



Dimensions CM

Command-Line Reference

Copyright © 2018 Serena Software, Inc., a Micro Focus company. All Rights Reserved.

This document, as well as the software described in it, is furnished under license and may be used or copied only in accordance with the terms of such license. Except as permitted by such license, no part of this publication may be reproduced, photocopied, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of Serena. Any reproduction of such software product user documentation, regardless of whether the documentation is reproduced in whole or in part, must be accompanied by this copyright statement in its entirety, without modification.

This document contains proprietary and confidential information, and no reproduction or dissemination of any information contained herein is allowed without the express permission of Serena Software.

The content of this document is furnished for informational use only, is subject to change without notice, and should not be construed as a commitment by Serena. Serena assumes no responsibility or liability for any errors or inaccuracies that may appear in this document.

Third party programs included with the Dimensions product are subject to a restricted use license and can only be used in conjunction with Dimensions.

Trademarks

Serena, TeamTrack, StarTool, PVCS, Comparex, Dimensions, Prototype Composer, Mariner, and ChangeMan are registered trademarks of Serena Software, Inc. The Serena logo and Version Manager are trademarks of Serena Software, Inc. All other products or company names are used for identification purposes only, and may be trademarks of their respective owners.

U.S. Government Rights

Any Software product acquired by Licensee under this Agreement for or on behalf of the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities is "commercial software" as defined by the FAR. Use, duplication, and disclosure by the U.S. Government is subject to the restrictions set forth in the license under which the Software was acquired. The manufacturer is Serena Software, Inc., 2345 NW Amberbrook Drive, Suite 200, Hillsboro, OR 97006.

Product version: 14.4

Publication date: June 2018

Table of Contents

Chapter 1

Using the Dimensions Command-Line Interface	11
About the Command-Line Interface	12
z/OS Limitations	12
Typographical Conventions	13
Command Syntax	13
Command Syntax Diagram	13
Using Spaces and Paths in Commands	15
The Escape Character	15
Using Comments in Dimensions Command Files	17
Multivalued and Multiline Attributes	17
Compound Fields in Dimensions Commands	17
Error Handling with Multiple Commands	18
Running Commands from a Dimensions Client	19
HTTP/S Network Protocol	19
Connecting from Windows Dimensions Clients	19
Connection Processes for UNIX Dimensions Clients	22
Examples of Client Commands	24
Important Considerations for Item Commands	24
Selecting Item Revisions	24
Updating the Content of an Item Without Changing the Item Revision	25
Assigning Default Project and Working Location	25
Assigning the Default Project	26
Assigning the Working Location	26
Requirements for Request Attributes	26
Using Certificates	27
Example	27
Operating System Differences	28
Spaces in File Names	28
Windows UNC Paths	28
Specifying a Project File Name in z/OS Item Operations	28
Command-Line Logging and Usage Analysis	28
Audit Trail of Commands	29
Logging All Commands Run by All Users	29
Logging Users Who Connect to Dimensions	30
Invoking Help at the Dimensions Command-Line	31

Chapter 2

Command Reference	33
ABL – Action Baseline or Items	34
AC – Action Request	36
ACDI – Action Request Items	38
ACDWS – Add Request Items to Project	39
ACF – Assign Data Formats to Request Types	41

ADF – Assign Data Formats to Item Types	42
AGRP – Assign Groups to a User	43
AI – Action Item	44
AIWS – Add Item Revision to Project	46
ANNOTATE - Display File Annotations.	49
APNO – Allocate Part Numbers	51
AUDIT – Audit Area	52
AUGRP – Assign Users to a Group	54
AUPG - Start Upgrade Process.	55
AUR – Assign User Roles.	56
AUTH – Authorize Access to Node	60
AWS – Action Project	61
BC – Browse or Print Request	62
BI – Browse Item.	64
BLD – Build	66
BLDB – Build Baseline	72
CA – Create Area	76
CAR – Create Archive	79
CBA – Create Build Area	80
CBDB – Register a Base Database Entry	81
CBL – Create Baseline	82
CBP – Copy Build Project	88
CC – Create Request	90
CCO – Create a New Contact.	93
CCS – Create Credential Set	94
CCST – Create a New Codeset.	95
CCU – Create Customer	96
CFS – Create a File System.	97
CGRP – Create Group	98
CHMOD – Change File Permissions.	99
CI – Create Item	100
CINS – Register a Database Instance Entry.	105
CIP - Create Installation Package.	106
CIU – Cancel Item Update	108
CLCA – Create Library Cache Area	110
CLEAN – Clean Deployment Area	112
CMB – Create Merged Baseline	113
CMD – Execute Dimensions Command File	116
CMP – Compare Structures or Baselines	117
CNC – Create a Network Node Connection	118
CNDO – Create a Node Object.	119
CNN – Create a Network Node.	120
CNSJ – Cancel Schedule Job Execution	121
CNWO – Create a Network Object	122
COS – Create an Operating System	123
CP – Create Design Part	124
CPV – Create Design Part Variant	125
CRB – Create Revised Baseline	126

CRSD – Create a Resident Software Definition	134
CS – Create a Stream	135
CSJ – Create Schedule Job	138
CUSR – Register User	139
CVS – Create Variant Structure	140
CWSD – Create Project Directory	142
DAR – Delete Archive	143
DBC – Delete Build Configuration	144
DBDB – Unregister an Existing Base Database Entry	145
DBL – Delete Baseline	146
DBPROJ – Create a Dimensions Build Project	147
DBT – Deliver Build Targets	148
DCH – Delete Request	149
DCO – Delete an Existing Contact	150
DCS – Delete Credential Set	151
DCST – Delete an Existing Codeset	152
DDF – Define Data Formats	153
DELIVER – Deliver to a Stream	155
DFS – Delete an Existing File System	160
DGRP – Delete Group	161
DI – Delete Item	162
DINS – Unregister an Existing Database Instance Entry	164
DIR – Define Item Relations	165
DLCA – Download to Library Cache Area	166
DLGC – Delegate Request	168
DLGI – Delegate Item	170
DLGS – Delegate Personal Stream	172
DMBL – Demote Baseline	173
DMI – Demote Item	176
DMRQ – Demote Request	178
DNC – Delete an Existing Network Node Connection	180
DNDO – Delete an Existing Network Node Object	181
DNN – Delete an Existing Network Node	182
DNP – Define New Product	183
DNWO – Delete an Existing Network Object	185
DOS – Delete an Existing Operating System	186
DOWNLOAD – Download Project or Baseline	187
DPB – Deploy Baseline	192
DPI – Deploy Item	194
DPL – Define Product Libraries	197
DPR – Deploy Request	200
DPROJ – Define a Dimensions Project	202
DPRP – Define Preservation Rules Policy	203
DPV – Delete Design Part Variant	207
DREL – Delete Release	208
DRSD – Delete an Existing Resident Software Definition	209
DS – Delete Stream	210
DSJ – Delete Schedule Job	211

DUR – Define User Roles	212
DUSR – Unregister User	213
DVB – Define Version Branch	214
DWP – Delete Whole Product.	215
DWS – Define New Project	216
DWSD – Delete Project Directory	220
ECDI – Extract (Check Out) Request Items	222
ECFG – Extract (Check Out) Build Configuration	224
EI – Extract (Check Out) Item for Update	225
ESJ – Edit Schedule Job	230
EXIT – End Dimensions Execution	231
EXPORT – Export Build Configuration	232
FBI – Fetch (Get) Baseline Items	235
FCDI – Fetch (Get) Request Items	238
FI – Fetch (Get) Item	240
FIF – Find Item File	245
FRC – Forward a Release to a Customer	247
FWI – Fetch (Get) Project Items	248
GENCERT - Generate Certificates	251
GREP – Search and Replace	252
HELP – Help	255
HIDE - Hide Unused Streams and Projects	256
IMPORT – Import Build Configuration	257
LA – List Areas	258
LAST - List Area Structure.	260
LAVC – List Deployment Area Versions	261
LBA – List Build Areas	263
LBDB – List Existing Base Database Entries.	264
LBPROJ – List Dimensions Build Projects.	265
LCK – Lock Project.	266
LCO – List Existing Contacts	267
LCS – List Credential Set	268
LCST – List Existing Codesets	269
LFS – List Existing File Systems.	270
LGRP – List Groups	271
LII – List Item Build Relationships	272
LINS – List Existing Database Instance Entries	273
LLCA – List Library Cache Areas.	274
LMNR – List Mail Notification Rules.	275
LNC – List Existing Network Node Connections	276
LNDO – List Existing Network Node Objects	277
LNN – List Existing Network Nodes.	278
LNWO – List Existing Network Objects	279
LOG - Lists Stream or Project Changeset History	280
LOS – List Existing Operating Systems	283
LPRIV – List Privileges	284
LPROJ – List Dimensions Projects and Build Projects	285
LPRP – List Preservation Rules Policies	286

LPRT – List Existing Network Protocols	287
LPSP – List Per-Stage Project Properties	288
LRC – List Request Changes	289
LRSD – List Existing Resident Software Definitions.	290
LSAR – List Archives	291
LSBL – List Baselines	292
LSJ – List Scheduled Jobs	293
LSTG – List Stages.	295
LUPG – List Upgrade History	296
LWC – List Project Conflicts.	297
LWS – List Projects	298
LWSD – List Project Directories	300
MCPC – Move Request To Primary (Main) Catalog	302
MCSC – Move Request To Secondary Catalog	303
MDR – Move Design Part Relationship	304
MERGE – Merge into Stream Work Area	305
MI – Merge Item Revisions	310
MIP – Move Item to Another Part.	313
MIT – Move (Change) Item Type	315
MVC – Move Request	317
MWS – Merge Projects	319
MWSD – Move Project/Stream Directory.	321
PA – Populate Areas	322
PBA – Populate Build Area.	323
PEND – Update Users' Pending Request Lists.	324
PEND – Update Users' Pending Item Lists	326
PEND – Update Users' Pending Baseline Lists	328
PEND – Update Users' Pending Project Lists	330
PLCA – Purge Library Cache Area.	331
PMBL – Promote Baseline	332
Parameters and Qualifiers	332
PMI – Promote Item.	334
PMRQ – Promote Request	336
PRIV – Manage Privileges	338
QUIT – Quit.	340
RA – Remove Area.	341
RABC – Relate Area to Build Configuration	342
RAI – Remove Archived Item	343
RAMA – Remove Archived Material Selected by Archive	344
RAMP – Remove Archived Material Selected by Product	345
RAT – Read Archive Tape	346
RAWS – Relate Area to Project	347
RBA – Remove Build Area	349
RBBL – Relate Baseline to Baseline	350
RBCD – Relate Baselines to Requests.	351
RBPROJ – Delete a Dimensions Build Project.	352
RBWS – Relate Baseline to Project.	353
RCCD – Relate Requests to Request.	354

RCDI – Return Request ID	355
RCDWS – Remove Request Items from Project	357
RCFG – Return (Check In) Build Configuration.	358
RCI – Report Current Items	359
RCP – Report Current Parts	361
RCSJ – Relate Command to Schedule Job	363
RCU – Remove Customer	364
RDEL – Delete Jobs from the Job Queue	365
RDS – Report Design Structure	367
REL – Release	370
RENAME – Rename a Product, Baseline, Design Part, Project, or Item	373
REQC – Request Dimensions Request.	375
REXEC – Execute a Job on a Network Node.	376
RI – Return (Check In) Item	378
RICD – Relate Item to Requests	381
RII – Relate Item to Item	383
RIP – Relate Item to Part	385
RIR – Remove Item Relation Definition.	386
RIWS – Remove Item Revision from Project	387
RLCA – Remove Library Cache Area	389
RLIST – Lists Jobs in the Job Queue	390
RMDF – Remove Data Formats	393
RMVB – Remove Version Branch	394
ROA – Retrieve Offline Archive	395
RP – Relate Design Part	396
RPCD – Relate Part to Requests.	397
RPCP – Report Product Control Plan (Process Model)	398
RPNO – Report Part Numbers	399
RPROJ – Remove a Dimensions Project.	400
RPT – Report Requests	401
RPT – Baseline Detail Report	405
RRCD – Relate Requirement to Request	407
RREG – Reassign User Registration	409
RSJ – Run Schedule Job	410
RSTAT – Update Job Status.	411
RUR – Run User-Defined Report	412
RVDA – Remove VDA Records	414
RWCD – Relate Project to Request.	415
RWS – Remove Project.	416
RWWS – Relate Project to Project	417
SAVE – Save to Persistent Symbol Table	418
SCWS – Set Current Project	419
SDF – Set Data Format Flags	423
SDPBL – Submit Deploy Baseline.	425
SDPI – Submit Deploy Item	426
SDPRQ – Submit Deploy Request.	427
SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment.	428

SF - Set Favorites	431
SHELVE - Shelve Changes to a Personal Stream	432
SHOW - Show Hidden Streams and Projects	436
SI - Suspend Item	437
SPSP - Set Per-Stage Preservation Policy	439
SPV - Suspend Design Part Variant	440
SRAV - Submit Rollback Area Version	441
SSPM - Display Values in Symbol Tables	442
SUB - Subscribe to Notification Rule	443
SVBF - Set Version Branch Flags	444
SWF - Set Project File Name	446
SWS - Set Project/Stream Attributes	448
SWSP - Set Project Permissions	451
TBI - Transfer Baseline In	452
TBO - Transfer Baseline Out	453
UA - Update Area	454
UBA - Update Build Area	457
UBDB - Update an Existing Base Database Entry	458
UBLA - Update Baseline Attributes	459
UBPROJ - Update a Dimensions Build Project	460
UC - Update Request	461
UCM - Update Code Metrics	465
UCO - Update an Existing Contact	467
UCS - Update Credential Set	468
UCSJ - Unrelate Command from Schedule Job	469
UCST - Update an Existing Codeset	470
UCU - Update Customer	471
UFS - Edit an Existing File System	473
UGRP - Update Group	474
UI - Revise Item	475
UIA - Update Item Attributes	479
UINS - Update an Existing Database Instance Entry	483
ULCA - Update Library Cache Area	484
ULCK - Unlock Project	486
UNC - Update an Existing Network Node Connection	487
UNDO - Undo a Delivery	488
UNN - Update an Existing Network Node	490
UNWO - Update an Existing Network Object	491
UOS - Update an Existing Operating System	492
UP - Update Design Part PCS	493
UPA - Update Part Attributes	494
UPDATE - Update Work Area	496
UPLOAD - Upload Local File or Directory	505
UPNO - Update Part Numbers	510
UPROD - Update a Dimensions Product	511
UPROJ - Update a Dimensions Project	512
UREG - Register User	513
URP - Unrelate Design Part	514

URSD – Update an Existing Resident Software Definition	515
USUB – Unsubscribe from Notification Rule	516
UUA – Update User Attributes	517
UWA – Update Project or Stream Attributes	518
VLSJ – View Log of Schedule Job Execution.	521
WRC – Withdraw a Release from a Customer	522
XABC –Remove Area from Build Configuration	523
XAWS – Unrelate Area from Project	524
XBBL – Unrelate Baseline from Baseline	525
XBCD – Unrelate Baselines from Requests	526
XBWS – Unrelate Baseline from Project	527
XCCD – Unrelate Requests from Request	528
XICD – Unrelate Item from Requests	529
XII – Unrelate Item from Item.	531
XIP – Unrelate Item from Part.	532
XPCD – Unrelate Part from Requests	534
XRCD – Unrelate Requirement from Request.	535
XREG – Unregister User	537
XWCD – Unrelate Project from Request	538
XWWS – Unrelate Project from Project	539

Chapter 3

Standalone Dimensions Utilities 541

Introduction	542
General Information	543
Case Translation	543
Wild Card Characters	543
Execution Authority: Change-Manager or Tool-Manager.	543
Metadata Utility	544
Overview	544
Syntax	544
Actioning Requests by Date or Attribute Value.	551
Sending Reminders of Pending Lists	552
Automatic Job Triggering: Using crontab	553
Encryption	554
Syntax	554
Examples	555

Chapter 4

The Developer Command-Line Interface 557

Introduction	558
What Can I Do with the Developer Command-Line?.	558
How Do I Use the Developer Command-Line Interface?	558
How do I Invoke the Developer Command-Line Interface?	559
How can I Display Help Information?	559
How do I Connect to the Database?.	559
Working with DM – Some Typical Development Scenarios.	560
Creating and Deleting Streams	561
Importing Your Code Into the Stream	561
Obtaining a Working Copy of the Code for Modification	561

Making Changes and Committing them Back to the Repository	562
Handling Conflicts	563
Using Requests to Control Change Sets	566
What are the Commands I Can Perform?	568
Managing Streams.	568
Working with Streams	568
Alphabetic List of Commands	569
Command List	571
add – Schedule a file or directory to be added to the repository	571
annotate – Add a comment to a file.	573
cat – Display the contents of a file.	574
commit – Commit content to a stream.	575
createstream – Create a new stream in the repository.	577
delete – Schedule deletions	579
deletestream – Delete a stream	580
deliver – Deliver content to a stream.	581
diff – Display the code differences between a stream and a local work area	584
export – Exports a non-versioned copy of a stream to a work area	586
get – Get the contents of a stream to a local work area	588
getinfo – Get current stream and work area details	590
import – Import uncontrolled content into a stream	591
list – List the contents of a stream	593
listbaselines – List the baselines in the repository	594
liststreams – List the streams in the repository.	596
lockfile – Lock a file in the repository	598
lockstream – Lock a stream	599
log – Display the repository history for a file.	600
logout – Clear the Dimensions login credentials	601
move – Move (rename) files	602
revert – Revert local changes made to a work area	603
status – Report on changes to a local work area	605
switchstream – Switch the working stream.	607
unlockfile – Unlock a file in the repository	608
unlockstream – Unlock a stream	609
update – Update a local work area	610
Configuring the Developer Command-Line	613
Index.	615

Chapter 1

Using the Dimensions Command-Line Interface

About the Command-Line Interface	12
Command Syntax	13
Running Commands from a Dimensions Client	19
Important Considerations for Item Commands	24
Assigning Default Project and Working Location	25
Requirements for Request Attributes	26
Using Certificates	27
Operating System Differences	28
Command-Line Logging and Usage Analysis	28
Invoking Help at the Dimensions Command-Line	31

About the Command-Line Interface

The Dimensions[®] CM command-line interface (available for the majority, but not all, Dimensions functions) is an efficient alternative to Dimensions GUI-based clients, **provided that you are familiar with Dimensions and the product**. Command mode is particularly suited for situations where you wish to perform unattended bulk batch operations.



IMPORTANT! Command mode can be used in any of several ways, on either a Dimensions server or a Dimensions client. In all cases you must first log in to Dimensions—see ["Running Commands from a Dimensions Client" on page 19](#) for details of Dimensions Client command-line operation/connection.



CAUTION! Use of shell scripts or other forms of scripting external to Dimensions to perform refactoring operations on code or other files under source control without invoking the command-line interface causes unexpected behavior and is not supported.

z/OS Limitations



NOTE The term z/OS in this manual covers both the z/OS 1.1 (or later) and OS/390 V2R10 (or later) operating systems.

Several of the mechanisms detailed below are not supported by Dimensions for z/OS. Refer to the *Serena Dimensions for z/OS Users and Administrator's Guide* for further details.

- A single command may be preceded by DMCLI and entered at the operating system prompt.



NOTE Supported from USS for z/OS with some restrictions for credentials. Supported from MVS batch via DIM390B.

- A single command may be entered at the Dimensions> prompt that results from typing DMCLI at the operating system prompt.



NOTE Supported from USS for z/OS with some restrictions for credentials.

- A command may be placed on a line or several consecutive lines of a text file (see below), which is specified as the parameter in an CMD command. The file may contain any number of commands to be processed sequentially in a single batch job. However, the interactive functions (BI, and some uses of BC and UC) cannot be included.
- A single command may be entered at the Execute Command window from the Dimensions desktop client's Run interface.

Typographical Conventions

The following typographical conventions are used in this manual. These typographical conventions are used to assist you when using the documentation; they are not meant to contradict or change any standard use of typographical conventions in the various product components or the host operating system.

<i>italics</i>	Introduces new terms that you may not be familiar with and occasionally indicates emphasis.
bold	Emphasizes important information and field names.
UPPERCASE	Indicates keys or key combinations that you can use. For example, press the ENTER key.
monospace	Indicates syntax examples, values that you specify, or results that you receive.
monospace <i>italics</i>	Indicates names that are placeholders for values you specify; for example, <i>fileName</i> .
monospace bold	Indicates the results of an executed command.
vertical bar	Separates menus and their associated commands. For example, select File Copy means to select Copy from the File menu. Also, indicates mutually exclusive choices in a command syntax line.
angle brackets <>	Indicates names that are placeholders for values that you specify; for example, <file-name>.
square brackets []	Indicates optional items. For example, in the following statement: SELECT [DISTINCT], DISTINCT is an optional keyword.
. . .	Indicates command arguments that can have more than one value.

Command Syntax

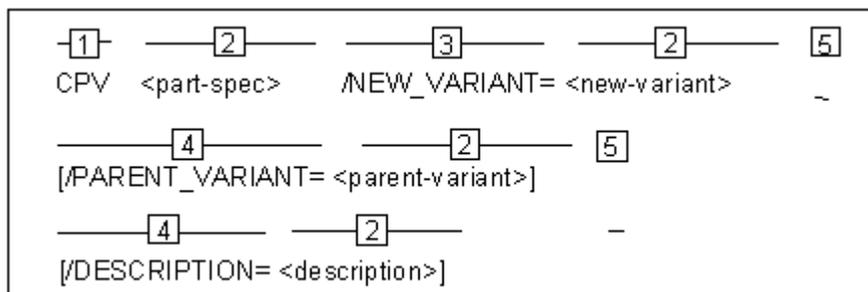
The following topics provide essential information on the format and usage of Dimensions command-line commands.

Command Syntax Diagram

A command consists of a Dimensions command, followed by parameters and qualifiers. The following is an example of the CPV (create design part variant) command:

```
CPV SOMEPROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AAAA /NEW_VAR=IBM -
/DESC="Release Support - IBM Version"
```

The basis for coding each command is the **syntax diagram**, and there is a different one for each mnemonic. This is the syntax diagram for CPV:



The meaning of each part of the diagram is as follows:

- 1** The *command* identifies the Dimensions command to be performed.
- 2** A parameter indicates where a variable value is to be substituted. Parameters that end in *-spec* denote compound fields, and the syntax for coding all the components of these is specified below in "Compound Fields in Dimensions Commands" on page 17.

An *ellipsis (...)* indicates a list of any number of parameters, separated by commas and enclosed in parentheses, for example:

```
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>, <request2>, ...)
```

If there is only one parameter in the list, the parentheses are not necessary, for example:

```
/CHANGE=PROD_DR_25.
```

After each comma separating the parameters in the list, one or more spaces are optional before the next parameter. Along with the spaces, if required, a continuation character can be included and a new line begun.

- 3** A *required qualifier* is coded as shown. It always begins with a forward slash (/) and usually ends with an equal sign (=), the latter indicating that a substituted parameter variable must follow. (A qualifier, which does not end with =, is complete in itself.)
- 4** An *optional qualifier* is enclosed in square brackets ([]), and may be omitted in certain circumstances (as detailed in this reference). The square brackets themselves are never included in the Dimensions command.

All qualifiers (required and optional) may be abbreviated provided that no ambiguity is caused. Options are shown on consecutive lines that have the same indentation, with an underscored **or** at the start of the lower line. Only one of the lines so designated may be chosen.

5

A *continuation indicator* is shown as hyphen (-). This is the character normally used at the end of a line to indicate that a command is being continued on another line.

There must be at least one space between the last command character and the hyphen (or backslash), but there must not be any spaces between the hyphen and the end of the line.

Exceptions:

- *UNIX systems* (if the command is being entered at the UNIX system prompt): a backslash (\) must be used instead of a hyphen to indicate continuation.
- *Windows system* (if the command is being entered at the operating system prompt): there is no continuation available, the command must be entered on a single line and is limited to 256 characters maximum.

Using Spaces and Paths in Commands

To include spaces, file path names with spaces, and non-standard characters in a parameter variable, enclose them in double-quotation characters (" "), for example:

```
"RELEASE MANAGEMENT"
```

```
"c:\temp\test files"
```

Windows System Prompt

The syntax is identical to that used at the Dimensions prompt (except that no continuation line is available).



IMPORTANT! When you execute a command using the `-cmd` parameter of `dmcli`, each double quotation mark used for wrapping strings that contain spaces must be escaped with a backslash (\).

UNIX System Prompt

The double-quoted string must itself be enclosed in single-quotation characters (' '), for example

```
'PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;2'
```



NOTE This alternative syntax is not shown in the remainder of this reference. **You must understand implicitly that it is required whenever the command is used in this way.**

The Escape Character



NOTE The escape character discussed here does not refer to the Esc key on your keyboard.

An escape character must precede any character in a parameter that should not be interpreted as part of the syntax of the command. Such characters may include:

'at'	@	Double quotation	"
Comma	,	Single quotation	'
Left parentheses	(Forward slash	/
Right parentheses)	Backslash	\
Newline	@n		

The default escape character is @, but the setting of the Dimensions symbol `DM_ESCAPE_CHAR` may be used to specify any alternative as the escape character. The Windows command-line interface escape character is a backslash (\) and this **cannot** be changed.

For example, in UNIX, to set the attribute TITLE to:

The "at" symbol (@)

the command would be:

```
UC PROD_DC_17 -  
/ATTR=(TITLE="The @"at@" symbol @(@@@"))
```

The same command submitted using *dmcli* from the Windows operating system prompt would be:

```
dmcli -cmd "UC PROD_DC_17 -  
/ATTR=(TITLE=\<"The @\<"at\<" symbol @(@@@"\)"")"
```

A Perl script on Windows might have this:

```
my $command_string = "dmcli -cmd \<"UC PROD_DC_17  
/ATTR=(TITLE=\<"The \@\<"at\<" symbol \@(\@\<"@\@)\)\)"\"";
```

!

Note that in a Windows batch file, you cannot include double quotation marks in a variable definition if the variable will be used in a command where quotation marks need to be escaped. For example, the following does not work:

```
set FILE1="C:\<dir-name-with-spaces>\<file-name>"  
...  
call dmcli ... %FILE1%
```

Instead, do it like this:

```
set FILE1=C:\<dir-name-with-spaces>\<file-name>  
...  
call dmcli ... \<"%FILE1%\<"
```

An example how to use the "@n" syntax for escaping newlines is given in the discussion of multiline attributes below.

Using Comments in Dimensions Command Files

As discussed on [page 12](#), a number of Dimensions commands can be batched together in a text file that is used as input to the Dimensions CMD command (see "[CMD – Execute Dimensions Command File](#)" on [page 116](#)).

To aid readability of this text file, you can enter comment lines. You do this by putting an exclamation point as the first non-blank character of a line where a command could start—this means that you *cannot* place the exclamation point in the middle of a set of continuation lines for a single Dimensions command.

Multivalued and Multiline Attributes

A multivalued attribute—such as *OPS* with valid values *Sun*, *HP*, *DEC* and *IBM*—would be handled in command mode as follows:

```
/ATTR=(OPS=["Sun", "HP", "DEC", "IBM"])
```

A multiline attribute – such as *DOC* with value

```
Hello world
  First line
  Second line
```

would be handled in command mode as follows:

```
/ATTR=(DOC="Hello world@nFirst line@nSecond line")
```

Compound Fields in Dimensions Commands

A compound field is a parameter that is defined as a set of multiple values or fields, in a specific syntax format. There are five compound fields defined in the syntax diagram (see "[Command Syntax Diagram](#)" on [page 13](#)). They are:

```
<project-spec>, <part-spec>, <item-spec>,
<baseline-spec> and <release-spec>
```

See the following for details on the syntax of each field.

<project-spec>

Identifies a specific project and has the following syntax:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

<part-spec>

Identifies a specific design part and has the following syntax:

```
<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
```

<item-spec>

Identifies a specific item and has the following syntax:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>
```

The <revision> field can optionally have the syntax:

```
<branch-id>#<version>
```

where <branch-id> identifies the development branch to which this item revision belongs, and <version> identifies its revision within this branch. For example:

```
PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA;maint#3
```

If the field is **not** of the above form (i.e. it does not contain the # character), then the entire field is the revision number, and the item revision is not in a named branch.

<baseline-spec>

Identifies a specific baseline and has the following syntax:

```
<product-id>:<baseline-id>
```

<release-spec>

Identifies a specific release and has the following syntax:

```
<product-id>:<release-id>
```

Examples

An example of <part-spec>, omitting <variant> and <pcs>:

```
PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT"
```

An example of <item-spec>, omitting <item-id> and <variant>:

```
PROD:-SRC;1
```

Special Considerations

In certain circumstances, it is possible to omit some fields when coding compound parameters. When doing so, follow these rules:

- The <product-id> and the colon (:) following it can never be omitted.
- Apart from <item-id>, which can be optional, the second field (<part-id>, <baseline-id> or <release-id>) is also always required.
- If the <item-id> field is omitted, no other punctuation is omitted with it.
- If any other field is omitted, the immediately preceding punctuation character is also omitted, e.g. dot (.) when omitting <variant>; hyphen (-) when omitting <item-type>; and semicolon (;) when omitting <pcs> or <revision>.

Error Handling with Multiple Commands

You can optionally include the capability to stop processing a sequence of commands in a script by including a -stop parameter in the commands. When you include this parameter, the command-line interface will return an error and stop running if any of the commands in the sequence fails. For example, if a script includes three commands and the second command fails, then the script will stop running at the second command and the third command will not be processed.

Running Commands from a Dimensions Client

You can run Dimensions command-line commands from a Dimensions client or server.

To run the Dimensions command-line from a Dimensions client, you must establish a network connection.

HTTP/S Network Protocol

For security reasons you may be required to login using the HTTP/S network protocol instead of the default Standard Dimensions Protocol (SDP). The Dimensions CM HTTP Connector allows a connection to a server using HTTP/S, for details see the *System Administration Guide*.

Connecting from Windows Dimensions Clients

There are a few methods that you can use to connect to a Dimensions server from a Windows client, in order to get started using the command-line interface.

Connecting Using the `-con` Command-Line Parameter

If you assign (or have already assigned) a "Previous Connections" name to the connection details in a remote login dialog box (for example from the desktop client or Windows Explorer integration), then you can log in directly using that connection, by entering the following command. This is the recommended connection method.

```
dmcli -con <connect-name> -user <user-id> -pass <password>
```

Syntax

```
dmcli
  [-con <connect-name>]
  -user <user-id>
  -pass <pswd>
  -card
  -host <server>
  -dbname <db-id>
  -dsn <dsn-name>
  -param <param-file>
  -file <cmd-file>
  -cmd <dm-cmd>
  -help
  -version
```

-con
<connectname>

Specifies either:

- An existing connection string associated with stored connection parameters (created either by an earlier invocation of this command or by use of the "Previous Connections" field in the remote login dialog box). In this case, you would normally only use the `-con` and `-pass` parameters.
- A connection string to be created at this invocation of DMCLI. In this case, you either specify the connection parameters required on the same command line

```
dmcli -con <new-connect-name> -user <user-name> ...
```

or enter

```
dmcli -con <new-connect-name>
```

After which you are prompted for the relevant connection details. This connection is then saved to file and will be used the next time `-con <new-connect-name>` is specified, when you will be prompted only for your password.



NOTE Unless `-con` is specified, none of the other DMCLI parameters will be stored for future use.

- `-user <user-id>` specifies the operating system user name of your account on the server.
- `-pass <pswd>` specifies the password of your operating system user name account on the server.
- `-card` specifies that you are using Smart Card authentication (instead of your user id and password). See ["Connecting Using Smart Card Authentication" on page 21](#).
- `-host <server>` specifies the name of the server and optionally the port number to connect to:
 - SDP protocol: `<server name[:port]>`
 - HTTP protocol: `http://<server name[:port]>`
 - HTTPS protocol: `https://<server name[:port]>`
- `-dbname <db-id>` specifies the database identifier.
- `-dsn <dsn-name>` specifies the data source name for connecting to your remote database.
- `-param <param-file>` specifies a file containing the above parameters. The file must be specified using the full directory path contained within double quotation characters ("). This file has a format similar to the following example:

```
-user dmsys
-pass xxx
-host server1
-database intermediate
-dsn PC50
```
- `-file <cmd-file>` specifies a file containing several Dimensions commands to be executed. The file must be specified using the full directory path contained within double quotation characters (").
- `-cmd <dm-cmd>` specifies a single Dimensions command to be executed.
- `-help` displays command-line help.
- `-version` displays the Dimensions release version.

Further Detail

The parameter file or connection parameters can be followed by a Dimensions command using the `-cmd` option or in a command file using the `-file` option. If no command or command file is specified, then commands are read and executed from standard input until an EOF (CTRL+Z) character is detected, or the pseudo-command `exit` is encountered.

**NOTE**

- If the command you are running contains double quotation marks in the qualifiers, you must wrap the entire command in double quotations, and 'escape' the double quotation marks in the command. For example:

```
dmcli -user dmsys -pass dmsys -host myhost -dbname intermediate -dsn
mysn -cmd "CI \"PAYROLL:LICENSE2 DAT TXT.A-SRC;1\" /
USER_FILENAME=G:\license.dat.txt /FILENAME=license2-dat-01.txt /
PART=PAYROLL:PAYROLL.A;1 /WS_FILENAME=license2.dat.txt /
DESCRIPTION=\"test test\" /FORMAT=TXT /
ATTRIBUTES=(COMPLEXITY=lowish) /COMMENT=\"This is a test\" /
CHANGE_DOC=(\"PAYROLL_CR_21\") /KEEP"
```

- Dimensions commands requiring quotation characters within the double quotations characters referred to above will require:
 - For Windows: three double quotation characters before the quoted string and three double quotation characters after the quoted string. For example:

```
dmcli -con _tabuilder -cmd "EI ""\"TA_DESKTOP:TEST TXT.BASE-
SOURCE_INT\"\" /USER_FILENAME=\"\"c:\temp\test.txt\"\"
/WORKSET=TA_DESKTOP:INTERNAL /NOOVERWRITE"
```

- For UNIX: single quotation characters before the command containing the quoted string. For example:

```
dmcli -con _tabuilder -cmd 'EI "TA_DESKTOP:TEST TXT.BASE-
SOURCE_INT"' /USER_FILENAME='/usr/temp/test.txt'
/WORKSET=TA_DESKTOP:INTERNAL /NOOVERWRITE"
```

Connecting Using Smart Card Authentication

If your client has been configured to allow Smart Card authentication, you can use this feature to log in by specifying the `-card` parameter. For example, entering the command:

```
dmcli -dbname cm_typical-dsn dim12 -card
```

will result in you being prompted for your Smart Card PIN (if you have not previously entered it). On entering your PIN, you will be presented with dialog box showing a list of certificates and asked to choose one of them. The log in details will then be passed to the server and you will be connected.

Note when running a script, you will need to supply your username and password.

Connecting Using the Remote Login Dialog Box

To connect to the Dimensions server using the Remote Login dialog box, enter the following command at a Windows command prompt:

```
dmcli
```

The Remote Login dialog box appears, and you can enter your connection information. Once the connection is established, the following prompt appears:

```
Dimensions>
```

You can now enter commands on the Dimensions client.



NOTE The Remote Login dialog box will also appear when other connection methods fail to establish a connection.

Connecting from a Server Using the DMDB Environment Variable

When running Dimensions operations from the command-line interface you will normally be required to set the DMDB variable, unless you access the command line through the Dimensions GUI login dialog in which case it will be set for you. The DMDB variable has to be set to the value:

```
<base_database_id>@<db_connection_string>
```

For example, in Dimensions for Windows:

```
set DMDB=intermediate@dim12
```



NOTE If you have installed the server on a Windows 64-bit machine and subsequently installed the client on that machine, you may need to set the path in order to access the correct 64-bit version of dmcli, as the client install will be referencing the 32-bit version. To do this, for example, perform the following command:

```
C:\>set PATH=C:\Program Files\Micro Focus\Dimensions  
14.4\CM\prog;%PATH%
```

Connection Processes for UNIX Dimensions Clients

Connecting Using the Remote Login Dialog Box

If you have an X Windows-based GUI environment installed on your UNIX Dimensions client (for example, Motif) and have the the X Windows environment DISPLAY set appropriately, then entering:

```
dmcli
```

at the operating system prompt in a terminal window launches the remote login dialog box. Complete this dialog box in one of the following ways:

- Complete the fields.



NOTE The user name and host name are initially inherited from the client operating system. These must be replaced when the Dimensions server and client are not physically located on the same machine.

You can store the field values by assigning a name in the Previous Connections field. The stores the values into the `.dimensions.rc` file. You can then use the stored login information from the dialog box, or from the command-line `dmcli -con` command.

Previous connection details can be deleted by use of the X button to the right of the Previous Connections field. This will also delete the information from the `.dimensions.rc` file.

- Loading values from the file `.dimensions.rc` in your home directory.

This file is created following a successful log in attempt. All of the fields in the login dialog box – with the exception of the password – are saved to the file under the heading of a Connection Name. By default the most recently used connection is loaded by the dialog box.

An example `.dimensions.rc` file is shown below:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no" ?>
<DimensionsConnections>
  <conname id="test1">
    <user>devlop</user>
    <dmdb>devlop</dmdb>
    <dsn>dev8</dsn>
    <host>aix4</host>
    <auto>yes</auto>
    <dflt>yes</dflt>
  </conname>
</DimensionsConnections>
```

Once successful connection has been established, the login dialog box will be dismissed and a

```
Dimensions>
```

prompt will be displayed in the terminal window. You can now enter commands on the Dimensions client.



NOTE All the UNIX connection mechanisms described below will also default to the GUI login dialog mechanism if they fail to successfully establish a connection.

Connecting from a Server Using the DMDDB Environment Variable

On a Dimensions server *only*, you can get a local connection from the command line by setting the UNIX environment variable DMDDB. Dimensions will search for any existing occurrences of the PCMSDB environment for backward compatibility with any scripts you have.

The syntax for DMDDB is:

```
<base_db_name>@<connection_string>
```

for example,

```
intermediate@dim9
```

Connecting Using the -con Command-Line Parameter

This connection mechanism is functionally exactly the same as "Connecting Using the -con Command-Line Parameter" on page 19. Refer to that description for details.

Connecting Using the Command-Line

To support UNIX Dimensions client connections from non-Motif supporting terminals there is a command-line login interface to the saved `.dimensions.rc` connection file. The determining factor in these cases is the value of the X-Windows DISPLAY environment variable, if it is set the GUI login dialog box is used.

This connection mechanism is functionally exactly the same as "Connecting Using the -con Command-Line Parameter" on page 19. Refer to that description for details.

Examples of Client Commands

```
dmcli -param "c:\connection.txt" -cmd SCWS
```

connects to a Dimensions server using the parameters specified in c:\connection.txt and executes a SCWS command.

```
dmcli -user pcms -pass XXXX -host server1 -dbname intermediate -dsn dim9  
-cmd "FI FS:CABIN REPORT.A-SRC;1 /USER_FILENAME=c:\report.c"
```

connects to the Dimensions server node server1 as user pcms and executes a Get (Fetch) Item command of a text file.

```
dmcli
```

Without any parameters an interactive login box is invoked and you can enter your connection information. Commands can then be typed at the Dimensions client command prompt.

Important Considerations for Item Commands

The following topics describe key issues to consider when you work with items and item revisions using the command-line interface.

Selecting Item Revisions

When you run a command on an item, you can often specify a specific revision to act on. When you do not specify a revision, the command defaults to the *latest revision in the user's current project*. Note that this may not necessarily be the latest revision of the item in the database, since only the revisions in the user's *project* are considered. *Latest revision* means that version file content *has most recently been created or updated* – which may not necessarily be the highest numbered revision. For items which had previously been checked out, the time of creation/update is regarded as the time of the check in (RI command), *not* the earlier time of the check out (EI command). This does not take into account the branch names or whether the branches are locked or owned remotely (via replication).

Criteria other than the above are *not* used in selecting a revision by default. Consider the following example:

- Revision 2 of an item is the latest revision.
- Revision 1 item has been related to request A_B_1 as *Affected*.
- Now in order to create Revision 3 as *In Response To* request A_B_1, the check out (EI command) *must specify Revision 1* in the <item-spec>. This ensures that Revision 3 starts off as identical to Revision 1. Otherwise, by default, Revision 3 starts off as identical to Revision 2, even though Revision 2 was *not* cited as *Affected*.

Incomplete Item Specification

An incomplete item specification is permitted.

- If you do not provide an item revision, the latest revision is used (for update commands a new revision is created).
- To omit other item specification fields, use a command's /FILENAME qualifier to specify the full relative path of the item in a stream or project. Use the UNIX format including the filename extension. For MVS items, a relative path of q1.q2...ext(fn) has the form q1/q2/.../ext/fn.ext.

Rules:

- <product-id> and its following ':' are required.
- You can omit one or more of: <item-id>, <variant>, <item-type>, and <revision>
- If you specify any of these fields you must also specify the character that precedes it. For example, if you specify <variant> it must be preceded by a '.'
- You can specify all the punctuation but none of the values.

Examples:

```
EI ACCTS:.-; /FILENAME="CCOBOL/ACCT01.CCOBOL"
```

```
EI ACCTS: /FILENAME="CCOBOL/ACCT02.CCOBOL"
```

```
FI ACCTS:;2 /FILENAME="ASM/P000002.ASM"
```

```
RI ACCTS: /FILENAME="ASM/P000002.ASM"
```

Updating the Content of an Item Without Changing the Item Revision

If the PRODUCT-MANAGER has set up the process model to allow you to update the *file content* of an item revision at the initial lifecycle state *without* having to change the item revision, keep the following in mind.

A particular item revision may have been imported into several projects either manually or as a result of project replication (it should be remembered that a project is basically a logical group of item revisions). In such situations, if you edit the content of an item revision in one project *without* changing its revision, then in *all* projects that reference that item revision the content of the associated item file will be updated. Conversely, if you edit the content of an item revision in one project *and* change its revision, the changes in content will **only** be reflected in that project and any project replicated from it.

Assigning Default Project and Working Location

Every user must have a default project assignment. This default project supplies the default value for any command that requires a project specification.

Assigning the Default Project

The default project is assigned as follows:

- When the Tool Manager initially registers a Dimensions user, the user is automatically assigned to the default global project called `$GENERIC:$GLOBAL`. This project assignment enables the user to reference any item revision in any product in the base database to which they are connected.
- Subsequently, the user can then use the command `SCWS` (Set Current Project) or the `/WORKSET` qualifier found on certain commands to reference a specific project, such as one created from a baseline representing some development activity (this will then enable the user to reference item revisions that are pertinent to that development activity only).

`SCWS` command qualifiers can be used to reassign (or not) the default project as described below:

- `/DEFAULT` to specify that the current project assigned by `SCWS` will remain the default for all future sessions until respecified. An example of such a command is:

```
SCWS PROD_X:MAINT /DEFAULT
```

- `/NODEFAULT` to specify that the current project assigned by `SCWS` is for the duration of the present process/session only, and that the current project will revert to its former default setting once the session is exited. If neither the `/DEFAULT` nor `/NODEFAULT` qualifier is specified, then `SCWS` behaves as if `/DEFAULT` was specified. An example of such a command is:

```
SCWS PROD_X:MAINT
```

The `/WORKSET` qualifier found on certain commands is used in most cases to specify the project to be used for the *duration of the command* concerned.

Assigning the Working Location

Each project, when opened, must have a (mandatory) top level "working location" assigned to it. This "working location" defines a point in the directory hierarchy structure below which (or relative to which) the project file name is placed e.g. in UNIX `<dir>/<ws_filename>`. This is assigned as follows:

- By, where applicable, the `/DIRECTORY` command qualifier.
- The user's current working directory if `/DIRECTORY` is not specified or is not applicable.

The project file name as used in commands such as `get` or `build` consists of the relative directory path from the working location `<directory-spec>` and the file name from `<ws_filename>` concatenated together.

Requirements for Request Attributes

Review the following guidelines for request attributes and ensure that they are all followed.

Required Attributes for the RPT Command

You must follow these guidelines in order to successfully generate a request report using the RPT command. See ["RPT – Report Requests" on page 401](#).

- The request attribute 1 must always be defined in the process model with variable name TITLE. It must be declared as single-valued. Its length must be less than or equal to 80 characters.
- Request attributes 2 and 3 must be defined in the process model and they must be defined as single-valued. These attributes appear in the report when users are e-mailed as the result of requests being actioned to new states.

Block Table Requirements

Attributes used to define a block (table) must satisfy the following conditions.

- They must all be multiple-valued.
- They must all be declared as visible.

Using Certificates

To access the Dimensions server command-line utility using a certificate, use the `-cert` option. This is most useful in conjunction with the REXEC (see ["REXEC – Execute a Job on a Network Node" on page 376](#)) or RSTAT (see ["RSTAT – Update Job Status" on page 411](#)) command. For detailed information on certificates as well as the RSTAT and REXEC commands, see the *Developer's Reference*.

Example

The following sample code is from a batch file in the `templates` directory:

```
echo RSTAT %DMJOBID. /STATUS=SUCCEEDED /RC=0 > c:\temp\dmcli.in
echo quit >> c:\temp\dmcli.in
dmcli -cert %DMCERTIFICATE. -file c:\temp\dmcli.in >
      c:\temp\%DMJOBID..log
```

This sample code generates the following batch file:

```
echo RSTAT R-4195789 /STATUS=SUCCEEDED /RC=0 > c:\temp\dmcli.in
echo quit >> c:\temp\dmcli.in
dmcli -cert
      81C4AC3983A8AB3CD847B6BA185BF8C6853B7102BB0ADA1B1BF420FE96EFB90E2F9
      4F008AB99435FCE153EA40EE8C6F7C159E58BC61E01725EE6E7C491A88FE78C8DCE
      58F7A2824FCE00EBF0A2169C073873DD825430316B341A8A5C7F0B38EBAD677FF81
      53F7E5F < c:\temp\dmcli.in
```

Operating System Differences

Keep in mind the following key differences between supported Dimensions operating systems, when working with the command-line interface.

Spaces in File Names

UNIX and Windows operating systems support the use of spaces in file names.

Dimensions may allow the creation of files with leading and trailing spaces but some tools may not be able to access these files.

Windows UNC Paths

Dimensions allows the use of UNC (Universal Naming Convention) paths for work areas. If a user's working location is set as a UNC path and the user opens the project on UNIX, the directory path will not be recognized.

Specifying a Project File Name in z/OS Item Operations

When running Dimensions item operations from a z/OS platform, you need to specify a 'backslash' character (\) in place of any parenthesis within a project file name. For example, if the project file name is TEST.COBOL(STAFF), to get (fetch) the item using the project file name you would need a command such as:

```
fi cv3prod:.-src /filename="TEST/COBOL/STAFF.COBOL"
/user_file="cvuser3.test.cobol(staff)"
```

Command-Line Logging and Usage Analysis

The Dimensions server provides command-line logging and usage analysis. You can use this to perform command-line auditing and general usage analysis.

This logging functionality is available in three forms:

- All users can view a summary of all database commands that a server has processed for viewing via a Dimensions published view. See ["Audit Trail of Commands" on page 29](#) for more details.

- All users can log the full details of the commands that a server has processed to a file. This includes client machine details, user details, and full commands. See "Logging All Commands Run by All Users" on page 29 for more details.
- Each user also has the ability to log all their command details to a file, with the *SET* command. See "SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment" on page 428 for more details.

Audit Trail of Commands

The Dimensions server can summarize all of the database commands processed by the server. This summary information is available through the published view `PCMS_COMMAND_STATISTICS`, which contains the following information:

- The Dimensions command



NOTE Only the command name, for example, CBL, CRB, CC is logged—not command qualifiers or parameters.

- The user who ran the command.
- The last date the command was run.
- How many times the user has *successfully* run this command.
- How many times the user has *unsuccessfully* run this command.

You can enable this audit trail by setting the `DM_AUDIT_CMD_USAGE` option to true in the `dm.cfg` configuration file, or in the operating system. Then, to display the logged data, you can connect to the Dimensions database via a valid report user and run a SQL query such as:

```
SELECT * FROM pcms_command_statistics
```

using an SQL tool like `sqlplus`.

For more information on Dimensions published views and the `PCMS_COMMAND_STATISTICS` view, please see the *Reports Guide*. For details on modifying the `dm.cfg` configuration file, see the *System Administration Guide*.

Logging All Commands Run by All Users

The Dimensions server can log all commands run by all users, including parameters and session information. This log stores all commands except for commands that have a `/PASSWORD` qualifier in them, such as `AUDIT`, for security reasons).

To enable this logging, set the following parameter in the `dm.cfg` file:

```
DM_INTERNAL_AUDIT_CMD_FILE <logFile>
```

Where `<logFile>` is the absolute path to the logging file. This file will be created and owned by the user running the Dimensions pooled servers. For more information on the `dm.cfg` file, see the *System Administration Guide*.

This log file will contain information such as:

```
** dmappsrv log "Wed Dec 31 22:36:21 2003" (GMT)
  (DMDB=INTERMEDIATE_TESTDB@hotaruchan) pid=3328 user="reichanadmin"
  node="AYANAMI" execution time = 0(s)
  'lwsd' (SUCCESS)
** dmappsrv log "Wed Dec 31 22:36:24 2003" (GMT)
  (DMDB=INTERMEDIATE_TESTDB@hotaruchan) pid=3328 user="reichanadmin"
  node="AYANAMI" execution time = 0(s)
  'lwsd' (SUCCESS)
```

An example of log output for a get operation on an item:

```
** dmappsrv log "Thu Mar 04 14:46:09 2010" (GMT)
  (DMDB=QLARIUS_CM@dim2009) pid=126240 user="dmsys" node="STAL-VC-
  2009" execution time=4(s)
'FI "QLARIUS:A57.A-SRC;1.0" /
  USER_FILENAME="C:\DOCUME~1\dmsys\LOCALS~1\Temp\pt1ebd41.txt" /
  EXPAND /NOOVERWRITE /WORKSET="QLARIUS:V" /NOMETADATA' (SUCCESS)
```



NOTE All log times are reported in GMT format to allow meaningful comparisons across time zones.

Logging Users Who Connect to Dimensions

In secure environments where you wish to track all users attempting to connect to a Dimensions server, Dimensions allows you to log all connection information for all clients. This log file is defined by the following parameter in the dm.cfg file:

```
DM_USER_AUDIT_LOG_FILE <file-name>
```

Where <file-name> is the absolute path on the server to the log file. This log file contains details such as when connect attempts were made, from which clients, by which user, and if that connection was successful or not.

All connection attempts are split into two types:

- The first type is an operating system user check. This verifies that the user attempting to log in actually exists on that server.
- The second type is a check to verify that the user specified is registered against Dimensions.

For example:

```
** dmpool connect "Thu Oct 14 19:40:53 2004" (GMT) pid=3332
  user="reichanadmin" node="AYANAMI"
  User attempted to login to Dimensions - OS user check (SUCCESS)
** DMAPPSRV connect "Thu Oct 14 19:40:54 2004" (GMT)
  (DMDB=ENTRY_LEVEL_TESTDB@hotaruchan) pid=3396 user="reichanadmin"
  node="AYANAMI"
  User attempted to login to Dimensions - database check (SUCCESS)
```



NOTE All log times are reported in GMT format to allow meaningful comparisons across time zones.

Invoking Help at the Dimensions Command-Line

When working at the Dimensions command-line interface, you can invoke text based help for any Dimensions command. When you invoke help, the following information is returned:

- The full name of the command.
- The complete syntax of the command.

To invoke help for a command:

At the Dimensions command line, type:

```
help <Dimensions function mnemonic>
```

For example:

```
Dimensions>help abl
ABL - Action Baseline or Items
      <baseline-spec>
      [/ITEM_FILTER=<item-spec>]
      [/STATUS=<status>]
Operation completed
```


Chapter 2

Command Reference

This chapter contains an alphabetic listing of commands.



NOTE For detailed information on roles, groups, and privileges, see the *Dimensions CM User's Guide* and the *Dimensions CM Process Configuration Guide*.

ABL – Action Baseline or Items



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<baseline-spec>
[/ITEM_FILTER=<item-spec>]
[/STATUS=<status>]
[/COMMENT=<text>]
```

Example ABL PROD:"R M VERSION 2 FOR HP" -/STATUS="UNDER TEST"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <baseline-spec>

Comprises:

<product-id>:<baseline-id>

- /ITEM_FILTER=<item-spec>

Comprises:

<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>

Wildcard characters _ (underscore) for "any one" and % (percent) for "zero or more" characters may be used to identify what subset of the item revisions in the baseline are to be actioned to a new *item* lifecycle state.

If omitted, it is <baseline-spec> itself that is actioned. See Description on [page 34](#) for details.

- /STATUS=<status>

Specifies the new status to be given *either* to the baseline itself *or* to every item revision in the subset identified above. Unless you hold the PRODUCT-MANAGER role, this status must be reachable from the current status (of each object to be actioned) by a single lifecycle transition.

If omitted, the new status is the next normal lifecycle state for each object. See Description on [page 34](#) for details.

- /COMMENT=<text>

This is an optional user-defined action-comment.

Dimensions enters a default comment if this is omitted.

Description

This command actions to a new lifecycle state **either** the specified baseline (if the <item-spec> filter is omitted) **or** each of the item revisions in the baseline that match the specified filter. (To action both the baseline itself and (a subset of) the item revisions in it, two instances of the ABL command must be used.)

If <status> is omitted, the object(s) to be actioned must each be at a normal lifecycle state, and each will be advanced one state further along the normal lifecycle. Thus it is possible in a single ABL operation to advance all the matching item revisions each by one approval level (i.e. each moves along its normal lifecycle by one transition), even when the start and end states of these transitions are not the same for all the item revisions

actioned. This is particularly convenient when the matching item revisions are of more than one item type, which means that they would probably be following different lifecycles.

Constraints

A user can action a baseline or item if they have one of the following privileges:

ID	Short Description
BASELINE_ACTION_NEXTSTATE	Baseline-Action to Next State
BASELINE_ACTION_ANYSTATE	Baseline-Action to Any State
ITEM_ACTION_NEXTSTATE	Item-Action to Next State
ITEM_ACTION_ANYSTATE	Item-Action to Any State

AC – Action Request

```
<request-id>
[/STATUS=<status>]
[/ACTION_CHECK] or [/CLOSURE_CHECK]
[/COMMENT=<text>]
[/DESCRIPTION=<desc-file>]
```

Examples

```
AC PROD_DR_25 /STATUS="CRB APPROVED"
AC PROD_DR_26 /STATUS="CRB APPROVED" /ACTION_CHECK
AC PROD_DR_27 /ACTION_CHECK
AC PROD_DR_28 /CLOSURE_CHECK
AC PROD_HELD_350
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- <request-id>
The identity of the request to be actioned or checked.
- /STATUS=<status>
Specifies the new status to be given to the request (provided ACTION_CHECK is omitted). Unless the user has the CHANGE-MANAGER role (see note below) the new status must be reached by a single lifecycle transition from the current status.

If this parameter is omitted, Dimensions actions the request to its next state in the normal lifecycle. If the request is held Dimensions saves it, which places the request at its initial lifecycle state.



NOTE Saving a request changes the value of <request-id>, but you can use \$LAST to refer to the request in subsequent commands in a CMD file. See the note on the CC command-mode command on [page 90](#).



CAUTION! You cannot omit <status> if the current status is a state not in the normal lifecycle.

- /ACTION_CHECK
Checks if the specified request can be actioned to the state specified by the /STATUS qualifier, or the next normal state if /STATUS is not specified (and conform to the current rules). Cannot be used with /CLOSURE_CHECK.

Mandatory attributes must be set to action to the next normal state or to the state defined by /STATUS.
- /CLOSURE_CHECK
Checks if the specified request can be actioned to the final state in its normal lifecycle, and conform to the current rules. Cannot be used with /STATUS or /ACTION_CHECK.
- /COMMENT=<text>
A description of the action.
- /DESCRIPTION=<file-desc>
Specifies a file containing a description of the action when the description is too long to specify on the command line. Use instead of /COMMENT.



NOTES

- Users holding the Action to any State privilege may action any request to any valid state in its lifecycle, including re-opening a request that has been closed or rejected (has reached a final state).
- If you are actioning requests that are related to Dimensions RM requirements there are special considerations. See "Dimensions CM Requests and Dimensions RM Requirements" in the "Miscellaneous Functions" chapter of the *User's Guide* and *Dimensions CM-Dimensions RM ALM Integration Guide*.

Constraints

Unless you have the appropriate management privileges to action a request, you must have a role required to action the request to a new state. To select any lifecycle state from any stage of the lifecycle you need the CHANGE-MANAGER role or have the role on the lifecycle transition if that transition exists.

Requests that were created in a held state are not considered to have been "created" by process models where optional sensitive states or attributes have been set up ("electronic signatures"). Entering a request into the system by actioning it out of the held state is considered the "authorization point" for these process models. Also applies to held requests that are updated at the held state (using the command UC) before being actioned.

ACDI – Action Request Items

```
<request-id>  
[/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE]  
[/LOGFILE=<log-file>]  
[/STATUS=<status>]  
[/WORKSET=<project>]
```

Example ACDI PAYROLL_CR1

Parameters and qualifiers

- <request-id>
The name of a Dimensions request.
- /CANCEL_TRAVERSE
By default, all requests related as dependent to the specified request are processed by this command. This qualifier forces the command to process only the request specified.
- /LOGFILE
Specifies a local log file to which the command is to divert all messages.
- /STATUS
Specifies the status to which items and requests are to be actioned. If this is not specified, the next default state is used.
- /WORKSET
Specifies the project/stream to be processed by this command.

Description

This command actions to a specified state all the items and requests that are related to a specified request.

When multiple revisions of the same item are related to requests processed by this command, only the latest is processed.

If any failure occurs, all actions are rolled back.

ACDWS – Add Request Items to Project

```
<request-id>
[/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE]
[/DIRECTORY=<project-directory-filter>]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/LOGFILE=<log-file>]
/WORKSET=<project>
[/[NO]KEEP_STAGE]
```

Example ACDWS PAYROLL_CR1

Parameters and qualifiers

- <request-id>
The name of a Dimensions request.
- /CANCEL_TRAVERSE
By default, all requests related as dependent to the specified request are processed by this command. This qualifier forces the command to process only the request specified.
- /DIRECTORY
Enables you to specify a project directory filter to restrict the number of items processed.
- /RECURSIVE
Used with /DIRECTORY, this specifies that the filter is to be processed recursively; that is, subdirectories are to be processed.
- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

 <requestN> identifies a request to which this change to the project is to be related In Response To.
- /LOGFILE
Specifies a local log file to which the command is to divert all messages.
- /WORKSET
Specifies the project to be processed by this command.
- /KEEP_STAGE
Specify this optional qualifier to control the stages of the items that you add.
 - Use /NOKEEP_STAGE to reset the stages of the items to the initial stage.
 - Use /KEEP_STAGE to keep the stages of the items from the source project.This qualifier can only be used when the project uses the manual deployment model.
Default (when the qualifier is not specified): /KEEP_STAGE

Description

This command adds to the project specified by the /WORKSET qualifier all the items that are related to a specified request.

When multiple revisions of the same item are related to requests processed by this command, only the latest is processed.

This command is not available for streams.

ACF – Assign Data Formats to Request Types

```
<product-id>  
/TYPE=<request-type>  
/FORMAT=<format>  
[/EXTENSION=<file-extension>]
```

Example ACF PAYROLL /TYPE=CR /FORMAT=HTM /EXTENSION="html"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <product-id>
Specifies the product within which the assignment is to be made.
- /TYPE=<request-type>
Specifies the request type within the specified product to which the format assignment is to be made.
- /FORMAT=<format>
Specifies a valid data format to be assigned to the specified request type. This will then become the valid data format assigned when creating a request of type <request-type>.
- /EXTENSION=<file-extension>
Optionally specifies a file extension to be assigned to the specified request type.

Description

This command assigns a data format to a particular request type. The data format must have been previously defined using the Define Data Format (DDF) command (see [page 153](#)) or the Administration Console (see the *Process Configuration Guide*).

Once assigned, the format and file are used by the Dimensions client applications (web client, desktop client, and IDE) to correctly choose an application/viewer to display the request.

Optionally, you can also specify a file name extension to be assigned to the specified request type.

This function is available *only* in Command Mode.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

ADF – Assign Data Formats to Item Types



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<product-id>
/ITEM_TYPE=<item-type>
[/FORMAT_LIST=(format1,format2,format3,...)]
```

Example ADF PROD /ITEM_TYPE=DAT /FORMAT_LIST=(C,TXT,CPP)

Parameters and qualifiers

- <product-id>
Specifies the product within which the assignment is to be made.
- /ITEM_TYPE=<item-type>
Specifies the item type within the specified product to which the format assignments are to be made.
- /FORMAT_LIST=<format1,format2,format3,...>
Specifies the list of valid data formats to be assigned to the specified item type. This will then become the valid list of data formats from which users must select when creating an item.

If /FORMAT_LIST=. (dot) is specified, then any existing assignments are cleared.

Description

This command assigns data formats to particular item types. The data formats must have been previously defined using the Define Data Format (DDF) command (see [page 153](#)) or the Administration Console (see the *Process Configuration Guide*). Once these formats are assigned to an item type, the choice of one these formats is compulsory when creating items of that type; whereas, if none has been assigned, then any format can be used at the time of item creation, even one not defined by a user with the role of TOOL-MANAGER.



IMPORTANT! This command overwrites the existing list of formats.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

This function is available *only* in Command Mode.

AGRPU – Assign Groups to a User

```
<user-name>  
[/GROUPS=(<group-name>,...)]  
[/ADD] or [/REMOVE]
```

Example AGRPU <user-name> /GROUPS=(<group-name>,...) /ADD

Parameters and qualifiers

- <user-name>
is the user name for the user to whom you are adding groups or from whom you are removing groups.
- <group-name>, ...
is the list of groups to be added or removed.

Description

Use this command to assign groups to a user or to remove group assignments from a user.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

AI – Action Item



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
[/STATUS=<status>]
[/COMMENT=<text>]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

Example AI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA;2 /FILENAME=query.c -/STATUS="UNDER TEST"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>- <item-type>;<revision>
```

<item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<revision> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project/stream. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects or streams; for example, src/hello.c, hello.c, or src/build/hello.c.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

- /STATUS=<status>

Specifies the new status to be given to the revision.

Except as noted below, it must be reachable from the current status by a single lifecycle transition.

It can be omitted, **only if** the current status is a state in the normal lifecycle, in which case the item will be actioned to its next normal lifecycle state.

- /COMMENT=<text>

An optional user-defined action-comment.

Dimensions enters a default comment if this is omitted.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

This optionally specifies the project/stream to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project/stream will be taken.

The project/stream is used to select the revision to action if the revision is not actually specified. If the revision is specified, the project or stream is ignored (as Dimensions assumes reference to the explicit revision).

Constraints

Unless you have the appropriate management privileges, you can run this command only if the current item revision is in your pending list.



NOTE To simplify the transfer of an existing product to Dimensions, a user with role of PRODUCT-MANAGER can action any item revision to any valid state in its lifecycle. This includes permission to re-action a revision which has reached a final state, thereby re-opening it to further ordinary actioning.

Such a user can also action items when no appropriate roles have yet been allocated. This is to facilitate quicker migration of files.

AIWS – Add Item Revision to Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.



NOTE This command is not available for items that belong to a stream.

```
<item-spec>
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
/WORKSET=<project-spec>
/WS_FILENAME
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/[NO]KEEP_STAGE]
[/USER_ITEMLIST="item list path"]
```

Example AIWS PROD_X: "HELLO WORLD".AAAA-SRC;2.6 /WORKSET=PROD_X: "WS MAINT"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>
```

- <item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.
- <variant> may be omitted if only one exists
- <revision> defaults to the latest revision in your current project.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, `src/hello.c`, `hello.c`, or `src/build/hello.c`.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.



NOTE When you add an item to a project where it already exists, the filename will be the name of the item in the project. For example, if you add the item 'foo.c' to a project, and the same item exists in that project with the name 'boo.c', the imported item will be named 'boo.c'.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

This command will add the item specified to the given project. The specified item and project must exist. If the specified item is already in the project a warning will be given.

Item revisions may be removed from a project using the RIWS command.

- /WS_FILENAME

Specifies the workset filename for an item to be added to a project. For example, the following command adds a file called *file.c* with the new filename *foo.c* to a project called *test*:

```
AIWS "FOO C" /WORKSET=test /FILENAME=file.c /WS_FILENAME="foo.c"
```

When the target project already contains a revision of the item that is going to be added:

- If you do not specify /WS_FILENAME a warning is displayed if the item paths across the source and target projects do not match.
- If you specify /WS_FILENAME the specified path is used as the new path of the item in the target project. Therefore the item is effectively renamed if its existing path differs from the /WS_FILENAME value.

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(*<request1>*,*<request2>*,...)

<requestN> identifies a request to which this change to the project is to be related In Response To.

Specify this optional qualifier if you want the change (i.e. item addition) to the project to be recorded against the specified request(s). If path control has been enabled, this qualifier is mandatory. If path control is not enabled, then the request(s) will be ignored.

- /KEEP_STAGE

Specify this optional qualifier to control the stages of the item revisions that you add.

- Use /NOKEEP_STAGE to reset the stages of the item revisions to the initial stage.
- Use /KEEP_STAGE to keep the stages of the item revisions from the source project.

This qualifier can only be used when the project uses the manual deployment model.

Default (when the qualifier is not specified): /KEEP_STAGE

- /USER_ITEMLIST="*item list path*"

Specify this qualifier to export or remove multiple items and to submit a single deployment job for all of the specified items. For example:

```
/USER_ITEMLIST="C:\itemlist.txt"
```

The item list file has the following format:

```
"item spec1" "ws_filename1"
```

```
"item spec2" "ws_filename2"
```

```
"item specN" "ws_filenameN"
```

Notes:

- You can omit the "ws_filename" column.
- You do not need to specify *<itemSpec>*.
- /FILENAME and /WS_FILENAME are ignored.

Description

The item selected by the <item-spec> [/filename=<file-name>] parameters from the current project will be added to the project specified by the /WORKSET=<project-spec> qualifier. The baseline project file name is not used.



NOTE Whenever a new revision is added to a project, its stage is reset to DEVELOPMENT, and associated deployment areas and library cache areas are updated.

Constraints

- Users must have been granted the privileges:
 - deploy item to next stage
 - deploy item to any stage

This constraint can be relaxed using the Set Project Permissions (SWSP) command, see [page 451](#).

- Cannot be used for streams.

ANNOTATE - Display File Annotations

```
<ITEM_SPEC>
[/WORKSET=<WORKSET>]
[/LINES=<RANGE>]
[/ROOT_PROJECT]
[/FILENAME]
[/USER_FILENAME]
```

Description

Displays an annotated listing of a source file with this information:

- The line number.
- The revision number of the change.
- The person who made the change.

Example

```
ANNOTATE "QLARIUS:AUTOQUOTE JAVA.A-SRC;java_s1_1#1"
        /WORKSET="QLARIUS:JAVA_BRANCHA_STR" /LINES=1-14
```

```
1  java_s1_0#1  ASMITH  /*
2  java_s1_1#1  PRANDALL * Automotive Insurance Quotation Application
3  java_s1_1#1  PRANDALL * This is the main code for the GUI for AutoQuote application
4  java_s1_0#1  ASMITH  *
5  java_s1_0#1  ASMITH  */
6  java_s1_0#2  PRAYMOND package qlarius.interfaces;
7  java_s1_0#1  ASMITH
8  java_s1_0#3  LLEWELL import javax.swing.JFrame;
9  java_s1_0#1  ASMITH
10 java_s1_0#1  ASMITH // @author Serena
11 java_s1_0#4  LTHOMAS private javax.swing.JPanel jContentPane = null;
12 java_s1_0#1  ASMITH private javax.swing.JMenuBar jJMenuBar = null;
13 java_s1_0#1  ASMITH private javax.swing.JMenu fileMenu = null;
14 java_s1_0#1  ASMITH private javax.swing.JMenu editMenu = null;
```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- “<ITEM_SPEC>”
Item specification (binary files not supported).
- /WORKSET=< WORKSET>
Specifies the project or stream where the item is located.
- /LINES=<RANGE>
Specifies a line range to be displayed in the output. For example:
/LINES=10-20: displays lines 10 to 20.
/LINES=10-*: displays lines 10 to the end of the file.
/LINES=-20: displays lines 1 to 20.
/LINES=15: displays the 15th line.

- /ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>

where <project-spec> is comprised of:

<product-id>:<project-id>

Specifies the root project. Use when the current project set via the SCWS command, or the project specified by the /WORKSET qualifier, occurs in more than one project tree.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file. If /ROOT_PROJECT is used to specify the root project, /FILENAME is interpreted in the scope of that project.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory and file name) from the working location of the file to be used when the item is fetched from the current project. The project file name for the same item may differ between projects. For example:

src/hello.c

hello.c

src/build/hello.c

May be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

- /USER_FILENAME

Specifies a file where the annotated information is saved instead displaying the output in the console.

APNO – Allocate Part Numbers

```
<part-spec>  
[/GENERIC_NO=<standard-no> [/NOCHECK]]  
[/LOCAL_NO=<local-no>]  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
```

Example APNO PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT" /GENER="SQLS 1234"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <part-spec>
Specifies the design part to be numbered. It comprises:
<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.
<pcs> is ignored. A part-number always applies to all PCSs.
- /GENERIC_NO=<standard-no>
Specifies a standard part number to be allocated.
It may be omitted provided <local-no> is specified.
 - /NOCHECK
Specifies that the standard part number need not be in a range of numbers allocated to the product.
- /LOCAL_NO=<local-no>
Specifies a local part number to be allocated.
It may be omitted provided <standard-no> is specified.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
Specifies a new description to be given to the design part.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

Each part category that is to use part numbers has to be enabled by the Process Modeler.

AUDIT – Audit Area



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<project-spec>
/STAGE=<stage-spec>
/USER_FILENAME=<file-spec>
[/AREA_LIST=<areaList>]
[/FILTER=<area-filter-name>]
[/[NO]FIX]
```

Examples Audit the UNIT TEST area "ACME_2.1-WINDOWS-UT", which is assigned to project ACME:ACME_2.1, repairing the area and generating a report file:

```
AUDIT "ACME:ACME_2.1"
  /STAGE="UNIT TEST" -
  /AREA_LIST="ACME_2.1-WINDOWS-UT" -
  /USER_FILENAME="c:\my_audit_report.txt" -
  /FIX
```

Audit the contents of the DEVELOPMENT deployment area ACCT1.0-ZOS-DEV, which is assigned to project EXEDLL:EXEDLL 2.0, and generate a report file:

```
AUDIT "EXEDLL:EXEDLL 2.0"
  /STAGE="DEVELOPMENT" -
  /USER_FILENAME="D:\temp\audit.log" -
  /AREA_LIST="ACCT1.0-ZOS-DEV"
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- <project-spec>
Comprises <product id>:<project id> and specifies a project or stream associated with the area to be audited.
- /STAGE=<stage-spec>
Specifies the ID of a deployment stage to be audited.
- /USER_FILENAME=<file-spec>
Specifies a file where the audit output is to be saved.
- [/AREA_LIST=<areaList>]
Specifies the IDs of deployment areas to be audited. If not specified, all areas for the project/stream and stage pair are audited.
- [/FILTER=<area-filter-name>]
Specifies the set of inclusion/exclusion rules that determine whether a file is to be excluded from a fix during an audit of the area when you run the AUDIT command.



CAUTION! Audit and area filters can easily be confused. See *Correct Use of Area and Audit Filters* in the *Area Definitions* chapter in the *Process Configuration Guide*.

- [/FIX]
Repair an area (synchronize it with all items corresponding to the specified stage). Repairing an area ensures that it contains all item revisions from the project/stream

that are at the specified deployment stage. Any other files present in the area will not be affected by this feature.



NOTES

- AUDIT works with z/OS mainframes by utilizing Dimensions metadata stored on the mainframe.
- It is possible to audit one area or *all* areas associated with the specified project (or stream) and stage (by not specifying an area list on the command line).

AUGRP – Assign Users to a Group

```
<group-name>  
[/USERS=(<user-name>,...)]  
[/ADD] or [/REMOVE]
```

Example AUGRP <group-name> /USERS=(<user-name>,...) /ADD

Parameters and qualifiers

- <group-name>
is the name of the group to which you are adding users or from which you are removing users.
- <user-name>, ...
is the list of users to be added or removed.

Description

Use this command to assign users to a group or to remove user assignments from a group.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

AUPG - Start Upgrade Process

```
/NETWORK_NODE=<node name>
```

Description

Starts an upgrade process on a Dimensions CM agent system.

Examples

- Start the upgrade process on the node ST6123:
AUPG /NETWORK_NODE=ST6123
- Start the upgrade process on all registered Dimensions CM agent nodes whose host name matches the pattern "ST-WIN-0*":
AUPG /NETWORK_NODE=ST-WIN-0*

Qualifiers

```
/NETWORK_NODE=<node name>
```

Specifies a network node where an upgrade process will be run.

AUR – Assign User Roles

```
<user-name> / <group name>
/ROLE=<role>
[/TYPE=<assignment-type>]
/PART=<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>
[/CAPABILITY=<capability>]
[/ADD] or [/DELETE]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/REPORT]
```

Example AUR SMITH
 /ROLE=DEVELOPER -
 /CAPABILITY=P -
 /PART=PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT" -
 /ADD



NOTE You can use the AUR command to allocate roles to groups as well as users.

Parameters and qualifiers

- <user-name> / <group name>
 This is the login user name of the Dimensions user to whom the role is (to be) assigned. Can also be the name of a group.
- /ROLE=<role>
 Specifies a role to be defined or assigned to a user.
- /TYPE=<assignment-type>
 Specifies the type of assignment. It is either C (denoting role candidate definition) or R (denoting actual user role assignment). If omitted, R is assumed.
- /PART=<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>
 Specifies a design part over which this role assignment is applicable.



NOTE If the variant field is left blank, the role assignment applies to **all** variants of the design part, excluding those that have an explicit role.

- /CAPABILITY=<capability>
 Specifies that this role assignment is one of the following:
 - L for Leader
 - P for Primary
 - S for Secondary (default).

Leader (L) role function: It is sometimes useful to have more than one user with a particular role with respect to a request or item-spec e.g. so that they can add comments (called Action Descriptions in requests). However, it may also be appropriate to restrict the number of users in this group who can actually action the object to the next stage in its lifecycle. The way to implement this is via the Leader function. When a Leader function is defined in a group of users who have the same role for a given object, only the Leader can update the associated attributes **and** action on the object. All other users with the role may add only

Action Descriptions or user comments. The Leader function applies whether rules are used or not. If Leader role function is assigned to a user, then Primary role function (described below) cannot be assigned to the same user i.e. Leader role and Primary role functions are mutually exclusive.

The **Primary (P)** user for a role in the lifecycle of an object is the user regarded in the project/stream as having the main responsibility for that role on the request or item-spec. There cannot be more than one Primary user defined for a role (as applicable to any particular design part or segment of the product structure). If Primary role function is assigned to a user, then Leader role function (described below) cannot be assigned to the same user i.e. Primary role and Leader role functions are mutually exclusive

Secondary (S) users are intended to act as deputies for the Primary. They have exactly the same privileges as the Primary: they can add action comments and also, unless the Leader capability is in use, update the object's attributes and action them.

- /ADD

Specifies that this user role assignment is to be added. This is the default.

- /DELETE

Specifies that this user role assignment is an existing one to be revoked.

If omitted, this assignment is a new one to be granted.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

`<product-id>:<project-id>`

This is optional. If specified, the role assignment will apply to that particular project/stream. If unspecified, the role assignment will apply to all projects/streams, unless the role is WORKSET-MANAGER (in which case it is necessary to assign a specific project/stream for that role-assignment to be effective).

- REPORT

This is optional. If specified, an on-screen report will be generated detailing what the result of such a proposed role assignment would be, without actually performing the role assignment—a "what if report".

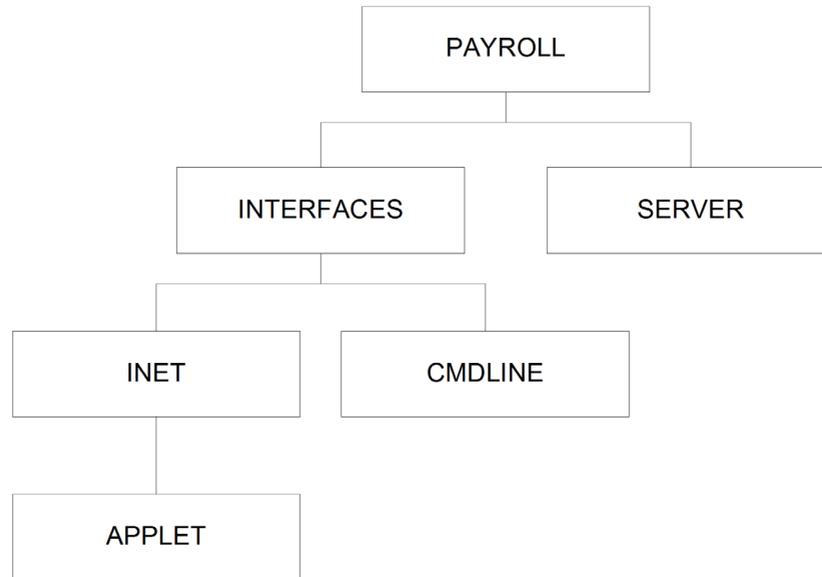


NOTE This option is provided to aid administrators in understanding the impact of making a role assignment change.

Example

Consider the following design part structure and current user role assignments:

- User JOHN has role DEVELOPER on the top part PAYROLL : PAYROLL.
- User JILL also has the role DEVELOPER on the top part PAYROLL : PAYROLL.
- User CHRIS has the role DEVELOPER on the PAYROLL : APPLETT design part.



Given the above scenario, entering the following command

```
AUR USER2 /ROLE=DEVELOPER /PART=PAYROLL:INTERFACES /REPORT
```

would generate a report, like the following, detailing how activating this role assignment would override the DEVELOPER role of various existing users who have been assigned that role at various other levels in the design part structure

Warning: You are removing a role from other user(s)...

```
User JOHN was assigned the role on Design Part PAYROLL:PAYROLL.A;1
By making this role assignment the above user will no longer have
the role on part PAYROLL:INTERFACES.A;1 or any of its
descendants
```

```
User JILL was assigned the role on Design Part PAYROLL:PAYROLL.A;1
By making this role assignment the above user will no longer have
the role on part PAYROLL:INTERFACES.A;1 or any of its
descendants
```

Warning: You are assigning the role on the following Design Parts...

```
The role assignment will be effective on Design Part
PAYROLL:INTERFACES.A;1
The role assignment will also be effective on Design Part
PAYROLL:INET.A;1
The role assignment will also be effective on Design Part
PAYROLL:CMDLINE.A;1
```

Warning: The role assignment will not take effect on Design Part PAYROLL:APPLETT.A;1 or any of its descendants

```
The following user(s) already hold the role:
CHRIS
```

Operation completed

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

AUTH – Authorize Access to Node

```
[/NETWORK_NODE=<node-name>
[/USER=<userid or credential-set-name>
[/PASSWORD=<password>
[/NEW_PASSWORD=<new-password>]]]]
```

Examples AUTH /NETWORK_NODE=MYNODE

requests a list of authenticated users on the node MYNODE

AUTH /NETWORK_NODE=MYNODE /USER=MICKEY /PASSWORD=MOUSE

requests access to user files on node MYNODE for the user MICKEY, with password MOUSE.

Parameters and qualifiers

- /NETWORK_NODE=<node-name>
Specifies the name of the node where your user files are stored.
- /USER=<userid or credential-set-name>
The User ID or credential set for the specified node. For more information about credential sets see the *Dimensions CM System Administration Guide*.
- /PASSWORD=<password>
The password associated with the User Id that you specified. Not required if you specify a credential set name in the /USER parameter.
- /NEW_PASSWORD=<new-password>
This is the string that you want to change your password to.

Description

The AUTH command enables you to perform tertiary node access to items located on a remote node. All communication across the network of this sensitive information is encrypted.



NOTE In a pure LDAP environment, this command requires a local operating-system account.

You can use AUTH to:

- Obtain information about current authenticated users as follows:
 - To obtain a list of all authenticated users for each of the nodes currently available, enter the command with *no* parameters.
 - To obtain a list of authenticated users for one node, enter the command with the parameter /NETWORK_NODE.
- Change the current user on a node. Enter the command with the parameters /NETWORK_NODE and /USER. The user must already have been authenticated.
- Request access for a specified user on a node. Enter the command with the parameters /NETWORK_NODE, /USER and /PASSWORD. You can also change the password at the same time, by specifying the parameter /NEW_PASSWORD.

AWS – Action Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<project-spec>  
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr>,...)]  
[/STATUS=<status>]  
[/COMMENT=<text>]
```

Example AWS <project-spec> /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr>,...)

