

AOS/VS CLI Commands, Macros, and Programs and EXEC Commands

UNSILENCE $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{queue name } [n] \\ n \\ @\text{devicename} \end{array} \right]$

Negates SILENCE command.

VERBOSE $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{queue name } [n] \\ n \\ @\text{devicename} \end{array} \right]$

Makes batch/spool messages verbose.

XHELP $[EXEC\text{-command}]$

Describes all or the specified EXEC commands. Omit CONTROL @EXEC (CX).

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REFUSED $[mount\text{-ID}]$

Refuses a user mount request.

RESTART $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{queue name } [n] \\ n \\ @\text{devicename } [start\text{-page}] [end\text{-page}] \end{array} \right\}$

Restarts a print job.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC RESTART @LPB 44)

SILENCE $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{queue name } [n] \\ n \\ @\text{devicename} \end{array} \right]$

Stops EXEC messages about batch streams or a device.

SPOOLSTATUS $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{queue name} \\ @\text{devicename} \end{array} \right]$

Displays queue-device association and status.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC SPOOLS)

STACK pathname

Tells EXEC to read card images from a file.

START queue name @devicename

Starts one or more queues on a device, using EXEC's XLPT process. Afterward, continue the device.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC START LPT @LPB)

STATUS $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{queue name } [n] \\ n \\ @\text{devicename} \end{array} \right]$

Gives information about batch streams or devices.

STOP $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{queue name} \\ @\text{devicename} \\ \text{queue name } @\text{devicename} \end{array} \right\}$

Stops a device or dissociates a queue from it.

TERMINATE $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} @\text{console name} \\ @\text{devicename} \end{array} \right\}$

Terminates the user process associated with a console or the XLPT process associated with a device.

TRAILERS @devicename n

Specifies n (0, 1, 2) trailer sheets to be printed.

UNHOLD $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} /USERNAME \\ \text{sequence-number} \end{array} \right\}$

Negates HOLD command.

UNITSTATUS $[@\text{devicename}]$

Displays tape mount status of tape units.

UNLIMIT $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{queue name } [n] \\ n \\ @\text{devicename} \end{array} \right]$

Negates LIMIT command.

LOGGING $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} /START [/MAX=n] [pathname] \\ /STOP \\ /CONSOLE=@CONn \\ /NOCONSOLE \end{array} \right\}$

Directs EXEC status and critical messages to a console or file you specify; n is maximum log size in blocks.

LPP @devicename n

Changes maximum lines per page on devicename to n.

MESSAGE message

Writes message text to EXEC's log file.

MODIFY /switchname(s) sequence number

Modifies existing inactive queue entries.

MOUNTED $[@\text{devicename}]$

In response to user mount request, tells EXEC that a tape is physically mounted on a tape unit.

MOUNTSTATUS $[mount\text{-ID}]$

Displays status of user tape mount requests.

OPEN queue name

Opens the specified queue to user requests. After opening the queue, you must start and continue it.

OPERATOR $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ON } [@\text{CONn}] \\ \text{OFF} \end{array} \right\}$

Indicates that a person is or is not available to handle user mount requests. Also see CLI OPERATOR command.

PAUSE $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{queue name } [n] \\ n \\ @\text{devicename} \end{array} \right]$

Pauses a batch input queue, batch stream, or device after the current job is done. To resume, use CONTINUE.

EXAMPLE:) CONTROL @EXEC PAUSE @LPB)

PREMOUNT $[/IBM] @\text{devicename}$ valid username

Tells EXEC you have physically mounted a labeled tape before a MOUNT request for it was issued.

PRIORITY $[/process\text{-type}] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{queue name } n \text{ priority} \\ n \text{ priority} \\ @\text{devicename} \text{ priority} \end{array} \right\}$

Sets new process type (e.g., /RESIDENT) or priority for batch stream or printer process (XLPT).

PROMPTS $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ON} \\ \text{OFF} \end{array} \right\}$

Removes or adds time of day from EXEC messages.

PURGE queue name

Deletes entries in a stopped queue.

