Com-plete

Computer Operator Commands

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ADABAS & NATURAL

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Specifications contained herein are subject to change and these changes will be reported in subsequent release notes or new editions.

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Computer Operator Commands

This documentation is a guide for computer operators who wish to communicate with and control the Com-plete system. It is assumed that the reader is familiar with operational procedures directly related to the host operating system.

The Computer Operator documentation contains the following information:

Introduction	Explains how the operator can start and stop Com-plete, change the nucleus name and describes the command syntax.
Overview of Commands	A table listing available operator command and their meaning.
Operator Commands	Describes the Com-plete operator commands in detail.
Operation Codes	Lists the operation codes that are supplied in some of the Com-plete output displays.
Task, Thread, Status	Lists the status messages that can appear in some Com-plete output displays.

1 About this Documentation

Document Conventions

Convention	Description
Bold	Identifies elements on a screen.
`Monospace font`	Identifies service names and locations in the format *`folder.subfolder.service`*, APIs, Java classes, methods, properties.
`Italic`	Identifies: Variables for which you must supply values specific to your own situation or environment. New terms the first time they occur in the text. References to other documentation sources.
`Monospace font`	Identifies: Text you must type in. Messages displayed by the system. Program code.
{ }	Indicates a set of choices from which you must choose one. Type only the information inside the curly braces. Do not type the { } symbols.
|	Separates two mutually exclusive choices in a syntax line. Type one of these choices. Do not type the | symbol.
[ ]	Indicates one or more options. Type only the information inside the square brackets. Do not type the [ ] symbols.
...	Indicates that you can type multiple options of the same type. Type only the information. Do not type the ellipsis (...).

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2 Introduction

This documentation is a guide for computer operators who wish to communicate with and control the Com-plete system. It is assumed that the reader is familiar with operational procedures directly related to the host operating system.

Starting Com-plete

Com-plete can be started in one of two ways:

1. By an operator START command (z/OS), or by a POWER R command (z/VSE);
2. By a batch job stream.

z/OS

The z/OS START command has the standard START command format illustrated below:

```
S COMPLETE
```

where "COMPLETE" is the name of a procedure which resides on an z/OS procedure library.

z/VSE

The z/VSE POWER R command has the standard R command format illustrated below:

```
R RDR,COMPLETE
```

Regardless of the procedure chosen to initialize Com-plete, several initialization parameters are available to tailor the execution of Com-plete to the desired environment. The initialization parameters (sysparms) available are defined in a partitioned data set member, for z/OS, or SYSIPT, for z/VSE, which is read before initialization and used during initialization.

Initialization parameters enable specification of such items as TIBTAB name, size of the buffer pools, number of VSAM buffers, etc. For z/OS systems, all parameters may be overridden during Com-plete initialization without having to update the member in the partitioned data set.

The information required to initialize Com-plete, specify or override sysparm data is contained in the Com-plete System Programming documentation.

Stopping Com-plete

z/OS

For z/OS systems, Com-plete may be terminated via the Com-plete termination command EOJ, or with the z/OS STOP (P) command. For example:

```
F COMPLETE,EOJ
```

or

```
P COMPLETE ↩
```

z/VSE

For z/VSE systems, Com-plete is terminated with the Com-plete termination command:

```
nn EOJ
```

where *nn* is the partition reply ID.

This command immediately terminates outstanding terminal I/O requests and performs a logical shutdown of the Com-plete system.

The operating system CANCEL command, or POWER FLUSH command for z/VSE, can also be used to terminate Com-plete, but is not recommended because it does not cause a logical shutdown.

Operator Command Syntax

Once Com-plete has been initialized, the computer operator can control the various Com-plete facilities and ascertain the status of the Com-plete system by entering one or more of the Com-plete operator commands at the computer operator console.

z/OS

For z/OS systems, operator commands are entered via the z/OS MODIFY (F) and STOP (P) commands. These z/OS commands are directed toward the job name.

The general format for entering the z/OS MODIFY command is:

```
F id,command,argument(s)
```

where *id* is the job or started task name.

z/VSE

For z/VSE systems, every Com-plete system has an outstanding reply on the console with the following message:

```
DXROPC0085 - Com-plete READY FOR COMMUNICATIONS
```

The general format for entering a z/VSE Com-plete operator command is:

```
nn command,argument(s)
```

where *nn* is the z/VSE outstanding reply number assigned by the system. The message DXROPC0085 is outstanding until the EOJ operator command is entered, upon which operator communications is halted.

Examples

Examples of entering the "display control TIDs" operator command follow:

```
F COMPLETE,DC (z/OS, where "COMPLETE" is the job or started task name)
```

```
nn DC   (z/VSE, where "nn" is the REPLID)
```

If arguments are passed to the Com-plete command, the arguments must be either separated by commas, or embedded within single quotation marks. For example:

```
F id,ADD,25
```

or:

```
F id,'ADD 25'
```

3 Operator Command Overview

The following table summarizes the Com-plete operator commands:

