an automated procedure, use the RODM class name and object name combination.

RODMOBJECTNAME
The RODM object name of the object that is the target of the command.

SP
The name of the service point that processes this command.

Usage Notes

- The MSM tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- The CMD parameter is positional and must be coded last.
- Do not code the APPL or RODMAPPL keywords for MultiSystem Manager command sets.
- If MultiSystem Manager determines that a RMTCMD must be used, based on the object that was selected, an asterisk (*) is used in the RMTCMD OPERID parameter. When it processes the RMTCMD, the local NetView system looks for a task on the remote NetView system that is owned by the operator and attempts to issue the command under that task. If this fails, the NetView program uses the operator's ID as the task name.

Examples

To issue the NETSTAT command to show all connections and listening ports, your command might look like this:

```
DMCS RODMOBJECTID=40001A18B006 CMD=NETSTAT /A
```

To issue a command using NetView global variables, your command might look like this:

```
DMCS RODMOBJECTID=0000005A00000642 CMD=MY_CMD MY_KEYWORD=%%MY_GLOBAL_
VAR%%
```

In this example, MY_CMD is any command you might choose to issue, MY_KEYWORD is any keyword on that command, and %%MY_GLOBAL_VAR%% is the NetView global variable that you want substituted.

DMPRESET (RODM)

Syntax

From an MVS console:

DMPRESET

▶▶── MODIFY ── ── *name* ── , ── DMPRESET ──▶◀

From a NetView terminal:

DMPRESET

▶▶── MVS MODIFY ── ── *name* ── , ── DMPRESET ──▶◀

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MODIFY	F

Purpose of Command

The DMPRESET command enables the user to clear the memory dump statistics used by RODM to enforce the DUMP_LIMIT. The DUMP_LIMIT parameter is specified in the customization file. Use this command if you have reached your DUMP_LIMIT, but want to enable memory dumps for RODM before the allowed time interval. After issuing DMPRESET, the DUMP_LIMIT is in effect. However, it is as if no memory dumps had occurred in the last time interval.

Operand Descriptions

name
    Specifies the RODM MVS job name.

Restrictions

The following restriction applies to the DMPRESET command:

• The DMPRESET command can be issued from a NetView Operator ID (using the MVS command) or an MVS console.

Example: Clearing the current RODM dump statistics

To clear the current RODM dump statistics, enter:

```
F name,DMPRESET
```

DRATIO (NPDA)

Syntax

DRATIO

►►— DRATIO ———┬──────────┬─── N ——— *resname* —►◄
                          └─ ALL ─┘
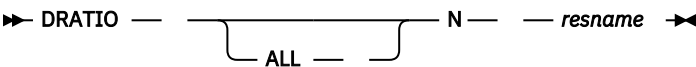
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
DRATIO	DR

Purpose of Command

The DRATIO command displays the current ratio established for the error-to-traffic alerting threshold for a specified resource. This command can be entered from the hardware monitor menu panel, a command list, an automated operator, or any NetView component.

Operand Descriptions

ALL
When specified in an environment other than an NPDA panel (such as a command list, autotask, PPT or NCCF console), specifies that the ratio is displayed for all entries if multiple entries are found.

When specified from an NPDA panel, the ALL parameter has no effect.

N
Specifies that the next operand is a resource name.

resname
Specifies the symbolic name of the resource. You can specify up to five resource names to fully qualify the resource for which data is to be displayed.

Usage Notes

Whenever statistics are reported to the hardware monitor, the error counters and traffic counters are compared to determine the current error-to-traffic ratio. If this ratio exceeds the threshold set by your system programmer, the statistic becomes an alert, unless blocked by an alert recording filter.

If you are issuing the command from within NPDA and the name of the resource specified is not a unique resource configuration on the database, a selection panel is displayed on which you can choose which configuration is relevant.

If you are issuing the command from within a command list and the name of the resource specified is not a unique configuration on the database, message BNJ1963I is issued. Determine the unique resource and reissue the command or use the ALL parameter to display all the configurations that match the specified resource.

If you are issuing the command outside a command list in an environment other than NPDA and the name of the resource specified is not a unique configuration on the database, the Hardware Monitor Multiple Entries panel is displayed. From this panel select one or more configurations to display.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the DRATIO command:

• The resource names that you can use with this command must have resource types which conform to the following conditions:

- In a second-level resource hierarchy, the only valid resource type for the second-level resources are CBUS, FRLY, and LAN.
- In a third-level resource hierarchy, all resource types are valid.
- In a fourth-level resource hierarchy, the fourth-level resource cannot have a resource type of LINE.
- In a fifth-level resource hierarchy, all resource types are valid.
- You cannot run this command from a multiple entries panel.

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

0
    The command, issued from a command list, was successful for all entries of a multiple entries panel.

2
    The command, issued from a command list, did not specify the ALL parameter, but multiple entries were found.

4
    The command, issued from a command list, encountered multiple entries for one or more of the resource hierarchies and failed.

Example: Displaying the status and threshold value of the error-to-traffic ratio for a specified device

To display the status and threshold value of the error-to-traffic ratio for PU08, enter:

```
DRATIO N PU08
```

DRDS (NCCF; CNME0011)

Syntax

DRDS
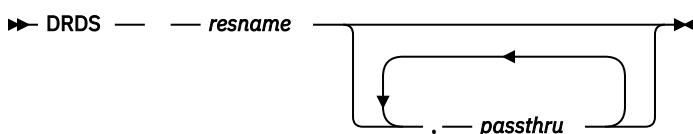
Purpose of Command

The DRDS command list reconfigures a network control program (NCP) with a specific dynamic reconfiguration data set or file.

Operand Descriptions

resname
    Is the name of a member in a data set or the name of a CMS file containing the dynamic reconfiguration (DR) statements.

passthru
    Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM VARY command issued by the DRDS command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Restrictions

Resources that are dynamically reconfigured are not known to the status monitor.

DROPCL (NCCF)

Syntax

DROPCL

```
►►─ DROPCL ──┬─────────────────────┬─►◄
             │        ,◄─           │
             │    ┌────────┐        │
             └─┬─ clist_name ─┬─────┘
               │              │
               └──── * ───────┘
```
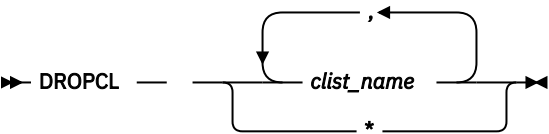
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
DROPCL	DCL

Purpose of Command

The DROPCL command drops, or purges, the command lists that were previously loaded by the LOADCL command from main storage.

See LOADCL command for more information.

Operand Descriptions

clist_name
> Specifies the name or names of the storage-resident command lists to be dropped.

*****
> If specified alone, * indicates that all storage-resident command lists are to be dropped.

Usage Notes

Enter at least one *clist_name* operand.

You receive message CNM411I following the successful completion of the DROPCL command. The format of message CNM411I is:

```
CNM411I COMMAND LIST cmdlst DROPPED
```

Where *cmdlst* is the name of the command list as it was entered in the LOADCL command (not as it was entered in the DROPCL command).

Restrictions

If another operator is running the command list when the DROPCL command is issued, the drop does not occur until the processing completes.

Return Codes

Return Code
> **Meaning**

4
> *clist_name* is not loaded

Example: Purging a previously loaded command list

To purge the command list WTOR2, previously loaded by the LOADCL command, enter:

```
DROPCL WTOR2
```

If the command list is currently not in use, the response is:

```
CNM411I COMMAND LIST WTOR2 DROPPED
```

If the command list is currently in use, the response is:

```
CNM425I DROP PENDING FOR COMMAND LIST WTOR2
```

When all users currently using STATA have finished, the command list is dropped.

DROUTE (NCCF; CNME0012)

Syntax

DROUTE
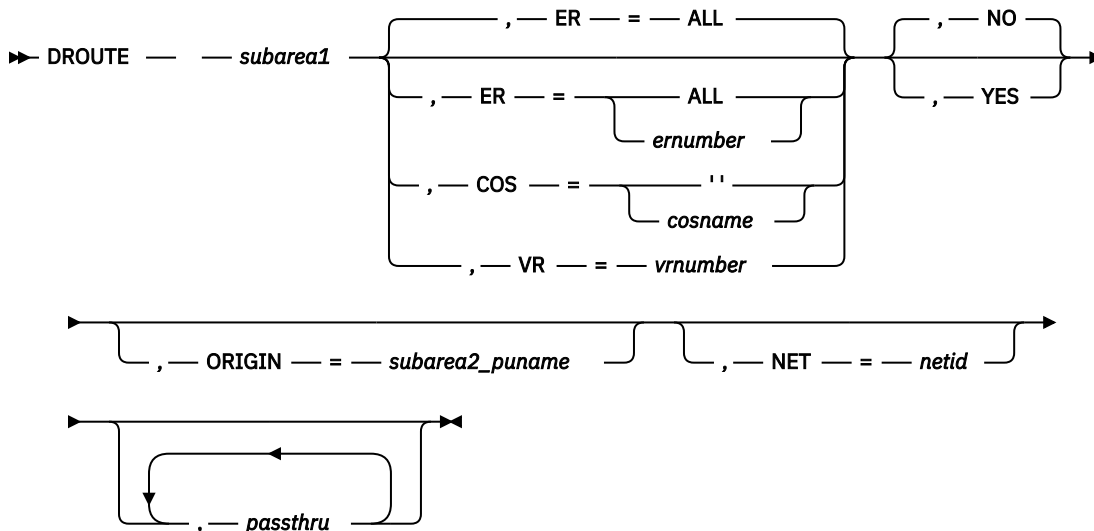
Purpose of Command

The DROUTE command list displays the status of explicit routes and virtual routes in a domain.

Operand Descriptions

subarea1
　　Is the subarea of the destination.

ER=
　　Indicates the explicit route number. If you specify this operand, the explicit routes to the specified destination area that are identified by this explicit route number are displayed.

　　ALL
　　　　Displays every explicit route to the specified destination subarea. ALL is the default.

　　ernumber
　　　　Is an explicit route number.

COS=
　　Is the class-of-service name. COS=*cosname* specifies that all virtual routes to the specified destination subarea within this class of service are displayed. COS=' ' specifies a *cosname* value of blanks to be passed to VTAM.

VR=*vrnumber*
　　Is a virtual route number (0–7). If you specify this operand, the virtual routes to the specified destination subarea that are identified by this virtual route number are displayed.

NO

Specifies that the requested route status is to be displayed, but that no explicit route test is to be performed. NO is the default.

YES

Specifies that an explicit route test is to be performed for each explicit route contained in the requested display.

ORIGIN=*subarea2_puname*

Specifies the name of the subarea PU where the route starts.

NET=*netid*

Specifies the network attached to the origin node that contains the routes.

passthru

Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the DROUTE command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

0

Functioned normally

Example: Displaying an explicit route number to a specified subarea without performing an explicit route test

To display the explicit route number 1 to subarea 20 without doing an explicit route test, enter:

```
DROUTE 20,ER=1,ORIGIN=NCP1
```

If the DROUTE request is successful, you receive a response similar to:

```
IST535I ROUTE DISPLAY 3 FROM SA 10 TO SA 20
IST808I ORIGIN PU = NCP1 DEST PU = NCP2
IST536I VR TP     STATUS    ER       ADJSUB    STATUS
IST537I  5  0     INACT     1           20     INOP
IST537I  5  1     INACT     1           20     INOP
IST537I  5  2     INACT     1           20     INOP
IST314I END
```

In this example, VR is the virtual route number and TP is the transmission priority, the status is inactive, ER is the explicit route number, and ADJSUB is the adjacent subarea number with a status of inoperative.

DSILCMD (NCCF)

Syntax
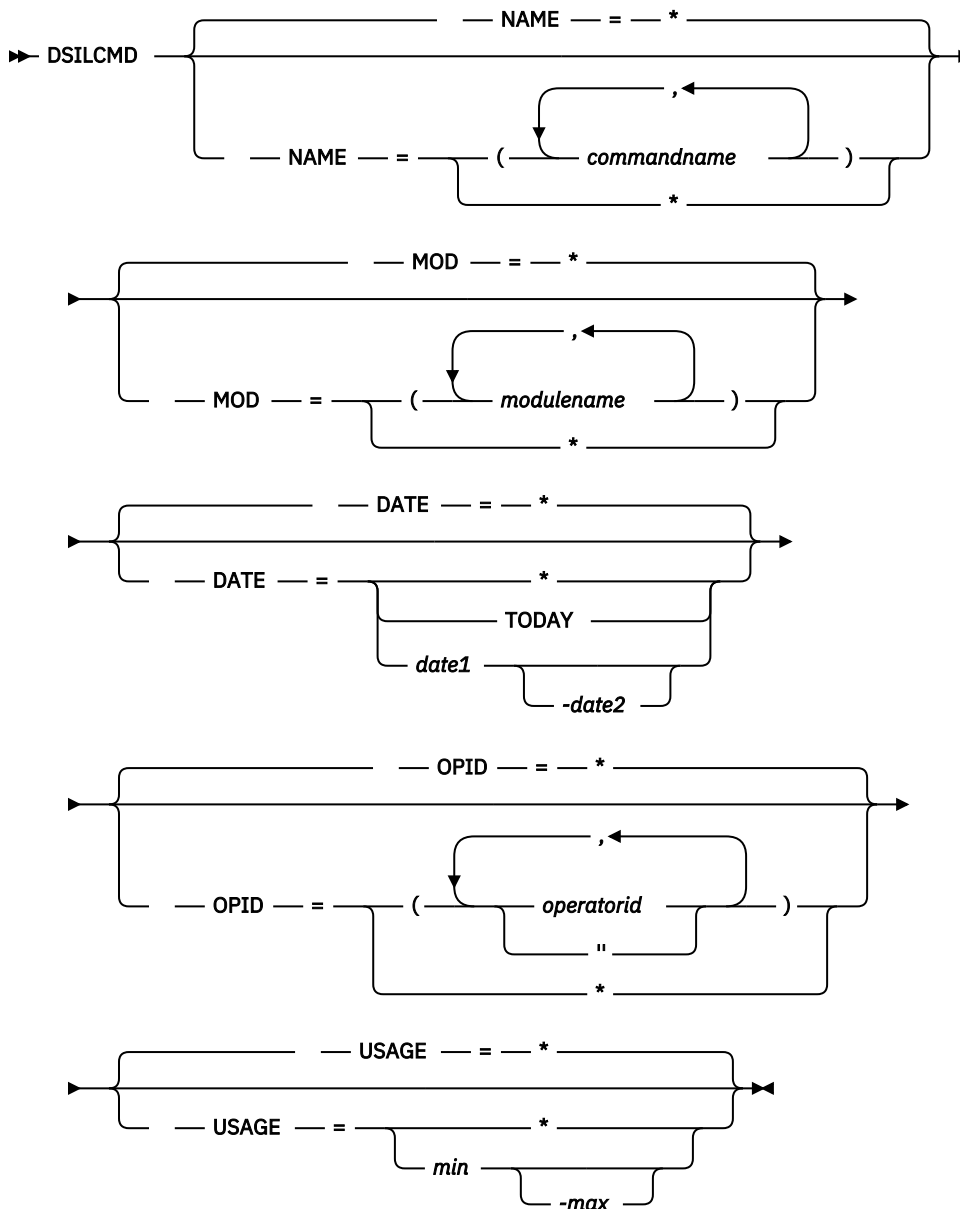
DSILCMD

Purpose of Command

The DSILCMD command lists the set of NetView commands that meet the selection criteria specified or defaulted on the command. The display contains a header line, followed by one or more unordered detail lines. A command can appear multiple times depending upon the name selection criteria. Each detail line contains the following information for one command:

- The name of the command.
- The date and time that the command was added with the ADDCMD command or CMDDEF statement.
- The ID of the NetView operator who added the command.
- The number of times the command was started since it was added.
- The name and size of the command module.

- Whether the command was deleted, but not freed from storage.
- The type of command.
- Whether the command is resident.
- Whether the command is to be echoed.
- Whether the command is to be parsed.
- The type of security verification to be performed when the command is run.
- Whether suppression characters are honored for logging of the command.

If the command has command synonyms, they are listed within single parentheses, for example (synonym,synonym). If the command has parameter synonyms, the parameters are listed within single parentheses. Within those parentheses, the corresponding synonyms are listed within a second pair of parentheses following the parameter, for example, (parameter(synonym)). If there are no command or parameter synonyms, the parentheses are empty, for example ( ).

Operand Descriptions

NAME=*|*commandname*

Is the wildcard NetView command or command synonym name to be used to search the NetView system command table (SCT). Any NetView command or command synonym that matches any specified names are included in the output list if the SCT entry also satisfies the other specified selection criteria. A single asterisk (*) matches all SCT entries and is the default.

The parentheses are not required if only a single wildcard *commandname* is specified. Multiple specifications of *commandname* must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

MOD=*|*modulename*

Is the wildcard name of the NetView command processor module. Any NetView command processor name that matches any specified names are included in the output list if the SCT entry also satisfies the other specified selection criteria. A single asterisk (*) matches all SCT entries and is the default.

The parentheses are not required if only a single wildcard *modulename* is specified. Multiple specifications of *modulename* must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

DATE=*|TODAY|*date1-date2*

The *date1-date2* is the range of dates during which the NetView commands were added to the SCT. The dates must be in the format yyyymmdd. The specified date cannot be later than the current date. The *date2* must be equal to, or greater than, *date1* and separated with a dash (-) with no embedded blanks. Any NetView command that was added within, and including the dates in the specified range, is included in the output list if the SCT entry also satisfies the other specified selection criteria. If a single *date1* is specified, only the NetView commands added on that date is included in the output list.

If an asterisk (*) is specified for *date1*, all NetView commands added since the last time that the NetView program was started, up to and including *date2*, are included in the output list. If an asterisk (*) is specified for *date2*, all NetView commands added on *date1*, up to and including the day the command is run, are included in the output list. A single asterisk (*) matches all SCT entries and is the default.

TODAY specifies that only those commands added since midnight of the current day are included in the output list.

OPID=*|"|*operatorid*

The *operatorid* is a pattern that can include wildcards, and is used to limit the displayed results to those commands defined by NetView operator IDs matching the pattern. Operator IDs for defined commands are:

- SYSOP for internally-defined commands
- PPT task name for commands defined by CMDDEF statements

- Operator ID of the operator issuing the ADDCMD command for commands defined by the ADDCMD command.

Any operator ID in the NetView SCT that matches any specified *operatorid* is included in the output list if the SCT entry also satisfies the other specified selection criteria. A single asterisk (*) matches all SCT entries and is the default.

The double quotation marks (") match SCT entries having the ID of the operator issuing this display command.

The parentheses are not required if a single *operatorid* using a wildcard is specified. Multiple specifications of *operatorid* must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

USAGE=*|*min-max***
The *min-max* is the range of NetView command invocation counts since the command was added. The *max* must be equal to, or greater than, *min* and separated with a dash (-) with no embedded blanks. The *min* and *max* must be numeric values in the range 0–2147483647 or an asterisk (*). If an asterisk is specified for *max*, the maximum value is 2147483647. Any NetView command that has been started the number of times specified within the range, including the minimum and maximum values specified, is included in the output list if the SCT entry also satisfies the other specified selection criteria. If only *min* is specified, only NetView commands with invocation counters equal to *min* are included in the output list. A single asterisk matches all SCT entries and is the default.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

0
   Processing successful

2
   No commands qualify for listing

4
   Syntax error

8
   Specification error

12
   Internal processing error (for example, no storage)

Usage Notes

A command synonym or name with special characters such as the (=) equal sign must be enclosed in quotation marks. An item enclosed in quotation marks cannot be included in a list of names.

Consider the following when using wildcards:

- The wildcard characters are an asterisk (*) and a question mark (?).
- The * matches any number of characters.
- The ? matches a single character.
- A command name can be any mixture of wildcard characters and fixed characters, only fixed characters, or a single asterisk (*) character.
- Command names cannot exceed 8 characters. If you are using an asterisk (*), the number of characters represented by the asterisk (*) counts toward this total of characters.

DSILSSIR (NCCF)

Syntax

DSILSSIR

```
                    ┌─── STATS ───┐
►►─ DSILSSIR ───────┼─── ALLSTATS ─┼───►◄
                    └─── SHOWMSG ──┘
```
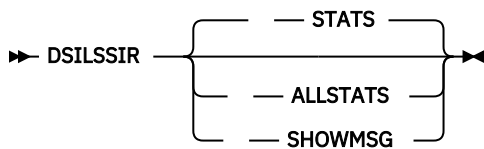
Purpose of Command

The DSILSSIR command provides statistical information about the CNMCSSIR task and other task MVS message and command queues. It can also display the queue of pending messages within the CNMCSSIR task.

Operand Descriptions

ALLSTATS
  Issues BNH537I messages for each task having MVS message and command statistics.

SHOWMSG
  Issues BNH538I messages for each message retained on the CNMCSSIR task internal queue. This option is used by CNME1103. These messages consist of the BNH538I message ID, then information about the message, followed by the original message text. For more information about the contents of the message, see the NetView online help.

  In addition, the messages have the attributes of the original messages. Therefore, if the message has the attributes of a WTOR, the corresponding BNH538I has the attributes of a WTOR. For this reason, BNH538I is not exposed and therefore not automated or logged. To expose BNH538I, embed the DSILSSIR command within a PIPE that contains a subsequent EXPOSE FORCE state.

STATS
  Issues message BNH536I containing CNMCSSIR MVS message and command statistics.

Usage Notes

NetView procedure CNME1103 uses the DSILSSIR command to retrieve the queue of backlog action messages.

DSIZKNYJ (NCCF)

Syntax

DSIZKNYJ (NCCF)

```
►►─ DSIZKNYJ ─►◄
```

Purpose of Command

The DSIZKNYJ command is used to edit encrypted definition member DSITCPRF in DSIPRF. If you are authorized to issue this command, follow the on-screen instructions. For more information, see the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference*.

DSPCFG (AON)

Syntax

DSPCFG

```
              ┌──────── * ────────┐
►►─ DSPCFG ───┼───────────────────┼──►◄
              ├─── entry_name ────┤
              └─── type_name ─────┘
```
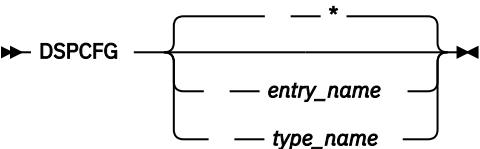
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
DSPCFG	DISCFG

Purpose of Command

The DSPCFG command displays the configuration data for a specific entry and type from the control file. When the data is displayed, you can make additions, changes, and deletions. See *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information.

Operand Descriptions

entry_name
> The name of the entry in the control file.

type_name
> The type within the entry in the control file. You can use the following wildcard characters:
>
> *****
>> Multiple character wildcard. For example, PU0* finds the resource, PU01, and all the other resources that have names starting with PU0.
>
> **%**
>> Single character wildcard. For example, P%%1 finds the resource PU01.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.

Examples

To display the data for all the AUTOOPS control file entries, issue one of the following:

```
DSPCFG AUTOOPS

DSPCFG AUTOOPS *
```

To display the data for all AUTOOPS control file entries that include a type of NETOPER, type:

```
DSPCFG AUTOOPS NETOPER
```

DSPSTS (AON)

Syntax

DSPSTS

```
►►─ DSPSTS ─┬─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬─►◄
            │              ┌─── resname ───┐                        │
            │              ├─ ID ─ = ─ resname ─┤                    │
            │              ├─ FROM ─ = ─ beginning ─ , ─ TO ─ = ─ end ─┤ │
            │              ├──── AON ────┤                          │
            │              └─ component_name ─┘                      │
```
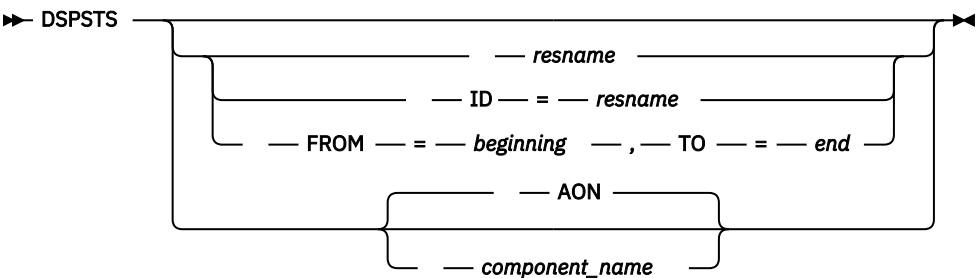
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
DSPSTS	DISSTS

The DSPSTS command displays the information contained in the automation status file. See *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information.

Operand Descriptions

resname
> Any resource identified in the control file. Input parameters can be 32 characters in length.

FROM=*beginning*,TO=*end*
> Search parameters for the status file. The variables *beginning* and *end* can be any alphabetic character from A to Z or any number from 1 to 9. AON searches for records that begin with the letter or number you specify with FROM=*beginning* and includes all those records through those records that start with the letter or number you specify with TO=*end*. Input parameters can be 16 characters in length.

<u>AON</u>
> Optional parameter that causes AON to search all the status file records. AON is the default.

component_name
> Parameter that causes AON to search for status file records that were created by a particular automation type.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.
- The FROM=*beginning*,TO=*end* search parameter searches for alphabetic characters first and searches for numbers. To display all status file records, specify FROM=A, TO=9.

Examples

To display all the status file records for the resource named TA1P2460, type:

```
DSPSTS TA1P2460
```

To display all the status file records, type:

```
DSPSTS FROM=A,TO=9
```

DSRBS (NCCF)

Syntax

DSRBS

▶▶── DSRBS ──── ── *taskname* ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The DSRBS command displays the usage of data services request blocks (DSRBs) by data services tasks.

The following information is displayed:

- Unsolicited DSRBs (DSRBU)

    The Number of solicited and unsolicited DSRBs allocated, in use, and available

- Solicited DSRBs (DSRBO)

    The Number allocated, in use, being redriven because of VSAM contention, and available

- Total DSRBs (DSRBO + DSRBU)

    The Number allocated, in use, being redriven because of VSAM contention, and available

For DSRBs currently in use, the following information is displayed:

- Type of DSRB (unsolicited or solicited)
- Status (active or inactive)
- Task that initiated the request
- Type of request

    VSAM
    Used for a VSAM request from the DSIZVSMS macro

    CNMI
    Used for a CNMI request from the DSIZCSMS macro

    LUC
    Used for a request over an LUC session

    HLL
    Used for a high-level language application for a synchronous send from the LU 6.2 transport

- Type of VSAM request (ENDREQ, ERASE, GET, POINT, PUT)
- Whether the VSAM request is being redriven because of contention (YES|NO)
- Request serial number

    The request serial number is a unique number assigned to each new request when a DSRB is allocated to process the request. During normal processing, the serial number displayed for a particular DSRB is updated frequently. If this number does not change for an extended period, it might be an indication that the task for which the DSRBS command was entered is hung.

- Step sequence number

    The step sequence number is a count of the number of VSAM or CNMI services that have been performed on behalf of this request. It is a count of the number of invocations of the DSIZCSMS and DSIZVSMS macros for the request.

Operand Descriptions

taskname
    Is the name of the data services task (DST) whose data services request block use you want to display.

Usage Notes

The DSRBS command is useful in determining DSTs that are hung waiting for requests to complete. This command is also useful in determining the optimum number of DSRBs to allocate. Too few DSRBs can result in DST requests being queued. Too many DSRBs can result in excessive storage and processor use, and excessive numbers of VSAM requests being redriven.

When the DSRBS command is started directly from the NetView console, it is a full-screen command processor. Otherwise, the output is generated using message DSI379I. If the command was issued in full-screen mode, press the ENTER key each time you want updated information. The screens are automatically copied to the network log.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the DSRBS command:

- System and subsystem consoles, in multiline messages, the title line is truncated at 34 characters, while the remaining lines are truncated at 68 characters.
- If DSRBS is run on the primary program operator interface task (PPT) or an automated task, the screen is copied to the log and command processing ends. This allows DSRBS to run on a NetView timer command.
- The DST being displayed must be active.
- For DSRBs currently in use, the TYPE of request might be N/A, meaning more specific information is not available. These DSRBs are not being used for any of the long-running requests (VSAM, CNMI, HLL, or LUC) for which a DSRB might be suspended and later redriven. In general, these DSRBs are used to process work that the task whose name is displayed for the DSRB gives to the task for which the command was entered. The REQUEST and REDRIVE columns are valid only for VSAM requests and display N/A for DSRBs that are not being used for VSAM requests.

Example: Displaying information about the data services request block of the hardware monitor

To display information about the data services request block of the hardware monitor use, enter:

```
DSRBS BNJDSERV
```

Response

```
DSRBS  Data Services Request Block Usage for BNJDSERV

Unsolicited DSRBs:    5    Used:   0                        Free:  5
  Solicited DSRBs:    5    Used:   5  VSAM Redrive:   0    Free:  0
      TOTAL DSRBs:   10    Used:   5  VSAM Redrive:   0    Free:  5

Current DSRB Usage

No.  DSRB  STATUS  Taskname  Type  Request  Redrive  Serial No. Step No.
001  Unsl  Inact
002  Unsl  Inact
003  Unsl  Inact
004  Unsl  Inact
005  Unsl  Inact
006  Soli  Active  NCF01PPT  VSAM    Erase     No      5104       5
007  Soli  Active  NCF01PPT  VSAM    Get       No      5100      14
008  Soli  Active  NCF01PPT  VSAM    Put       Yes     5105       8
009  Soli  Active  PCF01PPT  VSAM    Get       No      5102      13
010  Soli  Active  PCF01PPT  VSAM    Put       No      5103      12
```

Example: Displaying information about the Data Service request block of the Session Monitor

To display information about the Data Service request block of the Session Monitor use, enter:

```
DSRBS AAUTSKLP
```

Response

```
DSRBS  Data Services Request Block Usage for AAUTSKLP

Unsolicited DSRBs:  2   Used:  0                        Free:  2
  Solicited DSRBs:  5   Used:  1   VSAM Redrive:  0     Free:  4
      TOTAL DSRBs:  7   Used:  1   VSAM Redrive:  0     Free:  6

Current DSRB Usage

No. DSRB Status Taskname Type Request Redrive Serial No Step No
001 UNSL INACT
002 UNSL INACT
003 SOLI ACTIVE DSIAMLUT  N/A     N/A     N/A      1827      14
004 SOLI INACT
005 SOLI INACT
006 SOLI INACT
007 SOLI INACT
```

Note: The active DSRB in this display is most likely being used to process session awareness data that has been passed from DSIAMLUT to AAUTSKLP.

DVIPALOG (NCCF; CNME8260)

Syntax

DVIPALOG (NCCF; CNME8260)

```
►►─── DVIPALOG ────┬── START  StartParms ──┬──►◄
                   │                        │
                   ├──────── STOP ──────────┤
                   │                        │
                   └──────── LIST ──────────┘
```

StartParms

```
         ┌──── DVIPA=* ────┐    ┌──── PORT=* ────┐    ┌── LOG=P ──┐
►►───────┤                 ├────┤                ├────┤           ├──►
         └── DVIPA= dvipa ─┘    └── PORT= port_num ┘    └── LOG=S ──┘


         ┌──────── TCPNAME=TCPIP ────────┐
►────────┤                               ├──►◄
         │                      ┌── , ◄──┐      │
         └── TCPNAME=( ─┬─ name ─┴────── ) ─┘
```
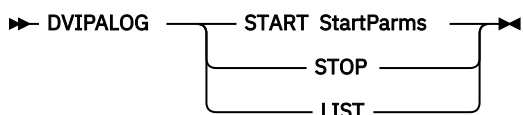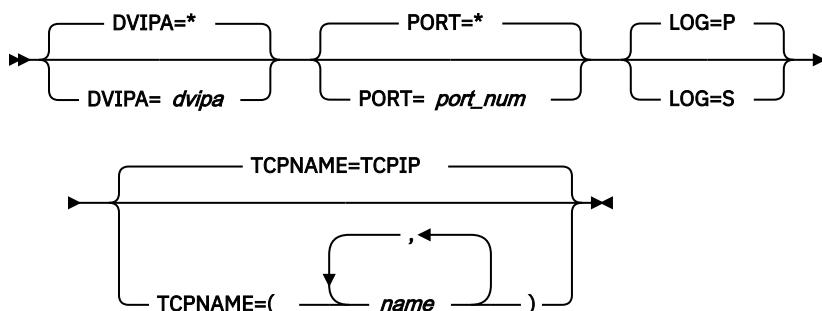
Purpose of Command

You can use the DVIPALOG command to dynamically start and stop logging for distributed DVIPA statistics using DVIPA, DVIPA port, and TCPNAME as filters. It also enables you to specify which data set, primary or secondary, you want to use initially. The DVIPALOG command is run on the system for which you want statistics collected. The command collects workload information about all distributed DVIPA targets for the DVIPA and port specified.

Operand Descriptions

START

The START operand starts distributed DVIPA statistical logging with the specified parameters. The following parameters are valid:

DVIPA

Specifies the distributed DVIPA for which you want records written. An asterisk (*) specifies all DVIPAs. The value is the distributed DVIPA, or an asterisk (*), which is the default. The following is the order in which the value for DVIPA is assigned:

1. The DVIPA value specified with the DVIPALOG command.

2. The DVIPA.STATS.DVIPA variable in the CNMSTYLE member.

3. The default value of *.

PORT

Specifies the distributed DVIPA port for which you want records written. The following is the order in which the value for PORT is assigned:

1. The PORT value specified with the DVIPALOG command.

2. The DVIPA.STATS.PORT variable in the CNMSTYLE member.

3. The default value of *.

LOG

Specifies the data set to which records are logged. You can specify P or PRI for the primary data set and S or SEC for the secondary data set.

TCPNAME

Specifies the local TCP/IP job name or names associated with the distributed DVIPAs for which you want records written. The following is the order in which the value for TCPNAME is assigned:

1. The TCPNAME value or values specified with the DVIPALOG command.

2. The DVIPA.STATS.TCPNAME.x variables in the CNMSTYLE member.

3. The &CNMTCPN NetView system symbolic, the value for which comes from the TCPNAME parameter in CNMSTYLE. This value is always present because processing of the CNMSTYLE member assigns the value of TCPIP if no TCPNAME statement is coded.

4. The default value of TCPIP.

If a specific DVIPA and PORT are specified, only one TCPNAME value is accepted.

STOP

The STOP operand stops distributed DVIPA statistical logging.

LIST

The LIST operand provides a display of the state of distributed DVIPA statistical logging, as well as the parameters used for filters.

Usage Notes

If distributed DVIPA statistics have been initialized (either by the INIT.DVIPASTATS CNMSTYLE statement or the DVIPALOG START command), and the DVIPALOG LIST command is run on a system where a backup distributed DVIPA is not yet active, the following information is displayed as part of the command output:

```
DVIPALOG.ActiveLog = Undetermined
```

Note that even though this information is displayed, data is logged by the NetView program on the system that owns the distributed DVIPA.

DVIPCONN (NCCF; CNME8213)

Syntax

DVIPCONN (NCCF; CNME8213)

▶▶── DVIPCONN ── DVIPA= *ip_address* ── PORT= *port* ── SERVERJOBNAME= *job_name* ──▶

                          DOMAIN= *local*   MAXRECS=-100

▶──┬─────────────────────────┬──┬─────────────────────┬──▶◀
    ├─ DOMAIN=ALL ──────┤   └─ MAXRECS= *maxr* ──┘
    └─ DOMAIN= *domain_id* ─┘
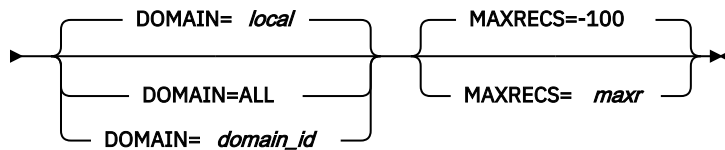
Purpose of Command

You can use the DVIPCONN command to view DVIPA connections. This information can be viewed from a 3270 console or from the Tivoli Enterprise Portal using the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

DVIPA Connection data is returned in multilined message BNH849I. To see the format of the data returned by the BNH849I message, refer to the online help.

Note: This command is intended to be used as a REXX interface. For user interfaces, use the Tivoli Enterprise Portal or the CNMSDVPC sample.

Operand Descriptions

DVIPA
    The IP address for the requested DVIPA. An asterisk (*) specifies all DVIPAs. This the default.

PORT
    The port number for the requested DVIPA.

SERVERJOBNAME
    The job name of the target server.

DOMAIN
    The domain to which the request is sent. The following are the valid options:

    ALL
        Specifies all domains in the sysplex. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program.

        Note: If you have many stacks or systems in your sysplex, issuing ALL can cause slow response times and high processor utilization.

    local
        If the DOMAIN keyword is not specified, the domain name of the local NetView system is used. This is the default.

    domain_id
        Specifies the ID of a specific domain. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program if the domain is not the local domain.

MAXRECS
    Specifies the maximum number of connection records to return. The value is a number between -9999999 and 9999999 (do not insert commas or periods). Connections are always listed in reverse chronological order. A positive value specifies the set of records ending with the oldest matching connection; a negative value specifies the set of records starting with the most recent matching connection. The default value is -100.

Return Codes

Return Code
  Meaning

0
  The command is successful

2
  Help is issued

3
  There is no data to display

4
  Required parameters are missing

5
  There is a REXX NoValue error

6
  There is a REXX syntax error

7
  An internal command failed

8
  The DVIPA tower is not enabled

-5
  There is a signal halt

Usage Notes

- The DVIPA data collected is only collected from the local system except when you issue a DOMAIN value for a remote system from a master NetView system.
- If message DSI047E is received, contact your system programmer to enable the appropriate tower or subtower. For information about data collection and display towers and subtowers, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

Examples

The following command returns information about the connection, including the number of bytes sent and received:

```
DVIPCONN DVIPA=201.2.10.65 PORT=23 SERVERJOBNAME=TCPIP
```

DVIPDDCR (NCCF; CNME8215)

Syntax

DVIPDDCR (NCCF; CNME8215)

```
>>-- DVIPDDCR ---+-------------------+---+--------------------------+-->
                 |   IPADDR=*        |   |   PORT=*                  |
                 +-------------------+   +--------------------------+
                 +-- IPADDR= IP_address -+  +-- PORT= port_num ------+
                                            |        ,<---           |
                                            |      +------+          |
                                            +-- PORT=( -- port_num -- ) -+

   +-- TCPNAME=* -----------------+   +-- DOMAIN= local ---+
>--+------------------------------+---+--------------------+--><
   +-- TCPNAME= tcpip_jobname ----+   +-- DOMAIN=ALL -------+
                                      +-- DOMAIN= domain_id -+
```

Purpose of Command

You can use the DVIPDDCR command to view distributed DVIPA (dynamic virtual IP address) connection routing information from a 3270 console or from the Tivoli Enterprise Portal using the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

Distributed DVIPA Connection Routing data is returned in multilined message BNH815I. To see the format of the data returned by the BNH815I message, refer to the online help.

Note: This command is intended to be used as a REXX interface. For user interfaces, use the Tivoli Enterprise Portal or the CNMSDDCR sample.

Operand Descriptions

IPADDR

An IP address that is considered a match if it matches either the source address, the target address, or the XCF address. The default value is all source addresses, all target addresses, and all XCF addresses.

PORT

An input port number which is considered a match if it matches either the source or target port. The default value is all ports. You can specify multiple port values within parentheses. If you specify multiple port values and one of the values is an asterisk, the rest of the list is ignored.

TCPNAME

The TCP/IP job name of the target stack. The default value is all stacks.

DOMAIN

The domain to which the request is sent. The following are the valid options:

ALL

Specifies all domains in the sysplex. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program.

Note: If you have many stacks or systems in your sysplex, issuing ALL can cause slow response times and high processor utilization.

local

If the DOMAIN keyword is not specified, the domain name of the local NetView system is used. This is the default.

domain_id
>Specifies the ID of a specific domain. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program if the domain is not the local domain.

Restrictions

The following restriction applies to the DVIPDDCR command:

- The DVIPDDCR command requires z/OS V1R11 (or later) Communications Server.

Return Codes

Return Code
>**Meaning**

0
>The command is successful

2
>Help is issued

3
>There is no data to display

4
>Required parameters are missing

5
>There is a REXX NoValue error

6
>There is a REXX syntax error

7
>An internal command failed

8
>The DVIPA tower is not enabled

9
>The level of z/OS does not support this command

-5
>There is a signal halt

Usage Notes

- Any optional keyword followed by an equal sign (=) with no value is ignored rather than considered an error. The default values are used for keywords that have them.
- The DVIPA data collected is only collected from the local system except when you issue a DOMAIN value for a remote system from a master NetView system.
- If message DSI047E is received, contact your system programmer to enable the appropriate tower or subtower. For information about data collection and display towers and subtowers, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

DVIPHLTH (NCCF; CNME8214)

Syntax

DVIPHLTH (NCCF; CNME8214)
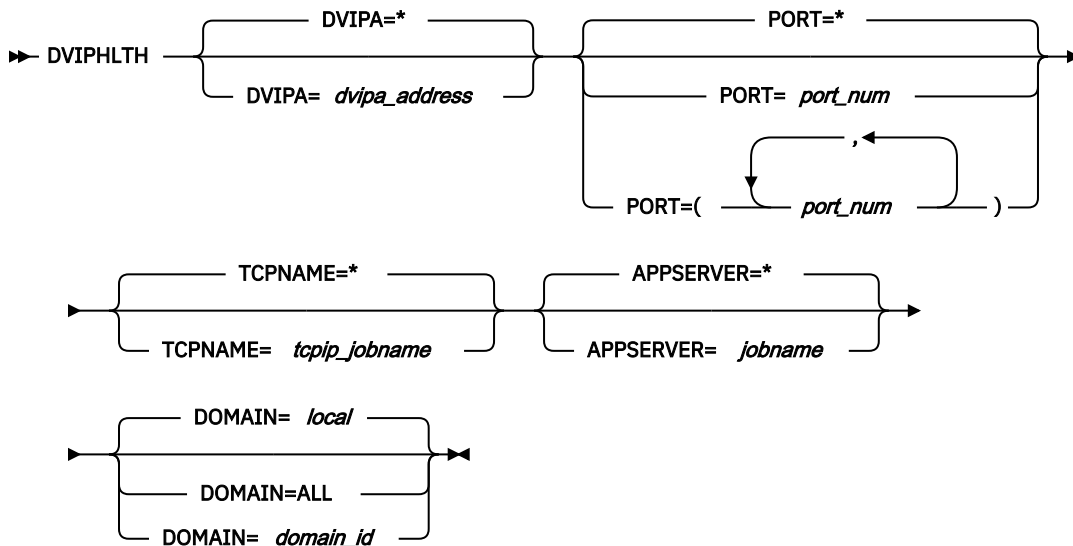
Purpose of Command

You can use the DVIPHLTH command to view distributed DVIPA (dynamic virtual IP address) server health information from a 3270 console or from the Tivoli Enterprise Portal using the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

Distributed DVIPA Server Health data is returned in multilined message BNH814I. To see the format of the data returned by the BNH814I message, refer to the online help.

Note: This command is intended to be used as a REXX interface. For user interfaces, use the Tivoli Enterprise Portal or the CNMSDVPH sample.

Operand Descriptions

DVIPA
The IP address for the requested DVIPA. An asterisk (*) specifies all DVIPAs. This is the default.

PORT
The port number for the requested DVIPA. The default value is all ports. You can specify multiple port values within parentheses. If you specify multiple port values and one of the values is an asterisk, the rest of the list is ignored.

TCPNAME
The TCP/IP job name of the target stack. The default value is all stacks.

APPSERVER
The job name of the application server. The default value is all names.

DOMAIN
The domain to which the request is sent. The following are the valid options:

ALL
Specifies all domains in the sysplex. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program.

Note: If you have many stacks or systems in your sysplex, issuing ALL can cause slow response times and high processor utilization.

local
> If the DOMAIN keyword is not specified, the domain name of the local NetView system is used. This is the default.

domain_id
> Specifies the ID of a specific domain. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program.

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

0
  The command is successful

2
  Help is issued

3
  There is no data to display

4
  Required parameters are missing

5
  There is a REXX NoValue error

6
  There is a REXX syntax error

7
  An internal command failed

8
  The DVIPA tower is not enabled

-5
  There is a signal halt

Usage Notes

- Any optional keyword followed by an equal sign (=) with no value is ignored rather than considered an error. The default values are used for keywords which have them.
- The DVIPA data collected is only collected from the local system except when you issue a DOMAIN value for a remote system from a master NetView system.
- If message DSI047E is received, contact your system programmer to enable the appropriate tower or subtower. For information about data collection and display towers and subtowers, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.
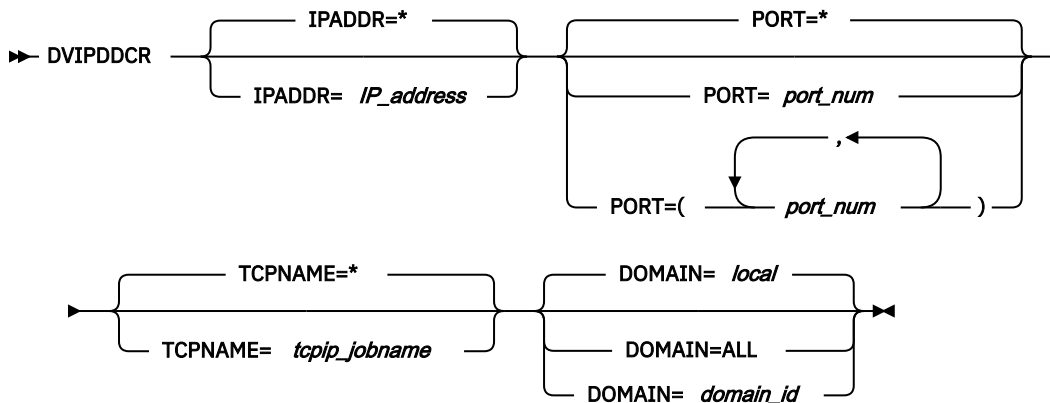
DVIPPLEX (NCCF; CNME8211)

Syntax

DVIPPLEX (NCCF; CNME8211)

```
                          DOMAIN= local
►►─ DVIPPLEX ─┬─────────────────────────┬─ ►◄
             ├──── DOMAIN=ALL ──────┤
             └──── DOMAIN= domain_id ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

You can use the DVIPPLEX command to view information about DVIPA (dynamic virtual IP address) sysplex distributors from a 3270 console or from the Tivoli Enterprise Portal using the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

DVIPA Sysplex Distributors data is returned in multilined message BNH847I. To see the format of the data returned by the BNH847I message, refer to the online help.

Note: This command is intended as a REXX interface. For user interfaces, use the Tivoli Enterprise Portal or the CNMSPLEX sample.

Operand Descriptions

DOMAIN

The domain to which the request is sent. The following are the valid options:

ALL

Specifies all domains in the sysplex. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program.

Note: If you have many stacks or systems in your sysplex, issuing ALL can cause slow response times and high processor utilization.

local

If the DOMAIN keyword is not specified, the domain name of the local NetView system is used. This is the default.

domain_id

Specifies the ID of a specific domain. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program if the domain is not the local domain.

Return Codes

Return Code
Meaning

0

The command is successful

2

Help is issued

3

There is no data to display

4

Required parameters are missing

5

There is a REXX NoValue error

6

There is a REXX syntax error

7

An internal command failed

8

The DVIPA tower is not enabled

**-5**

There is a signal halt

Usage Notes

- Any optional keyword followed by an equal sign (=) with no value is ignored rather than considered an error. The default values are used for keywords which have them.

- The DVIPA data collected is only collected from the local system except when you issue a DOMAIN value for a remote system from a master NetView system.
- If message DSI047E is received, contact your system programmer to enable the appropriate tower or subtower. For information about data collection and display towers and subtowers, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

DVIPSTAT (NCCF; CNME8210)

Syntax

DVIPSTAT (NCCF; CNME8210)

```
                    DVIPA=*                  DISPLAY=DEFSTAT
►►─ DVIPSTAT ──┬─────────────────────┬──┬──────────────────┬──►
              └─ DVIPA= dvipa_address ─┘  ├─ DISPLAY=APPINST ─┤
                                         ├─ DISPLAY=DEFSTAT ─┤
                                         └─ DISPLAY=STCKDEF ─┘

        DOMAIN= local
►──┬──────────────────────┬──►◄
   ├─ DOMAIN=ALL ─────────┤
   └─ DOMAIN= domain_id ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

You can use the DVIPSTAT command to view definition and status information about DVIPAs (dynamic virtual IP addresses) from a 3270 console or from the Tivoli Enterprise Portal using the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

DVIPA Definition and Status data is returned in multilined message BNH846I. To see the format of the data returned by the BNH846I message, refer to the online help.

Note: This command is intended as a REXX interface. For user interfaces, use the Tivoli Enterprise Portal or the CNMSDVIP sample.

Operand Descriptions

DVIPA
　　The IP address for the requested DVIPA. An asterisk (*) specifies all DVIPAs. This is the default.

DISPLAY
　　Defines what data to return to be displayed for the user. The following options are valid:

　　APPINST
　　　　The Application-Instance DVIPA data. This is a subset of the data returned by the DEFSTAT option. The data columns that do not apply to this option contain the characters ‐ ‐ ‐.

　　DEFSTAT
　　　　The DVIPA Definition and Status data. This is the default value.

　　STCKDEF
　　　　The Stack-Defined DVIPA data. This is a subset of the data returned by the DEFSTAT option. The data columns that do not apply to this option contain the characters ‐ ‐ ‐.

DOMAIN
　　The domain to which the request is sent. The following options are valid:

　　ALL
　　　　Specifies all domains in the sysplex. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program.

Note: If you have many stacks or systems in your sysplex, issuing ALL can cause slow response times and high processor utilization.

local
> If the DOMAIN keyword is not specified, the domain name of the local NetView system is used. This is the default.

domain_id
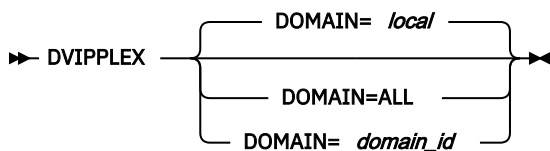> Specifies the ID of a specific domain. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program if the domain is not the local domain.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

0
   The command is successful

2
   Help is issued

3
   There is no data to display

4
   Required parameters are missing

5
   There is a REXX NoValue error

6
   There is a REXX syntax error

7
   An internal command failed

8
   The DVIPA tower is not enabled

-5
   There is a signal halt

Usage Notes

- Any optional keyword followed by an equal sign (=) with no value is ignored rather than considered an error. The default values are used for keywords which have them.

- The DVIPA data collected is only collected from the local system except when you issue a DOMAIN value for a remote system from a master NetView system.

- If message DSI047E is received, contact your system programmer to enable the appropriate tower or subtower. For information about data collection and display towers and subtowers, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

DVIPTARG (NCCF; CNME8212)

Syntax

DVIPTARG (NCCF; CNME8212)
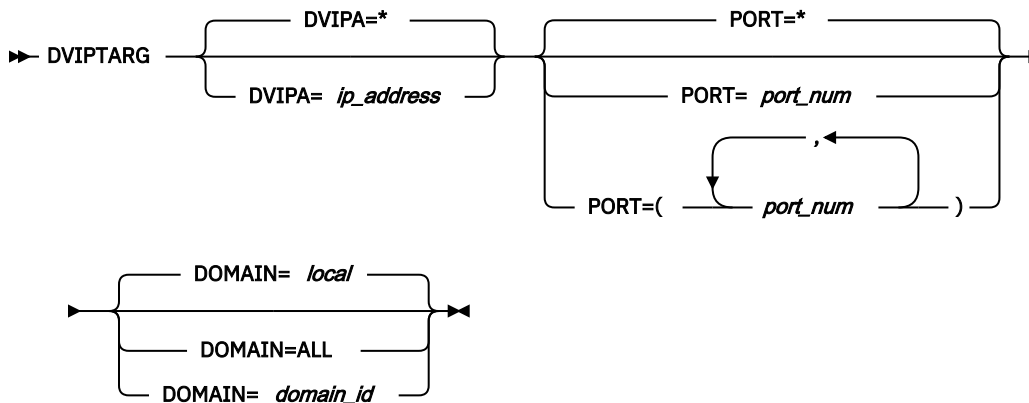
Purpose of Command

You can use the DVIPTARG command to view information about the DVIPA (dynamic virtual IP address) distributed targets from a 3270 console or from the Tivoli Enterprise Portal using the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

Distributor DVIPA Targets data is returned in multilined message BNH813I. To see the format of the data returned by the BNH813I message, refer to the online help.

This command is intended as a REXX interface. For user interfaces, use the Tivoli Enterprise Portal or the CNMSDVIP sample.

Operand Descriptions

DVIPA
> The IP address for the requested DVIPA. An asterisk (*) specifies all DVIPAs. This is the default.

PORT
> The port number for the requested DVIPA. The default value is all ports. You can specify multiple port values within parentheses. If you specify multiple port values and one of the values is an asterisk, the rest of the list is ignored.

DOMAIN
> The domain to which the request is sent. The following are the valid options:

> **ALL**
>> Specifies all domains in the sysplex. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program.
>>
>> **Note:** If you have many stacks or systems in your sysplex, issuing ALL can cause slow response times and high processor utilization.

> **local**
>> If the DOMAIN keyword is not specified, the domain name of the local NetView system is used. This is the default.

> **domain_id**
>> Specifies the ID of a specific domain. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program if the domain is not the local domain.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

0
   The command is successful

2
   Help is issued

3
   There is no data to display

4
   Required parameters are missing

5
   There is a REXX NoValue error

6
   There is a REXX syntax error

7
   An internal command failed

8
   The DVIPA tower is not enabled
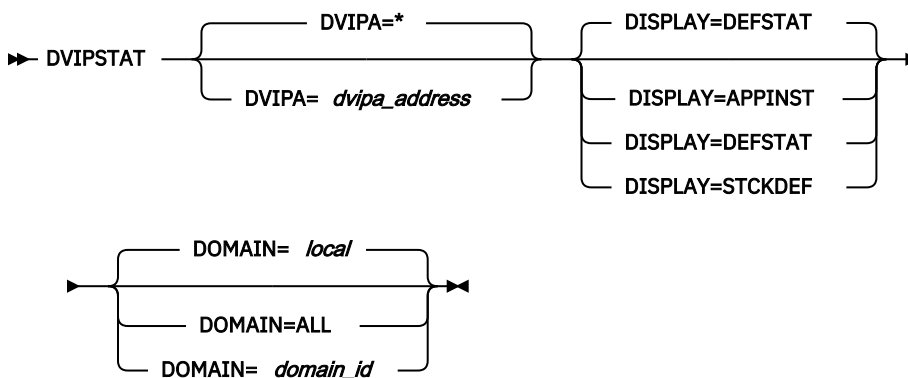
-5
   There is a signal halt

Usage Notes

- Any optional keyword followed by an equal sign (=) with no value is ignored rather than considered an error. The default values are used for keywords which have them.
- The DVIPA data collected is only collected from the local system except when you issue a DOMAIN value for a remote system from a master NetView system.
- If message DSI047E is received, contact your system programmer to enable the appropriate tower or subtower. For information about data collection and display towers and subtowers, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

Examples

The following command returns information for distributed targets for DVIPA address 201.2.10.65 and for ports 23, 823, and 1823:

```
DVIPTARG DVIPA=201.2.10.65 PORT=(23,823,1823)
```

The following command returns information for all ports for distributed targets for DVIPA address 201.2.10.65:

```
DVIPTARG DVIPA=201.2.10.65 PORT=(23,823,*)
```

Port values 23 and 823 are ignored because the asterisk was also specified.

DWRAP (NPDA)

Syntax

DWRAP

```
>>-- DWRAP ---+--------------------------- AL --------------------------+--><
              |                                                          |
              +-- EV --+------------+-- N --- resname --+
              |        +-- ALL --+                      |
              |                                          |
              +-- ST --+------------+-- N --- resname --+
                       +-- ALL --+
```
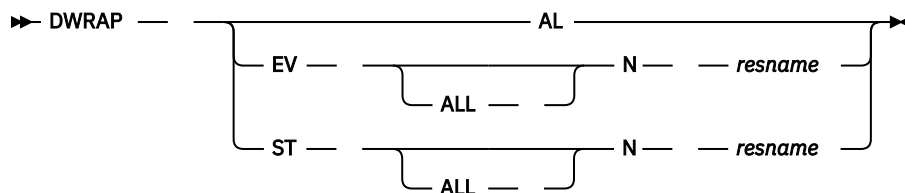
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
DWRAP	DW

Purpose of Command

The DWRAP command displays the current wrap count. The wrap count is the number of records to be retained in the database for a specified resource. This command can be entered from the hardware monitor menu panel, a command list, an automated operator, or any NetView component.

Operand Descriptions

AL
> Displays the wrap count for alert data.

ALL
> When specified in an environment other than an NPDA panel (such as command list, autotask, PPT or NCCF console), specifies that the wrap count is displayed for all entries if multiple entries are found. The ALL parameter is valid only for event or statistical data.
>
> When specified from an NPDA panel, the ALL parameter has no effect.

EV
> Displays the wrap count for event data.

N
> Identifies the following operand as a resource name.

resname
> Specifies the name of the resource (for event and statistical data only). You can specify up to five resource names to fully qualify the resource for which data is to be displayed.

ST
> Displays the wrap count for statistical data.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the DWRAP command:

- If you are issuing the command from within NPDA and the name of the resource specified is not a unique resource configuration on the database, a selection panel is displayed on which you can choose which configuration is relevant.
- If you are issuing the command from within a command list and the name of the resource specified is not a unique configuration on the database, message BNJ1963I is issued. Determine the unique resource and reissue the command or use the ALL parameter to display all the configurations that match the specified resource.

- If you are issuing the command outside a command list in an environment other than NPDA and the name of the resource specified is not a unique configuration on the database, the Hardware Monitor Multiple Entries panel is displayed. From this panel, select one or more configurations to display.
- You cannot run this command from a multiple entries panel.

Return Codes

Return Code
  Meaning

0
  The command, issued from a command list, was successful for all entries of a multiple entries panel.

2
  The command, issued from a command list, did not specify the ALL parameter, but multiple entries were found.

4
  The command, issued from a command list, encountered multiple entries for one or more of the resource hierarchies and failed.

Example: Displaying the statistical data wrap count for a specified device

To display the statistical data wrap count for PU08, enter:

```
DWRAP ST N PU08
```

EKGVACTL (RODM)

Syntax

EKGVACTL

▶▶── EKGVACTL ──── ── *rodm_name* ──── ── *wild card* ──── ── *rodm_userid* ──── ──▶

      ▶── *rodm_user_passphrase* ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The EKGVACTL command performs the ConnectLong function for the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM).

Operand Descriptions

rodm_name
  Specifies the name of the RODM data cache. This name is specified in the MVS PARM field of the RODM started task, not the MVS procedure name.

wild card
  Specifies the wildcard character to be used in RODM queries.

rodm_userid
  Specifies the user ID used to connect to RODM.

rodm_user_passphrase
  Specifies the password phrase used to connect to RODM.

Usage Notes

All parameters are required and must be separated by a blank. All parameters are positional.

To use EKGVACTL with mixed case parameters, you must prefix the command with NETVASIS if it is used on the NetView command line, or with ADDRESS NETVASIS if used in a NetView REXX command list.

Restrictions

The RODMView command list uses the EKGVACTL command.

Return Codes

Return codes and reason codes are displayed in the EKGV68001I message. For reason codes 0-65535, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. For reason codes greater than 65535, see message EKGV68001I in the NetView online help.

Example: Connecting to RODM using an asterisk as the query wildcard

To use a user ID of OPER1 and connect to RODM with a name of EKGXRODMwith a password phrase of D1NSCHW23K2RT, and assign the asterisk (*) as the query wildcard, enter:

```
EKGVACTL EKGXRODM * OPER1 D1NSCHW23K2RT
```

EKGVACTM (RODM)

Syntax

EKGVACTM

Purpose of Command

The EKGVACTM command performs the connect, disconnect, checkpoint, and stop functions for the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM).

Operand Descriptions

rodm_name
> Specifies the name of the RODM data cache. This name is specified in the MVS PARM field of the RODM started task, not the MVS procedure name.

rodm_userid
> Specifies the user ID used to connect to RODM.

rodm_user_password
> Specifies the password or password phrase used to connect to RODM.

CHECKPNT
> Specifies to checkpoint the RODM data cache.

CONNECT
> Specifies to connect to the RODM data cache.

DISCONN
> Specifies to disconnect from the RODM data cache.

STOP
> Specifies to stop the RODM data cache.

STOPC
> Specifies to stop the RODM data cache after performing a RODM checkpoint.

UCONNECT
> Specifies to connect to the RODM data cache and assigns *wildcard* to be the wildcard character for queries.

UPDATE
> Changes the existing wildcard for the specified user.

wildcard
> Specifies the wildcard character to be used in RODM queries.

Usage Notes

All parameters are required and must be separated by a blank. All parameters are positional. If you want to pass a null parameter, you can use N-U-L-L for null RODM_User_ID, and RODM_User_Password.

To use EKGVACTM with mixed case parameters, you must prefix the command with NETVASIS if it is used on the NetView command line, or with ADDRESS NETVASIS if used in a NetView REXX command list.

Restrictions

The RODMView command list uses the EKGVACTM command.

Return Codes

Return codes and reason codes are displayed in the EKGV68001I message. For reason codes 0-65535, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. For reason codes greater than 65535, see message EKGV68001I in the NetView online help.

Example: Connecting to RODM

To connect to RODM with a name of EKGXRODM using a user ID of OPER1 with a null password or password phrase, enter:

```
EKGVACTM EKGXRODM OPER1 N-U-L-L CONNECT
```

Example: Connecting to RODM using an asterisk as the query wildcard

To connect and assign the asterisk (*) as the query wildcard, enter:

```
EKGVACTM EKGXRODM OPER1 N-U-L-L UCONNECT *
```

EKGVCHGM (RODM)

Syntax

EKGVCHGM

```
▶▶ EKGVCHGM ── ── rodm_name ── ── rodm_userid ──┬── N ──┬── ── class_id ──▶
                                                 └── Y ──┘
```

```
▶── ── object_name ── ── object_id ── ── field_name ── ── field_id ──▶
```

```
                        ┌──────────── ANONYMOUSVAR ────────────┐
                        │             ── BERVAR ──             │
                        │             ── CHARVAR ──            │
                        │             ── FLOATING ──           │
    ├── INDEXLIST ──┬── ── ADD ──┬── ──┬── ANON ──┬──┤
                        │         ── DELETE ──    └── CHAR ──┘
                        │         ── REPLACE ──                │
                        │             ── INTEGER ──            │
                        │             ── SMALLINT ──           │
                        └──────────── TIMESTAMP ──────────────┘
```

```
▶── field_data ──▶◀
```

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ADD	A
ANON	A
CHAR	C
DELETE	D
REPLACE	R

Purpose of Command

The EKGVCHGM command changes the value of a field or a value subfield of an object or class in the RODM data cache. You can also specify whether change methods are triggered.

Operand Descriptions

rodm_name
> Specifies the name of the RODM data cache. This name is specified in the MVS PARM field of the RODM started task, not the MVS procedure name.

rodm_userid
> Specifies the user ID used to connect to RODM.

N
> Specifies that change methods are not to be triggered.

Y
> Specifies that change methods are to be triggered.

class_name
    Specifies the name of the class for the field or value subfield to be changed.

class_id
    Specifies the ID of the class for the field or value subfield to be changed.

object_name
    Specifies the name of the object for the field or value subfield to be changed.

object_id
    Specifies the ID of the object for the field or value subfield to be changed.

field_name
    Specifies the name of the field or value subfield to be changed.

field_id
    Specifies the ID of the field or value subfield to be changed.

ANONYMOUSVAR
    Specifies that the data type of *field_data* is AnonymousVar.

BERVAR
    Specifies that the data type of *field_data* is BerVar.

CHARVAR
    Specifies that the data type of *field_data* is CharVar.

FLOATING
    Specifies that the data type of *field_data* is Floating.

INDEXLIST
    Specifies that the data type of *field_data* is IndexList.

INTEGER
    Specifies that the data type of *field_data* is Integer.

SMALLINT
    Specifies that the data type of *field_data* is SmallInt.

TIMESTAMP
    Specifies that the data type of *field_data* is TimeStamp.

ADD
    Specifies that the IndexList elements are added to those elements already defined for the field.

DELETE
    Specifies that the IndexList elements are deleted from those elements already defined for the field.

REPLACE
    Specifies that the IndexList elements replace those elements already defined for the field.

ANON
    Specifies that the *field_data* for the IndexList is hexadecimal data (AnonymousVar).

CHAR
    Specifies that the *field_data* for the IndexList is character data (CharVar).

field_data
    Specifies the data to be placed in the value of the field or value subfield.

Usage Notes

All parameters are required and must be separated by a blank. All parameters are positional. If you want to pass a null parameter, you must supply one of these substitutions:

N-U-L-L
    Value for null class name, object name, field name, RODM user ID, and RODM user password or password phrase.

0
    Value for null class ID, object ID, field ID, and maximum lines.

Hexadecimal values must be specified as even numbers of hexadecimal digits. No delimiting X' ' characters are allowed.

To use EKGVCHGM with mixed case parameters, you must prefix the command with NETVASIS if it is used on the NetView command line, or with ADDRESS NETVASIS if used in a NetView REXX command list.

The RODMView command list uses the EKGVCHGM command.

Restrictions

The NetView command line is restricted to 240 characters. This can cause a problem if you are supplying long names. To avoid this situation, you can supply numeric identifiers and the null parameter substitution N-U-L-L for names.

Return Codes

Return codes and reason codes are displayed in message EKGV68001I. For reason codes 0-65535, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. For reason codes greater than 65535, see the EKGV68001I message in the online help.

Example: Setting the value of a field in RODM

To set the DisplayStatus field of object NAP.RES1 in the GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class to 129, enter:

```
NETVASIS EKGVCHGM EKGXRODM OPER1 Y GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class
         0 NAP.RES1 0 DisplayStatus 0 INTEGER 129
```

EKGVCREM (RODM)

Syntax

EKGVCREM

▶▶── EKGVCREM ── ── *rodm_name* ── ── *rodm_userid* ── ── *parent_class_name* ── ──▶

▶── *parent_class_id* ── ── *child_class_name* ── ── *object_name* ── ── *field_name* ──▶

▶── ── *field_data_type* ── ── *inheritance_status* ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The EKGVCREM command creates classes, objects, and fields in the RODM data cache. You can also specify whether the created fields are private, public, or public and indexed.

Operand Descriptions

rodm_name
    Specifies the name of the RODM data cache. This name is specified in the MVS PARM field of the RODM started task, not the MVS procedure name.

rodm_userid
    Specifies the user ID used to connect to RODM.

parent_class_name
    If you are creating a class, specifies the parent of the class you are creating. If you are creating an object or field, specifies the name of the class to which the object or field belongs.

parent_class_id
    If you are creating a class, specifies the ID of the parent class for the class you are creating. If you are creating an object or field, specifies the ID of the class to which the object or field belongs.

child_class_name

If you are creating a class, specifies the name of the class. If you are creating an object or field, set this field to N-U-L-L.

object_name

If you are creating an object, specifies the name of the object. If you are creating a field, set this to N-U-L-L.

field_name

Specifies the name of the field you are creating. If you are creating an object or class, set this to N-U-L-L.

field_data_type

If you are creating a field, specifies the RODM abstract data type of the field. This is a number from 1 to 32. For information about the RODM abstract data types, see the *IBM Z NetView Data Model Reference*. If you are creating a class or an object, set this field to 0.

inheritance_status

Specifies that the inheritance status of the field you are creating. If you are not creating a field, set this field to 0. You can specify the following values when creating a field:

1

Specifies an inheritance status of public.

2

Specifies an inheritance status of private.

3

Specifies an inheritance status of public and indexed. Only CharVar and IndexList fields can be public and indexed, which enables the locate objects function to operate on them.

Usage Notes

All parameters are required and must be separated by a blank. All parameters are positional. If you want to pass a null parameter, you must supply one of these substitutions:

N-U-L-L

Value for null class name, object name, field name, RODM user ID, and RODM user password or password phrase.

0

Value for null class ID, field data type, and inheritance status.

Hexadecimal values must be specified as even numbers of hexadecimal digits. No delimiting X ' ' characters are allowed.

To use EKGVCREM with mixed case parameters, you must prefix the command with NETVASIS if it is used on the NetView command line, or with ADDRESS NETVASIS if used in a NetView REXX command list.

The RODMView command list uses the EKGVCREM command.

Restrictions

The NetView command line is restricted to 240 characters. This can cause a problem if you are supplying long names. To avoid this situation, you can supply numeric identifiers and the null parameter substitution N-U-L-L for names.

Return Codes

Return codes and reason codes are displayed in message EKGV68001I. For reason codes 0-65535, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. For reason codes greater than 65535, see the EKGV68001I message in the NetView online help.

Example: Creating an object in RODM

To create an instance named NAP.RES1 in the GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class, enter:

```
NETVASIS EKGVCREM EKGXRODM OPER1 GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class
         0 N-U-L-L NAP.RES1 N-U-L-L 0 0
```

EKGVDELM (RODM)

Syntax

EKGVDELM

▶▶── EKGVDELM ── ── *rodm_name* ── ── *rodm_userid* ── ── *class_name* ── ── *class_id* ──▶

    ▶── ── *object_name* ── ── *object_id* ── ── *field_name* ── ── *field_id* ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The EKGVDELM command deletes classes, objects, and fields in the RODM data cache. The delete function is subject to all RODM rules concerning deletion. There is no automatic deletion of objects, classes, or links. For information about deletion rules, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

Operand Descriptions

rodm_name
    Specifies the name of the RODM data cache. This name is specified in the MVS PARM field of the RODM started task, not the MVS procedure name.

rodm_userid
    Specifies the user ID used to connect to RODM.

class_name
    If you are deleting a class, specifies the name of the class. If you are deleting an object or field, specifies the name of the class to which the object containing the field belongs.

class_id
    If you are deleting a class, specifies the ID of the class. If you are deleting an object or field, specifies the ID of the class to which the object containing the field belongs.

object_name
    If you are deleting an object, specifies the name of the object. If you are deleting a field or class, set this to N-U-L-L.

object_id
    If you are deleting an object, specifies the object ID. If you are deleting a field or class, set this to 0.

field_name
    Specifies the name of the field you are deleting. If you are deleting an object or class, set this to N-U-L-L.

field_id
    Specifies the ID of the field you are deleting. If you are deleting an object or class, set this to 0.

Usage Notes

All parameters are required and must be separated by a blank. All parameters are positional. If you want to pass a null parameter, you must supply one of these substitutions:

N-U-L-L
    Value for null class name, object name, field name, RODM user ID, and RODM user password or password phrase.

0
    Value for null class ID, object ID, and field ID.

Hexadecimal values must be specified as even numbers of hexadecimal digits. No delimiting X ' ' characters are allowed.

To use EKGVDELM with mixed case parameters, you must prefix the command with NETVASIS if it is used on the NetView command line, or with ADDRESS NETVASIS if used in a NetView REXX command list.

The RODMView command list uses the EKGVDELM command.

Restrictions

The NetView command line is restricted to 240 characters, and a problem can occur if you are supplying long names. To avoid this situation, you can supply numeric identifiers and the null parameter substitution N-U-L-L for names.

Return Codes

Return codes and reason codes are displayed in message EKGV68001I. For reason codes 0-65535, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. For reason codes greater than 65535, see the EKGV68001I message in the NetView online help.

Example: Deleting a field from an object in RODM

To delete a field named ExtraData from class ExtraClass, enter:

```
NETVASIS EKGVDELM EKGXRODM OPER1 ExtraClass 0 N-U-L-L 0 ExtraData 0
```

EKGVLNKM (RODM)

Syntax

EKGVLNKM

▶▶— EKGVLNKM — — *rodm_name* — — *rodm_userid* ——┬— LINKG ——┬—▶
                                                  ├— LINKT ——┤
                                                  ├— LINKNT ——┤
                                                  ├— UNLINKG ——┤
                                                  ├— UNLINKT ——┤
                                                  └— UNLINKNT ——┘

▶— *class1_name* — — *class1_id* — — *object1_name* — — *object1_id* — ▶

▶— *field1_name* — — *field1_id* — — *class2_name* — — *class2_id* — ▶

▶— *object2_name* — — *object2_id* — — *field2_name* — — *field2_id* ▶◀

Purpose of Command

The EKGVLNKM command links or unlinks fields in the RODM data cache. The link function can also trigger associated methods. For linking or unlinking the GMFHS DisplayResourceType, AggregationParent, or AggregationChild, this command uses the DUIFCLRT or DUIFCUAP methods to perform the link function. For more information, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

Operand Descriptions

rodm_name
Specifies the name of the RODM data cache. This name is specified in the MVS PARM field of the RODM started task, not the MVS procedure name.

rodm_userid
Specifies the user ID used to connect to RODM.

LINKG
Triggers the DUIFCUAP or DUIFCLRT method to link the fields. The method used is determined by the classes to which the objects belong.

LINKT
Links the object fields and triggers associated methods.

LINKNT
Links the object fields without triggering associated methods.

UNLINKG
Triggers the DUIFCUAP or DUIFCLRT method to unlink the fields. The method used is determined by the classes to which the objects belong.

UNLINKT
Unlinks the object fields and triggers associated methods.

UNLINKNT
Unlinks the object fields without triggering associated methods.

class1_name
Specifies the name of the class containing the object from which the link is to be created or removed.

class1_id
Specifies the ID of the class containing the object from which the link is to be created or removed.

object1_name
Specifies the name of the object from which the link is to be created or removed.

object1_id
Specifies the ID of the object from which the link is to be created or removed.

field1_name
Specifies the name of the field from which you are creating or removing a link. If you are linking or unlinking with LINKG or UNLINKG, set this field to N-U-L-L.

field1_id
Specifies the ID of the field from which you are creating or removing a link. If you are linking or unlinking with LINKG or UNLINKG, set this field to zero(0).

class2_name
Specifies the name of the class containing the object to which the link is to be created or removed.

class2_id
Specifies the ID of the class containing the object to which the link is to be created or removed.

object2_name
Specifies the name of the object to which the link is to be created or removed.

object2_id
Specifies the ID of the object to which the link is to be created or removed.

field2_name
Specifies the name of the field to which you are creating or removing a link. If you are linking or unlinking with LINKG or UNLINKG, set this field to N-U-L-L.

field2_id
Specifies the ID of the field to which you are creating or removing a link. If you are linking or unlinking with LINKG or UNLINKG, set this field to zero (0).

Restrictions

The following restriction applies when you use the EKGVMETM command:

When using LINKG and UNLINKG to establish or break an aggregation path between two objects, the first object specification is the aggregation child and the second object specification is the aggregation parent.

All parameters are required and must be separated by a blank. All parameters are positional. If you want to pass a null parameter, you must supply one of these substitutions:

N-U-L-L
　　Value for null class name, object name, field name, RODM user ID, and RODM user password or password phrase.

0
　　Value for null class ID, object ID, and field ID.

Hexadecimal values must be specified as even numbers of hexadecimal digits. No delimiting X ' ' characters are allowed.

To use EKGVLNKM with mixed case parameters, you must prefix the command with NETVASIS if it is used on the NetView command line, or with ADDRESS NETVASIS if used in a NetView REXX command list.

The RODMView command list uses the EKGVLNKM command.

The NetView command line is restricted to 240 characters. This can cause a problem if you are supplying long names. To avoid this situation, you can supply numeric identifiers and the null parameter substitution N-U-L-L for names.

Return Codes

Return codes and reason codes are displayed in message EKGV68001I. For reason codes 0-65535, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. For reason codes greater than 65535, see the EKGV68001I message in the NetView online help.

Example: Creating a link between objects in RODM

To create a link between the field ChildAccess of NAP.RES1 and field ParentAccess of NAP.RES2 in class GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class, and trigger any associated methods, enter:

```
NETVASIS EKGVLNKM EKGXRODM OPER1 LINKT
   GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class 0 NAP.RES1 0 ChildAccess 0
   GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class 0 NAP.RES2 0 ParentAccess 0
```

Example: Creating an aggregation link between objects in RODM

To create an aggregation parent-child relationship between NAP1.RES1 in class GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class and NAP1.AGG in class GMFHS_Aggregate_Objects_Class, enter:

```
NETVASIS EKGVLNKM EKGXRODM OPER1 LINKG
   GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class 0 NAP1.RES1 0 N-U-L-L 0
   GMFHS_Aggregate_Objects_Class 0 NAP1.AGG 0 N-U-L-L 0
```

EKGVLOCM (RODM)

Syntax

EKGVLOCM

►►— EKGVLOCM — — *rodm_name* — — *rodm_userid* — — *output_option* — — →

►— *field_name* — — *field_id* —┬— CHARVAR —┬— *max_lines* — →
                       ├— INDEXLIST —┤
                       └— INDEXHEX —┘

►— *locate_data* —►◄

Purpose of Command

The EKGVLOCM command locates objects in RODM with the specified indexed field containing the specified data.

Operand Descriptions

rodm_name
> Specifies the name of the RODM data cache. This name is specified in the MVS PARM field of the RODM started task, not the MVS procedure name.

rodm_userid
> Specifies the user ID used to connect to RODM.

output_option
> Specifies whether to return a count of the objects located or a formatted list of objects located. Valid values are:
>
> **0**
> > Indicates to return the count of located objects
>
> **1**
> > Indicates to return the list of located objects

field_name
> Specifies the name of the field containing the data to be located.

field_id
> Specifies the ID of the field containing the data to be located.

CHARVAR
> Specifies to locate character data in an indexed CharVar field.

INDEXHEX
> Specifies to locate hexadecimal data (AnonymousVar) in an indexed IndexList field.

INDEXLIST
> Specifies to locate character data in an indexed IndexList field.

max_lines
> Specifies the maximum number of lines to return as output.

locate_data
> The data to be located based on the data type specified. CHARVAR and LISTCHAR data can be enclosed in single quotation marks to signify leading and trailing blanks. Hexadecimal data is not delimited by any special notation.

Usage Notes

All parameters are required and must be separated by a blank. All parameters are positional. If you want to pass a null parameter, you must supply one of these substitutions:

N-U-L-L

   Value for null field name, RODM user ID, and RODM user password or password phrase.

0

   Value for null field ID.

Hexadecimal values must be specified as even numbers of hexadecimal digits. No delimiting X' ' characters are allowed.

To use EKGVLOCM with mixed case parameters, you must prefix the command with NETVASIS if it is used on the NetView command line, or with ADDRESS NETVASIS if used in a NetView REXX command list.

The RODMView command list uses the EKGVLOCM command.

Restrictions

The NetView command line is restricted to 240 characters. This can cause a problem if you are supplying long names. To avoid this situation, you can supply numeric identifiers and the null parameter substitution N-U-L-L for names.

Return Codes

Return codes and reason codes are displayed in message EKGV68001I. For reason codes 0-65535, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. For reason codes greater than 65535, see the EKGV68001I message in the NetView online help.

Example: Locating an object in RODM

To locate an object in RODM with a DisplayResourceName of NAP.ABC, enter:

```
NETVASIS EKGVLOCM EKGXRODM OPER1 1 DisplayResourceName 0 CHARVAR 1 NAP.ABC
```

EKGVMETM (RODM)

Syntax

EKGVMETM

Purpose of Command

The EKGVMETM command installs, deletes, replaces, or triggers methods in RODM.

Operand Descriptions

rodm_name

   Specifies the name of the RODM data cache. This name is specified in the MVS PARM field of the RODM started task, not the MVS procedure name.

rodm_userid
Specifies the user ID used to connect to RODM.

method_name
Specifies the name of the method.

NAMED
Specifies that *method_name* is a named method.

OI
Specifies that *method_name* is an object-independent method.

DELETE
Specifies that *method_name* is to be deleted.

INSTALL
Specifies that *method_name* is to be installed.

REPLACE
Specifies that *method_name* is to be replaced.

TRIGGER
Specifies that *method_name* is to be triggered.

class_name
Specifies the name of the class under which the named method is to be installed, deleted, replaced, or triggered.

class_id
Specifies the ID of the class under which the named method is to be installed, deleted, replaced, or triggered.

object_name
Specifies the name of the object under which the named method is to be installed, deleted, replaced, or triggered.

object_id
Specifies the ID of the object under which the named method is to be installed, deleted, replaced, or triggered.

field_name
Specifies the name of the field under which the named method is to be installed, deleted, replaced, or triggered. The field type must be MethodSpec.

field_id
Specifies the ID of the field under which the named method is to be installed, deleted, replaced, or triggered. The field type must be MethodSpec.

Usage Notes

All parameters are required and must be separated by a blank. All parameters are positional. If you want to pass a null parameter, you must supply one of these substitutions:

N-U-L-L
Value for null class name. object name, field name, RODM user ID, and RODM user password or password phrase.

0
Value for null class ID, object ID, or field ID.

To use EKGVMETM with mixed case parameters, you must prefix the command with NETVASIS if it is used on the NetView command line, or with ADDRESS NETVASIS if used in a NetView REXX command list.

The RODMView command list uses the EKGVMETM command.

Restrictions

The NetView command line is restricted to 240 characters. This can cause a problem if you are supplying long names. To avoid this situation, you can supply numeric identifiers and the null parameter substitution N-U-L-L for names.

Return Codes

Return codes and reason codes are displayed in message EKGV68001I. For reason codes 0-65535, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. For reason codes greater than 65535, see the EKGV68001I message in the NetView online help.

Example: Installing a method in RODM

To install an object-independent method named USERMET1 in RODM, enter:

```
NETVASIS EKGVMETM EKGXRODM OPER1 USERMET1 OI INSTALL
              N-U-L-L 0 N-U-L-L 0 N-U-L-L 0
```

EKGVQUEM (RODM)

Syntax

EKGVQUEM

▶▶ EKGVQUEM ── ┬─ QuerySpec ─┬ ──▶◀
              └─ CompoundQuery ─┘

QuerySpec

▶▶ *rodm_name* ── ── *rodm_userid* ── ── *field_detail* ── ── *subfield_detail* ── ──▶

▶── *class_name* ── ── *class_id* ── ── *object_name* ── ── *object_id* ── ──▶

▶── *field_name* ── ── *field_id* ── ── *max_lines* ──▶◀

CompoundQuery

▶▶ GLOBALVARS ── ── *invocation_tglobal* ── Where ── Traverse ──▶◀

Where

▶▶ ── WHERE ── ┬─ Clause ─┬──────────────┬─ ──▶◀
                          └─ ┬─ AND ─┬ ─ Clause ─┘
                             └─ OR ──┘

Traverse

▶▶ ── TRAVERSE ── ── *traverse_field_name_tglobal* ──┬────────┬── ──▶◀
                                                     └─ Where ─┘

Clause

▶▶ ── *field_name_tglobal* ──┬── = ──┬── *field_value_tglobal* ──▶◀
                             ├── < ──┤
                             ├── > ──┤
                             ├── <> ─┤
                             ├── <= ─┤
                             └── >= ─┘
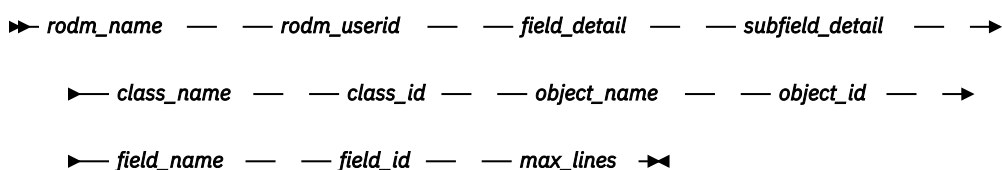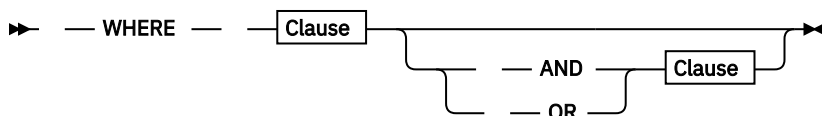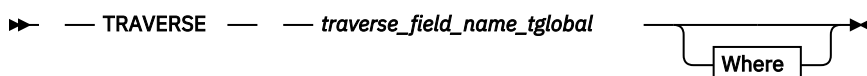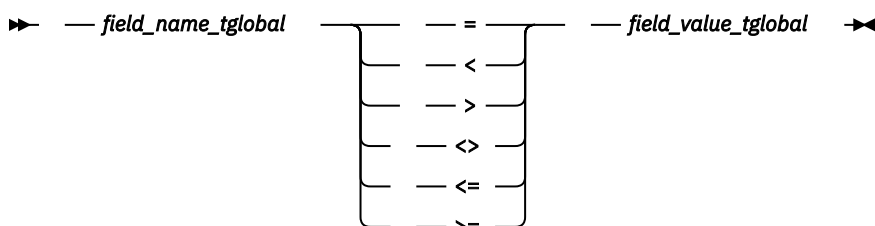
Purpose of Command

The EKGVQUEM command queries RODM data for classes, objects, fields, and subfields. All data types can be output in either text or text and hexadecimal format.

The command can also be used to perform a compound query for objects that match a specified criteria.

Operand Descriptions

rodm_name
> Specifies the name of the RODM data cache. This name is specified in the MVS PARM field of the RODM started task, not the MVS procedure name.

rodm_userid
> Specifies the user ID used to connect to RODM.

field_detail
> An integer value, interpreted as a bit field, which specifies the level of field information to produce. Specify the sum of the numbers to get the level of detail wanted. The individual levels are:

> **1**
>> Include field names and data type names only.

> **2**
>> Include data contained in fields formatted normally.

> **4**
>> Include data contained in fields formatted in hexadecimal.

> **8**
>> Include field identifiers.

> **16**
>> Include inheritance and index information.

subfield_detail
> An integer value, interpreted as a bit field, which specifies the level of subfield information to produce. Specify the sum of the numbers to get the level of detail wanted. The individual levels are:

> **0**
>> Do not include subfield information.

> **1**
>> Include subfield structure (subfield existence) only.

> **2**
>> Include data contained in subfields formatted normally.

> **4**
>> Include data contained in subfields formatted in hexadecimal.

class_name
> Specifies the class name against which the query is to be performed.

class_id
> Specifies the class ID against which the query is to be performed.

object_name
> Specifies the object name against which the query is to be performed.

object_id
> Specifies the object ID against which the query is to be performed.

field_name
> Specifies the field name against which the query is to be performed.

field_id
> Specifies the field ID against which the query is to be performed.

max_lines
> Specifies the maximum number of lines to be returned as output.

GLOBALVARS

Specifies that the compound query form of the command is to be run. The query specification as well as the query criteria are stored in task global variables.

invocation_tglobal

Specifies the name of a task global variable that contains a query specification. The value of the variable is a text string in the format defined as **QuerySpec**.

field_name_tglobal

Specifies the name of a task global variable that contains the name of a field to be queried as part of a search criteria.

field_value_tglobal

Specifies the name of a task global variable that contains the value against which the value of the field specified by *field_name_tglobal* is to be compared.

traverse_field_name_tglobal

Specifies the name of a task global variable that contains the name of a list field to query for classes or objects. If specified, the classes or objects defined on this list field are the ones further that are selected by optional **Where** criteria.

Restrictions

Consider the following restrictions when using the EKGVQUEM command:

- All parameters are required and must be separated by a blank. All parameters are positional. If you want to pass a null parameter, you must supply one of these substitutions:

  N-U-L-L

  Value for null class name, object name, field name, RODM user ID, and RODM user password or password phrase.