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <attr>, ... is a list of attributes.
- <text> is an optional comment.
- If you omit /STATUS, AWS uses the next normal lifecycle state.

Description

This command is made necessary by the fact that projects have a user-defined lifecycle.

Constraints

Unless you have the appropriate management privileges, you must, for each object to be actioned, have been assigned a role authorized to perform its transition (whether <status> is specified or not).

BC – Browse or Print Request

```
<request-id>
/FILENAME=<user-filename>
[/[NO]PRINT]
[/ACTION_NO=<number>]
[/ATTACHMENTS=( [FILENAME=<file-id>, USER_FILE=<user-file>],
                 [FILENAME=<file-id>, USER_FILE=<user-file>],...)]
[/CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>]
[/TEMPLATE=<template-name>]
[/REV=<revision of template>]
```

Examples BC PROD_DR_25 /FILENAME=D:\temp\dr_25.txt /ACTION=2

```
BC PAYROLL_CR_21 /FILENAME=D:\temp\patroll_cr_21.txt
/ATTACHMENTS=( [FILENAME=Figure2.jpg, USER_FILE=c:\temp\attachment1.jpg],
                [FILENAME=Figure4.jpg, USER_FILE=c:\temp\attachment2.jpg])
```



NOTE You must specify the /FILENAME qualifier.

Parameters and qualifiers

- <request-id>
This is the identity of the request to be browsed or gotten and/or printed.
- /FILENAME=<user-filename>
Specifies the name of the file which will be created in the user area, and into which the request will be gotten. This command does not support any interactive browsing. This qualifier is mandatory.
- /PRINT
Specifies that the request is to be printed. If this qualifier is used, interactive browsing is not invoked.
- /ACTION_NO=<number>
Specifies that the request is to be browsed or gotten and/or printed in its state as it was prior to the action given by <number>. If this is not specified, the current state of the request is shown.
- /ATTACHMENTS=([FILENAME=<file-id>, USER_FILE=<user-file>])
Specifies an attachment (<file-id>) to be retrieved from a given request (<request-id>) to the file that you specify in the <user-file> parameter. The /FILENAME qualifier is optional for non-interactive use if you use the /ATTACHMENTS qualifier (however <request-id> is still required).

The FILENAME parameter in the /ATTACHMENTS qualifier is the attachment associated with the request, and the /FILENAME qualifier is the user file where the expanded browse template is saved.

Additional information:

- A request cannot have two attachments with the same <file-id>.
 - When you add or delete attachments, or update their descriptions, the action is recorded in the request's history.
 - A new request substitution variable called %chdoc_attachments% has been added, which enables you to view details of any attachment linked to a request that you browse.
 - When you delete a held request, its attached files and history records are also deleted.
- /CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>
Specifies the content encoding. Supported encodings are the Microsoft codepages, the ISO-8859 variants (1-10), UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF32, UTF32BE, and UTF32LE.
 - /TEMPLATE=<template-name>
Specifies the name of a browse template to be used.
 - /REV=<revision of template>
Specifies a revision of a browse template.

Constraints

This command can be run by any user with a role (any role will suffice) on the product owning the request selected.

BI – Browse Item



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions and cannot be run from Dimensions for z/OS.

```
<item-spec>
[/ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>]
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
[/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
<tool-name>
```

Example BI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC C:\utils\textpad;

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>
```

<item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<revision> is ignored if <baseline-spec> is specified; otherwise, if omitted, the latest revision is used (see [About the Command-Line Interface](#) on page 12).

- /ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

This optionally specifies the root project. Use this when the current project set via SCWS (or the project specified by the /WORKSET qualifier) occurs in more than one project tree.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name. If /ROOT_PROJECT is used to specify a the root project, /FILENAME is interpreted in the scope of that project.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project or stream. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, src/hello.c, hello.c, or src/build/hello.c.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>

Specifies a release-baseline which contains the particular revision of <item-spec> to be browsed. It comprises:

```
<product-id>:<baseline-id>
```

If this qualifier is omitted, the specified or default <revision> (as described above) is browsed.

-
- /WORKSET=<project-spec>

Comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

This optionally specifies the project/stream to be used for this command: if not specified, the user's current project/stream will be taken.

- <tool-name>

Specifies the program to use to view the item. For example, you might set this to the path to notepad.exe on your system.

Constraints

This command can be run by a user who has a role on the design part owning the item or a role on one of the ancestor nodes of that design part. For more information see the section 'About Role Responsibilities' in the *Process Configuration Guide*.

BLD – Build



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```

<project-spec>
[/AREA=<area-name>]
[/TYPE=DEPLOYMENT | WORK]
[/STAGE=<stage-name>]
[/[NO]AUDIT]
[/[NO]WAIT]
[/BUILD_CLEAN]
[/BUILD_CONFIG = <build-configuration-name>]
[/BUILD_OPTIONS = (<opt1>=<value1>,<opt2>=<value2>,...)]
[/[NO]CAPTURE]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/TARGETS=<targets-list>]
[/USER_FILENAME = <file-name>]
[/SRC_CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/SRC_FILES=(<item-filename1>,<item-filename2>,...)]
[/SRC_ITEMS=(<item-spec1>,<item-spec2>,...)]
[/SRC_FILELIST=[<node>::]<filespec>]
[/SRC_ITEMLIST=[<node>::]<filespec>]
[/TARGETS_LIST=[<node>::]<filespec>]
[/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE]
[/POPULATE_SCOPE=NONE|ALL|REQUESTED]
[/[NO]TOUCH]
[/[NO]LOCK_SEARCH_PATH]
[/TARGET_PROJECT=[product:]projectname]
[/USER=userid]
[/PASSWORD=password]
[/DEPENDENCY_ANALYSIS_FLAGS=(list)]

```

Example `BLD "ACME_2.1" /AREA="ACME_2.1-WINDOWS-UT"`
`/TARGETS=("foo.exe", "win32\bar.exe")`
`/NOAUDIT`
`/NOBATCH`
`/CAPTURE`
`/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(PVCS_CR_1234)`
`/USER_FILENAME=D:\temp\bld.log`

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<project-spec>`
Specifies the name of a project or stream.
- `/AREA=<area-name>`
Specifies the Dimensions area to be used for the build. If this is not specified, all areas associated with the build configuration or configurations are used.
Cannot be used together with `/TYPE`.
If the parent product uses the Deployment Automation (DA) deployment model, this qualifier can only be used with work areas.

-
- `/TYPE=DEPLOYMENT | WORK`

Builds all areas of the specified build type.

Note: Cannot be used together with `/AREA`.
 - `/STAGE=<stage-name>`

Applicable only to deployment areas. If the area type is `DEPLOYMENT`, this qualifier specifies the stage for which the targets are to be built.

If the parent product uses `DA`, this qualifier is not supported.
 - `/AUDIT`

Specifies that an audit is to be run before the build.

Default: no audit
 - `/WAIT`

Specifies that the command will wait for the build to finish.

Specify `/NOWAIT` for the build to be run in batch mode (the command does not wait for the build to finish).

Default: wait.
 - `/BUILD_CLEAN`

Specifies that the area is to be cleaned of targets before the build process begins.

Default: no clean.
 - `/BUILD_CONFIG=<build-configuration-name>`

Specifies the build configuration. If this is not specified, all build configurations associated with the Dimensions project/stream are used.
 - `/BUILD_OPTIONS=(<opt1>=<value1>, <opt2>=<value2>, ...)`

Specifies build options, for details see *Dimensions Build User-Defined Optional Symbols in The Templating Language and Processor* chapter of the *Developer's Reference*.
 - `CAPTURE`

Specifies whether built targets are to be collected. It is not possible to collect default targets when building at the `DEVELOPMENT` stage.

Default: no capture.
 - `/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>, <request2>, ...)`

`<requestN>` identifies a request to which the new items created from the built final targets are to be related In Response To if required by change management rules.
 - `/TARGETS=<targets-list>`

Specifies the list of targets to be built. If this is omitted, all targets for the project/stream are built. If both sources and targets are specified, the command will use a union of these two specifications to determine which targets are to be built.

Note: This specifies not target names (which is a general string in the build configuration) but the would-be project file names, or wild-card specifications in the

distributed format (not the platform format). So, for MVS files, examples would be XML/*.XML and not XML(*).

- /USER_FILENAME=<file-name>

This optional qualifier specifies a file that will be created in the user area to store the build results. If this qualifier is not specified, the build result information is returned to the command client as message text. For example:

```
Dimensions>BLD "REPX:REPX" /BUILD_CONFIG="win 32 buildme;6" /
      AREA="WS_3" /NOCAPTURE /NOBATCH /NOAUDIT
Current status of build job 691 :      SUCCESS
Open this link in a browser for more details
<link>
```

Operation completed

- /SRC_CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

Specifies requests, which are related to sources, that will be part of a build request. Causes the build to be driven by the sources, though you can also specify targets with the /TARGETS or /TARGETS_LIST qualifiers.

- /SRC_FILES=(<item-filename1>,<item_filename2>,...)

Specifies filenames that will be a part of a build request. Causes the build to be driven by the sources, though you can still specify targets with the /TARGETS or /TARGETS_LIST qualifiers. If both sources and targets are included the command will use a union of these two specifications to determine which targets are to be built.

Note: the source files must be specified in platform format. So, for MVS files examples would be names like PLI(*).

- /SRC_ITEMS=(<item-spec1>,<item-spec2>,...)

Specifies filenames, by item specification, that will be a part of a build request. Causes the build to be driven by the sources, though you can still specify targets with the /TARGETS or /TARGETS_LIST qualifiers.

- /SRC_FILELIST=[<node>::]<filespec>

Specifies a file containing a list of source files that will be a part of a build request. You can use the node:: syntax to specify a Dimensions tertiary node. This causes the build to be driven by the sources, though you can also specify targets with the /TARGETS or /TARGETS_LIST qualifiers.

This is an alternative to specifying the /SRC_FILES, /SRC_ITEMS, /SRC_CHANGE_DOC_IDS, or /SRC_ITEMLIST qualifiers.

File names are assumed to be one per line. Leading and trailing spaces are removed. There must be no blank lines.

- /SRC_ITEMLIST=[<node>::]<filespec>

Specifies a file containing a list of source files by item specification that will be a part of a build request. You can use the node:: syntax to specify a Dimensions tertiary node. This causes the build to be driven by the sources, though you can also specify targets with the /TARGETS or /TARGETS_LIST qualifiers.

This is an alternative to specifying the /SRC_FILES, /SRC_ITEMS, /SRC_CHANGE_DOC_IDS, or /SRC_FILELIST qualifiers.

Item specifications are assumed to be one per line. Leading and trailing spaces are removed. There must be no blank lines.

Item specifications are either relative to the project, or the current working location will be removed to obtain the project filename. This must match the item specification.

- /TARGETS_LIST=[<node>::]<filespec>

Specifies a file containing a list of targets to be built. You can use the node:: syntax to specify a Dimensions tertiary node. This is an alternative to specifying the /TARGETS qualifier. If both this and the /TARGETS qualifier are omitted, all targets for the project/stream are built.

Note: This specifies not target names (which are general strings in the build configuration) but the would-be project file names, or wild-card specifications in the distributed format (not the platform format). So, for MVS files, examples would be XML/*.XML and not XML(*).

- / [NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE

Specifies whether to traverse, or include, the child requests of the requests specified in /SRC_CHANGE_DOC_IDS.

Default: yes (include all child request)

- /POPULATE_SCOPE=NONE|ALL|REQUESTED

(Work areas only) Specifies whether the work area is populated before submitting the build. Set NONE to not populate the work area. Set ALL to populate the work area with all items.

Default: no

- / [NO]TOUCH

(Can only be used with /POPULATE) Specifies whether to apply the system date/time to each file being populated in a work area.

Default: no

- / [NO]LOCK_SEARCH_PATH

Requires that the search path be locked for all work and deployment areas, in addition to the build area, starting with the stage specified by the DM_SP_START_STAGE variable on the logical node.

Default: no

- /TARGET_PROJECT

Specifies a different project (within the same product) for the collected / built objects to be collected to.

- /USER=user id
Defines the user ID required to launch a build in a deployment area. User credentials are not required for work areas.
- /PASSWORD=password
Defines the password required to launch a build in a deployment area. User credentials are not required for work areas.
- /DEPENDENCY_ANALYSIS_FLAGS=(list)
Controls the selection of build targets where (list) can contain:
 - [NO]FINAL: Return intermediate and final targets. Default: NOFINAL
 - [NO]SOFT: Return predicted targets. Default: SOFT
 - [NO]DEPS: Run dependency analysis. Default: DEPS
 - [NO]ALLTARGETS: Return all targets but do not preselect them. Default: ALLTARGETS
 - [NO]TARGETS: Controls the processing of all target information from the get dependencies and get targets logic. If it is turned off no target information is returned. Default: TARGETS
 - USESELECTED (force non-selected targets to be included in a build) or USEALL (use all targets when selecting targets for a build). Default: USESELECTED
 - [NO]SIDEFFECTS: Request side effect targets from dependency analysis. Default: NOSIDEFFECTS
 - [NO]CONFIG: Analyze the build configuration. Default: CONFIG
 - [NO]FOREIGN: Include foreign targets. Default: FOREIGN
 - LIST: Display all the values, and their defaults, that the list can contain.

Important: This qualifier cannot be used with /TARGETS or /TARGETS_LIST.

Target analysis is a general term that is applied to two interrelated pieces of processing. The results of the target analysis are passed to the Java build processing to guide its logic.

Desired outcome	TARGETS flag	CONFIG flag	DEPS flag
Maximum target analysis. Bill of Materials processing identifies likely built objects based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Previous builds. ■ Full analysis of the build configuration. Built object names and rules are returned to the user or function.	TARGETS	CONFIG	DEPS
BOM processing identifies the build object item names based on made-of records only.	NOTARGETS	CONFIG or NOCONFIG	DEPS

Desired outcome	TARGETS flag	CONFIG flag	DEPS flag
BOM processing identifies the likely target objects based on previous builds and gives the related rule names.	TARGETS	NOCONFIG	DEPS
No dependency analysis is performed. Configuration analysis is run and built objects and related rules are returned. If the source implies an applicable rule, the rule is returned without the built object name(s).	TARGETS	CONFIG	NODEPS
No useful work is done by the dependency analysis. The Java build performs its analysis however the results may be unpredictable.	NOTARGETS	NOCONFIG	NODEPS

Description

The BLD command:

- Builds targets that are defined for the specified project/stream and that are available at the specified build stage.
- Optionally, collects built targets and creates relationships between them and the sources used to build them.

By default, the collected targets will be:

- Created in the development project from which the build request was initiated. The default product-specific Dimensions upload rules will be used to derive Dimensions data format and item type information. For more information about upload rules, refer to the *Process Configuration Guide*.
- Created at the initial lifecycle state, which would normally be associated with the DEVELOPMENT stage. If the lifecycle of the item type of a built target is mapped to build stages (such as UT, ST, and REL), then Dimensions will also promote the built target to the corresponding build stage, and will place the resulting item revision into the corresponding project-stage project.

The sources to be built can be specified using one of the following qualifiers: /SRC_FILES, /SRC_ITEMS, /SRC_CHANGE_DOC_IDS, /SRC_FILELIST or /SRC_ITEMLIST. The targets to be built are specified using either the /TARGETS or /TARGETS_LIST qualifiers. If both sources and targets are specified, the command will use a union of these two specifications to determine which targets are to be built.

For more information about using Dimensions Build see the *Dimensions CM Build Tools User's Guide*.

BLDB – Build Baseline



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<baseline-spec>
/AREA=<area-name>
[/[NO]WAIT]
[/BUILD_CLEAN]
[/BUILD_CONFIG = <build-configuration-name>]
[/BUILD_OPTIONS = (<opt1>=<value1>,<opt2>=<value2>,...)]
[/[NO]CAPTURE]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/TARGETS=<targets-list>]
[/USER_FILENAME = <file-name>]
[/TARGETS_LIST=[<node>::]<filespec>]
[/[NO]TOUCH]
[/[NO]LOCK_SEARCH_PATH]
[/TARGET_PROJECT=[product:]projectname]
[/USER=userid]
[/PASSWORD=password]
```

```
Example  BLDB "PAYROLL:ACME_2.1_TSTBLN"
          /TARGETS=("aix/foo", "aix/libfoo.so")
          /BUILD_OPTIONS=(DMBLDMAKE_OPTIONS="-s -ov")
          /CAPTURE
          /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(PVCS_CR_1234)
          /USER_FILENAME=D:\temp\bld.log
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- <baseline-spec>
Specifies the baseline to be built.
- /AREA=<area-name>
Specifies the Dimensions work area to be used for the build.
- /WAIT
Specifies that the command will wait for the build to finish.
Specify /NOWAIT for the build to be run in batch mode (the command does not wait for the build to finish).
Default: wait.
- /BUILD_CLEAN
Specifies that the area is to be cleaned of targets before the build process begins.
Default: no clean.
- /BUILD_CONFIG=<build-configuration-name>
Specifies the build configuration. If this is not specified, all build configurations associated with the Dimensions project/stream are used.

-
- `/BUILD_OPTIONS=(<opt1>=<value1>,<opt2>=<value2>,...)`
 Specifies any build options.
 - `CAPTURE`
 Specifies whether built targets are to be collected. It is not possible to collect default targets when building at the DEVELOPMENT stage.
 Default: no capture.
 - `/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>, ...)`

 <requestN> identifies a request to which the new items created from the built final targets are to be related In Response To if required by change management rules.
 - `/TARGETS=<targets-list>`
 Specifies the list of targets to be built. If this is omitted, all targets for the project are built.

Note: This specifies not target names (which is a general string in the build configuration) but the would-be project file names, or wild-card specifications in the distributed format (not the platform format). So, for MVS files, examples would be XML/*.XML and not XML(*).
 - `/USER_FILENAME=<file-name>`
 This optional qualifier specifies a file that will be created in the user area to store the build results. If this qualifier is not specified, the build result information is returned to the command client as message text. For example:

```

Dimensions>BLD  "REPX:REPX" /BUILD_CONFIG="win 32 buildme;6" /
                AREA="WS_3" /NOCAPTURE /NOBATCH /NOAUDIT
Current status of build job 691 :          SUCCESS
Open this link in a browser for more details
<link>

Operation completed

```
 - `/TARGETS_LIST=[<node>::]<filespec>`
 Specifies a file containing a list of targets to be built. You can use the `node::` syntax to specify a Dimensions tertiary node. This is an alternative to specifying the `/TARGETS` qualifier. If neither this or the `/TARGETS` qualifiers are specified, all targets for the project/stream are built.

Note: This specifies not target names (which are general strings in the build configuration) but the would-be project file names, or wild-card specifications in the distributed format (not the platform format). So, for MVS files, examples would be XML/*.XML and not XML(*).
 - `/[NO]TOUCH`
 Specifies whether to apply the system date/time to the files that are transferred prior to build.
 Default: no

- / [NO] LOCK_SEARCH_PATH
Requires that the search path be locked for all work and deployment areas, in addition to the build area, starting with the stage specified by the DM_SP_START_STAGE variable on the logical node.
Default: no
 - /TARGET_PROJECT
Allows you to specify a different project (within the same product) for collected / built objects to be collected to.
 - /USER=user id
Defines the user ID required to launch a build in a deployment area. User credentials are not required for work areas.
 - /PASSWORD=password
Defines the password required to launch a build in a deployment area. User credentials are not required for work areas.
 - /DEPENDENCY_ANALYSIS_FLAGS=(list)
Controls the selection of build targets where (list) can contain:
 - [NO]FINAL: Return intermediate and final targets. Default: NOFINAL
 - [NO]SOFT: Return predicted targets. Default: SOFT
 - [NO]DEPS: Run dependency analysis. Default: DEPS
 - [NO]ALLTARGETS: Return all targets but do not preselect them. Default: ALLTARGETS
 - [NO]TARGETS: Controls the processing of all target information from the get dependencies and get targets logic. If it is turned off no target information is returned. Default: TARGETS
 - USESELECTED (force non-selected targets to be included in a build) or USEALL (use all targets when selecting targets for a build). Default: USESELECTED
 - [NO]SIDEFFECTS: Request side effect targets from dependency analysis. Default: NOSIDEFFECTS
 - [NO]CONFIG: Analyze the build configuration. Default: CONFIG
 - [NO]FOREIGN: Include foreign targets. Default: FOREIGN
 - LIST: Display all the values, and their defaults, that the list can contain.
- Important:** This qualifier cannot be used with /TARGETS or /TARGETS_LIST.

Target analysis is a general term that is applied to two interrelated pieces of processing. The results of the target analysis are passed to the Java build processing to guide its logic.

Desired outcome	TARGETS flag	CONFIG flag	DEPS flag
Maximum target analysis. Bill of Materials processing identifies likely built objects based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Previous builds. ■ Full analysis of the build configuration. Built object names and rules are returned to the user or function.	TARGETS	CONFIG	DEPS
BOM processing identifies the build object item names based on made-of records only.	NOTARGETS	CONFIG or NOCONFIG	DEPS
BOM processing identifies the likely target objects based on previous builds and gives the related rule names.	TARGETS	NOCONFIG	DEPS
No dependency analysis is performed. Configuration analysis is run and built objects and related rules are returned. If the source implies an applicable rule, the rule is returned without the built object name(s).	TARGETS	CONFIG	NODEPS
No useful work is done by the dependency analysis. The Java build performs its analysis however the results may be unpredictable.	NOTARGETS	NOCONFIG	NODEPS

Description

Builds targets from baselines, and optionally collects built targets and creates relationships between the collected targets and sources used to build these targets.

By default, the collected targets will be created in the project from which the build request was issued. The default product-specific Dimensions upload rules will be used to derive Dimensions data format and item type information. For more information about upload rules, refer to the *Process Configuration Guide*. The collected targets will be created at the initial lifecycle state.

The targets to be built are specified using either the /TARGETS or /TARGETS_LIST qualifiers. If both sources and targets are specified, the command will use a union of these two specifications to determine which targets are to be built.

For more information about using Dimensions Build see the *Dimensions CM Build Tools User's Guide*.

CA – Create Area



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<area-name>
[/DESCRIPTION=<area-description>]
/NETWORK_NODE=<node-name>
/DIRECTORY=<HLQ/directory>
[/TYPE=<area-type>]
[/STAGE=<stage-name>]
[/USER=<user-name or credential set> [/PASSWORD=<password>]]
[/LIBRARY_CACHE_AREA=<area-name>]
[/[NO]FETCH_EXPANDED]
[/TRANSFER_SCRIPTS=<script-set>]
[/SCRIPT_PARAMETERS=(<name1>=<value1>,<name2>=<value2>,...)]
[/OWNER=<user-name> or <group-name>]
[/USER_LIST=(<user-or-group>,<another-user-or-group>,...)]
[/STATUS=ONLINE or OFFLINE]
[/FILTER=<area-filter>]
```

Example CA <area-name> /NETWORK_NODE=<host-machine> /DIRECTORY=<area-directory>
/TYPE=WORK USER_LIST=(<user1>,<user2>,<user3>)

Parameters and qualifiers

- <area-name>
Specifies the name of the area. Area names must be unique within the base database.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
Optional. Specifies a description for the new area.
- /NETWORK_NODE=<node-name>
Specifies the machine hosting the area.
- /DIRECTORY=<HLQ/directory>
Specifies the directory, or PDS (partitioned data set), where the area is located.



NOTE You cannot assign the same location (the same network node and directory) to more than one area. An error will occur if this location has already been assigned.

HLQ is a high-level qualifier; for example, MERVK.WORK. It is a common prefix for all data sets in the area such as MERVK.WORK.C, MERVK.WORK.CBL, and so forth.



CAUTION! When specifying the /DIRECTORY parameter on Windows and UNIX platforms, you need to specify an absolute path value; otherwise, the area will be created as a sub-directory of the directory specified by %DM_TMP% (Windows) and \$DM_TMP (UNIX) in the dm.cfg file. By default, %DM_TMP% and \$DM_TMP are set to %TMP%\ and /tmp respectively.

- /TYPE=<area-type>

Specifies the type of the area: WORK or DEPLOYMENT.

Below is a mapping between Dimensions 9 and Dimensions 10 area types:

Dimensions 9	Dimensions 10
Development Area (working location)	Work Area
Managed Development Area	Deployment Area associated with stage DEVELOPMENT
Build Area associated with stage <XXX>	Deployment Area associated with stage <XXX>

- /STAGE=<stage-name>

Applicable only to deployment areas. If the area type is DEPLOYMENT, this qualifier specifies the stage with which the new deployment area is associated.

- /USER=<user-name or credential-set-name> [/PASSWORD=<password>]

Login information for the operating system user account or credential set that will own files transferred into the area. You do not need to specify a password if you use a credential set.

For more information about credential sets see the *System Administration Guide*.

- /LIBRARY_CACHE_AREA=<area-name>

Specifies a library cache area defined with the CLCA (Create Library Cache Area) command. During fetch operations (FI, FWI, FBI, FCDI, EI, EWI, EBI, ECDI, DOWNLOAD), Dimensions checks whether the library cache area associated with the current project/stream already contains a copy of the requested file. If so, Dimensions copies the file from the library cache to the user file area instead of from the library itself, which improves performance when the connection between the item library node and the user's network is slow.

- / [NO] FETCH_EXPANDED

Specifies whether item header substitution variables will be expanded when item files are fetched to the area. Default is /FETCH_EXPANDED.

- /TRANSFER_SCRIPTS=<script-set>

Applicable only to the DEPLOYMENT area type. Specifies the transfer script set. The script set contains a comma-separated list of the names of pre/post/fail transfer scripts in the following format:

(<pre-script>,<post-script>,<fail-script>)

If one of the scripts is undefined, CA uses \$NONE as a placeholder. The pre-script is executed before an item is transferred into an area, the post script is executed after an item is successfully transferred into an area, and the fail script is executed after a failed transfer of all items into an area.

- `/SCRIPT_PARAMETERS`

Specifies a list of keyword and values, and arrays of values, to be passed as script parameters. The keyword and values must be comma separated. For example:

```
/SCRIPT_PARAMETERS="NAME=value", "NAME=value"
```

```
/SCRIPT_PARAMETERS="ARRAY=[value1,value2]"
```

Names in lowercase are converted to uppercase during execution. Names in templates must be written in uppercase, for example: %NAME1. %NAME2. For details see the "Templating Language and Processor" chapter of the *Developer's Reference*.
- `/OWNER=<user-name> or <group-name>`

Optional. Specifies the user or group that is to become the owner of the new area. If /OWNER is not specified, the user who created the area is set as its owner. The owner of the area has the right to manage the definition of the area.
- `/USER_LIST=(<user-or-group>, <another-user-or-group>, ...)`

Applicable only to the WORK area type. Specifies the list of users and/or groups that are granted the right to use this work area. If the user list of an area is empty, any user can specify the area as the working location and can get or check out items into the area and check in items from the area. If the user list of an area is not empty, only the listed user and members of the listed groups can use the work area as a target of get, check-out, and check-in operations.
- `/STATUS=ONLINE or OFFLINE`

Applicable only to the DEPLOYMENT area type. Specifies the status of the area. If the area's status is ONLINE, the area may participate in file transfer operations. If the area's status is OFFLINE, the area is automatically excluded from any file transfer operations. If this qualifier is not specified, an area with status ONLINE is created.
- `/FILTER=<area-filter>`

Applicable only to the DEPLOYMENT area type. Specifies the name of the area filter to be used when deploying files into this area.

Description

The CA command creates an area definition.

Constraints

To create a work area, you must have the Create Work Areas privilege. To create a deployment area, you must have the Create Deployment Areas privilege.

In a pure LDAP environment this command requires a local operating-system account.

CAR – Create Archive



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<archive-id>  
/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>  
/DEVICE=<device-id> or /DEVICE=NONE  
/TAPE=<tape no.>  
/VOLUME=<volume-id>  
[/FORCE]  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]  
[/DIRECTORY=<directory>]  
[/[NO]REPORT]
```

Example CAR AA12AB /BASELINE="PRODX:BL12AB" -
/DEVICE="/dev/rmt0h" /TAPE="aa100" /VOLUME="bb100" -
/DIRECTORY="/usr/smith/work" -
/DESCRIPTION="Archive of 12AB - sources"

See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

CBA – Create Build Area



NOTE This command is no longer available; use CA (Create Area) instead.

See the CA command.

CBDB – Register a Base Database Entry

```
/BDB_NAME=<base_db_name>  
/PCMS_VER=<dimensions_version>  
/CAP_REPLICATE=<project_replication_y/n>  
/DB_SERVICE=<base_db_instance>  
/NN_NAME=<network_node_name>  
[/DESCRIPTION=<base_db_description>]  
[/PCMS_ROOT_DIR=<dimensions_root_directory>]  
[/CO_NAME=<contact_name>]  
[/SITE_NO=<site_no>]
```

Example CBDB /BDB_NAME=SERENA-PCMS
 /NN_NAME=MACHINE.COMPANY.COM
 /DB_SERVICE=PCMSUDB
 /CAP_REPLICATE=N
 /PCMS_ROOT_DIR="DIMENSIONS ROOT DIRECTORY "
 /PCMS_VER="DIMENSIONS 9.1"
 /DESCRIPTION="DETAILS OF BASE DATABASE FOR NODE MACHINE.COMPANY.COM"

This command enables you to register base database entries in an installation's network administration tables. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

CBL – Create Baseline



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<baseline-spec>
[/PART=<part-spec>]
[/TEMPLATE_ID=<template-id>]
[/TYPE=<baseline-type>]
[/SCOPE=WORKSET | PART]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
[/LEVEL=<integer>]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE]
[/[NO]INCLUDE_INFO]
[/[NO]INCLUDE_CLOSED]
[/BASELINE]
[/SCOPE_TO_WS]
[/REQUIREMENT_IDS=(<requirement_spec1>{container_name+project_name+
    dbname+rm_browser_url},<requirement_spec2>{container_name+
    project_name+dbname+rm_browser_url},...)]
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
[/USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>]
[/[NO]STRICT]
```

Examples

```
CBL PROD:"R M VERSION 2 FOR HP"
  /TEMPLATE=SOURCE_DOC
  /PART=PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AAAB

CBL "REPX:RB1" /PART="REPX:REPX.A;1" /TEMPLATE_ID="CHDOC_TEMPLATE1"
  /WORKSET="REPX:REPX" /LEVEL="0" /TYPE="BASELINE" /SCOPE="PART"
  /REQUIREMENT_IDS=("Marketing_Requirements.MRKT_000020;79{Ephoto Hot
    List+RMDEMO6+RM10+http://mars/rtmBrowser/}",
    "Marketing_Requirements.MRKT_000002;54{Ephoto Hot
    List+RM10+RMDEMO7+http://mars/rtmBrowser/}")
```

- Common baseline types
- Release Baseline

Only includes a single revision of each item and is suitable for deployment.
 - Design Baseline

Used for backup and replication and may include many or all revisions of items. Is a snapshot of the current stage of development and does not include checked-out revisions.

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <baseline-spec>
which comprises:
 - <product-id>:<baseline-id>
 - <baseline-id> Specifies the identity of the new baseline.
- /PART=<part-spec>
which comprises:
 - <product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
 - <variant> May be omitted if only one exists.
 - <pcs> Is ignored (the current PCS is always used).
- /TEMPLATE=<template-id>
The identity of the item or request baseline-template. You must specify a template to create a release baseline or use /SCOPE=WORKSET.
Default: design baseline
- /TYPE=<baseline-type>
Specifies the type of baseline to be created.
Default: BASELINE
- /SCOPE=<scope-name>
where:
 - /SCOPE=WORKSET: creates a project baseline.
You can restrict the selection of item revisions to be included in the baseline by specifying a file filter using the /USER_FILTER qualifier.
 - /SCOPE=PART: creates a design part scoped baseline. A project baseline is always owned by the product that owns the project.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
where <project-spec> is:
<product-id>:<project-id>
If you use /WORKSET only the items in the specified project or stream are considered for baselining. If you do not use this qualifier only the items in the user's current project or stream are considered. See the LCK command ([page 266](#)) about locking a project when baselining.
If you use /SCOPE=WORKSET the /WORKSET qualifier specifies the project or stream to be baselined and not the project or stream used to constrain the part-based revision selection.



IMPORTANT! Items that have an In Response To relationship to a change request are included even if they are not in the project or stream specified by /WORKSET.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(*<attr1>*=*<value1>*,*<attr2>*=*<value2>*,...)
 - <attrN>* The variable name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for baselines, which has also been declared as usable for this *<product-id>* and *<baseline-type>*.
 - <valueN>* The substitution value to be given to this attribute.

- /LEVEL=*<integer>*

Restricts the baseline to a specified number of levels in the design tree structure.

Default: 0 (all levels below the design part selected by /PART).

For example, '1' specifies that only items related to the selected design part are processed.

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(*<request1>*,*<request2>*,...)
 - <requestN>* Identifies a request to which the new baseline will have an InResponseTo relationship.
If the template specified is a request template, the request identification is overridden to specify the list of parent requests used for the CBL command.

- / [NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE

Halts the traversal of dependent requests. By default, requests that are related as dependent are processed by the CBL command.

If you specify /SCOPE=WORKSET this qualifier controls the baselining of child collections.

Default: /NOCANCEL_TRAVERSE

- / [NO]INCLUDE_INFO

Includes items related to requests via an Info relationship. By default, only items that are related to requests via an InResponseTo relationship are included.

If you specify /SCOPE=WORKSET this qualifier controls whether child collections with INFO relationships are baselined. A child is considered to have an Info relationship if the relationship does not specify a relative location.

Default: /NOINCLUDE_INFO

- / [NO]INCLUDE_CLOSED

Includes closed requests when processing requests for request baselines. This qualifier overrides the default setting for baselines based on baseline templates that use the SUP status code (specified state or next existing state upward). The SUP status code normally excludes any closed requests. For information about status codes and baseline templates see "[Request Baseline Templates](#)" on page 86.

Default (do not include requests): /NOINCLUDE_CLOSED

- /BASELINE

If you are creating a new baseline via a request baseline template, this qualifier creates a reference to which change documents identified by a template can be applied to revise the baseline. This causes the CBL command to behave like a request template driven CRB command. However, the processing is different and the results may not be the same.

- /SCOPE_TO_WS

Limits the scope of the CBL command to the current project or the project specified by /WORKSET. This is the default for request type baselines. Use /NOSCOPE_WS to remove the limitation.

- [/REQUIREMENT_IDS=(`<requirement_spec1>`{`container_name+project_name+dbname+rm_browser_url`},{`<requirement_spec2>`{`container_name+project_name+rm_browser_url`},...)]

Specifies a comma separate list of Dimensions RM requirements. Each requirement is comprised of:

`<requirement_spec>`{`container_name+project_name+dbname+rm_browser_url`}

where:

<code><requirement_spec></code>	Comprises: <code><class_name>.<puid>;objId</code> For example: <code>Marketing_Requirements.MRTK_000020;4.</code>
<code>container_name</code>	The name of the originating Dimensions RM container (baseline, collection, document, or snapshot) for the requirement. Multiple "versions" of a requirement cannot be related to a single Dimensions CM request. For example: <code>Ephoto Hot List.</code>
<code>project_name</code>	Specifies the Dimensions RM project name, for example: <code>RMDEM06</code>
<code>dbname</code>	Specifies the Dimensions RM database name, for example: <code>RM10</code>
<code>rm_browser_url</code>	Specifies the RM Browser URL, for example: <code>http://mars/rtmBrowser/.</code>

Example of a `requirement_id`:

```
"Marketing_Requirements.MRKT_000020;79{Ephoto Hot
List+RMDEM06+RM10+http://mars/rtmBrowser/}"
```



IMPORTANT! You can only specify Dimensions RM requirements if you have:

- Installed the Dimensions RM integration.
- Associated Dimensions CM projects and streams with Dimensions RM containers.
- Have associated Dimensions CM products with Dimensions RM projects.

See the "Miscellaneous Functions" chapter in the *Dimensions CM User's Guide*, the *Dimensions CM-Dimensions RM ALM Integration Guide*, and the Dimensions RM documentation for details.

- /DESCRIPTION=`<description>`

Describes the baseline.

- /USER_FILTER=`<filter-file-spec>`

Specifies the name of a local file containing a filter definition. The baseline will only contain item revisions that satisfy the criteria specified in the filter. The format of the filter and an example are described on [page 502](#).

- /STRICT

If any item does not have a common ancestor, the baseline is not created.

Default: /NOSTRICT

Example:

```
CBL "QLARIUS:BAS02"
/STRICT
/PART="QLARIUS:QLARIUS.A;1"
/TEMPLATE_ID="JM"
/WORKSET="QLARIUS:DEF225963"
/LEVEL="0"
/TYPE="BASELINE"
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=("QLARIUS_CR_43", "QLARIUS_CR_42", "QLARIUS_CR_41",
"QLARIUS_CR_40", "QLARIUS_CR_39",)
/SCOPE="PART"
PCM5200001E Error: Unable to find a common descendent amongst
revisions of item "QLARIUS:JM2013 SRCBAT-195916602X636X0.A-SRC"
selected for update. The item will not be updated.
```

Request Baseline Templates

Request baseline templates enable you to specify rules for selecting requests to be used as input for creating baselines. The templates comprise one or more rules that are made up from the following:

- Request type
- Request status
- Baseline status code, which is comprised of one of the following keys:
 - EQS – specified state only.
 - SUP – specified state or next existing state upward.



NOTE Baseline collective codes such as *MADE_OF and *LATEST, which are used in item baseline templates, are not applicable to requests baselines.

A request baseline template consists only of request template rules and you cannot add rules using item types. Conversely, you cannot add request baseline template rules to an item baseline template. To enforce this separation, the same template identifier cannot be used to create an item baseline template and a request baseline template.

Using Request Baseline Templates with CBL

When you create a baseline using the CBL command, and specify a request baseline template and a set of starting parent requests, all the requests that meet the following conditions are processed:

- Are related to the parent requests
- Match the template rules

The baseline template rules are processed the same way as item templates: requests are selected based on the type, status, and the baseline status code that was specified. For example, if a template has a rule that considers:

-
- all requests of the type PR
 - at status ACCEPTED
 - with the baseline status code EQS

then all requests that satisfy these conditions are included in the baseline.

After this list of requests has been determined, items that are related to requests with an InResponseTo or an Info relationship are also included into the baseline. However, because the baseline that is being created is a release baseline, only one revision of each item is included. If there are multiple revisions of the same item, only the latest item revision is selected using that item's pedigree. If item revisions are in conflict and no common successor items are found, CBL fails with an appropriate error message.

When the baseline has been created, the requests that were used to create it are related with an InResponseTo relationship the new baseline.

Constraints

- Baselines do not include items that are in an off-normal state.
- To create a baseline you must have the appropriate management privileges for the baseline's top design part that are required to action it from its initial lifecycle state to a new state. However, if a user with the PRODUCT-MANAGER role has assigned the top design part \$ORIGINATOR role to the first transition in the lifecycle for this baseline type, any Dimensions user can create a baseline of this type provided they have any role on the top design part on which the baseline is being created.
- To enforce a consistent model of behavior for item baselines, the following additional constraints apply to request baselines:
 - Requests that are either at a closed or off-norm lifecycle state are not processed by the SUP baseline code.
 - Only requests in the primary catalog are processed.
 - Only requests related through a dependency relationship, DEPEND, are included in traversal scans.
 - If a request related through a dependency relationship does not fulfill the criteria specified in the request template rules, that request is ignored including every other request that is a child of the request. For example, multiple levels of requests are related together in a chain through dependent relationships:
CR_1 → CR_5 → CR_7 → CR_9 → CR_12
If CR_7 fails to match a template rule, then CR_7, CR_9, and CR_12 are ignored in any further processing.
 - Only requests that are owned by the product on which the baseline is being created are processed. Any requests owned by other products are ignored, including any child requests.
 - Only parts or items that are owned, or have usage relationships to the parent part specified in the CBL command, are included in the final baseline.
 - If a request refers to affected parts and/or items that may be out of scope, these parts and items are ignored. Out of scope parts and items are not owned by, or related to, the parent part or any of its children.

CBP – Copy Build Project

```

/SOURCE_PROJECT=<project-spec>
[/TARGET_PROJECT=<project-spec>]
/SOURCE_CONFIG=<build-configuration-name>
[/TARGET_CONFIG=<build-configuration-name>]
[/[NO]COPY_CONFIGS]
[/[NO]FORCE]

```

Examples Copy all build configurations and relationships from PROJA to PROJ B:

```

CBP /SOURCE_PROJECT=QLARIUS:PROJA
   /TARGET_PROJECT=QLARIUS:PROJB
CBP /SOURCE_PROJECT=QLARIUS:PROJA
   /TARGET_PROJECT=QLARIUS:PROJB
   /SOURCE_CONFIG="
CBP /SOURCE_PROJECT=QLARIUS:PROJA
   /SOURCE_CONFIG="
   /TARGET_CONFIG="

```

Parameters and qualifiers

- /SOURCE_PROJECT=<project-spec>
 Specifies the project/stream from which to copy the build information.
 comprises:
 <product-id>:<project-id>
- /TARGET_PROJECT=<project-spec>
 Optionally, specifies the project/stream to which the build information is to be copied.
 comprises:
 <product-id>:<project-id>
 If this is omitted, it is assumed that the target project/stream is the same as the source project/stream
- /SOURCE_CONFIG=<build-configuration-name>
 Specifies the name of the build configuration to be copied. If this is not specified, all build configurations associated with the Dimensions project/stream are copied.
- /TARGET_CONFIG=<build-configuration-name>
 Specifies the name of the target build configuration to which the configuration specified by /SOURCE_CONFIG is to be copied.
 This can only be specified if /TARGET_PROJECT is the same project as /SOURCE_PROJECT and /SOURCE_CONFIG has been specified.
- /[NO]COPY_CONFIGS
 Specifies whether build configurations will be copied from from /SOURCE_PROJECT to /TARGET_PROJECT.
 The default behavior depends on the value of the parameter DM_BUILD_COPY_CONFIGS in the DM.CFG file. This not set by default. If it is set, the the default is COPY_CONFIGS, otherwise it is NOCOPY_CONFIGS.
- /[NO]FORCE

This option specifies whether the CBP will abort when the first error is encountered, or whether the process will continue to produce as many diagnostic messages as possible. /NOFORCE means that the process will stop after the first error.

The default behavior depends on the value of the parameter DM_BUILD_COPY_FORCE in the DM.CFG file. This not set by default. If it is set, the the default is /FORCE, otherwise it is /NOFORCE.

Description

This command copies build information from one existing stream or project to another or copies build configurations within the same stream or project.

CC – Create Request

```

<product-id>
<request-type>
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/BASED_ON=<request-id>]
[/DESCRIPTION=<desc-file>]
[/AFFECTED_PARTS=(<part-spec>,<part-spec>,...)]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
[/RELATIONSHIP=<rel_name>]
[/[NO]HOLD]
[/ATTACHMENTS=( [USER_FILE=<user-file>, FILENAME=<file-id>,
DESCRIPTION=<description-text>], ...)]
[/BASELINE_LIST=(<baseline1>,<baseline2>,...)]
[/[NO]EXCLUSIVE_LOCK]

```

Example CC PROD DR
 /DESC=qrel_subdir.desc
 /AFFECT=PROD: "RELEASE MANAGEMENT" .AAAA
 /ATTRIB=(TITLE="QREL Subdir problem",SEVERITY=3)Sub
 /ATTACHMENTS=([USER_FILE=C:\Attachments\Figure1.jpg,
 FILENAME=Figure1.jpg,DESCRIPTION="first page"])

Parameters and qualifiers

- <product-id>
Specifies the product that will own the new request.
- <request-type>
Specifies the type of request to be created.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
Comprises <product-id>:<project-id> and specifies a project or stream with which the request will be associated. When a request is created with an owning project or stream, the Stage ID for the request is set to the initial stage in the Global Stage Lifecycle. If you do not specify /WORKSET no project or stream is associated with the request.
- /BASED_ON=<request-id>
Bases ('primes') the creation of the new request on the attributes of the request given by <request-id>. If omitted, the new request's data is derived from the other parameters specified in this command.
- /DESCRIPTION=<desc-file>
Specifies a plain text file containing a detailed description of the request. Binary formats, such as Microsoft Word, are not supported.
- /AFFECTED_PARTS<part-spec>
comprises:

```

<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>

```

 - <variant> May be omitted if only one exists.
 - <pcs> Is ignored (the current PCS is always used).

Specifies one or more design parts to be related to the new request.

If /AFFECTED_PARTS is omitted, the product's top design part is related by default.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(`<attr1>=<value1>`,`<attr2>=<value2>`,...)

`<attrN>` The variable name defined for one of the 220 user-defined attributes for requests, which has also been declared as usable for this `<product-id>` and `<request-type>`.

`<valueN>` The substitution value to be given to this attribute.

- /RELATIONSHIP=`<rel_name>`

Specifies the relationship type between the new request and the base request. The relationship is a bi-directional link with the new request as the child and the base request as the parent. Valid only if the qualifier /BASED_ON is used.

- /HOLD

Specifies that the new request is to be placed on the Held List before being entered into the system.

Default: /NOHOLD (the new request is saved and entered into the system).



NOTE

The `<request-id>` generated by CC may be referenced as \$LAST by a subsequent command in a CMD command script.

- /ATTACHMENTS=(`[USER_FILE=<user-file>`,`FILENAME=<file-id>`,`DESCRIPTION=<description-text>`], ...)

Specifies a file, or files, to be attached to the request when it is created.

`USER_FILE=<user-file>` The name of the user file from where the attachment is to be loaded.

`FILENAME=<file-id>` The name of the file to be attached.

`DESCRIPTION=<description-text>` A description of the attachment.

- /BASELINE_LIST=(`<baseline1>`,...)

Identifies one or more existing release baselines that the request will be related to (as Affected) when the request enters the system. Has the following properties:

- When a CC command is run without /AFFECTED_PARTS, the request is automatically related to the current open PCS of the part owning the baseline. When multiple baselines are specified, the owning parts are also related as if multiple affected parts had been specified.
- When a CC command is run with /AFFECTED_PARTS and /BASELINE_LIST specified, the parts affected are a merged list of the parts listed in the /AFFECTED_PARTS qualifier and the parts that own the baselines.

- /EXCLUSIVE_LOCK

Locks the new request against any request (issue) replication "requests" from users located on other replication sites. A locked request is available for users to work on normally if they are located on the owning replication site. Users on the owning site where that locked request was created can continue to use the new request normally. Default: /NOEXCLUSIVE_LOCK (the new request can be requested from any authorized replication site).

Constraints

This command can be run by all users. However, Dimensions can be configured so that users must have a role on the product before they can create requests.

Requests that were created in a held state are not considered to have been "created" by process models where optional sensitive states or attributes have been set up ("electronic signatures"). Entering a request into the system by actioning it out of the held state is considered the "authorization point" for these process models. Also applies to held requests that are updated at the held state (using the command UC) before being actioned.

CCO – Create a New Contact

```
/CO_NAME=<contact_name>
[/TITLE=<job_title_of_contact>]
[/EMAIL=<e-mail_address_of_contact>]
[/ADDRESS=<postal_address_of_contact>]
[/CONTACT_TYPE=<additional_information>]
[/CONTACT_ID=<identity_of_contact>]
```

Example

```
CCO /CO_NAME="SERVER MANAGER" -
    /TITLE="SENIOR SERVER MANAGER" -
    /EMAIL=SERVER.MANAGER@COMPANY.COM -
    /ADDRESS="ABBEY VIEW, ST ALBANS" -
    /CONTACT_TYPE=M
    /CONTACT_ID="John Brown"

CCO /CO_NAME="MAINFRAME MANAGER" -
    /TITLE="MAINFRAME ARCHITECT" -
    /EMAIL=MAINFRAME.MANAGER@COMPANY.COM -
    /ADDRESS="ABBEY VIEW, ST ALBANS" -
    /CONTACT_TYPE=M
    /CONTACT_ID="Janet Green"

CCO /CO_NAME="DB ADMIN" -
    /TITLE="DBA" -
    /EMAIL=DBA.MANAGER@COMPANY.COM -
    /ADDRESS="ABBEY VIEW, ST ALBANS" -
    /CONTACT_TYPE=M
    /CONTACT_ID="Fred Bowyer"
```

This command enables you to add a new contact to an installation. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

CCS – Create Credential Set

```
CCS <credential-spec>  
/USER =<userid>  
/PASSWORD=<password>
```

This command enables you to create a new credential set. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

CCST – Create a New Codeset

```
/CDST_NUMBER=<codeset_number>  
/DESCRIPTION=<codeset-description>
```

Example `CCST /CDST_NUMBER="2000" -
/DESCRIPTION="Description - EBCDIC Ireland (Euro)"`

This command enables you to add a new codeset to an installation. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

CCU – Create Customer



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<name>  
/LOCATION=<location>  
/PROJECT=<project-spec>  
[/COMMENT=<comment>]  
[/CONTACT=<contact-details>]
```

Example CCU "Brown Finances"
/LOCATION="Manchester"
/PROJECT="PAYROLL"
/CONTACT="Mrs E Green"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <name>
Specifies a name for the customer.
- /LOCATION=<location>
Specifies the customer's physical location.
- /PROJECT=<project-spec>
Specifies the project name.
- /COMMENT=<comment>
for optionally adding more about the customer.
- /CONTACT=<contact-details>
for optionally adding customer contact details.

Description

The Dimensions product allows you to maintain a list of customers and a record of which Dimensions releases have been sent to each customer.

The CCU command enables you to add customers to the list when you are ready to forward a release to that customer.

Constraints

The combination of customer name, location, and project-spec must be unique in the Dimensions database.

CFS – Create a File System

```
/FS_NAME=<file_system_name>  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
```

Example CFS /FS_NAME=NTFS /DESCRIPTION="NT FILE SYSTEM"

This command enables you to define specific file systems definitions for each registered installation operating system. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

CGRP – Create Group

```
<group-name>  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
```

Example CGRP "Contractors" /DESCRIPTION="Contract employees"

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <group-name>
The name of the group.
- <description>
An optional description for the new group.

Description

The CGRP command creates a group.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

CHMOD – Change File Permissions

```
<permissions>  
[<filename>]
```

Example CHMOD 777 src/build/hello.c

Parameters and qualifiers

- <permissions>
This is the UNIX file permissions to be applied to the file.
- <file-name>
Specifies the name of the file whose permissions are to be changed in the repository.
The file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location of the file to be used when the item is checked out from the current project.

Description

This command allows you to change the permissions of an item file in the Dimensions repository. This changes the permissions the file will have when it is fetched to the work area. These permissions will be recreated when fetching files from the desktop client, and approximately recreated when using the Web client and Eclipse plug-in.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

CI – Create Item



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.



NOTE This command is not available for creating items in a stream.

```
<item-spec>
/PART=<part-spec>
[/ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>]
/FILENAME=<file-name>
[/WS_FILENAME=<ws_filename>]
[/COMMENT=<comment text>]
[/FORMAT=<format>]
[/USER_FILENAME=<user-filename>]
[/[NO]KEEP]
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
[/EXTRA_VARIANTS=(<var1>,<var2>,...)]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/STATUS=<status>]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/CODEPAGE=<code-page>| DEFAULT]
[/CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>]
[/NOMETADATA]
```

Example

```
CI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE"-SRC
  /FILENAME=qr.c
  /USER_FILE=qr.c
  /WS_FILENAME="src/qr.c"
  /PART=PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AAAA
  /EXTRA=AAAB
  /COMMENT="created for CRB 66"
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>--<item-type>;<revision>
```

<item-id> identifies the new item within the product.

<variant> if omitted, the default specified when the product was defined is used.

<revision> defaults to 1, if omitted



NOTE If auto-id generation is enabled for this item type (see the related document *Process Configuration Guide*), an item identifier is generated automatically when an item is created. In this case Dimensions will generate a unique identifier. Note that the identifier will be automatically generated even if the user enters a value.

-
- /PART=<part-spec>

Identifies the design part that will own the item.

It comprises just the design part ID, or the following specification:
<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>

<product-id> must be the same as that for <item-spec>
<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.
<pcs> is ignored. The item is always OWNED by the
 current PCS.

If several design parts with the same name and different variants exist in the product, the full design part specification should be provided.

- /ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>

Comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

This optionally specifies the root project. Use this when the current project set via SCWS (or the project specified by the /WORKSET qualifier) occurs in more than one project tree.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the file which is to contain the **item** in the item library. It should (but need not necessarily) be of the form: <name>.<type> (see <format> below for the use of <type>). <file-name> **may** include subdirectory name(s) but must **not** specify an absolute path; thus:

- **UNIX** ⇒ <file-name> **must not** begin with / (forward slash).
- **Windows** ⇒ <file-name> **must not** begin with \ (backslash) or
 <drive:>.

If /ROOT_PROJECT is used to specify a the root project, /FILENAME is interpreted in the scope of that project.

- /WS_FILENAME=<ws_filename>

Identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) of the file to be used when the item created here is subsequently checked out or gotten as an item from the current project.

<ws_filename> may include sub-directory name(s), but must not specify
 an absolute path, as above.

- /COMMENT=<comment text>

Comment text to explain the reason for the creation of this item revision. The comment text can be up to 1978 characters long, and can be made available within the item header.

- /FORMAT=<format>

A user with the role of TOOL-MANAGER may have defined (DDF) and assigned (ADF) a list of valid data formats to particular item types. Uses for such a list include:

- Validation on item creation, specifying file types for the Dimensions desktop client application and specifying MIME types for the Dimensions web client.
- Dimensions Make. The format field allows items of the same item type to be distinguished on the basis of language (for program sources) or of execution platform (for executable program files) and so on. In this way different build processes can be defined for items of the same type but different format. For example, an item of type SRC and format C will be compiled using a C compiler, whereas an item of the same type but format PAS will be compiled using a Pascal compiler.

If a list of valid file formats have been assigned to an item type, then the use of one of those formats is compulsory when creating items of that type; whereas, if a list of format types has not been assigned, then any format can be used at the time of item creation, even one not defined by a user with the role of TOOL-MANAGER.

If <type> is specified in <file-name> then <format> will default to that and does not need to be explicitly specified (but if <file-name> does **not** include <type>, then <format> **cannot** be omitted).

- /USER_FILENAME=<user-filename>

Specifies the name of the file which holds the item in the user-area.

If omitted, then either a skeletal document (from a format-template) or a null file is created.

- /KEEP

Specifies that the <user-filename> which is normally deleted once the item has been placed under Dimensions control, is to be left intact.

- /DESCRIPTION=<description>

This is optional text that will be displayed by Dimensions applications and reports.

Dimensions supplies default text if this is omitted.

- /EXTRA_VARIANTS=<varN>

Identifies another variant of the OWNER design part which also USES the item.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)

<attrN> is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for items, which has also been declared usable for the <product-id> and <item-type> specified in <item-spec>.

<valueN> is the value to be given to this attribute.

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

<requestN> identifies a request to which the new item is to be related In Response To.

- /STATUS=<status>

Specifies the state of the created item.



NOTES

If you specify a state that has been set to 'sensitive' in your process model, the sensitive state is ignored and the item is created at the initial state of the lifecycle. For example, assume that you have three states, *A*, *B*, and *C*, and *B* has been set to sensitive. If you try to create a new item at status *B*, it is created instead at the initial state, *A*.

The only equivalent to this parameter in interactive mode is CI followed by AI. The status, if specified, must be one which would be valid if AI had been used separately. If omitted, the initial state (in the lifecycle defined for <item-type>) is assigned.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

and is optional. If specified, the new item will be placed in that project. If unspecified, the new item will be placed in the user's current project.

- /CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT

Specifies the *code page* to be associated with the item. The code page defines the method of encoding characters. It encompasses both the different ways characters are encoded on different platforms (EBCDIC on z/OS and ASCII on Windows and UNIX) and differences between human languages. Every item in Dimensions has a code page associated with it, this being defined or derived for the connection setting or an individual item.

The /CODEPAGE parameter defaults to the code page specified when the connection between the database server and the logical node on which the user file resides was created. Whenever the item moves between platforms, for example, on a check-out from the mainframe to a PC, if the code page for the target platform is different to the item's code page, Dimensions automatically converts the item.

/CODEPAGE is relevant only for text files, because whenever a text file is checked out or gotten, it must be in the right code page for the target platform, so that it displays correctly. Binary files are moved between platforms with no conversion.

For further details concerning code pages and logical nodes see the *Network User's Guide*.

You are advised to let the parameter default to the code page for the item type or the platform.

The /CODEPAGE options available are:

<code-page> Specify one of the code page values listed in the text file `codepage.txt`, located on your Dimensions server in the `codepage` subdirectory of the Dimensions installation directory. This file also provides more information about translation between code pages.

DEFAULT Use the code page specified for the target node connection.

- /CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>
Specifies the content encoding for new item revisions to be created. Supported encodings are the Microsoft codepages, the ISO-8859 variants (1-10), UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF32, UTF32BE, and UTF32LE.
- /NOMETADATA
This parameter disables creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.

Note on Areas

The CI command results in a new revision being created in the project. If DEVELOPMENT deployment areas are in use, CI automatically updates the corresponding areas.

Constraints

Generally, this command can be run by users who have one of the roles required to action the item from the initial lifecycle state to a new state. However, if a user with the role of PRODUCT-MANAGER has assigned \$ORIGINATOR role to the first transition in the lifecycle for this item type, any Dimensions user can create an item of this type provided they have a role (any will suffice) on the design part owning the item.

A user with the role PRODUCT-MANAGER can also create items where no appropriate roles have yet been allocated. This is to facilitate quicker migration of files.

CINS – Register a Database Instance Entry

```
/DB_SERVICE=<base_db_instance>  
/NN_NAME=<network_node_name>  
[/DB_TRANSPORT=<db_spefic_transport>]  
[/DB_NAME=<db_name>]  
[/DB_TWO_TASK=<Oracle_specific_remote_connection_string>]  
[/DB_HOME_DIR=<home_directory_of_db_instance>]  
[/DB_ACTIVE=<reseved_(actively_used_y/n)>]  
[/CO_NAME=<contact_name>]
```

Example CINS /NN_NAME=MACHINE.COMPANY.COM
/DB_SERVICE=PCMSUDB
/DB_HOME_DIR=.
/DB_NAME=PAYROLL

This command enables you to register database instances in an installation's network administration tables. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

CIP - Create Installation Package

```
/DIRECTORY=<directory path>
/ATTRIBUTE=(AU_VERSION="<>value>", AU_PRODUCT="<>description>",
  AU_TYPE=DmCmClient | DmCmAgent, AU_PLATFORM=win32 | win64 |
  redhat-amd64 | linux-ia64 | solaris64 | linux-x86 | linux-s390x)
/PRODUCT=<product-id>
[/LOG=<filename>]
```

Description

Creates a baseline containing files used to upgrade a Dimensions CM client or agent.

Examples

```
CIP /directory="/home/lthomas/Documents/WORK/AU/cm_w64_client" -
/ATTR=(AU_PLATFORM=WIN64, AU_VERSION=14.4, AU_TYPE=DmCmClient,
  AU_PRODUCT="Dimensions CM Client for Windows 64-bit") -
/product=cau /log=cip.log
```

```
CIP /directory="/home/lthomas/Documents/WORK/AU/cm_w32_client" -
/ATTR=(AU_PLATFORM=WIN32, AU_VERSION=14.4, AU_TYPE=DmCmClient,
  AU_PRODUCT="Dimensions CM Client for Windows 32-bit") -
/product=cau /log=cip.log
```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- /DIRECTORY=<directory path>
Specifies the folder whose contents will be used to create the installation package.
- /ATTRIBUTE
Specifies the type of installation package, the CM version, and the platform. The attributes are mandatory and are single value string fields with a maximum length of 240 characters.

NOTE: Attribute definitions are created automatically if they do not exist.

- AU_VERSION="<>value>"
Specifies the version of Dimensions CM in the installation package, for example:
"14.4"
- AU_PRODUCT="<>description>"
Describes the installation package, for example:
"Dimensions CM Client for Windows 64-bit"
- AU_TYPE=DmCmClient | DmCmAgent
Specifies the CM installation type (client or agent).

-
- `AU_PLATFORM=<platform>`

where `<platform>` specifies the target platform of the installation package:

<code>win32</code>	Windows 32-bit
<code>win64</code>	Windows 64-bit
<code>redhat-amd64</code>	Linux 64-bit
<code>solaris64</code>	Solaris
<code>linux-ia64</code>	Linux Itanium
<code>linux-s390x</code>	Linux zSeries

To determine the highest available update for a system, combine `AU_VERSION` with `AU_TYPE` and `AU_PLATFORM`.

- `/PRODUCT=<product-id>`
Specifies the product that will own the installation package.
- `/LOG=<filename>`
Specifies the log path and filename.

Prerequisites

The baseline type used to create the installation package must exist and have a valid lifecycle associated with it. By default the CIP command uses the type "BASELINE". Add or modify the following `dm.cfg` variable to customize the baseline type name that is used:

`DM_CIP_TYPE_NAME <baseline type name>`

CIU – Cancel Item Update



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.



NOTE This command is not available for items that belong to a stream.

```
<item-spec>
[/ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>]
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/[NO]KEEP]
[/NOMETADATA]
```

Example CIU PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;1

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>
```

<item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<revision> may be omitted if you have checked out only one revision of this item.

- /ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

This optionally specifies the root project. Use this when the current project set via SCWS (or the project specified by the /WORKSET qualifier) occurs in more than one project tree.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location of the file to be used when the item is checked out from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, `src/hello.c`, `hello.c`, or `src/build/hello.c`.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

A project is normally specified on item check out, so it would not normally need to be specified on cancel item update.

If not specified, the user's default project will be used.

- /KEEP or /NOKEEP

/KEEP prevents CIU from deleting the extracted (checked out) file. This is the default. Specify /NOKEEP to delete the extracted file.

- /NOMETADATA

This parameter disables creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.

Constraints

This command can be run only by the user who checked out the item with the EI command, or by a user with the appropriate management privileges.

CLCA – Create Library Cache Area



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<area-name>
[/DESCRIPTION=<area-description>]
/NETWORK_NODE=<node-name>
/DIRECTORY=<HLQ/directory>
[/USER=<user-name or credential-set-name> [/PASSWORD=<password>]]
[/OWNER=<user-name> or <group-name>]
[/STATUS=ONLINE or OFFLINE]
```

Example CLCA <area-name> /NETWORK_NODE=<host-machine> /DIRECTORY=<area-directory>

Parameters and qualifiers

- <area-name>
Specifies the name of the area. Area names must be unique within the base database.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
Optional. Specifies a description for the new area.
- /NETWORK_NODE=<node-name>
Specifies the machine hosting the area.
- /DIRECTORY=<HLQ/directory>
Specifies the directory, or PDS (partitioned data set), where the area is located.

If you specify a UNIX directory, for example, /home/dmsys/lib_cache, you must enclose the path in double-quotes ("/home/dmsys/lib_cache") for dmcli to parse the /DIRECTORY qualifier correctly.

HLQ is a high-level qualifier; for example, MERVK.WORK. It is a common prefix for all data sets in the area such as MERVK.WORK.C, MERVK.WORK.CBL, and so forth.
- /USER=<user-name or credential-set-name> [/PASSWORD=<password>]
Login information for the operating system user account or credential set that will own files transferred into the area. For more information about credential sets see the *System Administration Guide*.
- /OWNER=<user-name> or <group-name>
Optional. Specifies the user or group that is to become the owner of the new area. If /OWNER is not specified, the user who created the area is set as its owner.
- /STATUS=ONLINE or OFFLINE
Specifies the status of the library cache area. If the area's status is ONLINE, the area may participate in file transfer operations. If the area's status is OFFLINE, the area is automatically excluded from any file transfer operations. If this qualifier is not specified, an area with status ONLINE is created.

Description

The CLCA command creates a library cache area definition.

A library cache area is a named location on a network node, which must have a dimensions listener running.

The purpose of a library cache area is to improve file fetch performance by caching file contents on a network node that is "close" to the user's computer. This avoids transferring the file repeatedly over a potentially slow connection between the item library node and the user's network.

Constraints

To create an area, you must have the Create Library Cache Areas privilege.

CLEAN – Clean Deployment Area

```
CLEAN "<areaName>"  
[/COMMENT="<userComment>"]  
[/WORKSET="<projectName>"]
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- <areaName>
The name of the area to clean.
- /COMMENT=<userComment>
A comment to describe the purpose of the clean action. This is stored in the deployment history.
- /WORKSET=<projectName>
The project or stream to which the clean action is constrained.

Description

The CLEAN command removes all controlled content (including directories) from a deployment area. You should do this for all content in all projects that share an area. Non-controlled content will not be deleted.

CMB – Create Merged Baseline



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<new-baseline-spec>
/PART=<part-spec>
[/TYPE=<baseline-type>]
/BASELINE_LIST=(<baseline1>,<baseline2>,...)
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
[/USER_BASELINELIST]
```

Example CMB PROD:"MERGED VER 2A FOR HP"
/PART=PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AAAB
/BASE=("QUERY RELEASE MOD 2A","R M VERSION 2 FOR HP")

Parameters and qualifiers

- <new-baseline-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<baseline-id>

<baseline-id> is the identity to be given to the merged baseline being created.

- /PART=<part-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.

- /TYPE=<baseline-type>

Specifies the type of the merged baseline being created.

If omitted, RELEASE is used as a default type.

- /BASELINE_LIST=(<baseline1>,...)

Identifies one or more existing release-baselines (usually at least two), whose items are to be merged into the new baseline. All these baselines must be for the same product as is specified for the merged baseline; so each <baselineN> can be specified either as <baseline-spec> or simply as <baseline-id> i.e. the syntax is:

[<product-id>:]<baseline-id>

<product-id> can be omitted (the colon (:) also being omitted), but if present must be the same as that which was specified in <new-baseline-spec>.

<baseline-id> is the identity of one of the existing baselines to be used in the creation of the merged baseline.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>, <attr2>=<value2>, ...)
sets values for one or more attributes of the new baseline, where each <attrN> is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for baselines, which has also been declared as usable for this <product-id> and <baseline-type>, and <valueN> is the substitution value to be given to this attribute.
- /USER_BASELINELIST
Specify a file containing a list of baseline specifications. Enter each specification on a new line.

Description

- 1 This command creates a new baseline, using <part-spec> as the top design part, to include exactly the same list of design parts (i.e. to have the same scope) as a baseline created by the CBL command would have; but initially this new baseline contains no items.
- 2 The baselines in /BASELINE_LIST are then considered in turn **in the order specified in that list**; and each of the items in each baseline is checked as follows and ignored:
 - if it is not a relevant item in the new baseline
 - if any revision of the same item has already been added to the new baseline.

If these checks are passed, each item revision is added to the new baseline.

This continues until all items in all the baselines in the list have been dealt with.

This processing means that, for any item in the merged baseline, the revision added will be the one found in the first baseline in the list which contains that item. Therefore, in order to obtain a merged baseline with satisfactory contents, it will generally be necessary to list the input baselines in increasing order of antiquity: the most recent baselines first and the oldest last.

Merged baselines can be useful in several different ways, and the following is just one possibility (illustrated in the command example given above). A complete system or subsystem is baselined, tested and released. Later a component of it is modified, and its design parts are baselined by themselves and tested. However, the Dimensions function **REL – Release** must always be executed from a single baseline. In order to re-release the same system with just that component modified, these two baselines are merged, with the later baseline first in the baseline-list. A fresh baseline of the whole system might have introduced other modifications done elsewhere in the meantime, which it is undesirable to include in the present re-release.



NOTE Dimensions collates the merged baseline completely automatically according to the specification above; it is entirely the Dimensions user's responsibility to specify baseline-lists that will create sensible and meaningful merged baselines. In any case, the contents will probably not be readily traceable to a consistent set of template rules, and as a reminder of this, it is wise to use some distinctive naming convention for the baseline-ids of merged baselines.

Constraints

Each of the input baselines, as specified in /BASELINE_LIST, must be either a release-baseline which was created using a template with **no** *ALL rules, or else an earlier merged baseline or a revised baseline. They must all be baselines for (any design structure within) the same product as is specified for the new baseline.

The new baseline-id must be unique within the product.

Generally, to create a merged baseline you must have one of the roles for the top design part in the new merged baseline that are required to action the merged baseline from its initial lifecycle state to a new state. However, if a user with the role of PRODUCT-MANAGER has assigned \$ORIGINATOR role to the first transition in the lifecycle for this baseline type, any Dimensions user can create a merged baseline of this type provided they have a role (any will suffice) on the top design part on which the merged baseline is being created. There are no role requirements for the top-level design part of any input baselines.

CMD – Execute Dimensions Command File

```
<command-filename>  
[/LOGFILE=<log_filename>]
```

Example CMD items.setup /log=items_setup.log

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <command-filename>
Specifies the name of a file containing commands which are to be executed (see [About the Command-Line Interface on page 12](#) for more information).
- /LOGFILE=<log_filename>
Specifies a log file name into which to redirect the output from a command script. If no /LOGFILE parameter is specified, all output will be logged to the screen.



NOTE

CMD cannot be run from Dimensions for z/OS.

CMD is foreground replacement for the background XCMD command available in previous versions of Dimensions.

CMD scripts may NOT contain additional CMD commands. This is because sub-CMDs are not supported.

CMP – Compare Structures or Baselines



NOTE CMP cannot be run from Dimensions for z/OS.

```
<file-name>  
[/PART=<part-spec> or /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]  
[<file-name> [/PART1=<part-spec> or /BASELINE1=<baseline-spec>]]
```

Example `CMP * /BASELINE=PROD:"R M VERSION 2 FOR HP" -prm3_01.export
/PART1=PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AAAB`

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<file-name>`

Specifies where the first or second exported structure is stored, when `<part-spec>` or `<baseline-spec>` is not specified.

Otherwise, `<file-name>` specifies the name of the file where the exported structure is to be stored. If specified as an asterisk (*), then a temporary file is created which is deleted at the end of the operation.

If no file name is specified, `compare.out` is created by default.
- `/PART=<part-spec>`

Specifies the top design part of the current product structure which is to be included in the export file.

It comprises: `<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>`

<code><variant></code>	must be specified, even if only one variant exists.
<code><pcs></code>	is ignored; the current PCS is always used.
- `/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>`

Specifies the baseline on which the structure to be included in the export file is to be based.

It comprises: `<product-id>:<baseline-id>`

If the second `<file-name>` is not specified, the specified structure is exported but no report is generated.

Constraints

This command can be run only by the user initiating the report who must have a valid role for the top design part in the structure to be reported.

CNC – Create a Network Node Connection

```
/SERVER_NAME=<server_node_name>  
/CLIENT_NAME=<client_node_name>  
/NWO_NAME=<network_object_name>  
[/FS_NAME=<file_system_name>]  
[/CDST_NUMBER=<code_set_number>]  
[/DIRECT_FILE_COPY]  
[/FILE_COMPRESSION]
```

This command enables you to add a new network node connection to an installation. For details, see the *System Administration Guide*.

CNDO – Create a Node Object

```
/NN_NAME=<network_node_name>  
/NWO_NAME=<network_object_name>
```

This command enables you to add a new node object to an installation. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

CNN – Create a Network Node

```
/NN_NAME=<network_node_name>  
/OS_NAME=<operating-system-name>  
/LOGICAL=<y|n>  
[/PHYSICAL_NAME=<physical_node_name>]  
[/CO_NAME=<contact-name>]  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]  
[/RSD_NAME=<resident_software_definition>]
```

```
Example CNN /NN_NAME=MACHINE.COMPANY.COM  
         /LOGICAL=N  
         /OS_NAME=XP  
         /DESCRIPTION="SOURCES HELD ON DFS DIMENSIONS XP SERVER"  
  
CNN /NN_NAME=TEST_MACHINE.COMPANY.COM  
    /LOGICAL=N  
    /OS_NAME=XP  
  
CNN /NN_NAME="MY_MAINFRAME"  
    /PHYSICAL_NAME=MF390.COMPANY.COM  
    /LOGICAL=Y  
    /OS_NAME=MVS  
    /DESCRIPTION="MAINFRAME SERVER SITUATED AT HEAD OFFICE"
```

This command enables you to create new physical or logical nodes. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

CNSJ – Cancel Schedule Job Execution

<job-id>

Example: CNSJ "MyJobName"

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <job-id>
Specifies the job-id.

Description

Enables you to cancel the execution of a scheduled job that is currently running.

Constraints

You must be the job originator, or have the privilege 'Manage Scheduled Jobs', to execute this command.

CNWO – Create a Network Object

```
/NWO_NAME=<network_object_name>  
/PROTOCOL=<communication_protocol>  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]  
[/PROCESS=<network_object_process_name>]
```

Example CNWO /NWO_NAME=PCMS_SDP
/PROTOCOL=SDP
/DESCRIPTION="NETWORK OBJECT USING STANDARD DIMENSIONS PROTOCOLS"

This command enables you to add a new network object to an installation. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

COS – Create an Operating System

```
/OS_NAME=<operating_system_name>  
/CASE=<operating_system_case_convention>  
/LIB_PROTECTION="<type_of_library_protection>"
```

Example COS /OS_NAME=XP
 /CASE=NN
 /LIB_PROTECTION="RWX,RX,R"

This command enables you to add a new operating system to an installation. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

CP – Create Design Part

```
<part-spec>
/CATEGORY=<category-name>
/FATHER_PART=<parent-part-spec>
/DESCRIPTION=<description>
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
```

Example CP PROD: "RELEASE MANAGEMENT"
 /FATHER_PART=PROD:PROD -
 /CAT=SUBSYSTEM
 /DESC="Release Support Sun Version"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <part-spec> comprises:
 - <product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
 - <variant> if omitted, the default (specified when the product was defined) is used.
 - <pcs> if omitted, the PCS for new variants (specified when the product was defined) is used.
- /CATEGORY=<category-name>
 Specifies the category of design part.
- /FATHER_PART=<parent-part-spec>¹ comprises:
 - <product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
 - <variant> may be omitted if only one exists.
 - <pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
 This is mandatory text to describe the function of the design part.
- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)
 <attr1> is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for design parts, which has also been declared as usable for this <product-id> and <category-name>. <valueN> is the substitution value to be given to this attribute.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

Design part names as specified in the <part-id> cannot include colon (:) or semicolon characters (;).