QPRIORITY $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{queue name } [n] \\ n \\ @\text{devicename} \end{array} \right] [high\text{-value} \text{ low-value}]$

Displays or sets priority range that will be accepted by a batch stream or device.

DEFAULTFORMS @devicename [*forms-file*]
Sets printer CPL and LPP parameters according to forms file.

DELETE queue-name
Deletes a closed, empty (purged) queue.

DISABLE {consolename
/ALL}

Disables one or all (/ALL) consoles for user logon.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC DISABLE/ALL ;

DISMOUNTED [mount-ID
@devicename]

Tells EXEC you have physically dismounted a tape.

ELONGATE @devicename {ON
OFF}

Turns elongated printing on or off for LP2 or TP2 printers.

ENABLE {@consolename
/ALL}

Enables one or all (/ALL) consoles for user logon.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC ENABLE/ALL ;

EVEN @devicename {ON
OFF}

Turns even pagination off or on for a device.

FLUSH {queue-name n
n
@devicename
@cooperative n}

Flushes (terminates) the job that a batch stream, device, or cooperative is processing.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC FLUSH @LPB ;

FORMS @devicename [*form-name*]
Identifies a file that specifies a form to be used for special form printing; e.g., mailing labels.

HALT
Terminates EXEC.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC HALT ;

HEADERS @devicename n
Specifies n (0, 1, or 2) header sheets to be printed.

HOLD {sequence-number
/USERNAME=}

Suspends a batch or spool request, or all requests made by the user you specify.

LIMIT [queue-name [n] [CPU-minutes]
n [CPU-minutes]
@devicename [n-pages]

Enforces user- or operator-defined limits on printed pages (devicename) or CPU time on batch queue or stream.

LOGGING {/START [/MAX=n] [pathname]
/STOP
/CONSOLE=@CONn
/NOCONSOLE}

Directs EXEC status and critical messages to a console or file you specify; n is maximum log size in blocks.

LPP @devicename n
Changes maximum lines per page on devicename to n.

MESSAGE message
Writes message text to EXEC's log file.

MODIFY/switchname(s) sequence number
Modifies existing inactive queue entries.

MOUNTED [@devicename]
In response to user mount request, tells EXEC that a tape is physically mounted on a tape unit.

MOUNTSTATUS [mount-ID]
Displays status of user tape mount requests.

OPEN queue-name
Opens the specified queue to user requests. After opening the queue, you must start and continue it.

OPERATOR {ON [@CONn]
OFF}

Indicates that a person is or is not available to handle user mount requests. Also see CLI OPERATOR command.

PAUSE [queue-name [n]
n
@devicename]

Pauses a batch input queue, batch stream, or device after the current job is done. To resume, use CONTINUE.
EXAMPLE:) CONTROL @EXEC PAUSE @LPB ;

PREMOUNT [/IBM] @devicename valid username
Tells EXEC you have physically mounted a labeled tape before a MOUNT request for it was issued.

PRIORITY [/process-type] {queue-name n priority
n priority
@devicename priority}

Sets new process type (e.g., /RESIDENT) or priority for batch stream or printer process (XLPT).

PROMPTS {ON
OFF}

Removes or adds time of day from EXEC messages.

PURGE queue-name
Deletes entries in a stopped queue.

QPRIORITY [queue-name [n]
n
@devicename] [high-value low-value]

Displays or sets priority range that will be accepted by a batch stream or device.

REFUSED [mount-ID]
Refuses a user mount request.

RESTART {queue-name [n]
n
@devicename [start-page] [end-page]}

Restarts a print job.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC RESTART @LPB 44 ;

SILENCE [queue-name [n]
n
@devicename]

Stops EXEC messages about batch streams or a device.

SPOOLSTATUS [queue-name
@devicename]

Displays queue-device association and status.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC SPOOLS ;

STACK pathname
Tells EXEC to read card images from a file.

START queue-name @devicename
Starts one or more queues on a device, using EXEC's XLPT process. Afterward, continue the device.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC START LPT @LPB ;

STATUS [queue-name [n]
n
@devicename]

Gives information about batch streams or devices.