  0

  Value for null class ID, object ID, or field ID.

- To use EKGVQUEM with mixed case parameters, you must prefix the command with NETVASIS if it is used on the NetView command line, or with ADDRESS NETVASIS if used in a NetView REXX command list.

- The RODMView command list uses the EKGVQUEM command.

- When using the compound query form of the command, fields with the following data types match only on equal (=) or not equal (<>) to N-U-L-L:

  – ClassIDList

  – ClassLinkList

  – CharVarAddr

  – method_parameter_list

  – MethodSpec

  – ObjectIDList

  – ObjectLink

  – ObjectLinkList

  – SelfDefining

  – RecipientSpec

  – SubscriptSpec

  – SubscriptSpecList

  – IndexList

The NetView command line is restricted to 240 characters. This can cause a problem if you are supplying long names. To avoid this situation, you can supply numeric identifiers and the null parameter substitution N-U-L-L for names.

Return Codes

Return codes and reason codes are displayed in message EKGV68001I. For reason codes in the range of 0–65535, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. For reason codes greater than 65535, see message EKGV68001I in the NetView online help.
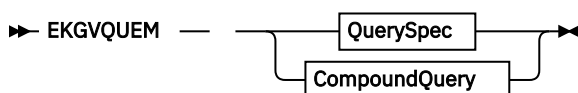
Example: Querying an object in RODM

To query the hexadecimal object IDs of the first 100 objects in RODM under the class GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class, enter:

```
NETVASIS EKGVQUEM EKGXRODM OPER1 4 0
         GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class 0 N-U-L-L 0
         MyObjectChildren 0 100
```

EKGVSUBM (RODM)

Syntax

EKGVSUBM

```
►► EKGVSUBM ── ── rodm_name ── ── rodm_userid ──┬── CREATE ──┬──►
                                                ├── DELETE ──┤
                                                └── REVERT ──┘

   ┌── CHANGE ──────┐ ── class_name ── ── class_id ── ── object_name ──►
   ├── NOTIFY ──────┤
   ├── PREV_VALUE ──┤
   ├── QUERY ───────┤
   ├── TIMESTAMP ───┤
   └── VALUE ───────┘

   ── object_id ── ── field_name ── ── field_id ──►◄
```

Purpose of Command

The EKGVSUBM command creates and deletes subfields on classes, and reverts subfields to inherited values on RODM classes and objects.

Operand Descriptions

rodm_name
    Specifies the name of the RODM data cache. This name is specified in the MVS PARM field of the RODM started task, not the MVS procedure name.

rodm_userid
    Specifies the user ID used to connect to RODM.

CREATE
    Specifies that a subfield is to be created.

DELETE
    Specifies that a subfield is to be deleted.

REVERT
    Specifies that a subfield is to revert to its inherited value.

CHANGE
    Specifies that a change subfield is to be created, deleted, or revert to its inherited value.

NOTIFY
> Specifies that a notify subfield is to be created, deleted, or revert to its inherited value.

PREV_VALUE
> Specifies that a previous-value subfield is to be created, deleted, or revert to its inherited value.

QUERY
> Specifies that a query subfield is to be created, deleted, or revert to its inherited value.

TIMESTAMP
> Specifies that a timestamp subfield is to be created, deleted, or revert to its inherited value.

VALUE
> Specifies that a value subfield is to revert to its inherited value.

class_name
> Specifies the class name containing the subfield to be created, deleted, or revert to its inherited value.

class_id
> Specifies the class ID containing the subfield to be created, deleted, or revert to its inherited value.

object_name
> Specifies the object name containing the subfield to be created, deleted, or revert to its inherited value.

object_id
> Specifies the object ID containing the subfield to be created, deleted, or revert to its inherited value.

field_name
> Specifies the field name containing the subfield to be created, deleted, or revert to its inherited value.

field_id
> Specifies the field ID containing the subfield to be created, deleted, or revert to its inherited value.

Usage Notes

All parameters are required and must be separated by a blank. All parameters are positional. If you want to pass a null parameter, you must supply one of these substitutions:

N-U-L-L
> Value for null class name, object name, field name, RODM user ID, and RODM user password or password phrase.

0
> Value for null class ID, object ID, or field ID.

To use EKGVSUBM with mixed case parameters, you must prefix the command with NETVASIS if it is used on the NetView command line, or with ADDRESS NETVASIS if used in a NetView REXX command list.

The RODMView command list uses the EKGVSUBM command.

Restrictions

The NetView command line is restricted to 240 characters. This can cause a problem if you are supplying long names. To avoid this situation, you can supply numeric identifiers and the null parameter substitution N-U-L-L for names.

Return Codes

Return codes and reason codes are displayed in message EKGV68001I. For reason codes in the range of 0–65535, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*. For reason codes greater than 65535, see message EKGV68001I in the NetView online help.
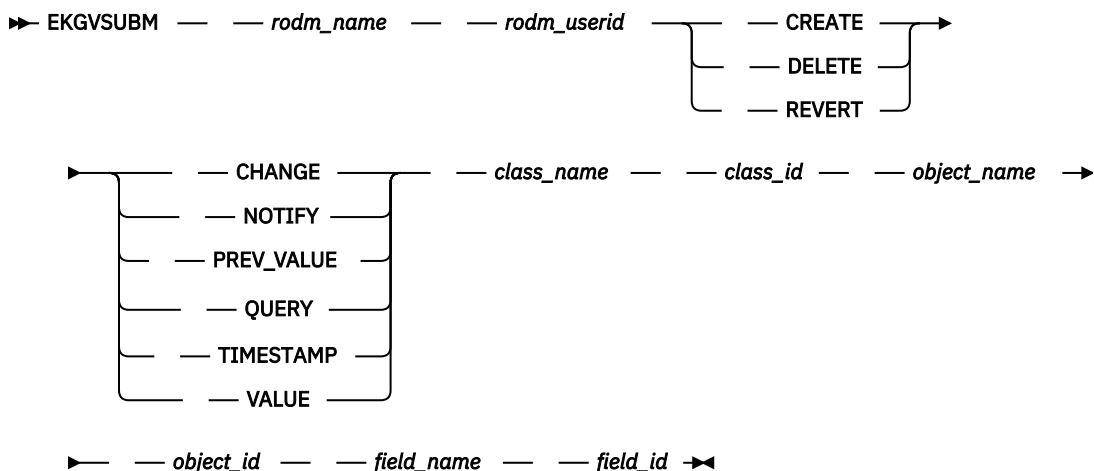
Example: Reverting a RODM subfield to its inherited value

To revert the notify subfield of the MyObjectChildren field of the class GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class to its inherited value, enter:

```
NETVASIS EKGVSUBM EKGXRODM OPER1 REVERT NOTIFY
         GMFHS_Managed_Real_Objects_Class 0
         N-U-L-L 0 MyObjectChildren 0
```

ENABLE (NLDM)

Syntax

ENABLE (NLDM)

►►── ENABLE ──►◄

Purpose of Command

The NLDM ENABLE command begins collection of session awareness data. The command enables the session monitor to be aware of currently active sessions and any sessions activated after the command is issued.

END (NCCF)

Syntax

END

►►── END ──►◄

Purpose of Command

The END command stops the current component panel sequence and returns to the component that was previously active.

Example: Leaving the component and returning to the previous component

To exit the component and return to the component of origin, enter:

```
END
```

ENDSESS (NCCF)

Syntax

ENDSESS

```
►►── ENDSESS ──┬── FLSCN ──,──┬────────── ALL ──────────┬──►◄
               │              └── APPLID ── = ── luname ──┘
               └── OPCTL ──,──┬────────── ALL ──────────┬──
                             ├── APPLID ── = ── luname ──┤
                             └── SESSID ── = ── session_id ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

The ENDSESS command ends specific subsystem sessions.

Operand Descriptions

FLSCN
> Ends the full-screen sessions.

ALL
　　Specifies that all OPCTL or FLSCN sessions that you started are to end.

APPLID=*luname*
　　Specifies the logical unit name of the destination subsystem with which an active session exists and is to end. APPLID applies to all SESSIDs with this APPLID. If you need to stop only a single session for this APPLID, use the SESSID operand instead of APPLID.

OPCTL
　　Ends the operator-control sessions.

SESSID=*session_id*
　　Specifies the unique session identifier for operator-control sessions.

Example: Ending a TSO session for a specified application program

To end a TSO session for an application program named RALTSO, enter:

```
ENDSESS FLSCN,APPLID=RALTSO
```

After you enter ENDSESS, you receive this message:

```
DSI495I FLSCN SESSION(S) FOR APPLID=RALTSO ENDING
```

If the session ends successfully, you receive this message:

```
DSI496I  FLSCN SESSION BETWEEN APPLID=RALTSO
AND SRCLU=NCF11 ENDED
```

Example: Ending a specified full-screen session

To end a full-screen session with IMS1, enter:

```
ENDSESS FLSCN,APPLID=IMS1
```

Example: Ending all operator-controlled sessions

To end all operator-control sessions, enter:

```
ENDSESS OPCTL,ALL
```

ENDTASK (NCCF)

Syntax

ENDTASK

```
►►─ ENDTASK ──┬─────────── LU= luname ──────────────►
              ├─ IP ──┬── DOMAIN= name ──┤
              └─ IPV6 ┘
```

```
       ┌──── , ── NETID ── = ── * ────────┐      ┌──── , ── OPERID ── = ── your_id ────┐
►──────┤                                  ├──────┤                                     ├──►
       └─ , ── NETID ── = ──┬── * ────┐           ├─── , ── ALL ──────────────────┤
                            └─ netid ─┘           └─ , ── OPERID ── = ── operator_id ─┘
```

```
      ┌─ , ── DISCONN ──┐  1
►─────┼─ , ── FORCE ────┼──►◄
      └─ , ── STOP ─────┘
```
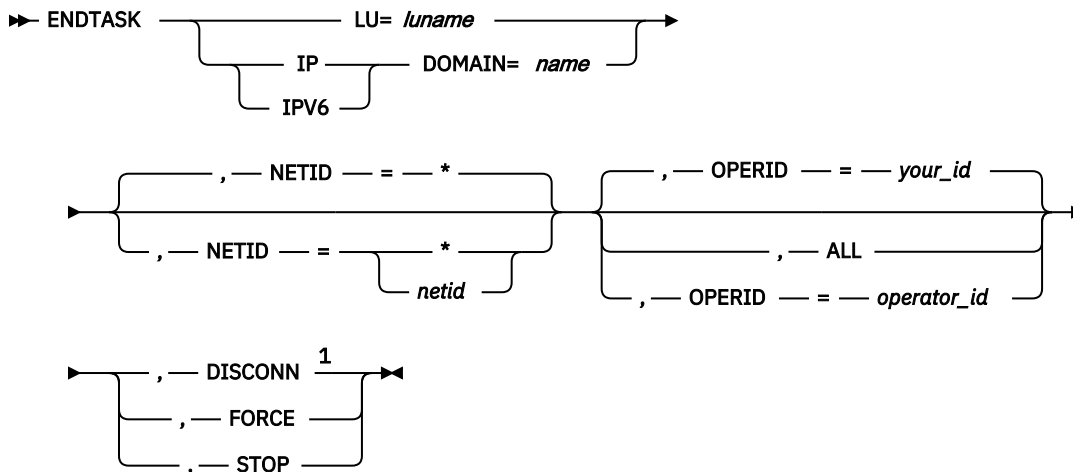
Notes:

   [1] The DISCONN keyword cannot be used with the OPERID or ALL operand.

Purpose of Command

The ENDTASK command ends tasks established by or taken over by the RMTCMD command. The RMTCMD command can cause an owner relationship to be initiated for an autotask. You can use ENDTASK to end autotasks that have such an association. You can also route a DISC command to end the association without stopping the autotask.

The distributed NetView system can control which operators at which remote nodes can stop an autotask.

Security filters can be set for one or more of the following:

• Remote *network_id*
• Remote *luname*
• Remote *operator_id*

These values reflect either the sender of the ENDTASK or the originator of the request (such as if the ENDTASK was forwarded using the EXCMD or RMTCMD command), depending on a setting in the receiving NetView program.

This control is available by using an SAF security product, such as RACF, or the RMTCMD security table in DSIPARM. See RMTSECUR and RMTSEC in the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference* for more information.

If you initiated a session with a distributed autotask, you can issue the ENDTASK command against that autotask regardless of the security filters.

Operand Descriptions

LU=*luname*
   Specifies a distributed NetView domain name (VTAM application name).

IP
   Specifies that remote operations through TCP/IP (TCP over IPv4) are to be stopped.

   The IP and IPV6 keywords are mutually exclusive.

IPV6
   Specifies that remote operations through TCP6 (TCP over IPv6) are to be stopped.

The IPV6 and IP keywords are mutually exclusive.

DOMAIN=*name*
Specifies the one-- to five-character target NetView domain identifier for the ENDTASK request. DOMAIN is required when IP or IPV6 is specified.

NETID
Specifies the network ID.

*
Specifies that the network identifier is the one determined by VTAM based solely on the LU name of the remote node. This is the default.

Note: If two NetView systems in two different networks have the same domain name, the one that VTAM finds can vary depending on the configuration of nodes that are active at any given time.

network_id
Specifies the remote network identifier for the NetView system on which you want to end autotasks.

OPERID=*operator_id*
Specifies the autotask you want to end. The default is your operator ID.

Command authorization checking is performed on the OPERID keyword except when OPERID is not specified and one of the following conditions is true:

- The ENDTASK command was not forwarded from another operator (using the EXCMD or RMTCMD command)
- The setting of AUTHCHK is TARGETID

Command authorization checking is performed for the OPERID keyword and a value of your operator ID when all of the following conditions are true:

- The OPERID keyword is not specified
- The ENDTASK request was forwarded from another operator
- The setting of AUTHCHK is SOURCEID

This is done to protect the operator being used for ENDTASK from other operators who want to end the task with the same operator ID on the remote host.

ALL
Specifies all RMTCMD autotasks in a distributed NetView system.

DISCONN
Indicates that the TCP/IP connection initiated by the current domain with a target domain by RMTCMD SEND is to be ended. TCP/IP-based remote operators in the target domain owned by anyone in the current domain are logged off. DISCONN is only valid when IP is specified.

The DISCONN operand cannot be used with the OPERID or ALL operand.

FORCE
Indicates that you are ending the specified autotask or autotasks, regardless of who initiated them. FORCE can be issued from any operator ID and any NetView system.

STOP
Indicates that you are ending the specified autotasks. You can end the autotasks with this operand only if you were the operator that initiated them. STOP must be issued from the operator ID and NetView system that initiated the original request.

Restrictions

If you specify ENDTASK with the ALL and STOP parameters, all RMTCMD autotasks on the specified LU you started are ended. If you specify ENDTASK with the ALL and FORCE parameters, all RMTCMD autotasks on the specified LU started by any NetView operator is ended.

Beginning with NetView V3, the ENDTASK command supports correlation and can be used in a cross-domain pipe. Both the sending and receiving NetView systems must be at this level for the response to flow back through the pipe. If either system is at a lower level, the command is sent to the target NetView system and run, but the response does not flow back to the originator.

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

 0

    Successful processing of the command.

12

    The command did not complete successfully. Check the accompanying messages for more information.

Example: Ending a remote task

If you have used the RMTCMD command to establish an association with OPER03 in NetView NETA.CNM02 (where NETA is the default network ID) and you want to end the OPER03 task, enter:

```
ENDTASK LU=CNM02,OPERID=OPER03,STOP
```

OR

```
ENDTASK LU=CNM02,NETID=NETA,OPERID=OPER03,STOP
```

You receive the following message:

```
DWO571I RMTCMD AUTOTASK OPER03 ON NETA.CNM02 TERMINATED
```

Note: The network ID NETA is optional because it is the default.

Example: Ending two remote tasks

If you have issued the RMTCMD command twice to establish an association with OPER03 and with OPER04 in NetView NETA.CNM02 and you want to end both tasks, enter:

```
ENDTASK LU=CNM02,ALL,STOP
```

You receive the following messages:

```
DWO571I RMTCMD AUTOTASK OPER03 ON NETA.CNM02 TERMINATED
DWO571I RMTCMD AUTOTASK OPER04 ON NETA.CNM02 TERMINATED
```

ENTRYPNT (HELP, VIEW)

Syntax

ENTRYPNT

►►— ENTRYPNT —►◄

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ENTRYPNT	ENT

Purpose of Command

The ENTRYPNT command returns you to the first panel displayed when you entered the current HELP or VIEW command.

ERST (NCCF; CNME0014)

Syntax

ERST

►►— ERST —— — *status* —►◄

The ERST command displays the meaning of the explicit route status code.

Operand Descriptions

status
> Specifies the explicit route status code that you want explained.

Example: Displaying the description of a specified code

To display the description of the code PDEFA, enter:

```
ERST PDEFA
```

Example: Displaying the meaning of a specified route status

To display the meaning of the explicit route status INACT, enter:

```
ERST INACT
```

ESESS (NCCF; CNME1004)

Syntax

ESESS

►►— ESESS ————————— ALL —————————►◄
         ├─ FLSCN —— , — ALL ──┤
         │   └─ *applid* ─┘
         └─ OPCTL —— , — ALL ──┘
                   └─ *sessid* ─┘

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
FLSCN	F
OPCTL	O

Purpose of Command

The ESESS command list ends subsystem sessions. ESESS issues the ENDSESS command.

Operand Descriptions

ALL
Ends all subsystem sessions

FLSCN
Ends one or all subsystem sessions in full-screen mode

applid
Is the application identifier of a specific full-screen session to be ended

OPCTL
Ends one or all subsystem sessions in operator control mode

sessid
Is the identifier of the operator control subsystem session to be ended

Example: Ending all subsystem sessions of all types

To end all subsystem sessions of all types, enter:

```
ESESS ALL
```

Example: Ending all full-screen sessions

To end all full-screen sessions, enter:

```
ESESS F,ALL
```

EVENTS (NPDA; CNME3003)

Syntax

EVENTS

▶▶─ EVENTS ── ── *resname* ─▶◀

Purpose of Command

The EVENTS command list displays a list, last to first, of the most recent events for a specified resource.

Operand Descriptions

resname
Specifies the symbolic name of the resource. You can specify up to five resource names to fully qualify the resource for which data is to be displayed.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the EVENTS command:

• If the name of the resource is not associated with a unique resource configuration on the database, a selection panel is displayed on which you can choose which configuration is relevant.

Example: Displaying the most recent events for a specified controller

To view the most recent events for controller RAL01, enter:

```
EVENTS RAL01
```

Syntax
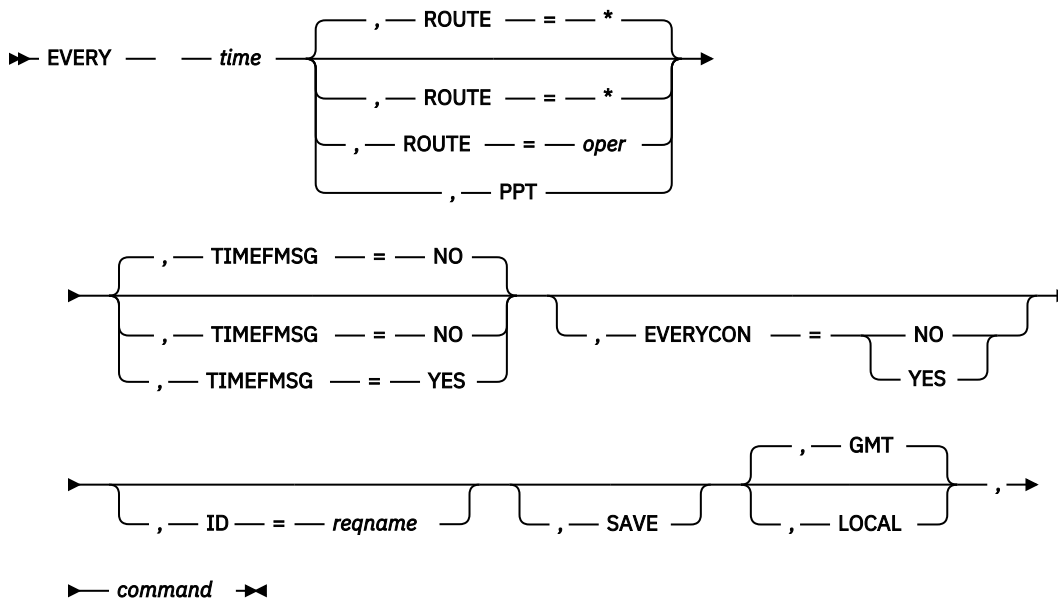
EVERY

Purpose of Command

The EVERY command schedules a command or command procedure to be processed repeatedly at a timed interval.

If an EVERY command timer is saved to the Save/Restore database, the next scheduled processing time is updated each time the scheduled command is run. If this processing time has passed when an EVERY timer is restored, the next scheduled processing time is adjusted so that the timer event continues to be scheduled on its original intervals.

When the timer on the EVERY command expires, the command to be run is queued to the appropriate task at the command priority of the task if it is a regular command.

The command runs at the indicated interval until the EVERY command is purged. You can use the PURGE command to reset the timer requests scheduled by the EVERY command.

Operand Descriptions

time
Specifies the time interval after which the command is to be run. It must be the first operand. A value of minutes or seconds is required. The time period is specified as *ddd interval* where:

ddd
Is the optional number of days (0–365).

interval
Is the hours (00–24), minutes (00–59), and seconds (00–59). The format of *interval* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. If not specified, hours, minutes, and seconds all default to 0. If you specify 24 for hours, specify 00 for minutes and seconds. A time period of zero cannot be specified.

Note: If only a two-digit value is specified for *interval*, the NetView program assumes it to be a value for minutes. If only a two-digit value preceded by a colon is specified for *interval*, the NetView program assumes it to be a value for seconds.

PPT

Specifies that the command or command procedure indicated by *command* is to run under the primary program operator interface task (PPT). Commands scheduled under the PPT might not run in the order that you specified if the value of the time operand is the same for each command.

Note: Not all commands can run under the PPT. Examples of commands that cannot run under the PPT are:

- Commands that control the screen (such as AUTOWRAP, INPUT, and SET PF)
- Commands or command procedures that start full-screen command processors (such as BGNSESS FLSCN, NLDM, NPDA, BROWSE, and HELP)
- Command procedures that issue the control statement &WAIT or &PAUSE
- REXX command lists that issue WAIT, PAUSE, or TRAP
- High-level language (HLL) command procedures that issue WAIT or TRAP

ROUTE

Is the operator on which the command is to be run. A single operator or a group name can be specified. An asterisk (*) indicates the issuing operator. This is the default. Group names must begin with a plus (+) sign. A group name instructs the NetView program to queue the command to the first operator in that group, according to the ASSIGN order, that is logged on. If a group name was specified which contains no logged-on operators, the command is not run. If the specified operator is not logged on, the command is not run.

TIMEFMSG

Specifies whether timed commands which cannot be queued to the target operator produce a BNH357E error message. The valid values are:

NO

Indicates that no error message is issued. NO is the default.

YES

Indicates that the error message is issued.

EVERYCON

Specifies whether this timed command continues to be queued even after queuing failures occur. If EVERYCON is not specified, the EVERYCON setting from the OVERRIDE command is used. If EVERYCON is not specified on the OVERRIDE command, then the setting from the DEFAULTS command is used. The valid values are:

NO

Indicates that queuing failures cause this command to be deleted (it is not queued).

YES

Indicates that this command continues to be queued.

ID=*reqname*

Is a 1–8 character identifier that you define for this timer request. The first three characters of the name cannot be ALL, RST, or SYS and must be unique to other requests created by this task. This operand is optional.

SAVE

Indicates to the NetView program that this timer event be saved to the NetView Save/Restore database. If you do not code SAVE, the timer event is not saved.

GMT|LOCAL

Specifies whether the amount of time specified is relative to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) or to local system time. The default is GMT.

When GMT is specified, the time interval is taken as an absolute that does not change if the local time changes. That is, if a command is to run every 8 hours, it runs exactly 8 hours after it ran before, even if the local time changes.

When LOCAL is specified, the displayed scheduled time for the command to run stays the same, even if the local time changes relative to Greenwich Mean Time. For example, if LOCAL is specified and an 8

hour interval is used, the command can run in 7 hours or in 9 hours if the local time changes because of a daylight saving time change.

command
> Indicates the command or command procedure to run. You must specify *command*, and it must be the last operand.

Usage Notes

If the scheduled command is to run under the PPT, it is not authority-checked unless AUTHCHK=SOURCEID is in effect. For more information about authority checking of the scheduled command, and the effect of SOURCEID and TARGETID, see the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference*.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the EVERY command:

- The EVERY command is asynchronous and requires a CORRWAIT stage if used in a PIPE.
- Commands defined as *regular* or *both* when the NetView program was installed can be used with EVERY. You cannot use commands defined as *immediate* with EVERY. Commands scheduled under the PPT might not run in the order that you specified if the value of the time operand is the same for each command.
- To avoid overloading system resources, do not run an excessive number of commands with short time intervals.
- No authorization checking is done for commands running under the PPT when you specify either:
  - SECOPTS.CMDAUTH=TABLE|SAF with SECOPTS.AUTHCHK = TARGETID in the CNMSTYLE member
  - CMDAUTH=TABLE|SAF with AUTHCHK = TARGETID on the REFRESH command

  In either case, make sure that the PPT operand of the EVERY command is protected.

Examples

The format of times specified in the following examples assumes the default setting for time formats on the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

Example: Listing your operator ID after each specified time cycle

To list your operator ID every 3 minutes and 30 seconds, with a timer ID of OP21TMP, enter:

```
EVERY 00:03:30,ID=OP21TMP,LIST OP7
```

You can also list your operator ID every 3 minutes and 30 seconds even if you are not logged on. To do this, enter:

```
EVERY 00:03:30,PPT,ID=OP21TMP,LIST OP7
```

You see the following messages on your screen if the EVERY command runs successfully:

```
DSI034I    COMMAND SCHEDULED BY AT/EVERY/AFTER COMMAND - LIST OP7
DSI201I    TIMER REQUEST SCHEDULED FOR EXECUTION ID=OP21TMP
```

Example: Running a command every specified time cycle and saving the timer event

To run the RESOURCE command every 30 minutes, and to indicate that this timer event be saved relative to local time, enter:

```
EVERY 00:30:00,SAVE,LOCAL,RESOURCE
```

To understand the effect of the LOCAL operand, suppose that this EVERY command is issued at 1:00 local time. At 2:00, after the RESOURCE command has processed for the second time, the system clock is set

back 1 hour and the NetView program is recycled. A RESTORE TIMER command is issued at 1:15 (new) local time. The RESOURCE command is scheduled to run at 2:30 and every 30 minutes thereafter.

The elapsed time from when the RESOURCE command runs at 2:00 old time until it runs at 2:30 new local time is 1 hour and 30 minutes in absolute time. If you want the command list to run after an absolute interval of 30 minutes, specify GMT instead of LOCAL or allow the system to default. If you specify GMT, the RESOURCE command is scheduled to run at 1:30 local system time and every 30 minutes thereafter.

Example: Activating specified resources at a specified time independent of the operator

To attempt to activate the resource PU23NY and its subordinate resources once every three days, whether the operator who issued the command is logged on, enter:

```
EVERY 3 00,PPT,VARY NET,ACT,ID=PU23NY,SCOPE=U
```

Example: Writing task utilization data to the SMF log every day

To write task utilization data for all NetView tasks to the SMF log every day at this time, enter:

```
EVERY 24:00:00,PPT,ID=DAILY,LOGTSTAT
```

The timer request is assigned DAILY as an identifier and is processed whether the operator who issued the command is logged on.

Example: Running a command after a specified interval and saving the timer

The following example indicates that a LIST STATUS=TASKS command runs every 8 hours, at 1:00, 9:00, and 17:00. This command also indicates that the timer is saved so that the LIST command continues to be scheduled at those local times if the NetView program is recycled and timers are restored. To schedule the LIST STATUS=TASKS command to run at the desired times, enter the following EVERY command at 1:00:

```
EVERY 8:00,SAVE,LOCAL,LIST STATUS=TASKS
```

EXCMD (NCCF)

Syntax

EXCMD

```
►►─ EXCMD ──┬─── opid ───┬── command ─►◄
            ├──── * ─────┤
            └── ?func ───┘
```
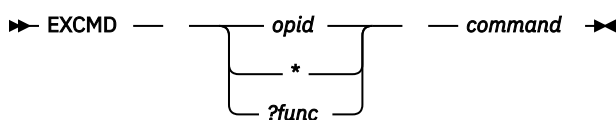
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
EXCMD	AONCMD

Purpose of Command

The EXCMD command queues a NetView command or command list to another task. If the task can process commands, it is processed as a regular command.

Operand Descriptions

opid
　　Specifies any active operator ID or task. Operators and tasks defined as active are:

- Operators logged on in this domain
- Operator IDs used by operators in other domains for cross-domain routing to this domain (using the ROUTE or RMTCMD commands)
- Autotasks
- The primary program operator interface task (PPT)
- Data services tasks (DSTs), but only with type D and RD commands
- Other optional tasks that provide support for issuing commands

The *opid* is a required operand and is treated as a keyword when the command is checked for authorized use.

*

An asterisk (*) can be substituted for the *opid*. When used on a virtual OST (VOST), the * is interpreted as the *opid* of the owning task. When used on any other task, the * is interpreted as the *opid* of the issuing task. No parameter authority checking of the *command* is done when the * is used for *opid*.

?func

Specifies the autotask defined in the CNMSTYLE member by the global variable function.autotask.*func*. The autotask that is retrieved from the global variable is treated as a keyword when the command is checked for authorized use.

command

Specifies any valid NetView command or command list and parameters. Enter the entire command. The required operand *command* is treated as a keyword or as a value when the command is checked for authorized use. This provides a way to further restrict an operator from sending a *command* to an *opid*.

If the command parameters include a date or time specification, the format must match the format required by the task where the command is to run.

Usage Notes

The following considerations apply to the EXCMD command:

- When you are using EXCMD in a NetView PIPE stage such as CORRCMD and expect a response, the best approach is to use the label syntax to route the command rather than EXCMD because the label syntax provides automatic serialization at the target task. For more information about the label syntax, see *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: NetView*.
- If you have defined a suppression character, you can use it on the EXCMD command. These suppression characters are normally carried through to the target command being issued. However, you can override the suppression characters on the target command by specifying them before the target command. The NetView program is shipped with the suppression character set to ?. Using this sample suppression character, you can enter:

```
?EXCMD AUTO1,??MSG FRED HELLO FRED!
```

The EXCMD command is suppressed (no echo and no logging) and the MSG command is quiet (no echo) in the example:

```
??EXCMD AUTO1,?MSG TOM HELLO TOM!
```

The EXCMD command is quiet and the MSG command is suppressed.

- Ensure that the specified command or command list can be run in the environment provided by the destination task that is specified by *opid*. For example, a command defined as Typeable on the CMDDEF statement runs as a regular command. Do not run immediate commands because they produce errors at the target *opid*. Regular commands (as specified on the CMDDEF statement) are queued to the target task at the command priority of the target task. If a command is defined as TYPE=B on the CMDDEF statement, it is queued at the target task at high priority. It preempts- any queued normal or low-priority commands and interrupts any currently running command when processing allows.

- When commands are queued to another task using EXCMD, the authority check is made against the issuer of the EXCMD or the receiver of the queued command. This is determined by the setting of the SECOPTS.AUTHCHK statement in the CNMSTYLE member, or on the REFRESH command. For more information about authority checking of the queued command, and the effect of SOURCEID and TARGETID, see the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference*.
- Do not send commands to optional tasks because not all optional tasks can run these commands. If the optional task ignores the command, then the storage for the associated command buffer is not freed.
- Some optional tasks such as CNMCSSIR forwards the command to the primary autotask specified by the function.autotask.primary statement in the CNMSTYLE member. If the autotask is not active, the command does not run and the storage is freed.

Restrictions

Do not send commands to the following tasks:

- DSIACBMT
- DSIDCBMT
- DSIHLLMT
- DSILOGMT
- DSISTMMT
- DSIWTOMT

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

0
   Successful processing of command

See the DSI prefix messages in the NetView online help for more information about the following return codes. The return code number corresponds to the DSI message number. For example, return code 4 corresponds to DSI004.

Return Code
   Meaning

 4
   Text operand is missing or not valid.

 8
   Operator ID is currently undefined or not active.

 74
   Message not sent to the specified operator.

213
   Access is not authorized.

Example: Queuing a specified command to run on a specified task

To queue the MSG command to process on NETOP1 task, enter:

```
EXCMD NETOP1 MSG OPER1 Please monitor CN07
```

Example: Queuing a specified command to run on a specified PPT task

To queue the LIST command to be processed on the primary program operator interface task (PPT) task, enter:

```
EXCMD PPT LIST STATUS=TASKS
```

Example: Queuing a specified command to run on a specified task

To queue the LIST command to be processed on the OPER2 task, enter:

```
EXCMD OPER2,LIST STATUS=TASKS
```

To queue the MSG command to be processed on the autotask defined in the CNMSTYLE member with the function.autotask.primary AUTO2 statement, enter:

```
EXCMD ?PRIMARY,MSG NETOP2 Hello NETOP2!
```

EZLEMAIL (NCCF)

Syntax

EZLEMAIL

►►— EZLEMAIL —►◄

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
EZLEMAIL	EMAIL

Purpose of Command

The EZLEMAIL command is used to send email- messages using SMTP from the NetView program.

Usage Notes

To use the EZLEMAIL command, you must customize the COMMON.EZLsmtpNAME, COMMON.EZLsmtpDEST, and COMMON.EZLsmtpHOSTNAME statements. To change these statements, use the CNMSTUSR or C*xx*STGEN member that is included in the CNMSTYLE member. For more information, see *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference*.

Example: Sending an email message

To send an email- message from the NetView program, enter the following:

```
EZLEMAIL
```

OR

```
EMAIL
```

The EZLKMAIL panel is displayed. You can enter up to 12 lines of text.

FIND (CANZLOG)

Syntax

FIND (CANZLOG)

```
           ┌─ NEXT ─┐
►►— FIND ──┤        ├── namedfilter ──┬── BFS ──┬──►◄
           └─ PREV ─┘
```

BFS (Basic Filter Syntax)

```
►►─┬──────────┬─┬──────┬─┬────┬─┬─────┬─► KEYSPECS ►◄
   └ any text ┘ │┌────┐│ │┌──┐│ │┌───┐│
                │FROM │  │TO │  │FOR ││
                └────┘  └──┘  └───┘
```

FROM

```
►►─ FROM ─┬─ today ─┬─┬─ first_record ─┬─►◄
          └─ date1 ─┘ └─ time1 ────────┘
```

TO

```
►►─ TO ─┬─ today ─┬─┬─ last_record ─┬─►◄
        └─ date2 ─┘ └─ time2 ───────┘
```

FOR

```
►►─ FOR ─── timespan ─►◄
```

KEYSPECS

```
         ┌──────────── , ◄──────────────┐
►►─┬──────────────────────────────────────┬─►◄
   ├─ ASID ──── = ── hexstr ──────────────┤
   ├─ ASTYPE ──── = ── letter ────────────┤
   ├─ AUTHGRP ──── = ── name ─────────────┤
   ├─ AUTHUSER ──── = ── name ────────────┤
   ├─ AUTOTOK ──── = ── name ─────────────┤
   ├─ CHKEY ──── = ── name ───────────────┤
   ├─ CONSOLE ──── = ── name ─────────────┤
   ├─ DESCCODE ──── = ──│ NUMLIST │───────┤
   ├─ DOMAIN ──── = ── name ──────────────┤
   ├─ DOMTOK ──── = ── hexstr ────────────┤
   ├─ EXACTEXT ──── = ── plaintext ───────┤
   ├─ JOBID ──── = ── name ───────────────┤
   ├─ JOBNAME ──── = ── name ─────────────┤
   ├─ MSGID ──── = ── plaintext ──────────┤
   ├─ NAME ──── = ── name ────────────────┤
   ├─ OPERID ──── = ── name ──────────────┤
   ├─ REMARK ──── = ── plaintext ─────────┤
   ├─ ROUTCODE ──── = ──│ NUMLIST │───────┤
   ├─ SMSGID ──── = ── hexstr ────────────┤
   ├─ SYSTEMID ──── = ── name ────────────┤
   ├─ TAG ──── = ──│ TAGLIST │────────────┤
   ├─ TCBADDR ──── = ── hexstr ───────────┤
   ├─ TEXT ──── = ── plaintext ───────────┤
   ├─ UCHARS ──── = ── plaintext ─────────┤
   └─ WTOKEY ──── = ── plaintext ─────────┘
```

NUMLIST

TAGLIST

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
FIND	F
NEXT	N
PREV	P

Purpose of Command

The FIND (CANZLOG) command locates specific information while displaying the Canzlog messages. You can search for a previous entry or for the next entry. The default is NEXT. If you have previously issued a FIND command in the same browse session, the arguments are optional; if arguments are omitted, the search target that was used in the previous FIND command is used. The search begins where the cursor is located, if the cursor is in the display. Otherwise, the search begins at the first line of information displayed on your screen.

Operand Descriptions

any text
> Any alphanumeric text. Maximum size is 255 characters. If you use any delimiters (spaces, commas, or equal signs), enclose the text in quotation marks.

date1
> Specifies the starting date of the time range. The format of *date1* is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41.

> **Note:** Wherever you can specify a date, you can substitute an asterisk (*). The asterisks interpreted to be the date when the command is entered (today's date). These include the TO and FROM values on the CANZLOG panel, the BROWSE command, and the FIND and ALL subcommands. Use of the asterisk for DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE specifications is discouraged because the value is not updated with the passage of local midnight. You can use an asterisk for the date and also specify a time.

date2
> Specifies the end date of the time range. The format of *date2* is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41.

first_record
> If you do not specify a starting time, the first record in the log with the specified date is used.

FOR
> Specifies the duration of the span of time to be included. Use the FOR keyword if you want to specify the time span in terms of duration rather than specifying the start and end times. You can use the FOR keyword in the following ways:

> • Use FOR with the FROM keyword to specify the beginning of the time span along with the duration.

- Use FOR with the TO keyword to specify the end of the time span along with the duration.
- Use FOR alone to specify a time span that ends at the current time.

You can specify a duration of up to 2 years. If you specify a larger value, a duration of 2 years is used.

Important: Do not specify both FROM and TO times if you are also specifying a duration with FOR.

FROM
Specifies the starting date and time. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41. The format is controlled by the setting of the DATE and TIME operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. This operand is optional.

KEYSPECS

Notes:

1. You can specify "not equal" by using ¬= for all KEYSPECS except NAME and REMARK. ("Not equal" is not valid with the FROM, TO, or FOR keywords.)

2. You can provide a single value or a list of values for any of these KEYSPECS, except for NAME and REMARK. (Specifying multiple values is not valid with the FROM, TO, or FOR keywords.) If you specify only one value for a KEYSPEC, parentheses are optional. These statements produce the same result:

   ```
   Jobname=JOB9997
   Jobname=(JOB9997)
   ```

   If you specify more than one value for a KEYSPEC, the values must be enclosed in parentheses. The values can be separated by a blank or by a comma. These statements produce the same result:

   ```
   Jobname=(JOB9997 JOB9998 JOB9999)
   Jobname=(JOB9997,JOB9998,JOB9999)
   ```

   If you specify either Jobname=(JOB9997 JOB9998 JOB9999) or Jobname=(JOB9997,JOB9998,JOB9999), the logical operator OR evaluates the specifications, and any items with a Jobname of JOB9997 or JOB9998 or JOB9999 are displayed.

3. You can also specify the same KEYSPEC more than once. The logical operator AND evaluates multiple specification of KEYSPECS. This is useful when used with the "not equal" option. For example

   ```
   Jobname='ABC',Jobname¬='ABC1'
   ```

   matches every jobname that begins with ABC except those beginning with ABC1.

4. For the following KEYSPECS keywords, you can specify a shortened version of the matching value (for example, OPERID=TOM matches any operator ID beginning with TOM):
   - AUTHGRP
   - AUTHUSER
   - AUTOTOK
   - CHKEY
   - CONSOLE
   - DOMAIN
   - JOBID
   - JOBNAME
   - MSGID
   - OPERID
   - SYSTEMID
   - UCHARS

- WTOKEY

ASID
Address space ID.

ASTYPE
Address space type. Indicates how the address space was started (job type).

Value
Description

D
USS persistent procedure. The address space has a name for initiated programs, appropriate for a JOB. However, the existence of an OpenMVS address space block indicates a special purpose USS persistent procedure.

E
The address space is a system address space that is started before the NetView subsystem is initialized.

J
The address space is a JOB.

N
The address space is a system address space started during operating system initialization (NIP) processing.

S
The address space is a Started Task (STC).

Note: Because of the manner in which TN3270 is started, it might display as type S rather than type D.

T
The address space is a Time-Sharing User (TSO).

U
The address space is a USS forked or created procedure.

*
Error: the address space where the command originated has closed or else the message is not from the local LPAR.

?
Error: inconsistent data (might be a transient condition).

!
Error: inconsistent data.

>
Error: the supplied ASID is larger than the ASID limit for the system.

AUTHGRP
z/OS ACEE group ID (ACEEGRPN), if available.

AUTHUSER
z/OS ACEE user ID (ACEEUSRI), if available.

AUTOTOK
z/OS automation token.

CHKEY
z/OS CHKEY, as defined by system macro IEECHAIN; this is the step-name of a task or the job name of a job.

CONSOLE
z/OS destination console name.

DESCCODE
z/OS descriptor code.

DOMAIN
NetView domain name.

DOMTOK
A 4-byte token to identify a Delete Operator Message (DOM) or a token for a message for which a DOM was issued.

EXACTEXT
Specifies a comparison with message data that respects case and ignores national translation (if any). Search for EXACTEXT is faster than a search for TEXT.

JOBID
Identifier assigned by JES, also known as job number.

JOBNAME
z/OS job name.

MSGID
For DOMs with a MsgsMatch field of 1, the Canzlog ID of the associated message. The value specified cannot exceed 12 characters.

NAME
Specifies a 1 to 8 character value that is useful for saving a filter (see CANZLOG command) and as a reminder of the purpose of the filter. The NAME parameter has no effect on the operation of the filter.

OPERID
The NetView task/operator name that originated the message. A message that originates at a virtual OST (VOST) task is logged with OPERID set to the name of the VOST owner, if that information is available when the message is logged. The value that is specified cannot exceed eight characters.

REMARK
Species a 1 to 40 character value that can be useful as a reminder of the elements of a filter. You can read the remark value when editing a saved filter, in the output of LIST CZFILTER, as a result of the WHAT subcommand, and in some error messages. The REMARK parameter has no effect on the operation of the filter.

ROUTCODE
z/OS route codes.

SMSGID
System message ID. This label is *SMSGID(s):* for DOMS, which can have more than one. The value specified cannot exceed eight characters.

SYSTEMID
z/OS system ID. The value specified cannot exceed eight characters.

TAG *(tagname)*
Associated tags. You can specify more than one tag.

ALL
Matches any valid tagname.

AUDIT
Intended for audit purposes, such as internal commands.

BCAST
z/OS *broadcast to active consoles* applies.

CMDECHO
Command echo.

DELETED
Message was requested to be deleted. It is logged in the Canzlog log for automation purposes.

DOM
A Delete Operator Message (DOM) sent by the system to negate a previous message.

DOMEXP
  Delete Operator Message (DOM) is expected for message, as defined by the WQEDOM flag.

MVSMSG
  Logged at the z/OS subsystem interface.

NVMSG
  Originated in the NetView program.

TRACE
  Intended for tracing purposes, such as debug messages.

TCBADDR
  Task Control Block (TCB) address.

TEXT
  Specifies a comparison with message data that is case-insensitive and occurs after national language translation, if any. Search for EXACTEXT is faster than a search for TEXT.

UCHARS
  User-defined or installation-defined characters. The value specified cannot exceed 16 characters.

WTOKEY
  Key field associated with the WTO system macro (also WQEKEY in system macro IHAWQE).

last_record
  If you do not specify an end time, the last record in the log with the specified date is used.

namedfilter
  Specifies any of the named filters that are supplied with the NetView product or created through use of the CANZLOG command. For information about named filters, issue the LIST CZFILTER command.

NEXT
  Searches forward to find the next (later or lower) entry. NEXT is the default.

PREV
  Searches backward to find the previous (earlier or higher) entry.

time1
  Specifies the starting time of the time range. The format of *time1* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

time2
  Specifies the end time of the time range. The format of *time2* is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

timespan
  Specifies the time span to be included. This parameter is a string in the following format:

  *dd*D*hh*H*mm*M

  where *dd* specifies the number of days, *hh* specifies the number of hours, and *mm* specifies the number of minutes. This string is not case sensitive. You do not need to specify the entire string:

  • You can omit any of the three values, although you must specify at least one.
  • You can omit the final trailing character (the next value in sequence is assumed).

  The following examples show valid time span specifications:

String	Interpreted as
3D12H45M	3 days, 12 hours, and 45 minutes
1d30m	1 day and 30 minutes
2D6	2 days and 6 hours

Table 14. Time span examples

Table 14. Time span examples (continued)	
String	**Interpreted as**
1h15	1 hour and 15 minutes
5	5 minutes

TO

Specifies the end date and time. The specified date must be between 01/01/10 and 12/31/41. The format is controlled by the setting of the DATE and TIME operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. This operand is optional.

today

When specifying the FROM keyword, *date1* defaults to the current date if not specified. If *time1* is not specified, FROM defaults to the first record. When specifying the TO keyword, *date2* defaults to the current date if not specified. If *time2* is not specified, TO defaults to the last record.

Usage Notes

- The FIND command begins its search at the current cursor position if the cursor is in the data area; otherwise, at the first data line shown. A line is selected in Canzlog BROWSE when it is highlighted by the action of a previous FIND, WHENCE, or detail display (DISPMSG).

- If you specify or default to searching for text, the Canzlog FIND searches only in the message text. A string that is part of a date, time, or source is not examined, even if those fields are displayed on screen.

- Use the Repeat Find PF key (F5, by default) to repeat the last search for the last target entered in the forward direction. Use the Repeat reverse find PF key (F17, by default, which is often a shift-PF5) to repeat search for the same target in a backward direction.

- When plain text is typed at the beginning of the BFS specification, a search is made as if the TEXT keyword was used with that text unless the text was entered in uppercase, in which case the search is made as if the EXACTEXT keyword was used.

- A search for a job name, job ID, SAF user, domain, or other message attribute must be made by using the appropriate keyword (see KeySpecs), because the fields are not examined when searching for text.

- A search for a message ID using the MSGID keyword is far faster than a search for the same string as TEXT.

- A search specifying the EXACTEXT keyword (or string in uppercase) is faster than a search for TEXT, but the EXACTEXT search examines only the original, untranslated text. If you are viewing translated text, use lowercase or specify the TEXT keyword with your argument.

Example: Finding the previous occurrence of a message with message DSI001I, DSI769I, or any other message ID beginning with DSI

Enter either of these commands:

```
 F MSGID=DSI PREV
```

or

```
 F p msgid=dsi
```

Example: Finding the next occurrence of a specified string that contains an apostrophe

To find the next occurrence of the string NCP'S STATUS (single quotation marks enclose the entire string, and two single quotation marks are used where the single quotation mark occurs in the string), enter one of the following commands:

```
 F 'THE NCP''S STATUS'
```

or

```
F "THE NCP''S STATUS"
```

Example: Finding the previous occurrence of a message containing both strings 'INOP' and 'NMP181'

Anywhere in the message text, and not necessarily in that order, enter one of the following commands:

```
f p EXACTEXT=NMP181 text=INOP
```

OR

```
f text=INOP EXACTEXT=NMP181 PREV
```

OR

```
FIND inop EXACTEXT='NMP181' P
```

Example: Finding the previous occurrence of a message issued by procedure with jobname RESOLVER or jobname WLM and having 'PROFILE' in the text

Enter the following command:

```
f profile jobname=(RESOLVER,WLM) PREV
```

FIND (NETLOG)

Syntax

FIND (NETLOG)
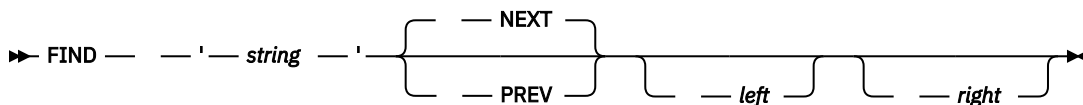
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
FIND	F
NEXT	N
PREV	P

Purpose of Command

The FIND command locates specific information while browsing a data set and a member. You can search for a previous entry or for the next entry. The default is NEXT. You can limit columns to be searched by specifying *left* and *right* column numbers.

Operand Descriptions

string
Specifies the information for which you are searching. If the information contains blanks or single quotation marks, enclose the information in single quotation marks. If the information contains single quotation marks, each must be entered as two single quotation marks. If the information contains neither blanks nor single quotation marks, single quotation marks are not necessary.

NEXT
Searches forward to find the next entry. NEXT is the default.

PREV

Searches backward to find the previous entry.

left

Specifies the leftmost (start) column for the search. Default is 1 for both BROWSE member and BROWSE log.

right

Specifies the rightmost column for the search. When used for browsing a member, *right* specifies the rightmost column for starting or ending the search. Defaults are 80 for BROWSE member and 255 for BROWSE log.

Usage Notes

Use the following notes when you work with the FIND command:

- Defaults are 1 for start (*left*) column and 255 for end (*right*) when browsing a log.
- Defaults are 1 for start (*left*) column and 80 for end (*right*) when browsing a member. Column 0 is not valid.
- Use the **Repeat Find** PF key to repeat the last FIND command entered.
- When browsing the log, you can use the **Attn** key from a terminal defined to VTAM as a SNA resource to cancel the FIND command. **Attn** key processing is supported only for SDLC SNA LU Type 2 sessions.
- If you specify a range on the BROWSE command, only the records within the range are searched.
- The FIND command searches only for the records that were not suppressed by an installation exit. You can suppress records while browsing the network log by using installation exit DSIEX18. See *IBM Z NetView Programming: Assembler* for more information.

Example: Finding the next occurrence of a specified string

To find the next occurrence of DSI, enter:

```
FIND DSI
```

OR

```
F DSI
```

Example: Finding the next occurrence of a specified string that limits the search to specified columns

To find the next occurrence of RESOURCE1 in the log (the search is limited to columns 1–90), enter:

```
FIND RESOURCE1 1 90
```

OR

```
F RESOURCE1 1 90
```

Example: Finding the previous occurrence of a specified string

To scan the lines previous to the current line for an occurrence of the string RESOURCE1, enter:

```
FIND RESOURCE1 PREV
```

OR

```
F RESOURCE1 P
```

FIND (NLDM)

Syntax

FIND (NLDM)

►►— FIND —— — *rname* —►◄

Purpose of Command

The NLDM FIND command displays the page of the resource list that contains the specified entry and highlights that entry.

Operand Descriptions

rname
>   The name of the resource to be located. You can use an asterisk (*) as a wildcard in the resource name. When used, the * character must be the last character in the string. The first name matching the FIND criteria is highlighted. You receive an error message if a resource name does not match the FIND criteria.

Restrictions

The NLDM FIND command is only valid on the resource list panels (LU, PLU, SLU, PU, and SSCP).

Example: Displaying a resource name

To display the first occurrence of the resource beginning with CNM in the current resource list, enter:

```
FIND CNM*
```

The first occurrence of CNM is highlighted.

```
(12)   A01A744   ACTIVE
(13)   A01A745   ACTIVE
(14)   BNJHWMON  ACTIVE
(15)   CNM01LUC  ACTIVE
(16)   CNM01PPT  ACTIVE
(17)   CNM01SPT  ACTIVE
(17)   CNM01000  ACTIVE
(19)   CNM01001  ACTIVE
```

FIND (WINDOW)

Syntax

FIND (WINDOW)
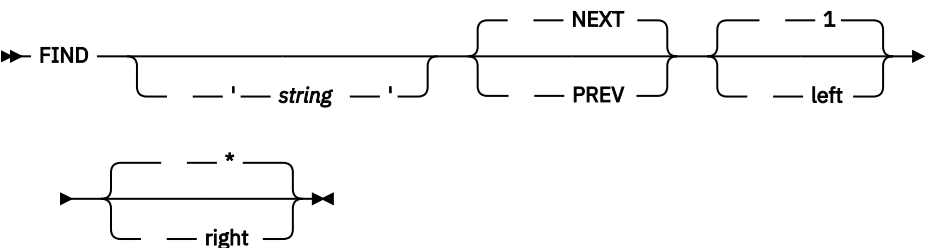
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
FIND	F
NEXT	N
PREV	P

Purpose of Command

The FIND command locates specific information while displaying data with the WINDOW command. This includes command and message help, helpdesk, and index information. You can search for a previous entry or for the next entry. The default is NEXT. You can limit columns to be searched by specifying *left* and *right* column numbers.

The search begins where the cursor is located, if the cursor is in the display. Otherwise, the search begins at the first line of information displayed on your screen.

Operand Descriptions

string
  Specifies the information for which you are searching. If the information contains blanks or quotation marks, enclose the information in single or double quotation marks; otherwise the quotation marks are optional. You must use quotation marks if you specify NEXT, PREV, or a left and right column limit for the search.

  If *string* is omitted, FIND searches for the same text as was specified on the previous FIND command.

<u>NEXT</u>
  Searches forward to find the next entry. NEXT is the default.

PREV
  Searches backward to find the previous entry.

left
  Specifies the leftmost (start) column for the search. The default is 1.

right
  Specifies the rightmost column for the search. An asterisk indicates that all the data to the right of the left limit is searched; this is the default.

Usage Notes

Use the following notes when you work with the FIND command:

- The FIND command begins its search at the current cursor position if the cursor is in the data area; otherwise, at the selected level, if any, or at the first data line shown on the screen.

  A line is selected by WINDOW when it is the target of the previous FIND command, or when an operator strikes the ENTER key and the cursor is in the data area, and no command is entered. The selected line is highlighted.

- You must use quotation marks if you specify NEXT, PREV, or a left and right column limit for the search.

- Use the **Repeat Find** PF key to repeat the last FIND command entered.

- You can cancel the FIND command by pressing the **Return** or **End** key. Also, you can use the **Attn** key from a terminal defined to VTAM as a SNA resource to cancel the FIND command. **Attn** key processing is supported only for SDLC SNA LU Type 2 sessions.

Example: Finding the next occurrence of a specified string

To find the next occurrence of DSI, enter:

```
F DSI
```

Example: Finding the next occurrence of a specified string that contains an apostrophe

To find the next occurrence of the string NCP'S STATUS (single quotation marks enclose the entire string, and two single quotation marks are used where the single quotation mark occurs in the string), enter:

```
F 'THE NC''S STATUS'
```

Example: Finding the next occurrence of a specified string that limits the search to specified columns

To find the next occurrence of RESOURCE1 in columns 1–90, enter:

```
F 'RESOURCE1' 1 90
```

FKXEIDSC (NCCF)

Syntax

FKXEIDSC

▶▶── FKXEIDSC *sp_name* ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The FKXEIDSC command generates a Probe Summary Statistics report and then clears the existing statistics kept for each probe (since the last time they were cleared) for the specified service point.

Operand Descriptions

sp_name
> The name of the service point as defined on a TCP390 policy definition.

Usage Notes

The IDS.ClearStat statements in the CNMSTIDS member define inform policies, time interval, and logging actions to be used when clearing the probe summary statistics.

Examples

To generate a Probe Summary Statistics report for the NMPANY10 service point and reset the statistics being kept, enter the following command:

```
FKXEIDSC NMPANY10
```

The IDS.ClearStat_Log statements in the CNMSTIDS member determine if report data is to be logged, and if so, where it is to be logged. The IDS.ClearStat_Inform statements determine the inform policies that are started when the probe summary statistics are cleared. The IDS.ClearStat_Day and IDS.ClearStat_Time statements determine when to clear the statistics.

If the IDS.ClearStat_Inform statements have been properly configured, the following example message is sent to the operator console:

```
EZL460I EMAIL ACTION WAS SUCCESSFULLY ISSUED FOR POLICY DAYOPS BY OPERATOR OPER1
```

This message indicates that report data was logged, the statistics were reset, and an email was sent to DAYOPS.

FKXEIDSR (NCCF)

Syntax

FKXEIDSR

▶▶── FKXEIDSR *sp_name* ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The FKXEIDSR command generates a Probe Summary Statistics report for the specified service point.

Operand Descriptions

sp_name
> The name of the service point as defined on a TCP390 policy definition.

Usage Notes

The IDS.Report statements in the CNMSTIDS member define commands and command types as well as inform policies to be issued when the Probe Summary Statistics report is generated.

Examples

To generate a Probe Summary Statistics report for the NMPANY10 service point, enter the following command:

```
FKXEIDSR NMPANY10
```

The IDS.Report_Log_File statements in the CNMSTIDS member determine if report data is to be logged, and if so, where it is to be logged. The IDS.Report_Inform statements determine the inform policies that are started when the report is generated.

If the IDS.Report_Inform statements have been properly configured, the following example message is sent to the operator console:

```
EZL460I EMAIL ACTION WAS SUCCESSFULLY ISSUED FOR POLICY DAYOPS BY OPERATOR OPER1
```

This message indicates that report data was logged and an email was sent to DAYOPS.

FKXESSF (AON)

Syntax

FKXESSF
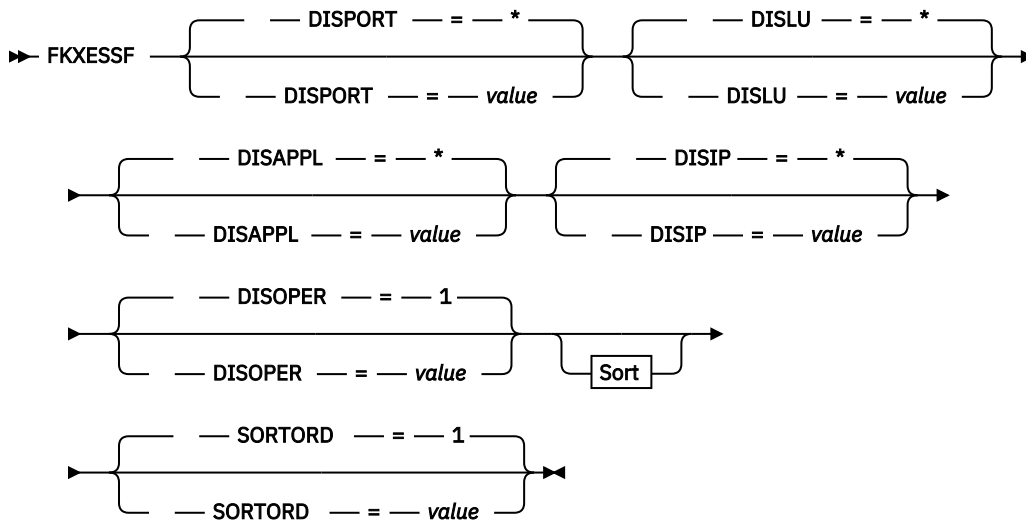
Sort

Notes:

[1] These parameters are optional. However, if one parameter is specified, then all must be specified.

Purpose of Command

The FKXESSF command starts the session status filters panel or sets them directly when the parameters are passed.

Operand Descriptions

DISPORT
Data to be displayed in the Port field. An asterisk (*) is the default.

DISLU
Data to be displayed in the Logical Unit field. An asterisk (*) is the default.

DISAPPL
Data to be displayed in the *Appl* field. An asterisk (*) is the default.

DISIP
Data to be displayed in the IP Address field. An asterisk (*) is the default.

DISOPER
The logical operator to be used for the filtering criteria.

1
The OR operator. This is the default.

2
The AND operator.

SORTPORT
The sort order to be used for the Port field. Zero (0) indicates that a sort order for this field is not needed.

SORTLU

The sort order to be used for the Logical Unit field. Zero (0) indicates that a sort order for this field is not needed.

SORTAPPL

The sort order to be used for the **_Appl_** field. Zero (0) indicates that a sort order for this field is not needed.

SORTIP

The sort order to be used for the IP Address field. Zero (0) indicates that a sort order for this field is not needed.

SORTORD

The sort order to be used.

1

Sort is to be completed in ascending order. This is the default.

2

Sort is to be completed in descending order.

Note: All of the sort keywords must be specified when invoked from the command line or another command list. The values of the sort keywords must be sequential, beginning with 1.

Usage Notes

You can use the panel interface by issuing FKXESSF without parameters from any NetView command line. To set the filter values directly without using the panel interface, you can issue FKXESSF with parameters from any NetView command line or from within a command procedure.

Restrictions

The AON tower and the TCP subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.

FLCACTIP (MSM)

Syntax

FLCACTIP

▶▶— FLCACTIP —— —— HOST —— = —— *hostname* —— —— PORT —— = —— *port_number* —— ⟶

▶— CMD —— = —— *command* ▶◀

Purpose of Command

The FLCACTIP command enables you to issue commands to the service point by using the TCP/IP protocol.

Operand Descriptions

CMD

Specifies the command to be run.

This keyword must be coded last.

HOST

The host name or fully qualified host name of the target system.

PORT

The TCP/IP Sockets port number associated with the command receiver.

Usage Notes

The following items apply to the FLCACTIP command:

- Your service point must be able to communicate over TCP/IP in order to use this command.
- This command is intended to test the connection of the host to the agent. Take care when running lengthy commands because your host is unavailable until the command completes.
- The CMD keyword must be the final keyword.

FLCV2RCM (NCCF)

Syntax

FLCV2RCM

```
►►─ FLCV2RCM ──┬── LOADER ──┬─►◄
               └── UPDATE ──┘
```
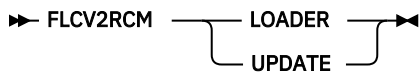
Purpose of Command

The FLCV2RCM command is part of a pipeline to convert statements in the BLDVIEWS language into RODM Collection Manager collections. FLCV2RCM can either update RODM immediately with the converted definitions or it can emit RODM loader statements that can be saved to a data set and loaded into RODM to create the collections at a later time.

Operand Descriptions

LOADER
The LOADER keyword emits RODM loader statements.

UPDATE
The UPDATE keyword updates RODM immediately, creating RODM Collections Manager collections.

Usage Notes

When using the UPDATE operand to update RODM immediately, FLCV2RCM uses the CNMSTYLE member values *RODMname* and *RCMRODMUser* for RODM authentication. Ensure that these values are set appropriately for your installation.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply when using the FLCV2RCM command:

- FLCV2RCM must run as part of a pipeline. It requires BLDVIEWS language statements, one per line, as input from the output of a previous pipeline state.
- When FLCV2RCM is started with the LOADER operand, the RODM Loader statements are sent to the output stream first, followed by the informational messages bracketed by the FLC178I and FLC179I messages. See the examples for further information.

Example: Using the RODM loader statements

Given the following pipeline:

```
PIPE LIT /VIEW=NEWVIEW,CREATE=Y%AGGREGATE=ALL%NO_SUCH_STATEMENT/
  | SPLIT AT STRING /%/
  | COLLECT
  | NETV FLCV2RCM LOADER
  | CONSOLE
```

The following output is produced at the NCCF console:

```
CREATE INVOKER ::= 00000001;
  OBJCLASS ::= Network_View_Collection_Class;
  OBJINST ::= MyName = (CHARVAR)
    'NEWVIEW';
  ATTRLIST
  CollectionSpec1 ::= (CHARVAR)
    '|GMFHS_Aggregate_Objects_Class|MyName|*|.CONTAINS.',
  WizardHints1 ::= (CHARVAR)
    'VIEW=NEWVIEW,CREATE=Y++VIEW=NEWVIEW,CREATE=Y++AGGREGATE=ALL++',
  LayoutType ::= (INTEGER) 9,
  Trigger ::= (INTEGER) 0;
END;
FLC178I MESSAGES:
FLC184E UNSUPPORTED STATEMENT NO_SUCH_STATEMENT ENDING ON LINE 3
FLC179I PROCESSING COMPLETE
```

The RODM loader statements come out first, followed by the FLC178I and FLC179I messages. Message FLC184E appears between the bracketing FLC178I and FLC179I messages, indicating that a BLDVIEWS statement "NO_SUCH_STATEMENT" that was not valid was encountered, but the RODM loader output was otherwise unaffected.

Example: Creating a RODM collection manager collection

To read BLDVIEWS cards from a data set and immediately create RODM Collection Manager collections in RODM, enter the following:

```
PIPE < DSIPARM.BVCARDS | COLLECT | NETV FLCV2RCM UPDATE | CONSOLE
```

When reading BLDVIEWS language statements from disk using the "<" (From Disk) stage, it is possible to use the %INCLUDE keyword to embed one BLDVIEWS file within another. Ensure that the INCL keyword is included as part of the "<" stage:

```
PIPE < DSIPARM.NETA INCL | COLLECT | NETV FLCV2RCM UPDATE | CONSOLE
```

Example: Showing loader statements

To read BLDVIEWS cards from a data set and then show the resulting RODM loader statements, enter the following:

```
PIPE < DSIPARM.BVCARDS | COLLECT | NETV FLCV2RCM LOADER | CONSOLE
```

When reading BLDVIEWS language statements from disk using the "<" (From Disk) stage, it is possible to use the %INCLUDE keyword to embed one BLDVIEWS file within another. Ensure that the INCL keyword is included as part of the "<" stage:

```
PIPE < DSIPARM.NETA INCL | COLLECT | NETV FLCV2RCM LOADER | CONSOLE
```

Example: Reading BLDVIEWS cards from a stem variable

To read BLDVIEWS cards from within a stem variable in a REXX exec, and then update RODM directly:

```
/* REXX */
stemvar.0 = 2
stemvar.1 = "VIEW=MyView,ANNOTATION='MyAnnotation,CREATE=YES'"
stemvar.2 = "IP_HOST=ALL"
'PIPE STEM stemvar. | COLLECT | NETV FLCV2RCM UPDATE | STEM result.'
say 'FLCV2RCM invoked... this is the output it produced:'
do i = 1 to result.0
  say result.i
end
```

Example: Writing RODM loader statements to a data set member

You can also read BLDVIEWS cards from a data set and then write the RODM loader statements to a data set member, excluding the messages. The output is echoed to the console:

```
PIPE (END %) < DSIPARM.BVCARDS
   | COLLECT
   | NETV FLCV2RCM LOADER
   | A: NOT TOSTRING NOINCL 1.7 /FLC178I/
   | CONSOLE %
A:| QSAM RODM.LOADER(MEMBER)
   | CONSOLE
```

FMTPACKT (NCCF; CNMEFPTC)

Syntax

FMTPACKT

▶▶— FMTPACKT —| PKTS_QUERYCommandParameters |—| PIPE_FMTPACKTOptions |—◀◀

PKTS_QUERYCommandParameters

PIPE_FMTPACKTOptions

```
         ┌─ SUMMARY ─┐   ┌─ LOCAL ─┐   ┌─ PORTSEL ─┐
►►──────┼───────────┼──┼─────────┼──┼───────────┼──►
        ├─ FULL ────┤  └─ GMT ───┘  ├─ ASCII ───┤
        ├─ SHORT ───┤               ├─ BOTH ────┤
        └─ TALLY ───┘               ├─ EBCDIC ──┤
                                    └─ HEX ─────┘
```

```
                                        ┌─ CLEANUP ── = ── 500 ──────────┐
      ┌──────────────────────────┐      │                                │
►─────┤                          ├──────┼────────────────────────────────┼──►
      │         ┌─ = ─ DETAIL ──┐│      └─ CLEANUP ─┬─ = ── 500 ──┐──────┘
      └─ BASIC ─┼───────────────┼┘                  └─ = ─ nnnnnnn ┘
               ├─ = ─ DETAIL ──┤
               └─ = ─ SUMMARY ─┘
```

```
      ┌─────────────────────┐      ┌──────────────────────────┐
►─────┤                     ├──────┤                          ├────────────►
      │       ┌─ = ─ 65535 ─┐│     │          ┌─ = ─ DETAIL ──┐│
      └─ DUMP ┼─────────────┼┘     └─ FORMAT ─┼───────────────┼┘
             └─ = ─ nnnnn ──┘                 ├─ = ─ DETAIL ──┤
                                              └─ = ─ SUMMARY ─┘
```

```
      ┌─ LINESIZE ── = ── 80 ──────┐   ┌─ LOG ── = ── NO ──┐
►─────┼────────────────────────────┼──┼───────────────────┼──►
      │             ┌─ = ─ * ──────┐│  ├─ LOG ── = ── NO ──┤
      └─ LINESIZE ──┼──────────────┼┘  └─ LOG ── = ── YES ─┘
                   ├─ = ─ * ──────┤
                   └─ = ─ nnn ────┘
```

```
      ┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
      │            ┌─ = ─ ( ─ 65535 ─ , ─ SUMMARY ─ ) ──────────┐     │
      └─ REASSEM ──┼────────────────────────────────────────────┼─────┤
►─────┤            │        ┌─ 65535 ─┐  ┌─ , ─ SUMMARY ─┐      │     ├──►
      │            └─ = ─ ( ┼─────────┼──┼───────────────┼── ) ─┘     │
      │                     └─ nnnnn ─┘  └─ , ─ DETAIL ───┘           │
      └────────────────────── NOREASSEM ────────────────────────────┘
```

```
      ┌─ SEGMENT ──┐   ┌────────────────────────────┐
►─────┼────────────┼──┤                            ├──────────────────►
      └─ NOSEGMNT ─┘   │          ┌─ = ─ DETAIL ──┐ │
                      └─ SESSION ─┼───────────────┼─┘
                                 ├─ = ─ DETAIL ──┤
                                 ├─ = ─ STATE ───┤
                                 └─ = ─ SUMMARY ─┘
```

```
      ┌───────────────────────────────────────┐
►─────┤                                       ├──────────────────────►
      │        ┌─ = ─ ( ─ 10 ─ , ─ 10 ─ ) ──┐ │
      └─ SPEED ┼───────────────────────────────┼┘
              └─ = ─ ( ─ ls ─ , ─ rs ─ ) ────┘
```

```
      ┌──────────────────────────┐
►─────┤                          ├──────────────────────────────────►
      │        ┌─ = ─ SUMMARY ──┐│
      └─ STATS ┼────────────────┼┘
              ├─ = ─ DETAIL ───┤
              └─ = ─ SUMMARY ──┘
```

```
      ┌───────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
►─────┤                                                   ├──►◄
      │          ┌─ = ─ ( ─ 128 ─ , ─ SUMMARY ─ ) ──────┐ │
      └─ STREAMS ┼─────────────────────────────────────────┼┘
                │        ┌─ 128 ──┐  ┌─ , ─ SUMMARY ─┐     │
                └─ = ─ ( ┼────────┼──┼───────────────┼─ ) ─┘
                        └─ nnnnn ─┘  └─ , ─ DETAIL ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

The FMTPACKT command collects a subset of the packet trace entries (based on the QUERY parameters passed), converts these trace entries into readable form, and generates reports (based on the PIPE FMTPACKT options passed) that are returned as NetView messages.

Operand Descriptions

PKTS QUERY parameters:

See the PKTS command in the *IBM Z NetView Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z)* for a complete description of the PKTS QUERY parameters.

TYPE=<u>G</u>|I
>   The type of trace, either global (G) or a specific trace instance (I). The default is G.

OPID=*operid*
>   Specifies the name of the autotask that collects packet information for the associated stack and source combination.
>
>   For TYPE=I, this parameter is required.

LADDR=*locaddr*
>   Specifies the local IP address (or set of addresses) for a QUERY or PURGE command.
>
>   The LADDR parameter is not valid if PSOURCE=OSA is specified.

LPORT=*locport*
>   Specifies the local port number. *locport* can be either a decimal number or a single asterisk (∗), representing all ports.
>
>   The LPORT parameter is not valid if PSOURCE=OSA is specified.

RADDR=*remaddr*
>   Specifies the remote IP address (or set of addresses) for a QUERY or PURGE. See the description of the LADDR keyword for information about how to specify an IP address.
>
>   The RADDR parameter is not valid if PSOURCE=OSA is specified.

RPORT=*remport*
>   Specifies the remote port number. *remport* can be either a decimal number or a single asterisk (∗), representing all ports.
>
>   The RPORT parameter is not valid if PSOURCE=OSA is specified.

INTFNAME=*intfn*
>   Specifies the interface name as defined by z/OS Communications Server. A single asterisk (∗) indicates all interfaces. You can also use an asterisk as a wildcard at the end of the interface name; for example, ABC∗ matches any interface name beginning with the letters ABC.

TIME=*trange*
>   Specifies the range of times for packets to be included in a QUERY or PURGE command. *trange* consists of two values separated by a comma and enclosed in parentheses; the first value specifies the beginning date and time for the range, and the second value specifies the ending date and time for the range.

MAXRECS=*maxr*
>   Specifies the maximum number of packet records (data lines) to return from PKTS QUERY. *maxr* is a number between -9999999 and 9999999 (do not insert commas or periods). Connections are always listed in chronological order. A positive value specifies the set of records beginning with the oldest matching connection; a negative value specifies the set of records ending with the most recent matching connection. The default value is -100.

COUNT=YES|<u>NO</u>
>   Specifies whether the response to PKTS QUERY reflects the total number of connections even when this number exceeds the value specified by the MAXRECS operand. The default value is NO.

TRUNCATE=_qtrunc_
> The maximum number of bytes output for each packet in this QUERY response. This includes the CTE and CS headers (see the BNH773I message). The smallest allowable _qtrunc_ value is 144 (the length of the above headers plus an IPv6 header). The largest value is 65535, which means truncation is not to occur. This is the default value.
>
> **Note:** Use the default truncation value if you intend to format the resulting packets.

TCPNAME=_tname_
> Specifies the TCP/IP stack name associated with this request. A wildcard value, entered explicitly or by default, is supported if it matches exactly one defined stack and source combination. Otherwise you must issue separate commands for each stack and source combination.

PROTOCOL=_proto_
> Specifies an IP protocol by name or number from 0 to 255 as defined in the IP architecture. Supported names are TCP, UDP, and OSPF. The default value is a single asterisk (*), meaning "all".
>
> The PROTOCOL parameter is not valid if PSOURCE=OSA is specified.

PORTNUM=_port_
> Specifies the port number, which is matched against both local and remote port numbers. The _port_ value can be either a decimal number or a single asterisk (*), representing all ports.
>
> The PORTNUM parameter is not valid if PSOURCE=OSA is specified.

PSOURCE=_packet_source_
> Specifies the packet source as PKT (the default) or OSA. The z/OS Communications Server defines separate interfaces for each. For more information, see the documentation of the NETMONITOR profile statement in _z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference_ at http:// publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/zos/v1r13/topic/com.ibm.zos.r13.halz001/netmon.htm? path=8_6_4_43#netmon. For this NetView command, PKT corresponds to NETMONITOR PKTTRCSERVICE, and OSA corresponds to NETMONITOR NTATRCSERVICE.

PIPE FMTPACKT parameters:

ASCII
> Dumped packet trace data is shown in hexadecimal and interpreted in ASCII translation only.

BASIC
> Specifies the formatting option for packet trace data.

> **DETAIL**
>> For specific packet types, format each element of the packet data. This applies to DNS, RIP, and SNMP packet data. This is the default value.

> **SUMMARY**
>> For specific packet types, provide summary data for the packets. This applies to DNS, RIP, and SNMP packet data.

BOTH
> Dumped packet trace data is shown in hexadecimal format and interpreted with both ASCII and EBCDIC translations.

CLEANUP=_nnnnnnn_
> Defines a record interval. After the specified interval has elapsed, saved packet information in storage is released. The minimum value is 100 records; the maximum value is 1 000 000 records; the default is 500 records. If the record interval is set to 0, cleanup does not occur.

DUMP=_nnnnn_
> Dump the selected packet in hexadecimal format with EBCDIC and ASCII translations, if these were selected or defaulted (the default value of PORTSEL produces both translations). The IP and protocol headers are dumped separately from the packet data. The value _nnnnn_ represents the maximum amount of packet data that is to be dumped from each packet. The default value is 65,535 bytes. The minimum value is 0. The maximum value is 65,535. The IP and protocol headers are not subject to this maximum.

The PORTSEL, BOTH, ASCII, EBCDIC, and HEX keywords describe how the dumped packets are translated. The default value is PORTSEL. The display can be changed using these keywords. The default ASCII translation table is used. This table cannot match the table being used by the application.

If the STREAMS report is chosen, then the memory dump of the packets is deferred until the stream of data has been collected.

EBCDIC
Dumped packet trace data is shown in hexadecimal format and interpreted in EBCDIC translation only.

FORMAT
Specifies the format option.

> **DETAIL**
> Formats the IP header, protocol header, and the protocol data. This is the default value.

> **SUMMARY**
> Formats the IP header and the protocol header.

FULL
Equivalent to DUMP and FORMAT. SUMMARY is the default value.

GMT
The time stamps are converted to GMT time. LOCAL is the default value.

HEX
Dumped packet trace data is shown in hexadecimal format only with no translation.

LINESIZE
Specifies the line width at which the generated reports and data lines are wrapped.

> If the output is directed to the operator screen, and a value for LINESIZE is specified that is greater than the width of the NetView operator screen, the displayed lines appear truncated. This appearance of truncation can be avoided by issuing the command using the WINDOW command that allows scrolling left and right.

> *****
> An asterisk indicates that the NetView operator screen width must be used if running under an OST with a real or a virtual screen. Otherwise, LINESIZE defaults to 80. A null value for LINESIZE is the same as LINESIZE=*.

> **nnn**
> A value from 60-250. The default value is 80.

LOCAL
The time stamps are converted to local time. This is the default value.

LOG
A value of NO indicates that the output from the FMTPACKT command is not logged in the NetView log. A value of YES indicates that the output is logged. The default value is NO.

NOREASSM
Do not reassemble fragmented IP packets into a complete packet. REASSEM is the default value.

NOSEGMNT
Packet trace records that span multiple NetView IP trace records are not recombined. Only the first segment of a packed is used. The rest of the segment records are discarded. SEGMENT is the default value.

PORTSEL
For some *well known* ports, dumped packet trace data is shown in hexadecimal format and interpreted with either ASCII or EBCDIC translations, depending on how the port is defined. If a memory dump format selection cannot be made, both ASCII and EBCDIC translations are provided. This is the default value.

REASSEM
Reassembles IP fragments into a complete packet.

(*nnnnn*,DETAIL)
> DETAIL generates the reassembly statistics for each packet when a packet completes reassembly.
>
> *nnnnn* specifies the maximum size allowed for a reassembled packed. This value can be from 576 bytes - 65,535 bytes. The default value is 65,535 bytes.

(*nnnnn*,SUMMARY)
> SUMMARY generates the reassembly statistics and information for packets that did not complete reassembly. This is the default.
>
> *nnnnn* specifies the maximum size allowed for a reassembled packed. This value can be from 576 bytes - 65,535 bytes. The default value is 65,535 bytes.

SEGMENT
> Packet trace records that span multiple NetView IP trace records are recombined. Data from segmented records is saved until all the NetView IP trace records have been read to recreate the original packet. This is the default.
>
> If the packet trace records as received from the PKTS QUERY command were truncated, the NOSEGMNT option is automatically used.

SESSION
> List TCP and UDP session information.
>
> **<u>DETAIL</u>**
> > List each of the packets for TCP and UDP sessions, and includes the summary statistics. This is the default value.
>
> **STATE**
> > List the beginning and ending state for each TCP and UDP session.
>
> **SUMMARY**
> > Show only the summary statistics for each TCP and UDP session.

SHORT
> Equivalent to FORMAT=SUMMARY. SUMMARY is the default value.

SPEED
> The link speed, in megabits per second, for the local (*ls*) and remote (*rs*) link. These values are used in throughput calculations in the TCP session report. Valid values are in the range 0 - 17171. The default value is 10. Specify the slowest speed of the link in the route.

STATS
> After all of the records have been processed, generates statistical reports.
>
> **DETAIL**
> > Lists the number of records selected by record type, device type, job name, link name, protocol number, IP address, and port numbers.
>
> **<u>SUMMARY</u>**
> > Lists the IP address and port number pairs with the number of records, the first and last record numbers, and the first and last record times. This is the default value.

STREAMS
> Collects the packet data for dumping or formatting after all the trace data has been processed.
>
> **(*nnn*,DETAIL)**
> > *nnn* represents the maximum amount of storage used to capture each stream. This value is specified in 1024 (1K) units. The range is 16 KB-512 KB. The default value is 128 KB.
> >
> > DETAIL generates messages about the status of each stream.
> >
> > **Note:** The DUMP option is required to dump the packet data.
>
> **(*nnn*,SUMMARY)**
> > *nnn* represents the maximum amount of storage used to capture each stream. This value is specified in 1024 (1K) units. The range is 16 KB-512 KB. The default value is 128 KB.

SUMMARY generates messages about each packet in the streams. This is the default value.

Note: The DUMP option is required to dump the packet data.

SUMMARY
Format a single line for each trace record. This is the default value.

TALLY
Equivalent to the STATS=DETAIL option. SUMMARY is the default value.

Usage Notes

Because of the potential for large amounts (megabytes) of data being processed by this command, the NetView address space size must be large enough or dynamic enough to handle sudden increases and decreases in storage usage. For this same reason, performance of the NetView task running this command might be affected if the SLOWSTG value of the task is not set to 0 or is not set to a high value. The MAXSTG value of the task must also be set high or to 0. Because this command can also be a high processor user, the MAXCPU value for this task must be set appropriately to balance other work and yet still get timely results returned from this command.

Example: Displaying formatted packets for an IP address

To format the packets for IP address 23.128.34.100 for display in a window, enter:

```
WINDOW FMTPACKT RADDR=23.128.34.100 FULL LINESIZE=132
```

FOCALPT (NCCF)

The FOCALPT command enables the NetView program to be a focal point for alerts, operations management, LINKSERV, SPCS, and user-defined categories using the MS transport. The FOCALPT command also enables the NetView program to be a focal point for status and alerts using LUC. Your NetView program can act as the highest level focal point, or (for operations management and user-defined categories) as the entry point.

The FOCALPT command enables the appropriate application at an entry point to determine the identity of the node to which it must forward unsolicited, one-way data. If the node that is identified as the focal point changes, FOCALPT assigns the focal point that is currently designated.

For online information, enter:

- HELP FOCALPT ACQUIRE
- HELP FOCALPT CHANGE
- HELP FOCALPT DELETE
- HELP FOCALPT DISPSOC
- HELP FOCALPT DROP
- HELP FOCALPT QUERY
- HELP FOCALPT REFRESH

IBM-Defined Synonyms

The FOCALPT command has the following synonyms:

Command	Synonym
FOCALPT	FOC, FPT

Restrictions

The FOCALPT command must not be issued in a NetView pipeline because the output of the FOCALPT command cannot be correlated.

FOCALPT ACQUIRE (NCCF)

Syntax

FOCALPT ACQUIRE

```
►►— FOCALPT — — ACQUIRE — — FPCAT — = ┬── ALERT ──────┬─►
                                        ├── LINKSERV ───┤
                                        ├── OPS_MGMT ───┤
                                        ├── SPCS ───────┤
                                        └── user_defined ┘
```

```
        ┌──── PRIMARY — = — KEEP ────┐
►────────┼────────────────────────────┼──┬─────────────┬─►◄
         ├──── │ PriMary │ ───────────┤  └── OVERRIDE ──┘
         ├──── │ BackUp │ ────────────┤
         ├──── │ BackList │ ──────────┤
         ├──── DEFFOCPT ──────────────┤
         └── PRIMARY — = — KEEP ──────┘
```

PriMary

```
►►— — PRIMARY — = ─┬──────────────────── KEEP ──────────────────┬─►◄
                   └── prim_name ──┬── PRINET — = — * ──┬────────┘
                                   └── PRINET — = ─┬── * ──┬──┘
                                                   └── prim_id ──┘
```

BackUp

```
                    ┌──── BACKUP — = — KEEP ──────────────┐
►►─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬─►◄
   └── BACKUP — = ─┬──────────────── KEEP ────────────────┘
                   ├──────────────── DROP ────────────────┤
                   └── backup_name ─┬── BACNET — = — * ──┬─┘
                                    └── BACNET — = ─┬── * ──┬─┘
                                                    └── backup_id ──┘
```

BackList

```
                           ┌──── , ◄────┐
►►— — BACKLIST — = — ( ─┴── backup_focal_point ──┴── ) ─┬──────────────┬─►◄
                                                        └── ADDBKUP ───┘
```
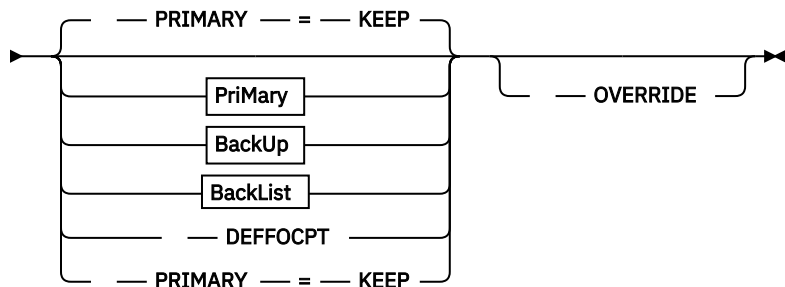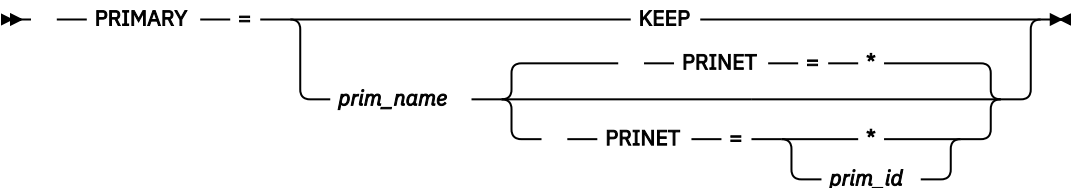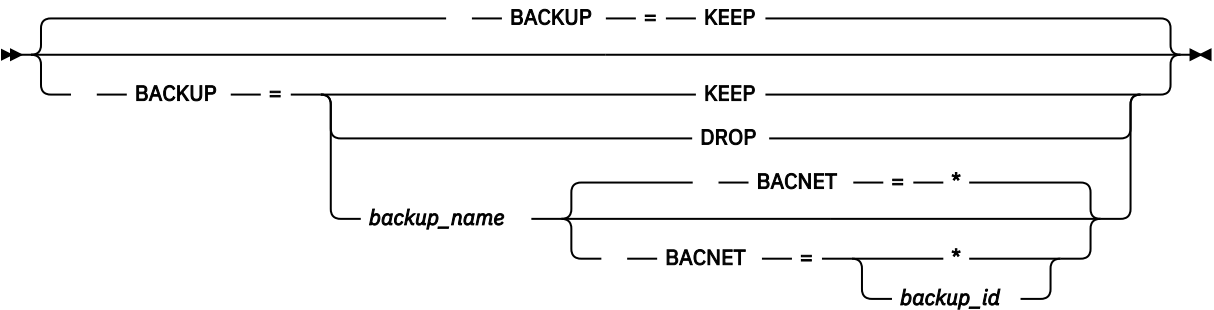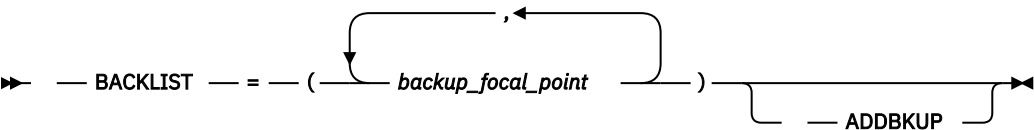
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ACQUIRE	A, ACQ
FPCAT	CAT, TYPE, TYP

Command or Operand	Synonym
PRIMARY	PRI
PRINET	PN
BACKUP	BU
BACNET	BN
BACKLIST	BL
ADDBKUP	ADDBU, ABK, ADD, AB
DEFFOCPT	DF

Purpose of Command

Use the FOCALPT ACQUIRE command at the entry point to:

- Change the primary focal point name
- Change the backup focal point name
- Define a new backup list for a category
- Add backup focal points to an existing backup list
- Remove focal points from the backup list
- Override an outstanding FOCALPT ACQUIRE command for the specified category
- Reconfigure focal points using the values in DSI6INIT

Note: The relationship with the focal point is referred to as *implicit*.