CPV – Create Design Part Variant

```
<part-spec>  
/NEW_VARIANT=<new-variant>  
[/FATHER_VARIANT=<parent-variant>]  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]  
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
```

Example CPV PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AAAA
/NEW_VAR=IBM
/DESC="Release Support - IBM Version"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <part-spec>
Specifies an already existing design part. It comprises:

```
<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
```

 - <variant> may be omitted if only one variant has existed up to now.
 - <pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.
- /NEW_VARIANT=<new-variant>
Specifies the identity of the new variant, e.g. AAAB.
- /FATHER_VARIANT=<parent-variant>¹
Specifies the variant code of the parent design part to which the new variant is to be related.
It may be omitted if the father design part has only one variant.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
This is optional text describing the function of the variant.
It defaults to the description associated with <part-spec>, if it is omitted.
- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)
 - <attrN> is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for design parts, which has also been declared as usable for this <product-id> and design part's category.
 - <valueN> is the substitution value to be given to this attribute for the new variant.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

CRB – Create Revised Baseline



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<new-baseline-spec>
/BASELINE1=<existing-baseline-spec>
[/TYPE=<baseline-type>]
[/UPDATE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<ucd1>,<ucd2>,...)]
[/REMOVE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<rcd1>,<rcd2>,...)]
[/CANCEL_TRAVERSE]
[/FILENAME=<report-filename>]
[/SCOPE=WORKSET]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
[/UPDATE_REQUIREMENT_IDS=(<requirement_spec1>{container_name+
project_name+dbname+rm_browser_url},<requirement_spec2>
{container_name+project_name+dbname+rm_browser_url},...)]
[/REMOVE_REQUIREMENT_IDS=(<requirement1>{container_name+project_name+
dbname+rm_browser_url},<requirement2>{container_name+project_name+
dbname+rm_browser_url},...)]
```

```
Examples CRB PROD:"REVISED RM VER 2B FOR HP"
          /BASE=PROD:"MERGED R M VER 2A FOR HP"
          /UPDATE=(PROD_DR_25, PROD_DC_16)
          /REMOVE=PROD_DC_16
          /CANCEL_TRAVERSE

CRB "REPX:REV1" /BASELINE1="REPX:AMI_CHAN" /TYPE="BASELINE"
          /UPDATE_REQUIREMENT_IDS=
            ("Marketing_Requirements.MRKT_000020;79{Engineering
Requirements+RMDEMO6+RM10+http://mars/rtmBrowser/}",
            "Marketing_Requirements.MRKT_000002;54{Engineering
Requirements+RMDEMO6+RM10+http://mars/rtmBrowser/}")
          /REMOVE_REQUIREMENT_IDS=
            ("Marketing_Requirements.MRKT_000036;40{Engineering
Requirements+RMDEMO7+RM10+http://mars/rtmBrowser/}",
            "Marketing_Requirements.MRKT_000028;17{Engineering
Requirements+RMDEMO7+RM10+http://mars/rtmBrowser/}")
          /WORKSET="REPX:REPX" /CANCEL_TRAVERSE
```

Parameters and
qualifiers

- `<new-baseline-spec>`
which comprises:
 - `<product-id>:<baseline-id>`
 - `<baseline-id>` Specifies the identity of the new revised baseline to be created.
 - `/BASELINE1=<existing-baseline-spec>`
which comprises:
 - `<product-id>:<baseline-id>`
 - `<product-id>` Must be the same as `<new-baseline-spec>`.
 - `<baseline-id>` Specifies the identity of the release baseline on which the revised baseline will be created.
 - `[/TYPE=<baseline-type>]`
Specifies the type of the revised baseline to be created. If omitted the type is the same as `<existing-baseline-spec>`.
 - `/UPDATE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<ucd1>, ...)`
Identifies one or more request trees in which there are item revisions with an In Response To relationship, or items that have been used to track project structure (refactoring) changes. Each revision with an In Response To relationship replaces the revision of the same item that was previously in the baseline. If there was no item in the baseline, the In Response To revision is added if it falls within the scope of the baseline). If a request relates to refactoring changes those changes are processed as described in "Project Structure Changes" on page 131.

When multiple revisions of the same item have an In Response To relationship to one or more requests, the latest revision is selected. If two or more item revisions are on different branches, the CRB command issues a warning and continues processing without changing the revision of that item in the baseline.
- A small blue icon of a notepad with a pencil, indicating a note or important information.
- NOTE** For requests that result in an item revision being added to a revised baseline, an In Response To relationship is automatically created between that baseline and the appropriate request. These relationships are only created if that request has been used to revise the baseline. For example, if two requests with the same relationships are used to revise the baseline, then only the request that was used by CRB to generate the new baseline is related.
- `/REMOVE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<rcd1>, ...)`
Identifies one or more request trees in which there are item revisions with an Affected relationship, or have been used to track project structure (refactoring) changes. Each Affected revision is deleted from the revised baseline.

IMPORTANT: The qualifiers `/UPDATE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS` and `/REMOVE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS` are optional however you must specify at least one.



NOTE For requests that result in an item revision being removed from a revised baseline, an Affected relationship is automatically created between that baseline and the appropriate request. These relationships are only created if that request has been used to revise the baseline. For example, if two requests with the same relationships are used to revise the baseline, then only the request that was used by CRB to generate the new baseline is related.

- `/CANCEL_TRAVERSE`

Specifies that when `/UPDATE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS` and `/REMOVE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS` are processed traversal of tree structures is not performed. Only the requests in the lists are inspected for item revisions that have been related, respectively, as In Response To and Affected.
- `/FILENAME=<report-filename>`

Specifies the output file name for a report that lists the impact of the changes to the baseline by each request (does not run the CRB command).
- `/WORKSET=<project-spec>`

which comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

Specifies the project or stream to be used. When an item is to be added to the baseline, the project file name is taken from this project if there is no other revision in the project or stream.

Default: the user's current project or stream.
- `/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)`

Sets values for one of more attributes of the new baseline. `<attrN>` is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for baselines, which has also been declared as usable for this `<product-id>` and `<baseline-type>`. `<valueN>` is the substitution value to be given to this attribute.
- `/SCOPE=WORKSET`

Specifies that any items from design parts that have been created after the original baseline was created are included in the revised baseline. If omitted any items from new design parts are excluded from the baseline.

- /UPDATE_REQUIREMENT_IDS=(`<requirement_spec1>`{`container_name+project_name+dbname+rm_browser_url`},`<requirement_spec2>`{`container_name+project_name+dbname+rm_browser_url`},...)

Specifies a comma separate list of Dimensions RM requirements to be updated. Each requirement is comprised of:

`<requirement_spec>`{`container_name+project_name+dbname+rm_browser_url`}

where:

<code><requirement_spec></code>	Comprises <code><class_name>.<puId>;objId</code> . For example, <code>Marketing_Requirements.MRKT_000020;79</code> .
<code>container_name</code>	The name of the originating Dimensions RM container (baseline, collection, document, or snapshot) for the requirement. Multiple "versions" of a requirement cannot be related to a single Dimensions CM request. For example, <code>Engineering_Requirements</code> .
<code>project_name</code>	Specifies the Dimensions RM project name, for example, <code>RMDEM06</code> .
<code>dbname</code>	Specifies the Dimensions RM database name, for example, <code>RM10</code> .
<code>rm_browser_url</code>	Specifies the RM Browser URL, for example, <code>http://mars/rtmBrowser/</code> .

Example of a `requirement_id`:

```
"Marketing_Requirements.MRKT_000020;79{Engineering
Requirements+RMDEM06+RM10+http://mars/rtmBrowser/}"
```

- /REMOVE_REQUIREMENT_IDS=(`<requirement_spec1>`{`container_name+project_name+dbname+rm_browser_url`},`<requirement_spec2>`{`container_name+project_name+dbname+rm_browser_url`},...)

Specifies a comma separate list of Dimensions RM requirements to be removed from the baseline. For details see /UPDATE_REQUIREMENT_IDS above.



IMPORTANT! You can only specify Dimensions RM requirements if you have:

- Installed the Dimensions RM integration.
- Associated Dimensions CM projects and streams with Dimensions RM collections.
- Associated Dimensions CM products with Dimensions RM projects.

See the *Dimensions CM-Dimensions RM ALM Integration Guide* and the Dimensions RM documentation for details.

Description

The CRB command creates a new baseline that is an exact copy of an existing baseline. The new baseline has the same top design part and list of included design parts as the baseline on which it is based.

NOTE A new baseline created by the CBL command, with the same top design part, may have a different scope because the breakdown and/or usage relationships in the design structure may be different.

The command works as follows:

- 1 The /UPDATE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS list is processed:
 - a A candidate list of requests is constructed from the specified list. Each specified request is considered as the head of a family tree of requests with relationships to it in the Dependent class.

NOTE The number of requests is limited by the maximum command-line-list length of 16383 characters. The number of requests this translates into depends on the character lengths of the baseline and product name specifications used. If these specification names correspond to the maximum character lengths allowed by Dimensions CM, the request limit is 496. If they are shorter, the request limit is greater than 496.

- b The specified request and its Dependent-related children are added to the candidate list, followed by any Dependent-related children (i.e. grandchildren), and so on until all descendants have been included. Some requests may already be in the candidate list if they belong to more than one family tree (they can be Dependent-related to more than one parent). The candidate list therefore contains the whole population of requests in all the tree structures specified by the /UPDATE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS list. If /CANCEL_TRAVERSE is specified the candidate list is just the specified list.
- 2 All the item revisions with an In Response To (R) relationship to any of the requests in the candidate list are added to the baseline, provided that the items are in the baseline's scope and the revisions are not checked out or suspended. During this process any revisions of those same items that are already in the baseline are removed. The In Response To revisions can be a combination of:
 - New additions to the baseline (where the item was not already included).
 - Substitutions for item revisions that are already in the baseline.

Structural changes that are tracked by any request in the candidate list are processed as documented in ["How the Create Revised Baseline Operation Interprets Structure Changes"](#) on page 132.

- 3 The /REMOVE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS list is processed. A new candidate list of requests is constructed from this specified list as described above.
- 4 All item revisions with an Affected(A) relationship to any of the requests in this candidate list, and which are still included in the baseline, are deleted from it.

Structural changes that are tracked by any request in the candidate list that reference the removal of items or project folders cause the removal of those items and folders. See ["How the Create Revised Baseline Operation Interprets Structure Changes"](#) on page 132.

If any, or all, of these revisions are not found in the baseline they are ignored and no message is issued, see Error Conditions below.

The main purpose of 'remove' processing is to clear items from a baseline that are redundant, that is, items for which no In Response To relationship replacement was required. The 'remove' qualifier is typically required less frequently because the normal process of removing superseded revisions is done by the 'update' processing. When /REMOVE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS is used the requests listed may be the same as some of the requests in the /UPDATE_CHANGE_DOC_IDS list, but this is not a constraint.



NOTE A revised baseline may be less self-consistent than one created using a baseline-template. For example, the original baseline may include item revisions by using a *BUILT template rule. Also, the sources from which that revision was built may have been displaced from the revised baseline, but the original built revisions remain in the baseline unless they have been specifically displaced by the 'update' and 'remove' processing.

Use distinctive naming convention for the baseline-ids of revised baselines.

Project Structure Changes

When you create a revised baseline it include change information for all the project structure or refactoring changes related to the specified requests. When you perform commands that involve refactoring, such as AIWS and MWSD, and specify a request in the /CHANGE_DOC_IDS qualifier, those changes are recorded against that request. Specifying those requests in the Update list causes the changes to be applied to the revised baseline.

Project structure change control is normally enabled by default. You can enable it by setting a parameter, DM_PATH_CONTROL, in the DM.CFG file. See the *System Administration Guide* for more details.

Recorded Project Structure Changes

When project structure change control is enabled, the following changes to project structure are recorded against change requests:

Change	Description
Item addition and removal	An item revision is added or removed from a project. The change is recorded in one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The change request that lead to the structure change.■ The default change request.
Item rename	An item is renamed or moved in the project structure.
Directory creation, deletion, and rename	A directory is created, deleted, or renamed in the project structure.

Project Structure Change Requests

When you create a revised baseline it includes all the structural changes tracked by the specified requests. The structural changes are only applied if they relate to the project whose context matches that in which the baseline is being revised. Structural changes outside of this context are ignored.

How the Create Revised Baseline Operation Interprets Structure Changes

When you create a revised baseline the operation interprets different types of structure changes as follows:

- Item additions related to update requests are interpreted as new candidate items to be added to the baseline.
- Item and directory renames related to update requests are interpreted as candidate changes to the baseline file and folder structure.
- Item removals related to update or remove requests are interpreted as candidates for removal from the new baseline.
- Directory removals related to update or remove requests are interpreted as candidate changes to the baseline structure.

For more information on revised baselines see the *Dimensions CM User's Guide*.

Notes on Structure Changes when Creating Revised Baselines

When you create a revised baseline:

- The operation ignores directory or item removals if the items or directories were not in the original baseline or have not subsequently been added in the context of a structure change.
- All structure changes are performed in their original sequence to ensure integrity is maintained when item and directory renames are interleaved.
- If the operation encounters a rename or removal change to a directory path, it avoids renaming or removing the wrong directory by ensuring there have been no directory additions or renames to the same path since the baseline was created. For example assume that:
 - The original baseline included the directory `"/source"`.
 - The original `"/source"` directory has been deleted.
 - A new directory named `"/source"` has been added, with different content.
 - This new `"/source"` directory was renamed to `"/files"`.

The Create Revised Baseline operation detects that the original `"/source"` directory is not the same as the new `"/source"` directory and fails with an error.

Error Conditions

If there is a conflict when a revision to be deleted (as a result of 'remove' processing) is the same as the revision that was added or substituted (as a result of 'update' processing), the conflict is reported as a warning and the revised baseline is created.

If after 'remove' and 'update' processing has completed there is no change (the revised baseline is identical to the existing baseline), an error is reported and Dimensions CM automatically deletes the new baseline.

Constraints

- The existing baseline must be a release baseline that was created using a template with no *ALL rules, or an earlier revised or merged baseline.
- The new baseline-id must be unique in the product.
- This command can be run by users who have a role on the top design part in the existing baseline (which is also the top part for the new baseline) that is required to action the merged baseline from its initial lifecycle state to a new state. However, if a user with the PRODUCT-MANAGER role has assigned the \$ORIGINATOR role to the first transition in the lifecycle for this baseline type, any Dimensions user can create a revised baseline of this type provided they have any role on the top design part on which the revised baseline is being created.

CRSD – Create a Resident Software Definition



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
/RSD_NAME=<name_RSD>  
/RSD_VERSION=<version_number_of_RSD>  
[/RSD_DATA=<RSD_data_details>]
```

This command enables you to register an installation Resident Software Definition (RSD) to be associated with the build environment in which Dimensions Make operates. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

CS – Create a Stream



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
[<product name>:]<stream name>
/DESCRIPTION=<description>
[/STREAM=<stream-spec> or /BASELINE=<baseline-spec> {/BA}]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>,attr2,...)] {/AT}
[/DEFAULT_BRANCH=<branch-id>]
[/[NO]CM_RULES]
[/DEFAULT_CM_RULES]
[/[NO]PATH_CONTROL]
[/PRODUCT=<product-id>]
[/[NO]COPY_CONFIGS]
[/[NO]FORCE]
[/[NO]KEEP_STAGE]
```

Example CS
QLARIUS:JAVA_BRANCH_TEST
/DESCRIPTION="Stream for testing"
/BASELINE="beta_v1"

Parameters and qualifiers

- [**<product name>:**]**<stream name>**
where:
<product name>
(Optional) Specifies the CM product that will own the new stream.
<stream name>
Specifies the name of the new stream.
- **/DESCRIPTION=<description>**
Optionally specifies a description for the stream.
- **/STREAM=<stream-id>**
Optionally specifies the stream on which to base the new stream.
- **/BASELINE=<baseline-id>**
Optionally specifies the Dimensions baseline on which to base the new stream.
- **/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>,attr2,...)**
Specifies the user-defined attribute values for this stream.
- **/DEFAULT_BRANCH=<branch-id>**
Specifies the **<branch-id>** to be the default branch for new item revisions in the stream. This must be unique within the base database.
If omitted, defaults to the *stream-id*.
Note that a new version branch is created in the base database.

- `/[NO]CM_RULES`

Specifies whether a request is required when creating new item revisions in the stream. Note that this option does not check whether there is a valid relationship between the request type and item type.
- `/DEFAULT_CM_RULES`

Specifies whether CM rules are fully validated for the supplied request type and that a valid relationship exists between the item type and request type. For details of CM rules see *Process Configuration Guide* section *About Change Management Rules*.
- `/[NO]PATH_CONTROL`

Specifies whether a request is required to perform refactoring operations in this stream.
- `/PRODUCT=<product-id>`

Optionally specifies the product that will own the stream.

If omitted, it defaults to the product that owns the stream or baseline on which the stream is based. This is not required when you specify a stream.
- `/[NO]COPY_CONFIGS`

Specifies whether build configurations will be copied from the project referenced by the `/WORKSET` parameter to the new project.

The default behavior depends on the value of the parameter `DM_BUILD_COPY_CONFIGS` in the `DM.CFG` file. This not set by default. If it is set, the the default is `COPY_CONFIGS`, otherwise it is `NOCOPY_CONFIGS`.
- `/[NO]FORCE`

When copying build information from the project referenced by the `/WORKSET` parameter to the new project, this option specifies whether the DWS will abort when the first error is encountered, or whether the process will continue to produce as many diagnostic messages as possible. `/NOFORCE` means that the process will stop after the first error.

The default behavior depends on the value of the parameter `DM_BUILD_COPY_FORCE` in the `DM.CFG` file. This not set by default. If it is set, the the default is `/FORCE`, otherwise it is `/NOFORCE`.
- `/KEEP_STAGE`

When creating a stream based on an existing stream, specify this optional qualifier to control the stages of the items in the new stream.

 - Use `/NOKEEP_STAGE` to reset the stages of all the items in the new stream to the initial stage.
 - Use `/KEEP_STAGE` to keep the stages of the items from the source stream.

This qualifier can only be used when the new stream uses the manual deployment model.

Default (when the qualifier is not specified): `/KEEP_STAGE`

Description

The CS command is used to create a new stream in a Dimensions product. The stream can be empty, based on an existing stream, or based on an existing baseline. All the item revisions in a parent stream are included in a new child stream based on this parent.

When CS populates the new stream from an existing stream, and the /COPY_CONFIGS qualifier is specified, build configurations and/or relationships will also be copied to the new stream. See the Dimensions CM Build Tools User's Guide for further details.

Constraints

You need to have the STREAM_CREATE privilege to perform this command.

Because of a restriction with the use of MVS data sets, streams cannot be used with MVS data areas, work areas, or deployment areas.

CSJ – Create Schedule Job

```
<job-id>  
/START_TIME  
[/REPEAT]  
[/JOB_STATUS]  
[/JOB_DESC]
```

Example CSJ "MyJobName" /START_TIME="31-12-2008 23:59:59" /REPEAT="30 MINUTES" /
JOB_DESC="Schedule job description"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <job-id>
Specifies the job name.
- /START_TIME
Specifies the job starting time in the format 'DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS'.
- /REPEAT
Specifies an optional repeat time, can be one of:
 - 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, MINUTES
For example, /REPEAT="40 MINUTES"
 - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, HOURS
For example, /REPEAT="7 HOURS"
 - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, DAYS
For example, /REPEAT="1 DAYS"
- /JOB_STATUS
Specifies the initial job status: INACTIVE (default) or ACTIVE
- /JOB_DESC
Describes the scheduled job.

Description

Enables you to setup a scheduled job.

CUSR – Register User

```
<user-id>  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]  
[/[NO]PASSWORD_SAVE]  
[/ATTRIBUTES=(site=<site>,  
  group_id=<group-id>,Dept=<dept>,  
  full_name=<full-name>,phone=<phone>,  
  <attribute-id>=<value>,email_addr=<email-addr>)]
```

Description

This command is the same as UREG.

For details, see the *System Administration Guide*.

CVS – Create Variant Structure

```
<part-spec>
/NEW_VARIANT=<new-variant>
[/FATHER_VARIANT=<parent-variant>]
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
```

Example CVS PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AAAA
/NEW_VAR=IBM
/DESC="Release Support - IBM Version"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <part-spec>
Specifies an already existing design part. It comprises:
 - <product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
 - <variant> may be omitted if only one variant has existed up to now.
 - <pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used
- /NEW_VARIANT=<new-variant>
Specifies the identity of the new variant, e.g. AAAB.
- /FATHER_VARIANT=<parent-variant>¹
Specifies the variant code of the parent design part to which the new variant is to be related.
It may be omitted if the parent design part has only one variant.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
This is optional text describing the function of the variant.
It defaults to the description associated with <part-spec>, if it is omitted.
- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)



NOTE To use the /ATTRIBUTES qualifier with the CVS command, the attributes specified must be valid for every design part in the structure to be copied. If the attributes do not meet this requirement, then either CPV commands must be entered individually or UP commands must be issued after issuing a CVS command without the /ATTRIBUTES qualifier.

<attrN> is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for design parts, which has also been declared as usable for this <product-id> design part's category.

<valueN> is the substitution value to be given to this attribute for the new variant.



NOTE CVS is similar to CPV except that it creates a whole new part variant structure (by including every variant in the structure from the part you specify) i.e. it is the equivalent of a whole series of CPVs.

Roles may then be assigned to specific design part variants.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

This command fails if the structure already contains a variant.

CWSD – Create Project Directory



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<directory-path>
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
```

Example CWSD src

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<directory>`
The CWSD command creates a project directory *<directory>* in the database project structure relative to the working location for subsequent use in project operations
- `/WORKSET=<project-spec>` comprises:
`<product-id>:<project-id>`
This optionally specifies the project/stream to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project/stream will be taken.
- `/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)`
`<requestN>` identifies a request to which this structural change to the project is to be related In Response To.

Specify this optional qualifier if you want this structural change to the project to be recorded against the specified request(s). If path control has been enabled, this qualifier is mandatory. If path control is not enabled, then the request(s) will be ignored.

Constraints

Normally, only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

This constraint can, however, be relaxed using the Set Project Permissions (SWSP) command, as described on [page 451](#).

DAR – Delete Archive



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

<archive-id>

Example DAR AA12AB

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <archive-id>

This is the identity of an archive which is to be deleted.

See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DBC – Delete Build Configuration



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
[ <build-configuration-name> | * ] [ ; [ * | <number> ] ]
[/[NO]EXECUTE]
[/FORCE]
[/WORKSET=<product>:<project>]
[/PRODUCT=<product>]
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- *
Delete all build configurations in the scope of either the workset or the product.
- <build-configuration-name>
Delete all build configurations in the specified scope that have this name.
- ;*
Specifies the tip revision of the build configuration.
- ;<number>
Specifies a specific revision number for the build configuration.
- /NOEXECUTE
Used for testing.
- /FORCE
The default is /NOFORCE. /FORCE deletes a build configuration even if it is currently checked out.
- /WORKSET=<product>:<project>
Specifies the scope of the build configuration search.
- /PRODUCT=<product>
Specifies the scope of the build configuration search.



NOTE /WORKSET and /PRODUCT are mutually exclusive.

Description

Use the Delete Build Configuration command to delete old versions of build configurations from your system, or to remove all records associated with a specific build-configuration name for a project.



NOTE A build configuration creates hidden records that are deleted only when a DBC command is issued without any specified revision number.

If any errors arise during the processing of the DBC command, all actions it has taken are backed out.

DBDB – Unregister an Existing Base Database Entry

```
/BDB_NAME=<base_db_name>  
/DB_SERVICE=<base_db_instance>  
/NN_NAME=<network_node_name>
```

Example DBDB /BDB_NAME=SERENA-PCMS
/DB_SERVICE=PCMSUDB
/NN_NAME=MACHINE.COMPANY.COM

This command enables you to unregister base database entries in an installation's network administration tables. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DBL – Delete Baseline



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

<baseline-spec>

Example DBL PROD:"R M VERSION 2 FOR HP"

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <baseline-spec> comprises:
 <product-id>:<baseline-id>

Constraints

This command can be run only by the user who created the baseline or by a user with the appropriate management privileges.

A baseline used as a child collection cannot be deleted.

A baseline that has been actioned can be deleted only by a user with the appropriate management privileges.

A baseline cannot be deleted if it has been used to make a release or archive.

DBPROJ – Create a Dimensions Build Project



NOTE This command is no longer available. Refer to the *Dimensions CM Build Tools User's Guide* for more information on how to define build projects.

Command no longer available.

DBT – Deliver Build Targets

```
DBT <build job>  
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]  
[/DELETE]
```

Description

If a delivery fails during the execution of a build, or there are other problems, use this command to deliver an incomplete build. For more information about using Dimensions Build see the *Dimensions CM Build Tools User's Guide*.

Example

```
DBT R-1234
```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- <build job>
Specifies the build job in progress that has an incomplete delivery.
- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...<requestn>)
Identifies requests to which the new items created in the stream are to be related In-Response-to (if required by change management rules). If a delivery failed during a build, specify the same requests that were used on the original BLD command.
- /DELETE
Specifies an incomplete changeset to be deleted. The items are not removed and remain in the item library.

DCH – Delete Request

<request-id>

Example DCH PROD_HELD_349

Parameters and
qualifiers

■ <request-id>

This is the identity of the held request to be deleted.

Constraints

Requests which have been saved in the other types of request lists cannot be deleted.

This command can be run only on requests that are pending (in the Held list). They can be deleted by the user who created them or by a user with the appropriate management privileges.

DCO – Delete an Existing Contact

```
/CO_NAME=<contact_name>
```

Example

```
DCO /CO_NAME="SERVER MANAGER"  
DCO /CO_NAME="MAINFRAME MANAGER"  
DCO /CO_NAME="DB ADMIN"
```

This command enables you to delete an existing contact from an installation. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DCS – Delete Credential Set

DCS <credential-spec>

This command enables you to delete a new credential set. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DCST – Delete an Existing Codeset

```
/CDST_NUMBER=<codeset_number>
```

Example DCST /CDST_NUMBER="2000"

This command enables you to delete an existing codeset from an installation. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DDF – Define Data Formats

```
<format>
[/DESCRIPTION=<format-description>]
[/CLASS=<class-no>]
[/MIME_TYPE=<mime-type>]
[/COMPRESSION_LEVEL=<level>]
[/[NO]USE_DELTA_COMPRESSION]
```

Example DDF TXT /DESCRIPTION="Plain text"
/CLASS=1 /MIME_TYPE="TEXT/PLAIN"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <format>
the format being defined.
- /DESCRIPTION=<format-description>
descriptive name for the format.
- /CLASS=<class-no>
Specifies the file types where:
 - 1=TEXT
 - 2=BINARY
 - 3=OpenVMS
 - 4=Macintosh
 - 5=NT
- /MIME_TYPE=<mime-type>
Specifies the Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension (MIME) type. MIME types comprise seven broad categories, with each category also having subcategories defined by using a forward slash (/) separator. The broad categories are: Application, Audio, Image, Message, Multipart, Text and Video. An example of a subcategory is APPLICATION/WORD.
- COMPRESSION_LEVEL=<level>
Specifies the compression level to be used when getting item revisions assigned this data format. Use a digit from 0 to 9, where 0 indicates no compression, 1 means fastest compression method (but less compression) and 9 indicates slowest compression method (but best compression). If this qualifier is omitted, text file formats will use fastest compression method (level 1) while all other file formats will use no compression.
- No parameters or qualifiers
If DDF is executed without parameters or qualifiers, it prints a list of existing data formats together with their descriptions.
- /[NO]USE_DELTA_COMPRESSION
Decreases the size of the transferred item by only sending sections that have been modified between revisions.

Description

This command enables a user to define data formats to be assigned to particular item types or request types:

- **For items**, a user with the role of TOOL-MANAGER can define a list of valid data formats for particular item types. These defined data formats can then, where appropriate, be subsequently assigned by a user with the role of TOOL-MANAGER to particular item types using the Assign Data Formats to Item Types (ADF) command (see [page 42](#)).
- **For requests**, a user with the role of TOOL-MANAGER or CHANGE-MANAGER can define a valid data format for a particular request type. This defined data format can then, where appropriate, be subsequently assigned by a user with the role of PRODUCT-MANAGER or CHANGE-MANAGER to a particular request type using the Assign Data Formats to Request Types (ACF) command (see [page 41](#)).

This function is also available from the Process Modeler, Data Formats and MIME Types option.

Uses for such a list of valid data formats include:

- Validation on item or request creation.
- Specifying file types: All items or requests that have formats not defined with "CLASS=1" (text) will be transferred to and from clients in binary mode. There is no need to assign the format to an item or request type.
- Specifying MIME types for the Dimensions web client. I-Net will use the MIME type associated with the item's or request's format to display the item's or request's content within the user's browser.

If a list of valid data formats is subsequently assigned to an item type, then the use of one of those formats is compulsory when creating items of that type; whereas, if a list of format types has not been assigned, then any format can be used at the time of item creation, even one not defined by a user with the role of TOOL-MANAGER.

If a valid data format is subsequently assigned to a request type, the choice of this format is compulsory when creating requests of that type. If no format has been assigned, binary is assumed.

Existing defined data formats can be removed by the use of the Remove Data Format Definitions (RMDF) command (see [page 393](#)).



NOTE For items only, the data format for existing items can also be updated using the Update Item Attributes (UIA) command (see [page 479](#)).

See also "SDF – Set Data Format Flags" command on [page 423](#).

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges on the product can run this command.

DELIVER – Deliver to a Stream



NOTE When a project is specified, or the user's current project/stream is a project, this command behaves the same as the UPLOAD command (for details see [page 505](#)).

```
[<file-spec> or /DIRECTORY=<directory-spec>] or
  /USER_FILELIST=<filelist-file>]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/LOGFILE=<file-spec>
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<name>=<value>, ...)]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/CODEPAGE=<code-page> or DEFAULT]
[/COMMENT=<text>]
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
[/PART=<part-spec>]
[/CONTRIBUTER_STREAMS=(<stream-id>, ...)]
[/ALL]
[/USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path>]
[/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<directory-spec>]
[/FILTER=<filter-name>]
[/USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>]
[/UNLOCK_FILES]
[/CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>]
[/[NO]ADD]
[/[NO]UPDATE]
[/[NO]DELETE]
[/[NO]QUIET]
[/[NO]VERBOSE]
[/[NO]EXECUTE]
[/REMOVAL_SCOPE=<REVISION|STREAM>]
[/IMPORT]
[/NOIGNORE]
```

Description

The DELIVER command delivers a file or directory to a stream. If there are conflicts between the repository and the work area they are reported and the deliver fails. By default, only changes to controlled files are delivered. New or deleted files are only delivered to the repository if you specify the /ADD or /DELETE qualifiers. If a change is delivered for an item that has been locked by another user, the delivery fails. If a change is delivered for an item that has been locked by the user issuing the deliver operation, the delivery succeeds and the file is automatically unlocked.

IMPORTANT! As of Dimensions 14.1 you can only use the DELIVER command to deliver changes from a work area to the stream that was originally used to populate that work area.

Example

```
DELIVER /DIR=C:\temp\work\ /COMMENT="Fixed a bug"  
      /ATTRIBUTES=(Complexity="High") /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(PAYROLL_TDR_2)
```

This command delivers all files found in the directory C:\temp\work (and in any directories below it) to the user's current working stream. Any newly created revision are related to PAYROLL_TDR_2, have the comment "Fixed a bug", and the revision's Complexity attribute is set to "High".

Parameters and Qualifiers

- <file-spec>
Specifies the name of a file to be delivered. /DIRECTORY=<directory-spec>
Specifies a directory path. The files in the directory are enumerated and each one that has been modified is delivered.
- /USER_FILELIST=<filelist-file>
Specifies a file containing a list of file names to be delivered. Each file name must be on a separate line. File names may be specified as either relative or absolute paths. If the path is absolute it is interpreted as a full stream path. If not, Dimensions obtains the stream path by mapping the file name to the operation root directory, which is the current working location as specified by the last SCWS command. If this a mapping is not possible, the file name is ignored.
- /[NO]RECURSIVE
If /DIRECTORY is specified and this qualifier is not present, all files that have been modified in all directories beneath the one specified are delivered. /NORECURSIVE specifies that only files at the specified directory level are delivered.
Default: /RECURSIVE
- /LOGFILE=<file-spec>
Generate a log file at the specified file location that contains the results of all the individual Dimensions CM operations executed with this command.
- /ATTRIBUTES=(<name>=<value>, ...)
Specifies the user defined attributes to set on the newly created revisions. All attributes specified must be valid for the item types created.
- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
Specifies the requests for the items to be related to. The originally fetched versions will be related as "Affected", and the newly created versions will be "In Response To".
- /CODEPAGE=<code-page>
Specifies the code page to be associated with the items.
- /COMMENT=<text>
Specifies a comment to apply to all newly created item revisions.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
Specifies a description to apply to all newly created items.

-
- `/PART=<part-spec>`

Specifies the design part specification in this format:

```
<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
```

The design part to which any new items will belong.
 - `/CONTRIBUTER_STREAMS=(<stream-id>, ...)`

If a working area contains files that originated from other streams that need to be added to the target stream, use this qualifier to specify which streams to add content from.
 - `[/ALL]`

Content originating from any stream is also included when delivering files.
 - `/USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path>`

Specifies a directory other than the current working location. You can use the Dimensions node:: syntax. For example, the following command delivers to a stream from C:\temp regardless of the current working location:

```
DELIVER /USER_DIRECTORY="C:\temp"
```

The following command delivers to a stream from the /tmp directory on the host "hostname":

```
DELIVER /USER_DIRECTORY="hostname: /tmp"
```
 - `/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<directory-spec>`

Specifies a project, stream, or baseline directory which is to be the "virtual" root directory for the duration of this command. If this parameter is given, the paths specified in `<file-spec>` or `/DIRECTORY` must be relative to the directory specified with `/RELATIVE_LOCATION`.
 - `/FILTER=<filter-name>`

The command only creates or updates files that satisfy the criteria specified in the area filter `<filter-name>`.

An area filter is a regular expression following the same syntax as that used by the Dimensions GREP command.
 - `/USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>`

Specifies the name of a local file containing the definition of a file filter to be used when fetching or checking in files. The format of the filter file and a sample format definition is described in ["Inclusion/Exclusion Filters" on page 502](#).

Only files matching the filter (and not excluded by the filter) are delivered when a user filter is specified.
 - `/UNLOCK_FILES`

Unlocks all items in the stream that were locked by the user issuing the command (even if the files being delivered do not include those that were locked).

- `/CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>`
Specifies the content encoding for new item revisions to be created. Supported encodings are the Microsoft codepages, the ISO-8859 variants (1-10), UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF32, UTF32BE, and UTF32LE.
- `/[NO]ADD`
Allows new content to be added to the repository. Default : NOADD.



NOTE If you specify `/ADD`, you may also need to specify `/UPDATE` if there are updates that need to be performed as well (specifically moves).

- `/[NO]UPDATE`
Allows updating (and refactoring) of existing content in the repository.
The default is UPDATE
- `/[NO]DELETE`
Allows existing content to be deleted from the repository.
The default is NODELETE
- `/[NO]QUIET`
Only print critical messages.
- `/[NO]EXECUTE`
Forces the transfer of files while generating a script file containing the equivalent Dimensions commands.
- `/[NO]VERBOSE`
Print additional information about the update process.
- `/REMOVAL_SCOPE=<REVISION|STREAM>`
Removes a specific revision or all revisions from the stream. The REVISION qualifier removes only the revision that was deleted from your work area. The STREAM qualifier removes all revisions of the file from the stream.
- `/IMPORT`
Enables you to re-import files and folders back into a stream, for example:
`DELIVER /IMPORT /user_dir="/tmp/test/dd_1"`
- `/NOIGNORE`
You can use ignore rules to exclude specific files, folders, and file types from deliveries. To skip ignore rules and deliver all files, specify `/NOIGNORE`. For details about using ignore rules see the *User's Guide*.
Default: `/IGNORE`

Constraints

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

- Streams: PROJECT_UPLOAD
- Items: ITEM_CREATE

DFS – Delete an Existing File System

```
/FS_NAME=<file_system_name>
```

This command enables you to remove specific file systems definitions for each registered installation operating system. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DGRP – Delete Group

<group-name>

Example DGRP <group-name>

where <group-name> is the name of the group to be deleted.

Description

The DGRP command deletes a group.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

DI – Delete Item



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.



NOTE This command is not available for items that belong to a stream.

```
<item-spec>
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

Example `DI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;1`
`DI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;*`

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<item-spec>`

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>
```

`item-id` may be omitted if `<file-name>` is specified.

`<variant>` may be omitted if only one exists.

`<revision>` may be specified as `*` to delete all revisions of the product item that are in the project used for this command. If omitted, the latest revision is deleted (see note in [About the Command-Line Interface on page 12](#))

- `/FILENAME=<file-name>`

Specifies the name of the file containing the item in the item-library.

It may be omitted if `<item-id>` is specified.

- `/WORKSET=<project-spec>`

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken. All item revisions to be affected by the command must be within the project.

Item revisions to be affected by the command may be specified explicitly, or they will be selected from the project.

Notes

- An item is not deleted if it is:
 - Used in an Item Process Definition (IPD).
 - Not at an initial lifecycle stage.
 - Used as an input to a built item.

-
- When an item is deleted, all areas are checked to verify that the item is not deployed. If the item is deployed to an area, the item deletion fails.
 - An item can be referred to by an earlier version of an area, however, that area version cannot be used.

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges or, if the item revision is at the initial lifecycle state, by users if it is in their pending list.

Items cannot be deleted if they are included in a baseline.

DINS – Unregister an Existing Database Instance Entry

```
/DB_SERVICE=<base_db_instance>  
/NN_NAME=<network_node_name>
```

Example DINS /NN_NAME=MACHINE.COMPANY.COM -
/NN_NAME=MACHINE.COMPANY.COM -
/DB_SERVICE=PCMSUDB

This command enables you to unregister database instance entries in an installation's network administration tables. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DIR – Define Item Relations



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<relationship-id>  
/DESCRIPTION=<description>  
/SRC_TYPE=<item-type-name>  
/DST_TYPE=<item-type-name>  
[/[NO]INHERIT_FROM]  
[/[NO]INHERIT_TO]
```

Example DIR "INCLUDES"-
/DESCRIPTION="C source/header relationship"-
/SRC_TYPE="PROD_X:C" -
/DST_TYPE="PROD_X:H"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <relationship_id>
Specifies the identifier of relationship to be created.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
Specifies a description for the definition of the relationship type and is restricted to 240 characters.
- /SRC_TYPE=<product-id><item-type>
Specifies the source product and item type from which the link will start.
- /DST_TYPE=<product-id><item-type>
Specifies the destination product and item type at which the link will end or point.
- /INHERIT_FROM
Specifies that a new item revision inherits the previous revision's children.
- /INHERIT_TO
Specifies that a new item revision inherits the previous revision's parents.

Description

The command DIR is used to define a relationship between Dimensions item types. This relationship may be across products. Once a relationship has been defined it can be used by the RII and XII commands to create and delete relationships. (The RIR command is used to remove a relationship definition.)

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

DLCA - Download to Library Cache Area

```
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>] or [/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]  
/AREA=<library cache name>  
/USER_ITEMLIST=<file with item specs>] or [ITEM_LIST=<list of item  
specs>]
```

Description

Updates a single library cache area with a list of one or more Dimensions items. If you execute the command without any qualifiers, the library cache area that is associated with the current project or stream is updated with all items.

Example

```
DLCA /WORKSET="PROD30:PRJ30" /AREA="LCA30" /ITEM_LIST=(FORGE:FILE2 TXT-  
113668470X280X8.A-SRC;1, )
```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
Specifies the project or stream from which to download Dimensions items. If not specified, items are downloaded from the current project or stream.
- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>
Specifies a baseline from which to download Dimensions items. If not specified, items are downloaded from the project or stream specified in /WORKSET.
- /AREA=<library cache name>
Specifies a library cache area.
- /USER_ITEMLIST=<file with item specs>
Specifies the name of a file containing a list of items to be downloaded.
- /ITEM_LIST=<list of item specs>
Specifies a list of items to be downloaded from a project (or stream).

Additional Examples

- To populate a specific library cache area with the tip revisions from a project that is not the current project (or stream):

```
dlca /workset=PROD1:PRJ1 /area=LCA
```
- To populate a library cache area with the items specified in a file:

```
dlca /workset=PROD1:PRJ1 /area=LCA /  
user_itemlist="c:\temp\specs.txt"
```

-
- To populate a library cache area with specific items from a project (or stream):
dlca /workset=PROD1:PRJ1 /area=LCA /item_list=(PROD1:ITEM1 TXT.A-SRC;1,PROD1:ITEM2 TXT.A-SRC;2)
 - To populate a library cache area with all revisions from a baseline:
dlca /baseline=PROD1:B1 /area=LCA

DLGC – Delegate Request

```
<request-id>
[/SITE=<site_id> or /ROLE=<role> /USER_LIST=(<user1>,<user2>,...)]
[/CAPABILITY=<capability>]
[/ADD or /REPLACE or /DELETE]
[/[NO]DELEGATE_ITEMS]
```

Examples DLGC PROD_DR_25 /ROLE=REVIEWER -
/CAPABILITY=P /USER=SMITH

DLGC PAYROLL_TDR_1 /SITE="earth:intermediate@@dim9"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <request-id>
Identifies the request for which the delegation is to be made.
- /SITE=<site-id>



NOTE Cannot be used with /ROLE and /USER_LIST (will be rejected).

Delegates the request to a replication site instead of a specific user, where <site_id> is one of the following:

- LOCAL: a keyword that can be used to set the ownership to the local base database
- <node_name>:<dbname>@@<dsn>



NOTE @@ is used because @ is the default Dimensions escape character for the command line.

```
<node_name>    = the node name
<dbname>       = the base database
<dsn>          = the database data source name
```

The DLGC command does not perform an immediate replication and determines who will be the owner when the next scheduled replication occurs.

- /ROLE=<role>



NOTE If specified /SITE is rejected.

Identifies the role title to be delegated.

-
- /USER_LIST=(<user1>,...)



NOTE If specified /SITE is rejected.

Identifies by login user name one or more Dimensions users to whom delegation of the role is to be made for this request.

- /CAPABILITY=<capability>

Specifies that this role delegation is to be **P** for Primary, **S** for Secondary (default) or **L** for Leader. See the AUR command for description of these role types.

Only one user and only /ADD or /REPLACE are valid for the delegation of the Primary capability.



NOTE Is ignored when /SITE is specified.

- /ADD

Adds this role for this request to the specified users (in addition to users that currently have this role).

Is the default if none of /ADD, /REPLACE and /DELETE are specified.

- /REPLACE

Replaces this role for this request with the specified users instead of the users who currently have it.

- /DELETE

Deletes the specified users from the list of users who have this role for this request.

- /DELEGATE_ITEMS

When delegating a request to a user, automatically delegates those items related as Affected and In Response To to the same user. This qualifier invokes the DLGI command logic for all items related to that request using the qualifiers passed down to DLGC.

Description

Delegate a request when you want to assign a request to another user. You can also change role assignments.

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges or by users for whom the request to be delegated is in their pending list.

DLGI – Delegate Item



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
/ROLE=<role>
/USER_LIST=(<user1>,<user2>,...)
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/CAPABILITY=<capability>]
[/ADD or /REPLACE or /DELETE]
```

Example DLGI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE"-SRC -
/ROLE=REVIEWER /CAPABILITY=P -
/USER=SMITH /FILENAME=qr.c

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>
```

<item-id> identifies the new item within the product.

<variant> if omitted, the default (specified when the product was defined) is used.

<revision> defaults to **1**, if omitted.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location of the file to be used when the item is checked out from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, `src/hello.c`, `hello.c`, or `src/build/hello.c`.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

- /ROLE=<role>

Identifies the role title to be delegated.

- /USER_LIST=(<user1>,...)

Identifies by login user name one or more Dimensions users to whom delegation of the role is to be made for this item.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

Optionally specifies the project or stream to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project/stream will be taken.

Item revisions to be affected by the command may be specified explicitly, or they will be selected from the project/stream.

- /CAPABILITY=<capability>

Specifies that this role delegation is to be **P** for Primary or **S** for Secondary (default) or **L** for Leader. (See AUR command for description of these role types.)

Only one user and only /ADD or /REPLACE are valid for delegation of Primary capability.

- /ADD

Specifies that the user(s) are to have this role for this item in addition to those who already have it.

This is the default, if none of /ADD, /REPLACE, /DELETE is specified.

- /REPLACE

Specifies that the user(s) are to have this role for this item instead of those who already have it.

- /DELETE

Specifies that the user(s) are to be removed from the list of users who have this role for this item.

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges or by users for whom the item to be delegated is in their pending list.

DLGS – Delegate Personal Stream

```
/USER=<user ID>  
/WORKSET_LIST=("<product>:<stream>", "<product>:<stream>")
```

Description

Delegates a personal stream from one user to another and changes ownership of the stream. For example, a developer is switching to another task so they shelve their changes to a personal stream and delegate it to another user.

Example

```
DLGS /USER=mwatney /WORKSET_LIST=QLARIUS:SHELVING_FEATURE  
DLGS /USER=abrown  
      /WORKSET_LIST=("QLARIUS:MWATNEY_ENH303", "QLARIUS:MWATNEY_ENH263")
```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- /USER
Specifies the user to who the personal stream will be delegated.
- /WORKSET_LIST
Specifies a comma-separated list of personal streams to be delegated.

DMBL – Demote Baseline

```
<baselineName>
/COMMENT=<userComment>
/STAGE=<promotionStage>
/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>
/[NO]QUIET
/AREA_LIST=<areaList>
/[NO]DEPLOY
/DEPLOY_START_TIME="DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" | "YYYY-MM-
    DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z"
/WORKSET
/SDA_PROCESS=<SDA_Process>
/SDA_COMPONENTS=(<SDA_Component1>=<Version name1>,
    <SDA_Component2>=<Version name2>,...)
```

Example

```
DMBL "QLARIUS:KESTREL_RELEASE_2.1" /COMMENT="Rollback QA environment to
2.0." /STAGE="DEV" /WORKSET="QLARIUS:KESTREL_BRANCH" /
SDA_PROCESS="ReleaseAutomation" /
SDA_COMPONENTS=("BlnComp"="QLARIUS:KESTREL_RELEASE_2.0", "3rdPartyCo
mp"="3.1", "DocsComp"="2.0.1")
```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- <baselineName>
Name of a baseline to demote.
- /COMMENT=<userComment>
Comment that describes the reason for the demotion.
- /STAGE=<promotionStage>
Name of the stage to demote the baseline to.
- /USER_FILENAME=<listFile>
A user-specified file containing a list of baselines to be demoted. Allows you to demote multiple baselines in the same operation.
- /AREA_LIST=<areaList>
List of target deployment areas at the specified stage.
- /[NO]DEPLOY
Launches a deployment.
You cannot use /NODEPLOY with /AREA_LIST.
- /DEPLOY_START_TIME
The start time for the deployment to begin, use one of the following formats:
 - "DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" (Dimensions date time)
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z" (ISO8601 date time)

Note that the following formats are not accepted:

- "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:SSZ" (omission of milliseconds does not work)
- "DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS"
- /WORKSET
Specifies a specific project or stream from which to schedule demotion of a baseline. If you do not specify this parameter, the current project or stream is used.
- /SDA_PROCESS=<SDA_Process>
Specifies the Deployment Automation (DA) application process to run in the environment that is mapped to the stage you are demoting from. Omit this qualifier if you do not want to run an automation during demotion.
- /SDA_COMPONENTS=(<SDA_Component1>=<Version name1>, <SDA_Component2>=<Version name2>,...)
Specifies DA process components, and the corresponding component versions, to be used during DA process execution. Omitted components are not used in the automation execution. Use "<LATEST>" to specify the latest component version.

Description

This command attempts to roll back a previous, matching deployment. The following rules apply:

- The roll back is performed in all deployment areas at each stage between the current stage (for the deployment) and the target stage for the rollback (but not including the target stage).
- If you do not specify the /STAGE parameter, the stage below the current stage is selected as the target stage.

In a rollback operation, the previous version of each item in the matching deployment is returned to the target area. However, rollbacks may fail silently for many reasons:

- Items to be rolled back have become linked to subsequent changes, for example, later versions of the items have been deployed to the same deployment area.
- The items have already been rolled back.
- The objects to be rolled back do not match a previous deployment. For example, you cannot roll back a single item if it was previously deployed as a part of a baseline deployment.
- A deployment area is offline.
- Objects in the rollback are in use or have other I/O issues.

The /DEPLOY and /AREA_LIST parameters only relate to work done at the target stage. By default, there is no deployment at the target stage. However, if you specify either of these parameters, the items associated with the object being demoted are applied to deployment areas at the target stage. Items are regressed by default and only cause errors if the following symbols have been added to the CM server configuration file:

- To disable regressions, set the following variable to Yes:
DM_NO_DEPLOYMENT_REGRESSION

-
- To fail deployments in the event that any have been disallowed, and to display an error message, set the following variable to Yes:

`DM_REGRESSION_ATTEMPT_IS_AN_ERROR`

If you re-run a demotion operation when the current stage is the target stage, a rollback is attempted on all higher areas.

Limitations

If the parent product uses the Deployment Automation (DA) deployment model, the following qualifiers are not supported:

- `/USER_FILENAME`
- `/AREA_LIST`
- `/NODEPLOY`

DMI – Demote Item

NOTE This command is not supported in products that use the Dimensions Automation deployment model.

```
[<itemSpec>|<fileName>]
/COMMENT=<userComment>
/STAGE=<promotionStage>
/WORKSET=<projectName>
/USER_FILENAME="<listFile>"
/[NO]QUIET
/AREA_LIST="<areaList>"
/[NO]DEPLOY
/DEPLOY_START_TIME="DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" | "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z"
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- [*<itemSpec>*|*<fileName>*]

Specifies the file, or item, to be demoted.
- /COMMENT=*<userComment>*

Describes the reason for the demotion.
- /STAGE=*<promotionStage>*

Specifies the stage to demote the items to.
- /WORKSET=*<projectName>*

Specifies the project or stream that contains the items to be demoted.
- /USER_FILENAME=*<listFile>*

Specifies a file containing multiple items and files to be demoted. Cannot be used with *<itemSpec>*|*<fileName>*. Each file name must be on a separate line.
- /AREA_LIST=*<areaList>*

List of target deployment areas at the specified stage.
- /[NO]DEPLOY

Launches a deployment.

You cannot use /NODEPLOY with /AREA_LIST.
- /DEPLOY_START_TIME

Specifies the start time of the deployment in one of the following formats:

 - "DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" (Dimensions date time)
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z" (ISO8601 date time)

The following formats do not work:

 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:SSZ" (no milliseconds specified)
 - "DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS"

Description

See the description for the DMBL command on [page 173](#).

DMRQ – Demote Request

NOTE This command is not supported in products that use the Dimensions Automation deployment model.

```
<requestId>
/COMMENT=<userComment>
/STAGE=<promotionStage>
/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE
/WORKSET=<projectName>
/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>
/[NO]QUIET
/AREA_LIST=<areaList>
/[NO]DEPLOY
/DEPLOY_START_TIME="DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" | "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z"
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<requestId>`
ID of the request to demote.
- `/COMMENT=<userComment>`
Comment that describes the reason for the demotion.
- `/STAGE=<promotionStage>`
Name of the stage to demote the request to.
- `/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE`
CANCEL_TRAVERSE limits demotion to only the specified request.
- `/WORKSET=<projectName>`
Name of the project or stream that contains the request to demote.
- `/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>`
A user specified file containing the list of requests to demote. Specifying this option allows you to demote many requests at once.
- `/AREA_LIST=<areaList>`
List of target deployment areas at the specified stage.
- `/[NO]DEPLOY`
Launches a deployment.
You cannot use /NODEPLOY with /AREA_LIST.
- `/DEPLOY_START_TIME`
The start time for the deployment to begin, use one of the following formats:
 - "DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" (Dimensions date time)
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z" (ISO8601 date time)
 Note that the following formats are not accepted:
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:SSZ" (omission of milliseconds does not work)
 - "DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS"

Description

See the description for the DMBL command on [page 173](#).

DNC – Delete an Existing Network Node Connection

```
/SERVER_NAME=<server_node_name>  
/CLIENT_NAME=<client_node_name>  
/NWO_NAME=<network_object_name>
```

Example DNC /CLIENT_NAME=TEST_MACHINE.COMPANY.COM -
 /SERVER_NAME=MACHINE.COMPANY.COM -
 /NWO_NAME=PCMS_SDP

This command enables you to delete an existing network node connection from an installation. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DNDO – Delete an Existing Network Node Object

```
/NN_NAME=<network_node_name>  
/NWO_NAME=<network_object_name>
```

This command enables you to delete an existing network node from an installation. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DNN – Delete an Existing Network Node

```
/NN_NAME=<network_node_name>
```

Example DNN /NN_NAME=MACHINE.COMPANY.COM

This command enables you to delete an existing installation network node. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DNP – Define New Product

```
<product-id>
[/BASED_ID=<based-on-product ID>]
[/STRUCTURE=ALL]
/DESCRIPTION=<description>
/PRODUCT_MANAGER=<product-manager>
[/PARTS_CONTROLLER=<parts-controller>]
[/CHANGE_MANAGER=<change-manager>]
/VARIANT=<variant>
/PCS=<pcs>
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attribute_id>=<value>,...)]
[/SDA_APPLICATION=<SDA_application_name>]
[/SDA_PROCESS=<SDA_default_process>]
```

Example DNP PRODTEST20 /VARIANT=AAAA /PCS=1 -
/DESC="PROD Rel 2.0 Test Vehicle" -
/PRODUCT_MANAGER=SMITH
/ATTRIBUTES=(site=dallas, priority=critical, country_orig=germany)

Parameters and qualifiers

- <product-id>
Specifies the ID of the new product.



NOTE Only alpha-numeric and "underscore" (_) characters are permitted.

- /BASED_ID=<based-on-product>
Specifies the ID of an existing product on which the new product will be based.



NOTE If the existing product has upload rules defined they are copied to the new product.

Default based-on product: \$GENERIC

- /STRUCTURE=ALL
Copies the part structure from the <based-on-product> to the new product.

Default (do not copy): /STRUCTURE=NO

- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
Specifies a description of the new product.
- /PRODUCT_MANAGER=<product-manager>
Assigns the role of PRODUCT-MANAGER to the specified user.

By default a user with the role PRODUCT-MANAGER is automatically assigned the roles of PCMS-ROLE-MANAGER and PCMS-PART-MANAGER for the associated project or stream. Other users can also be assigned the WORKSET-MANAGER role using the DUR command.

- /PARTS_CONTROLLER=<parts-controller>
Assigns the role PARTS-CONTROLLER to the specified user.
Default role: <product-manager>

- /CHANGE_MANAGER=<change-manager>
Assigns the role CHANGE-MANAGER to the specified user.
Default: <product-manager>
- /VARIANT=<variant>
Specifies the default <variant> used for this product when new design parts and items are created.
- /PCS=<pcs>
Specifies the PCS used for this product when new design part variants are created.
- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attribute_id>=<value>,...)
Specifies a value for a new mandatory product level attribute. If you do not specify a value an error message is issued.

 <attribute_id> Specifies the name of the new attribute.
 <value> Specifies the attribute value.
- [/SDA_APPLICATION=<SDA_application_name>]
Specifies a Deployment Automation (DA) application to be associated with the product. The application will be used for deployment during promotion and demotion in this product. Omit this qualifier to use Dimensions CM deployment model.
- [/SDA_PROCESS=<SDA_default_process>]
Specifies the default DA application process name to be executed when running a promotion.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

DNWO – Delete an Existing Network Object

```
/NWO_NAME=<network_object_name>
```

Example `dnwo /nwo_name=pcms_sdp`

This command enables you to delete an existing network object from an installation. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DOS – Delete an Existing Operating System

```
/OS_NAME=<operating_system_name>
```

This command enables you to delete an existing operating system from an installation. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DOWNLOAD – Download Project or Baseline



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.



NOTE When issuing the UPDATE command, and a project is specified, or the user's current project/stream is a project, this command will invoked instead.

```
[<file-spec> or /DIRECTORY=<directory-spec> or
  /USER_FILELIST=<filelist-file> or /USER_ITEMLIST=<itemlist-file>]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/[NO]EXPAND]
[/[NO]REEXPAND]
[/[NO]TOUCH]
[/[NO]OVERWRITE]
[/LOGFILE=<file-spec> or /SCRIPTFILE=<file-spec>]
[/CODEPAGE=<code-page> or DEFAULT]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec> or /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]
[/USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path>]
[/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<directory-spec>]
[/[NO]CONFLICT_CHECK]
[/FILTER=<filter-name>]
[/USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>]
[/[NO]METADATA]
[/[NO]REFACTORING]
[/EXECUTE]
[/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
[/PERMS=KEEP|READONLY|WRITABLE]
```

Examples

- **DOWNLOAD**

Downloads the tip of the current project into the working location.

- **DOWNLOAD /DIRECTORY="build"**

Downloads the tip of "build" into the working location.

- **DOWNLOAD /DIRECTORY=java_build /BASELINE="pvcs:dm10_build_5_11"
/USER_DIRECTORY="C:\projects\dm10"**

Downloads the java_build directory from a baseline into the specified directory.

- **DOWNLOAD "C:\temp\build\build.mk" /TOUCH
/BASELINE="PVCS:DM10 TIER1 FINAL"**

Assuming that the project user directory is set to C:\temp, this command will update (if necessary) the C:\temp\build\build.mk file with the baseline item revision with file name build\build.mk from the PVCS:DM10 TIER1 FINAL baseline into the C:\temp directory. The modification time of the updated file will be set to the current system time.

- **DOWNLOAD /DIRECTORY="build\include" /TOUCH
/WORKSET="PVCS:DM10"**

All files found in the project directory `build\include` and in any directories below it will be considered for download into the current working location. If the user has locally modified any matching files in the current working location, these files will not be updated.

Parameters and
qualifiers

- `<file-spec>`

Specifies the name of the file to be downloaded. (The Dimensions node `::` syntax is also valid.)

- `<directory-spec>`

Specifies a directory path. It is matched to the corresponding project or baseline directory, the files in that project or baseline directory are enumerated, and each one that has not been been modified is downloaded.

You can specify the directory using the Dimensions node `::` syntax. It can also be a path relative to the user working location.

- `/USER_FILELIST=<filelist-file>`

Specifies a file containing a list of file names to be downloaded from the project or baseline. Each file name must be on a separate line.

File names may be specified as either relative or absolute paths. If the path is absolute, it is interpreted as a full project or baseline file path; otherwise, Dimensions obtains the project or baseline path by mapping the file name to the operation root directory, which is the directory specified by the `/USER_DIRECTORY` qualifier (if any) or the current working location as specified by the last SCWS command. If such a mapping is not possible, the file name is ignored.

- `/USER_ITEMLIST=<itemlist-file>`

Specifies a file containing a list of item specifications to be downloaded from the project or baseline. This qualifier allows you to efficiently download an arbitrary set of items from Dimensions using the complete item specifications. Each item specification must be on a separate line. There is no need to use double quotes with item specifications.

- `/[NO]RECURSIVE`

If `/DIRECTORY` is specified and this qualifier is not present, all files that have not been modified in all directories beneath the one specified are downloaded. `/NORECURSIVE` specifies that only files at the specified directory level are downloaded.

Default: `/RECURSIVE`

- `/[NO]EXPAND`

Specifies substitution variable expansion.

The default is to expand item header substitution variables provided the item type was defined in the process model with **Enable item header substitution**.

- `/[NO]REEXPAND`

Specifies whether item substitution header variables will be re-expanded for existing files in the work area even if the item files have not changed in the repository.

Default: `/NOREEXPAND`

- `/[NO]TOUCH`

Specifies whether to apply the system date/time to each file being downloaded.

Default: /TOUCH

- / [NO]OVERWRITE

By default, DOWNLOAD does not overwrite files in the operation root directory that have no metadata, are locally modified, are checked out to the operation root directory, or correspond to an item different from the one being fetched (that is, files that have different <product>:<item-id>.<variant>-<type> pairs).

If /OVERWRITE is specified, DOWNLOAD overwrites these files with the content of corresponding project or baseline item revisions.

- /LOGFILE=<file-spec>

Generates a log file at the specified file location containing the results of all the individual Dimensions operations executed through this command.

- /SCRIPTFILE=<file-spec>

Generates a script file at the specified file location containing the individual Dimensions operations that would have been executed through this command. The script file contains commands that have the *same* affect as DOWNLOAD, though the operations are not executed. The commands in the script file do not necessarily have the same qualifiers as the DOWNLOAD command.

Note that the resulting script cannot be run against a stream, only a project.

- /CODEPAGE=<code-page>

Specifies the code page to be associated with the item.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec>

Specifies the project from which to download the files. If this parameter is not specified, files are downloaded from the current session project.

- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>

Specifies the baseline from which to download the files. If this parameter is not specified, files are downloaded from the project specified via /WORKSET or the current session project.

- /USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path>

Use /USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path> to specify a download directory other than the current working location. For example, the following command downloads the project into C:\temp regardless of what the current working location is:

```
DOWNLOAD /USER_DIRECTORY="C:\temp"
```

The following command downloads the project into the /tmp directory on host "hostname":

```
DOWNLOAD /USER_DIRECTORY="hostname:/tmp"
```

The following command downloads the project into the src directory inside the area_name area:

```
DOWNLOAD /USER_DIRECTORY="area_name:src"
```

- /RELATIVE_LOCATION=<directory-spec>

Specifies a project, stream, or baseline directory which is to be made the "virtual" project, stream, or baseline root directory for the duration of this command. If this

parameter is given, then the paths given in <file-spec> or /DIRECTORY must be relative to the directory specified with /RELATIVE_LOCATION.

- / [NO]CONFLICT_CHECK

Searches for unresolved merge conflicts for each item revision to be fetched. If any unresolved conflicts are found, Dimensions issues a warning and ignores the corresponding revision. If you specify /REFACTURING this qualifier is ignored.

Default: /NOCONFLICT_CHECK

- /FILTER=<filter-name>

Only gets files that satisfy the criteria specified in the <filter-name> area filter.

- /USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>

Specifies the name of a local file containing the definition of a file filter to be used when getting files or checking in files. The format of the filter file and a sample format definition is described in "Inclusion/Exclusion Filters" on page 502.

Only files matching the filter (and not excluded by the filter) will be downloaded when a user filter is specified.

- / [NO]METADATA

Disables the creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.

Default: /METADATA

- / [NO]REFACTURING

Specifies whether non-conflicting refactoring changes are to be applied to the files and folders in the local work area. If you specify this qualifier then /CONFLICT_CHECK is ignored.

Default: /NOREFACTURING

- /EXECUTE

Use with the /SCRIPTFILE qualifier to force the transfer of files while generating a script file containing the equivalent Dimensions commands.

- /EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW

Specifies the end-of-line handling that will be used when downloading text files. The options are:

WINDOWS	Ensures that gotten text files follow the Windows convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a CR/LF character pair, regardless of the client operating system.
UNIX	Ensures that gotten text files follow the UNIX convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a single LF character, regardless of the client operating system.
DEFAULT	Uses the default Dimensions end-of-line handling mode, i.e. text files gotten to a Windows node will have each line terminated with a CR/LF pair, while text files gotten to a UNIX node will have each line terminated with a single LF character.

UNCHANGED	Ensures that text files are gotten as-is from the item library without any end-of-line processing at all.
SHOW	Ask Dimensions to display its current EOL setting.

See also "SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment" on page 428.

- /PERMS=KEEP|READONLY|WRITABLE

Sets permissions for files that you download:

KEEP: retains the current permissions

READONLY: makes the files read only

WRITABLE: makes the files writeable

Description

The DOWNLOAD command downloads repository content (a project or a baseline) to the developer's workspace.

This command compares each item revision selected by the passed parameters with the corresponding on-disk files. If the disk file has been locally modified (by the use of optimistic locking), or does not have Dimensions metadata, or has been locally checked out, then the command issues a warning and skips the file. Otherwise, DOWNLOAD overwrites the disk file with the corresponding item revision.

The DOWNLOAD command represents the most efficient way of getting multiple item revisions from the Dimensions repository. It is particularly optimized for transferring many relatively small files across high-latency wide area network (WAN) connections, where it could be several times faster than an equivalent script of separate FI commands.

Note that for streams you should use the UPDATE command.

DPB – Deploy Baseline



NOTE

This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

This command is not supported in products that use the Dimensions Automation deployment model.

```
<baseline-spec>
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/STAGE=<new-stage>]
[/COMMENT=<comment>]
```

Example DPB "PVCS:DM10 COMMON TOOLS" /STAGE=APPROVED

Parameters and qualifiers

- <baseline-spec>
Baseline specification.
- <project-spec>
Specifies the root project to be used for this command. If the /WORKSET qualifier is omitted, the DPB command uses the current project or stream.
- <new-stage>
Specifies the target stage. This must be a stage from the global stage lifecycle, and there must be a transition from the current stage to the new stage in the stage lifecycle in order for the DPB command to succeed.
- <comment>
Textual comment.

Description

The DPB command deploys the specified baseline to the specified stage in the context of the specified project or stream. If the project/stream has deployment areas assigned to it, these areas are updated as the baseline is deployed from one stage to another.

If a deployment area has an area filter, the deployment area is updated only with item revisions that match the area filter's rules. If a deployment area has transfer scripts associated with it, these scripts are executed before and after all item revisions are transferred to and / or removed from the deployment area. When transfer scripts are expanded for execution in an area, a number of predefined template variables are set by Dimensions. In particular, when items are deployed as part of the DPB command, the DMBLNPRODUCT and DMBLNID template variables will contain the product and ID of the baseline that contains the items.

See "[DPI – Deploy Item](#)" on page 194 for details on the template variables.

The project in which the baseline is deployed must either be a standalone project or a root project with sub-projects (in other words, the project in which the baseline is to be deployed may not be a sub-project attached to another project). In order for the baseline to be deployable in this project, each item revision included in the baseline must also be

present in the project (or the namespace of the root project in case the specified project is a root project with sub-projects). The project must follow the manual deployment model.

Constraints

Only users with the "Deploy Baseline to Next Stage" or "Deploy Baseline to Any Stage" privileges can run this command.

DPI – Deploy Item



NOTE

This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

This command is not supported in products that use the Dimensions Automation deployment model.

```
<item-spec>
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/STAGE=<new-stage>]
[/COMMENT=<comment>]
```

Example `DPI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA;2 /FILENAME=query.c /STAGE=APPROVED`

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<item-spec>`

Item specification. Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>- <item-type>;<revision>
```

`<item-id>` may be omitted if `<file-name>` is specified.

`<variant>` may be omitted if only one exists.

`<revision>` may be omitted if `<file-name>` is specified.

- `/FILENAME=<file-name>`

Specifies the name of the project file name.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project/stream. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, `src/hello.c`, `hello.c`, or `src/build/hello.c`.

It may be omitted if `<item-id>` is specified within the `<item-spec>` argument.

- `/WORKSET=<project-spec>`

Specifies the project or stream to be used for this command. If the `/WORKSET` qualifier is omitted, the DPI command uses the current project/stream.

- `/STAGE=<new-stage>`

Specifies the target stage. This must be a stage from the global stage lifecycle, and there must be a transition from the current stage to the new stage in the stage lifecycle in order for the DPI command to succeed.

- `/COMMENT=<comment>`

Textual comment.

Description

The DPI command deploys the specified item revision to the specified stage and updates deployment areas accordingly. If a deployment area has an area filter, the deployment

area is updated only if the item revision matches the area filter's rules. If a deployment area has transfer scripts associated with it, these scripts are executed before and after the item revision is transferred to or removed from the deployment area.

When transfer scripts are expanded for execution in an area, a number of predefined template variables are set by Dimensions. The following is a list of such variables:

DMSERVER
Dimensions server hostname.

DMBLNPRODUCT
Product of the baseline being deployed, if any.

DMBLNID
ID of the baseline being deployed, if any.

DMREQUEST
ID of the request being deployed, if any.

DMAREA
Area ID.

DMDIR
Full path to the directory that the file is being transferred to or removed from.

DMFILENAME
File name.

DMCOMMENT
/COMMENT qualifier value from the current operation.

DMTRANSFERTYPE
Operation type: "c" for copy into area; "r" for "removal from area."

DMREVISION
Revision string of the deployed item revision.

DMBRANCH
Branch name portion of the DMREVISION variable.

DMFORMAT
Data format of the deployed item revision.

DMPREFIX
Deployed item revision file name minus the extension.

DMSUFFIX
Deployed item revision file-name extension.

DMWSPRODUCT
Product of the current project.

DMWSID
ID of the current project.

DMPRODUCT
Product of the deployed item revision.

DMID
Item ID of the deployed item revision.

DMVARIANT
Variant of the deployed item revision.

DMTYPE
Item type of the deployed item revision.

DMCTIME
Date and time of the transfer.

DMISDIR
Y or N.

DMCMDREQUESTS

list of change documents associated with this deployment.

DMCOMMAND

Command used to initiate this deployment. Includes most but not all keywords—sensitive keywords are omitted.

DMAREANODE

Node on which the area is located. This can be a physical or logical location depending on how your system is set up.

DMCERTIFICATE

This is generated for MVS deployment or when a REXEC has specified /CAPTURE. It provides a mechanism for logging back in to the server and is needed to return script-execution success/failure in the MVS case. (Using it for another purpose is possible but requires careful testing.)

DMCMDCOMMENT

If a deployment command that initiated the deployment contained a /COMMENT qualifier, this variable contains that comment.

DMDJQJOBID

Deployment job UID.

DMJOBID

UID of the REXEC JOB_QUEUE record. It is the number used by the RLIST and RSTAT commands.

DMJOBTYPE

This variable can be used to determine the deployment process type. The possible values are ROLLBACK, START_BUILD, AUDIT, COLLECTION, END_BUILD, START_TRANS, END_TRANS, COMMAND, START_SCHEDULED_JOB, and UNKNOWN.

DMSTAGE

Current stage of the area undergoing the deployment.

For detailed information about writing deployment area scripts, and an overview of the associated templating language, see the *Developer's Reference*.

Constraints

Only users with the "Deploy Item to Next Stage" or "Deploy Item to Any Stage" privileges can run this command.

DPL – Define Product Libraries



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<product-id>  
/ITEM_TYPE=<item-type>  
[/DELTA]  
[/LIBRARY=<directory-name>]  
[/NETWORK_NODE=<network-node-name>]  
[/PROTECTION=<protection>]  
[/ADD or /UPDATE or /DELETE]  
[/CREDENTIAL_SET=<credential-set>]
```



NOTE For information about managing Dimensions item libraries on a z/OS mainframe for access through Dimensions for z/OS, see the *Dimensions for z/OS User's and Administrator's Guide*.

Example DPL PROD /ITEM_TYPE=DATA /NET=eldarmar -
/LIB="/usr/PROD/library/item/data/"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <product-id>
Identifies the product in which an item library is (to be) defined.
- /ITEM_TYPE=<item-type>
Specifies that the library is for items of this type.

/ITEM_TYPE=* may be used to specify a default item library.
- /DELTA
Indicates that the item-library is (to be) a delta library.
If omitted, the item-library is (to be) a normal library.



NOTE

- If /UPDATE is specified, /DELTA must be specified if and only if the existing item library is a delta library. It cannot be specified or omitted to change a normal library to a delta library or vice versa.
- The compress storage option is not available for delta library storage (see the *Process Configuration Guide*).

- /LIBRARY=<directory-name>



IMPORTANT!

Item libraries must not reside in the root directories of Windows drives or shares! This is unsupported, and many operations may fail.

When the Dimensions server is installed on Windows 2008 server, item libraries cannot be located in the folders beneath the *Program Files* folder.

names the directory to hold the specified library as follows:

UNIX	the absolute directory path, ending with the character / e.g. /usr/PROD/lib/
Windows	the absolute directory path, ending with the character \ e.g. c:\PROD\lib\

The library <directory name> is **not** required when a library definition is being deleted.



NOTE For information about utilizing item libraries on NAS/UNC hosts see the *System Administration Guide*.

- /NETWORK_NODE=<network-node-name>
Identifies to which computer and file system in a network <directory-name> is applicable.
The <Network_Node> must be stated even if a local machine is being used.
- /PROTECTION=<protection>
Specifies the protection code for the items library directory in the standard operating system format in UNIX.
If omitted, the defaults used are:

UNIX: rwx,rx,r

For Windows this qualifier **must** be omitted. Once a library directory has been created (and before it is used), the owner should specify its protection by creating an ACL (Access Control List) for it. See separate sub-section below for additional information.
- /ADD or /UPDATE or /DELETE
Indicates whether this library definition is being added, altered or removed.
Default: /ADD
- /CREDENTIAL_SET=<credential-set>
Associates a credential set with an item library definition. Access to files in that item library is via a user-mode DMLIBSRV using the credential details for authentication. Use with the ADD, /UPDATE, and /DELETE qualifiers, for example:

DPL <product> /ITEM_TYPE=<*|type> ... /ADD
/CREDENTIAL_SET=<credential-set>

Remote Storage

Item libraries can be stored on remote servers accessed using UNC path names or via mapped drives. The remote location could be a Windows Network Access Storage (NAS) system, a fibre-connected storage area network (SAN), or a network share on a PC.

Protecting the Item Library Files from Unauthorized Changes on Windows

The Dimensions item libraries are protected from unauthorized changes by setting an ACL on each directory which is defined to hold an item library. This must be done manually (i.e. as a supplementary operation external to Dimensions processing), using the Windows Explorer. Because ACLs are allowed only on files on a disk with an NTFS file system, it is recommended that item libraries are not defined on disks with FAT file systems, as there would be no way to protect the item libraries from unauthorized changes.

An ACL with the following attributes is recommended:

- System: Full Control
- Administrators: Read Access
- Owner: Read Access

This will ensure that only the Dimensions Listener Service is able to write files into these directories.

Some additional users could be granted Read access to the Item files by adding a group or users (using the Windows Explorer Security | Permissions menu option).

Permissions Only the 'System' user is permitted to Write, Change and Delete ACLs.

Constraints

You cannot define operating system directories for request libraries. Requests are automatically stored by Dimensions in the RDBMS database.

This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges but **not** while other Dimensions users are using the libraries. **Such operations could cause fatal library access errors.**

Dimensions does not maneuver the contents of the library to correspond with any revisions made—it issues a warning message advising the user with the role of PRODUCT-MANAGER to perform this task.



NOTE In a pure LDAP environment, this command requires a local operating-system account.

DPR – Deploy Request



NOTE

This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

This command is not supported in products that use the Dimensions Automation deployment model.

```
<request-id>
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/STAGE=<new-stage>]
[/COMMENT=<comment>]
[/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE]
```

Example DPR PVCS_EC_100 /STAGE=APPROVED

Deploys all revisions related to PVCS_EC_100 as IRT to the APPROVED stage.

Parameters and qualifiers

- <request-id>
Request identifier.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
Specifies the project or stream to be used for this command. If the /WORKSET qualifier is omitted, the DPR command uses the current project/stream.
- /STAGE=<new-stage>
Specifies the target stage. This must be a stage from the global stage lifecycle, and there must be a transition from the current stage to the new stage in the stage lifecycle in order for the DPR command to succeed.
- /COMMENT=<comment>
Textual comment.
- /CANCEL_TRAVERSE or /NOCANCEL_TRAVERSE
Specifies whether the hierarchy of child requests is traversed.
The DPR command traverses the child requests by default. CANCEL_TRAVERSE reverses the default behavior.



CAUTION! The old qualifiers /REPORT and /USER_FILENAME are no longer supported and are ignored.

Description

This command finds all items related as IRT ("In Response To") to the specified request and all of its child requests. It then deploys and promotes these items to the specified lifecycle stage in the context of the current project. If the project's deployment model is set to manual, copy on deploy is on, and the project's deployment method is set to request, then this command also finds all refactoring changes performed against this request and any of its child requests and deploys these refactoring changes to the specified stage in the context of the current project. If the current project includes

deployment areas, these areas are updated as the request is deployed from one stage to another.

In order to be deployable, a request must be related to a project and the project must use the request deployment method. The request is then deployable only in the context of that project. When the hierarchy of child requests is traversed, only such child requests that are related to the same project as the main request or that are related to a project in the same project tree as the main request's project will be considered for deployment. If a request has any items checked out against it, it cannot be deployed.

If a deployment area has an area filter, the deployment area is updated only with item revisions that match the filter's rules. If a deployment area has transfer scripts associated with it, these scripts are executed before and after all item revisions/folders are transferred to and / or removed from the area. When transfer scripts are expanded for execution in the area, a number of predefined template variables are set by Dimensions. In particular, when items are deployed as part of the DPR command, the DMREQUEST template variable will contain the request contributing the item being deployed. When directory creation or removal is deployed as part of the DPR command, the new DMISDIR variable will contain the "Y" (for items this variable will contain "N").

See "[DPI – Deploy Item](#)" on page 194 for details on the template variables.

Constraints

Only users with the "Deploy Request to Next Stage" and "Deploy Request to Any Stage" privileges can run this command.

DPROJ – Define a Dimensions Project



NOTE This command is no longer available. Use DWS to define a new project and Dimensions Build to define a build project.

See the DWS command and the *Dimensions CM Build Tools User's Guide*

DPRP – Define Preservation Rules Policy



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<policy-spec>
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
[/DEFAULT_RULE={NORMAL|EXTERNAL|PLACEHOLDER}]
[/ITEM_TYPE={SOURCE|LISTING|etc} /RULE={NORMAL|EXTERNAL|PLACEHOLDER}]]
[/ADD | /DELETE | /UPDATE]
```



IMPORTANT! Depending on whether or not the qualifier /ITEM_TYPE is specified, the /ADD, /DELETE, and /UPDATE qualifiers behave differently. See the qualifier descriptions later in this section for details.

Examples **1** The following commands:

```
DPRP PAYROLL:DEFAULT_POLICY -
/DESCRIPTION="Default site policy" -
/DEFAULT_RULE=NORMAL
```

```
DPRP PAYROLL:DEFAULT_POLICY -
/ITEM_TYPE=LISTING /RULE=EXTERNAL
```

```
DPRP PAYROLL:DEFAULT_POLICY -
/ITEM_TYPE=OBJ /RULE=PLACEHOLDER /ADD
```

define a new preservation policy that conjunctionally specifies:

- That the default rule for all item types is to be preserved as normal item revisions in an item library, and
- that item revisions of type LISTING are to be preserved as external items, and
- that item revisions of type OBJ are to be preserved as placeholder items.

2 The following command deletes a rule for item type PAYROLL:OBJ

```
DPRP PAYROLL:DEFAULT_POLICY -
/ITEM_TYPE=OBJ /DELETE
```

3 The following command updates a rule for item type PAYROLL:LISTING

```
DPRP PAYROLL:DEFAULT_POLICY -
/ITEM_TYPE=LISTING /RULE=NORMAL /UPDATE
```

4 The following command updates the description of a preservation policy:

```
DPRP PAYROLL:DEFAULT_POLICY -
/DESCRIPTION="default site preservation policy" -
/DEFAULT_RULE=PLACEHOLDER /UPDATE
```

- 5 The following command deletes the preservation policy:

```
DPRP PAYROLL:DEFAULT_POLICY /DELETE
```

Parameters and
qualifiers

- `<policy-spec>`
comprises `<product-id>:<policy-id>` where:
 - `<product-id>`
Specifies the product for which the policy is defined.
 - `<policy-id>`
Specifies the policy identifier.
- `/DESCRIPTION=<description>`
Specifies the description.
- `/DEFAULT_RULE={NORMAL | EXTERNAL | PLACEHOLDER}`
Specifies the default preservation rule for this policy; namely:
 - `/DEFAULT_RULE=NORMAL` for specifying normal items (this is the default and may be omitted), or
 - `/DEFAULT_RULE=EXTERNAL` for specifying external items, or
 - `/DEFAULT_RULE=PLACEHOLDER` for specifying placeholder items.



NOTE Only build targets generated outside a build area can be preserved as external items.

- `/ITEM_TYPE={SOURCE | LISTING | etc}`
Specifies the item type name (within the product in which the policy is defined) for which a preservation rule is defined. For example, `SOURCE` specifies the `<product-id>:SOURCE` item type.
- `/RULE- {NORMAL | EXTERNAL | PLACEHOLDER}`
Specifies whether built targets of the above type are to be preserved in a Dimensions item library, namely:
 - `/RULE=NORMAL` for specifying normal items (this is the default and may be omitted), or
 - `/RULE=EXTERNAL` for specifying external items, or
 - `/RULE=PLACEHOLDER` or specifying placeholder items.



NOTE Only build targets generated outside a build area can be preserved as external.

- `/ADD`
if `/ITEM_TYPE` is not specified, specifies whether to add a new preservation policy. This is the default, and may be omitted. Otherwise, if `/ITEM_TYPE` is specified, this qualifier specifies whether to add a preservation rule for the specified item type.

-
- /DELETE
if /ITEM_TYPE is not specified, specifies whether to delete the preservation policy and all associated rules. Otherwise, if /ITEM_TYPE is specified, this qualifier specifies whether to delete a preservation rule for the specified item type.
 - /UPDATE
if /ITEM_TYPE is not specified, specifies whether to update the description of the preservation policy. Otherwise, if /ITEM_TYPE is specified, this qualifier specifies whether to update a preservation rule for the specified item type.

Description

The DPRP command defines a preservation rules policy within a Dimensions product. The policy has an identifier, a description, and a default rule; optionally, it can contain a list of additional preservation rules (exceptions to the default rule).

A preservation rule is conceptually similar to an upload rule, and defines how built targets are preserved in the Dimensions product. The built targets, which are mapped by upload rules to a particular item type, can be preserved as:

- normal item revisions stored in an item library, or
- "external" item revisions stored externally, outside of the control of the Dimensions product, or
- "placeholder" item revisions stored as zero-byte assets in the Dimensions item library.

Each built target is mapped by upload rules to a particular Dimensions item type. The rules in a preservation policy define whether each built target of this item type is to be preserved as a normal item revision or either as a "placeholder" or "external" item revision. The difference between "placeholder" and "external" item revisions is:

- External item revisions

External item revisions represent versioned files whose actual content is stored outside of a Dimensions item library. In other words, an external item revision has external storage. The actual location of an external revision, which is comprised of a network node name and a full path to a file on that network node, is stored in the Dimensions base database. Typically, one would use external item revisions to represent compile and link listings generated as a result of a build on z/OS.

Physically, an external item revision is represented as a zero-byte file in the item library. An external item revision can only be created for a build output (such as listing) that was generated outside a build area, and each external item revision must represent a unique file. External item revisions can be actioned and promoted from one stage to another; however, the file referred to by the external file revision is not promoted between build areas occurs – promotion is reduced to a status change. AUDIT will ignore external item revisions.

External item revisions can be gotten (fetched) and checked out (extracted). If you use a Dimensions client to revise an external item revision (by executing RI or UI commands), then a normal item revision will be created. External item revisions are only creatable by build outputs collection.

- External item revisions

Placeholder item revisions represent versioned files with no content in the Dimensions item library. In other words, a placeholder item revision has no storage at all. Typically, one would use placeholder item revisions to represent intermediate targets and made-of relationships, and thus avoiding the overhead of preserving in Dimensions every build output generated as a result of a build job.

Physically, a placeholder item revision is represented as a zero-byte file in the item library, and can be created for any build output regardless of its location – inside or outside a build area. Placeholder item revisions can be actioned and promoted from one stage to another; however, since a placeholder item revision does not refer to any files at all, no file promotion between build areas occurs – promotion is reduced to a status change. AUDIT will ignore placeholder item revisions.

Placeholder item revisions can neither be gotten (fetched) nor checked out (extracted). If you use a Dimensions client to revise a placeholder item revision (by executing RI or UI commands), then a normal item revision will be created. Placeholder item revisions are only creatable by build outputs collection.

A build administrator will be able to assign a preservation rule to a build stage within a project. By default, if no preservation rules are assigned to a build stage within a project, then the Dimensions product will default to capturing all built targets as normal Dimensions items.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

DPV – Delete Design Part Variant

<part-spec>

Example DPV PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".IBM

Parameters and
qualifiers

<part-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<pcs> is ignored. All PCSs of the specified variant are deleted.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

The design part must meet the following criteria:

- it is not related to any request (regardless of the status of the request)
- it has no child design parts
- it owns no items
- it is not in any baseline
- it is not the 'top' design part

DREL – Delete Release



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

<release-spec>

Example DREL PROD:"R M 2.0 FOR HP"

Parameters and
qualifiers <release-spec> comprises:
 <product-id>:<release-id>

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges on the product that owns the release or the owner of the baseline on which the release was based.

DRSD – Delete an Existing Resident Software Definition



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
/RSD_NAME=<name_RSD>
```

This command enables you to unregister an installation Resident Software Definition (RSD). See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

DS – Delete Stream

<stream-id>

Example DS teststream1

Parameters and <stream-id>

qualifiers Is the name of the stream

Constraints

This command can be run only by the user who created the stream, or by a user with the PROJECT-STREAM-DELETE privilege.

This command will first attempt to delete the version branch associated with the stream. If any item revisions have been created with this version branch, the stream cannot be deleted.

DSJ – Delete Schedule Job

<job-id>

Example: DSJ "MyJobName"

Parameters and
qualifiers

<job-id>

Specifies the job-id.

Description

Enables you to delete a scheduled job.

Constraints

You must be the job originator, or have the privilege 'Manage Scheduled Jobs', to execute this command.

DUR – Define User Roles

```
/ROLE=<role>  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]  
[/ADD or /DELETE]
```

Example DUR /ROLE=DEVELOPER /DESC="Creates and edits items"

Parameters and qualifiers

- /ROLE=<role>
Specifies a role title for use in the lifecycles used in the base database for all products.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
This is optional text to explain the purpose of this new role title.
- /ADD
Adds the role definition.
- /DELETE
Indicates that the specified role title is an obsolete one no longer required in this product.

If omitted, the command identifies a new role-title to be used i.e. /ADD is the default.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

DUSR – Unregister User

```
<user-id>  
[/[NO]KEEP]
```

Description

This command is the same as XREG.

For details, see the *System Administration Guide*.

DVB – Define Version Branch



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<branch-id>
/DESCRIPTION=<description>
[/[NO]LOCK]
```

Example DVB MAINT -
/DESCRIPTION="Principal branch for maintenance work"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <branch-id>
unique branch identifier.