Command	Purpose
ACCESS	Allows the operator to start or shutdown the ACCESS interface.
ALLOW	Enables the computer operator to allow use of the following Com-plete facilities by terminal users: remote job entry and ULOG ON functions.
CANCEL	Enables the computer operator to terminate an online application program abnormally.
CLOSE	Causes the current Com-plete capture data set to be closed, and, therefore, available for access by batch jobs.
COMSEC	Allows the computer operator to issue Com-plete security commands (only available if Com-plete security is installed.
DCTRL	Allows the computer operator to display and monitor terminals with control status in the Com-plete network.
DISALLO	Enables the computer operator to disallow use of the following facilities by terminal users: remote job entry and ULOG ON functions.
DTASKS	Displays the status of all Com-plete tasks (including the threads) and batch jobs using Com-plete functions.
DUMP	z/VSE: Write a dump of the Com-plete partition to POWER.
ENQ	Displays a selection of or all outstanding ENQs from Com-plete's threads.
EOJ	Causes a logical shutdown to occur for the Com-plete system.
FORCE	Enables the computer operator to force a terminal or user from the Com-plete system.
HMSG	Causes Com-plete to reissue the message Com-plete IS NOW OPERATIONAL to all or selected terminals.
IGNORE	Causes immediate termination of terminal I/O for one or more terminals, lines, or user IDs. If a user is logged on, and the IGNORE command is entered for the user's terminal or user ID, the user is logged off from the terminal.
LOGOFF	Logs off one or more terminals or users.
MSG	Sends a message to one or more terminals or users.

Command	Purpose
PGM	Enables the computer operator to load, delete, or refresh RESIDENTPAGE modules.
PLIST	Displays a list of the current tasks defined in the requested task group and the status of each.
QOVER	Displays a list of the current queues defined in the system and the status of each.
QUIESCE	Causes Com-plete's VTAM application to quiesce.
RESTART	Restarts terminal I/O for one or more terminals or lines.
SERV	Enables a server to be stopped or started.
SETCTL	Enables the computer operator to dynamically set a designated terminal to control or privileged status, allowing it to perform functions not normally permitted.
STATS	Writes the current Com-plete statistics to the sysout data set.
STOP	Synonym for the EOJ command.
TASKS	Attaches additional operating system tasks in a Com-plete task group or to detach some of the tasks of a task group.
TLIST	Displays a list of the current threads defined in the requested thread group and the status of each.
UNCTL	Enables the computer operator to remove control status from a specified terminal.
USER	Enables a user program to be attached with or without data. A special parameter, UFILE, allows the operator to change the status of a file.
UU	Allows the display of information about one or more active users.
VTAM	Allows the computer operator to perform certain functions on the Com-plete VTAM interface.

4 Operator Commands

This section of the documentation describes the Com-plete operator commands in detail.

Using Operator Commands

With the exception of the EOJ command, each command may be entered in full or may be abbreviated. The minimum abbreviation required is the number of characters necessary to uniquely identify the command. The characters needed to identify the command are underlined in the description of each command in the sections that follow.

Note: The MODIFY (F) command and proper ID (z/OS), or the REPLID (z/VSE) are assumed, and are not shown in command syntax in this section.

Specifying Terminals

The Terminal Information Block Table (TIBTAB) defines the terminals to be used by Com-plete. The TIBTAB is loaded or generated by the Com-plete control program during Com-plete initialization.

For each local and remote terminal, the TIBTAB contains a Terminal Information Block (TIB). The TIB contains identifying information such as a one- to five-digit Terminal Identification number (TID) and a one- to eight-character Terminal Information Block Name (TIBNAME). Either the TID or TIBNAME may be used to specify a single terminal in most computer operator commands.

Specifying User IDs

When a command argument specifies a user ID, the argument must be in the form:

```
USERID=userid
```

where *userid* is one to eight alphanumeric characters.

Note that the command will only be accepted if the user ID is currently logged onto Com-plete.

Specifying Groups of Terminals or User IDs

In Com-plete, groups of terminals or user IDs can be defined. A group may contain any combination of user IDs and/or terminals. For details, refer to the description of function TU of the UUTIL utility in the Com-plete Utilities documentation.

To specify a group in an operator command, enter the groupname with the command.

If a command specifies a group containing a user ID that is not logged on, Com-plete will still carry out the command for all other members of the group.

Specifying All Terminals

In general, to specify all terminals in the Com-plete system, the argument ALL is entered with the command. Note, however, that a TID may be defined in the TIBTAB as belonging to the group named ALL=NO. This indicates that this TID will not be considered part of the ALL grouping.

Command Description

ACCESS

The ACCESS command is used to start up or shut down Com-plete access processing.

Command Syntax

```
ACCESS START
ACCESS START,FORCE
ACCESS STOP
```

Description

The status of the Com-plete/ACCESS interface is established during Com-plete initialization. The ACCESS operator command allows the operator to control ACCESS processing after initialization. The FORCE option can be used on the START command to force the allocation of the entry in the Adabas SVC ID table.

The START command loads, if necessary, the Adabas interface modules and initializes the ACCESS node. A subsequent STOP command causes any further access requests to the node to be rejected by the Adabas SVC with response 148. Only the STOP command issued during EOJ processing causes the node to be deactivated and the SVC communication to be terminated.

ALLOW

The ALLOW command enables the computer operator to enable one of three Com-plete facilities:

Syntax

```
ALLOW,RJE
ALLOW,LOGON
ALLOW,LOAD
```

Description

Note that the ALLOW command is normally used in conjunction with the DISALLO command after the desired facility has been disabled and it is determined that the facility should once again be enabled.

Examples

```
ALLOW,RJE
ALLO,LOGON
AL,LOAD
```

CANCEL

The CANCEL command is used to cause an abnormal termination of an online application program that is executing from a specific local or remote terminal (TID or TIBNAME), or executing under a specific user ID.