Operand Descriptions

FPCAT=*fpcat*
Indicates the category of data for which the entry point is trying to acquire a focal point. The FPCAT operand has the following values:

ALERT
Indicates an acquire request for the alert focal point. The type of alert forwarding protocol is determined by the setting on the NPDA.ALERTFWD statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

LINKSERV
Indicates an acquire for the LINKSERV focal point.

OPS_MGMT
Indicates an acquire request for the operations management focal point.

SPCS
Indicates an acquire request for the service point command service focal point.

user_defined
Indicates an acquire request for the user-defined focal point. The user-defined category name can be up to eight characters long.

PRIMARY
Indicates the primary focal point.

KEEP
Specifies that the remote primary focal point name of the entry point is not changed. KEEP is the default.

primary_name
Specifies the LU name or VTAM CP name of the new remote primary focal point that overrides the existing primary focal point name. A request is sent to the specified focal point to attempt to acquire it as the new current focal point. If a current primary focal point exists, it is dropped and a revocation is sent. If the current focal point is the backup focal point, the backup focal point is

allowed to remain as the current focal point until the new focal point is accepted or rejected. If it is accepted, a revocation is sent to the backup focal point and the user-specified primary focal point becomes the current focal point.

PRINET
Specifies the primary network identifier.

*
Specifies that the network is the one determined by VTAM, based solely on the remote primary focal point node name. This is the default.

primary_id
Specifies the name of the network in which the new primary focal point resides.

BACKUP
Specifies whether to keep the current backup focal point, purge the backup focal point list, or assign a new backup focal point.

KEEP
Specifies that the remote backup focal point name of the entry point is not changed. KEEP is the default.

DROP
Specifies that the backup list is to be purged.

backup_name
Specifies the LU name or VTAM CP name of the new, remote backup focal point that overrides the existing list of backup focal point names. All backup focal points that were defined are replaced with this single backup focal point. Any current backup focal points are dropped.

BACNET
Specifies the backup network identifier.

*
Specifies that the network is the one determined by VTAM based solely on the backup node name. This is the default.

backup_id
Specifies the name of the network in which the new backup (specified on the BACKUP operand) resides.

BACKLIST=*(backup_focal_point,...,backup_focal_point)*
Specifies a new list of backup focal points for the category, replacing any existing list and dropping any old focal points. The backup list can contain 1–8 focal points. If more than eight backup focal points are specified, an error message is issued and the command is rejected.

ADDBKUP
Specifies that the list of backup focal points defined with the keyword BACKLIST must be added to the end of the existing backup list, rather than replacing the entire list. If the request results in more than eight backup focal points, the last entries in the BACKLIST list are ignored.

DEFFOCPT
Specifies that the current focal point details must be discarded and the DEFFOCPT statements read at DSI6DST task initialization used. If no DEFFOCPT statements exist for this category, the command fails and you receive an error message.

OVERRIDE
Specifies that if another acquire request is currently in progress for the specified category, the outstanding request is to be canceled and this request serviced.

Restrictions

If two nodes in two different networks have the same LU name, the one that VTAM finds can vary depending on the configuration of the active nodes.

Return Codes

You can automate the FOCALPT command by using the return codes from a command list. The return codes for this command are:

Return Code
  Meaning

0
  The request has been accepted and a reply comes back later.

4
  The command did not complete successfully. Check the accompanying messages for more information.

8
  Not a valid call of the command processor. No message is issued.

Example: Specifying a new backup focal point and keeping the current primary focal point

In this example, the current focal point is a backup. To acquire a new backup focal point without changing the current primary focal point, use this command:

```
FOCALPT ACQUIRE FPCAT=OPS_MGMT,PRIMARY=KEEP,BACKUP=CNM99
```

The current backup focal point and any additional backup focal points in the backup list are dropped and a revocation is sent to the current backup. A request is sent to CNM99, the user-specified new backup name.

Example: Specifying new primary and backup focal points

To change the remote primary and backup focal point names, use this command:

```
FOCALPT ACQUIRE FPCAT=OPS_MGMT,PRIMARY=CNM01,BACKUP=CNM99
```

Both the primary and the backup focal point names are changed to the values you specified. A request is sent to the specified primary focal point to attempt to acquire it as the new current focal point. If a current primary or backup focal point exists, this former current focal point is dropped and a revocation is sent to it.

Example: Specifying new primary and backup focal points

To change the remote primary and backup focal point names, use this command:

```
FOCALPT ACQUIRE FPCAT=OPS_MGMT,PRIMARY=CNM01,BACKUP=CNM99
```

Both the primary and the backup focal point names are changed to the values you specified. A request is sent to the specified primary focal point to attempt to acquire it as the new current focal point. If a current primary or backup focal point exists, this former current focal point is dropped and a revocation is sent to it.

Example: Specifying a new primary focal point, deleting the old focal points, and creating a new backup focal point list

Use the following command to acquire the node NETA.CNM01 as the primary focal point for category OPS_MGMT, delete the old backup focal point list, and build a new list containing NETA.CNM99, NETB.CNM88, NETC.CNM77, NETD.CNM66, and NETE.CNM55:

```
FOCALPT ACQUIRE FPCAT=OPS_MGMT PRIMARY=CNM01 PRINET=NETA
        BACKLIST=(NETA.CNM99,NETB.CNM88,NETC.CNM77,NETD.CNM66,NETE.CNM55)
```

If the NetView program is unable to acquire the primary focal point, it tries to acquire the first backup focal point from the list, then the second, and so on until a backup is acquired.

If the FOCALPT ACQUIRE request is successful, the system responds with the following messages. The old remote focal point information indicates that the sixth node in the backup list (NETA.CNM08) was the current focal point, as indicated in the DWO790I message by TYPE: BACKUP(6).

```
DWO051I FOCALPT ACQ COMMAND FOR CATEGORY OPS_MGMT COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY
DWO796I   NEW REMOTE FOCAL POINT DETAILS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
DWO790I      CURRENT: NETA.CNM01             TYPE: PRIMARY
DWO792I      PRIMARY: NETA.CNM01
DWO793I      BACKUP LIST:
DWO794I      1) NETA.CNM99         2) NETB.CNM88          3) NETC.CNM77
DWO794I      4) NETD.CNM66         5) NETE.CNM55
DWO797I   OLD REMOTE FOCAL POINT DETAILS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
DWO790I      CURRENT: NETA.CNM08             TYPE: BACKUP(6)
DWO792I      PRIMARY: NETA.CNM01
DWO793I      BACKUP LIST:
DWO794I      1) NETA.CNM56         2) NETA.CNM34          3) NETA.CNM06
DWO794I      4) NETA.CNM98         5) NETA.CNM07          6) NETA.CNM08
DWO794I      7) NETA.CNM87         8) NETA.CNM09
```

Example: Adding backup focal points to an existing list

To add backup focal points to the end of the existing backup list without removing any from the list, use this command:

```
FOCALPT ACQUIRE FPCAT=OPS_MGMT BACKLIST=(NETA.CNM99,NETB.CNM88) ADDBKUP
```

If the FOCALPT ACQUIRE request is successful, the system responds with the following messages:

```
DWO051I FOCALPT ACQ COMMAND FOR CATEGORY OPS_MGMT COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY
DWO796I   NEW REMOTE FOCAL POINT DETAILS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
DWO790I      CURRENT: NETA.CNM34             TYPE: BACKUP(2)
DWO792I      PRIMARY: NETA.CNM01
DWO793I      BACKUP LIST:
DWO794I      1) NETA.CNM56         2) NETA.CNM34          3) NETA.CNM06
DWO794I      4) NETA.CNM09         5) NETA.CNM07          6) NETA.CNM99
DWO794I      7) NETB.CNM88
DWO797I   OLD REMOTE FOCAL POINT DETAILS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
DWO790I      CURRENT: NETA.CNM34             TYPE: BACKUP(2)
DWO792I      PRIMARY: NETA.CNM01
DWO793I      BACKUP LIST:
DWO794I      1) NETA.CNM56         2) NETA.CNM34          3) NETA.CNM06
DWO794I      4) NETA.CNM09         5) NETA.CNM07
```

FOCALPT CHANGE (NCCF)

Syntax

FOCALPT CHANGE

```
►►─ FOCALPT CHANGE ──┬──────────────── BACKUP ── = ── KEEP ──────────────┬─►
                     │                                                    │
                     └── BACKUP ── = ──┬──── KEEP ────┐                   │
                                       ├──── DROP ────┤                   │
                                       └─ backup_name ┘                   │
```

```
►─┬──────────────── , ── BACNET ── = ── * ────────────────┬─ , ── FPCAT ── = ─►
  │                                                        │
  └─ , ── BACNET ── = ──┬──── * ────┐                      │
                        └─ backup_id ┘                     │
```

```
►─┬──── ALERT ──────┬─ , ── TARGET ── = ── target_name ──►
  ├──── LINKSERV ───┤
  ├──── OPS_MGMT ───┤
  ├──── SPCS ───────┤
  ├──── STATUS ─────┤
  └── user_defined ─┘
```

```
►─┬──────────────── , ── TARGNET ── = ── * ────────────────┬─►◄
  │                                                         │
  └─ , ── TARGNET ── = ──┬──── * ────────┐                  │
                         └─ target_network ┘                │
```
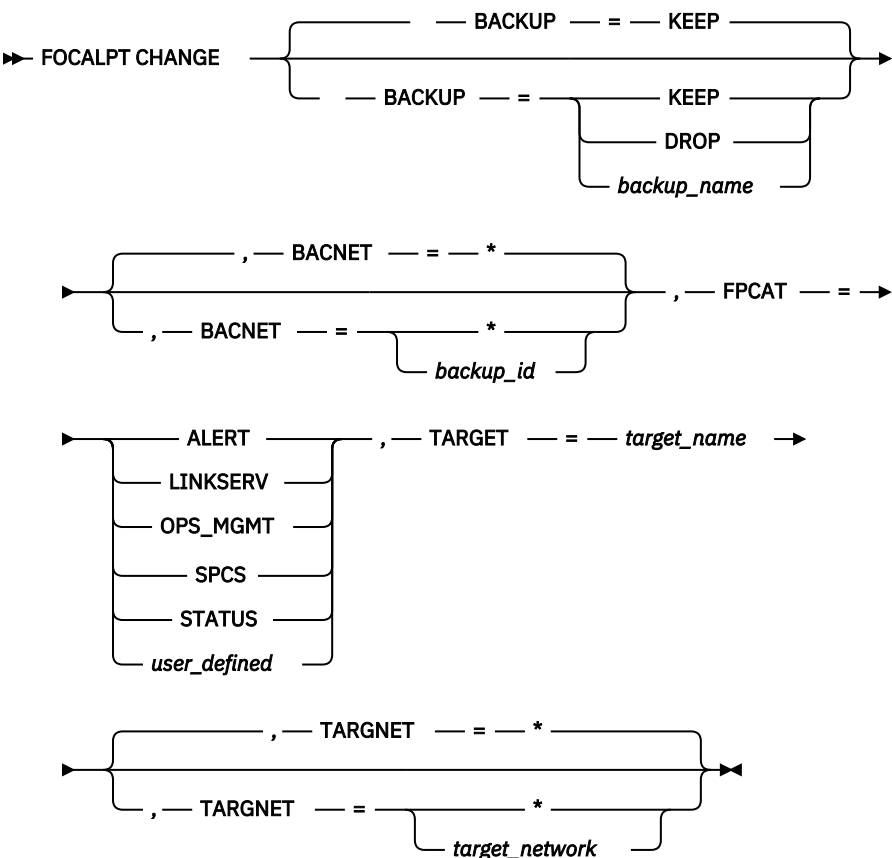
IBM-Defined Synonyms

The FOCALPT CHANGE command has the following synonyms:

Command	Synonym
FOCALPT	FOC, FPT
BACKUP	BU
BACNET	BN
FPCAT	CAT, TYPE, TYP
TARGET	TG
TARGNET	TN

Purpose of Command

The FOCALPT CHANGE command establishes your system as the designed focal point of another node. This focal point-entry point relationship uses the MS transport to another NetView system for operations management data or to a non-NetView system for operations management, SPCS, LINKSERV, alert, and user-defined data. The relationship with the entry point is referred to as *explicit*.

The FOCALPT CHANGE command enhances the existing CHANGEFP command by enabling you to support operations management, and to support the change focal point function for alerts that use the MS transport.

This command also provides a time-out function. When you send a request over an LUC session using the FOCALPT CHANGE command, it is sent so that if no response is received in a specified amount of time, FOCALPT CHANGE can process the timeout detected by the *xxxxx* LUC task, where *xxxxx* is the NetView program identifier.

Operand Descriptions

BACKUP
Enables you to specify the wanted backup focal point for the target.

KEEP
Indicates that the target node is to keep the current backup name.

DROP
Indicates that the backup focal point name in the target is set to null.

backup_name
Specifies the focal point LU name or VTAM CP name to which all forwarded data is sent when the primary focal point is not available. This is an optional operand.

BACNET
Specifies the backup network identifier.

*
Specifies that the network is the one determined by VTAM based solely on the LU name of the backup focal point host. This is the default.

backup_id
Specifies the name of the network in which the backup focal point resides.

FPCAT
Is the category of data for which you want to change the focal point. The FPCAT operand is a required operand and has the following values:

ALERT
Indicates a change in the alert focal point. The focal point first attempts to obtain the entry point using the SNA-MDS/LU 6.2 alert forwarding protocol and, if unsuccessful, attempts to obtain the entry point using the NV-UNIQ/LUC alert forwarding protocol. If the entry point being acquired is running the NetView program and has specified a value for NPDA.ALERTFWD in the CNMSTYLE member that starts with SNA-MDS, the SNA-MDS/LU 6.2 alert forwarding protocol is used.

LINKSERV
Indicates a change in the LINKSERV focal point.

OPS_MGMT
Indicates a change in the operations management focal point.

SPCS
Indicates a change in the service point command service focal point.

STATUS
Indicates a change in the status focal point. You can issue the STATUS keyword only from a host that has the NetView management console installed and has the CNMTAMEL task active. You cannot specify a backup host with this keyword.

user_defined
Indicates a change in the user-defined focal point.

TARGET=*target_name*
Specifies the node or LU name or VTAM CP name of the distributed host whose primary focal point host or primary and backup focal point hosts are to be changed. The target node can be a NetView resource or a non-NetView resource.

TARGNET
> Specifies the target network.

> *****
>> Specifies that the target network is the one determined by VTAM based solely on the LU name of the target node. This is the default.

> *target_network*
>> Specifies the name of the network in which the target host resides.

Usage Notes

If the target node is a NetView program that forwards alerts over the LUC, always use the LU name (NetView domain name) as the target_name, and not the VTAM CP name. Otherwise, the NetView program cannot establish the focal point/entry point relationship over either the LU 6.2 or the LUC.

The FOCALPT CHANGE command is supported by systems running the NetView Version 2 Release 2 program and later releases. If a migration node does not have Version 2 Release 2, use the CHANGEFP command to change a focal point.

The FOCALPT CHANGE command does not support the message type. Use the CHANGEFP command for messages.

If two nodes in two different networks have the same LU name, the one that VTAM finds can vary depending on the configuration of active nodes.

Return Codes

Return Code
> **Meaning**

0
> Successful processing of command.

4
> Error in processing. Check the accompanying DSI or DWO prefix message for more information.

Example: Requesting your NetView system to be the focal point of another node

To request that your NetView system (CNM01) becomes the focal point of another node (CNM02) for OPS_MGMT data, enter:

```
FOCALPT CHANGE TARGET=CNM02,FPCAT=OPS_MGMT
```

If a current focal point (CNM99) exists for OPS_MGMT data when you enter this command, a revocation is sent to notify CNM99 that it is no longer the focal point for CNM02 OPS_MGMT data and that the new focal point is CNM01. If there is no current focal point when you enter this command, no revocation is sent when CNM01 is established as the focal point.

FOCALPT DELETE (NCCF)

Syntax

FOCALPT DELETE
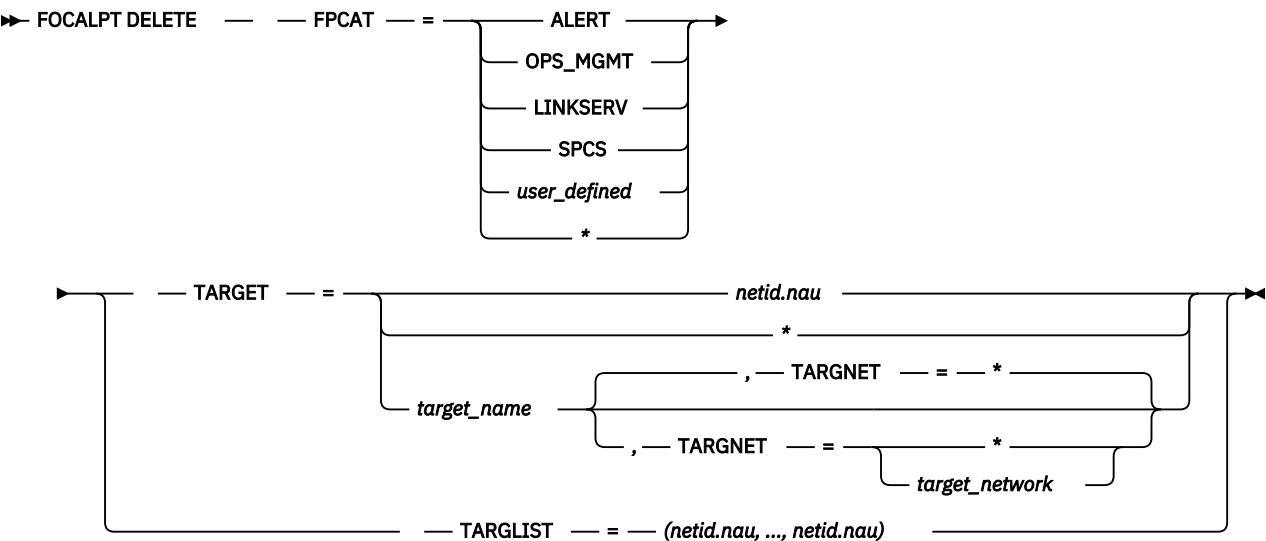
IBM-Defined Synonyms

The FOCALPT DELETE command has the following synonyms:

Command	Synonym
FOCALPT	FOC, FPT
FPCAT	TYPE, TYP, CAT
TARGET	TG
TARGNET	TN

Purpose of Command

The FOCALPT DELETE command, entered at the focal point, removes an entry point from the sphere of control of a focal point. When this command is issued, the entry point is put into either a DELETE PENDING or a DELETE ADD PENDING state. Although the entry point is in a DELETE PENDING or a DELETE ADD PENDING state, the focal point continues to provide services for the entry point. The entry point is not removed from the sphere of control until the session with the entry point is lost or the entry point revokes the focal point.

Operand Descriptions

FPCAT
Indicates the registered focal point category from which the entry point is deleted. The FPCAT operand has the following values:

ALERT
Indicates that the entry point is to be deleted from the alert focal point.

OPS_MGMT
Indicates that the entry point is to be deleted from the OPS_MGMT focal point.

LINKSERV
Indicates that the entry point is to be deleted from the LINKSERV focal point.

SPCS
Indicates that the entry point is to be deleted from the SPCS focal point.

user_defined
Indicates that the entry point is to be deleted from the user-defined focal point.

***
Indicates that the entry point is to be deleted from all categories. You can also specify an asterisk (*) following a character set to limit the scope of categories. For example, FPCAT=XYZ* deletes an entry point from all user-defined categories beginning with XYZ. You cannot precede the character set with an * or embed an asterisk within a character set.

TARGET
Specifies the name of the entry point that is to be deleted from the sphere of control.

netid.nau
Specifies the fully qualified network name and LU or VTAM CP name of the entry point to be deleted.

*.nau
Specifies the unresolved network name and LU or VTAM CP name of the entry point to be deleted. The asterisk (*) indicates that the network name was not resolved by VTAM after a FOCALPT CHANGE command was issued using *targnet=**. Because VTAM cannot resolve the network name when the FOCALPT CHANGE command was entered, the entry point is known to the sphere of control as **.nau*.

***
Specifies that all entry points are to be deleted from the sphere of control. You can also specify an asterisk (*) following a character set to delete a range of entry points. For example, TARGET=NETA.* deletes all entry points beginning with NETA from the sphere of control.

TARGNET
Specifies the target network.

*
Specifies that the target network is the one determined by VTAM based solely on the LU name of the target node. This is the default.

target_network
Specifies the name of the network in which the target host resides.

TARGLIST=*(netid.nau,...,netid.nau)*
Specifies the fully qualified network name and LU or VTAM CP name of a list of entry points that are to be deleted from the sphere of control. The target list can contain from 1 to 8 entry points. If more than eight entry points are specified, an error message is issued and the command is rejected.

Example: Deleting entry points from the sphere of control for a specified category

To delete all entry points with a *netid* of NETA from the sphere of control for category OPS_MGMT, enter:

```
FOCALPT DELETE FPCAT=OPS_MGMT TARGET=NETA.*
```

You see a message similar to the following:

```
CNM01  BNH017I FOCALPT DELETE SUCCESSFUL.  0 ENTRY POINTS REMOVED FROM
       THE SPHERE OF CONTROL AND 1 ENTRY POINTS SET TO A DELETE STATE FOR
       CATEGORY OPS_MGMT
```

The entry points now have a state of DELETE PENDING or DELETE ADD PENDING.

Example: Deleting an entry point from a sphere of control for all focal point categories

To delete entry point NETA.CNM01 from the sphere of control for all categories, enter:

```
FOCALPT DELETE FPCAT=* TARGET=NETA.CNM01
```

You see messages similar to the following:

```
CNM01  BNH017I FOCALPT DELETE SUCCESSFUL.  1 ENTRY POINTS REMOVED FROM
       THE SPHERE OF CONTROL AND 0 ENTRY POINTS SET TO A DELETE STATE FOR
       CATEGORY ALERT
CNM01  BNH017I FOCALPT DELETE SUCCESSFUL.  1 ENTRY POINTS REMOVED FROM
       THE SPHERE OF CONTROL AND 0 ENTRY POINTS SET TO A DELETE STATE FOR
       CATEGORY OPS_MGMT
```

The entry points will now have a state of DELETE PENDING or DELETE ADD PENDING.

Example: Deleting all entry points from the sphere of control for a specified category

To delete all entry points from the sphere of control for category OPS_MGMT, enter:

```
FOCALPT DELETE FPCAT=OPS_MGMT TARGET=*
```

You see a message similar to the following:

```
CNM01  BNH017I FOCALPT DELETE SUCCESSFUL. 1 ENTRY POINTS REMOVED FROM THE
       SPHERE OF CONTROL AND 5 ENTRY POINTS SET TO A DELETE STATE FOR
       CATEGORY OPS_MGMT
```

Five entry points have a state of DELETE PENDING or DELETE ADD PENDING and one entry point is removed for category OPS_MGMT.

Example: Deleting more than one entry point from a specified category

To delete entry points NETA.CNM01 and NETB.CNM02 from the OPS_MGMT category, enter:

```
FOCALPT DELETE FPCAT=OPS_MGMT TARGLIST=(NETA.CNM01,NETB.CNM02)
```

You see a message similar to the following:

```
CNM01  BNH017I FOCALPT DELETE SUCCESSFUL. 1 ENTRY POINTS REMOVED FROM THE
       SPHERE OF CONTROL AND 5 ENTRY POINTS SET TO A DELETE STATE FOR
       CATEGORY OPS_MGMT
```

The entry point NETA.CNM01 is removed from the sphere of control for category OPS_MGMT and entry point NETB.CNM02 is set to a state of DELETE PENDING or DELETE ADD PENDING for the OPS_MGMT category.

FOCALPT DISPSOC (NCCF)

Syntax

FOCALPT DISPSOC
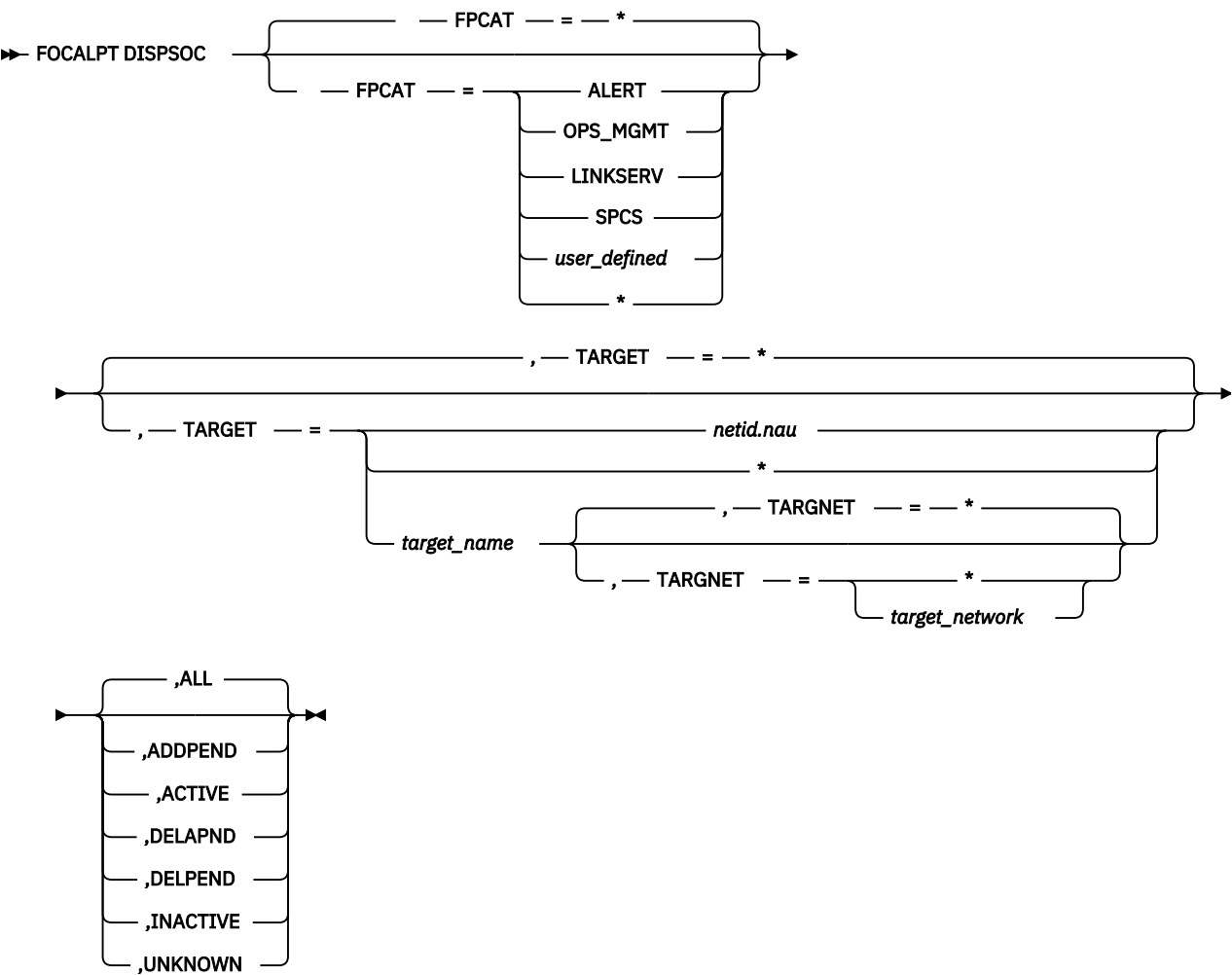
IBM-Defined Synonyms

The FOCALPT DISPSOC command has the following synonyms:

Command	Synonym
FOCALPT	FOC, FPT
FPCAT	TYPE, TYP, CAT
TARGET	TG
TARGNET	TN

Purpose of Command

The FOCALPT DISPSOC command, entered at the focal point, displays all the entry points in the sphere of control for a registered focal point.

Operand Descriptions

FPCAT
Indicates the registered focal point category for the entry points displayed. The FPCAT operand has the following values:

ALERT
Indicates that all entry points in the sphere of control for the alert category are to be displayed. Entry point NetViews that forward alerts over the LUC are not displayed.

OPS_MGMT
Indicates that all entry points in the sphere of control for the OPS_MGMT category are to be displayed.

LINKSERV
Indicates that all entry points in the sphere of control for the LINKSERV category are to be displayed.

SPCS
Indicates that all entry points in the sphere of control for the SPCS category are to be displayed.

user_defined
Indicates that all entry points in the sphere of control for a user-defined category are to be displayed.

*
Specifies any matching target networks. This is the default.

TARGET
Specifies the name of the entry point in the sphere of control that is to be displayed. The TARGET operand has the following values:

netid.nau
Specifies the fully qualified network name and LU or VTAM CP name of the entry point.

*
Specifies that all entry points in the sphere of control are to be displayed. You can specify an * following a character set to limit the scope of entry points. For example, TARGET=NETA.* displays all entry points in the sphere of control beginning with NETA.

TARGNET
Specifies the target network.

*
Specifies that the target network is the one determined by VTAM based solely on the LU name of the target node. This is the default.

target_network
Specifies the name of the network in which the target host resides.

ALL
Specifies that all states are to be displayed.

ADDPEND
Specifies that only entry points with the state of ADD PENDING are to be displayed.

ACTIVE
Specifies that only entry points with the state of ACTIVE are to be displayed.

DELAPND
Specifies that only entry points with the state of DELETE ADD PENDING are to be displayed.

DELPEND
Specifies that only entry points with the state of DELETE PENDING are to be displayed.

INACTIVE
Specifies that only entry points with the state of INACTIVE are to be displayed.

UNKNOWN
Specifies that only entry points with the state of UNKNOWN are to be displayed.

Example: Displaying the sphere of control for a specified category

To display the sphere of control for category OPS_MGMT, enter:

```
FOCALPT DISPSOC FPCAT=OPS_MGMT TARGET=* ALL
```

You see messages similar to the following:

```
* CNM01  FOCALPT DISPSOC FPCAT=OPS_MGMT TARGET=* ALL
' CNM01
BNH029I FOCAL POINT CATEGORY:  OPS_MGMT
DWO171I
BNH001I  ENTRY POINT      SPHERE OF CONTROL     ENTRY POINT
BNH002I     NAME                TYPE              STATE
DWO950I ---------------   ---------------    --------------
BNH007I *.CNM02           EXPLICIT           ADD PENDING
BNH008I NETC.CNM10        EXPLICIT           ACTIVE
DWO171I
BNH013I END OF SPHERE OF CONTROL INFORMATION
```

Where:

FOCAL POINT CATEGORY
Displays the name of the focal point category.

ENTRY POINT NAME
Displays the name of the entry point.

SPHERE OF CONTROL TYPE
Displays the type of focal point for the entry point. The types are:

- EXPLICIT
- IMPLICIT

ENTRY POINT STATE
Displays one of the following entry point states:

- ADD PENDING
- ACTIVE
- DELETE ADD PENDING
- DELETE PENDING
- INACTIVE
- INACTIVE RETRY
- UNKNOWN

Example: Displaying the sphere of control for active entry points

To display the sphere of control for active entry points in all categories, enter:

```
FOCALPT DISPSOC FPCAT=* TARGET=* ACTIVE
```

You see messages similar to the following:

```
* CNM01    FOCALPT DISPSOC FPCAT=* TARGET=* ACTIVE
' CNM01
BNH029I FOCAL POINT CATEGORY:  SPCS
DWO171I
BNH016E NO ENTRY POINTS QUALIFY FOR TARGET: *, STATE: ACTIVE
DWO171I
BNH013I END OF SPHERE OF CONTROL INFORMATION
' CNM01
BNH029I FOCAL POINT CATEGORY:  OPS_MGMT
DWO171I
BNH001I   ENTRY POINT      SPHERE OF CONTROL     ENTRY POINT
BNH002I      NAME                TYPE              STATE
DWO950I --------------    ---------------    --------------
BNH008I NETB.CNM02        EXPLICIT           ACTIVE
```

```
DWO171I
BNH013I END OF SPHERE OF CONTROL INFORMATION
```

Example: Displaying the sphere of control for nodes in a specified entry point

To display the sphere of control for category OPS_MGMT for all nodes in NETB, enter:

```
FOCALPT DISPSOC FPCAT=OPS_MGMT TARGET=NETB.* ALL
```

You see messages similar to the following:

```
* CNM01  FOCALPT DISPSOC FPCAT=OPS_MGMT TARGET=NETB.* ALL
' CNM01
BNH029I FOCAL POINT CATEGORY:  OPS_MGMT
DWO171I
BNH001I  ENTRY POINT     SPHERE OF CONTROL     ENTRY POINT
BNH002I      NAME               TYPE              STATE
DWO950I -------------   -----------------   ----------------
BNH008I NETB.CNM02     EXPLICIT            ACTIVE
DWO171I
BNH013I END OF SPHERE OF CONTROL INFORMATION
```

FOCALPT DROP (NCCF)

Syntax

FOCALPT DROP

▶▶── FOCALPT DROP ─── ── FPCAT ── = ─── ── ALERT ──────────▶
                      ├── LINKSERV ──┤
                      ├── OPS_MGMT ──┤
                      ├── SPCS ──────┤
                      └── *user_defined* ─┘

    ▶─┬──────────────── ALL ────────────────┬──▶
      ├──────────────── BACKUP ──────────────┤
      └── BACKLIST ── = ── *(backup_focal_point, ..., backup_focal_point)* ─┘

    ▶─┬──────────────┬─◀
      └── OVERRIDE ──┘
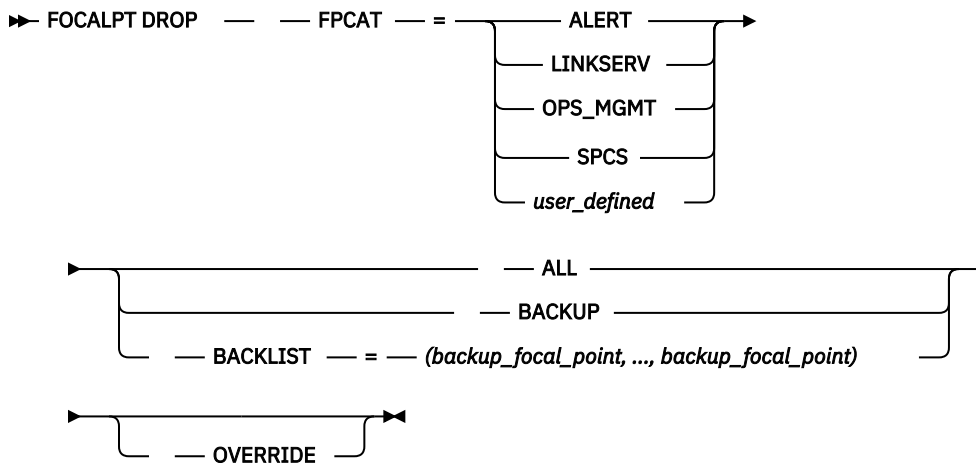
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
DROP	D, DRP
FPCAT	CAT, TYPE, TYP
BACKUP	BU
BACKLIST	BL

Purpose of Command

The FOCALPT DROP command enables the backup focal point name or both the primary and backup focal point names to be dropped at the entry point. You can also use the FOCALPT DROP command to remove one or more focal points from the backup list. FOCALPT DROP allows you a great deal of flexibility at the

entry point because it does not require you to recycle the NetView program or to send a FOCALPT CHANGE command to the entry point from the wanted focal point itself. With FOCALPT DROP, you can request that the entry point attempt to drop the wanted focal point, which also removes the entry point from the sphere of control of the focal point.

Operand Descriptions

FPCAT=*fpcat*
Indicates the category of data for which the focal point names of the entry point are to be dropped. The FPCAT operand has the following values:

> **ALERT**
> Indicates a change in the alert focal point. The protocol used to drop an alert focal point is determined by the setting on the NPDA.ALERTFWD statement in the CNMSTYLE member.
>
> **LINKSERV**
> Indicates a change in the LINKSERV focal point.
>
> **OPS_MGMT**
> Indicates a change in the operations management focal point
>
> **SPCS**
> Indicates a change in the service point command service focal point.
>
> ***user_defined***
> Indicates a change in the user-defined focal point

ALL
Indicates that the current focal point, regardless of whether it is primary or backup, is to be dropped as the current focal point for this category. The names for both the primary and backup focal points are set to null and a revocation is sent to the current focal point. If no current focal point exists when you enter this command, the primary and backup focal points are set to null.

BACKUP
Indicates that all backup focal points are to be dropped for this category. If a backup focal point is currently the active focal point for this category, a revocation is sent to the former current focal point.

BACKLIST=*(backup_focal_point, ..., backup_focal_point)*
Specifies the fully qualified network name or node name of the focal point whose name is to be removed from the backup list. If the NetID is not specified, the NetView program scans the list looking for a node name (NAU) that matches. If the focal point specified is currently the active focal point for this category, a revocation is sent to it.

OVERRIDE
Indicates that if an ACQUIRE request is currently in progress for the specified category, the outstanding acquire request is canceled, and this drop request is serviced.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the FOCALPT DROP command:

- You cannot drop the primary focal point without dropping all backup focal points.
- You can use the FOCALPT QUERY command to determine the current focal point status for a category before using the FOCALPT DROP command to drop a focal point.
- If a single backup focal point is dropped, the focal point name is removed from the list of backups. If the backup was the active focal point for the category, a revocation is sent to the focal point. Acquisition of another backup focal point is not attempted. The next attempt to send data to the primary focal point fails and a timer is set. When this timer expires, the NetView program attempts to acquire another backup focal point.
- FOCALPT DROP cannot be used by an end node to drop a domain focal point. Only the serving network node can drop the domain focal point.

Return Codes

You can automate the FOCALPT command by using the return codes from a command list. The return codes for this command are:

Return Code
  Meaning

0

  The request has been accepted and a reply comes back later.

4

  The request failed. An error message is issued.

8

  Not a valid call of the command processor. No message is issued.

Example: Dropping the current focal point

To drop the current focal point for category OPS_MGMT, regardless of whether it was a primary or backup focal point, use this command:

```
FOCALPT DROP FPCAT=OPS_MGMT ALL
```

If a current primary or backup focal point exists when you enter this command, it is dropped, a revocation is sent to the former current focal point, and the names for both the primary and backup focal points are set to null.

Example: Dropping specified backup focal points

To remove focal points NETA.CNM99 and NETB.CNM44 from the backup list, use this command:

```
FOCALPT DROP FPCAT=OPS_MGMT BACKLIST=(NETA.CNM99,NETB.CNM44)
```

If the FOCALPT DROP request is successful, the system responds with the following messages:

```
DWO051I FOCALPT DROP COMMAND FOR CATEGORY OPS_MGMT COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY
DWO768I THE FOLLOWING BACKUP FOCAL POINT(S) HAS BEEN DROPPED:
DWO769I NETA.CNM99       NETB.CNM44
DWO780I THE CURRENT REMOTE FOCAL POINT IS NETA.CNM11.  TYPE : PRIMARY
```

Example: Dropping all backup focal points from a specified category

To remove all backup focal points for the OPS_MGMT category, use this command:

```
FOCALPT DROP FPCAT=OPS_MGMT BACKUP
```

If the FOCALPT DROP request is successful, the system responds with the following messages:

```
DWO051I FOCALPT DROP COMMAND FOR CATEGORY OPS_MGMT COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY
DWO768I THE FOLLOWING BACKUP FOCAL POINT(S) HAS BEEN DROPPED:
DWO769I   NETA.CNM01    NETA.CNM06     NETA.CNM12    NETA.CNM67
DWO769I   NETA.CNM23    NETA.CNM78     NETA.CNM37    NETA.CNM86
DWO058I THE OLD CURRENT FOCAL POINT NETA.CNM86 HAS BEEN SENT A REVOCATION
```

Example: Dropping all focal points from a specified category

To remove all focal points (primary and backup) for the OPS_MGMT category, use this command:

```
FOCALPT DROP FPCAT=OPS_MGMT ALL
```

If the FOCALPT DROP request is successful, the system responds with the following messages:

```
DWO051I FOCALPT DROP COMMAND FOR CATEGORY OPS_MGMT COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY
DWO057I THE PRIMARY FOCAL POINT NETA.CNM34 HAS BEEN DROPPED
```

```
DWO768I THE FOLLOWING BACKUP FOCAL POINT(S) HAS BEEN DROPPED:
DWO769I   NETA.CNM04    NETA.CNM08     NETA.CNM05    NETA.CNM27
DWO769I   NETA.CNM06    NETA.CNM67     NETA.CNM07    NETA.CNM78
DWO058I THE OLD CURRENT FOCAL POINT NETA.CNM27 HAS BEEN SENT A REVOCATION
```

FOCALPT QUERY (NCCF)

Syntax

FOCALPT QUERY
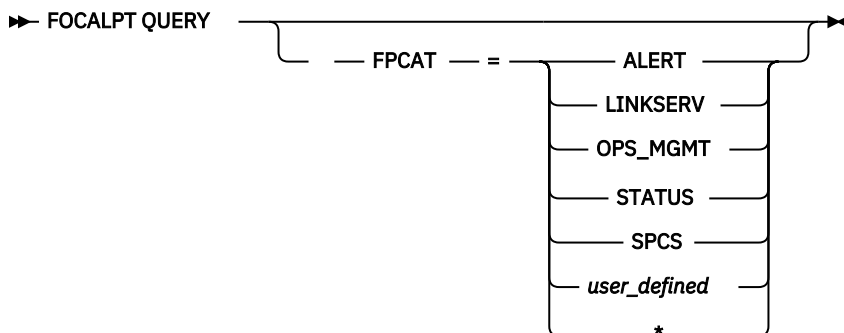
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
QUERY	Q, QRY
FPCAT	TYPE, TYP, CAT

Purpose of Command

Use the FOCALPT QUERY command to see the current primary and backup focal points defined for alerts, status data, and operations management data, and the status of the data.

Operand Descriptions

FPCAT=*fpcat*
Indicates the category for which data is to be displayed. The FPCAT operand has the following values:

ALERT
Indicates a query of the alert focal point.

LINKSERV
Indicates a query of the LINKSERV focal point.

OPS_MGMT
Indicates a query of the operations management focal point.

STATUS
Indicates a query of the status focal point.

SPCS
Indicates a query of the service point command service focal point.

user_defined
Indicates a query of the user-defined focal point. An * can be used as the last character of a user-defined category name to match any string of characters.

*
Indicates a query of all focal point categories.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the FOCALPT QUERY command:

- You can use FOCALPT QUERY to provide the function of LIST FOCPT, but you cannot use LIST FOCPT to provide the function of FOCALPT QUERY. The FOCALPT QUERY command enables you to see focal point information for operations management and user-defined categories.

- If you do not specify a category, current focal point information for ALERT, STATUS, and operations management (as well as any currently registered user-defined focal point categories) is displayed.

Return Codes

You can automate the FOCALPT command by using the return codes from a command list. The return codes for this command are:

Return Code
   Meaning

0

   The request has been accepted and a reply comes back later.

4

   The request failed. An error message is issued.

8

   Not a valid call of the command processor. No message is issued.

Example: displaying information about an operations management focal point

To display information about the operations management focal point, use the following command:

```
FOCALPT QUERY FPCAT=OPS_MGMT
```

If the command was issued from an end node, you receive messages similar to the following:

```
DWO170I DISPLAY OF CURRENT FOCAL POINT INFORMATION
DWO171I
DWO172I CATEGORY (EBCDIC): OPS_MGMT CATEGORY (ARCH): X'23F0F1F7'
DWO173I LOCAL  FOCAL POINT:
DWO174I     APPL NAME: --NONE--   ACTIVE: N/A
DWO173I REMOTE FOCAL POINT:
DWO790I   CURRENT: NETA.CNM40          TYPE: BACKUP(6)
DWO792I   PRIMARY: NETA.CNM88
DWO793I   BACKUP LIST:
DWO794I   1) NETB.CNM22     2) *.CNM99     3) NETB.CNM25
DWO794I   4) NETA.CNM30     5) NETA.CNM35  6) *.CNM40
DWO794I   7) *.CNM45        8) *.CNM50
DWO795I   DOMAIN : NETA.CNM36
DWO176I RETRY TIMER SET: Y
DWO171I
DWO189I END OF CURRENT FOCAL POINT INFORMATION
```

Note:

1. The current focal point is one of the backups (messages DWO174I and DWO790I)

   Either the primary focal point has failed or an attempt to acquire it as the remote focal point failed. (There is no local focal point and the current remote focal point is one of the backup focal points.)

2. The current focal point is the sixth backup in the list (message DWO790I)

   Attempts to acquire the first five backup focal points in the backup list failed. The request to acquire the sixth focal point in the list was successful; this is the current focal point. (Message DWO790I indicates that the sixth backup is now the current focal point.)

3. The end node has a domain focal point (message DWO795I)

   The end node has received notification from the serving network node of the domain focal point for this category. This end node has both an implicit focal point (NETA.CNM40) and a domain focal point (NETA.CNM36).

4. VTAM has resolved the NETID (message DWO790I)

   The NETID of the active backup focal point has been resolved by VTAM and is displayed in the current remote focal point name field. The backup list shows what was entered by the user, not the resolved NETID.

5. The timer has been set (message DWO176I)

   The timer has been set to attempt to reacquire the primary remote focal point.

   If you are running on a backup focal point, the NetView program automatically attempts to acquire the primary focal point again when the timer is activated. If the original management services capabilities message indicated that the focal point is responsible for retry, this timer is not set.

Example: Displaying information about an alert focal point

To display information about the alert focal point, use the following command:

```
FOCALPT QUERY FPCAT=ALERT
```

If the command was issued from an end node using the SNA-MDS/LU 6.2 alert forwarding protocol, you receive messages similar to the following:

```
* CNM01    FOCALPT QUERY FPCAT=ALERT
' CNM01
DWO170I DISPLAY OF CURRENT FOCAL POINT INFORMATION
DWO171I
DWO060I CATEGORY ALERT SUPPORTS BOTH SNA-MDS AND NETVIEW-UNIQUE FOCAL PTS
DWO171I
DWO061I THE SNA-MDS FOCAL POINT INFORMATION FOR CATEGORY ALERT FOLLOWS:
DWO172I CATEGORY (EBCDIC): ALERT          CATEGORY (ARCH): X'23F0F3F1'
DWO173I LOCAL   FOCAL POINT:
DWO174I      APPL NAME: X'23F0F3F1'        ACTIVE: Y
DWO173I REMOTE FOCAL POINT:
DWO790I      CURRENT: NETA.CNM02          TYPE: PRIMARY
DWO792I      PRIMARY: NETA.CNM02
DWO793I      BACKUP LIST: --NONE--
DWO176I RETRY TIMER SET: N
DWO171I
DWO062I NETVIEW-UNIQUE FOCAL POINT INFORMATION FOR CATEGORY ALERT FOLLOWS
BNH093I NV-UNIQ FOCAL POINT DISALLOWED DUE TO ALERTFWD SNA-MDS IN CNMSTYLE
DWO171I
DWO189I END OF CURRENT FOCAL POINT INFORMATION
```

Note: Message BNH093I is displayed to show that there is no NV-UNIQ/LUC alert forwarding information to display because the SNA-MDS/LU 6.2 alert forwarding protocol is being used,

If the command was issued from an end node using the NV-UNIQ/LUC alert forwarding protocol, you receive messages similar to the following:

```
* CNM01    FOCALPT QUERY FPCAT=ALERT
' CNM01
DWO170I DISPLAY OF CURRENT FOCAL POINT INFORMATION
DWO171I
DWO060I CATEGORY ALERT SUPPORTS BOTH SNA-MDS AND NETVIEW-UNIQUE FOCAL POINTS
DWO171I
DWO061I THE SNA-MDS FOCAL POINT INFORMATION FOR CATEGORY ALERT FOLLOWS:
DWO172I CATEGORY (EBCDIC): ALERT          CATEGORY (ARCH): X'23F0F3F1'
DWO173I LOCAL   FOCAL POINT:
DWO174I      APPL NAME: X'23F0F3F1'        ACTIVE: Y
DWO173I REMOTE FOCAL POINT:
DSBNH093I *** SNA-MDS FOCAL POINT DISALLOWED DUE TO "ALERTFWD NV-UNIQ" IN CNMSTYLE
DWO171I
DWO062I THE NETVIEW-UNIQUE FOCAL POINT INFORMATION FOR CATEGORY ALERT FOLLOWS:
DWO173I LOCAL   FOCAL POINT:
DWO063I NOT APPLICABLE NETVIEW-UNIQUE ALERT FOCAL POINTS ARE ALWAYS REMOTE
DWO173I REMOTE FOCAL POINT:
DWO067I    PRIMARY NAME: CNM02
DWO067I    BACKUP  NAME: --NONE--
DWO171I
DWO189I END OF CURRENT FOCAL POINT INFORMATION
```

Note: Message BNH093I is displayed to show that there is no SNA-MDS/LU 6.2 alert forwarding information to display because the NV-UNIQ/LUC alert forwarding protocol is being used.

FOCALPT REFRESH (NCCF)

Syntax

FOCALPT REFRESH

▶▶─ FOCALPT REFRESH ─▶◀

Purpose of Command

The FOCALPT REFRESH command, entered at the focal point, causes the sphere of control manager (SOC-MGR) to read the sphere of control configuration file. The SOC-MGR reads in all of the explicit entry point names and issues a focal point change command for each entry point in the sphere of control configuration file. If the focal point change command is successful for a particular entry point, the focal point then becomes the explicit focal point for the entry point.

Focal point-entry point relationships defined in the sphere of control configuration file take precedence over relationships in the current sphere of control environment. For example, because the sphere of control configuration file defines *explicit* entry points, any entry point with a sphere of control type of *implicit* in the current sphere of control environment is changed to *explicit* when the FOCALPT REFRESH command is issued. If an *explicit* entry point exists in a sphere of control of a focal point in the current environment, but is not defined in the configuration file when the FOCALPT REFRESH command is issued, the entry point is placed in DELETE PENDING status.

Example: Reading in the SOC configuration file

To process the SOC configuration file, enter:

```
FOCALPT REFRESH
```

You see a message similar to the following:

```
DWO051I FOCALPT REFRESH COMMAND FOR OPS_MGMT COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY
BNH020I SPHERE OF CONTROL ENVIRONMENT INITIALIZED FROM DSI6SCF DATA
```

FORCE (EAS)

Syntax

FORCE (EAS)

▶▶─ MODIFY ─── ── *procname* ── , ── FORCE ─▶◀

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MODIFY	F

Purpose of Command

The FORCE command causes the NetView Event/Automation Service job to halt all activity within 10 seconds. If the Event/Automation Service job has not halted activity within 10 seconds, any service that is still active is forcibly stopped.

Operand Descriptions

procname
Specifies the Event/Automation Service job name.

Usage Notes

The FORCE command might end the Event/Automation Service abnormally. Any service that has not ended within 10 seconds of issuing the FORCE command is forcibly stopped. This might result in the loss of data if there are events waiting on the service data queue when the service is forced.

Example: Ending the Event/Automation Service job

To end the Event/Automation Service job named IHSAEVNT, enter:

```
F IHSAEVNT,FORCE
```

Response

The following response is displayed:

```
IHS0119I Event/Automation Service is terminating due to an operator request.
```

FORCE (NLDM)

Syntax

FORCE (NLDM)

Purpose of Command

The FORCE command causes session data to be recorded in a VSAM database.

When a session ends, the session monitor automatically saves the session trace data for that session. In addition, at any time, you can save session trace data by using the FORCE command.

The FORCE command can be helpful with a hung terminal, where the session cannot be ended. In this case, the session monitor never automatically saves the trace data. By using FORCE, you can save the session trace data so the technical support people can perform problem determination tasks.

Operand Descriptions

resname1
Is the resource name for which data is forced to the VSAM database.

NET *netid1*
Is the name of the network in which the first resource resides. If you do not specify this operand, the specified resource is assumed to reside in the network of the domain (NetView system) in which the FORCE command is processed.

resname2
Is the second name to identify a specific name pair.

NET *netid2*
    Is the name of the network in which the second resource resides. If you do not specify this operand,
    the specified resource is assumed to reside in the network of the domain (NetView system) in which
    the FORCE command is processed.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the FORCE command:

- Request the most recent trace data from VTAM before you enter the FORCE command. First display the
  session trace data selected from the session configuration panel, then issue the FORCE command.
- If a session being forced is cross-domain or cross-network, force the session by a separate command in
  each domain to preserve the data integrity of the forced session.
- You can issue the FORCE command naming only one resource. If you do this, data for all sessions with
  the named resource is forced to the VSAM database.
- If you name an SLU, you cause session data to be recorded for the SSCP-LU session and all LU-LU
  sessions involving the SLU.
- If you name a PLU, you force data for all the sessions involving that PLU. If, for example, you issued
  FORCE CICS, you might force data to the database for hundreds of sessions. For this reason, name only
  SLUs in the FORCE command if only one resource name is used.
- The FORCE command forces only those sessions that are known to the session monitor that processes
  the command. For example, a session monitor in network A has no knowledge of a single network
  session in network B, so a FORCE on that session from network A is not valid.

Example: Issuing a FORCE command to one network from another network

To record session data for a session in which resource LCL3278A is in network A01M and resource
L51R79M is in network where FORCE command is issued, enter:

```
FORCE LCL3278A NET A01M L51R79M
```

Example: Recording session data from a specified resource

To record session data for all sessions involving resource LC51R in the local network, enter:

```
FORCE LC51R
```

Example: Recording inter-resource data

To record data for the session between resources IMS1 and LC51R, enter:

```
FORCE IMS1 LC51R
```

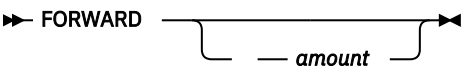**Example: Recording inter-resource data from two different networks**

To record data for the session between IMS1 and LC51R, where IMS1 is located in a nonlocal network
(NETA) an LC51R is in the local network (the NET keyword is not specified for LC51R, defaulting to local),
enter:

```
FORCE IMS1 NET NETA LC51R
```

FORWARD

Syntax

FORWARD

▶▶── FORWARD ──┬──────────────┬──▶◀

        └── *amount* ──┘

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
FORWARD	FO, DOWN

Purpose of Command

The FORWARD command scrolls forward toward the end of the data.

Operand Descriptions

For STATMON, there are no parameters. The scroll amount has a fixed value of a single page.

For HELP, NLDM, NPDA, and VIEW (no-input):

amount
    Specifies the amount to scroll forward:

    number
        Scroll forward a specific number of pages. The range is 1 - 32767.

    The default amount is one page.

For WINDOW (and WINDOW-based applications such as INDEX and HELPDESK):

amount
    Specifies the amount to scroll forward:

    number
        Scroll forward a specific number of lines.

    The default amount is the cursor position. If the cursor is not on a data line, the default is the scroll amount displayed in the message area at the bottom of the screen (message BNH183I). If BNH183I is not displayed, the default is either one full page or the bottom of the screen, whichever is applicable.

For BROWSE:

amount
    Specifies the amount to scroll forward. The possible values for *amount* are:

    Max or M
        Scroll forward to the beginning of the data

    number
        Scroll forward a specific number of lines. The allowed range of values is as follows:

        Member
            1 - 32767

        Local Canzlog
            1 - 1000000

        Single remote Canzlog
            1 - 1000000

Multiple-domain Canzlog
   1 - 255

   The default is CSR if the cursor is located in the data display area; otherwise the default is Page.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the FORWARD command:

- When you have issued the OVERRIDE command with the SCROLL keyword specifying a value other than OFF, the BROWSE panel displays a scroll amount in the upper right area of the panel.
- When you issue the FORWARD command, the number of lines scrolled is determined in the following order:

   1. The explicit scroll amount specified on either the FORWARD command or on the command line when the FORWARD PF key is pressed.
   2. The scroll amount displayed in the message area at the bottom of the BROWSE screen as message BNH183I indicating the last scroll amount.
   3. The implicit scroll amount specified in the scroll amount area in the upper right area of the panel.
   4. The cursor position when the scroll amount area indicates CSR.
   5. The cursor position when there is no scroll field or BNH183I message displayed.

- You can change the scroll amount in the scroll amount area by entering any portion of CSR, HALF, OFF, PAGE, or a numeric scroll amount. Do not type over the remaining contents of the field unless you are changing a numeric value to another numeric value.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the FORWARD command:

- If you enter this command for a single-page panel, no change occurs.
- If the value of *amount* is greater than the number of remaining lines or pages, the bottom of the data or last page is displayed.

Example: Displaying the next page of a multipage panel

To display the next page of a multipage panel, enter:

```
FORWARD
```

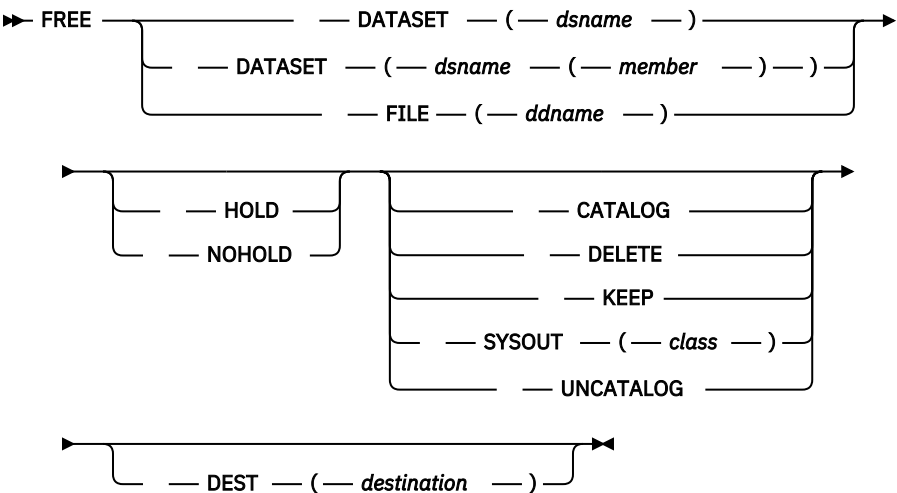**Example: Advancing a specified number of help panels**

If you want to move ahead five help panels, enter:

```
FORWARD 5
```

FREE (NCCF)

Syntax

FREE

```
>>-- FREE -------------- DATASET --( -- dsname -- ) ----------------->
           |-- DATASET --( -- dsname --( -- member -- ) -- ) --|
           |-- FILE --( -- ddname -- ) ------------------------|

>--------------------------------- CATALOG ------------------------>
   |-- HOLD ---|      |---------- DELETE ---------|
   |-- NOHOLD -|      |---------- KEEP -----------|
                      |-- SYSOUT --( -- class -- )|
                      |---------- UNCATALOG ------|

>-------------------------------------------><
   |-- DEST --( -- destination -- )--|
```

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
FREE	UNALLOC
DATASET	DA, DS, DSNAME, DSN
FILE	DD, DDN, DDNAME, F, FI
CATALOG	CATLG
UNCATALOG	UNCATLG

Purpose of Command

The FREE command dynamically deallocates a data set from the NetView system. A file can be deallocated in one of three ways:

- Using *ddname* (FILE operand)
- Using data set name (DATASET operand)
- Using *ddname* and data set name (FILE and DATASET operands)

Operand Descriptions

DATASET(*dsname*)
  Specifies that data set *dsname* is to be freed. The *dsname* can be a cataloged VSAM file name.

DATASET(*dsname*(*member*))
  Specifies that partitioned data set *dsname* with *member* is to be freed. *dsname* can be 1–44 characters, while *member* can be 1–8 characters.

FILE(*ddname*)
  Specifies the *ddname* associated with the data set to be deallocated. *ddname* can be from 1 to 8 characters.

HOLD
  Specifies that the data set is to be placed on a hold queue upon deallocation. Specify this operand with SYSOUT. HOLD is ignored if the file is not a system output data set.

NOHOLD

Specifies that the data set is not to be placed on a hold queue upon deallocation. Specify this operand with SYSOUT. NOHOLD is ignored if the file is not a system output data set. NOHOLD is the default for a system output data set.

CATALOG

Catalogs the data set upon deallocation. It is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

DELETE

Specifies that the data set is to be deleted upon deallocation. DELETE is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

KEEP

Specifies that the data set is to be kept upon deallocation. KEEP is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

SYSOUT(*class*)

Overrides the system output class of a system output data set. This operand is ignored if the file is not a system output data set.

UNCATALOG

Uncatalogs the data set upon deallocation. UNCATALOG is mutually exclusive with SYSOUT.

DEST(*destination*)

Overrides the remote destination of a system output data set. This operand is ignored if the file is not a system output data set.

Usage Notes

Deallocating a file by specifying only the DATASET operand deallocates all files that have the specified data set name. For this reason, to prevent unintended file deallocations, specify the *ddname* operand. To further restrict the deallocation, you can specify both the *ddname* and DATASET. This deallocates the file only if the *ddname* and DATASET name specified with the FREE command match the file allocated.

If you specify the same operand more than once on the FREE command, the last one is used and the previous ones are ignored.

Issue the FREE command before using IDCAMS to delete a VSAM file. Otherwise, if you want to delete and redefine a data set, the OPEN fails. To erase and redefine a VSAM file, perform the following sequence:

1. CLOSE the VSAM file if it is open.
2. FREE the ddname if it is allocated.

   Attention: The next step erases the original file data. Save anything you must keep.
3. DELETE the VSAM file.
4. DEFINE the VSAM file.
5. ALLOC the ddname.
6. OPEN the file.

Restrictions

Files that are open cannot be deallocated.

Return Codes (Decimal)

Return Code
  Meaning

0

Processing successful.

4

Request denied by installation validation exit.

8

Not a valid command syntax.

12

Storage unavailable.

20

Operator is not authorized to use a keyword or value. Check message DSI213I for keyword or value.

24

Dynamic allocation error. Check return code and information code in message CNM276I for more information.

28

Not a valid parameter.

48

File is not allocated.

52

File is open.

Dynamic Deallocation Return Codes (Hexadecimal)

Following are return codes that appear in message CNM276I.

- Unavailable System Resource

Return Code
    Meaning

020C

Request for exclusive use of the shared data set cannot be honored.

0210

Data set is unavailable. The data set is allocated to another job.

0214

Unit is not available.

0218

Volume is not mounted.

021C

Unit name specified is undefined.

0220

Requested volume is unavailable.

- Not a valid parameter

Return Code
    Meaning

035C

Parameter is not valid. Check information code to identify the parameter that is not valid.

0364

JOBLIB, STEPLIB, JOBCAT, STEPCAT *ddnames* are not allowed.

037C

No valid value specified for parameter. Check information code to identify the parameter that is not valid.

0380

Mutually exclusive parameters were specified. Check information code to identify the parameter.

0384

Mutually inclusive parameter was not specified. Check information code to identify the parameter that requires additional parameters.

0388

Required parameter was not specified. Check information code to identify the parameter not specified.

039C

Device type and volume are incompatible.

- Environmental Errors

Return Code
    Meaning

0410

Specified *ddname* is unavailable. It is already associated with a previously allocated data set.

0420

Specified *ddname* is associated with an open data set.

0438

Specified *ddname* is not allocated.

0440

Specified *dsname* is not allocated.

0448

Request for a new data set failed. The data set exists.

0450

Dynamic allocations limit of 1635 concurrent resources reached.

046C

Remote workstation is not defined to the job entry subsystem.

0478

Unable to process job entry subsystem request.

0484

Request denied by operator.

04C0

Protect request failed. User is not defined to RACF.

- System Routine Error

Return Code
    Meaning

1708

Data set not found.

170C

Index not valid or not specified.

1710

A data set exists at other than the lowest index level specified.

1714

Syntax error exists in the name.

1718

Permanent I/O error.

4704

Data set exists on volume.

4708

No room available in VTOC.

470C

Permanent I/O error.

4710

Requested absolute track not available.

4714
　Requested space not available.

4718
　Average record length greater than 65,535 bytes.

4728
　Space request must begin on cylinder boundary.

4738
　Directory space not available.

474C
　No space specified for a new data set.

4768
　Not a valid space subparameter.

4774
　User labels not supported.

4780
　Directory space not available.

479C
　DASD allocation ended because of VTOC error.

47A8
　RACF define failed; data set profile already defined.

47AC
　User not authorized to define data set.

47B0
　Installation exit rejected the request with a return code of 8.

47B4
　Installation exit rejected the request with a return code of 4.

5704
　Catalog does not exist or is not open.

5708
　Data set already cataloged.

5710
　Index structure to catalog the data set does not exist.

5714
　Insufficient space in the catalog data set.

571C
　Permanent I/O error.

6704
　Required volume not mounted.

6708
　Data set not found.

670C
　Permanent I/O error.

Information codes (hexadecimal)

Return Code
　Meaning

0001
　ddname (DDNAME)

0002
　Data set name (DSNAME)

0003
Member name (DSNAME(xxxxxxxx))

0004
Data set status (NEW,OLD,MOD,SHR)

0005
Data set normal disposition (DELETE,KEEP,CATLG,UNCATLG)

0007
Track space allocation (TRACKS)

0008
Cylinder space allocation (CYLINDERS)

0009
Block space allocation (BLOCK)

000A
Primary space allocation (SPACE(xxxx))

000B
Secondary space allocation (SPACE(,xxxxx))

000C
Partitioned data set directory blocks (DIR)

000D
Release unused space (RELEASE)

000F
Allocate whole cylinders (ROUND)

0010
Volume serial number (VOLUME)

0012
Volume sequence number (VSEQ)

0015
Unit type (UNIT)

0018
Output class (SYSOUT(x))

001C
Free data set at closure (FREE)

001D
Sysout copies (COPIES)

001E
Label type (LABEL)

001F
Data set sequence number (POSITION)

0022
Data set expiration date (EXPDT)

0023
Data set retention period (RETPD)

0024
Dummy data set (DUMMY)

0030
Data set block size (BLKSIZE)

0034
Buffer number (BUFNO)

003B
Magnetic tape density (DEN)

003C
Data set organization (DSORG)

0040
Length of keys in data set (KEYLEN)

0042
Data set logical record length (LRECL)

0049
Data set record format (RECFM)

0058
Remote workstation (DEST(xxxxxxxx))

0059
Sysout hold queue (HOLD)

0063
Sysout user ID (DEST(.xxxxxxx))

Example: Deallocating a specified DDNAME data set

To deallocate a data set with a *ddname* of MASTER, enter:

```
FREE FILE(MASTER)
```

Response

```
CNM272I MASTER IS NOW DEALLOCATED
```

Example: Deallocating a specified DSNAME data set

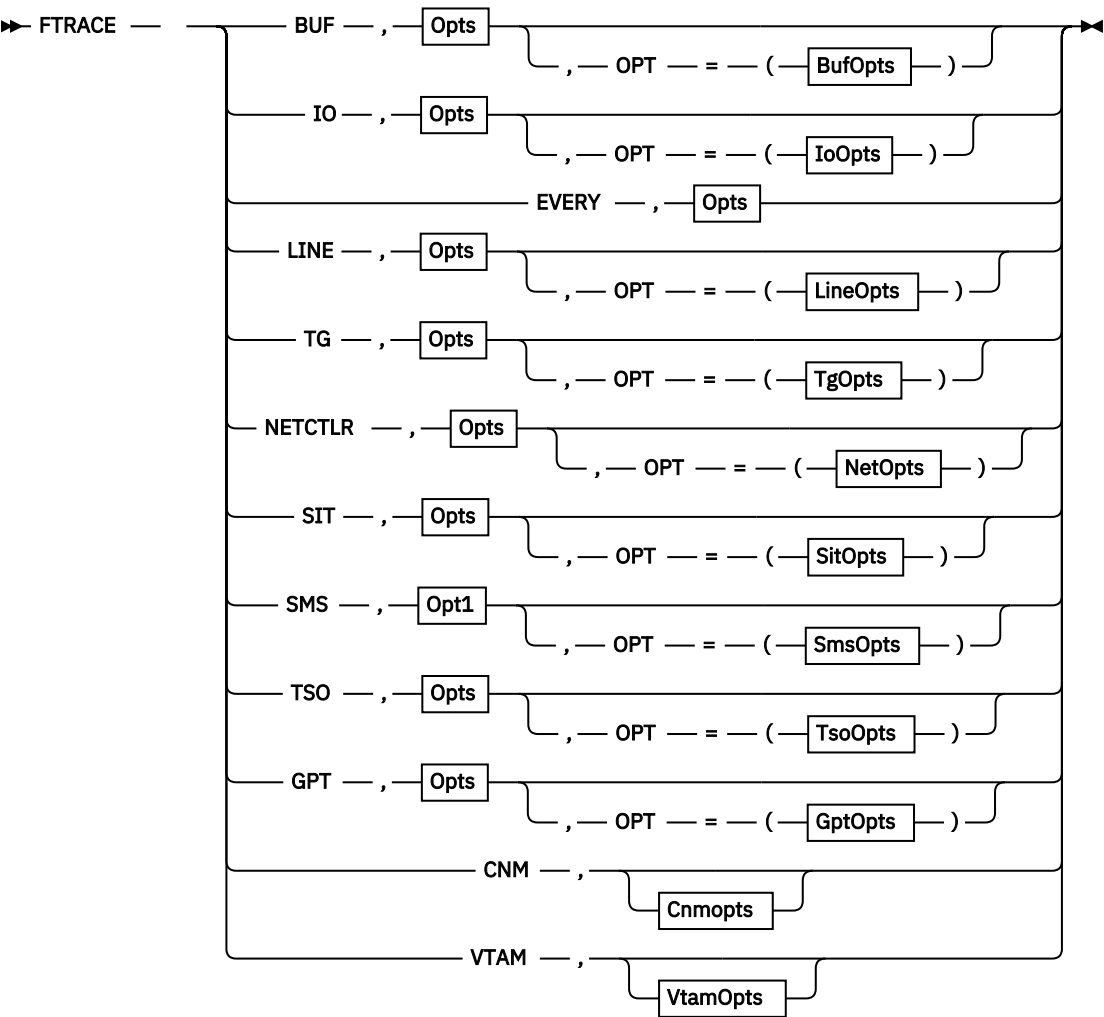To deallocate a data set with a *dsname* of ESP.DSIPARM, enter:

```
FREE DATASET(ESP.DSIPARM)
```
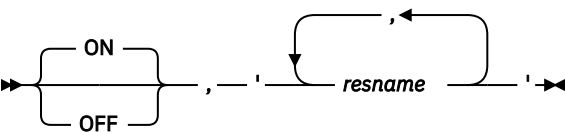
Response

```
CNM272I ESP.DSIPARM IS NOW DEALLOCATED
```

Syntax

FTRACE

Opts

Opt1
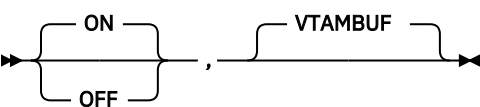
BufOpts

ONLY
ALL
,
PARTIAL
FULL [1]
,
RESOURCE
CP
SSCP
,
NO
YES [1]

,other

Notes:

[1] These operands are not valid when stopping a trace. The operands and their positional commas must be omitted when stopping the trace.

IoOpts

ONLY
ALL
,
RESOURCE
CP
SSCP
,
NO
YES [1]
,other

LineOpts

ALL
number_of_bytes [1]
,other

TgOpts

,other

NetOpts

line , pu_name
, ALL
, DATA [1]
,other

SitOpts

ALL
number_of_bytes [1]
,
trace_point_id [1]
,other

SmsOpts

,other

Notes:

^{1} These operands are not valid when stopping a trace. The operands and their positional commas must be omitted when stopping the trace.

TsoOpts

```
>>──┬──────────────┬──><
     └── ,other ◄──┘
```

GptOpts

```
>>──┬───────────────┬──,──┬── ONLY ──┬──,──┬── RESOURCE ──┬──>
     └── adj_lnk_sta_nm ──┘           └── ALL ──┘           ├── CP ──┤
                                                            └── SSCP ──┘

    ──┬──────────────┬──><
       └── ,other ◄──┘
```

CnmOpts

```
>>──┬── ON ──┬──,──┬── PDPIUBUF ──┬──┬──────────────┬──><
     └── OFF ──┘     └── SAWBUF ──┘   └── ,other ◄──┘
```
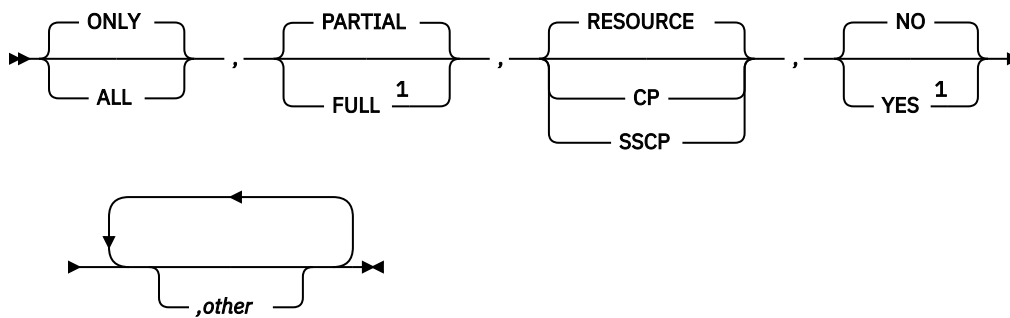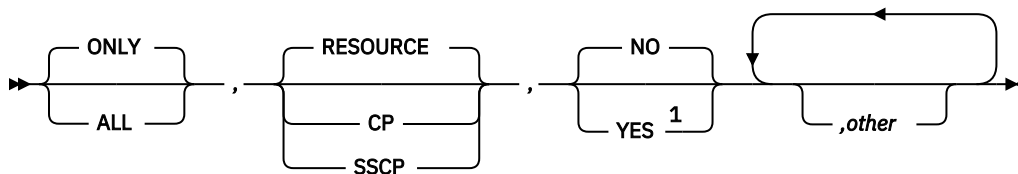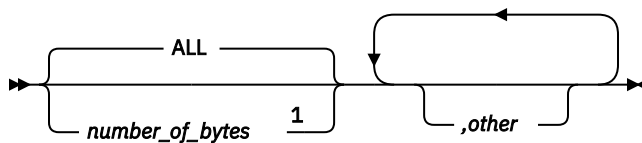
VtamOpts

Notes:

[1] These operands are not valid when stopping a trace. The operands and their positional commas must be omitted when stopping the trace.

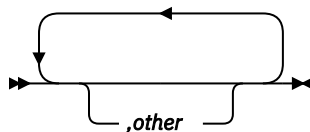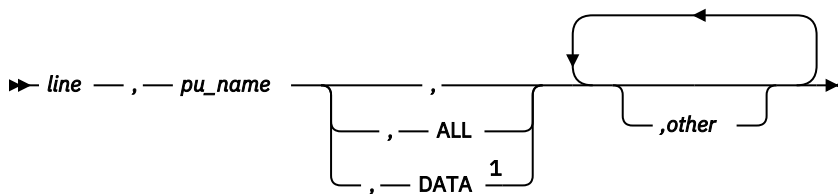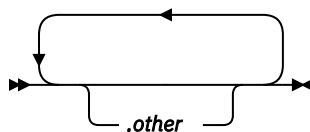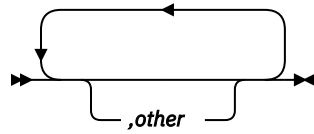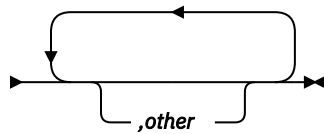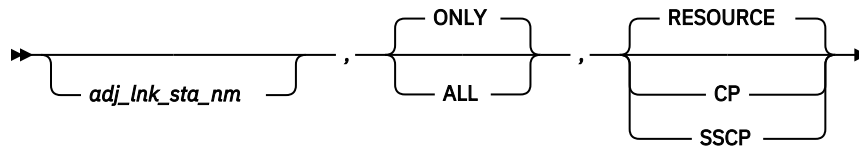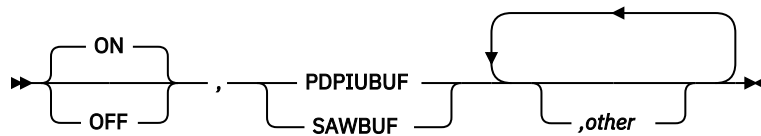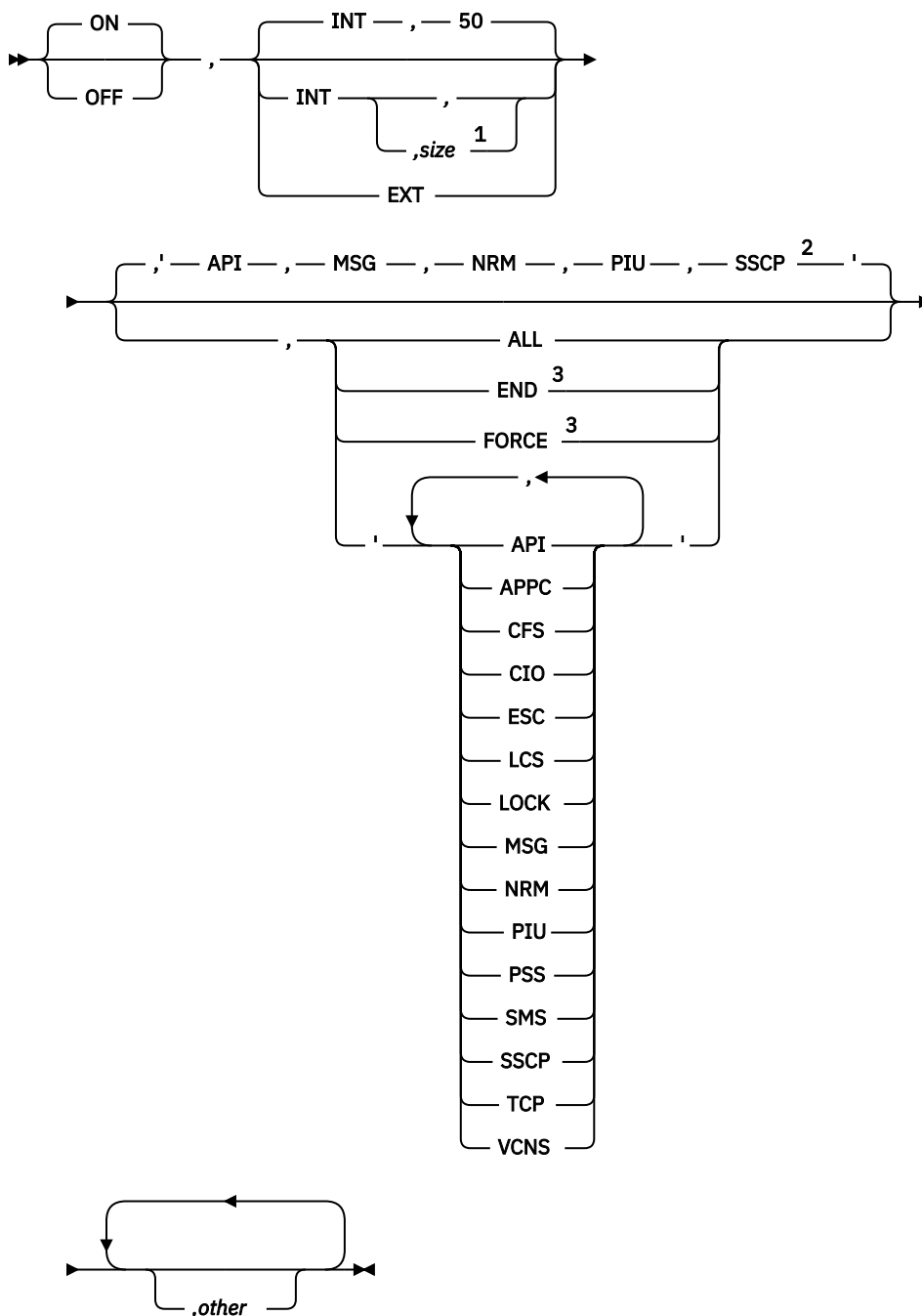[2] These five options are defaults for MODE=INT. There are no default options for MODE=EXT.

[3] OPTION=END and OPTION=FORCE are only valid for NOTRACE and MODE=INT.

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
EVERY	E
LINE	L

Purpose of Command

The FTRACE command list starts, modifies, or stops VTAM traces.

Operand Descriptions

adj_lnk_sta_nm
Specifies the name of the adjacent link station through which the tracing is to occur.

ALL
For LINE and SIT traces, specifies that all of the data is to be traced. For a VTAM trace, specifies to start the VTAM internal trace for all of the VTAM internal functions for which the VTAM internal trace is available. For other traces, specifies to start traces for all nodes subordinate to the specified node.

API
Specifies tracing the application programming interface.

APPC
Specifies tracing LU 6.2 communication.

BUF
Specifies the tracing of text that passes through VTAM buffers on the way to or from the nodes specified.

CFS
Specifies tracing coupling facility services.

CIO
Specifies tracing channel I/O for channel-attached devices and for lines attached to a communication adapter.

CNM
Specifies a communications network management trace. This trace option is not valid on releases of VTAM before version 4 release 2.

CP
Specifies tracing for the control point (CP) specified by *resname*.

DATA
Specifies that only data frames are to be traced by the cluster control unit.

END
Stops internal trace recording and frees the internal trace table.

ESC
Specifies tracing execution sequence control.

EVERY
Specifies that I/O and BUF traces are to be done.

EXT
Specifies that the VTAM internal trace is to record its data on an external trace file as well as on an internal, wraparound table.

FORCE
Stops internal trace recording if VTAM appears to be in a hung condition.

FULL
Specifies that VTAM record all of the data transmitted in message buffers.

GPT
Specifies an NCP generalized PIU trace (GPT) for the resources specified by *resname*.

INT
Specifies that the VTAM internal trace is to record its data on an internal, wraparound table.

IO
Specifies tracing of input/output (I/O) activity associated with the nodes specified.

LCS
Specifies tracing LAN channel stations.

line
> Specifies the name of a link that is attached to the 3710 that is to be traced.

LINE
> Specifies an NCP line trace for the lines specified.

LOCK
> Specifies tracing locking.

MSG
> Specifies tracing messages.

NETCTLR
> Specifies tracing of a 3710 Network Controller line.

NO
> Specifies not to save a MODIFY TRACE command for an undefined resource.

NRM
> Starts tracing network resource management.

number_of_bytes
> Specifies the number of bytes of data to be traced.

OFF
> Stops the specified trace.

ON
> Starts the specified trace or modifies parameters for online trace. ON is the default.

ONLY
> Specifies a trace only for the specified node.

OPT=
> Specifies the options for the VTAM TRACE command.

other
> Specifies up to 4 additional parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM MODIFY command issued by the FTRACE command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

PARTIAL
> Specifies that VTAM record the data in trace records with a maximum size of 256 bytes.

PDPIUBUF
> Specifies tracing a problem determination PIU buffer.

PIU
> Specifies tracing path information units.

PSS
> Specifies tracing process scheduling services.

pu_name
> Specifies the name of the physical unit representing the device for which the trace is to be started.

resname
> Is the name of one or more resources to be traced, up to a maximum of eight resources. If more than one resource name is specified, the list must be enclosed in single quotation marks. Specify at least one resource name unless you specify VTAM. If you specify VTAM, a resource name is not required.

RESOURCE
> Specifies tracing for a CP, an SSCP, or another resource with the name specified by *resname*.

SAWBUF
> Specifies a trace of buffers containing session awareness data.

SIT
> Specifies a scanner interface trace.

size
> Specifies the number of 4 K pages to be allocated for the internal trace table.

SMS

Specifies tracing Storage Management services.

SSCP

For a VTAM trace, starts tracing the system services control point. For IO and BUF, starts tracing for the system services control point (SSCP) with the name specified by *resname*.

TCP

Specifies tracing the VTAM to TCP/IP interface events.

TG

Specifies an NCP transmission group trace for the transmission groups containing the NCP lines specified.

trace_point_id

Specifies the point in the microcode at which tracing must be activated for CSS resources on an IBM 3745 Communication Controller.

TSO

Specifies a TSO component trace for the user ID identified by *resname*.

VCNS

Specifies tracing VTAM common network services.

VTAM

Specifies a VTAM internal trace for the API, PIU, SMS, and SSCP components.

YES

If the resource does not exist when this command is issued, VTAM saves the trace command until the resource is defined.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the FTRACE command:

- When you trace terminals, all the data passed to or from the terminal is traced, including passwords.
- The ON or OFF option is positional. If you omit ON or OFF, but include a resource name, indicate its absence with a comma.
- Some operands are dependent on the VTAM release being used on your system.

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

0

Functioned normally

Example: Starting a VTAM internal trace

To start a VTAM internal trace, enter:

```
FTRACE VTAM
```

Example: Stopping a VTAM internal trace

To stop VTAM internal trace, enter:

```
FTRACE VTAM,OFF
```

Example: Tracing NCP lines associated with specified resources

To trace the NCP lines associated with resources RESNM1, RESNM2, and RESNM3, enter:

```
FTRACE L,,'RESNM1,RESNM2,RESNM3'
```

Example: Tracing I/O activity and buffers associated with specified resources

To trace the I/O activity and buffers associated with resources RESNM1 and RESNM2, enter:

```
FTRACE E,,'RESNM1,RESNM2'
```

Example: Tracing all of the data in buffers associated with specified resources

To trace all of the data in buffers associated with resources RESNM1 and RESNM2, enter:

```
FTRACE BUF,,'RESNM1,RESNM2',OPT=(,FULL)
```

Example: Stopping trace for buffers associated with a specified resource

To stop the trace for the buffers associated with RESNM1, enter:

```
FTRACE BUF,OFF,RESNM1
```

GENALERT (NCCF)

The GENALERT command generates an error record that is processed by the hardware monitor. Using filters, you can process the record as an alert and display it on the alert screens.

Alerts are events (including resolutions) that require attention. When an event record is created, the hardware monitor checks the current state of its recording filters to see if this event qualifies for alert status. An alert appears on your Alerts-Dynamic panel as a one-line summary of the event that shows the error description and probable cause. The alert summary also shows the NetView domain where the alert originated. The hardware monitor also issues a message about the alert to an authorized operator if filters are set up to provide this function.

Events are classified by type.

The task DSICRTR must be active to route the error record to the hardware monitor.

Note: The PRID keyword has been renamed to PSID; however, PRID is still supported. It is not necessary to change previously written GENALERT commands that used PRID.

For online information, enter:

- HELP GENALERT GENERIC FORMAT
- HELP GENALERT NONGENERIC FORMAT
- HELP GENALERT RECFMS FORMAT
- HELP GENALERT RESOLVED FORMAT

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the GENALERT command:

- The format operand (G, N, R, or C) is the only positional parameter. This operand must follow the command name (GENALERT). G is the default. Do not enclose values in parentheses. Separate multiple values with a comma. The last value specified must be followed by a blank.
- Enclose text in single quotation marks.

