ASNCLP Program Reference for Replication and Event Publishing
Before using this information and the product that it supports, read the information in "Notices" on page 291.
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Chapter 1. Getting started with the ASNCLP program

The replication programs store information about your configurations in control tables. The ASNCLP commands create, modify, and remove this information.

For example, the ASNCLP program provides a command to create a Q subscription. In Q replication, the output of a command is a SQL script that inserts information into the control tables about the source, target, queues, and other options.

Each ASNCLP command works with only a subset of information. You can use multiple commands together to generate the SQL for an entire configuration.

Before you run the ASNCLP program, you need to configure your environment. Once your environment is configured, you’ll need to know a few basics about using the ASNCLP program.

Some commands are available only for specific types of replication or publishing configurations.

Supported operating systems

The ASNCLP program runs on Linux®, UNIX®, Windows®, and UNIX System Services (USS) on z/OS®. The ASNCLP program does not run natively on z/OS or System i®.

The ASNCLP commands will generate replication definitions for all operating system environments that are supported by the replication products: z/OS, System i (SQL replication only), Linux, UNIX, and Windows. You must have connectivity to each server for which you are generating replication definitions; that is, you must be able to issue a database connection statement to each of the servers.

Note: Additional configuration steps are required to enable the ASNCLP to run on USS. For details, see Optional: Enabling the ASNCLP program to run on USS in the Information Management Software for z/OS Solutions Information Center.

Restriction: The ASNCLP program does not support z/VM® or VSE because DB2® in these operating-system environments does not support the replication architecture for DB2 Version 8 and later.

Setting up a Java environment to run the ASNCLP program

The ASNCLP program runs in a Java™ environment. Your PATH environment variable must contain a path to a Java runtime environment in order to run the ASNCLP.

Use the following procedure if the PATH environment does not contain a path to a Java runtime environment.

Procedure

Add the following path to your PATH environment variable:
Where `INSTDIR` is the DB2 instance directory. On Linux and UNIX, the instance directory is the `INSTDIR/sqllib` directory, where `INSTDIR` is the home directory of the instance owner. On Windows, the instance directory is the `\sqllib` directory where DB2 was installed.

For all DB2 products except the IBM Data Server Runtime Client, the DB2 Database for Linux, UNIX, and Windows installation process automatically installs the SDK for Java. If you need to install the SDK, go to the “IBM developer kits” page on IBM developerWorks: [http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/java/jdk/index.html](http://www.ibm.com/developerworks/java/jdk/index.html)

**Examples**

**Linux UNIX**
To set the PATH environment variable from a UNIX command prompt:
```
export CLASSPATH=$PATH
:u/myinst/sqllib/java/jdk;
```

**Windows**
To set the PATH environment variable from a Windows command prompt:
```
set CLASSPATH=%PATH%;%c:\Program Files\sqllib\java\jdk;
```

## Binding z/OS packages for the ASNCLP program

**z/OS**

Before you use the ASNCLP program with DB2 for z/OS, you must bind the basic DRDA® and CLI packages to the DB2 subsystem that you will be working with.

**Before you begin**

Before you can bind the z/OS packages, you must connect to the DB2 subsystem on the z/OS server.

**Procedure**

To bind the basic z/OS packages for the ASNCLP program, open an operating system command prompt and issue the following command:
```
bind @ddcmvs.lst blocking all sqlerror continue
db2 bind @db2cli.lst isolation ur blocking all
```

If you do not perform this bind, the first time you use the ASNCLP program with a DB2 for z/OS server, the ASNCLP program might return the following error message:
```
ASN1560E The replication action ended in error. An SQL error was encountered. SQL Message: "[IBM][CLI Driver][DB2] SQL0805N Package "package_name" was not found. SQLSTATE=51002
```
Running the ASNCLP commands in interactive mode

You can run the ASNCLP commands in interactive mode from a command prompt.

Procedure

To run the ASNCLP commands in interactive mode:

1. Open an operating system command prompt and issue the following command:
   
   ASNCLP

   The ASNCLP command starts the ASNCLP program and changes the command prompt to Repl >.

2. Issue any of the ASNCLP commands. For example: To set the Q Capture server to the database aliasname, issue the following command:

   SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS aliasname

3. To exit the ASNCLP program, issue the following command:

   quit

To get help for the ASNCLP program, issue the following command from an operating system command prompt:

   ASNCLP ?

Running the ASNCLP commands in execute-immediately mode

The execute-immediately mode is useful when you need to issue a single command. You can use the START QSUB command, STOP QSUB command, and LIST commands in execute-immediately mode.

Before you begin

The ASNCLP command that you execute cannot rely on previous commands. The command must be self-contained. For example, many commands rely on the SET SERVER command to define where objects are created.

Procedure

To execute an ASNCLP command in execute-immediately mode:

1. Open an operating system command prompt.

2. Run the ASNCLP command:

   ASNCLP -exe my_command

   Replace my_command with the ASNCLP command that you want to immediately execute.

The following command is an example of starting a Q subscription for a Classic replication source:

```
asclp -exe START QSUB SUBNAME sub1 CAP SERVER OPTIONS CONFIG SERVER classic1 FILE asnservers.ini ID id1 PASSWORD passwd1
```
Running the ASNCLP commands by using an input file

You can run the ASNCLP commands in batch mode by using an input file.

Procedure

To run the ASNCLP commands in batch mode by using an input file:

1. Create an input file that contains the ASNCLP commands that you want to run. Commands in the input file must be delimited by the semicolon (;) and can span multiple lines. You can also add comments to the input file by beginning the comment line with a number (#) sign.

2. Open an operating system command prompt and issue the following command:

   ASNCLP -f myfile.in

   In the example the input-file name is myfile.in and can consist of any valid file name plus an extension. You can also specify a full file path and file name. For example:

   ASNCLP -f c:\temp\myfile.in

   The ASNCLP command starts the ASNCLP program, which processes all of the commands in the input file until it encounters an error or the end of the file.

   Tip: You can specify that the ASNCLP program ignores some errors that it encounters when creating objects that already exist by using the SET RUN SCRIPT LATER GENERATE SQL FOR EXISTING YES command.

If your input file does not contain the quit command, you can exit the ASNCLP program by issuing the following command:

   quit

ASNCLP configuration file

To access Classic sources or run on UNIX System Services (USS) for z/OS, the ASNCLP program requires connectivity information to be provided through a configuration file.

The ASNCLP configuration file contains a group of lines for each data source that the ASNCLP needs to access. Each grouping has a unique name for the group followed by lines that specify the connection information. The unique name is used in ASNCLP scripts to identify a source.

Syntax

Specify the server information in the configuration file in the following format:

```plaintext
[NAME]
Type=source_type
Data source=data_source_name
Host=host_name
Port=port_number
Codepage=code_page
...
```
Parameters

[NAME]
Specifications a unique name for a configuration. You provide this name in
ASNCLP scripts so that the ASNCLP program can connect to the data source.
You can define multiple servers in a single configuration file by indicating the
beginning of a new server definition in the enclosing brackets (for example,
[NAME2]).

Important: The value cannot be longer than eight characters.

Type
Specifies the type of server:

Classic replication
Specify Type=classic.

ASNCLP on USS
If the server is DB2 for z/OS or DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows
and you are running the ASNCLP on USS, specify Type=DB2.

Data source
Specifies the location of the source data:

Classic replication
Specifies the name of the query processor on the Classic data server.

ASNCLP on USS
If you are running the ASNCLP on USS, for DB2 sources this
parameter specifies the DB2 for z/OS location name or DB2 for Linux,
UNIX, and Windows database name.

Host
Specifies the host name or IP address of the data server where the
data_source_name resides.

Port
Port is the port number of the server where the data source resides.

Codepage
Codepage is an optional parameter for Classic sources that describes the code
page of the data.

Example 1

The following example shows a configuration file that is used on USS to specify a
connection to a DB2 for z/OS subsystem:

[DB2ZOS]
Type=DB2
Data source=dsn7
Host=stplex4a.svl.ibm.com
Port=2080

Example 2

The following example shows a configuration file with multiple server definitions:

[server_1]
Type=classic
Data source=CACSAMP1
Host=123.123.123.1
Port=8096
[server_2]
Usage notes

You can save the configuration file to any location. The default file name is `asnservers.ini`.

You must use the SET SERVER command to provide the ASNCLP program with the location of the configuration file. The following example shows that the `asnservers.ini` configuration file is saved in the `/home/db2inst/sql/lib/classic_files/` directory.

```
SET SERVER capture TO CONFIG SERVER cacsamp1 FILE
   "./home/db2inst/sql/lib/classic_files/asnservers.ini" ID my_user_id
   PASSWORD "my_password";
```
Chapter 2. ASNCLP commands for SQL replication

The ASNCLP commands for SQL replication define and change objects such as control tables, registrations, and subscription sets.

“Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up SQL replication” on page 8 demonstrates how you can combine SQL replication commands to create an ASNCLP setup script.

Table 1 lists the ASNCLP commands for SQL replication and links to topics that describe each command.

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Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up SQL replication

This sample contains five ASNCLP scripts for setting up a basic SQL replication environment. It includes Capture control tables, a registration, Apply control tables, a subscription set, and a subscription-set member.

Each ASNCLP script generates one or more SQL scripts to create a replication object. Because some replication objects depend on the existence of other objects, run the ASNCLP scripts and the SQL scripts that they generate in the following order:
1. Capture control tables
2. Registration
3. Apply control tables
4. Subscription set (generates one SQL script that creates definitions at the Capture control server and the Apply control server).
5. Subscription-set member (generates three SQL scripts that create definitions at the Capture control server and the Apply control server and create a target table and table space at the target server.

Table 2 on page 11 below the sample describes each SQL script.

This sample has a section for each ASNCLP script, which you can copy to a text file and run by using the `ASNCLP -f filename` command. Within the code sample in each section, details about each group of commands are preceded by a comment character (#).

ASNCLP script 1 (Capture control tables)

This script generates SQL statements that create Capture control tables at the SAMPLE database. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating Capture control tables
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

```
1 Setting the environment
2 Creating Capture control tables
3 Ending the ASNCLP session
```

# 1 Setting the environment
# The scope of environment commands is the entire ASNCLP script file unless
# the commands are overridden by another value.
# In the SET SERVER command, the user ID and password are optional. If you omit
# these keywords, the ASNCLP will use the implicit ID and password for connecting
# to the database.
# The SET OUTPUT command generates a SQL script, capctrl.sql.
# The SET LOG command sets one log file, capctrl.err, to record results for the
# ASNCLP script.
# The SET RUN SCRIPT LATER option allows you to review the SQL scripts before
# they are run.
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "capctrl.sql";
```
ASNCLP script 2 (registration)

This script generates SQL statements that register the PROJECT table at the SAMPLE database for replication. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Registering a source table
3. Ending the ASNCLP session.

# 1 Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT command generates a SQL script, register.sql.

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "register.sql";
SET LOG "register.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Registering a source table.
# The CREATE REGISTRATION command specifies the PROJECT table. The DIFFERENTIAL REFRESH STAGE keywords specify to update the target table periodically when the source table changes, and create a change-date (CD) table named CDPREJECT. Because the COLS keyword is not specified, all columns in the source table are registered.

CREATE REGISTRATION (DB2ADMIN.Project) DIFFERENTIAL REFRESH STAGE CDPREJECT;

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 3 (Apply control tables)

This script generates SQL statements that create the Apply control tables at the TARGET database. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating Apply control tables
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT command generates a SQL script, appctrl.sql.

SET SERVER CONTROL TO DB TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET OUTPUT CONTROL SCRIPT "appctrl.sql";
SET LOG "appctrl.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Creating Apply control tables
# These statements generate a SQL script that connects to the TARGET database and creates the control tables.

CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY CONTROL SERVER;
Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 4 (subscription set)

This script generates SQL statements that create a subscription set. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating a subscription set
3. Ending the ASNCLP session.

# 1 Setting the environment
# Two SET SERVER commands are used because the subscription set definitions are stored in both the Capture control tables and Apply control tables.
# The SET OUTPUT command generates one script, ctls subset.sql, which inserts the subscription set definition in the IBMSNAP_SUBS_SET table.

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET SERVER CONTROL TO DB TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET OUTPUT CONTROL SCRIPT "ctls subset.sql";
SET LOG "subset.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Creating a subscription set
# The CREATE SUBSCRIPTION SET command creates a set named SET00 with an Apply qualifier of AQ00. It specifies that the set be activated indefinitely on a specified start date and time, and that the set be processed every minute.

CREATE SUBSCRIPTION SET SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00 ACTIVATE YES TIMING INTERVAL 1 START DATE "2006-10-22" TIME "09:00:00.000000";

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 5 (subscription-set member)

This script generates SQL statements that create a subscription-set member for the registered source table PROJECT. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating a subscription-set member
3. Ending the ASNCLP session.

# 1 Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT command generates three SQL scripts, capmember.sql and appmember.sql to define the subscription set member in the Capture and Apply control tables, and projtrg.sql to create a target table and table space.

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET SERVER CONTROL TO DB TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "capmember.sql" CONTROL SCRIPT "appmember.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "projtrg.sql";
SET LOG "member.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Creating a subscription-set member.
# The SET PROFILE command creates a profile, TBSPROFILE, to store options for the tablespace that is used by the target table. The CREATE MEMBER command
# specifies the SET00 set, AQ00 Apply qualifier, and STAFF source table. The
# TRGSTAFF target table is specified as a user copy with all columns registered.

SET PROFILE TBSPROFILE FOR OBJECT TARGET TABLESPACE OPTIONS UW USING
FILE "c:\TSTRG.TS" SIZE 700 PAGES;
CREATE MEMBER IN SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00 ACTIVATE YES SOURCE PROJECT
TARGET NAME TRGPROJECT DEFINITION IN TSTRG00 CREATE USING PROFILE TBSPROFILE
TYPE USERCOPY COLS ALL REGISTERED;

# Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

## Output of the scripts

In addition to the log files, this sample produces six SQL script files in the same
directory where you run the ASNCLP program. Table 2 describes the files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output file</th>
<th>Contains SQL to ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>capctrl.sql</td>
<td>Create Capture control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register.sql</td>
<td>Register a source table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appctrl.sql</td>
<td>Create Apply control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ctssubset.sql</td>
<td>Insert definitions for a subscription set into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the Apply control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capmember.sql</td>
<td>Insert definitions for a subscription-set member into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the Capture control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appmember.sql</td>
<td>Insert definitions for a subscription-set member into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the Apply control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projtrg.sql</td>
<td>Create a target table and table space</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ALTER MEMBER ADD COLS command

Use the ALTER MEMBER ADD COLS command to add columns to an existing
member in an existing subscription set.

#### Syntax

```
ALTER MEMBER ADD COLS IN SETNAME setname APPLYQUAL applyqual SOURCE
objowner... objname TARGET objowner... objname
COLS ( EXPRESSION "source-col-or-expr"

TARGET name
```

#### Parameters

**SETNAME setname**

Specifies the subscription-set name.

**APPLYQUAL applyqual**

Specifies the Apply qualifier for the subscription set.
SOURCE objowner.objname
   Specifies the source object’s owner and name.

TARGET objowner.objname
   Specifies the target object’s owner and name.

COLS
   Specifies the columns to add. You can specify multiple columns by using
   commas and parentheses.

EXPRESSION "source-col-or-expr"
   Specifies an expression for the column. The double quotation marks are
   required.

TARGET name
   Specifies the target’s column name.

+   Specifies that the column is part of the primary key.

Usage notes
- For update-anywhere subscription sets, the columns are added to the members
  for both replication directions (master-to-replica and replica-to-master).
- The Capture schema for the target table is inherited from the subscription set.

Example

To add column NEWSTAFF to the existing subscription set SET00:

ALTER MEMBER ADD COLS IN SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00 SOURCE DB2ADMIN.STAFF
TARGET DB2ADMIN.TRGSTAFF COLS (EXPRESSION "source-col-or-expr" TARGET NEWSTAFF)

ALTER REGISTRATION command

Use the ALTER REGISTRATION command to alter a registration row in the
IBMSNAP_REGISTER table and to add new columns to a registered source.

Syntax

```plaintext
ALTER REGISTRATION
   ROW row-clause
   ADD add-cols-clause

row-clause:

   objowner.objname

   CONFLICT NONE
   STANDARD
   ENHANCED

   UPDATE AS DELETE INSERT OFF ON
   CAPTURE ALL CHANGES
   FORWARDING OFF ON
```
Parameters

ROW
Specify to alter a registration row in the IBMSNAP_REGISTER table.

ADD
Specify to add new columns from a source object to a registration. This
parameter only applies if the source object is a table or nickname.

objowner
Specifies the owner of the registered source object (table, view, or nickname).
You can specify multiple objects.

objname
Specifies the name of the registered source object (table, view, or nickname).
You can specify multiple objects.

CONFLICT
Specifies the conflict-detection level.

NONE
No conflict detection. Conflicting updates between the master table and the
replica table will not be detected. This option is not recommended for
update-anywhere replication. This is the default.

STANDARD
Moderate conflict detection. During each Apply cycle, the Apply program
compares the key values in the master’s CD table with those in the
replica’s CD table. If the same key value exists in both CD tables, it is a
conflict. In the case of a conflict, the Apply program will undo the
transaction that was previously committed at the replica by reading from
the replica’s CD table and keeping only the changes that originated at the
master.

ENHANCED
Conflict detection that provides the best data integrity among the master
and its replicas. As with standard detection, the Apply program compares
the key values in the master’s CD table with those in the replica’s CD table
during each Apply cycle. If the same key value exists in both CD tables, it
is a conflict. However, with enhanced detection, the Apply program waits for all in-flight transactions to commit before checking for conflicts. To ensure that it catches all in-flight transactions, the Apply program locks all target tables in the subscription set against further transactions and begins conflict detection after all changes are captured in the CD table. In case of a conflict, the Apply program will undo the transaction that was previously committed at the replica by reading from the replica’s CD table and keeping only the changes that originated at the master.

**UPDATE AS DELETE INSERT**

- **ON**
  - Specify to capture updates as delete-insert pairs.
- **OFF**
  - Specify to capture updates as updates. This is the default.

**CAPTURE**

- **ALL**
  - Specify to capture everything.
- **CHANGES**
  - Specify to capture only changes.

**FORWARDING**

- **OFF**
  - Specify not to forward changes from this source.
- **ON**
  - Specify to forward changes from this source.

**FULL REFRESH**

- **ON**
  - Specify to allow full refreshes for this source.
- **OFF**
  - Specify to not allow full refreshes for this source.

**STOP ON ERROR**

- **ON**
  - Specify to stop the Capture program if it detects an error for this registration.
- **OFF**
  - Specify to not stop the Capture program if it detects an error for this registration.

**COLS**

- Specifies the columns that you want to register.

  - `colname`
    - Specifies a list of the columns that you want to register.

**IMAGE**

- **AFTER**
  - Specify to register only after-image columns.
- **BOTH**
  - Specify to register both after-image and before-image columns.
BEFORE
Specify to register only before-image columns.

PREFIX
• If you specify IMAGE AFTER, the prefix will be null and the source will not allow any before-image columns.
• If you specify IMAGE BOTH or IMAGE BEFORE and do not specify PREFIX, a default value of X is used as a prefix for the before images. If you specify PREFIX, that value is used.
• If you choose IMAGE BOTH and do not specify a prefix, the before-imaged prefix will be X.

You cannot alter an existing before-image prefix by using the ALTER REGISTRATION ROW command. However, you can add that prefix to a new before-image column. If the existing before-image prefix is null and you want to add a before-image column to the existing registration, you can specify the before-image prefix by using the ALTER REGISTRATION ADD command. If you do not specify the prefix, the ASNCLP program sets it to a default value of X.

Usage notes
The parameters in this command do not have default values.

If you add a column to a CD table when the registered source also has an internal CCD table associated with it, you must:
• Use the ALTER ADD REGISTRATION COL command to add a column to the CD table
• Use the ALTER ADD SUBSCRIPTION MEMBER COL command to add a column to the internal CCD table. If you do not do this step, you will not be able to add the column to any target table that is dependent on the registered source.

Example 1
To alter a registration row for DB2ADMIN.STAFF that captures updates as delete-insert pairs:
ALTER REGISTRATION ROW (DB2ADMIN.STAFF) UPDATE AS DELETE INSERT ON

Example 2
To alter a registration by adding a new column C002 to table DB2ADMIN.STAFF:
ALTER REGISTRATION ADD DB2ADMIN.STAFF COLS (C002 IMAGE BOTH)
Parameters

**SETNAME** *setname*
Specifies the subscription-set name.

**APPLYQUAL** *applyqual*
Specifies the Apply qualifier for the subscription set.

**SETTYPE**
Specifies the subscription set type.

- **R** Specifies a read-only set. This is the default.
- **U** Specifies an update-anywhere set. The default is both F and S directions.

  - **F ONLY**
    Specifies an update-anywhere set in the F direction only, where the source table is the replica and the target table is the master.
  
  - **S ONLY**
    Specifies an update-anywhere set in the S direction only, where the source table is the master table or the other source, and the target table is the replica or other copy.

- **P** Specifies a peer-to-peer set.

**ACTIVATE**
Specifies whether to activate the subscription set.

- **NO**
  Specify to not activate the subscription set. This is the default.

- **YES**
  Specify to activate the subscription set.

- **ONCE**
  Specify to activate the subscription set for one Apply cycle, then deactivate the subscription set.

**TIMING**
Specifies the timing for the subscription set.

- **EVENT** *eventname*
  Specifies the event that when posted to the IBMSNAP_SUBS_EVENT table, causes the Apply program to process the subscription set.

- **INTERVAL** *minutes*
  Specifies the interval for the Apply program to process the subscription set. The default interval is 20 minutes.

- **BOTH**
  Specifies that this subscription set uses both event and interval timing.
CONTINUOUS
   Specifies that the Apply program should process the subscription set continuously. This keyword is equivalent to specifying an interval of zero minutes.

BLOCKING minutes
   Specifies a threshold limit to regulate the amount of data to fetch and apply. This keyword controls the MAX_SYNCH_MINUTES column of the IBMSNAP_SUB_SET table.

COMMIT COUNT n
   Specifies the number of transactions that the Apply program should process before issuing a SQL COMMIT statement for the subscription set. Specify a NULL value to have the Apply program issue just one COMMIT statement for the subscription set after it processes the entire set.

Example 1

To alter the SET00 subscription set within the AQ00 Apply qualifier to a read-only subscription set type and to change the timing interval from 20 minutes to 15 minutes:

ALTER SUBSCRIPTION SET SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00 SETTYPE R
   ACTIVATE YES TIMING INTERVAL 15 COMMIT COUNT NULL

Example 2

To alter the SET00 subscription set so that it activates once and sets the source table as the replica and the target table as the master:

ALTER SUBSCRIPTION SET SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00 SETTYPE U
   F ONLY ACTIVATE ONCE COMMIT COUNT 5

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO command (SQL replication)

Use the ASNCLP SESSION SET TO command to define an ASNCLP session for SQL replication.

Syntax

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO SQL REPLICATION

Parameters

SQL REPLICATION
   Specify to set the ASNCLP session to SQL replication. This ASNCLP session only accepts SQL replication syntax.

Usage notes

Issue the ASNCLP SESSION SET command before all other commands in an ASNCLP session. If you do not issue the ASNCLP SESSION SET command, the ASNCLP program defaults to SQL replication.

Example

To set the ASNCLP session to SQL replication:

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO SQL REPLICATION
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR command (SQL replication)

Use the CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR command to create a new set of Capture, Apply, or Replication Alert Monitor control tables.

Syntax

CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER
  APPLY CONTROL SERVER
  MONITOR CONTROL SERVER
    IN ZOS zos-ts-clause
    UW uw-ts-clause
    NONIBM federated-clause

zos-ts-clause:

UOW DB dbname tname prof-clause
  NAMING PREFIX prefix

ALERTS DB dbname tname prof-clause
  NAMING PREFIX prefix

PAGE LOCK DB dbname tname prof-clause
  NAMING PREFIX prefix

ROW LOCK DB dbname tname prof-clause
  NAMING PREFIX prefix

uw-ts-clause:

UOW tname prof-clause
  NAMING PREFIX prefix

OTHERS tname prof-clause
  NAMING PREFIX prefix

federated-clause:

OTHERS tname prof-clause
  NAMING PREFIX prefix
  SCHEMA schemaname

prof-clause:

CREATE USING PROFILE pname
  REUSE
Parameters

CAPTURE SERVER
Specify to create replication control tables for the Capture server.

APPLY CONTROL SERVER
Specify to create replication control tables for the Apply control server.

MONITOR CONTROL SERVER
Specify to create replication control tables for the Monitor control server.

IN
Specifies the table space. If you do not specify the IN clause, the CREATE CONTROL TABLES command uses the DB2 defaults for table spaces.

ZOS
Specifies z/OS or OS/390®.

UW
Specifies Linux, UNIX, or Windows.

NONIBM
Specifies federated data source such as Oracle or Informix®.

Federated-clause

OTHERS
Specifies the table space for all replication control tables whenever the tables are created in a non-DB2 database. You specify a table space name or a segment name for only those remote sources that support them.

SCHEMA
Specifies the remote schema name for a federated replication source server. The default is the remote user ID. If the schema is in lower or mixed case on the federated data source, you must use double quotation marks around the string to ensure that it is not converted to uppercase. Lower case names and quotation marks are recommended for Informix sources.

UOW
Specifies the table space for the unit-of-work (UOW) table.

ALERTS
Specifies an existing database on z/OS to create the control tables in. This keyword is valid only when creating monitor control servers.

PAGE LOCK
Specifies the table space for replication control tables that require page-level locking. The table must be in an existing database.

ROW LOCK
Specifies the table space for replication control tables that require row-level locking. The table must be in an existing database.

DB dbname
Specifies the name of an existing database. You must specify the database name, even if you set the database name in the profile.

OTHERS
Specifies the table space for all replication control tables except the UOW table.

tspace
Specifies the table space name for the monitor alerts table. The tspace input can be a heterogeneous segment or table space name.
NAMING PREFIX prefix
   Specifies a naming prefix for the control tables.

CREATE USING PROFILE pname
   Specify to create the control tables and use the pname profile. If you specify the CREATE USING PROFILE parameter, the ASNCLP program uses tsname as the key (for z/OS, the key is dbname.tsname).

REUSE
   Specify to reuse the current table space or index. You must issue the CREATE USING PROFILE parameter before you can use the REUSE parameter. When you specify the REUSE parameter, the ASNCLP program checks if the table space or index exists for the tsname:
   • If the table space or index exists, the ASNCLP program resets the flags and passes the fully populated object.
   • If the table space or index does not exist, the ASNCLP program displays a syntax error saying that the CREATE USING PROFILE parameter is expected.

Example 1

To create the Capture control tables and to name the UOW table space TSUOW100 and all other table spaces TSASN100:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER IN UW UOW TSUOW100 OTHERS TSASN100

Example 2

To create the Apply control tables and to name all table spaces except the UOW table space TSASN100:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY CONTROL SERVER IN UW OTHERS TSASN100

CREATE MEMBER command

Use the CREATE MEMBER command to add a subscription-set member to an existing subscription set.

Adding a member to a set includes:
   • Creating the mapping between the source and target tables (database objects).
   • Creating the mapping between the source and target columns.
   • Creating the target table (database object), if it doesn’t already exist.
   • Creating the target index, if necessary.
   • Setting the KEYS value for the index.

Syntax

CREATE MEMBER IN SETNAME setname APPLYQUAL applyq ACTIVATE NO ONCE SOURCE
   objowner.objname target-clause TGT KEY CHANGE OFF ON
WHERE "sql-where-stmts"

COLS

ALL REGISTERED

INCLUDE ( EXPRESSION "expr" TARGET name )

EXCLUDE ( colname )

KEYS ( keyname )

loadx-clause

target-clause:

TARGET NAME owner name federated-clause

DEFINITION trg-def-clause

federated-clause:

REMOTE SCHEMA owner REMOTE TABLE name

trg-def-clause:

IN DB name NAMING PREFIX prefix prof-clause

TYPE PIT

USERCOPY

BASEAGGREGATE

CHANGEAGGREGATE

REPLICA replica-clause

CCD ccd-clause EXTERNAL INTERNAL

prof-clause:

CREATE USING PROFILE pname

REUSE
Parameters

**SETNAME** *setname*

Specifies the subscription-set name.
**APPLYQUAL** *applyqual*
Specifies the Apply qualifier for the subscription set.

**ACTIVATE**
Specifies whether to activate the subscription set.

- **NO**
  Specify to not activate the subscription set. This is the default.

- **YES**
  Specify to activate the subscription set.

- **ONCE**
  Specify to activate the subscription set for one Apply cycle, then deactivate the subscription set.

**SOURCE** *objowner.objname*
Specifies the source object name and owner.

**TGT KEY CHANGE**
Specifies whether the target key can change.

- **OFF**
  Specifies that the key value cannot change. This is the default.

- **ON**
  Specifies that the key value can change.

**WHERE** "*sql-where-stmts*"
Specifies the WHERE clause that will be evaluated for this member. The double quotation marks are required.

**COLS**
Specifies the columns to include in the target table.

- **ALL REGISTERED**
  Specify to include all registered columns.

- **INCLUDE**
  Specifies the columns to include.

  **EXPRESSION** "*column_or_expression*"
  The EXPRESSION keyword must precede the name of any source column that you want to include in the target table, or any SQL expression that you use to transform data between the source and target. Surround column names or expressions with double quotation marks (".
  Separate multiple columns or expressions by using commas. The following example specifies that you want to include columns C1 and C2 from the source table:
  
  COLS INCLUDE (EXPRESSION "C1", EXPRESSION "C2")

- **TARGET** *column_name*
  You must use the TARGET keyword in the following cases:
  
  - An expression is specified in the COLS INCLUDE statement. The TARGET keyword specifies the column or columns in the target table to which you want the results of the expression applied.
  
  - The target table already exists, a regular source column name is used in the COLS INCLUDE statement, and the target column name is different from the source column name.

  The following example specifies that you want to include two columns and an expression from the source table: column C1, column C2 mapped to a column named TGTC2 at the target, and an expression
that concatenates the values in columns C3 and C4 from the source
table and applies the new value into the column C3C4 at the target:

```
COLS INCLUDE (EXPRESSION "C1", EXPRESSION "C2" TARGET "TGTC2",
EXPRESSION "C3||C4" TARGET "C3C4")
```

**EXCLUDE** (column_name)

Specify to exclude one or more source columns from the target table
definition. You can only use this keyword when you are creating a new
target table, or for an existing target table when the source and target
tables have the same column names.

**KEYS** keyname

Specifies the key names. Include a plus sign (+) for ascending keys and a
minus sign (-) for descending keys.

target-clause:

**TARGET**

Specifies the target object.

**NAME** owner.name

Specifies the target object owner and name.

**DEFINITION**

Specifies the database, table space, and target-table type.

federated-clause

**REMOTE SCHEMA** owner

Specifies the schema of a new target table that is created by the ASNCLP. If
this keyword is not used, the default schema is the remote authorization ID for
the non-DB2 target database.

**REMOTE TABLE** name

Specifies the name of a new target table that is created by the ASNCLP. If this
keyword is not used, the default table name is the name of the corresponding
nickname in the federated database.

trg-def-clause:

**IN**

Specifies the table space for the target table. If you do not specify the **IN**
clause, the command uses the DB2 defaults for table spaces.

**DB** name

Specifies the name of the database that contains the target table and its
table space. You must specify the database name, even if you set the
database name in the profile.

**tsname**

Specifies the name of the table space. For z/OS, the name includes the
database name (for example, "dbname.tsname"). This command does not
create the database. You can specify a heterogeneous segment or table
space name, but it must already exist.

**NAMING PREFIX** prefix

Specifies a naming prefix to use to create the table space.

**TYPE**

Specifies the type of target table.

**PIT**

Specifies a point-in-time table.
USERCOPY
  Specifies a user-copy table.

BASEAGGREGATE
  Specifies a base-aggregate table. This table contains data aggregated from
  the source or point-in-time table at intervals.

CHANGEAGGREGATE
  Specifies a change-aggregate table. This table contains data based on
  changes to a source table (CD or internal CCD table).

REPLICA
  Specifies a replica table for update-anywhere replication.

CCD
  Specifies a consistent-change data (CCD) table.

  EXTERNAL
    Specifies that the CCD table is external.

  INTERNAL
    Specifies that the CCD table is internal.

prof-clause:

CREATE USING PROFILE pname
  Specify to use the tsname value as the key (for z/OS, the key is dbname.tsname).

REUSE
  Specify to reuse the current table space or index. You must issue the CREATE
  USING PROFILE parameter before you can use the REUSE parameter. When
  you specify the REUSE parameter, the ASNCLP program checks if the table
  space or index exists for the tsname:
  • If the table space or index exists, the ASNCLP program resets the flags and
    passes the fully populated object to the API.
  • If the table space or index does not exist, the ASNCLP program displays a
    syntax error saying that the CREATE USING PROFILE parameter is
    expected.

replica-clause:

CD cdowner.cdname
  Specifies the name of the object owner and the name of the CD table for the
  replica table.

UPDATE AS DELETE INSERT
  Specifies how to handle SQL UPDATE statements.

    OFF
      Specify to capture updates as updates. This is the default.

    ON
      Specify to capture updates as delete-insert pairs.

FORWARDING
  Specifies whether to forward captured changes to other replicas.

    OFF
      Specify to not forward captured changed.

    ON
      Specify to forward captured changes.
FULL REFRESH
Specifies whether to perform a full refresh for the replica table.

ON
Specify to perform a full refresh. This is the default.

OFF
Specify not to perform a full refresh.

STOP ON ERROR
Specifies whether the Capture program is to stop when it encounters an error.

ON
Specify to stop the Capture program if a Capture error occurs. This is the default.

OFF
Specify to continue the Capture program if a Capture error occurs.

ccd-clause:

join-options:

JOIN CD UOW
Specifies that the CD table and IBMSNAP_UOW table are joined to obtain commit information for transactions. The CCD table is created as type 3.

AS SOURCE
Specifies that the CCD table is a source.

WITH UOW COLS

ALL
Specifies that the CCD table includes columns from the IBMSNAP_UOW table.

COMPLETE
Specifies whether the CCD table is complete.

ON
Specifies that the CCD table includes all data. This is the default.

OFF
Specifies that the CCD table includes only changes.

CONDENSED
Specifies whether to condense the CCD table.

ON
Specifies that the CCD table includes only the most recent change for each row. This is the default.

OFF
Specifies that the CCD table includes a change history for each row.

cols-clause:

colname
Specifies which of the UOW columns should be included in the CCD table. These columns include: IBMSNAP_APPLY_QUAL, IBMSNAP_AUTHID, IBMSNAP_AUTHTKN, IBMSNAP_REJ_CODE, and IBMSNAP_UOWID.

no-join-options:
NO JOIN CD UOW
Specifies that you do not want the CD table and IBMSNAP_UOW table to be joined. The CCD table will be created with type 9.

AS SOURCE
Specifies that the CCD table is a source.

COMPLETE
Specifies whether the CCD table is complete.
  ON
  Specifies that the CCD table includes all data. This is the default.
  OFF
  Specifies that the CCD table includes only changes.

CONDENSED
Specifies whether to condense the CCD table.
  ON
  Specifies that the CCD table includes only the most recent change for each row. This is the default.
  OFF
  Specifies that the CCD table includes a change history for each row.

loadx-clause:

LOADX TYPE
Specifies the load type to use with this member.
  NO ASNLOAD
  Specify to not use the ASNLOAD for this member.
  USER DEFINED
  Specify to use a user-defined or user-modified ASNLOAD exit.
  CROSSLOADER LOAD SRC NICKNAME owner.tablename
  Specify the owner and tablename to use with the LOAD from CURSOR utility for this member.

LOAD EXPORT
Specify to use an EXPORT/LOAD combination for this member.

IMPORT EXPORT
Specify to use an EXPORT/IMPORT combination for this member.

Usage notes
• The target object is not required for the command, but the command does require a target object so that the ASNCLP program can derive the target name.
• You cannot specify the conflict-detection level for replica-table autoregistration because it is inherited from the master table.
• You cannot specify capturing updates as delete-insert pairs for CCD table autoregistration because there is no Capture program for these tables.
• If the subscription set is empty when you issue this command, the command uses a default value of YES for the ACTIVATE keyword.
Example 1

In this example, you create a member in the SET00 subscription set for mapping the STAFF source table to the TRGSTAFF target table. The TRGSTAFF table is created in the TSUOW100 table space and the index for the TRGSTAFF table is created according to the settings in the TBSPROFILE profile.

CREATE MEMBER IN SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00 SOURCE DB2ADMIN.STAFF
   TARGET NAME DB2ADMIN.TRGSTAFF DEFINITION IN TSUOW100 CREATE USING
   PROFILE TBSPROFILE;

Example 2

The following commands set the environment and create a subscription set member with a Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as the Capture server and a Microsoft® SQL Server target. The Apply control server is the same as the Capture server. The member has the following attributes:

- Subscription set name: SET1
- Apply qualifier: APPQUAL1
- Source owner: repldba
- Source table: EMPLOYEE
- Target nickname owner: repldba
- Target nickname: TRGEMPNICK

The commands create definitions for a new target table in the SQL Server database with a remote schema of dbo and a name of TRGEMPLOYEE.

SET SERVER CONTROL TO DB SAMPLE;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB MSSQLDB NONIBM SERVER SQLSERVER;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "cap.sql";
SET OUTPUT TARGET SCRIPT "target.sql";
SET OUTPUT CONTROL SCRIPT "control.sql";
SET LOG "MEM.OUT";
CREATE MEMBER IN SETNAME SET1 APPLYQUAL APPQUAL1 ACTIVATE YES
   SOURCE repldba.EMPLOYEE TARGET NAME repldba.TRGEMPNICK
   REMOTE SCHEMA dbo REMOTE TABLE TRGEMPLOYEE;

CREATE REGISTRATION command

Use the CREATE REGISTRATION command to register one or more source tables, views, or nicknames for replication.

Syntax

```
CREATE REGISTRATION
   (objowner objname RMTJRN LIB libname NAME journalname)
```
Differential Refresh (diff-ref-clause):

- Stage: cd_or_cdd_name, cd_or_cdd_owner
- Condensed: on, off

Non-IBM Fed-Clauses (fed-clause):

- Remote CcD Name: remoteccdname

Prof-Clauses (prof-clause):

- Create Using Profile: pname
- Reuse

CapCol-Clauses (capcol-clause):

- All Image After
- Include Image Before (colname)
- Prefix: befimgpref
- Both

Options (opt-clause):

- Conflict: None, Standard, Enhanced
- Update As Delete: Off, On
- Capture: All Changes
- Forwarding: Off, On
- Full Refresh: Off, On
- Stop On Error: Off, On
### Parameters

**objowner**
- Specifies the owner of the source object (table, view, or nickname) to register. You can specify multiple objects.

**objname**
- Specifies the name of the source object (table, view, or nickname) to register. You can specify multiple objects.

**LIB libname**
- Specifies the System i library name.

**NAME journalname**
- Specifies the System i journal name.

**DIFFERENTIAL REFRESH**
- Specify to update the target table periodically as the source object changes.

**FULL REFRESH ONLY**
- Specify to do a full refresh only, instead of applying changes.

**diff-ref-clause:**

**STAGE cd_or_ccd_owner.cd_or_ccd_name**
- Specifies the CD table owner and name. For non-DB2 sources, specifies the CCD table owner and name.

**Note:** If the object name is a view, then there can be multiple CD table names. Do not include this parameter because the command will generate view names for you. In this case, the ASNCLP program ignores any values you specify for this parameter.

**CONDENSED**

**ON**
- Specify to retain the most current data value.

**OFF**
- Specify to retain a history of data.

**Note:**
- Must be set to OFF if the source is non-DB2.
- This parameter is ignored for a CD table; CD tables are always noncondensed.

**NONIBM**
- Specifies the non-DB2 options.

**remoteccowner**
- Specifies the CCD table owner in the non-DB2 database.

**remoteccdname**
- Specifies the CCD table name in the non-DB2 database.

**IN**
- Specifies the CD or CCD table space. If you do not specify the IN clause, the command uses the DB2 defaults for table spaces.

**DB name**
- Specifies the name of an existing database where the CD or CCD table will be created. You must specify the database name, even if you set the database name in the profile.
tsname
Specifies the table space name. For z/OS, the name includes the database name
(for example, "dbname.tsname"). You can specify a heterogeneous segment or
table space name, but it must already exist.

NAMING PREFIX prefix
Specifies a naming prefix for the control tables.

prof-clause:
CREATE USING PROFILE pname
Specify to create the registration by using a profile.

REUSE
Specify to reuse the current table space or index. You must issue the CREATE
USING PROFILE parameter before you can use the REUSE parameter. When
you specify the REUSE parameter, the ASNCLP program checks if the table
space or index exists for the tsname:
• If the table space or index exists, the ASNCLP program resets the flags and
passes the fully populated object to the API.
• If the table space or index does not exist, the ASNCLP program displays a
syntax error saying that the CREATE USING PROFILE parameter is
expected.

COLS
Specifies the columns that you want to register.

Note: This command only applies if the object is a table. If the object is a view,
you cannot register a subset of the columns.

capcol-clause:
ALL
Specifies that you want to register all columns. This is the default.

IMAGE AFTER
Specify to register only after-image columns.

INCLUDE IMAGE BEFORE
Specify to register before images along with after images for the listed
columns.

colname
Specifies a list of the columns for which you want to register before
images.

IMAGE BOTH
Specify to register both after-image and before-image columns.

colname
Specifies a list of the columns that you want to register.

PREFIX
• If you specify IMAGE AFTER, the prefix will be null and the source will
not allow any before-image columns.
• If you specify IMAGE BOTH or IMAGE BEFORE and do not specify
PREFIX, a default value of X is used as a prefix for the before images. If you
specify a PREFIX, that value is used.

You cannot alter an existing before-image prefix by using the ALTER
REGISTRATION ROW command. However, you can add that prefix to a new
before-image column. If the existing before-image prefix is null and you want to add a before-image column to the existing registration, you can specify the before-image prefix by using the ALTER REGISTRATION ADD command. If you do not specify the prefix, the ASNCLP program sets it to a default value of X.

opt-clause:

**CONFLICT**

Specifies the conflict-detection level.

**NONE**

No conflict detection. Conflicting updates between the master table and the replica table will not be detected. This option is not recommended for update-anywhere replication. This is the default.

**STANDARD**

Moderate conflict detection. During each Apply cycle, the Apply program compares the key values in the master’s CD table with those in the replica’s CD table. If the same key value exists in both CD tables, it is a conflict. In case of a conflict, the Apply program will undo the transaction that was previously committed at the replica by reading from the replica’s CD table and keeping only the changes that originated at the master.

**ENHANCED**

Conflict detection that provides the best data integrity among the master and its replicas. As with standard detection, the Apply program compares the key values in the master’s CD table with those in the replica’s CD table during each Apply cycle. If the same key value exists in both CD tables, it is a conflict. However, with enhanced detection, the Apply program waits for all inflight transactions to commit before checking for conflicts. To ensure that it catches all inflight transactions, the Apply program locks all target tables in the subscription set against further transactions and begins conflict detection after all changes are captured in the CD table. In case of a conflict, the Apply program will undo the transaction that was previously committed at the replica by reading from the replica’s CD table and keeping only the changes that originated at the master.

**UPDATE AS DELETE INSERT**

**ON**

Specify to capture updates as delete-insert pairs.

**OFF**

Specify to capture updates as updates. This is the default.

**CAPTURE**

**ALL**

Specify to capture everything. This is the default.

**CHANGES**

Specify to capture only changes.

**FORWARDING**

**OFF**

Specify not to forward changes from this source. This is the default.

**ON**

Specify to forward changes from this source.

**FULL REFRESH**
ON
Specify to allow full refreshes for this source. This is the default.

OFF
Specify not to allow full refreshes for this source.

STOP ON ERROR
ON
Specify not to stop the Capture program if it detects an error for this registration. This is the default.

OFF
Specify to stop the Capture program if it detects an error for this registration.

Usage notes

If multiple objects are registered at one time:
- The CD table or CCD table object owner and name clause is ignored; the command generates its own defaults.
- The table space specifications apply to all registrations.
- The OPTIONS values are common across all registrations.
- If the source object is view, the command decides whether the source can be registered as differential or full refresh and the user input will be ignored.

Example 1

To create a registration for DB2ADMIN.STAFF that only does full refreshes:
CREATE REGISTRATION (DB2ADMIN.STAFF) FULL REFRESH ONLY

Example 2

To create a registration for DB2ADMIN.STAFF that updates the target table as the source objects change, registers after-image columns C002 and C003, and registers both after-image and before-image columns C000 and C001:
CREATE REGISTRATION (DB2ADMIN.STAFF) DIFFERENTIAL REFRESH STAGE CDSTAFF COLS (C000 IMAGE BOTH, C001 IMAGE BOTH, C002 IMAGE AFTER, C003 IMAGE AFTER) PREFIX X

Example 3

To create a registration for DB2ADMIN.EMPLOYEE that updates the target table as the source objects change, registers after-images for all of the columns in the source table, and also registers before images for the SALARY and BONUS columns:
CREATE REGISTRATION (DB2ADMIN.EMPLOYEE) DIFFERENTIAL REFRESH COLS ALL IMAGE AFTER INCLUDE IMAGE BEFORE(SALARY,BONUS) PREFIX X;

CREATE STMT command

Use the CREATE STMT command to create a statement for an existing subscription set. This command lets you add a SQL statement or a stored procedure that Apply will process to the subscription set.

Syntax
Parameters

SETNAME *setname*  
Specifies the subscription-set name.

APPLYQUAL *applyqual*  
Specifies the Apply qualifier for the subscription set.

SETTYPE  
Specifies the subscription-set type.
   R  Specifies a read-only set. This is the default.
   U  Specifies an update-anywhere set.
   P  Specifies a peer-to-peer set.

SQL "*statement*"  
Specifies an SQL statement. The double quotation marks are required.

PROC "*procname*"  
Specifies a stored procedure name. The double quotation marks are required.

NUMBER *stmtnumber*  
Specifies the statement number to assign to this SQL statement or stored procedure. The default is (the value for the STMT_NUMBER column in the IBMSNAP_SUBS_STMT table) + 1.

EXECUTE  
Specifies where and when to execute the statement or procedure.

AT SOURCE  
Specify to execute the statement or procedure at the source server.

AFTER AT TARGET  
Specify to execute the statement or procedure at the target server after the Apply program processes the subscription set.

BEFORE AT TARGET  
Specify to execute the statement or procedure at the target server before the Apply program processes the subscription set.

SQLSTATES "*states*"  
Specifies the SQL states that are accepted as normal during execution of the statement or procedure. The double quotation marks are required.

Example 1

To create a statement for the SET00 subscription set that executes an SQL statement at the source:

```
CREATE STMT IN SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00 SQL "statement" EXECUTE AT SOURCE
```
Example 2
To create a statement for the SET00 subscription set that executes the stored procedure at the target server before the Apply program processes the subscription set:

```
CREATE STMT IN SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00 PROC "procname" EXECUTE BEFORE AT TARGET
```

CREATE SUBSCRIPTION SET command

Use the CREATE SUBSCRIPTION SET command to create an empty subscription set.

**Syntax**

```
CREATE SUBSCRIPTION SET SETNAME setname APPLYQUAL applyqual
```

```
ACTIVATE NO
```

```
YES
```

```
ONCE
```

```
SETTYPE R
```

```
U
```

```
P
```

```
TIMING EVENT eventname
```

```
INTERVAL minutes
```

```
BOTH EVENT eventname INTERVAL minutes
```

```
CONTINUOUS
```

```
START DATE "yyyy-mm-dd"
```

```
TIME "hh:mm:ss.ffffff"
```

```
NONIBM SOURCE SERVER srvrname
```

```
COMMIT COUNT n
```

**Parameters**

**SETNAME setname**

Specifies the subscription-set name.

**APPLYQUAL applyqual**

Specifies the Apply qualifier for the subscription set.

**ACTIVATE**

Specifies whether to activate the subscription set.

**NO**

Specify to not activate the subscription set. This is the default.

**YES**

Specify to activate the subscription set.

**ONCE**

Specify to activate the subscription set for one Apply cycle, then deactivate the subscription set.

**SETTYPE**

Specifies the subscription-set type.

**R**

Specifies a read-only set. This is the default.

**U**

Specifies an update-anywhere set.

**P**

Specifies a peer-to-peer set.
TIMING
Specifies the timing for the subscription set.

EVENT eventname
Specifies the event that when posted to the IBMSNAP_SUBS_EVENT table, causes the Apply program to process the subscription set.

INTERVAL minutes
Specifies the interval for the Apply program to process the subscription set. The default interval is 20 minutes.

BOTH
Specifies that this subscription set uses both event and interval timing.

CONTINUOUS
Specifies that the Apply program should process the subscription set continuously. This keyword is equivalent to specifying an interval of zero minutes.

START DATE "yyyy-mm-dd"
Specifies the date to activate the subscription set. The double quotation marks are required.

TIME "hh:mm:ss.ffffff"
Specifies the time to activate the subscription set. The double quotation marks are required.

NONIBM SOURCE SERVER srvrname
Specifies the name of the non-DB2 source server.

COMMIT COUNT n
Specifies the number of transactions that the Apply program should process before issuing a SQL COMMIT statement for the subscription set. The default value is NULL, which means that the Apply program issues just one COMMIT statement for the subscription set after it processes the entire set. Do not specify the COMMIT COUNT option if you want the default behavior.

Usage notes
- This command can create only empty subscription sets, whereas the Replication Center allows you to create empty subscription sets or add members to the set while creating it.
- A Capture schema is required, even though the set is empty.
- Because the set is empty, the default for activating the set is NO.
- To add a member to an existing subscription set, use the CREATE MEMBER command.
- To add a statement to the set, issue the CREATE SUBSCRIPTION SET STMTS command.

Example 1
To create a subscription set SET00 that activates on 2006-11-22 at 09:00:00.000000:
CREATE SUBSCRIPTION SET SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00 ACTIVATE YES TIMING INTERVAL 1 START DATE "2006-11-22" TIME "09:00:00.000000"

Example 2
To create a subscription set SET00 that activates for one Apply cycle on 2006-11-22 at 09:00:00.000000:
DROP CONTROL TABLES ON command

Use the DROP CONTROL TABLES ON command to drop a set of Capture, Apply, or Monitor control tables.

This command does not drop replication control tables on an OS/400® system.

Syntax

```
DROP CONTROL TABLES ON CAPTURE SERVER
  APPLY CONTROL SERVER
  MONITOR CONTROL SERVER
  ARCHLEVEL 0801
  0201
  0805

NONIBM SCHEMA name
```

Parameters

**CAPTURE SERVER**
Specify to drop the Capture control tables.

**APPLY CONTROL SERVER**
Specify to drop the Apply control tables.

**MONITOR CONTROL SERVER**
Specify to drop the Monitor control tables.

**ARCHLEVEL**
Specifies the replication architecture level for the control tables that you want to drop.

- **0801**
  Specifies the Version 8 architecture level. For the Monitor control tables, the architecture level is always 0801.
  - **z/OS**
    0801 specifies control tables created on a z/OS system running in version 8 compatibility mode.

- **0201**
  Specifies the architecture level for Version 5, Version 6, or Version 7.

- **0805**
  - **z/OS**
    Specifies the control tables created on a z/OS system running in new-function mode

**NONIBM SCHEMA name**
Specifies the remote schema name to use for heterogeneous replication. The following non-DB2 data sources are supported:

- Oracle
- Sybase
- Microsoft SQL Server
- Informix®
- Teradata
Usage notes

- The SET DROP command affects this command.
- This command drops the table spaces that the control tables are in if they do not contain any other objects.
- **Recommendation:** If the pre-Version 8 tables contain any data, migrate them instead of dropping them.

Example 1

To drop the Version 5 Capture control tables:

```
DROP CONTROL TABLES ON CAPTURE SERVER ARCHLEVEL 0201
```

Example 2

To drop the Version 8 Apply control tables:

```
DROP CONTROL TABLES ON APPLY CONTROL SERVER ARCHLEVEL 0801
```

**DROP MEMBER command**

Use the DROP MEMBER command to drop a member from an existing subscription set.

**Syntax**

```
DROP MEMBER FROM SETNAME setname APPLYQUAL applyqual SOURCE objowner objname
```

```
TARGET objowner objname
```

**Parameters**

- **SETNAME setname**
  Specifies the subscription-set name.

- **APPLYQUAL applyqual**
  Specifies the Apply qualifier for the subscription set.

- **SOURCE objowner.objname**
  Specifies the source object’s owner and name.

- **TARGET objowner.objname**
  Specifies the target object’s owner and name.

**Usage notes**

- For update-anywhere subscription sets, members for both replication directions (master-to-replica and replica-to-master) are dropped.
- The values specified in the SET DROP command determine whether the target table space is also dropped depends on the SET DROP command.
- Whether the target table is also dropped depends on the environment command:
  - If the target table has dependent subscription sets, it is not dropped and the autoregistration information is not deleted.
  - If there are no dependent subscription sets, the target table is dropped depending on the SET SERVER command. The autoregistration information is deleted.
Example

To drop a member from the SET00 subscription set:

```
DROP MEMBER FROM SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00 SOURCE DB2ADMIN.STAFF
TARGET DB2ADMIN.TRGSTAFF;
```

---

**DROP REGISTRATION command**

Use the DROP REGISTRATION command to drop one or more registrations.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
DROP REGISTRATION (objowner, objname)
```

**Parameters**

- **objowner**
  Specifies the owner of the source object (table, view, or nickname) to drop.

