Command Reference

Informatica® PowerExchange®
(Version 8.6)
# Table of Contents

**Chapter 5: Datacom Change Data Capture Commands** .................................... 11
  - Introduction ................................................................................. 11
  - Datacom Change Controller Commands .................................. 11
    - REFRESH .............................................................................. 12
    - START ................................................................................. 12
    - STOP .................................................................................. 12
  - Datacom Log Feeder Commands .............................................. 13
    - DEBUG ................................................................................. 13
    - START ................................................................................ 13
    - STATUS ............................................................................. 13
    - STOP ................................................................................ 13
    - TRACE ............................................................................... 14

**Chapter 6: DB2 for z/OS ECCR Commands** ............................................. 15
  - Introduction ............................................................................. 15
  - DISPLAY ................................................................................ 16
    - Syntax ................................................................................. 16
    - Example ........................................................................... 16
  - QUIESCE .............................................................................. 17
    - Syntax ................................................................................. 17
    - Related Commands .......................................................... 17
  - REFRESH .............................................................................. 18
    - Syntax ................................................................................. 18
    - Usage Notes ....................................................................... 18
  - START .................................................................................. 18
    - Syntax ................................................................................. 18
    - Usage Notes ....................................................................... 18
  - STOP .................................................................................... 19
    - Syntax ................................................................................. 19
    - Related Commands .......................................................... 19
  - TERM ................................................................................... 19
    - Syntax ................................................................................. 19
    - Related Commands .......................................................... 19
  - URID ..................................................................................... 20
    - Syntax ................................................................................. 20
    - Example ........................................................................... 20
    - Related Commands .......................................................... 20

**Chapter 7: IDMS Synchronous Change Data Capture Commands** ............. 21
  - Introduction ............................................................................. 21
  - IDMS Change Controller Commands ................................... 21
    - REFRESH ............................................................................. 22
    - START ................................................................................. 22
## Table of Contents

Stop ... .................................................. 22
IDMS Log Feeder Commands .......................................................... 23
  DEBUG ................................................................................. 23
  START ............................................................................ 23
  STATUS ........................................................................ 23
  STOP ........................................................................... 23
  TRACE ........................................................................... 24

Chapter 8: IMS Synchronous ECCR Commands ................................................. 25
  Introduction ................................................................. 25
  IMS Console Commands ...................................................... 25
  DISPLAY SUBSYS .......................................................... 25
  START SUBSYS ............................................................. 26
  STOP SUBSYS ............................................................... 26
  IMS External Subsystem Commands .................................................. 27
  xEDP-ABORT .............................................................. 27
  xEDP-CONTINUE .......................................................... 28
  xEDP-STAT ................................................................. 28
  xEDP-STATWTO .......................................................... 29

Chapter 9: IMS Log-Based ECCR Commands ................................................. 31
  Introduction ................................................................. 31
  CLOSE ........................................................................... 31
  Syntax ............................................................................ 31
  Usage Notes ................................................................. 31
  DISPLAY TRACE ............................................................ 32
  Syntax ............................................................................ 32
  Example ......................................................................... 32
  Related Commands .......................................................... 32
  TRACEOFF ................................................................. 32
  Syntax ............................................................................ 32
  Usage Notes ................................................................. 32
  Related Commands .......................................................... 32
  TRACEON ................................................................. 33
  Syntax ............................................................................ 33
  Usage Notes ................................................................. 33
  Related Commands .......................................................... 33

Chapter 10: PowerExchange Agent Commands ................................................. 35
  Introduction ................................................................. 35
  DISPLAY ........................................................................ 36
  Syntax ............................................................................ 36
  Parameter Descriptions .......................................................... 36
  Usage Notes ................................................................. 36
  Example ......................................................................... 37
# Table of Contents

- **DRAIN** .......................................................... 37
  - Syntax ......................................................... 37
  - Related Commands ........................................... 37
- **LOGCLOSE** ...................................................... 37
  - Syntax ......................................................... 37
  - Related Commands ........................................... 38
- **LOGOPEN** ...................................................... 38
  - Syntax ......................................................... 38
  - Usage Notes .................................................. 38
  - Related Commands ........................................... 38
- **LOGSPIN** ........................................................ 38
  - Syntax ......................................................... 38
  - Related Commands ........................................... 38
- **REPCLOSE** ...................................................... 39
  - Syntax ......................................................... 39
  - Related Commands ........................................... 39
- **REOPEN** ........................................................ 39
  - Syntax ......................................................... 39
  - Usage Notes .................................................. 39
  - Related Commands ........................................... 39
- **REPOSITORYDSN** .............................................. 40
  - Syntax ......................................................... 40
  - Usage Notes .................................................. 40
  - Related Commands ........................................... 40
- **RESTATUS** ..................................................... 40
  - Syntax ......................................................... 40
  - Example ....................................................... 40
- **RESUME** ........................................................ 41
  - Syntax ......................................................... 41
  - Related Commands ........................................... 41
- **SHUTDOWN** ..................................................... 41
  - Syntax ......................................................... 41
  - Parameter Description ...................................... 42
  - Related Commands ........................................... 42
- **START** .......................................................... 42
  - Syntax ......................................................... 42
  - Parameter Descriptions .................................... 42
- **STOP** ........................................................... 42
  - Syntax ......................................................... 43
  - Parameter Descriptions .................................... 43

## Chapter 11: PowerExchange Condense Commands ........................................ 45

- Introduction .................................................... 45
- Methods of Issuing PowerExchange Condense Commands .................................. 45
- Stopping Condense Processing ........................................ 46
- CONDENSE ....................................................... 46
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISPLAY STATUS</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTLCACON and Other Start Commands</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter Descriptions</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILESWITCH</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUTDOWN</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chapter 12: PowerExchange Listener Commands** ........................................... 53

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methods of Issuing PowerExchange Listener Commands</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSE and Other Stop Commands</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage Notes</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISPLAY ACTIVE and LISTTASK</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTLLST and Other Start Commands</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter Descriptions</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usage Notes</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTLLSTSI</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter Descriptions</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Commands</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOPTASK</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syntax</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Commands</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chapter 13: PowerExchange Logger Commands** ........................................... 63

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introduction</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic PowerExchange Logger Commands</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of Issuing Basic PowerExchange Logger Commands</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Syntax Rules and Guidelines</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFINE_LOG</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE_LOG</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preface

This manual contains reference information for the PowerExchange® commands, including their syntax and usage. It is intended for PowerExchange administrators who are responsible for defining and managing PowerExchange change data capture and bulk data movement operations.

The manual includes commands that apply to the following Informatica products:

- PowerExchange for Adabas®
- PowerExchange for CA Datacom®
- PowerExchange for CA IDMS™
- PowerExchange for DB2® for i5/OS®
- PowerExchange for DB2 for Linux®, UNIX®, and Windows®
- PowerExchange for DB2 for z/OS®
- PowerExchange for IMS™
- PowerExchange for Oracle®
- PowerExchange for SQL Server®
- PowerExchange for VSAM

Informatica Resources

Informatica Customer Portal

As an Informatica customer, you can access the Informatica Customer Portal site at http://my.informatica.com. The site contains product information, user group information, newsletters, access to the Informatica customer support case management system (ATLAS), the Informatica Knowledge Base, Informatica Documentation Center, and access to the Informatica user community.

Informatica Documentation

The Informatica Documentation team takes every effort to create accurate, usable documentation. If you have questions, comments, or ideas about this documentation, contact the Informatica Documentation team through email at infa_documentation@informatica.com. We will use your feedback to improve our documentation. Let us know if we can contact you regarding your comments.
Informatica Web Site

You can access the Informatica corporate web site at http://www.informatica.com. The site contains information about Informatica, its background, upcoming events, and sales offices. You will also find product and partner information. The services area of the site includes important information about technical support, training and education, and implementation services.

Informatica Knowledge Base

As an Informatica customer, you can access the Informatica Knowledge Base at http://my.informatica.com. Use the Knowledge Base to search for documented solutions to known technical issues about Informatica products. You can also find answers to frequently asked questions, technical white papers, and technical tips.

Informatica Global Customer Support

There are many ways to access Informatica Global Customer Support. You can contact a Customer Support Center through telephone, email, or the WebSupport Service.

Use the following email addresses to contact Informatica Global Customer Support:

- support@informatica.com for technical inquiries
- support_admin@informatica.com for general customer service requests

WebSupport requires a user name and password. You can request a user name and password at http://my.informatica.com.

Use the following telephone numbers to contact Informatica Global Customer Support:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North America / South America</th>
<th>Europe / Middle East / Africa</th>
<th>Asia / Australia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Informatica Corporation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Informatica Software Ltd.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Informatica Business</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>6 Waltham Park</td>
<td>Solutions Pvt. Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Cardinal Way</td>
<td>Waltham Road, White Waltham</td>
<td>Diamond District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redwood City, California</td>
<td>Maidenhead, Berkshire</td>
<td>Tower B, 3rd Floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94063</td>
<td>SL6 3TN</td>
<td>150 Airport Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Bangalore 560 008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Toll Free</strong></td>
<td><strong>Toll Free</strong></td>
<td><strong>Toll Free</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1 877 463 2435</td>
<td>00 800 4632 4357</td>
<td>Australia: 1 800 151 830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore: 001 800 4632 4357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard Rate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Standard Rate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Standard Rate</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil: +55 11 3523 7761</td>
<td>Belgium: +32 15 281 702</td>
<td>India: +91 80 4112 5738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico: +52 55 1168 9763</td>
<td>France: +33 1 41 38 92 26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States: +1 650 385 5800</td>
<td>Germany: +49 1805 702 702</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Netherlands: +31 306 022 797</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom: +44 1628 511 445</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overview

This chapter includes the following topics:

♦ Overview, 1
♦ Organization of This Manual, 2
♦ Syntax Conventions, 2
♦ Entering Commands, 2

Overview

This manual describes the proper syntax, usage, and limitations of commands for controlling PowerExchange components and processes. It covers commands for the following common components that pertain to multiple data sources and PowerExchange products:

♦ PowerExchange Agent
♦ PowerExchange Condense
♦ PowerExchange Listener
♦ PowerExchange Logger
♦ Post-Log Merge Jobs

The manual also covers commands for the following source-specific components:

♦ Batch/VSAM Environmental Change Capture Routine (ECCR)
♦ CIC/VSAM ECCR
♦ Datacom Change Controller and Log Feeder
♦ DB2 for z/OS ECCR
♦ IDMS Change Controller and Log Feeder
♦ IMS synchronous ECCR

Note: For your convenience, the manual also includes some commands and techniques that are not supplied by PowerExchange, such as the MVS START and STOP operator commands.
The manual does not cover the following topics:
- Configuration parameters and statements, such as those in the DBMOVER configuration file. For information about setting these parameters, see the PowerExchange Reference Manual and the applicable change data capture guides for your platforms.
- Parameters and control statements for the PowerExchange utilities. For information about running the utilities, see the PowerExchange Utilities Guide.
- Sample JCL that is supplied as part of an MVS PowerExchange installation in the hlq.SAMPLIB library, where hlq is the high-level qualifier that you specified at installation.

Organization of This Manual

This manual is organized to help you look up commands quickly. Each chapter addresses a PowerExchange source-specific change data capture component or a common component. The chapters for source-specific components precede those for common components. Within each chapter, the commands are arranged alphabetically by name. If a command name varies by platform, a generic name such as Start commands is used.

Syntax Conventions

This manual uses the following general conventions to indicate the proper command syntax:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monospaced font</td>
<td>Indicates the lines that are part of the general syntax or command example.</td>
<td>F job_name,FILESWITCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italic</td>
<td>Indicates a variable for which you enter a specific value.</td>
<td>DSNName=data_set_name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square brackets ([ ])</td>
<td>Indicates an optional parameter or subparameter.</td>
<td>F job_name,CLOSE [FORCE]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A vertical bar (</td>
<td>), also called a pipe, between items</td>
<td>Indicates that you enter only one of the items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A comma (,) between items</td>
<td>Indicates that you can enter more than one item.</td>
<td>{STARBA='rba',ENDRBA='rba'}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curly brackets (</td>
<td>{</td>
<td>), also called braces, around multiple items</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Entering Commands

The specific command notation and method of entry varies by platform. For example, MVS MODIFY (F) commands often require a comma (,) after a job_name value and can be entered from the MVS operator console or an interface such as SDF. Refer to the section for the command that you are interested in for specific information about entering a command.
CHAPTER 2

Adabas Log-Based ECCR Commands

This chapter includes the following topics:
- Introduction, 3
- START, 3
- STOP or CLOSE, 4

Introduction

Use the Adabas log-based ECCR commands to start or stop the Adabas log-based ECCR.

Issue the commands from the MVS operator console or an interface such as SDSF. You must include the ECCR started task name or job name in the command.

Note: Usually, the Adabas ECCR runs as a started task. However, you can run the ECCR as a batch job, if appropriate. Sample JCL for the ECCR PROC is supplied in the ECCRADA member of the RUNLIB library. When you ran the XIZZZ998 job during installation, the job copied the contents of the ECCRADA member to the xxxAD1EC member of the PROCLIB library, where xxx is the PowerExchange Agent prefix.

START

Starts the Adabas ECCR started task. This command is the standard MVS START (S) command.

Before starting the ECCR started task, perform the following tasks:
- Create capture registrations for your Adabas change data sources.
- Verify that the PowerExchange ECCR DBID parameter value that is specified in the ADAECRP1 member of the RUNLIB library matches the collection identifier in the Adabas capture registrations. If you use condense processing, also verify that this same DBID value is specified in the CAPTADA1 member of the RUNLIB library.
- Verify that the specified Adabas DBID is active.
Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
S xxxAD1EC
```

The xxx variable is the three-character value that you specified for the PowerExchange Agent/Logger Prefix when you ran the MVS Installation Assistant. Default is PWX. The value xxxAD1EC is the name of the PROCLIB member that contains the ECCR started task JCL.

Usage Notes

Review the following notes before issuing the command:

♦ You must start one ECCR for each Adabas DBID or Nucleus to which PowerExchange requires access for change data capture.
♦ The ECCR, PowerExchange Logger, and PowerExchange Agent must all run on the same MVS system, except in a sysplex environment that uses Post-Log Merge processing.
♦ When the ECCR starts, it evaluates the PCAT data set to detect any new archived PLOG entries for capture processing. Thereafter, the ECCR checks for new PLOG entries whenever the wait period that is defined in the NO_DATA_WAIT or NO_DATA_WAIT2 parameter of the ADAECRP1 member elapses.
♦ The PowerExchange ECCR terminates with return code 8 if Adabas capture registrations do not exist.
♦ The first time you start the ECCR, you must perform a cold start. For more information, see the PowerExchange Change Data Capture Guide for z/OS.
♦ To confirm that the PowerExchange ECCR connected to the PowerExchange Logger, review the messages in the EDMMSG data set.

STOP or CLOSE

Stops the Adabas log-based ECCR. When you restart the ECCR, it resumes reading log records from where it left off. No changes are lost. You can issue the MVS STOP (P) command or issue the PowerExchange CLOSE command with the MVS MODIFY (F) command.

Syntax

For the MVS STOP (P) command, use the following syntax:

```
P task_name
```

For the PowerExchange CLOSE command, use the following syntax:

```
F task_name,CLOSE
```

In both commands, the task_name variable is the name of the Adabas log-based ECCR started task or job.
CHAPTER 3

Batch VSAM ECCR Commands

This chapter includes the following topics:
- Introduction, 5
- DISPLAY, 5
- START, 6
- STOP, 6

Introduction

Use the batch VSAM ECCR commands to perform the following ECCR management tasks on an MVS system:
- Display the number of active and inactive batch VSAM ECCR interfaces on the MVS system.
- Start the batch VSAM ECCR interface.
- Stop the batch VSAM ECCR interface.
- Reload the batch VSAM ECCR interface.

Issue the commands from the MVS operator console or an interface such as SDSF. Because the PowerExchange Agent processes batch VSAM ECCR interface commands, you must precede each command with the MVS command prefix for the PowerExchange Agent. Use the command prefix that you specified for the CmdPrefix parameter in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library. If you did not define the CmdPrefix parameter, use the default command prefix, which is the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member. In the syntax, the command prefix is represented by the cmd_prefix variable.

DISPLAY

Displays the number of active and inactive batch VSAM ECCR interface modules that have been loaded on the MVS system.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
cmd_prefix DISPLAY VSAMECCR
```
START

Activates the batch VSAM ECCR interface, regardless the value that is specified for the PowerExchange Agent CCVACTIVE configuration parameter in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library. The CCVACTIVE parameter controls whether the VSAM batch ECCR is activated automatically at PowerExchange Agent startup.

