

# 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.  
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** [ /OFF char ... consolename  
/ON char ... consolename ]

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** { /I pathname  
/DIR pathname  
/LINK directory resolution-pathname  
/MAX=n directory }

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** { 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=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** { 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 [!DATE] }

**X** program

**XEQ** program

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

## EXEC Comman

EXEC commands start w  
macro).

**ACCESS** [/D] [/K] { C  
}

Specifies user access to E  
Example: ) CONTROL @E

**ALIGN** [/CONTINUE] @

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

**BATCH LIST** { /DEFAULT  
[batch-qu

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

**BATCH OUTPUT** { /DEF  
[batch

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

**BINARY** @devicename {

Enables or disables binary

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

Makes batch stream or dev

**CANCEL** { sequence-num  
/USERNAME=

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** [ queuename  
n  
@devicena

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