NOTE Only alpha-numeric and "underscore" (_) characters can be used to specify the branch-id.

- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
brief description of the purpose for the branch.
- /LOCK
Optional flag to specify that the branch is locked and further development along it cannot take place.
- /NOLOCK
Optional flag, negation of LOCK and is the default.
- No parameters or qualifiers
if DVB is executed without parameters or qualifiers, it prints a list of defined branches together with their description and lock status.

Description

The DVB command is used to define a new branch-id within a Dimensions database for use with version commands. This function is available only in command mode.

Once branch-ids are defined, a valid list (subset) of them is assigned to a particular **existing** project by use of the Set Project Attributes (SWS) command. Alternatively, a valid list of branch-ids can be associated to a *new* project at the time the project is defined using the Define New Project (DWS) command.

The description and/or lock status of an existing branch-id definition can be modified (set) using the Set Version Branch Flags (SVBF) command.

A branch-id definition can be removed by the Remove Version Branch (RMVB) command.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

DWP – Delete Whole Product

<product-id>

Example DWP PRODTEST20

The DWP command deletes all the information about a product (items, requests, design parts, any existing product-specific upload rules, etc) from the Dimensions database.



CAUTION! This command must be used with great care as there is no undo operation for it.



NOTE

Although the product is deleted from the database, Dimensions will *not* remove the contents of the item libraries. (However, because requests are stored in the database they, and any associated attachments, *will* be deleted.)

The contents of the item libraries will still be available, and you will be able to back them up or move them to other directories. It is your responsibility to delete their contents.

Any references within a project to a product's items will be automatically removed from that project when the product is deleted.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

DWS – Define New Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<project-spec>
/DESCRIPTION=<description>
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>,attr2,...)]
[/TYPE=<type-name>]
[/STATUS=<status>]
[/BRANCH|/TRUNK]
[/[NO]AUTO_REV]
[/VALID_BRANCHES=(<branch-id1>,<branch-id2>,...)]
[/DEFAULT_BRANCH=<branch-id>]
[/[NO]USE_LOCAL_STAGES]
[/[NO]PATH_CONTROL]
[/[NO]KEEP_STAGE]
[/[NO]COPY_CONFIGS]
[/[NO]FORCE]
```

Example DWS "PROD_X:TEST_WS" -
/DESCRIPTION="Project for portation work" -
/BASELINE="PROD_X:prod 2.3 beta"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <project-spec>
Comprises:
 - <product-id>:<project-id>
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
Specifies the description to be attached to the project definition.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
Optionally specifies the project on which to base the new project.
- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>
Optionally specifies the Dimensions baseline on which to base the new project.
- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>,attr2,...)
Specifies the user-defined attribute values for this project.
- /TYPE=<type-name>
Specifies the type of the project. If this qualifier is not specified, the type name WORKSET is used.
- /STATUS=<status>
Allows the new project to be created in either a LOCKED or UNLOCKED (default) state. The LOCKED state prevents new Dimensions items being added to the project (baselining is likely to occur in this state).

-
- /BRANCH

Optional qualifier to adopt "branching" for the item revision scheme. This means that if an item-revision is at revision maint#5, and the users decide to stay on this maint branch, then subsequent revisions will be maint#5.1, maint#5.2, maint#5.3 etc.
 - /TRUNK

Optional qualifier to adopt "trunking" for the item revision scheme. This means that if an item-revision is at revision maint#5, and the users decide to stay on this maint branch, then subsequent revisions will be maint#6, maint#7, maint#8 etc.
 - /AUTO_REV

Optional qualifier to tell Dimensions to automatically generate a new revision each time an item is edited/updated. If this is specified, Dimensions CM calculates revision strings automatically when you create a new item revision.
 - /NOAUTO_REV

Optional qualifier to tell Dimensions **not** to automatically generate a new revision each time an item-spec is edited/updated, and instead request the user to supply a revision number.
 - /VALID_BRANCHES=(*<branch-id1>*,*<branch-id2>*,...)

Identifies one or more branches – each previously defined in a Define (Item) Version Branches (DVB) command – that are to be valid for new item revisions created in this new project. If this parameter is omitted, an empty list is created – the Set Project Attributes (SWS) command can subsequently be used, if desired, to associate a valid list of branch-ids to the project created here.

This list defines the branches on which newly created item revisions can be placed.

If the project is defined with **one or more** valid branches, every **new** item revision in the new project must use one of these branch-ids.

If the project is defined with *no* valid branches, new revisions with no branch-ids in them can continue to be used
 - /DEFAULT_BRANCH=*<branch-id>*

Selects, from the valid list of branch-ids, the *<branch-id>* to be the default branch. If a default branch-id is not defined, the first branch-id in the valid-list of branch-ids is taken as the default.
 - /[NO]USE_LOCAL_STAGES

A deployment-related option.

 - (Default) /USE_LOCAL_STAGES

Preserves an item revision's stage in the local project/stream. The stage is not affected even when stages in the GSL are associated with states in its lifecycle.

NOTE: The same item revision can be at different stages in different projects/streams.
 - /NOUSE_LOCAL_STAGES

Changing an item revision's stage in a project/stream also changes its stage in all projects/streams that do not use local stages. This is not a recommended best practice.

Note: Not supported by Deployment Automation (DA).
-

- / [NO] PATH_CONTROL
 Specifies whether a request is required to perform refactoring operations in this project.
- /KEEP_STAGE
 When creating a project based on an existing project, specify this optional qualifier to control the stages of the items in the new project.
 - Use /NOKEEP_STAGE to reset the stages of all the items in the new project to the initial stage.
 - Use /KEEP_STAGE to keep the stages of the item revisions from the source project.
 This qualifier can only be used when the new project uses the manual deployment model.
 Default (when the qualifier is not specified): /KEEP_STAGE
- / [NO] COPY_CONFIGS
 Specifies whether build configurations will be copied from the project referenced by the /WORKSET parameter to the new project.
 The default behavior depends on the value of the parameter DM_BUILD_COPY_CONFIGS in the DM.CFG file. This not set by default. If it is set, the the default is COPY_CONFIGS, otherwise it is NOCOPY_CONFIGS.
- / [NO] FORCE
 When copying build information from the project referenced by the /WORKSET parameter to the new project, this option specifies whether the DWS will abort when the first error is encountered, or whether the process will continue to produce as many diagnostic messages as possible. /NOFORCE means that the process will stop after the first error.
 The default behavior depends on the value of the parameter DM_BUILD_COPY_FORCE in the DM.CFG file. This not set by default. If it is set, the the default is /FORCE, otherwise it is /NOFORCE.

Description

The DWS command is used to create a new project within a Dimensions product. The project can be empty, based on an existing project or based on an existing baseline.



NOTE The /PROJECT, /FILENAME and /POPULATE qualifiers are no longer applicable in DWS. In order to assign deployment areas to a project and populate them, use the RAW command.

When DWS populates a project using the /WORKSET or /BASELINE qualifiers, it makes a shallow copy of the populating collection; that is, the project or baseline directory structure is copied and equivalent relationships are created to any child collections. The relative locations of child collections are preserved, but per-user collection roots are not copied.

When DWS populates the new project from a project, and the /COPY_CONFIGS qualifier is specified, build configurations and/or relationships will also be copied to the new project. See the Dimensions CM Build Tools User's Guide for further details.

The Remove Project (RWS) command is used to remove a project.



NOTE The /BRANCH, /TRUNK, /AUTO_REV, /NOAUTO_REV, and DEPLOYMENT_MODEL qualifiers may further be used to alter the options associated with the project. The permitted combinations of these qualifiers are:

```
DWS <project-spec> /BRANCH
DWS <project-spec> /TRUNK
DWS <project-spec> /AUTO_REV
DWS <project-spec> /NOAUTO_REV
DWS <project-spec> /BRANCH /AUTO_REV
DWS <project-spec> /BRANCH /NOAUTO_REV /DEPLOYMENT_MODEL=MANUAL
DWS <project-spec> /TRUNK /AUTO_REV
DWS <project-spec> /TRUNK /NOAUTO_REV
```

Constraints

Normally this command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges for the project concerned.

This constraint can, however, be relaxed using the Set Project Permissions (SWSP) command, as described on [page 451](#).

DWSD – Delete Project Directory



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<directory-path>
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/[NO]REMOVE_ITEMS]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
```

Example DWSD src

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <directory>

The DWSD command deletes a project-directory <directory> from the database project structure relative to the working location (this subdirectory previously having been used for project operations, but no longer being required).

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.

By default, DWSD fails if the specified project directory contains subdirectories or items. The following two qualifiers enable you to remove such a directory from a project.

- /RECURSIVE

Specifies that the DWSD command will be applied first to each subdirectory of the specified project directory. If deletion of any subdirectory fails (for example, if the subdirectory contains items and /REMOVE_ITEMS is not in effect), the overall command fails as well; otherwise, the DWSD command is applied last to the specified project directory itself.

- /REMOVE_ITEMS

Specifies that the DWSD command will remove from the current project each revision of each item in the specified project directory before attempting to delete the project directory itself. If /RECURSIVE is specified also, DWSD will recursively remove item revisions from each subdirectory of the specified project directory as well.

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

<requestN> identifies a request to which this structural change to the project is to be related In Response To.

Specify this optional qualifier if you want this structural change to the project to be recorded against the specified request(s). If path control has been enabled, this qualifier is mandatory. If path control is not enabled, then the request(s) will be ignored.



NOTE Whenever a new revision is added to a project, its stage is reset to DEVELOPMENT, and associated deployment areas and library cache areas are updated.

Constraints

Normally this command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges for the project concerned.

This constraint can, however, be relaxed using the Set Project Permissions (SWSP) command, as described on [page 451](#).

ECDI – Extract (Check Out) Request Items



NOTE This command is not available for items that belong to a stream.

```
<request-id>
[/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE]
[CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/DIRECTORY=<project-directory-filter>]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/LOGFILE=<log-file>]
[/[NO]OVERWRITE]
[/[NO]TOUCH]
[/USER_DIRECTORY=<target-directory>]
[/WORKSET=<project>]
[/NOMETADATA]
[/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
```

Example ECDI PAYROLL_CR1

Parameters and qualifiers

- <request-id>
The name of a Dimensions request.
- /CANCEL_TRAVERSE
By default, all requests related as dependent to the specified request are processed by this command. This qualifier forces the command to process only the request specified.
- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
Specifies requests that are to be related to all extracted items.
- /DIRECTORY
Enables you to specify a project directory filter to restrict the number of items checked out.
- /RECURSIVE
Used with /DIRECTORY, this specifies that the filter is to be processed recursively; that is, subdirectories are to be processed.
- /LOGFILE
Specifies a local log file to which the command is to divert all messages.
- /OVERWRITE
Specifies that Dimensions should overwrite files on disk with files processed by this command.
- /TOUCH
Assigns the current date and time to extracted files.
- /USER_DIRECTORY
Specifies the directory to which files are to be checked out.

-
- /WORKSET
Specifies the project to be processed by this command.
 - /NOMETADATA
This parameter disables creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.
 - [/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
Specifies the end-of-line handling that will be used when downloading text files. The options are:

WINDOWS	Ensures that gotten text files follow the Windows convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a CR/LF character pair, regardless of the client operating system.
UNIX	Ensures that gotten text files follow the UNIX convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a single LF character, regardless of the client operating system.
DEFAULT	Uses the default Dimensions end-of-line handling mode, i.e. text files gotten to a Windows node will have each line terminated with a CR/LF pair, while text files gotten to a UNIX node will have each line terminated with a single LF character.
UNCHANGED	Ensures that text files are gotten as-is from the item library without any end-of-line processing at all.
SHOW	Ask Dimensions to display its current EOL setting.

See also ["SET - Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment"](#) on page 428.

Description

This command checks out all the items that are related to a specified request.

When multiple revisions of the same item are related to requests processed by this command, only the latest is processed.

ECFG – Extract (Check Out) Build Configuration

```
ECFG <configuration-spec>  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

Example ECFG component1
/WORKSET=component1

Parameters and qualifiers

- <configuration-spec>
Specifies the name of the build configuration to be checked out.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
Specifies the project that contains the build configuration to be checked out.
Default: The user's current project.

Description

Checks out a build configuration to the current user ID.

EI – Extract (Check Out) Item for Update



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>
[/ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>]
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
[/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]
[/USER_FILENAME=<user-filename>]
[/REVISION=<new-revision>]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/[NO]OVERWRITE]
[/[NO]EXPAND]
[/CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT|SOURCE]
[/TOUCH]
[/NOMETADATA]
[/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
```

Examples

```
EI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;1 /CHANGE=PROD_DC_12
EI PROD;;1 /FILE=qr.c /CHANGE=PROD_DC_12
EI "FS:CBEVENT C.A-SRC;b1#4" -
  /USER_FILENAME="e:\cpjtest\cbevent.c" -
  /REVISION="b1#5" -
  /OVERWRITE
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

Comprises:

<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>

<item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<revision> defaults to the latest revision in the project specified by /WORKSET. If /WORKSET is unspecified, the user's current project will be assumed.

- /ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>

Comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

This optionally specifies the root project. Use this when the current project set via SCWS (or the project specified by the /WORKSET qualifier) occurs in more than one project tree.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name. If /ROOT_PROJECT is used to specify a the root project, /FILENAME is interpreted in the scope of that project.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location of the file to be used when the item is checked out from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, src/hello.c, hello.c, or src/build/hello.c.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>

Specifies a release-baseline which contains the particular revision of <item-spec> to be selected. (As it is in a baseline, a new revision must of course be checked out as a copy of it.) <baseline-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<baseline-id>

If omitted, the specified or default <revision> (as described above) is selected for checking out.

- /USER_FILENAME=<user-filename>

Specifies the name of the file which will be created in the user-area, and into which the item will be copied.

If omitted, it defaults to the project file name – i.e. the file created in the user area (the current directory) will have the same name as that of the item's project file name.

- /REVISION=<new-revision>

Specifies a new revision for the item. This new revision will be placed in the project specified by /WORKSET. If /WORKSET is omitted, then the new revision will be placed in the user's default project.

If omitted, Dimensions increments the current revision (the rightmost subfield only), unless the item revision in <item-spec> is at its initial lifecycle state. In this case, the revision is unchanged.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)

<attrN> is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for items, which has also been declared usable for the <product-id> and <item-type> specified in <item-spec>.

<valueN> is the substitution value to be given to this attribute.

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

<requestN> identifies a request to which the item revision is to be related
In Response To.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

If specified, the new revision of the item will be placed in the project, otherwise it will be placed in the user's current project.

- / [NO]OVERWRITE

When checking out an item revision, specify whether or not Dimensions is allowed to perform this operation depending on:

- The existence of a local file of the same name.
- The status (read-only or writeable) of an existing local file of the same name.

/NOOVERWRITE – which is normally the default but which can be reassigned using the SET OVERWRITE command described on [page 428](#) – results in a file only being successfully checked out by Dimensions if the local (target) file does not already exist or is marked read-only. This is the traditional Dimensions behavior (with respect to the file being read-only, the assumption is that if it is writable then the file could potentially be a more recently modified revision of the item that the user does not want to lose).

/OVERWRITE results in the file being successfully checked out by Dimensions irrespective of the existence or writeable status of any local (target) file.

To clarify the above, consider the following example:

```
EI "FS:CBEVENT C.A-SRC;b1#4" -  
    /USER_FILENAME="e:\cpjtest\cbevent.c" -  
    /REVISION="b1#5" /OVERWRITE
```

would always overwrite `cbevent.c` if it existed, irrespective of whether it was marked read-only or not.

- / [NO]EXPAND

Specifies whether to expand item header substitution variables.

The default is /NOEXPAND.

/EXPAND expands item header substitution variables provided the item type was defined in the process model with **Enable item header substitution**.

- /CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT|SOURCE

Specifies the *code page* to be associated with the item. The code page defines the method of encoding characters. It encompasses both the different ways characters are encoded on different platforms (EBCDIC on z/OS and ASCII on Windows and UNIX) and differences between human languages. Every item in Dimensions has a code page associated with it, this being defined or derived for the connection setting or an individual item.

The /CODEPAGE parameter defaults to the code page specified when the connection between the database server and the logical node on which the user file resides was created. Whenever the item moves between platforms, for example, on a check-out from the mainframe to a PC, if the code page for the target platform is different to the item's code page, Dimensions automatically converts the item.

/CODEPAGE is relevant only for text files, because whenever a text file is checked out or gotten, it must be in the right code page for the target platform, so that it displays correctly. Binary files are moved between platforms with no conversion.

For further details concerning code pages and logical nodes see the *Network User's Guide*.

You are advised to let the parameter default to the code page for the item type or the platform.

The /CODEPAGE options available are:

<code-page> Specify one of the code page values listed in the text file codepage.txt, located on your Dimensions server in the codepage subdirectory of the Dimensions installation directory. This file also provides more information about translation between code pages.

DEFAULT Use the code page specified for the target node connection.

SOURCE Use whatever code page was associated with the item during check in. This option is relevant only on commands that take an item out of a library i.e. FI and EI.

- /TOUCH

Sets the modification time of the user file to the current system time instead of the modification time stored in Dimensions for this item revision.

- /NOMETADATA

This parameter disables creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.

- [/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]

Specifies the end-of-line handling that will be used when downloading text files. The options are:

WINDOWS Ensures that gotten text files follow the Windows convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a CR/LF character pair, regardless of the client operating system.

UNIX Ensures that gotten text files follow the UNIX convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a single LF character, regardless of the client operating system.

DEFAULT Uses the default Dimensions end-of-line handling mode, i.e. text files gotten to a Windows node will have each line terminated with a CR/LF pair, while text files gotten to a UNIX node will have each line terminated with a single LF character.

UNCHANGED Ensures that text files are gotten as-is from the item library without any end-of-line processing at all.

SHOW Ask Dimensions to display its current EOL setting.

See also "SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment" on page 428.

Constraints

This command can be run by users who have one of the roles required to action the item from the initial lifecycle state to a new state.

By default, users can check out different revisions of an item in parallel unless a user with the role of `PRODUCT-MANAGER` has disabled this facility to allow only one revision of an item to be checked out at any given time.

ESJ – Edit Schedule Job

```
<job-id>  
[/START_TIME]  
[/REPEAT]  
[/JOB_STATUS]  
[/JOB_DESC]
```

Example ESJ "MyJobName" /JOB_STATUS="ACTIVE"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <job-id>
Specifies the job name.
- /START_TIME
Specifies the job starting time in the format 'DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS'.
- /REPEAT
Specifies an optional repeat time, can be one of:
 - 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, MINUTES
For example, /REPEAT="40 MINUTES"
 - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, HOURS
For example, /REPEAT="7 HOURS"
 - 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, DAYS
For example, /REPEAT="1 DAYS"
- /JOB_STATUS
Specifies the initial job status: INACTIVE or ACTIVE
- /JOB_DESC
Describes the schedule job.

Description

Enables you to edit a scheduled job.

Constraints

You must be the job originator, or have the privilege 'Manage Scheduled Jobs', to execute this command.

EXIT – End Dimensions Execution

[NO PARAMETERS]



NOTE EXIT cannot be run from Dimensions for z/OS.

EXIT may be used (but is not essential) to mark the end of a command file which is specified to CMD.

Constraints

None

EXPORT – Export Build Configuration

```

/USER_FILENAME=<filename>
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/CONFIGS=(<build-config1>, <build-config2>, ...)]
[/CONFIGS_MASK=config-wild-specification]
[/CONFIG_TYPES=(<config-type1>, <config-type2>, ...)]
[/TOOLS=(<tool-spec1>, <tool-spec2>, ...)]
[/TOOLS_MASK=tool-wild-specification]
[/OPT_GROUPS=(<opt-group-spec1>, <opt-group-spec2>, ...)]
[/OPT_GROUPS_MASK=<opt-group-wild-mask>]
[/RULE_TEMPLATES=[(<rule-template-spec1>, <rule-template-spec2>, ...)]
[/RULE_TEMPLATES_MASK= <rule-wild-spec>]
[/APP_TEMPLATES =( <app-template1>, <app-template2>, ...)]
[/APP_TEMPLATES_MASK=<app-template-wild-specification>]
[/[NO]WORK_AREAS]
[/[NO]DEPLOYMENT_AREAS]

```

Example EXPORT
 /USER_FILENAME=build\build_configs\component1.xml
 /WORKSET=component1
 /CONFIGS=component1

Parameters and qualifiers

- /USER_FILENAME
 Specifies the name and location of the XML file to be exported. Can be in the following formats:
 - <nodename>::<filename>
 - <area>::<filepath>
 - <filepath>
 - <file-spec>
- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
 Specifies the name of the parent project/stream containing the build configuration to be exported.
 Default: The user's current project.
- /CONFIGS=(<build-config1>, <build-config2>, ...)
 Specifies the name(s) of one or more build configurations to be exported.
 If not specified, all build configurations for the project are included.
- /CONFIGS_MASK=<config-wild-specification>
 Specifies a wildcard expression that filters the build configurations to be exported.
 This can include "_" for a single character and "*" or "%" for one or more characters.
 If the /CONFIGS parameter has been specified, this filter will be applied to the specified list of build configurations.
- /CONFIG_TYPES=(<config-type1>, <config-type2>, ...)
 Specifies the name(s) of one or more build configurations types to be included.
- /TOOLS=(<tool-spec1>, <tool-spec2>, ...)

Specifies the name(s) of one or more build tool specifications to be included.

- `/TOOLS_MASK=<tool-wild-specification>`

Specifies a wildcard expression that filters the build tools to be included. This can include "_" to represent a single character and "*" or "%" to represent one or more characters.

If the `/TOOLS` parameter has been specified, this filter will be applied to the specified list of build tool specifications.

- `/OPT_GROUPS=(<opt-group-spec1>, <opt-group-spec2>, ...)`

Specifies the name(s) of one or more build option groups to be included.

- `/OPT_GROUPS_MASK=<opt-group-wild-specification>`

Specifies a wildcard expression that filters the option groups to be included. This can include "_" to represent a single character and "*" or "%" to represent one or more characters.

If the `/OPT-GROUPS` parameter has been specified, this filter will be applied to the specified list of option groups.

- `/RULE_TEMPLATES=(<rule-template-spec1>, <rule-template-spec2>, ...)`

Specifies the name(s) of one or more transition rule templates to be included.

- `/RULE_TEMPLATES_MASK=<rule-wild-specification>`

Specifies a wildcard expression that filters the transition rule templates to be included. This can include "_" to represent a single character and "*" or "%" to represent one or more characters.

If the `/RULE_TEMPLATES` parameter has been specified, this filter will be applied to the specified list of transition rule templates.

- `/APP_TEMPLATES=(<app-template1>, <app-template2>, ...)`

Specifies the name(s) of one or more application rule templates to be included.

- `/APP_TEMPLATES_MASK=<app-template-wild-specification>`

Specifies a wildcard expression that filters the application rule templates to be included. This can include "_" to represent a single character and "*" or "%" to represent one or more characters.

If the `/APP_TEMPLATES` parameter has been specified, this filter will be applied to the specified list of application rule templates.

- `[/[NO]WORK_AREAS]`

This option specifies whether or not work areas are to be included.

- `[/[NO]DEPLOYMENT_AREAS]`

This option specifies whether or not deployment areas are to be included.

Description

This command enables you to export build configuration information from Dimensions Build to an XML-formatted file. For more information about using Dimensions Build see the *Dimensions CM Build Tools User's Guide*.

For each form where there is /xxx= and an /xxx_MASK= qualifier, if both are specified, the result is the union of the two specifications. The wild card masks can include "_" to represent a single character and "*" or "%" to represent one or more characters.

As a result of processing an EXPORT, it is possible that errors, warnings, or informational messages may be issued. The overall severity of the whole call is set to that of the highest severity message.

FBI – Fetch (Get) Baseline Items



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<baseline-spec>
[/DIRECTORY=<directory>]
[/USER_DIRECTORY=<user-directory>]
[/[NO]EXPAND]
[/[NO]REEXPAND]
[/[NO]OVERWRITE]
[/CODEPAGE<code-page>|DEFAULT|SOURCE]
[/[NO]TOUCH]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/METADATA]
[/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
```

Examples: The following command fetches the specified baseline to the specified remote directory on a tertiary node. Each file is touched as it is fetched.

```
FBI "PVCS:DM9000 BUILD 5.3" /TOUCH /USER_DIRECTORY="stal-dev-lx1:./
  build/Sources/Dm9000"
```

The following command fetches all items from the build directory in the specified baseline.

```
FBI PVCS:DM9000 /DIRECTORY="build" /
  USER_DIRECTORY="E:\Dimensions\dim90-build.2004"
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- /DIRECTORY
Enables you to specify a project directory filter to restrict the number of items fetched.
- /USER_DIRECTORY
Specifies the directory to which files are to be fetched.
- /[NO]EXPAND
Specifies whether to expand item header substitution variables.
The default is /NOEXPAND
/EXPAND expands item header substitution variables provided the item type was defined in the process model with **Enable item header substitution**.
- /[NO]REEXPAND
Specifies whether item substitution header variables will be re-expanded for existing files in the work area even if the item files have not changed in the repository.
Default: /NOREEXPAND
- /[NO]OVERWRITE
Specifies that Dimensions should overwrite files on disk with files processed by this command.
- /CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT|SOURCE

Specifies the *code page* to be associated with the items. The code page defines the method of encoding characters. It encompasses both the different ways characters are encoded on different platforms (EBCDIC on z/OS and ASCII on Windows and UNIX) and differences between human languages. Every item in Dimensions has a code page associated with it, this being defined or derived for the connection setting or an individual item.

The /CODEPAGE parameter defaults to the code page specified when the connection between the database server and the logical node on which the user file resides was created. Whenever the item moves between platforms, for example, on a check-out from the mainframe to a PC, if the code page for the target platform is different to the item's code page, Dimensions automatically converts the item.

/CODEPAGE is relevant only for text files, because whenever a text file is checked out or gotten, it must be in the right code page for the target platform, so that it displays correctly. Binary files are moved between platforms with no conversion.

For further details concerning code pages and logical nodes see the *Network User's Guide*.

You are advised to let the parameter default to the code page for the item type or the platform.

The /CODEPAGE options available are:

<code-page> Specify one of the code page values listed in the text file `codepage.txt`, located on your Dimensions server in the `codepage` subdirectory of the Dimensions installation directory. This file also provides more information about translation between code pages.

DEFAULT Use the code page specified for the target node connection.

SOURCE Use whatever code page was associated with the item during check in. This option is relevant only on commands that take an item out of a library i.e. FI and EI.

■ / [NO] TOUCH

Assigns the current date and time to fetched files. Default /TOUCH.

■ / [NO] RECURSIVE

Used with /DIRECTORY, this specifies that the filter is to be processed recursively; that is, subdirectories are to be processed. Default /RECURSIVE.

■ / [NO] METADATA

This parameter specifies creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.

Default: /METADATA

■ [/EOL=WINDOWS | UNIX | DEFAULT | UNCHANGED | SHOW]

Specifies the end-of-line handling that will be used when downloading text files. The options are:

WINDOWS

Ensures that gotten text files follow the Windows convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a CR/LF character pair, regardless of the client operating system.

UNIX	Ensures that gotten text files follow the UNIX convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a single LF character, regardless of the client operating system.
DEFAULT	Uses the default Dimensions end-of-line handling mode, i.e. text files gotten to a Windows node will have each line terminated with a CR/LF pair, while text files gotten to a UNIX node will have each line terminated with a single LF character.
UNCHANGED	Ensures that text files are gotten as-is from the item library without any end-of-line processing at all.
SHOW	Ask Dimensions to display its current EOL setting.

See also "SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment" on page 428.

Description

The FBI command fetches (gets) all item revisions from a baseline or a baseline directory, regardless of the current project.

Constraints

For each item that FBI fetches (gets) in the specified baseline, FBI executes the [FI command](#). The constraints for that command are as follows: "This command can be run by users who have a role on the design part owning the item or a role on one of the ancestor nodes of that design part."

FCDI – Fetch (Get) Request Items



NOTE This command is not available for items that belong to a stream.

```
<request-id>
[/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE]
[/DIRECTORY=<project-directory-filter>]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/[NO]EXPAND]
[/[NO]REEXPAND]
[/LOGFILE=<log-file>]
[/[NO]OVERWRITE]
[/[NO]TOUCH]
[/USER_DIRECTORY=<target-directory>]
[/WORKSET=<project>]
[/NOMETADATA]
[/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
```

Example FCDI PAYROLL_CR1

Parameters and qualifiers

- <request-id>
The name of a Dimensions request.
- /CANCEL_TRAVERSE
By default, all requests related as dependent to the specified request are processed by this command. This qualifier forces the command to process only the request specified.
- /DIRECTORY
Enables you to specify a project directory filter to restrict the number of items fetched.
- /RECURSIVE
Used with /DIRECTORY, this specifies that the filter is to be processed recursively; that is, subdirectories are to be processed.
- /[NO]EXPAND
Specifies whether item header substitution will take place.
The default is /NOEXPAND
/EXPAND expands header substitution variables provided the `item` type was defined in the process model with **Enable item header substitution**.
- /[NO]REEXPAND
Specifies whether item substitution header variables will be re-expanded for existing files in the work area even if the item files have not changed in the repository.
Default: /NOREEXPAND
- /LOGFILE
Specifies a local log file to which the command is to divert all messages.
- /OVERWRITE

Specifies that Dimensions should overwrite files on disk with files processed by this command.

- /TOUCH
Assigns the current date and time to fetched files.
- /USER_DIRECTORY
Specifies the directory to which files are to be fetched.
- /WORKSET
Specifies the project to be processed by this command.
- /NOMETADATA
This parameter disables creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.
- [/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
Specifies the end-of-line handling that will be used when downloading text files. The options are:

WINDOWS	Ensures that gotten text files follow the Windows convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a CR/LF character pair, regardless of the client operating system.
UNIX	Ensures that gotten text files follow the UNIX convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a single LF character, regardless of the client operating system.
DEFAULT	Uses the default Dimensions end-of-line handling mode, i.e. text files gotten to a Windows node will have each line terminated with a CR/LF pair, while text files gotten to a UNIX node will have each line terminated with a single LF character.
UNCHANGED	Ensures that text files are gotten as-is from the item library without any end-of-line processing at all.
SHOW	Ask Dimensions to display its current EOL setting.

See also "SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment" on page 428.

Description

This command fetches all the items that are related to a specified request.

When multiple revisions of the same item are related to requests processed by this command, only the latest is processed.

FI – Fetch (Get) Item



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.



NOTE This command is not available for items that belong to a stream.

```
<item-spec>
[/ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>]
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
[/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]
[/USER_FILENAME=<user-filename>]
[/[NO]EXPAND]
[/[NO]REEXPAND]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/[NO]OVERWRITE]
[/CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT|SOURCE]
[/[NO]TOUCH]
[/NOMETADATA]
[/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
```

Examples

```
FI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;1
FI "FS:CBEVENT C.A-SRC;b1#4" -
  /USER_FILENAME="e:\cpjtest\cbevent.c"
  /NOEXPAND -
  /NOOVERWRITE
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>--<item-type>;<revision>
```

<item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<revision> defaults to the latest revision (see [About the Command-Line Interface on page 12](#)).

- /ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

This optionally specifies the root project. Use this when the current project set via SCWS (or the project specified by the /WORKSET qualifier) occurs in more than one project tree.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name. If /ROOT_PROJECT is used to specify a the root project, /FILENAME is interpreted in the scope of that project.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location of the file to be used when the item is gotten from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, `src/hello.c`, `hello.c`, or `src/build/hello.c`.

It may be omitted if `<item-id>` is specified.

- `/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>`

Specifies a release-baseline which contains the particular revision of `<item-spec>` to be gotten. It comprises:

```
<product-id>:<baseline-id>
```

If omitted, the specified or default `<revision>` (as described above in `<item-spec>`) is gotten.

- `/USER_FILENAME=<user-filename>`

Specifies the name of the file which will be created in the user area, and into which the item will be copied.

If the user file name is omitted, it will default (with the exception described below) to the project file name – i.e. the file created in the user area (the current directory) will have the same name as that of the item's project file name.



NOTE If the FI command is submitted via the Dimensions desktop client command-line interfaces, the `/USER_FILENAME` qualifier is **compulsory**.

- `/[NO]EXPAND`

When getting the item, request Dimensions **not** to expand any substitution variables (file heading text and/or Dimensions-defined or user-defined attributes) located in the item header. This is analogous to what happens when an item is *checked out*.

Refer to "Item Format Templates", in the *Process Configuration Guide* for a discussion of item header substitution.

The default is `/NOEXPAND`

- `/[NO]REEXPAND`

Specifies whether item substitution header variables will be re-expanded for existing files in the work area even if the item files have not changed in the repository.

Default: `/NOREEXPAND`

- `/WORKSET=<project-spec>` comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.

Item revisions to be affected by the command may be specified explicitly, or they will be selected from the project.

- `/[NO]OVERWRITE`

When getting an item revision, specify whether or not Dimensions is allowed to perform this operation depending on:

- The existence of a local file of the same name.

- The status (read-only or writeable) of an existing local file of the same name.

`/NOOVERWRITE` – which is normally the default but which can be reassigned using the `SET OVERWRITE` command described on [page 428](#) – results in a file only being successfully gotten by Dimensions if the local (target) file does not already exist or is marked read-only. This is the traditional Dimensions behavior (with respect to the file being read-only, the assumption is that if it is writable then the file could potentially be a more recently modified revision of the item that the user does not want to lose).

`/OVERWRITE` results in the file being successfully gotten by Dimensions irrespective of the existence or writeable status of any local (target) file.



NOTE If the file on disk is the same as the item revision stored in Dimensions CM, the file will not be overwritten regardless of this option being set.

To clarify the above, consider the following example:

```
FI "FS:CBEVENT C.A-SRC;b1#4" -
    /USER_FILENAME="e:\cpjtest\cbevent.c" /NOEXPAND -
    /NOOVERWRITE
```

That would not allow `cbevent.c` to be overwritten if it existed and was not marked read-only.

- `/CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT|SOURCE`

Specifies the *code page* to be associated with the item. The code page defines the method of encoding characters. It encompasses both the different ways characters are encoded on different platforms (EBCDIC on z/OS and ASCII on Windows and UNIX) and differences between human languages. Every item in Dimensions has a code page associated with it, this being defined or derived for the connection setting or an individual item.

The `/CODEPAGE` parameter defaults to the code page specified when the connection between the database server and the logical node on which the user file resides was created. Whenever the item moves between platforms, for example, on a check-out from the mainframe to a PC, if the code page for the target platform is different to the item's code page, Dimensions automatically converts the item.

`/CODEPAGE` is relevant only for text files, because whenever a text file is checked out or gotten, it must be in the right code page for the target platform, so that it displays correctly. Binary files are moved between platforms with no conversion.

For further details concerning code pages and logical nodes see the *Network User's Guide*.

You are advised to let the parameter default to the code page for the item type or the platform.

The `/CODEPAGE` options available are:

<code><code-page></code>	Specify one of the code page values listed in the text file <code>codepage.txt</code> , located on your Dimensions server in the <code>codepage</code> subdirectory of the Dimensions installation directory. This file also provides more information about translation between code pages.
--------------------------------	--

DEFAULT	Use the code page specified for the target node connection.
SOURCE	Use whatever code page was associated with the item during check in. This option is relevant only on commands that take an item out of a library i.e. FI and EI.

- /TOUCH

Sets the modification time of the user file to the current system time instead of the modification time stored in Dimensions for this item revision.



NOTE If the file on disk is the same as the item revision stored in Dimensions CM, the modification time will not be updated.

- /NOMETADATA

This parameter disables creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.

- [/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]

Specifies the end-of-line handling that will be used when downloading text files. The options are:

WINDOWS	Ensures that gotten text files follow the Windows convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a CR/LF character pair, regardless of the client operating system.
UNIX	Ensures that gotten text files follow the UNIX convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a single LF character, regardless of the client operating system.
DEFAULT	Uses the default Dimensions end-of-line handling mode, i.e. text files gotten to a Windows node will have each line terminated with a CR/LF pair, while text files gotten to a UNIX node will have each line terminated with a single LF character.
UNCHANGED	Ensures that text files are gotten as-is from the item library without any end-of-line processing at all.
SHOW	Ask Dimensions to display its current EOL setting.

See also "SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment" on page 428.

File Permissions

The FI command applies the read-only attribute to the file unless the DM_KEEP_PERMS Y configuration variable is defined. However, if there is no content change and therefore no "get" operation actually occurs, the file permissions remain unchanged.

Constraints

This command can be run by users who have a role on the design part owning the item or a role on one of the ancestor nodes of that design part.

FIF – Find Item File



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>  
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

Example FIF PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;2

Parameters and qualifiers

■ <item-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>- <item-type>;<revision>
```

<item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<revision> may be omitted if the file version is not required.

■ /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, `src/hello.c`, `hello.c`, or `src/build/hello.c`.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

■ /WORKSET=<project-spec>

Comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.

Item revisions to be affected by the command may be specified explicitly, or they will be selected from the project.

Description

This program displays an item's file name, including full directory path and optionally the revision number.

Non-Dimensions operations (e.g. compilation) can sometimes be performed by reading the item directly from the item library (provided that the user has been granted normal operating system read access to the library).

Constraints

This command can be run only by users who have a role for the owner part.

The command is not available for items held in delta libraries.

FRC – Forward a Release to a Customer



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<release-spec>  
/CUSTOMER=<name>  
/LOCATION=<location>  
/PROJECT=<project-spec>  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
```

Example FRC PROD:"R M 2.0 FOR HP"
/CUSTOMER="Brown Finances -
/LOCATION="Bristol"
/PROJECT="PAYROLL"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <release-spec>
Specifies the releases-spec, which comprises:

```
<product-id.><release-id>
```
- /CUSTOMER=<name>
Specifies the customer's name.
- /LOCATION=<location>
Specifies the customer's physical location.
- /PROJECT=<project-spec>
Specifies the project name.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
Optionally associate a description of the release.

Description

The Dimensions product allows you to maintain a list of customers and a record of which Dimensions releases have been sent to each customer.

The FRC command enables you to record the fact that a release has been supplied to a specific customer.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

The combination of customer name, location, and project-spec must be unique in the Dimensions database.

You cannot forward the same release to a customer twice.

FWI – Fetch (Get) Project Items



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<project-spec>
[/DIRECTORY=<directory>]
[/USER_DIRECTORY=<user-directory>]
[/[NO]EXPAND]
[/[NO]REEXPAND]
[/[NO]OVERWRITE]
[/CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT|SOURCE]
[/[NO]TOUCH]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/NOMETADATA]
[/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
```

Examples: The following command recursively fetches (gets) the entire specified project into the user's project directory. Each file is touched as it is fetched.

```
FWI PVCS:DM9000 /TOUCH
```

The following command recursively fetches (gets) all items from the `build` directory into the specified user directory.

```
FWI PVCS:DM9000 /DIRECTORY="build"
      /USER_DIRECTORY="E:\Dimensions\dim90-build.2004"
```

The following command fetches (gets) only items in the `install` directory, excluding any subdirectories, into the specified remote directory on a tertiary node.

```
FWI PVCS:DM9000 /DIRECTORY="install" /NORECURSE /USER_DIRECTORY="stal-
dev-lx1:./builds/dim90-build.2004"
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<project-spec>`
Comprises `<product id>:<project id>` and specifies the project or stream whose items are to be fetched.
- `/DIRECTORY`
Enables you to specify a project directory filter to restrict the number of items fetched.
- `/USER_DIRECTORY`
Specifies the directory to which files are to be fetched.
- `/[NO]EXPAND`
Specifies whether item header expansion will occur.
The default is to expand header substitution variables provided the item type was defined in the process model with **Enable item header substitution**.
- `/[NO]REEXPAND`
Specifies whether item substitution header variables will be re-expanded for existing files in the work area even if the item files have not changed in the repository.
Default: `/NOREEXPAND`

-
- / [NO]OVERWRITE

Specifies that Dimensions should overwrite files on disk with files processed by this command.

- /CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT|SOURCE

Specifies the *code page* to be associated with the items. The code page defines the method of encoding characters. It encompasses both the different ways characters are encoded on different platforms (EBCDIC on z/OS and ASCII on Windows and UNIX) and differences between human languages. Every item in Dimensions has a code page associated with it, this being defined or derived for the connection setting or an individual item.

The /CODEPAGE parameter defaults to the code page specified when the connection between the database server and the logical node on which the user file resides was created. Whenever the item moves between platforms, for example, on a check-out from the mainframe to a PC, if the code page for the target platform is different to the item's code page, Dimensions automatically converts the item.

/CODEPAGE is relevant only for text files, because whenever a text file is checked out or gotten, it must be in the right code page for the target platform, so that it displays correctly. Binary files are moved between platforms with no conversion.

For further details concerning code pages and logical nodes see the *Network User's Guide*.

You are advised to let the parameter default to the code page for the item type or the platform.

The /CODEPAGE options available are:

<code-page> Specify one of the code page values listed in the text file `codepage.txt`, located on your Dimensions server in the `codepage` subdirectory of the Dimensions installation directory. This file also provides more information about translation between code pages.

DEFAULT Use the code page specified for the target node connection.

SOURCE Use whatever code page was associated with the item during check in. This option is relevant only on commands that take an item out of a library i.e. FI and EI.

- / [NO]TOUCH

Assigns the current date and time to fetched files. Default /TOUCH.

- / [NO]RECURSIVE

Used with /DIRECTORY, this specifies that the filter is to be processed recursively; that is, subdirectories are to be processed. Default /RECURSIVE.

- / [NO]METADATA

This parameter specifies creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.

Default: /METADATA

- [/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED]

Specifies the end-of-line handling that will be used when downloading text files. The options are:

WINDOWS	Ensures that gotten text files follow the Windows convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a CR/LF character pair, regardless of the client operating system.
UNIX	Ensures that gotten text files follow the UNIX convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a single LF character, regardless of the client operating system.
DEFAULT	Uses the default Dimensions end-of-line handling mode, i.e. text files gotten to a Windows node will have each line terminated with a CR/LF pair, while text files gotten to a UNIX node will have each line terminated with a single LF character.
UNCHANGED	Ensures that text files are gotten as-is from the item library without any end-of-line processing at all.
SHOW	Ask Dimensions to display its current EOL setting.

See also "SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment" on page 428.

Description

The FWI command fetches (gets) the latest item revisions from an entire project or a project directory. By default, FWI traverses all subdirectories when looking for item revisions to fetch.

Constraints

For each item that FWI fetches (gets) in the specified project, FWI executes the [FI command](#). The constraints for that command are as follows: "This command can be run by users who have a role on the design part owning the item or a role on one of the ancestor nodes of that design part."

GENCERT - Generate Certificates

```
[/COUNT=n]
[/NETWORK_NODE=<nodename>]
[/USER=<userid>]
[/PASSWORD=<password>]
```

Description

Generates one-time certificates that allow the currently logged in user to reconnect using one of the following programs:

- `dmcli -cert <cert>`
- `template_test -v <cert>`

For more details about the template testing program see the *Developer's Reference*.

Example

```
GENCERT
  /COUNT=2
  /NETWORK_NODE=myserver
  /USER=user1
  /PASSWORD=abcde123
```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- `/COUNT=n`
Specifies the number of certificates to return.
- `/NETWORK_NODE=<nodename>`
Specifies a network node.
- `/USER=<userid>`
Specifies a user ID or credential set for the specified node. For information about credential sets see the *System Administration Guide*.
- `/PASSWORD=<password>`
Specifies a password for the user ID. Not required if you specify a credential set in `/USER`.

NOTE

- To authenticate to a tertiary node specify these qualifiers:
`/NETWORK_NODE`, `/PASSWORD`, `/USER`
- If Structured Information Return (SIR) is enabled the GENCERT command returns the certificates as symbol table variables. Use this mechanism in conjunction with the `)COPYSYM` directive in the templating mechanism to provide one or more steps of a build with certificates. The SSPM command (see [page 442](#)) controls structured information return processing. For full details about SIR see the *Developer's Reference*.

GREP – Search and Replace



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
/SEARCH=<text>
[/TEXT_REPLACE=<text>]
[/FILENAME=<text>]
[/COMMENT=<text>]
[/USER_FILENAME=<text>]
[/[NO]IGNORE_CASE]
[/LATEST_REV]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/PRODUCT=<text>]
[/TYPE_LIST=(type,type)]
[/FORMAT_LIST=(format,format)]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

One of the following must also be specified...

```
/WS_DIR=<directory>
/PART=<part specification>
/CHANGE_DOC_ID=<doc id>
```

Examples `GREP /SEARCH="printf" /PRODUCT="PAYROLL" /FILENAME="%c" /WS_DIR="src\gui" /LATEST_REV /IGNORE_CASE`

will cause Dimensions to search for all occurrences of `printf` ignoring case, in all `c` files in the project directory `src\gui` owned by product **PAYROLL** looking only at the latest revision.

```
GREP /SEARCH="printf" /FILENAME="%c,%.h,%.cpp" /TYPE_LIST=(DAT) /PART="PETRAY:PETRAY.A;1" /RECURSIVE
```

will find all items which are CPP, C or H files of item type DAT which contain the word `printf` (the case must match) owned by the design part PETRAY or any of its children (recursively).

```
GREP /SEARCH="strncasecmp" /TEXT_REPLACE="strnicmp" /FILENAME="domain%.c" CHANGE_DOC_ID="PAYROLL_CR_1" /COMMENT="replace string routines" /USER_FILE="C:\output.log"
```

will find all items containing `strncasecmp` and create new revisions of the matching items replacing occurrences of `strncasecmp` with `strnicmp`. The comment "replace string routines" will be used as the comment for the creation of the new item revisions. Only items related to request PAYROLL_CR_1 will be searched and the output of the command will be placed in the log file "C:\output.log".

Parameters and qualifiers

- /SEARCH=<text>

Specifies the text to find by defining search patterns using regular expressions. For example, if you set this to `/SEARCH=/.product`, then the search will return only instances of the exact phrase ".product", including the period. If you set this to `/SEARCH=.product`, the period connotes a search for every instance of the term

"product", with or without a period. Please consult rules for using regular expressions before defining this parameter to ensure that you achieve the correct results.

- /TEXT_REPLACE=<text>
Specifies the string with which to replace found values.
- /FILENAME=<text>
Specifies a filter for matching files.
- /COMMENT=<text>
Specifies comment used for newly created revisions only valid if REPLACE is specified.
- /USER_FILE=<text>
Specifies optional file to contain output of GREP command.
- /IGNORE_CASE
ignore case when searching.
- /LATEST_REV
look at only the latest revision.
- /RECURSIVE
causes search to be recursive from the given object.
- /PRODUCT=<text>
only look at items of this product.
- /TYPE_LIST=(type, type)
only look at items of these types.
- /FORMAT_LIST=(format, format)
only look at items of these formats.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

 <product-id>:<project-id>

This specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken. The WS_DIR qualifier can be used to further scope the nature of the search.
- /WS_DIR=<directory>
Specifies the project directory to search



NOTE To search the top directory in a project use only the forward slash character (/).

- /PART=<part specification>
Specifies the design part to search
- /CHANGE_DOC_ID=<doc id>
Specifies the request to search from.

All item revisions that are related, either as **Affected** or **In Response To**, will be considered for this command.

Constraints

This command can be run only by users who have the role to get the relevant items.

The GREP command is only for use with files of an ASCII text format. Binary files such as Microsoft Word documents are not searched, they are simply ignored.

HELP – Help

<command-name>
timezones

Example HELP download

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <command-name>

The command for which you want a usage summary.

- timezones

Displays all timezone values available to use with the SET TIMEZONE command. See "[SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment](#)" on page 428.

You can optionally limit the list of timezones using a search parameter, in the following format:

```
HELP timezones=*<wildcard>
```

For example, to only return timezones with Americas in their names:

```
HELP timezones=*Americas
```

Description

Displays a usage summary, including required and optional qualifiers, for the specified command.

HIDE - Hide Unused Streams and Projects

```
[/STREAM=PROD:STREAM_ID]  
[/PROJECT=PROD:PROJ_ID]  
[/USER_WORKSETLIST]  
[/NOLOCK]
```

Description

Hides unused streams and projects but does not delete them. Hidden streams and projects are not displayed in clients and at the command line but you can list them using the LWS /ALL command. By default HIDE locks all streams and projects after they are hidden.

Use the SHOW command to make hidden streams and projects visible, see [page 436](#).

Example

```
HIDE /STREAM=QLARIUS:MAINLINE_JAVA
```

Hides a stream with the specification QLARIUS:MAINLINE_JAVA.

Parameters and Qualifiers

- /STREAM
The specification of a stream to hide.
- /PROJECT
The specification of a project to hide.
- /USER_WORKSETLIST
The path of a local file that lists multiple streams and projects to hide (specify each on a new line).
- /NOLOCK
Does not lock streams and projects after they are hidden.

IMPORT – Import Build Configuration

```
<build-configuration-spec>  
[/NEW_NAME=<configuration-spec>]  
/USER_FILENAME=<file-name>  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]  
[/[NO]FORCE
```

Example

```
IMPORT component1  
/NEW_CONFIGURATION=component2  
/USER_FILENAME=stal-dev::C:\data\builds\build_configs\component1.xml  
/WORKSET=component02  
/FORCE
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<build-configuration-spec>`
Specifies the name of the build configuration to be imported.
- `/NEW_NAME=<configuration-spec>`
Specifies the name of the build configuration after it is imported.
Default: The existing build configuration name.
- `/USER_FILENAME=<file-name>`
Specifies the name of the XML file to be imported. Can be in the following formats:
 - `<node>::<filename>`
 - `<area>::filename.`
- `/WORKSET=<project-spec>`
Specifies the parent project to be related the imported build configuration.
Default: The user's current project.
- `/[NO]FORCE`
Performs an import and ignores all warnings.
Default: `/NOFORCE` (stops importing if any warnings are received).

Description

Enables you to import a build configuration in an XML-formatted file into Dimensions Build. For more information about using Dimensions Build see *Dimensions CM Build Tools User's Guide*.

LA – List Areas



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<area-name>
[/TYPE=<area-type>]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec> [/STAGE=<stage>]]
[/NETWORK_NODE=<machine-name>]
[/OWNER=<user-or-group>]
[/STATUS=ONLINE or OFFLINE]
[/[NO]DETAIL]
```

Example LA <area-name> /TYPE=DEPLOYMENT

Parameters and qualifiers

- <area-name>
Specifies the name of the area of which to list details. If this parameter is omitted, the list of areas is potentially filtered by other optional qualifiers.
- /TYPE=<area-type>
WORK or DEPLOYMENT. If this parameter is specified, only areas of this type will be included in the list.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
If this parameter is specified, only areas related to this project will be included in the list.
- /STAGE=<stage>
If this parameter is specified, only areas associated with this stage will be included in the list.
- /NETWORK_NODE=<machine-name>
If this parameter is specified, only areas defined for this node will be included in the list.
- /OWNER=<user-or-group>
If this parameter is specified, only areas owned by this user or group will be included in the list.
- /STATUS=ONLINE or OFFLINE
If this parameter is specified, only areas of the specified status will be included in the list.
- /[NO]DETAIL
Specifying /NODETAIL means that only a summary list is reported.
The default is /DETAIL.

Description

The LA command lists details of the specified area or all areas matching the specified criteria. If no parameters are provided, the command lists details of all areas.

Constraints

Only users with the Run Admin Reports privilege can run this command.

LAST - List Area Structure

```
<areaname[;revrange]>
[/VERBOSE]
[/DETAIL]
[/USER_FILENAME="file.txt"]
[/INCLUDE_PATH_MASK_LIST=(mask1, mask2...)]
[/EXCLUDE_PATH_MASK_LIST=(mask1, mask2...)]
```

Description

Lists all items and directories in a specific version of an area.

Parameters and Qualifiers

- <areaname[;revrange]>
Specifies an area name where [;revrange]:
 - If not specified, or specified as *, lists the tip version of the area.
 - If specified as a single number lists just that version of the area.
 - If specified in the form mm . nn lists all versions between versions mm and nn inclusive. If mm is not present nn starts at version 1. If nn is not present mm lists all versions from mm to the tip version of the area.
- /VERBOSE
Uids and internal details of the processing are displayed.
- /DETAIL
Additional information about each revision is displayed.
- /USER_FILENAME="file.txt"
The command output is directed to the specified file. The file format is CSV, which can be read by a spreadsheet or imported into a database.
- /INCLUDE_PATH_MASK_LIST and /EXCLUDE_PATH_MASK_LIST
Specify lists of Ant patterns to include and exclude.
 - ** matches directory paths
 - ? matches a single letterIf you only use one pattern you can omit the parenthesis (), for example:
/INCLUDE_PATH_MASK_LIST=mask1

LAVC – List Deployment Area Versions

```
<area_name>[;<version>]
[/WORKSET=<projectName>]
[ALL]
[/VERBOSE]
```

Example LAVC UT;* /VERBOSE /ALL

Output:

```
Deployment operations performed:-
  A      templates/workman.template;1
  A      exec
  A      prt
  A      prt/gra.c;1
  A      prt/graphic.h;1
  A      prt/prt.c;1
  A      prt/prt.hlp;1
  A      prt/print.h;1
  A      prt/makefile.mk;1
```

Parameters and
qualifiers

■ <area_name>[;<version>]

Specifies the name of a deployment area and optionally an area version. If you do not specify a version, a summary of all selected area versions is listed. If you specify an asterisk '*' as the area version, the details of all selected deployment operations that participated in each version are listed.

If you specify a deployment area version the details of all the changes in the version are listed:

- !: item renamed
- A: item added
- U: item updated
- D: item deleted
- u: item previously updated (requires /VERBOSE)
- a: item previously added (requires /VERBOSE)
- d: directory does not contains items associated with this project/stream but does contain items associated with other projects/streams (and cannot be deleted).

■ /WORKSET=<projectName>

- If specified: only lists deployments for the specified project or stream.
- If not specified: lists deployments for the current project or stream.

■ /ALL

Lists deployments for all projects and streams.

- /VERBOSE
 - If specified: also lists the statuses of items previously updated or added ('u' and 'a' conditions).
 - If not specified: only lists the number of references found for each item previously added and directories containing items associated with other projects/streams ('a' and 'd' conditions).

Description

Lists deployment area versions and their content.

LBA – List Build Areas



NOTE This command is no longer available; use LA (List Areas) instead.

See the LA command.

LBDB – List Existing Base Database Entries

No parameters.

Example LBDB

This command enables you to list existing registered base databases in an installation's network administration tables. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

LBPROJ – List Dimensions Build Projects



NOTE This command is no longer available; use LWS instead.

LCK – Lock Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

WORKSET <project-spec>

Example LCK WORKSET PROD_X:TEST_WS

Parameters and
qualifiers <project-spec> is comprised of:

<product-id>:<project-id>

The specified project must exist.

Description

This command locks the project/stream, with project as a fixed parameter and <project-spec> a user-defined parameter. The locked state prevents the addition of new Dimensions items to the project/stream or the removal of existing item revisions that are in a locked project/stream (baselining is likely to occur in this state). In addition, items that exist in a locked project/stream will not be actionable or updateable from another project/stream unless the user has the role of PRODUCT-MANAGER for the item's product. Users with the PRODUCT-MANAGER role can create new items in a locked project.

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges for the project concerned.

LCO – List Existing Contacts

No parameters.

Example LCO

This command enables you to list an installation's contacts. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

LCS – List Credential Set

[/USER_FILENAME=<filespec>]

Optional parameter that writes the output to a CSV (comma-separated values) file.

This command enables you to list credential set for the current user. You can also use SIR to retrieve values from the command (see SSPM in the *Developer's Reference*).

LCST – List Existing Codesets

No parameters.

Example LCST

This command enables you to list an installation's codesets. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

LFS – List Existing File Systems

No parameters.

Example LFS

This command enables you to list an installation's file systems. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

LGRP – List Groups

[/ [NO]DETAIL]

Description

This command lists all available groups and, if /DETAIL is specified, group members.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

LII – List Item Build Relationships



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>
[/FILENAME=workset filename]
[/USER_FILENAME="user filename"]
[/RELATIONSHIP = BLD_ACTUAL | BLD_PREDICTED | BLD_ALL]
```

Example LII ACCTS: /FILENAME="MAPSET/ACCTSET.MAPSET"
- /USER_FILENAME=" ./acctset.csv"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

which has the form:

```
<product id>: [<item-id>[.<variant>[-<item-type>[;<revision>]]]]
```

Can be specified in full (/FILENAME is then not required) or partially specified (use /FILENAME to complete the remaining values).

- /FILENAME=workset filename

Use this qualifier instead of the full item specification to identify a particular file revision. When working with mainframe file names, use the distributed (LIBRARY/MEMBER.LIBRARY) format rather than the LIBRARY(MEMBER) format.

- /USER_FILENAME="user filename"

Specifies an optional .csv file that contains the item relationships.

- /RELATIONSHIP = BLD_ACTUAL | BLD_PREDICTED | BLD_ALL

Specifies the type of build relationship to be listed.

BLD_ACTUAL	Lists relationships between inputs and outputs observed during the build processing.
BLD_PREDICTED	Lists relationships that exist between a previous revision of this item and the related item (for example, the user has revised a source file).
BLD_ALL	(Default) Lists both actual and predicted relationships.

Description

This command lists the build relationships that exist from/to the specified item revision. It provides a similar function to looking at the "derived items" view of an item in the GUI clients, except that this command can also display the BLD_PREDICTED records, which are normally hidden. If SIR processing is enabled, the LII command returns values as tables in the symbol table.

Constraints

None.

LINS – List Existing Database Instance Entries

No parameters.

Example LINS

This command enables you to list existing registered database instances in an installation's network administration tables. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

LLCA – List Library Cache Areas



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<area-name>  
[/NETWORK_NODE=<machine-name>]  
[/OWNER=<user-or-group>]  
[/STATUS=ONLINE or OFFLINE]
```

Example LLCA <area-name>

Parameters and qualifiers

- <area-name>
Specifies the name of the area of which to list details. If this parameter is omitted, the list of areas is potentially filtered by other optional qualifiers.
- /NETWORK_NODE=<machine-name>
If this parameter is specified, only areas defined for this node will be included in the list.
- /OWNER=<user-or-group>
If this parameter is specified, only areas owned by this user or group will be included in the list.
- /STATUS=ONLINE or OFFLINE
If this parameter is specified, only areas of the specified status will be included in the list.

Description

The LLCA command lists details of the specified library cache area or all library cache areas matching the specified criteria. If no parameters are provided, the command lists details of all library cache areas.

Constraints

Only users with the Run Admin Reports privilege can run this command.

LMNR – List Mail Notification Rules

No parameters.

Description

This command lists all mail notification rules.

LNC – List Existing Network Node Connections

No parameters.

Example LNC

This command enables you to list an installation's existing network node connections. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

LNDO – List Existing Network Node Objects

No parameters.

This command enables you to list existing network nodes. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

LNN – List Existing Network Nodes

No parameters.

Example LNN

This command enables you to list an installation's existing network nodes. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

LNWO – List Existing Network Objects

No parameters.

Example LNWO

This command enables you to list an installation's existing network objects. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

LOG - Lists Stream or Project Changeset History

```
[<versionRange>]
[/FROM_TIME=<from timestamp>]
[/TO_TIME=<to timestamp>]
[/WORKSET=<workset-spec>]
[/BRIEF]
[/COMMENT]
[/FILENAME]
[/LOGFILE]
[/CHANGE_DOC_ID]
```

Description

Enables you to list the changeset history of your streams and projects. You can use the qualifiers and parameters described below to filter the changesets that are listed.

Example

```
LOG 205..276 /FROM_TIME=2014-01-02 /TO_TIME=2014-02-01
      /WORKSET=QLARIUS:S1 /LOGFILE=C:\output /COMMENT="java"
      /FILE="**/*.java"
```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- <versionRange>

Specifies a range for listing stream or project versions. If omitted all versions are listed. Format:

```
NN..MM
```

where NN and MM are the stream or project version numbers and $NN < MM$.

The following formats are also allowed:

- MM - lists the changeset associated with this version.
- ..MM - lists all changesets up to version MM.
- NN.. - lists all changesets from version NN.

- /FROM_TIME

Specifies the start timestamp. Only changesets created after this timestamp are listed. Format:

```
"YYYY-MM-DD"
```

or

```
YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS
```

You can also use these values:

- NOW: the full date time value, for example: 2014-04-15 11:46:00
- TODAY or ".": derived from the date in the value NOW, for example: 2014-04-15

-
- YESTERDAY: derived from the date in the value NOW for example: 2014-04-14

For example:

- LOG /F=. or LOG /F=TODAY lists any changesets that were created today.
- LOG /F=YESTERDAY lists any changesets that have been created since yesterday.

- /TO_TIME

Specifies the end timestamp. Only changesets created before this timestamp are listed. Format:

"YYYY-MM-DD"

or

YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS

You can also use the values described above.

- /WORKSET

Specifies the stream or project whose history is to be listed. If omitted, the current stream or project history is listed.

- /BRIEF

Enables brief mode (changeset details are not listed).

- /COMMENT

Filters the changesets by their comments (uses a regular expression). For example:

- LOG /comment="java": only lists changesets whose comments include the word "java" (in any case).
- LOG /comment="^java": only lists changesets whose comments begin with the word "java".
- LOG /comment="java\$": only lists changesets whose comments end with the word "java".

- /FILENAME

Filters the changesets by paths that contain changes (uses an ANT pattern). For example:

- LOG /FILE="**/*.java": only lists changesets that contain changes in any Java files.
- LOG /FILE="build/pcwin/pcwin.cpp": only list changesets that contain changes to "build/pcwin/pcwin.cpp".

- /LOGFILE

Specifies the name of the output file.

- /CHANGE_DOC_ID

Finds all the versions of a stream, or project, that contain changes associated with the request that you specify. For example, to find the versions of TESTSTREAM that contain changes related to the request TEST_CR_1:

```
LOG /WORKSET=TESTSTREAM /CHANGE_DOC_ID=TEST_CR_1
```

Output Format

The output of the LOG command has the following format:

```
<stream or project version> | <userId> | <changeset date> | <comment> |  
  <change type code> | <object class> | <path|revision> |  
  <associated requests>
```

where:

- <change type code> can be one of the following:
 - C - a new item or folder was created.
 - I - an item revision was imported into the stream or project.
 - M - a new item revision was created from another item revision.
 - R - an item or directory was removed from the stream or project.
 - PR - an item or directory was renamed in the stream or project.
 - PM - an item or directory was moved in the stream or project.
 - PI - an item was promoted in the stream or project.
 - DI - an item was demoted in the stream or project.
- <object_class> is either D or I and indicates whether the change is applicable to a folder or an item revision.

Examples:

```
-----  
2822 | USER1 | 2014-02-03 05:40:56 | remove residual metadata files  
      M | I |  
Cruisecontrol/projects/win-vc10/scripts/cleanBuild.sh;cm_vrs#1 |  
DMPROD_EC_5763  
-----  
2823 | USER2 | 2014-02-03 05:42:54 | Fixed Solaris compilation  
      M | I |  
build/libpcmscore/sync_xnode_request_resolver.cpp;cm_vrs#1 |  
DMPROD_EC_5771  
      M | I |  
build/libpcmscore/sync_xnode_request_resolver.h;cm_vrs#1 |  
DMPROD_EC_5771  
-----  
2824 | USER3 | 2014-02-03 09:08:53 | Automatic legacy metadata  
conversion to .dm format on first access  
      C | I | build/libmsgservices/timetracer.cpp;cm_vrs#1 |  
DMPROD_ECR_42828  
      M | I | build/libmsgservices/stdafx.h;cm_vrs#1 |  
DMPROD_ECR_42828  
      M | I | build/libmsgservices/libmsgservices.mk;cm_vrs#1 |  
DMPROD_ECR_42828  
      C | I | build/libmsgservices/msgfun.h;cm_vrs#1 |  
DMPROD_ECR_42828  
      PM | I | build/libpcmscore/timetracer.h ->  
build/libmsgservices/timetracer.h;cm2010r1_team2#2 | DMPROD_ECR_42828
```

LOS – List Existing Operating Systems

No parameters.

Example LOS

This command enables you to list an installation's existing operating systems. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

LPRIV – List Privileges

No parameters.

Description

This command lists all privileges.

LPROJ – List Dimensions Projects and Build Projects



NOTE This command is no longer available; use LWS instead.

LPRP – List Preservation Rules Policies



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

<product-id>

Example The following command:

```
LPRP PAYROLL
```

list preservation rules policies defined in the PAYROLL product.

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <product-id>
Specifies the product restricting the list of policies to be displayed.

Description

List preservation rules policies defined in a product (for information about preservation rules policies, see "[DPRP – Define Preservation Rules Policy](#)" on page 203).

Constraints

None.

LPRT – List Existing Network Protocols

No parameters.

This command enables you to list existing network protocols used by an installation network object. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

LPSP – List Per-Stage Project Properties



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

<project-spec>

Example The following command:

```
LPSP "EXEDLL:EXEDLL 2.0"
```

list per-stage project stage properties set in the "EXEDLL:EXEDLL 2.0" project.

**Parameters and
qualifiers**

- <project-spec>

Comprises <product-id>:<project-id> and specifies the project specification.

Description

List per-stage project properties set in a project (for information about per-stage project properties, see "[SPSP – Set Per-Stage Preservation Policy](#)" on page 439).

Constraints

None.

LRC - List Request Changes

```
<request-id>  
[/WORKSET=<workset-spec>]  
/[NO]VERBOSE]
```

Description

Lists the changesets, and associated changes, related to the request that you specify.

Qualifiers

- <request-id>
Specifies a request ID.
- /WORKSET=<workset-spec>
Specifies a project or stream.
- / [NO]VERBOSE
Adds item specifications to the output.

LRSD – List Existing Resident Software Definitions



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

No parameters.

Example LRSD

This command enables you to list an installation's existing Resident Software Definitions (RSDs). See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

LSAR – List Archives



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

This command lists all archives created by ART.

LSBL – List Baselines



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

LSBL
[<product-ID>]

- <product-ID>

Specifies a product for which baselines are to be listed.

Example Output

```
Dimensions>lsbl
Listing of baselines currently in the database for all products:
Baseline Id: PAYROLL:BL_DEV_REL_1_A
Created by DMSYS
Associated Project: (None)
Baseline Id: PAYROLL:BL_DEV_REL_1_B
Created by DMSYS
Associated Project: (None)
Baseline Id: PAYROLL:BL_DEV_REL_2_A
Created by DMSYS
Associated Project: (None)
Baseline Id: PAYROLL:BL_VBGUI_REL_1_A
Created by DMSYS
Associated Project: (None)
Baseline Id: PAYROLL:INITIAL
Created by DMSYS
Associated Project: (None)
Operation completed

Dimensions>lsbl payroll
Listing of baselines currently in the database for user-specified
product:
Baseline Id: PAYROLL:BL_DEV_REL_1_A
Created by DMSYS
Associated Project: (None)
Baseline Id: PAYROLL:BL_DEV_REL_1_B
Created by DMSYS
Associated Project: (None)
Baseline Id: PAYROLL:BL_DEV_REL_2_A
Created by DMSYS
Associated Project: (None)
Baseline Id: PAYROLL:BL_VBGUI_REL_1_A
Created by DMSYS
Associated Project: (None)
Baseline Id: PAYROLL:INITIAL
Created by DMSYS
Associated Project: (None)
Operation completed
```

Description

This command supports the ISPF panels client baseline build facility.

LSJ – List Scheduled Jobs

```
[<job-id>]
[/FROM_TIME]
[/TO_TIME]
[/JOB_STATUS]
[/ORIGINATOR]
[/SORTING]
[/JOB_HIST]
[/COMMANDS]
```

Examples: `LSJ /FROM_TIME="07-12-2007 11:06" /JOB_STATUS="ACTIVE, RUNNING" /SORTING="NAME"`
`LSJ "MyJobName" /JOB_HIST /COMMANDS`

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<job-id>`
Specifies the schedule job name. If you omit this qualifier, all scheduled jobs are listed.
- `/FROM_TIME`
Displays scheduled jobs whose start time is greater than, or equal to, the value that you specify. Use the format 'DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS', for example:
`/FROM_TIME="31-12-2008 23:59:59"`.
- `/TO_TIME`
Displays scheduled jobs whose start time is less than, or equal to, the value that you specify. Use the format 'DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS', for example:
`/TO_TIME="31-12-2008 23:59:59"`.



NOTE

- If you omit both `/FROM_TIME` and `/TO_TIME`, jobs are not filtered by their start time.
 - If you specify `/FROM_TIME`, only jobs with a start time greater than, or equal, to `/FROM_TIME` are listed.
 - If you specify `/TO_TIME`, only jobs with a start time less than, or equal to, `/TO_TIME` are listed.
 - If you specify both `/FROM_TIME` and `/TO_TIME`, all jobs that have a start time between these two times are listed.
- `/JOB_STATUS`
Filters job statuses and only displays the statuses that you specify. Can be one or more of the following: `ACTIVE`, `INACTIVE`, `RUNNING`, `CANCELLING`. For example:
`/JOB_STATUS="ACTIVE, RUNNING"`
`/JOB_STATUS="INACTIVE"`
 - `/ORIGINATOR`
Displays jobs created by the user that you specify, for example:
`/ORIGINATOR="DMSYS"`

- /SORTING

Specifies the way that job lists are ordered, can be one or more of the following values:

- NAME: jobs are ordered by name (job-id).
- DATE: jobs are ordered by scheduled date/time (START_TIME).
- STATUS: jobs are ordered by current status (JOB_STATUS).

To use a combination of values, separate with commas.

You can also optionally specify keywords to sort a list in ascending (ASC) or descending (DESC) order. The default is ASC.

For example:

```
/SORTING="STATUS ASC, DATE DESC"
```

- /JOB_HIST

Displays the execution history of jobs.

- /COMMANDS

Displays all the commands related to the scheduled job(s).

Description

Lists scheduled jobs.

LSTG – List Stages



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

This command does not have any options.

Sample Output

```
Dimensions>lstg
Listing of stages for this database:
  Stage Id: DEVELOPMENT
    Description: Development stage
    Created: 31-JAN-2001 16:24:53 by dmsys
  Stage Id: EMERGENCY
    Description: Emergency stage
    Created: 31-JAN-2001 16:24:53 by dmsys
  Stage Id: RELEASE
    Description: Release stage
    Created: 31-JAN-2001 16:24:53 by dmsys
  Stage Id: SYSTEM TEST
    Description: System test stage
    Created: 31-JAN-2001 16:24:53 by dmsys
  Stage Id: UNIT TEST
    Description: Unit test stage
    Created: 31-JAN-2001 16:24:53 by dmsys
Operation completed
```

Description

Lists the contents of the Global Stage Lifecycle.

LUPG - List Upgrade History

```
[/HISTORY_TYPE=ALL | LATEST]  
[/NETWORK_NODE=<node name>]
```

Description

Lists the upgrade history stored in a database.

Example

List the latest upgrade history for the network node ST6123:

```
LUPG  
/HISTORY_TYPE=LATEST  
/NETWORK_NODE=ST6123
```

Qualifiers

- /HISTORY_TYPE=ALL | LATEST
Specify LATEST to only include the most recent upgrade history for each network node.
- /NETWORK_NODE=<node name>
Only list history for the specified node.

LWC – List Project Conflicts



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

LWC
[<project-spec>]

Examples LWC "PROD_X:WS MAINT DVL"

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <project-spec> comprises:
 <product-id>:<project-id>

Specifies a project for which conflicting item revisions are to be listed. If no project specification is provided, the user's default project is used.

Description

This command will list all the conflicting item revisions in a project that need to be resolved, the user who created those conflicts, and what the common ancestors for those conflicts are.

Constraints

This command requires the Run Reports privilege.

LWS – List Projects



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
```

Example LWS /FILENAME=worklist.txt
[/SEARCH=<regular expression>]

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies that the list of projects is output into the file specified in your 'home' directory.

LWS without this qualifier outputs the list to the screen (stdout on UNIX systems).

For each project, the associated product, project-id, project-status, project-owner (the user who created the project), associated project, and users with the role of WORKSET-MANAGER are detailed, see example below.

- /SEARCH="<regular expression>"

A regular expression pattern matches a target string. For example:

```
LWS /SEARCH="2015R[0-9]"
```

only lists projects and streams with IDs that contain "2015R<any digit>".

- /ALL

Lists streams and projects that have been hidden by the HIDE command on [page 256](#). By default hidden streams are not listed.

- /FAVORITE

Only lists your favorite projects and streams. See the SF command on [page 431](#).

Example Output List of projects currently in use
=====

```
Product:          $GENERIC  Project Id:          $GLOBAL
- Status: UNLOCKED
- Owner : DMSYS
```

```
Product:          QLARIUS   Project Id:          VS_TYPICAL_1.0
- Status: OPEN
- Owner : DMSYS
- Project Manager: DMSYS
```

```
Product:          QLARIUS   Project Id:          JAVA_TYPICAL_1.0
- Status: OPEN
- Owner : DMSYS
- Project Manager: DMSYS
```

```
Product:          QLARIUS   Stream Id :          MAINLINE
- Status: OPEN
- Owner : DMSYS
- Parent: QLARIUS:JAVA_TYPICAL_3.0 (Project)
```

- Project Manager: DMSYS

Product: QLARIUS Stream Id : STREAM_A

- Status: OPEN

- Owner : DMSYS

- Parent: QLARIUS:JAVA_TYPICAL_3.0 (Project)

- Project Manager: DMSYS

Constraints

None

LWSD – List Project Directories



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<directory-path>
[/RECURSIVE]
[/LATEST_REV]
[/FILES] or
  [/ITEMS] or
  [/FILES/ITEMS]
[/USER_FILENAME=<file-name>]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/PERMISSIONS]
```

Example LWSD src

Parameters and qualifiers

- <directory>
The LWSD command lists:
 - The current project-id or that specified by /WORKSET.
 - The identities of the operating system directories of the projects at subdirectory <directory> relative to the working location.
 - The project description.
 - The date at which the list was taken.
 - The items the project directories contain. The following is detailed for each item: its owner, its update date, its status, whether or not it is checked out and its specification and/or file name.
- /RECURSIVE
recursively list all project directories from the point defined above.
- /LATEST_REV
list only the latest (tip) revisions present in each project directory (if any).
- /FILES
list items using item library file names (the default).
 - /ITEMS
lists items using (traditional Dimensions) item specifications.
 - /FILES/ITEMS
list items using both item-library file names and (traditional Dimensions) item specifications.
- /USER_FILENAME=<user-filename>
Specifies that the list is to be output to a file <user-filename> rather than to the screen.

-
- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.

- /PERMISSIONS

Specifies that the list will display the file permissions and other properties in a format similar to the UNIX 'ls -l' command.

Constraints

None

MCPC – Move Request To Primary (Main) Catalog

```
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
```

Example MCPC /CHANGE=(PROD_DC_22,PROD_DC_23)

Parameters and
qualifiers

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(*<request1>*,*<request2>*,...)
<requestN>

Identifies the request(s) that are to be moved from the secondary catalog to the primary (main) catalog.



NOTE The secondary catalog is intended mainly for requests that are no longer active, and therefore users are not permitted to update a request in this catalog.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

Update functions are available only from the main catalog.

MCSC – Move Request To Secondary Catalog

```
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
```

Example MCSC /CHANGE=(PROD_DC_30,PROD_DC_31)

Parameters and
qualifiers

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
<requestN>

Identifies the request(s) that are to be moved from the primary (main) catalog to the secondary catalog.



NOTE The secondary catalog is intended mainly for requests that are no longer active, and therefore users are not permitted to update a request in this catalog.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

Update functions are available only from the main catalog.

MDR – Move Design Part Relationship

```
<part-spec>  
/FATHER_PART=<part-spec>
```

Example MDR PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AAAA -
/FATHER_PART=PROD:"CONFIG DEF"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <part-spec>
(both for the moved design part and for the new owner parent part¹) comprises:

```
<prod-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
```

<variant> may be omitted if only one variant of that design part exists.

<pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

MERGE - Merge into Stream Work Area

```
/USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path>
[<file-spec> or /USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-spec> or
/USER_FILELIST=<filelist-file>]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/[NO]TOUCH]
[/LOGFILE=<file-spec>]
[/STREAM=<stream-id>]
[/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<directory-spec>]
[/FILTER=<filter-name>]
[/USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>]
[/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/[NO]CHERRYPICK]
[/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE]
[/CODEPAGE=<cp>]
[/[NO]QUIET]
[/[NO]VERBOSE]
[/[NO]EXECUTE]
[/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
[/[NO]AUTO_MERGE]
[/ACCEPT=LOCAL|REPOSITORY]
[/ANCESTOR]
```

Description

The MERGE command merges changes from one stream into a work area owned by another stream using a three-way merge process based on the common ancestor stream version. The command compares the target work area with the stream or baseline and automatically applies any non-conflicting content and refactoring changes. After the merge into the target work area is completed use the DELIVER command to commit merged changes from the target work area into the target stream.

NOTE The MERGE command is only available for streams.

Examples

- `MERGE /USER_DIRECTORY=C:\work\mainline /STREAM=FEATURE`
Merges the work area located in C:\work\mainline with the tip of the FEATURE stream.
- `MERGE /USER_DIRECTORY=C:\work\mainline /STREAM=FEATURE /DIRECTORY="build"`
Merges the work area located in C:\work\mainline with the tip of the directory "build" in the FEATURE stream.
- `MERGE /USER_DIRECTORY="C:\work\mainline" "C:\work\mainline\build.mk" /BASELINE="PVCS:DM10 TIER1 FINAL"`
Merges the file C:\work\mainline\build.mk with the baseline item revision with the file name build.mk from the baseline PVCS:DM10 TIER1 FINAL.

Parameters and Qualifiers

- `/USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path>`

Specifies the target merge work area. This work area must be empty or owned by a stream other than the one you are merging from. For example

- The following command merges a stream into `C:\temp`:

```
MERGE /USER_DIRECTORY="C:\temp"
```

- The following command merges from a stream to the `/tmp` directory on the host "hostname":

```
MERGE /USER_DIRECTORY="hostname::/tmp"
```

- The following command merges from a stream into the `src` directory inside the area `area_name`:

```
MERGE /USER_DIRECTORY="area_name::src"
```

- `<file-spec>`

Specifies the name of the file to be updated during the merge process. The Dimensions node:: syntax is also valid.

- `/DIRECTORY=<directory-spec>`

Specifies a stream folder that is to be merged into the matching folder of the target work area.

- `/USER_FILELIST=<filelist-file>`

Specifies a file containing a list of file names to be merged from the stream. Each file name must be on a separate line. File names may be specified as either absolute or relative paths. If the path is absolute, it is interpreted as a full work area path. If the path is relative, Dimensions obtains the stream path by mapping the file name to the operation root directory specified by one of the following:

- The `/USER_DIRECTORY` qualifier.
- The current working location specified by the last SCWS command.

If this mapping is not possible the file name is ignored.

- `/[NO]RECURSIVE`

If `/DIRECTORY` is specified and this qualifier is not present, all files that have not been modified in all directories beneath the one specified are copied to the work area. `/NORECURSIVE` specifies that only files at the specified directory level are updated.

Default: `/RECURSIVE`

- `/[NO]TOUCH`

Applies the system date/time to each file being transferred to the work area.

Default: `/TOUCH`

`/OVERWRITE` overrides the `/NOADD` qualifier. If `/OVERWRITE` and `/NOADD` are both specified, `/NOADD` is ignored.

- `/LOGFILE=<file-spec>`

Specifies that a log file is generated at the specified file location. The log contains the results of all the individual Dimensions CM operations executed with this command.

-
- /STREAM=<stream-id>
Specifies the stream from which to retrieve the files. If this parameter is not specified, files are retrieved from the current session stream.
 - /RELATIVE_LOCATION=<directory-spec>
Specifies a project, stream, or baseline directory that is to be the "virtual" root directory for the duration of this command. If this parameter is used the paths specified in <file-spec> or /DIRECTORY must be relative to the directory specified in /RELATIVE_LOCATION.
 - /FILTER=<filter-name>
Specifies a filter that will only retrieve files that satisfy the criteria specified in the area filter <filter-name>.
 - /USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>
Specifies the name of a local file containing the definition of a file filter to be used when getting files or checking in files. The format of the filter file and a sample format definition is described in "Inclusion/Exclusion Filters" on page 502. Only files matching the filter (and not excluded by the filter) will be copied to the work area when a user filter is specified.
 - /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>
Specifies a baseline to merge into the area.
 - /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
Specifies that all content and refactoring changes associated with the related *In Response To* requests or child requests are applied to the target work area.
 - /CHERRYPICK
Enables you to select a specific set of changes when you merge requests between streams, for details and examples see the *User's Guide*.

Default: enabled

To disable cherrypicking specify /NOCHERRYPICK.
 - /CANCEL_TRAVERSE
By default all requests related as dependent to the specified request are processed by this command. This qualifier forces the command to process only the specified request.
 - /CODEPAGE=<code-page> | DEFAULT
Specifies the code page to be associated with the items. The code page defines the method of encoding characters. It encompasses both the different ways characters are encoded on different platforms (EBCDIC on z/OS and ASCII on Windows and UNIX) and differences between human languages. Every item in Dimensions has a code page associated with it, this being defined or derived for the connection setting or an individual item.

The /CODEPAGE parameter defaults to the code page specified when the connection between the database server and the logical node on which the user file resides was created. Whenever the item moves between platforms, for example, on a check-out from the mainframe to a PC, if the code page for the target platform is different to the item's code page, Dimensions automatically converts the item.

/CODEPAGE is relevant only for text files. Whenever a text file is checked out or fetched it must be in the right code page for the target platform so that it displays correctly. Binary files are moved between platforms with no conversion.

For further details about code pages and logical nodes see Network Administration in the System Administration Guide.

You are advised to let the parameter default to the code page for the item type or platform.

The /CODEPAGE options are:

<code-page> Specify one of the code page values listed in the text file `codepage.txt` located on your Dimensions server in the `codepage` subdirectory of the Dimensions installation directory. This file also provides more information about translation between code pages.

DEFAULT Use the code page specified for the target node connection.

- /QUIET

Only print critical messages.

- /VERBOSE

Print additional information about the update process.

- [/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]

Specifies the end-of-line handling that will be used when updating text files. The options are:

WINDOWS Fetched text files follow the Windows convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a CR/LF character pair regardless of the client operating system.

UNIX Fetched text files follow the UNIX convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a single LF character regardless of the client operating system.

DEFAULT Uses the default Dimensions end-of-line handling mode, i.e. text files fetched to a Windows node have each line terminated with a CR/LF pair. Text files fetched to a UNIX node have each line terminated with a single LF character.

UNCHANGED Text files are fetched as-is from the item library without any end-of-line processing.

SHOW Display current EOL setting.

See also "SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment" on page 428.

- /[NO]AUTO_MERGE

If you specify this qualifier the MERGE command tries to perform an automatic merge of conflicting file content when certain types of conflicts are detected. The automatic merge occurs in a temporary location and the result is copied to the work area if the merge completes without any conflicts.

For example, assume that the home work area of a stream contains revision 2 of a locally modified file, `foo.c`. The corresponding home stream contains revision 4 of `foo.c`. By default, the MERGE command flags this as a conflict and leaves the locally modified file as is. If you specify /AUTO_MERGE the MERGE command attempts to

perform an automatic merge of the locally modified revision and the newer repository revision. If the merge succeeds the merged file is placed in the work area and its metadata updated to revision 4. The revision of foo.c in the work area is now the latest version and is the same as the repository.

■ /ACCEPT=LOCAL | REPOSITORY

If you specify this qualifier the MERGE command uses the local or repository path of a file when resolving automatic merge conflicts that include file path renames or moves, in addition to file content conflicts.

For example, assume that the home work area of a stream contains revision 2 of a locally modified file, foo.c. The corresponding home stream contains a renamed revision 4 of foo.c, that is now called bar.c. By default, the MERGE command flags this as a conflict and leaves the locally modified file as is.

If you specify /AUTO_MERGE the MERGE command attempts to perform an automatic merge of the locally modified file and the newer repository revision. Because of the path conflict, if the merge succeeds the merged file is not placed in the work area unless you also specify the /ACCEPT qualifier:

- If you specify /ACCEPT=LOCAL the merged file is copied to the work area under the local path of foo.c and a 'moved-from' property is added.
- If you specify /ACCEPT=REPOSITORY the merged file is copied to the work area under the repository path of foo.c and the old work area file is deleted.

If you do not specify /AUTO_MERGE the /ACCEPT qualifier is ignored.

■ /ANCESTOR

Explicitly specifies a stream version or a baseline to be used as the ancestor for a three-way merge. This is particularly useful when performing the initial merge of two unrelated streams or baselines or when redoing an erroneous merge.

Syntax:

```
/ANCESTOR=<workset-spec.[;<stream version>]
```

or

```
/ANCESTOR=<baseline-spec>
```

MI – Merge Item Revisions



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>
/REVISION_LIST=(<merge-rev-1>,<merge-rev-2>,...)
/USER_FILENAME=<merged-file>
[/REVISION=<new-revision>]
[/COMMENT=<comment-text>]
[/ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>]
[/FILENAME=<item-filename>]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...) ]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...) ]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/[NO]KEEP]
[/CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>]
[/NOMETADATA]
[/STATUS=<merge-status>]
[/SELF]
```

Example MI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;main#1 -
 /REVISION="main#2" -
 /REVISION_LIST=("patch1#1","patch2#2")
 /USER_FILENAME="patch3#1"
 /KEEP -
 /COMMENT="Merge maintenance work into main line"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

Specifies the primary item revision that is to be merged. It comprises:

```
product_id:<item_id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>
```

<item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<revision> defaults to the latest revision in the project specified by /WORKSET. If /WORKSET= is unspecified, the current project will be assumed.