If you want to load a new batch VSAM ECCR interface module into Extended Common Storage Area (ECSA) or reload an existing one that has changed, specify VSAM ECCR/RELOAD instead of VSAM ECCR in the command. The command then places the module in an active state at the beginning of the LPA queue.

**Note:** If you activate the batch VSAM ECCR for one PowerExchange Agent, the ECCR becomes active globally for all PowerExchange Agents on the MVS image. Consequently, if you are running multiple PowerExchange Agents on an MVS image, you can activate the batch VSAM ECCR once, with only one PowerExchange Agent command prefix.

**Syntax**

To start the batch VSAM ECCR interface, use the following command syntax:

```
<cmd_prefix> START VSAMECCR
```

To load a new batch VSAM ECCR interface module into ECSA, use the following command syntax:

```
<cmd_prefix> START VSAMECCR/RELOAD
```

STOP

Stops the batch VSAM ECCR. This action disables the ECCR for the entire MVS system. Any change data capture activity that is in progress continues until the data set is closed. Thereafter, any additional changes to VSAM data sets are not captured.

If you want to stop change capture for a particular VSAM data set, set the status of the associated capture registration to inactive from the PowerExchange Navigator.

For more information about stopping the batch VSAM ECCR, see the PowerExchange Change Data Capture Guide for z/OS.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
<cmd_prefix> STOP VSAMECCR
```
CHAPTER 4

CICS/VSAM ECCR Commands

This chapter includes the following topics:
♦ Introduction, 7
♦ DISPLAY, 7
♦ HELP, 8
♦ INIT, 8
♦ TERM, 8

Introduction

Use the CICS/VSAM ECCR commands to perform the following ECCR management tasks on an MVS system:
♦ Display all open VSAM data sets that are registered for change data capture.
♦ Display a Help panel for the CICS/VSAM ECCR.
♦ Start the CICS/VSAM ECCR.
♦ Stop the CICS/VSAM ECCR.

Issue the commands as CICS commands from the CICS terminal. Enter the commands with the “EDMC” default CICS transaction code for the CICS/VSAM ECCR.

DISPLAY

Displays the names of the VSAM data sets that are registered for change data capture and that have been opened since the CICS/VSAM ECCR initialized.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

EDMC DISPLAY

or

EDMC DISP
HELP

Displays a Help panel that lists the available CICS/VSAM ECCR commands and their functions.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

EDMC HELP

INIT

Initializes the CICS/VSAM ECCR in the CICS region.

Warning: Informatica Corporation recommends that you do not use the EDMC INIT transaction to manually activate the CICS/VSAM ECCR. Instead, add the EDMKOPER module name to the CICS PLT initialization list. This action causes the ECCR to initialize whenever you start the CICS/VSAM control region. This action also helps prevent potential change data capture problems that can occur when the CICS XFCFRIN or XCFROUT global exit that the ECCR uses gets control in the improper order.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

EDMC INIT

Usage Notes

Review the following notes before issuing the command:

♦ If you activate the CICS/VSAM ECCR and open a VSAM data set before you activate the PowerExchange Agent, you must close and reopen the data set to start capturing changes.

♦ If you specified CCERR=ABEND in the EDMSDIR options module and the CICS/VSAM ECCR encounters a serious error or abends during initialization, the ECCR immediately terminates the CICS region to prevent loss of data. This process aborts current tasks and backs out in-flight transactions. The ECCR operates as if you had issued the CICS command CEMT PERFORM SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE. This action ensures data replication integrity.

♦ The CICS/VSAM ECCR uses the CICS XFCFRIN or XCFROUT global exit to capture changes to VSAM data sets. The INIT command causes the exits to be dynamically added, and the TERM command causes the exits to be dynamically removed. If other CICS XFCFRIN or XCFROUT global exits are implemented on the system where the CICS/VSAM ECCR runs, change data capture problems can occur if the CICS/VSAM ECCR exits get control in the improper order. For more information, see the PowerExchange Change Data Capture Guide for z/OS.

TERM

Terminates the CICS/VSAM ECCR in the CICS region. The VSAM ECCR stops capturing change data from the VSAM source data sets immediately, disconnects from the PowerExchange Logger, and displays messages that indicate the number and type of changes captured since the data sets were last opened.
Warning: Informatica Corporation recommends that you do not use the EDMC TERM transaction to manually terminate the CICS/VSAM ECCR. This action can result in change data loss. Instead, let CICS request that the ECCR initiate its termination whenever you shut down the CICS region.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

    EDMC TERM

Usage Notes

Review the following notes before issuing the command:

- If you terminate the CICS/VSAM ECCR while transactions on data sources are updating VSAM data sets that are registered for change data capture, change data loss is likely to occur.
- The CICS/VSAM ECCR uses the CICS XFCFRIN or XFCFROUT global exits to capture changes to VSAM data sets. The INIT command causes the exits to be dynamically added, and the TERM command causes the exits to be dynamically removed. If other CICS XFCFRIN or XCFROUT global exits are implemented on the system where the CICS/VSAM ECCR runs, change data capture problems can occur if the CICS/VSAM ECCR exits get control in the improper order. For more information, see the PowerExchange Change Data Capture Guide for z/OS.
This chapter includes the following topics:

- Introduction, 11
- Datacom Change Controller Commands, 11
- Datacom Log Feeder Commands, 13

**Introduction**

Use the Datacom change data capture commands to control the Datacom Change Controller and the Datacom Log Feeder, if used, on an MVS system. These components are used to synchronously capture changes from Datacom sources in a MUF address space.

If you configured the Datacom synchronous ECCR to use the direct-log-write method of change data capture, as recommended, the Change Collector captures changes as they occur and passes them directly to the PowerExchange Logger. The Change Controller manages the capture registrations that the Change Collector uses. In this configuration, the Log Feeder is not used.

If you use a PowerExchange for Datacom version earlier than 8.1.1, which does not support the direct-log-write method, the Change Collector captures changes as they occur and passes them to an interim data space that the Change Controller created. The Log Feeder then reads the change data from the data space and passes this data to the PowerExchange Logger.

The Change Controller and Log Feeder run in an address space that is separate from the Datacom Multi-User Facility (MUF) address space.

**Note:** You cannot issue commands for the Datacom Change Collector from the operator console. The Change Collector runs in the Datacom MUF address space.

**Datacom Change Controller Commands**

Use the Datacom Change Controller commands to start, stop, or refresh the Change Controller. These commands use the standard MVS START, STOP, and MODIFY commands. Include the Change Controller started task name or job name in each command. In the syntax, this name is indicated by task_name.
REFRESH

Refreshes the Datacom Change Controller. You must refresh the Change Controller after adding, editing, or deleting capture registrations. Issue this command with the standard MVS MODIFY (F) command.

Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

   F task_name,REFRESH

The task_name variable is the name of the Change Controller started task or job.

START

Starts the Datacom Change Controller started task. This command is a standard MVS START command.

If you are not using the direct-log-write method of change data capture, when the Change Controller starts, it creates the interim data space that holds the change data that the Datacom Change Collector captured. The Change Collector and Log Feeder connect to this data space to write or read change data.

Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

   S task_name

The task_name variable is the name of the Change Controller started task or job.

Usage Notes
If you need to recycle the Change Controller, you must first stop all of the change capture components by performing the following steps:
1. Quiesce the Datacom MUF to stop the Change Collector.
2. If you are not using the direct-log-write method, stop the Log Feeder after it reads all of the change data that is currently in the data space.
3. Stop the Change Controller.
4. To restart the Change Controller, use the START command.

STOP

Stops the Datacom Change Controller without waiting for any in-flight changes to be processed. This action has the following results:

- If you are using the direct-log-write method of change data capture, the interim data space still stores capture registrations but not change data.
- If you are not using the direct-log-write method, the interim data space is removed and the Log Feeder abends.

Important: Before stopping the Change Controller, quiesce the Datacom MUF. Also, if you are not using direct-log-write method, stop the Log Feeder after it has read all of the change data that is in the interim data space. If the data space still contains change data when you stop the Change Controller, that change data will be lost.

Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

   P task_name

The task_name variable is the name of the Change Controller started task or job.
Datacom Log Feeder Commands

Use the Datacom Log Feeder commands to start and stop the Log Feeder and to print information that can be used to determine the Log Feeder status and diagnose problems.

**Note:** Use these commands only if you have a PowerExchange for Datacom version earlier than 8.1.1, which uses the Log Feeder. Later PowerExchange for Datacom versions, which support the direct-log-write method of capturing changes, do not use the Log Feeder.

Issue all Log Feeder commands, except the START and STOP commands, with the standard MVS MODIFY (F) command. In all commands, specify the Log Feeder started task name or job name. In the syntax, this name is indicated by `task_name`.

**DEBUG**

Enables or disables the production of Log Feeder debugging information for diagnosing problems. Use this command only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
F task_name,DEBUG {ON|OFF}
```

Where:
- `task_name` is the name of the Log Feeder started task.
- `ON` is the option that enables debugging.
- `OFF` is the option that disables debugging.

**START**

Starts the Datacom Log Feeder started task. This command is a standard MVS START (S) command.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
S task_name
```

The `task_name` variable is the name of the Log Feeder started task.

**STATUS**

Writes statistics for the current Datacom Log Feeder change data capture activity to the SYSPRINT output file.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
F task_name,STATUS
```

The `task_name` variable is the name of the Log Feeder started task.

**STOP**

Stops the Datacom Log Feeder without waiting for current processing to complete. This command is a standard MVS STOP (P) command.
Important: Before stopping the Log Feeder, quiesce the Datacom MUF. If you are not using the direct-log-write method, also make sure that the interim data space does not contain any captured change data. Otherwise, change data might be lost.

Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

```
P task_name
```

TRACE

Enables or disables tracing during Log Feeder processing. Tracing provides a history of Log Feeder events, which can be useful for troubleshooting purposes. Issue this command only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support.

Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

```
F task_name,TRACE {ON|OFF}
```

Where:
- `task_name` is the name of the Log Feeder started task.
- `ON` is the option that enables tracing.
- `OFF` is the option that disables tracing.
CHAPTER 6

DB2 for z/OS ECCR Commands

This chapter includes the following topics:

♦ Introduction, 15
♦ DISPLAY, 16
♦ QUIESCE, 17
♦ REFRESH, 18
♦ START, 18
♦ STOP, 19
♦ TERM, 19
♦ URID, 20

Introduction

Use the DB2 for z/OS ECCR commands to perform the following tasks on an MVS system:

♦ Display statistics about DB2 ECCR processing activity.
♦ Perform a controlled shutdown of the DB2 ECCR after all open UOWs complete.
♦ Stop the DB2 ECCR immediately, without waiting for the open UOWs to complete.
♦ Refresh the DB2 ECCR after updating capture registrations or the ECCR control statements in the REPDB2OP member of the RUNLIB library, which is allocated by the REPL2OPT DD in the ECCR JCL.
♦ Display the open DB2 units of recovery (URs) as detected by the DB2 ECCR based on its current point of processing in the DB2 log.
♦ Commit outstanding DB2 URs.

To issue most DB2 for z/OS ECCR commands, use the standard MVS MODIFY (F) command. You must specify the ECCR started task name or job name in each command followed by a comma (,). In the syntax, this name is indicated by task_name. You can issue the commands from the MVS operator console or from an interface such as SDSF.
DISPLAY

Prints summary and detailed statistics on DB2 ECCR activity to the EDMMSG data set. Also sends summary statistics to the MVS console and to the JES job log for the DB2 ECCR. Summary statistics include the total number of DB2 log control intervals that the ECCR read. Detail-level statistics include the number of change records read for each table. The command displays all read statistics for the time period since the ECCR started and the time period since the statistics were last generated.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
MODIFY task_name,DISPLAY
```

or

```
F task_name,DI
```

The `task_name` variable is the DB2 for z/OS ECCR started task name or job name.

Example

The command generated the following example report:

```
PWXEDM177084I STATISTICS OF CAPTURE PGM CCMDBM01 AT=2008-04-09 13.16.17
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
DB2-LOG LOCATION=0000A7A49976/0000 DB2-LOG TIMESTAMP=2008-04-09 13.08.45
LAST DELAY=          1.68 SEC   AVERAGE DELAY=       2.14 SEC
NBR OF ERRORS=          0
DB2 LOG CI'S           CI_TOT       CI_INTV  CI_PSEC
                      60            2        0
EDM MESSAGES          MSG_TOT      MSG_INTV MSG_PSEC
                      0            0        0
PWXEDM177085I DETAIL-LEVEL STATISTICS FOLLOW BELOW
 MSG_TOT    MSG_INTV    MSG_PSEC   TABLE_NAME
         0            0        0  PWX.DEMO_SRC
         0            0        0  PWX.TABLE_TO_CLONE
         0            0        0  PWX.V2SS
```

Note: Summary statistics are all statistics above the “PWXEDM177085I DETAIL-LEVEL STATISTICS” line.

The report contains the following fields:

**DB2-LOG LOCATION**

RBA or LRSN of the current location of DB2 ECCR processing in the DB2 log. An LRSN value is displayed instead of an RBA if you have a DB2 data-sharing environment. The last four digits, which follow the slash (/), are either the data-sharing group member ID of the current log location or the number “0000” if you do not use DB2 data sharing.

**DB2-LOG TIMESTAMP**

Timestamp of the last DB2 log record that the ECCR read. This value is the date and time when the record was written to the DB2 log. The timestamp is in the format YYYY-MM-DD HH.MM.SS.

**LAST DELAY**

Number of seconds that elapsed between the time when DB2 wrote the last change record to the DB2 log and the time when the DB2 ECCR read that record. This interval is based on the timestamp values in the record. This interval indicates the time that the DB2 ECCR took to read the change record after DB2 logged the change. If the field is blank, no delay occurred, or the ECCR has not yet read any records.

**AVERAGE DELAY**

Average number of seconds that elapsed between the time when DB2 wrote a change record to the DB2 log and the time when the DB2 ECCR read the record. This interval is based on the timestamps in the records.
This interval indicates the average time that the DB2 ECCR took to read change records after DB2 logged the changes. If the field is blank, no delay occurred, or the ECCR has not yet read any records.

**NBR OF ERRORS**

Total number of errors that the DB2 ECCR encountered in reading change records since it started. This number is reported only if the EC PERMIL control statement in the REPDB2OP member of the RUNLIB library is set to a value greater than zero. The REPDB2OP member is the member allocated by the REPL2OP DD in the ECCR JCL. If the EC PERMIL statement specifies zero, the ECCR abends when an error occurs, and this field is blank.

**CI_TOT**

Estimated total number of DB2 log control intervals that the DB2 ECCR read since it started.

**CI_INTV**

Estimated total number of DB2 log control intervals that the DB2 ECCR read during the statistical reporting period.

**CI_PSEC**

Estimated average number of DB2 log control intervals the DB2 ECCR read per second during the statistical reporting period.

The MSG_TOT, MSG_INTV, and MSG_PSEC fields in the EDM_MESSAGES section provide data for all tables from which the ECCR captured changes. In the DETAIL_LEVEL STATISTICS section, these fields provide data for individual tables.

**MSG_TOT**

Total number of change records that the DB2 ECCR read since it started.

**MSG_INTV**

Total number of change records that the DB2 ECCR read during the statistical reporting period.

**MSG_PSEC**

Average number of change records that the DB2 ECCR read per second during the statistical reporting period.

**TABLE_NAME**

Name of the table for which the MSG_TOT, MSG_INTV, and MSG_PSEC statistics are reported.

---

**QUIESCE**

Stops the DB2 for z/OS ECCR only after all in-flight UOWs for that ECCR complete processing and the ECCR sends the records for those changes to the PowerExchange Logger.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
MODIFY task_name,QUIESCE
```

or

```
F task_name,QU
```

The task_name variable is the DB2 for z/OS ECCR started task name or job name.