- **objname**
  Specifies the name of the source object (table, view, or nickname) to drop.

**Usage notes**

- The SET DROP command affects whether associated table spaces of the CD tables will be dropped when the objects are dropped.
- If the object is a view, only the CD views are dropped.
- For nicknames, this command does not drop the associated table spaces.

**Example 1**

To drop the registration for DB2ADMIN.STAFF:

```
DROP REGISTRATION (DB2ADMIN.STAFF)
```

**Example 2**

To drop the registration for DB2ADMIN.STAFF and DB2ADMIN.EMPLOYEE:

```
DROP REGISTRATION (DB2ADMIN.STAFF, DB2ADMIN.EMPLOYEE)
```

---

**DROP STMT command**

Use the DROP STMT command to drop SQL statements from an existing subscription set.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
DROP STMT FROM SETNAME setname APPLYQUAL applyqual
```

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Parameters

**SETNAME setname**
Specifies the subscription-set name.

**APPLYQUAL applyqual**
Specifies the Apply qualifier for the subscription set.

**SETTYPE**
Specifies the subscription-set type.
- **R** Specifies a read-only set. This is the default.
- **U** Specifies an update-anywhere set.
- **P** Specifies a peer-to-peer set.

**NUMBER stmtnumber**
Specifies the statement number to drop. You can specify multiple numbers using commas and parentheses.

Usage notes

- You cannot drop statements that are added to a subscription set for heterogeneous replication. These statements have the value G for the BEFORE_OR_AFTER column of the IBMSNAP_SUBS_STMTS table.

Example

To drop a statement from the subscription set SET00:

```sql
DROP STMT FROM SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00 NUMBER (5)
```

**DROP SUBSCRIPTION SET command**

Use the DROP SUBSCRIPTION SET command to drop an existing subscription set for a specified Apply qualifier.

**Syntax**

```sql
DROP SUBSCRIPTION SET—SETNAME—setname—APPLYQUAL—applyqual
```

Parameters

**SETNAME setname**
Specifies the subscription-set name.

**APPLYQUAL applyqual**
Specifies the Apply qualifier for the subscription set.

Usage notes

- If the subscription set has members, all members and statements will be dropped.
- See the "DROP MEMBER command" on page 38 for the rules that affect the dropped objects.
Example
To drop the subscription set SET00:
DROP SUBSCRIPTION SET SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00

OFFLINE LOAD command
Use the OFFLINE LOAD command to control a manual full refresh for offline load procedures.

You must first run the OFFLINE LOAD BEFORE command to prepare for an offline load. This will generate the scripts to deactivate the relevant subscription sets. After you have completed your offline load, you then need to run the OFFLINE LOAD AFTER command to reactivate the subscription set and reset the IBMSNAP_PRUNCNTL and IBMSNAP_SIGNAL tables

Syntax
OFFLINE LOAD BEFORE SETNAME setname APPLYQUAL applyqual

Parameters
BEFORE
Specifies that you want to modify your replication environment in preparation for running an offline load for the target tables.

AFTER
Specifies that you want to modify your replication environment after running an offline load for the target tables.

SETNAME setname
Specifies the subscription-set name.

APPLYQUAL applyqual
Specifies the Apply qualifier for the subscription set.

Example 1
To run the OFFLINE LOAD BEFORE command and to generate the scripts to deactivate the subscription set SET00:
OFFLINE LOAD BEFORE SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00

Example 2
To run the OFFLINE LOAD AFTER command and to reactivate the subscription set SET00 and to reset the IBMSNAP_PRUNCNTL SET and IBMSNAP_SIGNAL tables:
OFFLINE LOAD AFTER SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00

PROMOTE REGISTRATION command
Use the PROMOTE REGISTRATION command to promote existing registrations.
Syntax

```
-PROMOTE REGISTRATION(objowner, objname) USING new-clause
```

new-clause:

```
-SOURCE DB aliasname - CAPTURE SCHEMA schemaname - TABLE tbl-clause
```

tbl-clause:

```
-CD SCHEMA cdschema - CREATE SOURCE WITH SCHEMA tableschema
```

view-clause:

```
-CD SCHEMA FOR VIEW viewschema - SOURCE TABLE tableschema
```

```
-CREATE SOURCE VIEW WITH UNREGISTERED BASE TABLES USING SCHEMA viewschema
```

Parameters

- **objowner**
  Specifies the owner of the source object (table, view, or nickname) to promote.
  You can specify multiple objects.

- **objname**
  Specifies the name of the source object (table, view, or nickname) to promote.
  You can specify multiple objects.

new-clause:

- **SOURCE DB aliasname**
  Specifies the new source database alias for the promoted object. This database is where you will run the generated script.

- **CAPTURE SCHEMA schemaname**
  Specifies the Capture schema to use when promoting a registration.

- **TABLE**
  Specifies a CD table.

- **VIEW**
  Specifies a CD view.

tbl-clause:

- **CD SCHEMA cdschema**
  Specifies the new CD-table schema name for the promoted object.
CREATE SOURCE WITH SCHEMA tableschema
   Specifies the new source-table schema name to use when promoting the underlying table.

view-clause:

CD SCHEMA FOR
   VIEW viewschema
       Specifies the new CD-view schema name for the promoted object.
   SOURCE TABLE tableschema
       Specifies the new CD-table schema name for the promoted object.

CREATE SOURCE VIEW
   Specify to promote the view on the new source.

WITH UNREGISTERED BASE TABLES
   Specify to promote underlying base tables that are not registered.

USING SCHEMA viewschema
       Specifies the new source-view schema name to use when promoting the underlying view and the unregistered base tables.

Usage notes

- If you do not specify the USING parameter, this command uses the existing values for the object.
- This command uses the following rules when generating the SQL scripts:
  - All views and tables referenced by the registered views exist on the new server.
  - All registered source tables referenced by the registered views are already promoted to the new server.
  - The WITH UNREGISTERED BASE TABLES clause promotes only the unregistered base tables of the view. It does not promote the registered base tables. You must promote the registered base tables separately before promoting the registered view.
  - The same new schema name will be used for both the underlying base tables and the view.
- The command does not support a new source CD schema when promoting subscription sets; do not change the CD schema when promoting registrations.

Example 1

To promote the registration for DB2ADMIN.STAFF using the SAMPLE database and ASN1 schema:
   PROMOTE REGISTRATION (DB2ADMIN.STAFF) USING SOURCE DB SAMPLE TABLE CD SCHEMA ASN1

Example 2

To promote the registration for DB2ADMIN.STAFF and to name the new CD-table schema STAFF:
   PROMOTE REGISTRATION (DB2ADMIN.STAFF) USING VIEW CD SCHEMA FOR SOURCE TABLE STAFF

PROMOTE SUBSCRIPTION SET command

Use the PROMOTE SUBSCRIPTION SET command to recreate an existing subscription set in another replication environment.
Syntax

`PROMOTE SUBSCRIPTION SET SETNAME_setname APPLYQUAL_applyqual USING new-clause`

new-clause:

`CAPTURE SCHEMA FOR SOURCE_sourcename REPLICA_replicaname`

`DB FOR SOURCE_sourcealias TARGET_targetalias CONTROL_controlalias`

`APPLYQUAL_newapplyqual SETNAME_newsetname SOURCE_SCHEMA_newsourcename`

`TARGET_SCHEMA_newtargetname CD_SCHEMA_newcdschema`

Parameters

**SETNAME setname**
Specifies the subscription-set name.

**APPLYQUAL applyqual**
Specifies the Apply qualifier for the subscription set.

**USING**
Specifies the information for the promoted subscription set.

new-clause:

**CAPTURE SCHEMA FOR**
Specifies the new Capture schema.

**SOURCE sourcename**
Specifies the new Capture schema at the source.

**REPLICA replicaname**
Specifies the new Capture schema at the source for a replica.

**DB FOR**
Specifies the new database alias.

**SOURCE sourcealias**
Specifies the new source database alias for the promoted object. This database is where you will run the generated script.

**TARGET targetalias**
Specifies the new target database alias for the promoted object. This database is where you will run the generated script.

**CONTROL controlalias**
Specifies the new Apply control database alias for the promoted object. This database is where you will run the generated script.

**APPLYQUAL newapplyqual**
Specifies the new Apply qualifier.
SETNAME newsetname
   Specifies the new subscription-set name.

SOURCE SCHEMA newsourcename
   Specifies the new source schema name.

TARGET
   Specifies the schemas for the target.

   SCHEMA newtargetname
      Specifies the new target schema name.

   CD SCHEMA newcdschema
      Specifies the new target-CD schema name.

Usage notes
• If you do not specify a USING clause, this command uses the existing values.
• The command does not support a new source CD schema when promoting subscription sets, so you should not change the CD schema when you promote registrations.

Example
To promote an existing subscription set SET00:
PROMOTE SUBSCRIPTION SET SETNAME SET00 APPLYQUAL AQ00 USING CAPTURE SCHEMA
FOR SOURCE ASN2 SETNAME SET01 SOURCE SCHEMA SAMPLE1 TARGET SCHEMA TARGET1
CD SCHEMA ASN3

SET CAPTURE SCHEMA command (SQL replication)
Use the SET CAPTURE SCHEMA command to set a source and target Capture schema for all task commands. The default Capture schema is ASN. You can use this command to change the default.

This command allows you to omit the Capture schema settings in the task commands.

Syntax

Parameters
SOURCE
   Specifies the Capture schema at the source. The schema can be any valid DB2 schema name.

TARGET
   Specifies the Capture schema at the target (used for autoregistration of replica or CCD target tables). The schema can be any valid DB2 schema name.

DEFAULT
   Specify to set the Capture schema to ASN and to reset any previous SET CAPTURE SCHEMA commands.

NULLS
   Specify to set the Q Capture schema to NULL.
capschema
Specifies the name of a schema that generates the Capture control tables.

Example 1
To set the Capture schema to ASN by default:
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE TO DEFAULT

Example 2
To set the Capture schema to ASN1:
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASN1

SET DROP command (SQL replication)
Use the SET DROP command to determine whether to drop the table space when you drop the database object (replication control tables, registrations, or subscription-set members).

Note: The drop options affect multiple objects (that is, they are at the environment-command level), whereas the create options are at an object level (that is, they are at the task-command level).

Syntax

```
SET DROP TARGET ALWAYS
    NEVER
```

```
SET DROP CD TABLESPACE WHEN EMPTY
    TARGET CCD CONTROL TABLES
```

Parameters

TARGET
Specifies whether you want to drop the target tables with the subscription.

ALWAYS
Always drop the target table.

NEVER
Never drop the target table.

DROP
Specifies what you want to drop with the subscription.

CD
Change data table

CCD
Consistent-change-data table

TARGET
Target table

CONTROL TABLES
Capture, Apply, or Monitor control tables
These options are relevant only for operating-system environments for which the commands create the table spaces. You can always specify the drop flag for each of these object types.

**TABLESPACE**

Specifies when to drop the table space that contains the specified object.

- **WHEN EMPTY**
  - Drop the table space only when it is empty.
- **NEVER**
  - Never drop the table space.

**Usage notes**

The drop subscription-set member command decides whether to drop an autoregistered target table. If the autoregistration has dependent subscriptions, the command does not drop the target table and does not drop the registration; otherwise, the registration and the target table are dropped only if the SET DROP TARGET ALWAYS command allows it.

**Example 1**

To always drop the target table’s table space when the subscription is dropped:

```
SET DROP TARGET ALWAYS
```

**Example 2**

To drop the CCD table space when it is empty:

```
SET DROP CCD TABLESPACE WHEN EMPTY
```

---

**SET LOG command**

Use the SET LOG command to define the log file for the ASNCLP session. The log file contains informational warning and error messages.

**Syntax**

```
SET LOG "logfilename"
```

**Parameters**

- **"logfilename"**
  - Specifies the output log file name. The default file name is `replmsg.log`.

**Usage notes**

- If the files already exist, the ASNCLP program will append to them.
- The double quotation marks in the command syntax are required.

**Example**

To name the output log file `cnsrc.err`:

```
SET LOG "cnsrc.err"
```
SET OUTPUT command (SQL replication)

Use the SET OUTPUT command to define output files for the ASNCLP session. The output files contain the SQL statements needed to set up replication.

Syntax

```
SET OUTPUT
  CAPTURE SCRIPT "capfname"
  CONTROL SCRIPT "cntlfname"
  TARGET SCRIPT "trgfname"
  MONITOR SCRIPT "monfname"
```

Parameters

**CAPTURE SCRIPT "capfname"**
- Specifies the output file name for SQL scripts that run at the Capture server.
- The default file name is `replcap.sql`.

**CONTROL SCRIPT "cntlfname"**
- Specifies the output file name for SQL scripts that run at the Apply control server. The default file name is `replctl.sql`.

**TARGET SCRIPT "trgfname"**
- Specifies the output file name for SQL scripts that run at the target server. The default file name is `repltrg.sql`.

**MONITOR SCRIPT "monfname"**
- Specifies the output file name for scripts that run at the Monitor control server. The default file name is `replmonitor.sql`.

Usage notes

- If you do not need an output file, run the SET OUTPUT command and specify `""` for the file name.
- If a script already exists, the new script appends to the current script.
- The double quotation marks in the command syntax are required.

Example 1

To name the output Apply control script file `control.sql`:
```
SET OUTPUT CONTROL SCRIPT "control.sql"
```

Example 2

To name the output monitor script file `monitor.sql`:
```
SET OUTPUT MONITOR SCRIPT "monitor.sql"
```

SET PROFILE command (SQL replication)

Use the SET PROFILE command to customize rules for creating table space objects. After you issue a SET PROFILE command, all subsequent task commands inherit the table space DDL specifications defined by the command. You can associate a profile with a task command by specifying the profile’s name in the task command.
Syntax

```plaintext
SET PROFILE profilename prof-clause

prof-clause:

FOR OBJECT CD TABLESPACE OPTIONS zos-tbs-clause uw-tbs-clause

zos-tbs-clause:

ZOS DB dbname BUFFERPOOL bufferpoolname ENCODING EBCDIC ASCII UNICODE

STOGROUP stogroupname priqty-clause secqty-clause

priqty-clause:

PRIQTY ABSOLUTE PERCENT OF SOURCE

secqty-clause:

SECQTY ABSOLUTE PERCENT OF SOURCE

uw-tbs-clause:

UN BUFFERPOOL bufferpoolname PAGESIZE

USING FILE "container" SIZE PAGES

DEVICE KILO MEGA GIGA PERCENT OF SOURCE
```
Parameters

PROFILE profilename
   Specifies the profile name.

UNDO
   Specify to undo a specific profile.

prof-clause:

FOR OBJECT
   Specify to set an object for the table space options:
   
   CD
      Change data table
   
   CCD
      Consistent change data table

TARGET
   Target table

UOW
   Unit-of-work table

OTHERS
   All other control tables, except the UOW table

PAGE LOCK
   All tables that follow the page locking mechanism

ROW LOCK
   All tables that follow the row locking mechanism

TABLESPACE OPTIONS
   Specify to set the table space options. You can specify table space options for
   z/OS or Linux, UNIX, and Windows.

   No support for table space lock size because the replication API infers the correct value in most cases.

   • The ASNCLP program supplies the MANAGED BY DATABASE clause.
   • No support for LARGE table spaces.
   • No support for heterogeneous replication environments.

zos-tbs-clause:

DB dbname
   Specifies the name of the z/OS database to connect to. This
   parameter does not specify the subsystem name; use the SET SERVER
   command to set the subsystem name to connect to.

BUFFERPOOL bufferpoolname
   Specifies the buffer pool name.

ENCODING
   Specifies the encoding scheme (EBCDIC, ASCII, or UNICODE). The default is
   EBCDIC.

STOGROUP stogroupname
   Specifies a storage group name.
priqty-clause

PRIQTY
Specify to set the minimum primary space allocation for a DB2-managed data set for a table space.

ABSOLUTE
Specifies an actual value in kilobytes (denoted as \( n \) in the syntax diagram) for primary space allocation. See the information about the CREATE TABLESPACE command for more details.

PERCENT OF SOURCE
Specifies the percentage of the source table size, as indicated by:
- **z/OS** The column “npages” in SYSIBM.SYSTABLES
- **Linux UNIX Windows** The column “npages” in SYSSTAT.TABLES

This method will work only if the column holds the correct value for this table, which can be achieved by running the “db2 runstats on table a.b.” command or by manually updating the DB2 catalog.

secqty-clause

SECQTY
Specify to set the minimum secondary space allocation for a DB2-managed data set for a table space.

ABSOLUTE
Specifies an actual value in kilobytes (denoted as \( m \) in the syntax diagram) for secondary space allocation. See the information about the CREATE TABLESPACE command for more details.

PERCENT OF SOURCE
Specifies the percentage of the source table size, as indicated by:
- **z/OS** The column “npages” in SYSIBM.SYSTABLES
- **Linux UNIX Windows** The column “npages” in SYSSTAT.TABLES

This method will work only if the column holds the correct value for this table, which can be achieved by running the “db2 runstats on table a.b.” command or by manually updating the DB2 catalog.

uw-tbs-clause:

BUFFERPOOL bufferpoolname
Specifies the buffer pool name.

PAGESIZE \( n \)
Specifies the page size of the table space.

**Restriction:** The page size of the table space must match the page size of the buffer pool.

FILE
Specifies the container path string for the File. For example, for UNIX you can set the container path to /tmp/db/ts/ and for Windows, you can set the container path to D:\tmp\db\ts/.

DEVICE
Specifies the container path string for the device. For example, for UNIX you can set the container path to /tmp/db/ts/ and for Windows, you can set the container path to D:\tmp\db\ts/.
"container"

Specifies the name of the container. The ASNCLP program will generate and append the table space name to the specified path when you run a task command such as CREATE REGISTRATION. The double quotation marks in the syntax are mandatory.

**SIZE n**

Specifies the size of the container:

**PAGES**

Actual number of pages

**KILO**

Kilobytes

**MEGA**

Megabytes

**GIGA**

Gigabytes

**Usage notes**

- You cannot specify your own naming convention for CD table names or table spaces because the task commands generate default values.
- This command is not used for heterogeneous replication environments because the task commands do not create table spaces on remote servers.
- OS/400 systems do not have table spaces that require special DDL.
- The task commands allow you to specify a table space clause so that you can use an existing table space. The task commands do not provide an index clause because indexes are always created (except in certain cases when creating target tables).
- The scope of the profile lasts only as long as the current session. Once you quit the ASNCLP session, the profile information is not saved for the next session.

**Example 1**

To create a profile TBSPROFILE that sets the table space options for the target control tables:

```
SET PROFILE TBSPROFILE FOR OBJECT TARGET TABLESPACE OPTIONS UW
USING FILE "c:\TSTRG.TS" SIZE 700 PAGES
```

**Example 3**

To undo the profile TBSPROFILE:

```
SET PROFILE TBSPROFILE UNDO
```

**SET RUN SCRIPT command (SQL replication)**

Use the SET RUN SCRIPT command to control whether to automatically run SQL statements that are generated by each ASNCLP task command before processing the next command or to manually run them later in a DB2 command prompt.

"Using SET RUN SCRIPT options" on page 53 helps you understand when to run commands immediately and when to run them later.
Syntax

```
--- SET RUN SCRIPT ---
 LATER
 NOW --- STOP ON SQL ERROR --- ON --- OFF ---
```

Parameters

**LATER**
Specify to run the SQL scripts at a later time. If you specify to run them later, you must run the generated SQL script manually at a DB2 command prompt by using the following command:

```
db2 -tvf filename
```

where `filename` is the name of the SQL script file.

**Federated sources**: Use the following command to run the script for federated (non-DB2) sources:

```
db2 -td# -vf filename
```

**NOW**
Specify to automatically execute the SQL scripts.

**STOP ON SQL ERROR**
Specifies whether to stop running the SQL scripts if an error occurs.

**ON**
Specify to stop processing the ASNCLP commands when the first SQL statement fails. All previous SQL statements related to this command will be rolled back. If the source scripts run correctly and have been committed, and the target scripts have an error, only the target scripts will be rolled back. The committed source statements will not be rolled back.

**OFF**
Specify to process the ASNCLP commands and run all of the SQL statements, regardless of errors.

Using SET RUN SCRIPT options

Some ASNCLP CREATE commands require that one or more replication objects exist before the command can be processed. For example, you cannot create subscriptions until control tables exist.

These dependencies can influence whether you use the NOW or LATER options. In general, the following guidelines apply:

- If you want to create different types of objects in a single ASNCLP script, you are likely to need to use SET RUN SCRIPT NOW.
- If you have multiple ASNCLP scripts, each creating one or more instances of an object, you can use either NOW or LATER. If you use LATER, you are likely to need to run the generated SQL from one ASNCLP script before processing subsequent ASNCLP scripts.
- In some situations, objects of the same type require that SET RUN NOW be used.

*Figure 1 on page 54* shows these dependencies for SQL replication.
**Usage notes**

- Use `SET RUN SCRIPT LATER` when you want to verify the SQL scripts before you run them to create or update your replication configuration.
- Use `SET RUN SCRIPT LATER` if you want to create SQL script files on one operating system, but run them on another.
- This command supports scripts to set up heterogeneous replication. Federated registration generates a script that creates a trigger on the `IBMSNAP_PRUNCNTRL` table to prune from all CCD tables. This trigger is dropped and recreated for each registration by including all of the previous registration information along with the current registration. If each registration script is not executed before the next registration script is run, the prune control trigger in the database does not have the CCD information for the previous registration.
registration, and the trigger will be out of sync with the actual registered objects in the database. This problem can be solved by using the SET RUN SCRIPT NOW option for the input file.

**Example 1**

To run the SQL scripts at a later time:
```sql
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER
```

**Example 2**

To automatically run the SQL scripts but stop processing the ASNCLP commands if an error occurs:
```sql
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON
```

**SET SERVER command (SQL replication)**

Use the SET SERVER command to specify the remote System i source server, Capture control server, Apply control server, or target server to use in the ASNCLP session. After you set a server name, all subsequent commands in the session will apply to this server until you change the server with this command.

The SET SERVER command is required for the following task commands:

**All control table commands**

Set the Capture control server or Apply control server before creating or dropping replication control tables.

**All registration commands (including promote)**

Set the Capture control server before running the registration commands. For System i, you must also set the remote source server.

**All subscription commands (including promote)**

Set the Capture control, Apply control, and target servers before running the subscription commands, unless one or more servers are not needed. For example, because the ALTER SUBSCRIPTION SET and ALTER SUBSCRIPTION SET MEMBER commands modify only control tables on the Apply control server, you do not need to set the Capture control servers for these commands. For System i, you must set the remote source server.

**Syntax**

```sql
SET SERVER
    ALL
    REMOTE SOURCE
    CAPTURE
    CONTROL
    TARGET
    TO NULLS
    DB dbalias
    DBALIAS aliasname
    DBNAME zosdbname
    other-options
    nonibm-server-options
```
other-options:

- AS400 HOSTNAME=“hostname”
- ID=user
- PASSWORD=pwd

config server-options:

- CONFIG SERVER=servername
- file=filename
- nonibm-server-options

nonibm-server-options:

- NONIBM SERVER=remsrvr

Parameters

ALL
Specify to set the database for all servers (remote source server, Capture control server, Apply control server, target server).

REMOTE SOURCE
Specify to set the database as a remote source server.

CAPTURE
Specify to set the database as a Capture control server.

CONTROL
Specify to set the database as an Apply control server.

TARGET
Specify to set the database as a target server.

NULLS
Specify to set the server name to NULL. This option resets a previously set server name.

DB dbalias
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, Windows, or System i database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked. This keyword is deprecated.

DBALIAS aliasname
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, Windows, or System i database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

DBNAME zosdbname
Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

ter-options clause:

AS400 HOSTNAME=“hostname”
Specify the OS/400 host name, typically an IP address or name.
ID *userid*
Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

**PASSWORD** *pwd*
Specifies the password to use to connect to the database. If you specify the user ID and do not specify the password, you will be prompted to enter the password.

config server-options clause:

**CONFIG SERVER** *servername*

*DB2 sources only:* Specifies the DB2 source to connect with when the ASNCLP program is running on UNIX System Services (USS) for z/OS. The server name must match the bracketed [NAME] field that is entered in the ASNCLP configuration file.

**FILE** *filename*
Specifies the complete path and file name to the ASNCLP configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP program attempts to use the asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists.

nonibm server-options clause

**NONIBM SERVER** *remsrvr*

*Capture control servers and target servers only:* Specifies the remote server name for a non-DB2 source or target. This parameter is valid only for Capture control servers and target servers, not for Apply control servers.

**Note:** If the ASNCLP is running on USS, you must specify the NONIBM SERVER keyword along with the CONFIG SERVER keyword because an input file is required to connect to the source database.

**Usage notes**

- Use the NONIBM SERVER clause to set up replication with non-DB2 data sources and targets such as Oracle and Sybase. The environment command saves the database server information, but does not perform the actual db2 connect command. The environment command assigns a database alias to a logical replication server. The ASNCLP program attempts the connection to determine the platform and build the appropriate objects for the task commands.
- If you issue multiple environment commands, the most recent command overrides the current settings for a given remote source server, Capture control server, Apply control server, or target server. That is, you can associate only one value for each of these servers, but these values need not be the same.

**Example 1**

To set all servers to the database SAMPLE:

```
SET SERVER ALL TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd"
```

**Example 2**

To set the Capture control server to the database SAMPLE:

```
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd"
```
Example 3

To set the Capture control server and specify only the user ID in the command:

```
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN
```

You are prompted to enter the password. If you are running the commands from an input file in batch mode, the program waits for you to enter the password before the program processes the next commands.

Example 4

In this example, the ASNCLP program is running on USS.

Given a configuration file called `sample.ini` that contains the following information:

```
[sample1]
Type=DB2
Data source=dsn7
Host=stplex4a.svl.ibm.com
Port=2080
```

Use the following command to specify the SAMPLE database as the Capture control server:

```
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO CONFIG SERVER sample1 FILE sample.ini ID id1 PASSWORD pwd1;
```

SET TRACE command

Use the SET TRACE command to enable and disable the internal trace for the ASNCLP commands.

**Syntax**

```
SET TRACE OFF
SET TRACE ON
```

**Parameters**

- OFF
  - Specify to turn off the trace.

- ON
  - Specify to turn on the trace.

**Usage notes**

- The trace is written to stdout and stderr.

**Example 1**

To turn off the internal trace for the ASNCLP program:

```
SET TRACE OFF
```
Chapter 3. Sample ASNCLP scripts for Q replication

The following sample scripts show you how to put together ASNCLP commands to set up unidirectional, bidirectional, and peer-to-peer Q replication.

Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up unidirectional Q replication

This sample contains four ASNCLP scripts for setting up a unidirectional Q replication environment. It includes Q Capture and Q Apply control tables, a replication queue map, and a Q subscription.

ASNCLP scripts typically generate one or more SQL scripts to create replication objects. Because some replication objects depend on the existence of other objects, run the ASNCLP scripts and the SQL scripts that they generate in the following order:
1. Q Capture and Q Apply control tables
2. Replication queue map
3. Q subscription

The final ASNCLP script checks the WebSphere® MQ environment for Q replication and does not generate SQL statements. You must create the control tables and queue map before you run this script.

This sample has a section for each ASNCLP script, which you can copy to a text file and run by using the `ASNCLP -f filename` command. Within the code sample in each section, details about each group of commands are preceded by a comment character (#).

Table 3 on page 62 below the sample describes the SQL scripts that are generated.

For help creating the WebSphere MQ objects that are used in these scripts, see WebSphere MQ setup script generator for Q replication and event publishing and WebSphere MQ setup scripts for Q replication.

ASNCLP script 1 (Q Capture and Q Apply control tables)

This script generates SQL statements that create Q Capture control tables at the SAMPLE database and Q Apply control tables at the TARGET database. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating Q Capture control tables
3. Creating Q Apply control tables
4. Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment.
# In the SET SERVER command, the user ID and password are optional. If you omit
# these keywords, the ASNCLP will use the implicit ID and password for connecting
# to the database.
# The SET LOG command directs ASNCLP messages to the log file qcontrol.err.
# The SET OUTPUT command creates two SQL scripts: qcapctrl.sql, which creates
# Q Capture control tables at the SAMPLE database, and qappctrl.sql, which creates
# Q Apply control tables at the TARGET database.
# The SETQMANAGER commands are required for creating Q replication control tables.
The SET RUN SCRIPT LATER option allows you to review the SQL scripts before they are run.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG "qcontrol.err";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET QMANAGER "QM1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASN1;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET QMANAGER "QM2" FOR APPLY SCHEMA;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "qcapctrl.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "qappctrl.sql";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# The SET RUN SCRIPT LATER option allows you to review the SQL scripts before they are run.

Creating Q Capture control tables.

CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER USING
RESTARTQ "ASN1.QM1.RESTARTQ" ADMINQ "ASN1.QM1.ADMINQ"
MEMORY LIMIT 64 MONITOR INTERVAL 600000 IN UW TBSPACE TSQCAP;

Creating Q Apply control tables.

CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING PWDFILE "asnpwd.aut"
IN UW TBSPACE TSQAPP;

Ending the ASNCLP session.

QUIT;

ASNCLP script 2 (replication queue map)

This script generates SQL statements to create a replication queue map. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating a replication queue map
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

1. Setting the environment.
   The SET OUTPUT command creates two SQL scripts: qcapqmap.sql, which adds definitions for the queue map to the Q Capture control tables, and qappmap.sql, which adds definitions for the queue map to the Q Apply control tables.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG *rmap.err*;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET QMANAGER "QM1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
SET QMANAGER "QM2" FOR APPLY SCHEMA;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLIC SCHEMA ASN1;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "qcapmap.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "qappmap.sql";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

2. Creating a replication queue map.
   The command generates SQL to create a replication queue map, SAMPLE ASN1 TO TARGET ASN1. It specifies a remote administration queue and receive queue at the Q Apply server, and a send queue at the Q Capture server. The command also sets the number of agent threads for the Q Apply program to 8 (half of the default 16), and specifies that heartbeat messages be sent every 5 seconds.
CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGET_ASN1 USING
ADMINQ "ASN1.QM1.ADMINQ" RECQV "ASN1.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ"
SENDQ "ASN1.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ" NUM APPLY AGENTS 8 HEARTBEAT INTERVAL 5;

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

**ASNCLP script 3 (Q subscription)**

This script generates SQL statements to create a Q subscription. It specifies a source table, EMPLOYEE, at the SAMPLE database, and a new target table, TGTEMPLOYEE, at the TARGET database. The script includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating a Q subscription
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment.
# The SET OUTPUT command creates two SQL scripts: qcapsub.sql, which adds definitions for the Q subscription to the Q Capture control tables, and qappsub.sql, which adds definitions for the Q subscription to the Q Apply control tables.

```
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG "qsub.err";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASN1;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "qcapsub.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "qappsub.sql";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;
```

# 2 Creating the Q subscription
# This command generates SQL to create a Q subscription named EMPLOYEE0001 that specifies the EMPLOYEE table as a source. The TARGET NAME keywords are used without the EXISTS or NAMING PREFIX keywords, resulting in a target table name of TGTEMPLOYEE. The EMPNO column, which is the primary key for the EMPLOYEE table, is specified as the key for replication. The command also specifies that the Q Apply program load the target table (LOAD PHASE I) using the EXPORT and IMPORT utilities (LOAD TYPE 2).

```
CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGET_ASN1
(SUBNAME EMPLOYEE0001 EMPLOYEE OPTIONS HAS LOAD PHASE I
TARGET NAME EMPLOYEE KEYS (EMPNO) LOAD TYPE 2);
```

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

**ASNCLP script 4 (check WebSphere MQ environment)**

This script does not generate SQL. Instead, it checks whether the queue managers and queues that were specified in the other scripts exist, and whether the objects have the correct properties for Q replication. Then it checks the message flow between the queues in the replication queue map by sending test messages. The script includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Checking the queue managers and queues
3. Sending test messages
4. Ending the ASNCLP session
# Setting the environment.
# No SET RUN statement is required. The commands run immediately and send
# results to the command window and log.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG "qchecks.err";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET QMANAGER "QM1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASN1;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET QMANAGER "QM2" FOR APPLY SCHEMA;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1;

# Checking the queue managers and queues.
# These commands check whether the queue managers and queues exist, and validate
# their settings against the requirements for Q replication. If errors are detected,
# you must correct them before you start the Q Capture and Q Apply programs.

VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR APPLY SCHEMA;
VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGET_ASN1;

# Sending test messages.
# This command puts a test message on the send queue, ASN1.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ,
# and tries to get the message from the receive queue, ASN1.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ.
# The command also puts a test message on the Q Apply administration queue,
# ASN1.QM1.ADMINQ, and tries to get the message from the Q Capture administration
# queue, ASN1.QM1.ADMINQ.

VALIDATE WSMQ MESSAGE FLOW FOR REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGET_ASN1;

# Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

Output of the scripts

In addition to the log files, this example produces six SQL script files in the same
directory where you run the ASNCLP program. Table 3 describes the files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output file</th>
<th>Contains SQL to ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qcapctrl.sql</td>
<td>Create Q Capture control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qappctrl.sql</td>
<td>Create Q Apply control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qcapqmap.sql</td>
<td>Insert definitions for a replication queue map into the Q Capture control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qappqmap.sql</td>
<td>Insert definitions for a replication queue map into the Q Apply control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qcapqsub.sql</td>
<td>Insert definitions for a Q subscription into the Q Capture control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qappqsub.sql</td>
<td>Insert definitions for a Q subscription into the Q Apply control tables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up unidirectional Q replication
from a Classic data source

This sample contains three ASNCLP scripts for setting up a unidirectional Q
replication environment from a Classic data source. It includes Q Apply control
tables, a replication queue map, and a Q subscription.
ASNCLP scripts typically generate one or more SQL scripts to create replication objects. Table 4 on page 65 describes the SQL scripts that you create by running the samples. To create a Q subscription for a Classic source:

1. Use Classic Data Architect to create a relational mapping of the source table on the Classic server.
2. Create a Classic replication configuration file.
3. Create the Q Apply control tables
4. Update the capture parameters for the Classic data source
5. Create the replication queue map
6. Create the Q subscription

This sample has a section for each ASNCLP script, which you can copy to a text file and run by using the `ASNCLP -f filename` command. Within the code sample in each section, details about each group of commands are preceded by a comment character (#).

For help creating the WebSphere MQ objects that are used in these scripts, see WebSphere MQ setup script generator for Q replication and event publishing and WebSphere MQ setup scripts for Q replication.

**ASNCLP script 1: Create Q Apply control tables and update the capture parameters for the Classic data source**

This script generates SQL statements that create Q Apply control tables at the TARGET database. The script includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating Q Apply control tables
3. Update the capture parameters for the Classic data source
4. Ending the ASNCLP session

```
# Setting the environment
# In the SET SERVER command, the user ID and password are optional. If you omit
# these keywords, the ASNCLP will use the implicit ID and password for connecting
# to the database.
# The SET LOG command directs ASNCLP messages to the log file qcontrol.err.
# The SET OUTPUT command creates the classicctrl.sql SQL script, which creates
# Q Apply control tables at the TARGET database.
# The SETQMANAGER commands are required for creating Q Replication control tables.
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG "qcontrol.err";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET QMANAGER "QM2" FOR APPLY SCHEMA;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1;
SET OUTPUT TARGET SCRIPT "classicctrl.sql";

# Creating Q Apply control tables
# This command specifies a password file, asnpwd.aut. The Q Apply program uses this
# file to connect to the Classic data source when it loads the target table.
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER IN UW TBSPACE TSQAPP;

# Update the capture parameters for the Classic data source
# The following commands update the IBMQREP_CAPPARMS table to add parameters
# that specify the WebSphere MQ queue manager and queues that are used by
# the Classic capture components.
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO CONFIG SERVER classic1 FILE "asnservers.ini"
```
ASNCLP script 2: Create the replication queue map

This script generates SQL statements to create a replication queue map. The script includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating a replication queue map
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT command creates the qappmap.sql SQL script, which adds definitions for the queue map to the Q Apply control tables.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG "rqmap.err";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO CONFIG SERVER classic1 FILE "asn servers.ini"
ID CLASSICADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1;
SET OUTPUT TARGET SCRIPT "qappmap.sql";

# 2 Creating a replication queue map
# This command generates SQL to create a replication queue map, CLASSIC_ASN1_TO_TARGET_ASN1. It specifies a remote administration queue and receive queue at the Q Apply server, and a send queue at the Q Capture server. The command also sets the number of agent threads for the Q Apply program to 8 (half of the default 16), and specifies that heartbeat messages be sent every 5 seconds.

CREATE REPLQMAP CLASSIC_ASN1 TO TARGET_ASN1 USING
ADMINQ "ASN1.QM1.ADMINQ" RECVQ "ASN1.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ"
SENDQ "ASN1.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ" NUM APPLY AGENTS 8 HEARTBEAT INTERVAL 5;

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 3: Create the Q subscription

This script generates SQL statements to create a Q subscription. It specifies a source table, EMPLOYEE which is mapped to the Classic source through Classic Data Architect, and a new target table, TGTEMPLOYEE. The script includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating a Q subscription
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT command creates the qappsub.sql SQL script, which adds definitions for the Q subscription to the Q Apply control tables.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG "qsub.err";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO CONFIG SERVER classic1 FILE "asnservers.ini"
ID CLASSICADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1;
SET OUTPUT TARGET SCRIPT "qappsub.sql";

# 2 Creating the Q subscription
# This command generates SQL to create a Q subscription named CLASSIC0001
# that specifies the CLASSICTABLE table as a source. The TARGET NAME keywords
# are used without the EXISTS or NAMING PREFIX keywords, resulting in a target
# table name of TGTCLASSICTABLE. The command also specifies that the Q
# Apply program load the target table (LOAD PHASE I) using LOAD TYPE 4.
CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP CLASSIC_ASN_TO_TARGET_ASN1
(SUBNAME CLASSIC0001 CLASSICTABLE OPTIONS HAS LOAD PHASE I
TARGET NAME CLASSICTABLE LOAD TYPE 4);

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session
QUIT;

Output of the scripts

Table 4 describes the SQL scripts that the ASNCLP sample scripts create.

Table 4. SQL script files that are created by the sample ASNCLP scripts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output file</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>classicctrl.sql</td>
<td>Creates Q Apply control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qappqmap.sql</td>
<td>Inserts definitions for a replication queue map into the Q Apply control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qappqsub.sql</td>
<td>Inserts definitions for a Q subscription into the Q Apply control tables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up bidirectional Q replication

This sample contains six ASNCLP scripts for setting up a bidirectional Q replication environment. It includes Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at both servers, replication queue maps in both directions, and two bidirectional Q subscriptions.

The scenario is a standby configuration with two databases, SAMPLE (the primary server) and SAMPLE2 (the standby server). One table, EMPLOYEE, will be replicated in both directions between the two databases. The Q Capture and Q Apply programs at the SAMPLE database have the schema RED. The two corresponding programs at the SAMPLE2 database have the schema BLUE.

The ASNCLP scripts create eight SQL scripts. [Table 5 on page 70] below the sample describes each SQL script.

Because some replication objects depend on the existence of other objects, run the ASNCLP scripts and the SQL scripts that they generate in the following order:
1. Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE
2. Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE2
3. Replication queue map from SAMPLE to SAMPLE2
4. Replication queue map from SAMPLE2 to SAMPLE

Chapter 3. Sample ASNCLP scripts for Q replication
5. Q subscriptions

You can copy the commands for each ASNCLP script to a text file, modify the values, and run the script by using the ASNCLP -f filename command. Within the code sample in each section, details about each group of commands are preceded by a comment character (#).

For help creating the WebSphere MQ objects that are used in these scripts, see WebSphere MQ setup script generator for Q replication and event publishing and WebSphere MQ setup scripts for Q replication.

ASNCLP script 1

This script creates control tables at the SAMPLE database. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at the SAMPLE database
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR command creates one SQL script, SAMPLE.sql, that is automatically named after the database. The script contains SQL statements to create both Q Capture and Q Apply control tables.
# The SET LOG command directs ASNCLP messages to one log file, bidir1.err.
# The SET RUN SCRIPT LATER option allows you to review the SQL scripts before they are run.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR;
SET LOG "bidir1.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE
# To use the script, change the ID and PASSWORD values.
# Both the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables will have the schema RED.

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE RED;
SET OMGR "QM1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER USING
RESTARTQ "RED.QM1.RESTARTQ" ADMINQ "RED.QM1.ADMINQ";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA RED;
SET OMGR "QM1" FOR APPLY SCHEMA;
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING PWDFILE "asnpwd.aut";

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 2

This script creates control tables at the SAMPLE2 database. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at the SAMPLE2 database
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR command creates one SQL script, SAMPLE2.sql. The script contains SQL statements to create both Q Capture and Q Apply control tables.

# 2 Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE2
# To use the script, change the ID and PASSWORD values.
# Both the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables will have the schema RED.

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE RED;
SET OMGR "QM1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER USING
RESTARTQ "RED.QM1.RESTARTQ" ADMINQ "RED.QM1.ADMINQ";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA RED;
SET OMGR "QM1" FOR APPLY SCHEMA;
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING PWDFILE "asnpwd.aut";

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session
QUIT;
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR;
SET LOG "bidir2.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE2
# Both the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables will have the schema BLUE.

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE2 ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE BLUE;
SET QMANAGER "QM2" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER USING RESTARTQ "BLUE.QM2.RESTARTQ" ADMINQ "BLUE.QM2.ADMINQ";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE2 ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA BLUE;
SET QMANAGER "QM2" FOR APPLY SCHEMA;
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING PWDFILE "asnpwd.aut";

# 3 End the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 3

This script creates a replication queue map from SAMPLE to SAMPLE2. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1 Setting the environment
2 Creating a replication queue map from SAMPLE to SAMPLE2
3 Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment
# Two SET SERVER commands are required because the replication queue map from
# SAMPLE to SAMPLE2 is defined in the Q Capture control tables at SAMPLE and
# the Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE2.
# The SET OUTPUT command specifies two SQL scripts: rqmred1.sql, which adds
# definitions to SAMPLE, and rqmblue1.sql, which adds definitions to SAMPLE2.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE RED;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE2 ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA BLUE;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "rqmred1.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "rqmblue1.sql";
SET LOG "bidir3.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Creating a replication queue map
# The CREATE REPLQMAP command specifies an administration queue and receive queue
# within the queue manager QM2 that is used for SAMPLE2, and a send queue within
# the queue manager QM1 that is used for SAMPLE.

CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLE_RED_TO_SAMPLE2_BLUE USING ADMINQ "BLUE.QM1.ADMINQ" RECVQ "BLUE.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ"
SENDQ "RED.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ";

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 4

This script creates a replication queue map from SAMPLE2 to SAMPLE. It includes commands for the following tasks:
1. Setting the environment
2. Creating a replication queue map from SAMPLE2 to SAMPLE
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

# Setting the environment
# Two SET SERVER commands are required because the replication queue map from
# SAMPLE2 to SAMPLE is defined in the Q Capture control tables at SAMPLE2 and
# the Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE.
# The SET OUTPUT command specifies two SQL scripts, rqmblue2.sql, which adds
# definitions to SAMPLE2, and rqmsred2.sql, which adds definitions to SAMPLE.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE2 ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE BLUE;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA RED;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "rqmblue2.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "rqmsred2.sql";
SET LOG "bidir4.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# Creating a replication queue map
# The CREATE REPLQMAP command specifies an administration queue and receive queue
# within the queue manager QM1 that is used for SAMPLE, and a send queue within
# the queue manager QM2 that is used for SAMPLE2.
CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLE2_BLUE_TO_SAMPLE_RED USING
ADMINQ "RED.QM2.ADMINQ" RECVQ "RED.QM2_TO_QM1.DATAQ"
SENDQ "BLUE.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ";

# Ending the ASNCLP session
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 5

This ASNCLP script contains commands for the Q subscriptions between the
SAMPLE database and the SAMPLE2 database. You invoke this script by using the
LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT command in ASNCLP script 6. The script
includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the subgroup
2. Setting servers for the subgroup
3. Identifying the matching Q Capture and Q Apply schema at each server
4. Specifying replication queue maps to connect the servers in both directions
5. Specifying the table to be replicated (one copy at each server)
6. Creating the Q subscriptions

# No environment commands are required for this script. These commands are included
# in ASNCLP script 6, which invokes this script.

# Setting the subgroup
SET SUBGROUP "bidirgroup";

# Setting servers for the subgroup
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DBALIAS "SAMPLE";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DBALIAS "SAMPLE2";

# Identifying the matching schema of the Q Capture and Q Apply
# control tables at each server
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLE".RED;
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLE2".BLUE;
# Specifying the replication queue maps that connect the two servers
# in both directions

SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE".RED TARGET "SAMPLE2".BLUE REPLQMAP "SAMPLE_Red_TO_SAMPLE2_Blue";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE2".BLUE TARGET "SAMPLE".RED REPLQMAP "SAMPLE2_Blue_TO_SAMPLE_Red";

# Specifying the table to be replicated (one copy at each server)
# The SET TABLES command specifies only one table, RED.EMPLOYEE at the SAMPLE
# database. This prompts the command to generate SQL statements to create a matching
# table at the SAMPLE2 database, BLUE.TGEMPLOYEE.

SET TABLES (SAMPLE.RED.EMPLOYEE);

# Creating the Q subscriptions
# The command uses two FROM NODE clauses to specify a conflict rule of C (check
# changed columns) and a conflict action of F (force changes into the target) for
# the SAMPLE database. For SAMPLE2 (the standby server), the conflict rule is
# A (check all columns) and the conflict action is I (ignore conflicts).

CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE B
FROM NODE SAMPLE.RED SOURCE ALL CHANGED ROWS Y HAS LOAD PHASE I
TARGET CONFLICT RULE C CONFLICT ACTION F
FROM NODE SAMPLE2.BLUE SOURCE ALL CHANGED ROWS N HAS LOAD PHASE E
TARGET CONFLICT RULE A CONFLICT ACTION I;

# No QUIT statement is required. The ASNCLP program reads this statement in
# script 6.

ASNCLP script 6

The final script uses the LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT command to invoke
ASNCLP script 5 for creating the Q subscriptions. It includes commands for the
following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Invoking the script that creates Q subscriptions
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

# Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR command creates two SQL scripts that are automatically
# named after the databases, SAMPLE.sql and SAMPLE2.sql. Run each SQL script at the
# database for which it is named.
# IMPORTANT: Move or rename the existing SAMPLE.sql and SAMPLE2.sql scripts that
# were generated for creating control tables, or the statements for creating
# Q subscriptions will be appended to the end of the files.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR;
SET LOG "bidir5.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# Invoking the script that creates Q subscriptions
# Before you run this script, save ASNCLP script 5 in a file, bidirqsubs.in.

LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT "/home/files/asnclp/bidirqsubs.in";

# Ending the ASNCLP session
QUIT;
Output of the scripts

In addition to the log files, this example produces eight SQL script files in the same directory where you run the ASNCLP program. Table 5 describes the files.

Table 5. SQL script files that are created by the sample ASNCLP scripts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output file</th>
<th>Contains SQL to ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE.sql</td>
<td>Create Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at the SAMPLE database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE2.sql</td>
<td>Create Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at the SAMPLE2 database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqmred1.sql</td>
<td>Add definitions to the Q Capture control tables at SAMPLE for the replication queue map SAMPLE_RED_TO_SAMPLE2_BLUE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqmblue1.sql</td>
<td>Add definitions to the Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE2 for the replication queue map SAMPLE_RED_TO_SAMPLE2_BLUE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqmred2.sql</td>
<td>Add definitions to the Q Capture control tables at SAMPLE for the replication queue map SAMPLE2_BLUE_TO_SAMPLE_RED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqmblue2.sql</td>
<td>Add definitions to the Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE2 for the replication queue map SAMPLE2_BLUE_TO_SAMPLE_RED.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE.sql</td>
<td>Add Q subscription definitions to the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE2.sql</td>
<td>Add Q subscription definitions to the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up peer-to-peer Q replication (two servers)

This sample contains six ASNCLP scripts for setting up a peer-to-peer Q replication environment with two servers. It includes Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at both servers, replication queue maps in both directions, and two peer-to-peer Q subscriptions.

The scenario for these samples involves two databases, SAMPLE and SAMPLPEER. One table, DEPARTMENT, will be replicated in both directions between the two databases. The Q Capture and Q Apply programs at the SAMPLE database have the schema GREEN. The two corresponding programs at the SAMPLPEER database have the schema MAGENTA.

The ASNCLP scripts create eight SQL scripts. Table 6 on page 75 below the sample describes each SQL script.

Because some replication objects depend on the existence of other objects, run the ASNCLP scripts and the SQL scripts that they generate in the following order:

1. Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE
2. Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLPEER
3. Replication queue map from SAMPLE to SAMPLPEER
You can copy the commands for each ASNCLP script to a text file, modify the values, and run the script by using the ASNCLP -f filename command. Within the code sample in each section, details about each group of commands are preceded by a comment character (#).

For help creating the WebSphere MQ objects that are used in these scripts, see WebSphere MQ setup script generator for Q replication and event publishing and WebSphere MQ setup scripts for Q replication.

**ASNCLP script 1**

This script creates control tables at the SAMPLE database. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

```
# 1 Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR command creates one SQL script, SAMPLE.sql, that is
# automatically named after the database. The script contains SQL statements to
# create both Q Capture and Q Apply control tables.
# The SET LOG command directs ASNCLP messages to one log file, p2p2-log1.err.
# The SET RUN SCRIPT LATER option allows you to review the SQL scripts before
# they are run.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR;
SET LOG "p2p2-log1.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE
# To use the script, change the ID and PASSWORD values.
# Both the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables will have the schema GREEN.