NOTE This cannot be a directory item.

- /REVISION_LIST=(<merge-rev-1>,<merge-rev-2>,...)

Specifies each revision to be merged with the primary item revision.
- /USER_FILENAME=<merged-file>

Specifies the name of the file containing the data for the merged item revision.
- [/REVISION=new-revision]

Specifies the new revision that is to be created.

- /COMMENT=<comment text>
comment text to explain the reason for the creation of this merged item revision. The comment text can be up to 1978 characters long.
- /ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>
Comprises:
<product-id>:<project-id>
This optionally specifies the root project. Use this when the current project set via SCWS (or the project specified by the /WORKSET qualifier) occurs in more than one project tree.
- /FILENAME=<file-name>
Specifies the name of the project file name. If /ROOT_PROJECT is used to specify a the root project, /FILENAME is interpreted in the scope of that project.
The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, src/hello.c, hello.c, or src/build/hello.c.
It may be omitted if <item-spec> is specified.
- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

<requestN>	identifies one or more request to which the merged item revision is to be related In Response To.
------------	---



NOTE Mandatory if CM rules are enabled.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>, ...)

<attrN>	is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes, either applicable to items of all item types, or applicable to those of the <item-type> specified in <item-spec>.
<valueN>	is the value to be given to this attribute.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:
<product-id>:<project-id>
This **optionally** specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the current project will be taken.
This qualifier specifies the workset in which the primary revision must exist. (Other revisions can come from any workset, project, or stream). This qualifier also specifies in which workset, project, or stream the new revision will be placed if the /UDER_FILENAME qualifier is specified.
- [/KEEP]
Specifies that the <user-filename> which is normally deleted once the item has been placed under Dimensions control, is to be left intact.
- <file-encoding>

Specifies the content encoding for new item revisions to be created. Supported encodings are the Microsoft codepages, the ISO-8859 variants (1-10), UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF32, UTF32BE, and UTF32LE.

- /NOMETADATA

This parameter disables creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.

- [/STATUS=<merge-status>]

Specifies the result status for a new merge.

- [/SELF]

Performs a logical merge of the revisions listed in the /REVISION_LIST into the primary revision.

You cannot use this qualifier with /USER_FILENAME.

Description

MI is used to merge two or more revisions of the same item.

When the /REVISION qualifier is specified, the <new-revision> is created from the revision identified by <item-spec> using the specified <merged-file> as the user file for <new-revision>. Merge records are created showing that each revision specified in /REVISION_LIST has been merged into <new-revision>.

/REVISION_LIST must be specified. /USER_FILENAME must be specified unless /SELF is specified and /REVISION is not specified.

If a user file and /KEEP are specified, the local metadata is updated after a successful merge.

Constraints

This command can be run by users who have one of the roles required to action the item from the initial lifecycle state to a new lifecycle state.

MIP – Move Item to Another Part



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>  
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]  
[/PART=<part-spec>]  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

Example MIP PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC -
/PART=PROD:"RELEASE CONTROL".AAAA

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec> comprises:
 - <product_id>:<item_id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>
 - <item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.
 - <variant> may be omitted if only one exists.
 - <revision> is ignored; all revisions are moved to the specified design part.
- /FILENAME=<file-name>
Specifies the name of the library file name.
- /PART=<part-spec> comprises:
 - <product_id>:<part_id>.<variant>;<pcs>
 - <variant> may be omitted if only one exists.
 - <pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:
 - <product-id>:<project-id>
 - This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.
 - Item revisions to be affected by the command may be specified explicitly, or they will be selected from the project.

Constraints

- 1** Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.
- 2** MIP cannot move an item to another part that belongs to a product that is different from that owning the item, that is, the <product-id> component of the <part-spec> must be identical to the <product-id> component of the <item-spec>.
- 3** If the item is related to a request, then the following rules apply:
 - a** MIP cannot move the item to another part if the item is in an Affected or In Response To relationship to the request, except when the request is in a closed, rejected, or held state.
 - b** MIP can move the item to another part if the item is in an Info relationship to the request, regardless of the request's state.
 - c** MIP can move the item to another part if the item is in a relationship to a request in the secondary catalog.
- 4** MIP will fail if the part specified is already the owner of the item.
- 5** MIP will fail if the part specified is already in a USAGE relationship with the item.

MIT – Move (Change) Item Type



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>  
/TYPE=<new-item-type>
```



CAUTION! All revisions of the item are moved (changed) to the new item type *regardless* of the revision (explicit or implied) that is specified in <item-spec>.

Example MIT PROD:"MAIN".AAAA-SRC /TYPE=CODE

In this example the item's type is changed from SRC to CODE.

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec> comprises:

```
<product_id>:<item_id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>
```

<item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<revision> is ignored; all revisions are moved to the specified design part.

- /TYPE=<new-item-type>

Specifies the new type to be assigned to the item.

Constraints

- Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.
- You *cannot* move an item's type if the item:
 - Is stored in a Delta library.
 - Is stored in an item library on a mainframe (z/OS).
 - Is on a named branch that remotely owned e.g. the item has been replicated (see *System Administration Guide*).
 - Is in the Dimensions OFFLINE state (see the *System Administration Guide*).
 - Has been included in a Dimensions build.
 - Is in a Dimensions baseline.
 - Is in a Dimensions release.
 - Is checked out.
 - Is referenced in a request.
 - Has other items related to it.

- If the current state of the item does not match (by name) any state in the new item-type's lifecycle, then the state of the item is reset to the new item-type's initial lifecycle state and a warning is issued.
- If an attribute of the current item-type has a name that does not match one of the attribute names for the new item-type, then the attribute values for that name are not copied and a warning is issued.

MVC – Move Request

```
<top-request-id>  
<target-product-id>  
[/CH_DOC_TYPE=<target-request-type>]  
[/AFFECTED_PARTS=(<target-part-spec1>, ...)]  
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<doc1>, <doc2>, ...)]  
[/ [NO]CHECK]
```

Example MVC OBLR_DR_52 PROD
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(OBLR_DR_53, OBLR_DR_55, OBLR_DR_56)
/NOCHECK

Parameters and qualifiers

- <top-request-id>
Identifies the (principal) request in the source product. Its dependent-related children can also be specified for moving at the same time (as detailed below).

More exactly, the request(s) are "cloned" rather than moved: the originals are flagged to a special state \$MOVED, once clones of them have been created in the target product.
- <target-product-id>
Identifies the target product, where the request(s) is (are) to be moved. It must be another product in the same Dimensions database. (To copy requests to a different database, the baseline transfer facility of Dimensions ART may be used.)
- /CH_DOC_TYPE=<target-request-type>
Specifies the request type that the clone of <top-request-id> is to have in the target product. The dependent children moved, if of the same type as <top-request-id>, are also translated to this type. (Any other dependent children do not receive a type translation.)

If omitted, all the cloned requests in the target product are created with the same type(s) as the originals in the source product.
- /AFFECTED_PARTS=(<target-part-spec1>, ...)
Specifies one or more design parts in the target product that are to be related to the clone of <top-request-id>.

If omitted, just the target product's top (i.e. product level) design part (its original variant) is related to this cloned request.
- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<doc1>, <doc2>, ...)
This is a comma separated list of requests, where each <docN> is of the form <source-request-id>.

The entries <source-request-id> each identify a request that has a relationship to <top-request-id> in the Dependent class and that is to be included in the group move.

If the /CHANGE_DOC_IDS qualifier is omitted, then just <top-request-id> is moved by itself.
- /CHECK or /NOCHECK
Specifies whether MVC is merely to check and report on the feasibility of moving the specified request(s), or is actually to implement the move.

The default is /CHECK: the move actually takes place only if /NOCHECK is specified.

Provided the Constraints are complied with, and /NOCHECK is specified, all the source-product requests specified acquire the status \$MOVED, which is regarded as a non-normal final state; i.e. the phase becomes Rejected. The History record of each identifies its clone's request-id in the target product.

The cloned children acquire the relationship Dependent to the cloned parent (regardless of any specific relationship name the children had in the source product). All clones are actioned to their initial lifecycle states, but they are not placed in any users' pending lists. The History record of each identifies the source product's request-id from which it was cloned.

For each request moved, if there are user-defined attributes which have been declared for use by the product request types of both the original and the clone, the values of these are all inherited by the clone.

Constraints

- This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges for the source product, or by users if all the specified requests are in their Pending list.
- None of these requests can have any items related as Affected or In Response To. Info related items are permitted, but they are simply ignored when the clones are created.
- Related requests that are to be moved must all be related to the parent as Dependent and **not** Info.
- None of these requests can be related in the Info relationship class to any other requests, in either direction.
- The <top-request-id> must not be Dependent related to any grandparent. Dependent children not specified in /CHANGE_DOC_IDS are permissible: they are left unaltered as orphans in the source product. The specified children must not be related to any request other than <top-request-id>.
- The <top-request-id> must be at its initial lifecycle state in the source product, but the children can be at any states except final states (i.e. all the requests must still be Open).
- The parameter \$LAST (see note on the CC command – [page 90](#)) is not set by MVC, so the cloned requests cannot be referenced subsequently in the same CMD command file.
- This command does not copy attribute history information.
- When CM rules are on, only requests at the Create phase can be moved.

MWS – Merge Projects



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.



NOTE This command is not available for streams.

```
<project-spec1>  
<project-spec2>  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec3>]  
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>,attr2,...)]  
[/TYPE=<type-name>]  
[/[NO]REPORT]  
[/USER_FILENAME <filename>]  
[/STATUS=<status>]  
[/[NO]KEEP_STAGE]
```

Example MWS PROD:WS_001 -
PROD:WS_002
/REPORT
/WORKSET=PROD_X:TEST_WS

Parameters and qualifiers

- <project-spec1>
comprises the specification for project 1:
 <product-id>:<project-id>

This project is one of the inputs to the merge operation, and is also the target project if /WORKSET is not specified.
- <project-spec2>
comprises the specification for project 2.

This project is the second input to the merge operation.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec3>

This optionally specifies the target project, which will be created if it does not already exist.
- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>,attr2,...)

Specifies the user-defined attribute values for the target project.
- /TYPE=<type-name>

Specifies the type of the target project. If this qualifier is not specified, the type name WORKSET is used.
- /REPORT

Requests that only the Merge Project report is generated. Contains information about how the merge is processed.
- /USER_FILENAME <filename>

Generates a report and places it in the specified file on the client system from which the command was invoked.

If /REPORT is specified and /USER_FILENAME is not specified, the report is written to the file 'mws_report.txt' in the current directory on the client system from which the command was invoked.

If both /REPORT and /USER_FILENAME are not specified, no report is generated.

- /STATUS=<status>

allows the merged project to be created in either a LOCKED or UNLOCKED state. The locked state prevents new Dimensions items being added to the project (baselining is likely to occur in this state).

- /KEEP_STAGE

Specify this optional qualifier to control the stages of the items in the merged project.

- Use /NOKEEP_STAGE to reset the stages of all the items in the merged project to the initial stage.
- Use /KEEP_STAGE to keep the stages of the item revisions from the source projects.

This qualifier can only be used when the merged project uses the manual deployment model.

Default (when the qualifier is not specified): /KEEP_STAGE

Description

The MWS command merges the two projects specified by <project-spec1> and <project-spec2>. The merged output is placed in a target project, which is specified by one of the following:

- <project-spec3>
- <project-spec1> (if <project-spec3> is not specified).

If /WORKSET is specified and the target project already exists, MWS merges <project-spec2> with the target project, ignoring <project-spec1>.

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges for the target project concerned.

MWSD – Move Project/Stream Directory



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<directory-path1>  
<directory-path2>  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]  
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]  
[/MERGE <dir1> <dir2>]
```

Example MWSD src dst

Parameters and qualifiers

- <directory-pathN>

The MWSD command moves the project structure (and items) from the source directory to the destination directory.

<directory-path1> is the source directory.

<directory-path2> is the destination directory.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

This optionally specifies the project/stream to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project/stream will be taken.

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

<requestN> identifies a request to which this structural change to the project is to be related In Response To.

Specify this optional qualifier if you want this structural change to the project/stream to be recorded against the specified request(s). If path control has been enabled, this qualifier is mandatory. If path control is not enabled, then the request(s) will be ignored.

- [/MERGE <dir1> <dir2>]

Merges two directories. Directory <dir1> is merged into <dir2>.



NOTE Whenever a new revision is added to a project/stream, its stage is reset to DEVELOPMENT, and associated deployment areas and library cache areas are updated.

Constraints

Normally this command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges for the project concerned.

This constraint can, however, be relaxed using the Set Project Permissions (SWSP) command, as described on [page 451](#).

PA – Populate Areas



NOTE

This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

This command is not supported in products that use the Dimensions Automation deployment model.

```
<project-spec>
[/STAGE=<stage>]
[/AREA=<area-name>]
[/USER_FILENAME=<population-log-file-name>]
```

Example PA DEPLOYMENT:DMNET /STAGE=RELEASE

Parameters and qualifiers

- <project-spec>
Specifies the project for which areas are to be populated.
- /STAGE=<stage>
If this parameter is specified, only areas associated with this stage will be populated.
- /AREA=<area-name>
If this parameter is specified, only this area will be populated. The area must have been previously related to the project with the RAWs command.
- /USER_FILENAME=<population-log-file-name>
Specifies the name of the file to contain the log of the area population.

Description

The PA command repopulates online areas associated with a project. If none of the optional qualifiers is specified, all online areas associated with the project are populated.



NOTE The PA command replaces the PBA command.

Constraints

Only users with the "Populate Area from Project" privilege can run this command.

PBA – Populate Build Area



NOTE This command is no longer available; use PA (Populate Area) instead.

PEND – Update Users' Pending Request Lists

Syntax (1st form) `PEND CHDOC /PRODUCT=<product-id> [/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request-id1>,<request-id2>, ...)]`

Syntax (2nd form) `PEND CHDOC /PRODUCT=<product-id> [/STATUS=<status>] [/TYPE=<request-type>] [/USER=<user-id>] [/ROLE=<role>]`



NOTE These two forms of syntax are exclusive-or selections; you cannot mix the various parameters. If the syntax is in the second form, the utility processes every request that meets all the criteria specified. In this form, *wild card % may be used in any of the parameters*; and omission of a parameter is the equivalent of its inclusion with just a value of %.

Example `PEND CHDOC /PRODUCT=PAYROLL -/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(PAYROLL_CR1,PAYROLL_CR_2)`
`PEND CHDOC /PRODUCT=PAYROLL /STATUS=RAISED /TYPE=CR /USER=FRED - /ROLE=DEVELOPER`

Parameters and qualifiers

- `/PRODUCT=<product-id>`
This is a string to be matched by the product-id of each request to be processed. This parameter is not optional, so just specify % if the processing is not to be limited by the value of product-id.
- `/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request-id1>,<request-id2>, ...)`
This is one of a list of request identifiers separated by spaces. Pending lists are recalculated only for these specified requests.
- `/STATUS=<status>`
This is a string to be matched by the current status (lifecycle state) of each request to be processed.
- `/TYPE=<request-type>`
This is a string to be matched by the type of each request to be processed.
- `/USER=<user-id>`
This is a string to be matched by login user names. Each request is not processed unless it is currently in the pending list of at least one matching user name.
- `/ROLE=<role>`
This is a string to be matched by role-titles of each request to be processed. Each request is not processed unless it is currently in the pending list of at least one user who has been assigned for it a role-title that matches this string.

Description

In the event that a user leaves a project, or change management rules are changed such that the phases are different, or design parts are moved around in the structure that could mean a change to the people responsible for requests, the PEND command allows a change-manager (only) to re-calculate the pending trays for users' requests. It will also recalculate the current phase of the request.

This command also needs to be run whenever rules are enabled (see *Process Configuration Guide*) for one or more of the product's request types, if at the time any requests of these types already exist.



IMPORTANT! Whenever this utility is to process more than just a few requests, it is highly recommended that it is executed only at times when database activity is otherwise light.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

PEND – Update Users' Pending Item Lists



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

Syntax `PEND ITEM /PRODUCT=<product-id>`
`[/STATUS=<status>]`
`[/TYPE=<item-type>]`
`[/USER=<user-id>]`



NOTE The utility will process every item that meets all the criteria specified. In this form, wild card % may be used in any of the parameters; and omission of a parameter is the equivalent of its inclusion with just a value of %.

Example `PEND ITEM`
`/PRODUCT=PAYROLL`
`/STATUS=DEFINED`
`/TYPE=SRC`
`/USER=FRED`

Parameters and qualifiers

- `/PRODUCT=<product-id>`
 This is a string to be matched by the product-id of each item to be processed. This parameter is not optional, so just specify % if the processing is not to be limited by the value of product-id.
- `/STATUS=<status>`
 This is a string to be matched by the current status (lifecycle state) of each item to be processed.
- `/TYPE=<item-type>`
 This is a string to be matched by the type of each item to be processed.
- `/USER=<user-id>`
 This is a string to be matched by login user names. Each item is not processed unless it is currently in the pending list of at least one matching user name.

Description

In the event that a user leaves a project, or design parts are moved around in the structure that could mean a change to the people responsible for items/files (hereinafter referred to as items for brevity), the PENDING command allows a product-manager (only) to re-calculate the pending trays for users' items.



NOTE Whenever this utility is to process more than just a few items, it is highly recommended that it is executed when there is little database activity.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

This utility only runs on the currently selected project.

PEND – Update Users' Pending Baseline Lists



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

Syntax `PEND BASELINE /PRODUCT=<product-id>`
`[/STATUS=<status>]`
`[/TYPE=<baseline-type>]`
`[/USER=<user-id>]`



NOTE The utility will process every baseline that meets all the criteria specified. In this form, wild card % may be used in any of the parameters; and omission of a parameter is the equivalent of its inclusion with just a value of %

Example `PEND BASELINE`
`/PRODUCT=PAYROLL`
`/STATUS=OPEN`
`/TYPE=DEVLPMENTSRC`
`/USER=FRED`

Parameters and qualifiers

- `/PRODUCT=<product-id>`
This is a string to be matched by the product-id of each baseline to be processed. This parameter is not optional, so just specify % if the processing is not to be limited by the value of product-id.
- `/STATUS=<status>`
This is a string to be matched by the current status (lifecycle state) of each baseline to be processed.
- `/TYPE=<baseline-type>`
This is a string to be matched by the type of each baseline to be processed.
- `/USER=<user-id>`
This is a string to be matched by login user names. Each baseline is not processed unless it is currently in the pending list of at least one matching user name.

Description

In the event that a user leaves a project, or design parts are moved around in the structure that could mean a change to the people responsible for items/files (hereinafter referred to as items for brevity), the PENDING command allows a product-manager (only) to re-calculate the pending trays for users' baselines.



NOTE Whenever this utility is to process more than just a few baselines, it is highly recommended that it is executed when there is little database activity.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

PEND – Update Users' Pending Project Lists



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

Syntax PENDING WORKSET /PRODUCT=<product-id>
 [/STATUS=<status>]
 [/TYPE=WORKSET]
 [/USER=<user-id>]



NOTE The utility will process every project that meets all the criteria specified. In this form, wild card % may be used in any of the parameters; and omission of a parameter is the equivalent of its inclusion with just a value of %.

Example PENDING WORKSET
 /PENDING=QLARIUS
 /STATUS=OPEN
 /TYPE=WORKSET
 /USER=dmsys

Parameters and qualifiers

- /PRODUCT=<product-id>
This is a string to be matched by the product-id of each project to be processed. This parameter is not optional, so just specify % if the processing is not to be limited by the value of product-id.
- /STATUS=<status>
This is a string to be matched by the current status (lifecycle state) of each project to be processed.
- /TYPE=<item-type>
This is a string to be matched by the type of each project to be processed.
- /USER=<user-id>
This is a string to be matched by login user names. Each project is not processed unless it is currently in the pending list of at least one matching user name.

PLCA – Purge Library Cache Area

Syntax <library_cache_area_id>
[/purge_all]

- Examples
- `plca lc1`
Removes all files for the library cache area 'lc1' except the latest revisions of each file (allows the cache to stay partially up to date).
 - `[plca lc1 /purge_all]`
Removes all cached files from the library cache area 'lc1'.

Description

Removes files from a library cache area.

Constraints

Requires the privilege 'Update Library Cache Area Properties'.

PMBL – Promote Baseline

```

<baselineName>
/COMMENT=<userComment>
/STAGE=<promotionStage>
/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>
/[NO]QUIET
/AREA_LIST=<areaList>
/[NO]DEPLOY
/DEPLOY_START_TIME="DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" | "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z"
/WORKSET
/SDA_PROCESS=<SDA_Process>
/SDA_DEPLOY_COMPONENT=(<SDA_Component>=<Version name>)
/SDA_COMPONENTS=(<SDA_Component1>=<Version name1>,
  <SDA_Component2>=<Version name2>,...)

```

Example

```

PMBL "QLARIUS:KESTREL_RELEASE_2.1" /COMMENT="Kestrel release is ready
for QA." /STAGE="QA" /WORKSET="QLARIUS:KESTREL_BRANCH" /
SDA_PROCESS="ReleaseAutomation" /
SDA_DEPLOY_COMPONENT=("BlnComp"="QLARIUS:KESTREL_RELEASE_2.1") /
SDA_COMPONENTS=("3rdPartyComp"="3.4", "DocsComp"="<LATEST>")

```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- <baselineName>
Name of the baseline to promote.
- /COMMENT=<userComment>
Comment that describes the reason for the promotion.
- /STAGE=<promotionStage>
Name of the stage to promote the baseline to.
- /USER_FILENAME=<listFile>
A user-specified file containing a list of baselines to be promoted. Allows you to promote multiple baselines in the same operation.
- /AREA_LIST=<areaList>
List of target deployment areas.
- /[NO]DEPLOY
Prevents deployment. Cannot be combined with /AREA_LIST.
- /DEPLOY_START_TIME
The start time for the operation to begin, in one of the following formats:
 - "DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" (Dimensions date time)
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z" (ISO8601 date time)

Note that the following formats are not accepted:

- "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:SSZ" (omission of milliseconds does not work)
- "DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS"

- /WORKSET

Specifies a specific project or stream from which to schedule promotion of a baseline. If you do not specify this parameter, the current project or stream is used.

- /SDA_PROCESS=<SDA_Process>

Specifies the Deployment Automation (DA) application process to run in the environment that is mapped to the stage you are promoting to. Omit this qualifier if you do not want to run an automation during promotion.

- /SDA_DEPLOY_COMPONENT=(<SDA_Component>=<Version name>)

Specifies a DA process component and component version to be created. The process component is used to deploy promoted baseline items.

- <SDA_Component>

Specifies the name of an existing process component.

- <Version name>

Specifies the name of a new component version. If the version name already exists it is reused without redeploying items to it. To identify which baseline is mapped to a component version, name the version after the specification of the promoted baseline. May be omitted when a new version is not required.

- /SDA_COMPONENTS=(<SDA_Component1>=<Version name1>, <SDA_Component2>=<Version name2>,...)

Specifies DA process components, and the corresponding component versions, to be used during DA process execution. Omitted components are not used in the automation execution. Use "<LATEST>" to specify the latest component version.

Description

Use the PMBL command to schedule the promotion of a Dimensions baseline to a lifecycle stage.

Limitations

If the parent product uses the Deployment Automation (DA) deployment model, the following qualifiers are not supported:

- /USER_FILENAME
- /AREA_LIST
- /NODEPLOY

PMI – Promote Item

NOTE This command is not supported in products that use the Dimensions Automation deployment model.

```
[<itemSpec>|<fileName>]
/COMMENT=<userComment>
/STAGE=<promotionStage>
/WORKSET=<projectName>
/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>
/[NO]QUIET
/AREA_LIST=<areaList>
/[NO]DEPLOY
/DEPLOY_START_TIME="DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" | "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z"
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- [*<itemSpec>*|*<fileName>*]
Filename or specification of the item to promote.
- */COMMENT=<userComment>*
Comment that describes the reason for the promotion.
- */STAGE=<promotionStage>*
Name of the stage to promote the item to.
- */WORKSET=<projectName>*
Name of the project or stream that contains the item to promote.
- */USER_FILENAME=<listFile>*
A user specified file containing the list of items or files that are to be promoted. Specifying this option allows you to promote many items at once. This option is mutually exclusive to specifying *<itemSpec>*|*<fileName>*.
- */AREA_LIST=<areaList>*
List of target deployment areas.
- */[NO]DEPLOY*
/NODEPLOY prevents deployment. Cannot be combined with */AREA_LIST*.
- */DEPLOY_START_TIME*
The start time for the operation to begin, in one of the following formats:
 - "DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" (Dimensions date time)
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z" (ISO8601 date time)
 Note that the following formats are not accepted:
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:SSZ" (omission of milliseconds does not work)
 - "DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS"

Description

Use the PMI command to schedule the promotion of a Dimensions item to a lifecycle stage, and in turn activate deployment.

PMRQ – Promote Request

NOTE This command is not supported in products that use the Dimensions Automation deployment model.

```
<requestId>
/COMMENT=<userComment>
/STAGE=<promotionStage>
/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE
/WORKSET=<projectName>
/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>
/[NO]QUIET
/AREA_LIST=<areaList>
/[NO]DEPLOY
/DEPLOY_START_TIME="DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" | "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z"
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<requestId>`
ID of the request to promote.
- `/COMMENT=<userComment>`
Comment that describes the reason for the promotion.
- `/STAGE=<promotionStage>`
Name of the stage to promote the request to.
- `/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE`
CANCEL_TRAVERSE limits promotion to only the specified request.
- `/WORKSET=<projectName>`
Name of the project or stream that contains the request to promote. If you do not specify a project or stream, the currently active project or stream will be used.
- `/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>`
A user specified file containing the list of requests that are to be promoted. Specifying this option allows you to promote many requests at once.
- `/AREA_LIST=<areaList>`
List of target deployment areas.
- `/[NO]DEPLOY`
/NODEPLOY Prevents deployment to default areas attached to the related project or stream. It cannot be combined with the /AREA_LIST option.
- `/DEPLOY_START_TIME`
The start time for the operation to begin, in one of the following formats:
 - "DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" (Dimensions date time)
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z" (ISO8601 date time)
 Note that the following formats are not accepted:
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:SSZ" (omission of milliseconds does not work)
 - "DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS"

Description

Use the PMRQ command to schedule the promotion of a Dimensions request to a lifecycle stage. This may then trigger deployment of associated items and dependent requests to default areas or to a list of explicitly specified areas.

PRIV – Manage Privileges

```

<privilege-id>
/RULE=<rule-id>
/ADD or /DELETE or /REPLACE
[/ROLES=(<list-of-role-names>)]
[/USERS=(<list-of-users-and-groups>)]
[/PRODUCT=<product-id>]
[/WORKSET=<project-name>]
[/STAGE=<stage-name>]
[/AREA=<area-name>]

```

- Usage
- PRIV <database-level-privilege-id> /RULE=<rule-id> /USERS=(<list-of-users-and-groups>) {/ADD|/DELETE|/REPLACE}

For database-level privileges
 - PRIV <product-level-privilege-id> /PRODUCT=<product-id> /RULE=<product-level-rule-id> {/ADD|/DELETE}

For product-level privileges with product-level rules
 - PRIV <product-level-privilege-id> /PRODUCT=<product-id> /RULE=<user-or-group-level-rule-id> /USERS=(<list-of-user-and-group-ids>) {/ADD|/DELETE|/REPLACE}

For product-level privileges with user-level or group-level rules
 - PRIV <product-level-privilege-id> /PRODUCT=<product-id> /RULE=<role-level-rule-id> /ROLES=(<list-of-role-names>) {/ADD|/DELETE|/REPLACE}

For product-level privileges with role-level rules
 - PRIV <product-level-privilege-id> /WORKSET=<project-name> /RULE=<role-level-rule-id> /ROLES=(<list-of-role-names>) {/ADD|/DELETE|/REPLACE}

For product-level privileges with project-level rules, to a specific project
 - PRIV <product-level-privilege-id> /WORKSET=<project-name> /STAGE=<stage-name> /RULE=<role-level-rule-id> /ROLES=(<list-of-role-names>) {/ADD|/DELETE|/REPLACE}

For product-level privileges with project-level rules, to a specific stage in a specific project
 - PRIV <product-level-privilege-id> /WORKSET=<project-name> /AREA=<area-name> /RULE=<role-level-rule-id> /ROLES=(<list-of-role-names>) /STAGE=<stage-Name> {/ADD|/DELETE|/REPLACE}

For product-level privileges with project-level rules, to a specific deployment area in a specific project

Description

Use the PRIV command to enable or disable the rules for privileges and to assign privileges to or deassign privileges from roles, groups, and users.

There are two types of privilege: base database-level privileges (administrator privileges) and product-level privileges.

There are four types of rules: database-level rules, product-level rules (that is, global rules), user-level or group-level rules, and role-level rules.

Constraints

The PRIV command can be run only by users who have the appropriate privilege management capabilities.

The /WORKSET, /STAGE, and /AREA qualifiers are only valid for deployment or promotion privileges.

Examples

Refer to "Appendix D: Dimensions CM Privileges" in the *Process Configuration Guide* for detailed information on the privileges and their rules, including privilege and rule ID, and a definition of each privilege and each rule.

Example 1

The following example enables the user *jon* to create baselines in the Qlarius product:

```
PRIV BASELINE_CREATE /RULE=user_enable /add /users=("jon")
    /PRODUCT=QLARIUS
```

Example 2

The following example disables the user *jonny* from creating new streams in the Qlarius product:

```
PRIV PROJECT_STREAM_CREATE /rule=user_disable /user=jonny /add
    /PRODUCT=QLARIUS
```

Example 3

This example enables the users *kim* and *jim* to create products:

```
PRIV ADMIN_CREATE_PRODUCT /RULE=user_enable /add /users=("kim","jim")
```

Example 4

This example enables the user *devuser* to create requests in the Qlarius product:

```
PRIV REQUEST_CREATE /RULE=user_enable /add /users=("devuser")
    /PRODUCT=QLARIUS
```

QUIT – Quit

Description

Alias for EXIT.

RA – Remove Area

```
<area-name>  
[/[NO]FORCE]  
[/CLEAN]
```

Example RA MY_AREA /CLEAN

Parameters and qualifiers

- <area-name>
Specifies the name of the area. Area names must be unique within the base database.
- / [NO] FORCE
Specifying /FORCE means that the area will be removed even if there are associated build areas.
The default is /NOFORCE, which means that the command will fail if there are associated build areas.
- /CLEAN
Removes VDA records when an area is deleted.

Description

The RA command deletes an area definition. This command does not delete the contents of the area (files or folders) on disk.

Constraints

To delete a work area, you must have the Delete Work Areas privilege. To delete a deployment area, you must have the Delete Deployment Areas privilege.

RABC – Relate Area to Build Configuration

```
RABC <area-name>  
/WORKSET=<project-spec>  
/BUILD_CONFIG=<configuration-spec>  
[/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<relative-path>]
```

Example: RABC build-component1
/WORKSET=build-project-component1
/BUILD_CONFIG=build-config-component1
/RELATIVE_LOCATION=component1

Parameters and qualifiers

- <area-name>
Specifies the name of a pre-defined build area.

Only work areas can be related to build configurations that belong to products that use the Deployment Automation deployment model.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
Specifies the project to be related the area.
- /BUILD_CONFIG=<configuration-spec>
Specifies the build configuration to be related to the area.
- /RELATIVE_LOCATION=<relative-path>
(Only available for work areas) Specifies the relative path in the area's file system directory to which the project's files are copied. For example, if <relative-path> is component1 and the area's base directory is stal-dev-lx1::/work_areas, a recursive copy operation places all project items into stal-dev-lx1::/work_areas/component1.

Description

Enables you to relate an area to a build configuration. For more information about using Dimensions Build see *Dimensions CM Build Tools User's Guide*.

RAI – Remove Archived Item



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>  
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]  
[/[NO]CHECK]  
[/SELECT_REVISION=LAST_MODIFIED|BRANCH_LATEST]
```

Example RAI "PRODX:DECODER.AAAA-SRC;1"

See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

RAMA – Remove Archived Material Selected by Archive



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<archive-id>  
[/ [NO]CHECK]
```

Example RAMA ARCH_BL5

See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

RAMP – Remove Archived Material Selected by Product



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<product-id>  
[/NOCHECK]
```

Example RAMP PRODX

See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

RAT – Read Archive Tape



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<archive-id>  
/DEVICE=<device-id> or /DEVICE=NONE  
/TAPE=<tape no.>  
/VOLUME=<volume-id>  
[/DIRECTORY=<directory>]
```

Example RAT AA12AB /DEVICE="/dev/rmt0h" -
/TAPE="aa100" /VOLUME="bb100"

See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

RAWS – Relate Area to Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<area-name>  
/WORKSET=<project-spec>  
[/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<relative-path>  
[/FILTER=<area-filter-name>  
[/[NO]POPULATE]  
[/[NO]KEEP]  
[/[NO]DEFAULT]  
[/SEQUENCE_ORDER=<sequence-order>
```

- Examples
- `RAWS DM10-WIN32 /WORKSET="PVCS:DM10" /RELATIVE_LOCATION="win32"`
Relates an area to a project or stream. Does not update area *contents*.
 - `RAWS DM10-WIN32 /WORKSET="PVCS:DM10" /RELATIVE_LOCATION="windows" /POPULATE`
Changes the relative location and populates the area. Does not delete existing area files that originated from this project/stream.
 - `RAWS DM10-WIN32 /WORKSET="PVCS:DM10" /RELATIVE_LOCATION="windows" /POPULATE /NOKEEP /DEFAULT`
Changes the relative location, deletes existing area files originating from this project, populates the area with new contents, and sets the relationship as the default for future deployments from this project.

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<area-name>`
The name of the area that you want to relate to the specified project/stream.
Only work areas can be related to configurations whose parent product uses the Deployment Automation deployment model.
- `/WORKSET=<project-spec>`
The project/stream to which you want to relate the specified area.
- `/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<relative-path>`
Specifies the relative path within the area's file system directory to which this project's files will be deployed. For example, if `<relative-path>` is "component1" and the area's directory is `stal-dev-lx1::/deployment_areas`, a recursive deployment operation would copy all project items into `stal-dev-lx1::/deployment_areas/component1`.



NOTES

- Specifying an empty string clears the relative location.
- If there is no relative location, the area's directory is used for deployment.
- The relative location cannot contain ". .".

- `/FILTER=<area-filter-name>`

Specifies the set of inclusion/exclusion rules to be associated with this area, when used against this project.



CAUTION! Audit and area filters can easily be confused. See *Correct Use of Area and Audit Filters* in the *Area Definitions* chapter in the *Process Configuration Guide*.

- `/POPULATE` or `/NOPOPULATE`

Specifies whether to populate the area with item revisions from this project (and its child collections) given the specified relative path. By default, the area is not populated (`/NOPOPULATE` is the default). If `/POPULATE` is specified, files corresponding to item revisions from the specified project (including item revisions in child collections) are transferred into the area one by one (after any deletions caused by `/NOKEEP` are performed).

- `/KEEP` or `/NOKEEP`

Specifies whether to keep files corresponding to the previously transferred item revisions in the area or delete them if the relative path changes. By default, existing area files are not deleted (`/KEEP` is the default). If `/NOKEEP` is specified, files corresponding to item revisions from the specified project (including item revisions in child collections) previously transferred to this area are deleted one by one before any re-population caused by `/POPULATE`.

- `/DEFAULT` or `/NODEFAULT`

`/DEFAULT` specifies that when an area is related to a project or stream, any items promoted to this stage are automatically deployed.

If an item is demoted under these conditions then an attempt to undeploy the related change is made. This may or may not succeed depending on other transactions.

If you do not specify either of these qualifiers `/DEFAULT` processing is used.

- `/SEQUENCE_ORDER`

Allows the areas that are associated with a project to be assigned an order in which those areas will be populated. Areas will be sequentially populated based on this number. The string "default" is also a valid value for the `<sequence-order>` parameter.

For more information see the *Dimensions CM Deployment Guide*.

Description

Creates or modifies the relationship between an area and the specified project.

If the relationship specified by an RAWS command already exists, the value of `/RELATIVE_LOCATION` is used to update the relationship. If both `/POPULATE` and `/NOKEEP` are specified, `/NOKEEP` is processed first.

Constraints

Only users with the "Assign Deployment Areas to Project" privilege can run this command.

RBA – Remove Build Area



NOTE This command is no longer available; use RA (Remove Area) instead.

See the RA command.

RBBL – Relate Baseline to Baseline



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<child-baseline-spec>
/BASELINE=<parent-baseline-spec>
[/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<relative-path>]
```

Example RBBL <child-baseline-spec> /BASELINE=<parent-baseline-spec>
/DIRECTORY=<baseline-root>

Parameters and qualifiers

- <child-baseline-spec>
Specifies the child baseline in the parent-child relationship.
- /BASELINE=<parent-baseline-spec>
Specifies the parent baseline in the parent-child relationship.
- /RELATIVE_LOCATION=<relative-path>
Specifies the relative path of the file system directory to which the child baseline's top-level directory is mapped with respect to the file system directory to which the parent baseline's top-level directory is mapped. For example, if /RELATIVE_LOCATION is ". ./component1" and the top-level directory of the parent baseline is mapped to "/raid1/home/pjwr/work/project/main", a recursive get operation would map the top-level directory of the child baseline to "/raid1/home/pjwr/work/project/component1".

Description

Creates or modifies a parent-child relationship between the specified baselines. If there is no relative location, the user must specify a value for /DIRECTORY; otherwise, item operations involving the content of the baseline will fail with an error.

If a relationship already exists, the values of /INFO, /RELATIVE_LOCATION, and /DIRECTORY are used to update the relationship. If both /RELATIVE_LOCATION and /DIRECTORY are cleared, a warning is issued.

This command is intended primarily to allow component baselines within a larger release baseline to be updated. The parent baseline must be at the initial lifecycle state for the relationship to be created or for any attribute of the relationship to be changed other than /DIRECTORY.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

RBCD – Relate Baselines to Requests



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<baseline-spec>  
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)  
[/AFFECTED or /IN_RESPONSE_TO or INFO]
```

Example RBCD "PAYROLL:ACME_2.1" -
/CHANGE_DOC=("PAYROLL_TDR_1","PAYROLL_TDR_2")
/INFO

Parameters and qualifiers

- <baseline-spec> comprises:
 - <product-id>:<baseline-id>
- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
<requestN> identifies a request to which the specified baseline is to be related.
- /AFFECTED or /IN_RESPONSE_TO or /INFO
Specifies the type of relation to be set up between the given baseline and the associated requests. The qualifiers are mutually exclusive.
The default is /AFFECTED.

Constraints

RBCD is restricted to merge, release, and revised baselines. If it is run with respect to an archive or design baseline, then an appropriate error will be returned.

RBCD will only work successfully if you have both the baseline and requests in your pending list. If you specify an /INFO relationship, however, then this pending list restriction is relaxed.

There is no support for phase rules or change management rule enhancements within the context of baseline to request relationships.

Only the three relationship types – Info, Affected and In Response To – are supported. There is no support for user-defined relationship types.

RBPROJ – Delete a Dimensions Build Project



NOTE This command is no longer available. Use Dimensions Build to delete a build project.

Command no longer available.

RBWS – Relate Baseline to Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<baseline-spec>  
/WORKSET=<project-spec>  
[/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<relative-path>]
```

Example RBWS <child-baseline-spec> /WORKSET=<parent-project-spec>

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <baseline-spec>
Specifies the child baseline in the parent-child relationship.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
Specifies the parent project in the parent-child relationship.
- /RELATIVE_LOCATION=<relative-path>
Specifies the relative path of the file system directory to which the child baseline's top-level directory is mapped with respect to the file system directory to which the parent project's top-level directory is mapped.



NOTES

- Specifying an empty string clears the relationship-level baseline root for the user.
- If there is no relationship-level baseline root, /RELATIVE_LOCATION is used.
- If the path contains :: (that is, it has the format <node-or-area>::<path>, and <node-or-area> matches the name of an existing area), the path is interpreted as an offset (relative path) with regard to the area root directory. (This offset may be empty, in which case the file system directory is set to equal the area directory.) Otherwise, standard Dimensions interpretation of the path applies.

Description

Creates or modifies a parent-child relationship between the specified child baseline and the specified parent project.

If a relationship already exists, the value of /RELATIVE_LOCATION is used to update the relationship.

This command is intended primarily to allow component baselines within a larger release baseline to be updated. The parent baseline must be at the initial lifecycle state for the relationship to be created or for any attribute of the relationship to be changed.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

RCCD – Relate Requests to Request

```
<request-id>  
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)  
[/RELATIONSHIP=<relname> or /DEPENDENT or /INFO]
```

Example RCCD PROD_CN_4 /CHANGE=PROD_DR_25

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<request-id>`
This is the identity of the request to be the parent in the relationship to be created.
- `/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)`
Specifies the identities of one or more requests to be children in the relationship to be created.
- `/RELATIONSHIP=<relname>`
Specifies the relationship class as `DEPENDENT` or `INFO`, or as the name of one of the subclasses of relationship defined as equivalent to either of these.
The default is `/RELATIONSHIP=DEPENDENT`.
- `/DEPENDENT` *or* `/INFO`
This is equivalent to specifying either of these as settings of the `/RELATIONSHIP` qualifier.

Constraints

This command can be run by users who have a role (any role will suffice) on the product or products owning the specific request concerned. Such users must have the parent request in their Pending List.

However, the user with the role of `PRODUCT-MANAGER` can setup the Process Model to specify that no request relationships can be created for certain request types.

RCDI – Return Request ID



NOTE This command cannot be used for items that belong to a stream.

```
<request-id>
[/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE]
[/COMMENT=<comment>]
[/DIRECTORY=<project-directory-filter>]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/[NO]FORCE_UPDATE]
[/[NO]KEEP]
[/LOGFILE=<log-file>]
[/USER_DIRECTORY=<target-directory>]
[/WORKSET=<project>]
[/CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>]
[/NOMETADATA]
```

Example RCDI PAYROLL_CR_1

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<request-id>`
The name of a Dimensions request.
- `/CANCEL_TRAVERSE`
By default, all requests related as dependent to the specified request are processed by this command. This qualifier forces the command to process only the request specified.
- `/COMMENT=<comment>`
Specifies a comment associated with this return.
- `/DIRECTORY`
Enables you to specify a project directory filter to restrict the number of items processed.
- `/RECURSIVE`
Used with `/DIRECTORY`, this specifies that the filter is to be processed recursively; that is, subdirectories are to be processed.
- `/FORCE_UPDATE`
Forces an item update.
- `/KEEP`
Specifies that files are not to be deleted when they are checked in.
- `/LOGFILE`
Specifies a local log file to which the command is to divert all messages.
- `/USER_DIRECTORY`
Specifies the target directory to which files are to be returned.
- `/WORKSET`
Specifies the project to be processed by this command.

- /CONTENT_ENCODING
Specifies the content encoding for new item revisions to be created. Supported encodings are the Microsoft codepages, the ISO-8859 variants (1-10), UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF32, UTF32BE, and UTF32LE.
- /NOMETADATA
This parameter disables creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.

Description

This command returns all the items that are checked out against a specified request.

When multiple revisions of the same item are related to requests processed by this command, only the latest is processed.

RCDWS – Remove Request Items from Project



NOTE This command cannot be used for streams.

```
<request-id>  
[/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE]  
[/DIRECTORY=<project-directory-filter>]  
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]  
[/LOGFILE=<log-file>]  
[/WORKSET=<project>]
```

Example RCDWS PAYROLL_CR1

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <request-id>
The name of a Dimensions request.
- /CANCEL_TRAVERSE
By default, all requests related as dependent to the specified request are processed by this command. This qualifier forces the command to process only the request specified.
- /DIRECTORY
Enables you to specify a project directory filter to restrict the number of items processed.
- /RECURSIVE
Used with /DIRECTORY, this specifies that the filter is to be processed recursively; that is, subdirectories are to be processed.
- /LOGFILE
Specifies a local log file to which the command is to divert all messages.
- /WORKSET
Specifies the project to be processed by this command.

Description

This command removes from the current project (or a specified project) all the items that are related to a specified request.

When multiple revisions of the same item are related to requests processed by this command, only the latest is processed.

RCFG – Return (Check In) Build Configuration

```
<configuration-spec>  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]  
[/COMMENT=<user-comment>]
```

Example RCFG component1
/WORKSET=component1
/COMMENT=Updated with new targets

Parameters and qualifiers

- <configuration-spec>
Specifies the name of the build configuration to be checked in.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
Specifies the project containing the build configuration to be checked in.
Default: The user's current project.
- /COMMENT=<user-comment>
Specifies a comment. A generated comment is added by default.

Description

Checks in a build configuration and releases the update lock currently being held.

RCI – Report Current Items



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<file-name>  
[/NEW or /OLD]  
[/PART=<part-spec> or /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]  
[/SORT=<sort>]  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```



NOTE RCI cannot be run from Dimensions for z/OS.

Example RCI sunrm3_01.export
/NEW -
/PART="PROD:RELEASE MANAGEMENT.AAAA"

If /NEW is specified

Parameters and qualifiers

- <file-name>
Specifies the name of the export file where the exported structure is to be stored. If specified as * (asterisk), then a temporary export file is created which is deleted at the end of the operation.

Either <part-spec> or <baseline-spec> *must* be specified:

- /PART=<part-spec>
Specifies the top design part of the current product structure which is to be included in the export file.
It comprises: <product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>

<variant> **must** be specified, even if only one variant exists.

<pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.
- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>
Specifies the baseline on which the structure to be included in the export file is to be based.
It comprises: <product-id>:<baseline-id>



NOTE The above descriptions of <file-name>, <part-spec>, and <baseline-spec>, with the /NEW option, are identical for RCI, RCP and RDS commands.

- /SORT=<sort>
Indicates the report sequence. It should be omitted, as currently the only valid option is IID to list current items in item-id order.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:
 <product-id>:<project-id>
This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.

If /NEW is omitted

- <file-name>
Specifies where an exported structure has previously been stored.
- /OLD
may be specified, but is optional as this is the default when /NEW is omitted.
- /PART=<part-spec>
This is normally omitted. If specified, the report is restricted to the items in <part-spec> and any design parts below it in the tree structure, which are also within the exported structure.
- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>
This is normally omitted. If specified, the report is restricted to those items which are both within the scope of <baseline-spec> and within the exported structure.
- /SORT=<sort>
should be omitted (as above for the /NEW option).
- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:
 <product-id>:<project-id>
This qualifier is only meaningful if /NEW is specified.

Constraints

This command can be run only by the user initiating the report who must have a valid role for the top design part in the structure to be reported. In a structure report which includes items, if an item has two or more revisions currently in the same lifecycle state, only the latest (most recently created/updated) of these is shown.

RCP – Report Current Parts

```
<file-name>  
[/NEW or /OLD]  
[/PART=<part-spec> or /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]  
[/SORT=<sort>]
```



NOTE RCP cannot be run from Dimensions for z/OS.

Example RCP sunrm3_01.export /OLD

If /NEW is specified

Parameters and qualifiers

- <file-name>

Specifies the name of the file where the exported structure is to be stored. If specified as * (asterisk), then a temporary file is created which is deleted at the end of the operation.

If no file name is specified, part_list.out is created by default.

Either <part-spec> or <baseline-spec> *must* be specified:

- /PART=<part-spec>

Specifies the top design part of the current product structure which is to be included in the export file.

It comprises: <product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>

<variant> **must** be specified, even if only one variant exists.

<pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.

- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>

Specifies the baseline on which the structure to be included in the export file is to be based.

It comprises: <product-id>:<baseline-id>



NOTE The above descriptions of <file-name>, <part-spec>, and <baseline-spec>, with the /NEW option, are identical for RCI, RCP and RDS commands.

- /SORT=<sort>

Indicates the report sequence. Valid options are:

- PNO to list current design parts in part number order; or
- PID to list current design parts in part-id order.

If omitted, it defaults to PID.

If /NEW is omitted

- <file-name>

Specifies where an exported structure has previously been stored.

- /OLD

may be specified, but is optional as this is the default when /NEW is omitted.

- /PART=<part-spec>

This is normally omitted. If specified, the report is restricted to those design part which are both within the tree structure specified by <part-spec> and within the exported structure.

- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>

This is normally omitted. If specified, the report is restricted to those design parts which are both within the scope of <baseline-spec> and within the exported structure.

- /SORT=<sort>

Indicates the report sequence (as above for the /NEW option).

Constraints

This command can be run only by the user initiating the report who must have a valid role for the top design part in the structure to be reported.

RCSJ – Relate Command to Schedule Job

<job-id>
/CMD

Example: RCSJ "MyJobName" /CMD="DPI @"QLARIUS:4K3TK DBIO VB.A-SRC;1.0@" /
WORKSET=@"QLARIUS:UW_DOTNET_2.0@" /STAGE=@"SYSTEM TEST@" "

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <job-id>
Specifies the job-id.
- /CMD
Specifies the command to be related to the scheduled job.

Description

Enables you to relate a command to a scheduled job.

Constraints

You must be the job originator, or have the privilege 'Manage Scheduled Jobs', to execute this command.

RCU – Remove Customer



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<name>  
/LOCATION=<location>  
/PROJECT=<project-spec>
```

Example RCU "Brown Finances"
/LOCATION="Bristol" -
/PROJECT="PAYROLL"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <name>
Specifies the customer's name.
- /LOCATION=<location>
Specifies the customer's physical location.
- /PROJECT=<project-spec>
Specifies the project name.

Description

The Dimensions product allows you to maintain a list of customers and a record of which Dimensions releases have been sent to each customer.

The RCU command enables you to remove a customer's details.

Constraints

The combination of customer name, location, and project-spec must be unique in the Dimensions database.

You cannot remove a customer to whom releases have been forwarded.

RDEL – Delete Jobs from the Job Queue

```
<job-key>
[/[NO]FORCE]
[/AREA]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS]
[/DATE="dd-mmm-yy"]
[/FROM="dd-mmm-yy"]
[/TO="dd-mmm-yy"]
[/NETWORK_NODE=nodename]
[/OWNER=userid]
[/STATUS="status"]
[/TEMPLATE=templatename]
[/USER=remote_userid]
[/RC=return code]
```

Description

Enables you to delete jobs from the job queue. For information about remote job execution see the *System Administration Guide*.

Examples

- RDEL B-123456
Deletes job B-123456.
- RDEL /FROM="14-01-15" /TO="20-03-15"
Deletes all jobs from 14th January 2015 to 20th March 2015.

Parameters and qualifiers

- <job-key>
String in the format <id>-<job-uid> that identifies the job to be deleted from the job queue.
- / [NO]FORCE
Deletes all jobs from the job queue except those that are at the status FAILED or SUCCEEDED.
Default: /NOFORCE
- /AREA
Specifies an area to which the delete operation is restricted.
- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
Specifies the request ID(s) required to delete job(s) from streams and projects that are under CM rules.

- /DATE="dd-mmm-yy"
Specifies a date in this format: 03-JAN-15
- /FROM="dd-mmm-yy" or /FROM=-n
Specifies the start of a date range. You can also delete all jobs from a previous number of days. For example, to delete all jobs from the previous 10 days:
/FROM=-10
- /TO="dd-mmm-yy" or /TO=-n
Specifies the end of a date range. You can also delete all jobs that are older than a specific number of days. For example, to delete all jobs that are older than two days:
/TO=-2
- /NETWORK_NODE=nodename
Specifies the network node where the logs are located.
- /OWNER=userid
Specifies a Dimensions CM user ID that created the logs.
- /STATUS="status"
Specifies the status of the jobs.
- /TEMPLATE=templatename
Specifies the template that was used to create the logs.
- /USER=remote_userid
Specifies a user ID for the remote node.
- /RC=return code
Only deletes jobs that match the specified return code.

NOTE /OWNER, /STATUS, /TEMPLATE, and /USER can include the Oracle wildcard '%' and use the LIKE operator to search.

RDS – Report Design Structure

```
<file-name>  
[/NEW or /OLD]  
[/PART=<part-spec> or /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]  
[/SORT=<sort>]  
[/LEVEL=<level>]  
[/STRUCTURE=(<option>,...)]  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```



NOTE RDS cannot be run from Dimensions for z/OS.

Example RDS sunrm3_01.export /STRUCTURE=ALL

If /NEW is specified

Parameters and qualifiers

- <file-name>

Specifies the name of the file where the exported structure is to be stored. If specified as * (asterisk), then a temporary file is created which is deleted at the end of the operation.

If no file name is specified, design_structure.out is created by default.

Either <part-spec> or <baseline-spec> *must* be specified:

- /PART=<part-spec>

Specifies the top design part of the current product structure which is to be included in the export file.

It comprises: <product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>

<variant> **must** be specified, even if only one variant exists.

<pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.

- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>

Specifies the baseline on which the structure to be included in the export file is to be based.

It comprises: <product-id>:<baseline-id>



NOTE The above descriptions of <file-name>, <part-spec>, and <baseline-spec>, with the /NEW option, are identical for RCI, RCP and RDS commands.

- /SORT=<sort>

Indicates the report sequence. Valid options are:

- PNO to list current design parts in part number order at each structural level.
- PID to list current design parts in part-id order at each structural level.

If omitted, it defaults to PID.

- /LEVEL=<level>

Specifies the number of levels of the structure which are to be reported, working downwards either from <part-spec> if specified, or otherwise from the highest-level design part in the tree structure which is being reported on.

All levels of that structure are included if this parameter is omitted.

- /STRUCTURE=<option>

Specifies what contents of the design part structure are to be included in the report:

- USAGE to include USED design parts.
- ITEM to include items.
- include requests.
- ROLE to include user roles.
- ALL to include all options.

By default, i.e. if /STRUCTURE is not specified, only the structure of BREAKDOWN design parts is reported.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.

If /NEW is omitted

- <file-name>

Specifies where an exported structure has previously been stored.

- /OLD

may be specified, but is optional as this is the default when /NEW is omitted.

- /PART=<part-spec>

This is normally omitted. If specified, the report is restricted to those design parts (and items if specified - see <option>) which are both within the tree structure specified by <part-spec> and within the exported structure.

- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>

This is normally omitted. If specified, the report is restricted to those design parts (and items if specified - see <option>) which are both within the scope of <baseline-spec> and within the exported structure.

-
- /SORT=<sort>
as above for the /NEW option.
 - /LEVEL=<level>
as above for the /NEW option.
 - /STRUCTURE=<option>
as above for the /NEW option.
 - /WORKSET=<project-spec>
This qualifier is only meaningful if /NEW is specified.

Constraints

This command can be run only by the user initiating the report who must have a valid role for the top design part in the structure to be reported.

REL – Release



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<release-spec>
/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>
[/TEMPLATE_ID=<template-id>]
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
[/DIRECTORY=<directory>]
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
[/[NO]DELTA /PREV_RELEASE=<release-id>]
[/[NO]EXPAND]
[/[NO]REEXPAND]
[/[NO]TOUCH]
[/[NO]OVERWRITE]
[/NOMETADATA]
[/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
```



NOTE When a release is created, Dimensions records the target directory and the person who was responsible for creating the release. You can obtain this information through the published view 'PCMS_RELEASE_DATA' (for details of this view, see the *Reports Guide*).

Example REL PROD:"R M 2.0 FOR HP" -
/BASE=PROD:"R M VERSION 2 FOR HP"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <release-spec>
Comprises:
 - <product-id>:<release-id>
- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>
Comprises:
 - <product-id>:<baseline-id>

<product-id> must be the same as that for the <release-spec>.
- /TEMPLATE=<template-id>
Specifies a release template to be used for this release.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
This is a description of the release.
- /DIRECTORY=<directory>
Specifies the top level directory where the release is to be stored.
If omitted, it defaults to the current directory.



NOTE On a UNIX installation where the Dimensions System Administrator user-id is not the default dmsys, you will need to include the node name in the directory specification, for example, /DIRECTORY="hp6: ://tmp/project/re11"

- /FILENAME=<file-name>
Generates command script to <file-name> but does not run the command
- /DELTA
Specifies a delta release is to be created; that is, items that are identical to the /PREV_RELEASE are not exported.



NOTE /PREV_RELEASE comprises <release-id> **not** <release-spec>. For example, if you wish to release PROD:REL_2 based on a previous release of PROD:REL_1, then the /DELTA part of the REL syntax would be:
REL "PROD:REL_2" . . . /DELTA /PREV_RELEASE="REL_1"
You **do not** specify PROD for /PREV_RELEASE.

- / [NO] EXPAND
/ [NO] REEXPAND
/ [NO] TOUCH
/ [NO] OVERWRITE
Adds the specified qualifier to each FI command in the script generated by REL.
- /NOMETADATA
This parameter disables creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.
- [/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
Specifies the end-of-line handling that will be used when downloading text files. The options are:

WINDOWS	Ensures that gotten text files follow the Windows convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a CR/LF character pair, regardless of the client operating system.
UNIX	Ensures that gotten text files follow the UNIX convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a single LF character, regardless of the client operating system.
DEFAULT	Uses the default Dimensions end-of-line handling mode, i.e. text files gotten to a Windows node will have each line terminated with a CR/LF pair, while text files gotten to a UNIX node will have each line terminated with a single LF character.
UNCHANGED	Ensures that text files are gotten as-is from the item library without any end-of-line processing at all.
SHOW	Ask Dimensions to display its current EOL setting.

See also "SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment" on page 428.

Notes

REL processes the content of child baselines when the relationship specifies a relative location. Each child baseline for which no relative location exists receives a diagnostic indicating that the child baseline was not processed and why.

Constraints

This command can be run by users who can 'get the items' that compose the release. In practice this usually means being assigned one or more roles whose scope is at least either for the top design part in the baseline used, extending to all of the design structure segment below that design part, or for the project specified when that Baseline was created, or for both.

If you are going to be creating several releases of (varying aspects or segments of) a particular product, it will be simpler if you are assigned a role for the product-level design part, so that it extends to every design part, and therefore to every item, in the product. (Even so, you might sometimes need some permissions additional to this, whenever the baseline used, and thus the release made from it, contains some foreign Items – i.e. Items that do not belong to the baselined / released product.)

The baseline used must be of release mode (i.e. it cannot contain more than one revision of any one Item). This means that revised baselines and merged baselines also qualify as release mode, as well as those of release mode created using a baseline template; but that baselines of design and archive modes do not qualify.

If a release is created using a release template, that template then cannot be altered (until all releases that used that template have been deleted). This is to ensure that each new release operation is repeatable. (Another release template based on this one can be created and then altered, if such a template is needed for some later release.)

Although this operation will place files in the release directory, automatically creating sub-directories if and as required, it will do so only if the operating system where the release directory is located would have permitted you to create such files and subdirectories yourself.

RENAME – Rename a Product, Baseline, Design Part, Project, or Item

```
[/PRODUCT=<old-product-spec>] /NEW_ID=<new-product-id>  
or  
[/BASELINE=<old-baseline-spec>] /NEW_ID=<new-baseline-id>  
or  
[/PART=<product-id:old-part-spec>] /NEW_ID=<new-part-id>  
or  
[/WORKSET=<old-project-spec>] /NEW_ID=<new-project-id>  
or  
[/ITEMID=<old-item-spec>] /NEW_ID=<new-item-id>
```

Examples

```
RENAME  
/BASELINE=MINAKO:RELEASE_1.0  
/NEW=RELEASE_DUFF  
  
RENAME  
/WORKSET=MINAKO:DEVELOPMENT_WORK  
/NEW=SOURCE_CODE
```

- Parameters and qualifiers
- <old-product-spec>
Specifies the old product name
 - <new-product-id>
Specifies the new product name.
 - <old-baseline-spec>
Specifies the old, full baseline specification.
 - <new-baseline-id>
Specifies the new baseline-id. This is the name of the baseline only, not the full specification.
 - <old-part-spec>
Specifies the old, full part specification.
 - <new-part-id>
Specifies the new part-id. This is the name of the part only, not the full specification.
 - <old-project-spec>
Specifies the old, full project specification.
 - <new-project-id>
Specifies the new project-id. This is the name of the project only, not the full specification.
 - <old-item-spec>
Specifies the old, full item specification.
 - <new-project-id>
Specifies the new item-id. This is the name of the item only, not the full specification.

Description

The "product" version of this command enables an existing product to be renamed.

The "baseline" version of this command enables an existing baseline to be renamed within the context of the same product.

The "design part" version of this command enables an existing design part to be renamed within the context of the same product.

The "project" version of this command enables an existing project to be renamed within the context of the same product.

The "item" version of this command enables an existing item to be renamed within the context of the same product.

Constraints

The "product" version of this command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges on the project.

The "baseline" version of this command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges on the baseline.

The "design part" version of this command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges on the design part.

The "project" version of this command can only be run by a user with the appropriate management privileges on the project or the owner of the project (the user who created the project).

REQC – Request Dimensions Request

```
<request-id>  
[/CANCEL]
```

Examples REQC "PAYROLL_TDR_1"
 REQC "PAYROLL_TDR_1" /CANCEL

- <request-id>

Identifies the request.

- /CANCEL

cancel an existing issue replication "request" for a request. This is only valid if executed by the user who made the original request or by a user with the role of CHANGE-MANAGER or PRODUCT-MANAGER.

Description

Upon running the REQC command, the request for the request is logged locally until the next scheduled replication occurs. When the replication actually happens, all the requests for requests are processed by the site that currently owns them and they are reassigned to those sites that requested them. If multiple sites have requested the same request, then this reassignment is done on a first-come-first-served basis, with the other requests being returned with an appropriate error message.

When the request has been processed as a result of replication, the result of the request – whether it was accepted or rejected – will automatically be e-mailed to the request requester. This e-mail will notify the user whether or not they can now work on that request.

Constraints

- 1 To successfully run REQC you must either:
 - have the requested request in your pending list and have valid privileges for the work that you intend to undertake, or
 - be a user with the appropriate management privileges.
- 2 A request will only succeed if the request in question is not currently being worked on. This means that if any items are checked out against that request then the request will be denied. This will also be the case for any requests that have been locked using the /EXCLUSIVE_LOCK qualifier of the CC or UC commands, see pages 90 and 461 respectively.

REXEC – Execute a Job on a Network Node

```

/NETWORK_NODE=<nodename>
/TEMPLATE_ID=<template-name>
[/[NO]BATCH]
[/[NO]CAPTURE]
[/USER=<userid or credential-set-name>]
[/PASSWORD=<password>]
[/PARAMETERS=(<name1=value1,name2=value2,...,nameN=valueN>)]
[/DESCRIPTION=<text>]
[/EXECUTION_DIRECTORY=<directory>]
[/PRESERVE]
[/[NO]SHOW]
[/USER_FILENAME=[node::]filename]
[/[NO]LOCK]

```

Description

Remote job execution (REXEC) executes a job on a tertiary node and records the job in the job queue. The output prints the job key in this format:

```
R-<job-uid>
```

If you specify /BATCH the job is executed asynchronously and its status is set to SUBMITTED in the job queue. You can use the RSTAT command to update the status of a batch job, and use the command RLIST /WAIT to wait until a job finishes.

If you do not specify /BATCH the job is executed synchronously. After execution is complete the job status is set to FAILED or SUCCEEDED.

For more information about remote job execution see the *System Administration Guide*.

Parameters and Qualifiers

- /NETWORK_NODE=<nodename>
Specifies the Dimensions CM network node on which to run the job.



NOTE If an AUTH command was previously issued against the node specified by /NETWORK_NODE, the same credentials are reused.

- /TEMPLATE_ID=<template-name>
Specifies the template name to be used to create the job. Maps to the template file located in the tertiary node directory specified by the value of the DM_TEMPLATE_CATALOG<n> symbols. Normally these symbols are defined in the dm.cfg file on the network node. If this symbol is not defined these templates are used:

Windows: %DM_ROOT%\templates\<template-name>
UNIX and z/OS: \$DM_ROOT/templates/<template-name>

-
- /BATCH
Runs the remote job asynchronously.
 - /CAPTURE
Generates a one-time certificate for reconnecting to the remote node.
 - /PARAMETERS=(<name1=value1,name2=value2,...,nameN=valueN>)
Specifies a list of comma separated keyword and values, or an arrays of values, to be passed into the template being executed.
Names in lowercase are converted to uppercase during execution. Names in templates must be written in uppercase, for example: %NAME1. %NAME2
 - /DESCRIPTION
A description of the job.
 - /USER=<userid or credential-set-name>
Specifies the user-id, or credential set name, to be used to execute the job on the network node. For more information about credential sets see the *System Administration Guide*.
 - /PASSWORD=<password>
Specifies the password to be used to execute the job on the network node. Not required if you specify a credential set name in the /USER parameter.
 - /EXECUTION_DIRECTORY=<directory>
Specifies the directory in which the remote command is to be started.
 - /PRESERVE
Preserves the job's log as an item in Dimensions CM. Specify one of these parameters:
 - YES: preserve the log.
 - ONERROR: only preserve the log if there is a job error.
 - ONSUCCESS: only preserve the log if the job succeeds.
 - NO: do not preserve the log.Dimensions CM administrators can specify the location where logs are preserved in CM. For details see the *System Administration Guide*.
 - / [NO] SHOW
Displays the log file in your current session.
Default: /SHOW
 - /USER_FILENAME=[node::] filename
Saves the job's log file in the path and folder that you specify. Can be used in conjunction with /PRESERVE.
 - / [NO] LOCK
Locks the job so that it cannot be deleted.
Default: /NOLOCK
-

RI – Return (Check In) Item



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>
[/ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>]
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
[/USER_FILENAME=<user-filename>]
[/[NO]KEEP]
[/STATUS=<status>]
[/COMMENT=<comment text>]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/[NO]FORCE_UPDATE]
[/[NO]CANCEL_UNCHANGED]
[/CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT]
[/CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>]
```

Example RI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;1 -
/KEEP /STATUS="UNDER TEST" -
/COMMENT="checked in for CRB 91"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

Comprises:

<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>

<item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<revision> may be omitted if you have checked out only one revision of this item.

- /ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>

Comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

This optionally specifies the root project. Use this when the current project set via SCWS (or the project specified by the /WORKSET qualifier) occurs in more than one project tree.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name. If /ROOT_PROJECT is used to specify a the root project, /FILENAME is interpreted in the scope of that project.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, src/hello.c, hello.c, or src/build/hello.c.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

-
- /USER_FILENAME=<user-filename>

Specifies the file in the user-area from which the item will be copied.

It may be omitted if the file has the same name as had been given to the user-area file when this item was checked out (EI command).

- /KEEP

Specifies that the user area file, which is normally deleted after its data has been placed under Dimensions control, is to be left intact.

If the command is successful and /KEEP is specified, local metadata is updated; the new revision number is recorded and marked as no longer checked out. /NOKEEP causes the local metadata to be deleted as well as the file.

- /STATUS=<status>

Specifies a valid changed status (lifecycle state) for the checked in revision.



NOTE The only equivalent to this parameter in GUI mode is RI followed by AI. The status, if specified, must be one which would be valid if AI had been used separately. If omitted, the revision remains at the initial state (in the lifecycle defined for <item-type>).

- /COMMENT=<comment text>

comment text to explain the reason for the check in of this item revision. The comment text can be up to 1978 characters long, and can be made available within the item header.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)

<attrN> is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for items, which has also been declared usable for the <product-id> and <item-type> specified in <item-spec>.

<valueN> is the substitution value to be given to this attribute.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

and is optional (subject to the following). A checked out item can **only** be checked in to the specific project from which it was originally checked out (an error will be generated if you try to check it in to another project). Therefore, if your current project is not that project, either this qualifier must be used to specify the correct check in <project-spec> or your current project must be set to that <project-spec> using the Set Current Project (SCWS) command.

- /FORCE_UPDATE

If the checksum is enabled for the item type and the file checked in has not been modified, the check in will succeed only if this qualifier is used, otherwise it will fail.

- /CANCEL_UNCHANGED or /NOCANCEL_UNCHANGED

/CANCEL_UNCHANGED performs a CIU (Cancel Item Update) command if the user file does not differ from the base revision and Dimensions is configured to allow updates only if a real change is made.

- `/CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT`

Specifies the *code page* to be associated with the item. The code page defines the method of encoding characters. It encompasses both the different ways characters are encoded on different platforms (EBCDIC on z/OS and ASCII on Windows and UNIX) and differences between human languages. Every item in Dimensions has a code page associated with it, this being defined or derived for the connection setting or an individual item.

The `/CODEPAGE` parameter defaults to the code page specified when the connection between the database server and the logical node on which the user file resides was created. Whenever the item moves between platforms, for example, on a check-out from the mainframe to a PC, if the code page for the target platform is different to the item's code page, Dimensions automatically converts the item.

`/CODEPAGE` is relevant only for text files, because whenever a text file is checked out or gotten, it must be in the right code page for the target platform, so that it displays correctly. Binary files are moved between platforms with no conversion.

For further details concerning code pages and logical nodes see the *Network User's Guide*.

You are advised to let the parameter default to the code page for the item type or the platform.

The `/CODEPAGE` options available are:

<code><code-page></code>	Specify one of the code page values listed in the text file <code>codepage.txt</code> , located on your Dimensions server in the <code>codepage</code> subdirectory of the Dimensions installation directory. This file also provides more information about translation between code pages.
<code>DEFAULT</code>	Use the code page specified for the target node connection.

- `<file-encoding>`

Specifies the content encoding for new item revisions to be created. Supported encodings are the Microsoft codepages, the ISO-8859 variants (1-10), UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF32, UTF32BE, and UTF32LE.



NOTE RI results in the creation of a new revision in the project. If DEVELOPMENT deployment areas are in use, this command automatically updates the corresponding areas.

Constraints

This command can be run only by the user who previously checked out the item revision or by a user with the appropriate management privileges.

RICD – Relate Item to Requests



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
[/AFFECTED or /IN_RESPONSE_TO or /INFO]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

Example RICD PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;1 /CHANGE_DOC=PROD_DR_25

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

Comprises:

<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>

<item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<revision> defaults to the latest revision (see [About the Command-Line Interface](#) on page 12).

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, `src/hello.c`, `hello.c`, or `src/build/hello.c`.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

<requestN> identifies a request to which the specified item is to be related.

- /AFFECTED or /IN_RESPONSE_TO or /INFO

Specifies the type of relation to be set up between the given item and the requests. The qualifiers are mutually exclusive.

The default is /AFFECTED.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.

Item revisions to be affected by the command may be specified explicitly, or they will be selected from the project.

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user who has the request in his/her pending list or who has the appropriate management privileges.

You cannot relate an item belonging to one product to a request that belongs to a different product.

RII – Relate Item to Item



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<src-item-spec>  
<dst-item-spec>  
/RELATIONSHIP=<relationship-id>  
[/FILENAME=<src-filename>]  
[/FILENAME=<dst-filename>]  
[/COMMENT=<comment-text>]  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

Example RII "PROD_X:INTERFACE_C.AAAA-C;1" -
"PROD_X:INTERFACE_H.AAAA-H;1" /RELATIONSHIP="INCLUDES" -
/COMMENT="INCLUDED HEADER"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <src-item-spec>
Specifies the source item from which the relationship instance will start. Partial specification is acceptable only when the filename is specified.
- <dst-item-spec>
Specifies the destination item to which the relationship will be made. Partial specification is acceptable only when the filename is specified.
- /RELATIONSHIP=<relationship-id>
Specifies the relationship type as defined by the DIR command.
Note that BLD_ACTUAL and BLD_PREDICTED are not allowed. See Constraints below.
- /FILENAME=<src-filename>
/FILENAME=<dst-filename>
Specify the names of the project file names.
The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, `src/hello.c`, `hello.c`, or `src/build/hello.c`.
It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.
- /COMMENT=<comment-text>
This is an optional qualifier and specifies a comment to be attached to the relationship instance.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:
 <product-id>:<project-id>
this optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.
Item revisions to be affected by the command may be specified explicitly, or they will be selected from the project.

Description

The RII command is used to create instances of relationships defined by the DIR command. The source and destination item types must be consistent with the relationship definition.

(The XII command (on [page 531](#)) is used to remove such relationships.)

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user who has the items in their Pending list or by a user with the appropriate management privileges.

You cannot use this command to manually create build relationships, as these have to be created by Build. So BLD_ACTUAL and BLD_PREDICTED are not allowed for the /RELATIIONSHIP qualifier.

RIP – Relate Item to Part



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>  
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]  
/PART=<part-spec>  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

Example RIP PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC /PART=PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".IBM

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<item-spec>` comprises:
 - `<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>`
 - `<item-id>`
 - `<variant>` may be omitted if only one exists.
 - `<revision>` is ignored; all revisions are related to the specified design part.
- `/FILENAME=<file-name>`

Optionally specifies the name of the project file name.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, `src/hello.c`, `hello.c`, or `src/build/hello.c`.
- `/PART=<part-spec>` comprises:
 - `<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>`
 - `<variant>` may be omitted if only one exists.
- `/WORKSET=<project-spec>` comprises:
 - `<product-id>:<project-id>`

This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.

Item revisions to be affected by the command may be specified explicitly, or they will be selected from the project.

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user who has the item revision in their pending list or by a user with the appropriate management privileges.

RIR – Remove Item Relation Definition



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<relationship-id>  
/SRC_TYPE=<product-id>:<item-type-name>  
/DST_TYPE=<product-id>:<item-type-name>
```

Example RIR "INCLUDES" -
/SRC_TYPE="PROD_X:C" -
/DST_TYPE="PROD_X:H"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <relationship-id>
Specifies the identifier of the relationship to be removed
- /SRC_TYPE=<prod-id>:<item-type-name>
Specifies the source product and item type from which the link will start
- /DST_TYPE=<prod-id>:<item-type-name>
Specifies the destination product and item type at which the link will end or point.

Description

The RIR command is used to remove an item-to-item relationship definition that was defined by the DIR command.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

RIWS – Remove Item Revision from Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>  
/WORKSET=<project-spec>  
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]  
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]  
[/USER_ITEMLIST="item list path"]
```

Example RIWS PROD_X:"HELLO WORLD".AAAA-SRC;2.6 /WORKSET=PROD_X:"WS DVLP"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec>

Comprises:

<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>

<item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<revision> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

This specifies the project from which the item revision is to be removed.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, src/hello.c, hello.c, or src/build/hello.c.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

<requestN> identifies a request which will be used to track this structural change to the project.