**Related Commands**

See also “STOP” on page 19.
REFRESH

Refreshes the ECCR after you update control statements in the REPD B20 P member of the RUNLIB library or after you add, edit, or delete capture registrations for DB2 source tables. The refresh operation activates the new DB2 ECCR options and registration changes for change data capture. You can refresh the DB2 ECCR only while it is active.

Note: The REPD B20 P member is the member that is allocated by the REPL2OPT DD in the DB2 ECCR JCL. This command is equivalent to stopping the DB2 ECCR and then restarting it with the START WARM statement.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
MODIFY task_name,REFRESH
```

or

```
F task_name,RE
```

The task_name variable is the DB2 for z/OS ECCR started task name or job name.

Usage Notes

Review the following notes before using the command:

- You must issue the REFRESH command after adding or changing capture registrations and after editing any control statement other than DB2, IFI306OPT, or START in the REPD B20 P member of the RUNLIB library. Otherwise, your changes are ignored.
- The REFRESH command ignores any change that you make to the CA NAME statement in the REPL2CTL file.

START

Starts the DB2 ECCR started task if it has stopped.

Note: Usually, the DB2 ECCR runs as a started task. However, you can run the DB2 ECCR as part of a batch job, if appropriate. The JCL for the DB2 ECCR PROC is supplied in the ECCRD B2 member of the SAMPLIB library.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
START task_name
```

The task_name variable is the DB2 for z/OS ECCR started task name.

Usage Notes

Review the following notes before using the command:

- For the DB2 ECCR to start, the DB2 subsystem must be running on the MVS image where you issue the START command.
You must have the proper authority to run the DB2 ECCR. For more information, see the PowerExchange Change Data Capture Guide for z/OS.

The START statement in the REPDB2OP member of the RUNLIB library controls if a WARM, COLD, or special STARTLOC start is performed. The first time you start the DB2 ECCR, you must perform a COLD start. Thereafter, a WARM start is usually preferable for restarting the DB2 ECCR.

STOP

Stops the DB2 for z/OS ECCR immediately, without waiting for any in-flight UOWs for DB2 changes to complete. PowerExchange cannot extract any incomplete UOWs in the PowerExchange Logger logs until you restart the DB2 ECCR.

This command is the standard MVS STOP (P) command.

Tip: If you use the QUIESCE command instead of the STOP command, the restart of change data capture will be faster. The QUIESCE command waits for all in-flight UOWs to complete before stopping the ECCR. However, you might need to use the STOP command if the QUIESCE command fails to stop the ECCR, for example, because the ECCR is capturing changes for a long-running batch job.

Syntax

Use the following syntax:

STOP task_name

or

P task_name

The task_name variable is the DB2 for z/OS ECCR started task name or job name.

Related Commands

See also “QUIESCE” on page 17.

TERM

Commits an outstanding DB2 unit of recovery (UR) for a DB2 data source. Use this command only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support.

Tip: To find the unit-of-recovery identifier (URID) for the UR that you want to commit, first run the URID command.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

F task_name,TERM,urid

Where:

* task_name variable is the DB2 for z/OS ECCR started task name or job name.
* urid is the unit-of-recovery ID for the UR that you want to commit.
Related Commands

See also “URID ” on page 20.

URID

Lists the DB2 URIDs for the DB2 subsystem or data-sharing group on which the DB2 for z/OS ECCR is running. Reports only the URIDs for active URs.

Note: A DB2 UR, if captured, can also be an outstanding PowerExchange Logger UOW.

Use this command to diagnose problems, such as unsuccessful QUIESCE operations or persistent UOWs that do not end.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

F task_name,URID

The task_name variable is the DB2 for z/OS ECCR started task name or job name.

Example

The command produced the following example message:

PWXEDM1774381 UR=123005F7319C STATUS=T LRSN=BC1C7951FA31/0002 Last=BC1C7951FA31/0002 Oper=nn

Because the DB2 ECCR was connected to a DB2 data-sharing group, the message includes the LRSN field. Also, the “Last” value is an LRSN value instead of an RBA, and it ends with a non-zero, data-sharing group member ID of 0002.

For more information about this message, see the PowerExchange Message Reference.

Related Commands

See also “TERM ” on page 19.
IDMS Synchronous Change Data Capture Commands

Introduction

Use the IDMS synchronous change data capture commands to control the IDMS Change Controller and Log Feeder components. PowerExchange uses these components to synchronously capture change data in an IDMS Central Version (CV) address space. The components have the following functions:

- **IDMS Change Controller** manages capture registrations for IDMS data sources and stores the captured change data in an interim data space that it creates. The Change Controller runs in an address space that is separate from the IDMS Central Version (CV) address space.
- **IDMS Log Feeder** reads the captured change data from the interim data space and passes this data to the PowerExchange Logger. The IDMS Log Feeder runs in an address space that is separate from the IDMS CV address space.

The Change Controller and Log Feeder are not used for IDMS log-based change data capture.

**Note:** You cannot issue commands for the IDMS Change Collector from the MVS operator console. The Change Collector runs as an exit in the IDMS CV address space. The Change Collector identifies and captures change data and passes the data to the interim data space.

For more information about IDMS synchronous change data capture, see the PowerExchange Change Data Capture Guide for z/OS.

IDMS Change Controller Commands

Use the IDMS Change Controller commands to start, stop, or refresh the Change Controller. These commands use the standard MVS START, STOP, and MODIFY commands. Include the Change Controller started task name or job name in each command. In the syntax, this name is indicated by `task_name`.
Note: Usually, the Change Controller runs as a started task.

REFRESH

Refreshes the IDMS Change Controller. You must refresh the Change Controller after adding, editing, or deleting capture registrations. Issue this command with the MVS MODIFY (F) command.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
F task_name,REFRESH
```

The task_name variable is the name of the Change Controller started task.

START

Starts the IDMS Change Controller started task to begin IDMS synchronous change data capture. This command is a standard MVS START (S) command. When the Change Controller starts, it creates the interim data space that holds the change data captured by the IDMS Change Collector. The IDMS Change Collector and Log Feeder connect to this data space to write or read change data.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
S task_name
```

The task_name variable is the name of the Change Controller started task.

Usage Notes

Review the following notes before using the command:

- If you need to recycle the Change Controller, you must first stop all of the change capture components by performing the following steps:
  1. Quiesce the IDMS CV to stop the Change Collector.
  2. Stop the Log Feeder after it reads all of the change data that is currently in the data space.
  3. Stop the Change Controller.
  4. When appropriate, use the START command to restart the Change Controller.
- You can run multiple Change Controllers tasks to add IDMS change data capture environments, if necessary.

STOP

Stops the IDMS Change Controller without waiting for any in-flight changes to be processed. This command is a standard MVS STOP (P) command. When the Change Controller stops, the associated data space is removed. Also, the Log Feeder abends if it is still running.

Before stopping the Change Controller, quiesce the IDMS CV system. Also stop the Log Feeder after it has read all of the change data that is in the interim data space.

Warning: If the data space still contains change data when you stop the Change Controller, that change data will be lost.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
P task_name
```
The task_name variable is the name of the Change Controller started task or job.

**IDMS Log Feeder Commands**

Use the IDMS Log Feeder commands to start and stop the Log Feeder and to print information that you can use to determine the Log Feeder status and to diagnose problems.

Issue all Log Feeder commands, except the START and STOP commands, with the standard MVS MODIFY (F) command. In all commands, specify the Log Feeder started task name or job name. In the syntax, this name is indicated by task_name.

**DEBUG**

Enables or disables the production of debugging information for the IDMS Log Feeder. Use this command only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support to produce information for diagnosing problems.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
F task_name,DEBUG {ON|OFF}
```

Where:
- task_name is the name of the Log Feeder started task.
- ON is the option that enables debugging.
- OFF is the option that disables debugging.

**START**

Starts the IDMS Log Feeder started task. This command is a standard MVS START (S) command.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
S task_name
```

The task_name variable is the name of the Log Feeder started task.

**STATUS**

Writes statistics on the current IDMS Log Feeder change data capture activity to the SYSPRINT output file.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
F task_name,STATUS
```

The task_name variable is the name of the Log Feeder started task.

**STOP**

 Stops the IDMS Log Feeder without waiting for current processing to complete. This command is a standard MVS STOP (P) command.
Important: Before stopping the Log Feeder, quiesce the IDMS CV system and ensure that the interim data space does not contain any captured change data. Otherwise, change data might be lost.

Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

   P task_name

TRACE

Enables or disables tracing during Log Feeder processing. Tracing provides a history of Log Feeder events. This information can be useful for troubleshooting purposes. Use this command only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support.

Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

   F task_name,TRACE {ON|OFF}

Where:
- task_name is the name of the Log Feeder started task.
- ON is the option that enables tracing.
- OFF is the option that disables tracing.
This chapter includes the following topics:

- Introduction, 25
- IMS Console Commands, 25
- IMS External Subsystem Commands, 27

Introduction

Use the IMS synchronous ECCR commands to control the IMS synchronous ECCR. The ECCR operates as an IMS external subsystem.

The following types of commands are available:

- IMS console commands for starting and stopping the IMS external subsystem that communicates with the IMS synchronous ECCR and for displaying the status of the external subsystem.
- IMS external subsystem commands, which are issued with the /SSR command, for generating snapshot reports on change data capture activity of the IMS ECCR and for overriding the CCERR parameter value in the EDMSDIR default options module.

IMS Console Commands

Use the following IMS commands to start and stop the IMS external subsystem for the IMS synchronous ECCR and to display the status of the IMS external subsystem. Issue the commands from the IMS console.

DISPLAY SUBSYS

Displays the status of a specified IMS external subsystem for the IMS synchronous ECCR and the command recognition character (CRC) that is assigned to that subsystem.

Tip: You can use this command to get the CRC value that is required to issue IMS external subsystem commands with the /SSR command.
Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

```
/DISPLAY SUBSYS ssid
```

The `ssid` variable is the subsystem identifier for the IMS external subsystem for the IMS synchronous ECCR.

Example
The command produced the following example output for the IMS external subsystem that has the subsystem ID of I24A:

```
R 89,/DISPLAY SUBSYS I24A
IEE600I REPLY TO 89 IS;/DISPLAY SUBSYS I24A
DFS000I SUBSYS CRC REGID PROGRAM LTERM STATUS EDMA
DFS000I I24A # CONN EDMA
```

The output shows the CRC that is assigned to the IMS external subsystem I24A. You need this CRC to issue /SSR commands to the IMS external subsystem for the IMS ECCR.

START SUBSYS
Starts the IMS external subsystem for the IMS synchronous ECCR. During IMS external subsystem initialization, the IMS synchronous ECCR starts and generates a report in the EDM MSG SYSOUT data set, which begins with the message PWXEDM 172852I. Change data capture can begin after start processing completes.

Note: Use this command only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support.

Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

```
/START SUBSYS ssid
```

The `ssid` variable is the subsystem identifier for the IMS external subsystem for the IMS synchronous ECCR.

Example
The command /START SUBSYS 124A produced the following example report:

```
PWXEDM172852I Options in effect:
  Load Library containing EDMSDIR. . . . . : EDM.QA.I24L.USERLIB
  EDMSDIR assembly date/time . . . . . . . : 20071023 19.54
  Product distribution date. . . . . . . . : 20060831
  Product distribution level . . . . . . . : 2.4.05
  Agent Id . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : I24A
  Logger Id. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : I24L
  SYSOUT class . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : *
  Action if ECCR error encountered . . . : Abend
PWXEDM172818I Joined XCF group 'I24L' as member 'EDMA'
PWXEDM172841I EDM ECCR EDMA connected to EDM Logger I24L, Log RBA=X'000000001168000'
PWXEDM172852I DFSESL DD allocation options:
  DSNS to allocate to DFSESL DD. . . . . . . : EDM.IMS.EDMA91.SDFSRESL
  : IMS910.SDFSRESL
  : DSN810.SDSNLOAD
  : EDM.PROD.LOAD
PWXEDM172820I Change Capture initialized for IMS Online on V9.1.0 - EDMA
```

The report lists the EDM SDIR default options that are in effect. If the IMS synchronous ECCR is running in an online region, the report also contains allocation options for the DFSESL DD statement. For more information about activating the IMS ECCR, see the PowerExchange Change Data Capture Guide for z/OS.

STOP SUBSYS
Stops the IMS external subsystem for the IMS synchronous ECCR.

Note: Use this command only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support.
The results of this command depend on the CCERR setting in the EDMSDIR options module:

- If the CCERR option is set to CONT, transactions continue to run against the IMS database. However, because the IMS synchronous ECCR is no longer available, changes are not sent to the PowerExchange Logger.

- If the CCERR option is set to ABEND, online transactions that access the IMS segments for which changes are captured terminate abnormally with a U 4094 user abend code but the IMS control region continues to function.

Before issuing the STOP command, set the CCERR option to CONT to avoid any transaction abends. To change the CCERR value persistently, edit the EDMSDIR options module. To change the CCERR value temporarily, use the IMS external subsystem command /SSR xEDP-CONTINUE.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
/STOP SUBSYS ssid
```

The ssid variable is the subsystem identifier for the IMS external subsystem for the IMS synchronous ECCR.

Usage Notes

If IMS ECCR is part of the IMS online region, after you issue this command, the IMS ECCR remains active and connected to the PowerExchange Logger. However, change data capture stops.

IMS External Subsystem Commands

Use the IMS external subsystem commands to perform the following tasks:

- Temporarily override the CCERR parameter in the EDMSDIR default options module. Usually, the CCERR parameter is set to ABORT in the EDMSDIR default options module. You might need to override this default setting if the PowerExchange Logger becomes unavailable and you cannot resolve the problem promptly. In this case, issue the xEDP-CONTINUE command to restart your IMS online transactions. The transactions can then run while you are resolving the problem.

- Generate a report on the change data capture activity of the IMS ECCR. You can print the report to the EDM MSG SYSOUT data set or the job JESMSG LG log of the IMS region. From the report, you can determine the databases for which PowerExchange is capturing changes. The EDM MSG data set contains messages that are sent from the Log Read API after it connects to the PowerExchange Logger to read captured change data.

Issue these commands with the /SSR command on an IMS console. For each command, replace the x variable with the command recognition character (CRC) that you specified when defining the IMS external subsystem. If you do not know the CRC, you can run the DISPLAY SUBSYS command.

Note: IMS external commands are available only if you edit the appropriate SSM member in the IMS PRO CLIB library to supply a CRC for the subsystem definitions that PowerExchange uses.

**xEDP-ABORT**

Overrides the CCERR option value in the EDMSDIR default options module with the value ABEND. While the ABEND value is in effect, if the IMS external subsystem or the PowerExchange Logger terminates, online BMP or MPP transactions pseudo-abend with the IBM U 4094 abend code. A pseudo-abend means that the IMS control program transfers the abend condition to the online transaction that was responsible for the abnormal condition and then continues to service other message regions.

The ABEND value remains in effect until a process or command terminates the IMS control region or until a xEDP_CONTINU E command supersedes the current xEDP_ABORT command.
Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

/SSR xEDP-ABORT

The x variable is the CRC that you specified when defining the IMS external subsystem during installation.

Example
The command produced the following example message output:

R 93./SSR #EDP-ABORT.
DFS058I SSR COMMAND COMPLETED EDMA
FWXEDM172889I Action if ECCR error encountered has been set to ABORT

This message indicates that the ECCR override value was successfully set to ABORT.

xCEDP-CONTINUE

Overrides the ECCR option value in the EDM SDIR default options module with the value CONTINUE. While the CONTINUE value is in effect, if the IMS external subsystem or the PowerExchange Logger becomes unavailable, the IMS synchronous ECCR does not capture change data. Consequently, change data is lost. However, the online transactions do not pseudo-abend. The data source and data target become out of sync. To regain synchronization, you will need to rematerialize the target.

The CONTINUE value remains in effect until a process or command terminates the IMS control region or until another /SSR command supersedes the current xEDP-CONTINUE command.

Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

/SSR xEDP-CONTINUE

The x variable is the CRC that you specified when defining the IMS external subsystem during installation.

Example
The command produced the following example message output:

R 94./SSR #EDP-CONTINUE.
DFS058I SSR COMMAND COMPLETED EDMA
FWXEDM172889I Action if ECCR error encountered has been set to CONTINUE

This message indicates that the ECCR override value was successfully set to CONTINUE.

xCEDP-STAT

Prints a status report to the EDM MSG SYSOUT data set. The report indicates the change data capture activity of the IMS ECCR, including the number of record inserts, replacements, and deletes that the IMS ECCR captured. The report shows data by IMS database area and segment.

Note: If you want to print this report to the job log of the IMS region, use the xEDP-STAT WTO command.

Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

/SSR xEDP-STAT

The x variable is the CRC that you specified when defining the IMS external subsystem during installation.
Example

The command printed the following example output to the EDM MSG SYSOUT data set:

```
PWXEDM172853I Change Capture counts for IMS DBD DBLOG5OF
Segment=DB#AASEG  ISRT=0  REPL=0  DLET=0
Segment=DB#BASEG  ISRT=0  REPL=0  DLET=0
Segment=DB#CASEG  ISRT=0  REPL=0  DLET=0
Segment=DB#BBSEG  ISRT=0  REPL=0  DLET=0
```

This output indicates that a single database with four segments is registered for change data capture. The IMS synchronous ECCR has not yet captured any inserts, replacements, or deletes for this database.

**xEDP-STATWTO**

Prints a status report to the job JES MSG LG log of the IMS region. The report indicates the change data capture activity of the IMS ECCR, including the number of record inserts, replacements, and deletes that the IMS ECCR captured. The report shows data by IMS database area and segment.

**Note:** If you want to print this report to the EDM MSG SYSOUT data set, use the xEDP-STAT command.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
/SSR xEDP-STATWTO
```

The x variable is the CRC that you specified when defining the IMS external subsystem during installation.