Syntax

```
CANCEL,tid
CANCEL,tibname
CANCEL,userid
```

Description

The CANCEL command causes termination of the application program in conversation with the specified terminal. An application program that has been rolled out of the thread while waiting for terminal I/O will not be cancelled, however, until the terminal operator presses **ENTER**. When the program is cancelled, the following message is displayed at the terminal:

ABS0003 PROGRAM XXXXXXXX CANCELLED BY COMPUTER OPERATOR

If a Com-plete service routine or a PV program is in control at the time the CANCEL command is entered, the CANCEL request is delayed until the routine or program is completed. The operator is notified by the following message:

ZOC00013 CANCEL DELAYED; IN Com-plete OR PV-PROGRAM

Entry of a second CANCEL command causes the termination of the routine or program, but may result in the loss of buffers and/or other resources.

Examples

```
CAN,33
CANCEL,TIB00005
CA,U=FRED
```

CLOSE

The CLOSE command causes the current Com-plete capture data set to be closed and the next data set to be opened in order to continue uninterrupted service to CAPTUR requests by application programs.

Syntax

```
CLOSE
```

Description

The CLOSE command is normally used to make the current capture data set available for access by batch jobs.

Examples

```
CL
```

COMSEC

The COMSEC command allows the operator to control Com-plete security processing after initialization.

Syntax

```
COMSEC,parameters
```

Description

The status of the Com-plete security system is established during Com-plete initialization. Please refer to Security and User Exit Facilities in the *System Programming* documentation for a full description of the available operator commands.

DCTRL

The DCTRL command enables the computer operator to display the terminals in the Com-plete network that have control status. Terminals may be assigned control status by use of the SETCTL command and may have control status removed by means of the UNCTL command.

Syntax

```
DCTRL
```

Description

A terminal with control status is considered to be a privileged terminal and is allowed to perform functions not normally permitted. The DCTRL command enables the computer operator to periodically monitor such terminal usage and take corrective action if needed.

Examples

```
DC
```

DISALLO

The DISALLO command enables the computer operator to disallow use of the following facilities by terminal users:

Syntax

```
DISALLO,RJE
DISALLO,LOGON
```

Description

The DISALLO command is normally used to temporarily disable a utility function during system maintenance. The ALLOW command can be used to reenable a function.

z/OS Only:

The DISALLO command can also be used to disallow loading of load modules from the COMPLIB load library chain. This may be useful in two cases:

1. If, since Com-plete startup, new extents of secondary space have been allocated to any PDS concatenated to COMPLIB, members stored into these extents cannot be loaded by Com-plete unless the COMPLIB DCB is closed and re-opened. You can do this by specifying:

   ```
   DISALLO,LOAD,REOPEN
   ```

   After successful execution of this command, LOADs are allowed again without the need of issuing an ALLOW,LOAD command.
2. A PDS concatenated to COMPLIB may become full and require compression. You can temporarily disallow LOADs from COMPLIB and free the ENQ held for one of the data sets concatenated to COMPLIB by specifying:

   ```
   DISALLO,LOAD,dsn
   ```

   If an ENQ exists for the data set specified, the COMPLIB DCB will be closed, and the ENQ for the data set will be freed. You can now compress the data set and, after successful compression, issue an ALLOW,LOAD command to reestablish the ENQ, re-open the COMPLIB DCB and reallow LOADs. Note that the data set is not deallocated from Com-plete by the DISALLO,LOAD command and, therefore, need not be relocated.

Note: While LOADs are disallowed, only requests to load resident programs or programs residing in the Com-plete lookaside buffer are satisfied. All requests to load a module from COMPLIB while LOADs are disallowed will be queued and the appropriate subtask(s) will be set into WAIT state until you issue the ALLOW,LOAD operator command. Other oper-

ator commands causing modules to be loaded, such as PGM, SERV, etc., may cause unpredictible results when issued in the meantime.

Examples

```
DISALLO,RJE
DISA,LOGON
```

DTASKS

The DTASKS command enables the computer operator to display the status of all Com-plete tasks.

Syntax

```
DTASKS
```

Description

For a description of the output, please refer to the command **PLIST**.

Examples

```
DT
```

DUMP (z/VSE Only)

Write a dump of the Com-plete partition to POWER.

Syntax

```
DUMP
```

ENQ

The ENQ command enables the computer operator to display outstanding ENQUEUES from the Com-plete threads.

Syntax

```
ENQ,LIST,major,minor
ENQ,TERM,tibnr
ENQ,USER,userid
ENQ,THRD,taskid
ENQ,DEQ,qname,rname
```

Description

The ENQ command can be used to:

- Display all ENQUEUES by specifying: LIST,*major*,*minor*;

  ```
  ENQ,LIST,SYSDSN
  ```

- Display all ENQUEUES for a specific terminal by specifying: TERM,*tibnr*;

  ```
  ENQ,TERM,5
  ```

- Display all ENQUEUES for a specific user by specifying: USER,*userid*;

  ```
  ENQ,USER,FRED
  ```

- Display all ENQUEUES for a specific thread by specifying: THRD,*taskid*.

  ```
  ENQ,THRD,THREAD1
  ```

- Dequeue a specific ENQUEUE by specifying: DEQ,*qname*,*rname*;

  ```
  ENQ,DEQ,SYSDSN,COM.V460.DATA
  ```

EOJ

The EOJ command causes a logical shutdown of the Com-plete system.

Syntax

```
EOJ
EOJ,VER=password
```

Description

If the system programmer specified an EOJ verification password using the EOJ,VER system parameter, that password must also be entered with the EOJ command.

Note that a logical shutdown of Com-plete can also be performed with the z/OS STOP (P) command.

If Com-plete does not come down after you have entered EOJ, try:

```
EOJ,FORCE
```

Examples

```
EOJ
EOJ,VER=STOPCOMP
```

FORCE

The FORCE command enables the computer operator to force the logoff of one or more Com-plete users. Before the FORCE command can be issued, a LOGOFF command must have been issued for the specified terminals or users.