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE GREEN;
SET QMANAGER "QM1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER USING
RESTARTQ "GREEN.QM1.RESTARTQ" ADMINQ "GREEN.QM1.ADMINQ";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA GREEN;
SET QMANAGER "QM1" FOR APPLY SCHEMA;
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING PWDFILE "asnpwd.aut";

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session
QUIT;
```

**ASNCLP script 2**

This script creates control tables at the SAMPLPEER database. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLPEER
3. Ending the ASNCLP session
# Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR command creates one SQL script, SAMPLPEER.sql. The script contains SQL statements to create both Q Capture and Q Apply control tables.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR;
SET LOG "p2p2-log2.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLPEER
# Both the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables will have the schema MAGENTA.

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLPEER ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE MAGENTA;
SET QMANAGER "QM2" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER USING
RESTARTQ "MAGENTA.QM2.RESTARTQ" ADMINQ "MAGENTA.QM2.ADMINQ";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLPEER ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA MAGENTA;
SET QMANAGER "QM2" FOR APPLY SCHEMA;
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING PWDFILE "asnpwd.aut";

# End the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 3

This script creates a replication queue map from SAMPLE to SAMPLPEER. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating a replication queue map from SAMPLE to SAMPLPEER
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

# Setting the environment
# Two SET SERVER commands are required because the replication queue map from SAMPLE to SAMPLPEER is defined in the Q Capture control tables at SAMPLE and the Q Apply control tables at SAMPLPEER.
# The SET OUTPUT command specifies two SQL scripts: rqmgreen1.sql, which adds definitions to SAMPLE, and rqmmagenta1.sql, which adds definitions to SAMPLPEER.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE GREEN;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLPEER ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA MAGENTA;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "rqmgreen1.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "rqmmagenta1.sql";
SET LOG "p2p2-log3.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# Creating a replication queue map
# The CREATE REPLQMAP command specifies an administration queue and receive queue within the queue manager QM2 that is used for SAMPLPEER, and a send queue within the queue manager QM1 that is used for SAMPLE.

CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLE_GREEN_TO_SAMPLPEER_MAGENTA USING
ADMINQ "MAGENTA.QM1.ADMINQ" RECVQ "MAGENTA.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ"
SENDQ "GREEN.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ";

# Ending the ASNCLP session
QUIT;
ASNCLP script 4

This script creates a replication queue map from SAMPLPEER to SAMPLE. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating a replication queue map from SAMPLPEER to SAMPLE
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

# Setting the environment
# Two SET SERVER commands are required because the replication queue map from
# SAMPLPEER to SAMPLE is defined in the Q Capture control tables at SAMPLPEER
# and the Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE.
# The SET OUTPUT command specifies two SQL scripts, rqmmagenta2.sql, which adds
# definitions to SAMPLPEER, and rqmgreen1.sql, which adds definitions to SAMPLE.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLPEER ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE MAGENTA;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA GREEN;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "rqmmagenta2.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "rqmgreen2.sql";
SET LOG "p2p2-log4.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# Creating a replication queue map
# The CREATE REPLQMAP command specifies an administration queue and receive
# queue within the queue manager QM1 that is used for SAMPLE, and a send queue
# within the queue manager QM2 that is used for SAMPLPEER.

CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLPEER_MAGENTA_TO_SAMPLE_GREEN USING
ADMINQ "GREEN.QM2.ADMINQ" RECVQ "GREEN.QM2_TO_QM1.DATAQ"
SENDQ "MAGENTA.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ";

# Ending the ASNCLP session
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 5

This ASNCLP script contains commands for the Q subscriptions between the
SAMPLE database and the SAMPLPEER database. You invoke this script by using
the LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT command in ASNCLP script 6. The script includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the subgroup
2. Setting servers for the subgroup
3. Identifying the matching Q Capture and Q Apply schema at each server
4. Specifying queue maps that connect the servers in both directions
5. Specifying the table to be replicated (one copy at each server)
6. Creating the Q subscriptions

# No environment commands are required for this script. These commands are
# included in ASNCLP script 6, which invokes this script.

# Setting the subgroup
SET SUBGROUP "p2p2group";

# Setting servers for the subgroup
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DBALIAS "SAMPLE";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DBALIAS "SAMPLPEER";
# 4 Identifying the matching schema of the Q Capture and Q Apply
# control tables at each server

SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLE".GREEN;
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLPEER".MAGENTA;

# 5 Specifying the replication queue maps that connect the two servers
# in both directions

SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE".GREEN TARGET "SAMPLPEER".MAGENTA REPLQMAP "SAMPLE_GREEN_TO_SAMLPEER_MAGENTA";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLPEER".MAGENTA TARGET "SAMPLE".GREEN REPLQMAP "SAMLPEER_MAGENTA_TO_SAMPLE_GREEN";

# 6 Specifying the table to be replicated (one copy at each server)
# The SET TABLES command specifies only one table, GREEN.DEPARTMENT at the
# SAMPLE database. This prompts the command to generate SQL statements to create
# a matching table at the SAMLPEER database, MAGENTA.TGTEMPLOYEE.

SET TABLES (SAMPLE.GREEN.GREENTEMPLOYEE);

# 7 Creating the Q subscriptions
# A single CREATE QSUB command generates commands to create two peer-to-peer
# Q subscriptions between SAMPLE and SAMLPEER.

CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE P;

# No QUIT statement is required. The ASNCLP program reads this statement in
# script 6.

ASNCLP script 6

The final script uses the LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT command to invoke
ASNCLP script 5 for creating the Q subscriptions. It includes commands for the
following tasks:

1 Setting the environment
2 Invoking the script that creates Q subscriptions
3 Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR command creates two SQL scripts that are automatically
# named after the databases, SAMPLE.sql and SAMLPEER.sql. Run each SQL script
# at the database for which it is named.
# IMPORTANT: Move or rename the existing SAMPLE.sql and SAMLPEER.sql scripts
# that were generated for creating control tables, or the statements for creating
# Q subscriptions will be appended to the end of the files.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR;
SET LOG "p2p2-log5.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Invoking the script that creates Q subscriptions
# Before you run this script, save ASNCLP script 5 in a file, p2p2qsubs.in.

LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT "/home/files/asnclp/p2p2qsubs.in";

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session

QUIT;
Output of the scripts

In addition to the log files, this example produces eight SQL script files in the same directory where you run the ASNCLP program. Table 6 describes the files.

Table 6. SQL script files that are created by the sample ASNCLP scripts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output file</th>
<th>Contains SQL to ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE.sql</td>
<td>Create Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at the SAMPLE database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLPEER.sql</td>
<td>Create Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at the SAMPLPEER database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqmgreen1.sql</td>
<td>Add definitions to the Q Capture control tables at SAMPLE for the replication queue map SAMPLE_GREEN_TO_SAMPLPEER_MAGENTA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqmmagenta1.sql</td>
<td>Add definitions to the Q Apply control tables at SAMPLPEER for the replication queue map SAMPLE_GREEN_TO_SAMLPEER_MAGENTA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqmgreen2.sql</td>
<td>Add definitions to the Q Capture control tables at SAMPLE for the replication queue map SAMPLPEER_MAGENTA_TO_SAMPLE_GREEN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqmmagenta2.sql</td>
<td>Add definitions to the Q Apply control tables at SAMPLPEER for the replication queue map SAMPLPEER_MAGENTA_TO_SAMPLE_GREEN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE.sql</td>
<td>Add Q subscription definitions to the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLPEER.sql</td>
<td>Add Q subscription definitions to the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLPEER.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up peer-to-peer Q replication (three servers)

This sample contains six ASNCLP scripts for setting up peer-to-peer Q replication with three servers. It includes Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at each of the three servers, replication queue maps in both directions between each server, and six Q subscriptions between the servers.

The scenario involves three databases, SAMPLE, SAMPLE2, and SAMPLE3. One table, STAFF, will be replicated between the three databases. The Q Capture and Q Apply programs at the SAMPLE database have the schema GRAY. At SAMPLE2 the programs have the schema BROWN, and at SAMPLE3 the schema is YELLOW.

The ASNCLP scripts create 12 SQL scripts. Table 7 on page 80 below the sample describes each SQL script.

Because some replication objects depend on the existence of other objects, run the ASNCLP scripts and the SQL scripts that they generate in the following order:
1. Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE
2. Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE2
3. Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE3
4. Replication queue maps
5. Q subscriptions

You can copy the commands for each ASNCLP script to a text file, modify the values, and run the script by using the `ASNCLP -f filename` command. Within the code sample in each section, details about each group of commands are preceded by a comment character (#).

For help creating the WebSphere MQ objects that are used in these scripts, see [WebSphere MQ setup script generator for Q replication and event publishing](#) and [WebSphere MQ setup scripts for Q replication](#).

**ASNCLP script 1**

This script creates control tables at the SAMPLE database. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at the SAMPLE database
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

```
# 1 Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR command creates one SQL script that is automatically
# named after the database, SAMPLE.sql. The script contains SQL statements to
# create both Q Capture and Q Apply control tables.
# The SET LOG command directs ASNCLP messages to one log file, p2p3-log1.err.
# The SET RUN SCRIPT LATER option allows you to review the SQL scripts before
# they are run.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR;
SET LOG "p2p3-log1.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE
# To use the script, change the ID and PASSWORD values.
# Both the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables will have the schema GRAY.

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE GRAY;
SET QMANAGER "QM1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER USING
RESTARTQ "GRAY.QM1.RESTARTQ" ADMINQ "GRAY.QM1.ADMINQ";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA GRAY;
SET QMANAGER "QM1" FOR APPLY SCHEMA;
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING PWDFILE "asnpwd.aut";

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session

QUIT;
```

**ASNCLP script 2**

This script creates control tables at the SAMPLE2 database. It includes commands for the following tasks:
Setting the environment

Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at the SAMPLE2 database

Ending the ASNCLP session

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR;
SET LOG "p2p3-log2.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 1 Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR command creates one SQL script, SAMPLE2.sql.
# The script contains SQL statements to create both Q Capture and Q Apply
# control tables.

ASNCLP script 3

This script creates control tables at the SAMPLE3 database. It includes commands for the following tasks:

Setting the environment

Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at the SAMPLE3 database

Ending the ASNCLP session

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR;
SET LOG "p2p3-log3.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 1 Setting the environment
# The SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR command creates one SQL script, SAMPLE3.sql.
# The script contains SQL statements to create both Q Capture and Q Apply
# control tables.

# 2 Creating Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE3
# Both the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables will have the schema BROWN.

# 3 End the ASNCLP session.

QUIT;

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ASNCLP script 4

This script creates six replication queue maps, from SAMPLE to SAMPLE2 and SAMPLE3, from SAMPLE2 to SAMPLE and SAMPLE3, and from SAMPLE3 to SAMPLE and SAMPLE2:

1. Creating the replication queue maps
2. Ending the ASNCLP session

# Creating the replication queue maps
# Two servers and two schemas need to be set for each CREATE REPLQMAP command.
# The SET OUTPUT commands create a separate SQL script for each queue map.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG "p2p3-log4.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# First queue map
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE GRAY;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE2 ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA BROWN;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "rqm1.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "rqm1.sql";
CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLE_GRAY_TO_SAMPLE2_BROWN USING
ADMINQ "BROWN.QM2.ADMINQ" RECVQ "BROWN.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ"
SENDQ "GRAY.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ";

# Second queue map
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE2 ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE BROWN;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA GRAY;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "rqm2.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "rqm2.sql";
CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLE2_BROWN_TO_SAMPLE_GRAY USING
ADMINQ "GRAY.QM1.ADMINQ" RECVQ "GRAY.QM2_TO_QM1.DATAQ"
SENDQ "BROWN.QM2_TO_QM1.DATAQ";

# Third queue map
# The SET SERVER CAPTURE and SET CAPTURE SCHEMA commands for SAMPLE2.BROWN
# are still in effect.
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE3 ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA YELLOW;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "rqm3.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "rqm3.sql";
CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLE2_BROWN_TO_SAMPLE3_YELLOW USING
ADMINQ "YELLOW.QM3.ADMINQ" RECVQ "YELLOW.QM2_TO_QM3.DATAQ"
SENDQ "BROWN.QM2_TO_QM3.DATAQ";

# Fourth queue map
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE3 ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE YELLOW;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE2 ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA BROWN;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "rqm4.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "rqm4.sql";
CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLE3_YELLOW_TO_SAMPLE2_BROWN USING
ADMINQ "BROWN.QM2_ADMINQ" RECVQ "BROWN.QM3_TO_QM2.DATAQ"
SENDQ "YELLOW.QM3_TO_QM2.DATAQ";

# Fifth queue map
# The SET SERVER CAPTURE and SET CAPTURE SCHEMA commands for SAMPLE3.YELLOW
# are still in effect.
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA GRAY;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "rqm5.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "rqm5.sql";
CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLE3_YELLOW_TO_SAMPLE_GRAY USING
ADMINQ "GRAY.QM1.ADMINQ" RECVQ "GRAY.QM3_TO_QM1.DATAQ"
SENDQ "YELLOW.QM3_TO_QM1.DATAQ";
# Sixth queue map

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE GRAY;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE3 ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET APPLY SCHEMA YELLOW;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "rqm6.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "rqm6.sql";
CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLE_GRAY_TO_SAMPLE3_YELLOW USING
ADMINQ "YELLOW.QM3.ADMINQ" RECVQ "YELLOW.QM1_TO_QM3.DATAQ"
SENDQ "GRAY.QM1_TO_QM3.DATAQ";

# Ending the ASNCLP session

QUIT;

ASNCLP script 5

This ASNCLP script contains commands for the Q subscriptions between the three
servers. You invoke this script by using the LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT
command in ASNCLP script 6. The script includes commands for the following
tasks:

1. Setting the subgroup
2. Setting servers for the subgroup
3. Identifying the matching Q Capture and Q Apply schema at each server
4. Specifying the replication queue maps that connect the three servers
5. Specifying the table to be replicated (one copy at each server)
6. Creating the Q subscriptions

# No environment commands are required for this script. These commands are included
# in ASNCLP script 6, which invokes this script.

# Setting the subgroup

SET SUBGROUP "p2p3group";

# Setting servers for the subgroup

SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DBALIAS "SAMPLE";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DBALIAS "SAMPLE2";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DBALIAS "SAMPLE3";

# Identifying the matching schema of the Q Capture and Q Apply
# control tables at each server

SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLE".GRAY;
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLE2".BROWN;
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLE3".YELLOW;

# Specifying the replication queue maps that connect the two servers
# in both directions

SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE".GRAY TARGET "SAMPLE2".BROWN REPLQMAP
"SAMPLE_GRAY_TO_SAMPLE2_BROWN";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE".GRAY TARGET "SAMPLE3".YELLOW REPLQMAP
"SAMPLE_GRAY_TO_SAMPLE3_YELLOW";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE2".BROWN TARGET "SAMPLE".GRAY REPLQMAP
"SAMPLE2_BROWN_TO_SAMPLE_GRAY";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE2".BROWN TARGET "SAMPLE3".YELLOW REPLQMAP
"SAMPLE2_BROWN_TO_SAMPLE3_YELLOW";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE3".YELLOW TARGET "SAMPLE".GRAY REPLQMAP
"SAMPLE3_YELLOW_TO_SAMPLE_GRAY";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE3".YELLOW TARGET "SAMPLE2".BROWN REPLQMAP
"SAMPLE3_YELLOW_TO_SAMPLE2_BROWN";
Specifying the table to be replicated (one copy at each server)

The SET TABLES command specifies only one table, GRAY.STAFF at the SAMPLE
database. This prompts the command to generate SQL statements to create a
matching table at the SAMPLE2 database, BROWN.TGTSTAFF, and at the SAMPLE3
database, YELLOW.TGTSTAFF.

SET TABLES (SAMPLE.GRAY.GRAY.STAFF);

Creating the Q subscriptions

A single CREATE QSUB command generates commands to create six peer-to-peer
Q subscriptions between SAMPLE, SAMPLE2, and SAMPLE3.

CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE P;

No QUIT statement is required. The ASNCLP program reads this statement in
script 5.

ASNCLP script 6

The final script uses the LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT command to invoke
ASNCLP script 5 for creating the Q subscriptions. It includes commands for the
following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Invoking the script that creates Q subscriptions
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

Setting the environment
The SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR command creates three SQL scripts that are
automatically named after the databases, SAMPLE.sql, SAMPLE2.sql, and
SAMPLE3.sql. Run each SQL script at the database for which it is named.
IMPORTANT: Move or rename the existing SAMPLE.sql, SAMPLE2.sql, and
SAMPLE3.sql scripts that were generated for creating control tables,
or the statements for creating Q subscriptions will be appended
to the end of the files.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR;
SET LOG "p2p3-log5.err";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

Invoking the script that creates Q subscriptions
Before you run this script, save ASNCLP script 5 in a file, p2p3qsubs.in.

LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT "~/home/files/asnclp/p2p3qsubs.in";

Ending the ASNCLP session
QUIT;

Output of the scripts

In addition to the log files, this example produces 12 SQL script files in the same
directory where you run the ASNCLP program. Table 7 describes the files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output file</th>
<th>Contains SQL to ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE.sql</td>
<td>Create Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at the SAMPLE database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE2.sql</td>
<td>Create Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at the SAMPLE2 database.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 7. SQL script files that are created by the sample ASNCLP scripts (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output file</th>
<th>Contains SQL to ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE3.sql</td>
<td>Create Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at the SAMPLE23 database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqm1.sql</td>
<td>Define the queue map SAMPLE_GRAY_TO_SAMPLE2_BROWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqm2.sql</td>
<td>Define the queue map SAMPLE2_BROWN_TO_SAMPLE_GRAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqm3.sql</td>
<td>Define the queue map SAMPLE2_BROWN_TO_SAMPLE3_YELLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqm4.sql</td>
<td>Define the queue map SAMPLE3_YELLOW_TO_SAMPLE2_BROWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqm5.sql</td>
<td>Define the queue map SAMPLE3_YELLOW_TO_SAMPLE_GRAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rqm6.sql</td>
<td>Define the queue map SAMPLE_GRAY_TO_SAMPLE3_YELLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE.sql</td>
<td>Add Q subscription definitions to the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE2.sql</td>
<td>Add Q subscription definitions to the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE3.sql</td>
<td>Add Q subscription definitions to the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables at SAMPLE3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sample ASNCLP script for promoting unidirectional configurations

This sample contains an ASNCLP script for promoting a unidirectional Q replication configuration. You can copy an existing Q replication or event publishing configuration to another system by promoting that configuration by using a set of ASNCLP scripts. These commands scan and discover the Q replication control table and DB2 catalog table on specified source servers, and then create replication definitions. You can execute scripts containing these definitions on any destination server to recreate the replication environment there.

You can customize some of the properties of the destination environment.

Suppose you want to promote a replication environment you have created on a test server configuration to your production server configuration. The test configuration consists of Q Capture server TESTCAP and Q Apply server TESTAPP, with the following details:

- Q Capture control tables on server TESTCAP exist under schema ASN
- Q Apply control tables on server TESTAPP exist under schema ASN
- 10 replication queue maps exist between the servers, named qmap1 to qmap10
- 30 Q subscriptions exist on each queue map
- A total of 300 unidirectional Q subscriptions exist between these servers
To promote all replication queue maps and all Q subscriptions that use them from the test environment to the production one, create the following ASNCLP input script:

```
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG promote-repqmap-qsub.log;

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS TESTCAP ID id1 PASSWORD "p1"
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS PRODCAP ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd" SCHEMA ASN;

SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS TESTAPP ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd"
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS PRODAPP ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd" SCHEMA ASN;

#This is the output script that will be generated by these commands
SET OUTPUT PROMOTE SCRIPT "replqmap_qsub.in";

#These two statements will be put in the generated script
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "promote_capture_repqmap.sql";
SET OUTPUT TARGET SCRIPT "promote_target_repqmap.sql";

#Generate ASNCLP commands for promoting all queue maps that match this predicate
PROMOTE REPLQMAP LIKE "qmap%";

#Generate ASNCLP commands for promoting all Q subscriptions that use these queue maps
PROMOTE QSUB REPLQMAP LIKE "qmap%";
```

The output of this script is another ASNCLP script that is named replqmap_qsub.in which includes the command SET RUN SCRIPT LATER. Using SET RUN SCRIPT LATER lets you confirm or modify the script contents after it is generated and before running it. Change this SET RUN command to SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON when you want to run the script.

Running this script by using asnclp -f "asnclp_replqmap.in" executes the SQL definitions and persists the information in the control tables, promoting the specified environment.

## Sample ASNCLP scripts for promoting peer-to-peer configurations

This sample contains three ASNCLP scripts for promoting a peer-to-peer Q replication configuration. You can copy an existing Q replication or event publishing configuration to another system by promoting that configuration by using a set of ASNCLP scripts. These commands scan and discover the Q replication control table and DB2 catalog table on the specified source servers, and then create replication definitions. You can execute scripts containing these definitions on any destination server to recreate the replication environment there.

The scenario for these samples involves an existing configuration with peer-to-peer Q subscriptions between server SAMPLE, schema ASN and server TESTDB, schema BSN:

- Q Capture and Q Apply control tables exist on server SAMPLE under schema ASN, and on server TESTDB under schema BSN
- Two replication queue maps exist between SAMPLE.ASN and TESTDB.BSN:
  - RQMap1 includes send queue SQ1, receive queue RQ1, and administration queue AQ1.
  - RQMap2 includes send queue SQ2, receive queue RQ2, and administration queue AQ2.
The sample scripts promote existing objects for the peer-to-peer configuration to server SAMPLE.ASN1 and server TESTDB1.BSN1. The scripts promote both replication queue maps and all Q subscriptions that use these queue maps.

Create the control tables on destination servers

These scripts assume that you first created Q Capture and Q Apply control tables on the promote destinations: on server SAMPLE under schema ASN1 and on server TESTDB1 under schema BSN1. Create the control tables by using the CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR command or the Replication Center.

Promote the first replication queue map

This script promotes the replication queue map that moves data from the first peer to the second peer.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG promote_repqmaplog;

#Identify the first peer's Q Capture and the second peer's Q Apply. The promote-to passwords are added to the generated script, but no connect is issued to the promote-to servers until the generated script is run.

#Identify the Q Capture server for the first peer and the Q Apply server for the second peer. The specified promote-to passwords are added to the generated script so that it can successfully execute. This connection information is only used when the generated script in the output script file is run.

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "p1"
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd" SCHEMA ASN1;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS TESTDB ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd"
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS TESTDB1 ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd" SCHEMA BSN1;

#This command defines the file that contains the output script that is generated.
SET OUTPUT PROMOTE SCRIPT "repqmap.in";

#These two SET OUTPUT statements are put in the generated script.
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "promote_capture_repqmap.sql";
SET OUTPUT TARGET SCRIPT "promote_target_repqmap.sql";

#Generate the ASNCLP commands for promoting the replication queue map that is named RQMap1.
PROMOTE REPLQMAP NAME RQMap1;

Promote the second replication queue map

This script promotes the replication queue map that moves data from the second peer to the first peer.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG promote_repqmaplog;

#Identify the Q Capture server for the second peer and the Q Apply server for the first peer. The specified promote-to passwords are added to the generated script so that it can successfully execute. This connection information is only used when the generated script in the output script file is run.

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS TESTDB ID id1 PASSWORD "p1"
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS TESTDB1 ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd" SCHEMA BSN1;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd"
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd" SCHEMA ASN1;
This command defines the file that contains the output script that is generated.
SET OUTPUT PROMOTE SCRIPT "repqmap.in";

These two SET OUTPUT statements are put in the generated script
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "promote_capture_repqmap.sql";
SET OUTPUT TARGET SCRIPT "promote_target_repqmap.sql";

Generate the ASNCLP commands for promoting the replication queue
#map that is named RQMap2
PROMOTE REPLQMAP NAME RQMap2;

Run the generated scripts

Run the generated ASNCLP scripts by using the asnclp -f repqmap.in command
from a system command prompt. Run the SQL output that is generated by these
scripts.

Promote the Q subscriptions

Promote the peer-to-peer Q subscriptions for the replication queue maps:
SET PEER NODE 1 SERVER DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd" SCHEMA ASN
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd" SCHEMA ASN1;

SET PEER NODE 2 SERVER DBALIAS TESTDB ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd" SCHEMA BSN
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS TESTDB1 ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd" SCHEMA BSN1;

Generate the ASNCLP scripts to promote all Q subscriptions that use
#replication queue maps with names that begin with the predicate RQMAP:
PROMOTE QSUB REPLQMAP LIKE "RQMap%";
Chapter 4. ASNCLP commands for unidirectional Q replication

The ASNCLP commands for unidirectional Q replication set the environment, define, change, and delete Q subscriptions, and specify output files. Some of the ASNCLP commands for unidirectional replication also apply to Classic replication.

“Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up unidirectional Q replication” on page 59 and “Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up unidirectional Q replication from a Classic data source” on page 62 demonstrate how you can combine ASNCLP commands to create an ASNCLP setup script.

Table 8 lists the ASNCLP commands for unidirectional Q replication and links to topics that describe each command.

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### ALTER ADD COLUMN command

Use the ALTER ADD COLUMN command to add a column to a Q subscription or publication.

#### Syntax

```sql
ALTER ADD COLUMN USING SIGNAL (colname)

QSUB subname USING REPLQMAP qmapname WITH BEFORE IMAGE PREFIX 'x'

PUB pubname WITH BEFORE IMAGE

SOURCE owner.table_name
```
Parameters

*colname*

Specifies one or more columns (separated by a comma) to add to the definition of the active Q subscription or publication.

**QSUB subname**

Specifies the name of the Q subscription.

**WITH BEFORE IMAGE**

Specifies that the before-image value of each added column will be replicated.

**PREFIX 'x'**

Specifies the prefix for each before image column. If you do not specify a prefix, DB2 uses the default, X. If this prefix generates invalid names then other letters will be used beginning with Y until valid names are generated.

**USING REPOQMAP qmapname**

Specifies the name of the replication queue map used by the Q subscription.

**PUB pubname**

Specifies the name of the publication.

**SOURCE owner.table_name**

Specifies that the columns are added to all of the subscriptions and publications that subscribe to the source table.

Usage notes

- The column needs to exist in the source table already and should not be part of any existing Q subscription or publication.
- The Q subscription or publication must be active.
- The column must be nullable or have a default value on the source table.
- The column name on the target table will be implicitly named the same as the column name on the source table.
- For LONG VARCHAR or GRAPHIC types, the DATA CHANGES INCLUDE VARCHAR COLUMNS option must be enabled. VARCHAR COLUMNS are variable length character columns. The DATA CHANGES INCLUDE VARCHAR COLUMNS is an option set on the source table by altering the table's attributes using SQL.
- There is a limit of 20 columns that can be inserted into the statement.
- This command works for unidirectional replication and event publishing.

Example 1

To alter a Q subscription by adding columns PHONE and ADDRESS to the EMPLOYEE0001 Q subscription:

```sql
ALTER ADD COLUMN USING SIGNAL (PHONE, ADDRESS) QSUB EMPLOYEE0001
USING REPOQMAP SAMPLE_ASN_TO_TARGETDB_ASN
```

Example 2

To add the PHONE, ADDRESS, and EMAIL columns to all subscriptions and publications that subscribe to the EMPLOYEE table.

```sql
ALTER ADD COLUMN USING SIGNAL (PHONE, ADDRESS, EMAIL) SOURCE DB2ADMIN.EMPLOYEE
```
**ALTER CAPTURE PARAMETERS command (Classic replication)**

The capture operational parameters are stored in the table IBMQREP_CAPPARMS table. Use the ALTER CAPTURE PARAMETERS command to update the IBMQREP_CAPPARMS table when you replicate from a Classic source.

**Syntax**

```
> ALTER CAPTURE PARAMETERS QMGR qmgr RESTARTQ restartq ADMINQ adminq
```

**Parameters**

QMGR `qmgr`
- Specifies the queue manager name.

RESTARTQ `restartq`
- Specifies the name of the restart queue that is used by the publication service.

ADMINQ `adminq`
- Specifies the name of the administration queue that is used by the publication service.

**Usage notes**

- Issue this command before you define replication objects that interact with Classic data sources. Other commands that create and manipulate replication objects will not work properly if a row does not exist in the IBMQREP_CAPPARMS table.

**Example**

The following ALTER CAPTURE PARAMETERS command specifies the queue manager, restart queue, and administration queue for a Classic data source.

```
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION
SET SERVER CAPTURE CONFIG SERVER classic1
FILE asnservers.ini ID id1 PASSWORD passwd1;
ALTER CAPTURE PARAMETERS QMGR qmg1 RESTARTQ rq1 ADMINQ aq1;
```

---

**ALTER CONFIGURATION APPLY command**

The ALTER CONFIGURATION APPLY command allows you to change the configuration of the Q Apply program after you have specified a target server and Q Apply schema.

**Syntax**

```
> ALTER CONFIGURATION APPLY SET CAPTURE SCHEMA "name" is null
```

**Parameters**

`set"name"`
- Specifies the new SQL Capture schema for the registrations of the CCD tables that Q apply maintains.
is null
Specifies that Q Apply does not maintain the registrations of its target
CCD tables.

**Usage notes**
- Use this command in order to configure a Q Apply program to manage a SQL
  Capture schema.

**Example**

This example specifies that Q Apply uses the capture schema "ASN".

```
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET SERVER TARGET TO QAPPDB;
SET APPLY SCHEMA QAPP1;
ALTER CONFIGURATION APPLY SQL CAPTURE SCHEMA SET "ASN";
```

**ALTER REPLQMAP command**

Use the ALTER REPLQMAP command to customize attributes for an existing
replication queue map. This command applies to Q replication and Classic
replication.

**Syntax**

```
ALTER REPLQMAP qmapname USING options
```

**options:**

```
DESC "description"
ADMINQ "adminqname"
RECVQ "recvqname"
SENDQ "sendqname"
NUM APPLY AGENTS num
MAXAGENTS CORRELID num
MEMORY LIMIT limit
ERROR ACTION S
HEARTBEAT INTERVAL interval
MAX MESSAGE SIZE size
```

**Parameters**

- `qmapname`
  Specifies the name of the replication queue map.

- **DESC "description"**
  Specifies the description of the replication queue map.

- **ADMINQ "adminqname"**
  Specifies the name of the administration queue at the Q Apply server.

  **Note:** If the Q Capture or Classic capture components share a single queue
  manager with the Q Apply programs, they can share an administration queue.

- **RECVQ "recvqname"**
  Specifies the name of the receive queue that is used by the Q Apply program.
SENDQ "sendqname"
Specifies the name of the send queue that is used by the Q Capture program or Classic capture components.

NUM APPLY AGENTS num
Specifies the number of threads that are used to concurrently apply transactions from the specified receive queue.

MAXAGENTS CORRELID num
Specifies the number of threads that are used for concurrently applying transactions from the specified receive queue with the same correlation ID. The correlation ID identifies all transactions that were started from the same z/OS job on the Q Capture server.

The value for the MAXAGENTS CORRELID parameter cannot be greater than the value for the NUM APPLY AGENTS parameter. If MAXAGENTS_CORRELID value is 1, the transactions will be applied one at a time. If the value is greater than one, for example 4, four agents will apply transactions with the same correlation ID in parallel. If the value is 0, transactions are applied in parallel by using the total number of threads specified by the NUM APPLY AGENTS parameter.

MEMORY LIMIT limit
Specifies the maximum number of megabytes that are used per receive queue to buffer incoming transactions.

ERROR ACTION
The action that the Q Capture program takes when the send queue stops accepting messages. For example, the queue might be full, or the queue manager might have reported a severe error for this queue.

S  The Q Capture program or the capture components stop when they detect an error on this queue.

Q  The Q Capture program stops putting messages on any send queues that are in error and continues putting messages on other send queues. This value is not supported for Classic replication.

HEARTBEAT INTERVAL interval
Specifies the interval (in seconds) between heartbeat messages that are sent by the Q Capture program or Classic capture components to the Q Apply program when there are no transactions to publish.

MAX MESSAGE SIZE size
Specifies the maximum size (in kilobytes) of the buffer that is used for sending messages over the send queue. The size of the buffer must not be larger than the maximum message length (MAXMSGL) that is defined for the send queue.

Example 1
The following command alters the SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 replication queue map, sets the threads to 4, and invalidates all of the Q subscriptions that use the send queue for this replication queue map if an error occurs.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO SAMPLE;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA ASN1;
SET SERVER TARGET TO TARGETDB
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1;
ALTER REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 USING NUM APPLY AGENTS 4 ERROR ACTION I;
Example 2

The following command alters the CLASSIC_ASN_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 replication queue map, sets the threads to 4, sets the maximum memory limit to 10 megabytes, stops the Classic capture components if an error occurs, sets the heartbeat interval to 4, and sets the maximum buffer size to 5 kilobytes.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT TARGET SCRIPT "replapp.sql";
SET LOG "qmap.err";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO CONFIG SERVER server1 FILE "asnservers.ini"
   ID username PASSWORD "passw1rd";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB TARGETDB;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1;
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
ALTER REPLQMAP CLASSIC_ASN_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 USING NUM APPLY AGENTS 4
   MEMORY LIMIT 10 ERROR ACTION S HEARTBEAT INTERVAL 4 MAX MESSAGE SIZE 5;

ALTER QSUB command (unidirectional replication)

Use the ALTER QSUB command to change the properties of a Q subscription for unidirectional Q replication.

Syntax

```
ALTER QSUB subname REPLQMAP mapname USING REPLQMAP mapname DESC description
```

```
MANAGE TARGET CCD action USING OPTIONS other-opt-clause
```

```
action:
```

```
CREATE SQL REGISTRATION
DROP SQL REGISTRATION
ALTER SQL REGISTRATION FOR Q REPLICATION
```

```
other-opt-clause:
```

```
SEARCH CONDITION "search_condition" ALL CHANGED ROWS N Y
```

```
HAS LOAD PHASE I E
SUPPRESS DELETES N Y
CONFLICT ACTION I F D S Q
```

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add-cols-clause:

```
ADD COLS (trgcolname, srccolname)
```

### Parameters

- **QSUB subname**
  - Specifies the name of the Q subscription.

- **REPLQMAP mapname**
  - Specifies the name of the replication queue map for the Q subscription.

- **USING REPLQMAP mapname**
  - Specify to alter the Q subscription and to use a different replication queue map.

- **DESC description**
  - Specifies a description of the Q subscription.

### action:

- **CREATE SQL REGISTRATION**
  - Registers the target CCD table for the Q subscription as a source for SQL replication.

- **DROP SQL REGISTRATION**
  - Deletes an existing registration for SQL replication. When you issue the CREATE QSUB command with this parameter, the ASNCLP program checks to make sure that all Q subscriptions that use this registration are inactive.

- **ALTER SQL REGISTRATION FOR Q REPLICATION**
  - Modifies an existing registration for SQL replication by updating the CD_OWNER field in the IBMSNAP_REGISTER table with the Q Apply schema and the CD_TABLE field with the name of the receive queue for the Q subscription. You can also use this action to change an existing SQL registration to a Q subscription that uses a different receive queue.

### other-opt-clause:

- **SEARCH CONDITION “search_condition”**
  - Specifies a search condition for filtering changes to replicate. You cannot use this parameter with Classic sources. The change is not sent if the predicate is false. This is an annotated select WHERE clause, where there must be a colon before the column names of the table to be replicated. The following example shows a WHERE clause:
ALTER QSUB myqsub REPLQMAP replqmap10 USING OPTIONS SEARCH CONDITION
"WHERE :MYKEY > 1000"

**ALL CHANGED ROWS**
Specifies the data sending option.

- **N** Send a row only if a subscribed column in the source table changes.
- **Y** Send a row when any column in the source table changes.

**HAS LOAD PHASE**
Specifies whether the target table for the Q subscription will be loaded with data from the source.

- **N** No load phase at the target. This is the default.
- **I** Specifies an automatic load. The Q Apply program loads from the target. The load method depends on the LOAD TYPE keyword. This option is not valid for Q subscriptions that specify stored procedures as targets.
- **E** Specifies a manual load. You can use your own load procedure or application to load the target table rather than using the Q Apply program. In this case, you use the LOADDONE command to indicate that the load is done.

**SUPPRESS DELETES**
Specifies whether to send rows that were deleted from the source table. This parameter is not valid for Classic sources.

- **N** Send deleted rows.
- **Y** Do not send deleted rows.

**CONFLICT ACTION**
Specifies what action to take if a conflict occurs.

- **I** Ignore.
- **F** Force. This action requires the send option CHANGED COLS ONLY = ‘N’.
- **D** Disable the Q subscription.
- **S** Stop Q Apply.
- **Q** Stop reading from the queue.

**ERROR ACTION**
Specifies what action to take if an error occurs.

- **S** Stop Q Apply without applying the transaction.
- **D** For a DB2 source, disable subscription and notify Q Capture. For a Classic source, disable subscription and notify the Classic capture components.
- **Q** Stop reading from queue.

**OKSQLSTATES "sqlstates"**
Specifies a list of SQL statements within double quotation marks that are not to be considered as errors when applying changes to this table.

**LOAD TYPE**
Specifies a method of loading the target table with data from the source.

- **0** Choose the best type automatically. Not valid for Classic sources.
- **1** Use LOAD from CURSOR only. Not valid for Classic sources or federated targets.
- **2** Use SELECT/IMPORT only. Not valid for Classic sources.
3 Use SELECT/LOAD only. Not valid for Classic sources or for federated targets.

4 Select from Classic sources and use the DB2 LOAD utility with the replace option.

104 Select from a Classic source and use the LOAD utility with resume option (z/OS targets) or insert option (Linux, UNIX, and Windows targets). Use this load option when an existing Q subscription writes to the same target table as this Q subscription with a replace option (LOAD TYPE 4 or 5), to prevent this Q subscription from overwriting the table data from the earlier Q subscription.

5 **Linux, UNIX, and Windows targets:** Select from Classic sources and use the DB2 IMPORT utility with the replace option. Use this load option when the source code page differs from the target code page. The DB2 IMPORT utility invoked by this option converts code pages.

105 **Linux, UNIX, and Windows targets:** Select from Classic sources and use the DB2 IMPORT utility with insert option. Use this load option when the source code page differs from the target code page, and when an existing Q subscription writes to the same target table as this Q subscription with a replace option (LOAD TYPE 4 or 5). The DB2 IMPORT utility invoked by this option converts code pages, and the insert option prevents this Q subscription from overwriting the table data from the earlier Q subscription.

**ADD COLS** *(trgcolname srccolname)*

Specify to add one or more columns to the Q subscription. If *trgcolname* and *srccolname* are the same, only specify the *trgcolname*. You can use this parameter to add a new column to the subscription. You can also use the ALTER ADD COLUMN command to add the column if the column does not already exist in the target table.

This parameter is not valid for Classic sources.

**Example - Changing selected properties**

To alter a Q subscription for unidirectional replication and change the load type to an automatic load, send deleted rows, and stop reading from the queue if an error occurs:

```
ALTER QSUB EMPLOYEE0001 REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 USING OPTIONS ALL CHANGED ROWS N HAS LOAD PHASE I SUPPRESS DELETES N CONFLICT ACTION F ERROR ACTION Q LOAD TYPE 1
```

This example is valid only with DB2 sources.

**Example - Adding columns**

To alter a Q subscription for unidirectional replication by adding two columns that you want to begin replicating from the source table:

```
ALTER QSUB EMPLOYEE0001 REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 USING OPTIONS ADD COLS (BONUS,COMM)
```

This example does not apply to Classic replication because with it you must replicate all columns. You cannot add columns.
Example - Creating a registration for SQL replication

To alter a Q subscription that has a CCD target so that it can manage a new SQL registration by creating this registration:

```
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO QCAPDB;
SET SERVER TARGET TO QAPPDB;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE QCAP1;
SET APPLY SCHEMA QAPP1;
ALTER QSUB SUB1 REPLQMAP QCAPDB_QCAP1_TO_QAPPDB_QAPP1
  MANAGE TARGET CCD CREATE SQL REGISTRATION;
```

Example - Deleting a registration for SQL replication

To alter a Q subscription that has a CCD target by deleting the SQL registration of its target CCD:

```
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO QCAPDB;
SET SERVER TARGET TO QAPPDB;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE QCAP1;
SET APPLY SCHEMA QAPP1;
ALTER QSUB SUB1 REPLQMAP QCAPDB_QCAP1_TO_QAPPDB_QAPP1
  MANAGE TARGET CCD DROP SQL REGISTRATION;
```

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO command

Use the ASNCLP SESSION SET TO command to establish an ASNCLP session for Q replication to either relational or Classic data sources.

**Syntax**

```
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION
```

**Parameters**

- **Q REPLICATION**
  
  Specify to set the ASNCLP session to Q replication. This ASNCLP session only accepts Q replication syntax. Use this parameter when you are connecting to either relational or Classic sources.

**Usage notes**

- Issue the ASNCLP SESSION SET command before all other commands in an ASNCLP session. If you do not issue the ASNCLP SESSION SET command, the ASNCLP program defaults to SQL replication.
- You can only issue commands that apply to the type of replication that you specify.
Example 1

To set the ASNCLP session to Q replication:
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION

CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR command

Use the CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR command to set up Q Capture and Q Apply control tables. For event publishing, Q Apply control tables are not needed.

For bidirectional and peer-to-peer replication, run the SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA command before you use this command. The Q Capture and Q Apply programs must use the same schema on each server.

In Classic replication, the control tables for the Classic capture components are creating by using the Classic Data Architect.

Syntax

```
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR
    CAPTURE SERVER USING capparms-clause
    APPLY SERVER USING applyparms-clause

ZOS INDEX zos-idx-clause
```

capparms-clause:

```
    IN ZOS zos-ts-clause
    UW uw-ts-clause
    STARTMODE WARMSI
    COLD
    WARMNS
    MEMORY LIMIT limit
    AUTOSTOP N
    MONITOR INTERVAL interval
    MONITOR LIMIT monlimit
    TRACE LIMIT trclimit
    SIGNAL LIMIT siglimit
    PRUNE INTERVAL prninterval
    SLEEP INTERVAL sleepinterval
    LOGREUSE N
    LOGSTDOUT N
    TERM Y
    CAPTURE PATH "capture_path"
    RELEASE "capture_release"
```

applyparms-clause:

```
    IN ZOS zos-ts-clause
    UW uw-ts-clause
    MONITOR LIMIT monitor_limit
    FEDERATED fred-ts-clause
```
Parameters
CAPTURE SERVER
Specify to create Q Capture control tables.

APPLY SERVER
Specify to create Q Apply control tables.
capparms-clause:

ZOSSpecifies a z/OS system on which to create Q Capture control tables.

UWSpecifies a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system on which to create Q Capture control tables.

RESTARTQ "rstqname"Specifies the restart queue that the Q Capture program uses.

ADMINQ "admqname"Specifies the administration queue that the Q Capture program uses.

STARTMODESpecifies what kind of start the Q Capture program will perform.

WARMSISpecify for the Q Capture program to perform a warm start. If the Q Capture program is starting for the first time, it will perform a cold start.

COLDSpecify for the Q Capture program to perform a cold start.

WARMNSSpecify for the Q Capture program to attempt a warm start if information is available. If the information is not available, the Q Capture program will stop.

MEMORY LIMIT limitSpecifies the maximum amount (in MB) of memory that the Q Capture program can use to build transactions.

AUTOSTOP

N The Q Capture or Q Apply program does not stop after it reaches the end of the active log and finds no transactions.

Y The Q Capture or Q Apply program stops after it reaches the end of the active log and finds no transactions.

MONITOR INTERVAL intervalSpecifies how frequently (in milliseconds) the Q Capture program inserts rows into the IBMQREP_CAPMON table.

MONITOR LIMIT monlimitSpecifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the IBMQREP_CAPMON and IBMQREP_CAPQMON tables before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows in these tables that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

TRACE LIMIT trclimitSpecifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the IBMQREP_CAPTRACE table before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

SIGNAL LIMIT siglimitSpecifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the IBMQREP_SIGNAL table before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.
**PRUNE INTERVAL** *prninterval*
Specifies how frequently (in seconds) the IBMQREP_CAPMON, IBMQREP_CAPQMON, IBMQREP_CAPTRACE, and IBMQREP_SIGNAL tables are pruned.

**SLEEP INTERVAL** *sleepinterval*
Specifies the number of milliseconds that the Q Capture program sleeps when it finishes processing the active log and determines that the buffer is empty.

**LOGREUSE**

- **N** The Q Capture program appends messages to the log file, even after the Q Capture program restarts.
- **Y** The Q Capture program reuses the log file by first truncating the current log file and then starting a new log when the Q Capture program restarts.

**LOGSTDOUT**

- **N** The Q Capture program only sends messages to the log file.
- **Y** The Q Capture program sends messages to both the log file and the standard output (stdout).

**TERM**

- **Y** The Q Capture program terminates if DB2 is quiesced or stops. This value is the default.
- **N** The Q Capture program continues running if DB2 is quiesced or stops.

**CAPTURE_PATH** *"capture_path"*
Specifies the location of the work files that the Q Capture program uses. On z/OS systems, the location can be an MVS™ data set high-level qualifier with //.. The default is NULL.

**RELEASE** *"capture_release"*
Specifies the release level of the control tables that you want to create. Allowed values are 9.7, 9.5, and 9.1. This parameter is for Linux, UNIX, and Windows only. Enclose value in double quotation marks (**"**). Specifying the release level enables newer replication and publishing function on an older DB2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>appparms-clause:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ZOS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specifies a z/OS system in which Q Apply control tables are created.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **UW** |
| Specifies a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system in which Q Apply control tables are created. |

| **FEDERATED** |
| Specifies a federated target, on which Q Apply control tables are created in an Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Microsoft SQL Server, or Teradata database, and nicknames are created for these control tables in the Q Apply server. Some control tables are created in the Q Apply server. |

**MONITOR LIMIT** *monlimit*
Specifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the IBMQREP_APPLYMON table before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

**TRACE LIMIT** *trclimit*
Specifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the...
IBMQREP_APPLYTRACE table before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

**MONITOR INTERVAL** interval
   Specifies how frequently (in milliseconds) the Q Apply program inserts rows into the IBMQREP_APPLYMON table.

**PRUNE INTERVAL** prninterval
   Specifies how frequently (in seconds) the IBMQREP_APPLYMON and IBMQREP_APPLYTRACE tables are pruned.

**AUTOSTOP**
   N  The Q Apply program does not stop after all queues are emptied once.
   Y  The Q Apply program stops after all queues are emptied once.

**LOGREUSE**
   N  The Q Apply program appends messages to the log file, even after the Q Apply program is restarted.
   Y  The Q Apply program reuses the log file by first truncating the current log file and then starting a new log when the Q Apply program is restarted.

**LOGSTDOUT**
   N  The Q Apply program sends messages only to the log file.
   Y  The Q Apply program sends messages to the log file and the standard output (stdout).

**APPLY PATH** "apply_path"
   Specifies the location of the work files the Q Apply program uses. The default path is the directory where the asnqapp command was run.

**TERM**
   Y  The Q Apply program stops if DB2 is quiesced or stops.
   N  The Q Apply program continues running if DB2 is quiesced or stops.

**PWDFILE** "filename"
   Specifies the name of the password file.

**DEADLOCK RETRIES** num
   Specifies the number of retries for SQL deadlock errors.

**RELEASE** "apply_release"
   Specifies the release level of the control tables that you want to create. Allowed values are 9.7, 9.5, and 9.1. This parameter is for Linux, UNIX, and Windows only. Enclose value in double quotation marks ("'). Specifying the release level enables newer replication and publishing function on an older DB2.

zos-ts-clause:

**PAGE LOCK**
   Specify for replication control tables that require page-level locking,

**ROW LOCK**
   Specify for replication control tables that require row-level locking.

**DB** dbname
   Specifies the name of the database that contains the table space where the control tables will be created.
tsname
   Specifies the name of the table space for the z/OS control tables.

NAMING PREFIX prefix
   Specifies a prefix to add to the name of the table space.

uw-ts-clause:

TBSPACE
6   tname
   Specifies the name of the table space that is used for the control tables on
   Linux, UNIX, or Windows.

NAMING PREFIX prefix
   Specifies a prefix to add to the name of the table space.

fed-ts-clause:

TBSPACE tname
   Specifies the name of an existing Oracle table space, Sybase segment, Informix
   dbspace, or Microsoft SQL Server file group that is used for the control tables.
   This parameter is not applicable for Teradata targets.

RMT SCHEMA
   The remote schema that the Q Apply program uses to create control tables on
   the non-DB2 database. The default is the remote authorization ID.

CREATE
   Specify to create a table space. When this parameter is used without the
   USING PROFILE keyword, the table space is assumed to exist and the control
   tables are created in this table space.

USING PROFILE pname
   Specifies the name of a profile to use to customize the table space attributes.

Example 1

To create Q Apply control tables and to specify a monitor limit of 3 minutes and a
trace limit of 9 minutes:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING MONITOR LIMIT 3 TRACE LIMIT 9

Example 2

To create Q Capture control tables:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER USING
   RESTARTQ "ASN1.QM1.RESTARTQ" ADMINQ "ASN1.QM1.ADMINQ"

Example 3

To create Q Apply control tables for replication to an Oracle target with a remote
authorization ID of ORACLE_ID:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER IN FEDERATED RMT SCHEMA ORACLE_ID

Example 4

To create Version 9.7 Q Apply control tables on a DB2 Version 9.1 database:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING RELEASE "9.7"
CREATE REPLQMAP command

Use the CREATE REPLQMAP command to create a replication queue map for Q subscriptions.

Syntax

```
CREATE REPLQMAP qmapname
  DESC "description"
  USING ADMINQ "adminqname"
  RECVQ "recvqname" SENDQ "sendqname"
  NUM APPLY AGENTS num
  MAXAGENTS CORRELID num
  MEMORY LIMIT limit
  ERROR ACTION S
  HEARTBEAT INTERVAL interval
```

Parameters

- `qmapname` Specifies the name of the replication queue map.
- `DESC "description"` Specifies the description of the replication queue map.
- `ADMINQ "adminqname"` Specifies the name of the administration queue at the Q Apply server.
  
  **Note:** If the Q Capture or the Classic capture components share a single queue manager with the Q Apply program, the programs can share an administration queue.
- `RECVQ "recvqname"` Specifies the name of the receive queue that is used by the Q Apply program.
- `SENDQ "sendqname"` Specifies the name of the send queue that is used by the Q Capture program (for relational sources) or the capture components.
- `NUM APPLY AGENTS num` Specifies the number of threads that are used for concurrently applying transactions from the specified receive queue.
- `MAXAGENTS CORRELID num` Specifies that number of threads that are used for concurrently applying transactions from the specified receive queue with the same correlation ID. The correlation ID identifies all transactions that were started from the same z/OS job on the Q Capture server.

The value for the `MAXAGENTS CORRELID` parameter cannot be greater than the value for the `NUM APPLY AGENTS` parameter. If `MAXAGENTS_CORRELID` value is 1, the transactions will be applied one at a time. If the value is greater than one, for example 4, four agents will apply transactions with the same correlation ID in parallel. If the value is 0, transactions are applied in parallel by using the total number of threads specified by the `NUM APPLY AGENTS` parameter.
MEMORY LIMIT \textit{limit}

Specifies the maximum number of megabytes that are used per receive queue for buffering incoming transactions.

ERROR ACTION

The action that the Q Capture program takes when the send queue stops accepting messages. For example, the queue might be full, or the queue manager might have reported a severe error for this queue.

S  The Q Capture program or the capture components stop when they detect an error on this queue.

Q  The Q Capture program stops putting messages on any send queues that are in error and continues putting messages on other send queues. This value is not supported for Classic replication.

HEARTBEAT INTERVAL \textit{interval}

Specifies the interval (in seconds) between heartbeat messages that are sent from the Q Capture program or the capture components to the Q Apply program when there are no transactions to publish.

MAX MESSAGE SIZE \textit{size}

Specifies the maximum size (in kilobytes) of the buffer that is used for sending messages over the send queue.

Example 1

To create a replication queue map \texttt{SAMPLE\_ASN1\_TO\_TARGETDB\_ASN1} from a relational source:

\begin{verbatim}
CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLE\_ASN1\_TO\_TARGETDB\_ASN1 USING ADMINQ "ASN1.QM1.ADMINQ"
RECVQ "ASN1.QM1\_TO\_QM2.DATAQ" SENDQ "ASN1.QM1\_TO\_QM2.DATAQ"
\end{verbatim}

Example 2

To create a replication queue map \texttt{CLASSIC\_ASN\_TO\_TARGETDB\_ASN1} from a Classic source:

\begin{verbatim}
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO CONFIG SERVER classic1 FILE classic.ini ID id1 PASSWORD pwd1
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB ASN1
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON
CREATE REPLQMAP CLASSIC1 ASN\_TO\_TARGETDB\_ASN1 USING ADMINQ "ASN1.QM1.ADMINQ"
RECVQ "CLASSIC1.QM1\_TO\_QM2.DATAQ" SENDQ "CLASSIC1.QM1\_TO\_QM2.DATAQ"
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{CREATE QSUB command \textit{(unidirectional replication)}}

Use the CREATE QSUB command to create a Q subscription that maps a source table to a target table. For Classic replication, a Q subscription maps a source table or view in the Classic metadata catalog to a target table.

\textbf{Syntax}

\begin{verbatim}
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE U USING REPLQMAP mapname
\end{verbatim}
Chapter 4. ASNCLP commands for unidirectional Q replication 105
prof-clause:

CREATE USING PROFILE pname

targetcolumns:

TRGCOLS ALL

INCLUDED ( trgcolname srccolname )

EXCLUDE ( trgcolname )

EXPRESSION ( "exp" TARGET trgcolname )

cdoptions:

OPTIONS BEFORE IMAGE COLUMNS

PREFIX "X"

action:

CREATE SQL REGISTRATION
ALTER SQL REGISTRATION FOR Q REPLICATION

Parameters

SUBTYPE U
Specifies unidirectional replication.

USING REPLQMAP mapname
Specifies the name of the replication queue map that is used by all of the Q
subscriptions in this command. This is the replication queue map that will be used by all of the Q subscriptions in a mass scenario, or if replication queue maps are not specified with the parenthesis for each Q subscription.