Example

The command EDP-STATWTO produced the following example message output:

```
R 95,/SSR #EDP-STATWTO.
DFS058I SSR COMMAND COMPLETED EDMA
PWXEDM172890W There are no open databases registered for capture
```

This output indicates that no capture registrations have been defined for any of the open databases. Changes will not be captured for the databases.
INTRODUCTION

Use the IMS log-based ECCR commands to stop the IMS log-based ECCR or to control tracing for the ECCR. Use the trace commands only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support.

Issue the commands from either the MVS operator console or an interface such as SDSF. To issue the commands, use the MVS MODIFY (F) command. You must include the ECCR started task name or job name. In the syntax, this name is indicated as job_name.

CLOSE

Stops the IMS log-based ECCR job. When you restart the ECCR, it resumes reading log records from where it left off. No change data is lost.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

F job_name, CLOSE

The job_name variable is the name of the IMS log-based ECCR job or started task.

Usage Notes

When the close operation completes, PowerExchange issues the following informational message:

PWX-00594 CCIMT: DTLCCIMT shutting down having read the IMS Log to yy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss
DISPLAY TRACE

Displays the number of traces that are active for the IMS log-based ECCR and their tracing levels and filter criteria. Use this command only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

F job_name,DIGAY Trace

or

F job_name,DISP TRAC

The job_name variable is the name of the IMS log-based ECCR job or started task.

Example

The following example output was produced when two traces were active that had been turned on with a trace level of -1 and the specified filter criteria:

PWX-00594 CCIMT: Number of traces is 2
PWX-00594 CCIMT: Trace level=-1 filter=IMTCOLL,0,99
PWX-00594 CCIMT: Trace level=-1 filter=IMTCOLX,0,99

Related Commands

♦ "TRACEOFF" on page 32
♦ "TRACEON" on page 33

TRACEOFF

Disables tracing for the IMS log-based ECCR. Use this command only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

F job_name,TRACEOFF

The job_name variable is the name of the IMS log-based ECCR job or started task.

Usage Notes

You can verify that tracing is off by looking for the following message in the DTLLOG file:

PWX-00594 CCIMT: Traces turned off

Related Commands

♦ "DISPLAY TRACE" on page 32
♦ "TRACEON" on page 33
TRACEON

Enables tracing for the IMS log-based ECCR with specific filter criteria and a trace level. Trace information shows a history of IMS ECCR events. This information can be useful for diagnosing problems. Use this command only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
F job_name,TRACEON trace_filter level_number
```

Where:

- job_name variable is the name of the IMS log-based ECCR job or started task.
- trace_filter and level_number are values provided by Informatica Global Customer Support.

Usage Notes

If you issue this command without valid trace filter criteria or a trace level, the following message is written to the DTLLOG file:

```
PWX-00594 CCIMT: TRACEON should have a trace filter and a level as arguments
```

Related Commands

- “DISPLAY TRACE” on page 32
- “TRACEOFF” on page 32
CHAPTER 10

PowerExchange Agent Commands

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Introduction, 35
- DISPLAY, 36
- DRAIN, 37
- LOGCLOSE, 37
- LOGOPEN, 38
- LOGSPIN, 38
- REPCLOSE, 39
- REPOPEN, 39
- REPOSITORYDSN, 40
- REPSTATUS, 40
- RESUME, 41
- SHUTDOWN, 41
- START, 42
- STOP, 42

Introduction

Use the PowerExchange Agent commands to perform the following tasks:

- Display information about PowerExchange Agent processing.
- Manage the PowerExchange Agent message log.
- Open or close the PowerExchange Agent repository data set, change the name that the PowerExchange Agent uses for the repository data set, and display status information about this data set.
- Start and stop PowerExchange Agent subtasks.
- Shut down the PowerExchange Agent address space.

The commands that begin with “REP” manage to the PowerExchange Agent repository data set. The PowerExchange Agent uses the repository data set to get the latest capture registration information. You can use either the AGENTREP data set or CCT data set as the PowerExchange Agent repository. Informatica Corporation recommends using the AGENTREP data set to avoid unnecessary I/O activity. For more information about the PowerExchange Agent repository and AGENTREP data set, see the PowerExchange Change Data Capture Guide for z/OS.
To issue the PowerExchange Agent commands, use the MVS operator console or an interface such as SDSF. You must precede each command with the MVS command prefix that is specified for the CmdPrefix parameter in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library. If you did not define the optional CmdPrefix parameter, use the default command prefix, which is the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member. The PowerExchange Agent uses the command prefix to intercept commands issued to MVS. In the syntax, the command prefix is represented by the cmd_prefix variable.

If you issue a PowerExchange Agent command when the PowerExchange Agent address space is inactive, MVS rejects the command and PowerExchange issues the following message:

```
PWXEDM172054W module: agentid Command Exit. command command rejected – Agent is not active
```

If you issue a PowerExchange Agent command with the incorrect command prefix or when the PowerExchange Agent has not been active since the last IPL of the system, MVS issues the following message:

```
IEE305I agent_command COMMAND INVALID
```

To start the PowerExchange Agent, use the standard MVS START command. For more information, see the PowerExchange Change Data Capture Guide for z/OS.

**DISPLAY**

Displays information about PowerExchange Agent processing on the MVS operator console.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
cmd_prefix DISPLAY {GBLQDSNS|JOBS|LOCKS|MODULES}
```

The cmd_prefix variable is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library or the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member.

**Parameter Descriptions**

You must specify one of the following parameters for this command:

- **GBLQDSNS**
  
  Displays identifiers for all global circular queues that are allocated for the PowerExchange Agent.

- **JOBS**
  
  Displays all MVS TCBs that are registered to the PowerExchange Agent for its services.

- **LOCKS**
  
  Displays any PowerExchange Agent locks and the owners of those locks.

- **MODULES**
  
  Displays the names of all modules that the PowerExchange Agent loads.

**Usage Notes**

For this command to be successful, the PowerExchange Agent must be running. If you issue the command when the PowerExchange Agent is not running but it has run since the last IPL, PowerExchange issues the following message:

```
PWXEDM172054W module: agentid Command Exit. command command rejected – Agent is not active
```
Example

The following command was entered for the PowerExchange Agent that has an AGENTID value of "DBM1" and is currently running:

```
DBM1 DISPLAY GBLQDSNS
```

The command produced the following message output:

```
DTLEDM172078I EDMSDIS0: DISPLAY command accepted by EDM Agent DBM1
DTLEDM172200I EDMSDIS0: Global Queue DSNs display for EDM Agent DBM1
DTLEDM172205I EDMSDIS0: DTLL.LOGGER.QUEUE.DBM1.DBML -
CQNN=OA989028,Seq=28
DTLEDM172206I EDMSDIS0: End of list
```

For more information about these messages, see the PowerExchange Message Reference.

DRAIN

Verifies that all tasks that were accessing the PowerExchange Agent have completed and are no longer running on the system.

You must issue the DRAIN command before issuing the SHUTDOWN COMPLETELY command to ensure that all tasks complete before the address space shuts down.

Tip: After you issue the DRAIN command, you can use the RESUME command to enable tasks to resume access to the PowerExchange Agent.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
cmd_prefix DRAIN
```

The cmd_prefix variable is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library or the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member.

Related Commands

♦ “RESUME” on page 41
♦ “SHUTDOWN” on page 41

LOGCLOSE

Closes and deallocates the PowerExchange Agent message log data set named EDMSLOG.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
cmd_prefix LOGCLOSE
```

The cmd_prefix variable is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library or the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member.
Related Commands

- "LOGSPIN" on page 38

LOGOPEN

Allocates and opens a new PowerExchange Agent message log data set named EDMSLOG. EDMSLOG is a SYSOUT data set that contains messages from the PowerExchange Agent and from all components that interact with the PowerExchange Agent. After the message log is open, it is available to accept PowerExchange Agent messages.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
cmd_prefix LOGOPEN
```

The `cmd_prefix` variable is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library or the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member.

Usage Notes

If you issue the LOGOPEN command when the EDMSLOG log data set is already open, the PowerExchange Agent rejects the command and issues the following messages to the current log data set:

```
PWXEDM172078W EDMSLOG0: LOGOPEN command rejected by EDM Agent agent_id
PWXEDM172083W EDMSLOG0: The Agent Message log is already open
```

Related Command

- "LOGSPIN" on page 38

LOGSPIN

Closes and deallocates the current PowerExchange Agent EDMSLOG message log and then allocates and opens a new EDMSLOG message log. This action is equivalent to issuing the LOGCLOSE command followed by the LOGOPEN command.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
cmd_prefix LOGSPIN
```

The `cmd_prefix` variable is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library or the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member.

Related Commands

- "LOGOPEN" on page 38
- "LOGCLOSE" on page 37
Closes and deallocates the current PowerExchange Agent repository data set. You might need to perform this function when you are managing repository data sets in a testing environment or when you need to move or reorganize repository data sets. Usually, the current repository data set is the one that is defined by the REPOSITORYDSN parameter in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library. However, if you used the REPOSITORYDSN command to override that repository data set, the REPCLOSE command closes the override repository data set that was allocated by the REPOSITORYDSN command.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
cmd_prefix REPCLOSE
```

The cmd_prefix variable is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library or the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member.

Related Commands

- “REPOPEN” on page 39
- “REPOSITORYDSN” on page 40

Allocates and opens a new PowerExchange Agent repository data set after the REPCLOSE command has been issued. Usually, this command opens the repository data set that is defined by the REPOSITORYDSN parameter in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library. However, if you have used the REPOSITORYDSN command to override that repository data set, the REPOPEN command opens the repository data set that was allocated by last REPOSITORYDSN command.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
cmd_prefix REPOPEN
```

The cmd_prefix variable is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library or the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member.

Usage Notes

If you issue this command when the repository data set is already open, the PowerExchange Agent ignores the command and issues the following message:

```
PWXEDM172078W EDMSREP0: REPOPEN command rejected by EDM Agent agent_id
PWXEDM172083W EDMSREP0: The Repository is already open
```

Related Commands

- “REPCLOSE” on page 39
- “REPOSITORYDSN” on page 40
REPOSITORYDSN

Closes and deallocates the current PowerExchange Agent repository data set and then allocates and opens a new data set that has the name you specify.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

\[
\text{cmd\_prefix} \ \text{REPOSITORYDSN} \ \text{data\_set\_name}
\]

Where:

- cmd\_prefix is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library or the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member.
- data\_set\_name is the name that you want to use for the new repository data set.

Usage Notes

If you specify an invalid data set name in the REPOSITORYDSN command, the allocation of the new repository data set fails. The following messages are written to the EDMSLOG data set:

- PWXEDM172076I EDMSREP0: Repository file CLOSED
- IKJ56228I DATA SET data\_set\_name NOT IN CATALOG OR CATALOG CAN NOT BE ACCESSED

In this case, the PowerExchange Agent allocates a data set under the previous data set name. You must issue the REPOPEN command to open that repository data set.

Related Commands

- “REPCLOSE” on page 39
- “REPOPEN” on page 39

REPSTATUS

Displays status information for the current PowerExchange Agent repository data set, including the data set name, the time when the last refresh attempt was made, the timestamp when change data capture information was last received, and the cache data sets, if used.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

\[
\text{cmd\_prefix} \ \text{REPSTATUS}
\]

The cmd\_prefix variable is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library or the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member.

Example

The following RESTATUS command was entered with the command prefix “AG01”:

AG01 REPSTATUS

This command produced in the following output:

- PWXEDM172078I EDMSREP0: RESTATUS command accepted by EDM Agent AG01
RESUME

Resumes task access to the PowerExchange Agent after a DRAIN command was issued. You can use the DRAIN and RESUME commands to temporarily suspend and then resume PowerExchange Agent activity.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
cmd_prefix RESUME
```

The `cmd_prefix` variable is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library or the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member.

Related Commands

♦ “DRAIN” on page 37

SHUTDOWN

Shuts down the PowerExchange Agent address space. This command prevents any additional tasks from connecting to the PowerExchange Agent but permits tasks that are currently connected to continue running.

You can include the optional COMPLETELY parameter to both shut down the PowerExchange Agent address space and delete the PowerExchange Agent modules and data space from storage. Before issuing the SHUTDOWN COMPLETELY command, issue the DRAIN command. The DRAIN command ensures that all tasks that are currently accessing the PowerExchange Agent complete before shutdown processing begins. After issuing the DRAIN command, issue the DISPLAY JOBS command to determine if any processes are still active.

Do not use the MVS STOP command to stop the PowerExchange Agent.

Tip: To restart the PowerExchange Agent after a shutdown, use the standard MVS START command.

Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

```
cmd_prefix SHUTDOWN [COMPLETELY]
```

The `cmd_prefix` variable is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library or the AGENTID parameter value in the AGENTCTL member.
**Parameter Description**

**COMPLETELY**
Shuts down the PowerExchange Agent address space and deletes the PowerExchange Agent modules and data space from storage. The parameter completely removes the PowerExchange Agent from an MVS system.

**Related Commands**
- “DISPLAY” on page 36
- “DRAIN” on page 37

**START**

Starts an inactive PowerExchange Agent DIS, LOG, or REP subtask.

These subtasks are started automatically at PowerExchange Agent initialization. If they stop because you issued the STOP command or for any other reason, use the START command to restart them.

**Note:** To start the PowerExchange Agent after installation or to restart it after it has stopped, use the MVS START command with the name of the PowerExchange Agent task. This command initiates the PowerExchange Agent startup procedure. For more information, see the PowerExchange Change Data Capture Guide for z/OS.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
cmd_prefix START {DIS|LOG|REP}
```

The cmd_prefix variable is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library.

**Parameter Descriptions**

You must specify one of the following parameters for this command:

**DIS**

Starts the DIS subtask, which controls the DISPLAY commands.

**LOG**

Starts the LOG subtask, which writes data from the PowerExchange Agent data space to the EDM SLOG message log data set.

**REP**

Starts the REP subtask, which provides access to PowerExchange Agent repository information primarily for the ECCRs.