  Note: If the text being enclosed in single quotation marks already contains a single quotation mark, followed by a space, parsing problems can result. The only operands for which this can happen are

TEXT and UDAT. You can avoid this by coding the GENALERT command in a PIPE and passing the data for either or both of these operands as shown in the following REXX example:

```
Udatvar = 'UDAT' UdatDataHere
TextVar = 'TEXT' TextDataHere
'PIPE VAR UdatVar TextVar',
     '| COLLECT',
     '| NETV GENALERT ...',
     '| CONS ...'
```

- A resource hierarchy that contains a resource type equal to DOM at level 1 causes the NetView program to eliminate the recording of the record as an event. The record is processed by the alert recording filter to determine whether it is recorded in the Alerts database.
- Some of the alerts generated through GENALERT can deviate from designed alerts. For example:
  - More TYPEs are allowed in GENALERT than are designed (SV92).
  - The HIER values of GENALERT are contained in SV03 instead of SV05.
  - No SV82 is allowed with GENALERT.
- For more information about creating alerts with the GENALERT command, see the *IBM Z NetView Automation Guide*. You can use all three formats to create alerts, but any new alerts created through automation must use the generic format. You can use the nongeneric and RECFMS formats only to access existing stored screen alerts in the NetView program.
- For more information about the code points and code point formats that can be used by the GENALERT command, see the generic alert code points appendix in the *IBM Z NetView Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

GENALERT GENERIC FORMAT (NCCF)

Syntax

GENALERT GENERIC FORMAT (NCCF)
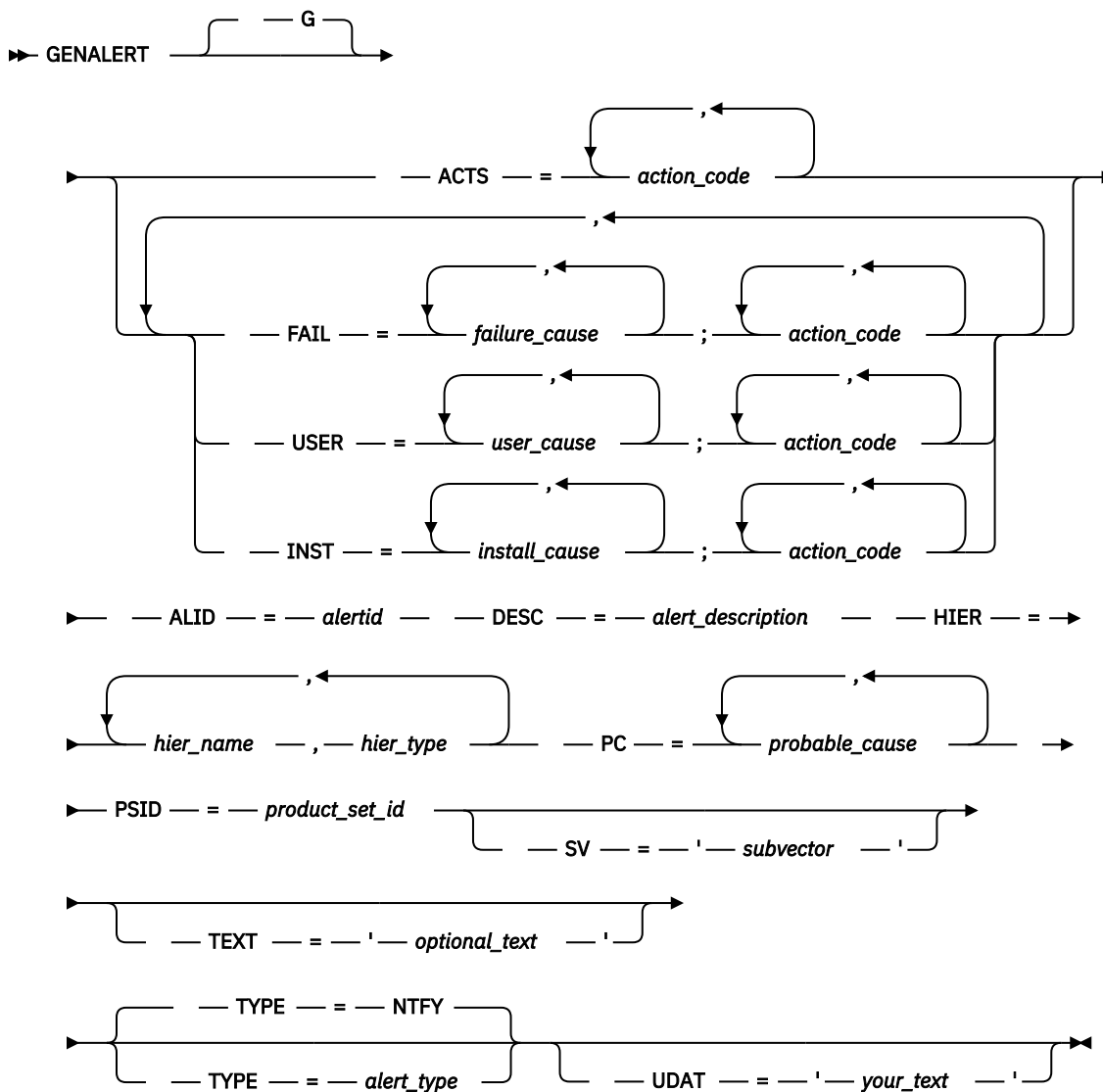
Purpose of Command

Any new alerts created through automation must use the generic format. You can also use the generic form of GENALERT to change the status of non-SNA resources being monitored by the NetView GMFHS.

Operand Descriptions

G

Specifies a generic alert format. G is the default. When specified, this must be the first operand of the generic format of the GENALERT command. The format operand (G, N, R, or C) is the only positional parameter. This operand must follow the command name (GENALERT). Do not enclose values in parentheses. Separate multiple values with a comma. The last value specified must be followed by a blank.

ACTS=*action_code*

Specifies recommended actions, X'81'. You can specify one or more action codes. Each is a four-character hexadecimal value that identifies an action description. Use ACTS only when a user (USER),

install (INST), or failure (FAIL) cause cannot be identified, and only a list of actions is available. ACTS requires the use of generic alert code points, which can be found in the *IBM Z NetView Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *IBM Z NetView Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

ALID=*alertid*
Specifies an alert ID, a maximum of eight hexadecimal characters. If it is fewer than eight characters, the value is right-aligned and padded with leading zeros. This operand is based on the values in the TYPE, DESC, PC, USER, FAIL, and INST fields.

Note: Specify the number as documented in *Systems Network Architecture Formats* using the X'92' CRC algorithm.

However, the NetView program does not require that you use the CRC algorithm to generate the ALID field.

DESC=*alert_description*
Specifies an alert description, X'92'. DESC is a four-character hexadecimal value that you must specify. DESC requires the use of generic alert code points, which can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

FAIL=*failure_cause,action_code*
Specifies failure causes, X'96', and actions, X'81'. FAIL gives one or more failure cause and action identifier pairs. FAIL requires the use of generic alert code points, which can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

HIER=*hier_name,hier_type*
Specifies names (maximum of 8 characters) and types (maximum of four characters), up to a maximum of five pairs. HIER is a required entry. Each pair is specified in name-type order.

INST=*install_cause,action_code*
Specifies installation causes, X'95', and actions, X'81'. INST gives one or more installation cause and action identifier pairs. INST requires generic alert code points, which can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

PC=*probable_cause*
Specifies probable causes, X'93'(maximum of 3). Each is a four-character hexadecimal value that identifies a probable cause description. Causes are listed in the order of the most likely to least likely. PC requires generic alert code points, which can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

PSID=*product_set_id*
Specifies a product set ID of the product sending the alert. *product_set_id* can be 2, 4, 5, 7, or 9 alphanumeric characters. PSID is a required entry.

SV=*subvector*
Specifies any subvector, coded in hexadecimal, up to a maximum length of 127 bytes (254 hexadecimal characters). A valid subvector is in the following form:

```
LLTTDD...D
```

Where:

LL
Is the length of subvector

TT
Is the type of subvector

DDD...D
Is the subvector data

The generic subvector, which is automatically created by various keywords, overrides the generic subvector created from SV.

SV is limited by the length restrictions of an NCCF command. Other than the length field, no authorization checking is performed against the SV data. Therefore, it is possible to enter a valid GENALERT command that creates an alert that is rejected by NPDA.

You can use SV to override other subvectors created by the GENALERT command, such as the cause, action, and hierarchy subvectors. If you want to override other subvectors, specify SV and data before the corresponding keyword you are replacing. However, you cannot use SV in place of required keywords.

TEXT=*'optional_text'*

Specifies text message, X'31', with a maximum of 244 characters. Enclose the specified text in single quotation marks. TEXT is an optional parameter.

TYPE=*alert_type*

Specifies an alert type of IMPD, PAFF, PERM, PERF, TEMP, and UNKN. You can also specify the following alert types, which are not defined within the generic alert architecture:

- NTFY
- AVAL
- BYPS
- CUST
- DLRC
- ENV
- HELD
- IMR
- INTV
- PROC
- REDL
- SCUR
- SNA
- USER

The default is NTFY.

UDAT=*'your_text'*

Specifies text message with a maximum of 140 characters. Enter any printable data and enclose the specified text in single quotation marks. UDAT can be used for filtering. See the U operand of the SRFILTER and SVFILTER commands.

USER=*user_cause,action_code*

Specifies user causes, X'94', and action, X'81'. USER is an alternative to the ACTS specification. USER gives one or more user cause and action identifier pairs. USER requires the use of generic alert code points that can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

Table 15 on page 430 provides a summary of the parameters of the generic format of the GENALERT command.

Table 15. Generic Format of GENALERT Command

Key-word	Description	Valid Values	Sub-vector Sub-field	Hardware Monitor Panel
G (def.)	Format	G – generic		
ACTS (opt.)	Actions	0000–FFFF	SV 97 SF 81	Resolution Cause/ Action (45A)

Table 15. Generic Format of GENALERT Command (continued)

Key-word	Description	Valid Values	Sub-vector Sub-field	Hardware Monitor Panel
ALID (req.)	Alert ID	00000000–FFFFFFFF	SV 92	Events Detail (43S)
DESC (req.)	Alert description	0000–FFFF	SV 92	Alerts Dynamic, Alerts History, Events Detail
FAIL (opt.)	Failure cause; action	0000–FFFF	SV 96 SF 81 SF 01	Resolution Cause/ Action (45A)
HIER (req.)	Hierarchy	Specifies names (maximum of 8 characters) and types (maximum of 4 characters), up to a maximum of 5 pairs. HIER is a required entry. Each pair is specified in name-type order.	SV 03	All panels
INST (opt.)	Install cause; action	0000–FFFF	SV 95 SF 81 SF 01	Resolution Cause/ Action (45A)
PC (req.)	Probable cause (max. of 3)	0000–FFFF	SV 93	Alerts Dynamic, Alerts History, Events Detail (43S)
PSID (req.)	Product set ID	Hardware ID (2 or 4 characters), user ID (5 characters), software ID (7 or 9 characters)	SV 10	Events Detail (43S), Product ID (44B)
TEXT (opt.)	Optional text	Text (244 characters maximum)	SV 31	Events Detail
TYPE (opt.)	Alert type	Hardware monitor ETYPE (see hardware monitor SRF command)	SV 92	All panels
UDAT (opt.)	Optional text	Text (140 characters maximum)	SV 33	Events Detail
USER (opt.)	User cause; action	0000–FFFF	SV 94 SF 81 SF 01	Resolution Cause/ Action (45A)

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the GENALERT Generic Format command.

• Enclose text or product-unique text in single quotation marks.

- A resource hierarchy that contains a resource type equal to DOM at level 1 causes the NetView program to eliminate the recording of the record as an event. The record is processed by the alert recording filter to determine whether it is recorded in the Alerts database.
- Specify either ACTS or one or more USER, FAIL, or INSTALL cause and action pairs in the generic format of the GENALERT command. When you specify USER, FAIL, or INST, actions must follow causes and must be separated from the last cause by a semicolon. If you specify ACTS, you cannot specify USER, FAIL, or INST. ACTS implies CAUSE UNDETERMINED.
- The GENALERT command does not support all subvectors and subfields that are defined as part of the generic alert architecture, for example, X'82', X'83', X'84', and X'85' subfields.
- Each generic alert request has several characteristics that indicate different attributes of the request. The generic alert request is a data record that has a number of vectors and subvectors, each of which holds information about one of the attributes of the request. This form of data record is also known as a network management transport vector, or NMVT, and it forms part of the SNA management services architecture.
- You can specify some, but not all, of the generic alert attributes defined by SNA as operands of the GENALERT command. Some operands are optional and some are required. The proper use of these is important in designing an efficient alert-based system.
- Some of the alerts generated through GENALERT can deviate from designed alerts. For example:
  - More TYPEs are allowed in GENALERT than are designed (SV92).
  - The HIER values of GENALERT are contained in SV03 instead of SV05.
  - No SV82 is allowed with GENALERT.
- For more information about creating alerts with the GENALERT command, see the *IBM Z NetView Automation Guide*.

Example: Generating a generic NMVT to be logged to the hardware monitor database

The following command generates a generic NMVT to be logged to the hardware monitor database.

```
GENALERT G TYPE=PERM ALID=17511734 DESC=2000 PSID=USER1
PC=1001,0101 ACTS=1012,1205,3300,0600,3110
TEXT='APPLICATION ABENDED' HIER=RALVS12,CPU,REPTGEN,PROG
```

GENALERT NONGENERIC FORMAT (NCCF)

Syntax

GENALERT NONGENERIC FORMAT (NCCF)
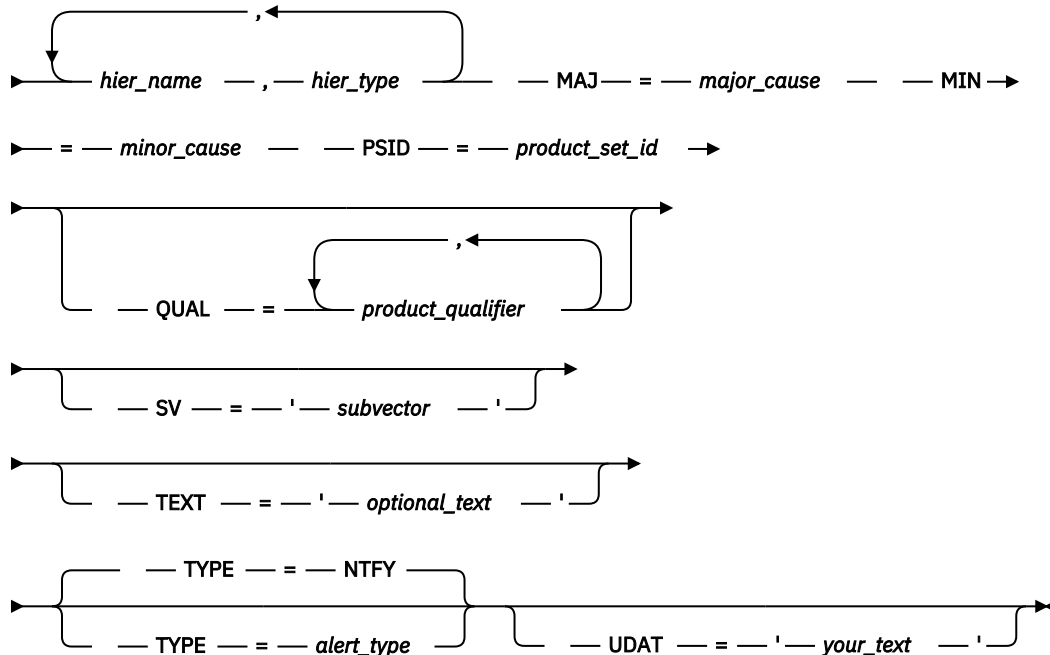
Purpose of Command

You can use the nongeneric format of the GENALERT command to create alerts, but any new alerts created through automation must use the generic format. You can use the nongeneric format only to access existing stored screen alerts in the NetView program.

Operand Descriptions

N
Specifies a nongeneric alert format. When specified, this must be the first operand of the nongeneric format of the GENALERT command. The format operand (G, N, R, or C) is the only positional parameter. Do not enclose values in parentheses. Separate multiple values with a comma. The last value specified must be followed by a blank.

ACT=*action_code*
Specifies recommended actions, X'81'. You can specify only one. Each is a two-character hexadecimal value that identifies an action description. ACT is used only when a user (USER), install (INST), or failure (FAIL) cause cannot be identified, and only a list of actions is available. ACT requires the use of generic alert code points that can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

HIER=*hier_name,hier_type*
Specifies names (maximum of 8 characters) and types (maximum of 4 characters), up to a maximum of 5 pairs. HIER is a required entry. Each pair is specified in name-type order.

MAJ=*major_cause*
Specifies a major cause. The nongeneric format of this operand is MAJ=*xx* where *xx* is a valid hex value from 00–FF.

MIN=*minor_cause*
Specifies a minor cause.

PSID=*product_set_id*
Specifies a product set ID of the product sending the alert. *product_set_id* can be 2, 4, 5, 7, or 9 alphanumeric characters. PSID is a required entry.

QUAL=*product_qualifier*
Specifies product-unique qualifiers (maximum of 3).

SV=*subvector*
Specifies any subvector, coded in hexadecimal, up to a maximum length of 127 bytes (254 hexadecimal characters). A valid subvector is in the form of

```
LLTTDD...D
```

Where:

LL
    is length of subvector

TT
    is type of subvector

DDD...D
    is subvector data

The nongeneric subvector, which is automatically created by various keywords, overrides the nongeneric subvector created from SV.

SV is limited by the length restrictions of an NCCF command. Other than the length field, no authorization checking is performed against the SV data. Therefore, it is possible to enter a valid GENALERT command that creates an alert that is rejected by NPDA.

You can use SV to override other subvectors created by the GENALERT command, such as the cause, action, and hierarchy subvectors. If you want to override other subvectors, specify SV and data before the corresponding keyword you are replacing. However, you cannot use SV in place of required keywords.

TEXT=*'optional_text'*
Specifies text message, X'31', with a maximum of 244 characters. Enclose the specified text in single quotation marks. TEXT is an optional parameter.

TYPE=*alert_type*
Specifies an alert type of IMPD, PAFF, PERF, PERM, TEMP, and UNKN. You can also specify the following alert types, which are not defined within the generic alert architecture:

- NTFY
- AVAL
- BYPS
- CUST
- DLRC
- ENV
- HELD
- IMR
- INTV
- PROC
- SCUR
- SNA
- USER

The default is NTFY.

UDAT=*'your_text'*

> Specifies text message with a maximum of 140 characters. Enter any printable data and enclose the specified text in single quotation marks. UDAT can be used for filtering the U operand of the SRFILTER and SVFILTER commands.

Table 16. Nongeneric Format of GENALERT Command

Key-word	Description	Valid Values	Sub-vector Sub-field	Hardware Monitor Panel
N (req.)	Format	N –nongeneric		
ACT (req.)	Action code	00–FF	SV 91	Resolution Cause/Action
HIER (req.)	Hierarchy	Name (maximum of 8 characters), Types (maximum of 4 characters), up to maximum of 5 pairs.	SV 03	All panels
MAJ (req.)	Major cause	00–FF	SV 91	Events Detail
MIN (req.)	Minor cause	00–FF	SV 91	Events Detail
PSID (req.)	Product set ID	Hardware ID (2 or 4 characters), user ID (5 characters), (7 or 9 characters)	SV 10	Events Detail (43S), Product ID (44B)
QUAL (opt.)	Qualifiers (max of 3)	Maximum 8 characters	SV A0	Events Detail
TEXT (opt.)	Optional text	Text (244 characters maximum)	SV 00	Events Detail
TYPE (opt.)	Alert type	Hardware monitor ETYPE (see hardware monitor SRF command)	SV 91	All panels
UDAT (opt.)	Optional text	Text (140 characters maximum)	SV 33	Events Detail

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the GENALERT Nongeneric Format command:

- Enclose text or product-unique text in single quotation marks.
- A resource hierarchy that contains a resource type equal to DOM at level 1 causes the NetView program to eliminate the recording of the record as an event. The record is processed by the alert recording filter to determine whether it is recorded in the Alerts database.
- Some of the alerts generated through GENALERT can deviate from designed alerts. For example:
  - More TYPEs are allowed in GENALERT than are designed (SV92).
  - The HIER values of GENALERT are contained in SV03 instead of SV05.
  - No SV82 is allowed with GENALERT.
- For more information about creating alerts with the GENALERT command, see the *IBM Z NetView Automation Guide* .

GENALERT RECFMS FORMAT (NCCF)

Syntax

GENALERT RECFMS FORMAT (NCCF)
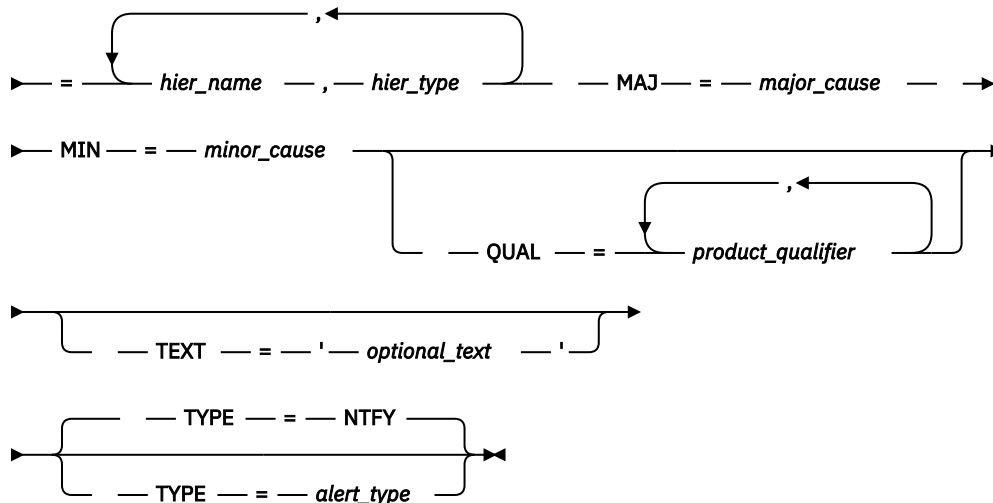
Purpose of Command

You can use the RECFMS format of the GENALERT command to create alerts, but any new alerts created through automation must use the generic format. You can use the RECFMS format only to access existing stored screen alerts in the NetView program.

Operand Descriptions

R

Specifies an RECFMS alert format. When specified, this must be the first operand of the RECFMS format of the GENALERT command. The format operand (G, N, R, or C) is the only positional parameter. Do not enclose values in parentheses. Separate multiple values with a comma. The last value specified must be followed by a blank.

ACT=*action_code*

Specifies recommended actions, X'81'. You can specify only one. Each is a two-character hexadecimal value that identifies an action description. ACT is used only when a user (USER), install (INST), or failure (FAIL) cause cannot be identified, and only a list of actions is available. ACT requires the use of generic alert code points that can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

BKID=*block_id*

Specifies a block ID.

HIER=*hier_name,hier_type*

Specifies names (maximum of eight characters) and types (maximum of four characters), up to a maximum of five pairs. HIER is a required entry. Each pair is specified in name-type order.

MAJ=*major_cause*

Specifies a major cause. The RECFMS format of this operand MAJ=*x* where *x* is a valid hexadecimal value from 0–F.

MIN=*minor_cause*

Specifies a minor cause.

QUAL=*product_qualifier*

Specifies product unique qualifiers (maximum of 3).

TEXT=*'optional_text'*

Specifies text message, X'31', with a maximum of 244 characters. Enclose the specified text in single quotation marks. TEXT is an optional parameter.

TYPE=*alert_type*

Specifies an alert type of IMPD, PAFF, PERF, PERM, TEMP, and UNKN. You can also specify the following alert types, which are not defined within the generic alert architecture:

- NTFY
- AVAL
- BYPS
- CUST
- DLRC
- ENV
- HELD
- IMR
- INTV
- PROC
- SCUR
- SNA
- USER

The default is NTFY.

provides a summary of the parameters of the RECFMS format of the GENALERT command.

Table 17. RECFMS Format of GENALERT Command

Keyword	Description	Valid Values	Hardware Monitor Panel
R (req.)	Format	R—RECFMS	
ACT (req.)	Action code	01–FF	Resolution Cause/ Action
BKID (req.)	Block ID	001–FFF (3 hex. digits).	Events Detail
HIER (req.)	Hierarchy	Name 8 characters, type 4 characters	All panels
MAJ (req.)	Major cause	1–F	Events Detail
MIN (req.)	Minor cause	01–FF	Events Detail
QUAL (opt.)	Qualifiers (max of 3)	Max 8 characters	Events Detail
TEXT (opt.)	Optional text	Max 244 characters	Events Detail
TYPE (opt.)	Alert type	Hardware monitor ETYPE (see hardware monitor SRF command)	All panels

Restrictions

Enclose text or product-unique text in single quotation marks.

GENALERT RESOLVED FORMAT (NCCF)

Syntax

GENALERT RESOLVED FORMAT (NCCF)
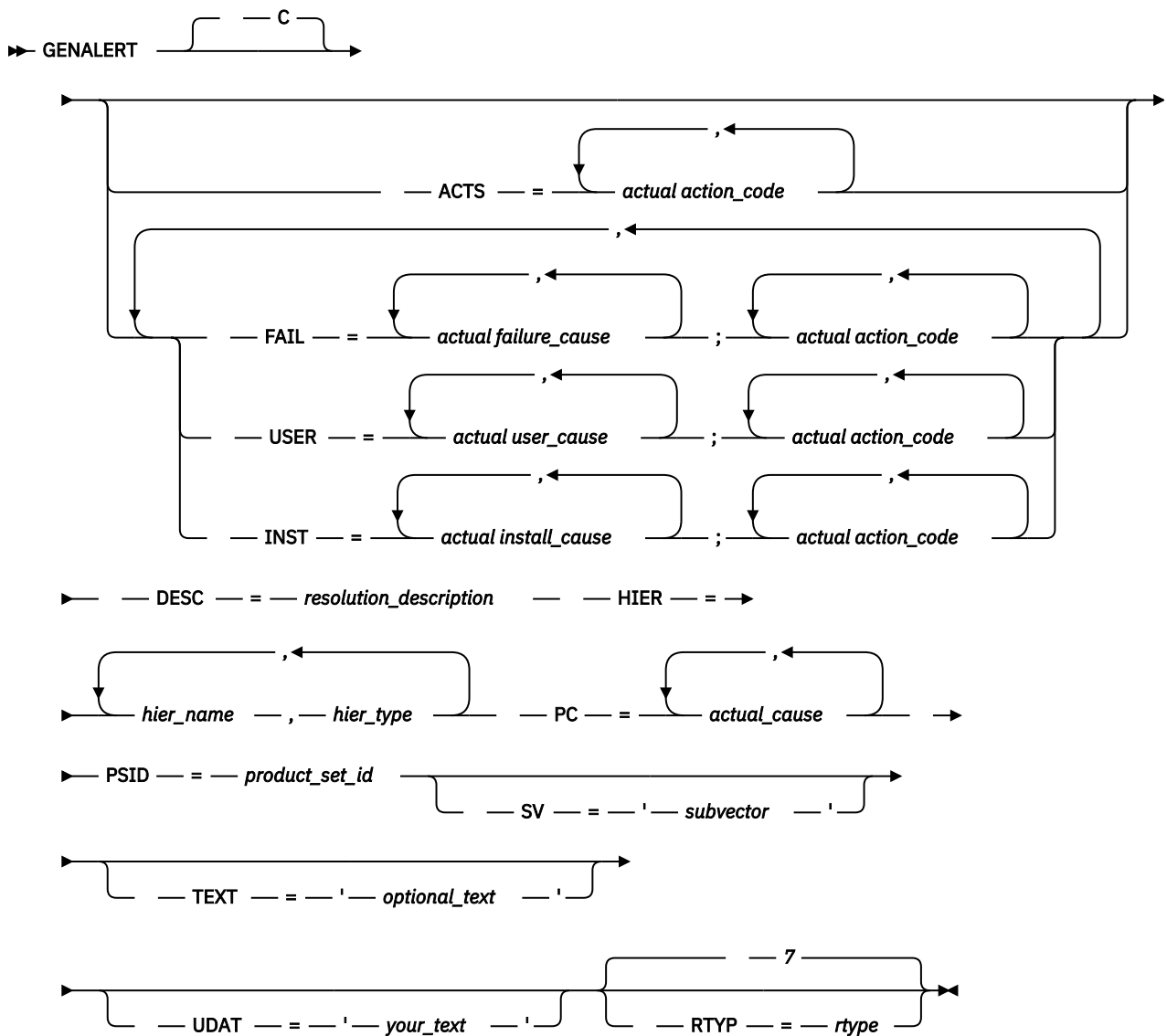
Purpose of Command

The GENALERT Resolved Format indicates which alerts have resolved or cleared.

Operand Descriptions

<u>C</u>

Specifies a resolved alert format. The format operand (G, N, R, or C) is the only positional parameter. When specified, this must be the first operand of the resolved format of the GENALERT command. Separate multiple values with a comma. The last value specified must be followed by a blank.

ACTS=*action_code*

Specifies actual actions, X'86'. You can specify one or more action codes. Each is a four-character hexadecimal value that identifies an action description. Use ACTS only when a user (USER), install (INST), or failure (FAIL) cause cannot be identified, and only when a list of actions is available. ACTS

requires generic alert code points, which can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

DESC=*resolution_description*
Specifies a resolution description, X'92'. DESC is a four-character hexadecimal value that you must specify. DESC requires generic alert code points, which can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

FAIL=*actual_failure_cause,actual_action_code*
Specifies actual failure causes, X'96', and actual actions, X'86'. FAIL gives one or more actual failure cause and actual action identifier pairs. FAIL requires generic alert code points, which can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

HIER=*hier_name,hier_type*
Specifies names (maximum of eight characters) and types (maximum of four characters), up to a maximum of five pairs. HIER is a required entry. Each pair is specified in name-type order.

INST=*actual_install_cause,actual_action_code*
Specifies actual installation causes, X'95', and actual actions, X'86'. INST gives one or more actual installation cause and actual action identifier pairs. INST requires generic alert code points, which can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

PC=*actual_cause*
Specifies actual causes, X'93'(maximum of 3). Each is a 4-character hexadecimal value that identifies an actual cause description. PC requires generic alert code points, which can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

PSID=*product_set_id*
Specifies a product set ID of the product sending the alert. The *product_set_id* can be 2, 4, 5, 7, or 9 alphanumeric characters. PSID is a required entry.

SV=*subvector*
Specifies any subvector, coded in hexadecimal, up to a maximum length of 127 bytes (254 hexadecimal characters). A valid subvector is in the form of

```
LLTTDD...D
```

Where:

LL
The length of subvector

TT
The type of subvector

DDD...D
The subvector data

The generic and nongeneric subvectors, which are automatically created by various keywords, overrides the generic and nongeneric subvectors created from SV.

SV is limited by the length restrictions of an NCCF command. Other than the length field, no authorization checking is performed against the SV data. Therefore, it is possible to enter a valid GENALERT command that creates an alert that is rejected by NPDA.

You can use SV to override other subvectors created by the GENALERT command, such as the cause, action, and hierarchy subvectors. If you want to override other subvectors, specify SV and data before the corresponding keyword you are replacing. However, you cannot use SV in place of required keywords.

TEXT=*'optional_text'*
Specifies text message, X'31', with a maximum of 244 characters. Enclose the specified text in single quotation marks. TEXT is an optional parameter.

UDAT=*'your_text'*

Specifies text message with a maximum of 140 characters. Enter any printable data and enclose the specified text in single quotation marks. UDAT can be used for filtering the U operand of the SRFILTER and SVFILTER commands.

USER=*actual_user_cause,actual_action_code*

Specifies actual user causes, X'94', and actual action, X'86'. USER is an alternative to the ACTS specification. USER gives one or more actual user cause and actual action identifier pairs. USER requires the use of generic alert code points that can be found in *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI)* or *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS)*.

RTYP=*rtyp*

Specifies how the original problem was resolved. Accepted values are any hex value 00–FF, with a maximum of 2 characters. The default value is 07. Supported values are:

1

Resolved due to service

2

Resolved due to permanent bypass

03

Resolved due to temporary bypass

04

Resolved, component permanently placed offline

05

Resolved with no action

06

Incident closed, but problem still exists

07

Resolved for unknown reason

08

Resolved into duplicate incident

All other values cause the text UNSUPPORTED TYPE to be displayed on the Hardware Monitor Event Detail panel.

Table 18. Resolved Format of GENALERT Command

Key-word	Description	Valid Values	Sub-vector Sub-field	Hardware Monitor Panel
C (def.)	Format	C – resolved		
ACTS (opt.)	Actual actions	0000–FFFF	SV 97 SF 86	Resolution Cause/ Action (45A)
DESC (req.)	Resolution description	0000–FFFF	SV 92	Alerts Dynamic, Alerts History, Events Detail
FAIL (opt.)	Actual failure cause; actual action	0000–FFFF	SV 96 SF 86 SF 01	Resolution Cause/ Action (45A)
HIER (req.)	Hierarchy	Name 1–8 characters, type 1–4 characters. Up to 5 name/type pairs	SV 03	All panels

Table 18. Resolved Format of GENALERT Command (continued)

Key-word	Description	Valid Values	Sub-vector Sub-field	Hardware Monitor Panel
INST (opt.)	Actual installation cause; actual action	0000–FFFF	SV 95 SF 86 SF 01	Resolution Cause/ Action (45A)
PC (req.)	Actual cause (max. of 3)	0000–FFFF	SV 93	Alerts Dynamic, Alerts History, Events Detail (43S)
PSID (req.)	Product set ID	Hardware ID (2 or 4 characters), user ID (5 characters), software ID (7 or 9 characters)	SV 10	Events Detail (43S), Product ID (44B)
RTYP (opt.)	Resolution type	01–08	SV 92	Events Detail
TEXT (opt.)	Optional text	Text (244 characters maximum)	SV 31	Events Detail
UDAT (opt.)	Optional text	Text (140 characters maximum)	SV 33	Events Detail
USER (opt.)	Actual user cause; actual action	0000–FFFF	SV 94 SF 86 SF 01	Resolution Cause/ Action (45A)

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the GENALERT Resolved Format command:

- Enclose text or product-unique text in single quotation marks.

- A resource hierarchy that contains a resource type equal to DOM at level 1 causes the NetView program to eliminate the recording of the record as an event. The record is processed by the alert recording filter to determine whether it is recorded in the Alerts database.

- Specify either ACTS or one or more USER, FAIL, or INSTALL cause and actual action pairs in the resolved format of the GENALERT command. When you specify USER, FAIL, or INST, actual actions must follow actual causes and must be separated from the last cause by a semicolon. If you specify ACTS, you cannot specify USER, FAIL, or INST. ACTS implies CAUSE UNDETERMINED.

- The GENALERT command does not support all subvectors and subfields that are defined as part of the resolution architecture, for example, X'82', X'83', X'84', and X'85' subfields.

- Each resolution request has several characteristics that indicate different attributes of the request. The resolution request is a data record that has a number of vectors and subvectors, each of which holds information about one of the attributes of the request. This form of data record is also known as a network management transport vector, or NMVT, and it forms part of the SNA management services architecture.

- You can specify some, but not all, of the resolution attributes defined by SNA as operands of the GENALERT command. Some operands are optional and some are required. The proper use of these is important in designing an efficient alert-based system.

- Some of the alerts generated through GENALERT can deviate from designed alerts. For example:

- – The HIER values of GENALERT are contained in SV03 instead of SV05.
- – No SF82 is allowed with GENALERT.
- For more information about creating alerts with the GENALERT command, see the *IBM Z NetView Automation Guide*.

GETCONID (NCCF)

Syntax

GETCONID
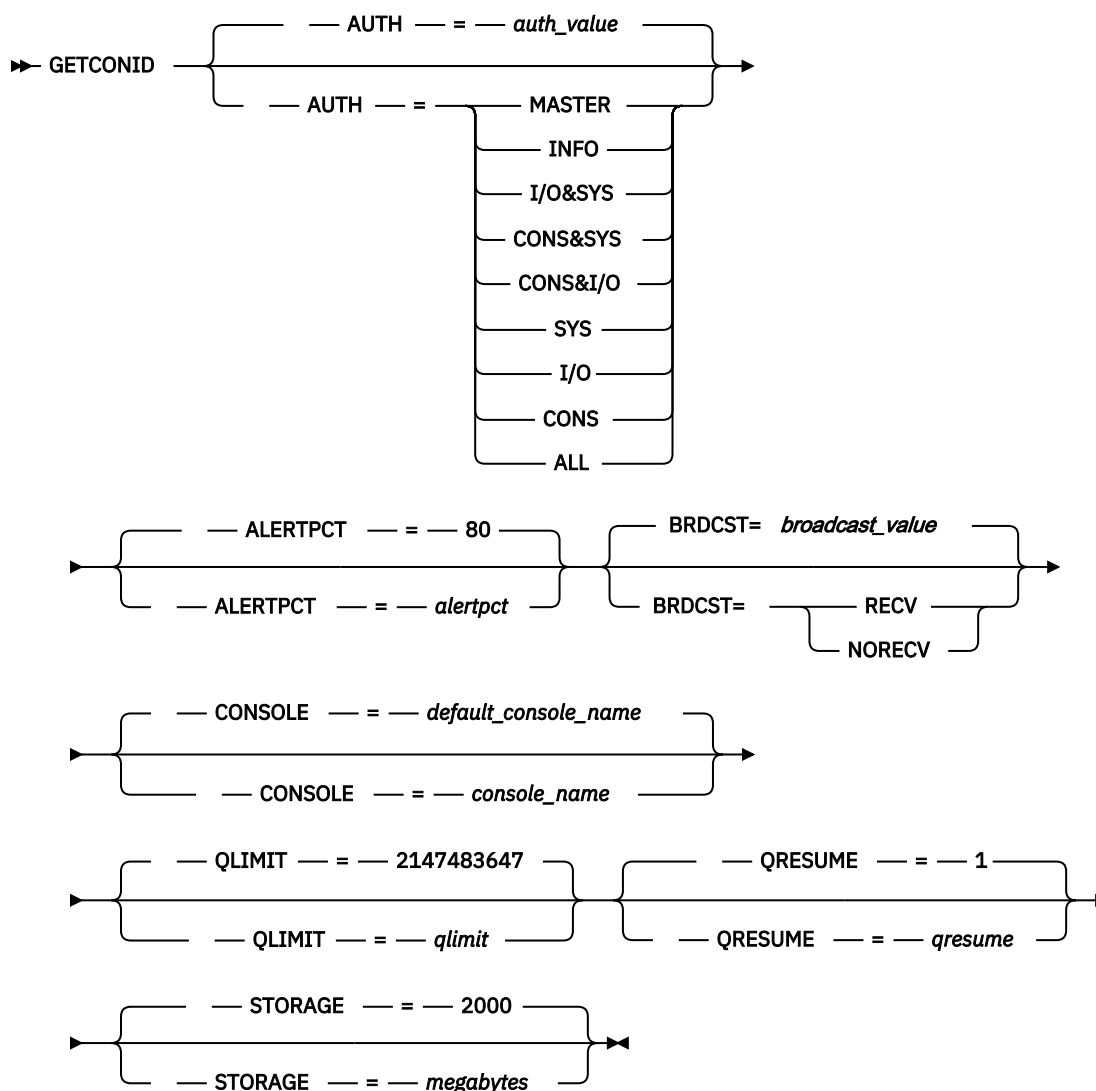
Purpose of Command

The GETCONID command obtains a console for an operator, an autotask, or the primary program operator interface task (PPT). The GETCONID command can obtain a console with a different name than the default for the operator task (OST) or PPT.

Operand Descriptions

AUTH=*auth_value*
 Requests a particular level of authority for the extended multiple console support (EMCS) console.

 The AUTH console attribute is determined in the following order:

1. If EMCSPARM=SAF is specified in the NetView DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command, the AUTH attribute is obtained from the OPERPARM segment of the SAF product if the OPERPARM segment exists.
2. The value specified on the GETCONID AUTH keyword if you do not have an SAF OPERPARM segment, or EMCSPARM=NETVIEW.
3. The MVSPARM.DEFAUTH value in the CNMSTYLE member if you do not have an SAF OPERPARM segment and you do not specify GETCONID AUTH keyword.
4. The NetView default value (MASTER) if you do not have an SAF OPERPARM segment, you do not specify a GETCONID AUTH keyword, and you have not changed the MVSPARM.DEFAUTH value in the CNMSTUSR or C*xx*STGEN member that is included in the CNMSTYLE member.

If you are using Resource Access Control Facility (RACF) Version 1.9 or a later release, or a compatible security product, you can protect individual MVS commands in the OPERCMDS class. The OPERCMDS class protection of specific MVS commands overrides the AUTH value for the console. For example, if you are using a console that has an authority of INFO, you might be able to enter MVS commands that require MASTER authority if an OPERCMDS class definition specifically permits doing so.

The levels of authority are:

MASTER
The EMCS console can enter all possible MVS commands. This is the default.

INFO
The EMCS console can enter informational command group commands.

I/O&SYS
The EMCS console can enter the following command groups:

- Informational
- System control
- I/O control

Type I/O&SYS without spaces.

CONS&SYS
The EMCS console can enter the following command groups:

- Informational
- System control
- Console control

Type CONS&SYS without spaces.

CONS&I/O
The EMCS console can enter the following command groups:

- Informational
- I/O control
- Console control

Type CONS&I/O without spaces.

SYS
The EMCS console can enter informational and system control command groups.

I/O
The EMCS console can enter informational and I/O control command groups. Type I/O without spaces.

CONS
The EMCS console can enter informational and console control command groups.

ALL
The EMCS console can enter the following command groups:

- Informational
- System control
- I/O control
- Console control

ALERTPCT=*alertpct*
Specifies the percentage of the QLIMIT value that causes warning message DWO204I to be issued. This is an optional operand. The default is 80 percent.

BRDCST=*broadcast_value*
Specifies whether broadcast messages are received from the MVS program on the EMCS console.

The broadcast console attribute is determined in the following order:

1. If EMCSPARM=SAF is specified in the NetView DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command, the broadcast attribute is obtained from the OPERPARM segment of the console profile definition in the SAF product if the OPERPARM segment exists.
2. The value specified on the GETCONID BRDCST keyword.
3. The MVSPARM.OperRecvBrdcst value in the CNMSTYLE member.
4. The NetView program default, which is to receive broadcast messages.

The following values can be specified for the BRDCST option:

RECV
The EMCS console receives any broadcast messages sent from the MVS program when the EMCSPARM value is set to NO or if an OPERPARM segment does not exist for the console.

NORECV
The EMCS console does not receive broadcast messages sent from the MVS program when the EMCSPARM value is set to NO or if an OPERPARM segment does not exist for the console.

CONSOLE=
Specifies the MVS console name to be obtained. The name must be 2 - 8 characters, as required by MVS. Valid characters for console names are A - Z, 0 - 9, @, #, or $. The first character of the console name must be alphabetic (A - Z) or one of the following special characters: @, #, or $. If you do not specify the console name, the NetView program determines the console name in the following order:

1. If a SETCONID command was used, that name is used.
2. If the CONSMASK statement in the CNMSTYLE member is not defined as an asterisk (*), then its value is used as a mask for determining the default console name. See the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference* for more information.
3. If OPERSEC=SAFDEF was in effect when the operator logged on, the NetView program uses the value of CONSNAME specified for this operator in the NetView segment of the SAF product. If there is not a CONSNAME in the NetView segment, see Step .
4. If OPERSEC=SAFDEF was not in effect when the operator logged on, the NetView program uses the value of CONSNAME specified in the operator's profile in DSIPRF. If there is not a CONSNAME in the operator's profile, see Step .
5. If a CONSNAME was not specified in either the NetView segment or the operator's profile, the NetView program uses the operator task name as the console name. In this case, the operator ID must be greater than one character in length and abide by the same rules as for console names.

QLIMIT=*qlimit*
Specifies the number of messages that can be queued to this console. This is an optional operand. The default is 2 147 483 647 messages.

QRESUME=*qresume*
Specifies the lower percentage limit that the *qlimit* specified for messages must reach before message queuing resumes. The valid range is 0-99 percent. The default is 1 percent.

STORAGE=*megabytes*

Specifies the maximum number of megabytes that can be allocated to the MVS data space for EMCS console messages. MVS creates this data space when the first NetView task obtains an EMCS console. You can obtain an EMCS console using the GETCONID command, by entering an MVS command, or by activating the CNMCSSIR task. If you do not use the GETCONID command with the STORAGE keyword first, the default size data space is created. When you release all EMCS consoles from all NetView tasks, the data space is removed. The valid range is 1 - 2048 megabytes. The default is 2000 megabytes.

Usage Notes

To use this command you must have the NetView program running on a system with EMCS consoles.

The AUTH and STORAGE values can be overridden by your SAF OPERPARM segment definition for the console. You can control whether the OPERPARM segment is used with the EMCSPARM keyword that can be specified on the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the GETCONID command:

- If you need to issue MVS commands, you can issue the GETCONID command in your initial command list to ensure that the console is properly obtained.

- The first EMCS console obtained by the NetView system determines the size of the data space for system messages. MVS manages this data space storage. The NetView program cannot determine the current maximum size for the data space or how much of the data space is in use. See the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference* for more information about setting EMCS console attributes.

- Setting QLIMIT to a value that is too small for your installation can result in the loss of MVS messages under certain circumstances. Therefore, do not specify a value of 1. The appropriate value for QLIMIT depends on your installation.

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

0

The command completed successfully. The obtained EMCS console is now available for the MVS command processors.

4

The command did not complete successfully. Check the accompanying messages for more information.

8

The console cannot be obtained from MVS. See error code in message DSI445I for details.

12

QLIMIT value is not valid.

16

ALERTPCT value is not valid.

20

QRESUME value is not valid.

24

CONSOLE value is not valid.

28

MIGRATE value is not valid.

32

AUTH value is not valid.

36

Console cannot be obtained from MVS because the system or release does not support EMCS consoles.

40

STORAGE value is not valid.

44

This task has already obtained a console.

48

Interface is not valid. Extended console interface is required for this command.

52

The console requested is already in use.

56

A migration console ID was not available. No console has been obtained.

60

This task was not authorized by the security software to obtain the specified EMCS console.

Example: Obtaining an EMCS console

To obtain an EMCS console, enter:

```
GETCONID
```

Response: Obtains an EMCS console with a console name as explained under the CONSOLE keyword.

Example: Obtaining an EMCS console with SERVCON as the console name

To obtain an EMCS console with SERVCON as the console name, enter:

```
GETCONID CONSOLE=SERVCON
```

Response: Obtains an EMCS console with SERVCON as the console name.

Example: Obtaining an EMCS console with ALT44 as the console name

To obtain an EMCS console with ALT44 as the console name, enter:

```
GETCONID CONSOLE=ALT44,QLIMIT=3000,ALERTPCT=75,QRESUME=20
```

This console can have up to 3000 system messages (QLIMIT) queued to it at a time. When 75% (ALERTPCT) of the 3000 messages are queued to the console, a warning message is issued. If the QLIMIT of 3000 messages is reached, MVS temporarily halts system message queuing to the console. MVS resumes system message queuing to the console when the console message queue is less than 20% full (QRESUME).

Example: Obtaining an EMCS console and specifying an authority level

To obtain an EMCS console and to request the authority level of MASTER, enter:

```
GETCONID AUTH=MASTER
```

Response: Obtains an EMCS console with a console name as explained under the CONSOLE keyword.

GETPW (NCCF)

Syntax

GETPW
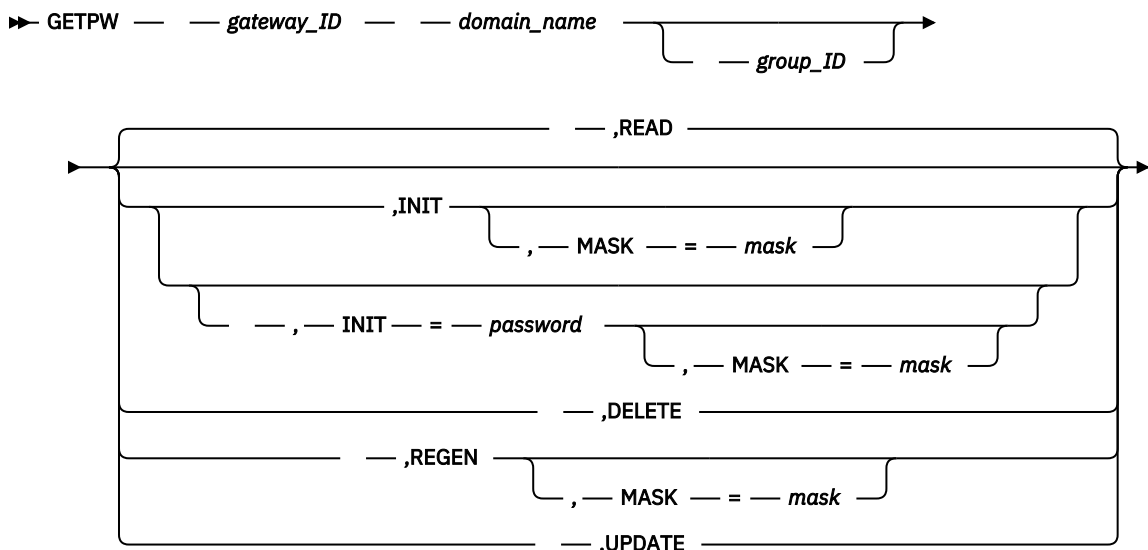
Purpose of Command

The GETPW command initializes the IBM Z System Automation and AON password protection feature. The GETPW command processor maintains a VSAM file containing passwords for gateway operator IDs, called the password data set. These passwords are used when establishing gateway sessions. The records in the password data set are keyed using a combination of the user ID, the domain ID, and optionally, the group ID. Each record has four fields:

* The current-password field
* The new-password field
* The date-password-last-changed field
* The password generation mask

Passwords are stored in encrypted format.

Operand Descriptions

gateway_id
The name of the gateway autotask.

domain_name
The domain for which password maintenance services are required.

Note: In a shared System Authorization Facility (SAF) data set environment, if the originating system logs on to two or more destination systems, the domain name specified for this parameter is the originating system, and must match the OWNER value specified in the Gateway Definitions customization-dialog panel for the originating system.

group_id
This parameter is required only for environments where multiple shared SAF databases are in use. The group_id can be any two characters to identify each shared SAF database. This parameter is required when:

* The originating system logs on to two or more destination systems that reside within the same shared SAF database.

- The originating system logs on to two or more shared SAF databases as described.

You must code a blank between the gateway_id and domain_name and, if it is specified, the group_id values, as shown in the GETPW syntax figure.

READ
Specifies that the appropriate password is retrieved from the data set. This is the default if no request is specified.

INIT
Used to create an entry in the password data set for the specified gateway_id and domain_name values, and to specify an initial password value for the entry.

Note: Information about password checking can be found in the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference*.

The password value must be 4 - 8 characters long.

Using GETPW with the INIT parameter is required as part of installing the password protection feature.

The first time that you initialize an entry for the unique combination of gateway_ID, domain__name, and optionally, group_ID, you must specify GETPW with INIT=*password*. After the initial request, *password* is no longer required with the INIT keyword.

A password can contain lowercase characters, and will be stored as such, as long as NETVASIS is in effect.

Note: If a value is specified for the MASK=*mask* keyword together with the INIT keyword, then the value of *mask* becomes the default mask for the REGEN keyword.

If a value is not specified for *mask*, then the system-defined default is

```
%X%X%X%X%X%X%X%X
```

DELETE
Specifies that the record with the matching gateway ID and domain name is deleted.

REGEN
Causes a new password to be generated (satisfying the requirements of the mask if it is specified). The current and new passwords are shown in response to GETPW REGEN and any subsequent GETPW READ until there is a GETPW UPDATE.

Note: If a value is specified for the MASK=*mask* keyword for the REGEN keyword, then that value is valid only for this invocation of the REGEN keyword. If a value is not specified for *mask* for the REGEN keyword, then the default value is used. See the INIT parameter for an explanation of the default value for *mask*.

MASK
Describes the format used when generating new passwords for gateway autotasks. The password generation mask consists of 4 to 8 pairs of characters, each pair defining the attributes of a single password character. The first character of each pair determines how the second character is used.

!
A password character of the value indicated by the following mask character is required.

%
A password character of the type indicated by the following mask character is required.

?
A password character of the type indicated by the following mask character is optional.

The password mask is processed from left to right, and generates a string of characters with a length equal to or greater than the number required. Passwords of at least 4 characters are required.

The password character type codes indicate the set of characters to be used when generating a new password. The valid type codes are as follows:

$
 National only

A or a
 Alphabetic only

B or b
 Alphabetic/National

C or c
 Consonant (alphabetic, no vowels)

E or e
 Even numerics

L or l
 Lower case alphabetic only

N or n
 Numeric only

O or o
 Odd numerics

V or v
 Vowels only

W or w
 Alphanumeric (no vowels)

X or x
 Alphanumeric

Y or y
 Alphanumeric/National

Z or z
 Alphanumeric/National (no vowels)

For example, a password mask of !N!N!T%$%C?N%N%E would cause passwords to be generated that begin with 'NNT' followed by a national character, a consonant, and a two or three digit even number.

UPDATE
 Makes the new password generated by REGEN become the current password.

Usage Notes

- For security reasons, you should use NetView command-class checking on GETPW.

- When an alphabetic character is generated conforming with one of the password character type codes under the MASK operand, the following cases are true:

  – When an uppercase mask character other than L is used, the uppercase version of the character is produced.

  – When a lowercase mask character other than l is used, either the uppercase or lowercase version of the character is produced, determined randomly.

Examples

This example involves three systems, CNM01, CNM02, and CNM03.

These systems do not share an SAF data set; each system maintains its own SAF data set. The following GETPW commands are issued on each system to initialize password values for gateway operator IDs outbound from each system and inbound on the other systems in the password data set for each system.

From system CNM01, the following GETPW commands are issued:

```
GETPW GATCNM01 CNM02,INIT=AAAAAAAA
GETPW GATCNM01 CNM03,INIT=BBBBBBBB
```

From system CNM02, the following GETPW command is issued:

```
GETPW GATCNM02 CNM01,INIT=CCCCCCCC
```

From system AOF03, the following GETPW command is issued:

```
GETPW GATCNM03 CNM01,INIT=DDDDDDDD
```

If these systems shared an SAF data set, the only difference in GETPW commands issued is the following example from system CNM01:

```
GETPW GATCNM01 CNM01,INIT=EEEEEEEE
```

GETTOPO ITNMDETAIL (MSM)

Syntax

GETTOPO ITNMDETAIL (MSM)

```
►►─ GETTOPO ── ── ITNMDETAIL ── →

         ┌─ AUTOTASK ── = ── previous_autotask_name ─┐
    ►─────┤                                          ├─ DETAIL ── = ── entityID →
         └─ AUTOTASK ── = ── autotask_name ──────────┘

         ┌─ HOSTS ── = ── YES ─┐              ┌─ USER ── = ── current_user ─┐
    ►─────┤                    ├──────────────┤                            ├──────→
         └─ HOSTS ── = ──┬─ NO ──┬─┘          └─ USER ── = ── user_name ───┘
                         └─ YES ─┘

         ┌─ PORT ── = ── default ─┐
    ►─────┤                       ├──────────→
         └─ PORT ── = ── port_number ─┘

         ┌─ NETWORK ── = ── ALL ─┐
    ►─────┤                      ├─ SP ── = ── sp_name →
         └─ NETWORK ── = ──┬─ ALL ────┬─┘
                           ├─ SUBNET ─┤
                           └─ ZOS ────┘

         ┌─ TRACE ── = ── NO ─┐
    ►─────┤                   ├──────→
         └─ TRACE ── = ──┬─ ALL ───┬─┘
                         ├─ ENTRY ─┤
                         ├─ EXIT ──┤
                         ├─ NO ────┤
                         └─ YES ───┘

         ┌─ UNMANAGED ── = ── YES ─┐
    ►─────┤                        ├─►◄
         └─ UNMANAGED ── = ──┬─ NO ──┬─┘
                             └─ YES ─┘
```
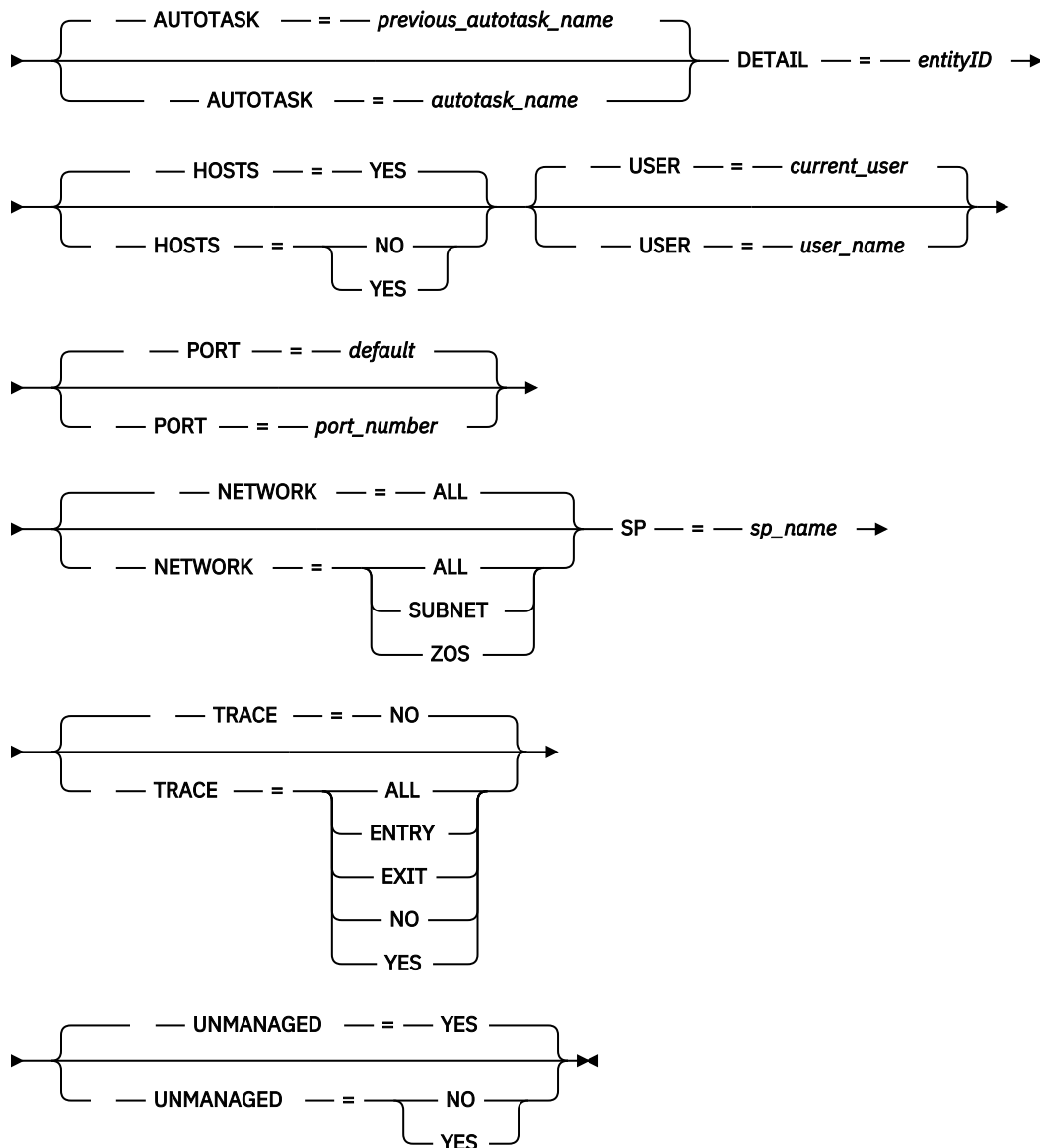
Purpose of Command

The GETTOPO ITNMDETAIL command retrieves and adds the topology data and status for the specified IBM Tivoli Network Manger object to RODM.

Operand Descriptions

AUTOTASK

> The name of the autotask that MultiSystem Manager must use to communicate with the service point. This is the autotask from which the topology request, in the form of a RUNCMD command, is issued. The autotask name can be 1 - 8 alphanumeric characters in length and can contain only these special characters: #, @, and $. The name can start with an alphabetic character or #, @, or $.

If AUTOTASK is not specified, MultiSystem Manager uses the autotask specified in a previous GETTOPO command to this service point. If this is the initial GETTOPO command being issued to this service point and AUTOTASK is not specified, MultiSystem Manager uses the autotask specified in the (MSM)function.autotask.MSMdefault statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

Note: The autotask name is stored in RODM. If you rename a NetView autotask, you must specify the new autotask name in the next GETTOPO command to establish it as the *previous_autotask_name*.

DETAIL
The name of the subnet or other resource for which you want topology information. You can enter either the IP address by using dotted decimal notation (such as 9.67.223.21), the full host name (such as gandalf.newyork.example.com, or a shortened version of the host name (such as gandalf). The entityID field for this resource is the Network Management database on the agent workstation.

HOSTS
Whether to retrieve and add to RODM the information for host systems that are discovered by IBM Tivoli Network Manager.

The topology status for each router, hub, bridge, and interface is updated, regardless of whether HOSTS=YES is specified or HOSTS=NO is specified.

NO
Do not add to RODM.

If information about the host systems is already in RODM, MultiSystem Manager removes the information from RODM and updates the topology and status of other resources in the network.

YES
Add to RODM.

NETWORK
The type of network resources for which to collect topology information.

ALL
Collect data both for the subnetwork and layer 3 resources and for the z/OS resources.

SUBNET
Collect data for the subnetwork and layer 3 topology, which includes the resources contained in the subnetwork and layer 3 views in IBM Tivoli Network Manager.

ZOS
Collect data for the resources defined as z/OS resources and any resources directly connected to a z/OS resource, for example, a router to which a z/OS resource is connected.

PORT
Specifies the TCP/IP sockets port number associated with the IP agent. PORT can be specified only if the transport protocol is IP.

The PORT number specified must be the same number as the port number defined on the workstation where the agent is installed. For information about changing the default port number, see the customization information in the README file shipped with the MultiSystem Manager IBM Tivoli Network Manager agent. If PORT is not specified and the transport protocol is IP, MultiSystem Manager uses the PORT number specified on the previous GETTOPO command to this service point. If this is the initial GETTOPO command being issued to this service point, 3333 is used as the default value for PORT.

SP
The IP host name of the service point associated with the workstation where the MultiSystem Manager IBM Tivoli Network Manager agent is installed.

This name can be a simple host name (for example, smith) or a fully qualified host name (for example, smith.newyork.example.com). The simple host name must be unique. You cannot have two simple host names that are the same, even if they reside in different TCP/IP domains. For example, you cannot have smith.newyork.example.com and smith.chicago.example.com because the host name portion of the fully qualified IP address is not unique. If the service point identified in *sp_name* is in a

cross-domain network (not in this domain), the fully qualified host name must be used, for example, smith.newyork.example.com instead of smith.

TRACE

Determines whether to trace the MultiSystem Manager GETTOPO command.

If TRACE is enabled, message FLC003I is displayed. This message contains the name of the module being traced along with trace information related to the specified trace value. The FLC003I message is displayed at your host operator station task and command response window and is stored in the NetView message log.

If you issue this GETTOPO command under an autotask, assigning message FLC003I to an OST, you can view the trace messages as they are generated.

Note: Because the ENTRY, EXIT, and ALL parameters can generate many trace messages, use these parameters only to resolve network problems in coordination with IBM Software Support.

ALL

Display message FLC003I for every trace point in each module. This includes trace information displayed for ENTRY, EXIT, and YES.

ENTRY

Display message FLC003I containing the parameter list passed to each module.

EXIT

Display message FLC003I containing the return code value when exiting each module.

NO

Do not display trace messages while processing this topology request.

YES

Display message FLC003I and the related RUNCMDs issued when processing the GETTOPO command.

Note: If you issue a GETTOPO command with TRACE=ALL, ENTRY, EXIT, or YES from the command tree facility, the system collects the trace messages and returns them to the command response window in one batch when the command completes. If you want to display the trace messages as they are issued, issue the GETTOPO command from the NetView command line or from a command list that is not called from the NetView management console.

UNMANAGED

Specify whether to display resources that are in the unmanaged state in the IBM Tivoli Network Manager view.

NO

Do not display unmanaged resources.

YES

Display unmanaged resources. This is the default.

USER

The name of the IBM Tivoli Network Manager user for which views are returned. If this is not specified, the user name defined in the FLCP_Agent.properties file is used.

Usage Notes

- The MSM tower and the ITNM subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- The topology manager must be enabled for MultiSystem Manager to process this command. See the INITTOPO command for initialization information and the RESTOPO command for information about resuming the processing of GETTOPO commands if they have been suspended by the SUSPTOPO command.
- If you have views below the networks view open, close them before issuing this command. Closing the views saves processing time.

If you do not close the views, they might be closed by the workstation, in which case the DUI16441I error message is displayed. If that occurs, you can ignore the message and reopen the views.

Examples

The following GETTOPO ITNMDETAIL example performs these actions:

- Retrieves topology and status from service point hostname1.somewhere.someplace.com
- Retrieves topology and status information for the resource identified in the IBM Tivoli Network Manager database with an ID of 5678
- Uses the AUTOIP1 autotask to communicate with the service point
- Adds information for host systems to RODM by taking the default of YES for the HOSTS keyword
- Does not display trace messages while processing the request by taking the default of NO for the TRACE keyword
- Displays unmanaged resources by taking the default value of YES for the UNMANAGED keyword

```
GETTOPO ITNMDETAIL DETAIL=5678 AUTOTASK=AUTOIP1 SP=hostname1.somewhere.someplace.com
```

GETTOPO ITNMONLY and ITNMRES (MSM)

Syntax

GETTOPO ITNMONLY and ITNMRES (MSM)

►►— GETTOPO —————►

```
                                    ITNMONLY ─────────────────────────────►
        ┌─ HOSTS ── = ── YES ─┐         ┌─ UNMANAGED ── = ── YES ─┐
►─┬─────┼─────────────────────┼─────┬───┼─────────────────────────┼──►
  └─ ITNMRES ─┤               │         └─ UNMANAGED ── = ──┬─ NO ──┤
              └─ HOSTS ── = ──┬─ NO ──┤                     └─ YES ─┘
                              └─ YES ─┘
```

```
        ┌─── NETWORK ── = ── ALL ────┐
►─┬──────────────────────────────────┬──►
  └─ NETWORK ── = ──┬─ ALL ────┐
                    ├─ SUBNET ─┤
                    └─ ZOS ────┘
```

```
        ┌── AUTOTASK ── = ── previous_autotask_name ──┐
►─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►
  └─ AUTOTASK ── = ── autotask_name ─┘
```

```
        ┌── HEARTBEAT ── = ── previous_interval ──┐
►─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►
  └─ HEARTBEAT ── = ── heartbeat_interval ─┘
```

```
        ┌── USER ── = ── current_user ──┐
►─┬──────────────────────────────────────┬──►
  └─ USER ── = ── user_name ─┘
```

```
        ┌──── NETWORK_AG_OBJECT ── = ── IP_Networks ────┐
►─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►
  └─ NETWORK_AG_OBJECT ── = ──┬─ IP_Networks ──────────────┐
                              ├─ network_aggregate_object_name ─┤
                              └─ NONE ─┘
```

```
        ┌── NETWORK_NAME ── = ── sp_name ── _IP_Network ──┐
►─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►
  └─ NETWORK_NAME ── = ── IP_network_aggregate_name ─┘
```

```
        ┌─── NETWORK_VIEW ── = ── default_network_view ───┐
►─┬──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┬──►
  └─ NETWORK_VIEW ── = ── network_view_name ── / ── network_view_annotation ─┘
```

```
        ┌── PORT ── = ── default ──┐
►─┬──────────────────────────────────┬─ SP ── = ── sp_name ──►
  └─ PORT ── = ── port_number ─┘
```

```
        ┌── TRACE ── = ── NO ──┐
►─┬──────────────────────────────┬─►◄
  └─ TRACE ── = ──┬─ ALL ───┐
                  ├─ ENTRY ─┤
                  ├─ EXIT ──┤
                  ├─ NO ────┤
                  └─ YES ───┘
```

Purpose of Command

The GETTOPO ITNMONLY command and the GETTOPO ITNMRES command retrieve topology and status information for a network managed by the MultiSytem Manager IBM Tivoli Network Manager agent and adds the information to RODM.

Operand Descriptions

AUTOTASK

> The name of the autotask that MultiSystem Manager must use to communicate with the service point. This is the autotask from which the topology request, in the form of a RUNCMD command, is issued. The autotask name can be 1 - 8 alphanumeric characters in length and can contain only these special characters: #, @, and $. The name can start with an alphabetic character or #, @, or $.
>
> If AUTOTASK is not specified, MultiSystem Manager uses the autotask specified in a previous GETTOPO command to this service point. If this is the initial GETTOPO command being issued to this service point and AUTOTASK is not specified, MultiSystem Manager uses the autotask specified in the (MSM)function.autotask.MSMdefault statement in the CNMSTYLE member.
>
> **Note:** The autotask name is stored in RODM. If you rename a NetView autotask, you must specify the new autotask name in the next GETTOPO command to establish it as the *previous_autotask_name*.

HEARTBEAT

> The amount of time, in minutes, between heartbeat requests to the service point. Heartbeat requests are queries issued by MultiSystem Manager to determine whether the service point is still active. The heartbeat request can result in notification that topology or status changes have occurred.
>
> Specify a value of zero (0) to stop current heartbeat requests for the service point.
>
> If the HEARTBEAT keyword is not coded, it defaults to the current heartbeat interval. If an interval was never set, MultiSystem Manager sets it to zero (0).
>
> *heartbeat_interval*
>> An integer 0 - 3599. A value of zero means that no heartbeat requests are issued.
>
> *previous_interval*
>> The previous value.

HOSTS

> Whether to retrieve and add to RODM the information for host systems that are discovered by IBM Tivoli Network Manager.
>
> The topology status for each router, hub, bridge, and interface is updated, regardless of whether HOSTS=YES is specified or HOSTS=NO is specified.
>
> **NO**
>> Do not add to RODM.
>>
>> If information about the host systems is already in RODM, MultiSystem Manager removes the information from RODM and updates the topology and status of other resources in the network.
>
> **YES**
>> Add to RODM.

ITNMONLY

> Retrieve and add to RODM the topology data and status for the specified service point only. Do not retrieve and store topology data and status for the resources managed by the service point.

ITNMRES

> Retrieve and add to RODM the topology data and status for the specified service point and the resources it manages.

NETWORK

> The type of network resources for which to collect topology information.
>
> **ALL**
>> Collect data both for the subnetwork and layer 3 resources and for the z/OS resources.

SUBNET

Collect data for the subnetwork and layer 3 topology, which includes the resources contained in the subnetwork and layer 3 views in IBM Tivoli Network Manager.

ZOS

Collect data for the resources defined as z/OS resources and any resources directly connected to a z/OS resource, for example, a router to which a z/OS resource is connected.

NETWORK_AG_OBJECT

Specifies whether you want the objects representing this network to be contained in an aggregate object. If you specify a name or accept the default name, the status of each object representing this network is collected in the aggregate.

If the objects representing this service point exist in RODM, you do not need to code this keyword. If they exist and you do not code the keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the name of the network aggregate object that is already in RODM instead of the default value. If the objects do not exist in RODM and you do not code this keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the default value ITNM_IP_Networks.

The NETWORK_AG_OBJECT name is used as the DisplayResourceName of the object in RODM; therefore, it is the name of the object in the NetView management console. For more information about the network aggregate object name, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

network_aggregate_object_name

The name of the aggregate object that you want to contain the network manager and aggregate objects representing this network. The name can be 1 - 16 alphanumeric characters. It cannot contain commas (,), blanks, percent signs (%), double quotation marks ("), or equal signs (=).

NONE

Do not include the objects representing this network in an aggregate object. If you specify NONE, the network manager object and the network aggregate object are both displayed in the network view.

NETWORK_NAME

The unique name that you want displayed in the NetView management console for the aggregate object representing this IP network. This name is stored in the DisplayResourceName field in RODM for this IP network object.

NETWORK_NAME can be 1 - 32 characters. It can include alphanumeric characters and only these special characters: # @ $. ( ) : ; ? ' - _ % * < and >.

If the aggregate object representing this IP network exists in RODM, you do not need to code this keyword. If it exists and you do not code the keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the network name already defined in RODM instead of the default value. If the aggregate object does not exist in RODM and you do not code this keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the default value *sp_name*_IP_Network.

NETWORK_VIEW

The name and description of the network level view in which you want the object representing the network resource to be displayed.

If you specify NETWORK_VIEW, you must also specify *network_view_name* and *network_view_annotation*, separated by a right slash (/), for example: NETWORK_VIEW=My_View/ Joe's own view.

If the objects representing this service point exist in RODM, you do not need to code this keyword. If they exist and you do not code the keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the network view name and annotation in RODM instead of the default values. If the objects do not exist in RODM and you do not code this keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the default network_view name and annotation.

For more information about network view name and annotation, see the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*.

default_network_view
> The name specified in the COMMON.FLC_DEF_NETW_VIEW statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

network_view_name
> The name of your network view. This is the name that appears in the network view list in the NetView management console.
>
> This name can be 1 - 32 characters. It can include alphanumeric characters and only these special characters: # @ % $. ( ) : ; ? ' " - _ & + < and >. The first character must be alphabetic or numeric.

network_view_annotation
> The description of your network view. It is displayed in the **Description** field.
>
> The description can be 1 - 32 characters. It can include alphanumeric characters, embedded blanks, and all special characters except the comma (,) and equal sign (=).

PORT
> Specifies the TCP/IP sockets port number associated with the IP agent. PORT can be specified only if the transport protocol is IP.
>
> The PORT number specified must be the same number as the port number defined on the workstation where the agent is installed. For information about changing the default port number, see the customization information in the README file shipped with the MultiSystem Manager IBM Tivoli Network Manager agent. If PORT is not specified and the transport protocol is IP, MultiSystem Manager uses the PORT number specified on the previous GETTOPO command to this service point. If this is the initial GETTOPO command being issued to this service point, 3333 is used as the default value for PORT.

SP
> The IP host name of the service point associated with the workstation where the MultiSystem Manager IBM Tivoli Network Manager agent is installed.
>
> This name can be a simple host name (for example, smith) or a fully qualified host name (for example, smith.newyork.example.com). The simple host name must be unique. You cannot have two simple host names that are the same, even if they reside in different TCP/IP domains. For example, you cannot have smith.newyork.example.com and smith.chicago.example.com because the host name portion of the fully qualified IP address is not unique. If the service point identified in *sp_name* is in a cross-domain network (not in this domain), the fully qualified host name must be used, for example, `smith.newyork.example.com` instead of `smith`.

TRACE
> Determines whether to trace the MultiSystem Manager GETTOPO command.
>
> If TRACE is enabled, message FLC003I is displayed. This message contains the name of the module being traced along with trace information related to the specified trace value. The FLC003I message is displayed at your host operator station task and command response window and is stored in the NetView message log.
>
> If you issue this GETTOPO command under an autotask, assigning message FLC003I to an OST, you can view the trace messages as they are generated.
>
> **Note:** Because the ENTRY, EXIT, and ALL parameters can generate many trace messages, use only these parameters to resolve network problems in coordination with IBM Software Support.

ALL
> Display message FLC003I for every trace point in each module. This includes trace information displayed for ENTRY, EXIT, and YES.

ENTRY
> Display message FLC003I containing the parameter list passed to each module.

EXIT
> Display message FLC003I containing the return code value when exiting each module.

NO
> Do not display trace messages while processing this topology request.

YES
> Display the FLC003I message issued when processing the GETTOPO command.

Note: If you issue a GETTOPO command with TRACE=ALL, ENTRY, EXIT, or YES from the command tree facility, the system collects the trace messages and returns them to the command response window in one batch when the command completes. If you want to display the trace messages as they are issued, issue the GETTOPO command from the NetView command line or from a command list that is not called from the NetView management console.

UNMANAGED
Specify whether to display resources that are in the unmanaged state in the IBM Tivoli Network Manager view.

NO
> Do not display unmanaged resources.

YES
> Display unmanaged resources. This is the default.

USER
The name of the IBM Tivoli Network Manager user for which views are returned. If a value is not specified, then the MultiSystem Manager IBM Tivoli Network Manager agent selects the user name from the FLCP_Agent.properties file.

Usage Notes

- The MSM tower and the ITNM subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- The topology manager must be enabled for MultiSystem Manager to process this command. See the INITTOPO command for initialization information and the RESTOPO command for information about resuming the processing of GETTOPO commands if they have been suspended by the SUSPTOPO command.
- If you have views below the networks view open, close them before issuing this command. Closing the views saves processing time.

  If you do not close the views, they might be closed by the workstation, in which case the DUI16441I error message is displayed. If that occurs, you can ignore the message and reopen the views.

Examples

The following GETTOPO ITNMRES example performs these actions:

- Retrieves topology and status for the service point and all of the resources managed by service point hostname1.somewhere.someplace.com
- Does not add information for host systems and host interfaces (HOSTS=NO)
- Uses the AUTOIP1 autotask to communicate with the service point
- Specifies a heartbeat interval of 10 minutes.
- Places the view in the ITNM_Networks aggregate object
- Names the aggregate object representing the My_ITNM_Network network
- Names the view My_View with a description of Joe's own view
- Displays trace messages for the GETTOPO command
- Displays unmanaged resources

```
GETTOPO ITNMRES HOSTS=NO AUTOTASK=AUTOIP1 HEARTBEAT=10
NETWORK_AG_OBJECT=ITNM_Networks NETWORK_NAME=My_ITNM_Network
NETWORK_VIEW=My_View/Joe's own view SP=hostname1.somewhere.someplace.com
TRACE=YES
```

The following GETTOPO ITNMONLY example performs these actions:

- Retrieves topology and status for service point hostname1.somewhere.someplace.com
- Uses the AUTOIP1 autotask to communicate with the service point
- Uses the previous heartbeat interval by taking the default for the HEARTBEAT keyword.
- Does not include the objects representing the network in an aggregate object (NETWORK_AG_OBJECT=NONE)
- Names the view My_View with a description of `Regina's own view`
- Does not display trace messages by taking the default for the TRACE keyword

```
GETTOPO ITNMONLY AUTOTASK=AUTOIP1 NETWORK_AG_OBJECT=NONE
NETWORK_VIEW=My_View/Regina's own view SP=hostname1.somewhere.someplace.com
```

GETTOPO HOSTONLY (MSM)

Syntax

GETTOPO HOSTONLY (MSM)

```
>>- GETTOPO -- HOSTONLY --+-- AUTOTASK -- = -- previous_autotask_name --+-->
                          |                                              |
                          +-- AUTOTASK -- = -- autotask_name -----------+

   +-- HEARTBEAT -- = -- previous_interval --+
>--+                                          +-->
   +-- HEARTBEAT -- = -- heartbeat_interval --+

   +-- NETWORK_AG_OBJECT -- = -- Networks ------------------+
>--+                                                         +-->
   +-- NETWORK_AG_OBJECT -- = --+-- network_aggregate_object_name --+
                                +-- NONE --------------------------+

   +-- NETWORK_NAME -- = -- sp_name_Network --+
>--+                                           +-->
   +-- NETWORK_NAME -- = -- network_aggregate_name --+

   +-- NETWORK_VIEW -- = -- default_network_view --+
>--+                                                +-->
   +-- NETWORK_VIEW -- = -- network_view_name -- / -- network_view_annotation --+

   +-- SP -- = -- local_netid.local_domain -- . --+
>--+                                               +-- sp_name -->
   +-- SP -- = --+-- sp_netid.sp_domain -- . --+
                 +-- sp_domain -- . ----------+

   +-- TRACE -- = -- NO --+
>--+                       +-><
   +-- TRACE -- = --+-- ALL ---+
                    +-- ENTRY -+
                    +-- EXIT --+
                    +-- NO ----+
                    +-- YES ---+
```

Purpose of Command

The GETTOPO HOSTONLY command retrieves status information for an Open topology agent and adds it to RODM. If there are any resources underneath the network aggregate object from a previous GETTOPO command, they are removed from RODM.

Operand Descriptions

HOSTONLY

Retrieve and add to RODM the status for only the specified Open topology agent. Do not retrieve and store status for the resources managed by the Open topology agent.

AUTOTASK

The name of the autotask that MultiSystem Manager must use to communicate with the service point. This is the autotask from which the topology request is issued. The autotask name must be 1–8 alphanumeric characters and can contain the special characters #, @, and $. It cannot start with a number.

If AUTOTASK is not specified, MultiSystem Manager uses the autotask specified on a previous GETTOPO command to this service point. If this is the initial GETTOPO command being issued to this service point and AUTOTASK is not specified, MultiSystem Manager uses the autotask specified in the (MSM)function.autotask.MSMdefault statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

Note: The autotask name is stored in RODM. If you rename an autotask in the NetView program, you must specify the new autotask name on the next GETTOPO command to establish it as the *previous_autotask_name*.

HEARTBEAT

The amount of time, in minutes, between HEARTBEAT requests to the service point. Valid values are 0–3599. HEARTBEAT requests are queries issued by MultiSystem Manager to ensure that the service point is still active. The HEARTBEAT request can result in notification that topology or status changes have occurred.

If you do not code this keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the last value you specified on a previous GETTOPO request. If you have never specified a HEARTBEAT value, MultiSystem Manager uses the default value of zero.

NETWORK_AG_OBJECT

Specifies whether you want the objects representing this network to be contained in an aggregate object.

If the objects representing this service point exist in RODM, you do not need to code this keyword. If they exist and you do not code the keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the name of the network aggregate object already in RODM instead of the default value. If the objects do not exist in RODM and you do not code this keyword, the default is used.

network_aggregate_object_name

The name of the aggregate object that you want to contain the network manager and aggregate objects representing this network. The name can be 1–16 alphanumeric characters in length. You cannot use commas (,), blanks, percent signs (%), double quotation marks ("), or equal signs (=).

Unless you specify NONE, the objects representing this network and their status are collected in the aggregate.

The NETWORK_AG_OBJECT name is used as the DisplayResourceName of the object in RODM; therefore, it is the name of the resource in the view. Refer to the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide* for more information about the network aggregate object name.

NONE

Do not include the objects representing this network in an aggregate object. If you specify NONE, the network manager object and the network aggregate object are both displayed in the network view.

NETWORK_NAME

The unique name that you want displayed on the screen for the aggregate object representing this network. This name is stored in the DisplayResourceName field in RODM for this network object.

The NETWORK_NAME can be 1–32 alphanumeric characters in length. Only these special characters can be used: # @ $. ( ) : ; ? ' - _ % * < and >.

If the aggregate object representing this network exists in RODM, you do not need to code this keyword. If it exists and you do not code the keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the network name already defined in RODM instead of the default value. If the aggregate object does not exist in RODM and you do not code this keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the default value shown in the diagram.

NETWORK_VIEW

The name and description of the network level view in which you want the object representing the network resource to be displayed.

If you specify NETWORK_VIEW, you must also specify *network_view_name* and *network_view_annotation*, separated by a forward slash (/). For example:

```
NETWORK_VIEW=My_View/Joe's own view
```

If the objects representing this service point exist in RODM, you do not need to code this keyword. If they exist and you do not code the keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the network view name and annotation in RODM instead of the default values. If the objects do not exist in RODM and you do not code this keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the default network view name and annotation specified in the (MSM)COMMON.FLC_DEF_NETW_VIEW statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

network_view_name

The name of your network view. This is the name that appears in the network view list in the window.

This name can be 1–32 alphanumeric characters in length. Only these special characters can be used: # @ % $. ( ) : ; ? ' " - _ & + < and >. The first character must be alphabetic or numeric.

network_view_annotation

The description of your network view. It is displayed in the **Description** field.

The description can be 1–32 alphanumeric characters in length. You can use all special characters, except the comma (,) and equal sign (=). Embedded blanks are also permitted.

Refer to the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide* for more information about network view name and annotation.

SP

The fully qualified name of the LU or PU service point that is managing your workgroup.

If you specify more than one variable, separate them with periods, with no intervening blanks.

sp_netid

The network identifier of the SNA network in which the service point is located. *sp_netid* is an optional one- to eight-character alphanumeric name.

If you specify *sp_netid*, you must also specify *sp_domain*. The *sp_netid* is used as the NETID parameter on RUNCMDs sent to the service point. If you do not specify *sp_netid*, the RUNCMD command processor looks for the target service point on the local network where MultiSystem Manager resides.

sp_domain

The name of the NetView domain in which the service point resides. *sp_domain* is an optional 1- to one- to eight-character alphanumeric name.

If you do not specify *sp_domain*, the RUNCMD processor uses the local domain in which MultiSystem Manager resides. If you specify *sp_netid*, you must also specify *sp_domain*. *sp_domain* is used to create an SNA_Domain_Class object in RODM. *sp_domain* is not used on the RUNCMD command.

sp_name

The name of the service point associated with the NetView for AIX being described. The NetView for AIX connection is LU 6.2, so this is the LU name.

Use of this one- to eight-character alphanumeric name is required. The name is used as the SP parameter on RUNCMDs sent to the service point. The name can contain the special characters #, @, or $ and cannot start with a number.

TRACE

Determines whether to trace this GETTOPO command.

If TRACE is enabled, message FLC003I is displayed. This message contains the name of the module being traced along with trace information related to the specified trace value. The FLC003I message is displayed in your NetView host window and the command response window, and is also stored in the NetView message log.

If you issue this GETTOPO command from an autotask, assigning message FLC003I to an OST enables you to view the trace messages as they are generated.

Because the ENTRY, EXIT, and ALL parameters can generate many trace messages, use these parameters only to resolve network problems in coordination with IBM Software Support.

ALL
Display message FLC003I for every trace point in each module. This includes trace information displayed for ENTRY, EXIT, and YES.

ENTRY
Display message FLC003I containing the parameter list passed to each module.

EXIT
Display message FLC003I containing the return code value when exiting each module.

NO
Do not display trace messages while processing this topology request.

YES
Display message FLC003I and the related RUNCMDs or RMTCMDs issued when processing the GETTOPO command.