```
subname-qmap-clause

SUBNAME subname
   Specifies the name of the Q subscription.

DESC "description"
   Specifies a description of the Q subscription.

REPLQMAP mapname
   Specifies the name of the replication queue map for the Q subscription.
```

```
src-clause:

source_owner.source_name
   Specifies the source table’s schema and name.

SRC OWNER LIKE "predicate1"
   Specify to choose all tables with a schema that matches the expression in the LIKE statement. The following example shows a LIKE statement:
   CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP ABCDQPUBQMAP
      (SRC OWNER LIKE "ASN%");

   CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP ABCDQPUBQMAP
      (SRC OWNER LIKE "JDOE" SRC NAME LIKE "%TAB%");

SRC NAME LIKE
   Specify to choose all tables with a name that matches the expression in the LIKE statement. The following example shows a LIKE statement:
   CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP ABCDQPUBQMAP
      (SRC OWNER LIKE "ASN%");

   CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP ABCDQPUBQMAP
      (SRC OWNER LIKE "JDOE" SRC NAME LIKE "%TAB%");

SRC ALL
   Specify to choose all tables that exist on the source server. For DB2 sources, this excludes catalog views.
```

```
opt-clause:

SEARCH CONDITION "search_condition"
   Specifies a search condition for filtering changes to replicate. You cannot use this parameter with Classic replication. The change is not sent if the predicate is false. "search_condition" is an annotated select WHERE clause that must contain a colon before the column names of the table to be replicated. The following example shows a WHERE clause:
   CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP ASNMAP
      (SUBNAME mysubname ALLTYPE1 OPTIONS SEARCH CONDITION
         "WHERE :MYKEY > 1000")

ALL CHANGED ROWS
   Specifies the data sending option.

   N (default)
      Send a row only if a subscribed column in the source table changes.

   Y  Send a row when any column in the source table changes.
```
HAS LOAD PHASE
Specifies whether the target table for the Q subscription will be loaded with data from the source.

I (default)
 Specifies an automatic load. The Q Apply program loads the target. The load method depends on the LOAD TYPE keyword. This parameter is not valid for Q subscriptions that specify stored procedures as targets.

E Specifies a manual load. An application other than the Q Apply program loads the target. In this case, you use the LOADDONE command to indicate that the load is done.

N No load phase at the target.

CAPTURE_LOAD
Specifies the action that the Q Capture program takes when the recovery log shows that a load operation that uses the DB2 LOAD utility occurred at the source table.

W (default)
 Q Capture issues a warning message after the load completes.

R Q Capture issues a warning message and then stops and starts the Q subscription for the source table, prompting a load of the target table if one is specified for the Q subscription.

SPILL_MODELQ name
Specifies the name of the model queue that is used as a spill queue for this Q subscription. On z/OS, you might want to create separate spill queues for Q subscriptions if the page set for the model queue is not large enough to handle transactions from multiple Q subscriptions during a load.

SUPPRESS DELETES
Specifies whether to send rows that were deleted from the source table. This parameter is not valid for Classic replication.

N (default)
 Send deleted rows.

Y Do not send deleted rows.

START AUTOMATICALLY
Specifies how to start the Q subscription, which is represented by the State column in the IBMQREP_SUBS table. The State column controls whether the subscription is automatically started after starting or reinitializing the Q Capture program (subscription state N), or that the subscription must be started manually by inserting a command in the IBMQREP_SIGNAL table (subscription state I).

YES
 The Q subscription is started automatically (subscription state value of N). This is the default.

NO
 The Q subscription must be started manually (subscription state value of I).

trg-clause:
EXIST
Specifies that the target table exists.
- If you specify **EXIST** but do not provide a target table name, the ASNCLP program will look for the default table **TGT-SOURCE TABLE NAME**.

- If you specify **EXIST** and a single **TARGET NAME**, and you use **SOURCE ALL** or **SOURCE NAME LIKE**, then all of the source tables will be mapped to that single specified existing target table.

- If you do not specify **EXIST**, and you use **SOURCE ALL** or **SOURCE NAME LIKE**, then the source tables will be paired with target tables that use the default name **TGT-SOURCE TABLE NAME**.

**TARGET**

Specifies options for the target table owner and name.

**NAME**

`target_owner.target_name`

Specifies the target table name and optionally the table schema.

**NAMING PREFIX**

Specifies the prefix to use to name the target table. The default is TGT. You can specify any other prefix, for example, if you specify CLP as a prefix and the source table is T1, the target table would be called CLPT1.

**TABLE OWNER**

Specifies options for the target table owner.

`target_owner`

Specifies to use the schema of the target table.

**NAMING PREFIX**

Specifies the prefix to use to name the target table owner. The default is TGT. You can specify any other prefix, for example, if you specify CLP as a prefix and the source table is T1, the target table would be called CLPT1.

**SAME AS SOURCE**

Specifies to use the same owner as the corresponding source table.

**SAME AS USERID**

Specifies to use the current user ID.

**TABLE NAME**

Specifies options for the target table name.

`target_name`

Specifies the name that you want to use for the target table.

**NAMING PREFIX**

Specifies the prefix to use to name the target table. For example, if you specify CLP as a prefix and the source table is T1, the target table would be called CLPT1.

**SAME AS SOURCE**

Specifies to name the target table the same as the corresponding source table.

**IN**

**DB**

`name`

Specifies the name of the logical database for the table space (required for z/OS).

`tsname`

Specifies the name of the table space for the target table.
Federated targets:
Specifies an existing table space (Oracle), segment (Sybase), dbspace (Informix), or file group (Microsoft SQL Server). This parameter is not applicable for Teradata targets.

NAMING PREFIX prefix
Specifies the prefix to use to name the table space.

TYPE

USERTABLE
Specifies a table as the target.

STOREDPROC
Specifies a stored procedure as the target.

NICKNAME
Specifies a nickname as the target.

CCD
Specifies a consistent-change data (CCD) table as the target.

CREATE SQL REGISTRATION
Registers the target CCD table for the Q subscription as a source for SQL replication.

ALTER SQL REGISTRATION FOR Q REPLICATION
Modifies an existing registration for SQL replication by updating the CD_OWNER field in the IBMSNAP_REGISTER table with the Q Apply schema and the CD_TABLE field with the name of the receive queue for the Q subscription. You can also use this action to change an existing SQL registration to a Q subscription that uses a different receive queue.

KEYS
Specifies one or more key columns that replication uses to determine the uniqueness of a row. If no key is specified, replication tries to determine its own key by looking first for a primary key within the set of replicated columns, then for a unique constraint, and then for a unique index. If none of these exists, replication will use all subscribed, valid columns as key columns for replication. (Some subscribed columns, such as LOB columns, cannot be used as keys.)

indexowner,indexname
Specifies the index owner and name.

NAMING PREFIX prefix
Specifies the prefix to use to name the index.

keyname
Specifies the name of the columns that are included in the index.

+ Ascending order.
- Descending order.

ZOS INDEX CREATE USING PROFILE pname
Specifies the name of the index profile for customizing a z/OS index.

NICKNAME
Specifies the nickname for the Q Apply program to use to load rows into the target table with the LOAD from CURSOR utility.
owner.nickname
  Specifies the source owner and nickname.

NAMING PREFIX prefix
  Specifies the prefix to use to name the nickname.

NEW NICKNAME RMT SERVERNAME srvname
  Specifies the name of the remote server if the ASNCLP program creates the
  nickname for loading.

CONFLICT ACTION
  Specifies what action to take if a conflict occurs.
    I  Ignore.
    F  Force: This action requires the send option CHANGED COLS ONLY = ‘N’.
    D  Disable the Q subscription.
    S  Stop Q Apply.
    Q  Stop reading from queue.

ERROR ACTION
  Specifies what action to take if an error occurs.
    S  Stop Q Apply without applying the transaction.
    D  Disable the Q subscription and notify the Q Capture program or the
        Classic capture components.
    Q  Stop reading from the receive queue.

OKSQLSTATES "sqlstates"
  Specifies a list of SQL statements within double quotation marks that are not to
  be considered as errors when applying changes to this table.

LOAD TYPE
  Specifies a method of loading the target table with data from the source.
    0  Choose the best type automatically. Not valid for Classic sources.
    1  Use LOAD from CURSOR only. Not valid for Classic sources or federated
        targets.
    2  Use SELECT/IMPORT only. Not valid for Classic sources.
    3  Use SELECT/LOAD only. Not valid for Classic sources or for federated
        targets.
    4  Select from Classic sources and use the DB2 LOAD utility with the replace
        option.
    104 Select from a Classic source and use the LOAD utility with resume option
        (z/OS targets) or insert option (Linux, UNIX, and Windows targets). Use
        this load option when an existing Q subscription writes to the same target
        table as this Q subscription with a replace option (LOAD TYPE 4 or 5), to
        prevent this Q subscription from overwriting the table data from the earlier
        Q subscription.
    5  Linux, UNIX, and Windows targets: Select from Classic sources and use
        the DB2 IMPORT utility with the replace option. Use this load option
        when the source code page differs from the target code page. The DB2
        IMPORT utility invoked by this option converts code pages.
Linux, UNIX, and Windows targets: Select from Classic sources and use the DB2 IMPORT utility with insert option. Use this load option when the source code page differs from the target code page, and when an existing Q subscription writes to the same target table as this Q subscription with a replace option (LOAD TYPE 4 or 5). The DB2 IMPORT utility invoked by this option converts code pages, and the insert option prevents this Q subscription from overwriting the table data from the earlier Q subscription.

fed-clause

nickname target owner

If you specify the FEDERATED keyword, you can optionally provide an owner for the nickname that is created for a federated target.

nickname target name

If you specify the FEDERATED keyword, you can optionally provide a name for the nickname that is created for a federated target.

ccd-clause

CONDENSED

Specify one of the following values:

ON Specifies that the CCD table is condensed. A condensed CCD table contains one row for every key value in the source table and contains only the latest value for the row.

OFF Specifies that the CCD table is noncondensed. A noncondensed CCD table contains multiple rows with the same key value, one row for every change that occurs to the source table.

COMPLETE

Specify one of the following values:

ON Specifies that the CCD table is complete. A complete CCD table contains every row of interest from the source table and is initialized with a full set of source data.

OFF Specifies that the CCD table is noncomplete. A noncomplete CCD table contains only changes to the source table and starts with no data.

WITH UOW COLS

Specify one of the following values:

ALL Specifies that the CCD table contains all four unit-of-work (UOW) columns: IBMSNAP_AUTHID, IBMSNAP_AUTHTKN, IBMSNAP_PLANID, IBMSNAP_UOWID.

colname

Specify one or more unit-of-work (UOW) columns for the CCD table.

targetcolums

TRGCOLS

ALL

Specify to replicate all columns from the source table.

INCLUDE

Specifies the replicated columns in the target table. If the target table does not exist, specifies the column definitions in the target table.
Specify to define a target table column that uses the properties of a source column with the same name. In the following example, both the source and target table have the columns one, two, and three.

```
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE U USING REPLQMAP replqmap9
(SUBNAME sub9 dpropr64.srctable
EXIST TARGET NAME dpropr64.trgtable
TRGCOLS INCLUDE (one, two))
```

Specify to define a target table column that uses the properties of the specified source column, but when the target column has a different name than the source column. In the following example, the target table defines two columns target_one and target_two based on the properties of corresponding columns one and two in the source table:

```
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE U USING REPLQMAP replqmap9
(SUBNAME sub9 dpropr64.srctable
EXIST TARGET NAME dpropr64.trgtable
TRGCOLS INCLUDE (target_one one, target_two two))
```

The following example shows how you would use the CREATE QSUB command with this option. In the example, the source table columns are one, two, and three.

```
CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP replqmap10
(SUBNAME sub10 dpropr64.srctable
EXIST TARGET NAME dpropr64.tgttable
TRGCOLS INCLUDE (three)
```

Specify to exclude from the target table a column definition that uses the provided name and the properties of a source column with the same name.

```
EXCLUDE
```

Specify a DB2-supported expression to which the target column is mapped.

```
EXPRESS exp
```

Specifies the name of the target column.

```
trgcolname
```

Specifies the prefix for each before-image column. If you do not specify a prefix, the default value of is used. If this prefix generates invalid names, other letters will be used beginning with the letter Y until valid names are generated.

```
PREFIX "x"
```

Specifies that all of the after-image columns have before-image columns. This option is the default. Depending on the prefix that you choose, the
DB2 database either picks before-image columns for existing targets or generates new before-image columns for new targets.

**COLS**
Specifies custom before-image column names.

**AFTER aftercols**
Specifies the name of the after-image column in the target table.

**BEFORE beforecols**
Specifies the name of the before-image column in the target table. This parameter is required. The value of **BEFORE** takes precedence over the name that is generated by the prefix for this particular column.

**INCLUDE**
Specifies the columns that will be part of the before-image columns.

**AFTER afterincludes**
Specifies the name of the after-image column in the target table.

**BEFORE beforeincludes**
Specifies the name of the before-image column. This parameter is optional. The value of **BEFORE** takes precedence over the name that is generated by the prefix for this particular column.

**FOR KEY COLS ONLY**
Specifies that before-image columns are generated only for the replication key columns.

prof-clause:

**CREATE**
Specify to create a table space.

**USING PROFILE pname**
Specifies the name of the profile to use to create the table space.

**Usage notes**
- The **REPLQMAP** keyword is mandatory. You can specify either **CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP mapname** or **CREATE QSUB (SUBNAME subname REPLQMAP mapname)**.
- If a target table is specified and **SRC ALL** or **SRC NAME LIKE** was specified, all the source tables will attempt to subscribe to target tables with the same name.
- If the **TABLE OWNER** or **TABLE NAME** keywords are not specified, the default owner is the owner of the corresponding source table, and the default name is **TGT-SOURCE TABLE NAME**.
- The **DB** value for Logical Database is mandatory for target tables on z/OS products. It must be specified in the profile.
- If a mass subscription is used (for example, if you use the **SRC OWNER LIKE** or **SRC NAME LIKE** clause), the specified **target_owner.target_name** clause is valid only if the target table exists. Only the default or a naming prefix are allowed for generated target tables.
- The **CREATE QSUB** command performs an additional check when you create a Q subscription for a CCD target. If you configured Q Apply to manage an SQL Capture schema, and an SQL registration exists for the target CCD in this schema, the ASNCLP issues a message that Q Apply will manage the target CCD as an SQL replication source automatically.
Example 1

The following example shows the commands that are needed to set the environment and profiles for a CREATE QSUB command for unidirectional replication from a DB2 source. In this example, both the Q Capture program and Q Apply program run in the same z/OS subsystem and share a queue manager.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET SERVER CAPTURE to dbALIAS EC06V71A DBNAME stlec1 ID ADMF001 password "xx";
SET SERVER TARGET to dbALIAS EC06V71A DBNAME stlec1 ID ADMF001 password "xxx";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE QDECODER;
SET APPLY SCHEMA QDECODER;
SET QMANAGER "CSQ1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
SET QMANAGER "CSQ1" FOR APPLY SCHEMA;
SET PROFILE "UITRGT" FOR OBJECTS TARGET INDEX OPTIONS ZOS
BUFFERPOOL BP1 STOGROUP "DPROSTGQ"
PRIQTY ABSOLUTE 100 SECQTY ABSOLUTE 50;
SET PROFILE "UITRGT" FOR OBJECT TARGET TABLESPACE OPTIONS ZOS
DB "JUTRDB"
BUFFERPOOL BP4
ENCODING UNICODE
STOGROUP "DPROSTG"
PRIQTY ABSOLUTE 100 SECQTY ABSOLUTE 50;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "capfile6.sql" TARGET SCRIPT "tgtfile.sql";
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;

Example 2

This example creates a Q subscription SUB_T1 that specifies an automatic load (LOAD TYPE 1) and creates a new nickname REPLDBA.NICK_T1 at the Q Apply server for the LOAD from CURSOR utility. RMTSAMPLE is the remote server definition on TESTDB that points to the SAMPLE database, which is the data source for the nickname.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "REPLCAP.SQL" TARGET SCRIPT "REPLAPP.SQL";
SET LOG "QSUB.LOG";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB TESTDB;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASN;
CREATE QSUB (SUBNAME "SUB_T1" REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN_TO_TESTDB_ASN REPLDBA.T_TEMP
OPTIONS HAS LOAD PHASE I TARGET NAME REPLDBA.T_TEMPNEWNEW TYPE USERTABLE
NEW NICKNAME REPLDBA.NICK_T1 LOAD TYPE 1);

Example 3

This examples creates the SUB_T2 Q subscription and specifies that the Q Apply program use an existing nickname, REPLDBA.NICK_T2, for the LOAD from CURSOR utility.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "REPLCAP.SQL" TARGET SCRIPT "REPLAPP.SQL";
SET LOG "QSUB.LOG";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB TESTDB;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASN;
CREATE QSUB (SUBNAME "SUB_T2" REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN_TO_TESTDB_ASN REPLDBA.T_TEMP
OPTIONS HAS LOAD PHASE I TARGET NAME REPLDBA.T_TEMPNEWNEW TYPE USERTABLE
NEW NICKNAME REPLDBA.NICK_T2 LOAD TYPE 1);
Example 4

This example demonstrates the use of a naming prefix for the target table (XNEW) and table space for the target table (Y). The example also shows the use of "like" statements to specify the source table for the Q subscription.

CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP QDECODERQM (SRC OWNER LIKE "DSN8710%" SRC NAME LIKE "%EMP%" TARGET TABLE NAME NAMING PREFIX XNEW IN DB D1CDG01 NAMING PREFIX Y);

Example 5

This example shows how to use a table space profile (USING PROFILE UTRGTS) for the target table space when the target tables do not exist.

CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP QDECODERQM (SRC OWNER LIKE "DSN8710%" SRC NAME LIKE "%EMP%" TARGET TABLE NAME NAMING PREFIX XNEW2 IN DB D1CDG01 EMPTBSP2 CREATE USING PROFILE UTRGTS);

Example 6

This example shows that no IN clause is required when the target table exists.

CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP QDECODERQM (SRC OWNER LIKE "DSN8710%" SRC NAME LIKE "%EMP%" EXIST TARGET TABLE OWNER NAMING PREFIX X);

Example 7

This example creates all of the target tables in one table space (RST1).

CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP QDECODERQM (SRC OWNER LIKE "DSN8710%" SRC NAME LIKE "%EMP%" TARGET TABLE NAME XNEW IN DB D1CDG01 RTS1);

Example 8

In this example, the target table exists, the target owner is ABC, and target table prefix is XNEW.

CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP QDECODERQM (SRC OWNER LIKE "DSN8710%" SRC NAME LIKE "%EMP%" TARGET TABLE OWNER ABC TABLE NAME NAMING PREFIX XNEW );

Example 9

This example shows the use of a target owner prefix (ABC).

CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP QDECODERQM (SRC OWNER LIKE "DSN8710%" SRC NAME LIKE "%EMP%" TARGET TABLE OWNER ABC TABLE NAME NAMING PREFIX XNEW );

Example 10

In this example the source and target owner names are the same. For the source and target owner names to be the same, the target must be in a different database or subsystem than the source.

CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP QDECODERQM (SRC OWNER LIKE "DSN8710%" SRC NAME LIKE "%EMP%" TARGET TABLE OWNER SAME AS SOURCE TABLE NAME SAME AS SOURCE );

Example 11

This example does not use the environment and profile from "Example 1" on page 115. It creates a Q subscription for unidirectional replication from a DB2 source that uses the replication queue map SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 and
specifies that the Q Apply program loads the target tables with the EXPORT and IMPORT utilities. It also specifies that the column EMPNO be used as the key for replication.

```sql
CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1
 (SUBNAME EMPLOYEE0001 EMPLOYEE OPTIONS HAS LOAD PHASE I
 TARGET NAME TGTEMPLOYEE KEYS (EMPNO) LOAD TYPE 2);
```

**Example 12**

This example creates a Q subscription from the DB2 table EMPLOYEE to the Sybase table TGT_EMPLOYEE. The table will be created in the existing Sybase segment SEG_EMPLOYEE by using the SAMPLE_ASN_TO_FEDDB_ASN replication queue map. The table will have the nickname of EMPNICKNAME.

```sql
CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN_TO_FEDDB_ASN (SUBNAME FEDQSUB
 EMPLOYEE TARGET NAME TGTEMPLOYEE FEDERATED EMPNICKNAME);
```

**Example 13**

This example creates a Q subscription with a new target CCD table. All of the columns in the source table are in the Q subscription and all of the columns in the target will have before-image columns.

```sql
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB SAMPLE;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASNAPP1;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASNAPP1;
CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASNAPP1_TO_SAMPLE_ASNAPP1
 (SUBNAME TESTCCCDNEW DATA.EMPLOYEE TARGET NAME DATA.TGTEMPLOYEE
 TYPE CCD CONDENSED ON COMPLETE ON WITH UOW COLS ALL
 TRGCOLS ALL BEFORE IMAGE COLUMNS ALL);
```

**Example 14**

This example creates a Q subscription with new target CCD table. All of the columns in the source table take part in the Q subscription. The command also specifies before-image columns for the key columns and a before-image prefix of Y.

```sql
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLW;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB SAMPLE;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASNAPP1;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASNAPP1;
CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASNAPP1_TO_SAMPLE_ASNAPP1
 (SUBNAME TESTCCCDNEW DATA.EMPLOYEE TARGET NAME DATA.TGTEMPLOYEE
 TYPE CCD CONDENSED ON COMPLETE ON WITH UOW COLS ALL
 TRGCOLS ALL BEFORE IMAGE COLUMNS PREFIX "Y" FOR KEYS COLS ONLY);
```

**Example 15**

This example creates a Q subscription with a new CCD target table. All of the columns in the source table are in the Q subscription. The command also specifies a subset of columns that will have before images. The command also specifies the before-image column names for these columns.

```sql
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB SAMPLE;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASNAPP1;
```
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASNAPP1;
CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASNAPP1_TO_SAMPLE_ASNAPP1
(SUBNAME TESTCCCDEXIST DATA.EMPLOYEE TARGET EXIST NAME DATA.TGTEMPLOYEE
TYPE CCD CONDENSED ON COMPLETE ON WITH UOW COLS ALL
TRGCOLS ALL BEFORE IMAGE COLUMNS INCLUDE
(AFTER C1 BEFORE BEFC1, AFTER C2 BEFORE BEFC2, AFTER C3 BEFORE BEFC3);

Example 16

This example creates a Q subscription with a new target CCD table. The before-image columns exist for all the replicated columns in the target. Some columns have a before-image prefix of "Y" while the others have no specific prefix.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLIICATION;
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB SAMPLE;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASNAPP1;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASNAPP1;
CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASNAPP1_TO_SAMPLE_ASNAPP1
(SUBNAME TESTCCCDEXIST DATA.EMPLOYEE TARGET EXIST NAME DATA.TGTEMPLOYEE
TYPE CCD CONDENSED ON COMPLETE ON WITH UOW COLS ALL
TRGCOLS ALL BEFORE IMAGE COLUMNS PREFIX "Y" ALL COLS
(AFTER C1 BEFORE BEFC1, AFTER C2 BEFORE BEFC2);

Example 17

This example creates a Q subscription with a new target CCD table. Only a subset of the columns in the target table participate in replication, and before-image columns exist only for three columns in the target table. The before-image columns do not have a specific prefix and have different names for each after-image column.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLIICATION;
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB SAMPLE;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASNAPP1;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASNAPP1;
CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASNAPP1_TO_SAMPLE_ASNAPP1
(SUBNAME TESTCCCDEXIST DATA.EMPLOYEE TARGET EXIST NAME DATA.TGTEMPLOYEE
TYPE CCD CONDENSED ON COMPLETE ON WITH UOW COLS ALL
TRGCOLS INCLUDE (C1, C2, C3, C4, C5) BEFORE IMAGE COLUMNS INCLUDE
(AFTER C1 BEFORE BEFC1, AFTER C2 BEFORE BEFC2, AFTER C3 BEFORE BEFC3);

Example 18

This example creates a Q subscription by using a target column expression that maps all of the columns that match the expression CONCAT(:C1,:C2) to the target column CEXP.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLIICATION;
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE;
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB SAMPLE;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASNAPP1;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASNAPP1;
CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASNAPP1_TO_SAMPLE_ASNAPP1
(SUBNAME TESTEXPRESSTION DATA.EMPLOYEE TARGET NAME DATA.TGTEMPLOYEE
TRGCOLS ALL BEFORE IMAGE COLUMNS INCLUDE
("CONCAT(:C1,:C2)" TARGET CEXP));
Example 19

This example creates a Q subscription called CLASSIC0001 for Classic replication. The CREATE QSUB command specifies a source table called CLASSICTABLE and specifies that the Q Apply program is to load a target table of the same name.

```
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO CONFIG SERVER classic1 FILE "asnservers.ini"
ID CLASSICADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1;
CREATE QSUB USING REPLQMAP CLASSIC_ASN1_TO_TARGET_ASN1 (SUBNAME CLASSIC0001
CLASSICTABLE OPTIONS HAS LOAD PHASE I TARGET NAME CLASSICTABLE LOAD TYPE 4);
```

DROP CONTROL TABLES ON command

Use the DROP CONTROL TABLES ON command to drop the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables. In Classic replication, you can use this command to drop only the Q Apply control tables.

Syntax

```
DROP CONTROL TABLES ON [CAPTURE SERVER | APPLY SERVER]
```

Parameters

CAPTURE SERVER

Specify to drop the Q Capture control tables.

APPLY SERVER

Specify to drop the Q Apply control tables.

Usage notes

This command is used in conjunction with the SET SERVER command to indicate the location of the control tables.

Example

To drop the Q Capture control tables:

```
SET SERVER TARGET TO QAPPDB;
DROP CONTROL TABLES ON APPLY SERVER
```

DROP REPLQMAP command

Use the DROP REPLQMAP command to delete existing replication queue maps.

Restriction: Before you use the DROP REPLQMAP command, delete all Q subscriptions that use the replication queue map.

Syntax

```
DROP REPLQMAP qmapname
```
Parameters

qmapname
    Specifies the name of the replication queue map to delete.

Example

To delete the SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 replication queue map:

DROP REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1

DROP QSUB command (unidirectional Q replication)

Use the DROP QSUB command to delete a Q subscription for unidirectional Q replication.

Syntax

```
DROP QSUB
  ALL USING REPLQMAP
  mapname
```

Parameters

ALL
    Specify to delete all Q subscriptions. If you specify this parameter, you cannot combine it with any other parameters.

USING REPLQMAP mapname
    Specify to delete all of the Q subscriptions that use the specified replication queue map.

SUBNAME subname
    Specifies the name of the Q subscription to delete.

USING REPLQMAP mapname
    Specifies the name of the replication queue map that is used by the Q subscription that you want to delete.

FOR SUBNAME LIKE "predicate"
    Specify to delete all of the Q subscriptions that match the expression in the LIKE statement. The following example shows a LIKE statement:

```
DROP QSUB USING REPLQMAP ABCDREPLQMAP
  (FOR SUBNAME LIKE "ASN%" );
```

Example 1

To delete a Q subscription for unidirectional replication from a relational source:

```
DROP QSUB (SUBNAME EMPLOYEE0001 USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1)
```
Example 2

To delete a Q subscription for unidirectional replication from a non-relational source:

DROP QSUB (SUBNAME EMPLOYEE0001 USING REPLQMAP CLASSIC ASN TO TARGETDB ASN1)

LIST QSUB command (Q replication)

Use the LIST command to list Q subscriptions.

Syntax

```bash
LIST QSUB
FOR TABLEOWNER ownername
FOR QMAP mapname
FOR QCAPTURE
FOR QAPPLY

SCHEMA schema
SERVER dbparms
```

dbparms-clause:

```bash
DB dbalias
DBALIAS aliasname
DBNAME dbname
ID userid
PASSWORD pwd
FILE filename
```

Parameters

FOR TABLEOWNER ownername
List only the Q subscriptions dedicated to the specified table owner name.

FOR QMAP mapname
List only the Q subscriptions used by the specified replication queue map.

QCAPTURE
List the Q subscription information that is defined in a single set of Q Capture control tables. Use this parameter with the CONFIG SERVER parameter to specify a Classic source.

QAPPLY
List the Q subscription information that is defined in a single set of Q Apply control tables.

SCHEMA schema
Specifies which schema to use. The default is "ASN".

dbparms-clause:

DB dbalias
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked. This keyword is deprecated.

DBALIAS aliasname
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.
DBNAME  
Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

ID  
Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

PASSWORD  
Specifies the password to use for connections.

CONFIG SERVER  

Classic sources: Specifies the Classic source that the ASNCLP program connects to. The server name must match the bracketed [NAME] field that is entered in the ASNCLP configuration file. You cannot use this parameter if you are using the TARGET parameter.

FILE  
Specifies the complete path and file name to the ASNCLP configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists.

Example - list by Q Capture schema

This example lists the Q subscriptions with Q Capture schema ASN. (The SET SERVER command determines which database or subsystem the Q Capture schema is located on.)
LIST QSUB FOR QCAPTURE SCHEMA ASN;

Example - list by Classic server schema

This example lists the Q subscriptions on server CLASSIC1 with schema ASN.
LIST QSUB FOR QCAPTURE SCHEMA ASN CONFIG SERVER CLASSIC1 FILE asnservers.ini ID id1 PASSWORD "passwd1";

LIST APPLY SCHEMA command

You can use the LIST APPLY SCHEMA command to list the Q Apply schemas for a specified server.

Syntax

```
LIST APPLY SCHEMA
```

Parameters

dbparms-clause:
SERVER
Specifies the server that contains the schemas to be listed.

DBALIAS aliasname
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

DBNAME zosdbname
Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

ID userid
Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

PASSWORD pwd
Specifies the password to use for connections.

CONFIG SERVER servername
Classic sources: Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic replication configuration file that the ASNCLP should use to connect to the Classic server.

FILE filename
Specifies the complete path and file name to the replication configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists. Use the FILE parameter with different files that are customized for different environments.

Example
To list the Q Capture schema on server SAMPLE:
LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA SERVER DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "passwd!";

LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA command
You can use the LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA command to list the Q Capture schemas for a specified server.

Syntax

```
>>LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA  
| SERVER  | dbparms |
```

dbparms-clause:

```
| DBALIAS | aliasname  
| DBNAME  | dbname  
| ID      | userid    
| PASSWORD| pwd  
| CONFIG SERVER  | servername  
| FILE     | filename  
```

Parameters
dbparms-clause:

SERVER
Specifies the server that contains the schemas to be listed.
DBALIAS aliasname
 Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or
 Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is
 invoked.

DBNAME zosdbname
 Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS
 database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

ID userid
 Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

PASSWORD pwd
 Specifies the password to use for connections.

CONFIG SERVER servername

Classic sources: Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic
replication configuration file that the ASNCLP should use to connect to the
Classic server.

FILE filename
 Specifies the complete path and file name to the replication configuration file.
If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the
asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists. Use the FILE
parameter with different files that are customized for different environments.

Example

To list the Q Capture schema on server SAMPLE:
LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA SERVER DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "passwd";

LIST REPLQMAP command (Q replication)

Use the LIST REPLQMAP command to list replication queue maps.

Syntax

```
LIST REPLQMAP FOR QCAPTURE\n    QAPPLY SCHEMA schema\n    SERVER dbparms\n```

dparms-clause:

```
DB dbalias\nDBALIAS aliasname\nDBNAME dbname\nID userid\nPASSWORD pwd\nFILE filename\n```

Parameters

QCAPTURE
 List the replication queue map information that is defined in a single set of Q
Capture control tables. Use this parameter with the CONFIG SERVER
parameter to specify a Classic source.
QAPPLY
List the replication queue map information that is defined in a single set of Q
Apply control tables.

SCHEMA schema
Specifies which schema to use. The default is "ASN".

dbparms-clause:

DB dbalias
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or
Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is
invoked. This keyword is deprecated.

DBALIAS aliasname
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or
Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is
invoked.

DBNAME zosdbname
Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS
database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

ID userid
Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

PASSWORD pwd
Specifies the password to use for connections.

CONFIG SERVER servername

Classic sources: Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic
replication configuration file that the ASNCLP should use to connect to the
Classic server.

FILE filename
Specifies the complete path and file name to the Classic replication
configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP attempts
to use the asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists.

Example 1
This example lists the replication queue maps with Q Capture schema ASN. (The
SET SERVER command determines which database or subsystem the Q Capture
schema is located on.)

LIST REPLQMAP FOR QCAPTURE SCHEMA ASN;

Example 2
This example lists the replication queue maps on server CLASSIC1 with schema
ASN.

LIST REPLQMAP FOR QCAPTURE SCHEMA ASN CONFIG SERVER CLASSIC1 FILE asnservers.ini
ID id1 PASSWORD "passwd1";
LOAD DONE command

Use the LOAD DONE command to inform the Q Capture program or the Classic capture components that the target table is loaded. Issue the LOAD DONE command only if you are doing a manual load. If the Q Apply program is doing the load, this signal is not necessary.

Syntax

```
LOAD DONE QSUB SUBNAME subname
FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%text%"
CAP SERVER OPTIONS classic-opt-clause
```

classic-opt-clause:

```
DBALIAS aliasname
DBNAME zosdbname
ID userid
PASSWORD pwd
FILE filename
CAPSCHEMA schema
```

Parameters

**SUBNAME subname**

Specifies the name of the Q subscription for the LOADDONE signal.

**FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%text%"**

Specify to signal that the load is done for Q subscriptions that match the expression in the LIKE clause. The following example shows a LIKE clause:

```
LOAD DONE QSUB FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%table%
```

**CAP SERVER OPTIONS**

Specifies additional parameters when you issue the LOAD DONE command in immediate execution mode.

classic-opt-clause: These parameters only work with Classic sources.

**DBALIAS aliasname**

Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

**DBNAME zosdbname**

Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

**ID userid**

Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the source database.

**PASSWORD pwd**

Specifies the password to use to connect to the source database.

**CAPSCHEMA schema**

Specifies the schema of the control tables of the Classic source.
CONFIG SERVER servername
Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic replication configuration file that the ASNCLP should use to connect to the Classic data source.

FILE filename
Specifies the Classic replication server that the ASNCLP program connects to. The server name must match the name that is entered in the Classic replication configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists.

Example
To signal the Q Capture program or the capture components that the target table for the Q subscription EMPLOYEE0001 is loaded:
LOAD DONE QSUB SUBNAME EMPLOYEE0001

PROMOTE QSUB command
Use the PROMOTE QSUB command to build an ASNCLP script with statements that you can use to create Q subscriptions on another set of servers. Promoting is useful for copying Q subscriptions from test systems to production systems or migrating Q subscriptions from one server to another.

You can also use this command to customize some of the properties of the promoted Q subscription, including the name of the Q Capture and Q Apply schemas and the replication queue map that is used. The promoted values of properties that cannot be customized are taken from the source Q subscription. If you need to change other properties, you can use the ALTER QSUB command after promoting the Q subscription to change the properties for the new Q subscription.

Syntax

```
PROMOTE QSUB SUBNAME suffix REPLQMAP replmap LIKE "predicate" AT NODE num USING new-clause
```
Parameters

**SUBNAME** *subname*

Specifies one or more Q subscription names to promote. Separate multiple Q subscription names with commas.

**LIKE** "*predicate""

Specifies a list of Q subscription names to promote that match the predicate.

**REPLQMAP** *replqmap*

Specifies one or more replication queue maps. Separate multiple map names with commas. All Q subscriptions that use the specified map or maps are promoted.

**LIKE** "*predicate""

Specifies a list replication queue maps that match the predicate. All Q subscriptions that use the matching maps are promoted.

**AT NODE** *num*

Specifies the node number of the source configuration to be promoted. Default value is 1 for NODE 1. This option is ignored when you promote unidirectional Q subscriptions.

A "node" is a paired Q Capture/Q Apply schema at a server that is participating in bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication. For example you could have three physical machines that were involved in peer-to-peer replication, each with a DB2 database. Within each database are one or more Q Capture/Q Apply programs and their control tables that are identified by a schema. The paired schema represents a "node" in a three-way peer-to-peer configuration

**new-clause:**

**USING SOURCE SCHEMA** *schema*

Specifies the source table schema.

**USING TARGET SCHEMA** *schema*

Specifies the target table schema. If the schema is not specified, the promoted definition uses the schema of the current target table.

**USING REPLQMAP** *newqmap*

Specifies the name of a new replication queue map that you want to use for the promoted Q subscriptions.

**Example - matching a predicate**

To promote all bidirectional Q subscriptions that match the predicate EMP at NODE 1:

```
PROMOTE QSUB SUBNAME LIKE "EMP%" AT NODE 1;
```

**Example - using a replication queue map**

To promote all Q subscriptions that use the replication queue map qmap1:

```
PROMOTE QSUB REPLQMAP "qmap1";
```

**Example - changing to a new replication queue map**

To promote all Q subscriptions that use the replication queue map qmap1 so that they use the queue map qmap2 instead:

```
PROMOTE QSUB REPLQMAP "qmap1" USING REPLQMAP "qmap2";
```
**PROMOTE REPLQMAP command**

Use the PROMOTE REPLQMAP command to promote one or more replication queue maps from one set of control tables to another.

If a single replication queue map is specified, you can also use this command to customize some of the properties of the promoted queue map, including the name of the replication queue map and name of the send queue. The promoted values of properties that cannot be customized are taken from the source replication queue map. If you need to change other properties, you can use the ALTER REPLQMAP command after promoting the replication queue map to change the properties for the new replication queue map.

**Syntax**

```
>>PROMOTE REPLQMAP [NAME replqmap] [USING new-clause] [LIKE "predicate"]
```

**new-clause:**

```
REPLQMAP [NAME newqmap] [map-options]
```

**map-options:**

```
ADMINQ newadminq | SENDQ newsendq | RECVQ newrecvq
```

**Parameters**

**NAME replqmap**

Specifies the name of an existing replication queue map to be promoted.

**LIKE "predicate"**

Specifies a list of replication queue map names that match the predicate. All replication queue map names that match the predicate will be promoted.

**new-clause**

**REPLQMAP**

Specifies new property values for the promoted replication queue map.

**NAME newqmap**

Specifies a new name for the replication queue map. If you do not specify a new name, then the current replication queue map name is used.

**map-options**

**ADMINQ newadminq**

Specifies a new name for the administration queue. If you do not specify a new name, then the current administration queue name is used.

**SENDQ newsendq**

Specifies a new name for the send queue. If you do not specify a new name, then the current send queue name is used.
RECVQ newrecvq
    Specifies a new name for the receive queue. If you do not specify a new name, then the current receive queue name is used.

Example 1

To promote replication queue maps that match the name "SAMPLE_ASN":

PROMOTE REPLQMAP LIKE "SAMPLE_ASN*";

Example 2

To promote replication queue map REPLQMAP2 and customize several properties of the promoted version of that queue map, so that the new replication queue map name is REPLQMAPNEW2, the new administration queue name is adminqnew2, the new send queue name is sendqnew2, and the new receive queue name is recvqnew2:

PROMOTE REPLQMAP NAME REPLQMAP2 USING REPLQMAP NAME REPLQMAPNEW2 ADMINQ "adminqnew2" SENDQ "sendqnew2" RECVQ "recvqnew2";

---

SET APPLY SCHEMA command

Use the SET APPLY SCHEMA command to set a default Q Apply schema for all task commands.

Syntax

```
SET APPLY SCHEMA TO DEFAULT applieschema
```

Parameters

**TO DEFAULT**
    Specify to set the Q Apply schema to ASN and to reset any previous SET APPLY SCHEMA commands.

*applieschema*
    Specifies the Q Apply schema name.

Example 1

To reset the default Q Apply schema to ASN:

SET APPLY SCHEMA TO DEFAULT

Example 2

To set the default Q Apply schema to ASN1:

SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1

---

SET CAPTURE SCHEMA command

Use the SET CAPTURE SCHEMA command to set a default schema of the source control tables for all task commands. For Classic sources, you can use only the default Q Capture schema, ASN.
This command allows you to omit the Q Capture schema settings in the task commands.

**Syntax**

```
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE TO DEFAULT
```

**Parameters**

**SOURCE**

Specifies the Q Capture schema. If you are using a DB2 source, the schema can be any valid DB2 schema name. If you are using a Classic source, you must use the DEFAULT schema.

**DEFAULT**

Specify to set the Q Capture schema to ASN and to reset any previous SET CAPTURE SCHEMA commands.

**NULLS**

Specify to set the Q Capture schema to NULL.

**capschema**

Specifies the Q Capture schema name.

**Example 1**

To reset the default Q Capture schema to ASN:

```
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE TO DEFAULT
```

**Example 2**

To set the default Q Capture schema to ASN1:

```
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASN1
```

---

**SET DROP command (unidirectional replication)**

Use the SET DROP command to specify whether to drop the target table and its table space when you delete a Q subscription for unidirectional replication. You also use this command to specify whether to drop the table spaces for control tables.

**Syntax**

```
SET DROP TARGET NEVER
```

```
SET DROP TARGET ALMOST
```

```
SET DROP TABLESPACE WHEN EMPTY
```

**Parameters**

**TARGET**

Specifies if you want to drop the target tables with the subscription.
ALWAYS
   Always drop the target table.

NEVER
   Never drop the target table.

DROP
   Specify what you want to drop when you delete a Q subscription.

TARGET
   Target table.

CONTROL TABLES
   Q Capture and Q Apply control tables.

TABLESPACE
   Specifies whether the table space should be dropped when the target table or
   control tables that it contains is dropped.

WHEN EMPTY
   Drop the table space only when it is empty.

NEVER
   Never drop the table space.

Example 1
To always drop the target table when the Q subscription is deleted:
SET DROP TARGET ALWAYS

Example 2
To never drop the table space for the control tables when the control tables are
dropped.
SET DROP CONTROL TABLES TABLESPACE NEVER

SET LOG command

Use the SET LOG command to define the log file for the ASNCLP session. The log
file contains informational, warning, and error messages.

Syntax

SET LOG "logfilename"

Parameters

"logfilename"
   Specifies the output log file name. The default log file name is qreplmsg.log.

Usage notes

- If the files already exist, the ASNCLP program will append to them.
- The double quotation marks in the command syntax are required.

Example

To name the output log file qmaplog.err for creating replication queue maps:
SET LOG "qmaplog.err"
**SET OUTPUT command**

Use the SET OUTPUT command to define output files for the ASNCLP program. The output files contain the SQL statements needed to set up Q replication and event publishing, or the ASNCLP commands needed to promote a replication environment. You cannot use this command with non-relational sources.

**Syntax**

```
SET OUTPUT
  CAPTURE SCRIPT "capfname"
  TARGET SCRIPT "trgfname"
  PROMOTE SCRIPT "profname"
```

**Parameters**

**CAPTURE SCRIPT "capfname"**
- Specifies the output file name for SQL scripts that run at the Q Capture server.

**TARGET SCRIPT "trgfname"**
- Specifies the output file name for SQL scripts that run at the Q Apply, or target server.

**PROMOTE SCRIPT "profname"**
- Specifies the output file name for the ASNCLP commands generated by PROMOTE statements. If the file name is not specified, the default file created is named `qrepl_asnclp.in`.

**Usage notes**

- If a script already exists, the new script appends to the current script.
- The double quotation marks in the command syntax are required.

**Example 1**

To name the target script output file "target.sql":

```
SET OUTPUT TARGET SCRIPT "target.sql"
```

**SET PROFILE command**

Use the SET PROFILE command to specify custom parameters for table spaces or indexes that are created by the ASNCLP program. After you issue a SET PROFILE command, you can associate a profile with a task command by specifying the profile’s name in the task command.

**Syntax**

```
SET PROFILE profilename prof-clause
```

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Parameters

**PROFILE** *profilename*
  Specifies the profile name.

**UNDO**
  Specify to undo a specific profile.

**FOR OBJECT**
  Specifies the object for which you are setting table space or index options:
  
  **TARGET**
  Target table

  **QCNTL TBLS**
  Q replication control tables

  **PAGE LOCK**
  All tables that follow the page locking mechanism

  **ROW LOCK**
  All tables that follow the row locking mechanism

**TABLESPACE OPTIONS**
  Specify to set table space options.

**INDEX OPTIONS**
  Specify to set index options.

**DB** *dbname*
  Specifies the name of the z/OS database to connect to.

**BUFFERPOOL** *bufferpoolname*
  Specifies the buffer pool name.

**ENCODING**
  Specifies the encoding scheme (EBCDIC, ASCII, or UNICODE). The default is EBCDIC.

**STOGROUP** *stogroupname*
  Specifies a storage group name.

  **PRIQTY**
  Specifies the minimum primary space allocation for a DB2-managed data set for a table space.

  **SECQTY**
  Specifies the minimum secondary space allocation for a DB2-managed data set for a table space.

  **ABSOLUTE**
  Specifies an actual value in kilobytes (denoted as $n$ or $m$ in the syntax diagram) for space allocation. See the CREATE TABLESPACE command in the *DB2 UDB for z/OS V8 SQL Reference* (SC18-7426-00) for more details.

  **PERCENT OF SOURCE**
  Specifies the percentage (denoted as $n$ or $m$ in the syntax diagram) of the source table size for space allocation. See the CREATE TABLESPACE command in the *DB2 UDB for z/OS V8 SQL Reference* (SC18-7426-00) for more details.

  **PERCENT OF SOURCE ALLOC**
  The number (denoted as $n$ or $m$ in the syntax diagram) specifies that the space allocation is at least that percentage of the source table allocation.
(not current space usage) of the related source table in z/OS. If it is used in conjunction with the PRIQTY keyword, the number specifies the minimum primary space allocation. If used in conjunction with the SECQTY keyword, the number specifies the minimum secondary space allocation. See the CREATE TABLESPACE command in the DB2 UDB for z/OS V8 SQL Reference (SC18-7426-00) for more details.

**PAGESIZE n**
Specifies the page size of the table space.

**Restriction:** The page size of the table space must match the page size of the buffer pool.

**FILE**
Specifies the container path string for the file. For example, for Linux or UNIX you can set the container path to `/tmp/db/ts/` and for Windows, you can set the container path to `D:\tmp\db\ts\`.

**DEVICE**
Specifies the container path string for the device. For example, for Linux or UNIX you can set the container path to `/tmp/db/ts/` and for Windows, you can set the container path to `D:\tmp\db\ts\`.

"container"
Specifies the name of the container.

**SIZE n**
Specifies the size of the container:

**PAGES**
Actual number of pages

**KILO**
Kilobytes

**MEGA**
Megabytes

**GIGA**
Gigabytes

**Usage notes**
- The scope of the profile lasts only as long as the current session. Once you quit the ASNCLP session, the profile information is not saved for the next session.

**Example 1**

To create a profile IDXPROFILE that specifies a table space with an 8 kilobytes page size and a 2 gigabyte container for target tables that are created by the ASNCLP program:

```
SET PROFILE IDXPROFILE FOR OBJECT TARGET TABLESPACE OPTIONS UW PAGESIZE 8
USING FILE "container" SIZE 2 GIGA
```

**Example 2**

To create a profile TBSPROFILE that sets the index options for tables that follow the page locking mechanism:

```
SET PROFILE TBSPROFILE FOR OBJECT PAGE LOCK INDEX OPTIONS ZOS DB TARGETDB
STOGROUP MYSTOGROUP PRIQTY PERCENT OF SOURCE 70
```
Example 3
To undo the profile TBSPROFILE:
SET PROFILE TBSPROFILE UNDO

SET QMANAGER command
Use the SET QMANAGER command to set the WebSphere MQ queue manager.
You cannot use this command with non-relational sources.

Syntax
```
SET QMANAGER "mgrname" FOR
  CAPTURE SCHEMA
  APPLY SCHEMA
  MULTIDIR servername.schemaname
```

Parameters
"mgrname"
  Specifies the name of the WebSphere MQ queue manager.

CAPTURE SCHEMA
  Specify to set the queue manager for the Q Capture control tables.

APPLY SCHEMA
  Specify to set the queue manager for the Q Apply control tables.

MULTIDIR
  Specify to set the queue manager for the bidirectional or peer-to-peer
  replication server.

  servername
    Specifies the name of the server (database).

  schemaname
    Specifies the schema of the control tables.

Example 1
To set the queue manager QM1 for the Q Capture program:
SET QMANAGER "QM1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA

Example 2
To set the queue manager QM2 for the Q Apply program:
SET QMANAGER "QM2" FOR APPLY SCHEMA

Example 3
To set the queue manager QM3 for a server TESTDB.BLUE that is used in
bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication:
SET QMANAGER "QM3" FOR MULTIDIR TESTDB.BLUE
**SET RUN SCRIPT command**

Use the SET RUN SCRIPT command to control whether to automatically run SQL statements that are generated by each ASNCLP task command before processing the next command or to manually run them later in a DB2 command prompt. You cannot use the LATER parameter with non-relational sources.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER
generate-sql-opts:
NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON OFF
```

