CHAPTER 3

Command Reference

This chapter describes the Native Service Point commands in a reference format for the NetView and NetMaster versions.

rtrhelp

Use the **rtrhelp** command to view the contents of the RTRHELP panel and the list of other help panels you can access by entering the number associated with a panel.

rtrhelp

Syntax Description

none.

SPname	Service point name of the router.

Usage Guidelines

The RTRHELP panel lists the help panels available for Native Service Point. To access a specific help panel, identify the number listed for that help panel, and enter it at the command input prompt.

rtroper

Use the **rtroper** command to release and reset a session between a NetView or NetMaster operator and a router. You can enter the command at a command input line or from a NetView or NetMaster command line.

rtroper *SPname*

Syntax Description

SPname	Service point name of the router.

Usage Guidelines

The **rtroper** command is available for both NetView and NetMaster operators.

Use the **rtroper** command if:

- A NetView operator terminated the NetView session without exiting from the router.
- You want to disable a Netview operator's current session with a router and free the router for access by another operator.

The following message is displayed after a router is freed from another NetView operator's control:

```
RTRM301 OPERID &MOPID no longer router manager for &SPID
```

If an operator's session with NetView or NetMaster ends without terminating the session with a router, other operators are prevented from accessing that router and initiating a session with that router. To release the NetView or NetMaster operator's control over the router session, use the **rtroper** *SPname* command at the command input line or from a NetView or NetMaster command line.

Example

The following example shows a router with service point name marulan being released from its current session with a NetView operator:

```
rtroper marulan
```

rtrcmd

Use the **rtrcmd** command to connect to a router and operate in a full-screen interactive mode. The **rtrcmd** command displays the RTRCMD panel.You can enter this command at a command input line or from a NetView or NetMaster command line.

With the **rtrcmd** command you can enable or disable an internal trace function. The debug option traces various subroutines within the **rtrcmd** command and is useful for isolating problems.

rtrcmd *SPname*

rtrcmd debug *yes* | *no*

Syntax Description

SPname	Service point name of the router.
yes	Turns on the debug internal trace for **rtrcmd**.
no	Turns off the debug internal trace for **rtrcmd**.

Usage Guidelines

The **rtrcmd** command is available for both NetView and NetMaster operators.

When you enter the **rtrcmd** command alone or by specifying the service point name, the RTRCMD panel appears. From this panel, you can enter any commands that are normally entered in a Telnet session. The output is presented in full screen format. If a NetView operator has previously used the **rtrcmd** command, the fields in the RTRCMD panel are filled with the name of the last router with which a NetView operator had a login session.

If you use the **rtrcmd** command with any parameters, you are prompted to provide a service point name and the cursor is positioned in the service point field.

You can also execute the **rtrcmd** command by selecting a router in the RTRMGR panel and pressing the PF5 key.

The **rtrcmd** command enables you to access a specific router, edit the router configuration, and view router command syntax. When the **rtrcmd** command succeeds in establishing a session with the router, a > symbol is added to the router's hostname in the RTRCMD panel. The **rtrcmd** command does not check your syntax.

If the router supports an LU6.2 session, the router session is established between NetView and the independent LU and there is no requirement for the local VTAM to own the PU.

You can enable or disable an internal trace function by using the **rtrcmd** command with the debug option.

Using the **rtrcmd debug yes** command yields the following message for NetView operators:

```
RTRCMD TLOBAL DEBUG Set to YES
```

Using the **rtrcmd debug yes** command yields the following message for NetMaster operators:

```
RTRCMD OODEBUG Set to YES
```

Example

This example shows a connection being established with the router glendusk by entering the following command in the command input area:

```
rtrcmd glendusk
```

The following example shows the internal trace being turned on for the **rtrcmd** command:

```
rtrcmd debug yes
```

The following example shows the internal trace being turned off:

```
rtrcmd debug no
```

rtrrcmd

Use this command, in association with the **rtrcmd** command, when you are managing a router located in another domain.

route *target_NetView* **rtrrcmd debug** *yes* | *no*

runcmd lu=*target_NetView* **rtrrcmd debug** *yes* | *no*

Syntax Description

debug	Specifies the debug mode for **rtrrcmd** command.
on	Turns on the debug internal trace for **rtrrcmd** and writes all entries to the NetView log in the system where it was executed.
off	Turns off the debug internal trace for **rtrrcmd.**

Usage Guidelines

The **rtrrcmd** command is applicable to NetView operators only.

If you execute the **rtrrcmd debug** command in the target domain, the trace records are written to the NetView log in the target domain. To execute the **rtrrcmd** command, send the command to the ID used by the operator in the target domain. If the session between the two NetViews is NNT, enter the following command:

route *target_NetView* **rtrrcmd debug** *yes*| *no*

If the session between the two NetViews is LU6.2, enter the following command:

runcmd lu=*target_NetView* **rtrrcmd debug** *on* | *off*

Using the **rtrrcmd** command with the *yes* option yields the following message for NetView and NetMaster operators:

```
RTRRCMD TGLOBAL DEBUG Set to Yes
```

Note NetView does not allow you to issue the runcmd to a service point through a target NetView. Use the **rtrcmd** and the **rtrrcmd** commands to circumvent this restriction.