**STOP**

Stops an active PowerExchange Agent DIS, LOG, or REP subtask. Usually, you use this command at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support when attempting to resolve problems.
Syntax

Use the following command syntax:

    cmd_prefix STOP \{DIS|LOG|REP\}

The cmd_prefix variable is the command prefix that is specified in the AGENTCTL member of the RUNLIB library.

Parameter Descriptions

You must specify one of the following parameters for this command:

DIS

    Stops the DIS subtask, which controls DISPLAY commands.

LOG

    Stops the LOG subtask, which writes data from the PowerExchange Agent data space to the EDMSLOG message log data set.

REP

    Stops the REP subtask, which prevents ECCR access to PowerExchange repository information.
Introduction

Use the PowerExchange Condense commands to control condense processing of change data. With these commands, you can perform the following tasks:

- Display the status of the Condense Controller and condense subtasks.
- Start a Condense job manually.
- Stop a Condense job.
- Switch to a new set of condense files.

You can issue these commands on all supported platforms: i5/OS, Linux, UNIX, Windows, and z/OS.

Methods of Issuing PowerExchange Condense Commands

On an MVS system, use the MVS MODIFY (F) command to issue the PowerExchange Condense commands. You must include the Condense started task name or job name followed by a comma (,). In the syntax for the commands, this name is indicated by the job_name variable. You can enter the commands from the MVS operator console, an interface such as SDSF, or a batch job. If you issue a command from SDSF, place a slash (/) at the beginning, such as:

/F job_name,CONDENSE

On an i5/OS system, use the SND PWXCMD command to issue the PowerExchange Condense commands in foreground mode. Enter the commands from the i5/OS command line or include them in script files.
On Linux, UNIX, and Windows systems, enter the commands at the command prompt.

**Stopping Condense Processing**

Use either of the following PowerExchange commands to stop a Condense job that is running in continuous mode:

- `SHUTDOWN`
- `SHUTCOND`

These commands maintain data integrity and enable you to resume condense processing efficiently. Both commands perform the same shutdown processing except that the `SHUTCOND` command first performs a final condense operation. Before shutting down, PowerExchange Condense takes a checkpoint that contains the latest restart tokens so that condense processing can resume from where it left off.

On MVS, PowerExchange Condense ignores the `MVS STOP (P)` command. If you issue this command, PowerExchange issues a message that indicates the command is invalid.

**Warning:** If you issue the `MVS CANCEL (C)` command for a Condense job, the job stops. When the job is restarted, it resumes from the last checkpoint that was taken. Any condense processing that occurred since that checkpoint is rolled back, and the related CDCT records and condense files are deleted.

---

**CONDENSE**

Enables you to start a new condense cycle before the wait period for resuming condense processing has elapsed, if you are running PowerExchange Condense in continuous mode. The wait period is specified in the `NO_DATA_WAIT` parameter of the PowerExchange Condense configuration file.

**Syntax**

The syntax varies by platform.

**i5/OS**

On an i5/OS system, use the following syntax:

```
SNDPWXCMD CMDHDLRLIB('condlib') DTLCMD(CONDENSE)
```

The `condlib` variable is the name of the library that contains the condense files. This library is specified in the `COND_DIR` parameter of the CAPTPARM configuration member.

**Linux, UNIX, and Windows**

If PowerExchange Condense is running in foreground mode on a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system, use the following syntax:

```
CONDENSE
```

**MVS**

On an MVS system, use the following syntax:

```
F job_name,CONDENSE
```

The `job_name` variable is the name of the Condense started task that you are running in continuous mode.
DISPLAY STATUS

Displays the status of the Condense Controller and subtasks for a Condense job.

Syntax

The syntax varies by platform.

i5/OS

On an i5/OS system, use the following syntax:

```
SNDPWXCMD CMDHDLRLIB('condlib') DTLCMD(DISPLAY STATUS)
```

The condlib variable is the name of the library that contains the condense files, which you specified in the COND_DIR parameter of the CAPTPARM configuration member.

Linux, UNIX, and Windows

On a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system, use the following syntax:

```
DISPLAY STATUS
```

MVS

On an MVS system, use the following syntax:

```
F job_name,DISPLAY STATUS
```

The job_name variable is the name of the Condense job for which you want to display information.

Example

The following example output was produced by the DISPLAY STATUS command:

```
Command=DISPLAY

************************** STATUS **************************
COMMAND_HANDLER NOT waiting
  Event=02 ALL_TASK_SHUTDOWN    status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=09 GOT_A_COMMAND       status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=32 CAPTURE_STARTUP_COMPLETE status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=33 ALL_STUBS_STARTED   status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=38 Unknown             status=1 INTERESTED
CONDENSE WAITING
  Event=02 ALL_TASK_SHUTDOWN    status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=24 STARTCONDENSING     status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=32 CAPTURE_STARTUP_COMPLETE status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=33 ALL_STUBS_STARTED   status=1 INTERESTED
DUMP WAITING
  Event=02 ALL_TASK_SHUTDOWN    status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=10 CMD_TO_DUMP         status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=33 ALL_STUBS_STARTED   status=1 INTERESTED
CONTROLLER WAITING
  Event=02 ALL_TASK_SHUTDOWN    status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=11 CMD_TO_CONT         status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=14 CMDH_FAILED         status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=16 DUMP_FAILED         status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=17 CONDENSE_FAILED     status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=20 CMDH_ENDED          status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=22 DUMP_ENDED          status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=23 CONDENSE_ENDED      status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=27 CMDH_INIT_COMPLETE  status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=29 DUMP_INIT_COMPLETE  status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=30 CONDENSE_INIT_COMPLETE status=1 INTERESTED
  Event=35 CHKPT_COND_DONE     status=1 INTERESTED
```
DTLCACON and Other Start Commands

Starts PowerExchange Condense.

On i5/OS, Linux, UNIX, or Windows, use the DTLCACON command. You can include the optional CONFIG and LICENSE parameters to specify any override configuration file or license key file that you created and want to use instead of the default DBMOVER configuration file or license.key file. The override files must have a file name or path that is different from that of the default files. These override files take precedence over any override configuration and license key files that you specified in the optional PWX_CONFIG and PWX_LICENSE environment variables.

On an MVS system, you can run PowerExchange Condense as a started task or batch job, in either continuous mode or batch mode. PowerExchange provides sample JCL in the CONDxxx and PCNDxxx members of the SAMPLIB library, where xxx indicates the data source type. CONDxxx members run PowerExchange Condense as a batch job, and PCNDxxx members run PowerExchange Condense as a started task. The run mode is set in the COLL_END_LOG parameter of the CAPTParm configuration member. For more information about configuring and starting PowerExchange Condense, see the PowerExchange Change Data Capture Guide for z/OS.

Syntax

The syntax varies by platform.

i5/OS

On an i5/OS subsystem, use the following syntax to run the Condense job on the same subsystem as the PowerExchange Listener:

```
SBMJOB CMD(CALL PGM(DTLCACON) PARM('[CS=library/file(mycondense_config_member)]
[CONFIG=library/file(myconfig_member)] [LICENSE=library/file(mylicensekey_member)]')
JOB(job_name) JOBD(datalib/DTLLIST) JOBQ(*JOBD) PRTDEV(*JOBD) OUTQ(*JOBD)
CURLIB(datalib) INLLIBL(*JOBD)
```

Where:

- `job_name` is the name of the Condense job that you want to start.
- `datalib` is the name of the PowerExchange data library that you specified at installation.

Linux and UNIX

On a Linux or UNIX system, use one of the following syntax constructions, depending on the PowerExchange Condense run mode that you want to use:

- To run PowerExchange Condense in foreground mode, use the following syntax:

  ```
dtlcacon [cs=directory/mycondense_config_file] [config=directory/myconfig_file]
[license=directory/mylicense_key_file]
  ```

- To run the PowerExchange Condense in background mode, add an ampersand (&) at the end:

  ```
dtlcacon [cs=directory/mycondense_config_file] [config=directory/myconfig_file]
[license=directory/mylicense_key_file] &
  ```

- To run the PowerExchange Condense permanently, even if the session is disconnected or the user logs out, add the prefix nohup:

  ```
nohup dtlcacon [cs=directory/mycondense_config_file] [config=directory/myconfig_file]
[license=directory/mylicense_key_file] &
  ```
To redirect the STDIN input data stream for PowerExchange Condense to /dev/null when PowerExchange Condense is running in background mode, add < /dev/null at the end:

dtlcacon [cs=directory/mycondense_config_file] [config=directory/myconfig_file]
[license=directory/mylicense_key_file] < /dev/null &

Important: You must use < /dev/null to redirect STDIN input data if you are running PowerExchange Condense in background mode. This syntax prevents the suspension of condense processing by a SIGTTIN signal.

Windows

On a Windows system, use the following syntax to run PowerExchange Condense in foreground mode:

dtlcacon [cs=directory\condense_config_file] [config=directory\pwx_config_file]
[license=directory\license_file]

To run PowerExchange Condense in background, add an ampersand (&) at the end:

dtlcacon [cs=directory\condense_config_file] [config=directory\pwx_config_file]
[license=directory\license_file] &

Parameter Descriptions

You can use one or more of the following optional parameters:

CS

On Linux, UNIX, or Windows, specifies the full path and file name for any condense configuration file that you created and want to use instead of the default install_directory/dtlca.cfg file.

On i5/OS, specifies the library, file name, and member name for any condense configuration member that you created and want to use instead of the default condlib/CFGCOND(CAPTPARM) configuration member.

CONFIG

On Linux, UNIX, and Windows, specifies the full path and file name for any dbmover configuration file that you created and want to use instead of the default install_directory/dbmover.cfg file. This override configuration file takes precedence over any override configuration file that you optionally specified in the PWX_CONFIG environment variable.

On i5/OS, specifies the library, file name, and member name of any override dbmover configuration member that you created and want to use instead of the default datalib/CFG(DBMOVER) member.

LICENSE

On Linux, UNIX, or Windows, specifies the full path and file name for any license key file that you created and want to use instead of the default license.key file. This override license key file takes precedence over any override license key file that you optionally specified in the PWX_LICENSE environment variable.

On i5/OS, specifies the library, file name, and member name for any override license key member that you created and want to use instead of the default license key member.

Note: In these parameters, the full path is required only if the file does not reside at the default location.

FILESWITCH

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

You can use this command to make change data in the current condense files available for extraction processing before the next file-switch is due to occur. For example, assume that you need to extract change data hourly from condense files on MVS. Set the FILE_SWITCH_CRIT and FILE_SWITCH_VAL parameters in the CAPTPARM configuration file such that a file-switch occurs after every 1,000,000 record updates. Then
include the FILESWITCH command as part of a batch job to perform an automated file-switch hourly, just before extraction processing runs.

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

**Syntax**

The syntax varies by platform.

**i5/OS**

On an i5/OS system, use the following syntax:

```
SNDPWXCMD CMDHDLRLIB(condlib) DTLCMD(FILESWITCH)
```

The `condlib` variable is the name of the library that contains the condense files, which you specified in the `COND_DIR` parameter of the `CAPTPARM` configuration member.

**Linux, UNIX, and Windows**

On a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system, use the following syntax:

```
FILESWITCH
```

**MVS**

On an MVS system, use the following syntax:

```
F job_name,FILESWITCH
```

The `job_name` variable is the name of the Condense job for which you want to switch to a new set of condense files.

**Example**

The following example output was produced on an MVS system by the FILESWITCH command:

```
Command=FILESWITCH
PWX-06461 Command Handler: New File Switch requested. CONDENSE request generated.
PWX-06422 Condense: Received FILESWITCH request.
PWX-06419 Condense: Doing file switch. Records=54 Reason=FILESWITCH request Cdcts=1141
CPU: TotMs=885726 Diff=885726
PWX-06418 Condense: Closed file PWX.D.CND.CP080407.T2048006
```

**SHUTCOND**

Stops PowerExchange Condense after performing a final condense operation.

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

**Syntax**

The syntax varies by platform.
**i5/OS**

On an i5/OS system, use the following syntax:

```
SNDPWXCMD CMDHDLRLIB(condlib) DTLCMD(SHUTDOWN)
```

The `condlib` variable is the name of the library that contains the condense files. You specified this library in the `COND_DIR` parameter of the CAPTPARM configuration member.

**Linux, UNIX, and Windows**

On a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system, use the following syntax:

```
SHUTCOND
```

**MVS**

On an MVS system, use the following syntax:

```
F job_name,SHUTCOND
```

The `job_name` variable is the name of the Condense job that you want to stop.

**Example**

The following example output was produced on an MVS system by the `SHUTCOND` command:

```
Command=SHUTCOND
PWX-06467 Command Handler: Setting Condense to shut down on running out of data.
PWX-06468 Command Handler: Condense request issued.
PWX-06417 Condense: Start to Condense because CONDENSE Command Received
PWX-06415 Condense: Condense completed. Total Records=19, Data=13, UOWs =1
PWX-06416 Condense: Shutting down because Single Condense run completed
PWX-06418 Condense: Closed file PWX.D.CND.CP080404.T1447006
```

### SHUTDOWN

**SHUTDOWN**

Stops PowerExchange Condense. The command passes a shutdown event to PowerExchange Condense. As soon as PowerExchange Condense recognizes the command, the Condense subtask requests all subtasks to close, closes any open condense files, writes data to CDCT data set records, and takes a final checkpoint that contains the latest restart tokens. After all condense subtasks have shut down, PowerExchange Condense shuts down.

**Note:** The SHUTDOWN command is not processed until condense read operations finish and the wait period that is specified in the `NO_DATA_WAIT2` parameter of the CAPTPARM or `dtlca.cfg` configuration file elapses.

### Syntax

The syntax varies by platform.

**i5/OS**

On an i5/OS system, use the following syntax:

```
SNDPWXCMD CMDHDLRLIB(condlib) DTLCMD(SHUTDOWN)
```

The `condlib` variable is the name of the library that contains the condense files, which you specified in the `COND_DIR` parameter of the CAPTPARM configuration member.
**Linux, UNIX, and Windows**

If you are running PowerExchange Condense in foreground mode on a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system, use the following syntax:

```bash
SHUTDOWN
```

If you are running PowerExchange Condense in background mode on a Linux or UNIX system, use the standard operating system commands to find the PowerExchange Condense process ID and then stop that process. To list process IDs, enter the following command at the command prompt:

```bash
ps -ef | grep dtlconaon
```

to stop the PowerExchange Condense process, enter the following command:

```bash
kill process_id
```

**MVS**

On an MVS system, use the following syntax:

```bash
F job_name,SHUTDOWN
```

The `job_name` variable is the name of the Condense job that you want to stop.

**Example**

The following example output was produced on a Windows system by the `SHUTDOWN` command:

```
Command=SHUTDOWN
PWX-06463 Command Handler: Close Condense request is now queued.
PWX-06105 Controller: Executing command Setting STOPTASK to CAPI.
PWX-06464 Command Handler: Shutdown will occur shortly.
PWX-06495 Dump: task got an event event_num=2.
PWX-06416 Condense: Shutting down because SHUTDOWN event received
```
CHAPTER 12

PowerExchange Listener Commands

This chapter includes the following topics:
- Introduction, 53
- CLOSE and Other Stop Commands, 54
- DISPLAY ACTIVE and LIST TASK, 55
- DTLLST and Other Start Commands, 56
- DTLLSTSI, 58
- STOP TASK, 60

Introduction

Use the PowerExchange Listener commands to perform the following tasks:
- Display information about all active PowerExchange Listener tasks.
- Manage a PowerExchange Listener service on a Windows system.
- Stop an individual PowerExchange Listener task.
- Stop the PowerExchange Listener job or started task.

Methods of Issuing PowerExchange Listener Commands

All PowerExchange Listener commands except DTLLSTSI are available on all platforms. DTLLSTSI is available on Windows only. How you issue the commands varies by platform.

On an MVS system, use the MVS MODIFY (F) command to issue the PowerExchange Listener commands. You must include the PowerExchange Listener started task name or batch job name. In the syntax sections for the commands, this name is indicated by the job_name variable and must be followed by a comma (,). You can enter the commands from the MVS operator console or an interface such as SDSF. If you issue a command from SDSF, place a slash (/) before MODIFY or F as follows:

/F job_name,CLOSE

On a i5/OS system, you usually use the SNDLSTCMD command to issue the PowerExchange Listener commands in foreground mode. You can issue the commands from the i5/OS interface or incorporate them into the REXX EXEC startlist.
On a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system, invoke the dtllst program to start the PowerExchange Listener job from the command prompt. On Windows, you can run the PowerExchange Listener as a Windows service. For more information, see “DTLLST and Other Start Commands” on page 56.