If you issue a GETTOPO command with TRACE=ALL, ENTRY, EXIT, or YES from the MSM command facility, the system collects the trace messages and returns them to the command response window in one batch when the command completes. To display the trace messages as they are issued, issue the GETTOPO command from the NetView command line or from a command list not started from NMC.
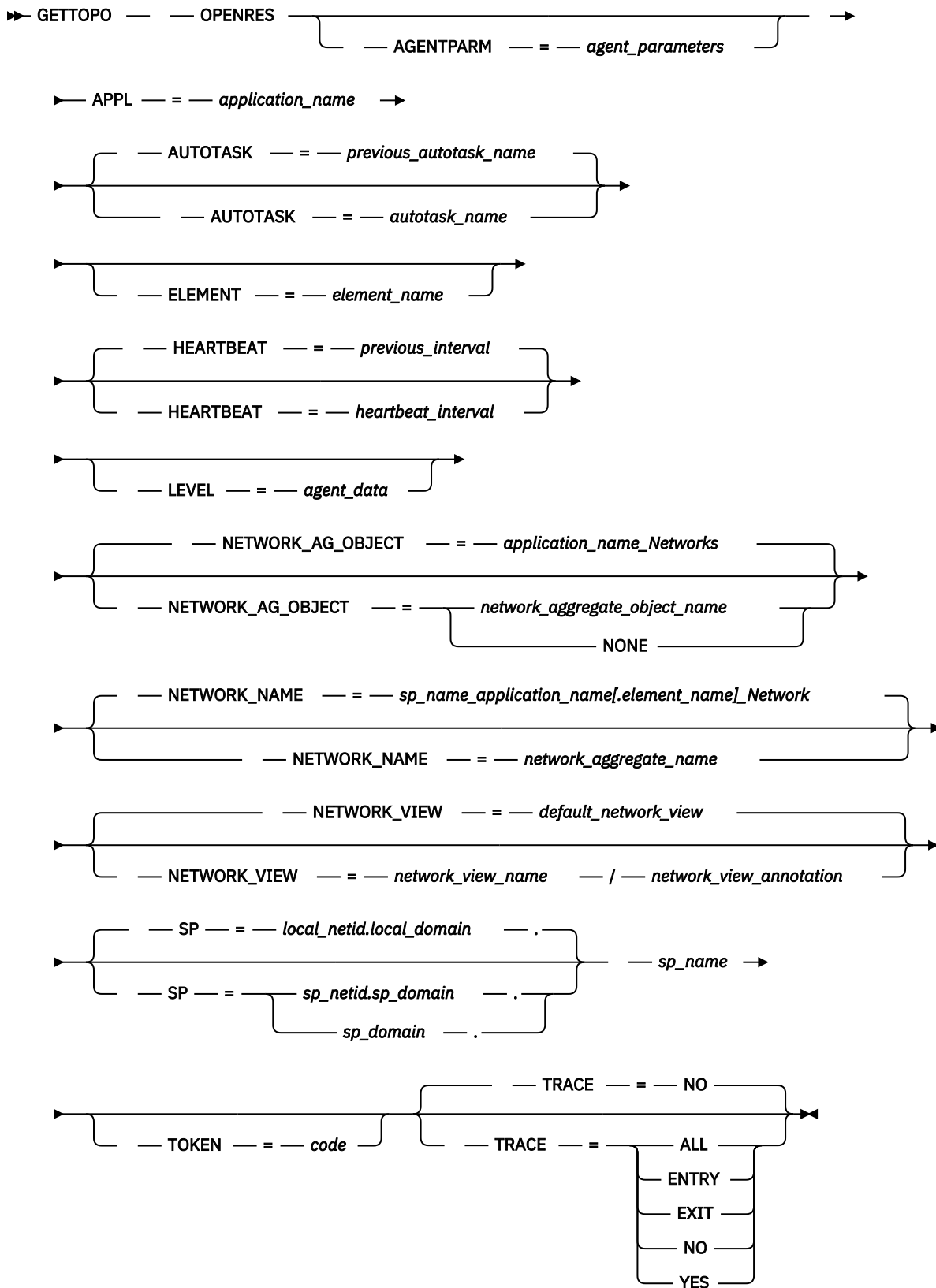
Usage Notes

- The MSM tower and the OPN subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- The topology manager must be enabled for MultiSystem Manager to process this command.

GETTOPO OPENRES (MSM)

Syntax

GETTOPO OPENRES (MSM)

```
►►── GETTOPO ── ── OPENRES ──────────────────────────────────────────────►
                              └── AGENTPARM ── = ── agent_parameters ──┘

►── APPL ── = ── application_name ──►

    ┌── AUTOTASK ── = ── previous_autotask_name ──┐
►───┤                                              ├──►
    └── AUTOTASK ── = ── autotask_name ───────────┘

►───┬──────────────────────────────────────┬──►
    └── ELEMENT ── = ── element_name ──────┘

    ┌── HEARTBEAT ── = ── previous_interval ──┐
►───┤                                          ├──►
    └── HEARTBEAT ── = ── heartbeat_interval ──┘

►───┬──────────────────────────────┬──►
    └── LEVEL ── = ── agent_data ──┘

    ┌── NETWORK_AG_OBJECT ── = ── application_name_Networks ──┐
►───┤                                                          ├──►
    └── NETWORK_AG_OBJECT ── = ──┬── network_aggregate_object_name ──┬──┘
                                 └── NONE ─────────────────────────┘

    ┌── NETWORK_NAME ── = ── sp_name_application_name[.element_name]_Network ──┐
►───┤                                                                           ├──►
    └── NETWORK_NAME ── = ── network_aggregate_name ──────────────────────────┘

    ┌── NETWORK_VIEW ── = ── default_network_view ──┐
►───┤                                                ├──►
    └── NETWORK_VIEW ── = ── network_view_name ── / ── network_view_annotation ──┘

    ┌── SP ── = ── local_netid.local_domain ── . ──┐
►───┤                                               ├── sp_name ──►
    └── SP ── = ──┬── sp_netid.sp_domain ── . ──┬──┘
                  └── sp_domain ── . ──────────┘

                                    ┌── TRACE ── = ── NO ──┐
►───┬────────────────────────┬──────┤                       ├──►◄
    └── TOKEN ── = ── code ──┘      └── TRACE ── = ──┬── ALL ───┬──┘
                                                     ├── ENTRY ─┤
                                                     ├── EXIT ──┤
                                                     ├── NO ────┤
                                                     └── YES ───┘
```

Purpose of Command

The GETTOPO OPENRES command retrieves and adds to RODM, the topology and status information for a managed resource, as defined in the documentation for the related Open topology agent.

Operand Descriptions

AGENTPARM
Additional parameters being sent to the agent. Do not include commas (,), equal signs (=), or blanks in the parameter string.

APPL
The name of the Open topology agent to which you are sending this GETTOPO command.

AUTOTASK
The name of the autotask that MultiSystem Manager must use to communicate with the resource. This is the autotask from which the topology request is issued. MultiSystem Manager expects the autotask name to be 1–8 alphanumeric characters in length. It accepts only these special characters: #, @, and $. It expects the name to start with an alphabetic character or #, @, or $.

If AUTOTASK is not specified, MultiSystem Manager uses the autotask specified on a previous GETTOPO command to this service point. If this is the initial GETTOPO command being issued to this service point and AUTOTASK is not specified, MultiSystem Manager uses the autotask specified in the (MSM)function.autotask.MSMdefault statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

Note: The autotask name is stored in RODM. If you rename an autotask in the NetView program, you must specify the new autotask name on the next GETTOPO command to establish it as the *previous_autotask_name*.

ELEMENT
The name of the subapplication, or element manager, to which you are sending this GETTOPO command if the Open topology agent supports subapplications.

When you use the command facility to issue this GETTOPO command, MultiSystem Manager uses the subapplication or element manager name that is in RODM, if one exists.

HEARTBEAT
The amount of time, in minutes, between heartbeat requests to the service point. Heartbeat requests are queries issued by MultiSystem Manager to ensure that the service point is still active. The heartbeat request can result in notification that topology or status changes have occurred.

Specify a zero (0) to stop current heartbeat requests for the service point.

If the HEARTBEAT keyword is not coded, it defaults to the current heartbeat interval. If an interval was never set, MultiSystem Manager sets it to zero.

Value:
An integer from 0–3599. A value of zero means that no heartbeat requests are issued.

Default:
The previous value.

LEVEL
Specific data required by the Open topology agent.

When you use the command facility to issue this GETTOPO command, if you do not enter values for this field, MultiSystem Manager uses the data from a previous GETTOPO OPENRES command, if any was specified.

NETWORK_AG_OBJECT
Specifies whether you want the objects representing this network to be contained in an aggregate object.

If the objects representing this service point exist in RODM, you do not need to code this keyword. If they exist and you do not code the keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the name of the network aggregate object already in RODM instead of the default value. If the objects do not exist in RODM and

you do not code this keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses *application_name_Networks*, replacing *application_name* with the value you specified for the APPL= keyword.

network_aggregate_object_name
The name of the aggregate object that you want to contain the network manager and aggregate objects representing this network. The name can be 1–16 alphanumeric characters in length. You cannot use commas (,), blanks, percent signs (%), double quotation marks ("), or equal signs (=).

If you code this name or accept the default name, the objects representing this network and their status are collected in the aggregate.

The NETWORK_AG_OBJECT name is used as the DisplayResourceName of the object in RODM; therefore, it is the name of the object on the screen. Refer to the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide* for more information about the network aggregate object name.

NONE
Do not include the objects representing this network in an aggregate object. If you specify NONE, the network manager object and the network aggregate object are both displayed in the network view.

NETWORK_NAME
The unique name that you want displayed on the screen for the aggregate object representing the network. This name is stored in the DisplayResourceName field in RODM for this network object.

The NETWORK_NAME can be 1–32 alphanumeric characters in length. Only these special characters can be used: # @ $. ( ) : ; ? ' - _ & + % * < and >.

If the aggregate object representing this network exists in RODM, you do not need to code this keyword. If it exists and you do not code the keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the network name already defined in RODM instead of the default value. If the aggregate object does not exist in RODM and you do not code this keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses *sp_name_application_name[.element_name]_Network* with the following substitutions:

sp_name
The value specified for *sp_name* in the SP= keyword.

application_name
The value specified for the APPL= keyword.

element_name
The value specified for the ELEMENT= keyword, if it is coded.

NETWORK_VIEW
The name and description of the network level view in which you want the object representing the network resource to be displayed.

If you specify NETWORK_VIEW, you must also specify *network_view_name* and *network_view_annotation* and they must be separated by a right slash (/). For example:

```
NETWORK_VIEW=My_View/Joe's own view
```

If the objects representing this service point exist in RODM, you do not need to code this keyword. If they exist and you do not code the keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the network view name and annotation in RODM instead of the default values. If the objects do not exist in RODM and you do not code this keyword, MultiSystem Manager uses the default network_view name and annotation.

network_view_name
The name of your network view. This is the name that appears in the network view list in the window.

This name can be 1–32 alphanumeric characters in length. Only these special characters can be used: # @ % $. ( ) : ; ? ' " - _ & + < and >. The first character must be alphabetic or numeric.

network_view_annotation
The description of your network view. It is displayed in the **Description** field.

The description can be 1–32 alphanumeric characters in length. You can use all special characters, except the comma (,) and equal sign (=). Embedded blanks are also permitted.

Refer to the *IBM Z NetView Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide* for more information about network view name and annotation.

If you do not specify NETWORK_VIEW, MultiSystem Manager uses the name specified in the (MSM)COMMON.FLC_DEF_NETW_VIEW statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

SP

The fully qualified name of the LU or PU service point that is managing your workgroup.

If you specify more than one variable, separate them with periods, with no intervening blanks.

sp_netid

The network identifier of the SNA network in which the service point is located. Use of this 1–8 alphanumeric character *sp_netid* is optional. If you specify *sp_netid*, you must also specify *sp_domain*.

The *sp_netid* is used as the NETID parameter on RUNCMDs sent to the service point. If you do not specify *sp_netid*, the RUNCMD command processor looks for the target service point on the local network where MultiSystem Manager resides.

sp_domain

The name of the NetView domain in which the service point resides. Use of the 1–5 alphanumeric character *sp_domain* is optional, if *sp_netid* is not specified. If you do not specify *sp_domain*, MultiSystem Manager uses the local domain in which MultiSystem Manager resides.

When *sp_netid* is specified, *sp_domain* is used to create an SNA_Domain_Class object in RODM. *sp_domain* is not used on the RUNCMD command.

sp_name

The name of the service point associated with the network being described. If the service point is connected through an SSCP-PU session, this is the name by which the PU is known to VTAM. If it is connected through LU 6.2, this is the LU name.

Use of the 1–8 alphanumeric character *sp_name* is required. It is used as the SP parameter on RUNCMDs sent to the service point. MultiSystem Manager permits *sp_name* to include only these special characters: #, @, or $. MultiSystem Manager expects it to start with an alphabetic character, #, @, or $.

TOKEN

A character string required by the Open topology agent.

TRACE

Determines whether to trace the MultiSystem Manager GETTOPO command.

If TRACE is enabled, message FLC003I is displayed. This message contains the name of the module being traced along with trace information related to the specified trace value. The FLC003I message is displayed at your host operator station task and command response window, and is stored in the NetView message log.

If you issue this GETTOPO command under an autotask, assigning message FLC003I to an OST enables you to view the trace messages as they are generated.

Note: Because the ENTRY, EXIT, and ALL parameters can generate many trace messages, only use these parameters to resolve network problems in coordination with IBM Software Support.

ALL

Display message FLC003I for every trace point in each module. This includes trace information displayed for ENTRY, EXIT, and YES.

ENTRY

Display message FLC003I containing the parameter list passed to each module.

EXIT

Display message FLC003I containing the return code value when exiting each module.

NO

Do not display trace messages while processing this topology request.

YES

Display message FLC003I and the related RUNCMDs issued when processing the GETTOPO command.

Note: If you issue a GETTOPO command with TRACE=ALL, ENTRY, EXIT, or YES from the command tree facility, the system collects the trace messages and returns them to the command response window in one batch when the command completes. If you want to display the trace messages as they are issued, issue the GETTOPO command from the NetView command line or from a command list not started from NMC.

Usage Notes

- The MSM tower and the OPN subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- The topology manager must be enabled for MultiSystem Manager to process this command.
- See the INITTOPO command for initialization information and the RESTOPO command for information about resuming the processing of GETTOPO commands if they have been suspended by the SUSPTOPO command.

Examples

The following GETTOPO OPENRES example:

- Retrieves topology and status for segment 018B connected to the service point with a PU name of NTB6PU03.
- Sends this GETTOPO command to the Open topology agent MYAGENT's subapplication named AGENTAPP.
- Passes the parameter PARM1 to the Open topology agent.
- Uses the MYAUTO autotask to communicate with the workstation.
- Sets the heartbeat interval to 10 minutes.
- Group NTB6PU03's objects under the aggregate object *OPEN_Networks*.
- Names the aggregate object representing the network *My_OPEN_Network*.
- Names the view *My_View* with a description of *NTB6PU03's view*.
- Sends the character string ~CS to the Open topology agent.
- Returns trace messages for the command.

```
GETTOPO OPENRES APPL=MYAGENT ELEMENT=AGENTAPP
AGENTPARM=PARM1 AUTOTASK=MYAUTO HEARTBEAT=10
LEVEL=SEGMENT;018B SP=NTB6PU03 NETWORK_AG_OBJECT=OPEN_Networks
NETWORK_NAME=My_OPEN_Network NETWORK_VIEW=My_View/NTB6PU03's view
TOKEN=~CS TRACE=YES
```

Refer to the sample initialization file FLCSIOPN that you received with MultiSystem Manager for an example GETTOPO statement coded in an initialization file.

GMFHS (GMFHS; CNME2101)

Syntax

GMFHS

►►─ GMFHS ── ── *command* ─►◄

Purpose of Command

The GMFHS command list processes NetView GMFHS commands. You can also process GMFHS commands using the MVS MODIFY command.

Operand Descriptions

command

Specifies the GMFHS command to process. The GMFHS commands are:

- CONFIG DOMAIN
- CONFIG NETWORK
- CONFIG VIEW
- HELP
- LISTINIT
- SHOW
- START
- STATUS
- TASK
- TERM
- TRACE

Note: The START command is not preceded by the GMFHS keyword. It is a procedure that starts the GMFHS task from the MVS console, and is supported by the GMFHS command list (CNME2101).

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the GMFHS command:

- The global variables DUIFHPRC and DUIFHNAM, which are defined in the CNMSTYLE member, must be set to your GMFHS procedure name and your GMFHS nickname. If you must change these variables, use CNMSTUSR or C*xx*STGEN member that is included in the CNMSTYLE member. If you do not use a GMFHS nickname, do not use the DUIFHNAM global variable.

GO (NCCF)

Syntax

GO
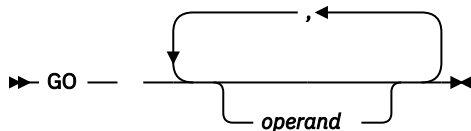
Purpose of Command

The GO command resumes running a command procedure that is in pause status or wait status. You can use the GO command to give values to a command procedure that is in pause status. You can also use the GO command to end a wait state caused by the CORRWAIT stage command of the PIPE command. The GO command is both a regular and an immediate command.

You can enter the GO command from a terminal to end a wait or pause. To reply to a REXX command procedure that is in pause state, precede the responses to PARSE EXT or PARSE PULL with GO. In MVS, to reply to a high-level language (HLL) command procedure that is in pause state waiting for operator input, precede the operator input with GO.

Operand Descriptions

operand

Is an operand or a group of operands that you can pass to a suspended command procedure if the command procedure requested data.

The operand field can be any character other than a comma or blank. A comma or blank means the end of an operand. Single quotation marks are not allowed within operands. Text within single quotation marks is treated as a single operand. Two commas in a row indicate a null operand. All operands are positional.

Restrictions

The NetView program rejects the GO command if a STACK command has been entered. For information about using the GO command with HLL command procedures, see *IBM Z NetView Programming: PL/I and C*.

Example: Resuming a paused command procedure

If you have a P in the upper right corner of your screen, which indicates a pause state, and you want to resume running a command procedure, enter:

```
GO
```

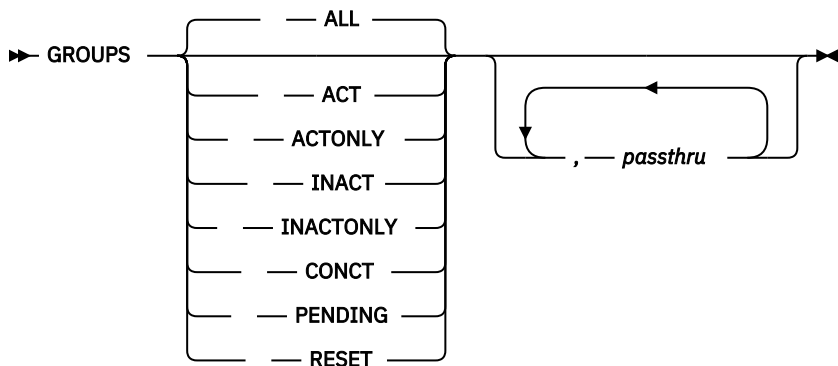If the GO command is successful, the P in the upper right corner of your screen disappears. The command procedure resumes running. A message is not displayed.

GROUPS (NCCF; CNME0047)

Syntax

GROUPS

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ALL	E
ACT	A
INACT	I

Purpose of Command

The GROUPS command list displays information about all line groups.

Operand Descriptions

ACT
> Specifies that information is to be displayed about all active, pending, and connectable line groups within each major node.

ACTONLY
> Specifies that information is to be displayed about all line groups in an active state within each major node. The display does not include line groups in pending or connectable states.

ALL
> Specifies that information is to be displayed about all line groups (regardless of their status) within each major node. ALL is the default.

CONCT
> Specifies that information is to be displayed about all line groups in a CONCT (connectable) state within each major node.

INACT
> Specifies that information is to be displayed about all inactive line groups within each major node.

INACTONLY
> Specifies that information is to be displayed about all inactive line groups within each major node. Resources in a RESET state are not included in the display.

PENDING
> Specifies that information is to be displayed about all pending line groups within each major node. A pending state is a transient state to or from the fully active state.

RESET
> Specifies that information is to be displayed about all line groups in a RESET state within each major node.

passthru
> Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the GROUPS command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Usage Notes

Consider these items when using the GROUP command:

- If the status parameter (ALL, ACT, and so on) is omitted, and no *passthru* parameters are specified, then ALL is the default. However, if *passthru* parameters are specified and there is no status parameter specified, then the NetView program does not include a SCOPE= keyword in the generated VTAM DISPLAY command. This enables you to include your own SCOPE= keyword using the *passthru* parameter.

- The valid values for the status parameter depend on the level of VTAM you are using.

Example: Displaying all line groups

To display all line groups, enter:

```
GROUPS ALL
```

When the command list completes successfully, the system responds as follows:

```
IST097I   DISPLAY ACCEPTED
IST350I   DISPLAY TYPE = GROUPS
IST089I   ISTPUS    TYPE = PU_T4/5 MAJ NOD  ,  ACTIV
IST089I   ISTGROUP  TYPE = LINE GROUP       ,  ACTIV
IST089I   GROUP77   TYPE = LINE GROUP       ,  ACTIV
IST089I   X211CA    TYPE = CA MAJ NOD       ,  ACTIV
IST089I   GROUP78   TYPE = SHM LINE GROUP   ,  ACTIV
IST089I   GROUP79   TYPE = SHM LINE GROUP   ,  ACTIV
IST314I   END
```

HELP (NCCF)

Syntax

HELP (NCCF)
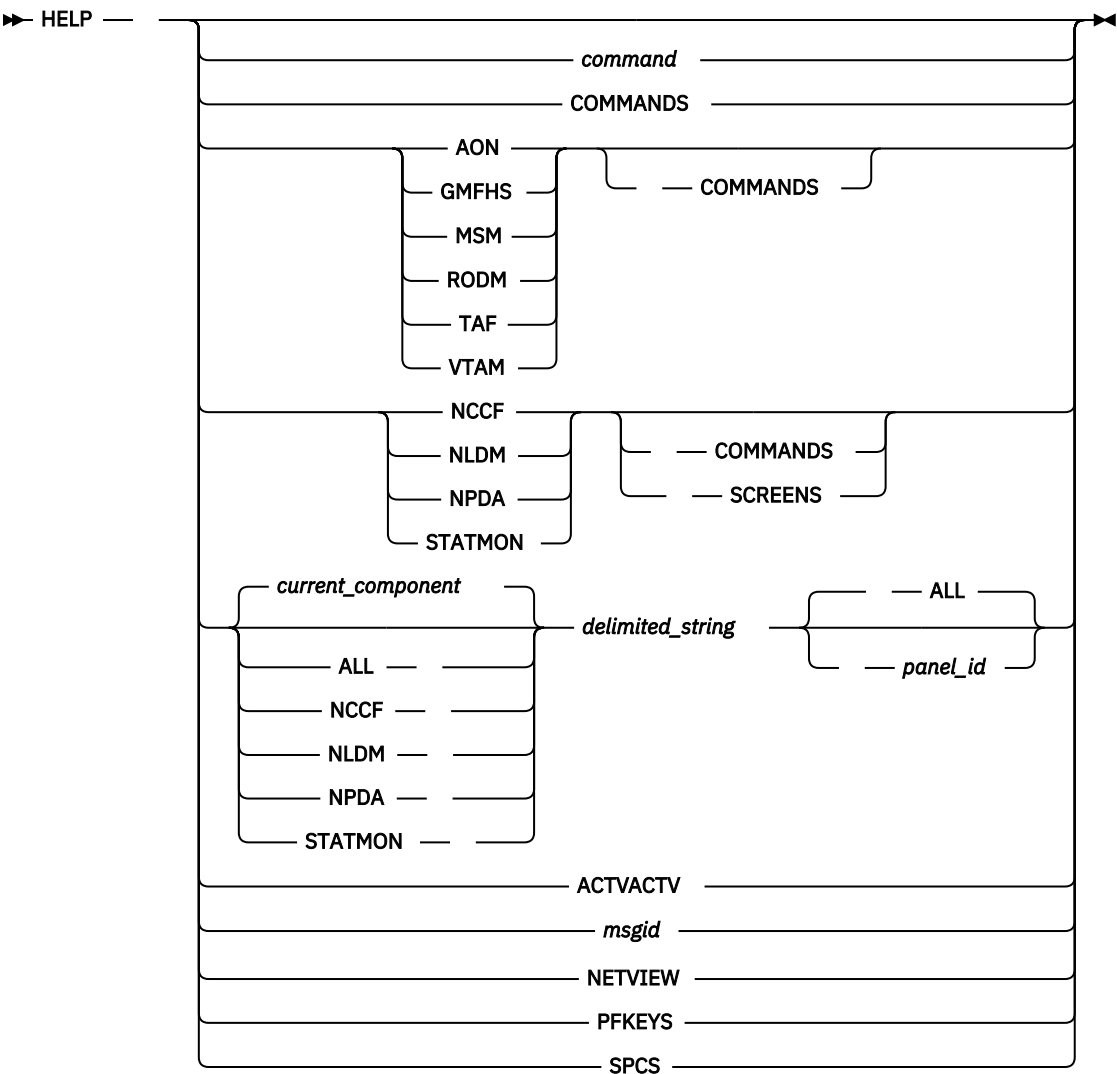
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
HELP	H

Purpose of Command

The HELP command displays help information for NetView components, messages, commands, and terms.

If you enter HELP from within a component, help information for that component is displayed. If you want to start the NetView HELP facility from within a component, you might need to enter the command as CMD HELP, depending on whether that component has its own HELP command.

You can use the following commands while you are using the HELP facility:

• BACK

- BOTTOM

- END

- FORWARD

- HELP

- RETURN

- TOP

Operand Descriptions

ACTVACTV
    Displays commands used with the GDPS Continuous Availability solution.

ALL
    All components or all hardware monitor panels

command
    Displays information about a specific command or command list.

COMMANDS
    Displays a list of commands and command lists.

current_component
    The NetView component you are currently using. If you are not currently using one of the components for which there is help for terms (NCCF, NLDM, NPDA, or STATMON), then the default is ALL.

'*delimited_string*'
    Displays definitions of terms which contain the character string within the delimiters. If this string is a null string, the NetView program displays definitions for all terms related to the specified component. The delimiter is any character except alphanumeric characters, parenthesis, blank, and national characters (@, #, and $).

    The NetView program presents the display using the WINDOW facility. You can use the help function within the WINDOW to display available functions and subcommands.

AON
    Automated Operations Network

GMFHS
    Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem

msgid
    Specifies the NetView message for which a help panel is displayed.

MSM
    MultiSystem Manager

NCCF
    Command facility

NETVIEW
    NetView program

NLDM
    Session monitor

NPDA
    Hardware monitor

panel_id
    The hardware monitor panel which contains the term to be defined. For all other components the only valid specification is ALL, which is the default.

    The value of *panel_id* is used as a pattern to match against one or more hardware monitor panel IDs. For example, 51 displays descriptions for terms contained in panels whose IDs contain the string 51, and a null value displays descriptions for terms in all panels.

Using actual hardware monitor panel IDs in this manner displays those terms which are NOT in the hardware monitor COMMON or COUNTERS glossaries. To see terms in these glossaries, specify COMMON or COUNTERS as the *panel_id*. This limits the search to the corresponding glossary set, rather than a particular panel. The following displays terms associated with the hardware monitor COMMON glossary.

These special panel IDs are provided for consistency with COMMON and COUNTERS hardware monitor glossaries in previous releases of the NetView program.

```
HELP NPDA '' COMMON
```

PFKEYS
Displays information about PF key settings.

RODM
Resource Object Data Manager

SCREENS
Displays information about component screens.

SPCS
Common Operations Services.

STATMON
Status monitor

TAF
Terminal access facility

VTAM
Virtual Telecommunications Access Method

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the HELP (NCCF) command:

- If the same name for a command is used across components, for example START, you can preface *command* with the component name to get help for that component command. Otherwise, you receive a menu from which to choose the command.
- Use a comma or a blank as a delimiter between operands.

Example: Displaying help for command facility commands

To receive help for the command facility commands, enter:

```
HELP NCCF COMMANDS
```

Example: Displaying an online Help panel for a specified message

To display an online help panel for message CNM937I, enter:

```
HELP CNM937I
```

The action suffix (I) is not required.

Example: Displaying Help for fields

To receive help for the APPNCOS term on a session monitor screen, enter:

```
HELP NLDM 'APPNC'
```

HELPDESK (NCCF; CNME1026)

Syntax

HELPDESK

▶▶── HELPDESK ────────────────────▶◀
       └── *selection* ──┘

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
HELPDESK	HD

Purpose of Command

The HELPDESK command list provides information to assist you in performing network management functions including problem determination.

Operand Descriptions

selection
    Can be one of the following:

I
    HelpDesk introduction.

0
    HelpDesk contents.

1
    A terminal is not working.

2
    A transaction or an application is not working.

3
    Response time is slow.

4
    Problems have been identified through network monitoring.

5
    NetView help.

6
    An agent or service point problem has occurred.

7
    Displays status and statistics.

8
    Gathers trace data.

9
    Displays common checklists.

If you know the selection number of a topic, enter it directly from the HELPDESK command. You can enter the HELPDESK command from the NetView command line or from within the help desk. For example, to display the help desk topic on collecting VTAM buffer trace data, enter:

```
HELPDESK 8.4
```

Usage Notes

When you use this command list, the HELPDESK component remains on the NetView component stack, which is used with ROLL, until the component is ended.

Use the backward and forward PF keys to move through the HelpDesk. Use the FIND command to search within a topic. If you want to select a topic from a HelpDesk screen, either enter the selection number in the command area or position your cursor on the highlighted line and press **Enter**.

Lines highlighted in yellow are command lines that can be run when that line is selected. If the command line contains variable text (for example, HELP *msgno*) the operator can type over the variable with specific data then press the Enter key to run the command.

Lines highlighted in pink are links to other topics.

To return to a previous topic, you can use the return PF key. To leave the HelpDesk, you can use the END command.
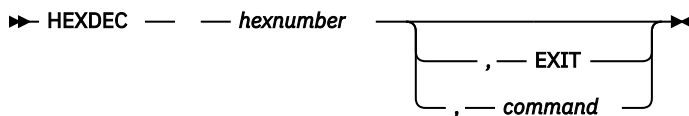
Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the HELPDESK command:

- You can enter only one option at a time, even though multiple options are given.

HEXDEC (NCCF; CNME1027)

Syntax

HEXDEC

```
►►─ HEXDEC ── ── hexnumber ──────────────────►◄
                            │ ┌─ , ── EXIT ──── ┐
                            └─┤                  │
                              └─ , ── command ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

The HEXDEC command list displays the decimal equivalent of a hexadecimal number.

Operand Descriptions

hexnumber
   Is the hexadecimal number to be converted. It can be up to 4 characters long.

EXIT
   If specified, causes the decimal value to be returned as a return code.

command
   If specified, is a command with operands (up to 7) that is to be issued. The decimal number is also passed to the command list or command after the last operand.

Example: Converting a hexadecimal value to a decimal value

To convert the hexadecimal value 44 to a decimal value, enter:
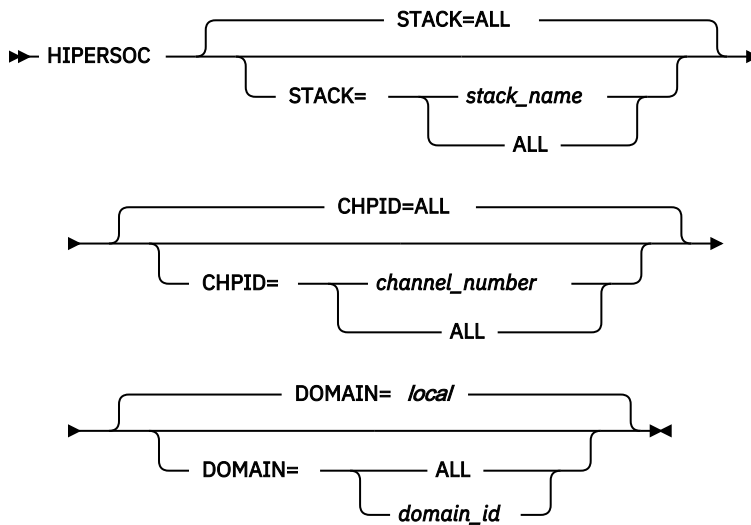
```
HEXDEC 44
```

You receive the following response:

```
C NCF01    CNM324I HEXDEC: X"0044" = 68
```

HIPERSOC (NCCF; CNME8237)

Syntax

HIPERSOC

```
                          STACK=ALL
►►─ HIPERSOC ─┬──────────────────────────────────┬─►
              │                                  │
              └─ STACK= ─┬─ stack_name ─┬────────┘
                         │              │
                         └──── ALL ─────┘


              CHPID=ALL
►─┬──────────────────────────────────┬─►
  │                                  │
  └─ CHPID= ─┬─ channel_number ─┬────┘
             │                  │
             └──────── ALL ─────┘


              DOMAIN= local
►─┬──────────────────────────────────┬─►◄
  │                                  │
  └─ DOMAIN= ─┬───── ALL ─────┬──────┘
              │               │
              └─ domain_id ───┘
```

Purpose of Command

You can use the HIPERSOC command to view HiperSockets adapter information from a 3270 console or from the Tivoli Enterprise Portal using the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

HiperSockets data is returned in the multilined BNH598I message. For the format of the data returned by the BNH598I message, see the description for message BNH598I.

Note: This command is intended to be used as a REXX interface. For user interfaces, use the CNMSHIPR sample, the Tivoli Enterprise Portal, or the NetView management console.

Operand Descriptions

CHPID
Specifies the channel path identifier number for the HiperSockets adapter for which data is requested. The default value is ALL, which indicates that data is requested for all HiperSockets adapters.

DOMAIN
The domain to which the request is sent. This keyword can have the following values:

ALL
Specifies all domains in the sysplex. This message can be issued only from the master NetView program.

Note: If you have many stacks or systems in your sysplex, issuing ALL can cause slow response times and high CPU utilization.

domain_id
Specifies the ID of a specific domain. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program if the domain is not the local domain.

local
If the DOMAIN keyword is not specified, the domain name of the local NetView system is used. This is the default.

STACK
Specifies the name of the TCP/IP stack for which data is requested. The default value is ALL, which indicates that data is requested from all stacks that are known to the specified domain.

Return Codes

Return Code
  Meaning

0

  The command was processed successfully.

2

  Help was issued.

3

  No data is available to display.

4

  The command syntax is in error, or the command contains parameters that are not valid.

5

  A REXX Novalue error occurred.

6

  A REXX syntax error occurred.

7

  An internal command failed.

8

  The DISCOVERY tower is disabled.
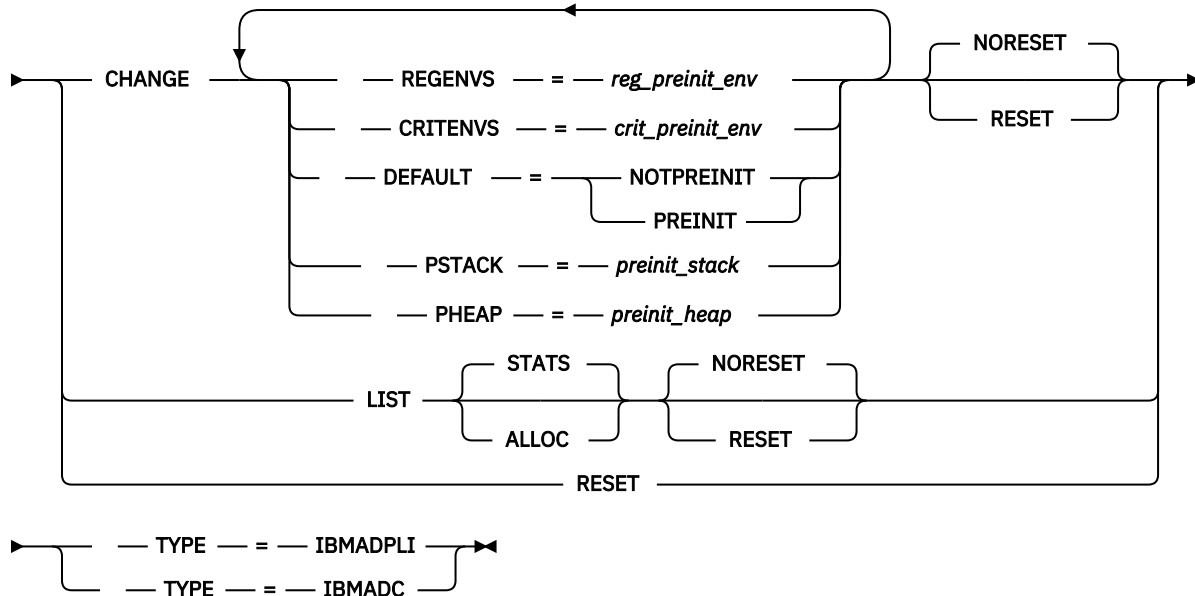
9

  A signal halt occurred.

Usage Notes

If message DSI047E is received, contact your system programmer to enable the appropriate tower or subtower. For information about data collection and display towers and subtowers, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

HLLENV (NCCF)

Syntax

HLLENV

►►— HLLENV →

Purpose of Command

The HLLENV command defines and manages two types of preinitialized environments:

- PL/I
- C

Note: The NetView program provides concurrent support for PL/I and C. However, concurrent support is not provided between the languages and prior language products.

You can define a preinitialized environment for each language using the HLLENV command. The HLLENV TYPE keyword specifies which language preinitialized environment is being defined. The HLLENV command lets you change parameters and list statistics for a preinitialized environment.

Operand Descriptions

CHANGE
Specifies that one or more of the preinitialization parameters be changed.

REGENVS=*reg_preinit_env*
Specifies the number of preinitialized environments to be defined immediately. This operand can have a value in the range of 0–99. Environments allocated with REGENVS are retained by the NetView program in a global pool and are available to preinitialization-enabled programs that you define to run in a preinitialized environment. These programs can run in a preinitialized environment on any subtask where the program can ordinarily run.

You can define programs to run in a preinitialized environment using the DEFAULT keyword of HLLENV or by setting certain bits in HLLOPTS.

See *IBM Z NetView Programming: PL/I and C* for more information about HLLOPTS.

If you change the REGENVS value, any environments not in use are freed or allocated as requested. Any preinitialized environment in use when REGENVS is changed, is not affected until the program running in that environment completes processing.

If you do not specify REGENVS, the value does not change. The initial value for REGENVS is zero (0).

CRITENVS=*crit_preinit_env*
Specifies the maximum number of preinitialized environments that can be allocated exclusively for preinitialization-enabled programs with bit 4 set in HLLOPTS. CRITENVS can have a value in the range of 0–99.

To specify that a program run in an environment allocated with CRITENVS, set bit 4 to 1 in HLLOPTS.

See *IBM Z NetView Programming: PL/I and C* for more information about HLLOPTS.

If you change the CRITENVS value, any environments not in use are freed or allocated as requested. Any preinitialized environment in use when CRITENVS is changed, is not affected until the program running in that environment completes processing.

If you do not specify CRITENVS the value does not change. The initial value for CRITENVS is zero (0).

DEFAULT
Specifies whether running eligible programs in a preinitialized environment is the default action.

> **NOTPREINIT**
> Specifies that your preinitialization-enabled programs do not run in a preinitialized environment. NOTPREINIT is the initial value for DEFAULT.

> **PREINIT**
> Specifies that your preinitialization-enabled programs run in a preinitialized environment.

You can use the HLLOPTS bits 2 and 3 in your program to override the DEFAULT settings.

See *IBM Z NetView Programming: PL/I and C* for more information about HLLOPTS.

The DEFAULT value cannot be changed if REGENVS and CRITENVS environments have been allocated. Before changing DEFAULT, programs running in REGENVS and CRITENVS environments must be stopped and the values of REGENVS and CRITENVS set to zero (0). When all the allocated environments are stopped, DEFAULT, REGENVS, and CRITENVS can be set to the values required for your system.

PSTACK=*preinit_stack*
Specifies the STACK runtime option value used when building the preinitialized environment. If you change PSTACK, environments not in use are freed and reallocated with the new runtime option value. Environments in use when PSTACK is changed are not affected until the program running in that environment completes execution.

If you do not specify PSTACK the value does not change. The default value for PSTACK is 131072 bytes.

PHEAP=*preinit_heap*
Specifies the HEAP runtime option value used when building the preinitialized environment. If you change PHEAP, any environments not in use are freed and reallocated with the new HEAP runtime option value. Environments in use when PHEAP is changed are not affected until the program running in that environment completes execution.

If you do not specify PHEAP the value does not change. The default value for PHEAP is 131072 bytes.

RESET
Specifies that the preinitialized environment usage statistics be reset. This request takes effect after all other parameter changes on the HLLENV command are complete. Allocation information cannot be reset.

The statistics that are reset include:

• The date and time the statistics were last reset
• The maximum number of environments that were in use at any time

- The number of times preinitialization-enabled programs used a preinitialized environment.
- The number of times a preinitialization-enabled program tried to get a preinitialized environment but none were available
- The average number of environments needed

Only the statistics for programs of the type specified in TYPE= keyword are reset.

NORESET
Specifies that the preinitialized environment statistics are not reset. NORESET is the default value.

LIST
Lists the usage statistics or the allocation information by NetView subtask for preinitialized environments.

STATS
Lists preinitialized environment usage statistics since the last time the statistics were reset for a given environment type. This is the default value for LIST.

ALLOC
Lists preinitialized environment allocation information for NetView subtasks. This information includes a list of tasks that have preinitialized environments allocated and the number of environments each task has allocated.

TYPE
Specifies the preinitialized environment category.

IBMADPLI
Specifies that the preinitialized environment category is PL/I.

IBMADC
Specifies that the preinitialized environment category is z/OS Language Environment-based C.

Example: Changing the values for DEFAULT, PSTACK, and PHEAP

To specify that all PL/I programs run in a preinitialized environment and to change the PSTACK and PHEAP values for these programs, enter:

```
HLLENV CHANGE,DEFAULT=PREINIT,PSTACK=262144,PHEAP=524288,TYPE=IBMADPLI
```

Response

```
BNH052I IBMADPLI ENVIRONMENT KEYWORD DEFAULT HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM
NOTPREINIT TO PREINIT
BNH052I IBMADPLI ENVIRONMENT KEYWORD PSTACK HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM
131072 TO 262144
BNH052I IBMADPLI ENVIRONMENT KEYWORD PHEAP HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM
131072 TO 524288
```

Example: Changing the number of preinitialized environments

To increase the number of preinitialized environments in the global pool from 3 to 4, and increase the maximum number of preinitialized environments allocated exclusively for z/OS Language Environment® programs with bit 4 set in HLLOPTS from 1 to 2, enter:

```
HLLENV CHANGE,REGENVS=4,CRITENVS=2,TYPE=IBMADC
```

Response

```
BNH052I IBMADC ENVIRONMENT KEYWORD REGENVS HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM
3 TO 4
BNH052I IBMADC ENVIRONMENT KEYWORD CRITENVS HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM
1 TO 2
```

Note: All programs defined to run in preinitialized environments can use the environments allocated with the REGENVS keyword. The CRITENVS keyword defines environments that can be used exclusively by z/OS Language Environment programs with bit 4 set in HLLOPTS.

Example: Listing the preinitialization statistics

To list preinitialization usage statistics for PL/I environments and then reset, enter:

```
HLLENV LIST,STATS,RESET,TYPE=IBMADPLI
```

Response

```
BNH040I IBMADPLI PREINITIALIZED ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS
BNH041I STATISTICS RESET AT:  01/17/19 16:44:04
BNH042I PSTACK: 131072  PHEAP: 131072  DEFAULT: NOTPREINIT
BNH043I NUMBER REQUESTED.  REGENVS: 4 CRITENVS: 2
BNH044I PREINITIALIZED.    REGENVS: 4 CRITENVS: 1
BNH045I IN USE.            REGENVS: 4 CRITENVS: 1
BNH046I MOST NEEDED.       REGENVS: 4 CRITENVS: 1
BNH047I TIMES USED.        REGENVS: 4 CRITENVS: 1
BNH048I TIMES UNAVAILABLE. REGENVS: 0 CRITENVS: 1
BNH049I AVERAGE NEEDED.    REGENVS: 2.50 CRITENVS: 1.00
BNH053I IBMADPLI ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS RESET
```

Example: Listing preinitialization allocation information

To list preinitialization allocation information for the default environment category IBMADPLI, enter:

```
HLLENV LIST,ALLOC,TYPE=IBMADPLI
```

Response

```
BNH050I IBMADPLI PREINITIALIZED ENVIRONMENT ALLOCATION
BNH051I TASK: OPER1 ENVIRONMENTS IN USE: 3
BNH051I TASK: OPER2 ENVIRONMENTS IN USE: 1
BNH051I TASK: AUTO1 ENVIRONMENTS IN USE: 1
```

Example: Resetting the preinitialization statistics

To reset the preinitialization statistics for the default environment category IBMADPLI, enter:

```
HLLENV RESET,TYPE=IBMADPLI
```

Response

```
BNH053I IBMADPLI ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS RESET
```

HOLD (NCCF)

Syntax

HOLD

```
►►─ HOLD ──────────────────────►◄
           └─── LOCKSCRN ───┘
```

Purpose of Command

The HOLD command prevents the screen from autowrapping until you unlock it with the ENTER or Clear key. You can use the HOLD key if you notice something that you need time to read before it is erased. You can also use the HOLD key to freeze the screen while you mark messages for deletion or enter a command.

Operand Descriptions

LOCKSCRN

Indicates to use the AUTOWRAP setting to determine when the screen is unlocked during a command procedure HOLD. If you do not specify LOCKSCRN, unlock the screen manually using the ENTER or Clear key.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

0

Successful processing of command

8

Command was issued from a task that is not valid

Example: Holding the current screen

To hold a currently displayed screen, press the HOLD key or enter:

```
HOLD
```

The following message appears at the bottom of your screen:

```
DSI662I SCREEN HELD
```

To unlock the screen again, press the Enter or the Clear key.

ICOLOR (NETLOG BROWSE)

Syntax

ICOLOR

►►— ICOLOR —►◄

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ICOLOR	I

Purpose of Command

The ICOLOR command switches between the ALL and ONE mode for displaying message indicators:

ALL

Displays all message indicator types (*1*, *2*, *3*, and *4*) and any related messages in the colors indicated by DSICNM (statements with 'A' in column 1).

ONE

If you selected an active message indicator, displays that indicator with related messages in the color indicated by DSICNM. Otherwise, messages are displayed in their original color/highlighting.

Restrictions

DSICNM color/highlighting applies only to those cases where the message indicators are displayed. Otherwise, ICOLOR toggles between the original message color/highlighting and neutral color/highlighting.

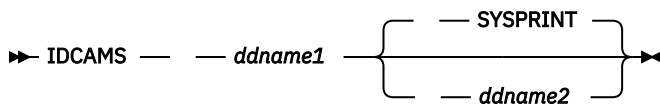**Example: Switching Between Original and DSICNM Message Colors**

If you are browsing the network log without having selected an active message indicator, and you want to switch from DSICNM color/highlighting to original color/highlighting (or vice versa), enter:

```
ICOLOR
```

IDCAMS (NCCF)

Syntax

IDCAMS

```
►►─ IDCAMS ─── ── ddname1 ┬─── SYSPRINT ───┬─ ►◄
                          │                │
                          └─── ddname2 ───┘
```

Purpose of Command

The IDCAMS command processes the access method services program (IDCAMS). This command enables you to perform access method services commands from the NetView program. This enables you to perform the NetView VSAM database maintenance from the NetView program without having to shut down the NetView program. This method of database maintenance includes using the DELETE, DEFINE, and REPRO commands from IDCAMS.

Operand Descriptions

ddname1
This is the name of the DD statement that references the data set containing access method services utility commands. Specify this *ddname1* in the NetView job control language (JCL) cataloged procedure. The name is passed to the access method services utility as an override for the SYSIN file. Choose unique *ddnames* for the JCL data set statements that do not conflict with existing NetView JCL data set *ddnames*.

SYSPRINT
If you do not specify a value for *ddname2*, the default is SYSPRINT. This parameter must be defined in the NetView JCL cataloged procedure.

ddname2
Specifies a file that contains the access method services message output as an override for the SYSPRINT file. This parameter must be defined in the NetView JCL cataloged procedure. The default is SYSPRINT.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the IDCAMS command:

• Code the access method services commands in the data sets. The data sets can be sequential or partitioned data sets specified with a member. Add JCL statements to the NetView JCL cataloged procedure that specify the data sets containing the access method services commands.

• If you use the IDCAMS command to delete and redefine databases, define the databases with the same storage allocation and on the same volumes. If the database is defined with a different storage allocation or on a different volume, an open error can result that requires recycling the NetView program.

• If you are operating in an environment, such as SMS, in which the database can be moved to a different volume as a result of deleting and redefining, you can receive an open error in the form of message DSI556I with return code=X'08' and ACB error field=X'A8'. If so, free the database before deleting and redefining, and reallocate after deleting and redefining. To do this, use the FREE command first and then the ALLOCATE command.

Example: Running the Access Method Service Utility from a specified file

To run the access method services utility from a file containing commands whose *ddname1* is RORGNLDM, enter:

```
IDCAMS RORGNLDM
```

Response

```
CNM270I ACCESS METHOD SERVICES ENDED WITH A RETURN CODE 00
```

IDLEOFF (NCCF; CNME1057)

Syntax

IDLEOFF
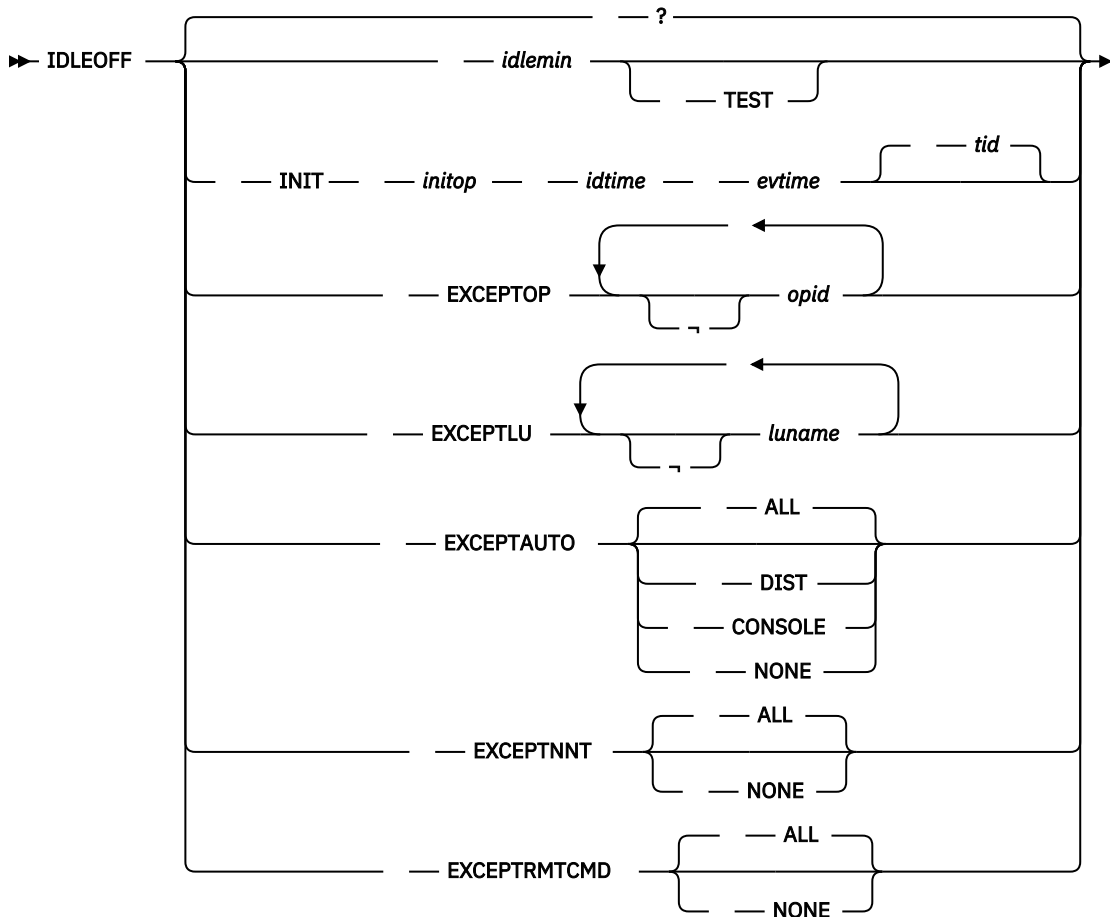
Purpose of Command

The IDLEOFF command examines operator idle times as reported by the LIST command, then determines which operators to stop with the STOP command. Idle time is defined as the time since new input was provided by the task owner. Commands queued by EXCMD or EVERY commands are not considered as actions for attended NetView tasks. The following task types are considered attended:

- OSTs directly logged on
- Autotasks accessible through a system console
- Distributed autotasks started with RMTCMD
- NetView-NetView tasks (NNTs)

IDLEOFF also maintains a list of tasks exempted from the STOP process. A task is exempt from IDLEOFF if any of the exemption rules apply. For example, EXCEPTNNT NONE does not affect tasks that are exempted by EXCEPTOP or EXCEPTLU.

IDLEOFF is intended to be run on one task, preferably an autotask, that has authority to issue STOP TASK against the operator IDs that are to be controlled.

Operand Descriptions

idlemin
> Specifies the maximum number of minutes that an operator can be idle. Idle operators that are exceeding this time when IDLEOFF runs are logged off, unless previously excepted. The *idlemin* value must be a positive integer.

TEST
> Produces a list of tasks to be stopped, but does not issue the STOP command.

EXCEPTOP, EXCEPTLU, *opid*, **and** *luname*
> Specifies a list of operator IDs or LU names that are not to be logged off by subsequent IDLEOFF commands. If an operator ID or LU name is immediately preceded by a not sign (¬), that name is removed from the exemption list if present.

> **Note:**

> 1. An alternate method of maintaining an exemption list is to restrict command authority for STOP TASK on the autotask where IDLEOFF runs.

> 2. These lists support wild cards. The question mark (?) specifies that a single character position in the name can be any character. An asterisk (*) specifies that zero or any number of characters is to be skipped when checking the names. For example, the pattern L?*L* matches LILY, LOLLY, and LONLY, but not LLOYD because LLOYD does not have a character between the two Ls.

> 3. Two lists are kept: one for LUs and one for operator IDs.

> 4. The specified names do not need to be valid to be added to, or deleted from, these lists.

EXCEPTAUTO
> Specifies which autotasks are exempt from IDLEOFF.

> **ALL**
> > Specifies that all autotasks are exempt. Specifying EXCEPTAUTO by itself is the equivalent of EXCEPTAUTO ALL.

> **DIST**
> > Specifies distributed autotasks. Those receiving RMTCMD commands are exempt, but system consoles are not exempt as a group.

> **CONSOLE**
> > Specifies that system console autotasks are exempt, but distributed autotasks are not exempt as a group.

> **NONE**
> > Specifies that all attended autotasks are eligible. This is the initial setting.

EXCEPTNNT
> Specifies which NNT tasks are exempt from IDLEOFF.

> **ALL**
> > Specifies that all NNT tasks are exempt. Specifying EXCEPTNNT by itself is the equivalent of EXCEPTNNT ALL.

> **NONE**
> > Specifies that all NNT tasks are eligible. This is the initial setting.

EXCEPTRMTCMD
> Specifies which RMTCMD users are exempt from IDLEOFF.

ALL
Specifies that all users of RMTCMD are exempt, but does not exempt distributed autotasks. Specifying EXCEPTRMTCMD by itself is the equivalent of EXCEPTRMTCMD ALL.

Note: This exempts any task that used RMTCMD, even if the task has no current RMTCMD sessions, and even if the RMTCMD failed to start a session.

NONE
Specifies that all RMTCMD users are eligible. This is the initial setting.

INIT
Specifies to start the IDLEOFF process with an EVERY command.

Note: The IDLEOFF process can be started by an explicit EVERY command, but subsequent IDLEOFF commands must explicitly be issued on the same task, usually with EXCMD or a labeled command. Specify INIT to facilitate this process.

initop
Specifies the operator task under which the IDLEOFF process is to be started or restarted. An asterisk (*) specifies that the process is to be restarted under the previous task. If there is no current IDLEOFF process as defined by a previous INIT request, an asterisk specifies to start under the task on which the INIT was issued.

Note: Subsequent IDLEOFF commands, regardless from where they are issued, are toured to the specified INIT task, if the issuing operator has authority to EXCMD to that task.

idtime
Specifies IDLEOFF *idlemin* when the IDLEOFF process is started by the EVERY command.

evtime
Specifies the interval to be used with the EVERY command reissuing IDLEOFF *nn* on the specified *initop* task.

tid
Specifies the timer ID to be used with the EVERY command reissuing IDLEOFF *nn* on the specified *initop* task. The default is IDLEOFF.

?
Requests a report of exempted operators.

Return Codes

Return Codes
    Meaning

0
The task functioned normally.

8
A syntax error occurred.

12
The EVERY command resulting from an INIT request failed. Ensure that the specified interval is valid for EVERY.

Example: Logging Off Idle Operators

The following example issues IDLEOFF on the AUTO1 task every 10 minutes and logs off operators who have been idle over 60 minutes (see also the CNMSTYLE member).
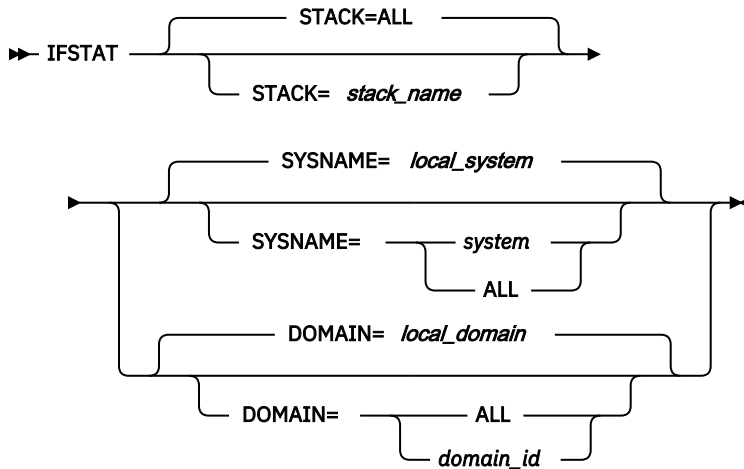
```
IDLEOFF INIT AUTO1 60 10
```

Example: Exempting idle operators

The following example prevents operators KIM and JIM from being logged off if they match the idle limit:

IFSTAT (NCCF; CNME8231)

Syntax

IFSTAT (NCCF; CNME8231)

Purpose of Command

You can use the IFSTAT command to view information about TCP/IP stack interfaces. This information can be viewed from a 3270 console or from the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

Note: This command is intended as a REXX interface. For graphical user interfaces, use the Tivoli Enterprise Portal, the CNMSISFT sample, or the NetView management console.

Operand Descriptions

STACK
    The stack name for which data is requested. The default value is all TCP/IP stack names known to the DOMAIN or SYSNAME specified.

SYSNAME
    The system name for the requested data. The default value is the local system. When the ALL value is in effect, the command is sent to all NetView programs known to the master NetView program.

    Note: Use caution when you specify the ALL value because it can cause rediscovery to take place on multiple NetView programs.

DOMAIN
    The domain to which the request is sent. The following are the valid options:

    ALL
        Specifies all domains in the sysplex. This value is only valid on the master NetView program.

        Note: If you have many stacks or systems in your sysplex, issuing ALL can cause slow response times and high processor utilization.

    local_system
        If the DOMAIN keyword is not specified, the domain name of the local NetView system is used. This is the default.

    domain_id
        Specifies the ID of a specific domain. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program if the domain is not the local domain.

Usage Notes

If message DSI047E is received, contact your system programmer to enable the appropriate tower or subtower. For information about data collection and display towers and subtowers, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

Return Codes

Return Code
  Meaning

0
  Successful.

2
  Help was issued.

4
  No data to display.

8 or higher
  Failure, see the associated message.

ILOG (AON)

Syntax

ILOG

```
►► ILOG ──────────────────────── ►◄
           └── search_string ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

This command is used to display the Inform Log operator panel. Any parameters following the command name are used as a search string on the contact name field portion of each inform log entry.

Operand Descriptions

search_string
  An optional parameter defining a search string against the inform log name field. Using *search_string* enables the operator to limit the inform log entries displayed.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- The ILOG routine is also known as EZLEINFL or INFORMLG.
- The log function must be enabled in the inform policy member, and the inform policy member must be loaded before using the ILOG command.
- Even if a log file exists, it is not accessible when an inform policy member is not currently active. Only the active file is accessible through ILOG, use the NetView BROWSE command to view previously active logs.

Inform Log Utility

The following are the functions of the Inform Log Utility:

The help information for Inform Log Utility provides the following information:

1. ACKNOWLEDGE – changes the displayed status to ACKNOWLEDGE.

2. REINFORM – reissues the message against the active inform policy member using the original policy name.
3. REINFORM/NEW – same as REINFORM, but provides a pop-up window with the original message text. This text can be edited or replaced before confirming the reissue.
4. DELETE – removes the entry from the inform log.

The following PF keys are displayed in the help for Inform Log Utility:

F5
REFRESH – rereads the current inform log and display this version to you.

F9
SEARCH – provides the ability to locate just those entries which might be important to you. For example, searches of the actual message and the name field are planned, as well as a time period–based search.

Note: Multiple actions can occur for one event, depending on the definitions in the inform policy member.

The following are statements regarding the Log Utility function:

1. Only the entry marked with Acknowledged is marked, not any other inform entries generated by the same event.
2. When an entry is reissued, only that entry (not its companions) is deleted. And only one new inform log action is logged (even though multiple actions might have been generated).
3. Reissued inform actions are NOT duplicates. Instead, the inform policy is consulted again and the appropriate inform actions are taken (based on the same policy, but new time/date).

   Note: The policy member might have changed; the policy which drove the initial inform might no longer be defined or active for the current time frame.
4. INFORM (also known as EZLECALL) does not log its actions, since it is intended as an interface that operators use to page someone directly.

IMR (NCCF; CNME0016)

Syntax

IMR
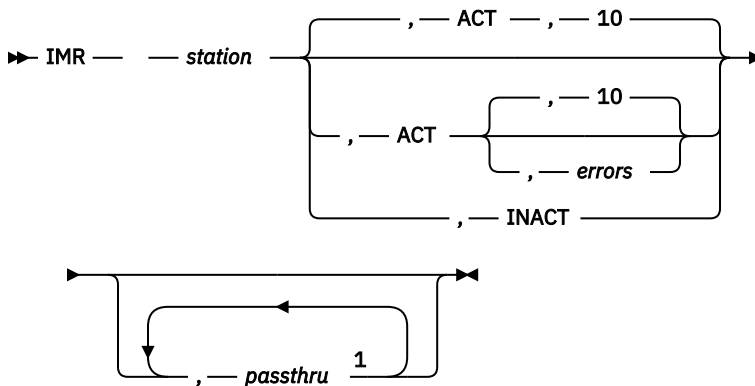
Notes:

[1] If you do not specify a positional parameter, you must indicate its absence by specifying a comma in its place.

Purpose of Command

The IMR command list starts or stops intensive mode recording (IMR) for a link station or physical unit. This command list can assist in problem determination.

Operand Descriptions

station
> Specifies the name of the link station or physical unit.

ACT
> Specifies that intensive mode recording should be started for the named station. ACT is the default value.

errors
> Specifies the maximum number of temporary errors that are to be recorded for the named station. The value can be in the range of 1–65535. The default is 10. You cannot use this operand if you also specified the INACT operand.

INACT
> Specifies that IMR be stopped for the main station.

passthru
> Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM MODIFY command issued by the IMR command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Example: Turning on IMR for a specified link station and recording temporary errors

To turn on intensive mode recording for STATION1 and record the first 20 temporary errors, enter:

```
IMR STATION1,ACT,20
```

INACT (NCCF; CNME0017)

Syntax

INACT
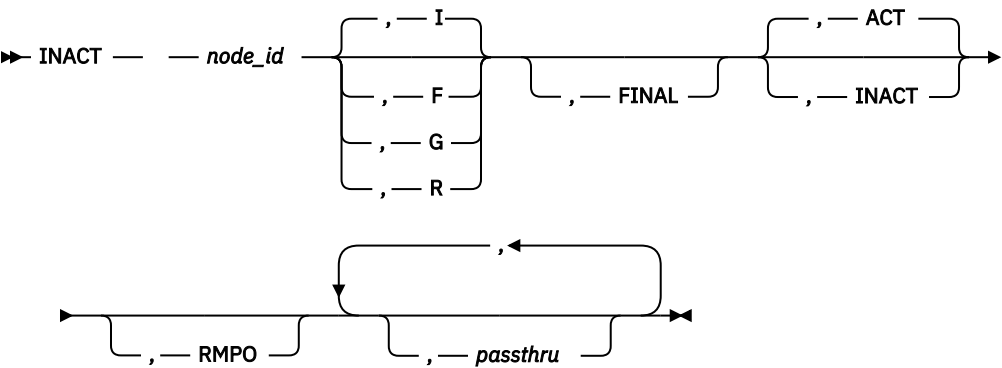
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
I	U

Purpose of Command

The INACT command list deactivates a VTAM resource. For more information about this command, refer to the appropriate VTAM manual.

Operand Descriptions

nodeid
> Specifies the name of the major or minor node to deactivate.

I

Specifies that the resource and applicable subordinate resources are to be deactivated immediately. I is the default.

F

Specifies that the resource and applicable subordinate resources are to undergo forced deactivation.

G

Specifies return of ownership of resources to the original SSCP.

R

Specifies that the resource and applicable subordinate resources are to undergo forced deactivation and subsequent reactivation.

FINAL

Specifies that the physical unit is no longer required and that there are no immediate plans to reactivate it.

ACT

Specifies that active cross-domain links and link stations are to remain active after the NCP major node is deactivated. ACT is the default.

INACT

Specifies that cross-domain links and link stations are to be deactivated as part of the NCP deactivation.

RMPO

Applies to an NCP major node only. Specifies that the communication controller in which the NCP is running is to be powered off automatically at the completion of the deactivation.

passthru

Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM VARY command issued by the INACT command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Restrictions

You cannot use the FINAL and RMPO operands together.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

0

Functioned normally

Example: Deactivating an NCP while keeping active cross-domain links and link stations active

To deactivate NCP1 but keep any active cross-domain links and link stations active, enter:

```
INACT NCP1
```

Example: Deactivating an NCP while keeping cross-domain links and link stations active

To deactivate NCP01 and specify that the cross-domain links and link stations remain active after NCP01 deactivates, enter:

```
INACT NCP01,ACT
```

Existing sessions are not broken, but new sessions cannot be established.

Example: Immediately deactivating an NCP, specifying No Reactivating, and shutting down the communication controller

To cause an immediate deactivation of NCP01, specify that NCP01 is not reactivated, and power off the associated communication controller, enter:

```
INACT NCP01,I,RMPO
```

Sessions involving NCP01 are disrupted. VTAM waits for application program sessions to end before completing deactivation.

Example: Forcing deactivation of an NCP

To force deactivation of NCP01, enter:

```
INACT NCP01,F
```

VTAM deactivates resources or superior nodes without waiting for responses to these requests.

Example: Forcing deactivation of an NCP and reactivating It

To force deactivation of NCP01, then reactivate it, enter:

```
INACT NCP01,R
```

VTAM sends deactivation requests to resources or their superior nodes, then waits for responses before beginning reactivation.

INACTF (NCCF; CNME0018)

Syntax

INACTF
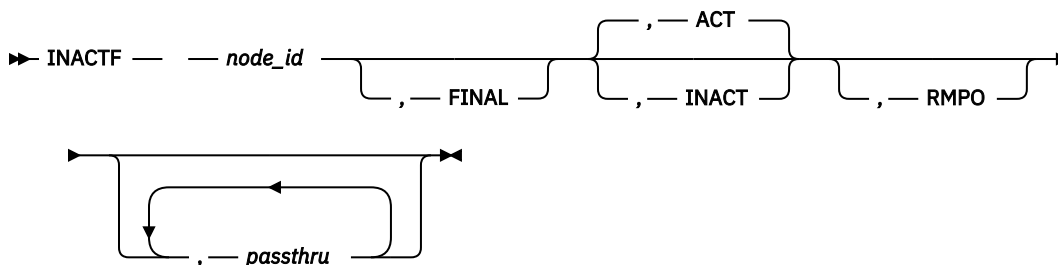
Purpose of Command

The INACTF command list deactivates a VTAM resource with a forced deactivation. The status monitor does not monitor any nodes that you deactivate by using the INACTF command list.

Operand Descriptions

node_id
    Specifies the name of the major or minor node to deactivate.

FINAL
    Specifies that the physical unit is no longer required and that there are no immediate plans to reactivate it.

ACT
    Specifies that active cross-domain links and link stations are to remain active after the NCP major node is deactivated. ACT is the default.

INACT
> Specifies that cross-domain links and link stations are to be deactivated as part of the NCP deactivation.

RMPO
> Applies to an NCP major node only and specifies that the communication controller in which the NCP is running is to be powered off automatically at the completion of the deactivation.

passthru
> Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM VARY command issued by the INACTF command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Restrictions

You cannot use the FINAL and RMPO operands together.

Return Codes

Return Code
> Meaning

0
> Functioned normally

Example: Forcing deactivation of an NCP

To force deactivation of NCP12, enter:

```
INACTF NCP12
```

VTAM deactivates its internal representations of applicable resources and sends deactivation requests to the resources or their superior nodes without waiting for responses to these requests. Because the command list defaults to ACT, the active cross-domain links and link stations remain active after the major node is deactivated.

Example: Forcing deactivation of an NCP and its cross-domain links and link stations

To force deactivation of NCP12 and specify that the cross-domain links and link stations are to be deactivated as part of NCP deactivation, enter:

```
INACTF NCP12,INACT
```

Example: Forcing deactivation of an NCP and powering off its communication controller

To force deactivation of NCP12 and power off the associated communication controller, enter:

```
INACTF NCP12,RMPO
```

INDEX (NCCF; CNME1024)

Syntax

INDEX

▶▶─ INDEX ──┬──────────────┬─ ▶◀
            └── *character* ──┘

Purpose of Command

The INDEX command list displays subjects that are explained in the online help facility. Use the backward and forward PF key to move through the index. Use the FIND command to search for a particular topic. If you find a topic you want, enter the option next to the topic.

Operand Descriptions

character
    Is the first character of the subject in the index.

Usage Notes

Specifying *character* is only meaningful in the English version of the NetView program because the entries (contained in CNMPNL1 member EUYCLIST) are alphabetically ordered in English.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the INDEX command:

- You can enter only one option at a time, even if multiple options are given.
- If you enter the index by using a particular letter, you cannot move to another letter without issuing the INDEX command list again. When you use this command list, the INDEX component remains on the NetView component stack that is used with ROLL until the component is ended.

Example: Displaying Index Entries

To display the online index, enter:

```
INDEX
```

To display all index entries beginning with the letter R, enter:

```
INDEX R
```

INFORM (AON)

Syntax

INFORM

▶▶ INFORM ── ── *policy_name* ──────────────────────▶◀
                        └── *message* ──┘

Purpose of Command

The INFORM command is a REXX routine that generates an immediate inform action based on the INFORM policy member. An operator can enter the name of the individual or group policy to contact, and optionally specify message text. The INFORM command requires that an INFORM/CONTACT policy entry exists for this purpose. By default command actions implemented using INFORM are not logged. See the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference* for more information about how to enable logging of INFORM command actions.

Operand Descriptions

policy_name
    Specifies which INFORM policy or group name to use, which determines which individuals to contact.

message

Specifies the message text to be sent to the contact. The message text must be consistent with the CONNECTION types specified in the INFORM policy member. If no message is specified, either the default inform message or the message defined in the INFORM policy is sent.

Usage Notes

The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.

INFORMTB (AON)

Syntax

INFORMTB

```
>>- INFORMTB ---+--- member_name ---+----------------+--->◄
                |                    |   +--- TEST ---+  |
                |                    +---+------------+  |
                +--- STATUS -------------------------+
                +--- OFF ----------------------------+
```
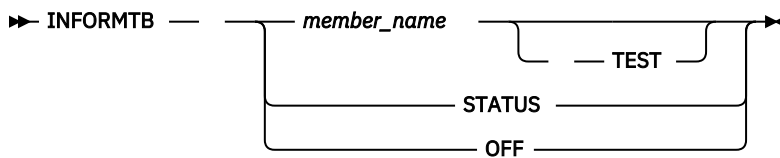
Purpose of Command

The INFORMTB is a REXX routine that processes and loads the DSIPARM member containing the INFORM policy. INFORMTB can also be used to verify the INFORM policy member prior to activating it. See the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference* for more information about the INFORM policy member.

Operand Descriptions

member_name

The name of the DSIPARM member that contains the inform policy definitions.

TEST

The inform member is checked for syntax only, but is not activated upon successful completion.

STATUS

The current state of the INFORM policy. If the status is active, the status indicates whether a member is active, who activated it, and when.

OFF

Specifies to disable the INFORM member if it is currently active.

Examples

The following is an example of the INFORMTB command:

```
INFORMTB BEEPER1 TEST
```

This example checks the INFORM policy member BEEPER1 for syntax, but does not activate the INFORM policy member if it completes successfully.

The following command creates an INFORM policy member named INFNIGHT:

```
INFORMTB INFNIGHT
```

The following is the output for this member:

```
001    INFORM PAUL,SP=NT8D1005;
002    CONTACT ONCALLDAY=WEEKDAY,
003        ONCALLTIME=08:00 to 17:00
004        CONNECTION=EMAIL,
005        ROUTE=OPER4@RTP123.IBM.COM,
006        NAME=PAUL,
007        INTERFACE=EZLENETF,
```

```
008        MSG=A %RESTYPE% NAMED &RESNAME% FAILED DUE TO %RESSTAT%
009        PLEASE CALL 2345678;
010     INFORM PAUL,SP=NT6D1005;
011     CONTACT ONCALLDAY=WEEKDAY,
012        ONCALLTIME=17:00 to 24:00;
013        CONNECTION=ALPHAPAGE,
014        ROUTE=1234567,
015        NAME=PAUL Q,
016        INTERFACE=EZLENETF,
017        MSG=PLEASE CALL THE OFFICE IMMEDIATELY,
018        COMPORT=COM1,
019        TAPACCESS=918001234567;
```

The results of this member are:

```
EZL454I DUPLICATE POLICY OR GROUP NAME PAUL DETECTED AT LINE 10
EZL455I PROCESSING FAILED FOR 'INFORMTB INFNIGHT' COMMAND
```

INITAMI (NCCF)

Syntax

INITAMI

►►— INITAMI —►◄

Purpose of Command

Starts the application management interface (AMI) instrumentation running on the NetView program by doing the following:

- Initializing the AUTOAMI autotask
- Initializing global variables
- Processing the configuration file, DSIAMII.

Usage Notes

- In environments with multiple NetViews per system or in a sysplex, the INITAMI command is issued on the autotask AUTOAMI.
- The console ID for AUTOAMI is set to 'AMI' concatenated with the rightmost five characters of the NetView domain. The console is unique in a sysplex, and commands issued from that autotask correlate.

INITAMON (NCCF)

Syntax

INITAMON

►►— INITAMON ───────────────────►◄
                └─── *entry_point* ───┘

Purpose of Command

The INITAMON command initializes the VTAM ACB Monitor or a specific ACB Monitor entry point. This command can be issued only on the ACB Monitor focal point NetView program.

If the entry point is specified, ACB status reporting is initiated for the VTAM associated with that NetView program.

If the entry point is not specified, initialize the DB2 database and activate ACB status reporting from the VTAM associated with this (focal point) NetView and from all VTAMs associated with NetView domains (entry points) listed with the **AMONLU** keyword coded in **DSIAMII**.
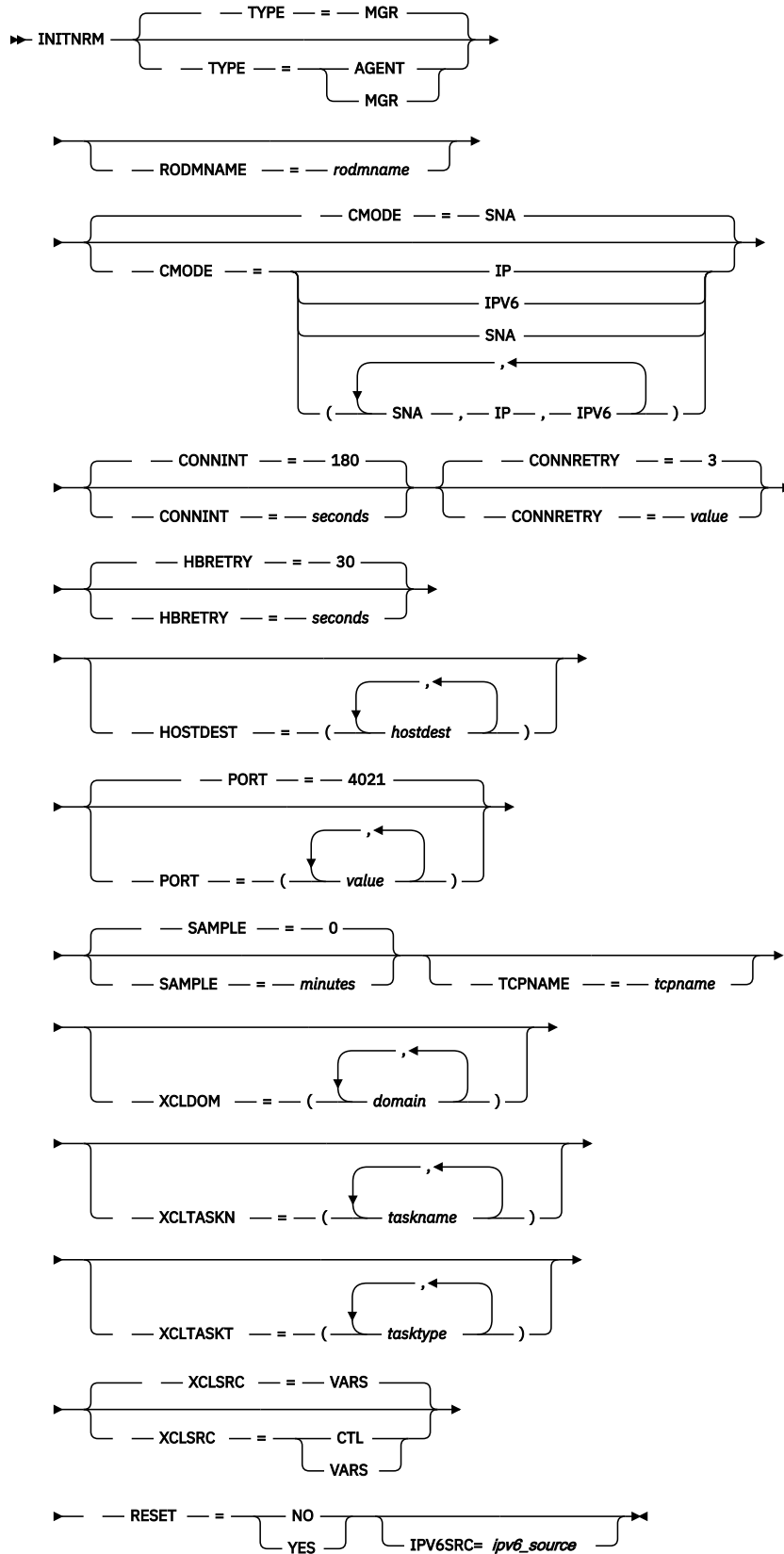
Operand Descriptions

entry_point
Specifies the NetView domain name of an entry point to be activated.

Note: The ACB Monitor must have been initialized by issuing the INITAMON command, without the entry point parameter, prior to activating a specific entry point.

INITNRM (NCCF; CNME8601)

Syntax

INITNRM

►►── INITNRM ─┬─────────────────────────────────┬──►
             │   ┌── TYPE ── = ── MGR ──┐   │
             └─ TYPE ── = ─┬── AGENT ──┬────┘
                           └── MGR ────┘

►──┬─────────────────────────────────────┬──►
   └── RODMNAME ── = ── rodmname ──┘

►──┬──┬──►
   │   ┌── CMODE ── = ── SNA ──┐   │
   └─ CMODE ── = ─┬── IP ───────────┬─┘
                  ├── IPV6 ──────────┤
                  ├── SNA ───────────┤
                  │   ┌──── , ◄──┐   │
                  └─ (─┬ SNA ─, ─ IP ─, ─ IPV6 ┬) ─┘

►──┬────────────────────────────────┬──┬─────────────────────────────────┬──►
   │ ┌─ CONNINT ── = ── 180 ─┐   │ │ ┌─ CONNRETRY ── = ── 3 ─┐   │
   └─ CONNINT ── = ── seconds ─┘   └─ CONNRETRY ── = ── value ─┘

►──┬─────────────────────────────────┬──►
   │ ┌─ HBRETRY ── = ── 30 ─┐   │
   └─ HBRETRY ── = ── seconds ─┘

►──┬──┬──►
   │   ┌──── , ◄──┐   │
   └─ HOSTDEST ── = ── (─┬ hostdest ┬─) ─┘

►──┬──┬──►
   │ ┌─ PORT ── = ── 4021 ─┐   │
   │   ┌──── , ◄──┐   │
   └─ PORT ── = ── (─┬ value ┬─) ─┘

►──┬───────────────────────────────┬──┬──────────────────────────────────┬──►
   │ ┌─ SAMPLE ── = ── 0 ─┐   │ └─ TCPNAME ── = ── tcpname ─┘
   └─ SAMPLE ── = ── minutes ─┘

►──┬──────────────────────────────────────┬──►
   │   ┌──── , ◄──┐   │
   └─ XCLDOM ── = ── (─┬ domain ┬─) ─┘

►──┬──┬──►
   │   ┌──── , ◄──┐   │
   └─ XCLTASKN ── = ── (─┬ taskname ┬─) ─┘

►──┬──┬──►
   │   ┌──── , ◄──┐   │
   └─ XCLTASKT ── = ── (─┬ tasktype ┬─) ─┘

►──┬─────────────────────────────────┬──►
   │ ┌─ XCLSRC ── = ── VARS ─┐   │
   └─ XCLSRC ── = ─┬── CTL ──┬─┘
                   └── VARS ─┘

►── RESET ── = ─┬── NO ──┬──┬───────────────────────────────┬──►◄
                └── YES ─┘ └─ IPV6SRC= ipv6_source ─┘

Purpose of Command

The INITNRM command is used to initialize and start NetView Resource Manager (NRM). INITNRM can be issued by itself, or with parameters.

When INITNRM is issued without parameters, the information documented in the CNMSTYLE member is used as follows:

- When INIT.NRM=NO is specified in the CNMSTYLE member, NRM initializes as a *manager*, provided a RODMNAME is found. Default values are used for any other required parameters for a manager.
- When INIT.NRM=YES is specified in the CNMSTYLE member, NRM reads parameters in the CNMSTYLE member under the "NETVIEW RESOURCE MANAGER INITIALIZATION PARAMETERS" section and starts NRM as defined.

When INITNRM is issued with selected parameters, NRM initializes and starts with parameters in the following order:

1. Parameters specified with INITNRM
2. Parameters defined in the CNMSTYLE member
3. Defaults for parameters, if any

When INITNRM is issued with all parameters, NRM starts. The specified parameters override the values defined in the CNMSTYLE member.

Operand Descriptions

TYPE
Specifies whether this host is an NRM *manager* or an *agent* host. If TYPE is omitted, a valid RODMNAME must be found. See the description of the RODMNAME operand.

AGENT
Indicates the agent host forwards local host information to one or more manager hosts.

MGR
Indicates the manager host stores information in RODM for viewing at the NetView management console. This is the default.

RODMNAME
Specifies the RODM name for the RODM being used on that NetView program. RODMNAME is required if TYPE=MGR. The following sequence is used for this value when it is required:

1. The value specified with RODMNAME
2. The CNMSTYLE.RODMNAME variable
3. The system symbolic &CNMRODM

CMODE
Specifies the mode to communicate between NetView hosts. Because one or more host destinations can be specified, multiple CMODE values can be specified. If you want to use the same communication mode for all host destinations, then one value of SNA, IP, or IPV6 can be specified. If multiple communication modes are used, you must specify a CMODE value for each HOSTDEST value. CMODE is ignored if HOSTDEST is not specified.

The parentheses are not required if only one value is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by blanks or commas.

CONNINT
Specifies the interval between connection retries when establishing communication between two NetView hosts. The value is in seconds and is in the range 0–1440. This value is used with CONNRETRY. If this value is zero (0), the retries occur back to back with no time delay. The default is 180.

CONNRETRY
Specifies the number of connection retries to be attempted when communication between two NetView hosts fails. The value is in the range 0–10. The default is 3.

HBRETRY
Specifies how often an NRM manager tests connectivity to its agents. When NRM determines that connectivity is lost, the status for all resources for that domain is UNKNOWN. The value is in seconds and is in the range 30–600. The default is 30. This keyword is valid only with TYPE=MGR.

Note: You should use the default. See *IBM Z NetView Tuning Guide* for more information.

HOSTDEST
Specifies the NRM manager host or hosts that shows status for this agent host. HOSTDEST can be specified for an NRM manager or agent host. It is a required parameter if TYPE=AGENT is specified. One or more host destinations can be specified. If the communication mode (see CMODE) between this agent and the manager host is SNA, the value for HOSTDEST is the NetView domain of the manager. If the communication mode between this agent and the manager host is IP or IPV6, the value for HOSTDEST is an IP address or a host name.

The parentheses are not required if only one value is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by blanks or commas.

PORT
Specifies the port number for the DSIRTTR task at each HOSTDEST. If only one port number is specified, that port number is used for all host destinations reached using TCP/IP-based communications (CMODE=IP or CMODE=IPV6). The value is in the range 1–65535 and the default is 4021. PORT is only valid when HOSTDEST is specified and its corresponding CMODE value is IP or IPV6.

If you specify multiple CMODE values, update the PORT values as follows:

- If you specify a CMODE value as IP or IPV6, specify a PORT value for each HOSTDEST value
- If you specify a CMODE value as SNA, specify the PORT value as null

The parentheses are not required if only one value is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

SAMPLE
Specifies the frequency in requesting complete data for this host. The value is in minutes and is in the range 0–1440. The default is 0.

TCPNAME
Specifies the TCP/IP job identifier of the local host. TCPNAME is required if CMODE=IP or CMODE=IPV6 is specified. The following sequence is used for this value when it is required:

1. The value specified with TCPNAME
2. The CNMSTYLE.TCPNAME variable
3. The system symbolic &CNMTCPN
4. The default value of TCPIP

XCLDOM
Specifies which domains the NRM manager host does not monitor. The value is 1–5 characters in length. Wild cards can be specified for the domain names.

The parentheses are not required if only one value is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

Note: This keyword is only applicable to a NetView Resource Manager host.

XCLSRC
Specifies which set of exclusion lists, if any, that you want to use with NetView Resource Manager.

> **CTL**
> Indicates to use the exclusion lists that were in effect before this execution of INITNRM. This enables you to retain exclusion lists that you have defined dynamically across NetView Resource Manager invocations.

VARS

Indicates to use the exclusion lists as defined in the CNMSTYLE member or the INITNRM command. Specifying VARS overrides any exclusion lists that were previously set. This is the default.

XCLTASKN

Specifies which tasks the NRM manager host does not monitor. The value is 1–8 characters in length. Wild cards can be specified for the task names.

The parentheses are not required if only one task is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

Note: This keyword is a function of the NetView Resource Agent and is only applicable on the local NetView host.

XCLTASKT

Specifies which types of tasks the NRM manager does not monitor. For example, specifying XCLTYPE=OST excludes all operator station tasks from monitoring by NRM. Valid types are as follows:

- DST
- HCT
- MNT
- NNT
- OPT
- OST
- PPT

The parentheses are not required if only one task type is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

Note: This keyword is a function of the NetView Resource Agent and is only applicable on the local NetView host.

RESET

Specifies if you want all NetView Resource Manager objects set to an initial status at NetView Resource Manager initialization.