STOP {queue-name
@devicename
queue-name @devicename}

Stops a device or dissociates a queue from it.

TERMINATE {@consolename
@devicename}

Terminates the user process associated with a console or the XLPT process associated with a device.

TRAILERS @devicename n
Specifies n (0, 1, 2) trailer sheets to be printed.

UNHOLD {/USERNAME
sequence-number}

Negates HOLD command.

UNITSTATUS [@devicename]
Displays tape mount status of tape units.

UNLIMIT [queue-name [n]
n
@devicename]

Negates LIMIT command.

UNSILENCE [queue-name [n]
n
@devicename]

Negates SILENCE command.

VERBOSE [queue-name [n]
n
@devicename]

Makes batch/spool messages verbose.

XHELP [EXEC-command]
Describes all or the specified EXEC commands. Omit CONTROL @EXEC (CX).

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CI
Macros,
and EXE

s, and Programs

all PIDs on the system.

...
s are allowed with pathname and
ination of O, W, A, R, E or null

+ ,RE }

er consoles.

ditor process. In the master CLI,

... *consolename* }
... *consolename* }

console.

d
a it for X.25 (if you have X.25)
use **CX**.

source-file [...]]
Use it to copy without the header

}
solution-pathname }

rectory. With /I, it creates a file
With /DIR, it creates a standard
trol point directory of n blocks.
solution-pathname.
olution-pathname.
L:SED.CLI)
77 }

y.

d multiuser environment.

ll program copy files for backup.
8192 TAPE:UDD UDD:# }

FILESTATUS *[template ...]*

Describes filenames in any directory.
Example:) F/AS/S :UTIL:EXEC+ }

FIXUP

Program that closes a nonmaster LDU after abnormal shutdown.
Example:) X FIXUP }

FULL_BACKUP

Macros that do full backup using the dump program and labeled diskettes or tape, respectively.

HELP *[command]*

HELPV *[command]*
Both HELP and HELPV give help on CLI topics or commands.

INC_BACKUP

INC_DUMP
Macros that do incremental backup using the dump program and labeled diskettes or tape, respectively.

INITIALIZE { unitname ...
 unitname!unitname ...
 /NOMIRROR unitname ... }

Grafts a logical disk unit (LDU), composed of one or more physical units, onto the working directory. For a mirrored LDU, separate the units with a !. Use /NOMIRROR to initialize one image of a mirrored LDU.
Examples: *) INIT @DPJ0)
 *) INIT @DPJ1!@DPJ2)
 *) INIT/NOMIRROR @DPJ1)

JPINITIALIZE [/EXISTING
 / MCODEFILE=*pathname*] jpid

On a multiprocessor computer, initializes a job processor and attaches it to logical processor jpid. Switches permit loading the current or a specified microcode file. Without a switch, loads the default microcode file based on the CPUID of the job processor.
Example:) JPINITIALIZE 1)

JPRELEASE *[/LAST]* jpid

Releases a job processor from a multiprocessor computer. /LAST prevents a CLASS1 error if the job processor is the last job processor on a logical processor.
Example:) JPRELEASE 1)

LOAD file *[template ...]*

LOAD_II file *[template ...]*
Both the LOAD command and the LOAD_II program load files that were dumped with the DUMP command or the DUMP_II program.
Example:) LOAD/V/BUFFER_8192 TAPE:UDD }

MIRROR { /SYNC *[/WAIT]*
 / FORCESYNC *[/WAIT]* } LDuname unitname

Initializes a second image of a mirrored LDU and begins synchronization. Use /SYNC when the initialized image is the preferred image. Use /FORCESYNC when the image you are bringing in is more recent than the initialized image. Using /WAIT with either /SYNC or /FORCESYNC pends the CLI until synchronization is complete.
Examples: *) MIRROR/SYNC UDD1 @DPJ1)
 *) MIRROR/FORCESYNC UDD1 @DPJ2)
 *) MIRROR/SYNC/WAIT UDD1 @DPJ1)

MIRRORINFO/ST=*system.ST*

Program that reports on status of initialized mirrored LDUs.
Example:) X MIRRORINFO/ST=SYS7.ST }

MOVE directory *[template ...]*

Copies specified files or directories or those matching template to another directory.
Example:) MOVE/V/R : ERMES }

ON *[/P]*

OFF *[/P]*
Macro you create that turns Superuser (with /P, Superprocess) on or off.