Tip: You can also issue the PowerExchange Listener LIST TASK and STOP TASK commands from the Database Row Test dialog box of the PowerExchange Navigator.

CLOSE and Other Stop Commands

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

If you have long-running subtasks on the PowerExchange Listener, you can use the CLOSE FORCE command to force the cancellation of all user subtasks and stop the PowerExchange Listener.

Syntax

Use the syntax for your platform.

i5/OS

On i5/OS, use the following command syntax:

    SNDLSTCMD datlib CLOSE [CLOSEOPT(FORCE)]

The datlib variable is the user-specified name for the PowerExchange data library that was entered at installation.

Linux and UNIX

If the PowerExchange Listener is running in foreground mode, you can press C and then press Enter to perform a controlled shutdown, or press Ctrl + C to perform a forced shutdown. Alternatively, enter one of the following commands at the command prompt:

- To perform a CLOSE operation, use the following command:
  
  C

- To perform a CLOSE FORCE operation, use the following command:

  CF

If the PowerExchange Listener is running in background mode, use the standard operating system commands to find the PowerExchange Listener process ID and then stop that process. This controlled shutdown is like a CLOSE operation. To list process IDs, enter the following command at the command prompt:

    ps -ef | grep dtllst

To stop the PowerExchange Listener process, enter the following command:

    kill process_id

Windows

On Windows, enter the following commands in the Command Prompt window from which you are running the PowerExchange Listener dtllst program interactively.

To perform a regular CLOSE operation, use the following command:

    C

To perform a CLOSE FORCE operation, use the following command:

    Z
z/OS and OS/390

On MVS, use the following command syntax:

```
F job_name,CLOSE [FORCE]
```

The job_name variable is the name of the PowerExchange Listener job or started task.

**Usage Notes**

Review the following notes before using the command:

- The CLOSE command performs a controlled shutdown and generates the following messages:

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

- When the FORCE parameter is specified, PowerExchange performs the following processing:
  1. Checks if any PowerExchange Listener subtasks are active.
  2. If active subtasks exist, polls the number of active subtasks every second until 30 seconds have elapsed.
  3. During this period, any subtasks that are waiting for TCP/IP network input are terminated with the following message:

```
PWX-00653 Operator close met while waiting for TCPIP input
```

  4. Cancels any remaining active subtasks.
  5. Stops the PowerExchange Listener.

- On an MVS system, the CLOSE FORCE command has the same effect as the MVS STOP (P) command. The CLOSE FORCE or MVS STOP command waits up to 30 seconds for active subtasks to complete and then cancels all active subtasks and stops the PowerExchange Listener job or started task. The MVS CANCEL command stops the PowerExchange Listener without first canceling active subtasks. In this case, the PowerExchange Listener port remains unavailable until TCP/IP completes cleanup processing. If you start a new PowerExchange Listener job before the cleanup is complete, an error message indicates that the port is in use.

**DISPLAY ACTIVE and LISTTASK**

Displays information about each active PowerExchange Listener task, including the TCP/IP address, port number, application name, access type, and status. The DISPLAY ACTIVE and LISTTASK commands produce the same results. However, their availability varies by platform:

- Use the DISPLAY ACTIVE command on i5/OS systems.
- Use the DISPLAY ACTIVE or LISTTASK command on MVS.
- Use the D command on Linux, UNIX, and Windows.

**Tip:** You can also issue the DISPLAY ACTIVE or LISTTASK command from the Database Row Test dialog box of the PowerExchange Navigator.

**Syntax**

The syntax varies by platform.

**i5/OS**

On i5/OS, use the following command syntax:
The datalib variable is the user-specified name for the PowerExchange data library that was entered at installation.

**Linux, UNIX, or Windows**

If the PowerExchange Listener is running in foreground mode on Linux, UNIX, or Windows, enter the following command from the command prompt:

```
D
```

**z/OS and OS/390**

On MVS, use the following command syntax:

```
F job_name,DISPLAY ACTIVE
```

or

```
F job_name,DA
```

or

```
F job_name,LISTTASK
```

The job_name variable is the name of the PowerExchange Listener job or started task.

**Example**

The command produces the following message output on an MVS system:

```
PWX-00712 taskid=1, partner=255.255.255.255, port=7634, name=app1, am=CAPXRT, status=
PWX-00713 1 active tasks
PWX-00709 0 Dormant TCBs
```

The PWX-00712 message is issued for each active task.

**DTLLST and Other Start Commands**

Starts the PowerExchange Listener job or started task. The specific commands and how you issue them vary slightly by platform. You can issue a start command in any of the following ways:

- **On an i5/OS system**, use the SBMJOB command to run the DTLLST program.
- **On a Linux or UNIX system**, run the dtllst program from the command prompt or the startlst script that was shipped with PowerExchange. The startlst script deletes the detail.log file and starts the PowerExchange Listener.
- **On a z/OS or OS/390 system**, either issue the standard MVS START (S) command to run the PowerExchange Listener as a started task or submit the JCL in the STARTLST member of the RUNLIB library. You can include the JCL as part of a batch job.
- **On a Windows system**, you can run the dtllst program from the command prompt to start the PowerExchange Listener manually, if your product license allows this mode of operation.

However, the PowerExchange Listener usually runs as a Windows service. To start a PowerExchange Listener service from the Windows Start menu, click *Start > Programs > Informatica PowerExchange > Start PowerExchange Listener*. Alternatively, use the dtllstsi program to start and control a PowerExchange Listener service. For more information, see “DTLLST and Other Start Commands” on page 56.

On Linux, UNIX, Windows, and i5/OS, you can include the optional CONFIG and LICENSE parameters on the dtllst command to specify alternative configuration and license key files that you want to use instead of the original DBMOVER configuration and license.key files. Usually, you define alternative files at a location or
under a file name that is different from that of the original files. This practice prevents your customized alternative files from being overwritten when you upgrade or reinstall the product. If you also specify alternative configuration and license key files in the PWX_CONFIG and PWX_LICENSE environment variables, the files identified in the CONFIG and LICENSE parameters override the files identified in the environment variables.

Syntax

The syntax varies by platform.

i5/OS

On i5/OS, use the SBMJOB command to invoke the DTLLST program from the command line:

```
SBMJOB CMD(CALL PGM(dtllib/DTLLST) PARM('[CONFIG=library/file(myconfig_member)]
[LICENSE=library/file(mylicense_key_member)] node1') JOB(job_name) JOBD(datalib/
DTLLIST) PRTOBJ(*JOBID) OUTQ(*JOBID) CURLIB(*CRTDFT) INLLIBL(*JOBID)
```

Where:
- dtllib is the name of the PowerExchange software library that was entered at installation.
- node1 is the PowerExchange Listener node name that was specified in the LISTENER statement of the datalib/CFG(DBMOVER) configuration member.
- job_name is the name of the PowerExchange Listener job or started task.
- datalib is the user-specified name for the PowerExchange data library that was entered at installation.

You can include the command in the REXX EXEC startlist program or run it from the i5/OS command line.

If you include the DTLLST program in the startlist program, use the following command to invoke startlist:

```
STRREXPRC SRCMBR(startlst) SRCFILE(datalib/rexx) PARM('node1')
```

Linux and UNIX

On Linux or UNIX, use one of the following syntax constructions, depending on the PowerExchange Listener run mode that you want to use:

- To run PowerExchange Listener in foreground mode, use the following syntax:
  
  ```
dtllst node1 [config=directory/config_file] [license=directory/license_key_file]
  ```

- To run the PowerExchange Listener in background mode, add an ampersand (&) at the end:
  
  ```
dtllst node1 [config=directory/config_file] [license=directory/license_key_file] &
  ```

- To run the PowerExchange Listener permanently, even if the session is disconnected or the user logs out, add the prefix nohup:
  
  ```
nohup dtllst node1 [config=directory/myconfig_file]
  [license=directory/mylicense_key_file] &
  ```

The node1 variable is the PowerExchange Listener node name that was specified in the LISTENER statement of your default or override dbmover.cfg file.

You can include the command in the startlist script or run it from the command prompt.

Windows

On Windows, use the following syntax to start the PowerExchange Listener manually from the Command Prompt window:

```
dtllst node1 [config=directory\myconfig_file] [license=directory\mylicense_key_file]
```

The node1 variable is the PowerExchange Listener node name that was specified in the LISTENER statement of your default or override dbmover.cfg file.
z/OS and OS/390

On MVS, use the standard MVS START (S) command:

```
  S task_name
```

The task_name variable is the name of the PowerExchange Listener started task. This command starts the specified task_name from a system PROCLIB library.

Alternatively, to start a PowerExchange Listener batch job, submit the JCL in the STARTLST member of the RUNLIB.

### Parameter Descriptions

You can include the following optional parameters:

**CONFIG**

On Linux, UNIX, or Windows, specifies the full path and file name for any dbmover configuration file that you created and want to use instead of the default install_directory/dbmover.cfg file. This alternative configuration file takes precedence over any alternative configuration file that you specified in the PWX_CONFIG environment variable.

On i5/OS, specifies the library, file name, and member name for the alternative configuration member that you want to use instead of the default datalib/CFG(DBMOVER) member.

**LICENSE**

On Linux, UNIX, or Windows, specifies the full path and file name for any license key file that you created and want to use instead of the default license.key file. This alternative license key file takes precedence over any alternative license key file that you specified in the PWX_LICENSE environment variable.

On i5/OS, specifies the library, file name, and member name for the alternative license key member.

**Note:** In the CONFIG and LICENSE parameters, the full path is required only if the file does not reside at the default location.

### Usage Notes

After the PowerExchange Listener starts, the following message indicates that the PowerExchange Listener is ready for communication:

```
PWX00607 - "Listener node" VRM "n.n.n Build Vnnn" started.
```

On i5/OS, Linux, UNIX, and Windows, the following additional messages are displayed to identify the dbmover.cfg configuration file and the license.key file that the PowerExchange Listener is using:

```
PWX-00595 Using "config" "override_config_file"
PWX-00595 Using "license" "override_license_key_file"
```

If you set the PWX_CONFIG and PWX_LICENSE environment variables or specified the config and license parameters in the command to override the default configuration and license files, the following messages are also displayed to alert you of the override action:

```
PWX-00369 The default "config" filename has been overridden.
PWX-00369 The default "license" filename has been overridden.
```

### DTLLSTSI

Controls a PowerExchange Listener that you run as a Windows service. Use the DTLLSTSI program to perform the following tasks:

- Create or delete a PowerExchange Listener service.
Stop or start a PowerExchange Listener service.
Query a PowerExchange Listener service to determine its status.
Display help information about the dtllstsi syntax.

You can also start and stop a PowerExchange Listener service from the Windows Start menu. Click
Start > Programs > Informatica PowerExchange to view options for starting, “pinging,” and stopping the
PowerExchange Listener. When the PowerExchange Listener is active, a listener icon appears in the system tray.
If this icon is not displayed, view the PowerExchange detail.log to determine the cause.

If you do not want to run the PowerExchange Listener as a Windows service, you can start it manually. For
more information, see “DTLLST and Other Start Commands” on page 56.

Syntax

On Windows, use the following command syntax:

    dtllstsi function "service_name" ["path\dtllstsi.exe"] [parms] [-u "user_id/password"] [-q]

Parameter Descriptions

You can include the following parameters in the command:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Required/Optional</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>function</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>One of the following options:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Delete. Deletes an existing PowerExchange Listener service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Start. Starts a PowerExchange Listener service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Stop. Terminates a PowerExchange Listener service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Query. Displays the message PWX-00541 or PWX-00542 to indicate whether a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>specified PowerExchange Listener service is running or stopped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Help. Displays the dtllstsi syntax and briefly explains each element.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;service_name&quot;</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>User-defined name for a PowerExchange Listener service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;path\dtllstsi.exe&quot;</td>
<td>Optional, for Add function only</td>
<td>Full path to the service executable file for the PowerExchange Listener.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parms</td>
<td>Optional, for Add function only</td>
<td>PowerExchange Listener node names from the LISTENER statements in the dbmover.cfg file. If you defined multiple LISTENER statements in dbmover.cfg, you can start multiple PowerExchange Listener services under a single Windows service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-u &quot;user_id/password&quot;</td>
<td>Optional, for Add function only</td>
<td>User ID and password to require for running the PowerExchange Listener service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-q</td>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Parameter that suppresses the display of console messages and prompts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

The following examples demonstrate each command function.

Add Service Example
To add a new service named “PowerExchange_Listener1” for which you require a user ID and password and suppress messages output, enter the following statement at the command prompt:

    dtllstsi add “PowerExchange_Listener1” "C:\Informatica\PowerExchange\dtllstsi.exe" node1 -u "joe/mypassword" -q
Delete Service Example
To remove the service named “PowerExchange_Listener1” from the Windows system, enter the following statement:

```
dtllstsi delete "PowerExchange_Listener1"
```

Start Service Example
To start the PowerExchange_Listener1 service, which you previously added, enter the following statement:

```
dtllstsi start "PowerExchange_Listener1"
```

Tip: You can also start a PowerExchange Listener service by clicking Start > Programs > Informatica PowerExchange > Start PowerExchange Listener.

Stop Service Example
To stop the PowerExchange_Listener1 service when it is running, enter the following statement:

```
dtllstsi stop "PowerExchange_Listener1"
```

Query Service Example
To determine if the PowerExchange_Listener1 service is running, enter the following statement:

```
dtllstsi query "PowerExchange_Listener1"
```

If the PowerExchange_Listener1 service is not running, the following message is issued:

```
PWX00542 Service "PowerExchange_Listener" STOPPED.
```

Related Commands
- “DTLLST and Other Start Commands” on page 56

STOPTASK

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

Tip: To determine the name of the active task, first issue the DISPLAY ACTIVE or LISTTASK command. In the command output, look for the PWX-00712 message for the task and note the name value. You must enter this value in the STOPTASK command.

During change data extraction, the STOPTASK command waits to terminate the task until either the end UOW is encountered or the commit threshold is reached. For information about controlling commit processing and commit thresholds, see the PowerExchange Interfaces for PowerCenter.

Syntax
The syntax varies by platform.

i5/OS
On i5/OS, use the following command syntax:

```
SNDLSTCMD datalib STOPTASK STOPTASK(application_name)
```

Where:
- datalib is the user-specified name for the PowerExchange data library that was entered at installation.
application_name is the name for the active extraction process that you want to stop. This name is included in a PWX-00712 message of the DISPLAY ACTIVE command output.

**Linux and UNIX**

On Linux and UNIX, use the following command syntax:

```
STOPTASK application_name
```

or

```
S application_name
```

The application_name is the name for the active extraction process that you want to stop. This name is included in a PWX-00712 message of the DISPLAY ACTIVE command output.

**Windows**

On Windows, use the following command syntax:

```
STOPTASK APPLID=application_name|TASKID=task_id
```

Where:

- **application_name** is the name for the active extraction process that you want to stop. This name is included in a PWX-00712 message of the DISPLAY ACTIVE command output.
- **task_id** is the numeric identifier for the PowerExchange Listener task that you want to stop. This ID is included in a PWX-00712 message of the DISPLAY ACTIVE command output.

You must enter this command with either the APPLID or TASK ID parameter in the Database Row Test dialog box of the PowerExchange Navigator. Also, when you enter the command, make sure that you select TASK_CNTL in the DB Type field.

**Note:** You cannot enter this command from the Windows command prompt or use the short form of “S.”

**z/OS and OS/390**

On MVS, use the following command syntax:

```
F job_name,STOPTASK APPL=application_name|TASK=task_id
```

Where:

- **job_name** is the name of the PowerExchange Listener job or started task.
- **application_name** is the name for the active extraction process that you want to stop. This name is included in a PWX-00712 message of the LISTTASK command output.
- **task_id** is the numeric identifier for the PowerExchange Listener task that you want to stop. This ID is included in a PWX-00712 message of the LISTTASK command output.