YES

Indicates that the status of objects is set to the status specified by NRM.STATUS.RESET under the DISPLAY STATUS section in the CNMSTYLE member.

NO

Indicates that no initial status is set during NetView Resource Manager initialization.

Note: NetView Resource Manager objects are updated to their correct status when an agent communicates status to the manager.

IPV6SRC

Specifies a source IPv6 address that a NetView Resource Manager agent can report to a manager when CMODE=IPV6 is specified for that manager (host destination). The *ipv6_source* variable can be a host name or an IPv6 address. If it is a host name, then NetView Resource Manager requests resolution of the host name to an IPv6 address that it can use.

- The value of the IPV6SRC keyword is ignored if there are no host destinations for which CMODE=IPV6 is coded or the IPv6Env setting for the NetView program is NONE.
- If the IPV6SRC keyword is not provided, then the NRM.IPV6SRC CNMSTYLE definition is used.
- If the IPV6SRC keyword is not provided, the NRM.IPV6SRC CNMSTYLE definition is not coded, and there is a host destination for which CMODE=IPV6 is specified, NetView Resource Manager attempts to obtain the host name defined for the TCP/IP stack associated with the NetView Resource Manager. If the host name exists, the NetView Resource Manager asks the resolver to return an IPv6 address. The resultant IPv6 address is sent to the applicable managers.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the INITNRM command:

- Either spaces or commas are valid where the syntax diagram shows required commas for multiple values.
- Parentheses are required when multiple values are specified.
- RODMNAME is required when TYPE=MGR.
- TCPNAME is required when CMODE=IP or CMODE=IPV6 is specified for at least one host destination, but defaults to TCPIP if none is found.
- When using CMODE=IP or CMODE=IPV6, the INITNRM command might take longer to complete because of IP address or host name resolution.
- CMODE and PORT are ignored if HOSTDEST is not specified.

Example: Overriding the CNMSTYLE member

The following example starts a Manager host and overrides the RODMname specified in the CNMSTYLE member:

```
INITNRM RODMNAME=MYRODM
```

Example: Forwarding agent host data

The following example starts an Agent host that forwards its status to CNM01 using SNA:

```
INITNRM TYPE=AGENT,HOSTDEST=CNM01
```

Example: Forwarding host data

The following example starts a Manager host that forwards its status to two Manager hosts using IP, specifying an IP host name and an IP address:

```
INITNRM HOSTDEST=(system.ibm.com,150.99.88.66),CMODE=(IP)
```

Note:

1. Because the same protocol is used to communicate with both destination Managers, one CMODE can be specified.
2. Because the communication mode is IP, system.ibm.com must be resolved to an IPv4 address for communication to succeed.

Example: Forwarding host data using multiple protocols

The following example starts an Agent host that forwards its status to four Manager hosts using CMODE=SNA (CNM01 and CNM02), CMODE=IP (system.ibm.com), and CMODE=IPV6 (systemv6.ibm.com). PORT is only valid for CMODE=IP and CMODE=IPV6; because of this, null values are used for CMODE=SNA:

```
INITNRM TYPE=AGENT
HOSTDEST=(CNM01,system.ibm.com,CNM02,systemv6.ibm.com)
CMODE=(SNA,IP,SNA,IPV6) PORT=(,4021,,4021)
```

In the CNMSTYLE member, PORT.1 and PORT.3 can be omitted or specified as:

```
PORT.1 =
PORT.3 =
```

Usage Notes:

1. Because CMODE=IP is specified for HOSTDEST=system.ibm.com, that host name must be resolved to an IPv4 address.
2. Because CMODE=IPV6 is specified for HOSTDEST=systemv6.ibm.com, that host name must be resolved to an IPv6 address.

Example: Excluding a domain from monitoring

To start a Manager host sot that it does not process data for Agent host CNM02, enter the following on the Manager host:

```
INITNRM XCLDOM=CNM02
```

Example: Excluding a task from monitoring

To start a Manager or Agent host so that it does not receive any status for the task OPER5, enter:

```
INITNRM XCLTASKN=OPER5
```

Example: Using wildcards with XCLDOM

These examples use wild cards to specify domains to be excluded. The question mark (?) wildcard replaces one character. The asterisk (*) replaces zero or more characters. The first example excludes all domains:

```
XCLDOM=*
```

The following example excludes domains NTV90 and any domain beginning with C01:

```
XCLDOM=(NTV90,C01*)
```

The following example excludes any domain name beginning with NTV and ending with zero, such as NTVX0 and NTV80:

```
XCLDOM=NTV?0
```

The fourth character is any valid character in the domain name.

Example: Using wildcards with XCLTASKN

These examples use wild cards to specify tasks to be excluded. The question mark (?) wildcard replaces one character. The asterisk (*) replaces zero or more characters. The first example excludes any task:

```
XCLTASKN=*
```

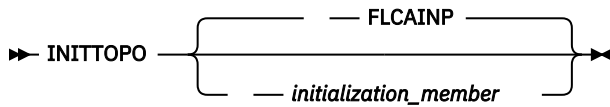The following example excludes any task beginning with EZL:

```
XCLTASKN=EZL*
```

The following example excludes any task name ending with RTR, or beginning with NETOP or OPER and containing an additional character, such as NETOP3:

```
XCLTASKN=(*RTR,NETOP?,OPER?)
```

INITTOPO (MSM)

Syntax

INITTOPO

```
                           ―― FLCAINP ――
►►― INITTOPO ―┬――――――――――――――――――――――┬―►◄
              └―― initialization_member ――┘
```

Purpose of Command

The INITTOPO command initializes MultiSystem Manager using the information in the CNMSTYLE member to set the system defaults. It also creates the topology manager objects in RODM. If the MultiSystem Manager initialization file contains GETTOPO statements, topology and status information is retrieved and stored in RODM for the resources specified by those statements. These resources can then be viewed and managed from the workstation.

If the initialization file does not contain GETTOPO statements, topology and status information is not initially retrieved and stored in RODM. MultiSystem Manager is enabled, but resource topology and status information is obtained only when GETTOPO commands are issued, or alerts are received.

Operand Descriptions

initialization_member
　　The name of the MultiSystem Manager initialization file.

Usage Notes

- The MSM tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- You can issue the INITTOPO command from a NetView command line or a NetView command procedure. You cannot issue it from the MultiSystem Manager command facility.
- INITTOPO overrides a MultiSystem Manager status of suspended set by the SUSPTOPO command.
- The following statements are included in the CNMSTYLE member:
  - (MSM)AUTOTASK.?MSMdefault.Console = *NONE*
  - (MSM)AUTOTASK.?MSMdefault.InitCmd = INITTOPO

The first statement starts the autotask defined in the MSMdefault statement, which is also in the CNMSTYLE member. The second statement runs the INITTOPO command on that autotask. If you do not want to run the INITTOPO command during NetView initialization, copy the second statement to the CNMSTUSR member and specify *NONE*, for example:

```
(MSM)AUTOTASK.?MSMdefault.InitCmd = *NONE*
```

INPUT (NCCF)

Syntax

INPUT

```
                  ―― 1 ――
►►― INPUT ―┬――――――――――┬―►◄
           └―― lines ――┘
```
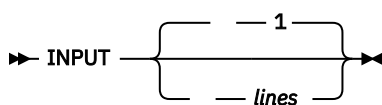
Purpose of Command

The INPUT command modifies the length of the input area of the command facility screen. The input area is at the bottom of the command facility display area.

Operand Descriptions

lines
> Specifies the number of command input lines. The input area can be 1, 2, or 3 continuous 80-character input lines. The default is 1 line.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the INPUT command:

- The length of the input area is limited to 240 characters.
- If the display area width is greater than 80 characters, the number of input lines is 240 divided by the display width. The result is rounded up. Only the command facility is affected.
- Commands retrieved from the hardware monitor or session monitor command line are truncated to fit the command line.

Example: Changing the input area to a specified number of lines

To change the command entry area to two lines, enter:

```
INPUT 2
```

The NetView program refreshes the screen and increases the input area as specified.

IOPD (NCCF; CNME0019)

Syntax

IOPD
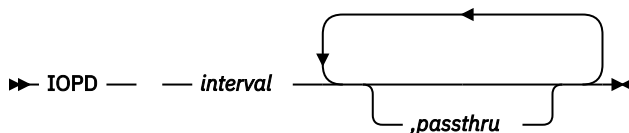
Purpose of Command

The IOPD command list enables the operator to change the input/output (I/O) problem determination timeout interval.

Operand Descriptions

interval
> Specifies the timeout interval in seconds for the I/O problem determination function. The range is 0–5366000 seconds.

passthru
> Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM MODIFY command issued by the IOPD command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Example: Changing the I/O problem determination timeout interval

To change the I/O problem determination timeout interval to 300 seconds (5 minutes), enter:

```
IOPD 300
```

IPCMD (AON)

Syntax

IPCMD

```
           ┌─── procedure ── = ── CNMSTYLE.TCPNAME ───┐
►►─ NETVASIS IPCMD ─┤                                          ├─►
           └─── procedure ── = ── proc_name ───┘
```

```
   ┌─── SERVER ── = ── UNIX ───┐
►─┤                            ├─ CMD ── = ── command_&_parms ─►◄
   └─── SERVER ── = ── server_name ───┘
```
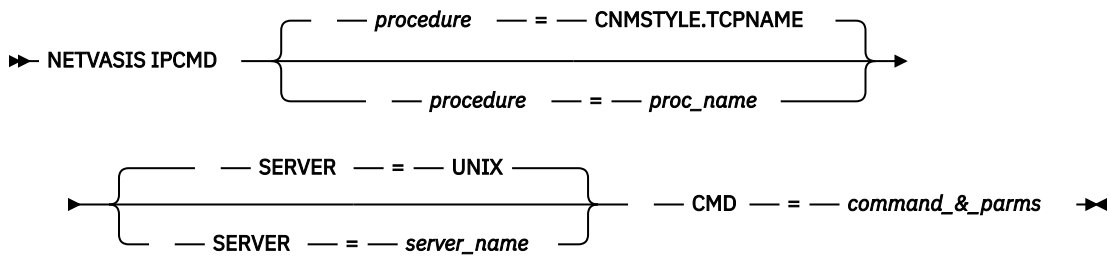
Purpose of Command

The IPCMD command provides users with a generic API to run any IP command for the UNIX or TSO environments. The command is issued from the NetView program with correlated responses returned to the user.

Operand Descriptions

procedure
Specifies the MVS procedure. Valid values are PROC and STACK.

> *proc_name*
> Specifies the name of the MVS procedure. The default is defined in the CNMSTYLE member with the common global variable TCPNAME. The value for TCPNAME is the *proc_name* of the TCP/IP stack. See *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* for more information about setting this value.

SERVER
Specifies the server name, either TSO or UNIX. The default is UNIX.

CMD
Specifies the TCP/IP command and parameters.

Usage Notes

- Specify NETVASIS when entering UNIX commands or commands that are case-sensitive.
- Parameters are not positional, but enter CMD=*command_&_parms* last to enable proper parameter parsing.
- The default stack and server can be changed by modifying the CNMSTUSR member. For more information, see *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

Restrictions

The AON tower and the TCP subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.

Examples

To use the UNIX server to ping the host named *quigley*, using the default TCP/IP stack name, enter the following command:

```
NETVASIS IPCMD CMD=oping QUIGLEY
```

The response is returned to the invoker.

To use the first available TSO server to ping host named *quigley*, enter the following command:
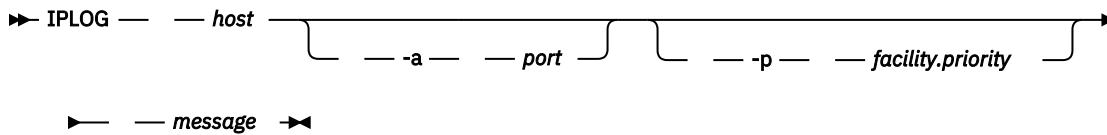
```
IPCMD SERVER=TSO CMD=PING QUIGLEY
```

The response is returned to the invoker.

IPLOG (NCCF)

Syntax

IPLOG

►►— IPLOG — — *host* ──┬──────────────────┬──┬─────────────────────────────┬──►
                       └── -a ── — *port* ──┘ └── -p ── — *facility.priority* ──┘

►── — *message* ►◄

Purpose of Command

The IPLOG command sends a message to the syslog daemon on a remote host for processing. Standard UNIX protocol for the syslog daemon is used. The remote host must have a syslog server active for the command to work.

Operand Descriptions

host
Specifies the remote host. It can be specified as a host name or an IP address.

-a *port*
Specifies the port to use on the remote host. The default is 514.

facility.priority
Specifies the origin facility for the message and the priority for the message. The facility is optional. Either facility or priority can be specified as "*", in which case the default value is used.

Following are the appropriate values for *facility*:

- KERNEL
- USER
- MAIL
- DAEMON
- AUTH
- SYSLOG (default)
- LPR
- UUCP
- CRON
- LOCAL0
- LOCAL1
- LOCAL2
- LOCAL3
- LOCAL4
- LOCAL5
- LOCAL6
- LOCAL7

Following are the valid values for *priority*:

- EMERGENCY
- ALERT
- CRITICAL
- ERROR
- WARNING
- NOTICE (default)
- INFO
- DEBUG

message
    Is the message to log. It is formatted to include a timestamp and origin information (NetView domain and operator ID).

Usage Notes

The following restrictions apply to the IPLOG command:

- When sending a message to a system that supports mixed-case commands, such as a UNIX system, prefix IPLOG with NETVASIS. This respects the case of the message.

Example: Sending a message to a UNIX system

To send the message "TeSt" to a UNIX host, taking the defaults for facility and priority and port number, enter:

```
NETVASIS IPLOG HOST1 TeSt
```

Example: Sending a message using a different port

To send the message "TEST" to host HOST1, taking the defaults for facility and priority but specifying port 1033, enter:

```
IPLOG HOST1 -a 1033 TEST
```

Example: Sending a message specifying priority

To send the message "TEST" to host HOST1, taking the defaults for port and facility, but specifying priority "EMERGENCY", enter either:

```
IPLOG HOST1 -p EMERGENCY TEST
```

or:

```
  IPLOG HOST1 -p *.EMERGENCY TEST
```

Example: Sending a message specifying priority and facility

To send the message TEST to HOST1, specifying facility MAIL and priority DEBUG, enter:

```
  IPLOG HOST1 -p MAIL.DEBUG TEST
```

Example: Sending a message specifying facility

To send the message TEST to HOST1, specifying facility MAIL but keeping the default priority INFO, enter:

```
  IPLOG HOST1 -p MAIL.* TEST
```

IPMAN (NCCF)

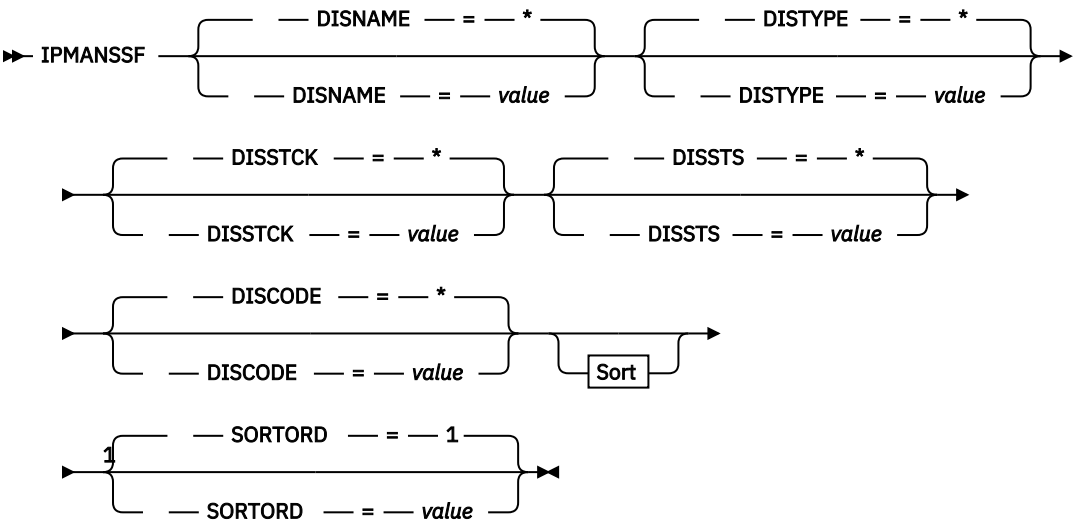**Syntax**

IPMAN

▶▶— IPMAN —▶◀

Purpose of Command

The IPMAN command displays the IP Resource Manager main panel, which is used to manage IP resources defined in control files. From this panel you can start and stop monitoring, add, change, or delete an instore control file policy of a given resource, and display resources. The ADD function starts active monitoring and the CHANGE function restarts it. The COMMANDS function enables you to link to other IP functions.

See *IBM Z NetView IP Management* for details about using the IP Resource Manager main panel and its associated panels.

IPMANSSF (AON)

Syntax

IPMANSSF
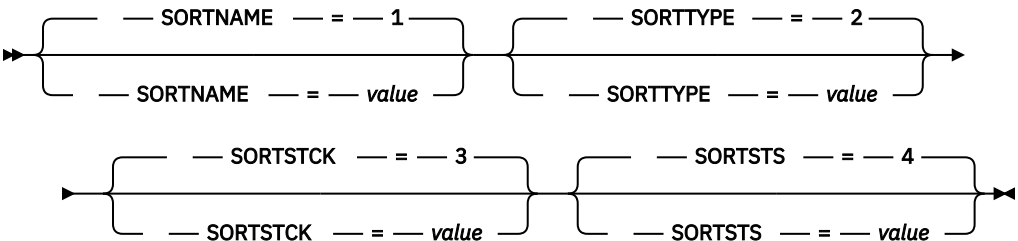
▶▶— IPMANSSF ─┬─ DISNAME ── = ── * ──┬──┬─ DISTYPE ── = ── * ──┬─▶
              └─ DISNAME ── = ── value ─┘ └─ DISTYPE ── = ── value ─┘

▶─┬─ DISSTCK ── = ── * ──┬──┬─ DISSTS ── = ── * ──┬─▶
  └─ DISSTCK ── = ── value ─┘ └─ DISSTS ── = ── value ─┘

▶─┬─ DISCODE ── = ── * ──┬─┬ Sort ┬─▶
  └─ DISCODE ── = ── value ─┘ └──────┘

▶─[1]┬─ SORTORD ── = ── 1 ──┬─▶◀
     └─ SORTORD ── = ── value ─┘

Sort

▶─┬─ SORTNAME ── = ── 1 ──┬──┬─ SORTTYPE ── = ── 2 ──┬─▶
  └─ SORTNAME ── = ── value ─┘ └─ SORTTYPE ── = ── value ─┘

▶─┬─ SORTSTCK ── = ── 3 ──┬──┬─ SORTSTS ── = ── 4 ──┬─▶◀
  └─ SORTSTCK ── = ── value ─┘ └─ SORTSTS ── = ── value ─┘

Notes:

[1] These parameters are optional. However, if one parameter is specified, then all must be specified.

Purpose of Command

The IPMANSSF command enables an operator to set filters for the SNMP Resource Management Panel for the current operator. The filter and sort values are saved in task global variables. IPMANSSF invokes the SNMP Resource Management Panel when no parameters are specified.

Operand Descriptions

DISNAME
Sets the search criteria based on the resource name. If the text is followed by an *****, then all resources beginning with characters preceding the ***** will be included. Without the ***** only resources matching this field exactly will be returned. Coding just the ***** displays all. The ***** is the default.

DISTYPE
Sets the search criteria based on the resource type. If the text is followed by an *****, then all resources beginning with characters preceding the ***** will be included. Without the ***** only resources matching this field exactly will be returned. Coding just the ***** displays all. The ***** is the default.

DISSTCK
Sets the search criteria based on the TCP/IP stack name. If the text is followed by an *****, then all resources beginning with characters preceding the ***** are included. Without the ***** only resources matching this field exactly are included. Coding just the ***** displays all. The ***** is the default.

DISSTS
Sets the search criteria based on the resource name. If the text is followed by an *****, then all resources beginning with characters preceding the *****are included. Without the ***** only resources matching this field exactly are included. Coding just the ***** displays all. The ***** is the default.

DISCODE
- 1 – indicates to use an OR relationship when searching the DISNAME, DISTYPR, DISSTCK, and DISSTS fields. This is the default.
- 2 – indicates to use an AND relationship when searching the DISNAME, DISTYPR, DISSTCK, and DISSTS fields.

SORTNAME
The sort order to be used for the SORTNAME field. One (**1**) is the default.

SORTTYPE
The sort order to be used for the SORTTYPE field. Two (**2**) is the default.

SORTSTCK
The sort order to be used for the TCP/IP Stack Name field. Three (**3**) is the default.

SORTSTS
The sort order to be used for the Resource Status field. Four (**4**) is the default.

SORTORD
The sort order to be used.

1
Sort is to be completed in ascending order. This is the default.

2
Sort is to be completed in descending order.

Note: All of the sort keywords must be specified when started from the command line or another command list. The values of the sort keywords must be sequential beginning with 1.

Usage Notes

You can issue the IPMANSSF command from any command line within AON or from any of the components of AON.
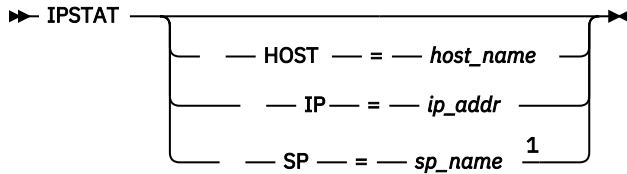
Restrictions

The AON tower and the TCP subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.

IPSTAT (NCCF)

Syntax

IPSTAT

```
▶▶── IPSTAT ──┬───────────────────────────┬── ▶◀
              ├── HOST ── = ── host_name ──┤
              ├──── IP ── = ── ip_addr ────┤
              │                         1  │
              └── SP ── = ── sp_name ──────┘
```

Notes:

   [1] If you specify the SP operand, you must first specify the HOST or IP operand.

Purpose of Command

The IPSTAT command provides you with Connection Management and debugging capabilities for all connections connecting into TCP/IP. A series of full screen panels are provided to assist you in managing these sessions.

Operand Descriptions

host_name
   Specifies the IP host name of the workstation for which you are requesting session status information.

ip_name
   Specifies the IP address of the workstation for which you are requesting session status information.

sp_name
   Specifies which TCP/IP stack to use for the session status request.

Usage Notes

• You cannot specify both the HOST and IP operands in the same IPSTAT command.
• If you specify the SP operand, you must first specify the HOST or IP operand.
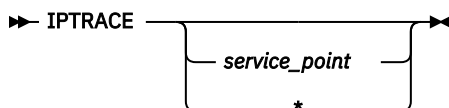
Examples

This example displays session status information for host RAL1 using the TCP/IP service point MYMVS.

```
IPSTAT HOST=RAL1 SP=MYMVS
```

IPTRACE (NCCF)

Syntax

IPTRACE

```
▶▶── IPTRACE ──┬───────────────────┬── ▶◀
               ├── service_point ──┤
               └──────── * ────────┘
```

Purpose of Command

The IPTRACE command is used to perform diagnostic traces to help resolve TCP/IP problems. The types of traces are component trace (CTRACE), IP packet trace (PKTTRACE), and OSA packet trace (OSATRACE). For more information about using the IP trace functions, see *IBM Z NetView IP Management*.

Operand Descriptions

service_point
> Specifies the service point for which TCP/IP services are traced.

*
> Lists the services points defined to this NetView program through the DSIPARM member CNMPOLCY. You can select from this list the service point for which TCP/IP services are traced.

Usage Notes

- The IPTRACE command provides a full-screen dialog that you can use to perform diagnostic traces without requiring AON.
- If you issue the IPTRACE command with no parameters, trace management for the local stack is initiated.
- The IPTRACE command does not require the AON or IPMGT tower to be enabled, but any stacks for which you use this command must be defined in CNMPOLCY. For more information about CNMPOLCY, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

KEEP (NLDM)

Syntax

KEEP

▶▶── KEEP ──▶
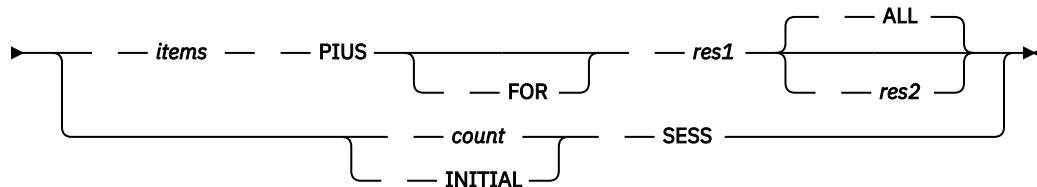
Purpose of Command

The KEEP command changes the amount of path information unit (PIU) data to be kept by the session monitor for the active sessions associated with the given resources, and sets the current global direct access storage device (DASD) session wrap count to the value specified.

Operand Descriptions

items
> Specifies the number of PIUs to be kept. The valid range is 0 - 999 PIUs.

PIUS
> Specifies a change to the KEEP PIU count. KEEP PIUS restricts the number of PIUs kept by the session monitor for the active sessions associated with the given resources. This command keeps the specified number of PIUs for the active sessions. When that number has been reached, new PIUs are saved and the oldest PIUs are discarded from the session monitor.
>
> If you specify two resource names, and *res1* is a DGROUP name, *res2* is ignored. In this case, no error message is displayed.

FOR

Identifies the operand that follows as the resource name.

res1

Is the resource name against which to apply the keep count.

ALL

Applies the keep count against all sessions for *res1*. ALL is the default.

res2

Is the second name to identify a specific resource pair.

count

Specifies the new global DASD session wrap count. All sessions recorded to DASD are wrapped by the specified value unless overridden by a KEEPSESS parameter specified for that KCLASS mapping. The valid range is 1 - 999. The default is zero (0), which sets the global DASD session wrap count to off, and DASD session-wrapping does not occur.

INITIAL

Sets the current global DASD session-wrap count to the initial global DASD session-wrap count, which is the value specified in the NLDM.KEEPSESS statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

SESS

Specifies that the global DASD session wrap count is to be changed. If KEEP SESS processes successfully, message AAU288I is displayed, indicating the new and old global DASD session wrap counts.

KEEP SESS sets the global DASD session wrap count. This operand restricts the number of DASD sessions kept by the session monitor for those sessions that do not have wrap counts specified (in KCLASS statements in the initialization member specified on the NLDM.KEEPMEM statement in the CNMSTYLE member).

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the KEEP command:

- To restrict the amount of data retained by the session monitor, you can establish KEEP counts in the session monitor.
- When a trace has been started for a resource, the session monitor collects session formation parameter data, PIU trace data, and NCP trace data. The PIU trace data consists of a portion of each message sent to and from the traced resource.
- The current global DASD session wrap count applies to all sessions that are not overridden by a KEEP SESS command specified for that KCLASS mapping.

Example: Decreasing the session Keep count for a specified terminal

To decrease the session keep count to 5 for the terminal L51R79M, enter:

```
KEEP 5 PIUS L51R79M
```

Example: Setting KEEP PIU count between two resources

To set KEEP PIU count between resources LR79M and APPL01 at 5 (use of FOR is optional), enter:

```
KEEP 5 PIUS FOR LR79M APPL01
```

Example: Setting the Global DASD session wrap count to a new default value

To set the global DASD session wrap count to a new default value of 20, enter:

```
KEEP 20 SESS
```

Example: Setting the DASD session wrapping to Off

To set the DASD session wrapping off, enter:

```
KEEP 0 SESS
```

Example: Resetting the initial global DASD wrap count

To reset the global DASD session wrap count to the initial global DASD session wrap count that was specified in member AAUPRMLP, enter:

```
KEEP INITIAL SESS
```

LEFT

Syntax

LEFT

►►─ LEFT ─┬──────────┬─ ►◄
          └─ *amount* ─┘

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
LEFT	L

Purpose of Command

The LEFT command displays session configuration data in the primary direction from the Session Configuration Data panel.

The LEFT command enables you to view columns of data that are not currently visible on the Log-Browse screen. The data moves to the right a specified number of positions to display information to the left of the first column.

Operand Descriptions

amount
  For session monitor, this operand is not allowed. For Log-Browse, this operand specifies the amount to scroll to the left. The possible values for *amount* are:

  Page or P
    Scroll left one screen

  Half or H
    Scroll left half a screen

  Csr or C
    Scroll left making the column indicated by the cursor the right column

  Max or M
    Scroll to the leftmost column of the data

  number
    Scroll left a specific number of columns.

  The default is **Csr** if the cursor is located in the data display area, otherwise the default is Page.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the LEFT command:

- When you have issued the OVERRIDE command with the SCROLL keyword specifying a value other than OFF, the LOG-BROWSE panel displays a scroll amount in the upper right area of the panel.
- When you issue the LEFT command, the number of columns scrolled is determined in the following order:
  1. The explicit scroll amount specified on either the LEFT command or on the command line when the LEFT PF key is pressed.
  2. The scroll amount displayed in the message area at the bottom of the LOG-BROWSE screen as message BNH183I indicating the last scroll amount.
  3. The implicit scroll amount specified in the scroll amount area in the upper right area of the panel.
  4. The cursor position when the scroll amount area indicates CSR.
  5. The cursor position when there is no scroll field or BNH183I message displayed.
- You can change the scroll amount in the scroll amount area by entering any portion of CSR, HALF, OFF, PAGE, or a numeric scroll amount. You do not need to overtype the remaining contents of the field unless you are changing a numeric value to another numeric value.

Example: Moving in the primary direction from session configuration data panel

To move in the primary direction from the Session Configuration Data panel, enter:

```
LEFT
```

OR

```
L
```

Example: Issuing several LEFT commands from the log-browse screen

LEFT commands are cumulative. For example, entering the commands:

```
L 10
L 10
```

Is equivalent to entering:

```
L 20
```

Example: Displaying the leftmost margin of the log-browse screen

If you have issued several RIGHT or LEFT commands and want to view the first column, enter:

```
L MAX
```

LINEMAP (NLDM)

Syntax

LINEMAP

▶▶— LINEMAP — — *ncpname* — — *station_name* —▶◀

Purpose of Command

The LINEMAP command displays the network control program (NCP) line port address associated with a station attached to an NCP within the same domain.

Operand Descriptions

ncpname
> Specifies the name of the NCP to which the station is attached.

station_name
> Specifies the name of the PU for which the address is displayed.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the LINEMAP command:

- For stations where a port address is not applicable, the message returned (AAU015I) specifies a port address of N/A.

- You must have NCP Version 3 or a later release to use this command.

Example: Displaying NCP line port addresses for a specified PU

To display NCP line port addresses for PU LCL3174B attached to NCP27, enter:

```
LINEMAP NCP27 LCL3174B
```

LINES (NCCF; CNME0020)

Syntax

LINES
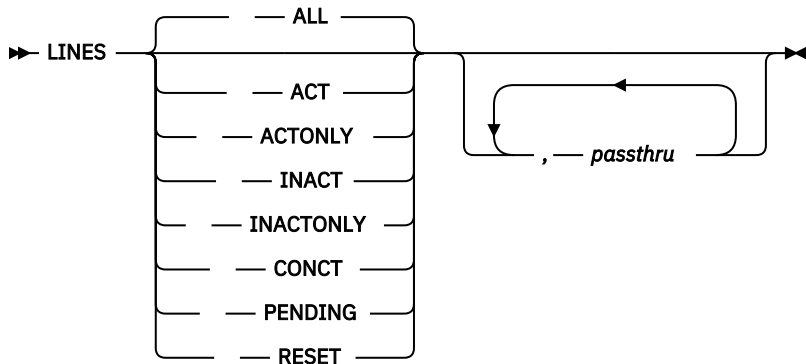
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ACT	A
INACT	I

Purpose of Command

The LINES command list displays the status of lines and channel links in the domain.

Operand Descriptions

ACT
> Specifies that information is to be displayed about all active, pending, and connectable lines within each major node.

ACTONLY
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all lines in an active state within each major node. The display does not include lines in pending or connectable states.

ALL
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all lines (regardless of their status) within each major node. ALL is the default.

CONCT
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all lines in a CONCT (connectable) state within each major node.

INACT
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all inactive lines within each major node.

INACTONLY
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all inactive lines within each major node. Resources in a RESET state are not included in the display.

PENDING
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all pending lines within each major node. A pending state is a transient state to or from the fully active state.

RESET
Specifies that information is to be displayed about all lines in a RESET state within each major node.

passthru
Specifies up to 6 parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the LINES command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Usage Notes

Consider these items when using the LINES command:

- If the status parameter (ALL, ACT, and so on) is omitted, and no *passthru* parameters are specified, ALL is the default. If *passthru* parameters are specified and there is no status parameter specified, the NetView program does not include a SCOPE= keyword in the generated VTAM DISPLAY command. This enables you to include your own SCOPE= keyword using the *passthru* parameter.

- The valid values for the status parameter depend on the level of VTAM you are using.

Example: Displaying the Status of All Active Lines

To display the status of all active lines, enter:

```
LINES ACT
```

You receive a response similar to the following:

```
IST350I DISPLAY TYPE = LINES
IST354I PU T4/5 MAJOR NODE = ISTPUS
IST170I LINES:
IST080I 09C-L   ACTIV----I 03F-L   ACTIV----I 08F-L   ACTIV----I
IST231I CA MAJOR NODE = H21C10
IST170I LINES:
IST080I H21CC94  ACTIV----E
```

LINKMSG (CANZLOG)

Syntax

LINKMSG

►►─ LINKMSG ─►◄

Purpose of Command

From the Canzlog DISPMSG panel (CNMKCZMD), the LINKMSG command attempts to display the deleted message associated with a DOM (Delete Operator Message) currently being displayed. LINKMSG has no effect unless a DOM is currently displayed that has exactly one associated message (MsgsMatch: 1).
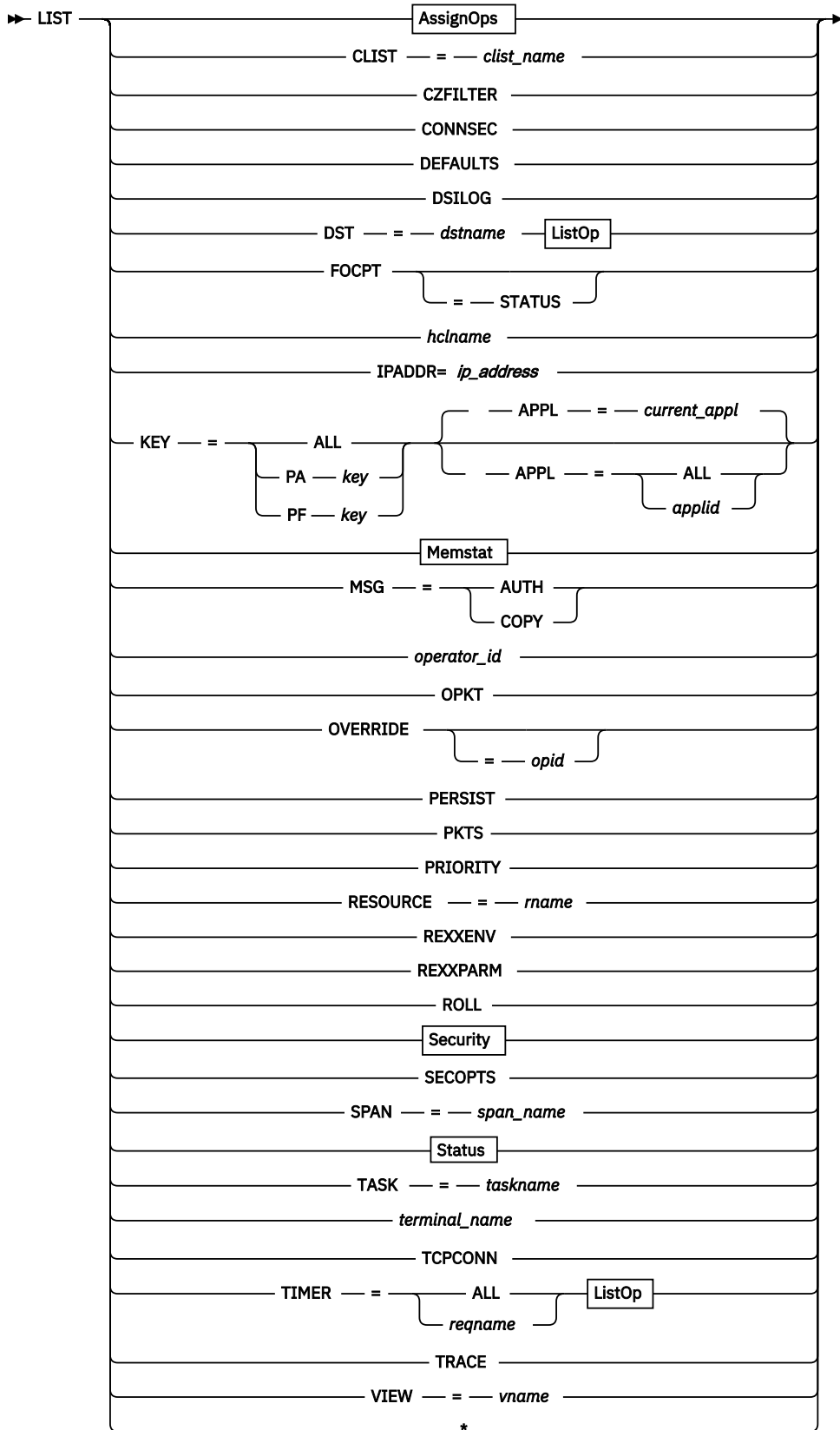
Usage Notes

After LINKMSG invocation (F5 by default), all navigation subcommands, such as BACK, FWD, or END, return you to the DISPMSG for the DOM.
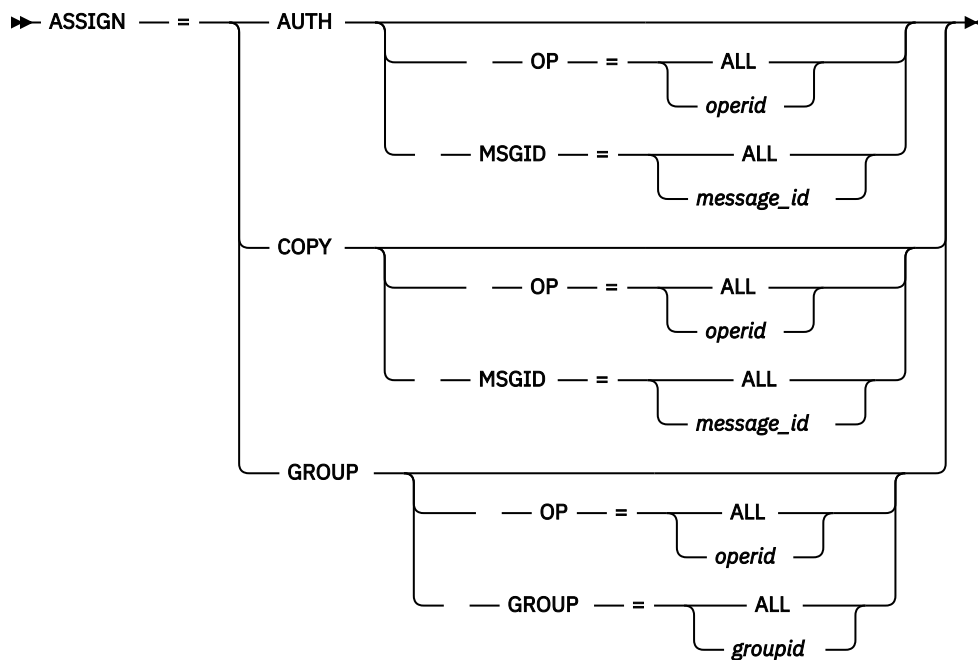
LIST (NCCF)

Syntax

LIST (NCCF)

```
►►─ LIST ─┬─────────── AssignOps ────────────┬─►◄
          ├─ CLIST ── = ── clist_name ────────┤
          ├─ CZFILTER ─────────────────────────┤
          ├─ CONNSEC ──────────────────────────┤
          ├─ DEFAULTS ─────────────────────────┤
          ├─ DSILOG ───────────────────────────┤
          ├─ DST ── = ── dstname ── ListOp ────┤
          ├─ FOCPT ─┬──────────────┬───────────┤
          │         └─ = ── STATUS ┘           │
          ├─ hclname ──────────────────────────┤
          ├─ IPADDR= ip_address ───────────────┤
          ├─ KEY ── = ──┬─ ALL ──────┬─┬─ APPL = current_appl ─┬─┤
          │             ├─ PA ── key ┤ └─ APPL = ┬─ ALL ────┬──┘ │
          │             └─ PF ── key ┘           └─ applid ─┘     │
          ├─ Memstat ──────────────────────────┤
          ├─ MSG ── = ──┬─ AUTH ─┬─────────────┤
          │             └─ COPY ─┘             │
          ├─ operator_id ──────────────────────┤
          ├─ OPKT ─────────────────────────────┤
          ├─ OVERRIDE ─┬────────────┬──────────┤
          │            └─ = ── opid ┘          │
          ├─ PERSIST ──────────────────────────┤
          ├─ PKTS ─────────────────────────────┤
          ├─ PRIORITY ─────────────────────────┤
          ├─ RESOURCE ── = ── rname ───────────┤
          ├─ REXXENV ──────────────────────────┤
          ├─ REXXPARM ─────────────────────────┤
          ├─ ROLL ─────────────────────────────┤
          ├─ Security ─────────────────────────┤
          ├─ SECOPTS ──────────────────────────┤
          ├─ SPAN ── = ── span_name ───────────┤
          ├─ Status ───────────────────────────┤
          ├─ TASK ── = ── taskname ────────────┤
          ├─ terminal_name ────────────────────┤
          ├─ TCPCONN ──────────────────────────┤
          ├─ TIMER ── = ──┬─ ALL ─────┬─ ListOp ┤
          │               └─ reqname ─┘         │
          ├─ TRACE ────────────────────────────┤
          ├─ VIEW ── = ── vname ───────────────┤
          └─ * ────────────────────────────────┘
```

AssignOps

```
►►─ ASSIGN ── = ──┬─ AUTH ─────────────────────────────────────────┬─►◄
                  │        ┌─ OP ── = ──┬─ ALL ────┐                │
                  │        │            └─ operid ──┘                │
                  │        └─ MSGID ── = ──┬─ ALL ────────┐          │
                  │                        └─ message_id ──┘         │
                  ├─ COPY ─────────────────────────────────────────┤
                  │        ┌─ OP ── = ──┬─ ALL ────┐                │
                  │        │            └─ operid ──┘                │
                  │        └─ MSGID ── = ──┬─ ALL ────────┐          │
                  │                        └─ message_id ──┘         │
                  └─ GROUP ────────────────────────────────────────┘
                           ┌─ OP ── = ──┬─ ALL ────┐
                           │            └─ operid ──┘
                           └─ GROUP ── = ──┬─ ALL ──────┐
                                           └─ groupid ──┘
```

ListOp

```
          ┌──── OP ── = ── * ────┐
►►────────┴─ OP ── = ──┬─ * ──────┬─►◄
                       ├─ ALL ────┤
                       ├─ PPT ────┤
                       └─ operid ─┘
```

Memstat

```
►►─ MEMSTAT ── = ──┬─ * ───────────┬──┬─── OP ── = ── * ───────┬─►◄
                   ├─ ddname ──────┤  └─ OP ── = ──┬─ * ──────┬─┘
                   └─ membername ──┘               ├─ ALL ────┤
                                                   ├─ PPT ────┤
                                                   ├─ operid ─┤
                                                   ├─ NONE ───┤
                                                   └─ % ──────┘
```

Security

```
►►─ SAFOP ── = ──┬─ * ────┬──┬─── SEGMENT ── = ── BASE ──────────┬─►◄
                 └─ opid ──┘  └─ SEGMENT ── = ──┬─ BASE ──────┬──┘
                                                ├─ LANGUAGE ──┤
                                                ├─ NETVIEW ───┤
                                                └─ OMVS ──────┘
```

Status

```
►►─ STATUS ─ = ─►

        ┌─────────────────── AMLUSESS ───────────────────┐          ►◄
        ├─────────────────── CANZLOG ────────────────────┤
        ├─────────────────── CNMSESS ────────────────────┤
        ├───────────────────── NNT ──────────────────────┤
        ├───────────────────── OPS ──────────────────────┤
        ├───────────────────── OPT ──────────────────────┤
        ├──────────────────── SPANS ─────────────────────┤
        ├──────────── TASKS ─┤ TasksOps ├────────────────┤
        ├──────────────────── TSOSERV ───────────────────┤
        ├───────────────────── VOST ─────────────────────┤
        └─ XCFGRPS ──────────────────────────────────────┘
              └─ GROUP= ─┬─ group_name ─┬───┬── MEMBER= member_name ──┐
                         └─ DSIPLX* ─────┘
```

TasksOps

```
         ┌── EXTEND ─ = ─ 0 ──┐          ┌── WLM ─ = ─ NO ──┐
►►───────┤                    ├──────────┤                  ├───►
         └─ EXTEND ─ = ─┬─ 0 ─┘          └── WLM ─ = ─┬─ NO ─┘
                        └─ 1 ─┘                       └─ YES ─┘
```

```
         ┌── RXENVCNT ─ = ─ NO ──┐
►────────┤                       ├───►◄
         └─ RXENVCNT ─ = ─┬─ NO ──┘
                          └─ YES ─┘
```

Purpose of Command

The NCCF LIST command gives information about your NetView session, including the current primary and backup focal points.

Operand Descriptions

ASSIGN
Lists message assignments or operators assigned to groups.

  AUTH
  Lists unsolicited and authorized message assignments.

  COPY
  Lists solicited message assignments.

  GROUP
  Lists the operators assigned to all groups defined by the ASSIGN command.

  OP=*operid*|ALL
  Specifies the operator ID of an operator for which an assignment was made. ALL is the default.

  You can use this keyword only with ASSIGN=AUTH, ASSIGN=COPY, and ASSIGN=GROUP. This keyword causes LIST ASSIGN to list only the assignments that contain the indicated operator ID. Groups are not resolved in listing message assignments (LIST ASSIGN=AUTH or LIST ASSIGN=COPY). If the operator specified on the OP operand is assigned to a group and that group is assigned to a *msgid*, that *msgid* is not included in a list of message assignments. For example, if

you enter `LIST ASSIGN=AUTH,OP=OPER1`, you receive a list of the authorized message assignments that contain OPER1.

You can designate sets of operators by specifying a prefix followed by a #. The assignments for all the *operid*s that begin with the characters preceding the # are displayed. For example, if you enter `LIST ASSIGN=COPY,OP=OPER#`, you receive a list of the COPY assignments for all messages assigned to operators whose *operid*s begin with OPER.

MSGID=*message_id*|<u>ALL</u>
Specifies the message identifier for which an assignment was made. ALL is the default.

You can use this keyword only with ASSIGN=AUTH or ASSIGN=COPY. This keyword causes LIST ASSIGN to list only the assignment for the indicated *message_id*. If you specify a prefix followed by an asterisk (*), you receive a list of the assignments for the specified character string. The asterisk is not a wildcard because of its use with the ASSIGN command. For example, if you enter `LIST ASSIGN=COPY,MSGID=IST*`, you receive a list of the copy assignment for IST*, but not for all messages beginning with IST.

You can designate sets of messages by specifying a prefix followed by a #. The assignments for all the *message_id*s that begin with the characters preceding the # are displayed. For example, if you enter `LIST ASSIGN=AUTH,MSGID=IST#`, you receive a list of the authorized message assignments for all *message_id*s that begin with IST.

GROUP=*groupid*|<u>ALL</u>
Specifies the group identifier for which an assignment was made. ALL is the default. See the ASSIGN command for more information.

You can use this keyword only with ASSIGN=GROUP. This keyword causes LIST ASSIGN=GROUP to list only the group assignment for the specified group.

You can designate sets of groups by specifying a prefix followed by a #. The assignments for all the *groupid*s that begin with the characters preceding the # are displayed.

CLIST=*clist_name*
Is the name (member name or synonym name) of the command list you want displayed. If this CLIST is loaded in storage by LOADCL, the in-storage CLIST is displayed. If not, the NetView program reads the CLIST from the DSICLD library. A header line indicates whether the CLIST was found in storage or on disk. If you want to read the CLIST from DSICLD, use BROWSE.

CONNSEC
Displays information related to the TCP/IP stacks from which connection security information is being collected. For each stack, LIST CONNSEC displays a data line that provides details about the stack, which is followed by the KEEP filtering lines that are associated with the stack in the CNMSTYLE member. The format of the data line is as follows:

```
CONNSEC TCPNAME: tname TASKID: tname
STATUS: ACTIVE|INACTIVE
```

The variables in the data line are as follows:

CONNSEC TCPNAME: tname
The TCP/IP name of the stack.

TASKID: tname
The name of the autotask responsible for collecting connection data for the stack as defined by the TCPCONN DEFINE command or the FUNCTION.AUTOTASK.CONNSEC CNMSTYLE statement.

STATUS: ACTIVE|INACTIVE
The status of the connection. The possible values are as follows:

ACTIVE
Data collection is currently running.

INACTIVE
Data collection is not currently running, and no TCP/IP connection data is available for queries.

CZFILTER
Displays a report of the names of CANZLOG filters that are available for reference in the BROWSE command. You can also create additional named filters using the CANZLOG command.

DEFAULTS
Lists the NetView system defaults and the number of memory dumps taken for storage overlay or control block overwrite conditions (DMPTAKEN).

DSILOG
Displays the status of the network log.

DST=*dstname*
Displays the outstanding data services task (DST) requests. The identifier of the operator who made the request, the DST request number, the step sequence number, and an indicator for the last DST request are displayed.

Note: For DSIUDST, the level of security is also displayed.

OP=**|ALL|PPT|operid*
Lists operators having DST or timer requests. Valid parameters are:

*
Lists DST or timer requests for your own operator ID. If you do not specify OP, this is the default.

ALL
Lists all operators having the DST or timer request specified.

operid
Lists only requests for the named operator and DST or timer request. You can specify *operid* even if the operator is not currently logged on.

PPT
Lists the primary program operator interface task (PPT) timer requests.

FOCPT
Displays the status focal points. The FOCALPT QUERY command provides support for all focal point categories including user-defined categories. The FOCALPT QUERY command also displays the backup focal point names.

hclname
Is the name of the hardcopy log device whose status you want displayed.

IPADDR
Displays a list of the spans that include the specified IP address from the NetView span table. If the IP address is not defined to any spans, a value of NONE is displayed in place of the list of spans. In this case, the IP address can still be valid and access authority exists if the operator has CTL=GENERAL or CTL=GLOBAL authority. The value of IPADDR cannot contain wildcard characters. An asterisk (*) or question mark (?) character is used literally. An IP address is also a resource except that this IP address changes to a standard format before span checking is performed (if necessary). The IPADDR value can be an IPv4 or an IPv6 address. See the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference* for a description of the IP address standard format.

KEY=
Lists PF and PA key definitions.

ALL
Lists all the PF and PA key definitions. A message is given for keys that have not yet been set.

PA*key*
Gives you the individual PA key settings. The *key* can be from 1 to 3.

PF*key*
Gives you the individual PF key settings. The *key* can be from 1 to 24.

Note: The response to a LIST KEY command is a multiline message. The message ID of the first message in this multiline message is DSI606I.

APPL
Specifies the application for which you want PF or PA key settings listed.

ALL

Lists PF/PA key settings for all applications.

applid

Lists PF/PA key settings for a specific application. The name must be 1-8 alphanumeric characters, and can contain @, # and $. The following NetView applications provide default PF and PA key settings:

- log browse (LBROWSE)
- member browse (MBROWSE)
- NCCF
- NLDM
- NPDA
- STATMON
- WINDOW
- DISPFK

Other applications using the first parameter on the VIEW command to specify an application name, such as MAINMENU and ACTION command lists, might have PF key settings, which can be displayed. To display default key settings, use *applid* NETVIEW. To list default keys for VIEW command output panels, use *applid* VIEW.

If *applid* is omitted, the default is the current application, or if the current application is neither one of the previous key settings nor an *applid* specified by DSIPSS, the default is NCCF.

Note: Because keys are arranged in a hierarchy (specific *applid*, VIEW and NETVIEW), it is useful to know which key definitions exist at the different levels. For this reason, the application for which a given key was set (SET-APPL) and the setting for that key are displayed. VIEW default keys are listed for *applid* VIEW, application IDs for which the VIEW keyword was specified in the last SET, and for VIEW applications which have been started.

MEMSTAT=*|*ddname*|*membername*

Displays information about members such as whether it is loaded in storage, storage size of the member, number of times accessed or "hits", date and time member was loaded, and what task loaded the member.

*

Lists all members indicated by the OP operand.

ddname

Lists all members in the specified DDNAME. See the BROWSE command for a list of valid DDNAMEs.

membername

If the value specified is not a DDNAME, the member is listed.

OP=*|ALL|PPT|*operid*|NONE|%

All members matching the MEMSTAT value are displayed if you do not specify this keyword.

*

Lists all members which match the MEMSTAT value. This is the default.

ALL

Lists all the loaded members.

PPT

Lists the members loaded by the PPT.

operid

Lists the members loaded by the named operator.

NONE

Lists the members not loaded.

%
>Lists the members not loaded or loaded by the operator processing the LIST command (used by CLIST CNME1054).

MSG
>Lists message assignments.

>**AUTH**
>>Lists unsolicited and authorized message assignments.

>**COPY**
>>Lists solicited message assignments.

operator_id
>Displays current information for the specified operator. This information includes:

>- The terminal name the operator is using
>- The name of the hardcopy log being used
>- The profile name being used
>- The session status
>- Whether the operator is eligible to be the authorized message receiver
>- Whether the operator has specific, general, or global control
>- Whether the operator has NMC administrator authority
>- The default MVS console name
>- The view security level being used for the operator
>- The domain list
>- The active span list

>The active span list contains the access level at which the operator started the span. If OPERSEC=SAFDEF is in effect, the PROFILE field on the display has a value of N/A. If OPERSEC=SAFDEF was in effect when the operator logged on but is not currently in effect, the profile field on the display has a value of NONE.

*
>An asterisk (*) in place of the *operator_name* indicates that you want your status to be displayed. You can also receive this information by specifying two single quotation marks (''). The information includes:

>- Terminal name
>- Name of the hardcopy log
>- Profile name
>- Session status
>- Authorized message receiver
>- Span of control (specific, general, or global)
>- NetView management console administrator authority
>- Default MVS console name
>- View security level assigned
>- Domain list
>- Active span list

>When the terminal is the NetView 3270 management console, the TCP/IP address of the console is also shown.

>Your active span list contains the access level at which you started the span. If OPERSEC=SAFDEF is in effect, the PROFILE field on the display has a value of N/A. If OPERSEC=SAFDEF was in effect when you logged on but is not currently in effect, the profile field on the display has a value of NONE.

OPKT

Lists each TCP/IP stack name and associated autotask name depending upon the following definitions:

- The names specified with the PKTS DEFINE PSOURCE=OSA command. See the PKTS command in the *IBM Z NetView Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z)* for more information.
- The value defined with the FUNCTION.AUTOTASK.OPKT statement in the CNMSTYLE member. See the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference* for more information.

OVERRIDE=*opid*

Lists the NetView system defaults, along with any defaults that have been changed for the specified operator using the OVERRIDE command. If you do not specify *opid*, the defaults for the operator issuing the LIST command are displayed.

PERSIST

Displays the status of all enabled PIPE PERSIST elements.

PKTS

Lists each TCP/IP stack name and associated autotask name defined by the PKTS DEFINE command or the FUNCTION.AUTOTASK.PKTS statement in the CNMSTYLE member. The format of each data line is as follows:

```
PKTS TCPNAME: tname   TASKID: tname
                      STATUS: ACTIVE|INACTIVE|DORMANT   GTF: NO
```

The variables in the data line are as follows:

PKTS TCPNAME: tname

The name of the TCP/IP stack.

TASKID: tname

The name of the autotask responsible for collecting packet data for the stack, as defined by the PKTS DEFINE command or the FUNCTION.AUTOTASK.PKTS statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

STATUS: ACTIVE|INACTIVE|DORMANT

The status of the connection. The possible values are:

ACTIVE

The data collection is currently running.

INACTIVE

The data collection is not currently running, and no packet trace data is available for queries or purges.

DORMANT

The data collection is not currently running, but any previously collected data is still available for queries or purges. A connection can become dormant as a result of the PKTS STOPCOLL command or because of an error.

GTF: NO

The GTF tracing status of the connection. Currently, GTF tracing is not supported for packet data.

PRIORITY

Lists all NetView tasks and their priorities. The NetView priorities can be 0 - 9, where 0 is the highest priority. The tasks are listed in order of their priority, with the highest priority task listed first.

RESOURCE=*rname*

Displays a list of the spans that include the specified resource name from the NetView span table. If the resource name is not defined to any spans, NONE is displayed in place of the list of spans. In this case, the resource can still be valid, and access authority exists if the operator has CTL=GENERAL or CTL=GLOBAL authority. The value of *rname* cannot contain wildcard characters. An asterisk (*) or question mark (?) is used literally.

REXXENV

Displays the settings of the current REXX environment in which this LIST command is running. This parameter is valid only when the LIST command is issued from a REXX program or EXEC. The settings

that are displayed are the same for any non data REXX environment that runs in the NetView address space.

REXXPARM
Displays the contents of the REXX parameters that are to be passed to the REXX interpreter when the NetView program initializes a REXX environment. This includes any settings from REXX.CMDENV and REXX.FUNCPKGLIST statements that are coded in the CNMSTYLE member; for more information about these CNMSTYLE statements, see the *Administration Reference*.

ROLL
Displays a list of components to which you can return to continue operation. Use either the ROLL or RESUME command to return to the active component.

SAFOP
Displays operator information stored in the requested segment in RACF or other SAF product. The selected operator does not need to be logged on. The displayed information does not contain passwords.

*
Lists the information for the issuing operator.

opid
The name of the SAF operator whose USER class segment information is to be listed.

SEGMENT
Displays segment information for any operator by any authorized NetView operator.

   BASE
   Displays the SAF user RACF/base segment information.

   LANGUAGE
   Displays the SAF user Language segment information.

   NETVIEW
   Displays the SAF user NetView segment information.

   OMVS
   Displays the SAF user OMVS segment information.

SECOPTS
Displays a list of the security options, their current values, the date and time of the last update, and either the last operator ID to update the option or INITIALIZATION if the option has not been dynamically changed using the NetView REFRESH or DEFAULTS commands.

SPAN=*span_name*
Displays the resources and views from the NetView span table. If a resource or view name contains an asterisk (X'5C'), question mark (X'6F'), blank (X'40'), comma (X'6B'), or quotation mark (X'7F'), it is preceded by the escape character (").

STATUS
Displays the status of the specified operand. Valid operands are:

AMLUSESS
Displays all VTAM-LU sessions.

CANZLOG
Displays the numbers of messages that are collected for each of the various tag values and the message rate for the past minute. The following screen capture displays an example of what is displayed when LIST STATUS=CANZLOG is specified:

```
* D01NV     LIST STATUS=CANZLOG
' D01NV
CNM600I Canzlog status: Active
Total messages, this IPL: 3903
Average Message Rate, prior minute: 50
Buffering available for about 480 thousand messages
Max storage: 512 megabytes
Current storage: 128 megabytes
Stress level: 0
Skip level: 5
```

```
Skip gap: 1
Data available from 08/19/18 06:20:32 at HLQ=XYZ01ABC
For system ABDEF7 archiving running at subsystem ABCD
```

CNMSESS
Displays all active communication network management (CNM) data sessions with your NetView program and the status of these sessions.

NNT
Displays all the NNT (NetView-NetView task) sessions.

OPS
Displays all the operator terminals known in this domain.

OPT
Displays all the active optional tasks.

SPANS
Displays a list of all the spans defined in the NetView span table.

TASKS
Displays all the tasks, except virtual OSTs (VOSTs), in your NetView system.

EXTEND=0|1
When EXTEND=1 is specified, the following are added:

MOD:
This is followed by the name of the module that runs the task.

VITAL:
This is followed by YES or NO, indicating whether the task is reinstated by the NetView program automatically if it fails. See the NCCF STOP command for more information.

Extend=0 is the default and leaves out these items.

RXENVCNT=NO|YES
When RXENVCNT=YES is specified, each NetView subtask list entry includes the count of REXX environments that is currently initialized (active or inactive) for that subtask, including any Data REXX environments, followed by its percentage of all NetView REXX environments in parentheses. The number of inactive environments can be up to the REXXENV value specified on the DEFAULTS/OVERRIDE commands. See "DEFAULTS (NCCF)" on page 222 for information about the DEFAULTS command; for more detail on the OVERRIDE command, see *IBM Z NetView Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z)*. The main task (MNT) is the first entry in the list and shows the total number of REXX environments available to the NetView program followed by the total number of REXX environments in use by the NetView program. The percentage of REXX environments in use by the NetView program follows in parentheses.

Because virtual OSTs (VOSTs) are not included in this list, the number of REXX environments in use by any one VOST can be found by issuing a LIST STATUS=VOST command and then issuing a LIST vost_taskname command where vost_taskname is taken from the TASKNAME: value for the VOST entry of interest.

RXENVCNT=NO is the default and leaves out this item.

WLM=NO|YES
When WLM=YES is specified, each NetView subtask list entry includes either of the two following entries, starting in column 95:

```
SvcCls: Not Available
```

or

```
SvcCls: WLMserviceClassName
```

where *WLMserviceClassName* is the WLM service class assigned to the listed NetView subtask.

The `Not Available` string appears for inactive tasks or tasks that are not yet assigned a WLM service class. The 'Not Available' string also appears if the NetView program is not enabled for WLM services through the NetView WLM style statement.

WLM=NO is the default. If this default is used, the columns are blank.

TSOSERV
Displays all active TSO servers.

VOST
Displays all virtual OSTs (VOSTs) in your NetView system.

XCFGRPS
Returns a list of z/OS XCF groups in which the NetView program participates. The following keywords are valid:

GROUP=*group_name*
Restricts output to the given group and its members. The name can be 1 - 8 characters in length.

If you specify DSIPLX*, the XCF group to which this NetView domain belongs is listed.

You can specify a wildcard character (*) for NetView DSIPLX*xx* groups (DSIPLX*). Specify DSIPLX* to list the NetView group regardless of the value of the XCF.GROUPNUM statement in the CNMSTYLE member, and if you are at the enterprise master, you can list all the NetView programs that forward data to the enterprise master.

MEMBER
Restricts output to the specified member. The name can be 1 - 16 characters in length. The MEMBER option can be specified only when the GROUP option is specified.

TASK=*taskname*
The name of the task whose status you want displayed. To determine the name of an optional task, use the LIST STATUS=OPT command. For operator tasks, use the LIST STATUS=OPS command.

For task DSIUDST, the level of security is displayed.

TCPCONN
Displays information related to the TCP/IP stacks being managed by the NetView program. For each stack, LIST TCPCONN displays a data line providing details about the stack, followed by the KEEP and DASD filtering lines associated with the stack in the CNMSTYLE member. The format of the data line is as follows:

```
TCPCONN TCPNAME: tname   TASKID: tname
     STATUS: ACTIVE|INACTIVE|DORMANT   GTF: YES|NO
```

The variables in the data line are as follows:

TCPCONN TCPNAME: tname
The TCP/IP name of the stack.

TASKID: tname
The name of the autotask responsible for collecting connection data for the stack, as defined by the TCPCONN DEFINE command or the FUNCTION.AUTOTASK.TCPCONN statement in the CNMSTYLE member.

STATUS: ACTIVE|INACTIVE|DORMANT
The status of the connection. The possible values are:

ACTIVE
Data collection is currently running.

INACTIVE
Data collection is not currently running, and no TCP/IP connection data is available for queries or purges.

DORMANT

Data collection is not currently running, but any previously collected data is still available for queries or purges. A connection can become dormant as a result of an error that causes data collection to stop.

GTF: YES|NO

The GTF tracing status of the connection.

terminal_name

Is the name of the terminal whose status you want displayed.

TIMER

Displays timer requests.

ALL

Displays all the pending timer requests, depending on the OP operand. If you do not specify the OP operand, all pending non-PPT timer elements that you entered are displayed.

reqname

Displays the status of the named timer request. The *reqname* is the optional name specified on the ID operand of the AT, AFTER, or EVERY command or generated by the system.

TRACE

Displays the options currently in effect for the TRACE command.

VIEW=*vname*

Displays a list of the spans that include the specified view name from the NetView span table. If the view name is not defined to span, NONE is displayed in place of the list of spans. In this case, the view might still be valid, and access authority exists if the operator has CTL=GENERAL or CTL=GLOBAL authority. The value of *vname* cannot contain wildcard characters. An asterisk (*) or question mark (?) is used literally.

Usage Notes

The following usage notes apply to the LIST (NCCF) command:

- When listing a dynamic resource, such as the message routing tables created by the ASSIGN command (AUTH, COPY, or GROUP), duplicate entries might exist. This condition can occur when considerable ASSIGN command activity or routing activity is taking place that prevents old entries from being deleted. The last duplicate entry is the most recent entry added. If you encounter this problem, rerun the LIST command.

- If you enter a LIST command using a task name that is being used by another command, such as the SWITCH command, the message No further status available is displayed. To obtain status, reissue the LIST command after the other command completes.

- For hardcopy log printing, if a status of DEVICE DORMANT is given, this means that the task exists, but the hardcopy terminal is not connected.

- Timer requests are displayed in the order in which they are to run. A CHRON timer can be deferred by calendar or other conditions. The LIST TIMER runs asynchronously and requires a CORRWAIT stage if used in a PIPE.

- If you are listing information about a domain list, an A indicates an active cross-domain session, and an I indicates that no cross-domain session currently exists, but that you can start one.

- VOST task names, which are names of the format DSI#nnnn, cannot be specified for *taskname*. The status of VOSTs can be obtained using LIST STATUS=VOST.

- You must use RACF Version 2 Release 1, or later releases, or an SAF product with equivalent capabilities to issue the SAFOP parameter. Ensure that the SAF product is running and the security classes used by the NetView program (such as the NETCMDS class) are active. For information about how to set up these types of security, see the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference*.

- For cleaner output, you can also use the LISTWLM command instead of the LIST STATUS=TASKS,WLM=YES command.

- You can always list the details of the RACF/base segment of your own user profile. To list details of the RACF/base segment of the profile of another user, one of the following conditions must be true:
  - You are the owner of the user profile.
  - You have the SPECIAL attribute.
  - The profile of the user is within the scope of a group in which you have the group-SPECIAL attribute.
  - You have the AUDITOR attribute.
  - The profile of the user is within the scope of a group in which you have the group-AUDITOR attribute.

  To list information from other segments of a user profile, including your own, one of the following conditions must be true:
  - You must have the SPECIAL or AUDITOR attribute
  - You have at least READ authority for the field within the segment through field-level access checking

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

0
    The operation was successful.

2
    SAF segment data was not found or is not defined.

4
    One of the following occurred:

    - Syntax error
    - Unknown name specified
    - Not authorized to issue command

8
    An internal error occurred.

Example: Displaying your SAF NETVIEW segment data

To display your NETVIEW segment data, enter:

```
LIST SAFOP=*,SEGMENT=NETVIEW
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
* NTV8E    LIST SAFOP=*,SEGMENT=NETVIEW
' NTV8E
BNH176I Display of OPER1 SAF NETVIEW segment data.
        IC: LOGPROF1
  CONSNAME:
       CTL: GLOBAL
  MSGRECVR: NO
   OPCLASS: 2
   DOMAINS: NTVE9 NTVE8 NTVE7 NTVE6 NTVE5 NTVE4 NTVE3 NTVE2 NTVE1 NTV9E
            NTV6E NTV5E NTV4E NTV3E NTV2E NTV1E B01NV CNM99 CNM02 CNM01
  NGMFADMN: NO
  NGMFVSPN:
```

Example: Displaying SAF BASE segment data

To display SAF BASE segment data for an operator named OPER4, enter:

```
LIST SAFOP=OPER4
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
C NTV6D    LIST SAFOP=OPER4
' NTV6D
BNH177I Display of OPER4 SAF BASE segment data.
        NAME:
       OWNER: ROOT
     Created: 01.061
     DFLTGRP: OMVS
 PW changed: 00.000
PW INTERVAL: 30
 Attributes:
      REVOKE:
      RESUME:
Last Recorded Access: 06.241/12:13:30
      CLAUTH:
        DATA:
       MODEL:
Access days: ANYDAY
Access time: ANYTIME

       GROUP: OMVS
        AUTH: USE
Connect OWNER: ROOT
 Connect date: 01.061
     Connects: 7
         UACC: NONE
 Last Connect: 06.241/12:13:30
 Connect Attr:
       REVOKE:
       RESUME:

   SECLEVEL:
   CATEGORY:
   SECLABEL:
```

Example: Displaying the PF key settings for all applications

To display the PF key setting for all applications, enter

```
LIST KEY=ALL APPL=ALL (or DISPFK ALL)
```

Example: Displaying the status of the network log

To display the status of the network log, enter:

```
LIST DSILOG
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
LIST DSILOG
TYPE: OPT TASKID: DSILOG  TASKNAME: DSILOG  STATUS: ACTIVE
MEMBER: DSILOGBK
PRIMARY:DSILOGP STATUS:
ACTIVE SECONDARY:DSILOGS STATUS:INACTIVE
AUTOFLIP:   YES            RESUME:   NO
LOADMOD: DSIZDST
Task Serial:  19    REXX Environments: 1   (1%)
Messages  Pending:  0  Held:  0
WLM Service Class:  NETVIEW
END OF STATUS DISPLAY
```

This example shows that the task name is DSILOG and it is active. The primary data set (DSILOGP) is active while the secondary data set (DSILOGS) is inactive.

Example: Displaying a specified command list

To display a specified command list, for example WTORC, enter:

```
LIST CLIST=WTORC
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
LIST CLIST=WTORC
COMMAND LIST WTORC DEFINITION FROM DISK:
WTORC CLIST
&CONTROL ERR
&AREAID = '?'
WTO 'AREAID = &AREAID'
&WRITE RC FROM WTO = &RETCODE
&EXIT
```

Example: Displaying the status of a specified operator

To display the status of a specified operator where OPERSEC=SAFDEF, enter:

```
LIST OPER1
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
* D12NV     LIST OPER1
- D12NV     STATION: OPER1      TERM: D12A702
- D12NV     HCOPY: NOT ACTIVE   PROFILE: N/A
- D12NV     STATUS: ACTIVE      IDLE MINUTES: 0
- D12NV     ATTENDED: YES       CURRENT COMMAND: LIST
- D12NV     AUTHRCVR: NO        CONTROL: GLOBAL
- D12NV     NGMFADMN: NO        DEFAULT MVS CONSOLE NAME: NONE
- D12NV     NGMFVSPN: NNNN (NO SPAN CHECKING ON NMC VIEWS)
- D12NV     NGMFCMDS: YES       AUTOTASK: NO
- D12NV     IP ADDRESS:  N/A
- D12NV     OP CLASS LIST: NONE
- D12NV     DOMAIN LIST: A01NV (I) A02NV (I) A20NV (I) A55NV (I) A57NV (I)
- D12NV                  A99NV (I) C01NV (I) C02NV (I) C03NV (I) C04NV (I)
- D12NV                  B10NV (I) B28NV (I) B63NV (I) B99NV (I) D     (I)
- D12NV                  D16   (I) D01NV (I) D12NV (I) D52NV (I)
- D12NV     ACTIVE SPAN LIST: NONE
- D12NV     Task Serial:  18079    REXX Environments: 3 (2%)
- D12NV     Messages  Pending:  0  Held:  2
- D12NV     WLM Service Class:  NETVIEW
- D12NV     END OF STATUS DISPLAY
```

In this example, the follow information was provided:

PROFILE: N/A

Indicates that OPERSEC=SAFDEF was in effect at the time the listed operator logged on.

IDLE MINUTES: 0

For attended tasks, this is the time since the most recent operator action. Any operator action resets this value to zero. Examples of operator action include issuing a command or making a selection on a full screen display. It does not include a command resulting from a previous EVERY command or from message automation.

For unattended tasks, this is the time since the most recent command from any source. Commands from message automation and timers do reset the value.

The time is rounded down to the nearest minute.

ATTENDED: YES

Whether commands are received from and messages are routed to some controling authority. The values are as follows:

YES

The task has a standard VTAM 3270 terminal connection or that the task was started by a START DOMAIN request (NNT)

YES CONS

The task is operated from an MVS system console.

YES WEB

The task was started by a request from a web browser.

YES NMC

The task was started by an NMC client and DEFAULTS AUTOLGN=YES was in effect.

YES DIST

The task was started by a RMTCMD request from another NetView program.

NO

None of the previous autotasks. The task was a standard autotask.

CURRENT COMMAND: list

The verb of the command currently running on the task, if any. If a synonym was used to initiate the command, then that synonym is listed. The value is the command as started. Commands called directly by other commands do not change the value.

AUTOTASK: NO

A modifier for the ATTENDED value and shows whether the task is considered automated. The values are as follows:

NO

The value of ATTENDED is YES or YES IP.

YES disconnected

The value of ATTENDED is YES NMC, YES DIST, or NO and the task is eligible for reconnect.

YES

None of the previous modifiers.

IP ADDRESS: N/A

The value is an IP address when the task was started by a request from a web browser. The value is the address of the web application server.

Task Serial: 18079

Every task started by the NetView program is assigned a serial number when attached. The serial number is an integer in the range of 1 - 4294967295. If a task is logged off, or stopped and then restarted, it is assigned a new serial number.

REXX Environments: 3 (2%)

This is the number of REXX environments (active or inactive) that are currently initialized for this task followed by its percentage of all NetView REXX environments in parentheses.

Messages Pending: 0 Held: 2

The first number is the number of messages (or commands) that have been sent to the task since it was last able to receive new messages. The count does not include messages that have been accepted by the task and are being processed. The second number shows how many messages are currently being held by the task because the messages are marked as action, or are subject to HOLD(Y) action by automation or the MSGROUTE command.

WLM Service Class: NetView

NetView is the WLM service class assigned to the listed subtask. This is replaced by 'Not Available' for inactive tasks or tasks that are not yet assigned a WLM service class.

Example: Displaying your status

To display the status of your operator ID, enter:

```
LIST *
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
* D12NV     LIST *
- D12NV     STATION: OPER1     TERM: D12A702
- D12NV     HCOPY: NOT ACTIVE   PROFILE: DSIPROFA
- D12NV     STATUS: ACTIVE      IDLE MINUTES: 0
- D12NV     ATTENDED: YES       CURRENT COMMAND: LIST
- D12NV     AUTHRCVR: NO        CONTROL: GLOBAL
- D12NV     NGMFADMN: NO         DEFAULT MVS CONSOLE NAME: NONE
- D12NV     NGMFVSPN: NNNN (NO SPAN CHECKING ON NMC VIEWS)
- D12NV     NGMFCMDS: YES       AUTOTASK: NO
- D12NV     IP ADDRESS:  N/A
- D12NV     OP CLASS LIST: NONE
- D12NV     DOMAIN LIST: A01NV (I) A02NV (I) A20NV (I) A55NV (I) A57NV (I)
- D12NV                  A99NV (I) C01NV (I) C02NV (I) C03NV (I) C04NV (I)
```

```
- D12NV                 B10NV (I) B28NV (I) B63NV (I) B99NV (I) D     (I)
- D12NV                 D16   (I) D01NV (I) D12NV (I) D52NV (I)
- D12NV    ACTIVE SPAN LIST: NONE
- D12NV    Task Serial:  18079 REXX Environments: 3 (2%)
- D12NV    Messages  Pending:  0  Held:  0
- D12NV    WLM Service Class:  Not Available
- D12NV    END OF STATUS DISPLAY
```

Example: Displaying a specified timer request

If you have defined a timer with an ID of RCF, you can display it by entering:

```
LIST TIMER=RCF
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
DISPLAY OF OUTSTANDING TIMER REQUESTS
TYPE: EVERY  TIME: 03/04/19 14:00:00  INTERVAL:  000 02:00:00 EVERYCON:YES
  COMMAND:   LIST SECOPTS
  OP: OPER1 (OPER1  )  ID: RCF    SAVED            TIMEFMSG: YES    LOCAL
  1 TIMER ELEMENT(S) FOUND FOR OPER1
END OF DISPLAY
```

Note: The operator or group name following the OP: label is where the timed command runs (for GROUP, as the first logged on operator in that group). The operator name in parentheses indicates the origin of the timer command.

Example: Displaying timer requests from an operator

To display timer requests from operator OPER1, enter:

```
LIST TIMER=ALL OP=OPER1
```

If you have defined timers, you receive a response similar to the previous example. If no timers are in effect, you receive a response similar to the following:

```
DISPLAY OF OUTSTANDING TIMER REQUESTS
0 TIMER ELEMENT(S) FOUND FOR OPER1
END OF DISPLAY
```

Example: Displaying Virtual OSTs (VOSTs)

To display the VOSTs on your NetView system, enter:

```
LIST STATUS=VOST
```

You receive a response similar to the following:

```
TASKNAME: DSI#0603  OWNER: OPER2    ATTACHN: NLDM     STATUS: ACTIVE
```

Example: Displaying the PF1 key setting in the hardware monitor

To display the current hardware monitor key settings, enter:

```
LIST KEY=PF1 APPL=NPDA
```

Example: Displaying PF10 Settings for all full-screen applications

To display the PF10 key settings for all applications, enter:

```
LIST KEY=PF10 APPL=ALL
```

Example: Displaying the PF key settings for all applications

To display the settings for all keys for all applications, enter:

```
LIST KEY=ALL APPL=ALL
```

Example: Displaying the current security options

To display the current security options, enter:

```
LIST SECOPTS
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
* NTVAA    LIST SECOPTS
' NTVAA
BNH228I OPTION        VALUE        LAST UPDATED         UPDATE ID
BNH229I -------       --------     -----------------    --------------
BNH229I OPERSEC       NETVPW       04/04/19 10:45:50    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I OPSPAN        NETV         04/04/19 10:45:51    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I CMDAUTH       TABLE        04/04/19 10:45:51    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I TBLNAME       CNMSCAT2     04/04/19 10:45:51    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I AUTHCHK       SOURCEID     04/04/19 10:45:51    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I SPANAUTH      NONE         04/04/19 10:45:47    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I SPANCHK       SOURCEID     04/04/19 10:45:51    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I CATAUDIT      NONE         04/04/19 10:45:47    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I AUTOSEC       BYPASS       04/04/19 10:45:52    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I SURROGAT      NO           04/04/19 10:45:51    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I RMTSEC        NONE         04/04/19 10:45:53    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I RMTAUTH       SENDER       04/04/19 10:45:51    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I WEBAUTH       PASS         04/04/19 10:45:51    INITIALIZATION
BNH229I SARESAUT      OFF          04/04/19 10:45:47    INITIALIZATION
BNH230I END OF LIST SECOPTS INFORMATION
```

The LAST UPDATED field shows when each security option was changed to its current setting. The UPDATE ID shows either INITIALIZATION or the operator ID that changed the setting after initialization.

Note the following conditions in the previous example:

- Operator passwords are checked through SAF.
- Span of control authorization is provided by a NetView span table. The table is named MAINSPAN.
- Commands and command list names are verified using a command authorization table DSICAUTH. Command authorization is checked against SOURCEID.
- By default, no audit records are written for the active command authorization table.
- Commands routed to operators from the automation table are verified.
- Cross domain RMTCMD and ENDTASK requests are verified using the DSISECUR table.
- Cross domain RMTCMD and ENDTASK requests use the operator ID of the sender, the domain, and network ID for authorization.

Example: Displaying span of control information

To display the span of control information for SPAN1, enter:

```
LIST SPAN=SPAN1
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
SPAN NAME: SPAN1

SPECIFIC RESOURCES:  A01CDRSC, A01APPLS, A01CDRM, A01LOCAL, A01PATH,
                     A02CDRSC, A02APPLS, A02CDRM

GENERIC RESOURCES:   A01NET* (OMIT: A01NETA.*, A01NETB.*), A01SWNET.*

SPECIFIC VIEWS:      A01_Network, A02_RESOURCES
```

```
GENERIC VIEWS:        NONE
```

Example: Displaying resource span of control information

To display the span of control information for resource A01CDRSC, enter:

```
LIST RESOURCE=A01CDRSC
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
A01CDRSC SPECIFICALLY DEFINED TO SPANS:
      SPAN1, SPAN9, SPAN10

A01CDRSC GENERICALLY DEFINED TO SPANS:
      SPAN7
```

Example: Displaying the current defaults

To display the current defaults, enter:

```
LIST DEFAULTS
```

For an explanation of the various defaults, see the DEFAULTS command. Some values, such as SENDMSG, SCRNFMT, and SCROLL, are not valid on the DEFAULTS command.

Example: Displaying members in storage

To display members in storage and members that have a non-zero hit count, enter:

```
LIST MEMSTAT=*
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
BNH375I
DDNAME    MEMNAME    HITS  LOADTASK  STORAGE   DATE     TIME    DP
--------  --------  ------- --------  -------  -------- -------- --
CNMPNL1   MEMABC    105.96 DSIMEMST    28K  11/22/97 15:43:07
CNMPNL1   MEMXYZ     10.83
DSICLD    CLIST21     1.12 OPER1        8K  11/23/97 12:24:18  *
DSICLD    CLIST7      0.00 OPER1        4K  11/23/97 12:22:01
```

Example: Displaying active TSO servers

To display all active TSO servers, enter:

```
LIST STATUS=TSOSERV
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
BNH376I
OPID      TSOSERV   MEMBER    PPI NAME  STATUS    STARTER
--------  --------  --------  --------  --------- --------
NONE      USER1     CNMSJTSO  $8E00003  ACTIVE    OPER2
OPER1     USER3     CNMSJTSO  $8E00005  ACTIVE    OPER2
OPER2     USER2     CNMSJTSO  $8E00004  ACTIVE    OPER2
```

Example: Displaying the status of all enabled PIPE PERSIST elements

To display the status of all enabled PIPE PERSIST elements, enter:

```
LIST PERSIST
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
DWO082I
Persist  LRC Serial  Action  Mins Left
1STlist       794      R            20
PIPE          735      C             7
CASESIX       743      C             7
2NDlist       776      D             8
```

In this example, the follow information was provided:

Persist
Indicates the name of the PIPE enabling the PERSIST element.

LRC Serial
Long running command serial number.

Action
Indicates the action specified on the PERSIST stage specification:

- C - COMMAND
- D - DISPLAY
- R - ROUTE

Mins Left
Indicates the time that remains (in minutes) until the PERSIST element times out.

Example: Displaying interval timers

For problem determination purposes, you can issue the following command to display the interval timers:

```
LIST TIMER=SYS*I
```

The response is similar to the following example:

```
* NTV74    LIST TIMER=SYS*I
' NTV74
DISPLAY OF OUTSTANDING TIMER REQUESTS
TYPE:        TIME: 02/20/19 09:20:54
  COMMAND:  DSIPICRW    *T*   *
  OP: OPER4    (       )  ID: interval              TIMEFMSG: NO    LOCAL
1 TIMER ELEMENT(S) FOUND FOR OPER4
END OF DISPLAY
```

Example: Listing XCF groups in the sysplex

To list the XCF groups in which the NetView program participates, you can enter the following command:

```
LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS
```

The response is similar to the following examples:

- If there is an enterprise master configuration:

  – Sample output if the command is issued at the enterprise master:

    ```
    PLEX1    DSIPLX01 NTVE4              NMP219   ACTIVE   EM   250
    PLEX1    DSIPLX01 NTVE5              NMP219   ACTIVE   EC   250
    NVDPLEX2 DSIPLX01 NTV52             NMP111   ACTIVE   RM   250
    NVDPLEX2 DSIPLX01 NTVE1             NMP217   ACTIVE   RC   1
    NVDPLEX2 DSIPLX01 NTV54             NMP195   ACTIVE   RC   50
    PLEX1    DSIPLX02 NTVE6             NMP219   ACTIVE   RM   250
    PLEX1    DSIPLX02 NTVE7             NMP219   ACTIVE   RC   1
    ```

  – Sample output if the command is issued at another member in the enterprise master's sysplex group:

    ```
    PLEX1    DSIPLX01 NTVE4              NMP219   ACTIVE   EM   250
    PLEX1    DSIPLX01 NTVE5              NMP219   ACTIVE   EC   250
    ```

– Sample output if the command is issued at a NetView outside the enterprise master's sysplex group:

```
PLEX1     DSIPLX01 NTVE4          NMP219   ACTIVE   EM  251   0
PLEX1     DSIPLX01 NTVE4          NMP219   ACTIVE   M   250   5
PLEX1     DSIPLX01 NTVE5          NMP219   ACTIVE   C   1     5
```
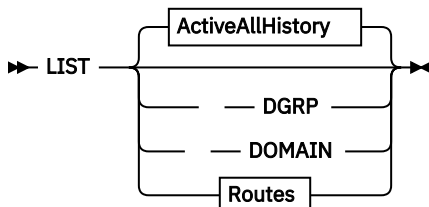
- If there is no enterprise master:

  – Sample output at any of the members of the sysplex group:

```
PLEX1     DSIPLX02 NTVE6          NMP219   ACTIVE   M   250 5
PLEX1     DSIPLX02 NTVE7          NMP219   ACTIVE   C   1   5
```

LIST (NLDM)

Syntax

LIST (NLDM)

ActiveAllHistory
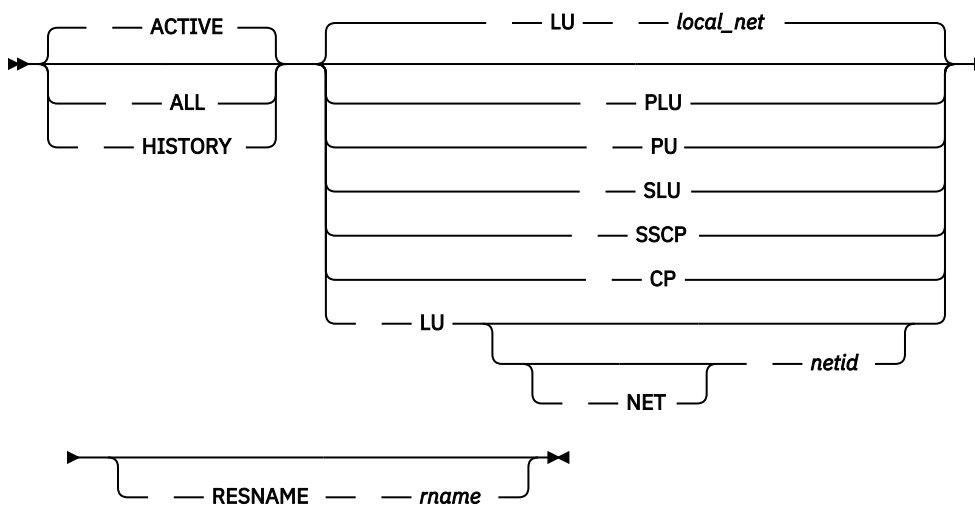
Routes
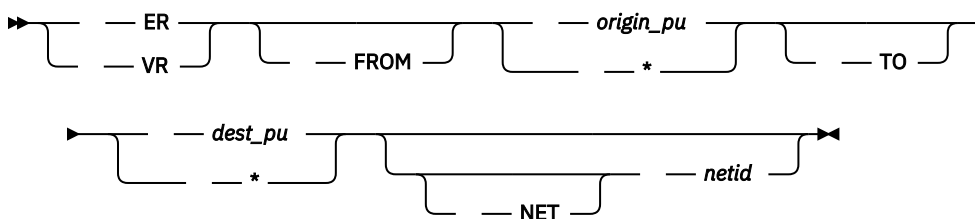
Purpose of Command

The NLDM LIST command displays a list of resources (network addressable unit names), domain names, active explicit routes, or active virtual routes for which session data has been collected, and lists all DASD session group names that exist in the session monitor data set.