Syntax

```
FORCE,tid
FORCE,tibname
FORCE,userid
FORCE,groupname
FORCE,ALL
```

Description

Before the FORCE command can be issued, a LOGOFF command must have been issued for the specified terminals or users.

Examples

```
FORCE,33
FO,TIB00033
FORCE,U=CUST23
F,ACCTNG
FOR,ALL
```

HMSG

The HMSG command causes Com-plete to reissue the "hello message" that is issued to all or selected terminals after Com-plete initialization.

Syntax

```
HMSG,tid
HMSG,tibname
HMSG,userid
HMSG,groupname
HMSG,ALL
```

Description

The HMSG command is useful to notify terminal users in the network of an end to a temporary interruption of service caused by execution of the IGNORE ALL or IGNORE GROUP commands. If GROUP is not specified, the hello message is sent to all terminals. Note that the message generated by the HMSG command will not interrupt a terminal in conversation.

The HMSG command can be used to issue the hello message to:

- A single local terminal - by specifying either the Terminal ID (TID) or the TIBNAME;

  ```
  H,33
  H,TIB00005
  ```

- A single user - by specifying the user ID;

  ```
  HM,U=FRED
  ```

- A group of terminals or user IDs - by specifying the groupname;

  ```
  HMS,DATAENTY
  ```

- All terminals - by specifying ALL (Note that any terminals assigned to the group ALL=NO in the TIBTAB will *not* be issued the hello message by the HMSG command).

  ```
  H,ALL
  ```

IGNORE

The IGNORE command is used to immediately terminate terminal I/O to one or more terminals or lines in the Com-plete system.

Syntax

```
IGNORE,tid
IGNORE,tibname
IGNORE,userid
IGNORE,groupname
IGNORE,ALL
```

Description

The IGNORE command can be used to terminate I/O to:

- A single local terminal - by specifying either the Terminal ID (TID) or the TIBNAME;

  ```
  IGNORE,33
  IG,TIB00005
  ```

- A single user - by specifying the user ID;

  ```
  IG,U=FRED
  ```

- A group of terminals or user IDs - by specifying the groupname;

  ```
  IGNORE,DATAENTY
  ```

- All terminals - by specifying ALL (Note that any terminals assigned to the group ALL=NO in the TIBTAB will *not* be ignored by an IGNORE ALL command).

  ```
  I,ALL
  ```

Processing VTAM terminals for which the IGNORE command has been issued depend on the options specified in the TIB definition (ACQUIRE/NOACQUIRE, SHARE/NOSHARE).

LOGOFF

The LOGOFF command enables the computer operator to logoff one or more Com-plete users.

Syntax

```
LOGOFF,tid
LOGOFF,tibname
LOGOFF,userid
LOGOFF,groupname
LOGOFF,ALL
```

Description

The LOGOFF command can be used to logoff:

- A single local terminal - by specifying either the Terminal ID (TID) or the TIBNAME;

  ```
  LOGOFF,33
  LO,TIB00033 ↩
  ```

- A single user - by specifying the user ID;

  ```
  LOGOFF,U=CUST23
  ```

- A group of terminals and/or user IDs - by specifying the groupname;

  ```
  L,ACCTNG
  ```

- All terminals - by specifying ALL (Note that any terminals assigned to the group ALL=NO in the TIBTAB will *not* be logged off by the LOGOFF ALL command).

  ```
  LOG,ALL
  ```

MSG

The MSG command is used to send a message to one or more terminals or users in the Com-plete system:

Syntax

```
MSG,tid
MSG,tibname
MSG,userid
MSG,groupname
MSG,ALL
```

Description

The message class used is 1 by default, but you can override this default with an option as follows:

```
MSG,destination,ENTER,messsage-text      = Class 5
MSG,destination,IMMED,messsage-text      = Class 2
MSG,destination,messsage-text                    = Class 1
```

Examples

```
MSG,ALL,ENTER,Com-plete Yo-Yo in 10 minutes
MSG,ALL,IMMED,Urgent Com-plete Yo-Yo
```

Notes:

1. TIB 1 in the TIBTAB must have authority to send class 1,2 and/or 5 messages. Otherwise a security violation will occur.
2. If APPLYMOD 41 is not set, class 5 messages will be treated as class 1 messages.

PGM

The PGM command is used to load, delete, and refresh modules that reside in the RESIDENTPAGE area of Com-plete.

Syntax

```
PGM,DELETE,program-name
PGM,LOAD,program-name
PGM,REFRESH,program-name
```

Description

Note that the amount of storage GETMAINed from Com-plete's region is the module size rounded up to the next 4K boundary. The REFRESH command implies a LOAD of the new copy followed by a DELETE of the old one.

Note: Com-plete does not check to determine if there are any active transactions using a program being either deleted or refreshed. If there are active transactions, the effect upon those transactions will be unpredictable.

Examples

```
PGM,DELETE,PGM1
PG,LOAD,PGM1
P,REFRESH,PGM1
```

PLIST

This command will provide a list of the current tasks defined in the requested task group and the status of each.