**Related Commands**

- “CLOSE and Other Stop Commands” on page 54
This chapter includes the following topics:

- Introduction, 63
- Basic PowerExchange Logger Commands, 63
- Post-Log Merge Commands, 73

Introduction

Use the basic PowerExchange Logger commands to manage PowerExchange Logger log data sets, units of work (UOWs), and connections and to stop the PowerExchange Logger. These commands pertain to any PowerExchange installation that uses the PowerExchange Logger.

If you are capturing changes from multiple MVS images in a sysplex environment and using multiple PowerExchange Loggers, you can use the additional Post-Log Merge commands to control how the changes are merged into a single stream.

Basic PowerExchange Logger Commands

Use the basic PowerExchange Logger commands to perform the following tasks:

- Display information about PowerExchange Logger log data sets, units of work (UOWs), reader connections, and writer connections.
- Resolve in-doubt UOWs that are recorded in the log records.
- Stop the PowerExchange Logger.
- Print the contents of the PowerExchange Logger active log to a SYSO UT data set.
- Define new PowerExchange Logger log data sets.
- Delete PowerExchange Logger log records from the restart data set.
Methods of Issuing Basic PowerExchange Logger Commands

Issue the basic PowerExchange Logger commands in either of the following ways:

- Use the MVS MODIFY (F) command to issue the commands interactively from the MVS operator console or an interface such as SDSF. The PowerExchange Logger must be running when you issue the MODIFY command.
- Include the commands as part of batch utility jobs for changing PowerExchange Logger configuration or managing log and restart data sets. The PowerExchange Logger must not be running when these jobs run. The changes take effect when you restart the PowerExchange Logger.

The table below summarizes the methods that are available for issuing each PowerExchange Logger command:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>With the MVS MODIFY Command</th>
<th>In a Batch Job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEFINE_LOG</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE_LOG</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISPLAY OBJECT</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINT</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESOLVE_INDOUBT</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Syntax Rules and Guidelines

The following syntax rules and guidelines apply to the basic PowerExchange Logger commands:

- Do not use the same parameter more than once in a PowerExchange Logger command.
- In batch jobs, include PowerExchange Logger control cards under the SYSIN DD statement. If multiple parameters are specified, add a comma (,) after each one except the last parameter that is just before END, such as:

```
DEFINE_LOG
DSNAME=PWX.MYLOGS.SECLOG.DS03,
COPY=SECLOG
END
```

- You can include multiple PowerExchange Logger commands in a batch change job to accomplish a task such as defining a log data set.
- If you use the MVS MODIFY (F) command to issue PowerExchange Logger commands, you must include the PowerExchange Logger procedure name followed by a comma (,). In the syntax, this name is indicated by the proc_name variable. If you use SDSF, place a slash (/) at the beginning, such as:

```
/F proc_name,COMMAND
```

- For other syntax conventions, such as the use of brackets [ ] and curly brackets { }, see “Syntax Conventions” on page 2.

**DEFINE_LOG**

Adds PowerExchange Logger log definitions to the restart data set. You can add definitions for the following types of log data sets:

- Additional active log definitions
- Replacement active log definitions
- Replacement archive log definitions

**Note:** PowerExchange installation creates definitions for at least three active log data sets. You can define additional active log data sets, up to a maximum of 31 active logs.
Include the DEFINE_LOG control statements in batch jobs that include log maintenance tasks. PowerExchange provides sample JCL for adding active log data set definitions in the #ADDLOGS member of the SAMPLIB library.

**Syntax**

To define PowerExchange Logger active logs, use the following syntax for the control statements:

```plaintext
DEFINE_LOG
  DSN=data_set_name,
  COPY={PRILOG|SECLOG},
  [STARTRBA=X'\text{start_rba}', ENDRBA=X'\text{end_rba}']
END
```

To define PowerExchange Logger archive logs, use the following syntax for the control statements:

```plaintext
DEFINE_LOG
  DSN=data_set_name,
  [STARTRBA=X'\text{start_rba}', ENDRBA=X'\text{end_rba}'],
  [TODSTATIME=X'\text{start_time}', TODENDTIME=X'\text{end_time}'],
  \{VOL1=archivelog1\_volser|VOL2=archivelog2\_volser\}
END
```

Use the following syntax rules:

- If you specify STARTRBA, you must also specify ENDRBA.
- If you specify TODSTATIME, you must also specify TODENDTIME.
- For archive logs, you must specify either VOLUME1 or VOLUME2. Do not specify both.

**Parameter Descriptions**

You can specify the following parameters for DEFINE_LOG:

**COPY**

Indicates whether to define the data set for the primary or secondary active logs. Enter one of the following options:

- PRILOG. Defines a primary log data set.
- SECLOG. Defines a secondary log data set, which acts as a backup copy.

This parameter is required for active logs.

**DSN | DSNNAME | LOG\_DSNAME**

Specifies a fully-qualified log data set name. Maximum length is 44 characters.

**END**

Indicates the end of the DEFINE_LOG control statement for a log data set.

**ENDRBA**

Specifies the RBA of the end of the replacement log data set that is named by the DSNAMEx parameter. A replacement log data set is one that replaces a previously existing log file. Enter this RBA value in hexadecimal format, beginning with the letter "X" and then adding exactly 12 hexadecimal digits enclosed in single-quotations marks, for example, X'0000004552FF'. If you do not know this RBA value, you can get it either by reviewing the messages that were generated when the log data set was originally created or by running the PowerExchange Logger DISPLAY OBJECT=LOG command.

This parameter is required only for replacement active or archive log data sets. Do not use the parameter if you are defining a new active log data set.

You must also specify the STARTRBA parameter. The STARTRBA value must be less than the ENDRBA value.

**STARTRBA**

Specifies the RBA of the start of the replacement log data set that is named by the DSNAMEx parameter. A replacement log data set is one that replaces a previously existing log file. Enter this RBA value in
hexadecimal format, beginning with the letter "X" and then adding exactly 12 hexadecimal digits enclosed in single-quotation marks, for example, X'000000422108'. If you do not know this RBA value, you can get it either by reviewing the messages that were generated when the log data set was originally created or by running the PowerExchange Logger DISPLAY OBJECT=LOG command.

This parameter is required only for replacement active or archive log data sets in a non-Post-Log-Merge environment. Do not use the parameter if you are defining a new active log data set.

You must also specify the ENDRBA parameter. The ENDRBA value must be greater than the START RBA value.

**TODENDTIME**

For a Post-Log-Merge environment, specifies the timestamp of the end of the replacement archive log data set that is named in the DSNAME parameter. A replacement archive log data set is one that replaces a previously existing log file. Enter this timestamp value in hexadecimal format, beginning with the letter "X" and then adding exactly 16 hexadecimal digits enclosed in single-quotation marks, for example, X'BDC05246A8723542'. If you do not know this timestamp value, you can get it either by reviewing the messages that were generated when the log data set was originally created or by running the PowerExchange Logger DISPLAY OBJECT=LOG command.

This parameter is required only for replacement archive log data sets in a Post-Log-Merge environment. Do not use the parameter if you are defining a new log data set or if you do not use the Post-Log-Merge function.

You must also specify the TODSTATIME parameter. The TODSTATIME value must be less than the TODENDTIME value.

**TODSTATIME**

For a Post-Log-Merge environment, specifies the timestamp of the start of the replacement archive log data set that is named by the DSNAME parameter. A replacement archive log data set is one that replaces a previously existing archive log file. Enter this value in hexadecimal format, beginning with the letter "X" and then adding exactly 16 hexadecimal digits enclosed in single-quotation marks, for example, X'BDC04135624371A8'. If you do not know this timestamp value, you can get it either by reviewing the messages that were generated when the archive log data set was originally created or by running the PowerExchange Logger DISPLAY OBJECT=LOG command.

This parameter is required only for replacement archive log data sets in a Post-Log-Merge environment. Do not use the parameter if you are defining a new log data set or if you do not use the Post-Log-Merge function.

You must also specify the TODENDTIME parameter. The TODENDTIME value must be greater than the TODSTATIME value.

**VOL1 | VOLUME1 | COPYVOL1**

For archive logs only, specifies the volume serial number, also called volser, where the archive log data set is located. Use this parameter only for a primary archive log data set.

**VOL2 | VOLUME2 | COPYVOL2**

For archive logs only, specifies the volume serial number, also called volser, where the archive log data set is located. Use this parameter only for a secondary archive log data set.

**Example**

The following command and control statements define a primary archive log data set that is named ARCHLOG1.PWXL.LG1.D 2007331.T1536523 in a non-Post-Log-Merge environment:

```
DEFINE_LOG
DSN=PWXUSR1.ARCHLOG1.PWXL.LG1.D2007331.T1536523,
VOL1=DSK38F,
STARTRBA=X'0000000168000', ENDRBA=X'0000002CFFFF'
END
```

The resulting output is:

```
LOG START
```
DELETE_LOG

Deletes all information about a specified PowerExchange Logger log data set from the restart data set. You can run this command periodically to delete information about obsolete archive log data sets.

Issue this command either by using the MVS MODIFY (F) command or by adding it to your batch jobs that include log maintenance tasks.

Syntax

To issue the command with the MVS MODIFY command, use the following syntax:

```
F proc_name,DELETE_LOG DSN=data_set_name
```

The proc_name variable is the PowerExchange Logger procedure name.

To issue the command in batch mode, add the following control statements to a batch job:

```
DELETE_LOG
   DSN=data_set_name
END
```

Parameter Descriptions

You can specify the following parameters for DELETE_LOG:

```
DSN | DSNAME | LOG_DSNAME
```

Specifies the fully-qualified data set name of the log data set for which you want to remove information from the restart data set. Maximum length is 44 characters.

**END**

Indicates the end of the DELETE_LOG control statement for a log data set in a batch job. Required for batch control statements only.

Example

Issue the following command in batch mode to delete the PWXUSR1.ARCHLOG1.PWXL.LG1.D2007331.T1536523 archive log data set:

```
DELETE_LOG
   DSNNAME=PWXUSR1.ARCHLOG1.PWXL.LG1.D2007331.T1536523
END
```

The resulting output is:

```
LOG START
PWXEDM172502I EDM Logger BATCH initialization in-progress product level V2.4.05 08/31/2006
PWXEDM172638I EDM Logger system timestamp for ERDS = 2008.107 15:11:09.49
DEFINE_LOG DSNNAME=PWXUSR1.ARCHLOG1.PWXL.LG1.D2007331.T1536523,
       VOL1=DSK38F,
       STARTBBA=X'000000168000',ENDRBA=X'0000002CFFFF' END
PWXEDM172572I EDM Logger input commands accepted execution started
PWXEDM172506I EDM Logger BATCH Shutdown in progress
PWXEDM172508I EDM Logger #### TASK EDMLIPC0 COMPLETE RC=00
PWXEDM172508I EDM Logger #### TASK EDMLCXP0 COMPLETE RC=00
PWXEDM172508I EDM Logger #### TASK EDMLRLM0 COMPLETE RC=00
PWXEDM172508I EDM Logger #### TASK EDMLLLG0 COMPLETE RC=00
PWXEDM172509I EDM Logger BATCH shutdown complete
LOG END
```
DISPLAY OBJECT=CONNECTION

Displays information about PowerExchange Logger reader connections, writer connections, or all unit-of-work (UOW) connections.

Syntax

To issue the command with the MVS MODIFY command, use the following syntax:

```
MODIFY proc_name,DISPLAY OBJECT=CONNECTION, [TYPE=READER|WRITER|UOW], [CONID=*|pattern]
```

or

```
F proc_name,DISPLAY=CON, [TYPE=READER|WRITER|UOW], [CONID=*|pattern]
```

The `proc_name` variable is the PowerExchange Logger procedure name.

To issue the command in batch mode, add the following control statements to a batch job:

```
DISPLAY
OBJECT=CONNECTION,
[TYPE=READER|WRITER|UOW],
[CONID=*|pattern]
END
```

Tip: If you enter DISPLAY only, PowerExchange treats the DISPLAY command as if you had entered it with the OBJECT=CONNECTION keyword.

Parameter Descriptions

You can specify the following parameters for DISPLAY OBJECT=CONNECTION:

**TYPE**

Defines the type of connections for which to display information. Enter one of the following options:

- **READER**: Displays information about log reader connections.
- **WRITER**: Displays information about log writer connections.
- **UOW**: Displays information about UOW connections.

This parameter is optional. If you do not include it, PowerExchange displays information for all connection types.

If you also specify the `CONID` parameter, only the connections that match the connection ID criteria in `CONID` are displayed.

**CONID**

Specifies the connection IDs of the PowerExchange Logger connections for which to display information. You can enter the connection IDs in any of the following ways:

- To select a single PowerExchange Logger connection, enter a specific connection ID.
- To select all PowerExchange Logger connection IDs, enter the asterisk (*) wildcard only.
- To select a subset of connection IDs, enter a wildcard pattern. A wildcard pattern is composed of the first part of a connection ID followed by the asterisk (*) wildcard, such as `PWX*`.

Default is the asterisk (*) wildcard.

Example

Issue the following command to display information about all active log writer connections of the PowerExchange Logger PWXLLOG5:

```
F PWXLLOG5,DISPLAY=CON,TYPE=W
```

The resulting output is:

```
PWXEDM172679I EDM Logger UOW CONNECTION report follows:
*ECCR  UOW  Type  Logger UOWid  Status *
```
Related Command

♦ “DISPLAY OBJECT=LOG” on page 69

DISPLAY OBJECT=LOG

Displays information about PowerExchange Logger active log data sets, archive log data sets, or both types of log data sets.

Syntax

To issue the command with the MVS MODIFY command, use the following syntax:

```
MODIFY proc_name,DISPLAY OBJECT=LOG,[TYPE=ALL|ACTIVE|ARCHIVE],[DSN=*|pattern]
```

or

```
F proc_name,DIS OB=LOG,[TYPE=ALL|ACT|ARC],[DSN=*|pattern]
```

The proc_name variable is the PowerExchange Logger procedure name.

To issue the command in batch mode, add the following control statements to a batch job:

```
DISPLAY
OBJECT=LOG,
(TYPE=ALL|ACTIVE|ARCHIVE),
[DSN=*|pattern]
END
```

Parameter Descriptions

You can specify the following parameters for DISPLAY OBJECT=LOG:

**TYPE**

Defines the type of log data sets for which to display information. Enter one of the following options:

♦ ALL. Displays information about all active and archive logs that match the specified DSN AM E value.
♦ ACTive. Displays information about all active logs that match the specified DSN AM E value.
♦ ARChive. Displays information about all archive logs that match the specified DSN AM E value.

Tip: The uppercase letters in the option names indicate the short form of the option name that you can enter.

Default is ACTive.

**DSN | DSNAME**

Specifies the data set names of the PowerExchange Logger log data sets for which to display information. You can enter the data set names in any of the following ways:

♦ To select a single PowerExchange Logger log data set, enter a fully-qualified data set name.
♦ To select all PowerExchange Logger log data sets, enter only the asterisk (*) wildcard.
♦ To select a subset of the log data sets, enter a wildcard pattern. A wildcard pattern is composed of the first part of a data set name followed by the asterisk (*) wildcard, such as PWXUSR1.PWXT.PWXL.SECA.

Default is the asterisk (*) wildcard.