OPERATOR [ON
 /LABEL ON
 OFF]

Displays status of operator mode. If OPERATOR is ON, the CLI can dump to, label, and load from labeled diskettes. With /LABEL, the CLI labels diskettes for you.

PED

Program that displays the process environment.
Example:) X PED }

POP

Restores the previous CLI environment. See also **PUSH**.

PREDITOR

Program that creates, edits, or deletes user profiles.
Example:) X PREDITOR }

PROCESS program

Executes the program. Switches are required. Some command switches are /DIR=, /DEFAULT, /INPUT=, /IOC, /NAME=, /OUTPUT, /PRIORITY.
Example:) PROCESS/BLOCK/PRI=1/DEF/IOC MYPROG }

PUSH

Descends to a new CLI environment, where you can change things as needed (e.g., characteristics). See also **POP**.

QBATCH

Queues a batch job.
Example:) QBATCH XEQ MASM MYPROG }

QDISPLAY *[/V]*

Describes printer and batch queues. For details, add /V.

QPRINT *[/QUEUE=queue]* pathname *[...]*

Sends one or more files to the printer queue. For a queue other than LPT, use /QUEUE=queue.
Example:) QPRINT MYFILE MYDIR:XFILE }

RENAME oldname newname

Renames a file.

RESTORE

RESTORE_TAPE

Macros that restore backed up material using the LOAD command from labeled diskettes or tape, respectively.

RUNTIME *[pid]*

Displays process up time and CPU and I/O usage.

SEARCHLIST *[directory ...]*

Displays or changes your search list.

SED pathname

Macro you create that executes the SED text editor.

SEND { pid
 consolename } message

Sends message to a console. See also **BROADCAST**.

SPACE *[control-point-directory]* *[n]*

Describes disk space usage or sets CPD size.
Example:) SPACE : }

SUPERPROCESS [ON
 OFF]

Turns Superprocess (power to control any process) on or off.

SUPERUSER [ON
 OFF]

Turns Superuser (power to access any file) on or off.

SYSLOG { /START *[/DETAIL={ MINIMAL
 FULL } [filename-for-old-syslog]*
 /STOP
 filename-for-old-syslog
 /RENAMEERROR filename-for-old-errorlog
 /NOSOFTTAPEERRORS
 /SOFTTAPEERRORS }

Starts or stops recording events in the system log or error log file (:SYSLOG or :ERROR_LOG). The REPORT program creates reports from log files.

SYSTAPE unit system-name

Macro that creates a tailored system tape.

TERMINATE pid

Terminates a process (PID). This must be a son of your process unless Superprocess is on.

TREE *[pid]*

Describes a process' family (PIDs of tather, self, sons).

TYPE pathname *[...]*

Displays text of a file on the console.

UP

Macro you edit that starts up EXEC and the multiuser environment. Other UP macros, like UP.NETWORK.CLI, are supplied with other DG products.

VSGEN *[/DEFAULT=oldsys]* *[/BATCH]*

Generates a new system; for example: X VSGEN/DEF=SYS7). Then patch the system: type INSTALL_REVn.nn_PATCHES }

WHO *[pid]*

Macro you create that displays the username associated with a PID.

WRITE args

Displays arguments on the console or listing file.
Example:) WRITE/L=DFILE [IDATE] }

X program

XEQ program

Executes program (similar to PROCESS, but less versatile).

EXEC Commands

EXEC commands start with CONTROL @EXEC (or use the CX macro).