This command displays the following panels:

- Resource Name List
- Domain List
- Active Explicit Route List
- Active Virtual Route List

These session monitor panels provide lists of resource names, domain names, or active explicit and virtual routes known to the session monitor. The resource names displayed are determined by the specific LIST command option you select.

Operand Descriptions

<u>ACTIVE</u>
Displays active resources only. ACTIVE is the default.

ALL
Displays all resources.

HISTORY
Displays the resources which this NetView program previously had knowledge. This NetView program no longer lists these resources as ACTIVE.

<u>LU</u>
Displays logical unit names. LU is the default.

NET
Is a keyword denoting the following operands as a network name. NET is optional.

netid
Specifies the network name for which data is to be listed. The default is the local network.

PLU
Displays primary logical units for LU-LU sessions only.

PU
Displays physical units only.

SLU
Displays secondary logical units for LU-LU sessions only.

CP
Displays CPs and SSCPs.

SSCP
Displays CPs and SSCPs.

RESNAME
Is a keyword denoting the following operand as a resource name.

rname
Displays all resources named *rname*. You can use wildcard characters when specifying *rname*.

DGRP
Lists all DASD group names for which sessions have been recorded to the session monitor data set.

DOMAIN
Lists all domains defined to this NetView system.

ER
Lists active explicit routes as defined by an origin subarea PU name and a destination subarea PU name.

VR
Lists active virtual routes as defined by an origin subarea PU name and a destination subarea PU name.

FROM
Identifies the operand that follows as the originating subarea PU name. This operand is optional.

origin_pu
    Is the originating subarea PU name of the route to be displayed.

TO
    Identifies the operand that follows as the destination subarea PU name. This operand is optional.

dest_pu
    Is the destination subarea PU name of the route to be displayed.

*
    Lists the origination point or destination point of active PUs.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the LIST (NLDM) command:

- The Domain List panel lists other domains defined to the local session monitor. The table also shows the status of conversations that the local session monitor has started with each of these other domains. Information is available only if the two session monitors have started the session and have exchanged local-domain information. If the conversation is shown to be inactive or pending activation, the session monitor can display N/A (not applicable) in certain fields of the panel.

- For LIST DGRP, define the DASD group names in the KEEPMEM initialization member through the DGROUP parameter of the KCLASS statements.

Example: Listing active PUs that have session data

To list active PUs for which session data exists, enter:

```
LIST PU
```

Example: Listing all active ERs that originate in a specified PU

To list all the active ERs that originate in A01MPU, enter:

```
LIST ER FROM A01MPU TO *
```

Example: Listing all LUs in a specified network

To list all LUs in network NET1, enter:

```
LIST ALL LU NET1
```

Example: Listing all PLUs with specified characters in their names

To list all PLUs beginning with A and having MN in positions 4 and 5, enter:

```
LIST PLU RESNAME A??MN
```

Example: Listing all active LUs beginning with specified characters

To list all active LUs beginning with CNM, enter:

```
LIST ACTIVE LU RESNAME CNM*
```

Example: Listing all active SLUs in the local network

To list all active SLUs in the local network, enter:

```
LIST ACTIVE SLU
```

Example: Listing a specified SLU

To list only SLU CNM01, enter:

```
LIST SLU RESNAME CNM01
```

Example: Listing all active ERs originating in a specified PU

To list all active ERs originating in PU1, enter:

```
LIST ER FROM PU1 to *
```

Example: Listing all DGROUP names in the session monitor data set

To list all DGROUP names in the session monitor data set, enter:

```
LIST DGRP
```

Example: Listing all active CPs and SSCPs

To list all active CPs and SSCPs of which this NetView program has knowledge, enter:

```
LIST CP
```

OR

```
LIST SSCP
```

LISTA (NCCF)

Syntax

LISTA
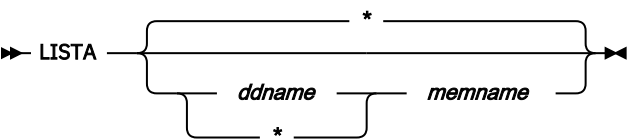
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command	Synonym
LISTA	LISTALC

Purpose of Command

The LISTA command displays the data set status, disposition, *ddnames*, and data set names of the files currently allocated to the NetView program. It can also indicate which data sets contain a specific member.

The LISTA command lists the files allocated to the NetView program. This includes files allocated through JCL and those files that are allocated dynamically by the NetView ALLOCATE command. In addition, (OPER-DS) indicates an operator data set designated by the OVERRIDE command. Also, (INSTORE-COMMON) indicates a member loaded by the INSTORE stage.

Note: All files allocated to the NetView program are displayed if you use any of these choices:

- LISTA
- LISTA *

- LISTA *ddname*

If you use *LISTA ** or *LISTA ddname,* you can also use the *memname* parameter to display the name of the member.

Operand Descriptions

ddname
    Is the name of the file you want to display.

memname
    Is the name of the member for which you want to search. The line for each partitioned data set indicates whether it contains this member. If you specify *memname,* you must also specify either an asterisk (*) or *ddname.*

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

0
    The LISTA command completed successfully.

8
    An error occurred. See the accompanying error message.

Usage Note

If you issue LISTA * *memname* or LISTA *ddname memname,* message DSI213I is displayed to indicate that the data set cannot be read, and an *ERROR* information in the DISP column is displayed in message CNM299I for the allocated data sets that cannot be read.

Example: Listing a file with a specified DDNAME

To list the file with a *ddname* of AAUVSPL, enter:

```
LISTA AAUVSPL
```

You receive a similar response as follows:

```
CNM299I
DDNAME   DATA SET NAME                                  MEMBER   DISP
-------- ---------------------------------------------- -------- --------
AAUVSPL  VSAM.AAUVSPL                                             SHR,KEEP
```

Example: Listing a file with a specified DDNAME and member

The following example illustrates how to find the data set in DSIPARM that contains member DSIWBMEM:

```
LISTA DSIPARM DSIWBMEM
```

You receive a similar response as follows:

```
CNM299I
DDNAME   DATA SET NAME                                  MEMBER   DISP
-------- ---------------------------------------------- -------- --------
DSIPARM  NETV.OPDS.JEFF                                          (OPER-DS)
         (INSTORE-COMMON)                               DSIWBMEM
         USER.INIT                                      DSIWBMEM SHR,KEEP
         USER2.INIT                                              SHR,KEEP
         NMPTLS.INIT                                             SHR,KEEP
         BNVE130E.ENTERPR.DSIPARM                                SHR,KEEP
         NETV.E130E.ENTERPR.DSIPARM                              SHR,KEEP
         NETV.E130E.PROCEED.DSIPARM                              SHR,KEEP
         NETV.E130E.UNATTEND.DSIPARM                    DSIWBMEM SHR,KEEP
         NETV.E130E.ENTERPR.CNMSAMP                              SHR,KEEP
```

```
              NETV.E130E.PROCEED.CNMSAMP                                    SHR,KEEP
              NETV.E130E.UNATTEND.CNMSAMP                                   SHR,KEEP
```

Example: Listing all allocated files

To list all allocated files, enter:

```
 LISTA
```

You receive a list of all files allocated to the NetView program.

Example: Listing a file with an asterisk (*) and member

The following example illustrates how to find the data sets that contain member MEMBER01. Error messages are displayed to indicate the data set that cannot be read:

```
 LISTA * MEMBER01
```

You receive a similar response as follows:

```
DSI213I ACCESS TO 'NMPTLS.LINKLIB' IS NOT AUTHORIZED.
DSI213I ACCESS TO 'NETV.BASIC.CNMLINK' IS NOT AUTHORIZED.
CNM299I
DDNAME        DATA SET NAME                         MEMBER      DISP
-------------  -----------------------------------  ----------  -------------
STEPLIB       USER.LINKLIB                          MEMBER01    SHR,KEEP
              NMPTLS.LINKLIB                                    *ERROR*
              NETV.BASIC.SAQNLINK                               SHR,KEEP
              NETV.BASIC.CNMLINK                                *ERROR*
              NETV.BASIC.SCNMLNKN                               SHR,KEEP
DSICLD        USER.INIT                             MEMBER01    SHR,KEEP
              NETV.EXTENDED.SAQNCLST                            SHR,KEEP
              NETV.BASIC.CNMCLST                                SHR,KEEP
              NETV.EXTENDED.CNMCLST                             SHR,KEEP
              NETV.BASIC.CNMSAMP                                SHR,KEEP
              NETV.EXTENDED.CNMSAMP                             SHR,KEEP
```

LISTCAT (NCCF)

Syntax

LISTCAT

▶▶── LISTCAT ── ── *taskname* ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The LISTCAT command displays VSAM database definition and performance data for NetView data services tasks that have open VSAM databases. The information is similar to the data from the access method services LISTCAT command; however, the NetView LISTCAT command provides the information online, while the VSAM database is active.

The LISTCAT command is useful in tuning the VSAM databases and in validating the database definitions. When this command is started directly from the NetView console, it is a full-screen command processor. Otherwise, the output is generated using message DSI377I. If the command was issued in full-screen mode, press the ENTER key each time you want updated information. The screens are automatically copied to the network log.

The data services task must be active and it must have an active VSAM database.

The following information is displayed:

• VSAM ACB options:

NSR
   No LSR and no DFR

LSR
Local shared resources

DFR
Local shared resources including deferred write

KEY
Database access by keys

ADR
Database access by relative byte address (RBA)

SEQ
Database sequential access

DIR
Database direct access

IN
Database opened for input

OUT
Database opened for output

- Cluster information:

DDNAME
ddname of database (JCL *ddname*)

KEYLEN
Length of VSAM key

RKP
Relative key position in record

BSTRNO
Number of VSAM strings initially allocated

STRNO
Number of VSAM strings currently active

STRMAX
Maximum number of strings used

BUFSP
Minimum amount of space for buffers

- Data component information:

LRECL
Maximum length of DATA records

CINV
DATA control interval size

BUFND
Number of DATA buffers specified in ACB

BUFNO
Number of DATA buffers used

NEXT
Number of extents in the DATA component

FS
Number of free control intervals per control area

NCIS
Number of DATA control interval splits

NSSS
Number of DATA control area splits

NEXCP

Number of DATA EXCPS (I/Os)

NLOGR

Number of records written in the DATA component

NRETR

Number of DATA records retrieved

NINSR

Number of DATA records inserted

NUPDR

Number of DATA records updated

NDELR

Number of DATA records deleted

AVSPAC

Number of bytes available in the DATA component. This number changes based on extents allocated by VSAM.

ENDRBA

Number of bytes used in the DATA component. This number changes based on extents allocated by VSAM.

HALCRBA

Number of bytes allocated in the DATA component. This number changes based on extents allocated by VSAM.

- Index component information:

LRECL

Maximum length of INDEX records

CINV

INDEX control interval size

BUFNI

Number of INDEX buffers specified in ACB

BUFNO

Number of INDEX buffers used

NEXT

Number of extents in the INDEX component

NIXL

Number of INDEX levels

NEXCP

Number of INDEX EXCPS (I/Os)

NLOGR

Number of records written in the INDEX component

AVSPAC

Number of bytes available in the INDEX component

ENDRBA

Number of bytes used in the INDEX component

HALCRBA

Number of bytes allocated in the INDEX component

Operand Descriptions

taskname

Is the name of the data services task whose VSAM database information you want to display.

Example: Displaying information about the hardware monitor's VSAM database

To display information about the hardware monitor's VSAM database, enter:

```
LISTCAT BNJDSERV
```

You receive a response similar to the following:

```
LISTCAT  Listcat of Active VSAM Data Base for BNJDSERV

  VSAM ACB Options: LSR, DFR, ADR, KEY, SEQ, DIR, OUT
  Cluster Information:
    DDNAME: BNJLGPR       KEYLEN: ..........76       RKP: ...........0
    BSTRNO: ...........0    STRNO: ..........11   STRMAX: ...........7
     BUFSP: ...........0
  DATA Component Information:
    LRECL: ........4086     CINV: ........4096
    BUFND: ..........12     BUFNO: ...........0
     NEXT: ..........25       FS: ..........14
     NCIS: .......1651      NSSS: ..........19
    NEXCP: .......21454    NLOGR: .......24682     NRETR: ........33933
    NINSR: .......34359    NUPDR: .......24089     NDELR: .........9687
   AVSPAC: .....9027584   ENDRBA: ....16056320  HALCRBA: .....16056320
  INDEX Component Information:
    LRECL: ........4089     CINV: ........4096
    BUFNI: ...........0     BUFNO: ...........0
     NEXT: ..........26     NIXL: ...........2
    NEXCP: ........2248    NLOGR: ..........21
   AVSPAC: .......69632   ENDRBA: ..... 155648  HALCRBA: .......155648
```

LISTCMD (NCCF; CNME1104)

Syntax

LISTCMD
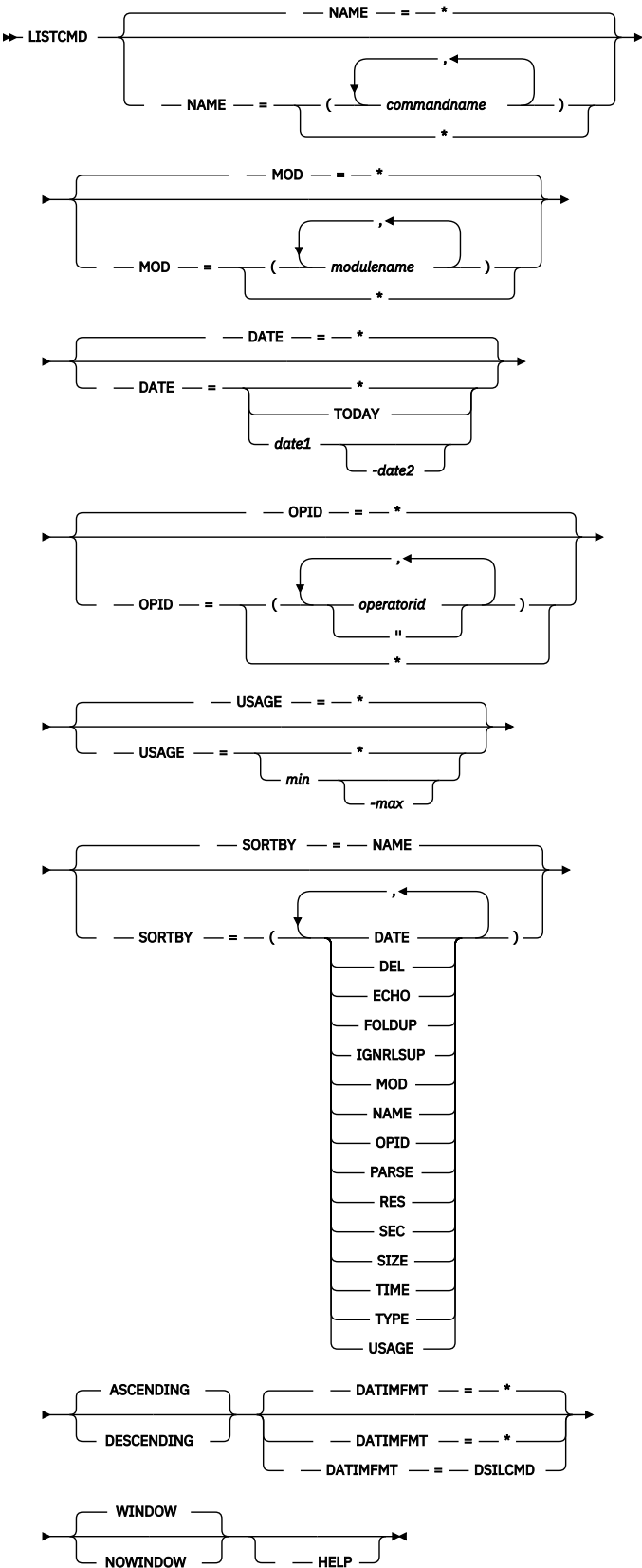
Purpose of Command

The LISTCMD command displays the output specified on the DSILCMD command. The display contains a header line, followed by one or more sorted detail lines. Each detail line contains the following information for one command:

- The name of the command.
- The date and time that the command was added with the ADDCMD command or CMDDEF statement.
- The ID of the NetView operator who added the command.
- The number of times the command was started since it was added.
- The name and size of the command module.
- Whether the command was deleted, but not freed from storage.
- The type of command.
- Whether the command is resident.
- Whether the command is to be echoed.
- Whether the command is to be parsed.
- The type of security verification to be performed when the command is run.
- Whether suppression characters are honored for logging of the command.
- Whether the command is converted to uppercase before sending it to the command processor.

If the command has command synonyms, they are listed within single parentheses, for example (synonym,synonym). If the command has parameter synonyms, the parameters are listed within single parentheses. Within those parentheses, the corresponding synonyms are listed within a second pair of parentheses following the parameter, for example, (parameter(synonym)). If there are no command or parameter synonyms, the parentheses are empty, for example ( ).

Operand Descriptions

NAME=(*|*commandname*)
Is the wildcard NetView command or command synonym name to be used to search the NetView system command table (SCT). Any NetView command or command synonym that matches any specified names will be included in the output list if the SCT entry also satisfies the other specified selection criteria. A single asterisk (*) matches all SCT entries and is the default.

The parentheses are not required if only a single wildcard *commandname* is specified. Multiple specifications of *commandname* must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

MOD=(*|*modulename*)
Is the wildcard name of the NetView command processor module. Any NetView command processor name that matches any specified names is included in the output list if the SCT entry also satisfies the other specified selection criteria. A single asterisk (*) matches all SCT entries and is the default.

The parentheses are not required if only a single wildcard *modulename* is specified. Multiple specifications of *modulename* must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

DATE=*|TODAY|*date1-date2*
The *date1-date2* is the range of dates during which the NetView commands were added to the SCT. The dates must match the date format specified by the operator. The specified date cannot be later than the current date. The *date2* must be equal to, or greater than, *date1* and separated with a dash (-) with no embedded blanks. Any NetView command that was added within, including the dates in the specified range, is included in the output list if the SCT entry also satisfies the other specified selection criteria. If a single *date1* is specified, only the NetView commands added on that date are included in the output list.

If an asterisk (*) is specified for *date1*, all NetView commands added since the last time the NetView program was started, up to and including *date2* are included in the output list. If an asterisk (*) is

specified for *date2*, all NetView commands added on *date1* and up to and including the day the command is run are included in the output list. A single asterisk (*) matches all SCT entries and is the default.

TODAY specifies only those commands added since midnight of the current day will be included in the output list.

OPID=(*|"|*operatorid*)

The *operatorid* is a pattern that can include wild cards, and is used to limit the displayed results to those commands defined by NetView operator IDs matching the pattern. Operator IDs for defined commands are:

- SYSOP for internally-defined commands
- PPT task name for commands defined by CMDDEF statements
- Operator ID of the operator issuing the ADDCMD command for commands defined by the ADDCMD command.

Any operator ID in the NetView SCT that matches any specified *operatorid* will be included in the output list if the SCT entry also satisfies the other specified selection criteria. A single asterisk (*) matches all SCT entries and is the default.

The double quotation marks (") match SCT entries having the ID of the operator issuing this display command.

The parentheses are not required if a single wildcarded *operatorid* is specified. Multiple specifications of *operatorid* must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

USAGE=*|*min-max*

The *min-max* is the range of NetView command invocation counts since the command was added. The *max* must be equal to or greater than *min* and separated with a dash (-) with no embedded blanks. The *min* and *max* must be numeric values in the range 0–2147483647 or an asterisk (*). If an asterisk is specified for *max*, the maximum value is 2147483647. Any NetView command that has been invoked the number of times specified within the range, including the minimum and maximum values specified, is included in the output list if the SCT entry also satisfies the other specified selection criteria. If only *min* is specified, only NetView commands with invocation counters equal to *min* are included in the output list. A single asterisk matches all SCT entries and is the default.

SORTBY=( )

Use the SORTBY parameter to sort the output messages on any of up to eight of the output message columns. The names reflect the column heading meanings. Valid choices are as follows:

- DATE
- DEL
- ECHO
- FOLDUP
- IGNRLSUP
- MOD
- NAME
- OPID
- PARSE
- RES
- SEC
- SIZE
- TIME
- TYPE
- USAGE

The output is sorted by command NAME by default.

ASCENDING|DESCENDING
Specifies whether the sorted output is displayed in ascending or descending order. The default is ASCENDING.

DATIMFMT=*|DSILCMD
Specifies whether to convert the date and time format supplied by DSILCMD.

An asterisk (*) specifies to convert the date and time format to match the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command date and time specifications. This is the default.

DSILCMD specifies that the date and time format is to remain unchanged.

WINDOW|NOWINDOW
Specifies whether the sorted output is displayed in a NetView window or issued as a standard MLWTO message which is suitable for further processing by REXX or automation. The default is WINDOW if this command is started from an operator terminal. The default value is NOWINDOW if this command is issued from a command procedure.

HELP
Causes the command help to be displayed online. Specify HELP without any other parameters. If other parameters are specified, they are ignored.

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

-5
    Command canceled

 0
    Processing successful

12
    Internal processing error (for example, no storage)

Usage Notes

A command synonym or name with a special character such as an equal sign (=) must be enclosed in quotation marks. The item within quotation marks cannot be included in a list of names.

Consider the following when using wild cards:

- The wildcard characters are an asterisk (*) and a question mark (?).
- The asterisk (*) matches any number of characters.
- The question mark (?) matches a single character.
- A wildcard name can be any mixture of wildcard characters and fixed characters, only fixed characters, or a single * character.
- Wildcard names and IDs used in this command cannot exceed eight characters.

Examples

```
LISTCMD
LISTCMD NAME=(AAU*,EKG*),USAGE=1-*
LISTCMD MOD=DSICCP DATE=03/05/19-* SORTBY=(DATE TIME)
LISTCMD OPID=''
LISTCMD NAME=CNME* SORTBY=USAGE DESCENDING
LISTCMD OPID=USER* DATE=03/04/19-03/05/19 SORTBY=OPID
LISTCMD DATE=TODAY SORTBY=TIME ASCENDING
LISTCMD USAGE=0 DATIMFMT=DSILCMD
```

LISTINIT (GMFHS)

Syntax

LISTINIT

▶▶─ GMFHS LISTINIT ─▶◀

Purpose of Command

The LISTINIT command produces a formatted display of the Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem (GMFHS) initialization parameters.

You can enter the LISTINIT command from the MVS console using the MVS MODIFY command or from a NetView terminal by using the GMFHS command list.

Parameters displayed by the LISTINIT command are specified in DSIPARM member DUIGINIT. The values displayed are the ones currently being used by GMFHS.

Example: Displaying GMFHS initialization parameters

To see a display of the GMFHS initialization parameters, enter:

```
GMFHS LISTINIT
```

A response similar to the following is displayed:

```
DUI4054I INITIALIZATION PARAMETER DISPLAY
DUI4089I                          JAPANESE = OFF
DUI4089I                         GMTOFFSET = +0500
DUI4089I                          RODMNAME = X
DUI4089I                            RODMID = GMFHS34
DUI4089I                            DOMAIN = CNM01
DUI4089I                             TRACE = OFF
DUI4089I                              TASK = NONE
DUI4089I                             LEVEL = 0
DUI4089I                               API = NONE
DUI4089I                              TYPE = NONE
DUI4089I                           STORAGE = NO
DUI4089I                         PRINTPDU38 = INTERNAL
DUI4089I                        TRACEPAGES = 100
DUI4089I                        TRACEBYTES = 64
DUI4089I                        CHECKPOINT = NONE
DUI4089I            LCON-ALERT-CMD-TIMEOUT = 30000
DUI4089I             LCON-NMG-POLL-INTERVAL = 18000
DUI4089I              LCON-NCC-RETRY-LIMIT = 3
DUI4089I                LCON-NCC-RSC-LIMIT = 10
DUI4089I       LCON-EVCHANGE-BUFFER-INTERVAL = 500
DUI4089I            LCON-AIP-RESET-INTERVAL = 12000
DUI4089I           LCON-AGG-BUNDLE-INTERVAL = 500
DUI4089I             LCON-STATUS-DELAY-TIME = 50
DUI4089I              LCON-STATUS-DELAY-MAX = 10
DUI4089I         LCON-REPORT-UNKNOWN-STATUS = 0
DUI4089I          LCON-HEX-SUBVECTOR-DISPLAY = 1
DUI4089I            LCON-OPERATOR-CMD-AUDIT = 0
DUI4089I LCON-ASSOCIATE-NULL-NODE-WITH-LINK = 0
DUI4089I               LCON-AGGRST-REQUIRED = NO
DUI4089I      LCON-MAX-LOCATE-RESOURCE-VIEWS = 12
DUI4089I                 LCON-SNATM-TIMEOUT = 12000
DUI4089I                LCON-MAX-QUEUE-IPC = 10000
DUI4089I             LCON-MAX-QUEUE-OPERIF = 10000
DUI4089I           LCON-MAX-QUEUE-DBSERVER = 10000
DUI4089I             LCON-MAX-QUEUE-NETCON = 10000
DUI4089I           LCON-MAX-QUEUE-EVENTMGR = 10000
DUI4089I            LCON-MAX-QUEUE-VIEWMGR = 10000
DUI4089I           LCON-MAX-QUEUE-VSTATMGR = 10000
DUI4089I             LCON-MAX-QUEUE-NETCMD = 10000
DUI4089I              LCON-MAX-QUEUE-RTMGR = 10000
DUI4089I              LCON-MAX-QUEUE-IRMGR = 10000
DUI4089I              LCON-MAX-QUEUE-RCMGR = 10000
DUI4089I           LCON-MAX-QUEUE-MAINTASK = 10000
DUI4037I END
```

LISTSESS (NCCF)

Syntax

LISTSESS

```
►►─ LISTSESS ─┬─────────────────────────────────┬─►◄
              ├─── APPLID ─── = ─── application ─┤
              ├─────── FLSCN ───────────────────┤
              ├─────── OPCTL ───────────────────┤
              └─── SRCLU ─── = ─── luname ───────┘
```
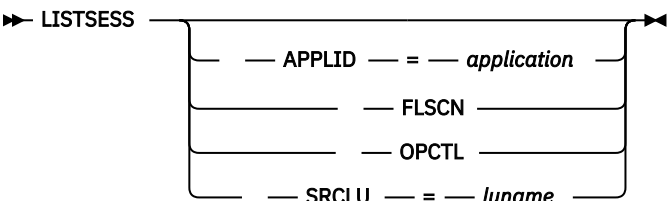
Purpose of Command

The LISTSESS command displays the status of command facility router conversations.

If LISTSESS is entered with no operands, all sessions are listed.

Operand Descriptions

APPLID=*application*
  Lists the status for all sessions with a particular application program

FLSCN
  Lists all the full-screen sessions

OPCTL
  Lists all the operator-control sessions

SRCLU=*luname*
  Lists the status for all sessions with a particular logical unit

Example: Displaying a list of all operator control sessions

To display a list of all operator control sessions, enter:

```
LISTSESS OPCTL
```

Example: Displaying a list of sessions for a specified application

To display a list of all sessions with TAF21, enter:

```
LISTSESS APPLID=TAF21
```

Example: Listing all active full-screen sessions

To list all the full-screen sessions that you have active, enter:

```
LISTSESS FLSCN
```

If no sessions are active, you receive a response similar to the following:

```
DSI447I    NO FLSCN SESSIONS ARE ACTIVE
```

If sessions are active, you receive a response similar to the following:

```
SESSION STATUS DISPLAY BY FLSCN                      (OPERATOR ID)
 APPLID SRCLU  SESSID TYPE  STATUS DATA NOTIFY INTERRUPT DISC ROLL-KEY SDT
 TSO    TAFU2A - - - FLSCN ACTIVE  NO    NO      YES     PF7    PF5    YES
```

LISTTRC

Syntax

LISTTRC

►► LISTTRC ►◄

Purpose of Command

The LISTTRC command is used to track packet trace information. It lists all of the saved packet traces in the database on the FKXK2B61 panel. Additional detail about packet tracing can be found in *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*.

LISTVAR (NCCF; CNME1006)

Syntax

LISTVAR

►► LISTVAR ─────────────────►◄
              └─ NETVIEW ─┘

Purpose of Command

The LISTVAR command list displays environment variable values. Most of the values are the result of executing a REXX function that is described in *IBM Z NetView Programming: REXX and the NetView Command List Language*. For details on how each value is determined, see the source for CLIST CNME1006.

Each item is displayed as a single line message with ID CNM353I, except for a list when multiple towers or subtowers are enabled. When there are no towers defined, there is no value in the message. When there is one tower and no subtowers defined, the tower name is the only value in the message. When there are multiple tower or subtower names enabled, message CNM353I displays the value "As follows:" on the first line, followed by tower and subtower names in alphabetical order.

Operand Descriptions

NETVIEW
> Displays the NetView product title and version, release, and modification level.

Example: Displaying the settings of the variables

To display the settings of the variables, enter:

```
LISTVAR
```

You receive a response similar to the following:

```
C NTVCA      LISTVAR
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : OPSYSTEM = MVS/ESA
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : MVSLEVEL = SP7.2.2
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : ECVTPSEQ = 01020200
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : CURSYS   = NMP196
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : VTAMLVL  = V622
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : VTCOMPID = 5695-11701-220
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : NetView  = IBM Z NetView V6R3
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : NETID    = USIBMNT
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : DOMAIN   = NTVCA
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : APPLID   = NTVCA017
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : OPID     = BETH
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : LU       = NTCAL703
C NTVCA      CNM353I LISTVAR : TASK     = OST
```

```
C NTVCA    CNM353I LISTVAR : NCCFCNT  = 0
C NTVCA    CNM353I LISTVAR : HCOPY    =
C NTVCA    CNM353I LISTVAR : IPV6ENV  = MIXED
C NTVCA    CNM353I LISTVAR : TOWERS   = SA
C NTVCA    CNM353I LISTVAR : CURCONID =
```

Example: Displaying the settings of the variables with IBM Z NetView for Continuous Availability

To display the settings of the variables with IBM Z NetView for Continuous Availability, enter:

```
LISTVAR
```

You receive a response similar to the following:

```
* NTVAF     LISTVAR
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : OPSYSTEM = MVS/ESA
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : MVSLEVEL = SP7.2.2
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : ECVTPSEQ = 01020200
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : CURSYS   = NMPIPL47
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : VTAMLVL  = V621
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : VTCOMPID = 5695-11701-220
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : NetView  = IBM Z NetView V6R3
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : NETID    = USIBMNT
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : DOMAIN   = NTVAF
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : APPLID   = NTVAF034
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : OPID     = NETOP1
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : LU       = NTAFL702
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : TASK     = OST
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : NCCFCNT  = 0
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : HCOPY    =
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : IPV6ENV  = MIXED
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : TOWERS   = MSM GRAPHICS NPDA NLDM TCPIPCOLLECT
                                         DVIPA TEMA DISCOVERY ACTIVEACTIVE
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : NV2I     = NM
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : CURCONID =
C NTVAF     CNM353I LISTVAR : NVPROD   = IBM Z NetView for Continuous Availability V6R3
```

LISTWLM (NCCF; CNMELSTW)

Syntax

LISTWLM

```
►►─ LISTWLM ──┬─────────────────────────┬─►◄
              └── WLMserviceClassName ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

The LISTWLM command displays a windowed list of active NetView subtasks with their assigned WLM service class name. This list is sorted in ascending order by WLM service class name, task type, and task ID. The list output looks similar to the output for the LIST STATUS=TASKS, WLM=YES command without the long white space in the middle of each line. LISTWLM causes each NetView subtask list entry to include either of the two following entries, starting in column 62:

```
SvcCls: Not Available
```

or

```
SvcCls: WLMserviceClassName
```

where *WLMserviceClassName* is the WLM service class assigned to the listed NetView subtask.

The 'Not Available' string appears for tasks that are not assigned a WLM service class. The 'Not Available' string also appears if the NetView program is not enabled for WLM service through the NetView WLM style statement.

Operand Descriptions

WLMserviceClassName
WLMserviceClassName is the eight-character NetView WLM service class name. If specified, the resulting list contains only the NetView subtasks assigned to the specified WLM service class. If not specified, the resulting list contains all the active NetView subtasks with their assigned NetView WLM service class name.

LL2 (NCCF; CNME0021)

Syntax

LL2
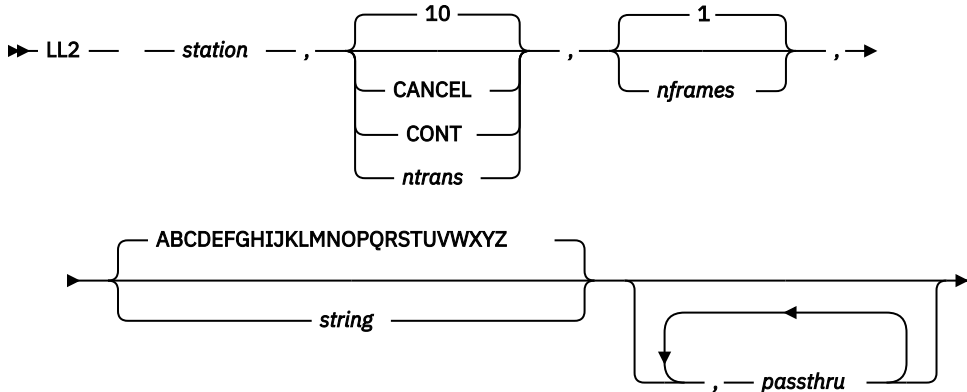
Purpose of Command

The LL2 command list requests a link level 2 test for a nonswitched SDLC link. This command list tests a communication line between a network control program (NCP) and one of its peripheral physical units, or between two NCPs.

Operand Descriptions

station
Specifies the name of a link station or physical unit to be tested.

10
If you do not specify a number of test messages to be sent, the default value of 10 is used.

CANCEL
Specifies to stop the currently running test.

CONT
Specifies to run the test being started continuously until canceled.

ntrans
Specifies the number of test messages that are to be sent. This value can be a number 1–65534. The default value is 10.

1
If you do not specify a number of test messages to be sent to the physical unit each time its station is selected, the default value of 1 is used.

nframes
Specifies the number of test messages that are to be sent to the physical unit each time its station is selected. This value can be a number 1–65535. The default value is 1.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
If you do not specify user data to be used as part of the test message, the string ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ is used.

string
> Specifies optional user data to be used as part of the test message. The default value is A–Z.

passthru
> Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM MODIFY command issued by the LL2 command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Restrictions

If you omit a positional operand, indicate its absence with a comma.

Return Codes

Return Code
> **Meaning**

0
> Functioned normally

Example: Starting a link level 2 test for a link to an SDLC peripheral node containing a specified physical unit

To start a link level 2 test for a link to an SDLC peripheral node containing physical unit DPU3274, enter:

```
LL2 DPU3274
```

Example: Canceling a Link Level 2 test for a specified station

To cancel the link level 2 test for station LS1A, enter:

```
LL2 LS1A,CANCEL
```

Example: Sending a specified group of a specified number of test messages to a specified station

To send 40 test messages to station LS1A, 10 messages at a time, enter:

```
LL2 LS1A,40,10
```

Example: Sending a specified group of a specified number of test messages, including a test string, to a specified station

To send 40 test messages, 10 messages at a time, including the test string AAAAAA, to station LS1A, enter:

```
LL2 LS1A,40,10,AAAAAA
```

Example: Sending a specified group of messages, including a test string

To send 10 messages, one at a time, including the test string AAAAAA, enter:

```
LL2 LS1A,,,AAAAAA
```

LOADCL (NCCF)

Syntax

LOADCL
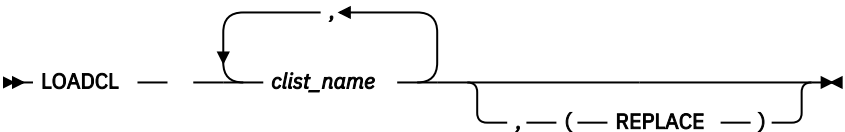
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
LOADCL	LCL

Purpose of Command

The LOADCL command loads command lists into main storage. A message is displayed upon successful or unsuccessful completion of this command. The LOADCL command sets a return code when invoked. If LOADCL is invoked from a REXX command list, the return code is in variable RC. If LOADCL is invoked from a NetView command list language command list, the return code is in variable &RETCODE.

Operand Descriptions

clist_name
   Is the file name of the command list to be loaded. This is the name by which the loaded command lists are known. You can specify more than one command list.

   These operands are the member names in the MVS data sets whose *ddname* is DSICLD.

(REPLACE)
   Indicates that even if the command lists were previously loaded by LOADCL, the command lists are loaded again and the previously loaded copies are dropped automatically when the current users have finished. Enclose REPLACE in parentheses.

Restrictions

If a command list that is not loaded is started, it is temporarily loaded into non-shared storage, processed, and purged.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

0
   Processing successful

4
   One of the following:

   • Command list not found
   • Command list is already loaded
   • Member not found
   • Command list name is not valid

8
   One of the following:

- Input or output error
- REXX not installed

12

One of the following:

- Command or command list name (length is greater than 8 characters) is not valid
- Missing operand
- Syntax is not valid
- Operand or option is not valid
- No option specified

Example: Loading a specified command list into main storage

To load a command list WTOR2 into main storage, enter:

```
LOADCL WTOR2
```

Response

```
CNM406I COMMAND LIST WTOR2 LOADED
```

Example: Loading a command list that was previously loaded

To load the command list WTOR2 into main storage, enter:

```
LOADCL WTOR2
```

Response

```
CNM408I COMMAND LIST WTOR2 ALREADY LOADED - REPLACE NOT SPECIFIED
```

This response appears if you try to load an already loaded command list. You must use the REPLACE option.

Example: Replacing a command list that was previously loaded

To replace the previously loaded WTOR2 command list, enter:

```
LOADCL WTOR2,(REPLACE)
```

Response

```
CNM411I COMMAND LIST WTOR2 DROPPED
CNM406I COMMAND LIST WTOR2 LOADED
```

LOADTBL (AON)

Syntax

LOADTBL

```
▶▶─ LOADTBL ─┬──────────────┬─ ▶◀
             └── table_name ─┘
```

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
LOADTBL	LOAD

Purpose of Command

The LOADTBL command reinitializes all the common global variables in the specified definition table.

Operand Descriptions

table_name
> The name of the definition table to reload. The AON base product and each of its automation components have separate definition tables. The definition table names are:

> **EZLTABLE**
>> AON base definition table

> **FKVTABLE**
>> AON/SNA if installed

> **FKXTABLE**
>> AON/TCP if installed

> *user*
>> Any user-created definition table.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- The LOADTBL command reloads one table per invocation. To reload more than one table, reissue the command.
- The LOADTBL command can be issued in line-mode. Therefore, you can issue it from within your own routines.

Examples

To reinitialize the common global variables in the AON option definition table, type:

```
LOADTBL EZLTABLE
```

LOCATE (BROWSE)

Syntax

LOCATE
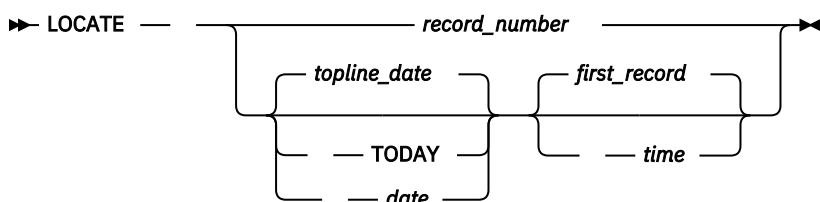
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
LOCATE	LOC

Purpose of Command

The LOCATE command enables you to move your log browse display to a given record number, or to a given date and time. When used with no parameters, the LOCATE command positions the log browse display to the first record of the date currently being displayed.

For remote Netlog browse, the LOCATE command is accepted only when the target NetView program is at NetView for OS/390 Version 1 Release 1 or higher.

Operand Descriptions

record_number
> Specifies the record number to locate. This record will be the first log record on the screen after the LOCATE command is processed. When used with the log browse filtering, if the record number to be located is filtered, the next record available for display is located. A record number can have a value in the range of 1–999999.
>
> **Note:** Record numbers are displayed in columns 1–6 for each log line displayed.

topline_date
> The default date is the date of the record at the top of the current display, if you do not specify a date.
>
> **Note:** This date is displayed on browse title line. This is the default date if no date is specified.

TODAY
> Allows easy specification for locating records for the current system date. Specifying TODAY without any time parameter positions the log browse display at the first record of the current system date.

date
> Specifies the starting date of the time range. The format of date is controlled by the setting of the date operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. If no date is given, the default date is the date at the top line of the current display.

first_record
> If you do not specify a starting time, the first record in the log with the specified date is used. If neither the time nor date is specified, the first record of *topline_date* is located.

time
> Specifies the time to locate. The format of time is controlled by the setting of the time operands of the DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE commands. If time is not specified, the default is the first record of the date specified.

Example: Locating 11 A.M. of today's date

To locate the log browse display at 11 a.m. of today's date, enter:

```
LOCATE 11:00 TODAY
```

The log browse display is positioned at or nearest to 11am of the current system time. If no records exist for 11:00:00 the display is positioned at the first record before 11 a.m.

Example: Locating January 15th

To locate the log browse display at the first record of January 15th, using the current year as a default year, enter:

```
LOCATE 1/15
```

The log browse display is positioned at the first record of January 15th of the current year. If no records for 00:00:00 of January 15th exist, you are positioned at the first record that exists for that date. The log browse display does not back up one record when the result is a date change.

LOGF (RODM)

Syntax

From an MVS console:

LOGF

▶▶ MODIFY —— —— *name* —— , —— LOGF ▶◀

From a NetView terminal:

LOGF

▶▶ RODM —— —— LOGF ▶◀

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MODIFY	F

Purpose of Command

The LOGF command specifies that the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM) writes any buffered log to the current RODM log data set.

Operand Descriptions

name
    Specifies the RODM MVS job name.

Example: Writing buffered log entries from RODM to the current RODM log data set

To write any buffered log entries from RODM to the current RODM log data set, enter the following from a NetView terminal:

```
RODM LOGF
```

Response

```
EKG1310I EKGXRODM:  THE LOG FLUSHING IS COMPLETED
```

LOGOFF (NCCF)

Syntax

LOGOFF

▶▶ LOGOFF ▶◀

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
LOGOFF	LOG

Purpose of Command

The LOGOFF command ends the session between your terminal and the system. When your task ends, some of your messages are rerouted to another authorized receiver. The messages rerouted include all messages with HDRTYPEY (>) and any messages that were routed to you as a primary receiver but were not processed at the time the session ended. HDRTYPEY designates those messages from VTAM or from your MVS operating system that require a reply or action from you.

Example: Logging off successfully

To log off, enter:

```
LOGOFF
```

OR

```
LOG
```

If you logged off successfully, you see this message:

```
DSI081I OPERATOR operid, LOGOFF PROCEEDING:  TERMINAL=terminalname
```

LOGONPW (NCCF)

Syntax

LOGONPW
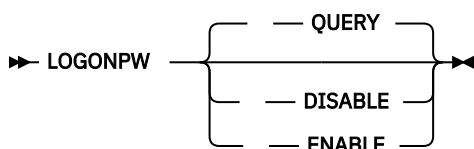
Purpose of Command

The LOGONPW command enables you to specify whether the NetView logon screen can be bypassed. You can also query the current setting of the screen bypass function.

Operand Descriptions

QUERY
Queries the state of the NetView logon screen bypass function. This is the default.

DISABLE
Specifies that you cannot bypass the NetView logon screen.

ENABLE
Specifies that you can bypass the NetView logon screen.

Return Codes

Return Code
  Meaning

0
Processing successful

4
Command not processed. Possible reasons are syntax errors, lack of NetView storage, or the operator is not authorized to issue the command. A message is issued to indicate the cause of the error.

Example: Enabling the NetView logon screen to be bypassed

To enable the NetView logon screen to be bypassed, enter:

```
LOGONPW ENABLE
```

Response

```
BNH111I   NETVIEW LOGON SCREEN BYPASS IS NOW ENABLED
```

You can now bypass the NetView logon screen by entering:

```
logon applid(cnm01) data(operid,pw)
```

This bypasses the NetView logon screen and uses the default settings for the operator profile, the hardcopy log, and the initial command. For additional information about options for the LOGON command, see *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: NetView*.

LOGP (RODM)

Syntax

From an MVS console:

LOGP

▶▶─ MODIFY ── ── *name* ──,── LOGP ─▶◀

From a NetView terminal:

LOGP

▶▶─ RODM ── ── LOGP ─▶◀

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MODIFY	F

Purpose of Command

The LOGP command specifies that the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM) records to the primary log.

The primary log is cleared when you issue the LOGP command.

Operand Descriptions

name
    Specifies the RODM MVS job name.

Restrictions

The following restriction applies to the LOGP command:

• When you use the LOGP command, the current buffer is not written to the previously active log unless you have previously issued a LOGF command.

Example: Switching logging to the primary log

To switch logging for RODM to the primary log, enter the following from a NetView terminal:

```
RODM LOGP
```

If the secondary log was open when you issued the LOGP command, you receive message EKG1314I as follows:

```
EKG1314I        EKGXRODM: THE SECONDARY LOG FILE IS NOW CLOSED.
```

When the LOGP command successfully opens the primary log, you receive message EKG1315I as follows:

```
EKG1315I        EKGXRODM: THE PRIMARY LOG FILE IS NOW CURRENT.
```

LOGPROF1 (NCCF; CNME1049)

Syntax

LOGPROF1

►►— LOGPROF1 —►◄

Purpose of Command

LOGPROF1 is the default logon profile for an operator.

This command list is responsible for:

- Setting defaults such as PF key settings and operator data sets
- Presenting news that your system programmer has set up
- Displaying the Z NetView main menu panel

LOGQ (RODM)

Syntax

From an MVS console:

LOGQ

►►— MODIFY —— — *name* — , — LOGQ —►◄

From a NetView terminal:

LOGQ

►►— RODM —— — LOGQ —►◄

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MODIFY	F

Purpose of Command

The LOGQ command queries the current Resource Object Data Manager (RODM) log.

Operand Descriptions

name
    Specifies the RODM MVS job name.

Example: Querying the current RODM log

To query the current RODM log, enter the following from a NetView terminal:

```
RODM LOGQ
```

If a log file is open when you issue the LOGQ command, you receive a message similar to:

```
EKG0002I EKGXRODM:  THE CURRENT ACTIVE LOG FILE IS NOW EKGLOGP
```

Otherwise, you receive message EKG1311I as follows:

```
EKG1311I EKGXRODM:  NO LOG FILE IS CURRENTLY OPEN.
```

LOGS (RODM)

Syntax

From an MVS console:

LOGS

▶▶ MODIFY ── ── *name* ── , ── LOGS ▶◀

From a NetView terminal:

LOGS

▶▶ RODM ── ── LOGS ▶◀

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MODIFY	F

Purpose of Command

The LOGS command specifies that the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM) records to the secondary log.

The secondary log is cleared when you issue the LOGS command.

Operand Descriptions

name
    Specifies the RODM MVS job name.

Restrictions

The following restriction applies to the LOGS command:

• When you use the LOGS command, the current buffer is not written to the previously active log unless you have previously issued a LOGF command.

Example: Switching logging to the secondary log

To switch logging for a RODM named EKGXRODM to the secondary log, enter the following from a NetView terminal:

```
RODM LOGS
```

If the primary log was open when you issued the LOGS command, you receive message EKG1313I as follows:

```
EKG1313I  EKGXRODM: THE PRIMARY LOG FILE IS NOW CLOSED.
```

When the LOGS command successfully opens the secondary log, you receive message EKG1316I as follows:

```
EKG1316I  EKGXRODM: THE SECONDARY LOG FILE IS NOW CURRENT.
```

LOGT (RODM)

Syntax

From an MVS console:

LOGT

▶▶— MODIFY —— — *name* — , — LOGT —▶◀

From a NetView terminal:

LOGT

▶▶— RODM —— — LOGT —▶◀

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MODIFY	F

Purpose of Command

The LOGT command specifies that the Resource Object Data Manager (RODM) ends logging activity.

Operand Descriptions

name
   Specifies the RODM MVS job name.

Restrictions

The following restriction applies to the LOGT command:

• The log buffer is not written to the log file when you issue LOGT, and the log file is closed and cannot be reused until RODM is recycled.

Example: Ending RODM logging activity

To end RODM logging activity, enter the following from a NetView terminal:

```
RODM LOGT
```

If the primary log file is open, you receive message EKG1313I as follows:

```
EKG1313I EKGXRODM:  THE PRIMARY LOG FILE IS NOW CLOSED
```

If the secondary log file is open, you receive message EKG1314I as follows:

```
EKG1314I EKGXRODM:  THE SECONDARY LOG FILE IS NOW CLOSED
```
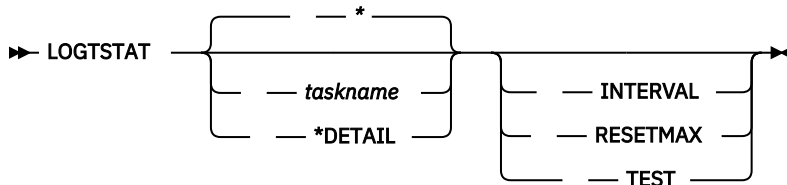
If neither log file is open, you receive message EKG1311I as follows:

```
EKG1311I EKGXRODM:  NO LOG FILE IS CURRENTLY OPEN.
```

LOGTSTAT (NCCF)

Syntax

LOGTSTAT

```
                          ┌──── * ────┐
►►─ LOGTSTAT ─┬──────────────────┬──┬───────────────┬─►◄
              ├──── taskname ────┤  ├──── INTERVAL ──┤
              └──── *DETAIL ─────┘  ├──── RESETMAX ──┤
                                    └──── TEST ──────┘
```

Purpose of Command

The LOGTSTAT command can be used to write task utilization data to the System Management Facility (SMF) log. You can use the LOGTSTAT command to create a record for one specified task, or for all tasks at one point in time. If LOGTSTAT is used to generate records for all tasks, an SMF record is written for each task that is active. For an example, see sample TASKURPT (CNMS8024) in the *IBM Z NetView Troubleshooting Guide*.

Operand Descriptions

*
Specifies to log statistics for all tasks. This is the default.

taskname
Is the name of the NetView task for which statistics are logged.

*DETAIL
Specifies that statistics are to be logged for all tasks. The BNH548I message is issued for each task for which recording is inactive.

INTERVAL
Specifies that an SMF type 38 subtype 2 record is created with an **interval** identifier. This record contains statistics over the interval since the last interval record or since the task began. If a record is written, the maximum values for CPU, I/O, MQSIN, MQSOUT, and STORAGE are reset to the current values. Subsequent SMF type 38 subtype 2 records report maximum values relative to the last interval record.

RESETMAX
Specifies to reset the maximum values for CPU, I/O, MQSIN, MQSOUT, and STORAGE. Data in the SMF record is for the entire life of the task, not the prior interval.

Note: If neither INTERVAL nor RESETMAX is specified, the maximum values for the task are not reset, and the data recorded is for the entire life of the task.

TEST
Specifies that messages appropriate to the requested function are issued without writing records to SMF. This is useful for checking the LOGTSTAT SMF recording setting for a single task or all tasks.

Usage Notes

Message DSI633I will be issued if the LOGTSTAT command has written at least one SMF record. This message follows message BNH548I, unless no records are written.

Message BNH548I is issued if:

- The *DETAIL is specified and at least one task has LOGTSTAT logging turned off. If *DETAIL is specified and all tasks have LOGTSTAT logging turned off, a BNH548I message is issued for each task that is running, and a BNH548I message with the task name * ends the list.
- The * is specified and all tasks have LOGTSTAT logging turned off. The BNH548I message is issued with the task name *.
- A single task is specified and it has LOGTSTAT logging turned off.

If a task abnormally ends, an SMF record is produced showing the data up to the abend. The task data is reset to zero, and subsequent records show values since the abend. Each reinstatement of the task is treated as a separate instance of the task.

Return Codes

Return Code
  Meaning

0
  Successful processing at least one SMF record was written.

4
  SMF recording is not active for the tasks specified.

8
  The *taskname* was inactive or not a valid task name, an extra option was specified, or an operand was misspelled. Valid options are INTERVAL, RESETMAX, or TEST. Message DSI486I, BNH517E, or DSI011I is issued to describe the error.

16
  SMF failed to record the data. Message DWO050E is logged in the NetView log to indicate the return code from the MVS SMFWTM macro. Message BNH167I is also issued to help you identify the failure.

LSESS (NCCF; CNME1007)

Syntax

LSESS

```
►►─ LSESS ──────┬──────── ALL ────────┬──►◄
               ├─── A ─ , ─ applid ───┤
               ├────── FLSCN ─────────┤
               ├────── OPCTL ─────────┤
               └─── S ─ , ─ srclu ────┘
```
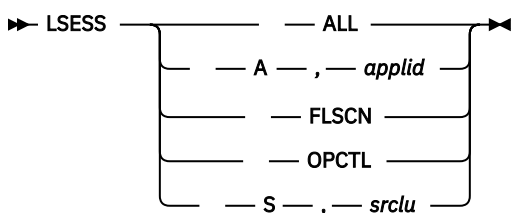
IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
OPCTL	O

Purpose of Command

The LSESS command list displays the status of your subsystem sessions. This command list generates a LISTSESS command.

Operand Descriptions

ALL
  Displays a list of all sessions.

A,*applid*
Displays a list of the status of all sessions with the named application program.

FLSCN
Displays a list of all full-screen sessions.

OPCTL
Displays a list of all operator-control sessions.

S,*srclu*
Displays a list of all sessions with the named *srclu* (source LU).

Example: Listing all operator control sessions

To list all operator control sessions, enter:

```
LSESS OPCTL
```

Example: Displaying all IMS1 OPCTL and FLSCN sessions

To display all IMS1 OPCTL and FLSCN sessions, enter:

```
LSESS A,IMS1
```

Example: Displaying all operator control sessions

To display all operator control sessions, enter:

```
LSESS O
```

Example: Displaying all OPCTL and FLSCN sessions

To display all OPCTL and FLSCN sessions, enter:

```
LSESS ALL
```

LUDRPOOL (AON)

Syntax

LUDRPOOL

▶▶─ LUDRPOOL ── ── *ncp* ── ── *interval* ── ── *threshold* ─▶◀

Purpose of Command

The LUDRPOOL command assists in X.25 network management. When the NCP is built, the system programmer sets aside a pool of control blocks to be used by dynamically added LUs. Thus, the name of the command comes from the LU Dynamic Reconfiguration POOL. These pools are used when users dial in to the network. The LUDRPOOL command interrogates the count of available LUs in the LUDRPOOL for PU type 2 for an NCP.

The program returns the message

```
LUDRPOOL=xx
```

The LUDRPOOL command is also issued at regular intervals if an interval is specified on the command. The LUDRPOOL command is based on the NCP control blocks structure and works with different versions of NCP. The supported versions are NCP V4R2 through V7R6. You must have vital product data (VPD) turned on to issue the LUDRPOOL command.

The LUDRPOOL command displays the SNA Automation: X25 LUDRPOOL panel.

Operand Descriptions

ncp
    Specifies the name of the NCP.

interval
    Specifies a number 1-59.

threshold
    Adds, changes, or deletes the threshold settings. Specify a number 0-999.

Usage Notes

If just *ncp* is passed, AON/SNA displays the following message:

```
FKV651I LUDRPOOL FOR NCP ncp=number
```

If *ncp* and *interval* are specified, LUDRPOOL is set to issue at the specified intervals. Optionally, a *threshold* value can be specified to define the minimum number as expected.

Restrictions

The AON tower and the SNA subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.

MAINMENU (NCCF; CNME1066)

Syntax

MAINMENU
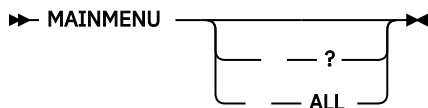
Purpose of Command

The MAINMENU command list displays the NetView Main Menu panel.

If you use LOGPROF1 in your operator profile or the SAF NETVIEW segment when you log on to the NetView program, the NetView Main Menu panel appears. To use this panel, enter a command listed on the panel on the CMD line. After entering a command from this panel, you can return to the NetView Main Menu by pressing the PF key assigned to the Roll, End, or Return commands, or by entering the MAINMENU command list.

When you use the MAINMENU command list, the NetView Main Menu remains on the NetView component stack that is used with Roll until the component ends.

To leave the NetView Main Menu panel, press the End or Return key.

Operand Descriptions

?
    Displays the help for the MAINMENU command.

ALL
    Causes all defined commands for the current invocation of the NetView program to be displayed on the main menu. Active commands are highlighted in a different color from the rest of the menu. Inactive commands are displayed in the same color as the word 'command' following the command name.

Usage Notes

- The NetView Main Menu automatically recognizes whether a command on the menu is active or inactive. The NetView Main Menu displays only active options by default. For example, if the NetView Automated Operations Network component and Session Monitor are not active, those commands are not displayed on the menu. If the status of a command changes, you can update the Main Menu by pressing **Enter**. You can use the ALL keyword to display inactive commands on the NetView Main Menu.
- If a command on the NetView Main Menu is backlit, it is only partially available. That means that some functions are available using the command, but not all functions. For example, if the BROWSE command is backlit, only partial use of the command is available. You can use the BROWSE *member* command, but not the BROWSE NETLOGA command. If the status of a command changes, you can update the Main Menu by pressing **Enter**.

MAJNODES (NCCF; CNME0022)

Syntax

MAJNODES

```
►►── MAJNODES ──┬──────────────┬──►◄
                │      ,◄       │
                │   ┌──────┐    │
                └───┴ passthru ─┘
```
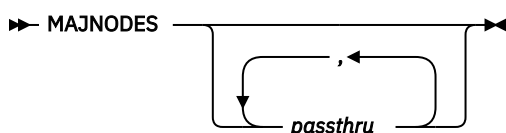
Purpose of Command

The MAJNODES command list displays the status of all the active major nodes in the domain.

Operand Descriptions

passthru
> Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the MAJNODES command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Example: Displaying the active major nodes in the domain

To display the active major nodes in the domain, enter:
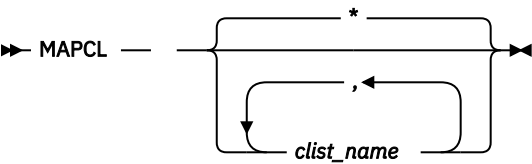
```
MAJNODES
```

You receive a response similar to:

```
IST350I DISPLAY TYPE = MAJNODES
IST089I VTAMSEG  TYPE = APPL SEGMENT      , ACTIV
IST089I ISTPUS   TYPE = PU_T4/5 MAJ NODE , ACTIV
IST089I M00      TYPE = CDRM SEGMENT      , ACTIV
IST089I ASYS8JES TYPE = APPL SEGMENT      , ACTIV
IST089I A21TSO   TYPE = APPL SEGMENT      , ACTIV
```

MAPCL (NCCF)

Syntax

MAPCL

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MAPCL	MCL

Purpose of Command

The MAPCL command lists all or specified command lists that are in main storage. If a specified command list is loaded in main storage by the LOADCL command (and not dropped by the DROPCL command), it is listed. A storage-resident command list, in this context, refers to a command list that has been loaded into storage using the LOADCL command and has not yet been dropped from storage.

If no operands are specified, the list contains all of the command lists in main storage.

If one or more specified command lists are not storage-resident, then:

- Message CNM429I is displayed if there is at least one command list currently loaded into storage.
- Message CNM427I is displayed if there are no storage-resident command lists.

Operand Descriptions

*
   Indicates that all command lists in main storage are to be listed. This operand is the default.

clist_name
   Specifies the names of the command lists to be checked for storage-residency. To find a match, use the same name that you used on the LOADCL command (either the command or the command synonym). You can specify more than one *clist_name*.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

4
   At least one command list specified as an operand is not loaded in main storage. The command lists that were not loaded are indicated in the MAPCL display as not found.

Example: Determining whether specified command lists were loaded by using LOADCL

To use the LOADCL command to show whether the command lists STATA and STATB have been loaded, enter:

```
MAPCL STATA,STATB
```

If the MAPCL command is successful, you receive a response similar to:

```
* CNM01    MAPCL STATA,STATB
' CNM01
```

```
CNM4291 MAPCL DISPLAY
NAME      USAGE     RECORDS   BYTES     DATE      TIME      DP  R/C
--------  --------  --------  --------  --------  --------  --  ---
STATA            0        62     7,112  03/20/02  15:43:07   *   C
STATB            2        18     2,592  05/23/02  12:24:18       R
--------  --------  --------  --------  --------  --------  --  ---
2                2        80     9,704  --TOTALS--
-------------------------------------------------------------------
```

The meanings of the displayed operands are as follows:

NAME
Is the name of the command list as specified on the LOADCL command. Command list synonym names are supported.

USAGE
Is the number of times the command list was started for processing since the last time it was loaded. NOT FOUND status occurs when a command list was not found in main storage. However, it can exist in auxiliary storage.

RECORDS
Is the number of command list records read in from the disk.

BYTES
Is the amount of main storage that is currently being used by the command list and its associated data structures.

DATE
Is the date stamp of when the member was loaded by LOADCL.

TIME
Is the time stamp of when the member was loaded by LOADCL.

DP
If a * is present in this column, it indicates that a drop has been issued for this command list, but the command list is currently in use.

R/C
C indicates that the entry is a NetView command list. If the R is shown, the entry is a REXX command list.

MARK (AON)

Syntax

MARK

▶▶─ MARK ── ── *root_comp* ── . ── *rv* ── (── *opid* ──) ─▶◀

Purpose of Command

The MARK command assigns a DDF entry to an operator. You must supply the data used to identify the DDF entry and the ID of the operator to be assigned to the entry.

Operand Descriptions

root_comp
Defines the root component name as defined in the DDF entry to be assigned.

rv
The resource name as it appears in the RefValue field of the DDF entry to be assigned.

opid
This is the operator ID to whom this entry is to be assigned.

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- The *root* and *rv* parameters are required to issue this command from a command line. If the *opid* parameter is not specified, DDF assigns the entry to the operator ID issuing the MARK command.
- If the entry to be signed out is already signed out then no action is taken. You must first issue the UNMARK command before attempting to reassign the entry to another operator.
- When assigned, a resource stays assigned during recovery monitoring, as long as the operator who MARKed the resource is logged on. If the operator assigned to the resource logs off, the next recovery monitoring timer causes the resource to be unassigned.

Examples

To assign the DDF entry for NCP001 under the domain CNM01 to the operator OPER1, type:

```
MARK CNM01.NCP001(OPER1)
```

MEMLIST (NCCF; CNME1058)

Syntax

MEMLIST

```
►► MEMLIST ── ── dsndd ──────────────────►◄
                    └── memspec ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

The MEMLIST command outputs a list of members associated with a specific data definition or data set name matching a specified wildcard. Each matching name is followed by a relative data set number beginning in column 10, which indicates the data set in which it was found. For a PDS, the number is 1. For a DD, the numbers match the concatenated data sets indicated by the LISTA command.

Operand Descriptions

dsndd
    The name of the DD or data set to process. If specified as an asterisk (*), all standard NetView DD names are processed.

memspec
    The member specification, which can include the following wildcard characters:

    ?
        Any single character.

    *
        Any set of characters, including none.

    The default is *.

Usage Notes

If message DWO970I is output, see the PIPE MEMLIST stage command in the NetView online help for a list of return codes and their meanings.

Example: Listing DD members

The following examples list all members in DSIPARM beginning with an A:

```
MEMLIST DSIPARM A*
```

You receive a response similar to:

```
A        1
ABCMEM   1
A        10
```

Example: Listing data set members

The following example lists all members in USER.INIT:

```
MEMLIST USER.INIT
```

This outputs a list of all members in this data set, each followed by the number 1.

MEMSTORE (NCCF; CNME1054)

Syntax

MEMSTORE

▶▶─ MEMSTORE ── ── *storg* ── ── *minhits* ─▶◀

Purpose of Command

Use the MEMSTORE command to reduce I/O rates to PDS members. The MEMSTORE command manages an algorithm that loads the NetView PDS members with the highest usage in storage to avoid additional disk I/O.

By default, MEMSTORE is started using the memStore statement in the CNMSTYLE member. Use the MEMSTOUT command to control or refresh members.

MEMSTORE is run at timed intervals and always on the same task named in the CNMSTYLE member. MEMSTORE obtains a list of members which have high recent disk usage and loads these members into storage, within the storage specified with *storg*. If necessary, members with lower disk usage, previously loaded into storage by this task, are unloaded.

Note:

1. Changes to a loaded member do not take effect until it is unloaded or reloaded. Use the LIST MEMSTAT command to determine whether a member is loaded, and issue the MEMSTOUT command with the REFRESH option to ensure that your changes take effect.

2. See the comments in the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference* for more information. For more information on the MEMSTOUT command, see the online help.

Operand Descriptions

storg
    Specifies a numeric storage value ending with the character %, M, or K. This is the amount of storage allocated to in-storage members managed by MEMSTORE. A value ending with % specifies the percentage of your region size (above 16 M from the RESOURCE command). A value ending with M specifies the number of megabytes (MB). A value ending with K specifies the number of kilobytes (KB). The *storg* value must be positive (zero is supported with an unload request).

minhits
    Specifies the minimum number of usage hits against the member. A member with less than this will not be loaded into storage. This value corresponds to the HITS value in the output from the LIST MEMSTAT command. Review the output from WINDOW LIST MEMSTAT=* to determine the hit counts in your system.

    A value of U causes MEMSTORE to unload members until the *storg* value is reached. The lowest usage members are unloaded first.

Note: Any reference to a member which causes it to be read, such as executing, browsing or being specified as a command on an EXEC automation table statement, causes an increase in the hit count.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the MEMSTORE command:

- It is possible to exceed the *storg* value when MEMSTORE loads members. For example, there is sufficient storage when MEMSTORE loads a member, but when the load is complete, the storage is exceeded. MEMSTORE does not load or unload other members until space is freed.
- Any process using the INSTORE stage command with the COMMON option might conflict with MEMSTORE if it runs on the same task. Therefore, run MEMSTORE on its own task or on a task that runs no other processes that must keep a member in common storage.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

0
   Functioned normally

4
   Syntax error

8
   An internal failure occurred. See the accompanying message.

20
   The function failed. Over half of the region size was specified.

Example: Reinitializing MEMSTORE

To reinitialize MEMSTORE, enter the following:

```
RESTYLE MEMSTORE
```
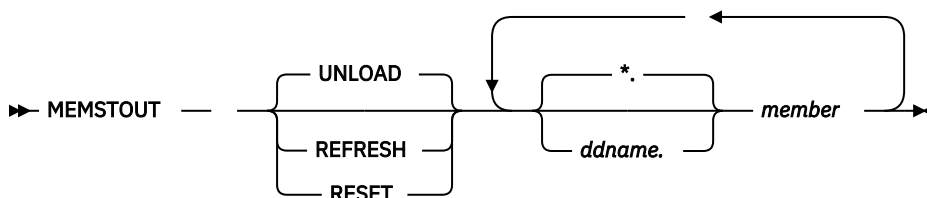
Example: Reducing MEMSTORE storage

To reduce storage to 4 MB using the AUTO1 task, enter the following:

```
/AUTO1: MEMSTORE 4M U
```

MEMSTOUT (NCCF; CNMEOUTS)

Syntax

MEMSTOUT

Purpose of Command

The MEMSTOUT command controls functions of the MEMSTORE automatic memory caching service. You can use MEMSTOUT when new versions of changed members need to be put into use although they are cached by MEMSTORE.

Operand Descriptions

UNLOAD
Specifies that members cached by MEMSTORE are removed from the cache and not cached again.

REFRESH
Specifies that members cached by MEMSTORE are removed from the cache, but can be cached again after being read from disk.

RESET
Specifies that the list of members not to be cached are deleted. A new list can optionally be entered after the RESET keyword, or set later using the UNLOAD keyword.

member
A member name is required (except with RESET) and indicates on which member to act. An asterisk can be specified instead of a name, in which case all members from the DD named are acted on.

ddname
Specifies the name of the data definition for which the member is located. If *ddname* is not specified or when an asterisk (*) is used, the action is against that member in all DDs defined to the NetView program (issue the BROWSE command for a list of these DDs). Use a period to separate *ddname* from *member* name.

Usage Notes

MEMSTOUT can be issued in two modes: normal and direct.

Normal
When issued in the normal mode, MEMSTOUT is dependent on automation in DSITBL01 and does not return correlated output. The *memstore* task defined in the CNMSTYLE member must be active.

Direct
Users authorized to EXCMD can prefix a label designating the *memstore* task defined in the CNMSTYLE member. When issued directly, MEMSTOUT produces correlated output.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the MEMSTOUT command:

- In normal operation, the DSITBL01 automation member must be active.
- For direct operation, operator must be authorized to use EXCMD to send MEMSTOUT to the MEMSTORE task (or logon to the task).

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

0
Functioned normally

16
Syntax error

Access DSIOPF with MEMSTOUT

You can use the MEMSTOUT command to make new changes for member DSIOPF to be accessed by entering the following:

```
MEMSTOUT REFRESH DSIPARM.DSIOPF
```

Prevent CLIST from being cached

You can use the MEMSTOUT command to prevent any CLIST from being cached by entering the following:

```
/AUTO2: MEMSTOUT DSICLD.*
```

MENU (NLDM, NPDA)

Syntax

MENU

▶▶— MENU —▶◀

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MENU	M

Purpose of Command

The MENU command displays:

- The hardware monitor main menu
- The Selection Options panel for the session monitor

Example: Displaying the first sequence panel for the hardware monitor or the session monitor

To display the first panel of the hardware monitor sequence or the session monitor sequence, enter:
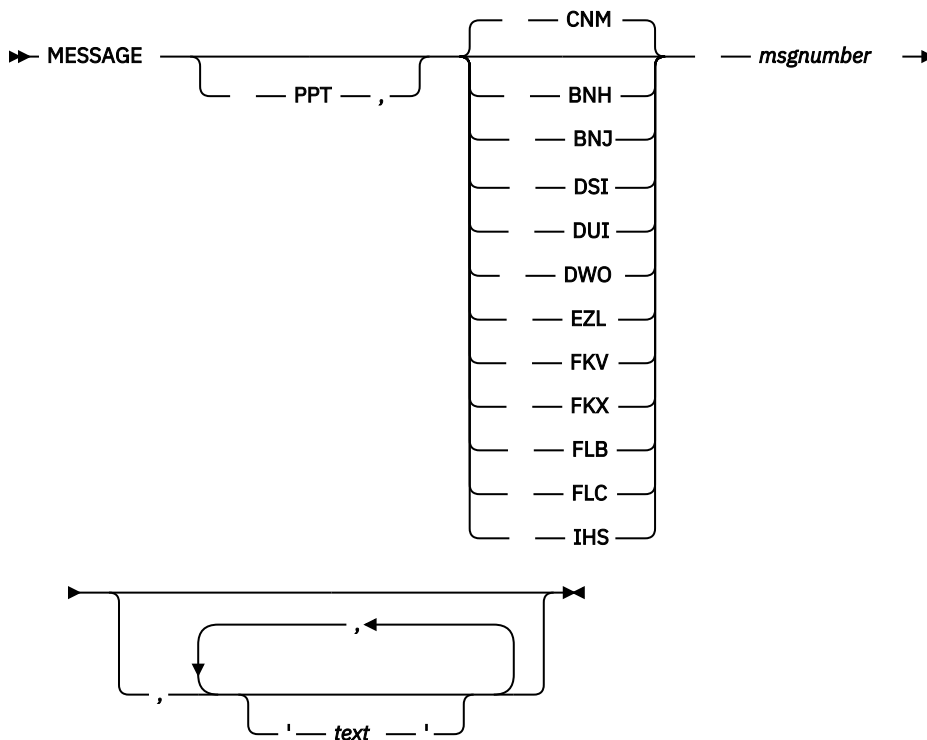
```
MENU
```

OR

```
M
```

MESSAGE (NCCF)

Syntax

MESSAGE

Purpose of Command

The MESSAGE command is used by command procedures to issue certain NetView messages.

While the primary use of the MESSAGE command is to issue messages for the command lists that are supplied with the NetView program, customer-written command procedures can use the MESSAGE command to issue these same messages.

To use the MESSAGE command in your command procedures, do the following:

1. To find the messages you want to issue, see the NetView online help.

   Note: Messages numbered DSI900–DSI999 are reserved for customer use. You can create your own message members, DSIDSI90 through DSIDSI99, and define messages there. These messages are then accessible to the MESSAGE command.

2. Add the appropriate call to the MESSAGE command within your command procedure.

Note: Messages previously defined in DSICNM*nn*, DSIDSI*nn*, DSIDUI*nn*, DSIDWO*nn*, and DSIFLB*nn* message members have been internalized to enhance performance. These messages are still supported by the MESSAGE command as well as other commands. However, not all messages are supported by the MESSAGE command.

Operand Descriptions

PPT
  Indicates that the message is sent to the authorized receiver. This keyword is optional.

CNM
  Specifies an optional three-character message prefix. CNM is the default value.

BNH

Specifies an optional three-character message prefix.

BNJ

Specifies an optional three-character message prefix.

DSI

Specifies an optional three-character message prefix.

DUI

Specifies an optional three-character message prefix.

DWO

Specifies an optional three-character message prefix.

EZL

Specifies an optional three-character message prefix.

FKV

Specifies an optional three-character message prefix.

FKX

Specifies an optional three-character message prefix.

FLB

Specifies an optional three-character message prefix.

FLC

Specifies an optional three-character message prefix.

IHS

Specifies an optional three-character message prefix.

msgnumber

Indicates the message number. The valid range for this variable is 001–999.

text

Specifies 1–9 words or strings within single quotation marks. These words are used as inserts in the message, replacing &1...&9 in the message definition.

Note: The inserts in the message definition can appear in any order, but the words from the text string are used in order to replace &1...&9.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the MESSAGE command:

- The MESSAGE command can be issued only by a command procedure running under an OST, NNT, PPT, or DST.
- When you issue MESSAGE under a DST and the PPT option is not given, the message output goes to the operator who last issued START for the DST if that operator is still logged on. Otherwise, the output is sent to the authorized receiver.

Example: Informing an operator of an incorrect parameter

If you are writing a command list to validate parameters, you can use MESSAGE to inform an operator of an incorrect parameter:

```
MESSAGE 306,'MYLIST'
```

Using this command list, the operator receives this error message:

```
CNM306E MYLIST : INVALID PARAMETER(S)
```

MODIFY (VTAM)

Syntax

MODIFY (VTAM)

►►— MODIFY —— —— *vtam_operands* ——►◄

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MODIFY	F

Purpose of Command

You can issue the VTAM MODIFY command from a NetView console to modify the operating characteristics of network resources. You must be authorized to issue this command.

Note: The MODIFY command is actually a z/OS command, which is used by z/OS Communications Server and other products or system components in specific ways. This documentation refers only to the NetView front-end command, which passes the MODIFY command on to the VTAM program.

Operand Descriptions

vtam_operands
>   Enter the MODIFY command from the NetView console to change resources.
>
>   When you enter MODIFY from the VTAM system console, the format can differ depending on the operating system in use. See the z/OS Communications Server library for full details on operands and operating system dependencies.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the MODIFY command:

- NetView span checking is performed on the value of the following keywords:
  - DVIPA
  - HOSTNAME (HN)
  - ID
  - IPADDR (IP)
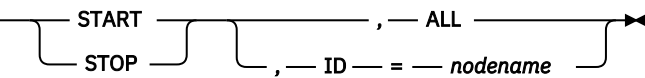 - LU1
  - LU2
  - PLU
  - SLU
  - TSOUSER (U)

  Note: There is no checking on the ID keyword if TSOUSER is specified.

- You can protect any VTAM keywords and values using the NetView command authorization table or using an SAF product. All VTAM command synonyms and keywords must be defined to the table or SAF product.

- If you prefix the DISPLAY command with MVS, the same span and command authorization checking is done.

- See the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference* for more information and for details about the IP address format.