Example

Issue the following command to display information about all active log data sets of the PowerExchange Logger PWXLLOG5:
T he resulting output is:

```
F PWXLLOG5,DIS OB=LOG,TYPE=ACT,DSN=*  

PWXEDM172679I EDM Logger LOG ACTIVE report follows: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start RBA</th>
<th>End  RBA</th>
<th>Log Dsname</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000093A8000</td>
<td>00000C4DFFFF</td>
<td>PWXUSR1.PWXT.PWXL.PRILOG.DS01</td>
<td>REUS,IN-USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000000C4E0000</td>
<td>00000F617FFF</td>
<td>PWXUSR1.PWXT.PWXL.PRILOG.DS02</td>
<td>REUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000006270000</td>
<td>0000093A7FFF</td>
<td>PWXUSR1.PWXT.PWXL.PRILOG.DS03</td>
<td>REUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000093A8000</td>
<td>00000C4DFFFF</td>
<td>PWXUSR1.PWXT.PWXL.SECLOG.DS01</td>
<td>REUS,IN-USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000C4E0000</td>
<td>00000F617FFF</td>
<td>PWXUSR1.PWXT.PWXL.SECLOG.DS02</td>
<td>REUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>000006270000</td>
<td>0000093A7FFF</td>
<td>PWXUSR1.PWXT.PWXL.SECLOG.DS03</td>
<td>REUS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Related Commands

♦ “DISPLAY OBJECT=CONNECTION” on page 68

**PRINT**

Prints PowerExchange Logger active and archive log records in hexadecimal format to a SYSOUT data set. The SYSOUT data set is dynamically allocated each time you run this command. Depending on the parameters you set, you can print the following sets of records:

♦ The 50 log records that start from the starting RBA that you specify
♦ All log records up to the ending RBA that you specify
♦ All log records between the starting and ending RBAs that you specify

Usually, you use the PRINT command only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support for troubleshooting purposes. The command can produce a very large amount of output.

**Syntax**

To issue the command with the MVS MODIFY command, use the following syntax:

```
F proc_name,PRINT {STARBA=x'rba_number',ENDRBA=x'rba_number'}  
```

The `proc_name` variable is the PowerExchange Logger procedure name.

To issue the command in batch mode, add the following control statements to a batch job:

```
PRINT  
{STARBA=x'rba_number',ENDRBA=x'rba_number'}  
END  
```

You must specify STARBA, ENDRBA, or both. If you specify both parameters, include a comma between them.

**Parameter Descriptions**

You must specify at least one of the following parameters to indicate the range of log records to print. If you specify both parameters, the log records between the specified starting and ending RBAs are printed.

**ENDRBA | STOPRBA | STORBA**

Specifies the RBA that indicates the end of the range of log records to print. Enter this RBA value in hexadecimal format, beginning with the letter "X" and then adding exactly 12 hexadecimal digits enclosed in single-quotation marks, for example, X'0000004552FF'. If you do not know this RBA value, you can get it either by reviewing the messages that were generated when the log records were created or by running the PowerExchange Logger DISPLAY OBJECT=LOG command.

If you do not also enter a STARBA value, all log records up to the ENDRBA position are printed.
If you enter both STARBA and ENDRBA values, the ENDRBA value must be greater than the STARBA value.

**STARBA | STARTRBA | LOGRBA**

Specifies the RBA that indicates the start of the range of log records to print. Enter this RBA value in hexadecimal format, beginning with the letter "X" and then adding exactly 12 hexadecimal digits enclosed
in single-quotation marks, for example, X'00000422108'. If you do not know this RBA value, you can get it either by reviewing the messages that were generated when the log records were created or running the PowerExchange Logger DISPLAY OBJECT=LOG command.

If you do not also enter an ENDRBA value, the 50 log records starting from the STARBA position are printed.

If you enter both STARBA and ENDRBA values, the STARBA value must be less than the ENDRBA value.

Example
Issue the following example to print the PowerExchange Logger log records between the starting RBA and ending RBA that are specified:

F PWXLOGR1,PRINT STARBA=X'00000422108',ENDRBA=X'000004552FF'}

Related Command
♦ “DISPLAY OBJECT=LOG” on page 69

RESOLVE_INDOUBT
Forces the PowerExchange Logger to either commit open UOWs as valid changes or discard them.

For example, assume that an ECCR terminated abnormally and left an in-doubt UOW. Normally, when you perform a warm start of the ECCR, any in-doubt UOWs are resolved. However, you either cannot restart the ECCR, or when you perform a warm start, the normal resolution of the in-doubt status fails to occur. In this case, you can resolve the indoubt-doubt UOW by issuing the RESOLVE_INDOUBT command.

Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

MODIFY proc_name,RESOLVE_INDOUBT ECCR=eccr_id,UOW=X'uow_id',ACTION={COMMIT|ABORT}

or

F proc_name,RI E=eccr_id,U=X'uow_id',A={C|A}

The proc_name variable is the PowerExchange Logger procedure name.

Parameter Descriptions
The following parameters are required:

ECCR=eccr_id
Specifies the ECCR identifier of the ECCR that captured the in-doubt UOWs that you want to commit or discard. If you do not know the ECCR identifier, issue the DISPLAY OBJECT=CONNECTION TYPE=UOW command to display output that includes this ECCR identifier.

UOW=X'uow_id'
Selects an in-doubt UOW in the log records that you want to commit or discard. Enter the ECCR-assigned UOW identifier in hexadecimal format, beginning with the letter “X” and then adding the 20-character identifier enclosed in single-quotation marks. If you do not know this identifier, issue the DISPLAY OBJECT=CONNECTION TYPE=UOW command and look for the “UOW” identifier in the output.

ACTION=COMMIT | ABORT
Indicates whether to commit or discard the log records that contain the selected in-doubt UOWs. Enter one of the following options:
♦ COMMIT. Commits changes.
♦ ABORT. Discards changes.
Example
The following report that was generated by the DISPLAY OBJECT=CONNECTION,TYPE=UOW command indicates that an in-doubt UOW exists for the PowerExchange Logger PWXLOGR1:

```
PWXEDM172679I EDM Logger UOW CONNECTION report follows:
  *ECCR          UOW              Type  Logger UOWid           Status  *
  CC9PWX01 0000AD94CD5C00000000  UOW   PWXL00000B1CF9230000 in-doubt
```

To commit this in-doubt UOW, issue the following RESOLVE_INDOUBT command with the “ECCR” identifier and the ECCR-assigned “UOW” values from the report:

```
F PWXLOGR1,RESOLVE_INDOUBT E=CC9PWX01,U=X'0000AD94CD5C00000000',A=C
```

Related Commands
♦ “DISPLAY OBJECT=CONNECTION” on page 68

START
Starts or restarts an inactive PowerExchange Logger. Use the START command to initially start the PowerExchange Logger after installation. You might need to reissue the START command if the PowerExchange Logger stops running for any reason, such as in response to the STOP command.

Syntax
Use the following command syntax:

```
START proc_name
```

The proc_name variable is the PowerExchange Logger procedure name.

STOP
Stops an active PowerExchange Logger. Use either the PowerExchange STOP command that is issued with the MVS MODIFY (F) command, or use the standard MVS STOP (P) command.

Before you issue a STOP command, verify that all ECCR and log reader connections to the PowerExchange Logger have ended. The PowerExchange Logger cannot stop until all attached reader and writer connections complete or are canceled. If you issue the STOP command when reader or writer connections are still active, the PowerExchange Logger waits until the connections end before stopping.

Syntax
To issue the STOP command with the MODIFY (F) command, use the following syntax:

```
F proc_name,STOP
```

To issue the MVS STOP (P) command, use the following syntax:

```
P proc_name
```

In both commands, the proc_name variable is the PowerExchange Logger procedure name.

Usage Notes
Review the following notes before issuing the command:
♦ If you issue the PowerExchange STOP command when the PowerExchange Logger still has active ECCR or log reader connections, the PowerExchange Logger waits until the connections end before stopping. Also, PowerExchange issues the following the message for each outstanding ECCR or log reader task:

```
PWXEDM172596E EDM Logger waiting for [reader|ECCR] Task (job_name)
```

♦ After the PowerExchange STOP command completes, the PowerExchange Logger accepts no additional commands.
Post-Log Merge Commands

In a Post-Log Merge environment, PowerExchange uses the Log Read API to read change data from the active and archive logs of each PowerExchange Logger on each MVS image in the sysplex. Then PowerExchange merges the change data in chronological order into a single stream for extraction processing. You can use the Post-Log Merge commands to manage merge processing in the following ways:

- Display the status of log-read processes.
- Stop the Post-Log Merge started task.
- Produce trace information.

To issue Post-Log Merge commands, use the standard MVS MODIFY (F) command. You must include the Post-Log-Merge started task name or job name followed by a comma (,). In the command syntax, this name is indicated by the task_name variable.

**DISPLAY or STATUS**

Displays information about log-read processes that are connected to the Post-Log Merge started task by means of the Log Read API. This information includes the PowerExchange Logger for which changes are being merged and the current read location in each log data set.

*Note:* The DISPLAY and STATUS commands are equivalent in function.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
F task_name,DISPLAY|DIS
```

or

```
F task_name,STATUS|STAT
```

The task_name variable is the name of the Post-Log Merge started task or batch job.

**QUIT or STOP**

Stops the Post-Log Merge started task. If the Post-Log Merge started task has active log-read processes running, those processes terminate abnormally.

*Note:* The QUIT and STOP commands are equivalent in function.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```
F task_name,QUIT
```

or

```
F task_name,STOP
```

The task_name variable is the name of the Post-Log Merge started task or batch job.
TRACEE, TRACEL, or TRACES

Control the production of trace information for the Post-Log Merge started task. Trace information is primarily used for troubleshooting. Use these commands only at the direction of Informatica Global Customer Support.

The following trace commands are available:

- TRACEE. Disables tracing for the Post-Log Merge started task.
- TRACEL. Activates long-form tracing, which produces all trace information.
- TRACES. Activates short-form tracing, which produces a maximum of 32 bytes of information for each trace.

**Syntax**

Use the following command syntax:

```plaintext
F task_name, {TRACEE | TRACEL | TRACES}
```

The `task_name` variable is the name of the Post-Log Merge started task or batch job.
INDEX

Symbols
/SSR commands
IM S external subsystem commands for synchronous ECCR 27
xEDP-ABORT 27
xEDP-CONTINUE 28
xEDP-STAT 28
xEDP-STATWTO 29

A
Adabas ECCR commands
CLOSE 4
Agent commands
DISPLAY 36
DRAIN 37
introduction 35
LOGCLOSE 37
LOGOPEN 38
LOGSPIN 38
REPCLOSE 39
REPOPEN 39
REPOSITORYDSN 40
REPSTATUS 40
RESUME 41
SHUTDOWN 41
START 42
STOP 42
cmd_prefix commands, Agent
DISPLAY 36
DRAIN 37
LOGCLOSE 37
LOGOPEN 38
LOGSPIN 38
REPCLOSE 39
REPOPEN 39
REPOSITORYDSN 40
REPSTATUS 40
RESUME 41
SHUTDOWN 41
START 42
STOP 42
cmd_prefix commands, batch VSAM ECCR
DISPLAY 5
START 6
STOP 6

B
batch VSAM ECCR commands
DISPLAY 5
introduction 5
START 6
STOP 6

C
Change Controller commands
Datacom REFRESH command 12
Datacom START MVS command 12
Datacom STOP MVS command 12
IDMS REFRESH command 22
IDMS START MVS command 22
IDMS STOP MVS command 22
CICS/VSAM ECCR commands
DISPLAY 7
HELP 8
INIT 8
introduction 7
TERM 8

D
Datacom change capture commands
Change Controller commands 11
introduction 11
Log Feeder commands 13
Datacom Change Controller commands
REFRESH 12
START MVS command 12
STOP MVS command 12
Datacom Log Feeder commands
DEBUG 13
START 13
DB2 for z/OS ECCR commands
DISPLAY 16
introduction 15
QUIESCE 17
REFRESH 18
START 18
STOP 19
TERM 19
URID 20

EDMC commands
in CICS/VSAM ECCR commands 7

EDM C commands
in CICS/VSAM ECCR commands 7

IDMS change capture commands
Change Controller commands 21
Log Feeder commands 23

IDMS Change Controller commands
REFRESH 22
START MVS command 22
STOP MVS command 22

IDMS Log Feeder commands
DEBUG 23
START 23
STATUS 23
STOP 13, 23
TRACE 24

IDMS synchronous change capture commands
introduction 21

IM S external subsystem commands (SSR)
synchronous ECCR commands 27
xEDP-ABORT 27
xEDP-CONTINUE 28
xEDP-STAT 28
xEDP-STATWTO 29

IM S log-based ECCR commands
CLOSE 31
DISPLAY TRACE 32
introduction 3, 31
TRA C EOFF 32
TRACE ON 33

IM S synchronous ECCR commands
DISPLAY SUBSYS 25
external subsystem commands 27
introduction 25
START SUBSYS 26
STOP SUBSYS 26
xEDP-ABORT 27
xEDP-CONTINUE 28

Log Feeder commands
Datacom DEBUG command 13
Datacom START command 13
Datacom STATUS command 13
Datacom TRACE command 14
IDMS DEBUG command 23
IDMS START command 23
IDMS STATUS command 23
IDMS STOP command 13, 23
IDMS TRACE command 24

log-based Adabas ECCR commands
See Adabas log-based ECCR commands
log-based IMS ECCR commands
See IMS log-based ECCR commands

Logger commands
DEFINE_LOG 64
DELETE_LOG 67
DISPLAY OBJECT = CONNECTION 68
DISPLAY OBJECT = LOG 69
introduction 63
PRINT 70
RESOLVE_INDOUBT 71
rules and guidelines 64
START, MVS 72
STOP, MVS 72

MODIFY commands (MVS)
Datacom change capture commands 11
DB2 for z/OS ECCR commands 15
IDMS synchronous change capture commands 21
IM S log-based ECCR commands 3, 31
PowerExchange Condense commands 45
PowerExchange Listener commands 53

Post-Log Merge commands
DISPLAY 73
QUIT 73
STATUS 73
STOP 73
TRACE, TRACEL, TRACES 74

L

Listener commands
CLOSE 54
DISPLAY ACTIVE 55
DTLLST 56
DTLLSTSI 58
introduction 53
issuing 53
LIST TASK 55
Start commands 56
Stop commands 54
STOP TASK 60

M

MODIFY commands (MVS)
Datacom change capture commands 11
DB2 for z/OS ECCR commands 15
IDMS synchronous change capture commands 21
IM S log-based ECCR commands 3, 31
PowerExchange Condense commands 45
PowerExchange Listener commands 53
PowerExchange Agent commands
DISPLAY 36
DRAIN 37
introduction 35
LOGCLOSE 37
LOGOPEN 38
LOGSPIN 38
REPCLOSE 39
REPOPEN 39
REPOSITORYDSN 40
REPOSTATUS 40
RESUME 41
SHUTDOWN 41
START 42
STOP 42

PowerExchange Condense commands
CONDENSE 46
DISPLAY STATUS 47
DTLCACON 48
FILESWITCH 49
introduction 45
issuing 45
SHUTCOND 50
SHUTDOWN 51
Start commands 48

PowerExchange Listener commands
CLOSE 54
DISPLAY ACTIVE 55
DTLLST 56
DTLLSTSI 58
introduction 53
issuing 53
LISTTASK 55
Start commands 56
Stop commands 54
STOP TASK 60

PowerExchange Logger commands
DEFINE LOG 64
DELETE LOG 67
DISPLAY OBJECT=CONNECTION 68
DISPLAY OBJECT=LOG 69
introduction 63
PRINT 70
RESOLVE INDOUBT 71
rules and guidelines 64
START, MVS 72
STOP, MVS 72

S
SNDLSTCM commands (i5/OS)
PowerExchange Listener commands 53

SNDPWXCMD commands (i5/OS)
PowerExchange Condense commands 45
synchronous IMS ECCR commands
See IMS synchronous ECCR commands

V
VSAM batch ECCR commands
DISPLAY 5
introduction 5
NOTICES
This Informatica product (the "Software") includes certain drivers (the "DataDirect Drivers") from DataDirect Technologies, an operating company of Progress Software Corporation ("DataDirect") which are subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. THE DATADIRECT DRIVERS ARE PROVIDED "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT.

2. IN NO EVENT WILL DATADIRECT OR ITS THIRD PARTY SUPPLIERS BE LIABLE TO THE END-USER CUSTOMER FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR OTHER DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OF THE ODBC DRIVERS, WHETHER OR NOT INFORMED OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF DAMAGES IN ADVANCE. THESE LIMITATIONS APPLY TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, BREACH OF CONTRACT, BREACH OF WARRANTY, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, MISREPRESENTATION AND OTHER TORTS.