ACCESS *[/D]* *[/K]* { queuename
 @devicename } [username,ACL]

Specifies user access to EXEC-controlled queues and devices.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC ACCESS @LPB +,O }

ALIGN *[/CONTINUE]* @devicename *[[-]n]*

Stops or continues line printer.
Examples:) CONTROL @EXEC ALIGN @LPB)
) CONTROL @EXEC ALIGN/CONT @LPB }

BATCH LIST { /DEFAULT *[batch-queue]*
 [batch-queue] list-queue }

Sends all default list files from a batch input queue to a list queue you specify.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC BATCH_LIST/DEFAULT BATCH4 }

BATCH OUTPUT { /DEFAULT *[batch-queue]*
 [batch-queue] output-queue }

Sends all default batch output files from a batch output queue to an output queue you specify.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC BATCH_OUTPUT BATCH2 LPT }

BINARY @devicename { filename
 OFF }

Enables or disables binary mode on a device.

BRIEF [queuename *[n]*
 n
 @devicename]

Makes batch stream or device messages brief.

CANCEL { sequence-number
 /USERNAME= }

Cancels all of the specified user's inactive queue requests or the specified sequence number. (For active requests, use FLUSH.) QDISPLAY displays sequence numbers.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC CANCEL 45 }

CLOSE queuename

Closes a queue to user requests.

CONSOLESTATUS @consolename

Displays consolename and user status (if any).

CONTINUE [queuename *[n]*
 n
 @devicename]

Continues (resumes processing) on a batch input queue, specified stream, or device. Use after PAUSE or after starting a queue.
Example:) CONTROL @EXEC CONT @LPB }

CPL @devicename n

Sets maximum characters per line on a device to n.

CREATE *[/STREAMS=n]* queue-type queuename

Creates a queue. After creating a queue, you must open, start, and continue it.

CLI Commands, Macros, and Programs

? Macro you create that describes all PIDs on the system.

ACL *pathname [username, access] ...*

Gets or sets an ACL. Template characters are allowed with pathname and username. The access can be any combination of O, W, A, R, E or null (...).
Example:) ACL MYFILE SAM,OWARE +,RE }

BROADCAST *message*

Macro that sends the message to all user consoles.

BYE

Terminates the current CLI or SED text editor process. In the master CLI, BYE starts system shutdown.

CHARACTERISTICS $\left[\begin{array}{l} /OFF \text{ char ... consolename} \\ /ON \text{ char ... consolename} \end{array} \right]$

Checks or sets the characteristics of a console.
Example:) CHAR/ON/PM }

CONTROL @process-name *command*

Sends command to another process. Use it for X.25 (if you have X.25) and some other DG products. For EXEC, use **CX**.

COPY *destination-file source-file [source-file] [...]*

Copies source file(s) to a destination file. Use it to copy without the header data that MOVE includes.
Example:) COPY @MTB0 TBOOT }

CREATE $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} /I & \text{pathname} \\ /DIR & \text{pathname} \\ /LINK & \text{pathname resolution-pathname} \\ /MAX=n & \text{directory} \end{array} \right\}$

Creates the file named in pathname or directory. With /I, it creates a file and inserts text; to end the insert, type). With /DIR, it creates a standard directory; with /MAX=n it creates a control point directory of n blocks. With /LINK, it creates a link file to file resolution-pathname.
Example:) CREATE/LINK SED.CLI :UTIL:SED.CLI)
) CREATE/MAX=9000 :UTIL:F77 }

CX *command*

Macro that sends command to EXEC.

DELETE *template [...]*

Deletes the files(s) given in template.
Example:) DELETE/V ?+.BRK }

DIRECTORY [*dir*]

Displays or changes the working directory.

DISPLAY *file*

Program that displays file contents.
Example:) X DISPLAY @MTB0:0 }

DOWN

Macro you edit that shuts down EXEC and multiuser environment. See also **UP**

DUMP *outfile [template ...]*

DUMP_II *outfile [template ...]*

Both the DUMP command and the DUMP_II program copy files for backup.
Example:) DUMP_II/V/L=DFILE/BUFF=8192 TAPE:UDD UDD:# }

FILESTATUS [*template ...*]

Describes filenames in any directory.
Example:) F/AS/S :UTIL:EXEC+ }

FIXUP

Program that closes a nonmaster LDU after abnormal shutdown.
Example:) X FIXUP }

FULL_BACKUP

FULL_DUMP

Macros that do full backup using the dump program and labeled diskettes or tape, respectively.