MONIT (STATMON)

Syntax

MONIT

```
►►── MONIT ──┬── START ──┬──────────────┬── , ── ALL ──────────►◄
             └── STOP ───┘  └── , ── ID ── = ── nodename ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

The MONIT command enables or disables the automatic node reactivation function.

Operand Descriptions

START
> Starts automatic node reactivation.

STOP
> Stops automatic node reactivation.

ALL
> Specifies all applicable nodes.

ID=*nodename*
> Specifies a specific node.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the MONIT command:

- The only nodes that you can add to (start) or remove from (stop) the reactivation list are those that were *not* specified as NOMONIT in the file VTAMLST.

- Issuing the MONIT START,ALL command starts global monitoring for all nodes that were *not* specified as NOMONIT in the file VTAMLST.

- If you issue MONIT STOP,ID=*nodename* for a specific node, issue MONIT START,ID=*nodename* to restart automatic node reactivation for that node. You cannot issue MONIT START,ALL.

- If you issue a MONIT STOP,ALL command, you cannot restart node reactivation of a specific node with a MONIT START,ID=*nodename* command. You must use the MONIT START,ALL command.

- If you deactivate resources with the V NET,INACT command, you cannot automatically reactivate them with the MONIT command unless you use the ID=*nodename* operand.

- If a node is in the MONIT state on the Domain Status Summary panel, you can issue a MONIT STOP command to force the node out of the MONIT state. This applies only for the currently active session of the resource. If an unsolicited INOP (message IST105I) for that resource is received from VTAM, this means that the resource was reactivated by some means other than STATMON. In that case, then STATMON resumes the MONIT function. To avoid that situation, either issue a VARY INACT on that resource, or else code statopt=omit on the resource definition in the VTAMLST member.

Example: Starting the automatic node reactivation function for all nodes not specified as NOMONIT in VTAMLST

To start the automatic node reactivation function for all nodes not specified as NOMONIT in the file VTAMLST, enter:

```
MONIT START,ALL
```

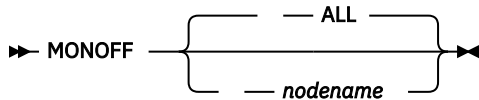**Example: Starting the automatic reactivation of a specified line**

To start automatic reactivation of LINE27, enter:

```
MONIT START,ID=LINE27
```

MONOFF (STATMON; CNME9001)

Syntax

MONOFF

Purpose of Command

The MONOFF command list stops automatic reactivation of one or all resources. This command list generates a MONIT STOP command.

Operand Descriptions

ALL
    Specifies all applicable nodes. ALL is the default.

nodename
    Specifies a specific node.

Example: Stopping automatic reactivation of a specified line

To stop automatic reactivation for LINE27, enter:

```
MONOFF LINE27
```

Example: Stopping automatic reactivation of all nodes

To stop automatic reactivation of all nodes, enter:

```
MONOFF
```

Response

```
CNM0021 ""MONIT"" FUNCTION IS COMPLETE
```

Example: Stopping automatic reactivation of a specified resource

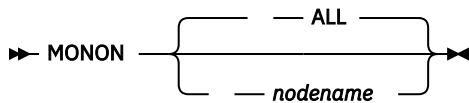To stop automatic reactivation of resource A01P4A0, enter:

```
MONOFF A01P4A0
```

Response

```
MONOFF A01P4A0
CNM0021 ""MONIT"" FUNCTION IS COMPLETE
```

MONON (STATMON; CNME9002)

Syntax

MONON

```
         ┌─── ALL ───┐
►►─ MONON ─┤           ├─►◄
         └─ nodename ─┘
```

Purpose of Command

The MONON command list starts automatic reactivation of one or all resources. This command list generates a MONIT START command.

Operand Descriptions

ALL
  Specifies all applicable nodes. ALL is the default.

nodename
  Specifies a specific node.

Example: Starting automatic reactivation of a specified line

To start automatic reactivation for LINE27, enter:

```
MONON LINE27
```

Example: Starting automatic reactivation of a specified resource

To start automatic reactivation of resource A01P4A0, enter:

```
MONON A01P4A0
```

Response

```
MONON A01P4A0
CNM0021 ""MONIT"" FUNCTION IS COMPLETE
```

Example: Attempting to start automatic reactivation of a specified resource

To start the automatic reactivation of resource A01P4A1, which is not being monitored, enter:
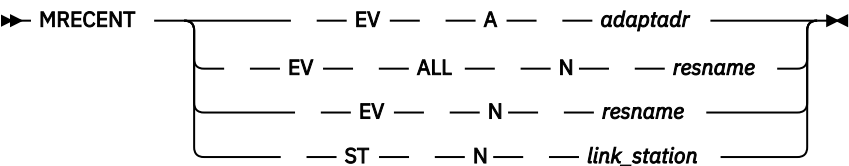
```
MONON A01P4A1
```

Response

```
MONON A01P4A1
CNM0341 YOUR REQUEST WAS IGNORED: A01P4A1 IS NOT INACTIVE
```

MRECENT (NPDA)

Syntax

MRECENT

```
>>— MRECENT ——┬─────────── EV ───── A ─── adaptadr ───────────┬─><
              │                                               │
              ├──── EV ───── ALL ───── N ─── resname ─────────┤
              │                                               │
              ├────── EV ───── N ─── resname ─────────────────┤
              │                                               │
              └──── ST ───── N ───── link_station ────────────┘
```

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MRECENT	MR

Purpose of Command

The MRECENT command displays in reverse chronological order a list of the most recent events or statistics for a specified resource.

Operand Descriptions

EV
Specifies the data type as event.

A
Identifies the operand that follows as an adapter address.

adaptadr
Specifies the 12-hexadecimal digit adapter address. The A (adapter) address is not a valid option for a resource type of CBUS.

ALL
Specifies to show all events for a particular resource that might have multiple hierarchies associated with it.

N
Identifies the operand that follows as a resource name.

resname
Specifies the symbolic name of the resource. You can specify up to five resource names to fully qualify the resource for which data is to be displayed. If you specify MRECENT EV ALL, *resname* can be an eight-character Systems Network Architecture (SNA) name or an associated resource name of up to 56 characters.

An associated resource is a resource that is not hierarchically connected to the alert sender. An alert sender can add an associated resource to the generic alert.

ST
Specifies the data type as statistical.

link_station
Specifies the name of a link station for which statistics are gathered by an NCP or VTAM.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the MRECENT command:

• If you specify MRECENT EV ALL N *resname,* panel NPDA-41B (correlated events) is displayed.

- Statistics are only generated by *link_station* in the current release of NCP and VTAM. If you request the most recent statistics for the line or NCP above a link station, you receive message BNJ925I NO DATA EXISTS FOR COMMAND SPECIFIED. However, the TOTAL ST command does allow you to specify superior resources and presents a menu of subordinate statistics records from which to choose.
- If the name of the resource is not associated with a unique resource configuration on the database, a selection panel is displayed on which you can choose which configuration is relevant.

Example: Viewing the most recent statistics for a specified controller
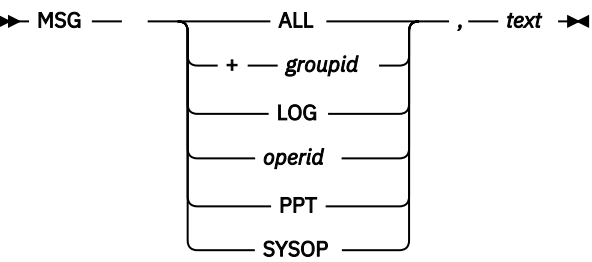
To view the most recent statistics for controller RAL01, enter:

```
MRECENT ST N RAL01
```

MSG (NCCF)

Syntax

MSG

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Commands and operands	Synonym
MSG	M
PPT	P, AUTHRCV

Purpose of Command

The MSG command sends a message to an operator or to the network log.

Operand Descriptions

ALL
Indicates that the message is sent to all active operators and autotasks in the domain, all operators and autotasks in other domains that have established a cross-domain (NNT) session to the domain, and the system console.

+groupid
Indicates the group ID to which the message is sent. You can assign the operators to the group ID using the ASSIGN command. At least one of the operators must be logged on to receive the message.

LOG
Indicates that the message is sent to the logs that are enabled by the current DEFAULTS and OVERRIDE command settings.

operid
Is the operator to whom you are sending the message.

PPT
Indicates that the message text is to be sent to the primary program operator interface task (PPT). If an authorized receiver is logged on, the message is routed there.

SYSOP
Indicates that the message is sent to the system console operator.

text
Specifies up to 240 characters of message text.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the MSG command:

- A comma or blanks must come before the message text. All characters after the comma or blanks are considered part of the text. You can use blanks and commas in the text. Quotation marks (") or apostrophes (') are not required; if they are in the text, they are treated as part of the text.
- The MSG LOG command does not work if you specify NETLOG=NO with the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE commands. You can do two things to send messages to the network log, regardless of these settings:
  - First, create a command list that issues OVERRIDE NETLOG=YES as its first command. Create a second command list that sends the message to the autotask. The autotask then writes the message to the log.
  - Use the LITERAL and LOGTO stages of the PIPE command. For more information about the PIPE stages, see the online help.
- There is no reason to send messages to the following tasks:
  - DSIACBMT
  - DSIDCBMT
  - DSIHLLMT
  - DSILOGMT
  - DSISTMMT
  - DSIWTOMT

Return Codes

Return Code
Meaning

8
Task not found

Example: Sending a message about a specified resource to the network log

To send a message about the status of resource L21E78B to the network log, enter:

```
MSG LOG,L21E78B WAS IN SESSION WITH TAPPL2 AT TIME OF FAILURE
```

Example: Sending a message to all active terminals and system console operators

To send a message indicating system shutdown to all active terminals and to the system console operator, enter:

```
MSG ALL,SYSTEM SHUTDOWN IN 15 MINUTES
```

The receiving operators see:

```
DSI039I  MSG FROM NCF01 : SYSTEM SHUTDOWN IN 15 MINUTES
```

You see:

```
DSI001I MESSAGE SENT TO ALL
```

Example: Sending a message to the network log

To send a message to the network log (when NETLOG=NO in the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command), enter:

```
PIPE LITERAL /I am sending this message to the NETLOG/
| LOGTO NETLOG
```

Assigning Operators to specified groups

To assign operators OP1 and OP2 to the group ID +GROUP1, enter:

```
ASSIGN GROUP=+GROUP1,OP=(OP1,OP2)
```

Sending a Message to a Group ID

This example assumes that you have defined a group ID as +GROUP1, as in the previous example. To send a message to the group ID +GROUP1, enter:

```
MSG +GROUP1,text
```

MTYPE (LOG-BROWSE)

Syntax

MTYPE (LOG-BROWSE)

▶▶── MTYPE ──▶◀

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MTYPE	MT

Purpose of Command

The MTYPE command toggles between displaying important message indicators and HDRMTYPE values in column 35 on the log browse screen.

Restrictions

When browsing a pre-V1R3 log, MTYPE has no effect. Also, when browsing an up-level log from a pre-V1R3 NetView system, the HDRMTYPE appears at the end of the line.

MVS (NCCF)

Syntax

MVS

▶▶── MVS ── ── command ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The MVS command enables you to enter an MVS system operator command from the NetView program. If your task has not obtained an MVS console, the MVS command attempts to obtain one for you.

Operand Descriptions

command
An MVS, JES2, JES3, or VTAM command.

Note:

1. The MVS command text is limited to 126 characters.
2. The following MVS commands can be run without the NetView MVS command: DISPLAY (D), MODIFY (F), and VARY (V). When these commands are not VTAM commands, they are directed to the MVS command. Therefore, the MVS portion of the command is optional for these commands. The MVS command is authority checked and these commands are also authority checked.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the MVS command:

- The NetView program determines the console name in the following order:

  1. If a SETCONID command was used, that name is used.
  2. If the CONSMASK statement in the CNMSTYLE member is not defined as an asterisk (*), its value is used as a mask for determining the default console name. See the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference* for more information.
  3. If OPERSEC=SAFDEF was in effect when the operator logged on, the NetView program uses the value of CONSNAME specified for this operator in the NetView segment of the SAF product. If there is not a CONSNAME in the NetView segment, see Step .
  4. If OPERSEC=SAFDEF was not in effect when the operator logged on, the NetView program uses the value of CONSNAME specified in the operator's profile in DSIPRF. If there is not a CONSNAME in the operator's profile, see Step .
  5. If a CONSNAME was not specified in either the NetView segment or the operator's profile, the NetView program uses the operator task name as the console name. In this case, the operator ID must be greater than one character in length and abide by the same rules as for console names.

  If you want to specify a particular console name, see the GETCONID command. See the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference* for information about EMCS console attributes.

- You can issue some commands in the master console (MC) only group from the NetView program.
- NetView command authorization checking can be specified on the first keyword which is the system command name and the next token which is the first keyword of the system command. For example, in the command:

```
MVS D A,L
```

Where:

D
Is the system command name and can be authority checked as the keyword to the command MVS.

A
Is the keyword to the D command. A can be authority checked as a value for the command MVS and the keyword D.

L
Is a modifier to the A keyword. You cannot protect the L modifier using NetView command-authorization checking because only the first two tokens on an MVS command can be protected.

To protect this MVS command to the most specific level using either CMDAUTH=TABLE or CMDAUTH=SAF, specify a command identifier as follows:

```
netid.luname.MVS.D.A
```

For information about protecting MVS system commands using the OPERCMDS class of an SAF product, see the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference*.

Return Codes

Return Code
    Meaning

0
    Command successfully sent to MVS

4
    Storage failure

The following return codes correspond to the specified message identifiers.

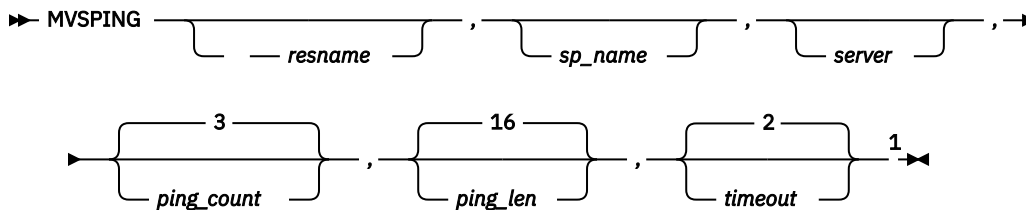| Return Code	Corresponding Message	Meaning
38	DWO038	The specified command (for example, ROUTE) is not allowed in the current product environment.
42	DSI042	MVS console not available.
75	BNH075	The text of the MVS command exceeded the maximum length allowed for commands to be issued to the MVS system.
231	BNH231	Console name not valid.
338	DWO338	EMCS console requested is already in use in the system or sysplex. Use the GETCONID command to eliminate name conflict. Console names must be unique.
445	DSI445	EMCS console cannot be obtained.
521	DWO521	Task was not authorized by the security software to obtain an EMCS console.
540	DWO540	Error in MVS CONVCON service, console not obtained.
541	DWO541	MVS CONVCON service is not available. Console was not obtained.
553	CNM553	DSIPUSH failed. Console was not obtained.
564	CNM564	MVS syntax error.
567	CNM567	No MVS console available.
568	CNM568	Keyword is missing or not authorized.

Example: Using the MODIFY command

To use the MODIFY command, enter:

```
MVS MODIFY TSO,USERMAX=nnnn
```

MVSPING (NCCF)

Syntax

MVSPING

►►─ MVSPING ──┬────────────┬──,──┬────────────┬──,──┬────────────┬──,──→
　　　　　　　 └─ *resname* ─┘   └─ *sp_name* ─┘   └─ *server* ─┘

　→──┬──── 3 ────┬──,──┬──── 16 ───┬──,──┬──── 2 ───┬── 1 ──►◄
　　　└ *ping_count* ┘   └ *ping_len* ┘   └ *timeout* ┘

Notes:

　[1] If you do not specify a positional parameter, indicate the absence of the parameter by specifying a comma in its place.

Purpose of Command

The MVSPING command enables you to ping a TCP/IP resource. A full-screen panel is displayed to enable you to override the defaults used by the NetView program. Otherwise, the ping response is sent to your NCCF screen or command list, depending on how MVSPING was started.

Operand Descriptions

resname
　　Specifies the IP host name or address to be pinged.

sp_name
　　Specifies which TCP/IP stack to use for the ping request.

server
　　Specifies the name of the TSO or UNIX server.

ping_count
　　Specifies the number of pings to issue. The default is 3.

ping_len
　　Specifies the size of each packet. The default is 16.

timeout
　　Specifies the ping timeout in seconds. The default is 2 seconds.

Usage Notes

- If you specify a stack name, you must first specify a *resname*.
- When entering MVSPING from the command line, if all parameters are properly specified, you receive a response to your request. If all parameters are not provided, you receive the MVSPING panel. When that occurs, host names greater than 64 bytes are truncated.

Examples

To ping a host named RAL1, enter the following command:

```
MVSPING RAL1
```

A full-screen panel is displayed, listing the valid stacks. When a stack has been selected, the MVSPING command can be issued.

To ping a host named RAL1 with the NMPIPL25 stack, enter the following command:

```
MVSPING RAL1,NMPIPL25
```

Default values for all ping parameters are used, while the server is based on AON policy definitions. The response is returned to the invoker.
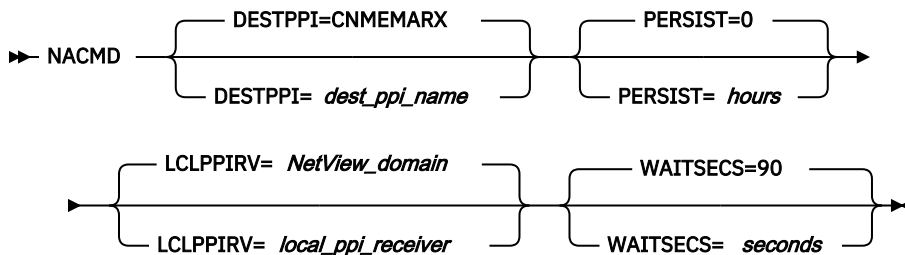
To send a ping request to MVS Stack TCP34 with a ping length of 32, enter the following command:

```
MVSPING RAL1,TCP34,,,32
```

NACMD (NCCF; CNME8200)

Syntax

NACMD (NCCF; CNME8200)

Purpose of Command

The NACMD command starts a long-running process that communicates with the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent. The long-running process passes NetView information to the agent. The NACMD command must remain active for the data collectors, represented by the TEMA subtowers, to be able to store data into the agent data spaces. The process also waits for NetView command requests from the agent. It services those requests and returns the command responses.

Operand Descriptions

DESTPPI
Specifies the Program to Program Interface (PPI) receiver name of the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent. See the RECEIVER-ID section in the *IBM Z NetView Application Programmer's Guide* for information about the accepted values of the receiver name. The receiver name must match the agent PPI Receiver value defined in the configuration tool.

The following is the order in which the value for DESTPPI is assigned:

1. The DESTPPI value specified with NACMD.
2. The NACMD.DESTPPI variable in the CNMSTYLE member.
3. The default value of CNMEMARX.

LCLPPIRV
Specifies the PPI sender name of the local NetView session. See the SENDER-ID section in the *IBM Z NetView Application Programmer's Guide* for information about the accepted values of the sender name.

The following is the order in which the value for LCLPPIRV is assigned:

1. The LCLPPIRV value specified with NACMD.
2. The NACMD.LCLPPIRV variable in the CNMSTYLE member.
3. The default value of the NetView domain.

PERSIST
For debugging purposes, you can preserve the data spaces when NACMD processing ends. The PERSIST value is specified in hours and is used to keep the data spaces active for that period. If a value of 0 is specified, then the data spaces are deleted when the NACMD command ends.

The following is the order in which the value for PERSIST is assigned:

1. The PERSIST value specified with NACMD.
2. The NACMD.PERSIST variable in the CNMSTYLE member.
3. The default value of 0.

WAITSECS

Specifies the number of seconds to wait for a command response. If you specify 0 (no wait), the default value of 90 seconds is used. The valid value range is 1-10000000.

The following is the order in which the value for WAITSECS is assigned:

1. The WAITSECS value specified with NACMD.
2. The NACMD.WAITSECS variable in the CNMSTYLE member.
3. The default value of 90 seconds.

Return Codes

Return Code
   Meaning

0

Command is successful.

2

Help is issued.

4

Required parameters missing.

8

Error in provided data, or a message indicating a command failure. This return code includes a reason code as follows:

100 - 103
   Duplicate name

201
   PPI not available

202
   Data too long

203
   Receive failed

204
   Unknown command

205
   Failed to add user access token to the data space

206
   Invalid parse

   Note: This is typically caused by an incompatible earlier version of the TEMA agent.

207
   Duplicate node name

208
   Unknown reason

209
   Duplicate receiver name

210
   Failed to get data space

212

Failed to expand data space

214

Duplicate PPI receiver name

215

Receiver already active

216

Sender already active

12

Failure with a pipe or a command issued in a pipe

Restrictions

- The wait employed to receive commands is a *blocking* wait, which effectively prevents the task on which this command runs from doing anything else. Run this command from a dedicated autotask.
- Only one NACMD command can be issued for the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

NACTL (NCCF; CNME7204)

Syntax

NACTL (NCCF; CNME7204)
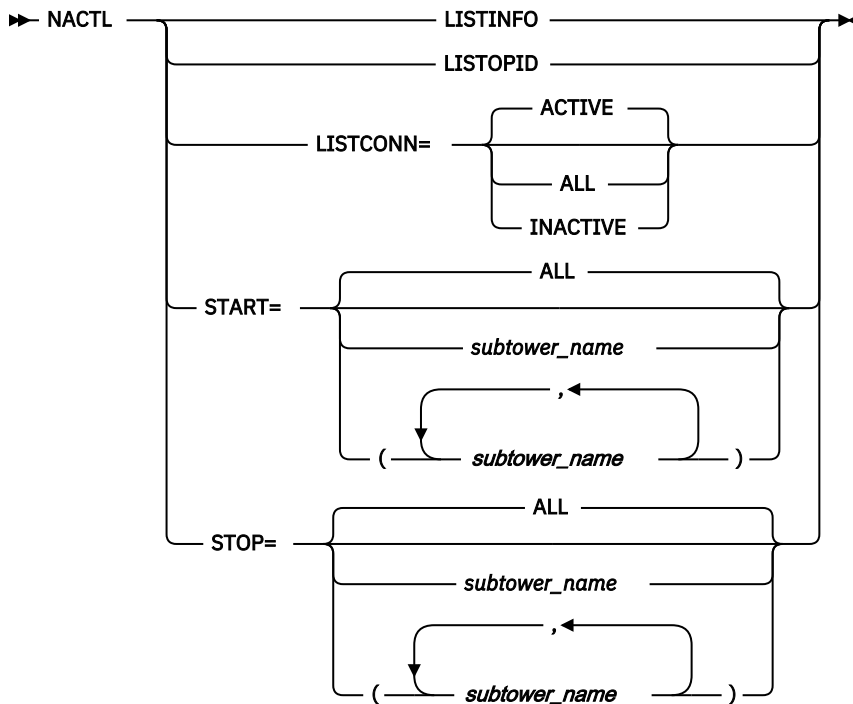
Purpose of Command

The NACTL command displays information about the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent. It also provides the capability to dynamically start and stop data collectors.

Operand Descriptions

LISTINFO
Displays the average and maximum time it takes for the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent data collectors to collect data during a given data collection interval. The display includes statistics for the following agent subtowers:

- HEALTH
- CONNACT
- CONINACT
- SESSACT

LISTOPID
Displays information about the Tivoli Enterprise Portal user IDs, which are mapped to NetView operators IDs, as defined in the CNMSTYLE member with the NACMD.OPID statements.

LISTCONN
Displays information about the Program to Program Interface (PPI) communication between the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent and the NetView program. You can display ALL connections, ACTIVE connections, or INACTIVE connections for the agent. If no value is specified for LISTCONN, ACTIVE connections, if any, are displayed.

START
Starts the data collection for the specified Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent subtower, if the subtower is already enabled in the CNMSTYLE member. The following values are valid for the START option:

ALL
Starts all enabled TEMA subtowers. This is the default value.

subtower_name
One or more TEMA subtower names. The following values are valid:

- HEALTH
- CONNACT
- CONINACT
- SESSACT

STOP
Stops the data collection for the specified Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent subtower. The following values are valid for the STOP option:

ALL
Stops all enabled TEMA subtowers. This is the default value.

subtower_name
One or more TEMA subtower names. The following values are valid:
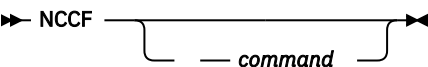
- HEALTH
- CONNACT
- CONINACT
- SESSACT

Usage Notes

A dedicated autotask and a time interval are defined in CNMSTYLE for each data collector supported by the NACTL command.

NCCF (NLDM, NPDA, STATMON)

Syntax

NCCF

▶▶— NCCF ─────────────────────────▶◀
         └── *command* ──┘

Purpose of Command

The NCCF command enters the command facility from the hardware monitor, the session monitor or the status monitor.

After you enter NCCF (with or without operands), you see the command facility panel. To resume the component from which you entered the NCCF command, issue the ROLL or RETURN command.

When you send a command to the command facility from another component, the command is processed by the command facility as if it had been entered directly from the command facility.

When you use this command from another component, the command facility remains on the NetView component stack that is used with ROLL until you issue RETURN from the command facility panel.

Operand Descriptions

command
    Is a command facility command and parameters. Command facility immediate commands are not accepted.

NCPDUMP (NCCF; CNME0013)

Syntax

NCPDUMP

▶▶— NCPDUMP ─── *ncpname* ──┬─── , ─── *local_station* ───┬──┬─── , ─── RMPO ───┬──▶
                  └─── , ─── *station_name* ───┘ └─── , ─── DYNA ───┘

▶──┬─────────────────────────┬──┬─── , ─── NCP ───┬─── , ──┬──────────┬──▶
      └─── , ─── PDS ─── = ─── *filename* ───┘ ├─── , ─── CSP ───┤   ├── STORE ──┤
                                └─── , ─── MOSS ───┘   └── PURGE ──┘

▶──┬───────────────────────┬──▶◀
      │   ◀─────────────┐ │
      └─ , ─── *passthru* ─┴──┘
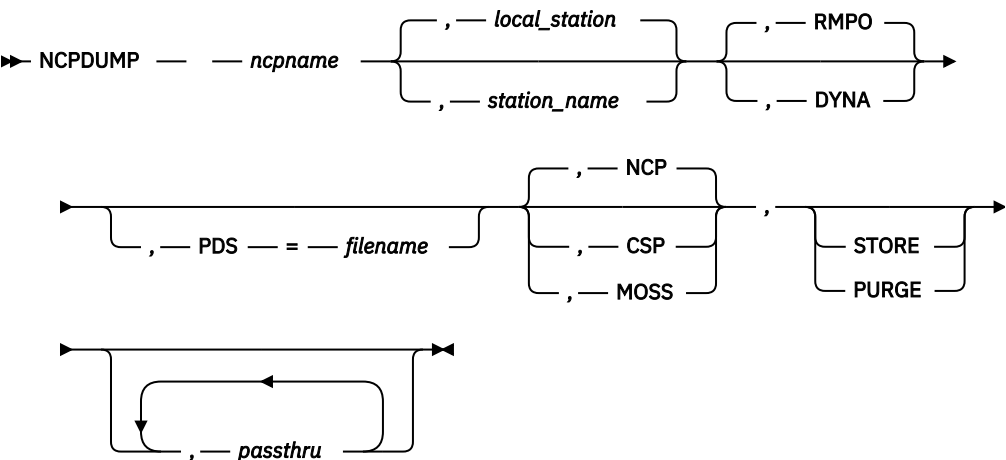
Purpose of Command

The NCPDUMP command list initiates a static memory dump of an active network control program (NCP).

Operand Descriptions

ncpname
    Is the name of the NCP to be dumped.

local_station
> If you do not specify a *station_name*, your local station is used.

station_name
> Is the name of a link station, in a node next to the NCP to be dumped, through which a static memory dump operation is to be performed. If you specify *station_name*, you cannot specify DYNA.

DYNA
> Specifies that power to the communication controller is not turned off, and that the NCP is dumped dynamically. If you specify DYNA, you cannot specify CSP or MOSS.

RMPO
> Specifies that power to the communication controller is turned off after the NCP is dumped statically. RMPO is the default value. If you specify RMPO, you cannot specify CSP or MOSS.

PDS=*filename*
> Identifies the file that is to contain the memory dump.

<u>NCP</u>
> Specifies that the NCP in the main storage of the communication controller is to be dumped and the resulting memory dump is to be sent to the host and stored in a host data set. NCP is the default value.

CSP
> Specifies that a communication scanner processor-dump contained on the maintenance and operator subsystem (MOSS) disk in the communication controller is to be sent to the host and stored in a host data set.

MOSS
> Specifies that a maintenance operator subsystem-dump contained on the MOSS disk in the communication controller is to be sent to the host and stored in a host data set.

STORE
> Causes the NCP to be dumped to the hard disk of the controller. The NCP name is the only operand allowed when STORE is specified. STORE is only valid for NCP V5R3 or later.

PURGE
> Purges the memory dump from the hard disk of the controller.

passthru
> Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM MODIFY command issued by the NCPDUMP command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

> **Note:** The first unrecognized operand is considered to be the *station_name*. The specification for *station_name* is therefore required when using *passthru* and must precede the specification for *passthru*.

Restrictions

If you omit a positional operand, indicate its absence with a comma.

Return Codes

Return Code
> **Meaning**

0
> Functioned normally

Example: Dumping an NCP and putting the results in a file

If you want to dynamically dump NCP1 and put the results in a file defined by NCPDUMP, enter:

```
NCPDUMP NCP1,DYNA,PDS=NCPDUMP
```

Example: Recording a static memory dump of an inactive NCP

To record a static memory dump of the inactive NCP named NCP1 in the file called NCPDUMP1 through link station LSA2, enter:

```
NCPDUMP NCP1,LSA2,RMPO,PDS=NCPDUMP1,NCP
```

Example: Recording a memory dump of an active NCP

To record a memory dump of the active NCP named NCP2 in the file called NCPDUMP2, enter:

```
NCPDUMP NCP2,DYNA,PDS=NCPDUMP2,NCP
```

NCPSTOR (NCCF; CNME0023)

Syntax

NCPSTOR
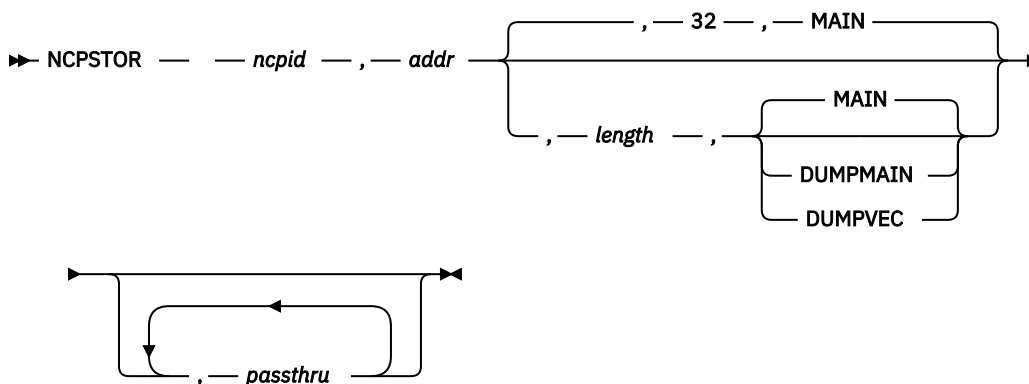
Purpose of Command

The NCPSTOR command list displays the storage contents of a communication controller running a network control program (NCP). You can display up to 256 (decimal) bytes from any address within the communication controller.

Operand Descriptions

ncpid
Specifies the name of the NCP whose storage is to be displayed.

addr
Specifies the address (in hexadecimal) of the first byte of data to be displayed.

32
If you do not specify the number of bytes of NCP storage to be displayed, the default of 32 is used.

length
Specifies the number of bytes of NCP storage to be displayed. The value can be any decimal number 1–256. The default is 32.

MAIN
Specifies the storage contents of a 3720 or 3745 Communication Controller running an NCP. MAIN is the default.

DUMPMAIN
Specifies the main part of an NCP dump stored on a 3720 or 3745 Communication Controller.

DUMPVEC
Specifies the state vector of the NCP stored on a 3720 or 3745 Communication Controller.

passthru
> Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the NCPSTOR command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Restrictions

MAIN, DUMPVEC, and DUMPMAIN are only available for VTAM Version 3 Release 3 or later releases.

Return Codes

Return Code
> **Meaning**

0
> Functioned normally.

20
> Length is not valid.

100
> Internal failure, see message DWO050 in the NetView log for more information.

Example: Listing the contents of a specified NCP

To list the storage contents of NCP572P, beginning with address 260 for 32 bytes, enter:

```
NCPSTOR NCP572P,260
```

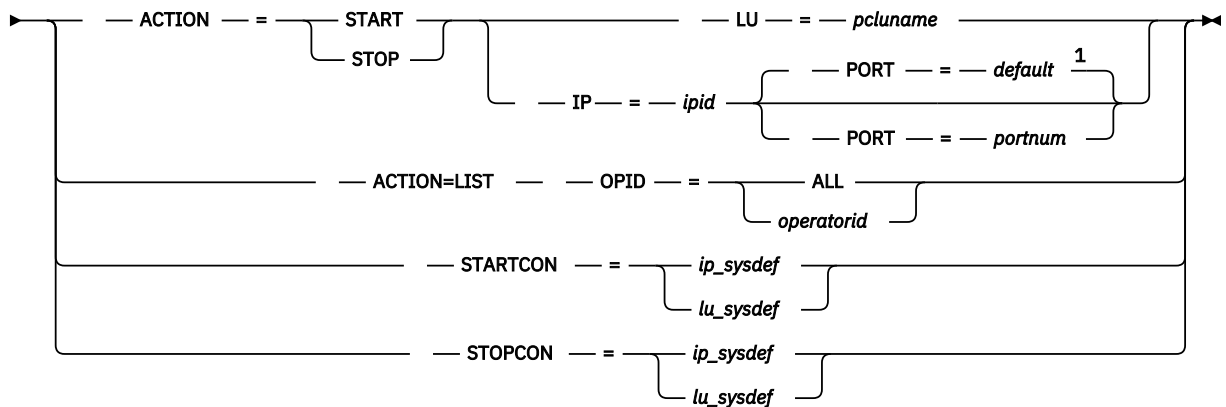You receive messages similar to:

```
IST097I NCPSTOR ACCEPTED
IST244I NCP STORAGE FOR ID = NCP572P
IST245I 000260 81C2282F 104828AE 415CF00F 991528B3
IST245I 000270 0108E1F0 80804154 A821D410 25B9F2A0
```

NETCONV (NCCF)

Syntax

NETCONV

Notes:
> [1] This value is set in the DUIFPMEM file. If it is not present in the DUIFPMEM file, the default is 4020.

Purpose of Command

The NETCONV command starts and stops an LU 6.2 or IP communication session between a status focal point host and a server workstation. The NetView management console uses this session to forward resource status data to the workstation where the data is displayed graphically.

The NETCONV command lists all server workstations communicating to the status focal point host through one particular NetView operator ID, or all NetView operator IDs, on the host.

Operand Descriptions

LU=*pcluname*
Specifies the network name of the independent LU defined in the workstation. This name must match the name specified in the VTAM or in the network control program (NCP) definitions for the LU defined in the workstation.

IP=*ipid*
Specifies the IP address or host name of the workstation. The IP address can be either an IPv4 address or an IPv6 address.

ACTION=*action*
For LU 6.2, starts or stops a conversation between the NetView APPC transaction program and its partner as indicated by the LU's transaction program.

For IP, starts or stops a conversation between the NetView TCP/IP interface and its partner as indicated by the IP configuration of the workstation.

Lists all workstations by LU name or IP address, which are logged on to by a specified operator.

The values for ACTION are:

LIST
Lists operator IDs and the workstations to which they are connected.

START
Initiates a conversation.

STOP
Stops a conversation.

OPID=*operatorid*
Specifies the operator ID to list the LU 6.2/IP sessions to which the operator is connected.

PORT=*portnum*
Specifies the port number for the session of the workstation to which the operator is connected. The PORT keyword is valid when an IP connection or session is being established.

If PORT is not specified, the NetView program uses the PORT value specified in the DUIFPMEM file. If no value is specified in the DUIFPMEM file, then the default value 4020 is assigned.

STARTCON=*ip_sysdef* | *lu_sysdef*
For IP, specifies the system definition of the server as defined in the CNMSTYLE member. This starts a conversation between the NetView TCP/IP interface and its partner, as indicated by the IP configuration of the programmable workstation. The value can be a host name, an IPv4 address, or an IPv6 address.

For LU6.2, specifies the system definition of the server as defined in the CNMSTYLE member. This starts a conversation between the NetView APPC transaction program and its partner, as indicated by the transaction program of the LU.

STOPCON=*ip_sysdef* | *lu_sysdef*
For IP, specifies the system definition of the server as defined in the CNMSTYLE member. This stops a conversation between the NetView TCP/IP interface and its partner, as indicated by the IP configuration of the programmable workstation. The value can be a host name, an IPv4 address, or an IPv6 address.

For LU6.2, specifies the system definition of the server as defined in the CNMSTYLE member. This stops a conversation between the NetView APPC transaction program and its partner, as indicated by the transaction program of the LU.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the NETCONV command:

- You can issue the NETCONV command from any operator task or autotask that has the appropriate authority under the command authorization in effect at the time the command is issued. Command authorization can be defined either through an SAF product or the NetView command authorization table. For more information, see samples CNMSCAT2 and CNMSAF2.

- NETCONV runs under the autotask specified in the function.autotask.NetConv statement in the CNMSTYLE member. If the CNMSTYLE member does not specify an autotask, then NETCONV runs under the task issuing the NETCONV command. When the task under which NETCONV runs ends for any reason, then the communication between the status focal point host and the server workstation also ends.

- Use command authorization checking for NETCONV because there is no security or RACF support for LU 6.2 or IP.

- If you plan to download view preprocessor generated views, you cannot issue the NETCONV command from a PPT. Additionally, if NetView operator security checking is done using OPERSEC=SAFCHECK or OPERSEC=SAFDEF, the task that issues the NETCONV command must have SAF authority to access the views data set.

- When NETCONV is ended because TCP/IP ended, it can take 1–60 seconds before CNMTAMEL is updated with this information.

- When a NETCONV session is started with IP=*ipid* and the specified *ipid* is an IP name (either the host name or an alias name), the same IP name or its equivalent IP address must be used when the session is stopped.

- The value of the IPv6ENV statement in the CNMSTYLE member affects the operation of the NETCONV command in the following ways:

  - If the value is ONLY, the host attempts to initiate a conversation with the server using an IPv6 socket.

  - If the value is NONE, the host attempts to initiate a conversation with the server using an IPv4 socket.

  - If the value is MIXED, the host attempts to initiate a conversation with the server using an IPv6 socket. If that fails, then the host attempts to initiate the conversation using an IPv4 socket.

Example: Starting communication with a specified LU

To start communication with an LU named N3L0510, enter:

```
NETCONV ACTION=START LU=N3L0510
```

You receive a response similar to:

```
DUI101I NETCONV COMMAND PROCESSED SUCCESSFULLY
        COMMUNICATION TO LU N3L0510 STARTED
```

Example: Starting communication with a specified IP and port number

To start communication with an IP named HOSTABC on port 8080, enter:

```
NETCONV ACTION=START IP=HOSTABC PORT=8080
```

You receive a response similar to:

```
DUI401I NETCONV COMMAND PROCESSED SUCCESSFULLY
        COMMUNICATION TO IP HOSTABC:8080 STARTED
```

Example: Starting a Session with a system-defined IP

To start communication with an IP defined as IP1, enter:

```
NETCONV STARTCON=IP1
```

You receive a response similar to:

```
DUI401I NETCONV COMMAND PROCESSED SUCCESSFULLY
        COMMUNICATION TO IP HOSTABC:8080 STARTED
```

Example: List LU/IP sessions for an operator

To list the LU/IP sessions to which operator USER1 is communicating, enter:

```
NETCONV ACTION=LIST OPID=USER1
```

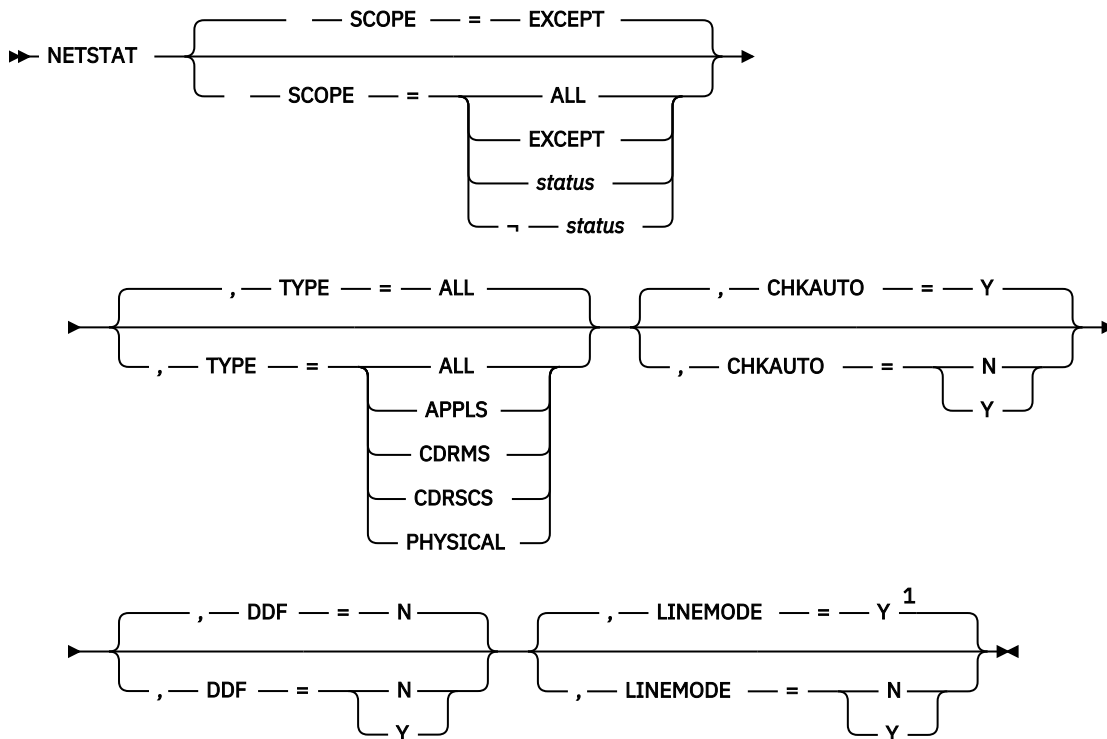You receive a response similar to:

```
DUI124I OPERATOR USER1 IS COMMUNICATING WITH
        WORKSTATION AT LU N3L0510
```

```
DUI424I OPERATOR USER1 IS COMMUNICATING WITH
        WORKSTATION AT IP HOSTABC:8080
```

NETSTAT (AON)

Syntax

NETSTAT

Notes:

[1] AON automatically sets this parameter to YES for automation operators. The default for NetView operators is NO.

Purpose of Command

The NETSTAT command can be used to level-set operators on network status after an IPL or unscheduled outage of VTAM, NetView, or AON. It shows you a display of all the VTAM resources, or all the resources that are currently not active.

Attention: The NETSTAT command is not intended for use as an active monitor. For large networks, running time for this command can be lengthy.

No recovery is scheduled based on output from this facility.

The NETSTAT command displays the SNA Automation: NetStat panel.

Operand Descriptions

SCOPE
> Defines the extent to which the resource is displayed.
>
> **EXCEPT**
>> Displays all resources that are currently not in an ACTIVE status. This is the default.
>
> **ALL**
>> Displays all resources regardless of status.
>
> *status*
>> Displays only resources with this status.
>
> **¬status**
>> Display all resources that do not have this status.

TYPE
> Defines which resources to display.
>
> **ALL**
>> Displays all resources. This is the default.
>
> **APPLS**
>> Displays only the applications.
>
> **CDRMS**
>> Displays only the cross-domain resource managers.
>
> **CDRSCS**
>> Displays only the cross-domain resources.
>
> **PHYSICAL**
>> Displays only the physical components. This includes NCPs, LUs, PUs, and switched nodes.

CHKAUTO
> Determines if the resources displayed must be checked against the recovery statements in the control file. If recovery is off, the resource is not displayed. The default is Y.

DDF
> Determines if the information must be passed to the Dynamic Display Facility (DDF). The default is N. Operators must not use this option unless the DDF statuses need to be reset. AON uses this command to initialize DDF statuses.

LINEMODE
> When LINEMODE=Y, the output from the command can be sent to the NCCF command line or to a program routine. When this command is issued by an automated operator task or from NetView-NetView sessions, AON automatically sets this parameter to YES for operator tasks. The default for operators is NO.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the NETSTAT command:

- This command list is run when DDF initializes if DDFREFRESH=YES is specified in the control file as part of the ENVIRON SETUP statement.

- See FKVESYNC in the *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: Automated Operations Network* to provide automation of any resource failures detected by NETSTAT.

Restrictions

The AON tower and the SNA subtower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.

NETVASIS (NCCF)

Syntax

NETVASIS

▶▶─ NETVASIS ── ── *cmdtext* ─▶◀

Purpose of Command

When you enter a command, the NetView program converts lowercase characters to uppercase before processing, if the `transTbl = DSIEBCDC` statement is in effect in the CNMSTYLE member. Prefixing your commands with NETVASIS prevents this conversion and allows you to enter commands in mixed case.

Note: NETVASIS is not a command, but is a prefix that can be used with commands. NETVASIS is recognized only when it is followed by a command.

NETVASIS is valid only from the command line of the following panels:

- Command facility
- WINDOW
- NetView management console

Additional information on NETVASIS can be found in the *IBM Z NetView User's Guide: NetView*.

Operand Descriptions

cmdtext
  Specifies a mixed case command.

Example: Starting a mixed-case command

To start your command list RODMINST, which displays instances of a particular RODM class, prefix the command with NETVASIS because RODM class names are case-sensitive. To display a list of network management gateways defined in RODM, enter:

```
netvasis rodminst NMG_Class
```

NETVIP (NCCF)

Syntax

NETVIP

▶▶─ NETVIP ─▶◀

Purpose of Command

The NETVIP command displays the NetView IP Management Function menu panel. From this menu panel, you can perform the following functions:

- Ping a device
- Trace a route to a device
- Check TCP connection status
- Work with IP traces
- Manage IP active monitoring
- Issue SNMP commands
- Manage a sysplex
- Manage DVIPA
- Check the status of an IP port
- Show Enterprise Extender (EE) information for a VTAM resource

To leave the NetView IP Management Function menu panel, press the End or Return key.

NETWORK (NCCF; CNME1060)

Syntax

NETWORK

▶▶— NETWORK —— —— *ncpid* —▶◀

Purpose of Command

The NETWORK command list displays all networks defined to a network control program (NCP). This command list also enables you to see what HSCBs are used and available.

Operand Descriptions

ncpid
   Specifies the name of the NCP for which all defined networks are to be displayed.

Restrictions

Incorrect results can occur if you run the NETWORK command list while MSGMOD is on.

Example: Displaying networks defined to a specified NCP

To display the networks defined to NCP21, enter:

```
NETWORK NCP21
```

NEWS (NCCF; CNME1008)

Syntax

NEWS

▶▶— NEWS —▶◀

Purpose of Command

The NEWS command list displays messages from your network control center. Your system programmer enters messages by updating the CNMNEWS member.

NLDM (NLDM)

Syntax

NLDM

```
►►─ NLDM ──┬─────────┬──┬──────────────┬─►◄
           │         │  │              │
           ├─── N ───┤  └─── command ──┘
           │         │
           └─── X ───┘
```
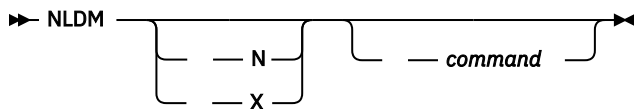
Purpose of Command

The NLDM command enters the full-screen mode of the session monitor or processes a single session monitor command from another NetView component.

Operand Descriptions

N

Indicates that the session monitor is to enter full-screen mode using a non-extended data stream regardless of whether the session monitor has detected an extended data stream terminal. You usually enter this operand only the first time you use the NLDM command or after you use the NLDM END command.

X

Indicates that the session monitor is to enter full-screen mode using an extended data stream regardless of whether the session monitor has detected an extended data stream terminal. If the terminal is not an extended data stream terminal, I/O errors occur. You usually enter this operand only the first time you use the NLDM command or after you use the NLDM END command.

command

Specifies a session monitor command. For a list of these commands, see the NetView online help by issuing the following:

```
HELP NLDM COMMANDS
```

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the NLDM command:

- If no operand is specified, the session monitor determines whether to use extended data streams by examining the logon mode.
- When you use this command, the session monitor remains on the NetView component stack that is used with the ROLL command until the session monitor ends.

NLOG (AON)

Syntax

NLOG

```
►►─ NLOG ─┬─────────────────────┬─►◄
          ├──── ACTIVE ─────────┤
          ├──── PRIMARY ────────┤
          ├──── SECONDARY ──────┤
          ├──── INACTIVE ───────┤
          ├──── CLEAR ──────────┤
          ├──── CLEARPRIM ──────┤
          ├──── CLEARSCND ──────┤
          ├──── ENDPRIM ────────┤
          └──── ENDSCND ────────┘
```

Purpose of Command

The NLOG command browses the automation log.

Operand Descriptions

ACTIVE
> Browses the automation log that is currently active.

PRIMARY
> Browses the primary log file.

SECONDARY
> Browses the secondary log file.

INACTIVE
> Browses the automation log that is currently inactive.

CLEAR
> Clears the inactive log if it is not being browsed.

CLEARPRIM
> Clears the primary log if not in use.

CLEARSCND
> Clears the secondary log if not in use.

ENDPRIM
> Forces off operators browsing the primary log (issued by automation operators only).

ENDSCND
> Forces off operators browsing the secondary log (issued by automation operators only).

Usage Notes

- The AON tower must be enabled in the CNMSTYLE member to successfully run this command.
- This command operates in full-screen mode only.
- This command displays the automation log and bypasses the operator interface.

Examples

To display the active automation log, type:

NMCPINIT

Syntax

NMCPINIT

▶▶── NMCPINIT ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The NMCPINIT command processes NMCSTATUS policy definitions currently loaded in the Policy Repository. You can resynchronize your current NMCSTATUS policies when modified CHRON timers affect your policy. When NMCPINIT is issued, NMCSTATUS policies are read from storage and checked for errors. If errors are found, the policy file must be corrected and read into storage with the POLICY REQ=LOAD command. If no errors are found, any existing CHRON timers previously set for NMCSTATUS policies are deleted. Any objects in RODM created for the policy are also deleted. New CHRON timers are set to indicate the start and end of policy schedules. When these timers pop, command lists are run to add or delete RODM objects that represent the policy. For details on how to define and reload a policy file with your definitions, see NMCSTATUS in the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference*.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the NMCPINIT command:

- TOWER GRAPHICS must be specified in the CNMSTYLE member.
- RODMname must be specified in the CNMSTYLE member.

NMCPTEST

Syntax

NMCPTEST

▶▶── NMCPTEST ──▶◀

Purpose of Command

The NMCPTEST command enables you to verify NMCSTATUS policy definitions currently loaded in the Policy Repository. When NMCPTEST is issued, NMCSTATUS policies are read from storage and checked for errors. If errors are found, the policy file must be corrected and read into storage with the POLICY REQ=LOAD command. If no errors are found, issue the NMCPINIT command to further process your NMCSTATUS policy definitions. For details on how to define and reload a policy file with your definitions, see NMCSTATUS in the *IBM Z NetView Administration Reference*.
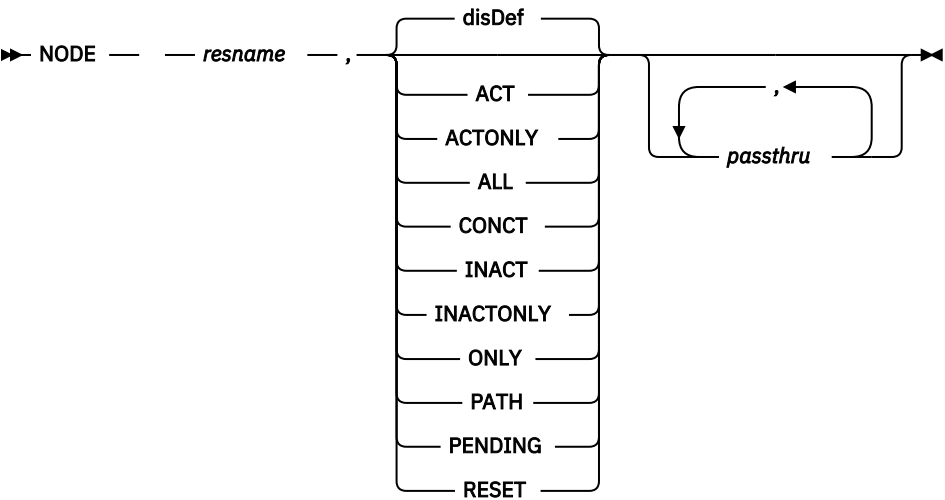
Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the NMCPTEST command:

- TOWER GRAPHICS must be specified in the CNMSTYLE member.
- RODMname must be specified in the CNMSTYLE member.

NODE (NCCF; CNME0024)

Syntax

NODE

```
►►── NODE ──── resname ──,─┬──── disDef ────┬──┬─────────────────┬──►◄
                           │                │  │      ┌─── , ◄──┐ │
                           ├──── ACT ───────┤  │      ▼         │ │
                           ├──── ACTONLY ───┤  └──┬─ passthru ──┴─┘
                           ├──── ALL ───────┤
                           ├──── CONCT ─────┤
                           ├──── INACT ─────┤
                           ├──── INACTONLY ─┤
                           ├──── ONLY ──────┤
                           ├──── PATH ──────┤
                           ├──── PENDING ───┤
                           └──── RESET ─────┘
```

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
ALL	EVERY, E
ACT	A
INACT	I
ONLY	O

Purpose of Command

The NODE command list provides information about a particular major node or minor node and its subordinate resources.

Operand Descriptions

resname
: This is the name of the major node or minor node. The default is your terminal. You can use a fully qualified network name in the format *netid.resource*

ACT
: Specifies that information is to be displayed about the named resource as well as about all active, pending, and connectable subordinate resources.

ACTONLY
: Specifies that information is to be displayed about the named resource as well as about all subordinate resources in an active state. The display does not include subordinate resources in pending or connectable states.

ALL
: Specifies that information is to be displayed about the named resource as well as about all subordinate resources (regardless of their status).

CONCT
: Specifies that information is to be displayed about the named resource as well as about all subordinate resources in a CONCT (connectable) state.

disDef

The default scope of action for NODE is the same as for the DIS command that is described in "DIS (NCCF; CNME1023)" on page 266. This value can be set by the user using the DIS command with the - SETOPTION SCOPE keyword.

INACT

Specifies that information is to be displayed about the named resource as well as about all inactive subordinate resources.

INACTONLY

Specifies that information is to be displayed about the named resource as well as about all inactive subordinate resources. Resources in a RESET state are not included in the display.

ONLY

Displays status information about the named resource (*resname*) only.

PATH

The PATH keyword is like specifying ALL, except that additional, related information is appended to the output whenever the named resource is determined to be an RTP or EE-connected resource. The additional data is available and meaningful only when the resource is working (active and in use). PATH is the default value.

PENDING

Specifies that information is to be displayed about the named resource as well as about all pending subordinate resources. A pending state is a transient state to or from the fully active state.

RESET

Specifies that information is to be displayed about the named resource as well as about all subordinate resources in a RESET state.

passthru

Specifies up to six parameters which are appended unchanged to the VTAM DISPLAY command issued by the NODE command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the NODE command:

- The IST097I DISPLAY ACCEPTED message is **not** displayed by the NODE command. You are notified if the command is not accepted.

- If the status parameter (ALL, ACT, and so on) is omitted, and no *passthru* parameters are specified, then PATH is the default value. However, if *passthru* parameters are specified and you specify your own SCOPE keyword, then the NetView program detects this and respects your choice.

- The valid values for the status parameter depend on the level of VTAM you are using.

Example: Displaying information about a specified channel-attached major node

To display information about the channel-attached major node CTCA7F0 and its subordinate resources, enter:

```
NODE DL7E0201
```

You receive a message similar to:

```
IST075I  NAME = USIBMNT.DL7E0201 , TYPE = LOGICAL UNIT
IST486I  STATUS= ACT/S      , DESIRED STATE= ACTIV
IST1447I  REGISTRATION TYPE = NETSRVR
IST977I  MDLTAB=***NA*** ASLTAB=***NA***
IST861I  MODETAB=AMODETAB USSTAB=AUSSTAB  LOGTAB=***NA***
IST934I  DLOGMOD=MSDLCQ    USS LANGTAB=***NA***
IST597I  CAPABILITY-PLU INHIBITED,SLU ENABLED  ,SESSION LIMIT 00000001
IST136I  SWITCHED SNA MAJOR NODE = EESWMN
IST135I  PHYSICAL UNIT = DP7E0002
IST082I  DEVTYPE =           LU
IST654I  I/O TRACE = OFF, BUFFER TRACE = OFF
IST1500I  STATE TRACE = OFF
IST1936I  LOCADDR = 002
```

```
IST228I  ENCRYPTION = NONE        , TYPE = DES
IST1563I  CKEYNAME = DL7E0201 CKEY = PRIMARY   CERTIFY = NO
IST1552I  MAC = NONE       MACTYPE = NONE
IST171I  ACTIVE SESSIONS = 0000000001, SESSION REQUESTS = 0000000000
IST206I  SESSIONS:
IST1081I  ADJACENT LINK STATION = CNR00009
IST634I  NAME     STATUS        SID          SEND RECV VR TP NETID
IST635I  NTV7E00A ACTIV-P   F477CA6E7E5B6BDC 0004 000E       USIBMNT
IST314I  END
BNH061I ... ADJACENT LINK STATION  CNR00009...
IST075I  NAME = CNR00009          , TYPE = PU_T2.1
IST486I  STATUS= ACTIV--LX-, DESIRED STATE= ACTIV
IST1964I  APPNCOS = #CONNECT - PRIORITY = MEDIUM
IST1476I  TCID X'025F10EE00010213' - REMOTE TCID X'0000000004000000'
IST1460I  TGN  CPNAME           TG TYPE      HPR
IST1461I   21  USIBMNT.PIPEMCH    APPN        RTP
BNH061I ...RTP resource = EX000005...
IST075I  NAME = EX000005         , TYPE = PU_T2.1
IST1680I  LOCAL  IP ADDRESS 9.42.44.2
IST1680I  REMOTE IP ADDRESS 9.27.132.70
IST2022I  EE CONNECTION ACTIVATED ON 01/17/19 AT 10:06:56
IST2114I  LIVTIME:   INITIAL =   10   MAXIMUM =    0   CURRENT =   10
IST2023I  CONNECTED TO LINE EEL0FF
IST2025I  LDLC SIGNALS RETRANSMITTED AT LEAST ONE TIME   =        0
IST2026I  LDLC SIGNALS RETRANSMITTED SRQRETRY TIMES      =        0
IST2009I  RTP PIPES =         4     LU-LU SESSIONS     =        5
IST2027I  DWINOP = NO     REDIAL = *NA*       REDDELAY =       *NA*
IST2028I  KEEPACT = YES
IST2029I  MTU SIZE =   548
IST924I  -----------------------------------------------------------
IST2035I  TOTALS FOR ALL PORT PRIORITIES
IST2036I   NLPS SENT         =                   102 ( 000K )
IST2037I   BYTES SENT        =                 17113 ( 017K )
IST2038I   NLPS RETRANSMITTED =                    0 ( 000K )
IST2039I   BYTES RETRANSMITTED =                   0 ( 000K )
IST2040I   NLPS RECEIVED     =                   118 ( 000K )
IST2041I   BYTES RECEIVED    =                 10850 ( 010K )
BNH061I ...related local RTP PIPE CNR00009 ...
IST1695I  PU NAME     CP NAME     COSNAME SWITCH CONGEST STALL SESS
IST1960I  CNR00009 USIBMNT.PIPEMCH  #CONNECT  NO     NO      NO    1
BNH810I Tracing IP route to 9.27.132.70 max 30 hops
BNH811I 1: 8.42.44.2 (8.42.44.2) 71ms
BNH811I 2: mdf-rsm-vlan501.tivlab.raleigh.ibm.com (9.42.63.225) 33ms
BNH811I 3: rtp-ud-5b-v821.raleigh.ibm.com (9.27.2.86) 20ms
BNH811I 4: pipemch.raleigh.ibm.com (9.27.132.70) 13ms
BNH061I ...PU = DP7E0002...
IST075I  NAME = DP7E0002         , TYPE = PU_T2
IST486I  STATUS= ACTIV     , DESIRED STATE= ACTIV
IST1043I  CP NAME = ***NA***, CP NETID = USIBMNT , DYNAMIC LU = YES
IST1589I  XNETALS = YES
IST1354I  DLUR NAME = PIPEMCH          MAJNODE = EESWMN
IST1934I  IDBLK = 05D IDNUM = 44441
IST654I  I/O TRACE = OFF, BUFFER TRACE = OFF
IST1500I  STATE TRACE = OFF
IST1656I  VTAMTOPO = REPORT  , NODE REPORTED - YES
IST1657I  MAJOR NODE VTAMTOPO = REPORT
BNH061I ...EEDIAG...
IST2066I  ENTERPRISE EXTENDER CONNECTION SRQRETRY INFORMATION
IST924I  -----------------------------------------------------------
IST1680I  LOCAL  IP ADDRESS 9.42.44.2
IST1680I  REMOTE IP ADDRESS 9.27.132.70
IST2024I  CONNECTED TO SWITCHED PU EX000005
IST2074I  SUCCESSFUL SRQRETRY ATTEMPT =  0    OCCURRENCES =        0
IST2074I  SUCCESSFUL SRQRETRY ATTEMPT =  1    OCCURRENCES =        0
IST2074I  SUCCESSFUL SRQRETRY ATTEMPT =  2    OCCURRENCES =        0
IST2074I  SUCCESSFUL SRQRETRY ATTEMPT =  3    OCCURRENCES =        0
IST2070I  SRQRETRY COUNTERS LAST CLEARED ON 01/17/19 AT 10:06:56
```

NOSTAT (NCCF; CNME0025)

Syntax

NOSTAT
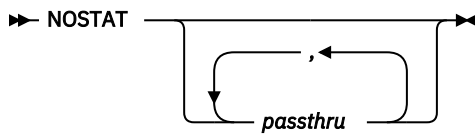
Purpose of Command

The NOSTAT command list stops the recording of tuning statistics.
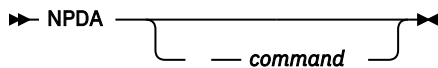
Operand Descriptions

passthru
> Specifies up to six parameters that are appended unchanged to the VTAM MODIFY command, which is issued by the NOSTAT command. No validation for duplicate or conflicting parameters is performed.

NPDA (NPDA)

Syntax

NPDA

Purpose of Command

The NPDA command enters the hardware monitor or processes a single hardware monitor command.

Operand Descriptions

command
> Specifies a hardware monitor line command. For a list of these commands, see the NetView online help by issuing the following:

```
HELP NPDA COMMANDS
```

Usage Notes

The Alerts Detail screen from the NPDA online help shows the first 212 characters. To view the maximum of 250 characters, select option 3 "HEXADECIMAL DISPLAY OF DATA RECORD" from the screen.

Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to the NPDA command:

- Generally when you use this command, the hardware monitor remains on the NetView component stack that is used with ROLL until the component is ended. The exceptions are when one of the following commands is issued: REPORTS, SRFILTER, SVFILTER, SWRAP, SRATIO, or END. You can process these commands from other NetView components without changing the state of the NetView component stack.

Syntax

NRMCTL
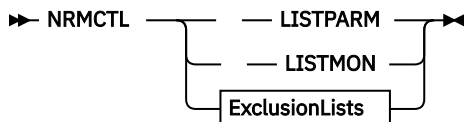
ExclusionLists
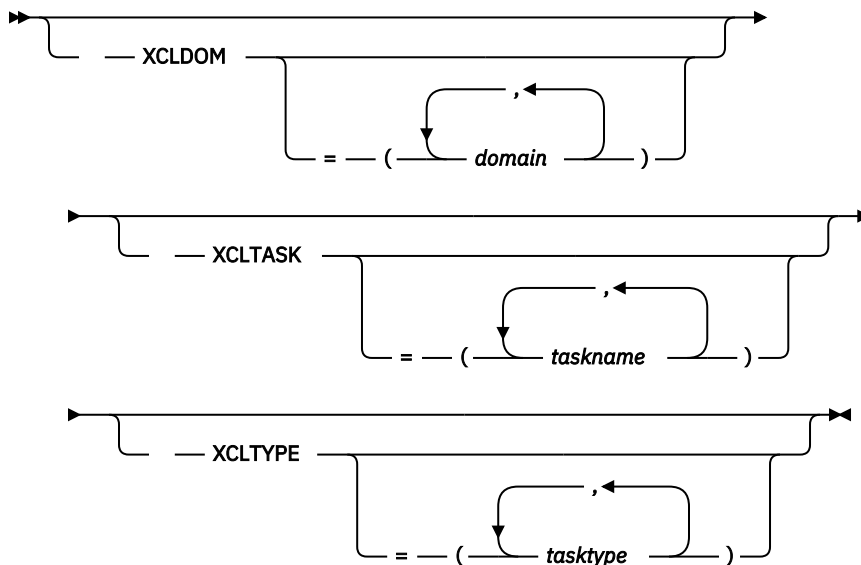
Purpose of Command

The NRMCTL command is used to set or change excluded resources for, and display information about, the NetView Resource Manager.

Operand Descriptions

LISTPARM
If NRM is active, this option lists the NRM parameters, and the current task name and task type exclusion lists. If NRM is inactive or is active as a manager, it also lists current domain exclusion lists. LISTPARM cannot be specified with any other parameters.

LISTMON
Lists domains currently being monitored by an NRM manager host (not valid for an agent). LISTMON cannot be specified with any other parameters.

XCLDOM
Specifies which domains the NRM manager host does not monitor. The value is 1-5 characters in length. Wild cards can be specified for the domain names.

You can specify XCLDOM without a value to not exclude domains.

The parentheses are not required if only one value is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

Note: This keyword is only applicable to a NetView Resource Manager host.

XCLTASK
Specifies which tasks the NRM manager does not monitor. The value is 1-8 characters in length. Wild cards can be specified for the task names.

You can specify XCLTASK without a value to not exclude tasks.

The parentheses are not required if only one task is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

Note: This keyword is only applicable on the local NetView host. It is a function of the NetView Resource Agent.

XCLTYPE

Specifies which types of tasks the NRM manager does not monitor. For example, specifying XCLTYPE=OST excludes all operator station tasks from monitoring by NRM. Valid types are as follows:

- DST
- HCT
- MNT
- NNT
- OPT
- OST
- PPT

You can specify XCLTYPE without a value to not exclude tasks by type.

The parentheses are not required if only one task type is specified. Multiple values must be enclosed in parentheses and separated by either blanks or commas.

Note: This keyword is only applicable on the local NetView host. It is a function of the NetView Resource Agent.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the NRMCTL command:

- LISTPARM and LISTMON must be specified separately, without any other parameters.
- If LISTPARM or LISTMON is omitted, then you must specify XCLDOM, XCLTASK, or XCLTYPE.
- Either spaces or commas are valid where the syntax diagram shows required commas for multiple values.
- Parentheses are required when multiple values are specified.
- The output for NRMCTL LISTMON includes the task name being used for NRM processing.
- IPv6 addresses might be truncated on an 80-character display. The complete IPv6 address is available in the NetView log and on wider displays.

Example: Excluding a domain from monitoring

To specify that CNM02 is not monitored if NRM is started on this host, enter:

```
NRMCTL XCLDOM=CNM02
```

This is issued on the Manager host.

Example: Excluding a task from monitoring

To specify that the status for OPER5 is not processed if NRM is started on this host, enter:

```
NRMCTL XCLTASK=OPER5
```

This is issued on either a Manager or Agent host.

Example: Using wildcards with XCLDOM

These examples use wild cards to specify domains to be excluded. The question mark (?) wildcard replaces one character. The asterisk (*) replaces zero or more characters. The first example excludes all domains:

```
XCLDOM=*
```

The following example excludes domains NTV90 and any domain beginning with C01:

```
XCLDOM=(NTV90,C01*)
```

The following example excludes any domain name beginning with NTV and ending with zero, such as NTVX0 and NTV80:

```
XCLDOM=NTV?0
```

The fourth character is any valid character in the domain name.

Example: Using wildcards with XCLTASK

These examples use wild cards to specify tasks to be excluded. The question mark (?) wildcard replaces one character. The asterisk (*) replaces zero or more characters. The first example excludes any task:

```
XCLTASK=*
```

The following example excludes any task beginning with EZL:

```
XCLTASK=EZL*
```

The following example excludes any task name ending with RTR, or beginning with NETOP or OPER and containing an additional character, such as NETOP3:
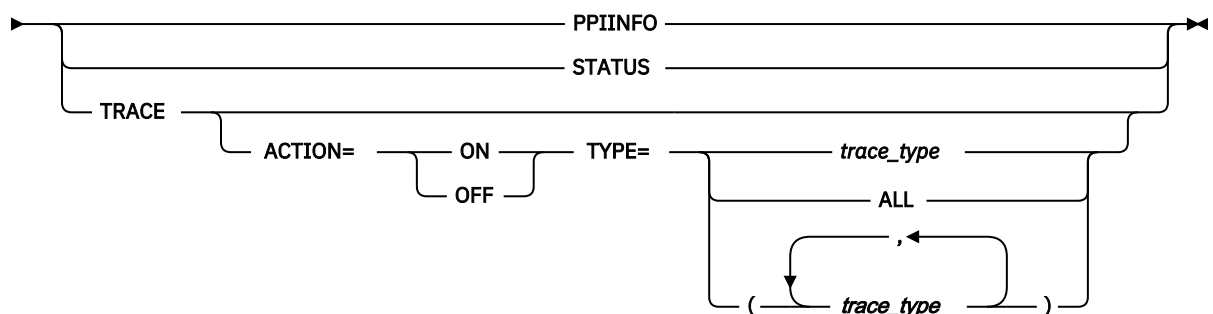
```
XCLTASK=(*RTR,NETOP?,OPER?)
```

NVEMACMD

Syntax

NVEMACMD

▶▶── MODIFY *procname* ,NVEMACMD ──▶

Notes:

[1] The ACTION and TYPE options are positional.

IBM-Defined Synonyms

Command or Operand	Synonym
MODIFY	F

Purpose of Command

The NVEMACMD command is used with the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent and does the following actions:

- Displays the status of the agent.
- Displays the Program to Program Interface (PPI) receiver and sender names used in communication with the NetView program.
- Starts or stops tracing for the PPI component of the agent.

Operand Descriptions

procname
Specifies the name of the started procedure for the agent.

PPIINFO
Displays the names of the PPI receiver and sender used in communication with the NetView program.

STATUS
Displays the status of the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

TRACE
When the TRACE option is specified alone, trace settings for the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent communication layer are displayed. When TRACE is specified with the ACTION and TYPE keywords, tracing for the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent communication layer is enabled or disabled. Trace entries are written to the RKLVLOG file of the agent. See the *IBM Z NetView Troubleshooting Guide* for more information about the RKLVLOG file.

> **ACTION**
> The ACTION keyword is positional and must be specified with the TYPE keyword. The following values can be used for the ACTION option:
>
> > **ON**
> > Enables tracing of the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent communication layer.
> >
> > **OFF**
> > Disables tracing of the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent communication layer.
>
> **TYPE**
> The TYPE keyword is positional and must be specified with the ACTION keyword. The following values can be used for the TYPE option:
>
> > **BFR**
> > Writes trace entries that display PPI send and receiver buffer information exchanged between the NetView program and the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.
> >
> > **MOD**
> > Writes trace entries for module and function entry and exit.
> >
> > **DEBUG**
> > Writes internal diagnostic entries for use by IBM Software Support.
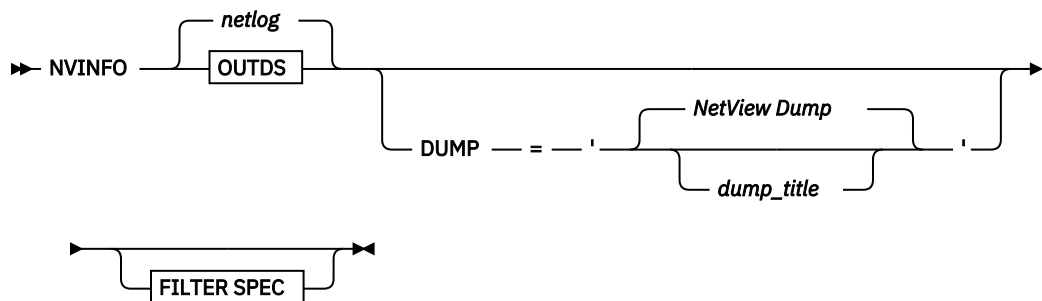> >
> > **ALL**
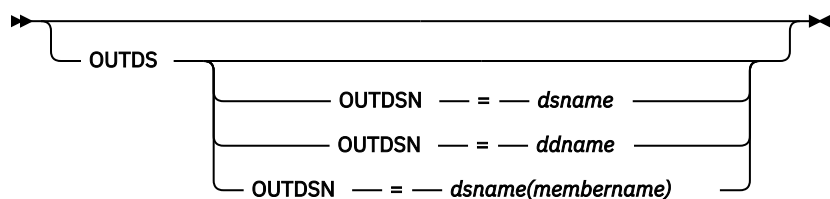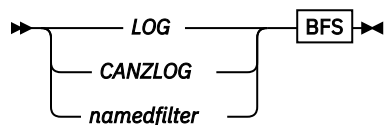> > Writes trace entries for all of the previous types of tracing.

Syntax

NVINFO

OUTDS

FILTER SPEC

BFS

BFS (Basic Filter Syntax)

FROM

TO

FOR

KEYSPECS

```
                                ┌──────────── , ◄──────────┐
        ►►─┬─────────────── ASID ─── = ─── hexstr ──────────┴─►◄
           ├─── ASTYPE ─── = ─── letter ───┤
           ├─── AUTHGRP ─── = ─── name ───┤
           ├─── AUTHUSER ─── = ─── name ───┤
           ├─── AUTOTOK ─── = ─── name ───┤
           ├─── CHKEY ─── = ─── name ───┤
           ├─── CONSOLE ─── = ─── name ───┤
           ├─── DESCCODE ─── = ─── │NUMLIST│ ───┤
           ├─── DOMAIN ─── = ─── name ───┤
           ├─── DOMTOK ─── = ─── hexstr ───┤
           ├─── EXACTEXT ─── = ─── plaintext ───┤
           ├─── JOBID ─── = ─── name ───┤
           ├─── JOBNAME ─── = ─── name ───┤
           ├─── MSGID ─── = ─── plaintext ───┤
           ├─── NAME ─── = ─── name ───┤
           ├─── OPERID ─── = ─── name ───┤
           ├─── REMARK ─── = ─── plaintext ───┤
           ├─── ROUTCODE ─── = ─── │NUMLIST│ ───┤
           ├─── SMSGID ─── = ─── hexstr ───┤
           ├─── SYSTEMID ─── = ─── name ───┤
           ├─── TAG ─── = ─── │TAGLIST│ ───┤
           ├─── TCBADDR ─── = ─── hexstr ───┤
           ├─── TEXT ─── = ─── plaintext ───┤
           ├─── UCHARS ─── = ─── plaintext ───┤
           └─── WTOKEY ─── = ─── plaintext ───┘
```

NUMLIST

```
        ►►─┬─── number ───┬─►◄
           │  ┌─── , ◄──┐ │
           └──┴─ number ─┴─┘
```

TAGLIST

```
        ►►─┬─── tagname ───┬─►◄
           │  ┌─── , ◄──┐  │
           └──┴─ tagname ─┴─┘
```
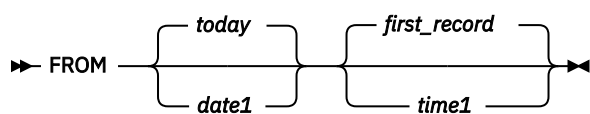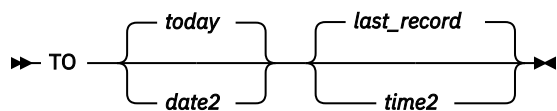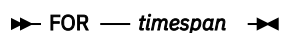
Purpose of Command

Use the NVINFO command to collect data for the active NetView session, including the following information:

- Environment variables (see the LISTVAR command)

- System resource use by the NetView program (see the RESOURCE command)
- Data set status, disposition, DD names, and data set names of the files that are currently allocated to the NetView program (see the LISTA command)
- Task information (see the TASKMON ALL ALL, LIST STATUS=TASKS, and LIST STATUS=VOST commands)
- Central processing unit (CPU) utilization and storage use for NetView tasks (see the TASKUTIL command)
- NetView system defaults and overrides for the task on which the NVINFO command is issued (see the LIST OVERRIDE command)
- z/OS XCF groups in which the NetView program participates (see the LIST STATUS=XCFGRPS command)
- Security options and their current values (see the LIST SECOPTS command)
- Discovered data that is located in the CNMALLDA member of the DSIPARM data set
- Formatted CNMSTYLE statements and settings
- Policy data
- IBM Z System Automation data, if applicable
- Optional dump of the NetView address space, its trace data space, if applicable, a portion of the main Canzlog data space (CNMCANZ0), and all IBM Z System Automation data spaces, if applicable.
- Canzlog messages to the output file if the following conditions apply:
  - The OUTDSN option is specified, or CZ.PRINT.OUTPUT is defined in CNMSTYLE or an included member.
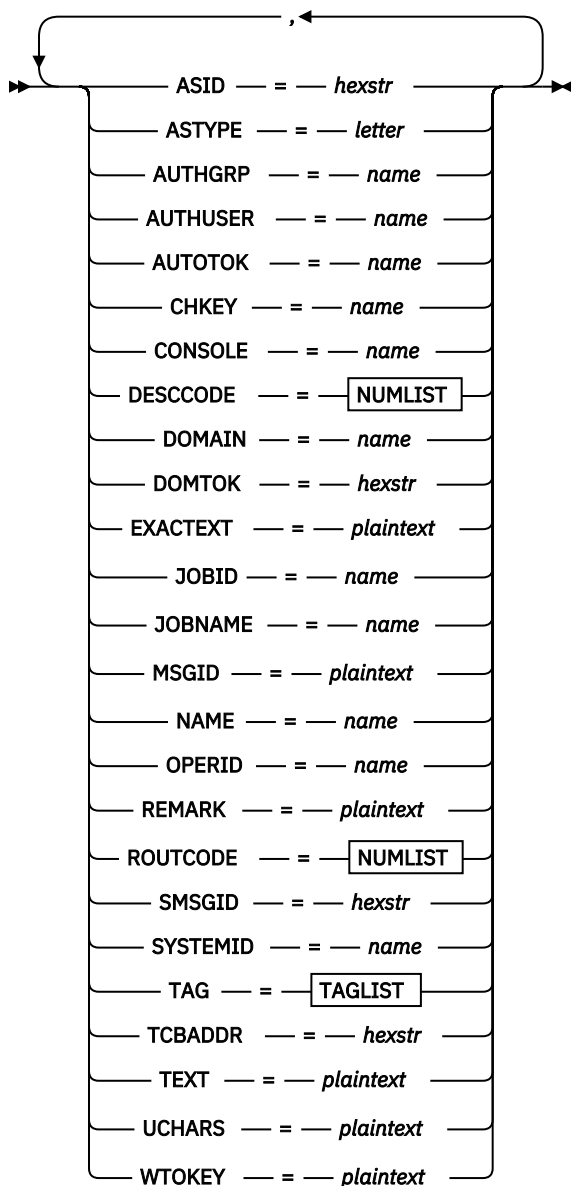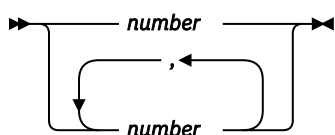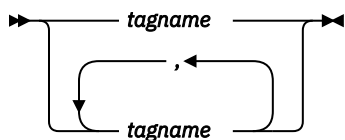 - A filter specification is included on the command.

Operand Descriptions

BFS (Basic Filter Syntax)
Is the same with the operand descriptions of *FILTER OPTION (Basic Filter Syntax)* under the *BROWSE* topic. For more information, see *BROWSE (NCCF)*.

CANZLOG
Specifies that the consolidated audit, NetView, and z/OS log (Canzlog) log is to be printed. If you specify the keyword **CANZLOG**, the default filter used by the BROWSE command will be used for the PRINT command.

DUMP='*dump_title*'
Specifies that a system dump is to be taken that contains the address and data spaces listed above and the title (in single quotation marks) of the dump. The title must be 100 characters or less.

If no title is specified (DUMP=' '), the default title is **'NetView Dump'**. If the DUMP parameter is not specified, no dump data is collected.

LOG
Specifies that the consolidated audit, NetView, and z/OS log (Canzlog) log is to be printed. This keyword indicates that the current OVERRIDE or DEFAULTS specification for the CANZLOG parameter is to be used.

namedfilter
Specifies any of the named filters that are supplied with the NetView product or created through use of the CANZLOG command or defined in CNMSTYLE. For information about named filters, issue the LIST CZFILTER command or browse CNMSTYLE for defined filters.

OUTDSN='*dsname*'

Specifies the sequential data set name where the output is sent. If a data set name is not specified, the output is sent to the network log. If a data set name and a filter specification are specified, Canzlog messages will be written to the data set.

For the network log, the data set name that you specify must be pre-allocated. The maximum record length is 134 bytes. Make sure that the data set can store at least 1600 records.

For Canzlog, the data set name that you specify must be pre-allocated. The maximum record length is 134 bytes. Make sure that the data set can store at least 1600 records.

OUTDSN=*ddname*
Specifies a DD name that is associated with a data set or spool file. The DD name may have been defined as part of customizing NetView startup JCL or defined with a Command Facility ALLOCATE command. The DD name can be between 1 and 8 characters.

OUTDSN=*dsname(membername)*

Specifies the partitioned or extended partitioned data set name and member name where the Canzlog output is sent.

The data set name that you specify must be pre-allocated. The maximum record length is 134 bytes. Make sure that the data set can store at least 1600 records.

dsname can be 1–44 characters, while *membername* can be 1–8 characters.

Usage Notes

When the NVINFO command successfully completes, a DSI633I message is issued.

This command is useful when you are collecting data for IBM Software Support.

Collecting data for the active NetView program

To collect data for the active NetView program, you can issue the following command:

```
NVINFO
```

In this case, the output is sent to the network log and no dump is generated for the active NetView job.

Allocating the output data set (OUTDSN)

Before specifying the OUTDSN keyword on the NVINFO command to collect data for the active NetView program, you must preallocate the output data set. An example follows of a specification that you can use:

```
Organization   . . . : PS
Record format  . . . : FB
Record length  . . . : 134
Block size     . . . : 27872
1st extent cyls  . . : 15
Secondary cyls   . . : 2
```

You might need to allocate more space for your NetView environment.

Requesting a dump of the active NetView job

To request a dump of the active NetView job, you can issue the following command:

```
NVINFO OUTDSN=hlq.mlq.NVINFO DUMP='NetView Dump'
```

The NetView dump data is stored in dump data sets that you can allocate manually or allow the system to allocate automatically. For more information about dump data sets, see *z/OS MVS Diagnosis: Tools and Service Aids*.

Requesting part of Canzlog messages

To request part of Canzlog messages, include a filter specification and optionally an output destination on the command. For example,

- NVINFO OUTDSN=hlq.mlq.NVINFO FILTER_SPEC

Note: OUTDSN is optional if CZ.PRINT.OUTPUT is specified in CNMSTYLE or an included member.

When both OUTDSN and CZ.PRINT.OUTPUT in CNMSTYLE are specified, the requested Canzlog messages and other requested information are written to the OUTDSN destination. If OUTDSN is not specified, the requested Canzlog messages and other requested information are stored in the dataset that is specified by CZ.PRINT.OUTPUT in CNMSTYLE. The maximum number of records that is printed is controlled by the CZ.PRINT.MAXRECS statement in CNMSTYLE.

If the request to print Canzlog messages fails due to an internal problem with the PRINT command, it might be caused by either of the following reasons:

- **Environment issue**: The PRINT command is not supported in GDPS/PPRC HyperSwap Manager. NVINFO only saves other requested information to the dataset, and a DWO038I message is displayed on the console.
- **Other reasons**: NVINFO saves other requested information, the header prompt for the PRINT command, and the failure reason to the dataset. A DWO369I message is also displayed on the console.

Neither of the circumstances causes the failure of NVINFO. If no other failures appear for NVINFO, it still succeeds with the DSI633I message displayed.

NVMAN (NCCF; CNME2304)

Syntax

NVMAN

```
►►─ nvman ─┬──────── man ────────┬─►◄
           └──── command_name ────┘
```
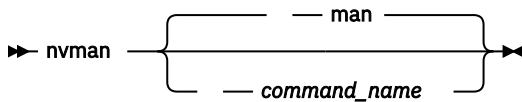
Purpose of Command

The NVMAN command provides help information (manual pages) for UNIX/390 commands.

Operand Descriptions

command_name
Specifies the name of the UNIX/390 command for which you want help. If *command_name* is not specified, the help for the man command is the default.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the NVMAN command:

- The NVMAN command is case-sensitive and must be issued in lowercase. To preserve the lowercase structure, you must issue NVMAN with the NETVASIS command.
- UNIX services must be running on the NetView program.

Example: Sending a man command to UNIX

The following example sends a man command to UNIX:

```
netvasis nvman
```

A response similar to the following is received:

```
* NTVBB     nvman
x NTVBB     DSI037I Process 671088660 spawned for 'man'.
x NTVBB
FSUMA082 Usage:*man -wx -M path section entry ...
*man -k -M path keyword ...
x NTVBB     -0000000003 UNIX 2 0 0 0
```

Example: Getting help for other UNIX commands

The following example sends a request to UNIX for help on the *chgrp* (change group) command:

```
netvasis nvman chgrp
```

A response similar to the following is received:

```
* B63NV     nvman chgrp
x B63NV     DSI037I Process 1744830488 spawned for 'man  chgrp'.
x B63NV
  chgrp -- Change the group owner of a file or directory


  Format

  chgrp -fhR group pathname ...


  Description

  chgrp sets the group ID to group for the files and
  directories named by the pathname arguments.
  group can be a group name from a group database, or
  it can be a numeric group ID (GID).

  Note:  chgrp can be used only by the file owner or a
         superuser.  The file owner must have the new
         group as his or her group or one of the
         supplementary groups.
x B63NV
  chgrp -- Change the group owner of a file or directory

  Localization

  chgrp uses the following localization environment variables:

  o   LANG
  o   LC_ALL
  o   LC_CTYPE
  o   LC_MESSAGES
  o   NLSPATH


  Exit Values

  0  You specified -f, or chgrp successfully changed the
     group ownership of all the specified files and directories.

  1  Failure due to any of the following:
x B63NV
  chgrp -- Change the group owner of a file or directory
     o   Inability to access a specified file
     o   Inability to change the group of a specified file
     o   An irrecoverable error was encountered when you specified
         the -R option

  2  Failure due to any of the following:

     o   The command line contained an unknown option or too
         few arguments
     o   chgrp did not recognize the specified group


  Portability

  POSIX.2, X/Open Portability Guide, UNIX systems.

  The -f option is an extension of the POSIX standard.

x B63NV
  chgrp -- Change the group owner of a file or directory
  Related Information

  chmod, chown
x B63NV     +0000000000 COMMAND man  chgrp
```
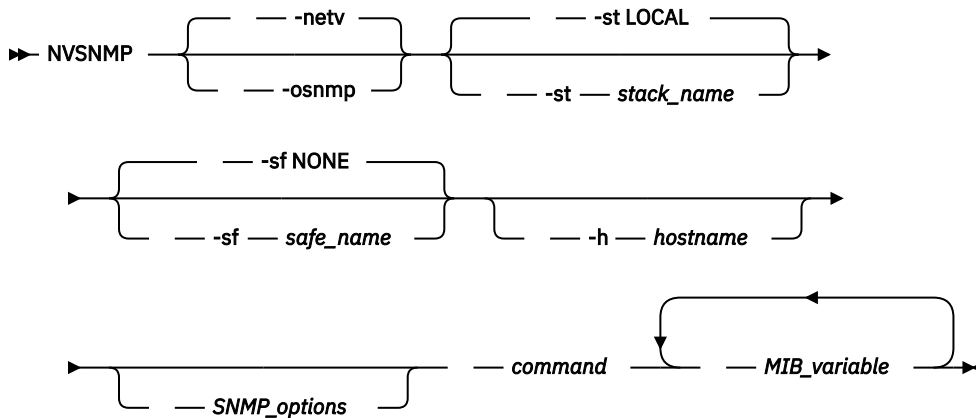
NVSNMP (NCCF)

Syntax

NVSNMP

```
►►─ NVSNMP ─┬─────────────┬─┬──────────────────┬────────►
            │   ┌─ -netv ─┐│ │   ┌─ -st LOCAL ──┐│
            └───┤         ├┘ └───┤              ├┘
                └─ -osnmp ─┘     └─ -st ─ stack_name ─┘
```

```
►─┬──────────────────────┬─┬──────────────────┬────────►
  │   ┌─ -sf NONE ──┐    │ │                  │
  └───┤            ├─────┘ └── -h ─ hostname ─┘
      └─ -sf ─ safe_name ─┘
```

```
►─┬──────────────────┬─── command ───┬─── MIB_variable ──┬─►◄
  │                  │                │◄─────────────────┘
  └── SNMP_options ──┘
```

Purpose of Command

The NVSNMP command enables you to manage devices through SNMP with either NetView SNMP or CS/390 *osnmp*. The NVSNMP command can be issued from the NetView command line or from a REXX procedure. Depending on how NVSNMP is issued, requests are returned to the screen or to the issuing procedure in safe FKXTCMD.

You can use NetView or CS/390 *osnmp* from the command line depending on the option specified. Entering NVSNMP without any parameters produces the SNMP panels, which use NetView SNMP only.

Note:

1. The interface is case-sensitive. Use NETVASIS to ensure that lowercase fields are not converted to uppercase. Use Address NETVASIS in the issuing procedure.

2. MIB variable names, where they form part of an SNMP request, are expected to be in ASN.1 notation by the NetView SNMP command.

Operand Descriptions

-osnmp
Specifies to issue the request to CS/390 *osnmp*.

-netv
Specifies that the request is issued using NetView SNMP services. This is the default.

-st *stack_name*
Specifies the TCP/IP service point to which the command is sent. The default is LOCAL.

-sf *safe_name*
Specifies an input safe which contains MIB variable names to be passed to SNMP. The default is NONE.

-h *hostname*
Specifies the host name or TCP/IP address of the host from where the SNMP MIBs are to be pulled.

SNMP_options
Specifies valid SNMP options.

command
Specifies the name of the command. Valid names are as follows:

- GET | GETBULK
- GETNEXT

- WALK | BULKWALK
- SET

MIB_variable
Specifies the variable name to be acted upon by the command. If a safe name is used, the MIBs must not be listed on the command line.

Usage Notes

Consider the following when using the NVSNMP command:

- If you want to provide command security for the SNMP commands, see the *IBM Z NetView Security Reference* for information about setting up SNMP command authorization definitions.

- NetView SNMP requires a community name as part of the input. If the community name (-c parameter) is not supplied when the -netv option is specified, the default is public.

Examples

NETVASIS NVSNMP GET sysDescr.0
Simple get to LOCAL of sysDescr.0. Response is returned to the user.

NETVASIS NVSNMP –st NMPIPL10 –sf TESTSAFE –d ALL –t 10 GETBULK
GETBULK to TCP/IP stack NMPIPL10 using safe TESTASFE. MIBs is read from host NMPIPL10. Use –d to request all debugging information and –t for a timeout of 10 seconds.

NETVASIS NVSNMP –st LOCAL –sf NONE –h rudolph WALK system
Send a walk system command to host *rudolph* using the local system TCP/IP stack. No safe is specified which causes the response to be returned to the user.

NVSTAT (NCCF; CNME8235)

Syntax

NVSTAT (NCCF; CNME8235)

```
                  SYSNAME= local_system
>>─ NVSTAT ──┬──────────────────────────────────┬──><
             │   SYSNAME= ──┬── system ──┐       │
             │              └── ALL ─────┘       │
             │   DOMAIN= local_domain            │
             └── DOMAIN= ──┬── ALL ───────┐ ─────┘
                           └── domain_id ─┘
```

Purpose of Command

You can use the NVSTAT command to view configuration and status information about the NetView domains known to this NetView program. You can view this information from a 3270 console or from the Z NetView Enterprise Management Agent.

Note: This command is intended as a REXX interface. For graphical user interfaces-, use the Tivoli Enterprise Portal, the CNMSNVST sample, or the NetView management console.

Operand Descriptions

DOMAIN
The domain to which the request is sent. The following are the valid options:

ALL

Specifies all domains in the sysplex. This value is valid only on the master NetView program.

Note: If you have many stacks or systems in your sysplex, issuing ALL can cause slow response times and high CPU utilization.

local

If the DOMAIN keyword is not specified, the name of the domain of the local NetView system is used. This is the default.

domain_id

Specifies the ID of a specific domain. This option can be issued only from the master NetView program if the domain is not the local domain.

SYSNAME

The system name for the requested domain data. The default value is the local system. When the ALL value is in effect, the command is sent to all NetView programs known to the master NetView program.

Note: The ALL value can cause rediscovery to take place on multiple NetView programs.

Usage Notes

If message DSI047E is received, contact your system programmer to enable the appropriate tower or subtower. For information about data collection and display towers and subtowers, see *IBM Z NetView Installation: Configuring Additional Components*.

Return Codes

Return Code
  Meaning

0

The command is successful.

2

Help is issued.

4

There is no data to display.

8 or above

Failure, see the associated message.

Notices

This information was developed for products and services offered in the U.S.A.

IBM may not offer the products, services, or features discussed in this document in other countries. Consult your local IBM representative for information on the products and services currently available in your area. Any reference to an IBM product, program, or service is not intended to state or imply that only that IBM product, program, or service may be used. Any functionally equivalent product, program, or service that does not infringe any IBM intellectual property right may be used instead. However, it is the user's responsibility to evaluate and verify the operation of any non-IBM product, program, or service.

IBM may have patents or pending patent applications covering subject matter described in this document. The furnishing of this document does not give you any license to these patents. You can send license inquiries, in writing, to:

IBM Director of Licensing
IBM Corporation
North Castle Drive
Armonk, NY 10504-1785
U.S.A.

For license inquiries regarding double-byte (DBCS) information, contact the IBM Intellectual Property Department in your country or send inquiries, in writing, to:

Intellectual Property Licensing
Legal and Intellectual Property Law
IBM Japan, Ltd.
19-21, Nihonbashi-Hakozakicho, Chuo-ku
Tokyo 103-8510, Japan

The following paragraph does not apply to the United Kingdom or any other country where such provisions are inconsistent with local law:

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION PROVIDES THIS PUBLICATION "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Some states do not allow disclaimer of express or implied warranties in certain transactions, therefore, this statement might not apply to you.

This information could include technical inaccuracies or typographical errors. Changes are periodically made to the information herein; these changes will be incorporated in new editions of the publication. IBM may make improvements and/or changes in the product(s) and/or the program(s) described in this publication at any time without notice.

Any references in this information to non-IBM Web sites are provided for convenience only and do not in any manner serve as an endorsement of those Web sites. The materials at those Web sites are not part of the materials for this IBM product and use of those Web sites is at your own risk.

IBM may use or distribute any of the information you supply in any way it believes appropriate without incurring any obligation to you.

Licensees of this program who wish to have information about it for the purpose of enabling: (i) the exchange of information between independently created programs and other programs (including this one) and (ii) the mutual use of the information which has been exchanged, should contact:

IBM Corporation
2Z4A/101
11400 Burnet Road

629

Austin, TX 78758
U.S.A.

Such information may be available, subject to appropriate terms and conditions, including in some cases payment of a fee.

The licensed program described in this document and all licensed material available for it are provided by IBM under terms of the IBM Customer Agreement, IBM International Program License Agreement or any equivalent agreement between us.

Information concerning non-IBM products was obtained from the suppliers of those products, their published announcements or other publicly available sources. IBM has not tested those products and cannot confirm the accuracy of performance, compatibility or any other claims related to non-IBM products. Questions on the capabilities of non-IBM products should be addressed to the suppliers of those products.

Programming Interfaces

This publication documents information that is NOT intended to be used as Programming Interfaces of IBM Z NetView.

Trademarks

IBM, the IBM logo, and ibm.com® are trademarks or registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corp., registered in many jurisdictions worldwide. Other product and service names might be trademarks of IBM or other companies. A current list of IBM trademarks is available on the Web at "Copyright and trademark information" at http://www.ibm.com/legal/copytrade.shtml .

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated in the United States, and/or other countries.

Java and all Java-based trademarks and logos are trademarks or registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Linux is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds in the United States, other countries, or both.

Microsoft and Windows are trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.

UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group in the United States and other countries.

Other product and service names might be trademarks of IBM or other companies.

Privacy policy considerations

IBM Software products, including software as a service solutions, ("Software Offerings") may use cookies or other technologies to collect product usage information, to help improve the end user experience, to tailor interactions with the end user or for other purposes. In many cases no personally identifiable information is collected by the Software Offerings. Some of our Software Offerings can help enable you to collect personally identifiable information. If this Software Offering uses cookies to collect personally identifiable information, specific information about this offering's use of cookies is set forth below.

This Software Offering does not use cookies or other technologies to collect personally identifiable information.

If the configurations deployed for this Software Offering provide you as customer the ability to collect personally identifiable information from end users via cookies and other technologies, you should seek your own legal advice about any laws applicable to such data collection, including any requirements for notice and consent.

For more information about the use of various technologies, including cookies, for these purposes, See IBM's Privacy Policy at http://www.ibm.com/privacy and IBM's Online Privacy Statement at http://www.ibm.com/privacy/details the section entitled "Cookies, Web Beacons and Other Technologies" and

the "IBM Software Products and Software-as-a-Service Privacy Statement" at http://www.ibm.com/software/info/product-privacy.

IBM®