Specify this optional qualifier if you want the change (i.e. item addition) to the project to be recorded against the specified request(s). If path control has been enabled, this qualifier is mandatory.

- /USER_ITEMLIST="item list path"

Specify this qualifier to export or remove multiple items and to submit a single deployment job for all of the specified items. For example:

```
/USER_ITEMLIST="C:\itemlist.txt"
```

The item list file has the following format:

```
"item spec1" "ws_filename1"  
"item spec2" "ws_filename2"  
"item specN" "ws_filenameN"
```

Notes:

- You can omit the "ws_filename" column.
- You do not need to specify <itemSpec>.
- /FILENAME and /WS_FILENAME are ignored.

Description

This command will remove the item specified from the given project. The specified item and project must exist. If the specified item is not in the project a warning will be given.



NOTE Whenever a new revision is added to a project, its stage is reset to DEVELOPMENT, and associated deployment areas and library cache areas are updated.

Constraints

Users must have been granted the privileges:

- deploy item to next stage
- deploy item to any stage

This constraint can be relaxed using the Set Project Permissions (SWSP) command, see [page 451](#).

RLCA – Remove Library Cache Area



NOTE To delete a library cache area definition you must have a Delete Library Cache Areas definition.

<area-name>

Example RA <area-name>

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <area-name>

Specifies the name of the library cache area. Area names must be unique within the base database.

Description

The RLCA command deletes a library cache area definition. This command does not delete the contents of the area (files or folders) on disk.

Constraints

To delete an area definition, you must have the `DELETE_AREA_PRIV` privilege. It must be associated with the `object_owned_by_user` rule; that is, in order to delete an area definition, the user must be the owner of the area or a member of the group that is the owner of the area.

RLIST – Lists Jobs in the Job Queue

```

<job-key>
[/USER=<userid>]
[/NETWORK_NODE=<nodename>]
[/DATE<date>]
[/TEMPLATE_ID=<template-name>]
[/STATUS=<status>]
[/RC=xx]
[/[NO]DETAIL]
[/[NO]WAIT]
[/AREA]
[/[NO]SHOW]
[/USER_FILENAME=<path>]
[/[NO]FORCE]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS]
[/FROM="dd-mmm-yy"]
[/TO="dd-mmm-yy"]
[/NETWORK_NODE=nodename]
[/OWNER=userid]
[/USER=remote_userid]

```

Description

Lists jobs in the job queue. For information about remote job execution see the *System Administration Guide*.

Parameters and Qualifiers



NOTE Any of the qualifier values described below may contain the % character to enable pattern matching in SQL.

- <job-key>
String in the format R-<job-uid> that identifies the job to list in the job queue. To list all jobs in the queue execute RLIST with no parameters.
- /USER=<userid>
Searches for jobs that match the user name that you specify.
- /NETWORK_NODE=<nodename>
Searches for jobs that match the network node name that you specify.
- /DATE=<date>
Searches for jobs that match the date that you specify. Must be in the format DD-MTH-YY, for example: 03-FEB-04

-
- /TEMPLATE_ID=<template-name>
Searches for jobs that match the template name that you specify. The template name maps to the template file located in the tertiary node directory specified by the value of the DM_TEMPLATE_CATALOG<n> symbols. Normally these symbols are defined in the dm.cfg file on the network node. If this symbol is not defined these templates are used:
Windows: %DM_ROOT%templates\<template-name>
UNIX and z/OS: \$DM_ROOT/templates/<template-name>
 - /STATUS=<status>
Searches for jobs that match the status that you specify. Can be FAILED, SUCCEEDED, or SUBMITTED.
 - /RC=xx
Only searches for jobs that match the return code that you specify.
 - /[NO]DETAIL
Provides detailed job information in the list.
 - /[NO]WAIT
Waits for the job being queried to finish. /WAIT is only accepted if the display is for a single job.
Default: /NOWAIT
 - /AREA
Specifies an area to which the operation is restricted.
 - /[NO]SHOW
Spools the log file to the user's session.
Default: /SHOW
 - /USER_FILENAME=<path>
Puts the log file in the location that you specify on the client node.
 - /[NO]FORCE
Searches all jobs from the job queue except those that are at the status FAILED or SUCCEEDED.
Default: /NOFORCE
 - /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
Specifies the request ID(s) required to search for streams and projects that are under CM rules.
 - /DATE="dd-mmm-yy"
Specifies a date in this format: 03-JAN-15

- /FROM="dd-mmm-yy" or /FROM=-n

Specifies the start of a date range. You can also search for all jobs from a previous number of days. For example, to search for all jobs from the previous 10 days:

```
/FROM=-10
```

- /TO="dd-mmm-yy" or /TO=-n

Specifies the end of a date range. You can also search for all jobs that are older than a specific number of days. For example, to search for all jobs that are older than two days:

```
/TO=-2
```

- /NETWORK_NODE=nodename

Specifies the network node where the logs are located.

- /OWNER=user id

Specifies a Dimensions CM user that created the logs.

- /STATUS="status"

Specifies the status of the jobs.

- /USER=remote_user id

Specifies a user on the remote node.

NOTE /OWNER, /STATUS, /TEMPLATE, and /USER can include the Oracle wildcard '%' and use the LIKE operator to search.

RMDF – Remove Data Formats

<format>

Example RMDF TXT

- Parameters and qualifiers
- <format>
the format definition being removed.

Description

The RMDF command removes existing defined item or request type data formats. For a discussion on item or request type data formats refer to the DDF command (see [page 153](#)).

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

RMVB – Remove Version Branch



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

<branch-id>

Example RMVB MAINT

Parameters and
qualifiers

■ <branch-id>

Identifies a branch that was defined by the DVB command. If the branch is used to label any item pedigree trees it may **not** be removed.

Description

The RMVB command removes existing defined version branch-ids.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

ROA – Retrieve Offline Archive



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<archive-id>  
[/DIRECTORY=<directory>]
```

Example ROA AA12AB

See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

RP – Relate Design Part

```
<part-spec>  
/FATHER_PART=<parent-part-spec>
```

Example RP PROD:"LIBRARY CONTROL".AAAA /FATHER_PART=PROD:"RELEASE
MANAGEMENT".AABB

Parameters and qualifiers

- <part-spec>
(both for the child design part and its new usage parent part¹) comprises:

```
<prod-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
```

<variant> may be omitted if only one variant of that design part exists.

<pcs> is ignored, the current PCS is always used.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

RPCD – Relate Part to Requests

```
<part-spec>  
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)  
[/PENDING]
```

Example RPCD PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AAAA -
 /CHANGE_DOC=(PROD_DR_25,PROD_DR_26)

Parameters and qualifiers

- <part-spec> comprises:
 - <product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
 - <variant> may be omitted if only one exists.
 - <pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.
- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
 - <requestN> is the identity of a request to which the specified design part is to be related.
- /PENDING
This option runs the PEND command after the completion of the RPCD command.

Constraints

- This command can be run only by the user who has the request in their Pending list or by a user with the appropriate management privileges.
- This command cannot be used with the secondary catalog list.
- This command cannot be run if the request is at its end (closed) lifecycle state – even by a change-manager; however, a change-manager can action it back to an earlier lifecycle state perform the relate operation, and then action the request back to its closed state.

RPCP – Report Product Control Plan (Process Model)

```
<product-id>
[/[NO]DETAIL]
[/SECTION=(<section>,...)]
```



NOTE RPCP cannot be run from Dimensions for z/OS.

Example `RPCP PROD /DETAIL /SECTION=(ITEM,CDOC)`

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<product-id>`
Specifies the product which is to be reported.
- `/DETAIL`
means print full details of the process model (formerly control plan) sections requested.
If omitted, the report defaults to summary lists, except for RULE which is given in full.
- `/SECTION=(<section>,...)`
Specifies which sections of the process model are to be reported. The following sections can be requested:
 - PCAT: reports on design part categories.
 - ITEM: reports on item types.
 - CDOC: reports on request types.
 - ROLE: reports on roles, users, privileges, and groups.
 - RULE: reports on change management rules.
 - ALL: (or if /SECTION is not specified) reports on all sections of the process model.



NOTE RPCP creates the report, with file name `cntl_plan.out`, in the current working directory. If you run the RPCP from Windows Serena | Dimensions 14.4 | Command Client, the current working directory will be `C:\Documents and Settings\.`

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

RPNO – Report Part Numbers

<product-id>

Example RPNO PROD

Parameters and qualifiers

- <product-id>

Specifies for which product a part numbers report is to be produced. If specified as * (asterisk), then the report covers part numbers for all products in the database.



NOTE RPNO creates the report, with file name `pcms_partno.out`, in the current working directory. If you run the RPNO from the Windows Serena | Dimensions | Command Client, the current working directory will be `%DM_ROOT%\prog`.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

RPROJ – Remove a Dimensions Project



NOTE This command is no longer available. Use RWS instead.

RPT – Report Requests

```
<product-id>
<request-category>
/NAME=<report-type>
/CATALOGUE or /CATALOGUE/SECONDARY or /PENDING
/FILENAME=<outfile>
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<string1>,<attr2>=<string2>,...)]
[/CHANGE_DOC_ID=<ch-doc-id>]
[/CH_DOC_TYPE=<ch-doc-type>]
[/PART=<part-spec>]
[/PHASE=<phase>]
[/STATUS=<request-status>]
[/USER=<user-name>]
[/FROM=<date-from>]
[/TO=<date-to>]
[/[NO]HEADING_WRAP]
[/[NO]WRAP]
[/[NO]INDENT]
[/[NO]DETAIL]
[/[NO]HOLD]
[/[NO]PRINT]
```

Example RPT PROD 4 /NAME=CH_DOC_LIST /CATALOGUE /DETAIL -
/FILENAME=workpack_all.list /PRINT

Parameters and qualifiers

- <product-id>
This is the product for which a report is required.
- <request-category>
This is the request category for all requests to appear in the report. Valid values for this indicator are 1, 2, 3, or 4. Category 1 is for bugs or problems, category 2 is for change or enhancement requests, category 3 is for "other" (miscellaneous), and category 4 is reserved for work packages.

The value may be specified as **%** (percent sign) to permit requests from all categories to be included.
- /NAME=<report-type>
Specifies which particular report is required (e.g. CH_DOC_LIST). For a full list of possible report types, refer to the "Change Management Reports" section of the *Reports Guide*.

For a BASELINE_DETAIL REPORT, refer to the separate entry on [page 405](#)

- /CATALOGUE or /CATALOGUE/SECONDARY or /PENDING
Determines the basis for the report. Only one of these qualifiers must be specified.
 - /CATALOGUE report based on the primary (main) catalog of requests.
 - /CATALOGUE /SECONDARY report based on the secondary catalog of requests.
 - /PENDING report based on the requests pending to the user.

- /FILENAME=<outfile>
Specifies the name of a file to receive the generated report. If /DETAIL is present, the file will include that output.

Additional Criteria to Ensure Inclusion in Report

All the remaining parameter values are used to specify additional criteria which requests must satisfy in order to be included in the report. Except for the parameters <date-from> and <date-to>, these parameters may include **%** (percent) characters as wild cards (i.e. each **%** character is considered to match zero or more characters in the corresponding request attribute).

The default in each case is to specify no additional criteria: i.e. all requests, which are otherwise valid for inclusion, may have any value for the corresponding attribute.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<string1>,...)
Specifies strings to be matched by the corresponding user-defined attributes in each of the requests to be reported on. Each <attrN> is the Variable Name defined for one of the attributes. Each <stringN> is a string for that attribute's value to match.
Wild card **%** may be used in each <stringN> (see above).
Please see ["Requirements for Request Attributes" on page 26](#) for more information on required request attributes for the RPT command.

- /CHANGE_DOC_ID=<ch-doc-id>
This is a string to be matched by the identifier of each of the requests to be reported on.
Wild card **%** may be used (see above).

- /CH_DOC_TYPE=<ch-doc-type>
This is a string to be matched by the type of each of the requests to be reported on.
Wild card **%** may be used (see above).

- /PART=<part-spec> comprises:
 - <product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
 - <pcs> is ignored in the matching criteria.
 - <part-spec> must match a design part which is related to a request, in order for that request to be included in the report.

Wild card **%** may be used (see above).

- /PHASE=<phase>

This is a string to be matched by the current phase of each of the requests to be reported on.

Wild card **%** may be used (see above).

- /STATUS=<request-status>

This is a string to be matched by the current status of each of the requests to be reported on.

Wild card **%** may be used (see above).

- /USER=<user-name>

This is a string to be matched by a Dimensions user associated with each of the requests to be reported on.

Wild card **%** may be used (see above).

A /CATALOGUE or /SECONDARY report includes all requests which (meet all other specified criteria and) have been created or actioned by a Dimensions user matching <user-name> at any time between <date-from> and <date-to>.

A /PENDING report includes all requests which (meet all other specified criteria and) are awaiting actioning by a Dimensions user matching <user-name> at any time between <date-from> and <date-to>. (A request can be awaiting actioning by any of several Dimensions users. For valid inclusion of the request in the report, at least one of these users must match <user-name> as specified here, but they need not all do so.)

- /FROM=<date-from>

Specifies the initial date associated with each of the requests to be reported on. (For usage, see details immediately above.) It must be in the format 25-DEC-1996.

The default is 01-JAN-1900.

- /TO=<date-to>

Specifies the final date associated with each of the requests to be reported on. (For usage, see details immediately above.) It must be in the format 25-DEC-1996.

The default is the current system date.

- /NOHEADING_WRAP

Specifies that any columns in the report headings where the data exceeds the column width are to be truncated.

The default is that these columns are word wrapped.

- /NOWRAP

Specifies that any columns in the body of the report where the data exceeds the column width are to be truncated.

The default is that these columns are word wrapped.

- /INDENT

Specifies that any lines in the body of the report that start with a number are to be indented by four times that number of columns.

By default there is no indentation.

- /DETAIL

Specifies that the full text of each request listed in the report is to be printed following the report.

By default just the report itself is printed.

- /HOLD

Indicates that the report request is to be processed so as to produce a command script file, but that this is not to be executed.

By default a Dimensions batch job to generate the report is submitted immediately.

- /PRINT

Indicates that the report is also to be sent to a printer.

By default the completed report is merely placed in <outfile>.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

RPT – Baseline Detail Report



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<product-id>
<request-category>
/NAME=BASELINE_DETAIL
/USER_DEFINED
[/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]
[/FROM=<date-from>]
[/TO=<date-to>]
/FILENAME=<outfile>
[/[NO]HEADING_WRAP]
[/[NO]WRAP]
[/[NO]INDENT]
[/[NO]HOLD]
[/[NO]PRINT]
```

Example RPT PROD 1 /NAME=BASELINE_DETAIL /USER_DEFINED -
/FILENAME=hp_rm_chdocs96.rep -
/BASELINE=PROD:"R M VERSION 2 FOR HP" -
/FROM=01-JAN-1989 /TO=31-DEC-1996

Parameters and qualifiers

- <product-id>
This is the product for which the report is required.
- <request-category>
This is any valid request category. (Its value is not used in this report.)
- /NAME=BASELINE_DETAIL
/USER_DEFINED
are specified as shown.
For other types of report, refer to the **RPT** entry for **Report Requests**, which precedes this one on [page 401](#).
- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>
Specifies the baseline(s) to be reported on. It comprises:

```
<product-id>:<baseline-id>
```

Wild card **%** may be used in <baseline-spec> to determine which baselines are to be included (i.e. each **%** character is considered to match zero or more characters in the corresponding baseline).
The default is to report on all baselines in the product.
- /FROM=<date-from>
/TO=<date-to>
specify the first and final dates on which an item, included in a reported baseline, may have been related to a request, in order for the request to be listed in the report. Each must be in the format 25-DEC-1996.

The defaults are 01-JAN-1900 and the current system date.



NOTE Any other RPT qualifiers from the Report Requests command on [page 401](#) used here (including /DETAIL) will be ignored.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

RRCD – Relate Requirement to Request



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
RRCD /CHANGE_DOC_ID=<request_id> /REQUIREMENT_ID=<requirement>  
/CONTAINER_NAME=<container_name> /RM_PROJECTNAME=<project_name>  
/RM_DBNAME=<dbname> /RM_URL=<url>
```

Example

```
RRCD /CHANGE_DOC_ID=REPX_CR_114  
/REQUIREMENT_ID= Marketing_Requirements.MRKT_000020;9  
/CONTAINER_NAME="Engineering Requirements"  
/RM_PROJECTNAME=QLARIUS_RM /RM_DBNAME=RM10  
/RM_URL="http://hostname/rtmBrowser"
```

Description

- `<request-id>`
Specifies the request to be related to the requirement.
- `<requirement>`
Specifies the requirement to be related to the request and comprises:

```
<class_name>.<puid>;objId
```


For example:

```
Marketing_Requirements.MRKT_000020;4
```
- `<container_name>`
Specifies the name of the originating Dimensions RM baseline, collection, document, or snapshot for the requirement (multiple "versions" of a requirement cannot be related to a single Dimensions CM request).
- `<project_name>`
Specifies the Dimensions RM project name.
- `<dbname>`
Specifies the Dimensions RM database name.
- `<url>`
Specifies the Dimensions RM Browser URL.



IMPORTANT! You can only specify Dimensions RM requirements if you have installed the Dimensions RM integration, have associated Dimensions CM projects with Dimensions RM containers, and have associated Dimensions CM products with Dimensions RM projects. See the "Miscellaneous Functions" chapter in the *Dimensions CM User's Guide*, the *Dimensions CM-Dimensions RM ALM Integration Guide*, and the Dimensions RM documentation for details.

Constraints

Only users with the privilege "Perform Requirement Related Operation" (PRODUCT_REQUIREMENTMAN) can run this command.

RREG – Reassign User Registration

```
<existing-user-id>  
/USER=<new-user-id>
```

Description

This command is documented in the *System Administration Guide*.

RSJ – Run Schedule Job

<job-id>

Example: RSJ "MyJobName"

Description

Enables you to force the execution of a scheduled job immediately, rather than at the scheduled time.

Constraints

You must be the job originator, or have the privilege 'Manage Scheduled Jobs', to execute this command.

RSTAT – Update Job Status

```
<job-key>
[/STATUS=<status>]
[/RESPONSE_FILE=[<node>::]<filespec>]
[/DESCRIPTION=text]
[/RC=xx]
[/USER_FILENAME=<report-file>]
[/[UN]LOCK]
```

Description

RSTAT enables you to update job attributes such as return code, status, and description.

RSTAT is also used by the default templates to report the status of asynchronously submitted build jobs and to implement the collection of build outputs.

For details about remote job execution see the *System Administration Guide*.

Parameters and Qualifiers

- <job-key>
String in the format <id>-<job-uid> that identifies the job whose attributes are to be updated.
- /STATUS=<status>
Updates the status of the job in the job queue table. Valid values are FAILED or SUCCEEDED.



NOTE The status of an asynchronously submitted job cannot be reset to SUBMITTED.

- /RESPONSE_FILE=[<node>::]<filespec>
The fully specified name of a file that is copied into a table in *Dimensions CM*, and which provides details of the remote job. You can use the syntax node:: to specify a Dimensions tertiary node.
This summary can only be viewed via the Administration Console Remote Jobs display.
- /DESCRIPTION=text
Updates the job description.
- /RC=xx
Specifies a numeric return code that indicates if the remote job successfully completed.
- /USER_FILENAME=<report-file>
Specifies a file where the RSTAT execution report is generated.
- [/[UN]LOCK]
Locks the job so that it cannot be deleted. Default: [/[UN]LOCK

RUR – Run User-Defined Report

```
<report name>
/PRODUCT=<product-range>
[/PARAMETER=(<param2>,<param3>,...,<param8>)]
[/FILENAME=<output file>]
[/[NO]PRINT]
[/[NO]HOLD]
```

Example RUR "VARIANTS TYPES FORMATS" /PROD="CAR%" -
 /PARAM=(AAA_,"%",C) /PRINT

Parameters and qualifiers

- <report name>
Specifies the kind of report to be produced. It must be one of the report names containing report definitions that has been set up via one of the following means:
 - The User Reports Administration cluster of the web-based Administration Console.
 - A JavaScript, utilizing the Dimensions `dmpmcli` scripting interface. Refer to the *Process Configuration Guide* for instructions on how to run such scripts. Example reports scripts for UNIX and Windows are available, online, in the directories `$DM_ROOT/AdminConsole/examples/reportsDemo.js` and `%DM_ROOT%\AdminConsole\examples\reportsDemo.js` respectively
- /PRODUCT=<product-range>
This is a string to be matched by the product-id of one or more of the products in the database. "Wild card" characters may be used in the specified string — this is explained further in the *Reports Guide*.

The Dimensions user executing the RUR command must hold a role in *every* product matched by the <product-range> string; otherwise execution of the command is terminated with an error message.
- /PARAMETER=(<param2>,<param3>,...,<param8>)
This is a set of parameter values, separated by commas and enclosed in parentheses, which are the parameter values to be supplied to this report following the <product-range> string (which is always the value of parameter number 1).

The last parameter, for which a value is supplied, may well be less than number 8 – it depends on the particular requirements of the command script file for the specified report name. However, note the following:

There must be the exact number of non-blank values, in the correct order, as required by the <report name> specified.

Lower case letters may be included in parameter values, in addition to the standard character set. **%** (percent) characters are also accepted. Any parameter value which contains embedded blanks must be enclosed in a set of double-quotation characters (" ").



NOTE The default of **%** for an omitted parameter value **is not applicable** in command mode. If a single **%** is wanted as a parameter value, then that must be coded. Two consecutive commas in the set of parameter values will be flagged as a syntax error.

There is no default. The parameters **must be supplied exactly** as required by the <report name>. The p

ose of the square brackets is to indicate that the /PARAMETER qualifier **must be omitted**, if the report name is one which takes **no** input parameter values, apart from the single <product-range> string.

- /FILENAME=<output file>

Specifies the name of a file which RUR will create in the user area, and into which it will write the output from the report. If omitted, the file name will be user_report.out

- /PRINT

Specifies that the report output is also to be spooled for printing. If omitted, the report is merely placed in <output file> (specified or default).

- /HOLD

Specifies that the batch job to produce the report is to be created, but that it is to be left in the user area for the user to start its execution later. If omitted, execution of the batch job is initiated automatically as soon as it has been created.

Constraints

This command can be run by users who hold a role, either for the single product-id specified or for every one of the product-ids designated by a string using wildcard characters. However, if a user with the role of PRODUCT-MANAGER assigns a special role PCMS-CM-USER to the wild card user *, then any user will be able to run a report on the product even if they do not have such a role explicitly assigned.

RVDA – Remove VDA Records

```
[/REPORT]  
[/ALL]  
[/AREA_LIST]
```

Description

VDA records store information in a database about the status and history of deployment jobs. Use this command to remove unused records of deleted areas.

Example

```
RVDA /AREA_LIST=(AREA_DEV,AREA_QA,AREA_LIVE)
```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- /REPORT
Lists all orphaned VDA records.
- /ALL
Cleans up all orphaned areas.
- /AREA_LIST=(area1,area2,...)
Removes the specified orphaned areas.

RWCD – Relate Project to Request



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<project-spec>  
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1,<request2>,request3>,...)
```

Example RWCD PAYROLL:PRJ_INITIAL /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(PAYROLL_CR_21)

Description

The example above relates the PAYROLL_CR_21 request to the PAYROLL:PRJ_INITIAL project.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

RWS – Remove Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

<project-spec>

Example RWS "PROD_X:TEST_WS"

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <project-spec> comprises:
 <product-id>:<project-id>

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges for the project concerned.

A project used as a child collection cannot be deleted.

RWWS – Relate Project to Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<child-project-spec>  
/WORKSET=<parent-project-spec>  
[/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<relative-path>]
```

Example `RWWS <child-project-spec> /WORKSET=<parent-project-spec>`

Parameters and
qualifiers

- `<child-project-spec>`
Specifies the child project in the parent-child relationship.
- `<parent-project-spec>`
Specifies the parent project in the parent-child relationship.
- `<relative-path>`
Specifies the relative path of the file system directory to which the child project's top-level directory is mapped with respect to the file system directory to which the parent project's top-level directory is mapped.



NOTES

- Specifying an empty string clears the relationship-level project root for the user.
- If there is no relationship-level project root, `/RELATIVE_LOCATION` is used.
- If the path contains `::` (that is, it has the format `<node-or-area>::<path>`, and `<node-or-area>` matches the name of an existing area), the path is interpreted as an offset (relative path) with regard to the area root directory. (This offset may be empty, in which case the file system directory is set to equal the area directory.) Otherwise, standard Dimensions interpretation of the path applies.

Description

Creates or modifies a parent-child relationship between the specified child project and the specified parent project.

If a relationship already exists, the value of `/RELATIVE_LOCATION` is used to update the relationship.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

SAVE – Save to Persistent Symbol Table



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<symbol>  
[<symbol2>]  
[/LITERAL=value]
```

- /LITERAL=value {/LIT}

Creates a symbol in the persistent table that has the value specified by <symbol>.

The SAVE command copies data from the temporary or persistent symbol table to the persistent symbol table and is part of structured information return processing. For full details, see the *Developer's Reference*.

SCWS – Set Current Project

```
[<project-spec>]
[/ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>]
[/DIRECTORY=<directory>]
[/LIBRARY_CACHE_AREA=<area-name>]
[/CHANGE_DOC_ID=<request-id>]
[/[NO]DEFAULT]
[/[NO]CHECK]
[/USERS]
[/USER_BRANCH]
[/PART]
```

Examples

```
SCWS "PROD:WS CUSTOM" /DIR="/product9" /NODEFAULT
SCWS "QLARIUS:PROJ" /NOCHECK
  /DIRECTORY="D:\PROJECTS\CM\DEV_REPOSITORY\web\PROJ"
  /USER_BRANCH="java_p1_1" /CHANGE="." /PART="."
  /LIBRARY_CACHE_AREA="." /NORESET
```

NOTE If you specify SCWS without any parameters or qualifiers the following information is displayed about a stream or project:

- Login user name
- Project specification of the current Dimensions session
- Current version
- Default work area
- Locked or unlocked
- Stream is personal
- Trunk and branch revisioning is enabled or disabled
- Revisioning is enforced
- Parallel checkout is allowed
- Uses local stages
- Request path control is enforced
- Branches are assigned to the project
- Uses a library cache area
- Default request (if specified)
- Default design part (if specified)
- Request provider (CM or SBM)

Parameters and
qualifiers

- `<project-spec>`

Comprises:

`<product-id>:<project-id>`

`<project-spec>` Must be stated when `/DIRECTORY` and/or `/(NO)DEFAULT` are included in the command.

- `/ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>`

Comprises:

`<product-id>:<project-id>`

This optionally specifies the root project. Use this when the current project occurs in more than one project tree. If you set this here, you do not need to set it on subsequent commands.

- `/DIRECTORY=<directory>`

Specifies the top level directory specification for the project. This "working location" defines the point in the directory hierarchy structure below which (or relative to which) the project file name is placed e.g. in UNIX `<dir>/<ws_filename>`. This overrides what would have been the default working location.

Operating system permissions permitting, you can specify a Windows network path when running SCWS from a UNIX host as follows:

```
/DIRECTORY="/nodename::<Drive>\<path>"
```

For example:

```
/DIRECTORY="/earth::F:\Optimus"
```

Checked out or fetched items will then be directed to the project file whose path is identified by this new path name (e.g. in UNIX, `<dir>/<ws_filename>`). You can also use a work area.



NOTE If the path contains `::` (that is, it has the format `<node-or-area>::<path>`, and `<node-or-area>` matches the name of an existing work area), the path is interpreted as an offset (relative path) with regard to the work area root directory. (This offset may be empty, in which case the file system directory is set to equal the area directory.) Otherwise, standard Dimensions interpretation of the path applies.

- `/LIBRARY_CACHE_AREA=<area-name>`

Specifies a library cache area defined with the CLCA (Create Library Cache Area) command. During fetch operations (FI, FWI, FBI, FCDI, EI, EWI, EBI, ECDI, DOWNLOAD), Dimensions checks whether the library cache area associated with the current project already contains a copy of the requested file. If so, Dimensions copies the file from the library cache to the user file area instead of from the library itself, which improves performance when the connection between the item library node and the user's network is slow.

- `/CHANGE_DOC_ID=<request-id>`

Sets a default per-user request on the project. To unset a default request, set `/CHANGE_DOC_ID` to `". "`.

- /DEFAULT or /NODEFAULT

/DEFAULT Specifies that the current project specified by this command will remain the default for all future Dimensions sessions until respecified. /DEFAULT is the default.

/NODEFAULT Specifies that the current project specified by this command is for the duration of the present Dimensions session only (this should not be confused with your operating-system session). The current project will revert to its former setting once the session is exited. This project will also be used for batch jobs started during the Dimensions session.

The /NODEFAULT qualifier should, however, be treated with caution when submitting command files containing SCWS and commands that spawn separate operating-system processes e.g. Create Baseline (CBL). The scope of the /NODEFAULT qualifier does not get extended to such commands. To guarantee correct behavior, it is recommended that SCWS /DEFAULT is used to set the current project before such commands as CBL, and then used again afterward to reset it to its earlier specification (if so desired).

- /CHECK or /NOCHECK

Specifies whether SCWS is merely to check and report on the feasibility of performing the requested action, or is actually to implement it. /CHECK is the default.

- [/USERS]

Enables you to change the default project settings of another user account or a group of users. The main purpose is to provide a method with a single command for setting the library cache area for a group of users. You may specify one or more user IDs and/or group IDs. Requires the privilege Manage Users and Group Definitions (ADMIN_USERMAN).

If you specify a group ID the command expands the group into its constituent user IDs and then iterates through these users updating the project settings for each one in turn. If a new user is later added to the same group, this new user will not inherit the projects settings and a specific SCWS command for the new user is required.

Examples:

To change the project settings for 'user1' and 'user2':

```
scws repx:repx4 /users=(user1, user2) /dir="d:\temp\user4"  
/USER_BRANCH="4" /LIBRARY_CACHE_AREA=lca4 /PART=REPX:P4  
/CHANGE_DOC_ID=REPX_TDR_4
```

To change the project settings for all the users in the group 'dev_users':

```
scws repx:repx4 /users=(dev_users) /dir="d:\temp\user4"  
/USER_BRANCH="4" /LIBRARY_CACHE_AREA=lca4 /PART=REPX:P4  
/CHANGE_DOC_ID=REPX_TDR_4
```

To change the project settings for all the users defined in the group 'dev_users' and for the users 'fred' and 'george':

```
scws repx:repx4 /users=(fred, dev_users, george) /  
dir="d:\temp\user4"  
/USER_BRANCH="4" /LIBRARY_CACHE_AREA=lca4 /PART=REPX:P4  
/CHANGE_DOC_ID=REPX_TDR_4
```

- /USER_BRANCH

Specifies a valid named branch that will be set as the current branch. To use the default named branch for this project, not the branch set by the user, specify ". ".

- /PART

Specifies a design part.

Example Output
Dimensions>scws
The current project is PVCS:DOCS_DIM_10
The working location is D:\Dimensions
The current user is JDOE

Description	:	Work Set DOCS_DIM_10.AAAA
Status	:	UNLOCKED
Trunk	:	TRUE
Branch	:	FALSE
Enforce Revisioning	:	FALSE
Parallel Checkout	:	TRUE
Deployment	:	AUTOMATIC
Copy on deploy	:	FALSE

There are no valid Named Branches for this project
The project library cache area is not defined
Operation completed

Description

This command sets the user's current project and optionally their default project.

To set the current project to the "Global Workset", the <project-spec> must be set to \$GENERIC:\$GLOBAL (see Introduction on [page 12](#)).

Constraints

This command can be run by users who have a role on the project being set.

SDF – Set Data Format Flags

```
<format>
[/DESCRIPTION=<format -description>]
[/CLASS=<class-no>]
[/MIME_TYPE=<mime-type>]
[/COMPRESSION_LEVEL=<level>]
[/[NO]USE_DELTA_COMPRESSION]
```

Example SDF TXT /DESCRIPTION="Plain text" -
/CLASS=1 /MIME_TYPE="TEXT/PLAIN"

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<format>`
the format definition being updated.
- `/DESCRIPTION=<format-description>`
the new descriptive name for the format.
- `/CLASS=<class-no>`
Specifies the new file types, where:
1=TEXT
2=BINARY
3=OpenVMS
4=Macintosh
5=NT
- `/MIME_TYPE=<mime-type>`
Specifies the new Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension (MIME) type. MIME types comprise seven broad categories, with each category also having subcategories defined by using a forward slash (/) separator. The broad categories are: Application, Audio, Image, Message, Multipart, Text and Video. An example of a subcategory is APPLICATION/WORD.
- `COMPRESSION_LEVEL=<level>`
Specifies the compression level to be used when getting item revisions assigned this data format. Use a digit from 0 to 9, where 0 indicates no compression, 1 means fastest compression method (but less compression) and 9 indicates slowest compression method (but best compression). If this qualifier is omitted, text file formats will use fastest compression method (level 1) while all other file formats will use no compression.
- `/[NO]USE_DELTA_COMPRESSION`
Decreases the size of the transferred item by only sending sections that have been modified between revisions.

Description

This command enables a user with the role of TOOL-MANAGER to update the file format definition. These defined file formats can then, where appropriate, be subsequently assigned:

- By a user with the role of TOOL-MANAGER to particular item types using the Assign Data Formats to Item Types (ADF) command ([page 42](#)).

- By a user with the role of PRODUCT-MANAGER or CHANGE-MANAGER to a particular request type using the Assign Data Formats to Request Types (ACF) command ([page 41](#)).

This function is also available from the Process Modeler, Data Formats and MIME Types option.

See the DDF command ([page 153](#)) for a description of the uses for file formats.

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges for the product.

SDPBL – Submit Deploy Baseline

NOTE This command is not supported in products that use the Dimensions Automation deployment model.

```
<baselineName>
/AREA_LIST=(<areaList>)
[/COMMENT=<userComment>]
[/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>]
/DEPLOY_START_TIME="DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" | "YYYY-MM-
    DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z"
[/WORKSET=<project>]
[/[NO]FORCE]
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- <baselineName>
Name of the baseline to deploy.
- /AREA_LIST=<areaList>
List of target deployment areas.
- /COMMENT=<userComment>
Comment that describes the reason for the deployment.
- /USER_FILENAME=<listFile>
A user specified file containing a list baselines to be deployed. You can omit the <baselineName> parameter and use this option to deploy many baselines at once. example:

```
/USER_FILENAME="C:\temp\list_of_baselines.txt" /
AREA_LIST=("MY_AREA_1","MY_AREA_2") /COMMENT="my comment"
```
- /DEPLOY_START_TIME
The start time for the operation to begin, in one of the following formats:
 - "DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" (Dimensions date time)
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z" (ISO8601 date time)Note that the following formats are not accepted:
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:SSZ" (omission of milliseconds does not work)
 - "DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS"
- /WORKSET=<project>
The project or stream associated with this action.
- /[NO]FORCE
Set /FORCE to force rollback to the highest revision when multiple revision matches are found. Set /NOFORCE for the command to list the multiple matches and stop.

Description

Use the SDPBL command to schedule the deployment of a Dimensions baseline.

SDPI – Submit Deploy Item

NOTE This command is not supported in products that use the Dimensions Automation deployment model.

```
[<itemSpec>|<fileName>]
/COMMENT=<userComment>
/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>
/WORKSET=<projectName>
/AREA_LIST=(<areaList>)
/DEPLOY_START_TIME="DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" | "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z"
/[NO]FORCE
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- [<itemSpec>|<fileName>]
Name or specification of the item to deploy.
- /COMMENT=<userComment>
Comment that describes the reason for the deployment.
- /USER_FILENAME=<listFile>
A user specified file containing the list of items or files that are to be deployed. Specifying this option allows you to deploy many items at once. This option is mutually exclusive to specifying <itemSpec>|<fileName>.
- /AREA_LIST=<areaList>
List of target deployment areas.
- /DEPLOY_START_TIME
The start time for the operation to begin, in one of the following formats:
 - "DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" (Dimensions date time)
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z" (ISO8601 date time)
 Note that the following formats are not accepted:
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:SSZ" (omission of milliseconds does not work)
 - "DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS"
- /[NO]FORCE
Set /FORCE to force rollback to the highest revision when multiple revision matches are found. Set /NOFORCE for the command to list the multiple matches and stop.
- /WORKSET=<projectName>
Name of the project or stream that contains the item to promote.

Description

Use the SDPI command to schedule the deployment of a Dimensions item.

SDPRQ – Submit Deploy Request

NOTE This command is not supported in products that use the Dimensions Automation deployment model.

```
<requestId>
/COMMENT=<userComment>
/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>
/WORKSET=<projectName>
/AREA_LIST=(<areaList>)
/DEPLOY_START_TIME="DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" | "YYYY-MM-
    DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z"
/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE
/[NO]FORCE
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<requestId>`
ID of the request to deploy.
- `/COMMENT=<userComment>`
Comment that describes the reason for the deployment.
- `/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>`
A user specified file containing the list of requests that are to be deployed. Specifying this option allows you to deploy many items at once.
- `/WORKSET=<projectName>`
Project or stream associated with the request to deploy.
- `/AREA_LIST=<areaList>`
List of target deployment areas.
- `/DEPLOY_START_TIME`
The start time for the operation to begin, in one of the following formats:
 - "DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" (Dimensions date time)
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z" (ISO8601 date time)Note that the following formats are not accepted:
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:SSZ" (omission of milliseconds does not work)
 - "DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS"
- `/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE`
Set `/CANCEL_TRAVERSE` to limit deployment to just the specified request.
- `/[NO]FORCE`
Set `/FORCE` to force rollback to the highest revision when multiple revision matches are found. Set `/NOFORCE` for the command to list the multiple matches and stop.

Description

Use the SDPRQ command to schedule the deployment of a Dimensions request.

SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment

```

PRINTER <printer-cmd>
or
DIRECTORY <directory-spec>
or
OVERWRITE ON|OFF
or
CMD_TRACE ON|OFF [/USER_FILENAME=<file-name>]
or
INFO ON|OFF
or
TIMEZONE <timezone-name>
EOL WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW

```

Example SET PRINTER "lpr -Pdev"

Parameters and qualifiers

- **PRINTER <printer-cmd>**
Set a valid UNIX or Windows printer command. This is used in preference to the value assigned to the *DM_PRINT* symbol.
- **DIRECTORY <directory-spec>**
Set the current Dimensions default directory is set to the directory specified. This must be an appropriate format for the host machine operating system, and it can be absolute or relative to the current directory.
- **OVERWRITE [ON]|OFF**
When checking out or getting an item revision, you can specify whether or not Dimensions is allowed to perform such an operation depending on:
 - The existence of a local file of the same name.
 - The status (read-only or writeable) of an existing local file of the same name.

No overwriting is the normal default and results in a file only being successfully checked out or gotten by Dimensions if the local (target) file does not already exist or is marked read-only. This is the traditional Dimensions behavior (with respect to the file being read-only, the assumption is that if it is writable then the file could potentially be a more recently modified revision of the item that the user does not want to lose). This default can be overridden on a per command basis using /OVERWRITE qualifier of EI and FI as explained on [page 225](#) and [page 240](#) respectively.

Setting /OVERWRITE to ON will also override the following qualifiers for commands that support them: [NO], [FORCE], [ADD], [DELETE]. Consider this when using any command that includes these qualifiers.

The SET OVERWRITE ON | OFF command allow you to control – on a per Dimensions session basis – the default behavior globally without needing to specify the /OVERWRITE or /NOOVERWRITE qualifier on every FI or EI command. At the beginning of a Dimensions session, by default SET OVERWRITE OFF would be in effect; however, you could change this environment as illustrated in the following examples:

```

SET OVERWRITE OFF
FI "FS:CBEVENT C.A-SRC;b1#4" -
  /USER_FILENAME="e:\test\cbevent.c" /NOEXPAND

```

would not allow `cbevent.c` to be overwritten if it existed and was not marked read only.

```
SET OVERWRITE ON
FI "FS:CBEVENT C.A-SRC;b1#4" -
/USER_FILENAME="e:\test\cbevent.c" /NOEXPAND
```

would overwrite `cbevent.c` if it existed, irrespective as to whether it was marked read only or not.

- `CMD_TRACE [ON]|OFF [/USER_FILENAME=<file-name>]`

Executing
`SET CMD_TRACE ON`

creates a log file¹ in the `DM_TMP` directory of the format

Windows:
`%DM_TMP%dmappsrvcmd_<user-name>.log`

UNIX:
`$DM_TMP/dmappsrvcmd_<user-name>.log`

which records all the commands and session details run through the user's session.

You can explicitly specify the name of the log file created on the server by the use of the `/USER_FILENAME` qualifier.

Executing
`SET CMD_TRACE OFF`

will switch off the command logging.

For a sample of the information contained in this log file, refer to "[Logging All Commands Run by All Users](#)" on page 29.

- `INFO ON|OFF`

Set information on or off.

- `TIMEZONE <timezone name>`

Sets the timezone for the Dimensions CM Server. This setting determines how the server tracks time for scheduled operations, such as scheduling deployment. Enter a standard database TZ value, such as `America/Los_Angeles`, to represent Pacific time. To display a list of all possible timezone values, use the `HELP timezones` command. See "[HELP - Help](#)" on page 255

- `EOL WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW`

- `[/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]`

Sets or displays the end-of-line handling mode for the current connection that will be used when getting text files over the current connection. The options are:

<code>WINDOWS</code>	Ensures that gotten text files follow the Windows convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a CR/LF character pair, regardless of the client operating system.
----------------------	---

1. The log file is created on the Dimensions server, *not* the client.

UNIX	Ensures that gotten text files follow the UNIX convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a single LF character, regardless of the client operating system.
DEFAULT	Restores the default Dimensions end-of-line handling mode, i.e. text files gotten to a Windows node will have each line terminated with a CR/LF pair, while text files gotten to a UNIX node will have each line terminated with a single LF character.
UNCHANGED	Ensures that text files are gotten as-is from the item library without any end-of-line processing at all.
SHOW	Ask Dimensions to display its current EOL setting.

See also "SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment" on page 428.

Constraints

This command sets the above Dimensions parameters only for the duration of the current Dimensions session.

SF - Set Favorites

```
[/PROJECT=<project-spec>]
[/STREAM=<stream-spec>]
[/USER_WORKSETLIST]
[/OFF]
```

Description

Adds the specified streams and projects to your favorites list.

Examples

```
SF /STREAM=PROD:STR_ID
SF /STREAM=PROD:STR_ID /OFF
```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- `/PROJECT=<project-spec>`
Specifies a project.
- `/STREAM=<stream-spec>`
Specifies a stream.
- `/USER_WORKSETLIST`
Specifies a file that contains a list of streams and projects (each one on a new line).
- `/OFF`
Removes all the specified streams and projects worksets from your favorites list.

SHELVE - Shelve Changes to a Personal Stream

```
/SHELF_NAME=<new stream name>
[/STREAM=<stream-id>] or [/WORKSET=<stream-id>]
[<file-spec> or /DIR=<directory-spec>] or [/USER_FILELIST=<filelist-
file>]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/LOGFILE=<file-spec>]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<name>=<value>, ...)]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/CODEPAGE=<code-page> or DEFAULT]
[/COMMENT=<text>]
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
[/SHELF_DESC=<description>]
[/DEFAULT_BRANCH=<branch_name>]
[/PART=<part-spec>]
[/CONTRIBUTER_STREAMS=(<stream-id>, ...)]
[/ALL]
[/USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path>]
[/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<directory-spec>]
[/FILTER=<filter-name>]
[/USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>]
[/CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>]
[/[NO]ADD]
[/[NO]UPDATE]
[/[NO]DELETE]
[/[NO]QUIET]
[/[NO]VERBOSE]
[/[NO]EXECUTE]
```

Description

Use the SHELVE command to backup work that is in progress in your local work area. You can then work on an unrelated issue. When you need to resume work, merge the shelved changes back into the local work area.

The SHELVE command:

- Creates a new personal stream that contains some, or all, of the changes in a local work area. The new stream is a branch of the stream that owns the work area.
- By default resets the work area to match the tip of the stream that owns it.

Examples

- `SHELVE /SHELF_NAME=DEF_A /USER_DIR=c:\work\Qlarius_trunk`

This example scans the specified local work area. If there are changes to existing files a new personal stream called DEF_A is created that contains the contents of the local work area, including the changes. New files and folders are ignored and metadata is not updated in the work area. The personal stream is a branch of the stream that was used to create the local work area. The work area is automatically reset to the tip of the parent stream.

- `SHELVE /SHELF_NAME=DEF_B /USER_DIR=c:\work\Qlarius_trunk /ADD /NORESET`

This example scans the specified local work area. If there are changes, including new files and folders, a new personal stream called DEF_B is created that contains the contents of the local work area, including the changes. Metadata is not updated in the work area. The personal stream is a branch of the stream that was used to create the local work area. /NORESET is specified therefore the work area is *not* automatically reset to the tip of the parent stream.

Parameters and Qualifiers

- `/SHELF_NAME=<new stream name>`
Specifies a unique ID for the new personal stream.
- `/STREAM=<stream-id>` or `[/WORKSET=<stream-id>]`
- `<file-spec>`
Specifies the name of a file to be shelved. This path is relative to the work area root.
- `/DIRECTORY=<directory-spec>`
Specifies a directory path to be shelved. This path is relative to the work area root.
- `/USER_FILELIST=<filelist-file>`
Specifies a file containing a list of file names to be shelved. Each file name must be on a separate line. File names may be specified as either relative or absolute paths. If the path is absolute it is interpreted as a full stream path. If not, Dimensions obtains the stream path by mapping the file name to the operation root directory, which is the current working location as specified by the last SCWS command. If this a mapping is not possible, the file name is ignored.
- `/[NO]RECURSIVE`
If /DIRECTORY is specified and this qualifier is not present, all files in all directories beneath the one specified are shelved. /NORECURSIVE specifies that only files at the specified directory level are shelved.
Default: /RECURSIVE
- `/LOGFILE=<file-spec>`
Generates a log file at the specified file location that contains the results of all the individual Dimensions CM operations executed during shelving with this command.
- `/ATTRIBUTES=(<name>=<value>, ...)`
Specifies the user defined attributes to set on the newly created revisions. All attributes specified must be valid for the item types created.

- `/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)`

Specifies the requests for the shelved items to be related to. The originally fetched versions will be related as "Affected", and the newly created versions will be "In Response To".
- `/CODEPAGE=<code-page>`

Specifies the code page to be associated with the shelved items.
- `/COMMENT=<text>`

Specifies a comment to apply to all the shelved item revisions.
- `/DESCRIPTION=<description>`

Describes the shelved items.
- `/SHELF_DESC=<description>`

Describes the new personal stream.
- `/DEFAULT_BRANCH=<branch_name>`

Specifies the default branch for the new personal stream.
- `/PART=<part-spec>`

Specifies the design part specification to which the shelved items belong, in this format:

```
<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
```
- `/CONTRIBUTER_STREAMS=(<stream-id>, ...)`

If the work area contains files that originated from other streams that need to be shelved, use this qualifier to specify which streams to add content from.
- `[/ALL]`

Content originating from any stream is also included when shelving files.
- `/USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path>`

Specifies a directory other than the current working location. For example, the following command creates a stream from `C:\temp` regardless of the current working location:

```
SHELVE /USER_DIRECTORY="C:\temp"
```
- `/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<directory-spec>`

Specifies a project, stream, or baseline directory which is to be the "virtual" root directory for the duration of this command. If this parameter is given, the paths specified in `<file-spec>` or `/DIRECTORY` must be relative to the directory specified with `/RELATIVE_LOCATION`.
- `/FILTER=<filter-name>`

Only shelves files that satisfy the criteria specified in the area filter `<filter-name>`. An area filter is a regular expression that used the same syntax as the Dimensions GREP command.

- /USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>

Specifies the name of a local file containing the definition of a file filter to be used when shelving files. You can use the Dimensions node : : syntax. The format of the filter file and a sample format definition is described in ["Inclusion/Exclusion Filters" on page 502](#).

Only files matching the filter (and not excluded by the filter) are shelved when a user filter is specified.

- /CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>

Specifies the content encoding for new item revisions being shelved. Supported encodings are the Microsoft codepages, the ISO-8859 variants (1-10), UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF32, UTF32BE, and UTF32LE.

- / [NO]ADD

Shelves all new files and folders.

Default: NOADD



NOTE If you specify /ADD, you may also need to specify /UPDATE if there are updates that need to be performed as well (specifically moves).

- / [NO]UPDATE

Allows updating (and refactoring) of existing content in the repository.

Default: UPDATE

- / [NO]DELETE

Allows existing content to be deleted from the repository.

Default: NODELETE

- / [NO]QUIET

Only displays critical messages.

- / [NO]VERBOSE

Prints additional information about the shelving process.

- / [NO]EXECUTE

Forces the transfer of files while generating a script file containing the equivalent Dimensions commands.

Constraints

To create personal streams the PROJECT_PERSONAL_STREAM_CREATE privilege is required. To deliver to, and update from, the personal stream you require the usual combination of product-level privileges.

SHOW - Show Hidden Streams and Projects

```
[/STREAM=PROD:STREAM_ID]
[/PROJECT=PROD:PROJ_ID]
[/USER_WORKSETLIST]
[/NOUNLOCK]
```

Description

Makes visible streams and projects that are hidden (see the HIDE command on [page 256](#)) and unlocks them.

Example

```
SHOW /PROJECT=QLARIUS:MAINLINE_JAVA
```

Makes visible a project with the specification QLARIUS:MAINLINE_JAVA.

Parameters and Qualifiers

- /STREAM
The specification of a stream to show.
- /PROJECT
The specification of a project to show.
- /USER_WORKSETLIST
The path of a local file that lists multiple streams and projects to show (specify each on a new line).
- /NOUNLOCK
Does not unlock streams and projects after they are made visible.

SI – Suspend Item



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>  
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

Example `SI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;1`
or, to suspend all revisions
`SI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;*`

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<item-spec>` comprises:
 - `<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>`
 - `<item-id>` may be omitted if `<file-name>` is specified.
 - `<variant>` may be omitted if only one exists.
 - `<revision>` may be specified as `*` (asterisk) to suspend all revisions of the item that are in the project. If omitted, the latest revision is suspended (see note in [About the Command-Line Interface on page 12](#)).
- `/FILENAME=<file-name>`

Specifies the name of the project file name.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, `src/hello.c`, `hello.c`, or `src/build/hello.c`.

It may be omitted if `<item-id>` is specified.
- `/WORKSET=<project-spec>` comprises:
 - `<product-id>:<project-id>`

This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.

Item revisions to be affected by the command may be specified explicitly, or they will be selected from the project.



NOTE Suspended items will be included in a revised baseline if they are identified as requiring updates based on a related request used in the revised baseline specification.

Constraints

This command can be run at any lifecycle state either by a user with the appropriate management privileges or by a user for whom the item is pending.

A suspended item may be 'unsuspended' by actioning it to a valid state in the lifecycle.

SPSP – Set Per-Stage Preservation Policy



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
/WORKSET=<project-spec>  
/STAGE=<deployment-stage>  
[/POLICY=<policy-id> | /RESET_POLICY]
```

Example

The command

```
SPSP /WORKSET="PAYROLL:EXEDLL 2.0" /STAGE="UNIT TEST" -  
/POLICY="PAYROLL:DEFAULT_POLICY"
```

assigns a preservation policy to UNIT TEST builds of the PAYROLL:EXEDLL 2.0 project.

Parameters and qualifiers

- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
Comprises <product-id>:<project-id> and specifies the project.
- /STAGE=<deployment-stage>
Specifies the deployment stage.
- /POLICY=<policy-spec>
<policy-spec> comprises <product--id>:<policy-id> and specifies the preservation rules policy to be applied at this stage for the specified project.
- /RESET_POLICY
Specifies that the preservation policy is to be reset.

Description

The SPSP command specifies per-stage project build properties that apply to all the build areas defined for the specified build stage within a project.

SPV – Suspend Design Part Variant

<part-spec>

Example SPV PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".IBM

Parameters and
qualifiers

■ <part-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<part- id>.<variant>;<pcs>

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.

Description

This command enables a design part variant that is no longer required to be suspended at its current PCS. In the SUSPENDED state a design part variant can serve no useful purpose in the design process. Also, once set to this state it cannot be restored to active use at its current PCS. Only by creating a new PCS via the UP command can a design part variant be restored to active use.

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges for the selected design part. This design part must be in an OPEN state but not be referenced in an open request.

SRAV – Submit Rollback Area Version

```
<area_name>;<version>>
[/COMMENT=<userComment>]
/DEPLOY_START_TIME="DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" | "YYYY-MM-
    DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z"
/[NO]FORCE
[/WORKSET=<projectName>]
```

Description

Roll backs a deployment from a specific area version.

Parameters and Qualifiers

- `<area_name>;<version>`
Specifies the name and version of an area to roll back.
Default: the latest area version
- `/COMMENT: <userComment>`
Describes the rollback.
- `/DEPLOY_START_TIME`
Specifies the start time for the roll back to start, use one of the following formats:
 - "DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS" (Dimensions date time)
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:[SS.sss]Z" (ISO8601 date time)The following formats are not accepted:
 - "YYYY-MM-DDTHH24:MI:SSZ" (omission of milliseconds does not work)
 - "DD-MM-YYYY HH24:MI:SS"
- `/[NO]FORCE`
Disables the area version. Item revisions referred to by the disabled area version are not updated or removed.
If the area you specified includes an area version that belongs to a deleted project or stream, this qualifier enables the command to complete.
Default: /NOFORCE
- `/WORKSET=<projectName>`
The name of the project or stream affected by the rollback.

SSPM – Display Values in Symbol Tables



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
[ON [/USER_FILENAME="file"]]
[DBOTH]
[DPERSISTENT]
[DTEMP]
[NONE]
[OFF]
[LOAD]
[DUMP /USER_FILENAME="file"]
[DVAR <variableName>]
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- ON [/USER_FILENAME="file"]
Turns SIR on. Use the /USER_FILENAME qualifier to specify where the session information will be saved.
- DBOTH
Dumps the persistent and temporary symbol tables.
- DPERSISTENT
Dumps the persistent symbol table.
- DTEMP
Dumps the temporary symbol table.
- NONE=OFF
- OFF
Turns SIR off.
- DUMP /USER_FILENAME="file"
Restores the current persistent symbol table. Use the /USER_FILENAME qualifier to specify where the information will be restored from.
- DVAR variablename
Displays a single variable's value.

The SSPM command controls structured information return processing. For full details, see the *Developer's Reference*.

SUB – Subscribe to Notification Rule

```
<notification-id>
[/[NO]DIGEST]
[/USER_LIST=(user1,user2,...)]
[/AREA=<area-name>]
[/WORKSET=<project-name>]
[/ROLES=(role1,role2,...)]
```

Example SUB <rule-id> /USER_LIST=Smith

Parameters and qualifiers

- <notification-id>
Name of the notification rule. For a complete list of notification rules, see the *Process Configuration Guide*.
- /DIGEST
Enables this subscription for digests (notification summaries).
- /USER_LIST
Specifies users to subscribe to this notification rule.
- /AREA=<area-name>
For any of the deployment related notification rules, including PROMOTED_ITEM_NOTIFICATION, PROMOTED_REQUEST_NOTIFICATION, PROMOTED_BASELINE_NOTIFICATION, ITEM_DEPLOYMENT_NOTIFICATION, REQUEST_DEPLOYMENT_NOTIFICATION, and BASELINE_DEPLOYMENT_NOTIFICATION, specifies the area against which this notification will apply. If the operation subscribed to occurs in another area, then no email will be generated.
- /WORKSET=<project-name>
For any of the deployment related notification rules, including PROMOTED_ITEM_NOTIFICATION, PROMOTED_REQUEST_NOTIFICATION, PROMOTED_BASELINE_NOTIFICATION, ITEM_DEPLOYMENT_NOTIFICATION, REQUEST_DEPLOYMENT_NOTIFICATION, and BASELINE_DEPLOYMENT_NOTIFICATION, specifies the project or stream against which this notification will apply. If the operation subscribed to occurs in another project or stream, then no email will be generated.
- /ROLES
Specifies roles to unsubscribe from this notification rule.

Description

Subscribe users to a notification rule. The /AREA and /WORKSET filters only apply to notifications that are deployment specific, such as promotion, deployment, and rollback notifications

SVBF – Set Version Branch Flags



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<branch-id>
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
[/[NO]LOCK]
[/OWNER]
```

Example SVBF MAINT/LOCK /OWNER=LOCAL

Parameters and qualifiers

- <branch-id>
unique branch identifier.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
brief description of the purpose for the branch.
If omitted, the description last entered (using DVB or SVBF) remains unchanged.
- /LOCK
Optional flag to specify that the branch is locked and further development along it cannot take place.
- /NOLOCK
Optional flag, negation of LOCK and is the default.
- /OWNER=<site_id>
where <site_id> is either:
 - LOCAL, a keyword which can be used to set the ownership to the local base database, or
 - <node_name>:<dbname>@@<sid>

<node_name>	=	the node name
<dbname>	=	the base database
<sid>	=	the # sid



NOTE @@ is used because @ is the default Dimensions Escape character for the command line. The parameter OWNER enables change in branch ownership created by the Replicator product.

Description

This command modifies (sets) branch-id definitions that were defined using the DVB command i.e. the description or lock status.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

SWF – Set Project File Name



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
/WS_FILENAME=<ws-filename>
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
```

Example SWF PROD:"QUERY RELEASE"-SRC /FILENAME=qr.c -
/WS_FILENAME=maintenance/src/system.c

This command is used to change the name of the file associated with an item in a project or stream. The new file name may include a directory path relative to the project (for example, src/foo.c.)

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec> comprises:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>
```

<item-id> identifies the item within the product.

<variant> if omitted, the default (specified when the product was defined) is used.

<revision> is ignored, all revisions within the project will be affected.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, src/hello.c, hello.c, or src/build/hello.c.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

- /WS_FILENAME=<ws_filename>

This is the new project file name for the item in the project.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command. If unspecified, the user's current project will be taken.

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

<requestN> identifies a request to which this structural change to the project is to be related In Response To.

Specify this optional qualifier if you want this structural change to the project to be recorded against the specified request(s). If path control has been enabled, this

qualifier is mandatory. If path control is not enabled, then the request(s) will be ignored.



NOTE A project file name (`<ws_filename>`) can also be assigned to an item when it is created (see Dimensions command CI on [page 100](#)). A particular Dimensions item can have different project file names in different projects.

Note on Areas

Whenever a new revision is added to a project, its stage is reset to DEVELOPMENT, and associated deployment areas and library cache areas are updated.

Constraints

This command can be run only on pending item revisions by a user with the appropriate management privileges for the project concerned, or by users whose privileges have been extended by a user with the appropriate management privileges because the users have a role on the product.

This constraint can, however, be relaxed using the Set Project Permissions (SWSP) command, as described on [page 451](#).

SWS – Set Project/Stream Attributes



NOTE This command is deprecated. Use the UWA command instead.



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<project-spec>
[/BRANCH|/TRUNK]
[/[NO]AUTO_REV]
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
[/VALID_BRANCHES=(<branch-id1>,<branch-id2>,...)]
[/DEFAULT_BRANCH=<branch-id>]
[/FILENAME=<report-filename>]
[/[NO]POPULATE]
[/[NO]PARALLEL_EXTRACT]
[/[NO]USE_LOCAL_STAGES]
```

Examples SWS PROD:"WS MAIN DVL" /BRANCH
SWS PROD:"WS MAINT DVL" /VALID_BRANCHES=(maint,upgrade)

Parameters and qualifiers

- <project-spec> comprises:
 - <product-id>:<project-id>
 - /BRANCH

Optional qualifier to adopt "branching" for the item revision scheme. This means that if an item-revision is at revision maint#5, and the users decide to stay on this maint branch, then subsequent revisions will be maint#5.1, maint#5.2, maint#5.3 etc.

This qualifier cannot be specified for streams.
 - /TRUNK

Optional qualifier to adopt "trunking" for the item revision scheme. This means that if an item-revision is at revision maint#5, and the users decide to stay on this maint branch, then subsequent revisions will be maint#6, maint#7, maint#8 etc.

This qualifier cannot be specified for streams.
 - /AUTO_REV

Optional qualifier to tell Dimensions to automatically generate a new revision each time an item-spec is edited/updated. If this is specified, Dimensions CM calculates revision strings automatically when you create a new item revision.

This qualifier cannot be specified for streams
 - /NOAUTO_REV

Optional qualifier to tell Dimensions **not** to automatically generate a new revision each time an item-spec is edited/updated, and instead request the user to supply a revision.

This qualifier cannot be specified for streams
 - /DESCRIPTION=<description>

Optionally specify a new description to be attached to the project definition, thus replacing the one which was assigned when the project was created (with the DWS command).

- /VALID_BRANCHES=(`<branch-id1>`,`<branch-id2>`,...)

Identifies one or more branches—each previously defined in a Define (Item) Version Branches (DVB) command—that are to be valid for new item revisions created in this existing project. The list of valid branch-ids is added to the list (if any) specified previously for this project using DWS or SWS.

To clear the list of valid branches, set /VALID_BRANCHES to ".".

This list specifies the branches on which newly created item revisions can be placed.

If the project attributes are set to have *one or more* valid branches, every *new* item revision in the project must use one of these branch-ids.

If the project attributes are set to have *no* valid branches, new revisions with no branch-ids in them can continue to be used.

This qualifier cannot be specified for streams

- /DEFAULT_BRANCH=`<branch-id>`

selects, from the valid-list of branch-ids, the branch-id to be the default branch for the whole project. If a default branch-id is not defined, the first branch-id in the valid-list of branch-ids is taken as the default.

- /FILENAME=`<report-filename>`

Specifies the output file name for a report.

- /[NO]POPULATE

Populates the associated build areas.

- [/[NO]PARALLEL_EXTRACT]

Stops you checking out (extracting) an item if a revision of that item is already checked out. This behaves in the same manner as "Allow Parallel Checkout" for item type options, but with respect to all item types on a per project basis. See "About Item Type Options" in the "Object Type Definitions" chapter of the *Process Configuration Guide* for a discussion of parallel check out, and other places in that guide for a discussion of parallel development in general.

- /[NO]USE_LOCAL_STAGES

A deployment-related option.

- (Default) /USE_LOCAL_STAGES

Preserves an item revision's stage in the local project/stream. The stage is not affected even when stages in the GSL are associated with states in its lifecycle.

NOTE: The same item revision can be at different stages in different projects/streams.

- /NOUSE_LOCAL_STAGES

Changing an item revision's stage in a project/stream also changes its stage in all projects/streams that do not use local stages. This is not a recommended best practice.

Note: Not supported by Deployment Automation (DA).

Description

The SWS command is used to set (or reset) the attributes of an existing project or stream. Some qualifiers cannot be specified for streams



NOTE The /BRANCH, /TRUNK, /AUTO_REV and /NOAUTO_REV qualifiers may further be used to alter the options associated with the project. The permitted combinations of these qualifiers are:

```
SWS <project-spec> /BRANCH
SWS <project-spec> /TRUNK
SWS <project-spec> /AUTO_REV
SWS <project-spec> /NOAUTO_REV
SWS <project-spec> /BRANCH /AUTO_REV
SWS <project-spec> /BRANCH /NOAUTO_REV
SWS <project-spec> /TRUNK /AUTO_REV
SWS <project-spec> /TRUNK /NOAUTO_REV
```

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user with the PROJECT-STREAM-UPDATE privilege.

SWSP – Set Project Permissions



NOTE This command has been superseded by privileges for project operations.

Command deprecated.

TBI – Transfer Baseline In



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<tbo-id>  
/PART=<part-spec>  
/DEVICE=<device-id> or /DEVICE=NONE  
/TAPE=<tape no.>  
/VOLUME=<volume-id>  
/CATEGORY=<replacement-category>  
[/DIRECTORY=<directory>]  
[/REPORT or /TOKEN]  
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request-type>,...) or /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=*]  
[/WORKSET=<project-id>]  
[/SOURCE_OS=WINDOWS or UNIX]
```

Example TBI TB12AB /PART="PRODY:P123" -
/CATEGORY=MODULE /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=* /DEVICE="/dev/rst0" -
/TAPE="ta100" /VOLUME="tb100" -
/DIRECTORY="/usr/jones/work"

Example TBI TB12AB /PART="PRODY:P123" /CATEGORY=MODULE -
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=* /DIRECTORY="c:\usr\smith\work"

See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

TBO – Transfer Baseline Out



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<tbo-id>  
/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>  
/DEVICE=<device-id> or /DEVICE=NONE  
/TAPE=<tape no.>  
/VOLUME=<volume-id>  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]  
[/DIRECTORY=<directory>]  
[/REPORT or /TOKEN]  
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request-type>,...) or /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=*]
```

Example TBO TB12AB /BASELINE="PRODX:BL12AB" -
/DEVICE="/dev/rmt0h" /TAPE="ta100" /VOLUME="tb100" -
/DIRECTORY="/usr/smith/work" -
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(PR,CR) -
/DESC="12AB transfer - sources & requests"

Example TBO TB12AB /BASELINE="PRODX:BL12AB" -
/DIRECTORY="c:\usr\smith\work" -
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(PR,CR) -
/DESC="12AB transfer - sources & requests"

See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

UA – Update Area



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<area-name>
/NEW_NAME=<new-name>
[/DESCRIPTION=<area-description>]
[/NETWORK_NODE=<node-name>]
[/DIRECTORY=<HLQ/directory>]
[/TYPE=<area-type>]
[/STAGE=<stage-name>]
[/USER_LIST=(<user-or-group>,<another-user-or-group>,...)]
[/USER=<user-name or credential-set-name> [/PASSWORD=<password>]]
[/LIBRARY_CACHE_AREA=<area-name>]
[/[NO]FETCH_EXPANDED]
[/TRANSFER_SCRIPTS=<script-set>]
[/SCRIPT_PARAMETERS=(<name1=value1,name2=value2,...)]
[/OWNER=<user-name> or <group-name>]
[/ADD] or [/DELETE]
[/STATUS=ONLINE or OFFLINE]
[/FILTER=<area-filter>]
```

Example UA <area-name> /NETWORK_NODE=<host-machine> /DIRECTORY=<area-directory>
/TYPE=WORK USER_LIST=(<user1>,<user2>,<user3>)

Parameters and qualifiers

- <area-name>
Specifies the name of the area. Area names must be unique within the base database.
- <new-name>
Specifies the new name for the area.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
Specifies a description for the new area.
- /NETWORK_NODE=<node-name>
Specifies the machine hosting the area.
- /DIRECTORY=<HLQ/directory>
Specifies the directory, or PDS (partitioned data set), where the area is located.

HLQ is a high-level qualifier; for example, MERVK.WORK. It is a common prefix for all data sets in the area such as MERVK.WORK.C, MERVK.WORK.CBL, and so forth.

- /TYPE=<area-type>

Specifies the type of the area: WORK or DEPLOYMENT.

Below is a mapping between Dimensions 9 and Dimensions 10 area types:

Dimensions 9	Dimensions 10
Development Area (working location)	Work Area
Managed Development Area	Deployment Area associated with stage DEVELOPMENT
Build Area associated with stage <XXX>	Deployment Area associated with stage <XXX>

- /STAGE=<stage-name>

Applicable only to deployment areas. If the area type is DEPLOYMENT, this qualifier specifies the stage with which the deployment area is associated.

- /USER_LIST=(<user-or-group>, <another-user-or-group>, ...)

Specifies the list of users and groups that are granted the permission to work with this area. Applies only to areas of type WORK. If /ADD is specified, the specified users are appended to the area's user list. If /DELETE is specified, the specified users are deleted from the area's user list. If neither /ADD nor /DELETE is specified, the specified list of users replaces the area's user list.

- /USER=<user-name or credential-set-name> [/PASSWORD=<password>]

Login information for the operating system user account or credential set that will own files transferred into the area. If you specify a credential set name you do not need to specify a password.

For more information about credential sets see the *System Administration Guide*.

- /LIBRARY_CACHE_AREA=<area-name>

Specifies a library cache area defined with the CLCA (Create Library Cache Area) command. During fetch operations (FI, FWI, FBI, FCDI, EI, EWI, EBI, ECDI, DOWNLOAD), Dimensions checks whether the library cache area associated with the current project/stream already contains a copy of the requested file. If so, Dimensions copies the file from the library cache to the user file area instead of from the library itself, which improves performance when the connection between the item library node and the user's network is slow.

- / [NO] FETCH_EXPANDED

Specifies that item header substitution variables will be expanded when item files are fetched to the area. Default is /FETCH_EXPANDED.

- /TRANSFER_SCRIPTS=<script-set>

Applicable only to the DEPLOYMENT area type. Specifies the transfer script set. The script set contains a comma-separated list of the names of pre/post/fail transfer scripts in the following format:

(<pre-script>, <post-script>, <fail-script>)

If one of the scripts is undefined, CA uses \$NONE as a placeholder. The pre-script is executed before items are transferred into an area, the post-script is executed after successful transfer of all items into an area, and the fail script is executed after a failed transfer of all items into an area.

- /OWNER=<user-name> or <group-name>

Optional. Specifies the user or group that is to become the owner of the new area. If /OWNER is not specified, the user who created the area is set as its owner.

- /SCRIPT_PARAMETERS=(<name1=value1,name2=value2,...,nameN=valueN>)

List of comma separated keyword and values to be passed as script parameters.

Names in lowercase are converted to uppercase during execution. Names in templates must be written in uppercase, for example: %NAME1. %NAME2

For details see the "Templating Language and Processor" chapter of the *Developer's Reference*.

- To delete all script parameters:

```
/SCRIPT_PARAMETERS=.
```

- To specify an array of values:

```
/SCRIPT_PARAMETERS=(...A=[A1,"A2"," "])
```

- /STATUS=ONLINE or OFFLINE

Applicable only to the DEPLOYMENT area type. Specifies the status of the area. If the area's status is ONLINE, the area may participate in file transfer operations. If the area's status is OFFLINE, the area is automatically excluded from any file transfer operations. If this qualifier is not specified, an area with status ONLINE is created.

- /FILTER=<area-filter>

Applicable only to the DEPLOYMENT area type. Specifies the name of the area filter to be used when deploying files into this area.

Description

The UA command updates an area definition.

If an area is in use (that is, associated with a project), /NETWORK_NODE, /DIRECTORY, /TYPE may not be updated. If an area is not in use, changing /NETWORK_NODE or /DIRECTORY *does not* physically transfer files from the old location to the new location.

Constraints

To update a work area, you must have the Update Work Area Properties privilege. To update a deployment area, you must have the Update Deployment Area Properties privilege. These privileges are automatically granted to the owner of the area.

UBA – Update Build Area



NOTE This command is no longer available; use UA (Update Area) instead.

See the UA command.

UBDB – Update an Existing Base Database Entry

```
/BDB_NAME=<base_db_name>  
/DB_SERVICE=<base_db_instance>  
/NN_NAME=<network_node_name>  
[/SITE_NO=<site_no>]
```

This command enables you to edit registered base database entries in an installation's network administration tables. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

UBLA – Update Baseline Attributes



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<baseline-spec>  
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>, <attr2>=<value2>,...)]
```

Example UBLA PROD:"R M VERSION 2 FOR HP" -
/ATTRIBUTES=(TESTED_BY=GROUP5, AUTH_CODE=542)

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <baseline-spec> comprises:
 - <product-id>:<baseline-id>
 - /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)
 - <attrN> is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for the baseline's type, which has also been declared as usable for this <product-id> and baseline's type.
 - <valueN> is the substitution value to be given to this attribute.

To add a new value to an existing multivalued attribute, use the following syntax:

```
/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>+=[ "<value1>" ])
```

For example, to add "Charlie" to the multivalued attribute "NAME":

```
/ATTRIBUTES=(NAME+=[ "Charlie" ])
```



NOTE For full details about how to use the /ATTRIBUTES qualifier to append or prepend values to an existing multivalued attribute, see the UIA command on [page 479](#).

Description

Subject to user authorization, each of the specified attributes is updated to the value given; or, if any of these attributes had no value previously set for this baseline, it is now set with the value given.



NOTE In the other commands (CBL, CMB and CRB) that assign values to user-defined baseline attributes, the /ATTRIBUTES qualifier is shown as optional. But it cannot be omitted if there exist any user-defined attributes, applicable to this baseline type, **whose Mandatory flag is Y, and for which there is no Default Value**.

Constraints

This command can be run in accordance with the attribute update rules defined by a user with the appropriate management privileges.

UBPROJ – Update a Dimensions Build Project



NOTE This command is no longer available. Use Dimensions Build to manage build projects.

Command no longer available.

UC – Update Request

```
<request-id>
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
[/DESCRIPTION=<desc-file>] and/or [/ADD_DESCRIPTION or
/EDIT_ACTION_DESCRIPTIONS or /CANCEL_EDIT]
[/ATTACHMENTS=
([FILENAME=<file-id>, DESCRIPTION=<description-text>], ...)]
[/ADD_ATTACHMENTS=
([FILENAME=<file-id>, USER_FILE=<user-file>, DESCRIPTION=<description-
text>], ...)]
[/DELETE_ATTACHMENTS=( [FILENAME=<file-id>], ...)]
[/DETAILED_DESCRIPTION=<desc-file>]
[/EDIT_DETAILED_DESCRIPTION]
[/[NO]EXCLUSIVE_LOCK]
```



NOTE This command only functions for pending or held requests. Additionally, it cannot be run from Dimensions for z/OS.

Example

```
UC PROD_DR_28 -
/ATTRIB=(TITLE="QREL Subdir format problem")
/ATTACHMENTS=( [/FILENAME=Figure3.jpg, DESCRIPTION="updated description
text"])
/ADD_ATTACHMENTS=( [/USER_FILE=c:\temp\newfile.jpg, DESCRIPTION="new
page image"]
/FILENAME=Figure7.jpg])
/DELETE_ATTACHMENTS=( [FILENAME=Figure1.jpg])
```

Parameters and qualifiers



NOTE The following qualifiers are mutually exclusive (you can only specify one of them):

- /ATTRIBUTES
- /DESCRIPTION
- /ADD_DESCRIPTION
- /EDIT_ACTION_DESCRIPTIONS
- /CANCEL_EDIT

- <request-id>
The identity of the request to be modified.
- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)

<attrN> The Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for requests, which has also been declared as usable for the product and type specified in <request-id>.

<valueN> The new **substitution** value to be given to this attribute.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(*<attr1>+<value1>*,)

Adds a new value to an existing multivalued attribute. For example, to add "Charlie" to the existing multivalued attribute "NAME":

```
/ATTRIBUTES=(NAME+=["Charlie"])
```

- /ATTRIBUTES=(*<attr1>+<value1>*,)



NOTE For details about using the /ATTRIBUTES qualifier to append or prepend values to an existing multivalued attribute, see the UIA command on [page 479](#).

- /DESCRIPTION=*<desc-file>*

Specifies a file containing the text body to be used as:

- the detailed description of the request, if it is currently held; or
- an action description if it has been saved (entered into system).

- /ADD_DESCRIPTION

Calls an editor for the user to edit (or enter, if *<desc-file>* is omitted) the detailed description of the request (if it is held) or an action description (if it is saved).



NOTE Do not specify if you are running UC from Dimensions for z/OS.

- /EDIT_ACTION_DESCRIPTIONS

Calls an editor to allow a user with a leader role to edit all the action descriptions entered since the request was last actioned.



NOTE Do not specify if you are running UC from Dimensions for z/OS.

- /CANCEL_EDIT

Undoes the effects of a failed edit of a request.

- /ATTACHMENTS=(*[FILENAME=<file-id>*, *DESCRIPTION=<descriptiontext>*],...)

Changes the description of an existing attachment.

FILENAME=<file-id> Specifies the name of the attachment.

DESCRIPTION=<descriptiontext> The description of the attachment.

-
- [/ADD_ATTACHMENTS=([FILENAME=<file-id>, USER_FILE=<user-file>, DESCRIPTION=<description-text>], ...)]

Adds a new attached file.

FILENAME=<file-id>	Specifies the file to be attached.
USER_FILE=<user-file>	Specifies the user file from where the attachment is to be loaded.
DESCRIPTION=<descriptiontext>	is the description of the attachment.



NOTE The FILENAME parameter must be unique on the request. The DESCRIPTION parameter is generated automatically if you omit it.

- /DELETE_ATTACHMENTS=([FILENAME=<file-id>], ...)]

Deletes an existing attached file. The FILENAME parameter must identify an existing attachment.

- /DETAILED_DESCRIPTION=<desc-file>

Allows a user (subject to constraints below) to replace a request's detailed description with the contents of file <desc-file>. You cannot chose this option together with /EDIT_DETAILED_DESCRIPTION i.e. they are mutually exclusive.

- /EDIT_DETAILED_DESCRIPTION

Calls an editor to allow a user (subject to constraints below) to edit the request's detailed description. In UNIX the interactive editor is specified by the setting of the symbol DM_CHD_EDT or DM_CHD_EDT_SCRIPT. You cannot chose this option together with /DETAILED_DESCRIPTION=<desc-file> i.e. they are mutually exclusive.

- /EXCLUSIVE_LOCK

Specifies that the new request will be "locked" against any request (issue) replication "requests" from users located on other replication sites. A locked request is still available for users to work on normally if they are located on the "owning" replication site.

There are primarily two conceptual working models that are used to provide issue replication—the delegation model and the request model. The delegation model works on the assumption that requests are created on one site and then "delegated" to another site to work on; while the request model follows the principle that a user on any site who sees a request that they want to work on can "request" that the responsibility for that request is handed over to them. See the *System Administration Guide* for details of issue replication.

The default is /NOEXCLUSIVE_LOCK meaning that the new request can be "requested" from any authorized replication site.

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges or by users who have the minimum role to action the request for the current state to the next state. Your edit is, however, also subject to any update rules set by a user with the appropriate management privileges.

Requests that were created in a held state are not considered to have been "created" as far as Process Models where optional sensitive states or attributes have been set up ("electronic signatures") are concerned. The act of entering them into the system by actioning them out of the held state is considered the "authorization point" for such process models. This also applies to held requests that are updated at the held state (using the command UC) before being actioned on.

UCM – Update Code Metrics

```
[<itemSpec>|<projectPath;revision>]
[/WORKSET=<workset-spec> ]
[/ITEM_TYPE=<type-spec>]
[/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>]
[/PURGE]
[/REGENERATE]
```

Examples UCM

updates code metrics for all latest revisions within the current project

```
UCM "src/hello.cpp"
```

updates code metrics for the last revision within the current or /WORKSET project/stream.

```
UCM "src/hello.cpp;branch#2"
```

updates code metrics for the specified revision.

```
UCM /WORKSET=DMPROD:CM12_2
```

updates code metrics for all latest revisions within the specified workset

```
UCM /ITEM_TYPE=SRC
```

updates code metrics for the last revision of the specified item type within the current or /WORKSET project/stream.

```
UCM /USER_FILENAME="C:\Temp\file.lst"
```

updates code metrics for revisions specified into the specified list file (containing <item-spec>s or/and <file-name>;<revision>s separated by new-line)

Parameters and qualifiers

- [<itemSpec>|<projectPath;revision>]

The specification of the item or the project pathname and revision number.

If the revision part of <item-spec> is omitted, this means the latest revision within the current or /WORKSET project/stream.

The revision may be specified as *, which means that all revisions of the item within the current or /WORKSET project/stream should have their code metrics updated.

The variant part of the specification can be omitted if only one exists.

- [/WORKSET=<projectName>]

If specified, only items in this project/stream will have their metrics updated.

- [/ITEM_TYPE=<typespec>]

If specified, only items of this type will have their metrics updated.

/ITEM_TYPE is ignored when one of the following parameters is used:

- <item-spec>
- <file-name>
- /USER_FILENAME.

- [/USER_FILENAME=<listFile>]

A user specified file containing the list of items or files that are to have their line counts recalculated. Specifying this option allows you to process many items at once. This option is mutually exclusive to specifying `<itemSpec>|projectPath;revision>`.

- `[/PURGE]`

If specified, the items will have their metrics values purged.

- `[/REGENERATE]`

If specified, the metrics are regenerated (equivalent to UCM `/PURGE` followed by UCM).