Syntax

```
PLIST
```

Description

If no task group is supplied as a parameter to this command, all tasks of all task groups will be displayed. This command provides similar output to the UCTRL PL function. The following is a sample output resulting from this command.

```
09.33.15 STC06160 COMOPC0099-T COMMAND RECEIVED AT 9:33:15 FROM CONSOLE - 00 WAS PLIST
09.33.16 STC06160 COMOPC0067-T -> GrpName Status Use Wait LastOp Time Program  Tid.. L
09.33.16 STC06160 COMOPC0067-T -> OC      A-Run
09.33.16 STC06160 COMOPC0067-T -> TAM     A-Wait                      USTACK     4 ↩
  0
09.33.16 STC06160 COMOPC0067-T -> MSGPO   A-Wait
09.33.16 STC06160 COMOPC0067-T -> PAGING  A-Wait
09.33.16 STC06160 COMOPC0067-T -> FIO     A-Wait
09.33.17 STC06160 COMOPC0067-T -> DEFAULT A-Wait  0   2   Wrtm        USTACK     4 ↩
  0
09.33.17 STC06160 COMOPC0067-T -> DEFAULT A-Wait  0   2   Coexit      UPDS       4 ↩
  4
09.33.17 STC06160 COMOPC0067-T -> DEFAULT A-Wait  0   2
09.33.17 STC06160 COMOPC0001-T PList command COMPLETED.
```

Where:

GrpName
This is the name of the task group of which the task in question is a member. In the case of system tasks, this is the name of the system task.

Status
This reflects the current status of the task. The status is a combination of two state indicators separated by a dash ('-'). The primary state indicator is the letter preceding the dash indicates whether the task is Active, Quiescing or Dormant by the letters A, Q and D respectively. Active in this sense indicates that the task is available to do work. When it is quiescing, it will remain active long enough to finish any work which has been started by the task while dormant tasks cannot be used and will have no secondary state associated with them. The secondary states which may occur are as follows:

Status	Meaning
Wait	This indicates that the task is waiting. In this state, the task is waiting on new work or on events requested by programs running in threads associated with it.
Run	This indicates that the task is currently running a user program.
Disp	This indicates that the task is going through it's dispatching cycle either finishing off old work or looking for new work.

Use

This is the current use count for the task. The use count includes the current user of the task, any users for whom a wait was issued on the task and any users with an affinity for this task.

Wait

This is the current wait count for the task. This reflects the number events upon which the task is waiting and includes two standard events those being that work has been queued to the task group work queues or to the task's own work queue.

LastOp

This is the last Com-plete op which was issued under control of the task.

Time

When the task has a secondary status of 'Run', this will reflect the time in seconds that this user has spent under control of the task.

Program

This is the name of the program currently active under control of the task, or the last program to be active under control of the task if it has a secondary status of 'wait'. If the task has never been used, this will be blank, however, once it has been used, this will always contain a value.

Tid..

This is the tid of the current TIB active under control of the task, or the last TIB to be active under control of the task if it has a secondary status of 'wait'. If the task has never been used, this will be blank, however, once it has been used, this will always contain a value.

L

This is the level number on which the user currently active under control of the task, or the last user to be active under control of the task if it has a secondary status of 'wait', is running. If the task has never been used, this will be blank, however, once it has been used, this will always contain a value. Level '0' will be displayed for a non-Com-pass user, for a Com-pass user who is running a program while something is stacked on all possible levels or for specific programs which must run on level 0 such as ULOG.

QOVER

This command will provide a list of the current queues defined in the system and the status of each.

Syntax

```
QOVER
```

Description

This command provides similar output to the UCTRL QO function. The following is a sample output resulting from this command.

```
COMOPC0099-* Command received at 14:32:03 from SAG was QOVER
 COMOPC0067-* -> Queue name        Curr   HWM Tim(AV) Tim(Mx)      max at
 COMOPC0067-* -> Output Queue         0     0   0.000   0.000
 COMOPC0067-* -> Input Queue          0     0   0.000   0.000
 COMOPC0067-* -> Completion Queue     0     0   0.000   0.000
 COMOPC0067-* -> Message Queue        0     0   0.000   0.000
 COMOPC0067-* -> $SYSTEM threadSG     0     0   0.000   0.000
 COMOPC0067-* -> $SYSTEM thread-Q     0     0   0.000   0.000
 COMOPC0067-* -> UT0256  threadSG     0     0   0.000   0.000
 COMOPC0067-* -> UT0256  thread-Q     0     1   0.019   0.036 20.10 14:29
 COMOPC0067-* -> UT0512  threadSG     0     0   0.000   0.000
 COMOPC0067-* -> UT0512  thread-Q     0     0   0.000   0.000
 COMOPC0067-* -> SYSTEM  task-grp     0     1   0.003   0.004 20.10 14:28
 COMOPC0067-* -> SYSTEM  task-Q       0     0   0.000   0.000
 COMOPC0067-* -> DEFAULT task-grp     0     1   0.001   0.004 20.10 14:29
 COMOPC0067-* -> DEFAULT task-Q       0     0   0.000   0.000
 COMOPC0067-* -> DEFAULT task-Q       0     0   0.000   0.000
 COMOPC0067-* -> DEFAULT task-Q       0     1   0.011   0.022 20.10 14:29
```

Where:

Queue Name

This is the 16 character name of the queue for which details are provided. The first six queues are the standard system queues used by Com-plete. Following this, each of the task group's queues will follow. The first eight characters of these queue names will contain the task group name while the second eight characters indicates their purpose within the task group.

Each task group has one common work queue upon which the work is queued and that does not have an affinity to a particular TCB within the group, i.e. that can be executed on any TCB in the group. In addition, each task within the group will have its own work queue with the identifier 'TASK-Q' associated with it. These queues are used for work associated with a particular task.

Current (in Queue)
This is the number of TIBs currently in the queue.

HMW (in Queue)
This is the maximum number of TIBs ever in the queue at one time.

Time in Queue (Average)
This is the average amount of time in milliseconds a TIB spent in the queue.

Time in Queue (Max)
This is the longest time a TIB ever spent in this queue.