**generate-sql-opts:**

- **GENERATE SQL FOR EXISTING**
  - NO
  - YES

**Parameters**

- **LATER**
  - Specify to run the SQL scripts at a later time. You cannot use this parameter with Classic sources. Use this option if you want to verify your script before you run it. You can also use this option if you want to create SQL script files on one operating system, but run them on another.
  - If you specify to run them later, you must run the generated SQL script manually at a DB2 command prompt by using the following command:
    ```plaintext
db2 -tvf filename
```
  - where `filename` is the name of the SQL script file.

- **NOW**
  - Specify to automatically execute the SQL scripts.

- **STOP ON SQL ERROR**
  - Specifies whether to stop running the SQL scripts if an error occurs.
    - **ON**
      - Specify to stop processing the ASNCLP commands when the first SQL statement fails. All previous SQL statements related to this command will be rolled back. If the source scripts run correctly and have been committed, and the target scripts have an error, only the target scripts will be rolled back. The committed source statements will not be rolled back.
    - **OFF**
      - Specify to process the ASNCLP commands and run all of the SQL statements, regardless of errors. You cannot use this parameter with Classic sources.

- **GENERATE SQL FOR EXISTING**
  - Specifies whether to generate SQL when ASNCLP encounters errors due to duplicate, or existing, objects when processing CREATE commands. This option has no effect on DROP commands.
NO
The ASNCLP program will not generate SQL to create objects that already exist. This is the default.

YES
The ASNCLP program continues to generate SQL statements even if it encounters existing object errors. The following errors are ignored when you specify this option:

Create Control Tables
Another control table already exists under the same schema or table spaces are specified to be created but they already exist.

Create Publication
Another publication with the same name already exists.

Create Publishing Queue Map
Another publishing queue map with the same name already exists.

Create Replication Queue Map
Another replication queue map with the same name already exists.

Create Subscription
Another Q Subscription with the same name already exists, a target table already exists but the option in the CREATE QSUB command is to create the target table, the target table already exists but the option to create the table space was specified, or a unique index with the same name already exists.

Using SET RUN SCRIPT options

Some ASNCLP CREATE commands require that one or more replication objects exist before the command can be processed. For example, you cannot create Q subscriptions or publications until control tables exist.

These dependencies can influence whether you use the NOW or LATER options. In general, the following guidelines apply:

- If you want to create different types of objects in a single ASNCLP script, you might need to use SET RUN SCRIPT NOW.
- If you have multiple ASNCLP scripts, each creating one or more instances of an object, you can use either NOW or LATER. If you use LATER, you are likely to need to run the generated SQL from one ASNCLP script before processing subsequent ASNCLP scripts.
- In some situations, objects of the same type require that SET RUN SCRIPT NOW be used.

Figure 2 on page 140 shows these dependencies for Q replication to a relational source. This figure does not apply to non-DB2 sources.
**Example - Run immediately and stop on errors**

To automatically run the SQL scripts but stop processing the ASNCLP commands if an error occurs:

```
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON
```

**Example - Create SQL script and ignore errors when creating existing objects**

To generate the SQL scripts instead of running them immediately, and to continue generating SQL when creating objects that already exist:

```
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER GENERATE SQL FOR EXISTING YES;
```

**SET SERVER command**

Use the SET SERVER command to specify the Q Capture server or Q Apply server (also referred to as a target server) to use in the ASNCLP session. After you set a server name, all subsequent commands in the session will apply to this server until you change the server with this command.
Syntax

```
>> SET SERVER CAPTURE TO server-options promote-options

server-options:
  - DBALIAS aliasname
  - DBNAME zdbname
  - CONFIG SERVER servername
  - FILE filename
  - NONIBM SERVER remsrvr

other-options:
  - ID userid
  - PASSWORD pwd

promote-options:
  - PROMOTE TO promote-srvr-options
  - SCHEMA promoteschema

promote-srvr-options:
  - DBALIAS dbalias
  - DBNAME zdbname
  - CONFIG SERVER servername
  - FILE filename

  - ID id
  - PASSWORD password
```

Parameters

**CAPTURE**
Specify to set the database as a Q Capture or Classic server.

**TARGET**
Specify to set the database as a Q Apply server.

**NULLS**
Specify to set the server name to NULL. This option resets a previously set server name.

server-options:
**DBALIAS aliasname**
Specifies the database alias name.

**z/OS DBNAME zdbname**
Specifies the database name.

**NONIBM SERVER**
**Federated targets:** The remote server name for a federated target. The target can be Informix, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, Sybase, or Teradata. This option is only valid for target servers.

**CONFIG SERVER** *servername*

**Classic sources:** Specifies the Classic source that the ASNCLP program connects to. The server name must match the bracketed `[NAME]` field that is entered in the ASNCLP configuration file. You cannot use this parameter if you are using the `TARGET` parameter.

You can also use this parameter to identify DB2 targets.

**FILE** *filename*

Specifies the complete path and file name to the ASNCLP configuration file. If you do not use the `FILE` parameter, the ASNCLP program attempts to use the `asnservers.ini` file in the current directory, if that file exists.

**other-options:**

**ID** *userid*

Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

**PASSWORD** *pwd*

Specifies the password to use to connect to the database. If you specify the user ID and do not specify the password, you will be prompted to enter the password. The password is hidden as you type.

**promote-options:**

**PROMOTE TO**

Promote the specified server definitions.

**SCHEMA** *promoteschema*

Specifies the schema under which the server definitions will be promoted. If a schema is not specified, then the schema under which the current server definitions exist is used.

**promote-srvr-options:**

**DBALIAS** *dbalias*

Specifies the database that will receive the promoted server definitions. If this clause is not specified and a PROMOTE command is included in the input file, then the PROMOTE command promotes the definitions to the current server.

**DBNAME** *zdbname*

Specifies the name of the database subsystem that will receive the promoted definitions.

**CONFIG SERVER** *servername*

Specifies the replication target that the ASNCLP program connects to when promoting definitions. The server name must match the bracketed `[NAME]` field that is entered in the ASNCLP configuration file.

**FILE** *filename*

Specifies the complete path and file name to the ASNCLP configuration file. If you do not use the `FILE` parameter, the ASNCLP program attempts to use the `asnservers.ini` file in the current directory, if that file exists.

**ID** *id*

Specifies the database ID where definitions will be promoted to. If not specified, the ASNCLP output script is generated without ID information.
**PASSWORD** *password*

Specifies the password to use to connect to the database. If not specified, the ASNCLP output script is generated without password information.

**Example**

To set the Q Capture server to the database SAMPLE:

```
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE;
```

---

**Example - z/OS**

To set the target server to a z/OS database:

```
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS PRODUCTION DBNAME PRODUCTIONV9 ID id1 PASSWORD pwd1;
```

This example sets the z/OS database name to PRODUCTIONV9 and specifies the alias PRODUCTION. The user ID and password are explicitly specified because this command sets up a connection to a remote database.

---

**Example - federated targets**

To set the target server to an Oracle database ORACLEDB:

```
SET SERVER TARGET TO DBALIAS ORADB NONIBM SERVER ORACLEDB;
```

---

**Example - Classic sources**

Given a configuration file called `classic.ini` that contains the following information:

```
[classic1]
Type=CLASSIC
Data source=CACSAMP
Host=9.30.155.156
Port=8019
```

Use the following command to specify server classic1 as the data server:

```
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO CONFIG SERVER classic1 FILE classic.ini ID id1 PASSWORD pwd1;
```

---

**Example - password prompting**

To set the Capture control server and specify only the user ID in the command:

```
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN;
```

You are prompted to enter the password. If you are running the commands from an input file in batch mode, the program waits for you to enter the password before the program processes the next commands. Your text is hidden when you type.

---

**Example - promoting configurations**

To set the existing server containing definitions to be promoted and set the new server that will receive these promoted configurations:

```
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "pwd"
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE1 ID id1 PASSWORD SCHEMA ASN;
```
SET TRACE command

Use the SET TRACE command to enable and disable the internal trace for the ASNCLP commands.

Syntax

```
SET TRACE [OFF | ON]
```

Parameters

- **OFF**
  - Specify to turn off the trace.
- **ON**
  - Specify to turn on the trace.

Usage notes

- All output is sent to the console. For readability, save the output to a file.

Example

To turn on the internal trace for the ASNCLP program:

```
SET TRACE ON
```

SHOW SET ENV command

The SHOW SET ENV command displays the environment set during the session. The console displays the environment.

Syntax

```
SHOW SET ENV
```

Example

To display the environment set during an ASNCLP session:

```
SHOW SET ENV
```

START QSUB command

Use the START QSUB command to signal the Q Capture program or the Classic capture components to start a Q subscription.

Syntax

```
START QSUB SUBNAME subname [FOR SUBNAME LIKE “%text%”] [CAP SERVER OPTIONS classic-opt-clause]
```

classic-opt-clause:
Parameters

SUBNAME subname
   Specifies the name of the Q subscription to start.

FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%text%"
   Specify to start Q subscriptions that match the expression in the LIKE clause.
   The following example shows a LIKE clause:
   START QSUB FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%table%"

classic-opt-clause: These parameters work only with Classic sources. If you have already specified these parameters in a previous SET SERVER command, you do not have to specify them again in this command.

DB dbalias
   Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked. This keyword is deprecated.

DBALIAS aliasname
   Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

DBNAME zosdbname
   Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

ID userid
   Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

PASSWORD pwd
   Specifies the password to use to connect to the database.

CAPSCHEMA schema
   Specifies the schema of the control tables.

CONFIG NAME servername
   Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic replication configuration file that the ASNCLP uses to connect to the Classic data server.

FILE filename
   Specifies the complete path and file name to the Classic replication configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists.

Usage notes

The CAP SERVER OPTIONS parameter overrides any settings that you specified in a previous SET command.

Example 1

To start a Q subscription from a Classic source by specifying server information in the START QSUB command:
Example 2

To start a Q subscription from a Classic source by specifying server information in a separate SET command:

```
SET SERVER CAPTURE CONFIG SERVER NAME classic1
FILE asnservers.ini ID id1 PASSWORD passwd1;
```

START QSUB SUBNAME sub1;

STOP QSUB command

Use the STOP QSUB command to signal the Q Capture program or the Classic capture components to stop a Q subscription.

Syntax

```
STOP QSUB SUBNAME subname
FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%text%"
CAP SERVER OPTIONS classic-opt-clause

classic-opt-clause:

--- DB dbalias
--- DBALIAS aliasname
--- DBNAME dbname
--- ID userid
--- PASSWORD pwd
--- FILE filename
--- CAPSCHEMA schema
```

Parameters

**SUBNAME subname**

Specifies the name of the Q subscription to stop.

**FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%text%"**

Specify to stop Q subscriptions that match the expression in the LIKE clause.

The following example shows a LIKE clause:

```
STOP QSUB FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%table%"
```

classic-opt-clause: These parameters work only with Classic sources. If you have already specified these parameters in a previous SET SERVER command, you do not have to specify them again in this command.

**DB dbalias**

Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked. This keyword is deprecated.

**DBALIAS aliasname**

Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.
**DBNAME** *zosdbname*
  Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

**ID** *userid*
  Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

**PASSWORD** *pwd*
  Specifies the password to use to connect to the database.

**CAPSCHEMA** *schema*
  Specifies the schema of the control tables.

**CONFIG SERVER** *servername*
  Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic replication configuration file that the ASNCLP uses to connect to the Classic data source.

**FILE** *filename*
  Specifies the complete path and file name to the Classic replication configuration file. If you do not use the **FILE** parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the *asnservers.ini* file in the current directory, if that file exists.

**Usage notes**

The CAP SERVER OPTIONS parameter overrides any settings that you specified in a previous SET command.

**Example**

To stop a Q subscription:

```plaintext
STOP QSUB SUBNAME EMPLOYEE0001
```

---

## VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR command

Use the VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR command to verify that the required WebSphere MQ objects exist and have the correct properties for Q replication schemas, queue maps, and Q subscriptions.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
/SM590000/SM590000
/SM590000
/SM590000
/SM590000
/SM590000
/SM590000
/SM590000
/SM590000

/SM590000/SM630000
```

**Parameters**

**CAPTURE SCHEMA**
  Specify to validate the queue manager, restart queue, and administration queue that are defined for a Q Capture schema.

**APPLY SCHEMA**
  Specify to validate the queue manager that is defined for a Q Apply schema.
PUBQMAP
   Specify to validate the send queue that is specified for a publishing queue map.

REPLQMAP
   Specify to validate the send queue, receive queue, and Q Apply administration queue that are specified for a replication queue map.

QSUB
   Specify to validate the model queue that is defined to create spill queues for a Q subscription.

Usage notes

Messages that describe the results of the tests are sent to the standard output (stdout).

Example 1

To validate the send queue, receive queue, and Q Apply administration queue that are specified for a replication queue map SAMPLE_ASN_TO_TARGET ASN:

VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN_TO_TARGET ASN

Example 2

To validate the model queue that is specified for the Q Subscription EMPLOYEE0001 that uses the replication queue map SAMPLE_ASN_TO_TARGET ASN:

VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR QSUB EMPLOYEE0001 USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN_TO_TARGET ASN

VALIDATE WSMQ MESSAGE FLOW FOR REPLQMAP command

Use the VALIDATE WSMQ MESSAGE FLOW FOR REPLQMAP command to send test messages that validate the message flow between the WebSphere MQ queues that are specified for a replication queue map.

Syntax

   >>>VALIDATE WSMQ MESSAGE FLOW FOR REPLQMAP—queue_map_name—

Parameters

queue_map_name
   Specifies the name of an existing replication queue map.

Usage notes

The command puts a test message on the send queue and attempts to get the message from the receive queue. It also puts a test message on the Q Apply administration queue and attempts to get the message from the Q Capture administration queue. Messages that describe the results of the tests are sent to the standard output (stdout).
Example

To test the message flow between queues that are part of a replication queue map named SAMPLE_ASN_TO_TARGET_ASN:

VALIDATE WSMQ MESSAGE FLOW FOR REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN_TO_TARGET_ASN
Chapter 5. ASNCLP commands for multidirectional Q replication

The ASNCLP commands for multidirectional replication define, change, and drop the objects that are unique to bidirectional and peer-to-peer Q replication.

The following topics demonstrate how you can combine multidirectional Q replication commands to create ASNCLP setup scripts:

- “Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up bidirectional Q replication” on page 65
- “Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up peer-to-peer Q replication (two servers)” on page 70
- “Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up peer-to-peer Q replication (three servers)” on page 75

Table 9 lists the ASNCLP commands for event publishing and links to topics that describe each command.

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### ALTER REPLQMAP command

Use the ALTER REPLQMAP command to customize attributes for an existing replication queue map. This command applies to Q replication and Classic replication.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
ALTER REPLQMAP qmapname USING options
```
options:

- DESC "description"
- ADMINQ "adminqname"
- RECVQ "recvqname"
- SENDQ "sendqname"

- NUM APPLY AGENTS num
- MAXAGENTS CORRELID num
- MEMORY LIMIT limit

- ERROR ACTION S
- HEARTBEAT INTERVAL interval
- MAX MESSAGE SIZE size

Parameters

qmapname
   Specifies the name of the replication queue map.

DESC "description"
   Specifies the description of the replication queue map.

ADMINQ "adminqname"
   Specifies the name of the administration queue at the Q Apply server.

   Note: If the Q Capture or Classic capture components share a single queue
   manager with the Q Apply programs, they can share an administration queue.

RECVQ "recvqname"
   Specifies the name of the receive queue that is used by the Q Apply program.

SENDQ "sendqname"
   Specifies the name of the send queue that is used by the Q Capture program
   or Classic capture components.

NUM APPLY AGENTS num
   Specifies the number of threads that are used to concurrently apply
   transactions from the specified receive queue.

MAXAGENTS CORRELID num
   Specifies that number of threads that are used for
   concurrently applying transactions from the specified receive queue with the
   same correlation ID. The correlation ID identifies all transactions that were
   started from the same z/OS job on the Q Capture server.

   The value for the MAXAGENTS CORRELID parameter cannot be greater than
   the value for the NUM APPLY AGENTS parameter. If
   MAXAGENTS_CORRELID value is 1, the transactions will be applied one at
   a time. If the value is greater than one, for example 4, four agents will apply
   transactions with the same correlation ID in parallel. If the value is 0,
   transactions are applied in parallel by using the total number of threads
   specified by the NUM APPLY AGENTS parameter.

MEMORY LIMIT limit
   Specifies the maximum number of megabytes that are used per receive queue
   to buffer incoming transactions.

ERROR ACTION
   The action that the Q Capture program takes when the send queue stops
   accepting messages. For example, the queue might be full, or the queue
   manager might have reported a severe error for this queue.
The Q Capture program or the capture components stop when they detect an error on this queue.

Q The Q Capture program stops putting messages on any send queues that are in error and continues putting messages on other send queues. This value is not supported for Classic replication.

**HEARTBEAT INTERVAL** *interval*

Specifies the interval (in seconds) between heartbeat messages that are sent by the Q Capture program or Classic capture components to the Q Apply program when there are no transactions to publish.

**MAX MESSAGE SIZE** *size*

Specifies the maximum size (in kilobytes) of the buffer that is used for sending messages over the send queue. The size of the buffer must not be larger than the maximum message length (MAXMSGL) that is defined for the send queue.

**Example 1**

The following command alters the SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 replication queue map, sets the threads to 4, and invalidates all of the Q subscriptions that use the send queue for this replication queue map if an error occurs.

```
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO SAMPLE;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA ASN1;
SET SERVER TARGET TO TARGETDB
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1;
ALTER REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 USING NUM APPLY AGENTS 4
ERROR ACTION I;
```

**Example 2**

The following command alters the CLASSIC_ASN_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 replication queue map, sets the threads to 4, sets the maximum memory limit to 10 megabytes, stops the Classic capture components if an error occurs, sets the heartbeat interval to 4, and sets the maximum buffer size to 5 kilobytes.

```
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET OUTPUT TARGET SCRIPT "replapp.sql";
SET LOG "qmap.err";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO CONFIG SERVER server1 FILE "asnservers.ini"
ID username PASSWORD "passw1rd";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB TARGETDB;
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1;
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
ALTER REPLQMAP CLASSIC_ASN_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 USING NUM APPLY AGENTS 4
MEMORY LIMIT 10 ERROR ACTION S HEARTBEAT INTERVAL 4 MAX MESSAGE SIZE 5;
```

**ALTER QSUB command (bidirectional replication)**

Use the ALTER QSUB command to change the properties of one or both bidirectional Q subscriptions for a single logical table.

**Syntax**

```
>>>ALTER QSUB SUBTYPE B
```
Parameters

**SUBTYPE B**
Specifies bidirectional Q subscriptions.

**FROM NODE** `servername.schemaname`
Identifies one of the two bidirectional Q subscriptions by specifying the server and schema of its source table.

tsrc-clause:

**ALL CHANGED ROWS**
Specifies the data sending option.

- **N**: Send a row only if a subscribed column in the source table changes.
- **Y**: Send a row when any column in the source table changes.

**HAS LOAD PHASE**
Specifies whether the target table for the Q subscription will be loaded with data from the source.

- **N**: No load phase at the target. This is the default.
- **I**: Specifies an automatic load. The Q Apply program calls the EXPORT and IMPORT utilities or EXPORT and LOAD utilities, depending on the type of load that is specified in the LOAD_TYPE keyword and on the platform of the Q Apply server and Q Capture server.
- **E**: Specifies a manual load. An application other than the Q Apply program loads the target table. In this case, you insert the LOADDONE signal
(using the LOADDONE command) into the IBMQREP_SIGNAL table at the Q Capture server to inform the Q Capture program that the application is done loading.

trg-clause:

CONFLICT RULE
- K Check only key values.
- C Check changed non-key values in addition to key values.
- A Check all values for updates.

CONFLICT ACTION
Specifies what action to take if a conflict occurs.
- I Ignore.
- F The Q Apply program tries to force the change. This requires that the Q Capture program send all columns, so the CHANGED_COLS_ONLY value must be set to N (no) in the IBMQREP_SUBS table.
- D Disable the Q subscription.
- S Stop Q Apply.
- Q Stop reading from queue.

ERROR ACTION
Specifies what action to take if an error occurs.
- S Stop Q Apply without applying the transaction.
- D Disable the Q subscription and notify Q Capture.
- Q Stop reading from queue.

OKSQLSTATES "sqlstates"
Specifies a list of SQL statements within double quotation marks that are not to be considered as errors when applying changes to this table.

LOAD TYPE
Specifies a type of load.
- 0 Choose the best type automatically.
- 2 Use EXPORT and IMPORT only.
- 3 Use EXPORT and LOAD only.

Usage notes
You must use the LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT command to invoke the script file that contains this command and the other commands that are required to set its context.

Example
The following script changes the Q subscriptions for the EMPLOYEE table at SAMPLE and SAMPLE2. For the Q subscription whose source table is at SAMPLE (FROM NODE SAMPLE.RED), the load option will be changed to manual load. For the other Q subscription, the error action is changed to disable the Q subscription and notify the Q Capture program if an error occurs.
To identify the Q subscriptions, the first commands identify the subgroup, the servers in the subgroup, and the reference table RED.EMPLOYEE.

```
SET SUBGROUP "BIDIRGROUP"

SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE"
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE2"

SET REFERENCE TABLE USING SCHEMA "SAMPLE".RED USES TABLE RED.EMPLOYEE;
```

ALTER QSUB SUBTYPE B
FROM NODE SAMPLE.RED SOURCE HAS LOAD PHASE E
FROM NODE SAMPLE2.BLUE TARGET ERROR ACTION D;

---

**ALTER QSUB command (peer-to-peer replication)**

Use the ALTER QSUB command to change the properties of the peer-to-peer Q subscriptions for a single logical table.

**Syntax**

```
ALTER QSUB SUBTYPE P SOURCE source-clause TARGET target-clause
```

**source-clause:**

```
HAS LOAD PHASE N I E
```

**target-clause:**

```
ERROR ACTION Q D S
LOAD TYPE 0 2 3
OKSQLSTATES "sqlstates"
```

**Parameters**

**SUBTYPE P**

Specifies a peer-to-peer Q subscription.

**source-clause:**

**HAS LOAD PHASE**

Specifies whether the target table for the Q subscription will be loaded with data from the source.

- **N** No load phase at the target. This is the default.
- **I** Specifies an automatic load. The Q Apply program calls the EXPORT and IMPORT utilities or EXPORT and LOAD utilities, depending on the type of load that is specified in the LOAD_TYPE keyword, and on the platform of the Q Apply server and Q Capture server.
- **E** Specifies a manual load. An application other than the Q Apply program loads the target table. In this case, you insert the LOADDONE signal.
(using the LOADDONE command) into the IBMQREP_SIGNAL table at the Q Capture server to inform the Q Capture program that the application is done loading.

target-clause:

**ERROR ACTION**

- **D** Disable subscription and notify the Q Capture program.
- **S** Stop the Q Apply program without applying the transaction.
- **Q** Stop reading from the receive queue.

**LOAD TYPE**

Specifies a type of load.

- **0** Choose the best type automatically.
- **2** Use EXPORT and IMPORT only.
- **3** Use EXPORT and LOAD only.

**OKSQLSTATES "sqlstates"**

Specifies a list of SQL statements within double quotation marks that are not to be considered as error when applying changes to this table.

**Usage notes**

You must use the LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT command to invoke the script file that contains this command and the other commands that are required to set its context.

**Example**

The following script changes the Q subscriptions for the STAFF table at SAMPLE, SAMPLE2, and SAMPLE3 in a peer-to-peer configuration with three servers. The command specifies an automatic load that uses the EXPORT and IMPORT utilities and sets the error action to disable the Q subscription and notify the Q Capture program if an error occurs.

To identify the Q subscriptions, the first commands identify the subgroup, the servers in the subgroup, and the reference table GRAY.STAFF.

```
SET SUBGROUP "P2P3GROUP";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE2";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE3";
SET REFERENCE TABLE USING SCHEMA "SAMPLE".GRAY USES TABLE GRAY.STAFF;
ALTER QSUB SUBTYPE P SOURCE HAS LOAD PHASE I TARGET ERROR ACTION D LOAD TYPE 2;
```

**ASNCLP SESSION SET TO command**

Use the ASNCLP SESSION SET TO command to establish an ASNCLP session for Q replication to either relational or Classic data sources.

**Syntax**
Parameters

Q REPLICATION

Specify to set the ASNCLP session to Q replication. This ASNCLP session only accepts Q replication syntax. Use this parameter when you are connecting to either relational or Classic sources.

Usage notes

- Issue the ASNCLP SESSION SET command before all other commands in an ASNCLP session. If you do not issue the ASNCLP SESSION SET command, the ASNCLP program defaults to SQL replication.
- You can only issue commands that apply to the type of replication that you specify.

Example 1

To set the ASNCLP session to Q replication:

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION

CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR command

Use the CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR command to set up Q Capture and Q Apply control tables. For event publishing, Q Apply control tables are not needed.

For bidirectional and peer-to-peer replication, run the SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA command before you use this command. The Q Capture and Q Apply programs must use the same schema on each server.

In Classic replication, the control tables for the Classic capture components are creating by using the Classic Data Architect.

Syntax

```
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR
    CAPTURE SERVER USING capparms-clause
    APPLY SERVER USING applyparms-clause
    ZOS INDEX zos-idx-clause
```

capparms-clause:

```
    IN ZOS zos-ts-clause
    UW uw-ts-clause
    RESTARTQ rstqname — ADMINQ admqname
    STARTMODE WARMN| COLD
    MEMORY LIMIT limit
    AUTOSTOP N| Y
```
prof-clause:

```
CREATE USING PROFILE pname
```

zos-idx-clause:

```
CREATE USING PROFILE pname
```

Parameters

**CAPTURE SERVER**
Specify to create Q Capture control tables.

**APPLY SERVER**
Specify to create Q Apply control tables.

capparms-clause:

**ZOS**
Specifies a z/OS system on which to create Q Capture control tables.

**UW**
Specifies a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system on which to create Q Capture control tables.

**RESTARTQ "rstqname"**
Specifies the restart queue that the Q Capture program uses.

**ADMINQ "admqname"**
Specifies the administration queue that the Q Capture program uses.

**STARTMODE**
Specifies what kind of start the Q Capture program will perform.

**WARM**
Specify for the Q Capture program to perform a warm start. If the Q Capture program is starting for the first time, it will perform a cold start.

**COLD**
Specify for the Q Capture program to perform a cold start.

**WARMNS**
Specify for the Q Capture program to attempt a warm start if information is available. If the information is not available, the Q Capture program will stop.

**MEMORY LIMIT limit**
Specifies the maximum amount (in MB) of memory that the Q Capture program can use to build transactions.

**AUTOSTOP**

- **N** The Q Capture or Q Apply program does not stop after it reaches the end of the active log and finds no transactions.
- **Y** The Q Capture or Q Apply program stops after it reaches the end of the active log and finds no transactions.
MONITOR INTERVAL  interval
   Specifies how frequently (in milliseconds) the Q Capture program inserts rows
   into the IBMQREP_CAPMON table.

MONITOR LIMIT  monlimit
   Specifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the IBMQREP_CAPMON
   and IBMQREP_CAPQMON tables before it becomes eligible for pruning. All
   rows in these tables that are older than the specified value are pruned at the
   next pruning cycle.

TRACE LIMIT  trclimit
   Specifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the
   IBMQREP_CAPTRACE table before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows
   that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

SIGNAL LIMIT  siglimit
   Specifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the
   IBMQREP_SIGNAL table before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows
   that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

PRUNE INTERVAL  prninterval
   Specifies how frequently (in seconds) the IBMQREP_CAPMON,
   IBMQREP_CAPQMON, IBMQREP_CAPTRACE, and IBMQREP_SIGNAL tables
   are pruned.

SLEEP INTERVAL  sleepinterval
   Specifies the number of milliseconds that the Q Capture program sleeps when
   it finishes processing the active log and determines that the buffer is empty.

LOGREUSE
   N  The Q Capture program appends messages to the log file, even after the Q
      Capture program restarts.
   Y  The Q Capture program reuses the log file by first truncating the current
      log file and then starting a new log when the Q Capture program restarts.

LOGSTDOUT
   N  The Q Capture program only sends messages to the log file.
   Y  The Q Capture program sends messages to both the log file and the
      standard output (stdout).

TERM
   Y  The Q Capture program terminates if DB2 is quiesced or stops. This value
      is the default.
   N  The Q Capture program continues running if DB2 is quiesced or stops.

CAPTURE_PATH  "capture_path"
   Specifies the location of the work files that the Q Capture program uses. On
   z/OS systems, the location can be an MVS data set high-level qualifier with
   //.. The default is NULL.

Linux UNIX Windows  RELEASE  "capture_release"
   Specifies the release level of the control tables that you want to create. Allowed
   values are 9.7, 9.5, and 9.1. This parameter is for Linux, UNIX, and Windows
   only. Enclose value in double quotation marks ("). Specifying the release level
   enables newer replication and publishing function on an older DB2.

appparms-clause:
ZOS
Specifies a z/OS system in which Q Apply control tables are created.

UW
Specifies a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system in which Q Apply control tables are created.

FEDERATED
Specifies a federated target, on which Q Apply control tables are created in an Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Microsoft SQL Server, or Teradata database, and nicknames are created for these control tables in the Q Apply server. Some control tables are created in the Q Apply server.

MONITOR LIMIT monlimit
Specifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the IBMQREP_APPLYMON table before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

TRACE LIMIT trclimit
Specifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the IBMQREP_APPLYTRACE table before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

MONITOR INTERVAL interval
Specifies how frequently (in milliseconds) the Q Apply program inserts rows into the IBMQREP_APPLYMON table.

PRUNE INTERVAL prninterval
Specifies how frequently (in seconds) the IBMQREP_APPLYMON and IBMQREP_APPLYTRACE tables are pruned.

AUTOSTOP
N The Q Apply program does not stop after all queues are emptied once.
Y The Q Apply program stops after all queues are emptied once.

LOGREUSE
N The Q Apply program appends messages to the log file, even after the Q Apply program is restarted.
Y The Q Apply program reuses the log file by first truncating the current log file and then starting a new log when the Q Apply program is restarted.

LOGSTDOUT
N The Q Apply program sends messages only to the log file.
Y The Q Apply program sends messages to the log file and the standard output (stdout).

APPLY PATH "apply_path"
Specifies the location of the work files the Q Apply program uses. The default path is the directory where the asnqapp command was run.

TERM
Y The Q Apply program stops if DB2 is quiesced or stops.
N The Q Apply program continues running if DB2 is quiesced or stops.

PWDFILE "filename"
Specifies the name of the password file.
DEADLOCK RETRIES num
Specifies the number of retries for SQL deadlock errors.

**Linux UNIX Windows** RELEASE "apply_release"
Specifies the release level of the control tables that you want to create. Allowed values are 9.7, 9.5, and 9.1. This parameter is for Linux, UNIX, and Windows only. Enclose value in double quotation marks ("). Specifying the release level enables newer replication and publishing function on an older DB2.

zos-ts-clause:

**PAGE LOCK**
Specify for replication control tables that require page-level locking.

**ROW LOCK**
Specify for replication control tables that require row-level locking.

**DB dbname**
Specifies the name of the database that contains the table space where the control tables will be created.

tsnamed
Specifies the name of the table space for the z/OS control tables.

**NAMING PREFIX prefix**
Specifies a prefix to add to the name of the table space.

uw-ts-clause:

**TBSPACE**

tsnamed
Specifies the name of the table space that is used for the control tables on Linux, UNIX, or Windows.

**NAMING PREFIX prefix**
Specifies a prefix to add to the name of the table space.

fed-ts-clause:

**TBSPACE tsnamed**
Specifies the name of an existing Oracle table space, Sybase segment, Informix dbspace, or Microsoft SQL Server file group that is used for the control tables. This parameter is not applicable for Teradata targets.

**RMT SCHEMA**
The remote schema that the Q Apply program uses to create control tables on the non-DB2 database. The default is the remote authorization ID.

**CREATE**
Specify to create a table space. When this parameter is used without the USING PROFILE keyword, the table space is assumed to exist and the control tables are created in this table space.

**USING PROFILE pname**
Specifies the name of a profile to use to customize the table space attributes.

**Example 1**
To create Q Apply control tables and to specify a monitor limit of 3 minutes and a trace limit of 9 minutes:

CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING MONITOR LIMIT 3 TRACE LIMIT 9
Example 2

To create Q Capture control tables:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER USING
RESTARTQ "ASN1.QM1.RESTARTQ" ADMINQ "ASN1.QM1.ADMINQ"

Example 3

To create Q Apply control tables for replication to an Oracle target with a remote
authorization ID of ORACLE_ID:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER IN FEDERATED RMT SCHEMA ORACLE_ID

Example 4

To create Version 9.7 Q Apply control tables on a DB2 Version 9.1 database:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING RELEASE "9.7"

CREATE REPLQMAP command

Use the CREATE REPLQMAP command to create a replication queue map for Q
subscriptions.

Syntax

```
CREATE REPLQMAP qmapname USING ADMINQ adminqname
    DESC "description"
    RECVQ "recvqname" SENDQ "sendqname"
    NUM APPLY AGENTS num
    MAXAGENTS CORRELID num
    MEMORY LIMIT limit
    ERROR ACTION S
    HEARTBEAT INTERVAL interval
    MAX MESSAGE SIZE size
```

Parameters

qmapname
Specifies the name of the replication queue map.

DESC "description"
Specifies the description of the replication queue map.

ADMINQ "adminqname"
Specifies the name of the administration queue at the Q Apply server.

Note: If the Q Capture or the Classic capture components share a single queue
manager with the Q Apply program, the programs can share an administration
queue.

RECVQ "recvqname"
Specifies the name of the receive queue that is used by the Q Apply program.

SENDQ "sendqname"
Specifies the name of the send queue that is used by the Q Capture program
(for relational sources) or the capture components.
NUM APPLY AGENTS  num

Specifies the number of threads that are used for concurrently applying transactions from the specified receive queue.

MAXAGENTS CORRELID num

Specifies that number of threads that are used for concurrently applying transactions from the specified receive queue with the same correlation ID. The correlation ID identifies all transactions that were started from the same z/OS job on the Q Capture server.

The value for the MAXAGENTS CORRELID parameter cannot be greater than the value for the NUM APPLY AGENTS parameter. If MAXAGENTS_CORRELID value is 1, the transactions will be applied one at a time. If the value is greater than one, for example 4, four agents will apply transactions with the same correlation ID in parallel. If the value is 0, transactions are applied in parallel by using the total number of threads specified by the NUM APPLY AGENTS parameter.

MEMORY LIMIT  limit

Specifies the maximum number of megabytes that are used per receive queue for buffering incoming transactions.

ERROR ACTION

The action that the Q Capture program takes when the send queue stops accepting messages. For example, the queue might be full, or the queue manager might have reported a severe error for this queue.

S  The Q Capture program or the capture components stop when they detect an error on this queue.

Q  The Q Capture program stops putting messages on any send queues that are in error and continues putting messages on other send queues. This value is not supported for Classic replication.

HEARTBEAT INTERVAL  interval

Specifies the interval (in seconds) between heartbeat messages that are sent from the Q Capture program or the capture components to the Q Apply program when there are no transactions to publish.

MAX MESSAGE SIZE  size

Specifies the maximum size (in kilobytes) of the buffer that is used for sending messages over the send queue.

Example 1

To create a replication queue map SAMPLE ASN1 TO TARGETDB ASN1 from a relational source:

CREATE REPLQMAP SAMPLE ASN1 TO TARGETDB ASN1 USING ADMINQ "ASN1.QM1.ADMINQ"
RECVQ "ASN1.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ" SENDQ "ASN1.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ"

Example 2

To create a replication queue map CLASSIC ASN TO TARGETDB ASN1 from a Classic source:

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO CONFIG SERVER classic1 FILE classic.ini ID id1 PASSWORD pwd1
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB ASN1
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON
CREATE REPLQMAP CLASSIC1 ASN TO TARGETDB ASN1 USING ADMINQ "ASN1.QM1.ADMINQ"
RECVQ "CLASSIC1.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ" SENDQ "CLASSIC1.QM1_TO_QM2.DATAQ"
CREATE QSUB command (bidirectional replication)

Use the CREATE QSUB command to create two Q subscriptions for a single logical table that participates in bidirectional replication.

Syntax

```sql
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE B
FROM NODE servername.schemaname SOURCE source-clause TARGET target-clause
FROM NODE servername.schemaname SOURCE source-clause TARGET target-clause
COLS ALL
EXCLUDE (column)
INCLUDED (column)
source-clause:
ALL_CHANGED_ROWS=\{N|Y\}
HAS_LOAD_PHASE=\{E|N\}
CAPTURE_LOAD=\{N|R\}
START_AUTOMATICALLY=\{YES|NO\}
target-clause:
CONFLICT_RULE=\{C|A\}
CONFLICT_ACTION=\{I|F|D|S|Q\}
ERROR_ACTION=\{O|D|S\}
LOAD_TYPE=\{0|2|3\}"sqlstates"`
In the FROM NODE statement, you specify a server name and schema to identify the logical table that is the source for the Q subscription.

**COLS**
Specifies columns to be selected.

**ALL**
Select all columns in the subscription. This is the default.

**EXCLUDE (column)**
Exclude the specified columns from the subscription. Columns are excluded from the source table and the target table (if it exists).

**INCLUDE (column)**
Include the specified columns in the subscription.

**source-clause:**

**ALL CHANGED ROWS**
Specifies the data sending option.

- **N** Send a row only if a subscribed column in the source table changes.
- **Y** Send a row when any column in the source table changes.

**HAS LOAD PHASE**
Specifies whether the target table for the Q subscription will be loaded with data from the source.

- **I (default)**
  Specifies an automatic load. The Q Apply program calls the EXPORT and IMPORT utilities or EXPORT and LOAD utilities, depending on the type of load that is specified in the LOAD_TYPE keyword and on the platform of the Q Apply server and Q Capture server.

- **E** Specifies a manual load. An application other than the Q Apply program loads the target table. In this case, you insert the LOADDONE signal (by using the LOADDONE command) into the IBMQREP_SIGNAL table at the Q Capture server to inform the Q Capture program that the application is done loading.

- **N** No load phase at the target.

**CAPTURE_LOAD**
Specifies the action that the Q Capture program takes when the recovery log shows that a load operation that uses the DB2 LOAD utility occurred at the source table. This parameter is only valid when the HAS LOAD PHASE option is I.

- **W (default)**
  Q Capture issues a warning message after the load completes.

- **R** Q Capture issues a warning message and then stops and starts the Q subscription for the source table, prompting a load of the target table if one is specified for the Q subscription.
START AUTOMATICALLY
Specifies how to start the Q subscription, which is represented by the State column in the IBMQREP_SUBS table. The State column controls whether the subscription is automatically started after starting or reinitializing the Q Capture program (subscription state N), or that the subscription must be started manually by inserting a command in the IBMQREP_SIGNAL table (subscription state I).

YES
The Q subscription is started automatically (subscription state value of N).
This is the default.

NO
The Q subscription must be started manually (subscription state value of I).

target-clause:
CONFLICT RULE
K  Check only key values.
C  Check changed nonkey values and key values.
A  Check all values for updates.

CONFLICT ACTION
I  Ignore.
F  The Q Apply program tries to force the change. This requires that the Q Capture program send all columns, so the CHANGED_COLS_ONLY value must be set to N (no) in the IBMQREP_SUBS table.
D  Disable the Q subscription.
S  Stop the Q Apply program.
Q  Stop reading from the receive queue.

ERROR ACTION
Specifies what action to take if an error occurs.
Q  Stop reading from the receive queue.
D  Disable the Q subscription and notify the Q Capture program.
S  Stop the Q Apply program without applying the transaction.

OKSQLSTATES "sqlstates"
Specifies a list of SQL statements within double quotation marks that are not to be considered as errors when applying changes to this table.

LOAD TYPE
Specifies the utilities that the Q Apply program uses to load the target.
0  Choose the best type automatically.
2  Use EXPORT and IMPORT only.
3  Use EXPORT and LOAD only.
Usage notes

Table 10 shows the permitted combinations for BEFORE_VALUES and CHANGE_COLS_ONLY depending on the values of CONFLICT_RULE and CONFLICT_ACTION.

Recommendation: Always use the ASNCLP or Replication Center to change the value of CONFLICT_RULE and CONFLICT_ACTION. The administration tools will automatically set the correct value for BEFORE_VALUES and CHANGE_COLS_ONLY. Neither of these attributes can be set explicitly by using the administration tools.

Excluded columns from either source or target must be defined as nullable or not null with default columns.

Columns defined with data types ROWID and GENERATED ALWAYS are excluded automatically.

Table 10. Required attributes for BEFORE_VALUES and CHANGE_COLS_ONLY depending on the values of CONFLICT_RULE and CONFLICT_ACTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONFLICT RULE</th>
<th>CONFLICT ACTION</th>
<th>BEFORE VALUES</th>
<th>CHANGE COLS ONLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>I, S, D, or Q</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>I, S, D, or Q</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>I, S, D, or Q</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following commands create two Q subscriptions for bidirectional replication between the SAMPLE and SAMPLE2 servers. The commands specify an automatic load at both servers. At SAMPLE, a CONFLICT_RULE of C (check changed key and non-key values) and a CONFLICT_ACTION of F (force the change) are specified. At SAMPLE2, a CONFLICT_RULE of A (check all values for updates) and a CONFLICT_ACTION of I (ignore) are specified.

To identify the Q subscriptions, the first commands identify the subgroup, the servers and schemas in the subgroup, and the two replication queue maps. The SET TABLES command specifies the RED.EMPLOYEE table at the SAMPLE database, which will generate statements to create a matching table at SAMPLE2.

```sql
SET SUBGROUP "bidirgroup"

SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE2";

SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLE".RED;
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLE2".BLUE;

SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE".RED TARGET "SAMPLE2".BLUE REPLQMAP "SAMPLE_RED_TO_SAMPLE2_BLUE";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE2".BLUE TARGET "SAMPLE".RED REPLQMAP "SAMPLE2_BLUE_TO_SAMPLE_RED";

SET TABLES (SAMPLE,RED,RED.EMPLOYEE);
```
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE B
FROM NODE SAMPLE.RED SOURCE HAS LOAD PHASE I
TARGET CONFLICT RULE C CONFLICT ACTION F
FROM NODE SAMPLE2.BLUE SOURCE HAS LOAD PHASE I
TARGET CONFLICT RULE A CONFLICT ACTION I

Example: Subsetting columns - include

The following command creates a bidirectional Q subscription that includes only
columns c1, c2, c3, and c4:
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE B COLS INCLUDE (C1,C2,C3,C4)

If the target table is new, the table is created with the specified columns. If the
target table exists, then the specified columns are included in the table. The column
names in the source table and target table must be the same.

Example: Subsetting columns - exclude

The following command creates a bidirectional Q subscription that excludes
columns C1, C2, and C3:
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE B SOURCE HAS LOAD PHASE I COLS EXCLUDE (C1,C2,C3)

The specified columns are excluded from the source table and target table (if the
target exists). The column names in the source table and target table must be the
same. Excluded columns must be nullable, or if defined as NOT NULL then they
must have a default value.

CREATE QSUB command (peer-to-peer replication)

Use the CREATE QSUB command to create a set of Q subscriptions for a single
logical table that participates in peer-to-peer replication.

Syntax

CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE B

source-clause:

TARGET target-clause

COLS ALL

EXCLUDE (column)

INCLUDE (column)

source-clause:

HAS LOAD PHASE E

CAPTURE_LOAD W

START AUTOMATICALLY YES

target-clause:
Parameters

**SUBTYPE P**
Specifies Q subscriptions for peer-to-peer replication.

**COLS**
Specifies columns to be selected.

**ALL**
Select all columns in the subscription. This is the default.

**EXCLUDE (column)**
Exclude the specified columns from the subscription. Columns are excluded from the source table and the target table (if it exists).

**INCLUDE (column)**
Include the specified columns in the subscription.

**source-clause:**

**HAS LOAD PHASE**
Specifies whether the tables that are specified in the Q subscriptions will be loaded with data from one of the peer copies of the table.

**I (default)**
Specifies an automatic load. The Q Apply program calls the EXPORT and IMPORT utilities or EXPORT and LOAD utilities, depending on the type of load that is specified in the LOAD TYPE keyword, and on the platform of the Q Apply server and Q Capture server.

**E**
Specifies a manual load. An application other than the Q Apply program loads the target table. In this case, you insert the LOADDONE signal (using the LOADDONE command) into the IBMQREP_SIGNAL table at the Q Capture server to inform the Q Capture program that the application is done loading.

**N**
No load phase.

**CAPTURE_LOAD**
*For peer-to-peer replication with two servers only:* Specifies the action that the Q Capture program takes when the recovery log shows that a load operation that uses the DB2 LOAD utility occurred at the source table.

**W (default)**
Q Capture issues a warning message after the load completes.

**R**
Q Capture issues a warning message and then stops and starts the Q subscription for the source table, prompting a load of the target table if a load is specified for the Q subscription.

**START AUTOMATICALLY**
Specifies how to start the Q subscription, which is represented by the State column in the IBMQREP_SUBS table. The State column controls whether the subscription is automatically started after starting or reinitializing the Q Capture program (subscription state N), or that the subscription must be started manually by inserting a command in the IBMQREP_SIGNAL table (subscription state I).
YES
The Q subscription is started automatically (subscription state value of N).
This is the default.

NO
The Q subscription must be started manually (subscription state value of I).

target-clause:

ERROR ACTION
Specifies what action to take if an error occurs.

Q Stop reading from the receive queue.
D Disable subscription and notify the Q Capture program.
S Stop the Q Apply program without applying the transaction.

LOAD TYPE
Specifies a type of load.

0 Choose the best type automatically.
2 Use EXPORT and IMPORT only.
3 Use EXPORT and LOAD only.

OKSQLSTATES "sqlstates"
Specifies a list of SQL statements within double quotation marks that are not to be considered as error when applying changes to this table.

Usage notes
• Convergence columns and triggers will be created on the tables that participate in the peer-to-peer replication setup.
• For peer-to-peer replication with convergence, only the attributes shown in Table 11 are allowed (and are implicitly assigned).

Table 11. Attributes for peer-to-peer replication with convergence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conflict Rule</th>
<th>Conflict Action</th>
<th>Before Values</th>
<th>Change Cols Only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

The following script creates Q subscriptions for the STAFF table at SAMPLE, SAMPLE2, and SAMPLE3 in a peer-to-peer configuration with three servers. The Q subscriptions specify no load phase and an error action that prompts the Q Apply program to stop reading from the receive queue if an error occurs.

To identify the Q subscriptions, the first commands identify the subgroup, the servers and schemas in the subgroup, and the replication queue maps. The SET TABLES command specifies GRAY.STAFF at the SAMPLE database, which will generate SQL statements to create matching tables at the other two servers.

```
SET SUBGROUP "p2p3group";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE2";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE3";
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLE".GRAY;
```
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLE2".BROWN;
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLE3".YELLOW;

SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE".GRAY TARGET "SAMPLE2".BROWN REPLQMAP
"SAMPLE_GRAY_TO_SAMPLE2_BROWN";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE".GRAY TARGET "SAMPLE3".YELLOW REPLQMAP
"SAMPLE_GRAY_TO_SAMPLE3_YELLOW";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE2".BROWN TARGET "SAMPLE".GRAY REPLQMAP
"SAMPLE2_BROWN_TO_SAMPLE_GRAY";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE2".BROWN TARGET "SAMPLE3".YELLOW REPLQMAP
"SAMPLE2_BROWN_TO_SAMPLE3_YELLOW";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE3".YELLOW TARGET "SAMPLE".GRAY REPLQMAP
"SAMPLE3_YELLOW_TO_SAMPLE_GRAY";
SET CONNECTION SOURCE "SAMPLE3".YELLOW TARGET "SAMPLE2".BROWN REPLQMAP
"SAMPLE3_YELLOW_TO_SAMPLE2_BROWN";

SET TABLES (SAMPLE.GRAY.GRAY.STAFF);
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE P SOURCE HAS LOAD PHASE N TARGET ERROR ACTION Q;

Example: Subsetting columns - exclude

The following command creates a peer-to-peer Q subscription that excludes columns C1 and C2:
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE P COLS EXCLUDE (C1,C2)

The specified columns are excluded from the source table and target table (if the target exists). The column names in the source table and target table must be the same. Excluded columns must be nullable, or if defined as NOT NULL then they must have a default value.

Example: Subsetting columns - include

The following command creates a peer-to-peer Q subscription that includes columns C1, C2, and C3:
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE P SOURCE HAS LOAD PHASE I COLS INCLUDE (C1,C2,C3)

If the target table is new, the table is created with the specified columns. If the target table exists, then the specified columns are included in the table. The column names in the source table and target table must be the same.

DROP CONTROL TABLES ON command

Use the DROP CONTROL TABLES ON command to drop the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables. In Classic replication, you can use this command to drop only the Q Apply control tables.

Syntax

```
 DROP CONTROL TABLES ON CAPTURE SERVER APPLY SERVER
```

Parameters

**CAPTURE SERVER**
Specify to drop the Q Capture control tables.

**APPLY SERVER**
Specify to drop the Q Apply control tables.
Usage notes

This command is used in conjunction with the SET SERVER command to indicate the location of the control tables.

Example

To drop the Q Capture control tables:

```
SET SERVER TARGET TO QAPPDB;
DROP CONTROL TABLES ON APPLY SERVER
```

DROP REPLQMAP command

Use the DROP REPLQMAP command to delete existing replication queue maps.

Restriction: Before you use the DROP REPLQMAP command, delete all Q subscriptions that use the replication queue map.

Syntax

```
DROP REPLQMAP qmapname
```

Parameters

$qmapname$

Specifies the name of the replication queue map to delete.

Example

To delete the SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1 replication queue map:

```
DROP REPLQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_TARGETDB_ASN1
```

DROP SUBGROUP command (multidirectional Q replication)

Use the DROP SUBGROUP command to delete the subgroup that you set by using the SET SUBGROUP command.

Syntax

```
DROP SUBGROUP
```

Usage notes

When you delete a subgroup, all Q subscriptions within the group are also deleted.

Example 1

The following script drops the bidirectional subgroup BIDIGROUP. First it sets the subgroup, then sets the two servers in the group. The SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA command specifies the shared Q Capture and Q Apply schema RED at one of the servers to further identify the Q subscriptions that are dropped at both servers along with the subgroup.
SET SUBGROUP "BIDIRGROUP";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE1";
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA "SAMPLE".RED;
DROP SUBGROUP;

**DROP SUBTYPE command (bidirectional replication)**

Use the DROP SUBTYPE command to delete both bidirectional Q subscriptions for a single logical table.