Example

The following example shows the internal debug trace being turned on for NetView named APAC1 when the session is NNT:

```
route apac1 rtrrcmd debug yes
```

The following example shows the internal debug trace being turned on for NetView named APAC2 when the session is LU6.2:

```
rmt lu=apac2 rtrrcmd debug yes
```

The following example shows the internal trace being turned off:

```
rtrrcmd debug no
```

rtrreset

Use this command to clear the commands that were saved for an operator's retrieval.

Clears previously issued commands that were saved for your retrieval or specifies traces to help you isolate problems.

To clear router syntax commands saved by Native Service Point for your retrieval, enter the following command from any NCCF panel:

rtrreset

To trace problems associated with the **rtrreset** command and trace the CLIST flow, NetView operators can use the command with the applicable option(s):

rtrreset ctrace [**all**]

rtrreset ctrace [**all [***nnn***]**]

rtrreset ctrace [**err**]

rtrreset ctrace

rtrreset ctrace [**cmd**]

To turn off the CTRACE option, use the following command:

rtrreset ctrace

Syntax Description

all	Trace all CLIST execution for all CLISTs.
all *nnn*	Trace all CLIST execution for CLIST *nnn*.
err	Trace only CLIST errors.
cmd	Trace all commands issued from CLIST.

Usage Guidelines

The **rtrreset** command is available for both NetView and NetMaster operators.

The commands you enter in a router configuration are retained until you log out from NetView or until the **rtrreset** command is used.The primary purpose of the **rtrreset** command is to clear the router commands that were saved for an operator's retrieval.

NetView saves commands until you exit NetView or use the **rtrreset** command to clear previously saved commands. In NetView, you can enter this command in any NCCF panel; you cannot use the this command within the RTRCMD panel.

In NetMaster, commands are cleared when you exit the **rtrcmd** command. An exception applies if you press the PF5 key or use the **rtrcmd** command in the RTRMGR panel and do not exit this panel. To maintain access to previously-used commands, NetMaster operators are recommended to manage the routers from the RTRMGR panel.

When you use the **rtrreset** command, the following message is displayed after the commands saved for retrieval are cleared:

```
RTRM200 Retrieve List for &OPERID has been reset.
```

If you use the **rtrreset ctrace** command, the following message displays:

```
RTRM201 CTRACE SET To>&options<.
```

rtrmgr

To view a list of routers in the RTRMGR panel, use the **rtrmg**r command at any command input line or from within a NetView or NetMaster command line.

rtrmgr

To clear all RTRMGR variables, use the following command:

rtrmgr reset

Syntax Description

reset	Clears all RTRMGR panel variables such as router name, router status, host name, and operator name.

Usage Guidelines

The **rtrmgr** command is available for both NetView and NetMaster operators. The command presents the RTRMGR panel which allows you to monitor and manage routers that were identified by using the **rtrsinit** command or by using the **rtrcmd** command.

The **rtrmgr** command displays the current status of routers if at least one of the following conditions is true:

- You used the **rtrcmd** comand to access a specific router
- Message automation was enabled for the IST590I message

The RTRMGR panel displays information about the status of routers, any operators that are logged in to the routers, the NetView or NetMaster domain that owns the SSCP-PU session, and the routers' hostnames.

From within the RTRMGR panel, you can select a router and use the **rtrcmd** command to access the router. If your cursor is located in the field with a router name, the **rtrcmd** command will be called with that router name. If the cursor is on the input line, the **rtrcmd** command is called without a router name. The RTRMGR panel displays the status of the router specified in the **rtrcmd** command. In addition, the panel shows any operators that are logged in to routers, the NetView or NetMaster domain that owns the SSCP-PU session,

and the routers' hostnames. If the router is unknown or unavailable, the status of the router is displayed as INOP. If an operator successfully logs in to a router and enters the enable mode, the operator's name appears on the same row as the router's host name.

If you want to terminate the operator's enable session with the router, place the cursor on the operator's name and press the PF9 key (NetView) or PF6 key (NetMaster).

In the NetView version, press Enter to refresh the RTRMGR panel and view updated information.

In the NetMaster version, the information in the RTRMGR panel is automatically updated.

Use of the **rtrmgr reset** command displays the following message:

```
RTRM505 All values have been reset for RTRMGR by #OPID.
This message will be created when RTRMGR was called with the RESET option.
RTRMGR RESET clears all variables associated with managing the routers.
RTRSINIT should be used after this command in order to rebuild the
variables.
```

Use the **rtrsinit** command to rebuild the variables.