Max reached at
Shows when the HWM for 'Time in Queue' was taken..

QUIESCE

This command causes the system to quiesce.

Syntax

```
QUIESCE
```

Description

This command will result in the following:

The VTAM application will be quiesced which will prevent any further log-ons to this Com-plete('s APPL, however, current sessions will be allowed to continue to completion. If Com-plete runs as a cluster in a Parallel Sysplex, requests to establish new sessions with Com-plete's generic VTAM resource name will automatically be routed to one of the remaining parts of the cluster.

Access will be quiesced which means that any existing sessions will be allowed to continue but any new sessions will received a 'node not active' return code.

Users returning to their COM-PASS menu will be given a warning message to the effect that the system is quiescing and that they should finish their work and log off.

Once the quiesce command has been issued, Com-plete must be stopped and restarted before normal service to users can be resumed.

RESTART

The RESTART command causes an immediate restart of terminal I/O to one or more terminals or lines in the Com-plete system.

Syntax

```
RESTART,tid
RESTART,tibname
RESTART,groupname
RESTART,ALL
```

Description

The RESTART command can be used to restart I/O to:

- A single local terminal - by specifying the Terminal ID (TID) or TIBNAME;

  ```
  RESTART,33
  RES,TIB00033
  ```

- A group of terminals - by specifying the groupname;

  ```
  RESTART,DATAENTY
  ```

- All terminals - by specifying ALL (Note that any terminals assigned to the group ALL=NO in the TIBTAB will *not* be restarted with a RESTART ALL command).

  ```
  R,ALL
  ```

SERV

The SERV command enables the computer operator to pass commands to a server.

Syntax

```
SERV,[keyword],server-id,[server-parameters]
```

Description

Servers can be started and terminated using this command, and requests can be sent to servers. These servers must be specified in the Com-plete sysparm SERVER. For more information of Com-plete Servers, see *Com-plete Servers* in the Com-plete System Programming documentation.

Examples

1. `SERV TERM,server-id`

   This command terminates the specified server.

2. `SERV INIT,server-id(,parameters)`

   This command initializes the specified server.

3. `SERV server-id,server-dependent parameters`

   This command sends a request to the specified server.

SETCTL

Set one or more local or remote terminals to control status

Syntax

```
SETCTL,tid
SETCTL,tibname
SETCTL,userid
SETCTL,groupname
SETCTL,ALL
```

Description

The SETCTL command enables the computer operator to set one or more local or remote terminals to control status. A terminal with control status is considered a privileged terminal and is allowed to perform functions normally not permitted.

In addition, the SETCTL command enables the computer operator to assign control status dynamically to one or more terminals, when necessary. Note that control status assigned using the SETCTL command is in effect for the duration of the current Com-plete session only, and is removed when the user logs off or when the UNCTL command is used.

The SETCTL command can be used to assign control status to:

- A single local terminal - by specifying the Terminal ID (TID) or the TIBNAME;

  ```
  SETCTL,33
  SE,TIB00033
  ```

- A single user - by specifying the user ID;

  ```
  SETCTL,U=USER33
  ```

- A group of terminals and/or users - by specifying the groupname;

  ```
  SET,ACCTNG
  ```

- All terminals - by specifying ALL (Note that any terminals assigned to the group ALL=NO will *not* be given control status with a SETCTL ALL command).

  ```
  SE,ALL
  ```

Note: If a user is logged onto a terminal to which control status is assigned with the SETCTL command, control status will be lost when the user logs off from that terminal.

STATS

The STATS command causes the Com-plete statistics to be written to the data set specified by the SYSPRINT DDNAME in the Com-plete startup procedure.

Syntax

```
STATS
```

Description

TASKS

The TASKS command can be used to attach additional operating system tasks in a Com-plete task group or to detach some of the tasks of a task group.

Syntax

```
TASKS,task_group_name,number_of_tasks
```

Description

The *number_of_tasks* parameter you specify is the number of tasks you wish to exist in the task group after execution of the command,*not*the number of tasks you want to be attached additionally or detached!

number_of_tasks must be greater than zero and the resulting number off all processor tasks in Com-plete must not exceed the number specified or defaulted by the MAXTASKS sysparm.

Examples

```
TA,DEFAULT,10
```

TLIST

This command will provide a list of the current threads defined in the requested thread group and the status of each.

Syntax

```
TLIST,thread_group_name
```

Description

If no thread group name is provided as a parameter to the request, all threads of all thread groups will be displayed. This command produces a similar output to the UCTRL TL function.

Subgrp
This is the name of the thread subgroup of which the thread in question is a member.

Status
This reflects the current status of the thread. The status is a combination of two state indicators separated by a dash ('-'). The primary state indicator is the letter preceding the dash indicates whether the thread is Active, Quiescing or Dormant by the letters A, Q and D respectively. Active in this sense indicates that the thread is available to do work. When it is quiescing, it will remain active long enough to finish any work which has been started in the thread, while a dormant thread cannot be used and will have no secondary state associated with it. The secondary states which may occur are as follows:

'Free' Status

This indicates that the thread is free to run other work. If there was a previous user of the thread, this state indicates that this user's program ended or has been rolled out.

'Occ' Status

The 'occupied' status indicates that the thread is available to do work, however, the user program currently occupying the thread must first be rolled out prior to starting any other new work in the thread.

'Disp' Status

This indicates that the thread is reserved and the dispatcher is currently in the process of either starting a new user program or rolling in a user program which was previously rolled out.

'Run' Status

This indicates that the user program in the thread is currently running.