HELP [*command*]

HELPV [*command*]

Both HELP and HELPV give help on CLI topics or commands.

INC_BACKUP

INC_DUMP

Macros that do incremental backup using the dump program and labeled diskettes or tape, respectively.

INITIALIZE $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{unitname ...} \\ \text{unitname!unitname ...} \\ /NOMIRROR \text{ unitname ...} \end{array} \right\}$

Grafts a logical disk unit (LDU), composed of one or more physical units, onto the working directory. For a mirrored LDU, separate the units with a !. Use /NOMIRROR to initialize one image of a mirrored LDU.
Examples: *) INIT @DPJ0)
*) INIT @DPJ1!@DPJ2)
*) INIT/NOMIRROR @DPJ1 }

JPINITIALIZE $\left[\begin{array}{l} /EXISTING \\ /MCOFFILE=pathname \end{array} \right]$ *ipid*

On a multiprocessor computer, initializes a job processor and attaches it to logical processor *ipid*. Switches permit loading the current or a specified microcode file. Without a switch, loads the default microcode file based on the CPUID of the job processor.
Example:) JPINITIALIZE 1 }

JPRELEASE [*/LAST*] *ipid*

Releases a job processor from a multiprocessor computer. /LAST prevents a CLASS1 error if the job processor is the last job processor on a logical processor.
Example:) JPRELEASE 1 }

LOAD *file [template ...]*

LOAD_II *file [template ...]*

Both the LOAD command and the LOAD_II program load files that were dumped with the DUMP command or the DUMP_II program.
Example:) LOAD/V/BUFFER_8192 TAPE:UDD }

MIRROR $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} /SYNC \text{ [/WAIT]} \\ /FORCESYNC \text{ [/WAIT]} \end{array} \right\}$ *LDUname unitname*

Initializes a second image of a mirrored LDU and begins synchronization. Use /SYNC when the initialized image is the preferred image. Use /FORCESYNC when the image you are bringing in is more recent than the initialized image. Using /WAIT with either /SYNC or /FORCESYNC pends the CLI until synchronization is complete.
Examples: *) MIRROR/SYNC UDD1 @DPJ1)
*) MIRROR/FORCESYNC UDD1 @DPJ2)
*) MIRROR/SYNC/WAIT UDD1 @DPJ1)

MIRRORINFO/ST=system.ST

Program that reports on status of initialized mirrored LDUs.
Example:) X MIRRORINFO/ST=SYS7.ST }

MOVE *directory [template ...]*

Copies specified files or directories or those matching template to another directory.
Example:) MOVE/V/R :ERMES }

ON [*/P*]

OFF [*/P*]

Macro you create that turns Superuser (with /P, Superprocess) on or off.

OPERATOR $\left[\begin{array}{l} ON \\ /LABEL \text{ ON} \\ OFF \end{array} \right]$

Displays status of operator mode. If OPERATOR is ON, the CLI can dump to, label, and load from labeled diskettes. With /LABEL, the CLI labels diskettes for you.

PED

Program that displays the process environment.
Example:) X PED }

POP

Restores the previous CLI environment. See also **PUSH**.

PREDITOR

Program that creates, edits, or deletes user profiles.
Example:) X PREDITOR }

PROCESS *program*

Executes the program. Switches are required. Some command switches are /DIR=, /DEFAULT, /INPUT=, /IOC, /NAME=, /OUTPUT, /PRIORITY.
Example:) PROCESS/BLOCK/PRI=1/DEF/IOC MYPROG }

PUSH

Descends to a new CLI environment, where you can change things as needed (e.g., characteristics). See also **POP**.

QBATCH

Queues a batch job.
Example:) QBATCH XEQ MASM MYPROG }

QDISPLAY [*/V*]

Describes printer and batch queues. For details, add /V.