Description

The UCM command recalculates the values of reporting metrics, such as the line count, for all eligible files in a project or stream, optionally restricted by an item type, and/or a list of items. This calculation is only made for text files and Unicode files.

From the current release of Dimensions CM, these metrics are updated whenever an item file is checked in or delivered to the repository. The UCM command enables you to calculate the metrics for existing items that have not yet been updated.

These metrics are used for reporting by the Serena ALM Dashboard. They are also included in the `PCMS_ITEM_DATA` published view; see the Reports Guide for details.

UCO – Update an Existing Contact

```
/CO_NAME=<contact_name>
```

This command enables you to update an installation codeset. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

UCS – Update Credential Set

```
<credential-spec>  
/USER =<userid> or  
/PASSWORD=<password> or  
/USER =<userid> /PASSWORD=<password>
```

This command enables you to update a credential set. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

UCSJ – Unrelate Command from Schedule Job

<job-id>
[/CMD_UID]

Example: UCSJ "MyJobName" /CMD_UID=4215769

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <job-id>
Specifies the job-id.
- /CMD_UID.
Specifies the command UID. Use the LSJ command with the parameter "/COMMANDS" to get the UID.

Description

Enables you to unrelate a command from a scheduled job.

Constraints

You must be the job originator, or have the privilege 'Manage Scheduled Jobs', to execute this command.

UCST – Update an Existing Codeset

```
/CDST_NUMBER=<codeset_number>  
[DESCRIPTION=<description>]
```

This command enables you to update an installation's codeset. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

UCU – Update Customer



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<name>
/LOCATION=<location>
/PROJECT=<project-spec>
[/COMMENT=<comment>]
[/CONTACT=<contact-details>]
[/NEW_LOCATION=<location>]
[/NEW_NAME=<name>]
[/NEW_PROJECT=<project-spec>]
```

Example UCU "Brown Finances" /LOCATION="Manchester" -
/PROJECT="PAYROLL" /CONTACT="Mrs E Green" -
/NEW_LOCATION="Bristol"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <name>
Specifies the **present** name for the customer details you wish to update.
- /LOCATION=<location>
Specifies the **present** physical location for the customer details you wish to update.
- /PROJECT=<project-spec>
Specifies the **present** project name for the customer details you wish to update.
- /COMMENT=<comment>
for optionally customer contact details.
- /CONTACT=<contact-details>
for optionally adding the new customer contact details.
- /NEW_LOCATION=<location>
Specifies the customer's **updated** physical location.
- /NEW_NAME=<name>
Specifies a **updated** name for the customer.
- /NEW_PROJECT=<project-spec>
Specifies the **updated** project name for the customer details you wish to update.

Description

The Dimensions product allows you to maintain a list of customers and a record of which Dimensions releases have been sent to each customer.

The UCU command enables you to update a customer's details.

Constraints

The combination of customer name, location, and project-spec must be unique in the Dimensions database.

If any releases are related to a customer, you can only edit the contact and location information.

UFS – Edit an Existing File System

```
/FS_NAME=<file_system_name>  
[DESCRIPTION=<description>]
```

This command enables you to edit specific file systems definitions for each registered installation operating system. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

UGRP – Update Group

```
<group-name>  
/DESCRIPTION="<description>"
```

Description

This command updates a group's properties. <group-name> is the name of the group, and <description> is the group's description to be updated.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

UI – Revise Item



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.



NOTE This command is not available for items that belong to a stream.

```
<item-spec>
[/ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>]
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
[/USER_FILENAME=<user-filename>]
[/[NO]KEEP]
[/REVISION=<new-revision>]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/STATUS=<status>]
[/COMMENT=<comment text>]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/[NO]FORCE_UPDATE]
[/CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT]
[/CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>]
[/NOMETADATA]
```

Example UI PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;1 /KEEP -
/CHANGE=(PROD_DC_16, PROD_DR_8) /STAT="UNDER TEST" -
/COMMENT="updated for ERB 58"

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<item-spec>` comprises:
 - `<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>`
 - `<item-id>` may be omitted if `<file-name>` is specified.
 - `<variant>` may be omitted if only one exists.
 - `<revision>` defaults to the latest revision in the project specified by `/WORKSET`. If `/WORKSET` is unspecified, the user's default project will be assumed.
- `/ROOT_PROJECT=<project-spec>`
 - Comprises:
 - `<product-id>:<project-id>`
 - This optionally specifies the root project. Use this when the current project set via SCWS (or the project specified by the `/WORKSET` qualifier) occurs in more than one project tree.
- `/FILENAME=<file-name>`

Specifies the name of the project file name. If /ROOT_PROJECT is used to specify a the root project, /FILENAME is interpreted in the scope of that project.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, src/hello.c, hello.c, or src/build/hello.c.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

- /USER_FILENAME=<user-filename>

Specifies the name of the file holding the item in the user area.

If omitted, it defaults to <file-name> – i.e. the file in the user area (the current directory) has the same name as that of the item's file in the item library.

- /KEEP

Specifies that the user area file, which is normally deleted once its data has been placed under Dimensions control, is to be left intact.

- /REVISION=<new-revision>

Specifies a new revision for the item. If /WORKSET is specified, the new revision will be placed in that project; otherwise, the new revision will be placed in the user's current default project.

If new revision is omitted, Dimensions increments the current revision (the rightmost sub-field only), unless the item revision in <item-spec> is at its initial lifecycle state. In this case, the revision is unchanged.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)

<attrN> is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for items, which has also been declared usable for the <product-id> and <item-type> specified in <item-spec>.

<valueN> is the value to be given to this attribute.

- </CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

<requestN> identifies a request to which the new item-revision is to be related **In Response To**.

- /STATUS=<status>

Specifies the status of the new item-revision.



NOTE The status, if specified, must be one which would be valid if AI had been used separately. If omitted, the initial state (in the lifecycle defined for <item-type>) is assigned.

- /COMMENT=<comment text>

comment text to explain the reason for the revision of this item revision. The comment text can be up to 1978 characters long, and can be made available within the item header.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

and is optional.

If specified, the new item revision will be placed in that project.

If unspecified, Dimensions will place the new item revision in the user's current project.

- /FORCE_UPDATE

If the checksum is enabled for the item type and the file checked in has not been modified, the check in will succeed only if this qualifier is used; otherwise, it will fail.

- CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT

Specifies the *code page* to be associated with the item. The code page defines the method of encoding characters. It encompasses both the different ways characters are encoded on different platforms (EBCDIC on z/OS and ASCII on Windows and UNIX) and differences between human languages. Every item in Dimensions has a code page associated with it, this being defined or derived for the connection setting or an individual item.

The /CODEPAGE parameter defaults to the code page specified when the connection between the database server and the logical node on which the user file resides was created. Whenever the item moves between platforms, for example, on a check-out from the mainframe to a PC, if the code page for the target platform is different to the item's code page, Dimensions automatically converts the item.

/CODEPAGE is relevant only for text files, because whenever a text file is checked out or gotten, it must be in the right code page for the target platform, so that it displays correctly. Binary files are moved between platforms with no conversion.

For further details concerning code pages and logical nodes see the *Network User's Guide*.

You are advised to let the parameter default to the code page for the item type or the platform.

The /CODEPAGE options available are:

<code-page> Specify one of the code page values listed in the text file *codepage.txt*, located on your Dimensions server in the *codepage* subdirectory of the Dimensions installation directory. This file also provides more information about translation between code pages.

DEFAULT Use the code page specified for the target node connection.

- <file-encoding>

Specifies the content encoding for new item revisions to be created. Supported encodings are the Microsoft codepages, the ISO-8859 variants (1-10), UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF32, UTF32BE, and UTF32LE.

- /NOMETADATA

This parameter disables creation and usage of metadata files in the local work area.

Description

You use the UI command when you want to create a new item revision using the contents of a file in your working directory. Revising an item is similar to using the Edit command in that you do not need to check out the item first. When you revise an item, the revision ID is changed according to your process model rules.

Your process model may require you to relate a request to the revised item.

If local metadata is present, it is used to revise the correct revision (the revision originally fetched by the user). If the user specifies an explicit revision to revise that differs from the revision originally fetched by the user, a warning is generated, but the operation succeeds. After a successful revise command in which /KEEP is specified, the local metadata is revised.

/NOKEEP causes the local metadata to be deleted as well as the real file.

If the original file was fetched with item header substitution turned on (and some substitutions performed), the UI command produces a warning message and fails.

If the original revision fetched does not exist in the current project, the UI operation fails with an error message.



NOTE UI results in the creation of a new revision in the project. If DEVELOPMENT deployment areas are in use, this command automatically updates the corresponding areas.

Constraints

This command can be run only by users who have one of the roles required to action the item from the initial lifecycle state to a new state.

UIA – Update Item Attributes



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>, <attr2>=<value2>, ...) or
=<attr1>+<value1>,) or
=<attr1>+<value1>, ...)]
[/COMMENT=<comment text>]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/FORMAT=<format>]
[/DESCRIPTION=<item-description>]
[/ORIGINATOR=<Dimensions-user>]
```

Examples

```
UIA PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;1 -
  /ATTRIB=(DELIVERY_DATE=10-JUN-1998, AUTH_CODE=542) -
  /COMMENT="updated for ERB 58a"
UIA PAYROLL:"FORM1 FRM".AAAA-SRC;win2000#1 -
  /ATTRIB=(DEPLOY_ID+=["1.0"],)
UIA PAYROLL:"FORM1 FRM".AAAA-SRC;win2000#1 -
  /ATTRIB=(DEPLOY_ID+=["1.1"],["1.2"])
UIA PAYROLL:"FORM1 FRM".AAAA-SRC;win2000#1 -
  /ATTRIB=(DEPLOY_ID++=["1.0"],)
UIA PAYROLL:"FORM1 FRM".AAAA-SRC;win2000#1 -
  /ATTRIB=(DEPLOY_ID++=["1.2"],["1.1"])
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<item-spec>` comprises:
 - `<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>- <item-type>;<revision>`
 - `<item-id>` may be omitted if `<file-name>` is specified.
 - `<variant>` may be omitted if only one exists.
 - `<revision>` defaults to the latest revision (see [About the Command-Line Interface on page 12](#)).
 - `/FILENAME=<file-name>`
 - Specifies the name of the file holding the item in the item-library. This qualifier cannot be used to rename the item, but rather is a method for identifying the item.
 - It may be omitted if `<item-id>` is specified.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(`<attrN>=<valueN>`,`<attrN>=<valueN>`,...)
 - `<attrN>` Specifies the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined single-valued attributes for items. There are a total of 220 attributes that can be declared for all single-valued and multivalued attributes.
 - `<valueN>` Specifies the substitution value to be given to this attribute.
For example:
`/ATTRIB=(DELIVERY_DATE=10-JUN-2015,AUTH_CODE=542)`

- /ATTRIBUTES=(`<attrN>+<valueN>`,)
 - `<attrN>+` The '+' syntax enables you to *append* multi value attributes. For example:
`/ATTRIB=(DEPLOY_ID+=["1.0"],)`
`/ATTRIB=(DEPLOY_ID+=["1.1"], ["1.2"])`
The existing attribute DEPLOY_ID now has values in the following order:
1.0
1.1
1.2
If you use the '+' syntax on a single value attribute the following error message is displayed:
Error: Attribute <ID> cannot be appended / prepended as it is not a Multi Value attribute.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(`<attr1>+<value1>`,)
 - `<attrN>+>` The '+>' syntax enables you to *prepend* multi value attributes. For example:
`/ATTRIB=(DEPLOY_ID+>=["1.0"],)`
`/ATTRIB=(DEPLOY_ID+>=["1.1"], ["1.2"])`
The existing attribute DEPLOY_ID now has values in the following order:
1.0
1.1
1.2
If you use the '+>' syntax on a single value attribute the following error message is displayed:
Error: Attribute <ID> cannot be appended / prepended as it is not a Multi Value attribute.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(`<attrN>=[+<valueN>`,`+<valueN>`])
 - `<attrN>=[+<valueN>`,] This syntax enables you to *append* to an existing multi value attribute rather than specify all the values again including the new ones. For example:
`/ATTRIB=(DEPLOY_ID=[+1,+2])`

- /COMMENT=`<comment text>`

Specifies comment text to explain the reason for the update of this item attributes. The comment text can be up to 1978 characters long.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

<product-id>:<project-id>

This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.

Item revisions to be affected by the command may be specified explicitly, or they will be selected from the project.

- /FORMAT=<format>

Specifies the item data format. You use this qualifier to modify an item's format from, for example, that with which it was created. If item data formats have been assigned with the ADF command, the format specified must be one of those in the valid list of formats. You cannot update the format for an item revision at the same time as you update other user-defined attributes.



NOTE Only the PRODUCT-MANAGER can modify a FORMAT.

- /DESCRIPTION=<item-description>

You cannot update the description for an item revision at the same time as you update other user-defined attributes.



NOTE descriptive name for itemOnly the PRODUCT-MANAGER can modify a DESCRIPTION.

- /ORIGINATOR=<Dimensions-user>

Specifies a new Dimensions-user to be treated as the "originator" of the item. This qualifier is for use in scenarios where the historical originator (whose name will remain in the item's history log) is no longer a Dimensions user or is no longer actively involved in the project concerned. From now on, whenever the original originator would have had the item appear in their pending list or have had received e-mail, the "new" originator will become the originator as far as Dimensions is concerned. You cannot update the originator for an item revision at the same time as you update other user-defined attributes.



NOTE Only the PRODUCT-MANAGER can modify an ORIGINATOR.

Description

Subject to the constraints below, each of the specified attributes is updated to the value given; or, if any of these attributes had no value previously set for this item revision, it is now set with the value given. (It is not possible to unset an attribute, once it has been set for that revision.)

Attribute values for other revisions of the same item remain unaffected, except for any attribute(s) specified here whose All Revisions flag is **Y**. Such attributes are updated, or defined, with the value given here for all those other revisions as well.

NOTE In the other commands (CI, EI and UI) that assign values to user-defined item attributes, the /ATTRIBUTES qualifier is shown as optional. However, it cannot be omitted if the command is creating a new item or revision, and there exist any user-defined attributes, applicable to the item-type of the new revision, **whose Mandatory flag is Y, and for which there is no Default Value.** (Attributes with **Y** also for All Revisions do, in effect, always have a default value for all revisions after the first.)

Constraints

- UIA can—in all circumstances—be run only in accordance with the attribute update rules set by a user with the appropriate management privileges. With the above proviso, UIA can then be run by users who have, for each attribute specified, a role that is compatible with the value of the Role Check parameter. If the attribute update rules are defined for the item revision, UIA can be run by users who have, for each attribute specified, the role required by the update rule for that attribute. If there are no attribute update rules for the item revision, the item must be in the user's pending list or the user must have the appropriate management privileges.
- The value specified for each attribute must be consistent with its Data_type parameter.
- Each attribute must be one which has **I** for items as the Scope flag, and if a specific item-type is set for the attribute, the <item-type> specified in <item-spec> must match it.
- Any attribute whose Updateable flag is **N** cannot be specified in this UIA command. Values can be assigned to such attributes for a revision, only by the command which creates it (and only by the CI command if in addition the All Revisions flag is **Y**).
- If an attribute's Visible flag is **N**, no value can be assigned to it by this or any other standard Dimensions function.

UINS – Update an Existing Database Instance Entry

```
/DB_SERVICE=<base_db_instance>  
/NN_NAME=<network_node_name>
```

This command enables you to edit registered database instance entries in an installation's network administration tables. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

ULCA – Update Library Cache Area



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<area-name>
/NEW_NAME=<new-name>
[/DESCRIPTION=<area-description>]
[/NETWORK_NODE=<node-name>]
[/DIRECTORY=<HLQ/directory>]
[/USER=<user-name or credential-set-name> [/PASSWORD=<password>]]
[/OWNER=<user-name> or <group-name>]
[/STATUS=ONLINE or OFFLINE]
```

Example `ULCA <area-name> /NETWORK_NODE=<host-machine> /DIRECTORY=<area-directory>`

Parameters and qualifiers

- `<area-name>`
Specifies the name of the area. Area names must be unique within the base database.
- `<new-name>`
Specifies the new name for the area.
- `/DESCRIPTION=<description>`
Specifies a description for the new area.
- `/NETWORK_NODE=<node-name>`
Specifies the machine hosting the area.
- `/DIRECTORY=<HLQ/directory>`
Specifies the directory, or PDS (partitioned data set), where the area is located.

HLQ is a high-level qualifier; for example, MERVK.WORK. It is a common prefix for all data sets in the area such as MERVK.WORK.C, MERVK.WORK.CBL, and so forth.
- `/USER=<user-name or credential-set-name> [/PASSWORD=<password>]`
Login information for the operating system user account or credential set that will own files transferred into the area. For more information about credential sets see the System Administration Guide.
- `/OWNER=<user-name> or <group-name>`
Optional. Specifies the user or group that is to become the owner of the new area. If /OWNER is not specified, the user who created the area is set as its owner.
- `/STATUS=ONLINE or OFFLINE`
Specifies the status of the area. If the area's status is ONLINE, the area may participate in file transfer operations. If the area's status is OFFLINE, the area is automatically excluded from any file transfer operations. If this qualifier is not specified, an area with status ONLINE is created.

Description

The ULCA command updates a library cache area definition.

If an area is in use (that is, associated with a project), /NETWORK_NODE and /DIRECTORY cannot be updated. If an area is not in use, changing /NETWORK_NODE or /DIRECTORY *does not* physically transfer files from the old location to the new location.

Constraints

To update a library cache area, you must have the Update Library Cache Area Properties privilege. This privilege is automatically granted to the owner of the library cache area.

ULCK – Unlock Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
workset <project-spec>  
[/STREAM=<stream-id>]
```

Example ULCK WORKSET PROD_X:TEST_WS

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <project-spec> comprises:
 <product-id>:<project-id>
 The specified project must exist.

- /STREAM=<stream-id>

This is the name of a stream for which you want to unlock a specific item.

Description

This command unlocks the project with project as a fixed parameter and <project-spec> a user-defined parameter. The unlocked state allows new Dimensions items to be added to the project.

Constraints

This command can be run only by a user with the appropriate management privileges for the project concerned.

UNC – Update an Existing Network Node Connection

```
/SERVER_NAME=<server_node_name>  
/CLIENT_NAME=<client_node_name>  
/CDST_NUMBER=<codeset_number>  
/NWO_NAME=<network_object_name>  
[/DIRECT_FILE_COPY]  
[/FILE_COMPRESSION]
```

This command enables you to edit an existing installation network node connection. For details, see the *System Administration Guide*.

UNDO - Undo a Delivery

```
version  
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<2>)]  
[/WORKSET=<product:spec>]  
[/COMMENT=<text>]
```

Description

Rolls back the delivery changes to a stream or project. For example, you deliver changes but discover problems in the code and decide to remove the changes. UNDO creates a new changeset with the changes and preserves a full audit trail.

Assume that changeset 14 has this item revision:

```
f.txt revision #2
```

And that changeset 13 has the previous version of the same item:

```
f.txt revision #1
```

If you undo changeset 14, the revision in changeset 13 becomes the tip revision and a new changeset, 15, is created with the change:

```
f.txt revision #1
```

NOTE

- Requires the same privileges as DELIVER.
- The original request relationships are not undone.
- Only makes changes in a repository and does not update a local work area. To revert the changes in a work area, use the UPDATE command (see [page 496](#)).
- Undoes an entire changeset, not individual item revisions.
- After completing an undo, to synchronize your work area with the repository, run an update.
- To reverse an undo operation and return the original changes, run the UNDO command again.

Example

```
13  
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(QLARIUS_CR_12,QLARIUS_CR_14)  
/WORKSET=CONVERSE:CONVERSE_MAINLINE  
/COMMENT=Last changes removed as bug was found in the Java code
```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- `version`
Species the changeset ID (stream or project version) to undo.
Default: the last changeset.
- `/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<2>)`
Specifies one or more requests to be related to the undo operation.
- `/WORKSET=<product:spec>`
Specifies the stream or project to undo.
Default: current stream or project.
- `/COMMENT=<text>`
Add a comment.

Limitations

- Can only undo a single changeset each time you run the command.
- Cannot undo items from a project.
- If items in the changeset to be undone have more recent changes in a newer changeset, you cannot undo it.

UNN – Update an Existing Network Node

```
/NN_NAME=<network_node_name>  
/OS_NAME=<operating-system-name>  
/LOGICAL=<y|n>  
[/PHYSICAL_NAME=<physical_node_name>]  
[/CO_NAME=<contact-name>]  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]  
[/RSD_NAME=<resident_software_definition>]
```

This command enables you to edit an existing installation network node. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

UNWO – Update an Existing Network Object

```
/PROTOCOL=<communication_protocol>  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]  
[/PROCESS=<network_object_process_name>]  
/NWO_NAME=<network_object_name>
```

This command enables you to edit an existing installation network object. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

UOS – Update an Existing Operating System

```
/OS_NAME=<operating_system_name>
```

This command enables you to edit an existing installation operating system. See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

UP – Update Design Part PCS

```
<part-spec>  
/NEW_PCS=<new-pcs>  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]  
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)]
```

Example UP PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AAAA /NEW_PCS=1A -
/DESC="Release Support - Sun Test Version"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <part-spec>

Comprises:

<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<pcs> is ignored. On completion of this command, what is now the current PCS will become CLOSED.

- /NEW_PCS=<new-pcs>

Specifies the new PCS of the design part, to be OPENed and become the current PCS.

- /DESCRIPTION=<description>

This is a text description that applies to every PCS in the design part or design part variant. You can update the description for every PCS in the design part or design part variant; however you cannot define a unique description for each PCS.

- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)

<attr1> is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for design parts, which has also been declared as usable for this <product-id> and design part's category.

<valueN> is the substitution value to be given to this attribute for the new PCS only.

Constraints

This command can be run only by the user who has the appropriate management privileges for the design part to which the variant being updated belongs.

UPA – Update Part Attributes

```
<part-spec>
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>, <attr2>=<value2>,...)] or
  [/DESCRIPTION=<part-description>]
[/ORIGINATOR=<part-creator>]
```

Examples

```
UPA PROD:"ITEM OPS".AAAA;5
  /ATTRIBUTES=(TESTED_BY=GROUP5, AUTH_CODE=542)"

UPA PROD:"ITEM OPS".AAAA;5
  /DESCRIPTION="LIMITED TO GROUP 5 WITH CODE 542"
```

Parameters and qualifiers

- <part-spec> comprises:
 - <product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
 - <variant> may be omitted if only one exists.
 - <pcs> is ignored. Only the current PCS may be updated.
- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attr1>=<value1>,<attr2>=<value2>,...)
 - <attrN> is the Variable Name defined for one of the user-defined attributes for design parts, which has also been declared as usable for this <product-id> and design part's category.
 - <valueN> is the substitution value to be given to this attribute.
- /DESCRIPTION=<part-description>
 - If omitted, the original description is retained.
 - /ATTRIBUTES and /DESCRIPTION are mutually exclusive.
- /ORIGINATOR=<part-creator>
 - Changes who created the part.

Description

Subject to user authorization, each of the specified attributes is updated to the value given; or, if any of these attributes had no value previously set for this design part PCS, it is now set with the value given. (It is not possible to unset an attribute, once it has been set for that PCS.)

Attribute values for the earlier, closed PCSs of the same design part variant are never altered.



NOTE In the other commands (CP, CPV and UP) that assign values to user-defined design part attributes, the /ATTRIBUTES qualifier is shown as optional. However, it cannot be omitted if there exist any user-defined attributes, applicable to this design part's category, **whose Mandatory flag is Y, and for which there is no Default Value.**

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

UPDATE – Update Work Area



NOTE When a project is specified, or the user's current project or stream is a project, this command will behave in the same way as the DOWNLOAD command, for details see [page 187](#).

```
[<file-spec> or /DIRECTORY=<directory-spec> or
  /USER_FILELIST=<filelist-file> or /USER_ITEMLIST=<itemlist-file>]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/[NO]EXPAND]
[/[NO]TOUCH]
[/[NO]OVERWRITE]
[/LOGFILE=<file-spec>
[/STREAM=<stream-id>;n]
[/USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path>]
[/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<directory-spec>]
[/FILTER=<filter-name>]
[/USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>]
[/BASELINE=<baseline-spec>]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/[NO]CANCEL_TRAVERSE]
[/CODEPAGE=<cp>]
[/[NO]QUIET]
[/[NO]VERBOSE]
[/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]
[/[NO]AUTO_MERGE]
[/ACCEPT=LOCAL | REPOSITORY]
[/ANCESTOR]
[/PERMS=KEEP|READONLY|WRITABLE]
[/VERSION=<changeset ID>]
[/UNDO]
```

Description

Use UPDATE to populate an empty work area or to incrementally update an existing work area with the content of a stream, project, or baseline. For projects, this command behaves the same as the DOWNLOAD command.

IMPORTANT! Dimensions 14.x and later: you can only use the UPDATE command to incrementally update an existing work area with the content of the stream that was originally used to populate the work area. Use the MERGE command to merge the contents of a stream or baseline into a work area owned by another stream. The MERGE command is not available for projects.

UPDATE compares the work area with the stream or baseline, and automatically applies any non-conflicting content and refactoring changes. The ability to detect and apply refactoring changes is the key difference from the DOWNLOAD command. Specifying / OVERWRITE will make UPDATE replace locally modified files with the corresponding versions from the stream or baseline.

UPDATE compares each item revision selected by the passed parameters with the corresponding on-disk files. If the disk file has been locally modified, or does not have Dimensions metadata, then the command issues a warning and skips the file. Otherwise, UPDATE overwrites the disk file with the content of the corresponding item revision. If an

update is made for an item that another user has locked, then this file will be made read-only by default.

Examples

- UPDATE

Updates the associated work area with the tip of the current stream.

- UPDATE /STREAM="build"

Copies the tip of stream "build" into the work area associated with that stream.

- UPDATE "C:\temp\build\build.mk" /TOUCH
/BASELINE="PVCS:DM10 TIER1 FINAL"

Assuming that the stream user work area is set to C:\temp, this command updates the file C:\temp\build\build.mk with the baseline item revision with file name build\build.mk from the PVCS:DM10 TIER1 FINAL baseline into the C:\temp directory. The modification time of the updated file is set to the current system time.

- UPDATE /DIRECTORY="build\include" /TOUCH
/STREAM="PVCS:DM10"

All files found in the stream directory build\include and in any directories below it are considered for update into the current working area. If the user has locally modified any matching files in the current working location, these files are not updated.

Parameters and Qualifiers

- <file-spec>

Specifies the name of the file to be updated. The Dimensions node:: syntax is also valid.

- /DIRECTORY=<directory-spec>

Specifies a relative stream folder to be updated into the matching folder of the target work area.

- /USER_FILELIST=<filelist-file>

Specifies a file containing a list of file names to be updated from the stream. Each file name must be on a separate line.

File names may be specified as either absolute or relative paths. If the path is absolute, it is interpreted as a full work area path. If the path is relative, Dimensions obtains the stream path by mapping the file name to the operation root directory specified by one of the following:

- The /USER_DIRECTORY qualifier.
- The current working location specified by the last SCWS command.

If such a mapping is not possible, the file name is ignored.

- /USER_ITEMLIST=<itemlist-file>

Specifies a file containing a list of item specifications to be updated from the stream. This qualifier allows you to efficiently update an arbitrary set of items from Dimensions CM using the complete item specifications. Each item specification must be on a separate line. There is no need to use double quotes with item specifications.

- / [NO]RECURSIVE

If /DIRECTORY is specified and this qualifier is not present, all files that have not been modified in all directories beneath the one specified are copied to the work area.

/NORECURSIVE specifies that only files at the specified directory level are updated.

Default: /RECURSIVE

- / [NO]EXPAND

Expands substitution variables.

Default: /NOEXPAND

- / [NO]TOUCH

Applies the system date/time to each file being transferred to the work area.

Default: /TOUCH

- / [NO]OVERWRITE

By default, UPDATE does *not* overwrite files in the operation root directory that have no metadata, are locally modified, are checked out to the operation root directory, or correspond to an item different from the one being fetched (files that have different <product>: <item-id>. <variant>-<type> pairs).

If /OVERWRITE is specified, UPDATE overwrites such files with the content of the corresponding stream's item revisions.

/OVERWRITE overrides the /NOADD qualifier. If /OVERWRITE and /NOADD are both specified, /NOADD is ignored.

- /LOGFILE=<file-spec>

Generates a log file at the specified file location that contains the results of all the individual Dimensions CM operations executed with this command.

- /STREAM=<stream-id>;n

where:

<stream> specifies a stream name.

n specifies a version number.

If you do not use this parameter, or specify a version number, the latest version of the stream is used.

- /USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path>

Specifies a destination work area root that is not the current working location. This directory must be empty or have been created by a previous invocation of the UPDATE command against the same stream. Using the UPDATE command to update work areas owned by other streams is no longer supported. You can specify the destination using the Dimensions node:: syntax. It can also be a path relative to the user working location.

For example:

-
- The following command updates a stream into C:\temp regardless of what the current working location is:

```
UPDATE /USER_DIRECTORY="C:\temp"
```

- The following command updates from a stream to the /tmp directory on the host "hostname":

```
UPDATE /USER_DIRECTORY="hostname:./tmp"
```

- The following command updates from a stream into the src directory inside the area_name area:

```
UPDATE /USER_DIRECTORY="area_name:./src"
```

- /RELATIVE_LOCATION=<directory-spec>

Specifies a project, stream, or baseline directory that is to be made the "virtual" root directory for the duration of this command. If this parameter is used the paths specified in <file-spec> or /DIRECTORY must be relative to the directory specified with /RELATIVE_LOCATION.

- /FILTER=<filter-name>

Specifies a filter that will only retrieve files that satisfy the criteria specified in the area filter <filter-name>.

- /USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>

Specifies the name of a local file containing the definition of a file filter to be used when getting files or checking in files. The format of the filter file and a sample format definition is described in ["Inclusion/Exclusion Filters" on page 502](#).

Only files matching the filter (and not excluded by the filter) are copied to the work area when a user filter is specified.

- /BASELINE=<baseline-spec>

Specifies a baseline from which to update the area. If specified, the files in the work area are updated from this baseline and not from the associated stream.

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

Specifies that all content and refactoring changes associated with the related *In Response To* requests or child requests are applied to the target work area.

- /CANCEL_TRAVERSE]

By default all requests related as dependent to the specified request are processed by this command. This qualifier forces the command to process only the specified request.

- /CODEPAGE=<code-page>|DEFAULT

Specifies the code page to be associated with the items. The code page defines the method of encoding characters. It encompasses both the different ways characters are encoded on different platforms (EBCDIC on z/OS and ASCII on Windows and UNIX) and differences between human languages. Every item in Dimensions has a code page associated with it, this being defined or derived for the connection setting or an individual item.

The /CODEPAGE parameter defaults to the code page specified when the connection between the database server and the logical node on which the user file resides was created. Whenever the item moves between platforms, for example, on a check-out

from the mainframe to a PC, if the code page for the target platform is different to the item's code page, Dimensions automatically converts the item.

`/CODEPAGE` is relevant only for text files, because whenever a text file is checked out or gotten, it must be in the right code page for the target platform, so that it displays correctly. Binary files are moved between platforms with no conversion.

For further details about code pages and logical nodes see Network Administration in the System Administration Guide.

You are advised to let the parameter default to the code page for the item type or the platform.

The `/CODEPAGE` options are:

`<code-page>` Specify one of the code page values listed in the text file `codepage.txt` located on your Dimensions server in the `codepage` subdirectory of the Dimensions installation directory. This file also provides more information about translation between code pages.

`DEFAULT` Use the code page specified for the target node connection.

- `/QUIET`

Only print critical messages.

- `/VERBOSE`

Print additional information about the update process.

- `[/EOL=WINDOWS|UNIX|DEFAULT|UNCHANGED|SHOW]`

Specifies the end-of-line handling that will be used when updating text files. The options are:

`WINDOWS` Fetched text files follow the Windows convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a CR/LF character pair, regardless of the client operating system.

`UNIX` Fetched text files follow the UNIX convention for line termination, i.e. each line is terminated with a single LF character, regardless of the client operating system.

`DEFAULT` Uses the default Dimensions end-of-line handling mode, i.e. text files fetched to a Windows node have each line terminated with a CR/LF pair. Text files fetched to a UNIX node have each line terminated with a single LF character.

`UNCHANGED` Text files are fetched as-is from the item library without any end-of-line processing.

`SHOW` Display current EOL setting.

See also "[SET – Set DIR, PRINTER, OVERWRITE, CMD_TRACE, INFO, TIMEZONE, or EOL Environment](#)" on page 428.

- `[NO]AUTO_MERGE`

If you specify this qualifier the `UPDATE` command tries to perform an automatic merge of conflicting file content when certain types of conflicts are detected. The automatic merge occurs in a temporary location and the result is copied to the work area if the merge completes without any conflicts.

For example, assume that the home work area of a stream contains revision 2 of a locally modified file, `foo.c`. The corresponding home stream contains revision 4 of `foo.c`. By default, the `UPDATE` command flags this as a conflict and leaves the locally modified file as is. If you specify `/AUTO_MERGE` the `UPDATE` command attempts to perform an automatic merge of the locally modified revision and the newer repository revision. If the merge succeeds the merged file is placed in the work area and its metadata updated to revision 4. The revision of `foo.c` in the work area is now the latest version and is the same as the repository.

- `/ACCEPT=LOCAL | REPOSITORY`

If you specify this qualifier the `UPDATE` command uses the local or repository path of a file when resolving automatic merge conflicts that include file path renames or moves, in addition to file content conflicts.

For example, assume that the home work area of a stream contains revision 2 of a locally modified file, `foo.c`. The corresponding home stream contains a renamed revision 4 of `foo.c`, that is now called `bar.c`. By default, the `UPDATE` command flags this as a conflict and leaves the locally modified file as is.

If you specify `/AUTO_MERGE` the `UPDATE` command attempts to perform an automatic merge of the locally modified file and the newer repository revision. Because of the path conflict, if the merge succeeds the merged file is not placed in the work area unless you also specify the `/ACCEPT` qualifier:

- If you specify `/ACCEPT=LOCAL` the merged file is copied to the work area under the local path of `foo.c` and a 'moved-from' property is added.
- If you specify `/ACCEPT=REPOSITORY` the merged file is copied to the work area under the repository path of `foo.c` and the old work area file is deleted.

If you do not specify `/AUTO_MERGE` the `/ACCEPT` qualifier is ignored.

- `/ANCESTOR`

Explicitly specifies a stream version or a baseline to be used as the ancestor for a three-way merge. This is particularly useful when performing the initial merge of two unrelated streams or baselines or when redoing an erroneous merge.

Syntax:

```
/ANCESTOR=<workset-spec. [<stream version>]
```

or

```
/ANCESTOR=<baseline-spec>
```

- `/PERMS=KEEP | READONLY | WRITABLE`

Sets permissions for files that you update in a work area:

`KEEP`: retains the current permissions

`READONLY`: makes the files read only

`WRITABLE`: makes the files writeable

NOTE: If a file is not updated its permissions do not change.

- `/UNDO /VERSION=<changeset ID>`

Removes the changes associated with the changeset specified by `/VERSION` and replaces them with the previous versions. For example, you have made changes locally and delivered them to a stream, but subsequently you need to revert the changes in the work area.

- Only reverts the changes in a local work area, not the stream.
- To synchronize the stream with the work area, deliver the changes after you have run this operation. This creates a new changeset.
- Requires the same privileges as `DELIVER`.
- Reverts an entire changeset, not individual item revisions.
- The original request relationships are not removed.
- Only works with streams, not projects.

See also the `UNDO` command on [page 488](#).

Example

Assume that you have the following modifications that you delivered, which created changeset `CS_19`:

- `webapp\help.css` (moved from `webapp\help.css`)
- `contact_support.html` (a new file)
- `config.dat` revision #9 (new revision)

After you revert to the previous changeset, `CS_18`, the work area content looks like this:

- `webapp\help.css` (the previous path)
- `contact_support.html` was deleted (a new file that was first delivered in `CS_19`)
- `config.dat` revision #8 (the previous revision)

To synchronize the stream with the work area, deliver the changes, which creates changeset `CS_20` with this content:

- `webapp\help.css`
- `config.dat` revision #8

Inclusion/Exclusion Filters

Inclusion/exclusion filters can be specified via the `/USER_FILTER` qualifier to `UPDATE` or `DELIVER`. The structure of patterns matches the same as those used by area filters.

See the following xml schema:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  targetNamespace="http://www.serena.com/2008/filter">
<xs:element name="filter">
  <xs:complexType>
    <xs:all>
      <xs:element name="includes" minOccurs="0">
        <xs:complexType>
          <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="rule" maxOccurs="unbounded">
              <xs:complexType>
                <xs:all>
                  <xs:element name="file-pattern" type="xs:string"/>
                  <xs:element name="data-format" type="xs:string"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                  <xs:element name="item-type" type="xs:string"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                  <xs:element name="design-part" type="xs:string"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                  <xs:element name="recurse" type="xs:string"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                </xs:all>
              </xs:complexType>
            </xs:element>
          </xs:sequence>
        </xs:complexType>
      </xs:element>
      <xs:element name="excludes" minOccurs="0">
        <xs:complexType>
          <xs:sequence>
            <xs:element name="rule" maxOccurs="unbounded">
              <xs:complexType>
                <xs:all>
                  <xs:element name="file-pattern" type="xs:string"/>
                  <xs:element name="data-format" type="xs:string"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                  <xs:element name="item-type" type="xs:string"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                  <xs:element name="design-part" type="xs:string"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                  <xs:element name="recurse" type="xs:string"
                    minOccurs="0"/>
                </xs:all>
              </xs:complexType>
            </xs:element>
          </xs:sequence>
        </xs:complexType>
      </xs:element>
    </xs:all>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:element>

```

Example

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<filter>
  <includes>
    <rule>
      <file-pattern>**/*.jsp</file-pattern>
      <data-format>TXT</data-format>
      <item-type>QLARIUS:SRC</item-type>
      <design-part>QLARIUS:QLARIUS.A</design-part>
      <recurse>>true</recurse>
    </rule>
  </includes>
  <excludes>
    <rule>
      <file-pattern>**/*.tmp</file-pattern>
    </rule>
    <rule>
      <file-pattern>**/*.bak</file-pattern>
    </rule>
  </excludes>
</filter>
```

UPLOAD – Upload Local File or Directory



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.



NOTE When issuing the DELIVER command, and a project is specified, or the user's current project/stream is a project, this command will invoked instead.

```
[<file-spec> or /DIRECTORY=<directory-spec>] or
  /USER_FILELIST=<filelist-file>]
[/BRANCH or /FORCE_TIP]
[/FORCE_CHECKIN]
[/CANCEL_UNCHANGED]
[/[NO]KEEP]
[/[NO]RECURSIVE]
[/[NO]RESTRICTED]
[/LOGFILE=<file-spec> or /SCRIPTFILE=<file-spec>]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<name>=<value>, ...)]
[/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)]
[/CODEPAGE=<code-page> or DEFAULT]
[/COMMENT=<text>]
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
[/PART=<part-spec>]
[/CONTRIBUTER_PROJECTS=(<project-id>, ...)]
[/ALL]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
[/USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path>]
[/RELATIVE_LOCATION=<directory-spec>]
[/[NO]CONFLICT_CHECK]
[/FILTER=<filter-name>]
[/USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>]
[/CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>]
[/NOIGNORE]
```

Examples `UPLOAD "C:\temp\work\FooBar.java" /COMMENT="Fixed a bug" /ATTRIBUTES=(Complexity="High") /NOKEEP`

This command will upload the locally modified file `FooBar.java`. If any conflicting revisions are found in the repository, they will be reported and the upload will fail. The newly created revision will have the comment "Fixed a bug", and the revision's Complexity attribute will be set to "High".

```
UPLOAD /DIRECTORY="C:\temp\work" /COMMENT="Finished refactoring"
  /BRANCH /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(PAYROLL_TDR_2)
```

All files found in the directory `C:\temp\work` and in any directories below it will be considered for upload. If the user has locally modified any file or explicitly checked out any file in that directory, it will be checked in. Checked-in revisions will be placed on a branch (no merge will occur) and be related to `PAYROLL_TDR_2`.

Parameters and
qualifiers

- `<file-spec>`

This parameter specifies the name of the file to be uploaded. (The Dimensions node `::syntax` is also valid.)
- `/DIRECTORY=<directory-spec>`

This parameter specifies a directory path. The files in the directory are enumerated, and each one that has been modified is uploaded.

You can specify the directory using the Dimensions node `::syntax`.
- `/USER_FILELIST=<filelist-file>`

This optional qualifier must specify a file containing a list of file names to be uploaded from the project or baseline. Each file name must be on a separate line.

File names may be specified as either relative or absolute paths. If the path is absolute, it is interpreted as a full project or baseline file path; otherwise, Dimensions obtains the project or baseline path by mapping the file name to the operation root directory, which is the current working location as specified by the last SCWS command. If such a mapping is not possible, the file name is ignored.
- `/BRANCH`

This qualifier specifies that if any conflicts occur, modified files will be uploaded to form a branch. No merge will take place.
- `/FORCE_TIP`

This qualifier specifies that if any conflicts occur, modified files will be uploaded to form the "tip" (latest) version of the file. No merge will take place and there is the potential for other conflicting changes to be "hidden".
- `/FORCE_CHECKIN`

This qualifier specifies that if there are any local files without Dimensions metadata that correspond to existing items in the repository, then these files will be upload to the latest version of the items. No merge will take place and there is potential for conflicting changes. By default, `/FORCE_CHECKIN` is not specified and these files are skipped. The `UPLOAD` command issues a warning for each such file, in this case.
- `/CANCEL_UNCHANGED`

Specifies that a CIU (Cancel Item Update) command is performed if a user file does not differ from the base revision and Dimensions is configured to allow updates only if a real change is made.
- `/[NO]KEEP`

If this qualifier is specified, the modified files will be removed from the local workspace after the upload completes. If `/NOKEEP` is not specified (or if `/KEEP` is specified), the local files will remain after the upload.
- `/[NO]RECURSIVE`

If `/DIRECTORY` is specified and this qualifier is not present, all files that have been modified in all directories beneath the one specified are uploaded. `/NORECURSIVE` specifies that only files at the specified directory level are uploaded.

Default: `/RECURSIVE`

-
- / [NO]RESTRICTED
Specifies that UPLOAD will run in "restricted" mode and will not create new project items or project directories. Only checked out or locally modified item revisions will be updated. By default, UPLOAD runs in unrestricted mode, creating new directories and items as needed.
 - /LOGFILE=<file-spec>
This qualifier specifies that a log file be generated at the given file location containing the results of all the individual Dimensions operations executed through this command.
 - /SCRIPTFILE=<file-spec>
This qualifier specifies that a script file is generated at the given file location containing the individual Dimensions operations that would have been executed through this command. The script file contains commands that have the *same* affect as UPLOAD, though the operations are not executed. The commands in the script file do not necessarily have the same qualifiers as the UPLOAD command.
 - /ATTRIBUTES=(<name>=<value>, ...)
The user defined attributes to set on the newly created revisions. All attributes specified must be valid for the item types created.
 - CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
The requests for the items to be related to. The originally fetched versions will be related as "Affected", and the newly created versions will be "In Response To".
 - /CODEPAGE=<code-page>
The code page to be associated with the item.
 - /COMMENT=<text>
The comment to apply to all of the newly created item revisions.
 - /DESCRIPTION=<description>
The description to apply to all the newly created items.
 - /PART=<part-spec>
Design part specification in the form:

```
<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
```
 - /CONTRIBUTER_PROJECTS=(<project-id>, ...)
If a working area contains files that originated from other projects that need to be added to the target project, this qualifier can be used to specify which projects to add content from.
 - [/ALL]
If this qualifier is specified, content originating from any project is also to be included when uploading files.
 - /WORKSET=<project-spec>
The project to which to upload the files. If this parameter is not specified, files are uploaded to the current session project.

- /USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path>

Use /USER_DIRECTORY=<directory-path> to specify an upload directory other than the current working location. For example, the following command uploads the project into C:\temp regardless of what the current working location is:

```
UPLOAD /USER_DIRECTORY="C:\temp"
```

- /RELATIVE_LOCATION=<directory-spec>

Specifies a project, stream, or baseline directory which is to be made the "virtual" project, stream, or baseline root directory for the duration of this command. If this parameter is given, then the paths given in <file-spec> or /DIRECTORY must be relative to the directory specified with /RELATIVE_LOCATION.

- / [NO]CONFLICT_CHECK

By default, if neither /BRANCH nor /FORCE_TIP is specified, UPLOAD assumes that /CONFLICT_CHECK was specified and searches for unresolved merge conflicts that correspond to each item revision to be updated. If any unresolved merge conflicts are found, Dimensions issues a warning and does not update the corresponding item revision. This gives you a chance to resolve conflicts before the update.

To not check for unresolved conflicts specify /NOCONFLICT_CHECK.

- /FILTER=<filter-name>

Specifies that UPLOAD will create or update only files that satisfy the criteria specified in the <filter-name> area filter.

An area filter is a regular expression following the same syntax as that used by the Dimensions GREP command.

- /USER_FILTER=<filter-file-spec>

Specifies the name of a local file containing the definition of a file filter to be used when getting files or checking in files. The format of the filter file and a sample format definition is described in ["Inclusion/Exclusion Filters" on page 502](#).

Only files matching the filter (and not excluded by the filter) will be uploaded when a user filter is specified.

- /CONTENT_ENCODING=<file-encoding>

Specifies the content encoding for new item revisions to be created. Supported encodings are the Microsoft codepages, the ISO-8859 variants (1-10), UTF-8, UTF-16, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF32, UTF32BE, and UTF32LE.

- /NOIGNORE

You can use ignore rules to exclude specific files, folders, and file types from uploads. To skip ignore rules and upload all files, specify /NOIGNORE. For details about using ignore rules see the *User's Guide*.

Default: /IGNORE

Description

Uploads files and folders into a project in a repository. Cannot be used for streams. If the specified files have been locally modified (by the use of optimistic locking) or are checked out by the user who is invoking the command, the files are checked in.

If the original file was fetched with item header substitution turned on (and one or more substitutions performed), the UPLOAD command produces a warning message and fails.

UPNO – Update Part Numbers

```
<part-spec>  
[/GENERIC_NO=<standard-no> [/NOCHECK]]  
[/LOCAL_NO=<local-no>]  
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
```

Example UPNO PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AAAB -
/LOCAL="HP 44" /DESC="Release Support HP Version"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <part-spec>
Specifies the design part to be renumbered.
It comprises: <product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<pcs> is ignored. A part number always applies to all PCSs.

- /GENERIC_NO=<standard-no>
Specifies the modified standard part number to be allocated.
It may be omitted, provided a <local-no> is specified.
- /NOCHECK
Specifies the modified standard part number need not be in a range of numbers allocated to the product.
- /LOCAL_NO=<local-no>
Specifies the modified local part-number to be allocated.
It may be omitted, provided a <standard-no> is specified.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
Specifies a new description to be given to the design part.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

Each part category that is to use part numbers has to be enabled by the Process Modeler.

UPROD - Update a Dimensions Product

```
<product-id>
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attribute_id>=<value>,...)]
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
[/SDA_APPLICATION=<DA-application-name>]
[/SDA_PROCESS=<DA-default-process>]
```

Example

```
UPROD
  PROD2
  /ATTRIBUTES=(site=dallas, priority=critical, country_orig=germany)
  /DESC="PROD Rel 2.0 Test Vehicle"
  /SDA_APPLICATION="Prod2App"
  /SDA_PROCESS="Vehicle.Auto"
```

Parameters and Qualifiers

- <product-id>
Specifies the ID of the product to be updated.
- /ATTRIBUTES=(<attribute_id>=<value>,...)
Specifies values for product level attributes.
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>
The description of the product.
- /SDA_APPLICATION=<DA-application-name>
Specifies the Deployment Automation (DA) application to be used for deployment during promotion and demotion.
Specify an empty value ("") to use the Dimensions CM deployment model.
- /SDA_PROCESS=<DA-default-process>
Specifies the default DA application process name to be executed when running a promotion.

UPROJ – Update a Dimensions Project



NOTE This command is no longer available. Please use UWA to update project attributes or Dimensions Build to manage build projects.

See the UWA command and the *Dimensions CM Build Tools User's Guide*.

UREG – Register User

```
<user-id>  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]  
[/[NO]PASSWORD_SAVE]  
[/LOCALE=<locale>]  
[/ATTRIBUTES=(site=<site>,  
  group_id=<group-id>,Dept=<dept>,  
  full_name=<full-name>,phone=<phone>,  
  <attribute-id>=<value>,email_addr=<email-addr>)]
```

Description

This command is the same as CUSR.

You can use it to promote proxy or dormant users.

For details, see the *System Administration Guide*.

URP – Unrelate Design Part

```
<part-spec>  
/FATHER_PART=<parent-part-spec>
```

Example URP PROD:"LIBRARY CONTROL".AAAA -
 /FATHER_PART=PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AABB

Parameters and
qualifiers

■ /FATHER_PART=<parent-part-spec>¹

(both for the child design part and its obsolete USAGE parent part) comprises:

```
<prod-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
```

<variant> may be omitted if only one variant of that design part exists.

<pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

URSD – Update an Existing Resident Software Definition



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
/RSD_NAME=<name_RSD>
```

This command enables you to edit an existing installation Resident Software Definition (RSD). See the *System Administration Guide* for details.

USUB – Unsubscribe from Notification Rule

```
<notification-id>  
[/ROLES=(role1,role2,...)]  
[/USER_LIST=(user1,user2,...)]
```

Example USUB <rule-id> /USER_LIST=Smith

Parameters and qualifiers

- <notification-id>
Name of the notification rule.
- /ROLES
Specifies roles to unsubscribe from this notification rule.
- /USER_LIST
Specifies users to unsubscribe from this notification rule.

Description

Unsubscribe users from a notification rule.

UUA – Update User Attributes

```
UUA  
<user_name>  
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attribute-id>=<value>, <attribute-id>=<value>,...)]  
[/[NO]PASSWORD_SAVE]
```

Description

This command enables you to update a user's attributes.

For details, see the *System Administration Guide*.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

UWA – Update Project or Stream Attributes



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<project-spec>
[/BRANCH or /TRUNK]
[/[NO]AUTO_REV]
[/[NO]PARALLEL_EXTRACT]
[/DESCRIPTION=<description>]
[/VALID_BRANCHES=(<branch-id1>,<branch-id2>,...)]
[/DEFAULT_BRANCH=<branch-id>]
[/ATTRIBUTES=(<attribute-value-list>)]
[/[NO]CM_RULES]
[/DEFAULT_CM_RULES]
[/[NO]PATH_CONTROL]
[/[NO]USE_LOCAL_STAGES]
```

Example UWA PROD:"WS MAINT DVL" /VALID_BRANCHES=(maint,upgrade)

Parameters and qualifiers

- <project-spec>
comprises <product-id>:<project-id>.
- /BRANCH
Optional qualifier to adopt "branching" for the item revision scheme. This means that if an item revision is at revision `maint#5`, and the users decide to stay on this `maint` branch, subsequent revisions will be `maint#5.1`, `maint#5.2`, `maint#5.3`, and so forth.

This qualifier cannot be specified for streams.

/TRUNK
Optional qualifier to adopt "trunking" for the item revision scheme. This means that if an item revision is at revision `maint#5`, and the users decide to stay on this `maint` branch, subsequent revisions will be `maint#6`, `maint#7`, `maint#8`, and so forth.

This qualifier cannot be specified for streams.
- /AUTO_REV or /NOAUTO_REV
Optional qualifier to tell Dimensions whether to automatically generate a new revision each time an item is edited/updated. If this is specified, Dimensions CM calculates revision strings automatically when you create a new item revision. If not, Dimensions requests you to supply a revision number.

This qualifier cannot be specified for streams.
- PARALLEL_EXTRACT
Determines whether you can check out (extract) an item if a revision of that item is already checked out. This behaves in the same manner as "Allow Parallel Checkout" for item type options, but with respect to all item types on a per project basis. See "About Item Type Options" in the "Object Type Definitions" chapter of the *Process Configuration Guide* for a discussion of parallel check out, and other places in that guide for a discussion of parallel development in general.

This qualifier cannot be specified for streams.

-
- /DESCRIPTION=<description>

An optional new description to be attached to the project definition, thus replacing the one which was assigned when the project was created (with the DWS command).
 - /VALID_BRANCHES=(<branch-id1>,<branch-id2>,...)

Identifies one or more branches—each previously defined in a Define (Item) Version Branches (DVB) command—that are to be valid for new item revisions created in this existing project. The list of valid branch ids replaces the list (if any) specified previously for this project using DWS or UWA.

To clear the list of valid branches, set /VALID_BRANCHES to ".".

This list specifies the branches on which newly created item revisions can be placed.

If the project attributes are set to have one or more valid branches, every new item revision in the project must use one of these branch ids.

If the project attributes are set to have no valid branches, new revisions with no branch ids in them can continue to be used.

This qualifier cannot be specified for streams.
 - /DEFAULT_BRANCH=<branch-id>

Selects, from the valid list of branch ids, the branch id to specify the default branch for the whole project. If a default branch id is not defined, the first branch id in the valid list of branch ids is used as the default.

This qualifier cannot be specified for streams.
 - /ATTRIBUTES=(<attribute-value-list>)

Standard Dimensions user-defined attributes qualifier.
 - /[NO]CM_RULES

For a project, /CM_RULES specifies that CM rules are fully validated for the supplied request type and item type. For details of CM rules see *Process Configuration Guide* section.

For a stream, /CM_RULES specifies that a request is required when creating new item revisions in the stream. Note that this option does not fully validate the CM rules for the item type and request type.
 - /DEFAULT_CM_RULES

For a stream, specifies that CM rules are fully validated for the supplied request type and item type. Specifying /NOCM_RULES turns this option off.
 - /[NO]CM_RULES

Specifies whether a request is required when creating new item revisions in the stream. Note that this option does not check whether there is a valid relationship between the request type and item type.
 - /DEFAULT_CM_RULES

Specifies whether CM rules are fully validated for the supplied request type and that a valid relationship exists between the item type and request type. For details of CM rules see *Process Configuration Guide* section *About Change Management Rules*.
 - /[NO]PATH_CONTROL

Specifies whether a request is required to perform refactoring operations in this project.

- `/[NO]USE_LOCAL_STAGES`

A deployment-related option.

- (Default) `/USE_LOCAL_STAGES`

Preserves an item revision's stage in the local project/stream. The stage is not affected even when stages in the GSL are associated with states in its lifecycle.

NOTE: The same item revision can be at different stages in different projects/streams.

- `/NOUSE_LOCAL_STAGES`

Changing an item revision's stage in a project/stream also changes its stage in all projects/streams that do not use local stages. This is not a recommended best practice.

Note: Not supported by Deployment Automation (DA).

Description

This command or stream. Some qualifiers do not apply to streams.

it replaces SWS. It includes support for the `/CHILD_ORDER` qualifier.

Constraints

Only users with the PROJECT-STREAM-UPDATE privilege can run this command.

VLSJ – View Log of Schedule Job Execution

/HISTORY_UID

Example: VLSJ /HISTORY_UID=4215941

- /HISTORY_UID

Specifies the history UID. Use the LSJ command with the parameter "/JOB_HIST" to get the history UID.

Description

Enables you to view the execution log for a scheduled job.

WRC – Withdraw a Release from a Customer



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<release-spec>  
/CUSTOMER=<name>  
/LOCATION=<location>  
/PROJECT=<project-spec>
```

Example WRC PROD:"R M 2.0 FOR HP" /CUSTOMER="Brown Finances -
/LOCATION="Bristol" /PROJECT="PAYROLL"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <release-spec>
Specifies the releases-spec, which comprises:
 <product-id.><release-id>
- /CUSTOMER=<name>
Specifies the customer's name.
- /LOCATION=<location>
Specifies the customer's physical location.
- /PROJECT=<project-spec>
Specifies the project name.

Description

The Dimensions product allows you to maintain a list of customers and a record of which Dimensions releases have been sent to each customer.

The WRC command enables you to remove the record of the fact that a release has been supplied to a specific customer.

Constraints

The combination of customer name, location, and project-spec must be unique in the Dimensions database.

You cannot forward the same release to a customer twice.

XABC -Remove Area from Build Configuration

```
XABC <area-name>  
/WORKSET=<project or stream spec>  
/BUILD_CONFIG=<configuration spec>
```

Example XABC area-component1
/WORKSET=build-project-component1
/BUILD_CONFIG=build-config-component1

- <area-name>
Specifies the name of the build area to be removed.
- /WORKSET=<project or stream spec>
Specifies the project or stream containing the build configuration.
- /BUILD_CONFIG=<configuration-spec>
Specifies the build configuration containing the area to be removed.

Description

Removes a build area from a build configuration. The configuration must be checked out first, see:

- ["ECFG – Extract \(Check Out\) Build Configuration" on page 224.](#)
- ["RCFG – Return \(Check In\) Build Configuration" on page 358.](#)

For more information about using Dimensions Build see *Dimensions CM Build Tools User's Guide*.

XAWS – Unrelate Area from Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<area-name>  
/WORKSET=<project-spec>  
[/ [NO]KEEP]
```

Example ■ XAWS DM10-WIN32 /WORKSET="PVCS:DM10"

Unrelates the DM10-WIN32 area from the PVCS:DM10 project. Does not delete any files.

Parameters and
qualifiers

■ <area-name>

The name of the area that you want to unrelate from the specified project.

■ /WORKSET=<project-spec>

The project from which you want to unrelate the specified area.

■ /KEEP or /NOKEEP

Specifies whether to keep files corresponding to the previously deployed item revisions in the area or delete them. By default, existing area files will not be deleted (/KEEP is default). If /NOKEEP is specified, files corresponding to item revisions from the specified project (including item revisions in child collections) previously transferred into this area will be deleted.

Description

This command breaks the relationship between an area and a project.

Constraints

Only users with the "Assign Deployment Areas to Project" privilege can run this command.

XBBL – Unrelate Baseline from Baseline



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<child-baseline-spec>  
/BASELINE=<parent-baseline-spec>
```

Example XBBL <child-baseline-spec> /BASELINE=<parent-baseline-spec>

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <child-baseline-spec>
Specifies the child baseline in the parent-child relationship.
- /BASELINE=<parent-baseline-spec>
Specifies the parent baseline in the parent-child relationship.

Description

This command breaks the relationship between a baseline and a parent baseline. The parent baseline must be at the initial lifecycle state.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

XBCD – Unrelate Baselines from Requests



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<baseline-spec>
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
[/AFFECTED or /IN_RESPONSE_TO or /INFO]
```

Example XBCD "PAYROLL:ACME_2.1" -
/CHANGE_DOC=("PAYROLL_TDR_1","PAYROLL_TDR_2") /INFO

Parameters and qualifiers

- <baseline-spec> comprises:
 - <product-id>:<baseline-id>
 - /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
 - <requestN> identifies a request from which the specified baseline is to be unrelated.
 - /AFFECTED or /IN_RESPONSE_TO or /INFO
 - Specifies the type of relation to be deleted between the given baseline and the associated requests. The qualifiers are mutually exclusive.
 - The default is /AFFECTED.

Constraints

XBCD is restricted to merge, release, and revised baselines. If it is run with respect to an archive or design baseline, then an appropriate error will be returned.

XBCD will only work successfully if you have both the baseline and requests in your pending list. If you specify an /INFO relationship, however, then this pending list restriction is relaxed.

There is no support for phase rules or change management rule enhancements within the context of baseline to request relationships.

Only the three relationship types – Info, Affected, and In Response To – are supported. There is no support for user-defined relationship types.

XBWS – Unrelate Baseline from Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<baseline-spec>  
/WORKSET=<project-spec>
```

Example XBWS <child-baseline-spec> /WORKSET=<parent-project-spec>

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <baseline-spec>
Specifies the child baseline in the parent-child relationship.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec>
Specifies the parent project in the parent-child relationship.

Description

This command breaks the relationship between a baseline and a project.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

XCCD – Unrelate Requests from Request

```
<request-id>  
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)  
[/DEPENDENT or /INFO ]
```

Example XCCD PROD_CN_4 /CHANGE=PROD_DR_25

Parameters and qualifiers

- <request-id>
This is the identity of the request which is the parent in the relationship to be removed.
- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)

 <requestN> is the identity of a request which is a child in the relationship to be removed.
- /DEPENDENT or /INFO
Specifies the type of relation to be removed from between the given requests. The two qualifiers are mutually exclusive.

The default is /DEPENDENT.

Constraints

This command can be run by users appropriate management privileges on the product or products owning the specific request concerned. Such users must have the parent request in their Pending List.

However, a user with the appropriate management privileges can set up the Process Model to specify that no request relationships can be modified for certain request types.

XICD – Unrelate Item from Requests



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>  
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]  
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)  
[/AFFECTED or /IN_RESPONSE_TO or /INFO]  
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

Example XICD PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC;1 -
/CHANGE_DOC=(PROD_DR_25, PROD_DC_16)

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec> comprises:
 - <product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>
 - <item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.
 - <variant> may be omitted if only one exists.
 - <revision> defaults to the latest revision (see [About the Command-Line Interface](#) on page 12).
- /FILENAME=<file-name>
 - Specifies the name of the project file name.
 - The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, src/hello.c, hello.c, or src/build/hello.c.
 - It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.
- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)
 - <requestN> identifies a request from which the specified item is to be unrelated.
- /AFFECTED or /IN_RESPONSE_TO or /INFO
 - Specifies the type of relation to be deleted between the given item and the requests. The qualifiers are mutually exclusive.
 - The default is /AFFECTED.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:
 - <product-id>:<project-id>
 - This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.
 - Item revisions to be affected by the command may be specified explicitly, or they will be selected from the project.

Constraints

This command can be run only by users who have the request in their pending list or by a user with the appropriate management privileges.

XII – Unrelate Item from Item



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<src-item-spec>
<dst-item-spec>
/RELATIONSHIP=<relationship-id>
[/FILENAME=<src-filename>]
[/FILENAME=<dst-filename>]
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

Example XII "PROD_X:INTERFACE_C.AAAA-C;1" -
"PROD_X:INTERFACE_H.AAAA-H;1" -
/RELATIONSHIP="INCLUDES"

Parameters and qualifiers

- <src-item-spec>
Specifies the item from which the relationship instance will be removed.
- <dst-item-spec>
Specifies the item at the other end of the relationship to be removed.
- /RELATIONSHIP=<relationship-id>
Specifies the relationship type as defined by the DIR command.
Specify the BLD_PREDICTED qualifier to remove a predicted build made-of relationship between items.
- /FILENAME=<src-filename>
/FILENAME=<dst-filename>
Optional qualifiers that further specify the source item and the destination item by giving their file names.
- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

 <product-id>:<project-id>

This optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.

Item revisions to be affected by the command may be specified explicitly, or they will be selected from the project.

Description

The XII command is used to remove instances of relationships created by the RII command (on [page 383](#)). The source and destination item types must be consistent with the relationship definition.

This can also be used to delete a predicted build *madeof* relationship between items, when specifying the /RELATIONSHIP=BLD_PREDICTED qualifier. Note that only predicted relations can be removed, BLD_ACTUAL relationships cannot be removed.

XIP – Unrelate Item from Part



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<item-spec>
[/FILENAME=<file-name>]
/PART=<part-spec>
[/WORKSET=<project-spec>]
```

Example XIP PROD:"QUERY RELEASE".AAAA-SRC -
/PART=PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".IBM

Parameters and qualifiers

- <item-spec> comprises:

```
<product-id>:<item-id>.<variant>-<item-type>;<revision>
```

<item-id> may be omitted if <file-name> is specified.

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<revision> is ignored; all revisions are unrelated from the specified design part.

- /FILENAME=<file-name>

Specifies the name of the project file name.

The project file name identifies the relative path (directory plus file name) from the working location to the item to be used from the current project. The project file name for the same item may *differ* between projects; for example, src/hello.c, hello.c, or src/build/hello.c.

It may be omitted if <item-id> is specified.

- /PART=<part-spec> comprises:

```
<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
```

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.

- /WORKSET=<project-spec> comprises:

```
<product-id>:<project-id>
```

this optionally specifies the project to be used for this command: failing this, the user's current project will be taken.

All Item revisions, regardless of whether they are in the project, will be affected.

Constraints

This command can be run only by users who have the item revision in their pending list or have the appropriate management privileges.

XPCD – Unrelate Part from Requests

```
<part-spec>  
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...)  
[/PENDING]
```

Example XPCD PROD:"RELEASE MANAGEMENT".AAAA -
/CHANGE_DOC=PROD_DR_26

Parameters and qualifiers

- <part-spec> comprises:

```
<product-id>:<part-id>.<variant>;<pcs>
```

<variant> may be omitted if only one exists.

<pcs> is ignored; the current PCS is always used.

- /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1>,<request2>,...

<requestN> is the identity of a request from which the specified design part is to be unrelate.

- /PENDING

This option runs the PEND command after the completion of the XPCD command.

Constraints

- This command can be run only by the user who has the request in their Pending list or by a user with the appropriate management privileges.
- This command cannot be used with the secondary catalog list.
- This command cannot be run if the request is at its end (closed) lifecycle state – even by a change-manager; however, a change-manager can action it back to an earlier lifecycle state perform the unrelate operation, and then action the request back to its closed state.

XRCD – Unrelate Requirement from Request



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
XRCD /CHANGE_DOC_ID=<request_id> /REQUIREMENT_ID=<requirement>  
/CONTAINER_NAME=<container_name> /RM_PROJECTNAME=<project_name>  
/RM_DBNAME=<dbname> /RM_URL=<url>
```

Example

```
XRCD /CHANGE_DOC_ID=REPX_CR_114  
/REQUIREMENT_ID= Marketing_Requirements.MRKT_000020;79  
/CONTAINER_NAME="Engineering Requirements"  
/RM_PROJECTNAME=QLARIUS_RM /RM_DBNAME=RM10  
/RM_URL="http://hostname/rtmBrowser"
```

Description

This command breaks the link between a requirement and a request.

- `<request-id>`
Specifies the request to be unrelated from the requirement.
- `<requirement>`
Specifies the requirement to be unrelated from the request and comprises:
`<class_name>.<puid>;objId`
For example:
`Marketing_Requirements.MRTK_000020;4`
- `<container_name>`
Specifies the name of the originating Dimensions RM baseline, collection, document, or snapshot for the requirement (multiple "versions" of a requirement cannot be related to a single Dimensions CM request).
- `<project_name>`
Specifies the Dimensions RM project name.
- `<dbname>`
Specifies the Dimensions RM database name.
- `<url>`
Specifies the Dimensions RM Browser URL



NOTE You can only specify Dimensions RM requirements if you have installed the Dimensions RM integration, have associated Dimensions CM projects with Dimensions RM containers, and have associated Dimensions CM products with Dimensions RM projects. See the "Miscellaneous Functions" chapter in the *Dimensions CM User's Guide*, the *Dimensions CM-Dimensions RM ALM Integration Guide*, and the Dimensions RM documentation for details.

Constraints

Only users with the privilege "Perform Requirement Related Operation" (PRODUCT_REQUIREMENTMAN) can run this command.

XREG – Unregister User

```
<user-id>  
[/[NO]KEEP]
```

Description

This command is the same as DUSR.

For details, see the *System Administration Guide*.

XWCD – Unrelate Project from Request



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<project-spec>  
/CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(<request1,<request2>,request3>,...)
```

Example XWCD PAYROLL:PRJ_INITIAL /CHANGE_DOC_IDS=(PAYROLL_CR_21)

Description

The example above unrelates the PAYROLL_CR_21 request from the PAYROLL:PRJ_INITIAL project.

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

XWWS – Unrelate Project from Project



NOTE This command is not available in the Issue Management-only licensed version of Dimensions.

```
<child-project-spec>  
/WORKSET=<parent-project-spec>
```

Example XWWS <child-project-spec> /WORKSET=<parent-project-spec>

Parameters and
qualifiers

- <child-project-spec>
Specifies the child project in the parent-child relationship.
- /WORKSET=<parent-project-spec>
Specifies the parent project in the parent-child relationship.

Description

This command breaks the relationship between two projects

Constraints

Only users with the appropriate management privileges can run this command.

Chapter 3

Standalone Dimensions Utilities

Introduction	542
General Information	543
Metadata Utility	544
Actioning Requests by Date or Attribute Value	551
Sending Reminders of Pending Lists	552
Encryption	554

Introduction

This chapter identifies various miscellaneous Dimensions® CM standalone utilities, some of which are described here and some of which are described in referenced related documents. Certain of these utilities are intended for use by users with the role of CHANGE-MANAGER, PRODUCT-MANAGER or PART-MANAGER only – these will be identified as such when discussed and for ease of reference will be referred to as change-managers, product-managers and part-managers respectively. Also, certain of the utilities are only available for specific operating systems – these too will be identified where appropriate.

The utilities discussed in this chapter are:

- **dmmeta** This utility enables you to view and edit the metadata in a work area that is associated with a project or stream. You can also use it to update metadata from releases prior to Dimensions CM 12.2 to the current format.
- **dm_auto_action** This utility is used to action requests once a date (attribute value) has passed.
- **dm_full_mail** and **dm_incremental_mail** These utilities are used to send users periodic reminders of requests in their pending lists.
- **dmpasswd** This utility ensures that Dimensions base database names, connection strings, and passwords are encrypted before being written to disk (they are stored in the Dimensions file registry.dat located in the dfs sub-directory).
- **prcs** [UNIX only] This utility provides a RCS-like front end to the version control commands of Dimensions.
- **psccs** [UNIX only] This utility provides an SCCS-like front end to the version control commands of Dimensions.

The auto-action and the two mail utilities have been designed to be executable as time-triggered automatic jobs, and some details on the use of UNIX's crontab are included.

The following standalone utilities are discussed in the indicated related documents.

- **download** This utility performs a download of a list of specified files under Dimensions into a target directory. See the *System Administration Guide*.
- **dmdba** This is the Dimensions interactive DBA Tool. This tool is used to create and administer base databases and Dimensions published views. See the related document *System Administration Guide*.
- **dm_mtu** This utility is used by Dimensions ART to read and write Archive and Transfer Baseline Out volumes. See the *System Administration Guide*.
- **pdiff** (only for use by change managers and product-managers). This utility is used to import/export data via the Dimensions Data Interchange File Format into/from a specified Dimensions product. See the *System Administration Guide*.
- **pm_label_branch** (only for use by tool-managers for the base databases concerned). This Dimensions Replicator utility enables tool managers to move items that are currently on a nameless branch to be placed on a named branch. See the *System Administration Guide*.
- **replicator** (only for use by tool managers for the base databases concerned). This utility enables the tool manager to initiate the Dimensions replication process at the command prompt. It can be executed manually or automatically via a scheduler such as UNIX cron. See the *System Administration Guide*.

- **upload** This utility performs an upload of a list of specified files in a user directory into Dimensions. See the *System Administration Guide*.

General Information

All these utilities are run as independent programs from the operating system prompt (or from a command script file). Some require the user to have performed a standard Dimensions user's login, which sets up the environment required for all Dimensions processing. The utilities all reside in the directory specified by the environment variable DM_PROG – which the standard login will include in the directory search path.

The syntax of each utility is explained under separate headings below, but the following general points are best explained in detail now:

Case Translation

Lower-case letters can be included in the values of parameters, and will automatically be interpreted as the equivalent in upper-case. This applies to all parameters, except those for which it is specifically stated that they are case-sensitive.

Wild Card Characters

In several parameters a range of possible values can be indicated by including a % (percent) character, which is interpreted as matching any zero or more characters. *This applies only to parameters for which it is stated that wild card % may be used.*

In other parameters a *null string* can be used to imply all possible values; a null string is specified as "" (two consecutive double-quote characters). This applies only to parameters for which it is stated that a null string may be used.

Execution Authority: Change-Manager or Tool-Manager

If the parameters are specified so that a utility is required to process the requests of several different products in the same execution, then the user must either have the CHANGE-MANAGER role for every product concerned, or else have the TOOL_MANAGER role for the database.

Metadata Utility

Overview

Dimensions CM uses metadata to record file and folder changes in a work area that is associated with a project or stream. In releases prior to Dimensions CM 12.2 these metadata files were located in a folder called `.metadata` corresponding to each folder in the work area. This contained a file for each file and subfolder and the files were in text format.

From Dimensions CM release 12.2, these folders are called `.dm`, and contain:

- One file called `.items.dmdb` for all the files in a folder
- One file called `.dirs.dmdb` for all the sub folders in a folder
- One file called `.workareaconfig.dmdb` in the top-level `.dm` folder corresponding to the work area root folder.

These files are in binary format, so cannot be edited with text-based editors. These changes were made for performance improvements.

The command-line utility `dmmeta` enables you to manage this metadata. The functions it performs are to:

- Convert pre-Dimensions CM 12.2 metadata to the current format.
- Display metadata for a file or folder
- list the metadata for all the files or subfolders in a folder
- Update metadata for a file or folder
- Delete metadata for a file or folder



CAUTION! Micro Focus recommends that you do not change values in the new binary format metadata files unless expressly directed to do so by a Support representative.

Syntax

The format of the command is:

```
dmmeta [ACTION] [PATHNAME] [OPTION]
```

where

ACTION can have the values:

- **convert:** Converts the metadata for the specified path from the pre-Dimensions CM 12.2 format to the current format.
- **get:** Displays the metadata for a specified file or folder
- **set:** Updates the metadata for a specified file or folder
- **del:** Deletes the metadata for a specified file or folder
- **list:** lists all the metadata for a specified folder

PATHNAME Specifies the path of a file or folder whose metadata is to be processed.

If a relative path is specified then:

- If an area root is supplied using the `--area` option (see below) then the path relative to the area root is used.
- If no area root is specified, the path relative to the current working folder is used.

If there is a space in the pathname you will need to enclose the pathname with quotes.

OPTION can have the values:

- **--type <metadata-type>**

This specifies the type of metadata to be processed. The possible values are:

- item
- dir
- itemprops
- dirprops
- workareaconfig

The default is item.

- **--area <area root>**

This specifies the local work area root folder associated with the project or stream. When a relative path is specified for the pathname above, it is interpreted as being relative to this folder, other wise it is interpreted as relative to the current working folder.

- **--file <filepath>**

This specifies the pathname of a file that contains input or output information.

- **-dry-run**

This runs a convert in dry-run mode. It verifies the existing old metadata in the specified work area, but does not perform the actual convert.s

- **-verbose**

This specifies verbose mode when performing the conversion of metadata. It provides more information, but may cause the processing to be slower.

Displaying Help

You can view help for the syntax of *dmmeta* using the following command:

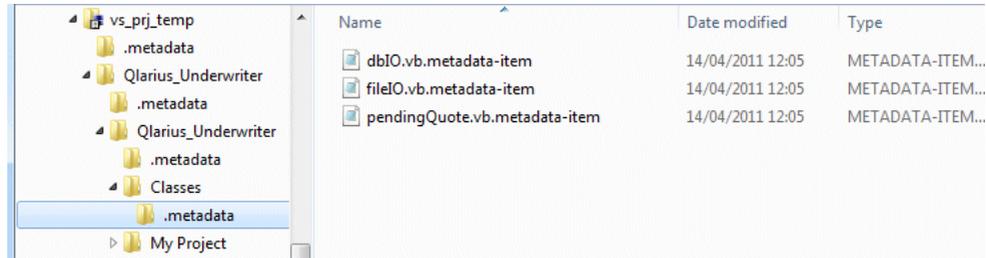
```
dmmeta --help
```

Converting Metadata

The format using the **convert** action is:

```
dmmeta convert <pathname> [-v] [--area <area root>]
  [--file <output filepath>] [--dry-run] [--verbose]
```

For example, if we have the following folder structure for the root folder vs_prj_temp:



The command:

```
dmmeta convert qlarius\vs_prj_temp --dry-run
```

will display a message verifying the old metadata in the work area, but not perform the conversion.

```
C:\>dmmeta convert D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp --dry-run
=====
Converting old metadata in work area 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\' to n
=====
Verifying old metadata in work area 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp':
=====
Verifying old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp':
    Success.
Verifying old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius
':
    Success.
Verifying old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius
Qlarius_Underwriter\':
    Success.
Verifying old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius
Qlarius_Underwriter\Classes\':
    Success.
Verifying old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius
Qlarius_Underwriter\My Project\':
    Success.
=====
Successfully verified old metadata in work area 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_
=====
```

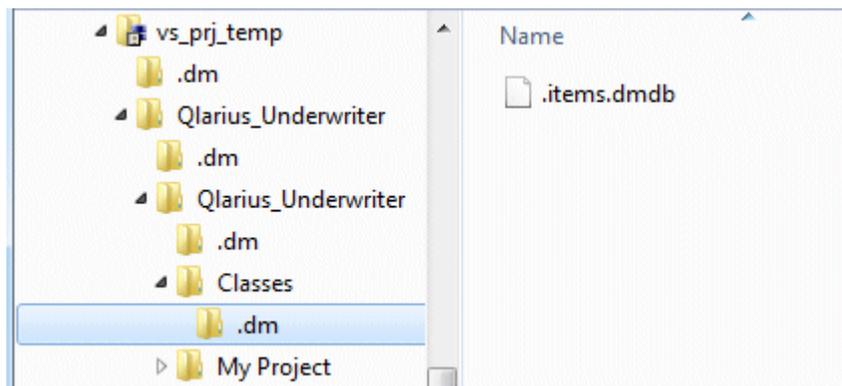
The following command:

`dmmeta convert qlarius\vs_prj_temp`

will perform the conversion and display confirmation messages.