'Susp' Status

This indicates that the user program has been temporarily suspended as a wait was issued either directly by the user program or indirectly by a function used by the program. In this state, the user program may not be rolled out. Internally it indicates that the operating system task associated with the work is active elsewhere. Once the condition for the wait is satisfied, the task will continue processing this work.

Use

This is the current use count for the thread. The use count includes the current user of the thread plus any other non relocatible users previously rolled out from this thread.

Wait

This is the current wait count for the thread. This reflects the number of users waiting to run in the thread at the present time.

LastOp

This is the last Com-plete op which was issued in the thread.

Time

When the thread has a secondary status of 'Susp' or 'Run', this will reflect the time in seconds that this user has spent in the thread.

Program

This is the name of the program currently active in the thread, or the last program to be active in the thread if the thread has a status of 'free' or 'occ'. If the thread has never been used, this will be blank, however, once the thread has been used, this will always contain a value.

Tid..

This is the tid of the current TIB active in the thread, or the last TIB to be active in the thread if the thread has a status of 'free' or 'occ'. If the thread has never been used, this will be blank, however, once the thread has been used, this will always contain a value.

Active L

This is the level number on which the user currently active in the thread, or the last user to be active in the thread if the thread has a status of 'free' or 'occ', is running. If the thread has never been used, this will be blank, however, once the thread has been used, this will always contain a value. Level '0' will be displayed for a non-Com-pass user, for a Com-pass user who is running a program while something is stacked on all possible levels or for specific programs which must run on level 0 such as ULOG.

UNCTL

The UNCTL command enables the computer operator to remove control status from one or more local or remote terminals or users.

Syntax

```
UNCTL,tid
UNCTL,tibname
UNCTL,userid
UNCTL,groupname
UNCTL,ALL
```

Description

A terminal with control status is considered to be a privileged terminal and is allowed to perform functions not normally permitted. The UNCTL command enables the computer operator to remove control status dynamically from a designated terminal whenever necessary.

The UNCTL command can be used to remove control status from:

- A single local terminal - by specifying the Terminal ID (TID) or the TIBNAME;

  ```
  UNCTL,33
  UNC,TIB00033
  ```

- A single user - by specifying the user ID;

  ```
  UNCTL,U=FRED
  ```

- A group of terminals and/or users - by specifying the groupname;

  ```
  UNC,ACCTNG
  ```

- All terminals - by specifying ALL (Note that any terminals assigned to the group ALL=NO in the TIBTAB will *not* have control status removed by the UNCTL ALL command).

  ```
  UNC,ALL
  ```

USER

The USER command allows the computer operator to attach a specific user program and optionally pass data to that program.

Syntax

```
USER
```

Description

Programs that are started using the USER command receive passed data in the same format as if they were started by the ATTCH function in an online program.

A special parameter, UFILE, allows the computer operator to change the status of up to five files in a single input operation.

Examples

```
US,UFILE, status (file1,file2,....file5)
```

where:

status	is the status to which the files are to be set. Possible options: BTCH, ONLN
file1...	are the DD/DLBL names to be changed. Up to five can be specified, separated by commas and enclosed in parentheses. If only one file is specified, the parentheses are optional.

UU

The UU command is used to display status and account information about one or more logged on users.

Syntax

```
UU,tid
UU,tibname
UU,userid
UU,groupname
UU,ALL      UU,ALL
```

Description

The UU command can be used to display status and account information about :

- A single local terminal - by specifying the Terminal ID (TID) or the TIBNAME;

```
UU,33
UU,TIB00005
```

- A single user - by specifying the user ID;

```
UU,U=FRED
```

- A group of terminals and/or users - by specifying the groupname;

```
UU,DATAENTY
```

- All terminals - by specifying ALL

```
UU,ALL
```

VTAM

The VTAM command can be used to documentationly perform certain functions upon Com-plete's VTAM interface.

Syntax

```
VTAM,parameter
```

Description

Usually, VTAM communication is started automatically during Com-plete startup and stopped during shutdown. This includes connection to a generic resource name when requested by sysparm VTAMGENERIC and disconnection from it.

The following parameters are available with the VTAM command:

START	start VTAM communication
STOP	stop VTAM communication
QUIESCE	stop accepting new sessions, but continue serving existing ones. This function is also invoked implicitly by the QUIESCE operator command.
DISCONNECT	disconnect from the generic resource name if any. No new sessions will be accepted through the generic resource name. Existing sessions will continue being served. Log-on is still possible through the unique VTAM APPL-ID. This function can be used to prepare a planned downtime for one Com-plete of a cluster in a Parallel Sysplex.
CONNECT	Undo DISCONNECT. Reconnects to the generic resource group specified in sysparm VTAMGENERIC.
NOPERSIST	Disable session persistence, i.e., at VTAM STOP or shutdown all sessions are to be terminated . This makes sense only when Com-plete has been started with sysparm VTAM-PERSIST=YES.
PERSIST	Undo NOPERSIST. Issuing PERSIST does not turn on session persistence unless sysparm VTAM-PERSIST=YES is in effect. Note that if you issue NOPERSIST and then PERSIST, sessions established in the meantime are not recoverable.
EVACUATE	When issued without any following parameter, executes an implicit QUIESCE and transfers all active VTAM sessions to the generic resource group specified in sysparm VTAMGENERIC. This can be used to push out remaining user sessions prior to shutdown of one Com-plete in a cluster. Note that active applications can only “survive” the evacuation if they support recovery, and APPLICATION-RECOVERY=YES is in effect.

EVACU-ATE,*userID*	If there is a user session with the specified *userID*, it is transferred to the generic resource group specified in sysparm VTAMGENERIC. Used mainly for testing purposes.