QPRINT [*/QUEUE=queue*] *pathname [...]*

Sends one or more files to the printer queue. For a queue other than LPT, use /QUEUE=queuename.
Example:) QPRINT MYFILE MYDIR:XFILE }

RENAME *oldname newname*

Renames a file.

RESTORE

RESTORE_TAPE

Macros that restore backed up material using the LOAD command from labeled diskettes or tape, respectively.

RUNTIME [*pid*]

Displays process up time and CPU and I/O usage.

SEARCHLIST [*directory ...*]

Displays or changes your search list.

SED *pathname*

Macro you create that executes the SED text editor.

SEND $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pid} \\ \text{consolename} \end{array} \right\}$ *message*

Sends message to a console. See also **BROADCAST**.

SPACE [*control-point-directory*] [*n*]

Describes disk space usage or sets CPD size.
Example:) SPACE : }

SUPERPROCESS $\left[\begin{array}{l} ON \\ OFF \end{array} \right]$

Turns Superprocess (power to control any process) on or off.

SUPERUSER $\left[\begin{array}{l} ON \\ OFF \end{array} \right]$

Turns Superuser (power to access any file) on or off.

SYSLOG $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} /START \left[/DETAIL=\left\{ \begin{array}{l} MINIMAL \\ FULL \end{array} \right\} \right] [\text{filename-for-old-syslog}] \\ /STOP \\ \text{filename-for-old-syslog} \\ /RENAMEERROR \text{ filename-for-old-errorlog} \\ /NOSOFTTAPEERRORS \\ /SOFTTAPEERRORS \end{array} \right\}$

Starts or stops recording events in the system log or error log file (:SYSLOG or :ERROR_LOG). The REPORT program creates reports from log files.

SYSTAPE *unit system-name*

Macro that creates a tailored system tape.

TERMINATE *pid*

Terminates a process (PID). This must be a son of your process unless Superprocess is on.

TREE [*pid*]

Describes a process' family (PIDs of tather, self, sons).

TYPE *pathname [...]*

Displays text of a file on the console.

UP

Macro you edit that starts up EXEC and the multiuser environment. Other UP macros, like UP.NETWORK.CLI, are supplied with other DG products.

VSGEN [*/DEFAULT=oldsys*] [*/BATCH*]

Generates a new system; for example: X VSGEN/DEF=SYS7). Then patch the system: type INSTALL_REVn.nn_PATCHES }

WHO [*pid*]

Macro you create that displays the username associated with a PID.

WRITE *args*

Displays arguments on the console or listing file.
Example:) WRITE/L=DFILE [!DATE] }

X *program*

XEQ *program*

Executes program (similar to PROCESS, but less versatile).

EXEC Comman

EXEC commands start w
macro).

ACCESS [*/D*] [*/K*] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{char} \\ \text{consolename} \end{array} \right\}$

Specifies user access to E
Example:) CONTROL @E

ALIGN [*/CONTINUE*] @

Stops or continues line prin
Examples:) CONTROL @E
) CONTROL @E

BATCH LIST $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} /DEFAULT \\ [\text{batch-que}] \end{array} \right\}$

Sends all default list files t
specify.
Example:) CONTROL @E

BATCH OUTPUT $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} /DEF \\ [\text{batch}] \end{array} \right\}$

Sends all default batch outp
queue you specify.
Example:) CONTROL @E

BINARY @devicename $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{enable} \\ \text{disable} \end{array} \right\}$

Enables or disables binary

BRIEF $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{queuename } [n] \\ n \\ @devicename _ \end{array} \right]$

Makes batch stream or dev

CANCEL $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sequence-num} \\ /USERNAME= \end{array} \right\}$

Cancels all of the specified
sequence number. (For acti
sequence numbers.
Example:) CONTROL @EX

CLOSE *queuename*

Closes a queue to user rec

CONSOLESTATUS @co

Displays consolename and

CONTINUE $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{queuename} \\ n \\ @devicename _ \end{array} \right]$

Continues (resumes proces
or device. Use after PAUST
Example:) CONTROL @EX

CPL @devicename *n*

Sets maximum characters p

CREATE [*/STREAMS=n*]

Creates a queue. After creat