The command creates SQL statements to connect to both servers in the bidirectional configuration and delete the Q subscription from their control tables.

**Syntax**

```
DROP SUBTYPE B QSUBS
```

**Parameters**

- **B** Specifies bidirectional Q replication.
- **QSUBS** Specifies that all of the Q subscriptions that are defined with the same SET SUBGROUP command will be deleted.

**Usage notes**

- No tables or table spaces are ever dropped.
- You must use the LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT command to invoke the script file that contains this command and the other commands that are required to set its context.

**Example**

The following commands delete the Q subscription for the EMPLOYEE table at SAMPLE and SAMPLE2. To identify the Q subscription, the first commands identify the subgroup, the servers in the subgroup, and the reference table RED.EMPLOYEE.

```
SET SUBGROUP "BIDIRGROUP";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE2";
SET REFERENCE TABLE USING SCHEMA "SAMPLE".RED USES TABLE RED.EMPLOYEE;
DROP SUBTYPE B QSUBS;
```

**DROP SUBTYPE command (peer-to-peer replication)**

Use the DROP SUBTYPE command to delete the peer-to-peer Q subscriptions for a single logical table.

The command creates SQL statements to connect to all servers in the peer-to-peer configuration and delete the Q subscription from their control tables.
Syntax

```plaintext
DROP SUBTYPE P QSUBS
```

Parameters

**SUBTYPE P**

Specifies a peer-to-peer Q subscription.

Usage notes

- No tables or table spaces are ever dropped.
- Convergence columns and triggers will remain on the tables that previously participated in a peer-to-peer replication scenario.
- You must use the LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT command to invoke the script file that contains this command and the other commands that are required to set its context.

Example

The following script deletes the Q subscription for the STAFF table at SAMPLE, SAMPLE2, and SAMPLE3. To identify the Q subscription, the first commands identify the subgroup, the servers in the subgroup, and the reference table GRAY.STAFF:

```plaintext
SET SUBGROUP "P2P3GROUP";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE2";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE3";
SET REFERENCE TABLE USING SCHEMA "SAMPLE".GRAY USES TABLE GRAY.STAFF;
DROP SUBTYPE P QSUBS;
```

**LIST APPLY SCHEMA command**

You can use the LIST APPLY SCHEMA command to list the Q Apply schemas for a specified server.

Syntax

```plaintext
LIST APPLY SCHEMA SERVER dbparms
```

**dbparms-clause:**

```plaintext
DBALIAS aliasname | DBNAME dbname | ID userid | PASSWORD pwd | FILE filename
```

Parameters

**dbparms-clause:**
LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA command

You can use the LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA command to list the Q Capture schemas for a specified server.

Syntax

```
LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA [SERVER dbparms]
```

Parameters

```
dbparms-clause:

DBALIAS aliasname
DBNAME zosdbname
ID userid
PASSWORD pwd
CONFIG SERVER servername
FILE filename
```

Example

To list the Q Capture schema on server SAMPLE:

```
LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA SERVER DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "passwd!";
```
**DBALIAS aliasname**  
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

**DBNAME zosdbname**  
Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

**ID userid**  
Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

**PASSWORD pwd**  
Specifies the password to use for connections.

**CONFIG SERVER servername**

- **Classic sources**: Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic replication configuration file that the ASNCLP should use to connect to the Classic server.

**FILE filename**  
Specifies the complete path and file name to the replication configuration file. If you do not use the **FILE** parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the **asnservers.ini** file in the current directory, if that file exists. Use the **FILE** parameter with different files that are customized for different environments.

**Example**

To list the Q Capture schema on server SAMPLE:

```plaintext
LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA SERVER DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "passwd!";
```

**LOAD DONE command**

Use the LOAD DONE command to inform the Q Capture program or the Classic capture components that the target table is loaded. Issue the LOAD DONE command only if you are doing a manual load. If the Q Apply program is doing the load, this signal is not necessary.

**Syntax**

```
LOAD DONE QSUB SUBNAME subname FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%text%" CAP SERVER OPTIONS classic-opt-clause
```

**classic-opt-clause:**

```
DBALIAS aliasname DBNAME dbname ID userid PASSWORD pwd CONFIG SERVER servername FILE filename CAPSCHEMA schema
```

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Parameters

**SUBNAME subname**
Specifies the name of the Q subscription for the LOADDONE signal.

**FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%text%"**
Specify to signal that the load is done for Q subscriptions that match the expression in the LIKE clause. The following example shows a LIKE clause:

```
LOAD DONE QSUB FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%table%
```

**CAP SERVER OPTIONS**
Specifies additional parameters when you issue the LOADDONE command in immediate execution mode.

classic-opt-clause: These parameters only work with Classic sources.

**DBALIAS aliasname**
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

**DBNAME zosdbname**
Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

**ID userid**
Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the source database.

**PASSWORD pwd**
Specifies the password to use to connect to the source database.

**CAPSCHEMA schema**
Specifies the schema of the control tables of the Classic source.

**CONFIG SERVER servername**
Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic replication configuration file that the ASNCLP should use to connect to the Classic data source.

**FILE filename**
Specifies the Classic replication server that the ASNCLP program connects to. The server name must match the name that is entered in the Classic replication configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists.

**Example**

To signal the Q Capture program or the capture components that the target table for the Q subscription EMPLOYEE0001 is loaded:

```
LOAD DONE QSUB SUBNAME EMPLOYEE0001
```

**LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT command (multidirectional Q replication)**

Use the LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT command to invoke ASNCLP program scripts used to set up peer-to-peer and bidirectional replication.
Syntax

```
LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT "filelocation/filename"
```

Parameters

- **filelocation**
  - Specifies the absolute path where the input file is located. If no directory is specified, the current directory is assumed.

- **filename**
  - Specifies the name of the bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication input file.

Usage notes

- Only definitions pertaining to one subgroup can be placed in one bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication script.
- Several scripts can be invoked to set up several subgroups if each one is invoked with its own LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT call.
- Several LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT statements can exist in one ASNCLP program input file.

Example

The following is a sample script used to invoke four bidirectional or peer-to-peer scripts:

```plaintext
LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT "3nodes\3Node0.in";
LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT "3nodes\3Node1.in";
LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT "3nodes\3Node2.in";
LOAD MULTIDIR REPL SCRIPT "3nodes\3Node3.in";
```

Note: This script creates four subgroups. Each subgroup definition is placed into a bidirectional or peer-to-peer script (for example, 3Node0.in).

The following is a sample bidirectional or peer-to-peer script (3Node0.in):

```plaintext
# Give the subgroup a name.
set subgroup "3Node0";

# Set the servers (databases) that will participate in this subgroup.
set server multidir to db "testdb";
set server multidir to db "testdb1";
set server multidir to db "testdb2";

# Specify the Q Capture/Q Apply schema for the catalogs used on those servers.
set multidir schema "testdb".BLUE;
set multidir schema "testdb1".RED;
set multidir schema "testdb2".YELLOW;

# Specify the replication queue maps used to join the catalogs together
set connection SOURCE "testdb".BLUE TARGET "testdb1".RED replqmap "BLUEtoRED";
set connection SOURCE "testdb".BLUE TARGET "testdb2".YELLOW replqmap "BLUEtoYELLOW";
set connection SOURCE "testdb1".RED TARGET "testdb".BLUE replqmap "REDtoBLUE";
set connection SOURCE "testdb1".RED TARGET "testdb2".YELLOW replqmap "REDtoYELLOW";
set connection SOURCE "testdb2".YELLOW TARGET "testdb".BLUE replqmap "YELLOWtoBLUE";
set connection SOURCE "testdb2".YELLOW TARGET "testdb1".RED replqmap "YELLOWtoRED";

# Specify the tables to participate in this subgroup (1 per server).
```

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This bidirectional or peer-to-peer script creates a subgroup “3Node0”. All of the information required to generate the subgroup’s Q subscriptions is located in this one input file.

**PROMOTE QSUB command**

Use the PROMOTE QSUB command to build an ASNCLP script with statements that you can use to create Q subscriptions on another set of servers. Promoting is useful for copying Q subscriptions from test systems to production systems or migrating Q subscriptions from one server to another.

You can also use this command to customize some of the properties of the promoted Q subscription, including the name of the Q Capture and Q Apply schemas and the replication queue map that is used. The promoted values of properties that cannot be customized are taken from the source Q subscription. If you need to change other properties, you can use the ALTER QSUB command after promoting the Q subscription to change the properties for the new Q subscription.

**Syntax**

```
PROMOTE QSUB SUBNAME subname LIKE "predicate" REPLQMAP replqmap LIKE "predicate" AT NODE num USING new-clause
```

**Parameters**

**SUBNAME subname**

Specifies one or more Q subscription names to promote. Separate multiple Q subscription names with commas.

**LIKE "predicate"**

Specifies a list of Q subscription names to promote that match the predicate.

**REPLQMAP replqmap**

Specifies one or more replication queue maps. Separate multiple map names with commas. All Q subscriptions that use the specified map or maps are promoted.
LIKE "predicate"
   Specifies a list replication queue maps that match the predicate. All Q subscriptions that use the matching maps are promoted.

AT NODE num
   Specifies the node number of the source configuration to be promoted. Default value is 1 for NODE 1. This option is ignored when you promote unidirectional Q subscriptions.

A "node" is a paired Q Capture/Q Apply schema at a server that is participating in bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication. For example you could have three physical machines that were involved in peer-to-peer replication, each with a DB2 database. Within each database are one or more Q Capture/Q Apply programs and their control tables that are identified by a schema. The paired schema represents a "node" in a three-way peer-to-peer configuration.

new-clause:

USING SOURCE SCHEMA schema
   Specifies the source table schema.

USING TARGET SCHEMA schema
   Specifies the target table schema. If the schema is not specified, the promoted definition uses the schema of the current target table.

USING REPLQMAP newqmap
   Specifies the name of a new replication queue map that you want to use for the promoted Q subscriptions.

Example - matching a predicate

To promote all bidirectional Q subscriptions that match the predicate EMP at NODE 1:

PROMOTE QSUB SUBNAME LIKE "EMP%" AT NODE 1;

Example - using a replication queue map

To promote all Q subscriptions that use the replication queue map qmap1:

PROMOTE QSUB REPLQMAP "qmap1";

Example - changing to a new replication queue map

To promote all Q subscriptions that use the replication queue map qmap1 so that they use the queue map qmap2 instead:

PROMOTE QSUB REPLQMAP "qmap1" USING REPLQMAP "qmap2";

PROMOTE REPLQMAP command

Use the PROMOTE REPLQMAP command to promote one or more replication queue maps from one set of control tables to another.

If a single replication queue map is specified, you can also use this command to customize some of the properties of the promoted queue map, including the name of the replication queue map and name of the send queue. The promoted values of properties that cannot be customized are taken from the source replication queue map. If you need to change other properties, you can use the ALTER REPLQMAP command after promoting the replication queue map to change the properties for the new replication queue map.
Syntax

PROMOTE REPLQMAP

NAME replqmap

LIKE "predicate"

USING new-clause

new-clause:

REPLQMAP

NAME newqmap

map-options

map-options:

ADMINQ newadminq

SENDQ newsendq

RECVQ newrecvq

Parameters

NAME replqmap
   Specifies the name of an existing replication queue map to be promoted.

LIKE "predicate"
   Specifies a list of replication queue map names that match the predicate. All
   replication queue map names that match the predicate will be promoted.

new-clause

REPLQMAP
   Specifies new property values for the promoted replication queue map.

NAME newqmap
   Specifies a new name for the replication queue map. If you do not specify a
   new name, then the current replication queue map name is used.

map-options

ADMINQ newadminq
   Specifies a new name for the administration queue. If you do not specify a
   new name, then the current administration queue name is used.

SENDQ newsendq
   Specifies a new name for the send queue. If you do not specify a new name,
   then the current send queue name is used.

RECVQ newrecvq
   Specifies a new name for the receive queue. If you do not specify a new name,
   then the current receive queue name is used.

Example 1

To promote replication queue maps that match the name "SAMPLE_ASN":

PROMOTE REPLQMAP LIKE "SAMPLE_ASN";
Example 2

To promote replication queue map REPLQMAP2 and customize several properties of the promoted version of that queue map, so that the new replication queue map name is REPLQMAPNEW2, the new administration queue name is adminqnew2, the new send queue name is sendqnew2, and the new receive queue name is recvqnew2:

PROMOTE REPLQMAP NAME REPLQMAP2 USING REPLQMAP NAME REPLQMAPNEW2
ADMINQ "adminqnew2" SENDQ "sendqnew2" RECVQ "recvqnew2";

SET APPLY SCHEMA command

Use the SET APPLY SCHEMA command to set a default Q Apply schema for all task commands.

Syntax

```
SET APPLY SCHEMA TO DEFAULT
```

Parameters

**TO DEFAULT**

Specify to set the Q Apply schema to ASN and to reset any previous SET APPLY SCHEMA commands.

**applyschema**

Specifies the Q Apply schema name.

Example 1

To reset the default Q Apply schema to ASN:

```
SET APPLY SCHEMA TO DEFAULT
```

Example 2

To set the default Q Apply schema to ASN1:

```
SET APPLY SCHEMA ASN1
```

SET BIDI NODE command

Use the SET BIDI NODE command to specify the paired Q Capture and Q Apply control tables that will be the source of replication definitions to promote to another server in a bidirectional configuration.

Syntax

```
SET BIDI NODE number SERVER DBALIAS dbalias DBNAME dbname

ID userid
PASSWORD pwd
SCHEMA schema
promote-options
```
Parameters

NODE number
   Specifies server 1 or 2 of the bidirectional configuration. A server represents a combination of server and schema.

SERVER
   Specifies the source database alias name. This is the database that contains the configuration that is being promoted.

DBALIAS dbalias
   Specifies the database alias name.

DBNAME dbname
   Specifies the database name.

ID userid
   Specifies the user ID to use when you connect to the source database.

PASSWORD pwd
   Specifies the password to use when you connect to the source server that is specified by the SERVER parameter. If you specify the user ID and do not specify the password, you will be prompted to enter the password. The password is hidden as you type.

SCHEMA schema
   Specifies the schema that contains the configurations to promote from the source server. The source server is specified by the SERVER DBALIAS or DBNAME parameters.

promote-options

PROMOTE TO dbalias
   Specifies the destination database alias name to receive the promoted configuration.

SCHEMA promschema
   Specifies the schema of the control tables in the destination database. If the schema is not specified, then the schema in the source configuration is used in the generated scripts for the promoted configuration.

promote-svr-options

DBALIAS aliasname
   Specifies the destination database alias name.

DBNAME dbname
   Specifies the destination database or subsystem name.
**ID userid**
Specifies the user ID of the database where you want to promote the configurations. This connection information is used in the generated ASNCLP scripts.

**PASSWORD pwd**
Specifies the password of the database where you want to promote the configurations. The user ID and password are used in the generated ASNCLP scripts that you later run to create the new configurations at the destination server.

**Example**

To specify the servers to promote configurations from and the corresponding destination servers:

```sql
SET BIDI NODE 1 SERVER DBALIAS TEST01 ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd" SCHEMA ASN PROMOTE TO DBALIAS PRODUCTION01 ID id1 PASSWORD "pw1d" SCHEMA ASN;
SET BIDI NODE 2 SERVER DBALIAS TEST02 ID id1 PASSWORD "p1wd" SCHEMA ASN PROMOTE TO DBALIAS TEST011 ID id1 PASSWORD "pw1d" SCHEMA ASN;
```

---

**SET CAPTURE SCHEMA command**

Use the SET CAPTURE SCHEMA command to set a default schema of the source control tables for all task commands. For Classic sources, you can use only the default Q Capture schema, ASN.

This command allows you to omit the Q Capture schema settings in the task commands.

**Syntax**

```
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE - TO DEFAULT
```

**Parameters**

**SOURCE**
Specifies the Q Capture schema. If you are using a DB2 source, the schema can be any valid DB2 schema name. If you are using a Classic source, you must use the DEFAULT schema.

**DEFAULT**
Specify to set the Q Capture schema to ASN and to reset any previous SET CAPTURE SCHEMA commands.

**NULLS**
Specify to set the Q Capture schema to NULL.

**capschema**
Specifies the Q Capture schema name.

**Example 1**

To reset the default Q Capture schema to ASN:
```
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE TO DEFAULT
```
Example 2

To set the default Q Capture schema to ASN1:

SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASN1

---

SET CONNECTION command (multidirectional Q replication)

Use the SET CONNECTION command to connect the two servers that are used for bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication.

Syntax

```
SET CONNECTION
  SUBNAME subscriptionname
  SOURCE sourceservername.sourceschemaname
  TARGET targetservername.targetschemaname
  REPLQMAP mapname
```

Parameters

**SUBNAME subscriptionname**
Specifies the name of the Q subscription between the two servers (from source to target) that are specified in the connection. If more than one Q subscription is created between the two servers, the first Q subscription will carry the name as specified, and every subsequent Q subscription will have an incremental number appended to it.

**SOURCE**

```
sourceservername
  Specifies the name of the source server.

sourceschemaname
  Specifies the schema of the control tables at the source server.
```

**TARGET**

```
targetservername
  Specifies the name of the target server.

targetschemename
  Specifies the schema of the control tables at the target server.
```

**REPLQMAP mapname**
Specifies the name of the replication queue map that connects the Q Capture program at the source server with the Q Apply program at the target server.

Usage notes

To make a connection between two servers, you must run the SET CONNECTION command twice because both servers act as a source and a target. See the example below.

Example

To set the connection between the servers BLUE and RED that are used for peer-to-peer replication servers:
SET ENFORCE MATCHING CONSTRAINTS command (multidirectional Q replication)

Use the SET ENFORCE MATCHING CONSTRAINTS command to specify whether the ASNCLP will enforce matching constraints between the source and target tables. The ASNCLP by default checks that referential integrity constraints, check constraints, and unique constraints match for the source and target tables.

**Syntax**

```
SET ENFORCE MATCHING CONSTRAINTS YES
```

**Parameters**

- **YES**
  - Specify to enforce referential integrity constraints, check constraints, and unique constraints.

- **NO**
  - Specify to not enforce matching constraints on source and target tables.

**Usage notes**

When you specify NO, you can subscribe a child table before subscribing the parent table.

**Example**

```
SET SUBGROUP "P2PSUBGROUP"
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB SAMPLE;
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB TEMPDB;
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA SAMPLE.ASN;
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA TEMPDB.ASN;
SET CONNECTION SOURCE SAMPLE.ASN TARGET TEMPDB.ASN REPLQMAP "RQ1"
SET CONNECTION SOURCE TEMPDB.ASN TARGET SAMPLE.ASN REPLQMAP "RQ2"
SET ENFORCE MATCHING CONSTRAINTS NO;
SET TABLES (SAMPLE.ASN.DB2OWNER.TEMP_FK, TEMPDB.ASN.DB2OWNER.TEMP_FK);
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE P;
```

SET LOG command

Use the SET LOG command to define the log file for the ASNCLP session. The log file contains informational, warning, and error messages.

**Syntax**

```
SET LOG "logfilename"
```
Parameters

"logfile\nname"

Specifies the output log file name. The default log file name is qreplmsg.log.

Usage notes

- If the files already exist, the ASNCLP program will append to them.
- The double quotation marks in the command syntax are required.

Example

To name the output log file qmaplog.err for creating replication queue maps:

SET LOG "qmaplog.err"

SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA command (multidirectional Q replication)

Use the SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA command to set the same schema for the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables on a server that is used for bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication. If you do not specify the server or schema, the ASNCLP program defaults to ASN.

Syntax

```
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA servername.schemaname
```

Parameters

`servername`

Specifies the name of the server that contains the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables.

`schemaname`

Specifies the schema for the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables on a server that is used for bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication.

Example

To set the multidirectional schema for bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication to BLUE on the server TESTDB:

```
SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA TESTDB.BLUE
```

SET OUTPUT command (multidirectional Q replication)

Use the SET OUTPUT command to define output files for the ASNCLP program. The output files contain the SQL statements needed to set up multidirectional Q replication, or the ASNCLP commands needed to promote a replication environment.

Syntax

```
SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR PROMOTE SCRIPT profname
```
Parameters

MULTIDIR
Specify to name the output files after the databases that the SQL scripts run on.

PROMOTE SCRIPT "profname"
Specifies the output file name for the ASNCLP commands generated by PROMOTE statements. If the file name is not specified, the default file created is named qrepl_asnclp.in.

Usage notes
• If a script already exists, the new script appends to the current script.
• MULTIDIR does not require a file name because the ASNCLP program automatically names the output SQL scripts based on the names of the databases that the SQL scripts run on.
• The double quotation marks in the command syntax are required.

Example 1
To name the SQL script output files based on the names of the databases that the SQL script runs on:
SET OUTPUT MULTIDIR

SET PEER NODE command
Use the SET PEER NODE command to specify the paired Q Capture and Q Apply control tables that will be the source of replication definitions to promote to another server in a peer-to-peer configuration.

Syntax

```
SET PEER NODE number SERVER DBALIAS dbalias DBNAME dbname
```

```
ID userid PASSWORD pwd SCHEMA schema promote-options
```

```
/PROMOTE TO promote-svr-options
```

```
_SCHEMA promschema
```

```
DBALIAS dbalias DBNAME dbname ID userid PASSWORD password
```

Parameters

NODE number
Specify with a digit from 1 to 6 a server in the peer-to-peer configuration that
defines the overall peer-to-peer context to be promoted. A server represents a set of Q Capture and Q Apply programs that are on the same server, have the same schema, and are involved in the peer-to-peer configuration. Up to six servers can be identified in a peer-to-peer configuration, each defined with a separate SET PEER NODE command.

**SERVER**

Specifies the source database alias name. This is the database that contains the configuration that is being promoted.

**DBALIAS** aliasname

Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

**DBNAME** zosdbname

Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

**ID** userid

Specifies the user ID to use when you connect to the source database.

**PASSWORD** pwd

Specifies the password to use when you connect to the source server. If you specify the user ID and do not specify the password, you will be prompted to enter the password. The password is hidden as you type.

**SCHEMA** schema

Specifies the source schema name.

**promote-options**

**PROMOTE TO** dbalias

Specifies the destination database alias name to receive the promoted configuration.

**SCHEMA** promschema

Specifies the schema of the control tables in the destination database. If the schema is not specified, then the schema in the source configuration is used in the generated scripts for the promoted configuration.

**promote-srvr-options**

**DBALIAS** aliasname

Specifies the destination database alias name.

**DBNAME** dbname

Specifies the destination database name.

**ID** userid

Specifies the user ID of the destination database for promotion. The resulting promotion commands will not include a user ID if this parameter is not specified.

**PASSWORD** pwd

Specifies the password to use to connect to the destination database. The resulting promotion commands will not include a password if this parameter is not specified.
Example

To specify the servers to promote configurations from and the corresponding destination servers:

```
SET PEER NODE 1 SERVER DBALIAS AMERICAS ID id1 PASSWORD "plwd" SCHEMA ASN
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS AMERICAS01 ID id1 PASSWORD "pw1d" SCHEMA ASN;
```

```
SET PEER NODE 2 SERVER DBALIAS EUROPE ID id1 PASSWORD "plwd" SCHEMA ASN
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS EUROPE01 ID id1 PASSWORD "pw1d" SCHEMA ASN;
```

```
SET PEER NODE 3 SERVER DBALIAS ASIA ID id1 PASSWORD "plwd" SCHEMA ASN
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS ASIA01 ID id1 PASSWORD "pw1d" SCHEMA ASN;
```

SET PROFILE command

Use the SET PROFILE command to specify custom parameters for table spaces or indexes that are created by the ASNCLP program. After you issue a SET PROFILE command, you can associate a profile with a task command by specifying the profile's name in the task command.

Syntax

```
SET PROFILE profilename prof-clause
```

**prof-clause:**

```
FOR OBJECT TARGET TABLESPACE OPTIONS ZOS-TBS-CLAUSE UW-TBS-CLAUSE
PAGE LOCK INDEX OPTIONS ZOS-IDX-CLAUSE
ROW LOCK
```

**zos-tbs-clause:**

```
ZOS DB dbname BUFFERPOOL bufferpoolname ENCODING UNICODE
STOGROUP stogroupname priqty-clause secqty-clause
```

**uw-tbs-clause:**

```
UN BUFFERPOOL bufferpoolname PAGESIZE n
```
Parameters

PROFILE profilename
   Specifies the profile name.

UNDO
   Specify to undo a specific profile.

FOR OBJECT
   Specifies the object for which you are setting table space or index options:

   TARGET
      Target table

   QCNTL TBLS
      Q replication control tables

   PAGE LOCK
      All tables that follow the page locking mechanism

   ROW LOCK
      All tables that follow the row locking mechanism

TABLESPACE OPTIONS
   Specify to set table space options.
INDEX OPTIONS
   Specify to set index options.

DB dbname
   Specifies the name of the z/OS database to connect to.

BUFFERPOOL bufferpoolname
   Specifies the buffer pool name.

ENCODING
   Specifies the encoding scheme (EBCDIC, ASCII, or UNICODE). The default is EBCDIC.

STOGROUP stogroupname
   Specifies a storage group name.

   PRIQTY
      Specifies the minimum primary space allocation for a DB2-managed data set for a table space.

SECQTY
   Specifies the minimum secondary space allocation for a DB2-managed data set for a table space.

ABSOLUTE
   Specifies an actual value in kilobytes (denoted as n or m in the syntax diagram) for space allocation. See the CREATE TABLESPACE command in the DB2 UDB for z/OS V8 SQL Reference (SC18-7426-00) for more details.

PERCENT OF SOURCE
   Specifies the percentage (denoted as n or m in the syntax diagram) of the source table size for space allocation. See the CREATE TABLESPACE command in the DB2 UDB for z/OS V8 SQL Reference (SC18-7426-00) for more details.

PERCENT OF SOURCE ALLOC
   The number (denoted as n or m in the syntax diagram) specifies that the space allocation is at least that percentage of the source table allocation (not current space usage) of the related source table in z/OS. If it is used in conjunction with the PRIQTY keyword, the number specifies the minimum primary space allocation. If used in conjunction with the SECQTY keyword, the number specifies the minimum secondary space allocation. See the CREATE TABLESPACE command in the DB2 UDB for z/OS V8 SQL Reference (SC18-7426-00) for more details.

PAGESIZE n
   Specifies the page size of the table space.

   Restriction: The page size of the table space must match the page size of the buffer pool.

FILE
   Specifies the container path string for the file. For example, for Linux or UNIX you can set the container path to /tmp/db/ts/ and for Windows, you can set the container path to D:\tmp\db\ts/.

DEVICE
   Specifies the container path string for the device. For example, for Linux or UNIX you can set the container path to /tmp/db/ts/ and for Windows, you can set the container path to D:\tmp\db\ts/.
"container"
  Specifies the name of the container.

SIZE n
  Specifies the size of the container:
  PAGES
    Actual number of pages
  KILO
    Kilobytes
  MEGA
    Megabytes
  GIGA
    Gigabytes

Usage notes
  • The scope of the profile lasts only as long as the current session. Once you quit
    the ASNCLP session, the profile information is not saved for the next session.

Example 1
To create a profile IDXPROFILE that specifies a table space with an 8 kilobytes
page size and a 2 gigabyte container for target tables that are created by the
ASNCLP program:
SET PROFILE IDXPROFILE FOR OBJECT TARGET TABLESPACE OPTIONS UW PAGESIZE 8
USING FILE "container" SIZE 2 GIGA

Example 2
To create a profile TBSPROFILE that sets the index options for tables that follow
the page locking mechanism:
SET PROFILE TBSPROFILE FOR OBJECT PAGE LOCK INDEX OPTIONS ZOS DB TARGETDB
STOGROUP MYSTOGROUP PRIQTY PERCENT OF SOURCE 70

Example 3
To undo the profile TBSPROFILE:
SET PROFILE TBSPROFILE UNDO

SET QMANAGER command
Use the SET QMANAGER command to set the WebSphere MQ queue manager.
You cannot use this command with non-relational sources.

Syntax

```plaintext
SET QMANAGER "mgrname" FOR 
  CAPTURE SCHEMA 
  APPLY SCHEMA 
  APPLY SCHEMA 
  MULTIDIR servername.schemaname
```

Parameters

"mgrname"
  Specifies the name of the WebSphere MQ queue manager.
CAPTURE SCHEMA
Specify to set the queue manager for the Q Capture control tables.

APPLY SCHEMA
Specify to set the queue manager for the Q Apply control tables.

MULTIDIR
Specify to set the queue manager for the bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication server.

servername
Specifies the name of the server (database).

schemaname
Specifies the schema of the control tables.

Example 1
To set the queue manager QM1 for the Q Capture program:
SET QMANAGER "QM1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA

Example 2
To set the queue manager QM2 for the Q Apply program:
SET QMANAGER "QM2" FOR APPLY SCHEMA

Example 3
To set the queue manager QM3 for a server TESTDB.BLUE that is used in bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication:
SET QMANAGER "QM3" FOR MULTIDIR TESTDB.BLUE

SET REFERENCE TABLE command (multidirectional Q replication)
Use the SET REFERENCE TABLE command to identify a Q subscription for bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication. You specify this command before you use the ALTER QSUB or DROP SUBTYPE commands to change or drop the Q subscriptions.

Syntax

```
SET REFERENCE TABLE USING SCHEMA server.schema USES TABLE tableowner.tablename
```

Parameters

USING SCHEMA

server
Specifies the name of the server that contains the table.

schema
Specifies the schema of the control tables in which this table is specified as a source and target.

USES TABLE

tableowner
Specifies the table schema.
**tablename**

Specifies the table name.

**Example 1**

The following script sets the reference table RED.DEPARTMENT at the server SAMPLE to identify and change the Q subscription for the DEPARTMENT table at SAMPLE and SAMPLE1.

```
SET SUBGROUP "BIDIRGROUP";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE1";
SET REFERENCE TABLE USING SCHEMA "SAMPLE".RED USES TABLE RED.DEPARTMENT;
ALTER QSUB SUBTYPE B SOURCE HAS LOAD PHASE I TARGET ERROR ACTION S;
```

**Example 2**

The following script sets the reference table RED.EMPLOYEE at the server SAMPLE to identify and drop the Q subscription for the EMPLOYEE table at SAMPLE, SAMPLE1, and SAMPLE2.

```
SET SUBGROUP "P2P3GROUP";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE1";
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DB "SAMPLE2";
SET REFERENCE TABLE USING SCHEMA "SAMPLE".RED USES TABLE RED.EMPLOYEE;
DROP SUBTYPE P QSUBS;
```

---

**SET SERVER command (multidirectional Q replication)**

Use the SET SERVER command to specify the server that contains both Q Capture and Q Apply control tables (MULTIDIR) to use in the ASNCLP session. After you set a server name, all subsequent commands in the session will apply to this server until you change the server with this command.

**Syntax**

```
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO NULLS DBALIAS aliasname DBNAME zdbname CONFIG SERVER servername FILE filename ID userid PASSWORD pwd
```

**Parameters**

**CAPTURE**

Specify to set the database as a Q Capture server.
TARGET
Specify to set the database as a Q Apply server (also referred to as target server).

MULTIDIR
Specify to set the database as a bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication server. For z/OS, this is the subsystem location name.

NULLS
Specify to set the server name to NULL. This option resets a previously set server name.

DBALIAS aliasname
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

DBNAME zosdbname
Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

CONFIG SERVER servername
DB2 for z/OS and DB2 for Linux, UNIX, and Windows sources only:
Specifies that you are using a file to provide connection information for the server. This keyword is required when the ASNCLP program is running on UNIX System Services (USS) for z/OS. The server name must match the bracketed [NAME] field that is entered in the ASNCLP configuration file.

FILE filename
Specifies the complete path and file name to the ASNCLP configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP program attempts to use the asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists.

ID userid
Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

PASSWORD pwd
Specifies the password to use to connect to the database. If you specify the user ID and do not specify the password, you will be prompted to enter the password.

Usage notes
When using bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication, you must explicitly set the MULTIDIR option.

Example - basic
To set the bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication server to the database TESTDB:
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DBALIAS TESTDB

Example - password prompting
To set the bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication server and specify only the user ID in the command:
SET SERVER MULTIDIR TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN

You are prompted to enter the password. If you are running the commands from an input file in batch mode, the program waits for you to enter the password.
before the program processes the next commands.

**SET SUBGROUP command (multidirectional Q replication)**

Use the SET SUBGROUP command to specify a name for a collection of Q subscriptions that are involved in bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication.

**Syntax**

```plaintext
SET SUBGROUP subgroup-name
```

**Parameters**

`subgroupname`

- Specifies the name of the collection of Q subscriptions for bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication.

**Example**

To set the subgroup BLUEandRED:

```
SET SUBGROUP BLUEandRED
```

**SET TABLES command (multidirectional Q replication)**

Use the SET TABLES command to specify the tables that participate in a single bidirectional or peer-to-peer subscription (each listed table is both a source and a target for the Q subscription).

**Syntax**

```plaintext
SET TABLES (server.schema.table_owner.table_name, server.schema.table_owner.table_name)
```

**Parameters**

`server`

- Specifies the name of the server (database) that contains the table.

`schema`

- Specifies the schema of the control tables in which this table is specified as a source or target.

`tableowner`

- Specifies the schema of the table.

`tablename`

- Specifies the name of the table.

**Usage notes**

- You must specify at least one table.
- The first table must be located at the starting peer (peer-to-peer replication) or primary server (bidirectional replication), and it must already exist.
- If you specify additional tables that already exist at the other servers, the ASNCLP program will check to see if they exist. If the tables do not exist, they will be created based on the first table.

- You must specify a CREATE QSUB command after identifying the tables for the Q subscription with the SET TABLES command.
- To create a set of Q subscriptions for peer-to-peer or bidirectional replication using the tables specified in the SET TABLES command, you must issue a CREATE QSUB command before the next SET TABLES command. That is, each SET TABLES command will override the previous one until you issue a CREATE QSUB statement.

Example 1

In this example, the table specified in parentheses is BLUE.TABLE3 on the testdb server with a Q Capture and Q Apply schema of BLUE. There are two other servers in the peer-to-peer configuration: testdb1 with a shared schema of RED and testdb2 with a shared schema of GREEN. New tables will be generated on testdb1 and testdb2 with the names RED.TGTTABLE3 and GREEN.TGTTABLE3 because no tables were specified explicitly for the RED and GREEN servers.

```plaintext
SET TABLES ("testdb".BLUE.BLUE.TABLE3);
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE P;
```

Example 2

In this example, the first table specified in the SET TABLES command is RCTEST2.TABLE2 on the testdb server with a Q Capture and Q Apply schema of BLUE. New tables will be generated on testdb1 and testdb2 with the name of RCTEST3.XYZ and RCBLUE.AllTypes0 because the two other tables are specified explicitly.

```plaintext
SET TABLES ("testdb".BLUE.RCTEST2.TABLE2,"testdb1".RED.RCTEST3.XYZ,
"testdb2".YELLOW.RCBLUE.AllTypes0);
CREATE QSUB SUBTYPE P;
```

---

**SET TRACE command**

Use the SET TRACE command to enable and disable the internal trace for the ASNCLP commands.

**Syntax**

```
SET TRACE ON
```

**Parameters**

- **OFF**
  - Specify to turn off the trace.
- **ON**
  - Specify to turn on the trace.

**Usage notes**

- All output is sent to the console. For readability, save the output to a file.
Example

To turn on the internal trace for the ASNCLP program:

SET TRACE ON

SHOW SET ENV command

The SHOW SET ENV command displays the environment set during the session. The console displays the environment.

Syntax

```
SHOW SET ENV
```

Example

To display the environment set during an ASNCLP session:

SHOW SET ENV

START QSUB command

Use the START QSUB command to signal the Q Capture program or the Classic capture components to start a Q subscription.

Syntax

```
START QSUB SUBNAME
```

```
FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%text%"
```

```
CAP SERVER OPTIONS classic-opt-clause
```

classic-opt-clause:

- **DB dalias**
- **DBALIAS aliasname**
- **DBNAME dbname**
- **ID userid**
- **PASSWORD pwd**
- **CAPSCHEMA schema**
- **CONFIG NAME servername**
- **FILE filename**

Parameters

- **SUBNAME subname**
  Specifies the name of the Q subscription to start.

- **FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%text%"**
  Specify to start Q subscriptions that match the expression in the LIKE clause. The following example shows a LIKE clause:
  
  START QSUB FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%table%"

classic-opt-clause: These parameters work only with Classic sources. If you have already specified these parameters in a previous SET SERVER command, you do not have to specify them again in this command.

- **DB dalias**
  Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked. This keyword is deprecated.
**DBALIAS** `aliasname`
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

**DBNAME** `zosdbname`
Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

**ID** `userid`
Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

**PASSWORD** `pwd`
Specifies the password to use to connect to the database.

**CAPSCHEMA** `schema`
Specifies the schema of the control tables.

**CONFIG NAME** `servername`
Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic replication configuration file that the ASNCLP uses to connect to the Classic data server.

**FILE** `filename`
Specifies the complete path and file name to the Classic replication configuration file. If you do not use the **FILE** parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the `asnservers.ini` file in the current directory, if that file exists.

**Usage notes**

The CAP SERVER OPTIONS parameter overrides any settings that you specified in a previous SET command.

**Example 1**

To start a Q subscription from a Classic source by specifying server information in the START QSUB command:

```
START QSUB SUBNAME sub1 CAP SERVER OPTIONS CONFIG NAME classic1
FILE asnservers.ini ID id1 PASSWORD passwd1;
```

**Example 2**

To start a Q subscription from a Classic source by specifying server information in a separate SET command:

```
SET SERVER CAPTURE CONFIG SERVER NAME classic1
FILE asnservers.ini ID id1 PASSWORD passwd1;
START QSUB SUBNAME sub1;
```
classic-opt-clause:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>parameter</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB dbalias</td>
<td>Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked. This keyword is deprecated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBALIAS aliasname</td>
<td>Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBNAME zosdbname</td>
<td>Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID userid</td>
<td>Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASSWORD pwd</td>
<td>Specifies the password to use to connect to the database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPSCHEMA schema</td>
<td>Specifies the schema of the control tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFIG SERVER servername</td>
<td>Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic replication configuration file that the ASNCLP uses to connect to the Classic data source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILE filename</td>
<td>Specifies the complete path and file name to the Classic replication configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the asnserver.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameters

SUBNAME subname
  Specifies the name of the Q subscription to stop.

FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%text%"
  Specify to stop Q subscriptions that match the expression in the LIKE clause. The following example shows a LIKE clause:
  STOP QSUB FOR SUBNAME LIKE "%table%"

classic-opt-clause: These parameters work only with Classic sources. If you have already specified these parameters in a previous SET SERVER command, you do not have to specify them again in this command.

Usage notes

The CAP SERVER OPTIONS parameter overrides any settings that you specified in a previous SET command.
Example

To stop a Q subscription:
STOP QSUB SUBNAME EMPLOYEE0001

VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR command

Use the VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR command to verify that the required WebSphere MQ objects exist and have the correct properties for Q replication schemas, queue maps, and Q subscriptions.

Syntax

```
VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR
   CAPTURE SCHEMA
   APPLY SCHEMA
   PUBQMAP—publishing_queue_map_name
   REPLQMAP—replication_queue_map_name
   QSUB—q_subscriber_name—USING REPLQMAP—replication_queue_map_name
```

Parameters

**CAPTURE SCHEMA**
Specify to validate the queue manager, restart queue, and administration queue that are defined for a Q Capture schema.

**APPLY SCHEMA**
Specify to validate the queue manager that is defined for a Q Apply schema.

**PUBQMAP**
Specify to validate the send queue that is specified for a publishing queue map.

**REPLQMAP**
Specify to validate the send queue, receive queue, and Q Apply administration queue that are specified for a replication queue map.

**QSUB**
Specify to validate the model queue that is defined to create spill queues for a Q subscription.

Usage notes

Messages that describe the results of the tests are sent to the standard output (stdout).

Example 1

To validate the send queue, receive queue, and Q Apply administration queue that are specified for a replication queue map SAMPLE ASN TO TARGET ASN:
VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR REPLQMAP SAMPLE ASN TO TARGET ASN
Example 2

To validate the model queue that is specified for the Q Subscription EMPLOYEE0001 that uses the replication queue map SAMPLE ASN TO TARGET ASN:
VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR QSUB EMPLOYEE0001
USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE ASN TO TARGET ASN

VALIDATE WSMQ MESSAGE FLOW FOR REPLQMAP command

Use the VALIDATE WSMQ MESSAGE FLOW FOR REPLQMAP command to send test messages that validate the message flow between the WebSphere MQ queues that are specified for a replication queue map.

Syntax

|---VALIDATE WSMQ MESSAGE FLOW FOR REPLQMAP---queue_map_name---|

Parameters

*queue_map_name*

Specifies the name of an existing replication queue map.

Usage notes

The command puts a test message on the send queue and attempts to get the message from the receive queue. It also puts a test message on the Q Apply administration queue and attempts to get the message from the Q Capture administration queue. Messages that describe the results of the tests are sent to the standard output (stdout).

Example

To test the message flow between queues that are part of a replication queue map named SAMPLE ASN TO TARGET ASN:

VALIDATE WSMQ MESSAGE FLOW FOR REPLQMAP SAMPLE ASN TO TARGET ASN
Chapter 6. ASNCLP commands for event publishing

The ASNCLP commands for event publishing define and change publishing queue maps and publications. The commands also can be used to start and stop publications.

"Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up event publishing" on page 208 demonstrates how you can combine event publishing commands to create an ASNCLP setup script.

Table 12 lists the ASNCLP commands for event publishing and links to topics that describe each command.

Table 12. ASNCLP commands for event publishing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you want to ...</th>
<th>Use this command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Add a column to a publication</td>
<td>ALTER ADD COLUMN command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change a publishing queue map</td>
<td>&quot;ALTER PUBQMAP command&quot; on page 214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change a publication</td>
<td>&quot;ALTER PUB command&quot; on page 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create the control tables for the Q Capture program</td>
<td>CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a publishing queue map</td>
<td>&quot;CREATE PUBQMAP command&quot; on page 226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create a publication</td>
<td>&quot;CREATE PUB command&quot; on page 222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop the control tables for the Q Capture program</td>
<td>DROP CONTROL TABLES ON command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete a publishing queue map</td>
<td>&quot;DROP PUBQMAP command&quot; on page 229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete a publication</td>
<td>&quot;DROP PUB command&quot; on page 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List publications</td>
<td>&quot;LIST PUBS command&quot; on page 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List publishing queue maps</td>
<td>&quot;LIST PUBQMAPS command&quot; on page 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List Q Capture schemas</td>
<td>LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote a publication</td>
<td>&quot;PROMOTE PUB command&quot; on page 232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote a publishing queue map</td>
<td>&quot;PROMOTE PUBQMAP command&quot; on page 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start a publication</td>
<td>&quot;START PUB command&quot; on page 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set the Q Capture schema for all task commands</td>
<td>SET CAPTURE SCHEMA command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Define the log file for the ASNCLP program</td>
<td>SET LOG command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Define output files that contain SQL statements to set up event publishing</td>
<td>SET OUTPUT command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set the WebSphere MQ queue manager</td>
<td>SET QMANAGER command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify whether to automatically run each task command from an input file before the ASNCLP program processes the next task command</td>
<td>SET RUN SCRIPT command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify the Q Capture server to use in the ASNCLP session</td>
<td>SET SERVER command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable and disable the trace for the ASNCLP commands</td>
<td>SET TRACE command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display the environment set during the session</td>
<td>SHOW SET ENV command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop a publication</td>
<td>&quot;STOP PUB command&quot; on page 244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 12. ASNCLP commands for event publishing (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you want to ...</th>
<th>Use this command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verify that the required WebSphere MQ objects exist and have the correct properties for schemas, queue maps, and publications.</td>
<td><strong>VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR</strong> command</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up event publishing

This sample contains four ASNCLP scripts for setting up a basic event publishing environment. It includes Q Capture control tables, a publishing queue map, and a publication.

ASNCLP scripts typically generate one or more SQL scripts to create publishing objects. Because some publishing objects depend on the existence of other objects, run the ASNCLP scripts and the SQL scripts that they generate in the following order:

1. Q Capture control tables
2. Publishing queue map
3. Q subscription

The final ASNCLP script checks the WebSphere MQ environment for event publishing and does not generate SQL statements. You must create the control tables and queue map before you run this script.

This sample has a section for each ASNCLP script, which you can copy to a text file and run by using the **ASNCLP -f filename** command. Within the code sample in each section, details about each group of commands are preceded by a comment character (#).

Table 13 on page 210 below the sample describes the SQL scripts that are generated.

For help creating the WebSphere MQ objects that are used in these scripts, see WebSphere MQ setup script generator for Q replication and event publishing and WebSphere MQ setup scripts for Q replication.

ASNCLP script 1 (Q Capture control tables)

This script generates SQL statements that create Q Capture control tables at the SAMPLE database. It includes commands for the following tasks:

- Setting the environment
- Creating Q Capture control tables
- Ending the ASNCLP session

```
# Setting the environment.
# The SET LOG command directs ASNCLP messages to one log file, ep.err.
# The SET OUTPUT command creates an SQL script, epcontrol.sql.
# The SET RUN SCRIPT LATER option allows you to review the SQL scripts before they are run.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET QMANAGER "QM1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE EP1;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "epcontrol.sql";
```
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Creating Q Capture control tables.
# The command specifies a restart queue and Q Capture administration queue.
# It also reduces the time that the Q Capture program pauses after reaching the
# end of the DB2 recovery log from the default of 5000 milliseconds (5 seconds)
# to 1000 milliseconds.

CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER USING
RESTARTQ "EP1.QM1.RESTARTQ" ADMINQ "EP1.QM1.ADMINQ"
SLEEP INTERVAL 1000;

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 2 (publishing queue map)

This script generates SQL statements that create a publishing queue map. It
includes commands for the following tasks:

1 Setting the environment
2 Creating a publishing queue map
3 Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment.
# The SET OUTPUT command creates a SQL script, pqmap.sql, which adds definitions
# for the queue map to the Q Capture control tables.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG "pqmap.err";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE EP1;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "pqmap.sql";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Creating a publishing queue map.
# This command generates SQL to create a publishing queue map,
# SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_SUBSCRIBER. It specifies a send queue at the Q Capture
# server. The command also specifies that the content of each message will
# be a single row, that the memory buffer for each message (MAX MESSAGE SIZE)
# will be 128 KB (double the default), and that that heartbeat messages will be
# sent every 5 seconds.
CREATE PUBQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_SUBSCRIBER USING
SENDQ "EP1.QM1.PUBDATAQ" MESSAGE CONTENT TYPE R
MAX MESSAGE SIZE 128 HEARTBEAT INTERVAL 5;

# 5 Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 3 (publication)

This script generates SQL statements to create a publication. It specifies a source
table, DEPARTMENT, at the SAMPLE database. The script includes commands for
the following tasks:

1 Setting the environment
2 Creating a publication
3 Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment.
# The SET OUTPUT command creates a SQL script, pub.sql, that adds definitions
# for the publication to the Q Capture control tables.
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG "pub.err";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE EPI;
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "pub.sql";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Creating the publication
# This command generates SQL to create a publication named DEPARTMENT0001.
# It specifies the DEPARTMENT table as a source. Messages will be sent when any
# column in the source table changes. DELETE operations at the source table will
# not prompt a message to be sent.
CREATE PUB USING PUBQMAP SAMPLE_EP1_TO_SUBSCRIBER
(PUBNAME "DEPARTMENT0001" DB2ADMIN.DEPARTMENT ALL CHANGED ROWS Y
SUPPRESS DELETES Y);

# 5 Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

**ASNCLP script 4 (check WebSphere MQ environment)**

This script does not generate SQL. Instead, it checks whether the queue manager
and queues that were specified in the other scripts exist and whether the objects
have the correct properties for event publishing. The script includes commands for
the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Checking the queue managers and queues
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment.
# No SET RUN statement is required. The commands run immediately and send results
# to the command window and log.
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET LOG "epchecks.err";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET QMANAGER "QM1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE EPI;

# 2 Checking the queue manager and queues.
# These commands check whether the queue manager and queues exist and validate
# their settings. Any errors must be corrected before you start the Q Capture
# program.
VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA;
VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR PUBQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_SUBSCRIBER;

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

**Output of the script**

In addition to the log file, ep.err, this example produces three SQL script files in
the same directory where you run the ASNCLP program. [Table 13] describes the
files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output file</th>
<th>Contains SQL to ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>epcontrol.sql</td>
<td>Create Q Capture control tables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 13. SQL script files that are created by the sample ASNCLP scripts (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output file</th>
<th>Contains SQL to ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pqmap.sql</td>
<td>Create a publishing queue map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pub.sql</td>
<td>Create a publication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ALTER ADD COLUMN command**

Use the ALTER ADD COLUMN command to add a column to a Q subscription or publication.

**Syntax**

```
ALTER ADD COLUMN USING SIGNAL (colname)
QSUB subname USING REPQMAP qmapname
WITH BEFORE IMAGE
PREFIX 'x'
PUB pubname
WITH BEFORE IMAGE
SOURCE owner.table_name
```

**Parameters**

`colname`

Specifies one or more columns (separated by a comma) to add to the definition of the active Q subscription or publication.

`QSUB subname`

Specifies the name of the Q subscription.

**WITH BEFORE IMAGE**

Specifies that the before-image value of each added column will be replicated.

**PREFIX 'x'**

Specifies the prefix for each before image column. If you do not specify a prefix, DB2 uses the default, X. If this prefix generates invalid names then other letters will be used beginning with Y until valid names are generated.

**USING REPQMAP qmapname**

Specifies the name of the replication queue map used by the Q subscription.

**PUB pubname**

Specifies the name of the publication.

**SOURCE owner.table_name**

Specifies that the columns are added to all of the subscriptions and publications that subscribe to the source table.

**Usage notes**

- The column needs to exist in the source table already and should not be part of any existing Q subscription or publication.
- The Q subscription or publication must be active.
The column must be nullable or have a default value on the source table.
The column name on the target table will be implicitly named the same as the
column name on the source table.
For LONG VARCHAR or GRAPHIC types, the DATA CHANGES INCLUDE
VARCHAR COLUMNS option must be enabled. VARCHAR COLUMNS are
variable length character columns. The DATA CHANGES INCLUDE VARCHAR
COLUMNS is an option set on the source table by altering the table’s attributes
using SQL.
There is a limit of 20 columns that can be inserted into the statement.
This command works for unidirectional replication and event publishing.

Example 1

To alter a Q subscription by adding columns PHONE and ADDRESS to the
EMPLOYEE0001 Q subscription:
ALTER ADD COLUMN USING SIGNAL (PHONE, ADDRESS) QSUB EMPLOYEE0001
USING REPQMAP SAMPLE ASN TO TARGETDB ASN

Example 2

To add the PHONE, ADDRESS, and EMAIL columns to all subscriptions and
publications that subscribe to the EMPLOYEE table.
ALTER ADD COLUMN USING SIGNAL (PHONE, ADDRESS, EMAIL) SOURCE DB2ADMIN.EMPLOYEE

ALTER PUB command

Use the ALTER PUB command to change the properties of a publication.

Syntax

```
ALTER PUB pubname FOR source_name DESC "description"
```

```
OPTIONS opt-clause
```

```
SEARCH CONDITION "search_cond" ALL CHANGED ROWS Y BEFORE VALUES N
```

```
CHANGED COLS ONLY Y SUPPRESS DELETES Y TOPIC "topic"
```

Parameters

`PUB pubname`
Specifies the name of the publication.