Each of the above parameters can be abbreviated by its first three characters.

Examples

```
V,START
VT,STOP
```

5 Operation Codes

The following table lists hexadecimal operation codes that appear in the output display of the Com-plete DISPLAY and DTASKS commands:

Command	Code	Meaning
WRT	00	Write data to terminal
WRTT	01	Write text to terminal
WRTS	02	Special terminal write
WRTSE	03	Special terminal write with erase
WRTM	06	Map write
READB	07	Read buffer
WRTSF	08	Write structured field
READ	10	Read terminal
READR	11	Read terminal with reset
READS	12	Special terminal read
READSR	13	Special terminal read with reset
READM	16	Map read
READMR	17	Map read with reset
MESGSW	20	Message switch
PSOPEN	21	Open printout spool data set
PSPUT	22	Put line to printout spool data set
PSCLOS	23	Close printout spool data set
TFGET	30	File I/O GET function
TFPUT	31	File I/O PUT function
TFGETU	32	File I/O GET for update function
TFPUTU	33	File I/O PUT for update function
TFENQ	34	File I/O enqueue

Command	Code	Meaning
TFDEQ	35	File I/O dequeue
SDCLOS	3F	Close SD file
SDOPEN	40	Open SD file
SDDEL	43	Delete SD file
PWRT	45	Write data page
POPEN	44	Open paging file
SDWRT	41	Write SD file
SDREAD	42	Read SD file
PWRTT	46	Write text page
PWRTS	47	Write special page
PWRTSE	48	Write special page with erase
PREAD	49	Read page
PLIMIT	4A	Set page high and current for queue page file
CAPTUR	4B	Capture a record
EOJ	4C	End of job
GETCHR	4D	Obtain terminal characteristics
LOAD	4E	Load a phase
LOADT	4F	Load a phase and transfer control to it
FETCH	50	Fetch a phase
ABEND	51	Abend a phase
SNAP	52	Take a thread dump
VSOPEN	54	VSAM Open
VSCLOS	55	VSAM Close
GETDSN	56	Get VSAM dataset name
RSRGET	57	Get resource
RSRFRE	58	Free resource
WTO	59	Write to operator console/log
SETEID	5A	SETEID operation
RJE	5B	RJE operation
LEPIPI	5C	Call LE via LEPIPI
SECURE	5D	Security validation
ABEXIT	5F	Set/Delete Abend exit
COMSEC	60	Com-plete Security
STACK	61	STACK function
MODIFY	62	MODIFY function
FLIP	63	Change stack level

Command	Code	Meaning
CPUTIME	7B	Get CPUtime used
DATE	7C	Get date
JDATE	7D	Get Julian date
TIME	7E	Get time
GETMAD	7F	Get monitor addresses
CMWAIT	80	Wait for ECB
CMPOST	81	Post ECB
ROLOUT	82	Rollout
TESTAT	83	Test attention
ATTACH	85	ATTACH program
ADABAS	86	Adabas call
USER1	87	Customer specific call
USER2	88	Customer specific call
COLINK	89	Com-plete LINK operation
COXCTL	8A	Com-plete XCTL operation
COLOAD	8B	Com-plete LOAD operation
CODEL	8C	Com-plete DELETE operation
GETMAIN	8D	Com-plete GETMAIN operation
FREEMAIN	8E	Com-plete FREEMAIN operation
SCHED	8F	Schedule program
EXIT	90	Leave program with COEXIT
NBPM	92	Natural buffer pool manager
GRAPHICS	93	GRAPHICS setup
COMSTOR	94	Common storage processing
ROLEVT	95	Roll-for-event processing
SERVER	96	Get info from server

6 Task, Thread, Status

The following table lists the messages that appear in the status column of the output display for the Com-plete operator commands DISPLAY and DTASKS:

Message		Meaning
ACT	The task is active:	
	WAIT I/O	The TCB is waiting.
	PRIV	Executing program has privileged status.
	IP	Interface in control.
	MOD	User MOD in control.
	UP	User program in control.
	NUC	Com-plete nucleus in control.
WAIT	The task is waiting to be dispatched due to:	
	WORK	Waiting for work.
	I/O	Waiting for an input or output operation.
	SUBPOOL CREATE	Waiting for buffers.
	SUBPOOL EXP nnn	Where "nnn" is the number of the subpool being expanded.
	MSG ONLY	Waiting for a message to be deleted due to a wraparound condition on the message disk file.
WFR	The task is waiting for one of the following Com-plete resources:	
	ACCESS METHOD	Terminal access method routine.
	CD QUEUES	OPEN/LINK/LOAD/XCTL contents directory queues.
	COM-PASS STACK	Suspend/recall processing.
	DS ALLOC TABLE	Data set allocation table.
	DUMP	Online dump in progress.
	LIBRARY ISD	PGMLIB in-storage directory.
	MSG CORE QUEUES	Message switching core queue alloc routine.

Message		Meaning
	MSG CQ BACKUP	Message switching core queue compression routine.
	MSG DFRD SCHED Q	Deferred message scheduling routine.
	MSG RB ASSIGN	Message switching record allocation routine.
	PAGE DIRECTORY	Page file directory management routine.
	ROLL BUFFER POOL	Rollin/rollout buffer pool.
	ROLL QUEUE	Rollin/rollout processing queue.
	ROLL-EVENT	Roll event queue.
	SD A-S TABLE	SD space allocation routine.
	SD DIRECTORY	SD file directory.
	SECURITY TABLES	Update of security information.
	SERIALIZATION	Generalized serialization routine.
	VSAM	VSAM service routine.

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