`source_owner`
Specifies the source table schema.
source_name
   Specifies the source table name.

DESC "description"
   Specifies a description of the publication.

PUBQMAP qmapname
   Specifies the new name of the publishing queue map that is used by this
   publication.

other-opt-clause:

SEARCH CONDITION "search_cond"
   Specifies a search condition for filtering changes to publish. The change is not
   sent if the predicate is false. This is an annotated select WHERE clause, where
   there must be a colon before the column names of the source table. The
   following example shows a WHERE clause:
   ALTER PUB mypubname FOR ALLTYPE1 OPTIONS
   SEARCH CONDITION "WHERE :MYKEY > 1000"

ALL CHANGED ROWS
   Specifies a data sending option.

   Y  Send a row when any column in the source table changes.
   N  Send a row only if a subscribed column in the source table changes.

BEFORE VALUES
   For an update operation, this keyword indicates whether the Q Capture
   program sends the before values of non-key columns in addition to their after
   values. For a delete, this keyword indicates whether the Q Capture program
   sends the before values of non-key columns in addition to the before values of
   the key columns.

   N  The Q Capture program does not send before values of non-key columns
      that change. If a key column changes, the Q Capture program sends both
      its before and after values. For delete statements involving key columns,
      only before values are sent. This is the default.
   Y  When there are changes to non-key columns in the source table that are
      part of a publication, the Q Capture program sends both before and after
      values.

CHANGED COLS ONLY
   Specifies whether the Q Capture program publishes columns that are part of a
   publication only if they have changed. This keyword only applies to update
   operations.

   Y  When the Q Capture program sends an updated row, it sends only the
      changed columns that are part of a publication. This is the default.
   N  The Q Capture program sends all columns in a row that are part of a
      publication whenever any of them have changed.

SUPPRESS DELETES
   Specifies whether to send rows that were deleted from the source table.

   N  Send deleted rows.
   Y  Do not send deleted rows.

TOPIC "topic"
   Specifies the topic that will be included in the MQ RFH2 message header and
used by the publication. You must specify the HEADER MQ RFH2 keywords when you create the publishing queue map that this publication uses.

Example

To alter the publication MYXMLPUB by only sending a row if the subscribed column has changed, sending all columns in a row that are part of the publication whenever any of them have changed, and sending deleted rows:

```
ALTER PUB MYXMLPUB FOR ERIC.TSTTABLE OPTIONS ALL CHANGED ROWS N
BEFORE VALUES N CHANGED COLS ONLY N SUPPRESS DELETES N
```

### ALTER PUBQMAP command

Use the ALTER PUBQMAP command to change attributes for an existing publishing queue map.

**Syntax**

```
ALTER PUBQMAP qmapname USING options
```

**options:**

- **DESC** "description"
- **MESSAGE CONTENT TYPE** T/R
- **SENDQ** sendqname
- **ERROR ACTION** S/Q
- **HEARTBEAT INTERVAL** interval
- **MAX MESSAGE SIZE** size
- **HEADER** NONE
- **ON CODEPAGE ERROR** SEND NO DATA
- **SEND RAW DATA**

**Parameters**

- **qmapname**
  Specifies the name of the publishing queue map.

- **DESC "description"**
  Specifies the description of the publishing queue map.

- **MESSAGE CONTENT TYPE**
  Specifies whether messages put on the queue will contain an entire database transaction or only a row operation.

  - **T** Messages contain all of the row operations (update, insert, or delete) within a DB2 transaction, and information about the transaction. This is the default.

  - **R** Messages contain a single update, insert, or delete operation, and information about the DB2 transaction to which it belongs.

- **SENDQ sendqname**
  Specify to updates the send queue used by the publishing queue map.

- **ERROR ACTION**
  The action that the Q Capture program takes when the send queue stops
accepting messages. For example, the queue might be full, or the queue
manager might have reported a severe error for this queue.

S  The Q Capture program stops.
Q  The Q Capture program stops putting messages on any send queues that
    are in error and continues putting messages on other send queues.

HEARTBEAT INTERVAL  interval
    Specifies the interval (in seconds) between heartbeat messages sent by the Q
    Capture program to a subscribing application when there are no transactions to
    publish.

MAX MESSAGE SIZE  size
    Specifies the maximum size (in kilobytes) of the buffer that is used for sending
    messages over the send queue.

HEADER
    Specifies whether you want a JMS-compliant MQ RFH2 header added to all
    messages that use the send queue that is specified in this publishing queue
    map.

   NONE
    Specify to send only the publication message with no special headers.

   MQ RFH2
    Specify to attach a special header to the message that will contain the topic
    name that you specify as part of an publication.

ON CODEPAGE ERROR
    Specifies whether you want to send data when code page conversion errors
    occur.

   SEND NO DATA
    The Q Capture program does not send the data when an error occurs
    during code page conversion.

   SEND RAW DATA
    The Q Capture program sends hex representation of the character data if a
    code page conversion error occurs.

Example

To alter the SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_SUBSCRIBER publishing queue map and change
the message type from row to transaction, stop the Q Capture program if an error
occurs, specify 6 seconds between heartbeat messages, and set the maximum size
of the buffer to 64 kilobytes for sending messages over the send queue:

ALTER PUBQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_SUBSCRIBER USING MESSAGE CONTENT TYPE T ERROR ACTION S
    HEARTBEAT INTERVAL 6 MAX MESSAGE SIZE 64

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO command

Use the ASNCLP SESSION SET TO command to establish an ASNCLP session for
Q replication to either relational or Classic data sources.

Syntax

```bash
----------ASNCLP SESSION SET TO—Q REPLICATION----------
```
Parameters

Q REPLICATION
Specify to set the ASNCLP session to Q replication. This ASNCLP session only accepts Q replication syntax. Use this parameter when you are connecting to either relational or Classic sources.

Usage notes

- Issue the ASNCLP SESSION SET command before all other commands in an ASNCLP session. If you do not issue the ASNCLP SESSION SET command, the ASNCLP program defaults to SQL replication.
- You can only issue commands that apply to the type of replication that you specify.

Example 1

To set the ASNCLP session to Q replication:

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION

CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR command

Use the CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR command to set up Q Capture and Q Apply control tables. For event publishing, Q Apply control tables are not needed.

For bidirectional and peer-to-peer replication, run the SET MULTIDIR SCHEMA command before you use this command. The Q Capture and Q Apply programs must use the same schema on each server.

In Classic replication, the control tables for the Classic capture components are creating by using the Classic Data Architect.

Syntax

```
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER USING capparms-clause
| APPLY SERVER USING applyparms-clause |
| ZOS INDEX zos-idx-clause |
```

capparms-clause:

```
RESTARTQ "rstqname" ADMINQ "admqname"
IN ZOS zos-ts-clause
UN UW UW-ts-clause
STARTMODE WARM SI COLD WARMNS
MEMORY LIMIT limit
AUTOSTOP Y N
MONITOR INTERVAL interval
MONITOR LIMIT monlimit
TRACE LIMIT trclimit
```
applyparms-clause:

- IN ZOS zos-ts-clause
- UW uw-ts-clause
- FEDERATED fed-ts-clause
- MONITOR LIMIT monitor_limit
- TRACE LIMIT trclimit
- MONITOR INTERVAL interval
- PRUNE INTERVAL prninterval
- AUTOSTOP N
- SLEEP INTERVAL sleep_interval
- LOGREUSE N
- APPLY PATH "apply_path"
- TERM Y
- PWDFILE "filename"
- DEADLOCK RETRIES num
- SIGNAL LIMIT signal_limit
- RELEASE "apply_release"

zos-ts-clause:

- PAGE LOCK tsname
- DB dbname
- NAMING PREFIX prefix
  prof-clause

uw-ts-clause:

- TSPACE tsname
  NAMING PREFIX prefix
  prof-clause

fed-ts-clause:

- TSPACE tsname
  RMT SCHEMA name
CREATE USING PROFILE pname

Parameters

**CAPTURE SERVER**
Specify to create Q Capture control tables.

**APPLY SERVER**
Specify to create Q Apply control tables.

capparms-clause:

**ZOS**
Specifies a z/OS system on which to create Q Capture control tables.

**UW**
Specifies a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system on which to create Q Capture control tables.

**RESTARTQ** "rstqname"
Specifies the restart queue that the Q Capture program uses.

**ADMINQ** "admqname"
Specifies the administration queue that the Q Capture program uses.

**STARTMODE**
Specifies what kind of start the Q Capture program will perform.

**WARMС**
Specify for the Q Capture program to perform a warm start. If the Q Capture program is starting for the first time, it will perform a cold start.

**COLD**
Specify for the Q Capture program to perform a cold start.

**WARMNS**
Specify for the Q Capture program to attempt a warm start if information is available. If the information is not available, the Q Capture program will stop.

**MEMORY LIMIT** limit
Specifies the maximum amount (in MB) of memory that the Q Capture program can use to build transactions.

**AUTOSTOP**

**N** The Q Capture or Q Apply program does not stop after it reaches the end of the active log and finds no transactions.

**Y** The Q Capture or Q Apply program stops after it reaches the end of the active log and finds no transactions.
**MONITOR INTERVAL** interval
Specifies how frequently (in milliseconds) the Q Capture program inserts rows into the IBMQREP_CAPMON table.

**MONITOR LIMIT** monlimit
Specifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the IBMQREP_CAPMON and IBMQREP_CAPQMON tables before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows in these tables that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

**TRACE LIMIT** trclimit
Specifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the IBMQREP_CAPTRACE table before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

**SIGNAL LIMIT** siglimit
Specifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the IBMQREP_SIGNAL table before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

**PRUNE INTERVAL** prninterval
Specifies how frequently (in seconds) the IBMQREP_CAPMON, IBMQREP_CAPQMON, IBMQREP_CAPTRACE, and IBMQREP_SIGNAL tables are pruned.

**SLEEP INTERVAL** sleepinterval
Specifies the number of milliseconds that the Q Capture program sleeps when it finishes processing the active log and determines that the buffer is empty.

**LOGREUSE**
- N  The Q Capture program appends messages to the log file, even after the Q Capture program restarts.
- Y  The Q Capture program reuses the log file by first truncating the current log file and then starting a new log when the Q Capture program restarts.

**LOGSTDOUT**
- N  The Q Capture program only sends messages to the log file.
- Y  The Q Capture program sends messages to both the log file and the standard output (stdout).

**TERM**
- Y  The Q Capture program terminates if DB2 is quiesced or stops. This value is the default.
- N  The Q Capture program continues running if DB2 is quiesced or stops.

**CAPTURE_PATH** "capture_path"
Specifies the location of the work files that the Q Capture program uses. On z/OS systems, the location can be an MVS data set high-level qualifier with //.. The default is NULL.

**RELEASE** "capture_release"
Specifies the release level of the control tables that you want to create. Allowed values are 9.7, 9.5, and 9.1. This parameter is for Linux, UNIX, and Windows only. Enclose value in double quotation marks ("."). Specifying the release level enables newer replication and publishing function on an older DB2.

appparms-clause:
ZOS
Specifies a z/OS system in which Q Apply control tables are created.

UW
Specifies a Linux, UNIX, or Windows system in which Q Apply control tables are created.

FEDERATED
Specifies a federated target, on which Q Apply control tables are created in an Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Microsoft SQL Server, or Teradata database, and nicknames are created for these control tables in the Q Apply server. Some control tables are created in the Q Apply server.

MONITOR LIMIT monlimit
Specifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the IBMQREP_APPLYMON table before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

TRACE LIMIT trclimit
Specifies how long (in minutes) a row can remain in the IBMQREP_APPLYTRACE table before it becomes eligible for pruning. All rows that are older than the specified value are pruned at the next pruning cycle.

MONITOR INTERVAL interval
Specifies how frequently (in milliseconds) the Q Apply program inserts rows into the IBMQREP_APPLYMON table.

PRUNE INTERVAL prninterval
Specifies how frequently (in seconds) the IBMQREP_APPLYMON and IBMQREP_APPLYTRACE tables are pruned.

AUTOSTOP
N The Q Apply program does not stop after all queues are emptied once.
Y The Q Apply program stops after all queues are emptied once.

LOGREUSE
N The Q Apply program appends messages to the log file, even after the Q Apply program is restarted.
Y The Q Apply program reuses the log file by first truncating the current log file and then starting a new log when the Q Apply program is restarted.

LOGSTDOUT
N The Q Apply program sends messages only to the log file.
Y The Q Apply program sends messages to the log file and the standard output (stdout).

APPLY PATH "apply_path"
Specifies the location of the work files the Q Apply program uses. The default path is the directory where the asnqapp command was run.

TERM
Y The Q Apply program stops if DB2 is quiesced or stops.
N The Q Apply program continues running if DB2 is quiesced or stops.

PWDFILE "filename"
Specifies the name of the password file.
DEADLOCK RETRIES num
   Specifies the number of retries for SQL deadlock errors.

Linux UNIX Windows RELEASE "apply_release"
   Specifies the release level of the control tables that you want to create. Allowed
   values are 9.7, 9.5, and 9.1. This parameter is for Linux, UNIX, and Windows
   only. Enclose value in double quotation marks ("'). Specifying the release level
   enables newer replication and publishing function on an older DB2.

zos-ts-clause:

PAGE LOCK
   Specify for replication control tables that require page-level locking.

ROW LOCK
   Specify for replication control tables that require row-level locking.

DB dbname
   Specifies the name of the database that contains the table space where the
   control tables will be created.

tname
   Specifies the name of the table space for the z/OS control tables.

NAMING PREFIX prefix
   Specifies a prefix to add to the name of the table space.

uw-ts-clause:

TBSPACE
   tname
       Specifies the name of the table space that is used for the control tables on
       Linux, UNIX, or Windows.

   NAMING PREFIX prefix
       Specifies a prefix to add to the name of the table space.

fed-ts-clause:

TBSPACE tname
   Specifies the name of an existing Oracle table space, Sybase segment, Informix
   dbspace, or Microsoft SQL Server file group that is used for the control tables.
   This parameter is not applicable for Teradata targets.

RMT SCHEMA
   The remote schema that the Q Apply program uses to create control tables on
   the non-DB2 database. The default is the remote authorization ID.

CREATE
   Specify to create a table space. When this parameter is used without the
   USING PROFILE keyword, the table space is assumed to exist and the control
   tables are created in this table space.

USING PROFILE pname
   Specifies the name of a profile to use to customize the table space attributes.

Example 1

To create Q Apply control tables and to specify a monitor limit of 3 minutes and a
trace limit of 9 minutes:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING MONITOR LIMIT 3 TRACE LIMIT 9
Example 2

To create Q Capture control tables:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR CAPTURE SERVER USING
RESTARTQ "ASN1.QM1.RESTARTQ" ADMINQ "ASN1.QM1.ADMINQ"

Example 3

To create Q Apply control tables for replication to an Oracle target with a remote authorization ID of ORACLE_ID:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER IN FEDERATED RMT SCHEMA ORACLE_ID

Example 4

To create Version 9.7 Q Apply control tables on a DB2 Version 9.1 database:
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR APPLY SERVER USING RELEASE "9.7"

CREATE PUB command

Use the CREATE PUB command to create a publication.

Syntax

```
CREATE PUB
  USING PUBQMAP qmapname

  pubname-qmap-clause | src-clause | opt-clause

pubname-qmap-clause:

  PUBNAME pubname
  DESC "description"
  PUBQMAP qmapname

src-clause:

  source_name
    source_owner
    SRC OWNER LIKE "predicate1"
    SRC NAME LIKE "predicate2"
    SRC ALL

  COLS col-cause
```

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**USING PUBQMAP** qmapname

Specifies the publishing queue map that is used by all subsequent publications that are created by this command.

**pubname-qmap-clause:**

**PUBNAME** pubname

Specifies the name of the publication.

**DESC** "description"

Specifies a description of the publication.

**PUBQMAP** qmapname

Specifies the publishing queue map that is used by this publication. If you do not specify the **USING PUBQMAP** keyword, you must define the **PUBQMAP** keyword for every publication that you define.

**src-clause:**

**source_owner**

Specifies the schema of the source table.

**source_name**

Specifies the name of the source table.

**SRC OWNER LIKE** "predicate1"

Specify to choose all tables with a schema that matches the expression in the LIKE statement. The following examples show LIKE statements:

```
CREATE PUB USING PUBQMAP ABCDPUBQMAP
(SRC OWNER LIKE "ASN%");

CREATE PUB USING PUBQMAP ABCDPUBQMAP
(SRC OWNER LIKE "JDOE" SRC NAME LIKE "%TAB%");
```
SRC NAME LIKE "predicate2"
Specify to choose all tables with a name that matches the expression in the LIKE statement. The following example shows a LIKE statement:
CREATE PUB USING PUBQMAP ABCDPUBQMAP
(SRC NAME LIKE "*%4%")

SRC ALL
Specify to choose all tables, with the exception of DB2 catalog views, that exist on the Q Capture server.

col-cause:
ALL
Specify to publish all columns in the source table.

INCLUDE (colname)
Specifies what columns to publish. You can specify multiple columns.

EXCLUDE (colname)
Specifies what columns not to publish. You can specify multiple columns.

ISKEY (colname)
Indicates whether the column is part of the key to use for publishing. Any column or set of columns that are unique at the source can be used. If no column is specified as a key, the Q Capture program looks for a primary key within the set of published columns, then for a unique constraint, and then for a unique index. If none of these exists, Q Capture will use all published, valid columns as key columns for publishing. (Some columns, such as LOB columns, cannot be used as keys.)

opt-clause:
SEARCH CONDITION "search_cond"
Specifies a search condition for filtering changes to publish. The change is not sent if the predicate is false. This is an annotated select WHERE clause, which requires a colon before the column names. The following example shows a WHERE clause:
CREATE PUB USING PUBQMAP ASNMAP
(PUBNAME mypubname ALLTYPE1 SEARCH CONDITION
"WHERE :MYKEY > 1000")

ALL CHANGED ROWS
Specifies a data sending option.

Y Send a row when any column in the source table changes.

N Send a row only if a subscribed column in the source table changes.

BEFORE VALUES
For an update operation, this keyword indicates whether the Q Capture program sends the before values of non-key columns in addition to their after values. For a delete, this keyword indicates whether the Q Capture program sends the before values of non-key columns in addition to the before values of the key columns.

N The Q Capture program does not send before values of nonkey columns that change. If a key column changes, the Q Capture program sends both its before and after values. For delete statements involving key columns, only before values are sent. This is the default.
When there are changes to nonkey columns in the source table that are part of a publication, the Q Capture program sends both before and after values.

**INCLUDE (colname)**
Specifies the nonkey columns for which the Q Capture program sends both before and after values.

**CHANGED COLS ONLY**
This keyword indicates whether the Q Capture program publishes columns that are part of a publication only if they have changed. This field applies to update operations only.

- Y When the Q Capture program sends an updated row, it sends only the changed columns that are part of a publication. This is the default.
- N The Q Capture program sends all columns in a row that are part of a publication whenever any of them has changed.

**HAS LOAD PHASE**
Specifies whether the target table for the publication will be loaded with data from the source.

- N No load phase at the target. This is the default.
- E External load: Specifies a manual load by an application outside of replication. In this case, you insert the LOADDONE signal (by using the LOADDONE command) into the IBMQREP_SIGNAL table at the Q Capture server to inform the Q Capture program that the application is done loading.

**SUPPRESS DELETES**
Specifies whether to send rows that were deleted from the source table.

- N Send deleted rows.
- Y Do not send deleted rows.

**TOPIC "topic"**
Specifies the topic that will be included in the MQ RFH2 message header and used by the publication. You must specify the HEADER MQ RFH2 keywords when you create the publishing queue map that this publication uses.

**Example 1**

To create a publication that uses publishing queue map SAMPLE ASN1 TO SUBSCRIBER that publishes a row when any column in the source table changes and does not publish rows that were deleted from the source table:

```sql
CREATE PUB USING PUBQMAP SAMPLE ASN1 TO SUBSCRIBER (PUBNAME "EMPLOYEE0001" DB2ADMIN.EMPLOYEE ALL CHANGED ROWS Y BEFORE VALUES Y CHANGED COLS ONLY Y HAS LOAD PHASE N SUPPRESS DELETES Y)
```

**Example 2**

To create a publication and specify that the capture program sends before values for the nonkey columns C10, C11, and C13:

```sql
ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON;
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB APPIDB;
```
CREATE PUBQMAP command

Use the CREATE PUBQMAP command to create a publishing queue map that specifies the send queue to use for event publishing and whether to send messages in XML or delimited format.

Syntax

```
CREATE PUBQMAP qmapname USING SENDQ "sendqname"
```

xml-format-options:

```
MESSAGE CONTENT TYPE T|R
ERROR ACTION S|Q
HEARTBEAT INTERVAL interval
```

```
MAX MESSAGE SIZE size
HEADER NONE
ON CODEPAGE ERROR SEND NO DATA
SEND RAW DATA
```

del-format-options:

```
MESSAGE CONTENT TYPE T|R
ERROR ACTION S|Q
HEARTBEAT INTERVAL 0
```

```
MAX MESSAGE SIZE size
```

Parameters

- **qmapname**
  Specifies the name of the publishing queue map.

- **DESC "description"**
  Specifies the description of the publishing queue map.

- **SENDQ "sendqname"**
  Specifies the name of the WebSphere MQ queue to use as the send queue.

- **MESSAGE FORMAT**
  Specifies whether you want to publish messages in XML format or delimited format. Use this keyword if you want to specify options for the publishing queue map; the options differ for the different message format types.

- **MESSAGE CONTENT TYPE**
  Specifies whether messages put on the queue will contain an entire database transaction or only a row operation.
Messages contain all of the row operations (update, insert, or delete) within a DB2 transaction, and information about the transaction. This is the default.

Messages contain a single update, insert, or delete operation, and information about the DB2 transaction to which it belongs.

**ERROR ACTION**

The action that the Q Capture program takes when the send queue stops accepting messages. For example, the queue might be full, or the queue manager might have reported a severe error for this queue.

- S The Q Capture program stops.
- Q The Q Capture program stops putting messages on any send queues that are in error and continues putting messages on other send queues.

**HEARTBEAT INTERVAL**

XML format only: Specifies the interval (in seconds) between heartbeat messages that are sent by the Q Capture program to a subscribing application when there are no transactions to publish. To disable heartbeat messages, set the heartbeat interval to 0. Heartbeat messages are not supported for the delimited message format, so the value of this keyword is always 0 for delimited format.

**MAX MESSAGE SIZE**

Specifies the maximum size (in kilobytes) of the buffer used for sending messages over the send queue.

**HEADER**

Specifies whether you want a JMS-compliant MQ RFH2 header added to all messages that use the send queue that is specified in this publishing queue map. This keyword is not supported for delimited message format.

- NONE Specify to send only the publication message with no special headers.
- MQ RFH2 Specify to attach a special header to the message that will contain the topic name that you specify as part of an publication.

**ON CODEPAGE ERROR**

Specifies whether you want to send data when code page conversion errors occur.

- SEND NO DATA The Q Capture program does not send the data when an error occurs during code page conversion.
- SEND RAW DATA The Q Capture program sends hex representation of the character data if a code page conversion error occurs.

**Example 1**

To create a publishing queue map `SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_SUBSCRIBER` that sets the message content type to row, specifies 5 seconds between heartbeat messages, and sets a maximum message size of 128 KB:

```
CREATE PUBQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_SUBSCRIBER USING
SENDQ "ASN1.QM1.PUBDATAQ" MESSAGE CONTENT TYPE R
HEARTBEAT INTERVAL 5 MAX MESSAGE SIZE 128
```
Example 2

To create a publishing queue map SAMPLE_ASN_TO_DATASTAGE that sets the message format to delimited, the message type to row, and a maximum message size of 256 KB:

```
CREATE PUBQMAP SAMPLE_ASN_TO_DATASTAGE
USING SENDQ "ASN.QM1.DELIMDATAQ" MESSAGE FORMAT DELIMITED
MESSAGE CONTENT TYPE R HEARTBEAT INTERVAL 0 MAX MESSAGE SIZE 256
```

DROP CONTROL TABLES ON command

Use the DROP CONTROL TABLES ON command to drop the Q Capture and Q Apply control tables. In Classic replication, you can use this command to drop only the Q Apply control tables.

**Syntax**

```
DROP CONTROL TABLES ON CAPTURE SERVER
```

**Parameters**

- **CAPTURE SERVER**
  Specify to drop the Q Capture control tables.

- **APPLY SERVER**
  Specify to drop the Q Apply control tables.

**Usage notes**

This command is used in conjunction with the SET SERVER command to indicate the location of the control tables.

**Example**

To drop the Q Capture control tables:

```
SET SERVER TARGET TO QAPPDB;
DROP CONTROL TABLES ON APPLY SERVER
```

DROP PUB command

Use the DROP PUB command to delete a publication.

**Syntax**

```
DROP PUB ALL
```

```
(PUBNAME pubname)
```

```
FOR PUBNAME LIKE "predicate"
```
Parameters

ALL
Specify to delete all of the publications for the schema and server set through
the SET commands.

PUBNAME pubname
Specifies the name of an publication to delete.

FOR PUBNAME LIKE "predicate"
Specify to delete all publications that match the LIKE statement. The following
example shows a LIKE statement:
DROP PUB FOR PUBNAME LIKE "pubname02%"

Example

To delete a publication:
DROP PUB (PUBNAME MYPUB)

DROP PUBQMAP command

Use the DROP PUBQMAP command to delete an existing publishing queue map.

Restriction: The publications that are using the publishing queue map must first
be deleted.

Syntax

DROP PUBQMAP qmapname

Parameters

qmapname
Specifies the name of the publishing queue map to drop.

Example

To drop the SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_SUBSCRIBER publishing queue map:
DROP PUBQMAP SAMPLE_ASN1_TO_SUBSCRIBER

LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA command

You can use the LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA command to list the Q Capture
schemas for a specified server.

Syntax

LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA SERVER dbparms
Parameters

dbparms-clause:

SERVER
Specifies the server that contains the schemas to be listed.

DBALIAS aliasname
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

DBNAME zosdbname
Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

ID userid
Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

PASSWORD pwd
Specifies the password to use for connections.

CONFIG SERVER servername

Classic sources: Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic replication configuration file that the ASNCLP should use to connect to the Classic server.

FILE filename
Specifies the complete path and file name to the replication configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists. Use the FILE parameter with different files that are customized for different environments.

Example

To list the Q Capture schema on server SAMPLE:
LIST CAPTURE SCHEMA SERVER DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "passwd!";

LIST PUBS command

You can use the LIST PUBS command to list publications for a specified Q Capture server or schema.

Syntax

```
LIST PUBS [FOR SCHEMA schema] [SERVER dbparms]
```
**dbparms-clause:**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DBALIAS</th>
<th>aliasname</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONFIG SERVER</td>
<td>servername</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBNAME</td>
<td>dbname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>userid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASSWORD</td>
<td>pwd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILE</td>
<td>filename</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Parameters**

**FOR SCHEMA schema**

Specifies which schema to use. The default is "ASN".

**SERVER**

Specifies the server containing the publications to list.

**DB dbalias**

Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked. This keyword is deprecated.

**DBALIAS aliasname**

Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

**DBNAME zosdbname**

Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

**ID userid**

Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

**PASSWORD pwd**

Specifies the password to use for connections.

**CONFIG SERVER servername**

**Classic sources:** Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic replication configuration file that the ASNCLP should use to connect to the Classic server.

**FILE filename**

Specifies the complete path and file name to the replication configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists. Use the FILE parameter with different files that are customized for different environments.

**LIST PUBQMAPS command**

You can use the LIST PUBQMAPS command to list publication queue maps for a specified Q Capture server or schema.

**Syntax**

```
LIST PUBQMAPS [FOR SCHEMA schema] [SERVER dbparms]
```
dbparms-clause:

- DBALIAS aliasname
- DBNAME zosdbname
- ID userid
- PASSWORD pwd
- CONFIG SERVER servername
- FILE filename

Parameters

FOR SCHEMA schema
Specifies which schema to use. The default is "ASN".

dbparms-clause:

SERVER
Specifies the server containing the publishing queue maps to list.

DB dbalias
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked. This keyword is deprecated.

DBALIAS aliasname
Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, or Windows database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

DBNAME zosdbname
Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.

ID userid
Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

PASSWORD pwd
Specifies the password to use for connections.

CONFIG SERVER servername

Classic sources: Specifies which server configuration settings from the Classic replication configuration file that the ASNCLP should use to connect to the Classic server.

FILE filename
Specifies the complete path and file name to the replication configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP attempts to use the asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists. Use the FILE parameter with different files that are customized for different environments.

PROMOTE PUB command

Use the PROMOTE PUB command to promote the definitions of one or more publications. You can use this command to customize the properties of the publication such as the name of the publication and the publishing queue map that it uses. The values for other properties are set to the same values as the current publication.

You can use the ALTER PUB command to change other properties after you promote the publication.
Syntax

```
-- PROMOTE PUB PUBLICATION NAME (pubname) LIKE "predicate" FOR PUBQMAP pubqmap

-- new-clause::

-- PUBQMAP newqmap
```

Parameters

**NAME pubname**
- Specifies one or more publication names to promote. Separate multiple publication names with a comma.

**LIKE "predicate"**
- Specifies part of a publication name to promote. All publications matching this predicate are promoted.

**FOR PUBQMAP pubqmap**
- Specifies an existing publishing queue map. All publications that use the publishing queue map are promoted.

new-clause:

**USING PUBQMAP newqmap**
- Specifies the name of a new publishing queue map that you want to use for the promoted publications.

Example - matching a predicate

To promote all publications that start with the name EMP:
```
PROMOTE PUBLICATION LIKE "EMP%";
```

Example - using a publishing queue map

To promote all publications that use the qmap1 publishing queue map:
```
PROMOTE PUBLICATION FOR PUBQMAP qmap1;
```

Example - changing to a new publishing queue map

To promote all publications that use the publishing queue map qmap1 so that they use the queue map qmap2 instead:
```
PROMOTE PUBLICATION FOR PUBQMAP qmap1 USING PUBQMAP "qmap2";
```
Example - naming publications

To promote publications that are named EMPLOYEE021 and EMPLOYEE032:
PROMOTE PUB NAME (EMPLOYEE021,EMPLOYEE032);

PROMOTE PUBQMAP command

Use the PROMOTE PUBQMAP command to promote the definitions of one or more publishing queue maps from one set of control tables to another set of control tables. You can also use this command to change some properties when the publishing queue map is promoted, such as the name of the send queue and name of the publishing queue map. The promoted values of properties that cannot be customized are taken from the source publishing queue map. If you need to change other properties, you can use the ALTER PUBQMAP command after promoting the publishing queue map to change the properties for the new publishing queue map.

Syntax

```
PROMOTE PUBQMAP NAME pubqmapname USING new-clause LIKE "predicate" new-clause:
PUBQMAP new-qmap SENDQ new-sendq
```

Parameters

**NAME pubqmapname**
Specifies the name of an existing publishing queue map to be promoted.

**USING**
Specifies new values for properties for the promoted publishing queue map.

**LIKE "predicate"**
Promotes all publishing queue maps that match the predicate name. You cannot customize the properties if you use this option.

new-clause:

```
PUBQMAP new-qmap SENDQ new-sendq
```

Usage notes

- You must use the SET SERVER command with the PROMOTE option to set the environment for your promotions. The SET SERVER command allows you to specify the server that contains the publishing queue map to be promoted and to define which server the publishing queue map is promoted to.
• You cannot change the values for some properties by using the PROMOTE PUBQMAP command. You can later use the ALTER PUBQMAP command to change the value for other properties after you promote the publishing queue map.

Example 1

To promote all publishing queue maps that match the name "SAMPLE_ASN%":

PROMOTE PUBQMAP LIKE "SAMPLE_ASN%";

Example 2

To promote publishing queue map PUBQMAP2, and change the name of the publishing queue map to pubqmapnew and change the name of the send queue to sendqnew2:

PROMOTE PUBQMAP NAME PUBQMAP2 USING PUBQMAP pubqmapnew SENDQ "sendqnew2";

SET CAPTURE SCHEMA command

Use the SET CAPTURE SCHEMA command to set a default schema of the source control tables for all task commands. For Classic sources, you can use only the default Q Capture schema, ASN.

This command allows you to omit the Q Capture schema settings in the task commands.

Syntax

SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE TO DEFAULT NULLS capschema

Parameters

SOURCE
Specifies the Q Capture schema. If you are using a DB2 source, the schema can be any valid DB2 schema name. If you are using a Classic source, you must use the DEFAULT schema.

DEFAULT
Specify to set the Q Capture schema to ASN and to reset any previous SET CAPTURE SCHEMA commands.

NULLS
Specify to set the Q Capture schema to NULL.

capschema
Specifies the Q Capture schema name.

Example 1

To reset the default Q Capture schema to ASN:

SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE TO DEFAULT
Example 2

To set the default Q Capture schema to ASN1:

SET CAPTURE SCHEMA SOURCE ASN1

SET LOG command

Use the SET LOG command to define the log file for the ASNCLP session. The log file contains informational, warning, and error messages.

Syntax

```plaintext
SET LOG "logfile"
```

Parameters

"logfile"

Specifies the output log file name. The default log file name is `qreplmsg.log`.

Usage notes

- If the files already exist, the ASNCLP program will append to them.
- The double quotation marks in the command syntax are required.

Example

To name the output log file `qmaplog.err` for creating replication queue maps:

```plaintext
SET LOG "qmaplog.err"
```

SET OUTPUT command

Use the SET OUTPUT command to define output files for the ASNCLP program. The output files contain the SQL statements needed to set up Q replication and event publishing, or the ASNCLP commands needed to promote a replication environment. You cannot use this command with non-relational sources.

Syntax

```plaintext
SET OUTPUT CAPTURE SCRIPT "capfname" TARGET SCRIPT "trgfname" PROMOTE SCRIPT "profname"
```

Parameters

CAPTURE SCRIPT "capfname"

Specifies the output file name for SQL scripts that run at the Q Capture server.

TARGET SCRIPT "trgfname"

Specifies the output file name for SQL scripts that run at the Q Apply, or target server.
PROMOTE SCRIPT "profname"
   Specifies the output file name for the ASNCLP commands generated by
   PROMOTE statements. If the file name is not specified, the default file created
   is named qrep1_asnclp.in.

Usage notes
   • If a script already exists, the new script appends to the current script.
   • The double quotation marks in the command syntax are required.

Example 1
   To name the target script output file "target.sql":
   SET OUTPUT TARGET SCRIPT "target.sql"

SET QMANAGER command
   Use the SET QMANAGER command to set the WebSphere MQ queue manager.
   You cannot use this command with non-relational sources.

Syntax
   >>>SET QMANAGER "mgrname" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA APPLY SCHEMA MULTIDIR servername.schemaname

Parameters
   "mgrname"
      Specifies the name of the WebSphere MQ queue manager.
   CAPTURE SCHEMA
      Specify to set the queue manager for the Q Capture control tables.
   APPLY SCHEMA
      Specify to set the queue manager for the Q Apply control tables.
   MULTIDIR
      Specify to set the queue manager for the bidirectional or peer-to-peer
      replication server.
         servername
            Specifies the name of the server (database).
         schemaname
            Specifies the schema of the control tables.

Example 1
   To set the queue manager QM1 for the Q Capture program:
   SET QMANAGER "QM1" FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA

Example 2
   To set the queue manager QM2 for the Q Apply program:
   SET QMANAGER "QM2" FOR APPLY SCHEMA
Example 3

To set the queue manager QM3 for a server TESTDB.BLUE that is used in bidirectional or peer-to-peer replication:

SET QMANAGER "QM3" FOR MULTIDIR TESTDB.BLUE

SET RUN SCRIPT command

Use the SET RUN SCRIPT command to control whether to automatically run SQL statements that are generated by each ASNCLP task command before processing the next command or to manually run them later in a DB2 command prompt. You cannot use the LATER parameter with non-relational sources.

Syntax

```
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER
```

```
generate-sql-opts:
```

```
NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON OFF
```

Parameters

LATER
Specify to run the SQL scripts at a later time. You cannot use this parameter with Classic sources. Use this option if you want to verify your script before you run it. You can also use this option if you want to create SQL script files on one operating system, but run them on another.

If you specify to run them later, you must run the generated SQL script manually at a DB2 command prompt by using the following command:
```
db2 -tvf filename
```

where `filename` is the name of the SQL script file.

NOW
Specify to automatically execute the SQL scripts.

STOP ON SQL ERROR
Specifies whether to stop running the SQL scripts if an error occurs.

ON
Specify to stop processing the ASNCLP commands when the first SQL statement fails. All previous SQL statements related to this command will be rolled back. If the source scripts run correctly and have been committed, and the target scripts have an error, only the target scripts will be rolled back. The committed source statements will not be rolled back.

OFF
Specify to process the ASNCLP commands and run all of the SQL statements, regardless of errors. You cannot use this parameter with Classic sources.
GENERATE SQL FOR EXISTING
Specifies whether to generate SQL when ASNCLP encounters errors due to
duplicate, or existing, objects when processing CREATE commands. This
option has no effect on DROP commands.

NO
The ASNCLP program will not generate SQL to create objects that already
exist. This is the default.

YES
The ASNCLP program continues to generate SQL statements even if it
encounters existing object errors. The following errors are ignored when
you specify this option:

Create Control Tables
Another control table already exists under the same schema or
table spaces are specified to be created but they already exist.

Create Publication
Another publication with the same name already exists.

Create Publishing Queue Map
Another publishing queue map with the same name already exists.

Create Replication Queue Map
Another replication queue map with the same name already exists.

Create Subscription
Another Q Subscription with the same name already exists, a
target table already exists but the option in the CREATE QSUB
command is to create the target table, the target table already exists
but the option to create the table space was specified, or a unique
index with the same name already exists.

Using SET RUN SCRIPT options
Some ASNCLP CREATE commands require that one or more replication objects
exist before the command can be processed. For example, you cannot create Q
subscriptions or publications until control tables exist.

These dependencies can influence whether you use the NOW or LATER options. In
general, the following guidelines apply:
• If you want to create different types of objects in a single ASNCLP script, you
  might need to use SET RUN SCRIPT NOW.
• If you have multiple ASNCLP scripts, each creating one or more instances of an
  object, you can use either NOW or LATER. If you use LATER, you are likely to
  need to run the generated SQL from one ASNCLP script before processing
  subsequent ASNCLP scripts.
• In some situations, objects of the same type require that SET RUN SCRIPT NOW
  be used.

Figure 2 on page 140 shows these dependencies for Q replication to a relational
source. This figure does not apply to non-DB2 sources.
Example - Run immediately and stop on errors

To automatically run the SQL scripts but stop processing the ASNCLP commands if an error occurs:

```
SET RUN SCRIPT NOW STOP ON SQL ERROR ON
```

Example - Create SQL script and ignore errors when creating existing objects

To generate the SQL scripts instead of running them immediately, and to continue generating SQL when creating objects that already exist:

```
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER GENERATE SQL FOR EXISTING YES;
```

SET SERVER command (event publishing)

Use the SET SERVER command to specify the Q Capture server to use in the ASNCLP session. After you set a server name, all subsequent commands in the session apply to this server until you change the server with this command.
Syntax

```
>> SET SERVER -- CAPTURE TO server-options promote-options
```

**server-options:**

```
- DBALIAS aliasname
- DBNAME zdbname
- CONFIG SERVERservername
- FILE filename
- other-options
```

**other-options:**

```
- ID userid
- PASSWORD pwd
```

**promote-options:**

```
- PROMOTE TO promote-srvr-options
- SCHEMA promote-schema
```

**promote-srvr-options:**

```
- DBALIAS dbalias
- DBNAME zdbname
- CONFIG SERVERservername
- FILE filename
- ID id
- PASSWORD password
```

**Parameters**

**CAPTURE**

Specify to set the database as a Q Capture or Classic server.

**NULLS**

Specify to set the server name to NULL. This option resets a previously set server name.

**server-options:**

**DBALIAS aliasname**

Specifies the database alias name.

**DBNAME zdbname**

Specifies the database name.

**CONFIG SERVER servername**

**Classic sources:** Specifies the Classic source that the ASNCLP program connects to. The server name must match the bracketed [NAME] field that is entered in the ASNCLP configuration file.
FILE filename
   Specifies the complete path and file name to the ASNCLP configuration file. If you
do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP program attempts to use the
asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists.

other-options:
ID userid
   Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

PASSWORD pwd
   Specifies the password to use to connect to the database. If you specify the
user ID and do not specify the password, you will be prompted to enter the
password. The password is hidden as you type.

promote-options:

PROMOTE TO
   Promote the specified server definitions.

SCHEMA promoteschema
   Specifies the schema under which the server definitions will be promoted. If a
schema is not specified, then the schema under which the current server
definitions exist is used.

promote-srvr-options:

DBALIAS dbalias
   Specifies the database that will receive the promoted server definitions. If this
clause is not specified and a PROMOTE command is included in the input file,
then the PROMOTE command promotes the definitions to the current server.

DBNAME zdbname
   Specifies the name of the database subsystem that will receive the promoted
definitions.

CONFIG SERVER servername
   Specifies the replication target that the ASNCLP program connects to when
promoting definitions. The server name must match the bracketed [NAME] field that is entered in the ASNCLP configuration file.

FILE filename
   Specifies the complete path and file name to the ASNCLP configuration file. If you
do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP program attempts to use the
asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists.

ID id
   Specifies the database ID where definitions will be promoted to. If not
specified, the ASNCLP output script is generated without ID information.

PASSWORD password
   Specifies the password to use to connect to the database. If not specified, the
ASNCLP output script is generated without password information.

Example

To set the Q Capture server to the database SAMPLE:
SE T SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE;
Example - Classic sources

Given a configuration file called classic.ini that contains the following information:

[classic1]
Type=CLASSIC
Data source=CACSAMP
Host=9.30.155.156
Port=8019

Use the following command to specify server classic1 as the data server:

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO CONFIG SERVER classic1 FILE classic.ini ID id1 PASSWORD pwd1;

Example - password prompting

To set the Capture control server and specify only the user ID in the command:

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN;

You are prompted to enter the password. If you are running the commands from an input file in batch mode, the program waits for you to enter the password before the program processes the next commands. Your text is hidden when you type.

Example - promoting configurations

To set the existing server containing definitions to be promoted and set the new server that will receive these promoted configurations:

SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE ID id1 PASSWORD "pwd"
PROMOTE TO DBALIAS SAMPLE1 ID id1 PASSWORD SCHEMA ASN;

SET TRACE command

Use the SET TRACE command to enable and disable the internal trace for the ASNCLP commands.

Syntax

```
SET TRACE OFF
SET TRACE ON
```

Parameters

- **OFF**
  - Specify to turn off the trace.

- **ON**
  - Specify to turn on the trace.

Usage notes

- All output is sent to the console. For readability, save the output to a file.

Example

To turn on the internal trace for the ASNCLP program:

SET TRACE ON
START PUB command

Use the START PUB command to start a publication.

Syntax

```
START PUB PUBNAME pubname
   FOR PUBNAME LIKE "predicate"
```

Parameters

**PUBNAME pubname**

Specifies the name of the publication to start.

**FOR PUBNAME LIKE "predicate"**

Specify to start publications that match the expression in the LIKE clause. The following example shows a LIKE clause:

```
START PUB FOR PUBNAME LIKE "%table%"
```

Example

To start a publication:

```
START PUB PUBNAME MYPUB
```

STOP PUB command

Use the STOP PUB command to stop a publication.

Syntax

```
STOP PUB PUBNAME pubname
   FOR PUBNAME LIKE "predicate"
```

Parameters

**PUBNAME pubname**

Specifies the name of the publication to stop.

**FOR PUBNAME LIKE "predicate"**

Specify to stop publications that match the expression in the LIKE clause. The following example shows a LIKE clause:

```
STOP PUB FOR PUBNAME LIKE "%table%"
```

Example

To stop a publication:

```
STOP PUB PUBNAME MYPUB
```

VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR command

Use the VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR command to verify that the required WebSphere MQ objects exist and have the correct properties for Q replication schemas, queue maps, and Q subscriptions.
Syntax

```bash
VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR

CAPTURE SCHEMA
APPLY SCHEMA
PUBQMAP--publishing_queue_map_name--
REPLQMAP--replication_queue_map_name--
QSUB--q_subscription_name--USING REPLQMAP--replication_queue_map_name--
```

Parameters

**CAPTURE SCHEMA**
Specify to validate the queue manager, restart queue, and administration queue that are defined for a Q Capture schema.

**APPLY SCHEMA**
Specify to validate the queue manager that is defined for a Q Apply schema.

**PUBQMAP**
Specify to validate the send queue that is specified for a publishing queue map.

**REPLQMAP**
Specify to validate the send queue, receive queue, and Q Apply administration queue that are specified for a replication queue map.

**QSUB**
Specify to validate the model queue that is defined to create spill queues for a Q subscription.

Usage notes

Messages that describe the results of the tests are sent to the standard output (stdout).

**Example 1**
To validate the send queue, receive queue, and Q Apply administration queue that are specified for a replication queue map `SAMPLE ASN TO TARGET ASN`:

```bash
VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR REPLQMAP SAMPLE ASN TO TARGET ASN
```

**Example 2**
To validate the model queue that is specified for the Q Subscription `EMPLOYEE0001` that uses the replication queue map `SAMPLE ASN TO TARGET ASN`:

```bash
VALIDATE WSMQ ENVIRONMENT FOR QSUB EMPLOYEE0001 USING REPLQMAP SAMPLE ASN TO TARGET ASN
```
Chapter 7. ASNCLP commands for the Replication Alert Monitor

The ASNCLP commands for the Replication Alert Monitor define and change objects such as control tables, contacts, alert conditions, and suspensions.

“Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up the Replication Alert Monitor” on page 248 demonstrates how you can combine Replication Alert Monitor commands to create an ASNCLP setup script.

Table 14 lists the ASNCLP commands for the Replication Alert Monitor and links to topics that describe each command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you want to ...</th>
<th>Use this command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Change alert conditions for the Apply program</td>
<td>&quot;ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY command&quot; on page 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change alert conditions for the Capture program</td>
<td>&quot;ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR CAPTURE command” on page 253</td>
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<td>Change alert conditions for the Q Apply program</td>
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<td>Change contact information for notifications</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Create alert conditions for the Apply program</td>
<td>&quot;CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY command” on page 263</td>
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<td>Create alert conditions for the Q Apply program</td>
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<td>Create alert conditions for the Q Capture program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delegate an existing contact to a new contact</td>
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Table 14. ASNCLP commands for the Replication Alert Monitor (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you want to ...</th>
<th>Use this command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>“DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY command” on page 277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>“DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY command” on page 278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete alert conditions for the Q Capture program</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete an existing contact</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete a contact group</td>
<td>“DROP GROUP command” on page 279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete a monitor suspension</td>
<td>“DROP MONITOR SUSPENSION command” on page 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete a monitor suspension template</td>
<td>“DROP MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE command” on page 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>“SUBSTITUTE CONTACT command” on page 283</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample ASNCLP scripts for setting up the Replication Alert Monitor

This sample contains two ASNCLP scripts for setting up the Replication Alert Monitor. It includes Monitor control tables, a contact, and alert conditions.

In Classic replication, you can only monitor the Q Apply server.

ASNCLP scripts typically generate one or more SQL scripts to create replication objects. Because some replication objects depend on the existence of other objects, run the ASNCLP scripts and the SQL scripts that they generate in the following order:
1. Monitor control tables
2. Contact and alert conditions
3. Suspension template and suspension

Table 15 on page 251 below the sample describes each SQL script.

This sample has a section for each ASNCLP script, which you can copy to a text file and run by using the ASNCLP -f filename command. Within the code sample in each section, details about each group of commands are preceded by a comment character (#).

**ASNCLP script 1 (Monitor control tables)**

This script generates SQL statements that create Monitor control tables at the SAMPLE database. It includes commands for the following tasks:
1. Setting the environment
2. Creating Monitor control tables
3. Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment.
The SET LOG command directs ASNCLP messages to one log file, moncontrol.err.
The SET OUTPUT command creates an SQL script, moncontrol.sql.
The SET RUN SCRIPT LATER option allows you to review the SQL scripts before they are run.

SET OUTPUT MONITOR SCRIPT "moncontrol.sql";
SET LOG "moncontrol.err";
SET SERVER MONITOR TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Creating Monitor control tables.
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR MONITOR CONTROL SERVER
IN UW OTHERS TSMON1;

# 3 Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

ASNCLP script 2 (contact and alert conditions)

This script generates SQL statements that define alert conditions for the Monitor and a contact to be alerted when a condition is met. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Specifying a contact
3. Defining alert conditions
4. Ending the ASNCLP session

# 1 Setting the environment
# Three SET SERVER commands are required in this script: You set the Monitor server to specify which set of Monitor control tables will store information about the contact and alert conditions. You set the Capture and target servers to specify which servers will be monitored for the alert conditions that you will define.
# The SET OUTPUT command creates an SQL script, conalert.sql.

SET OUTPUT MONITOR SCRIPT "conalert.sql";
SET LOG "conalert.err";
SET SERVER MONITOR TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET SERVER CAPTURE TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET SERVER TARGET TO DB TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# 2 Specifying a contact
# The CREATE CONTACT command defines a contact name and specifies that alerts be sent to an email address.

CREATE CONTACT repladmin EMAIL "repladmin@us.ibm.com" DESCRIPTION "Replication administrator";

# 3 Creating alert conditions.
# These commands create alert conditions for the Q Capture program that runs at the monitored server SAMPLE and the Q Apply program that runs at the monitored server TARGET. The Q Capture conditions trigger an alert if Q Capture is down or if any errors or warnings occur. The LATENCY condition triggers an alert if the average Q Capture latency exceeds 2 seconds. The Q Apply conditions trigger an alert if Q Apply is down or if any errors or warnings occur. The EXCEPTIONS condition triggers an alert if a row is added to the
# IBMQREP_EXCEPTIONS table, signaling a SQL error or conflict. The
# ASNCLP SESSION SET command is needed because the alert conditions are for
# Q replication programs.

ASNCLP SESSION SET TO Q REPLICATION;
CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE SCHEMA ASN1 MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL
NOTIFY CONTACT repladmin (STATUS DOWN, ERRORS, WARNINGS, LATENCY 2);
CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY SCHEMA ASN1 MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL
NOTIFY CONTACT repladmin (STATUS DOWN, ERRORS, WARNINGS, EXCEPTIONS);

# Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

**ASNCLP script 3 (suspension template and suspension)**

This script generates SQL statements that create a monitor suspension template to
define a repeating pattern of monitor suspensions, and a monitor suspension to
put the template into effect. It includes commands for the following tasks:

1. Setting the environment
2. Creating a monitor suspension template
3. Creating a monitor suspension
4. Ending the ASNCLP session

# Setting the environment
# Two SET SERVER commands are required in this script: You set the Monitor
# server to specify which set of Monitor control tables will store information
# about the template and suspension. You set the Capture server to specify
# the server where monitoring will be periodically suspended.
# The SET OUTPUT command creates an SQL script, suspend.sql.

SET OUTPUT MONITOR SCRIPT "suspend.sql";
SET LOG "suspend.err";
SET SERVER MONITOR TO DB SAMPLE ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET SERVER APPLY TO DB TARGET ID DB2ADMIN PASSWORD "passw0rd";
SET RUN SCRIPT LATER;

# Creating a suspension template
# The CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE command creates a template that
# suspends the monitor program during the lunch hour every day.

CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE LUNCH START TIME 12:00:00
REPEATS DAILY FOR DURATION 1 HOUR;

# Creating a suspension
# The CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION command creates a suspension names S1
# that specifies that monitoring at the TARGET database will be suspended
# every day from 2006-12-10 to 2007-12-31. The command uses the template
# LUNCH to start the suspension at 12:00:00 for a period of hour.

CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION NAME S1 FOR SERVER TARGET STARTING DATE 2006-12-10
USING TEMPLATE LUNCH ENDING DATE 2007-12-31;

# Ending the ASNCLP session.
QUIT;

**Output of the script**

In addition to the log file, monitor.err, this example produces three SQL script files
in the same directory where you run the ASNCLP program. [Table 15 on page 251]
describes the files and where they run.
Table 15. SQL script files that are created by the sample ASNCLP scripts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output file</th>
<th>Contains SQL to ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>moncontrol.sql</td>
<td>Create Monitor control tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conalert.sql</td>
<td>Define a contact and alert conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suspend.sql</td>
<td>Create a suspension template and suspension</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY command**

Use the ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY command to alter alert conditions for the Apply program.

**Syntax**

```
ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY
QUALIFIER qual-name
    SET NAME set-name

MONITOR-QUALIFIER mon-qual
    notify-clause
        ( add-or-remove-clause
          change-clause )
```

**notify-clause:**

```
NOTIFY CONTACT contact-name
    GROUP group-name
    OPERATOR CONSOLE
```

**add-or-remove-clause:**

```
ADD
    STATUS DOWN
    ERRORS
    WARNINGS
    SUBSCRIPTIONS FAILING
    SUBSCRIPTIONS DELAYED time
    SUBSCRIPTIONS INACTIVE
    SUBSCRIPTIONS REFRESHED
    TRANSACTIONS REJECTED
    REWORKED ROWS rows
    LATENCY end-end-latency

REMOVE
```

**change-clause:**

```
CHANGE
    SUBSCRIPTIONS DELAYED time
    REWORKED ROWS rows
    LATENCY end-end-latency
```
Parameters

**APPLY QUALIFIER** *qual-name*
Specifies the Apply qualifier.

**SET NAME** *set-name*
Specifies the subscription set name. If you do not specify a subscription set name, all of the set names in the Apply qualifier will be assumed.

**MONITOR QUALIFIER** *mon-qual*
Specifies the Monitor qualifier.

**NOTIFY**
Specifies the contact or group of contacts to notify when the alert condition occurs.

**CONTACT** *contact-name*
Specifies the contact to notify.

**GROUP** *group-name*
Specifies the group to notify.

**OPERATOR CONSOLE**
Specifies that alert notifications are sent to the z/OS console. This option is valid only if the monitor server is on a z/OS subsystem.

**ADD**
Specify to add an alert condition.

**REMOVE**
Specify to remove an alert condition.

**CHANGE**
Specify to change an alert condition.

**STATUS DOWN**
Specifies whether the Monitor program uses the asncmd status command to verify that the Apply program is running. The asncmd status command uses the DB2 Administration Server for non-OS/400 systems. If the Apply program is not running, an alert is sent.

**ERRORS**
Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any error messages were logged in the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of ERROR for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.

**WARNINGS**
Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any warnings were logged in the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of WARNING for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS FAILING**
Specifies whether the Monitor program checks if processed subscription sets finished in error. These subscription set have rows in the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRAIL table with a value of -1 in the STATUS column.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS DELAYED** *time*
Specifies whether the Monitor program checks if subscription sets were processed too late. The determination is based on the following formula: (LAST_RUN + user threshold in seconds > CURRENT TIMESTAMP).
SUBSCRIPTIONS INACTIVE
Specifies whether the Monitor program looks for subscription sets made inactive by the Apply program. Such sets are identified by a value of 0 for the ACTIVATE column and -1 for the STATUS column of the IBMSNAP_SUBS_SET table.

SUBSCRIPTIONS REFRESHED
Specifies whether the Monitor programs checks if a full refresh has been processed since the last Monitor cycle. See the FULL_REFRESH column in the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRAIL table for this information (rows from the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRAIL table whose values for FULL_REFRESH are ‘Y’). If any row is fetched, an alert is sent.

TRANSACTIONS REJECTED
Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any conflict has been detected by the Apply program when updating the source table and the replica tables. This check is valid only for subscriptions in an update-anywhere replication environment. See the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRAIL table for this information. If any row is fetched, an alert is sent.

REWORKED ROWS
Specifies whether the Monitor program checks if any rows were inserted into the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRAIL table since the last Monitor cycle for rows reworked in the target table. If the number of rows fetched exceeds the specified value, an alert is sent.

LATENCY end-end-latency
Specifies whether the Monitor program checks if the total time required to process the data end-to-end (including time it took to capture it) is too high. If the value from the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRAIL table exceeds the specified value, an alert is sent.

Usage notes
• Specify the alert conditions in parentheses and separate them with commas.
• If you specify the same alert condition twice, the ASNCLP program issues an error.

Example
To alter an alert condition for the Apply program by removing the condition WARNINGS and no longer alerting the contact REPLADMIN when the condition occurs:
ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY QUALIFIER MYAPPLY01 MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL NOTIFY REPLADMIN (REMOVE WARNINGS)

ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR CAPTURE command
Use the ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR CAPTURE command to alter alert conditions for the Capture program.

Syntax

ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR CAPTURE cap-schema MONITOR-QUALIFIER mon-qual
Parameters

**SCHEMA** *cap-schema*
Specifies the Capture schema for the server that you are monitoring. The default is ASN.

**MONITOR QUALIFIER** *mon-qual*
Specifies the Monitor qualifier.

**NOTIFY**
Specifies the contact or group of contacts to notify when the alert condition occurs.

**CONTACT** *contact-name*
Specifies the contact to notify.

**GROUP** *group-name*
Specifies the group to notify.

**OPERATOR CONSOLE**
Specifies that alert notifications are sent to the z/OS console. This option is valid only if the monitor server is on a z/OS subsystem.

**ADD**
Specify to add an alert condition.
REMOVE
Specify to remove an alert condition.

CHANGE
Specify to change an alert condition.

STATUS DOWN
Specifies whether the Monitor program uses the asncmd status command to verify that the Capture program is running. The asncmd status command uses the DB2 Administration Server. If the Capture program is not running, an alert is sent.

STATUS LAST COMMIT time-secs
Specifies that the Monitor program calculates the difference between the values of the CURRENT_TIMESTAMP and CURR_COMMIT_TIME columns of the IBMSNAP_RESTART table. This option has more delay than the STATUS DOWN option, but can be useful if you don’t run the DB2 Administration Server at the monitored server. If the calculated difference is greater than the number of seconds specified, an alert is sent.

ERRORS
Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any error messages were logged in the IBMSNAP_CAPTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of ERROR for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.

WARNINGS
Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any warnings were logged in the IBMSNAP_CAPTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of WARNING for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.

CURRENT LATENCY latency
Specifies that the Monitor program calculates the current latency by using the values of the CURR_COMMIT_TIME and MAX_COMMIT_TIME columns in the IBMSNAP_RESTART table. If the latency is greater than the number of seconds specified, an alert is sent.

HISTORIC LATENCY latency
Specifies that the Monitor program calculates the current latency by using the values of the MONITOR_TIME and SYNCHTIME columns in the IBMSNAP_CAPMON table. If the latency is greater than the number of seconds specified, an alert is sent.

MEMORY memory
Specifies whether the Monitor program selects rows from the IBMSNAP_CAPMON table that were inserted since the last Monitor cycle to verify if the CURRENT_MEMORY column exceeded the specified value.

Usage notes
• Specify the alert conditions in parentheses and separate them with commas.
• If you specify the same alert condition twice, the ASNCLP program issues an error.

Example
To alter an alert condition for the Capture program by removing the condition MEMORY and no longer alerting the contact REPLADMIN when the condition occurs:
ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY command

Use the ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY command to alter alert conditions for the Q Apply program.

Syntax

```
ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY
  SCHEMA schema
  MONITOR QUALIFIER monitor-qualifier
  notify-clause
  add-or-remove-clause
  change-clause
```

notify-clause:

```
NOTIFY CONTACT contact-name
  GROUP group-name
  OPERATOR CONSOLE
```

add-or-remove-clause:

```
ADD
  STATUS DOWN
  ERRORS
  WARNINGS
  LATENCY seconds
  EELATENCY seconds
  MEMORY megabytes
  EXCEPTIONS
  SPILL QUEUES DEPTH percentage
  QUEUE DEPTH queue-percent
  RECEIVE QUEUES ALL INACTIVE
```

change-clause:

```
CHANGE
  LATENCY seconds
  EELATENCY seconds
  MEMORY megabytes
  SPILL QUEUES DEPTH percentage
  QUEUE DEPTH queue-percent
```

Parameters

**SCHEMA** schema

Specifies the Q Apply schema that qualifies the process to be monitored. The default is ASN.

**MONITOR QUALIFIER** monitor-qualifier

Specifies the monitor qualifier that groups the alert conditions:
ADD
Specify to add an alert condition.

REMOVE
Specify to remove an alert condition.

CHANGE
Specify to change an alert condition.

STATUS DOWN
Specifies that the Monitor program will use the asncqcmd status command to verify if the Q Apply program is down.

ERRORS
Specifies that the Monitor program check if error messages were logged in the IBMQREP_APPLYTRACE table.

WARNINGS
Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any warnings were logged in the IBMSNAP_CAPTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of WARNING for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.

LATENCY seconds
Specifies that an alert will be sent when the difference in seconds of MONITOR_TIME and CURRENT_LOG_TIME in the IBMQREP_APPLYMON table exceeds the number of seconds specified.

ELATENCY seconds
Specifies that an alert will be sent when the value of the column END2END_LATENCY (in milliseconds) in the IBMQREP_APPLYMON table exceeds the number of milliseconds specified.

MEMORY megabytes
Specifies that the Monitor process will select rows from the IBMQREP_APPLYMON table that were inserted since the last Monitor cycle to verify if the CURRENT_MEMORY column exceeded the number of megabytes specified.

EXCEPTIONS
Specifies that an alert will be sent if there is any row in the IBMQREP_EXCEPTIONS table.

SPILL QUEUES DEPTH percentage
Specifies that the Monitor program will check whether the percentage of fullness of the spill queue is greater than specified percentage. The Monitor program checks this percentage only when any Q subscription is on the load state (the value of the STATE column in the IBMQREP_TARGETS table is L, D, F, or E).

QUEUE DEPTH queue_percent
Specifies that an alert will be sent when the specified percentage of the given queue is full.

RECEIVE QUEUES ALL INACTIVE
Specifies that an alert will be sent when the value of the STATE column in the IBMQREP_RECVQUEUES table changes to I (inactive) for any receive queue.

notify-clause:

CONTACT contact_name
Specifies the contact to notify when a defined alert condition is detected.
GROUP group_name
   Specifies the group to notify when a defined alert condition is detected.

OPERATOR CONSOLE
   z/OS Specifies that alert notifications are sent to the z/OS console. This option is valid only if the monitor server is on a z/OS subsystem.

Example

To alter an alert condition for the Q Apply program by removing the condition EXCEPTIONS and no longer alerting the contact REPLADMIN when the condition occurs:

ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL
   NOTIFY REPLADMIN (REMOVE EXCEPTIONS)

ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE command

Use the ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE command to alter the alert conditions for the Q Capture program.

Syntax

ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE
   SCHEMA schema MONITOR-QUALIFIER monitor-qualifier

   notify-clause
      ( add-or-remove-clause
         change-clause
      )

notify-clause:

   NOTIFY CONTACT contact-name
      GROUP group-name
      OPERATOR CONSOLE

add-or-remove-clause:

   ADD
   REMOVE
   STATUS DOWN
   ERRORS
   WARNINGS
   LATENCY seconds
   MEMORY megabytes
   TRANSACTION SIZE megabytes
   SUBSCRIPTIONS INACTIVE
   QUEUE DEPTH queue-percent

change-clause:
Parameters

**SCHEMA** *schema*

Specifies the Q Capture schema that qualifies the process to be monitored. The default is ASN.

**MONITOR QUALIFIER** *monitor-qualifier*

Specifies the monitor qualifier that groups the alert conditions.

**ADD**

Specify to add an alert condition.

**REMOVE**

Specify to remove an alert condition.

**CHANGE**

Specify to change an alert condition.

**STATUS DOWN**

Specifies that the Monitor program will use the asnqccmd status command to verify if the Q Capture program is down.

**ERRORS**

Specifies that the Monitor program check if error messages were logged in the IBMQREP_CAPTRACE table.

**WARNINGS**

Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any warnings were logged in the IBMSNAP_CAPTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of WARNING for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.

**LATENCY** *seconds*

Specifies that an alert will be sent when the difference in seconds of MONITOR_TIME and CURRENT_LOG_TIME in the IBMQREP_CAPMON table exceeds the number of seconds specified.

**MEMORY** *megabytes*

Specifies that the Monitor process will select rows from the IBMQREP_CAPMON table that were inserted since the last Monitor cycle to verify if the CURRENT_MEMORY column exceeded the number of megabytes specified.

**TRANSACTION SIZE** *megabytes*

Specifies that the Monitor process will select rows for the IBMSNAP_CAPMON table to verify if any transaction size exceeded the number of megabytes specified.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS INACTIVE**

Specifies that an alert will be sent when the value of the STATE column in the IBMQREP_SUBS table is I.
QUEUE DEPTH queue-percent
  Specifies that an alert will be sent when the specified percentage of the given
  queue is full.

notify-clause:

CONTACT contact_name
  Specifies the contact to notify when a defined alert condition is detected.

GROUP group-name
  Specifies the group to notify when a defined alert condition is detected.

OPERATOR CONSOLE
  z/OS Specifies that alert notifications are sent to the z/OS
  console. This option is valid only if the monitor server is on a z/OS subsystem.

Example

To alter an alert condition for the Q Capture program by removing the condition
MEMORY and no longer alerting the contact REPLADMIN when the condition
occurs:

ALTER ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE SCHEMA ASN1 MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL
  NOTIFY CONTACT REPLADMIN (REMOVE MEMORY 60)

ALTER CONTACT command

Use the ALTER CONTACT command to alter contact information, such as the
contact name and mail address, that the Replication Alert Monitor program uses
for notifications when a replication alert condition is detected.

Syntax

```
ALTER CONTACT contact-name EMAIL "email-address" PAGE "email-address"
DESCRIPTION "description"
```

Parameters

CONTACT contact-name
  Specifies the name of the contact. The contact must exist.

EMAIL "email-address"
  Specifies the primary e-mail address for the contact. The double quotation
  marks are required.

PAGE "email-address"
  Specifies the pager address for the contact. The double quotation marks are
  required.

DESCRIPTION "description"
  Specifies a brief description for the contact. The double quotation marks are
  required.

Example

To alter a contact REPLADMIN by changing the e-mail address to
repladmin@ibm.com:

```
ALTER CONTACT REPLADMIN EMAIL "repladmin@ibm.com"
```
ALTER GROUP command

Use the ALTER GROUP command to alter a group of replication monitor contacts.

Syntax

```
ALTER GROUP group-name
  DESCRIPTION "description"
  NEW CONTACTS contact-name1
  CONTACTS contact-name2
```

Parameters

- **group-name**: Specifies the name of the group. The group must exist.
- **DESCRIPTION "description"**: Specifies a brief description for the group. The double quotation marks are required.
- **NEW CONTACTS contact-name1**: Specifies a comma-separated list of contacts that belong to this group. This list overwrites the existing list of contacts for the group.
- **CONTACTS contact-name2**
  - **ADD**: Specifies a comma-separated list of contacts to add to this group.
  - **REMOVE**: Specifies a comma-separated list of contacts to remove from this group.

Example

To alter a group MAINTENANCE by removing a contact PERFORMANCE:

```
ALTER GROUP MAINTENANCE CONTACTS PERFORMANCE REMOVE
```

ALTER MONITOR SUSPENSION command

Use the ALTER MONITOR SUSPENSION command to specify a different template for the monitor suspension, to change the start or end date for using the template, or to change the start or end date for suspending the monitor program if you do not use a template.

Syntax

```
ALTER MONITOR SUSPENSION name
  TEMPLATE template_name
  STARTING DATE date
```
Parameters

**TEMPLATE**
Specifies the template that you want to use for this suspension.

**STARTING DATE**
Specifies one of two different values, depending on whether you use a template for the suspension:

With template
Specifies the date that you want to start using the monitor suspension template.

Without template
Specifies the date on which the monitor program will be suspended. Use YYYY-MM-DD format.

**ENDING DATE**
Specifies one of two different values, depending on whether you use a template for the suspension:

With template
Specifies the date that you want to stop using the monitor suspension template.

Without template
Specifies the date when the monitor suspension ends. Use YYYY-MM-DD format.

Usage notes
To initiate the change, use the asnmcmd reinit command, or stop and start the monitor program.

Example 1
To change the suspension S1 so that it uses a different template, SATURDAY, and applies the template starting 2006-12-09:

```
ALTER MONITOR SUSPENSION NAME S1 TEMPLATE SATURDAY STARTING DATE 2006-12-09
```

Example 2
To change the suspension S2 so that it uses a template, LUNCH1, starting 2007-01-01 and ending 2007-06-30:

```
ALTER MONITOR SUSPENSION NAME S2 TEMPLATE LUNCH1 STARTING DATE 2007-01-01 ENDING DATE 2007-06-30
```

**ALTER MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE command**
Use the ALTER MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE command to change the frequency and duration of periods that the monitor program is suspended.
Syntax

```plaintext
ALTER MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE-template_name-START TIME-HH:MM:SS
```

```plaintext
REPEATS occurrence-clause
```

`occurrence-clause:`

```plaintext
DAILY-FOR DURATION-n MINUTES MINUTES
```

```plaintext
WEEKLY-DAY OF WEEK-SUNDAY FOR DURATION-n HOURS MINUTES
```

```plaintext
-MONDAY
-TUESDAY
-WEDNESDAY
-THURSDAY
-FRIDAY
-SATURDAY
```

**Parameters**

**START TIME**

Specifies the time at which the monitor program will be suspended. Use HH:MM:SS format. The default value is 00:00:00.

**REPEATS**

Specifies which days the monitor program will be suspended and for how long.

**Usage notes**

To initiate the change, use the asnmcmd reinit command, or stop and start the monitor program.

**Example 1**

To change a template so that it suspends the monitor program from 00:00:00 to 03:00:00 every SUNDAY for one year:

```
ALTER MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE sunday START TIME 00:00:00 REPEATS WEEKLY DAY OF WEEK SUNDAY FOR DURATION 3 HOURS
```

**Example 2**

To lengthen a template that suspends the monitor program during the lunch hour every day to 90 minutes:

```
ALTER MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE lunch START TIME 12:00:00 REPEATS DAILY FOR DURATION 90 MINUTES
```

**CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY command**

Use the CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY command to create alert conditions for the Apply program. Each entry represents a condition that the Replication Alert Monitor program looks for. If the condition is true, the Monitor program sends an alert to the corresponding contact or group, or to the operator console.
Syntax

CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY_QUALIFIER

```plaintext
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPLY_QUALIFIER</td>
<td>Specifies the Apply qualifier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET_NAME set-name</td>
<td>Specifies the subscription set name. If you do not specify a subscription set name, all of the set names in the Apply qualifier will be assumed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTIFIED</td>
<td>Specifies the contact or group of contacts to notify when the alert condition occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTACT contact-name</td>
<td>Specifies the contact to notify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP group-name</td>
<td>Specifies the group to notify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATOR CONSOLE</td>
<td>Specifies that alert notifications are sent to the z/OS console. This option is valid only if the monitor server is on a z/OS subsystem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS DOWN</td>
<td>Specifies whether the Monitor program uses the asncmd status command to verify that the Apply program is running. The asncmd status command uses the DB2 Administration Server for non-OS/400 systems. If the Apply program is not running, an alert is sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERRORS</td>
<td>Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any error messages were logged in the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of ERROR for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Parameters

**APPLY QUALIFIER** *qual-name*
Specifies the Apply qualifier.

**SET NAME** *set-name*
Specifies the subscription set name. If you do not specify a subscription set name, all of the set names in the Apply qualifier will be assumed.

**MONITOR QUALIFIER** *mon-qual*
Specifies the Monitor qualifier.

**NOTIFY**
Specifies the contact or group of contacts to notify when the alert condition occurs.

**CONTACT** *contact-name*
Specifies the contact to notify.

**GROUP** *group-name*
Specifies the group to notify.

**OPERATOR CONSOLE**
Specifies that alert notifications are sent to the z/OS console. This option is valid only if the monitor server is on a z/OS subsystem.

**STATUS DOWN**
Specifies whether the Monitor program uses the asncmd status command to verify that the Apply program is running. The asncmd status command uses the DB2 Administration Server for non-OS/400 systems. If the Apply program is not running, an alert is sent.

**ERRORS**
Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any error messages were logged in the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of ERROR for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.
WARNINGS
Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any warnings were logged in the
IBMSNAP_APPLYTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of
WARNING for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the
DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FAILING
Specifies whether the Monitor program checks if processed subscription sets
finished in error. These subscription set have rows in the
IBMSNAP_APPLYTRAIL table with a value of -1 in the STATUS column.

SUBSCRIPTIONS DELAYED time
Specifies whether the Monitor program checks if subscription sets were
processed too late. The determination is based on the following formula:
(LAST_RUN + user threshold in seconds > CURRENT TIMESTAMP).

SUBSCRIPTIONS INACTIVE
Specifies whether the Monitor program looks for subscription sets made
inactive by the Apply program. Such sets are identified by a value of 0 for the
ACTIVATE column and -1 for the STATUS column of the IBMSNAP_SUBS_SET
table.

SUBSCRIPTIONS REFRESHED
Specifies whether the Monitor program checks if a full refresh has been
processed since the last Monitor cycle. See the FULL_REFRESH column in the
IBMSNAP_APPLYTRAIL table for this information (rows from the
IBMSNAP_APPLYTRAIL table whose values for FULL_REFRESH are ‘Y’). If
any row is fetched, an alert is sent.

TRANSACTIONS REJECTED
Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any conflict has been detected by
the Apply program when updating the source table and the replica tables. This
check is valid only for subscriptions in an update-anywhere replication
environment. See the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRAIL table for this information. If any
row is fetched, an alert is sent.

REWORKED ROWS rows
Specifies whether the Monitor program checks if any rows were inserted into
the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRAIL table since the last Monitor cycle for rows
reworked in the target table. If the number of rows fetched exceeds the
specified value, an alert is sent.

LATENCY end-end-latency
Specifies whether the Monitor program checks if the total time required to
process the data end-to-end (including time it took to capture it) is too high. If
the value from the IBMSNAP_APPLYTRAIL table exceeds the specified value,
an alert is sent.

Usage notes
• Specify the alert conditions in parentheses and separate them with commas.
• If you specify the same alert condition twice, the ASNCLP program issues an
  error.

Example
To create alert conditions for the Apply program that sends an alert to the contact
REPLADMIN when a condition occurs:
CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY QUALIFIER MYAPPLY01 MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL
NOTIFY CONTACT REPLADMIN (STATUS DOWN, ERRORS, WARNINGS, SUBSCRIPTIONS FAILING,
SUBSCRIPTIONS DELAYED 300, SUBSCRIPTIONS INACTIVE, SUBSCRIPTIONS REFRESHED,
TRANSACTIONS REJECTED, REWORKED ROWS 2, LATENCY 360)

CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR CAPTURE command

Use the CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR CAPTURE command to create alert conditions for the Capture program. Each entry represents a condition that the Replication Alert Monitor program looks for. If the condition is true, the Monitor program sends an alert to the corresponding contact or group, or to the operator console.

Syntax

```
CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR CAPTURE MONITOR QUALIFIER mon-qual

SCHEMA cap-schema

NOTIFY CONTACT contact-name (STATUS DOWN
STATUS LAST COMMIT-time-secs
ERRORS
WARNINGS
CURRENT LATENCY-latency
HISTORIC LATENCY-latency
MEMORY-memory)

GROUP group-name
OPERATOR CONSOLE

```

Parameters

SCHEMA cap-schema
Specifies the Capture schema for the server that you are monitoring. The default is ASN.

MONITOR QUALIFIER mon-qual
Specifies the Monitor qualifier.

NOTIFY
Specifies the contact or group of contacts to notify when the alert condition occurs.

CONTACT contact-name
Specifies the contact to notify.

GROUP group-name
Specifies the group to notify.

OPERATOR CONSOLE
Specifies that alert notifications are sent to the z/OS console. This option is valid only if the monitor server is on a z/OS subsystem.

STATUS DOWN
Specifies whether the Monitor program uses the asnccmd status command to verify that the Capture program is running. The asnccmd status command uses the DB2 Administration Server. If the Capture program is not running, an alert is sent.
STATUS LAST COMMIT \textit{time-secs}  
Specifies that the Monitor program calculates the difference between the values of the CURRENT_TIMESTAMP and CURR_COMMIT_TIME columns of the IBMSNAP_RESTART table. This option has more delay than the STATUS DOWN option, but can be useful if you do not run the DB2 Administration Server at the monitored server. If the calculated difference is greater than the number of seconds specified, an alert is sent.

ERRORS  
Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any error messages were logged in the IBMSNAP_CAPTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of ERROR for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.

WARNINGS  
Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any warnings were logged in the IBMSNAP_CAPTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of WARNING for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.

CURRENT LATENCY \textit{latency}  
Specifies that the Monitor program calculates the current latency by using the values of the CURR_COMMIT_TIME and MAX_COMMIT_TIME columns in the IBMSNAP_RESTART table. If the latency is greater than the number of seconds specified, an alert is sent.

HISTORIC LATENCY \textit{latency}  
Specifies that the Monitor program calculates the current latency by using the values of the MONITOR_TIME and SYNCHTIME columns in the IBMSNAP_CAPMON table. If the latency is greater than the number of seconds specified, an alert is sent.

MEMORY \textit{memory}  
Specifies whether the Monitor program selects rows from the IBMSNAP_CAPMON table that were inserted since the last Monitor cycle to verify if the CURRENT_MEMORY column exceeded the specified value.

Usage notes

If you specify the same alert condition twice, the ASNCLP program issues an error.

Example

To create alert conditions for the Capture program that sends an alert to the contact REPLADMIN when a condition occurs:

\begin{verbatim}
CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR CAPTURE QUALIFIER MYAPPLY01 MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL NOTIFY CONTACT REPLADMIN (STATUS DOWN, ERRORS, WARNINGS, SUBSCRIPTION FAILING, SUBSCRIPTION DELAYED 300, SUBSCRIPTIONS INACTIVE, SUBSCRIPTIONS REFRESHED, TRANSACTION REJECTED, REWORKED ROWS 2, LATENCY 360)
\end{verbatim}

CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY command

Use the CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY command to create alert conditions for the Q Apply program. Each entry represents a condition that the Replication Alert Monitor program looks for. If the condition is true, the Monitor program sends an alert to the corresponding contact or group, or to the operator console.
Syntax

```sql
CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY
    SCHEMA schema
    MONITOR-QUALIFIER monitor-qualifier
```

```sql
notification-list-definition:
    NOTIFY CONTACT contact-name
    GROUP group-name
    OPERATOR CONSOLE
```

notification-list-definition:

- STATUS DOWN
- ERRORS
- WARNINGS
- LATENCY seconds
- EELATENCY seconds
- MEMORY megabytes
- EXCEPTIONS
- SPILL QUEUES DEPTH percentage
- QUEUE DEPTH queue-percent
- RECEIVE QUEUES ALL INACTIVE

Parameters

SCHEMA `schema`
    Specifies the Q Apply schema that qualifies the process to be monitored. The default is ASN.

MONITOR QUALIFIER `monitor-qualifier`
    Specifies the monitor qualifier that groups the alert conditions:

STATUS DOWN
    Specifies that the Monitor program will use the asnqacmd status command to verify if the Q Apply program is down.

ERRORS
    Specifies that the Monitor program check if error messages were logged in the IBMQREP_APPLYTRACE table.

WARNINGS
    Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any warnings were logged in the IBMSNAP_CAPTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of WARNING for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.

LATENCY seconds
    Specifies that an alert will be sent when the difference in seconds of MONITOR_TIME and CURRENT_LOG_TIME in the IBMQREP_APPLYMON table exceeds the number of seconds specified.

EELATENCY seconds
    Specifies that an alert will be sent when the value of the column END2END_LATENCY (in milliseconds) in the IBMQREP_APPLYMON table exceeds the number of milliseconds specified.
MEMORY megabytes
Specifies that the Monitor process will select rows from the IBMQREP_APPLYMON table that were inserted since the last Monitor cycle to verify if the CURRENT_MEMORY column exceeded the number of megabytes specified.

EXCEPTIONS
Specifies that an alert will be sent if there is any row in the IBMQREP_EXCEPTIONS table.

SPILL QUEUES DEPTH percentage
Specifies that the Monitor program will check whether the percentage of fullness of the spill queue is greater than specified percentage. The Monitor program checks this percentage only when any Q subscription is on the load state (the value of the STATE column in the IBMQREP_TARGETS table is L, D, F, or E).

QUEUE DEPTH queue-percent
Specifies that an alert will be sent when the specified percentage of the given queue is full.

RECEIVE QUEUES ALL INACTIVE
Specifies that an alert will be sent when the value of the STATE column in the IBMQREP_RECVQUEUES table changes to I (inactive) for any receive queue.

notification-list-definition:

CONTACT contact_name
Specifies the contact to notify when a defined alert condition is detected.

GROUP group-name
Specifies the group to notify when a defined alert condition is detected.

OPERATOR CONSOLE

z/OS Specifies that alert notifications are sent to the z/OS console. This option is valid only if the monitor server is on a z/OS subsystem.

Example
To create alert conditions for the Q Apply program that send an alert to the contact REPLADMIN when a condition occurs:

CREATE CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL NOTIFICATION CONTACT REPLADMIN (STATUS DOWN, ERRORS, WARNINGS, LATENCY 360, EXCEPTIONS)

CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE command

Use the CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE command to create alert conditions for the Q Capture program. Each entry represents a condition that the Replication Alert Monitor program looks for. If the condition is true, the Monitor program sends an alert to the corresponding contact or group, or to the operator console.

Syntax

CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE SCHEMA schema MONITOR QUALIFIER monitor-qualifier
notification-list-definition:

\[ \text{NOTIFY} \quad \text{CONTACT—contact-name} \]
\[ \text{GROUP—group-name} \]
\[ \text{OPERATOR CONSOLE} \]

### Parameters

**SCHEMA schema**
- Specifies the Q Capture schema that qualifies the process to be monitored. The default is ASN.

**MONITOR QUALIFIER monitor-qualifier**
- Specifies the monitor qualifier that groups the alert conditions.

**STATUS DOWN**
- Specifies that the Monitor program will use the asnqccmd status command to verify if the Q Capture program is down.

**ERRORS**
- Specifies that the Monitor program check if error messages were logged in the IBMQREP_CAPTRACE table.

**WARNINGS**
- Specifies that the Monitor program checks if any warnings were logged in the IBMSNAP_CAPTRACE table, specifically, any rows that have a value of WARNING for the OPERATION column. If any row is fetched, the DESCRIPTION column is included in the alert.

**LATENCY seconds**
- Specifies that an alert will be sent when the difference in seconds of MONITOR_TIME and CURRENT_LOG_TIME in the IBMQREP_CAPMON table exceeds the number of seconds specified.

**MEMORY megabytes**
- Specifies that the Monitor process will select rows from the IBMQREP_CAPMON table that were inserted since the last Monitor cycle to verify if the CURRENT_MEMORY column exceeded the number of megabytes specified.

**TRANSACTION SIZE megabytes**
- Specifies that the Monitor process will select rows for the IBMSNAP_CAPMON table to verify if any transaction size exceeded the number of megabytes specified.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS INACTIVE**
- Specifies that an alert will be sent when the value of the STATE column in the IBMQREP_SUBS table is I.
**QUEUE DEPTH queue-percent**  
Specifies that an alert will be sent when the specified percentage of the given queue is full.

**notification-list-definition:**

**CONTACT contact_name**  
Specifies the contact to notify when a defined alert condition is detected.

**GROUP group-name**  
Specifies the group to notify when a defined alert condition is detected.

**OPERATOR CONSOLE**

- Specifies that alert notifications are sent to the z/OS console. This option is valid only if the monitor server is on a z/OS subsystem.

**Example**

To create alert conditions for the Q Capture program that sends an alert to the contact REPLADMIN when a condition occurs:

```
CREATE ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE SCHEMA ASN1 MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL
NOTIFY CONTACT REPLADMIN (STATUS DOWN, ERRORS, WARNINGS, LATENCY 30, MEMORY 60)
```

**CREATE CONTACT command**

Use the CREATE CONTACT command to create contact information, such as the contact name and e-mail address, that the Replication Alert Monitor program uses for notifications when a replication alert condition is detected. You can optionally associate a contact to a pre-existing group.

**Syntax**

```
CREATE CONTACT contact-name
GROUP group-name
EMAIL "email-address"
PAGE "email-address"
DESCRIPTION "description"
```

**Parameters**

**CONTACT contact-name**  
Specifies the name of the contact. This name cannot match another contact already defined.

**GROUP group-name**  
Specifies the name of the group to add the contact to. The group must be already defined.

**EMAIL "email-address"**  
Specifies the primary e-mail address for the contact. The double quotation marks are required.

**PAGE "email-address"**  
Specifies the pager address for the contact. The double quotation marks are required.
DESCRIPTION "description"
Specifies a brief description for the contact. The double quotation marks are required.

Example
To create a contact REPLADMIN with an e-mail address repladmin@us.ibm.com:
CREATE CONTACT REPLADMIN EMAIL "repladmin@us.ibm.com"
DESCRIPTION "replication administration"

CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR command
Use the CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR command to create a new set of Replication Alert Monitor control tables.

Syntax
```
CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR MONITOR CONTROL SERVER IN ZOS zos-ts-clause
      IN UW uw-ts-clause
      IN NONIBM fed-ts-clause
```

zos-ts-clause:
```
ALERTS DB dbname tsname prof-clause
NAMING PREFIX prefix
```
```
PAGE LOCK DB dbname tsname prof-clause
NAMING PREFIX prefix
```
```
ROW LOCK DB dbname tsname prof-clause
NAMING PREFIX prefix
```

uw-ts-clause:
```
OTHERS tsname prof-clause
NAMING PREFIX prefix
```

fed-ts-clause:
```
OTHERS tsname SCHEMA schemaname prof-clause
NAMING PREFIX prefix
```

prof-clause:
```
CREATE USING PROFILE pname
REUSE
```
Parameters

**MONITOR CONTROL SERVER**
Specify to create replication control tables for the Monitor control server.

**IN**
Specifies the table space. If you do not specify the **IN** clause, the CREATE CONTROL TABLES command uses the DB2 defaults for table spaces.

**ZOS**
Specifies z/OS or OS/390.

**UW**
Specifies UNIX or Windows.

**NONIBM**
Specifies non-DB2 data sources.

**ALERTS**
Specifies an existing database on z/OS to create the control tables in. This keyword is valid only when creating monitor control servers.

**PAGE LOCK**
Specifies the table space for replication control tables that require page-level locking. The table must be in an existing database.

**ROW LOCK**
Specifies the table space for replication control tables that require row-level locking. The table must be in an existing database.

**DB dbname**
Specifies the name of an existing database. You must specify the database name, even if you set the database name in the profile. This command does not create the database.

**OTHERS**
Specifies the table space for all replication control tables except the UOW table.

**tsname**
Specifies the table space name for the monitor alerts table. The **tsname** input can be a heterogeneous segment or table space name.

**NAMING PREFIX prefix**
Specifies a naming prefix for the control tables.

**SCHEMA schemaname**
Specifies the remote schema name for heterogeneous replication. The default is the remote user ID. For non-DB2 databases, you can specify a table space name or a segment name for those remote sources that support them.

**CREATE USING PROFILE pname**
Specify to create the control tables and use the **pname** profile. If you specify the **CREATE USING PROFILE** parameter, the ASNCLP program uses **tsname** as the key (For z/OS, the key is **dbname.tsname**).

**REUSE**
Specify to reuse the current DDL object. You must issue the CREATE USING PROFILE parameter before you can use the **REUSE** parameter. When you specify the **REUSE** parameter, the ASNCLP program checks if the DDL object exists for the **tsname**:

- If the DDL object exists, the ASNCLP program resets the flags and passes the fully populated DDL.
If the DDL object does not exist, the ASNCLP program displays a syntax error saying that the **CREATE USING PROFILE** parameter is expected.

**Example 1**

To create the Monitor control tables:

CREATE CONTROL TABLES FOR MONITOR CONTROL SERVER

---

**CREATE GROUP command**

The **CREATE GROUP** command creates a group of replication monitor contacts.

**Syntax**

```
\_\_\_CREATE GROUP group-name \_\_\_
\_\_\ DESCRIPTION "description" \_\_
\_\_\ CONTACTS contact-name \_\_
```

**Parameters**

- **group-name**
  - Specifies the name of the group. This name cannot match another group already defined. This parameter is required.

- **DESCRIPTION "description"**
  - Specifies a brief description for the group. The double quotation marks are required.

- **CONTACTS contact-name**
  - Specifies a comma-separated list of contacts that belong to this group.

**Example**

To create a group **MAINTENANCE** that contains contacts **REPLADMIN** and **PERFORMANCE**:

```
CREATE GROUP MAINTENANCE CONTACTS REPLADMIN, PERFORMANCE
```

---

**CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION command**

Use the **CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION** command to suspend the monitor program. You can specify a start and end date or use a template that defines a repeating pattern of suspensions.

**Syntax**

```
\_\_\_CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION name \_\_\_
\_\_\ FOR SERVER server_name \_\_
\_\_\ ALIAS server_alias \_\_
\_\_\ STARTING DATE date \_\_
\_\_\ ENDING DATE date \_\_
\_\_\ STARTING TIME starting_time \_\_
\_\_\ ENDING TIME ending_time \_\_
```

---
Parameters

SERVER
Specifies the name of the DB2 database where you want to suspend the monitor program.

This value represents the DB2 subsystem location name.

ALIAS
The DB2 alias for the database where you want to suspend the monitor program.

STARTING DATE
Specifies one of two different values, depending on whether you use a template for the suspension:

With template
Specifies the date that you want to start using the monitor suspension template.

Without template
Specifies the date on which the monitor program will be suspended. Use YYYY-MM-DD format.

USING TEMPLATE
Specifies that you want to use a template to set the start time and other characteristics of the suspension. You define the template by using the CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE command.

STARTING TIME
Specifies the time when the monitor suspension begins. Use HH:MM:SS format. The default is 00:00:00.

ENDING DATE
Specifies one of two different values, depending on whether you use a template for the suspension:

With template
Specifies the date that you want to stop using the monitor suspension template.

Without template
Specifies the date when the monitor suspension ends. Use YYYY-MM-DD format.

ENDING TIME
Specifies one of two different values, depending on whether you use a template for the suspension:

With template
Specifies the time that you want to stop using the monitor suspension template.

Without template
Specifies the time when the monitor suspension ends.

Use HH:MM:SS format for the ending time. The default is 00:00:00.

Example 1

To create a suspension S1 on the monitored server QSRVR1 that uses the template SUNDAY:
CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION NAME S1 FOR SERVER QSRVR1 STARTING DATE 2006-12-10 USING TEMPLATE SUNDAY ENDING DATE 2007-12-31

Example 2

To create a suspension S2 on the monitored server QSRVR2 that does not use a template but suspends the monitor during the month of December:

CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION NAME S2 FOR SERVER QSRVR2 STARTING DATE 2006-11-30 STARTING TIME 00:00:00 ENDING DATE 2006-12-31 ENDING TIME 24:00:00

CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE command

Use the CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE command to define the frequency and duration of periods that the monitor program is suspended.

Syntax

CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE

| template_name | START TIME HH:MM:SS | REPEATS occurrence-clause |

occurrence-clause:

- DAILY FOR DURATION n MINUTES HOURS
- WEEKLY DAY OF WEEK SUNDAY FOR DURATION n MINUTES HOURS DAYS

Parameters

START TIME
Specifies the time at which the monitor program will be suspended, in HH:MM:SS (hours:minutes:seconds) format. The default value is 00:00:00.

REPEATS
Specifies which days the monitor program will be suspended, and for how long.

Example 1

To create a template that suspends the monitor program from 00:00:00 to 04:00:00 every Sunday:

CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE SUNDAY START TIME 00:00:00 REPEATS WEEKLY DAY OF WEEK SUNDAY FOR DURATION 4 HOURS

Example 2

To create a template that suspends the monitor program during the lunch hour every day:
CREATE MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE LUNCH START TIME 12:00:00 REPEATS DAILY FOR DURATION 1 HOUR

DELEGATE CONTACT command

Use the DELEGATE CONTACT command to delegate an existing contact to a new contact for a specific period of time.

Syntax

```
DELEGATE CONTACT contact-name1 TO contact-name2 FROM "start-date" TO "end-date"
```

Parameters

- **CONTACT contact-name1**
  Specifies the name of the contact to be delegated. The contact must exist.

- **TO contact-name2**
  Specifies the new contact for all alert conditions (if any) that refer to the contact being delegated. The contact must exist.

- **FROM "start-date"**
  Specifies the date when the delegation starts. The date is sensitive to the DB2 locale. The double quotation marks are required.

- **TO "end-date"**
  Specifies the date when the delegation ends. The date is sensitive to the DB2 locale. The double quotation marks are required.

Example

To delegate alerts from one (REPLADMIN) contact to another (PERFORMANCE) for a given period of time:

```
DELEGATE CONTACT REPLADMIN TO PERFORMANCE FROM "2007-11-22" TO "2007-12-06"
```

DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY command

Use the DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY command to drop alert conditions for the Apply program.

Syntax

```
DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY QUALIFIER apply-qual MONITOR QUALIFIER mon-qual
```

Parameters

- **APPLY QUALIFIER apply-qual**
  Specifies the Apply qualifier.

- **MONITOR QUALIFIER mon-qual**
  Specifies the Monitor qualifier.

Example

To drop alert conditions for the Apply program:

```
DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR APPLY QUALIFIER MYAPPLY01 MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL
```
DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR CAPTURE command

Use the DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR CAPTURE command to drop alert conditions for the Capture program.

Syntax

```
DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA cap-schema MONITOR QUALIFIER mon-qual
```

Parameters

**SCHEMA cap-schema**
Specifies the Capture schema for the server that you are monitoring.

**MONITOR QUALIFIER mon-qual**
Specifies the Monitor qualifier.

Example

To drop alert conditions for the Capture program:
```
DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR CAPTURE SCHEMA ASN1 MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL
```

DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY command

Use the DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY command to drop alert conditions for the Q Apply program.

Syntax

```
DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY SCHEMA schema MONITOR QUALIFIER monitor-qualifier
```

Parameters

**SCHEMA schema**
Specifies the Q Apply schema that qualifies the process to be monitored.

**MONITOR QUALIFIER monitor-qualifier**
Specifies the monitor qualifier grouping the alert conditions.

Example

To drop alert conditions for the Q Apply program:
```
DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QAPPLY SCHEMA ASN1 MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL
```

DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE command

Use the DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE command to drop alert conditions for the Q Capture program.

Syntax

```
DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE SCHEMA schema MONITOR QUALIFIER monitor-qualifier
```
Parameters

**SCHEMA** *schema*
Specifies the Q Capture schema that qualifies the process to be monitored.

**MONITOR QUALIFIER** *monitor-qualifier*
Specifies the monitor qualifier that groups the alert conditions.

Example

To drop alert conditions for the Q Capture program:

```
DROP ALERT CONDITIONS FOR QCAPTURE SCHEMA ASN1 MONITOR QUALIFIER MONQUAL
```

**DROP CONTACT command**

Use the DROP CONTACT command to drop an existing contact.

**Syntax**

```
DROP CONTACT contact-name1 [SUBSTITUTE WITH contact-name2]
```

**Parameters**

**CONTACT** *contact-name1*
Specifies the name of the contact. The contact must exist.

**SUBSTITUTE WITH** *contact-name2*
Specifies the name of a contact. The contact must exist. If the contact being deleted is referenced by any alert conditions, then the alert conditions will now reference the contact represented in this clause.

**Usage notes**

If you drop a contact that is the only one referred by an alert condition, this command returns an error. In this case, you must either delete the alert condition before you drop the contact, or use the SUBSTITUTE WITH clause.

**Example**

To drop a contact REPLADMIN:

```
DROP CONTACT REPLADMIN
```

**DROP GROUP command**

Use the DROP GROUP command to drop a group of replication monitor contacts.

**Syntax**

```
DROP GROUP group-name
```

**Parameters**

*group-name*
Specifies the name of the group. The group must exist.
Usage notes
If you drop a group that is the only one referred to by an alert condition, and there are no individual contacts referred to by the alert condition, this command returns an error.

Example
To drop a group MAINTENANCE:
DROP GROUP MAINTENANCE

DROP MONITOR SUSPENSION command
Use the DROP MONITOR SUSPENSION command to delete a suspension from the monitor control tables.

Syntax

```
DROP MONITOR SUSPENSION name
```

Parameters

`name`
- Specifies the template that you want to delete.

Usage notes
After you remove the suspension, reinitialize the monitor or stop and start the monitor to prompt it to read its control tables and end the suspension.

Example
To delete the suspension S1:
DROP MONITOR SUSPENSION NAME S1

DROP MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE command
Use the DROP MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE command to delete a template from the monitor control tables.

Syntax

```
DROP MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE template_name
```

Parameters

`template_name`
- Specifies the name of an existing template.

Example
To drop the template named Sunday:
DROP MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE sunday
LIST MONITOR SUSPENSION command

Use the LIST MONITOR SUSPENSION command to generate a list of suspensions that are defined on a monitor control server. The command sends a report that shows the suspension name and other properties to the standard output (stdout).

Syntax

```
LIST MONITOR SUSPENSION
```

LIST MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE command

Use the LIST MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE command to generate a list of suspension templates on a monitor control server. The command sends a report that shows the template name and other properties to the standard output (stdout).

Syntax

```
LIST MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE
```

Example

The following example shows the output of the LIST MONITOR SUSPENSION TEMPLATE command:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>30</td>
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SET OUTPUT command

Use the SET OUTPUT command to define output files for the ASNCLP program. The output files contain the SQL statements needed to set up Q replication and event publishing.

Syntax

```
SET OUTPUT MONITOR SCRIPT "monfname"
```

Parameters

MONITOR SCRIPT "monfname"

Specifies the output file name for scripts that run at the Monitor control server. The default file name is replmonitor.sql.

Usage notes

- If a script already exists, the new script appends to the current script.
- The double quotation marks in the command syntax are required.
Example 1

To name the monitor script output file "monitor.sql":

```sql
SET OUTPUT MONITOR SCRIPT "monitor.sql"
```

**SET SERVER command**

Use the SET SERVER command to specify the database that is used as a monitor control server in the ASNCLP session. You can specify authentication information and other required parameters for connecting to the server.

You should always set the Monitor control server before running the monitor administration commands.

**Syntax**

```
SET SERVER MONITOR TO NULLS DB dbalias other-options
```

```
other-options:

- ID userid
- PASSWORD pwd
```

```
config server-options:

- CONFIG SERVER servername file filename
```

**Parameters**

**MONITOR**

Specify to set the database as a monitor control server.

**NULLS**

Specify to set the server name to NULLS. This option resets a previously set server name.

**DB dbalias**

Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, Windows, or System i database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked. This keyword is deprecated.

**DBALIAS aliasname**

Specifies the database alias name of a z/OS subsystem or Linux, UNIX, Windows, or System i database as cataloged on the DB2 from which the ASNCLP is invoked.

**DBNAME zosdbname**

Specifies the z/OS database name. This is a logical z/OS database name, as created on a z/OS subsystem.
other-options clause:

**ID userid**
Specifies the user ID to use to connect to the database.

**PASSWORD pwd**
Specifies the password to use to connect to the database. If you specify the user ID and do not specify the password, you will be prompted to enter the password. The password is hidden as you type.

config server-options clause:

**CONFIG SERVER **

UNIX System Services (USS) on z/OS: Specifies the DB2 database to use as a monitor control server when the ASNCLP program is running on USS. The server name must match the bracketed [NAME] field that is entered in the ASNCLP configuration file.

**FILE filename**
Specifies the complete path and file name to the ASNCLP configuration file. If you do not use the FILE parameter, the ASNCLP program attempts to use the asnservers.ini file in the current directory, if that file exists.

Example

To set the monitor server to the SAMPLE database:

```
SET SERVER MONITOR TO DB SAMPLE
```

---

**SUBSTITUTE CONTACT command**

Use the SUBSTITUTE CONTACT command to substitute one existing contact with another existing contact.

**Syntax**

```
SUBSTITUTE CONTACT contact-name1 WITH contact-name2
```

**Parameters**

**contact-name1**
Specifies the name of the contact to be substituted. The contact must exist.

**WITH contact-name2**
Specifies the new contact for all alert conditions (if any) that refer to the contact being substituted. The contact must exist.

**Example**

To substitute one contact (REPLADMIN) for another (PERFORMANCE):

```
SUBSTITUTE CONTACT REPLADMIN WITH PERFORMANCE
```
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The following rules apply to the syntax diagrams that are used in this information:

- Read the syntax diagrams from left to right, from top to bottom, following the path of the line. The following conventions are used:
  - The >>>-- symbol indicates the beginning of a syntax diagram.
  - The --> symbol indicates that the syntax diagram is continued on the next line.
  - The >-- symbol indicates that a syntax diagram is continued from the previous line.
  - The -->< symbol indicates the end of a syntax diagram.
- Required items appear on the horizontal line (the main path).

```
>>>---required_item-->
```

- Optional items appear below the main path.

```
>>>---required_item-->
          \ optional_item
```

If an optional item appears above the main path, that item has no effect on the execution of the syntax element and is used only for readability.

```
>>>---required_item-->
          \ optional_item
```

- If you can choose from two or more items, they appear vertically, in a stack. If you must choose one of the items, one item of the stack appears on the main path.

```
>>>---required_item---
          \ required_choice1
          \ required_choice2
```

If choosing one of the items is optional, the entire stack appears below the main path.

```
>>>---required_item---
          \ optional_choice1
          \ optional_choice2
```

If one of the items is the default, it appears above the main path, and the remaining choices are shown below.

```
>>>---required_item---
          \ default_choice
          \ optional_choice1
          \ optional_choice2
```

- An arrow returning to the left, above the main line, indicates an item that can be repeated.
If the repeat arrow contains a comma, you must separate repeated items with a comma.

A repeat arrow above a stack indicates that you can repeat the items in the stack.

- Sometimes a diagram must be split into fragments. The syntax fragment is shown separately from the main syntax diagram, but the contents of the fragment should be read as if they are on the main path of the diagram.

**Fragment-name:**

- Keywords, and their minimum abbreviations if applicable, appear in uppercase. They must be spelled exactly as shown.
- Variables appear in all lowercase italic letters (for example, column-name). They represent user-supplied names or values.
- Separate keywords and parameters by at least one space if no intervening punctuation is shown in the diagram.
- Enter punctuation marks, parentheses, arithmetic operators, and other symbols, exactly as shown in the diagram.
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