```
C:\>dmmeta convert D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp
=====
Converting old metadata in work area 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\' to new format:
=====
Verifying old metadata in work area 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\' :
Verifying old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\' :
Success.
Verifying old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius_Underwriter\
':
Success.
Verifying old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius_Underwriter\
Qlarius_Underwriter\' :
Success.
Verifying old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius_Underwriter\
Qlarius_Underwriter\Classes\' :
Success.
Verifying old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius_Underwriter\
Qlarius_Underwriter\My Project\' :
Success.
=====
Converting old metadata in work area 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\' :
Converting old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\' :
Success.
Converting old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius_Underwriter
\' :
Success.
Converting old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius_Underwriter
\Qlarius_Underwriter\' :
Success.
Converting old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius_Underwriter
\Qlarius_Underwriter\Classes\' :
Success.
Converting old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius_Underwriter
\Qlarius_Underwriter\My Project\' :
Success.
=====
Deleting hidden old metadata directories in work area 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\' :
=====
Deleting old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\' :
Success.
Deleting old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius_Underwriter\
':
Success.
Deleting old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius_Underwriter\Q
larius_Underwriter\' :
Success.
Deleting old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius_Underwriter\Q
larius_Underwriter\Classes\' :
Success.
Deleting old metadata in directory 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\Qlarius_Underwriter\Q
larius_Underwriter\My Project\' :
Success.
=====
Conversion of old metadata in work area 'D:\qlarius\vs_prj_temp\' to new format
completed successfully.
=====
```

and the metadata for all the files and folders beneath this area root folder will be converted to the new format, for example:



Displaying Metadata

The format using the **get** action is:

```
dmmeta get <pathname> [--type <metadata-type>] [--area <area-root>]
  [--file <input-filepath>]
```

For example the following command:

```
dmmeta get "Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius\DBIO.java" --area
  C:\Qlarius\java_typical_1.0
```

will produce the following output:

```
=====
C:\qlarius\java_typical_1.0\Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius\DBIO.java
=====
version=10.2
item-uid=4215096
item-spec=514C41524955533A344B483443204442494F204A4156412E412D535243
  3B31
file-version=1
checksum=4bd72ca03acc3413048534cd3f4e10fe
fetch-size=375
mtime=1241627044
is-extracted=0
is-headersubst=0
item-status=444556454C4F504552
relpath=Qlarius Underwriter/qlarius/DBIO.java
project=514C41524955533A4A4156415F5459504943414C5F312E30
project-uid=4214672
```

And the following command:

```
dmmeta get "Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius" --area
  C:\Qlarius\java_typical_1.0 --file tmp.txt
```

will produce the following output to the file C:\tmp.txt:

```
=====
C:\qlarius\java_typical_1.0\Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius\
=====
version=10.2
relpath=Qlarius Underwriter/qlarius
project=514C41524955533A4A4156415F5459504943414C5F312E30
project-uid=4214672
```

The following command:

```
dmmeta get C:\qlarius\STREAM_A --type workareaconfig
```

Will produce the following output for the work area root folder

```
=====
C:\qlarius\STREAM_A\
=====
version=10.2
project=514C41524955533A53545245414D5F41
project-parent=514C41524955533A4D41494E4C494E455F4A415641
project-home=514C41524955533A53545245414D5F41
perms-after-download=writable
perms-after-upload=keep
```

Updating Metadata

The format using the **set** action is:

```
dmmeta set <pathname> [--type <metadata-type>] [--area <area-root>]
      [--file <input-filepath>]
```



CAUTION! Micro Focus recommends that you do not change values in the new binary format metadata files unless expressly directed to do so by a Support representative.

For example to update the file version of the file DBIO.java to 2:

- 1 First run the command:

```
dmmeta get "Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius\DBIO.java" --area
          C:\Qlarius\java_typical_1.0 --file tmp.txt
```

- 2 Edit the content of the file tmp.txt to remove the header section and update the value of file-version to 2:

```
version=10.2
item-uid=4215096
item-spec=514C41524955533A344B483443204442494F204A4156412E412D535243
          3B31
file-version=2
checksum=4bd72ca03acc3413048534cd3f4e10fe
fetch-size=375
mtime=1241627044
is-extracted=0
is-headersubst=0
item-status=444556454C4F504552
relpath=Qlarius Underwriter/qlarius/DBIO.java
project=514C41524955533A4A4156415F5459504943414C5F312E30
project-uid=4214672
```

- 3 Then run the following command:

```
dmmeta set "Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius\DBIO.java" --area
          C:\Qlarius\java_typical_1.0 --file tmp.txt
```

This will update the metadata for the file DBIO.java with the content of tmp.txt.

Deleting Metadata

The format using the **del** action is:

```
dmmeta del <pathname> [--type <metadata-type>] [--area <area-root>]
  [--file <input-filepath>]
```



CAUTION! Micro Focus recommends that you do not change values in the new binary format metadata files unless expressly directed to do so by a Support representative.

For example the following command:

```
dmmeta del "Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius\utilities\DBIO.java" --area
  C:\Qlarius\STREAM_A
```

will produce the following output:

```
C:\>dmmeta del "Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius\utilities\FileIO.java" --area C:\qla
rius\STREAM_A
Deleted metadata of type 'item' for 'C:\qlarius\STREAM_A\Qlarius Underwriter\qla
rius\utilities\FileIO.java'.
```

and delete the metadata for the file FileIO.java from the .items.dmdb file in the .dm folder corresponding to the folder Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius\utilities.

The following command:

```
dmmeta del C:\qlarius\STREAM_A --type workareaconfig
```

Will remove the work area root folder C:\qlarius\STREAM_A from its association with Dimensions CM.

Listing Metadata

The format using the **list** action is:

```
dmmeta list <pathname> [--type <metadata-type>]
  [--area <area-root>] [--file <output-filepath>]
```

For example the command:

```
C:\>dmmeta list "Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius" --type dir --area
C:\qlarius\temp_java_str
```

will produce the following output:

```
List of all metadata of type 'dir' in directory
'C:\qlarius\temp_java_str\Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius\':
=====
C:\qlarius\temp_java_str\Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius\sampladata
=====
version=10.2
deliver-uid=4221402
relpath=Qlarius Underwriter/qlarius/sampladata
project=514C41524955533A4D41494E4C494E455F4A4156415F535452
project-uid=4217051
=====
C:\qlarius\temp_java_str\Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius\interfaces
=====
version=10.2
deliver-uid=4221402
relpath=Qlarius Underwriter/qlarius/interfaces
project=514C41524955533A4D41494E4C494E455F4A4156415F535452
project-uid=4217051
=====
C:\qlarius\temp_java_str\Qlarius Underwriter\qlarius\utilities
=====
version=10.2
deliver-uid=4221402
relpath=Qlarius Underwriter/qlarius/utilities
project=514C41524955533A4D41494E4C494E455F4A4156415F535452
project-uid=4217051
```

The command:

```
C:\>dmmeta list QLARIUS\VS_TYPICAL_1.0\Qlarius_Underwriter\
Qlarius_Underwriter\properties
```

will display the metadata for all the files in :

```
C:\QLARIUS\VS_TYPICAL_1.0\Qlarius_Underwriter\Qlarius_Underwriter
\properties
```

Actioning Requests by Date or Attribute Value



IMPORTANT! If the *Dimensions CM* "electronic signatures" facility is enabled (authentication required for sensitive changes to a request's or an item's lifecycle state and attributes), attempting automatic actioning to sensitive lifecycle states will always fail.

The `dm_auto_action` utility is available to all users and supports two different syntaxes:

Syntax (1st form) `dm_auto_action <product-id> <request-type> <holding-state>
<preferred-state> <fallback-state> <date-attribute-name>`

Example (1st form) `dm_auto_action PCMS CR HELD "CCB PENDING" \
OUTSTANDING HOLD_UNTIL`

This form of the utility actions each request in <product-id> of type <request-type>, whose current status is <holding-state>, to either <preferred-state> or <fallback-state>, provided that the value of <date-attribute-name> is less than the current system date (i.e. provided the value lies in the past).

<date-attribute-name> is the Variable Name parameter of a user-defined request attribute whose Data-Type is Date for date format (for details, refer to the Process Modeler description (Configuration Object Management | Object Type Definitions | Requests | <request-type> | Attributes) in the *Process Configuration Guide* or the associated online help).

The action will be to <holding-state> provided that this will allow the request to be placed in at least one user's pending list. This means that: <holding-state> must not be a final state, and of the role(s) to handle the lifecycle transition(s) onwards from <holding-state>, at least one must be currently assigned to at least one user.

If this criterion cannot be met, the action will be to <pending-state> (regardless of what the pending-list position may be at this state: no requests that meet the specified criteria are left at <holding-state>).

Syntax (2nd form) `dm_auto_action <product-id> <request-type> <request-status>
<preferred-state> <fallback-state> <attribute-name>=<value>`

Example (2nd form) `dm_auto_action PCMS PR IN_PROGRESS CLOSED \
COMPLETED WORK_STATUS=COMPLETED`

In this form of the utility, if any requests of type <change-type> with status <request-status> have the value <value> in the attribute <attribute-name>, then an action check is performed for the preferred state <preferred-state>. If the action-check succeeds, the requests are actioned to the preferred state <preferred-state>, otherwise they are actioned to the fallback state <fallback-state>.

Sending Reminders of Pending Lists

Two utilities, available to all users, are provided to mail users with details on their pending requests:

- **dm_full_mail**, which lists all relevant requests pending for each user; and
- **dm_incremental_mail**, which lists only relevant requests last actioned (or, optionally, last modified) within the preceding few days.

Syntax `dm_full_mail [-v] <product-id> <request-type>
dm_incremental_mail [-u] [-v] <product-id> <request-type> <days>`

- v specifies a verbose format for each request in the mail message (see below for details). The default is a brief format.

- u is valid only for `dm_incremental_mail`, and it specifies that the time of last modification is to be used rather than the time of last action to determine whether a request falls within the designated period.
- <product-id> is the identity of the product whose requests are to be reported. A null string may be used to specify all products in the database.
- <request-type> is the request type for the requests to be reported. A null string may be used to specify all request types.
- <days> is the number of days to be covered by the messages generated by `dm_incremental_mail`. This period ends at midnight immediately before `dm_incremental_mail` is started.

For example, if three days are specified here, and `dm_incremental_mail` is started at 2 a.m. on Monday, requests last actioned at 1 a.m. the previous Friday or at 11 p.m. on Sunday will be reported, while requests last actioned at 11 p.m. on Thursday or at 1 a.m. today (Monday) will not be reported.

Separate mail messages are sent to each user listing all requests that meet the given selection criteria and that are pending for the user in a Leader, Primary, or Secondary role. The following are given for each request in both brief and verbose formats:

```
Request Identity
Current Status
Title (i.e. Attr-no 1): the first 70 characters
```

The following are given for each request in verbose format only:

```
The relevant user roles
Related Design Parts
Related Requests and their Current Status
Originator
```

These utilities are intended to provide regular reports to users on requests needing to be dealt with. They will normally be run as automatic jobs, as described below.

Automatic Job Triggering: Using crontab

If the following entries are placed in the crontab of the change-manager for product PRODX:

```
0 2 * * 2-5 /usr/local/bin/do_incmail PRODX PR 1
0 2 * * 1 /usr/local/bin/do_incmail PRODX PR 3
0 3 1 * * /usr/local/bin/do_fullmail PRODX PR
```

then `dm_full_mail` will run at 3 a.m. on the first day of every month, while `dm_incremental_mail` will run at 2 a.m. on Mondays to Fridays (to cover just the preceding day, except on Monday when 3 days are included to cover the weekend). All reports are specified to cover requests of type PR in the PRODX product.

The entries refer to simple scripts that must be set up to invoke the utilities. For example, a C-shell script for `do_incmail` could be:

```
#!/bin/csh
source .login
```

```
dm_incremental_mail $1 $2 $3
exit
```

Similar crontab entries can be made to run `dm_auto_action`.

Encryption

In a Dimensions installation the following data is encrypted before being written to disk:

- User names
- Base database names
- Connection strings

The above are collectively referred to as *User Ids* (<UserId>).

- Passwords

The encrypted information is stored in the Dimensions file `registry.dat` located in the `dfs` sub-directory of the installation home directory. The header in `registry.dat` contains the encryption version in use. For additional security, Serena recommends that only the Dimensions System Administrator user account (by default, `dmsys`) can read, and write to, `registry.dat`.



NOTE The User Ids are mapped to upper case before being encrypted. The passwords remain case sensitive.

The `dmpasswd` program enables <UserId> entries to be added and deleted, and for passwords to be changed for existing entries.

Constraints

Only the Dimensions System Administrator user account and the installation owner have permissions to run `dmpasswd` and access the `registry.dat` file. No Dimensions roles are required.

This feature is supported on UNIX and Windows. It is not supported on z/OS, since the feature is not required on that platform.

Syntax

```
dmpasswd <UserId> -add [ -pwd <Password> ] | -mod | -del | -help
```

where:

- <UserId>

Specifies the user id entry for a particular user. This argument is mandatory and is always the first argument specified. Examples of <UserId> are:

- Oracle: <base_db_name>@<connect_string>
- Dimensions installation owner: `dmsys`

- `-add`
Interactively adds a new <UserID> entry for a particular user. The program prompts for a password followed by confirmation of that password. The `-pwd <password>` argument can be used to avoid `dmpasswd` prompting for the password.
Appropriate message texts are logged, for example, `user added`, `user already exists`, and `passwords don't match`. The `-add`, `-mod`, and `-del` arguments are mutually exclusive.
- `-pwd <Password>`
Optional argument (can only be used with the `-add` option) that specifies the case sensitive password to be used.
- `-mod`
Interactively modifies the password of an existing <UserId>. The program prompts for the old password followed by the new password, and then prompts for confirmation of the new password.
Appropriate message texts are logged, for example, `password changed`, `user does not exist`, `invalid password`, and `new passwords don't match`. The `-add`, `-mod`, and `-del` arguments are mutually exclusive.
- `-del`
Deletes a <UserId>. The program prompts for the password, and then prompts for confirmation of the deletion.
Appropriate message texts are logged, for example, `user deleted`, `user does not exist`, and `invalid password`. The `-add`, `-mod`, and `-del` arguments are mutually exclusive.
- `-help`
Displays program usage.

Examples

Command	Description
<code>dmpasswd intermediate@dim9 -add</code>	Registers the intermediate base database for an Oracle instance <code>dim9</code> .
<code>dmpasswd dmsys -add -pwd Not-Telling</code>	Registers the password of the pool owner user account on Windows platforms.
<code>dmpasswd pcms_sys -mod</code>	Modifies the password associated with the <code>pcms_sys</code> user-id.
<code>dmpasswd intermediate@dim9 -del</code>	Deletes the <code>intermediate@dim9</code> user-id.
<code>dmpasswd -help</code>	Lists a usage summary.
<code>dmpasswd dim9 -add -pwd dmsys/foobar</code>	Registers the user-name/password credential required to access a remote IBM UDB database pointed to by the ODBC alias <code>dim9</code> .

Chapter 4

The Developer Command-Line Interface

Introduction	558
Working with DM – Some Typical Development Scenarios	560
What are the Commands I Can Perform?	568
Alphabetic List of Commands	569
Command List	571
Configuring the Developer Command-Line	613

Introduction

This chapter describes the Serena® Dimensions® CM Developer Command-Line, a simplified command interface designed for developers working exclusively with streams. The purpose is to:

- Provide a utility that is easy to learn and use
- Enable users to work with a simpler syntax than that of the dmcli client
- Only provide those commands that are required for working with streams

What Can I Do with the Developer Command-Line?

The Developer Command-Line provides a set of functions designed to manage streams in a command-line format. Streams are a category of project that is better suited to collaborative development and for using agile development techniques. For an overview of streams, see "About Streams" in the User's Guide.

This utility allows you to:

- Perform simple administration of streams
- Switch between streams and work area locations
- Update your work area with the latest files in a stream and automerge any conflicts
- Commit changes from your work area to a stream
- View information about streams, baselines, and file history

How Do I Use the Developer Command-Line Interface?

To use the Developer Command-Line interface, you need to invoke an executable called *DM*. This command interfaces with a daemon, a process that manages its connection to the database. The DM executable will connect to the Dimensions CM repository that you specify in the standard way that all Dimensions CM clients use. Dimensions CM makes use of a connection cache, which means that once a connection has been made to a specified repository, that connection will be automatically reused unless:

- Different connection details are specified
- The cache is cleared via the logout command
- The cache times out and is automatically deleted

You need to understand how the commands are structured in order to use them. Each DM command consists of the following components:

- A command name, which may have one or more aliases, or alternative names
- Parameters that may be mandatory or optional
- A set of command-specific options
- A set of global options, specifying the connection details, that can be applied to any command. See ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

The format for any given command is generally:

```
dm command parameter_1 parameter_2 ...
  [--option-1
   --option-22
   ... ]
```

How do I Invoke the Developer Command-Line Interface?

To invoke the Developer Command-Line interface, invoke the DM command. This runs the utility and connects to the Dimensions repository and server that you have specified. There are a number of ways that you can specify your desired repository. For more details, see "[How do I Connect to the Database?](#)" on page 559.

How can I Display Help Information?

DM comes with a help system that you can access via the *help* command. To access general help on DM, you can specify

```
dm --help
```

This will show the list of commands DM provides and a summary of what these commands do. To access specific help on a command, you can do the following

```
dm help <command>
```

For example:

```
$ dm help sw
```

will display the help text describing what the command does and the parameters available.

How do I Connect to the Database?

There are a number of global options that can be used with any DM command that allow you to specify your repository connection details. These are:

```
--user <user_name>
--password <password>
--database <database>
--server <server_name:port>
--card
```

Where:

- <user_name>
Specifies a Dimensions CM user name.
If omitted, the DM command will use the name of the OS user that you are currently logged in as.
- <password>
Specifies the password for the user.

If omitted, the DM command will use the last password that you supplied for the user specified by <user>, if cached by the connection daemon.

- <database>

Specifies the database name and connection string for the database to which you are connecting.

If omitted, the DM command will connect to the last database that you connected to as the user specified by <user>.

- <server_name[:port]>

Specifies the name of the server and optionally the port number to connect to. For example, devserver or devserver:699

- SDP protocol: <server name[:port]>
- HTTP protocol: http://<server name[:port]>
- HTTPS protocol: https://<server name[:port]>

If omitted, the DM command will connect to the last server and port number that you connected to as the user specified by <user>.

- --card

Specify this parameter to use a Smart Card to login (only applicable if configured).

You will be prompted for your PIN if you have not previously supplied it. You will then be presented with a dialog box asking you to choose a certificate. These credentials will be used instead of your user name and password.

Example `dm liststreams --user user1 --password alpha --database qlarius_cm@dim2009 --server winxbox1:8080`

Working with DM – Some Typical Development Scenarios

This section will walk you through a number of common development scenarios and tell you how to use the Developer Command-Line in those scenarios. The following common tasks will be covered:

- Creating a stream to contain your code base. See ["Creating and Deleting Streams" on page 561](#).
- Importing your initial code base into a stream. See ["Importing Your Code Into the Stream" on page 561](#).
- Getting a working copy of the code base. See ["Obtaining a Working Copy of the Code for Modification" on page 561](#).
- Committing your changes back to the repository. See ["Making Changes and Committing them Back to the Repository" on page 562](#).
- Automatically merging changes from the repository into your working copy and dealing with any conflicts. See ["Handling Conflicts" on page 563](#).
- Using requests to control your change sets. See ["Using Requests to Control Change Sets" on page 566](#).

Creating and Deleting Streams

Before you start to work with your code, you must first put a copy of it into the Dimensions CM repository. To do this you need to create a development stream that will manage that code. This can be done with the `createstream` or `cs` command.

In this example, we will be using a stream called `MESSENGER` to manage a simple MSN and YAHOO IM application.

To create this empty stream we would use a command such as:

```
% dm cs messenger -m "A simple IM application"  
Stream 'messenger' created
```

If we wished to later delete this stream, we could do this using the following command:

```
% dm ds messenger  
Stream 'messenger' deleted
```

Our stream is now created and ready for use. The next step is to import our initial code base into this stream for development use.

Importing Your Code Into the Stream

Once we have created our stream for managing the code, we need to import the code base that we want into that stream. The simplest way of doing this is to use the `import` command. This command will take all the uncontrolled files from a specified area on disk and recursively add them to a stream.

In our example, the messenger application is located in the directory `d:\messenger`. At present, this directory contains just the sources, makefiles and help text that we want to put under control. So, we now do this with a series of commands such as the following:

```
% cd d:\messenger  
% dm sw messenger .  
% dm import -m "Initial code commit to the repository"
```

Which displays the following:

```
Processing files...  
Adding          ChatSessions.cpp  
Adding          ChatSessions.h
```

Our code is now under control and ready for use.

Obtaining a Working Copy of the Code for Modification

Once our messenger application has been imported into the repository, we want to be able to obtain a working copy of our code on our development machine for building and modification. We can do this by the use of the `get`, or – more likely – the `update` command.

The `get` command will copy the code from the repository into our working area and abort if any conflicts are detected, whilst the `update` command will automatically merge any

conflicts unless a line-level conflict is detected. As we are more likely to want to automatically merge our code, we will focus here on using *update*.

After creating a working area on disk called `D:\messenger1_0\`, we set that directory as our default and run the *update* command

```
% mkdir D:\messenger1_0\  
% cd D:\messenger1_0\  
% dm sw messenger D:\messenger1_0\  

```

Which displays the following:

```
Stream 'messenger' is now using 'D:\messenger1_0\  
  
% dm update  

```

Which displays the following:

```
Processing files...  
A      ChatSessions.cpp;messenger#1  
A      ChatSessions.h;messenger#1  

```

As we have just created our work area, all the code is added from the repository without any conflicts.

Making Changes and Committing them Back to the Repository

Once we have retrieved the code we can now build it and start adding new features.

Let's assume that we modify the MSN support to include the ability to use VOIP and Webcam protocols. In doing this we modify existing source code and make files plus add 1 new source file. Once we have finished coding and unit tested our changes we want to commit them back to the repository.

To check what the state of our work area is in comparison with the repository, we first run the *status* command to see what we have changed.

```
% dm status  

```

Which displays the list of files and their status:

```
Processing files...  
M      makefile  
M      MsnChatSessions.cpp  
M      MsnChatSessions.h  
?      vc80.pdb  
?      WebVoip.cpp  
?      win32x86_debug/ChatSessions.obj  

```

This shows us that we have modified 3 controlled files (tagged M) and have a number of uncontrolled files that are not currently in the repository (tagged "?").

As we have both uncontrolled new source files and the results of our build in the working area, we need to decide what we want to add to the repository so that we can commit a change set that we are happy with. As we are not interested in controlling the build results, we decide we are only interested in adding the new file `WebVoip.cpp` to our commit. We can do this by the use of the *add* command.

```
% dm add WebVoip.cpp
```

Which displays the following:

```
Processing files...
A      webvoip.cpp
add complete
```

This will schedule the new file `WebVoip.cpp` to be included when we next commit our change set, but exclude all the built targets, which we are not interested in controlling.

When we are finally ready to commit our changes, we simply run `commit` as follows

```
% dm commit -m "Add initial prototype VOIP support"
```

Which displays the following:

```
Processing files...
Adding      WebVoip.cpp
Adding      makefile
Adding      MsnChatSessions.h
Adding      MsnChatSessions.cpp
```

This has now committed our VOIP support to the repository. If we use the `status` command again we can now see that the only difference is the built files that we decided not to control.

```
% dm stat
```

Which displays the following:

```
Processing files...
?      vc80.pdb
?      win32x86_debug/ChatSessions.obj
?      win32x86_debug/FileTransferRequests.obj
```

We have now successfully performed a simple development cycle!

Handling Conflicts

Although in our small example it is unlikely that more than one developer will be working on the application, in the real world, conflicting changes to the same file is something that most developers need to deal with on a regular basis. The `update` command helps to manage such conflicts.

The `update` command will not only populate a work area with the latest contents of the repository, but will also perform an automatic merge if any conflicts occur between files. There are two main types of conflict that `update` can handle. These can be resolved in the following ways:

- Automatic merges – where the file on disk is merged cleanly with the latest version in the repository
- Manual merges – where the file on disk has line-level conflicts with the latest version in the repository and requires the developer to manually merge the file

All merges are performed through the use of a DIFF3 script and conflicts are tagged using standard DIFF3 formats (DIFF3 is a standard comparison utility; see the DIFF3 documentation for more details).

Ways to Identify conflicts

In our example, we will assume that two developers have been working on our code and have introduced conflicts that one developer later needs to resolve.

A conflict can be found in several ways. The main ones however are

- using the *status* command to notify you of conflicts
- attempting a *commit* and having it fail due to conflicts

Examples of these are shown below:

- Using *status*:

```
% dm st
```

Which displays the following:

```
Processing files...
C      UtilityFuncs.cpp;messenger#2 : File is modified locally and
      in the repository
?      vc80.pdb
C      WebVoip.cpp;messenger#2 : File is modified locally and in the
      repository
?      win32x86_debug/ChatSessions.obj
?      win32x86_debug/FileTransferRequests.obj
?      win32x86_debug/messappcmd.obj
?      win32x86_debug/MessengerApps.obj
```

- Using *commit*:

```
% dm ci -m "Show a conflict"
```

Which displays the following:

```
Processing files...

Conflicts have been detected between your area and the repository.
C      WebVoip.cpp : Repository file has been updated
COR3200234E Error: Delivery aborted.
```

If this situation occurs, then the developer will need to merge his or her code with the latest tip before they can do a successful commit.

Useful Merging Commands

There are several commands that the developer doing the merge may find useful during this process.

diff command The first of these is *diff*. This command allows the developer to show what the differences between their local version and the latest in the repository are. An example of this might be:

```
% dm diff WebVoip.cpp
C      WebVoip.cpp
```

Which displays the following:

```
== Differences detected between files were =====
Local file      : d:/messenger1_1/WebVoip.cpp
```

```
Repository file: d:/messenger1_1/WebVoip.cpp.cm.latest
```

```
18a19,22
> /// \namespace WebUtils
> namespace WebUtils
> {
>
32,33d35
< /// This is a comment which I have added
< /// For the purpose of showing a conflict
47a50
> }
```

```
=====
```

As you can see, the difference between the two versions is shown using the standard diff style output. (Note – It is possible to configure the Developer Command-Line to use different tools other than `dm diff`).

update command As well as using `dm diff` to show the code differences, it is also possible to run *update* in a dry run mode to show what it would do, but not actually do it. An example of this is shown below:

```
% dm up --dry-run
```

Which displays the following:

```
Processing files...

G      WebVoip.cpp: Local file would have been automatically merged
      with the repository version
C      UtilityFuncs.cpp : Automatic merge would have resulted in
      conflicts

Dry run complete - no files modified
```

The "G" code indicates that a file would have been merged cleanly, while the "C" code indicates that manual intervention would have been required.

Performing the actual update would give our developer the following results:

```
% dm up
```

Which displays the following:

```
Processing files...

C      UtilityFuncs.cpp : Line level conflicts have been detected

=====
Please select one of the following options -
  (i)gnore the conflict for the moment,
  (a)ccept the repository version,
  (u)se your local version,
  (s)how differences,
  (m)erge the files and invoke an editor to resolve any conflicts
  (g)o ahead with the merge and resolve conflicts later
  (q)uit
i
```

```
G      WebVoip.cpp: Local file was automatically merged with the
      repository version
S      UtilityFuncs.cpp: Conflict was skipped
```

Resolving Conflicts

When line-level conflicts are detected, our developer is presented with a number of options that they can apply to that conflict. Being unsure of the details, our developer decides to ignore the conflict for the moment and talk to the person who did the original change later on. However, the developer could have used the (s) option to show the conflicts, decide what to do, and then use (m) to manually edit the conflicts.

Let's assume that our developer, after consultation with the author of the other change, decides that the repository version is the correct one and overrides their local changes. They therefore re-run the update command specifying that it should automatically accept the repository version for that file.

```
% dm up UtilityFuncs.cpp --accept repository
```

Which displays the following:

```
Processing files...
A      UtilityFuncs.cpp;messenger#2: Overwriting locally modified
      file
1 file transfer operation succeeded, 0 failed.
```

When they re-run *status*, our developer now sees that only the automatically merged source file is now due to be committed, and they commit that file.

```
% dm st WebVoip.cpp UtilityFuncs.cpp
```

Which displays the following:

```
Processing files...
M      WebVoip.cpp
```

They run the commit:

```
% dm commit WebVoip.cpp -m "Commit merged change"
```

Which results in the following:

```
Processing files...
Adding      WebVoip.cpp
```

The conflicts are now successfully resolved.

Using Requests to Control Change Sets

Change sets – or sequences of file changes – can be controlled with the use of requests. Most of the Developer Command-Line commands support the notion of using a request or list of requests to control the file versions that are processed by that command. For example, doing a command such as:

```
% dm get --requestid product_def_1
```

would only get the file versions that were related as in-response-to PRODUCT_DEF_1 and in the stream that you are currently working with. The same would also apply to a command like *status* where the files compared against an area would be those files related *In-Response-To* to the requests that you specified, plus any that were also related as dependent. This means that you could take a change set that had been controlled by a request – say a patch – and apply it to your area by using a command such as:

```
% dm up --requestid patch_def_20
```

and have that patch set automatically merged into your working copy.

When committing changes to the repository from your working area, you can specify one or more requests that you would like these changes to be logged against. Your changes will be related as *In-Response-To* those specified requests, for example:

```
% dm commit include/sys/*.h --requestid patch_def_15 -m "Changes for supporting AIX"
```

All the .h files committed will be related to request patch_def_15.

With regards to our example, let's say that one of the developers writing our IM application adds Doxygen comments to some of the header files in the work area. The developer then commits this change set against a specific request as follows:

```
% dm ci --requestId minako_scr_212 -m "Doxygen comments for standards"
```

Which results in the following:

```
Processing files...
Adding      Msnlocale.h
Adding      Mutex.h
Adding      NetworkOpsSSL.h
Adding      MsnChatSessions.h
```

Another developer then wants to pick up these changes and merge them into their local working copy. However, they only want to pick up these changes, and not the latest copy.

To do this they would run an update command specifying the request against which those changes were made so that only those files are updated in the work area. The developer first performs a dry run of the update, as it would be advisable to check the results:

```
% dm up --requestId minako_scr_212 --dry-run
```

Which displays the following:

```
Processing files...

C      Msnlocale.h : Automatic merge would have resulted in
conflicts
C      Mutex.h : Automatic merge would have resulted in conflicts
C      MsnChatSessions.h : Automatic merge would have resulted in
conflicts
G      FileTransferRequests.h: Local file would have been
automatically merged with the repository version
C      MessengerApps.h : Automatic merge would have resulted in
conflicts
C      Msn.h : Automatic merge would have resulted in conflicts
C      NetworkOps.h : Automatic merge would have resulted in
```

```
      conflicts
U      NetworkOpsSSL.h;messenger#2
U      Threads.h;messenger#2
U      UtilityFuncs.h;messenger#2
```

Dry run complete - no files modified

They can check the changes and then run the *update* for real.

What are the Commands I Can Perform?

This section consists of an overview of the commands you can perform with the DM command-line client. More details are given for each command in the ["Command List" on page 571](#).

Managing Streams

The commands for creating and deleting streams are:

- The **createstream** command creates a new stream and defines its associated work area. You can create an empty stream or use an existing stream or baseline to populate it with its initial content. A version branch name for the items in the stream is also created. See ["createstream – Create a new stream in the repository" on page 577](#)
- The **deletestream** command can be used to delete a stream if it has not had any versioned content created in it. See ["deletestream – Delete a stream" on page 580](#)

These commands are for locking a stream to prevent users from updating its content in the repository. See

- The **lockstream** command locks a stream. See ["lockstream – Lock a stream" on page 599](#)
- The **unlockstream** command unlocks a stream. See ["unlockstream – Unlock a stream" on page 609](#).

Working with Streams

To manage your stream settings, the following commands are available.

- the **switchstream** command enables you to set your default stream and work area. See ["switchstream – Switch the working stream" on page 607](#).
- The **getinfo** command enables you to find out what your current stream and work area are. See ["getinfo – Get current stream and work area details" on page 590](#).

To commit content to a stream, or to populate a work area from a stream, the following commands are available:

- The **update** command updates the files in your work area with the current contents of a stream, resolving any conflicts as it does so. See ["update – Update a local work area" on page 610](#).

- The **deliver** command updates the stream with the files in your work area. See ["deliver – Deliver content to a stream" on page 581](#).
- The **export** command copies the latest files in a stream into an area without creating any metadata. This is a useful feature if you want to create a copy of the code for release purposes. See ["export – Exports a non-versioned copy of a stream to a work area" on page 586](#).
- The **import** command allows you to import new files into a stream that have not been previously controlled. See ["import – Import uncontrolled content into a stream" on page 591](#).
- The **add** command schedules previously uncontrolled files to be added to the stream on the next commit or deliver command. See ["add – Schedule a file or directory to be added to the repository" on page 571](#).
- The **commit** (or deliver) command updates the stream in the repository with changes from the local work area. See ["commit – Commit content to a stream" on page 575](#).
- The **revert** command resets the files in your work area to the latest state of the files in the stream, overwriting any local content or refactoring changes where possible. See ["revert – Revert local changes made to a work area" on page 603](#).

Commands to help you resolve conflicts between a stream and your work area are:

- The **diff** command displays any differences in file content between the files in the work area and the same files in the stream. See ["diff – Display the code differences between a stream and a local work area" on page 584](#)
- The **update** command updates a work area with the latest content of the stream, automatically resolving conflicts where possible, or assisting you to resolve them when line-level conflicts occur. See ["update – Update a local work area" on page 610](#).

Alphabetic List of Commands

An alphabetical list of the commands available are listed in the table below. Some commands have one or more aliases, which are alternative names that can be used for when specifying the command.

Command	See the following ...	Alias
add	"add – Schedule a file or directory to be added to the repository" on page 571	
annotate	"annotate – Add a comment to a file" on page 573	ann
cat	"cat – Display the contents of a file" on page 574	
commit	"commit – Commit content to a stream" on page 575	checkin ci
createstream	"createstream – Create a new stream in the repository" on page 577	create cs
delete	"delete – Schedule deletions" on page 579	delete rm, del erase

Command	See the following ...	Alias
deletestream	"deletestream – Delete a stream" on page 580	ds
deliver	"deliver – Deliver content to a stream" on page 581	de
diff	"diff – Display the code differences between a stream and a local work area" on page 584	di
export	"export – Exports a non-versioned copy of a stream to a work area" on page 586	export
get	"get – Get the contents of a stream to a local work area" on page 588	checkout co
getinfo	"getinfo – Get current stream and work area details" on page 590	
import	"import – Import uncontrolled content into a stream" on page 591	
list	"list – List the contents of a stream" on page 593	ls
listbaselines	"listbaselines – List the baselines in the repository" on page 594	lsb
liststreams	"liststreams – List the streams in the repository" on page 596	lss
lockfile	"lockfile – Lock a file in the repository" on page 598	lock
lockstream	"lockstream – Lock a stream" on page 599	locks
log	"log – Display the repository history for a file" on page 600	
logout	"logout – Clear the Dimensions login credentials" on page 601	lo
move	"move – Move (rename) files" on page 602	mv ren
revert	"revert – Revert local changes made to a work area" on page 603	
status	"status – Report on changes to a local work area" on page 605	stat st
switchstream	"switchstream – Switch the working stream" on page 607	switch sw
unlockfile	"unlockfile – Unlock a file in the repository" on page 608	unlock
unlockstream	"unlockstream – Unlock a stream" on page 609	unlocks
update	"update – Update a local work area" on page 610	up

Command List

add – Schedule a file or directory to be added to the repository

This command will schedule any uncontrolled files or directories in a work area to be added to the repository the next time you issue a *commit* command.

Note that when adding a directory, everything underneath the specified directory will be scheduled for addition.

Files that are up to date with the repository will be ignored.

Alias	None
Format	<pre>dm add <file1> <file2>... [--directory <directory>, --area <directory> --recursive, -R --non-recursive, -N --quiet, -q --user <user_name> --password <password> --database <database> --server <server_name:port> --card]</pre>

where

- `<file1> <file2> ...`
Optionally specifies the names of files or directories/folders to be added.
You can use "*" as a wildcard in these names to represent one or more characters.
- `--directory <directory> or --area <directory>`
Specifies the name of the folder/directory identifying the work area from which files are to be added.
If it is not specified, then the default work area associated with the stream will be used.
- `--recursive or -R`
This option will add files and subdirectories of the specified directories. This is the default.
- `--non-recursive or -N`
This option will only process the files and directories for the specified path. It will not include subdirectories.
- `--quiet or -q`
Only print critical messages.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see "How do I Connect to the Database?" on page 559.

Example `dm add insurance_v2 c:\work\insurance\`

annotate – Add a comment to a file

This command adds a comment to a file, or set of files.

Alias `ann`

Format `dm annotate <file1[;rev]> <file2[;rev]> ...`
 `[--stream <stream_name>`
 `--comment <comment>, -m <comment>`
 `--user <user_name>`
 `--password <password>`
 `--database <database>`
 `--server <server_name:port>`
 `--card]`

where

- `<file1[;rev]> <file2[;rev]> ...`
specifies the name(s) of the file(s) to which you want the comment to be added.
If specified, `rev` determines which revision to process. The default is the revision in the work area, otherwise the latest in the repository is used.
- `--stream <stream_name>`
Specifies the name of the stream for which you want to annotate files.
If it is not specified, then your current stream will be used.
- `--comment <comment>` or `-m <comment>`
The comment that you wish to add to the files.
This can be a maximum of 2k.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm annotate DBIO.java FileIO.java;2 --stream PATCH_1 --comment Updated for patch 1`

cat – Display the contents of a file

This command will display the contents of one or more files to standard out.

The format is:

```
Format  dm cat <file1[;rev]> <file2[;rev]> ...
        [--stream <stream_name>
        --directory <directory>, --area <directory>
        --user <user_name>
        --password <password>
        --database <database>
        --server <server_name:port>
        --card]
```

where

- <file1[;rev]> <file2[;rev]> ...

specifies the name(s) of the file(s) you wish to be deploy.

If specified, `rev` determines which revision to process. The default is the latest revision in the repository.

- `--stream <stream_name>`

Specifies the name of the stream to which the file(s) belong.

If a stream is not specified, then the current stream will be used.

- `--directory <directory>` or `--area <directory>`

Optionally, specifies the folder/directory of a local work area from which the specified files are to be listed. The default is the current directory.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

```
Example  dm cat DBIO.java FileIO.java --stream MAINLINE --area c:\work\devarea\
```

commit – Commit content to a stream

This command will commit any changed content from a local work area to a stream. If there are no differences, then the command will do nothing.

Note that the commit functionality is a subset of the deliver functionality.

The status of the file being committed is represented by the following keys:

- Adding – A file/directory in your work area has been added to the stream.
- Importing – A file already in the repository has been imported into the stream.
- Renaming – A file/directory has been renamed/moved in the stream to reflect changes in your work area.
- Deleting – A file/directory that has been deleted from your local work area has also been deleted from the stream.
- Skipping – A file/directory in your local work area has been skipped because it was not scheduled for addition or deletion. Note this status will only be shown if you have specified the verbose parameter.

Files that are up to date with the stream will be ignored.

Aliases ci

Format dm commit <file1> <file2> ...
 [--stream <stream_name>
 --directory <directory>, --area <directory>
 --recursive, -R
 --non-recursive, -N
 --contributors <contributorstream1>, <contributorstream2>, ...
 --comment <comment>, -m <comment>
 --quiet, q
 --verbose, -v
 --requestId <request> ...
 --remove <stream_name>, --remove <revision>
 --changes-only
 --user <user_name>
 --password <password>
 --database <database>
 --server <server_name:port>
 --card]

where

- <file1> <file2> ...
 Optionally, specifies the names of files or directories/folders to commit to the stream. You can use "*" as a wildcard in these names to represent one or more characters.
- --stream <stream_name>
 Specifies the name of the stream to commit the content to. If it is not specified, then the current stream will be used.
- --directory <directory> or --area <directory>

Specifies the name of the folder/directory of the local work area whose content is to be committed.

If it is not specified, then the current directory will be used.

- `--recursive` or `-R`

Include the subfolders and files of the specified directories.

This is the default.

- `--non-recursive` or `-N`

Only process the files and directories at the specified path. (Do not include subfolders and files).

- `--contributors <contributorstream1>, <contributorstream2>, ...`
or `--contributors all`

Allow content from other streams that might be in your work area to be committed as well as files owned by the target stream. `contributorstreams` can either be a comma-separated list of streams or the value "all", which means consider content from all streams.

- `--comment <comment>` or `-m <comment>`

Use the specified comment when creating new item revisions. If no comment is specified, then Dimensions CM will generate a default.

- `--quiet` or `-q`

Only print critical messages.

- `--verbose` or `-v`

Print additional information about the update process.

- `--requests <request-id> ...`

Relate the changes that are committed as *In-Response-To* the requests specified.

- `--remove <stream_name>` or `--remove <revision>`

If committing deletions, then specify the scope of that deletion.

- If `stream_name` is specified, then all revisions of the deleted file will be removed from the stream. This is the default.
- If `revision` is specified, then only the file revision that was deleted from your local area will be removed from the stream.

- `--changes-only`

Only files which have been changed or moved will be processed. Any scheduled additions, deletions or import of content of contributing streams will be ignored.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see "How do I Connect to the Database?" on page 559.

Example `dm commit --stream MAINLINE --area c:\work\devarea\`

createstream – Create a new stream in the repository

This command will create a new stream in the repository.

Aliases `cs, create`

Format `dm createstream <stream_name> <area>`
 `[--product <productName>`
 `--from-stream <fromStreamName>`
 `--from-baseline <fromBaselineName>`
 `--branch <branchName>`
 `--description <description>`
 `--user <user_name>`
 `--password <password>`
 `--database <database>`
 `--server <server_name:port>`
 `--card]`

Where:

- `<stream_name>`
Is the name of the new stream.
- `<area>`
Is the name of the folder/directory of the work area to be associated with the stream.
- `--product <productName>`
Specifies the name of the product that will own this stream.
If this is omitted, then the owning product will default to the product owning the baseline or stream specified in the `--from-stream` or `--from-baseline` option.
If neither of those options are specified, then the owning product will be the product owning your default stream.
- `--from-stream <fromStreamName>`
If specified, is the name of an already existing stream from which item revisions will be used to initially populate the new stream.
- `--from-baseline <fromBaselineName>`
If specified, is the name of an existing baseline whose item revisions will be used to initially populate the new stream.
- `--branch <branchName>`
Specifies the name of the branch to be used for new item revisions created in this stream.
This must either be a new branch in the repository, or an existing branch that has not been used for any existing item revisions.
If omitted, defaults to the value of `stream_name`.
- `--description <description>`
Is a description for the stream.

For details of the global options --user, --password, --database, --server, and --card, see "How do I Connect to the Database?" on page 559.

Example `dm create STREAM_B c:\work\stream_b\ --from-stream MAINLINE`

delete – Schedule deletions

This command will delete the controlled files or directories from the local work area and schedule those files or directories to be removed from the repository when you next perform a *commit*. It will also remove a file or directory scheduled to be added to the repository.

In the case of uncontrolled files that have been scheduled for addition, this command will leave those files or directories in the local work area, but will remove them from the scheduled additions when you next commit.

Note that when deleting a directory, everything underneath the specified directory will be deleted and scheduled for removal. Removals are non-recursive by default.

Alias del, rm, erase

Format `dm delete <file> ...`
`[--directory <directory>, --area <directory>`
`--recursive, -R`
`--non-recursive, -N`
`--quiet, -q`
`--user <user_name>`
`--password <password>`
`--database <database>`
`--server <server_name:port>`
`--card]`

where

- `<file> ...`
 Optionally, specifies the names of files or directories/folders to be deleted.
 You can use "*" as a wildcard in these names to represent one or more characters.
- `--directory <directory> or --area <directory>`
 Specifies the folder/directory for the work area to which the deletions are to be scheduled.
 If it is not specified, then the current directory will be used.
- `--recursive or -R`
 Include the subfolders and files of the specified directories.
- `--non-recursive or -N`
 Only process the files and directories at the specified path. (Do not include subfolders and files.)
 This is the default.
- `--quiet or -q`
 Only print critical messages.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm delete include/calcs.h --stream STREAM_A --area c:\work\stream_a\`

deletestream – Delete a stream

This command will delete the specified stream from the repository.

Alias ds

Format dm ds <stream_name>
[--user <user_name>
--password <password>
--database <database>
--server <server_name:port>
--card]

where

- <stream_name>
specifies the name of the stream you want to delete.

For details of the global options --user, --password, --database, --server, and --card, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example dm ds STREAM_C

deliver – Deliver content to a stream

This command will deliver any changed content, or any new content scheduled for delivery, from a local work area to a stream in the repository. If there are no changes, then the command will do nothing.

The status of the file being delivered is represented by the following keys:

- Adding – A file/directory in your work area has been added to the stream.
- Importing – A file already in the repository has been imported into the stream.
- Renaming – A file/directory has been renamed/moved in the stream to reflect the changes in your work area.
- Deleting – A file/directory that has been deleted from your local work area has also been deleted from the stream.
- Skipping – A file/directory in your local work area has been skipped in the process because it was not scheduled for addition or deletion.

Note that this status will only be displayed if you have specified the verbose parameter.

Files that are up to date with the stream will be ignored.

Alias de

Format dm deliver <file1> <file2> ...
 [--stream <stream_name>
 --directory <directory>, --area <directory>
 --recursive, -R
 --non-recursive, -N
 --contributors <contributorStream1> <contributorStream2> ...
 --comment <comment>, -m <comment>
 --quiet, q
 --verbose, -v
 --requestId <request-id1> <request-id2> ...
 --add
 --del
 --remove <stream_name>, --remove <revision>
 --changes-only
 --removal_scope <revision> or <stream>
 --user <user_name>
 --password <password>
 --database <database>
 --server <server_name:port>
 --card]

where

- <file1> <file2> ...
 Optionally, specifies the names of files or directories/folders to deliver to the stream. You can use "*" as a wildcard in these names to represent one or more characters.
- --stream <stream_name>
 Specifies the name of the stream to update the work area from. If it is not specified, then the current stream will be used.

- `--directory <directory>`

Specifies the name of the folder/directory of the work area to be updated from the stream.

If it is not specified, then the default work area associated with the stream will be used.
- `--recursive` or `-R`

Include the subfolders and files of the specified directories.

This is the default.
- `--non-recursive` or `-N`

Only process the files and directories at the specified path. (Do not include subfolders and files.)
- `--contributors <contributorStream1>, <contributorStream2>, ...` or `--contributors all`

Allow content from other streams that might be in your work area to be committed as well as files owned by the target stream. contributorstreams can either be a comma-separated list of streams or "all" which means consider content from all streams.
- `--comment <comment>` or `-m <comment>`

Use the specified comment when creating new item revisions. If no comment is specified, then a default will be used.
- `--quiet` or `-q`

Only print critical messages.
- `--verbose` or `-v`

Print additional information about the update process.
- `--requests <request-id1> <request-id2> ...`

Relate changes in the stream as *In-Response-To* the requests specified.
- `--add`

Allow the delivery of both changed content in your work area and new content previously unscheduled for delivery to a stream.
- `--del`

Allow the delivery of both changed content in your work area and deleted content previously unscheduled for removal from a stream.
- `--remove <stream_name>` or `--remove <revision>`

If delivering deletions, then specify the scope of that deletion.

 - If `stream_name` is specified, then all revisions of the deleted file will be removed from the stream. This is the default.
 - If `revision` is specified, then only the file revision that was deleted from your local area will be removed from the stream.
- `--changes-only`

Only files which have been changed or moved will be processed. Any scheduled additions, deletions or import of content of contributing streams will be ignored. This option is mutually exclusive to `--add` or `--del`.

- `--removal_scope [revision|stream]`

If delivering deletions, specify the scope of the deletions. If `revision` is specified, then only the file revision that was deleted from your local work area will be removed from the stream. If `stream` is specified, then all revisions of the deleted file will be removed from the stream. This is the default.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm create STREAM_B c:\work\insurance\`

diff – Display the code differences between a stream and a local work area

This command will display the code differences between the local work area and a stream. If there are no code differences, then the command will do nothing.

Aliases di

Format dm diff <file1> <file2> ...
[--stream <stream_name>
--directory <directory>, --area <directory>
--diff-cmd <diffcmd>
--recursive, -R
--non-recursive, -N
--requestId <request1> <request2> ...
--user <user_name>
--password <password>
--database <database>
--server <server_name:port>
--card]

where

- <file1> <file2> ...
Specifies the names of files and/or folders to be compared.
- --stream <stream_name>
Specifies the name of the stream whose content is being compared.
If it is not specified, then the current stream will be used.
- --directory <directory> or --area <directory>
Specifies the name of the folder in the work area to be compared with the stream.
If it is not specified, then the current folder will be used.
- --diff-cmd <diffcmd>
Override the default diff command used with the one specified in diffcmd.
- --recursive or -R
Include the subfolders and files of the specified folders.
This is the default.
- --non-recursive or -N
Only process the files and directories at the specified path. (Do not include subfolders and files).
- --requestId <request1> <request2> ...
Only compare the files that are related as *In-Response-To* the requests specified.
Requests that are related as dependent to the specified requests will also be processed unless the --non-recursive option is used.
This option cannot be used with the <file> parameter.

For details of the global options --user, --password, --database, --server, and --card, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm diff --stream STREAM_A --area c:\work\insurance\`

export – Exports a non-versioned copy of a stream to a work area

This command will populate a local work area with a non-versioned copy (i.e. a copy of the files in the stream without any associated metadata) of the latest contents of a stream. If the specified work area is already defined and in use, then the export will fail and you will need to use a clean work area.

Aliases export

Format `dm export <file1> <file2> ...`
 `[--stream <stream_name>`
 `--directory <directory>, --area <directory>`
 `--verbose, -v`
 `--force`
 `--recursive, -R`
 `--non-recursive, -N`
 `--expand`
 `--requestId <request-id1> <request-id2> ...`
 `--user <user_name>`
 `--password <password>`
 `--database <database>`
 `--server <server_name:port>`
 `--card]`

where

- `<file1> <file2> ...`
Optionally, specifies the names of files or directories/folders to retrieve from the stream.
- `--stream <stream_name>`
Specifies the name of the stream to export the files from.
If it is not specified, then the current stream will be used.
- `--directory <directory> or --area <directory>`
Specifies the name of the folder/directory of the work area to be populated from the stream.
If it is not specified, then the current directory will be used.
- `--verbose or -v`
Print additional information about the update process.
- `--force`
Force export to use the specified work area, even if it is already populated. Existing files will be overwritten.
- `--recursive or -R`
Include the subdirectories and files of the specified directories.
This is the default.
- `--expand`

Perform file header substitution on exported files. The default is not to perform any header expansion.

- `--non-recursive` or `-N`

Only process the files and directories for the specified path (do not include subfolders and files).

- `--requestId <request-id1> <request-id2> ...`

Only export the files that are related as *In-Response-To* the requests specified.

Requests that are related as dependent to the specified requests will also be processed unless the `--non-recursive` option is used.

This option cannot be used with the `<file>` parameter.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm export --stream STREAM_A --directory c:\work\testarea\`

get – Get the contents of a stream to a local work area

This command will refresh a local work area with a working copy of the latest contents of a stream. If a conflict is found between files that have been modified locally and those in the stream, then the get will fail and you will need to run the update command to process these conflicts.

Aliases checkout, co

Format `dm get <file1> <file2> ...`
 `[--stream <stream_name>`
 `--directory <directory>, --area <directory>`
 `--verbose, -v`
 `--recursive, -R`
 `--non-recursive, -N`
 `--requestId <request1> <request2>...`
 `--user <user_name>`
 `--password <password>`
 `--database <database>`
 `--server <server_name:port>`
 `--card]`

where

- `<file1> <file2> ...`
Optionally, specifies the names of files or directories/folders to retrieve from the stream.
- `--stream <stream_name>`
Specifies the name of the stream to update the work area from.
If it is not specified, then the current stream will be used.
- `directory <directory> or --area <directory>`
Specifies the name of the folder/directory for the work area to be refreshed from the stream.
If it is not specified, then the default work area associated with the stream will be used.
- `--verbose or -v`
This option prints additional information about the export process.
- `--recursive or -R`
This option will update the subdirectories and files of the specified directories.
This is the default.
- `--non-recursive or -N`
This option only processes the files and directories for the specified path. It does not include subdirectories.
- `requestId <request1> <request2> ...`
Only retrieve the files that are related as *In-Response-To* the requests specified.

Requests that are related as dependent to the specified requests will also be processed unless the `--non-recursive` option is used.

This option cannot be used with the `<file>` parameter.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?" on page 559](#).

Example `dm get reports\src --stream STREAM_A --directory c:\work\insurance\`

getinfo – Get current stream and work area details

This command will display the user's current working stream, work area, and default request (if any) details. It has no parameters.

Format `getinfo`

Example `dm getinfo`
[`--user <user_name>`
`--password <password>`
`--database <database>`
`--server <server_name:port>`
`--card]`

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm getinfo`

will display:

Current stream is set to 'STR1' using the working location 'c:\patches\'

import – Import uncontrolled content into a stream

This command will import any uncontrolled content from a work area into a stream in the repository. If there are no differences, then the command will do nothing.

The status of the file being imported is represented by the following keys:

'Adding' – A file/directory in your work area has been added to the stream.

'Importing' – A file already in the repository has been imported into the stream.

Files that are up to date with the repository will be ignored.

Alias import

Format `dm import <file1> <file2> ...`
`[--stream <stream_name>`
`--directory <directory>, --area <directory>`
`--recursive, -R`
`--non-recursive, -N`
`--contributors <contributorStream> ...`
`--comment <comment>, -m <comment>`
`--verbose, -v`
`--quiet, q`
`--requestId <request1> <request2> ...`
`--user <user_name>`
`--password <password>`
`--database <database>`
`--server <server_name:port>`
`--card]`

where

- `<file1> <file2> ...`
 Specifies the names of files or directories/folders to be imported.
 You can use "*" as a wildcard in these names to represent one or more characters.
- `--stream <stream_name>`
 Specifies the name of the stream to update the work area from.
 If it is not specified, then the current stream will be used.
- `directory <directory> or --area <directory>`
 Specifies the name of the folder/directory of the work area from which the files are to be imported.
 If it is not specified, then the current directory will be used.
- `-recursive or -R`
 Include the subdirectories and files of the specified directories..
 This is the default.
- `--non-recursive or -N`
 Only process the files and directories at the specified path (do not include subfolders and files).
- `--contributors <contributorstream1>, <contributorstream2>, ... or --contributors all`

Allow content from other streams that might be in your work area to be imported as well as files owned by the target stream. `contributorstreams` can either be a comma-separated list of streams or the value "all", which means consider content from all streams.

- `--comment <comment>` or `-m <comment>`

Use the specified comment when creating new item revisions. If no comment is specified, then a default will be used.

- `--quiet, -q`

Only print critical messages.

- `--verbose` or `-v`

Print additional information about the import process.

- `--requestId <request1> <request2> ...`

Relate files that are imported as *In-Response-To* the requests specified.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm import --stream STREAM_A --directory c:\work\stream_a\`

list – List the contents of a stream

This command lists information about the contents of a stream.

Aliases ls

Format `dm list [<directory1> <directory2> ...]`
 `[--stream <stream_name>`
 `--verbose, -v`
 `--recursive, -R`
 `--non-recursive, -N`
 `-l`
 `--user <user_name>`
 `--password <password>`
 `--database <database>`
 `--server <server_name:port>`
 `--card]`

where

- `<directory1> <directory2> ...`
 Specifies the name(s) of the directory(s) you want to include in the listing.
 If this is not specified, all files in the stream will be listed.
- `--stream <stream_name>`
 Specifies the name of the stream whose content you want to list.
 If this is not specified, then your current default stream will be used.
- `--verbose` or `-v`
 Specifying this option includes additional information about the files, such as item specification, creator and status.
- `-recursive` or `-R`
 Include the subdirectories and files of the specified directories.
- `--non-recursive` or `-N`
 Only process the files in the specified directories. Do not include subfolders and files.
 This is the default.
- `-l`
 This prints a long listing that includes additional file information.
 If a file has been locked in a stream, this will be indicated with the use of a '*' after the filename.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see "How do I Connect to the Database?" on page 559.

Example `dm list qlarius\interfaces\ --stream STREAM_A --verbose`

listbaselines – List the baselines in the repository

This command will list the release baselines that are present in the repository based on user defined selection criteria.

Baselines are listed in order of creation date.

Aliases `lsb`

Format `dm listbaselines <pattern> ...`
 `[--status <status>`
 `--date <dateRange>`
 `--show <number>`
 `-l`
 `--user <user_name>`
 `--password <password>`
 `--database <database>`
 `--server <server_name:port>`
 `--card]`

where

- `<pattern> ...`

Specifies a regular expression pattern matching filter for the baseline names, for example `*rel`, that can be used to refine the list of baselines.

- `--status <status>`

Specifies a regular expression pattern matching filter for the status, For example `*PEN`, that can be used to refine the list of baselines.

This filter can also be used to display all active and inactive baselines by specifying the following keywords:

- `ACTIVE` —This will list all baselines that are at an *open* state.
- `INACTIVE` —This will list all baselines that are at a *closed* or *rejected* state.

- `--date <dateRange>`

Specifies a date filter to be applied to the creation date of the baselines that are displayed.

You can use `>`, `<` and `=` operators. You cannot use multiple combinations of these operators, but you must specify only one of them in the expression.

The format used for the date must be one of the following:

`DD/MON/YYYY`, `DD-MON-YYYY`, `DD MON YYYY`, `MM/DD/YYYY`, `MM-DD-YYYY`,

`MM DD YYYY`, `DD-Month-YYYY`, `DD/Month/YYYY`, `DD Month YYYY` and `HH24:MI:SS`.

Example date expressions are:

`> 20-jun-2009`

`> 4 feb 2009 01:00`

- `--show <number>`

An integer specifying the maximum number of baselines to be displayed.

- `-l`

This prints a long listing that includes additional baseline information.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm listbaselines --date > 12-may-2009 --show 30`

liststreams – List the streams in the repository

This command will list the streams that are present in the repository based on user-defined selection criteria. Streams are listed in order of creation date.

Aliases lss

Format `dm liststreams <pattern> ...`
 `[--status <status>`
 `--date <dateRange>`
 `--show <number>`
 `-l`
 `--user <user_name>`
 `--password <password>`
 `--database <database>`
 `--server <server_name:port>`
 `--card]`

where

- `<pattern> ...`

Specifies a regular expression pattern matching filter for the stream names, such as `*REL`, that can be used to refine the list of streams.

- `--status <status>`

Specifies a regular expression pattern matching filter for the status, such as `*PEN` that can be used to refine the list of streams.

This filter can also be used to display all active and inactive baselines by specifying the following keywords -

- `ACTIVE` —This will list all baselines that are at an *open* state.
- `INACTIVE` —This will list all baselines that are at a *closed* or *rejected* state.

- `--date <dateRange>`

Specifies a date filter to be applied to the creation date of the streams that are displayed.

You can use `>`, `<` and `=` operators. You cannot use multiple combinations of these operators, but you must specify only one of them in the expression.

The format used for the date must be one of the following:

`DD/MON/YYYY`, `DD-MON-YYYY`, `DD MON YYYY`, `MM/DD/YYYY`, `MM-DD-YYYY`,

`MM DD YYYY`, `DD-Month-YYYY`, `DD/Month/YYYY`, `DD Month YYYY` and `HH24:MI:SS`.

Example date expressions are:

`> 20-jun-2009`

`> 4 feb 2009 01:00`

- `--show <number>`

An integer specifying the maximum number of streams to be displayed.

- `-l`

This prints a long listing that includes additional stream information.

For details of the global options --user, --password, --database, --server, and --card, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm lss --status ACTIVE`

lockfile – Lock a file in the repository

This command will lock one or more files in the repository. Locking files prevents other users from delivering those files to the stream in the repository.

Alias lock

Format lockfile <file>
[--stream <stream_name>
--user <user_name>
--password <password>
--database <database>
--server <server_name:port>
--card]

where

- <file> ...

Specifies the names of the files to lock. Only the latest revisions in the target stream can be locked, any other revisions specified will be rejected

- --stream <stream_name>

Specifies the name of the stream to lock the files in. If it is not specified, then the current stream will be used.

For details of the global options --user, --password, --database, --server, and --card, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example dm lock include/calcs.h --stream STREAMA

lockstream – Lock a stream

This command will lock the specified stream in the repository.

Alias locks

Format lockstream <stream_name>
[--user <user_name>
--password <password>
--database <database>
--server <server_name:port>
--card]

where

- <stream_name> ...
specifies the name of the stream you want to lock.

For details of the global options --user, --password, --database, --server, and --card, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example dm lock MAINSTREAM

log – Display the repository history for a file

This command displays the version history for the specified file(s) in a stream.

Format `dm log <file1> <file2> ...`
 `[--stream <stream_name>`
 `--date <dateRange>`
 `-l`
 `--user <user_name>`
 `--password <password>`
 `--database <database>`
 `--server <server_name:port>`
 `--card]`

where

- `<file1> <file2>...`

specifies the name(s) of the file(s) whose history you want to display.

- `--stream <stream_name>`

Specifies the name of the stream whose file history you want to list.

If it is not specified, then the current stream will be used.

- `--date <dateRange>`

Specifies a date filter to be applied to the history that is displayed.

You can use `>`, `<` and `=` operators. You cannot use multiple combinations of these operators, but you must specify one of them in the expression.

The format used for the date must be one of the following:

`DD/MON/YYYY`, `DD-MON-YYYY`, `DD MON YYYY`, `MM/DD/YYYY`, `MM-DD-YYYY`,

`MM DD YYYY`, `DD-Month-YYYY`, `DD/Month/YYYY`, `DD Month YYYY` and `HH24:MI:SS`.

Example date expressions are:

`> 20-jun-2009`

`> 4 feb 2009 01:00`

- `-l`

This prints a long listing that includes additional file information.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see "[How do I Connect to the Database?](#)" on page 559.

Example `dm log --stream STREAM_A --date > 01-04-2009`

logout – Clear the Dimensions login credentials

This command will clear your Dimensions login credentials. The next time you run a command you will be required to login.

Format `dm logout`
`[--user <username>`
`--quiet, q]`

where

- `--user <username>`

This is the username whose Dimensions credentials should be cleared.

- `--quiet, -q`

Only print critical messages.

Example `dm logout --user USER1`

move – Move (rename) files

This command will rename a file or folder/directory or move it from one location to another.

The move command has a number of restrictions:

- You cannot move a controlled file onto another controlled file
- If you are moving a file from one directory to another, you must specify the name of the target directory AND file, not just the file
- The command does not support wildcards

Aliases `mv, ren`

Format `dm move <source> <dest>
[--user <user_name>
--password <password>
--database <database>
--server <server_name:port>
--card]`

where

- `<source> ...`
Specifies the name of the source file or folder/directory to move or rename.
- `<dest> ...`
Specifies the name of the destination file or folder/directory of the move or rename.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm move qlarius\interfaces\ qlarius\common\`

revert – Revert local changes made to a work area

This command will undo any local changes made in a work area. Optionally, you can also choose to have the changes made to the stream in the repository applied to the work area.

Locally changed files will be overwritten and local refactoring changes such as moves and deletions will be reverted as far as possible.



NOTE This command may not be able to restore all file/directory movements or deletions that might have been done in your area.

Aliases None

Format `dm revert <file1> <file2> ...`
`[--stream <stream_name>`
`--directory <directory>, --area <directory>`
`--latest`
`--recursive, -R`
`--non-recursive, -N`
`--verbose, -v`
`--quiet, q`
`--requestId <request1> <request2> ...`
`--user <user_name>`
`--password <password>`
`--database <database>`
`--server <server_name:port>`
`--card]`

where

- `<file1> <file2> ...`
 Optionally, specifies the names of files or directories/folders to retrieve from the stream.
- `--stream <stream_name>`
 Specifies the name of the stream to update the work area from.
 If it is not specified, then the current stream will be used.
- `--directory <directory> or --area <directory>`
 Specifies the name of the folder/directory of the work area to be updated from the stream.
 If it is not specified, then the current directory will be used.
- `--latest`
 This option will update the work area with any changes made to the stream in the repository as well as reversing changes made to the work area.
 If this option is not specified, the work area is not updated with changes made to the stream in the repository.
- `--recursive or -R`

This option will include the subdirectories and files of the specified directories. This is the default.

- `--non-recursive` or `-N`

This option only processes the files and directories for the specified path. It does not include subdirectories.

- `requestId <request1> <request2> ...`

Only revert the files that are related as *In-Response-To* the requests specified.

Requests that are related as dependent to the specified requests will also be processed unless the `--non-recursive` option is used.

This option cannot be used with the `<file>` parameter.

- `--verbose` or `-v`

Print additional information about the update process..

- `--quiet` or `-q`

Only print critical messages.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see "How do I Connect to the Database?" on page 559.

Example `dm revert calcs.h payroll.h --directory C:\mainline`

status – Report on changes to a local work area

This command reports on changes that have taken place in a local work area. It can be run in two different modes:

- Offline – This will only report on local changes that have been made in the work area. This is the default mode.
- Online – This will report the differences between the local work area and a repository stream.

If there have been no changes made, then the command will do nothing.

The status of a file is represented by the following keys:

- ? – A local file not under version control.
- ! – A local file has been renamed/moved.
- A – A file is in the stream that would be added to your local work area.
- C – A local file is in conflict with the file in the stream.
The exact reason for the conflict will be provided as additional information.
- D – A file that has been deleted from your local work area, but is still in the stream.
- M – A file that has been locally modified.

Aliases `stat, st`

Format `dm status <file1> <file2> ...`
`[-u, --show-updates`
`--stream <stream_name>`
`--directory <directory>, --area <directory>`
`--recursive, -R`
`--non-recursive, -N`
`--verbose, -v`
`--requestId <request1> <request2> ...`
`--user <user_name>`
`--password <password>`
`--database <database>`
`--server <server_name:port>`
`--card]`

where

- `<file1> <file2> ...`
Optionally, specifies the names of files or directories/folders to compare.
- `-u` or `--show-updates`
Switches the command to online mode. This will compare the repository against your local work area.
- `--stream <stream_name>`
Specifies the name of the stream to use for the comparison.
If it is not specified, then the current stream will be used.
- `--directory <directory>` or `--area <directory>`

Specifies the name of the folder/directory of the work area to be compared with the stream.

If it is not specified, then the default work area associated with the stream will be used.

- `--recursive` or `-R`

This option will revert subdirectories and files of the specified directories.

This is the default.

- `--non-recursive` or `-N`

This option only processes the files and directories for the specified path. It does not include subdirectories.

- `--verbose` or `-v`

This option prints additional information about the processing.

- `--requestId <request1> <request2> ...`

Specify this option to only compare the files that are related as *In-Response-To* the requests specified.

Requests that are related as dependent to the specified requests will also be processed unless the `--non-recursive` option is used. This option cannot be used with the `<file>` parameter or in offline mode.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see "How do I Connect to the Database?" on page 559.

Example `dm status reports\src --stream STREAM_A --area c:\work\devarea\`

switchstream – Switch the working stream

This command changes your current working stream and work area.

Aliases `switch, sw`

Format `switchstream <stream_name> [<directory>]`
 `[--requestId <request>`
 `--user <user_name>`
 `--password <password>`
 `--database <database>`
 `--server <server_name:port>`
 `--card]`

where

- `<stream_name> ...`
specifies the name of the stream you want to set as your current working stream.
- `<directory>`
Optionally, specifies the name of the folder/directory for the work area to be associated with the stream.
- `--requestId <request>`
Optionally, specifies a default working request to set for the stream.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm switch STREAM_A c:\work\devarea\ --requestId QLARIUS_CR_112`

unlockfile – Unlock a file in the repository

This command will unlock one or more files in the repository.

Alias `unlock`

Format `unlockfile <file>`
`[--stream <stream_name>`
`--user <user_name>`
`--password <password>`
`--database <database>`
`--server <server_name:port>`
`--card]`

where

- `<file> ...`

Specifies the names of the files to unlock.

- `--stream <stream_name>`

Specifies the name of the stream to unlock the files in. If it is not specified, then the current stream will be used.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm unlock include/calcs.h --stream STREAMA`

unlockstream – Unlock a stream

This command will unlock a specified stream in the repository.

Alias unlocks

Format unlockstream <stream_name>
 [--user <user_name>
 --password <password>
 --database <database>
 --server <server_name:port>
 --card]

where

- <stream_name>
 specifies the name of the stream you want to unlock.

For details of the global options --user, --password, --database, --server, and --card, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example dm unlock STREAM_A

update – Update a local work area

This command will update a local work area with a working copy of the latest contents of a stream. If conflicts are found between files that have been modified locally and in the stream, then this command will help to resolve those conflicts. If there are changes in the stream which do not conflict with the local work area, then these will also be retrieved from the stream.

Code resolution is done either automatically (via the use of a DIFF3 script) or interactively. For each file that is encountered with a conflict, the following codes are used to indicate how that conflict was resolved.

- A – A file from the repository was added to the work area.
- U – The local file was updated from the repository.
- S – The conflict was skipped either due to refactoring changes or by user decision.
- G – The conflict was resolved automatically and no further action is needed.
- C – Attempting to resolve the conflict automatically failed and manual intervention was required.
- D – The file has been deleted from your local work area.

When a conflict is encountered that needs manual interaction, a number of options will be presented as to the action that could be taken for that conflict.

These options are:

- i – ignore the conflict for the moment
- a – accept the repository version
- u – use your local version,
- s – show differences,
- m – merge the files and invoke an editor to resolve any conflicts
- g – go ahead with the merge and resolve conflicts later
- q – quit

Aliases up

Format dm update <file1> <file2> ...
 [--stream <stream_name>
 --baseline <baseline_name>
 --directory <directory>, --area <directory>
 --recursive, -R
 --non-recursive, -N
 --quiet, -q
 --dry-run
 --accept LOCAL or REPOSITORY or AUTOMERGE
 --diff-cmd <diffcmd>
 --editor-cmd <editorcmd>
 --requestId <request1> <request2> ...
 --user <user_name>
 --password <password>
 --database <database>
 --server <server_name:port>

```
--force-add  
--no-add  
--force-delete  
--no-delete  
--card]
```

where

- `<file> ...`
Optionally, specifies the names of files or directories/folders to retrieve from the stream.
- `--stream <stream_name>`
Specifies the name of the stream to update the work area from.
If it is not specified, then the current stream will be used.
- `--baseline <baseline_name>`
Specifies the name of the baseline to update the work area from.
- `--directory <directory>, --area <directory>`
Specifies the name of the folder/directory of the work area to be updated from the stream or baseline.
If it is not specified, then the current will be used.
- `--recursive` or `-R`
This option will update subdirectories and files of the specified directories. This is the default.
- `--non-recursive` or `-N`
This option only processes the files and directories for the specified paths. It does not include subdirectories.
- `--quiet` or `-q`
This option only prints critical messages.
- `--dry-run`
This option dry-runs the process and prints out the actions that would take place without processing any files.
- `--accept LOCAL` or `--accept REPOSITORY` or `--accept AUTOMERGE`
This option runs the update in non-interactive mode specifying the action that will be taken when an unresolvable conflict is encountered according to the option:
 - **REPOSITORY:** The locally modified file will be overwritten by the file from the stream.
 - **LOCAL:** The locally modified file will be skipped and the conflict postponed until it can be manually resolved.
 - **AUTOMERGE:** All text files will be merged automatically, whether there are conflicts or not. It is then the responsibility of the user to resolve those conflicts manually.The files will only be reported by the tool as being locally modified, so take care if you use this option.

- `--diff-cmd <diffcmd>`
Override the default diff command used with the one specified in DIFFCMD.
- `--editor-cmd <editorcmd>`
Override the default editor command used with the one specified in EDITORCMD.
- `--manual`
Treat automatic merges as if they were manual and present the same options. This option is useful if you wish to review the results of the automatic merge before accepting them.
- `--requestId <request1> <request2> ...`
Only process files that are related as *In-Response-To* the requests specified. Requests that are related as dependent to the specified requests will also be processed unless the `--non-recursive` option is used. This option cannot be used with the `<file>` parameter.
- `--force-add`
When updating a work area from another stream (a stream that is not associated with the work area), place all new work files from the stream into the work area. This includes files that were previously removed from the stream that is associated with the work area. This option is ignored when updating from the stream that is associated with the work area.
- `--no-add`
When updating a work area from another stream (a stream that is not associated with the work area), do not place any new files into the work area. This option is ignored when updating from the stream that is associated with the work area.
- `--force-delete`
When updating a work area from another stream (a stream that is not associated with the work area), delete all managed files from the work area that do not exist in the stream you are updating from. This includes files that have not previously been removed from the stream that is associated with the work area. This option is ignored when updating from the stream that is associated with the area.
- `--no-delete`
When updating a work area from another stream (a stream that is not associated with the work area), do not delete files from the work area. This option is ignored when updating from the stream that is associated with the area.

For details of the global options `--user`, `--password`, `--database`, `--server`, and `--card`, see ["How do I Connect to the Database?"](#) on page 559.

Example `dm update c:\work\devarea\ --stream STREAM_A`

Configuring the Developer Command-Line

This section details how to configure various behaviors of the Developer Command-Line (DM). There is a configuration file which controls the behavior of DM defined by the symbol `DM_DAEMON_CONFIG_FILE` in the `DM.CFG` file, located in `<DM_ROOT>/dm.cfg`

This file can be modified in the following ways to control how the DM utility works.

- Changing the tool that is used for comparing and merging files.

The code differencing which is performed by the `diff` command and the `update (show differences)` option is controlled by the:

```
DIFFCMD = <difftool>
```

Flag. By default, this is set to use the Dimensions *diff* tool, but can be changed to another differencing tool if required. The utility that is used must take files as an option in the same way as `diff`.

- Changing the editor that is used.

The editor that is used is controlled by the

```
EDITOR = <editor>
```

Flag. By default, this is not set. The tool itself defaults to "notepad" on Windows, and "vi" on UNIX. Enter the path of the executable file for the editor if you want to use a different one. If the editor is set, then it must be one which is run asynchronously, rather than synchronously, i.e. the editor must block if run from the operating system command prompt, not immediately return. If a synchronous utility is used, then the edit will fail.

Index

- A**
- ABL command
 - constraints 35
 - description 34
 - example 34
 - syntax 34
- AC command
 - constraints 37
 - examples 36
 - syntax 36
- access, to nodes (authorizing) 60
- ACDI command
 - description 38
 - example 38
 - syntax 38
- ACDWS command
 - description 40
 - example 39
 - syntax 39
- ACF command
 - constraints 41, 159
 - description 41
 - example 41
 - syntax 41
- ACL
 - attributes 199
 - permissions 199
 - setting on directories 199
- actioning
 - baselines or items, to a new lifecycle 34
 - items 44
 - project (AWS) 61
 - requests 36
- ADF command
 - constraints 42
 - description 42
 - example 42
 - syntax 42
- AGRPU command
 - constraints 43
 - description 43
 - example 43
 - syntax 43
- AI command
 - constraints 45
 - example 44
 - syntax 44
- AIWS command
 - constraints 48
 - description 48
 - example 46
 - syntax 46
- ANNOTATE command 49
- annotate(DM command-line client) 571, 573
- APNO command
 - constraints 51
 - example 51
 - syntax 51
- area commands
 - create area (CA) 76
 - create library cache area (CLCA) 110
 - list areas (LA) 258
 - list library cache areas (LLCA) 274
 - populate areas (PA) 322
 - relate area to project (RAWS) 347
 - remove area (RA) 341
 - remove library cache area (RLCA) 389
 - unrelate area from project (XAWS) 524
 - update area (UA) 454
 - update library cache area (ULCA) 484
- ART commands
 - create archive (CAR) 79
 - delete archive (DAR) 143
 - read archive tape (RAT) 346
 - remove archived item (RAI) 343
 - remove archived material selected by archive (RAMA) 344
 - remove archived material selected by product (RAMP) 345, 395
 - retrieve offline archive (ROA) 395
 - transfer baseline in (TBI) 452
 - transfer baseline out (TBO) 453
- attributes
 - baselines, updating 459
 - design parts, updating 494
 - items, updating 479
 - multivalued and multiline 17
 - parts 494
 - projects/streams, setting 448
 - users 517
- AUDIT command
 - example 52
 - syntax 52
- AUGRP command
 - constraints 54
 - description 54
 - example 54

- syntax 54
- AUPG command 55
- AUR command
 - constraints 59
 - example 56, 57
 - syntax 56
- AUTH command
 - description 60
 - examples 60
 - syntax 60
- authorizing, access to nodes 60
- automatic job triggering, see crontab
- AWS command
 - constraints 61
 - description 61
 - example 61
 - syntax 61

- B**
- baseline commands
 - action, to a new lifecycle (ABL) 34
 - compare (CMP) 117
 - create (CBL) 82
 - create merged (CMB) 113
 - create revised (CRB) 126
 - delete (DBL) 146
 - deploy baseline (DPB) 192
 - deploy item (DPI) 194
 - list baselines (LSBL) 292
 - relate baseline to baseline (RBBL) 350
 - relate baseline to project (RBWS) 353
 - relate project to project (RWWS) 417
 - report (RPT) 405
 - unrelate baseline from baseline (XBBL) 525
 - unrelate baseline from project (XBWS) 527
 - unrelate project from project (XWWS) 539
- BC command
 - constraints 63
 - examples 62
 - syntax 62
- BI command
 - constraints 65
 - example 64
 - syntax 64
- BLD command
 - description 71
 - example 66
 - parameters 66
 - syntax 66
- BLDB command
 - description 75
 - example 72
 - syntax 72
- branch commands
 - define version branch (DVB) 214
 - remove (RMVB) 394
 - set, flags (SVBF) 444
- browsing
 - items 64
 - print or requests 62
- Build commands
 - audit a build (AUDIT) 52
 - build (BLD) 66
 - build baseline (BLDB) 72
 - create a Dimensions CM build project (DBPROJ) 147
 - define a Dimensions CM project (DPROJ) 202
 - delete a Dimensions CM build project (RBPROJ) 352
 - deliver build targets (DBT) 148
 - export build configuration (EXPORT) 232
 - extract (check out) build configuration (ECFG) 224
 - import build configuration (IMPORT) 257
 - list baselines (LSBL) 292
 - list contents of STAGE_CATALOGUE table (LSTG) 295
 - list Dimensions CM build projects (LBPROJ) 265
 - list Dimensions CM projects and build projects (LPROJ) 285
 - populate build area (PBA) 323
 - relate area to build configuration (RABC) 342
 - remove a Dimensions CM project (RPROJ) 400
 - remove area from build configuration (XABC) 523
 - return (check in) build configuration (RCFG) 358
 - update a Dimensions CM build project (UBPROJ) 460
 - update a Dimensions CM project (UPROJ) 512

- C**
- CA command
 - constraints 78
 - description 78, 89
 - example 76
 - syntax 76
- CAR command
 - example 79
 - syntax 79
- case translation, in standalone utilities 543
- cat (DM command-line client) 574
- CBA command
 - constraints 81, 88
 - syntax 80
- CBDB command

- example 81
- syntax 81, 88
- CBL command
 - constraints 87
 - example 82
 - syntax 82
- CBP command
 - examples 88
- CC command
 - constraints 92
 - example 90
 - syntax 90
- CCO command
 - example 93
 - syntax 93
- CCS command 94
- CCST command
 - example 95
 - syntax 95
- CCU command
 - constraints 96
 - description 96
 - example 96
 - syntax 96
- certificates 27
- CFS command
 - example 97
 - syntax 97
- CGRP command
 - constraints 98
 - description 98
 - example 98
 - syntax 98
- checking in, items 378
- checking out
 - baseline items 235
 - items 240
 - project items 248
- CHMOD command
 - constraints 99
 - description 99
 - example 99
 - syntax 99
- CI command
 - constraints 104
 - example 100
- CINS command
 - example 105
 - syntax 105
- CIP command 106
- CIU command
 - constraints 109
 - example 108
 - syntax 108
- CLCA command
 - constraints 111
 - description 110
 - example 110
 - syntax 110
- CMB command
 - constraints 115
 - description 114
 - example 113
 - syntax 113
- CMD
 - sequential commands 12
- CMD command
 - example 116
 - syntax 116
- CMDCLIENT, see DMCLI
- CMP command
 - constraints 117
 - example 117
 - syntax 117
- CNC command
 - example 118
 - syntax 118
- CNDO command
 - syntax 119
- CNN command
 - example 120
 - syntax 120
- CNSJ command
 - constraints 121, 137
 - description 121
 - example 121
- CNWO command
 - example 122
 - syntax 122
- code metrics
 - update 465
- command mode 12
 - introduction 12
- command syntax
 - compound fields 17
 - continuation indicator 15
 - ellipses 14
 - exceptions
 - UNIX system 15
 - Windows system 15
 - function mnemonics 13, 14
 - multivalued and multiline attributes 17
 - optional qualifiers 14
 - parameters 13, 14
 - qualifiers 13
 - quoted strings, using 15
 - required qualifiers 14
 - syntax diagram 14
 - using comments in command files 17
- command-line 12
- command-line logging and usage analysis
 - all commands run by all users 29

- audit trail of commands run 29
 - users who connect to Dimensions CM 30
 - comments
 - using in command files 17
 - commit (DM command-line client) 575
 - comparing
 - baselines 117
 - structures 117
 - compound fields, in command syntax 17
 - connection process for Window Dimensions CM client, see DMCLI
 - continuation indicator, in command syntax 15
 - conventions, typographical 13
 - converting metadata 545
 - COS command
 - example 123
 - syntax 123
 - CP command
 - constraints 124
 - example 124
 - syntax 124
 - CPV command
 - constraints 125
 - example 125
 - syntax 125
 - CRB command
 - constraints 133
 - description 130
 - error conditions 132
 - example 126
 - syntax 126
 - create stream (CS) 135
 - createstream (DM command-line client) 577
 - creating
 - baselines 82
 - build area 80
 - design part variants 125
 - design parts 124
 - items 100
 - merged baselines 113
 - project directories 142
 - requests 90
 - revised baselines 126
 - variant structures 140
 - credential set commands
 - CCS 94
 - DCS 151
 - LCS 268
 - UCS 468
 - crontab
 - dm_full_mail 553
 - dm_incremental_mail 553
 - CRSD command
 - syntax 134
 - CS command
 - syntax 135
 - CSJ command
 - description 138
 - example 138
 - syntax 138
 - CUSR command
 - description 139, 148
 - syntax 139
 - CVS command
 - constraints 141
 - example 140
 - syntax 140
 - CWSD command
 - constraints 142
 - example 142
 - syntax 142
- ## D
- daemon (Developer Command Line) 558
 - DAR command
 - example 143
 - syntax 143
 - data formats
 - defining 153
 - flags, setting (SDF) 423
 - DBC command
 - syntax 144
 - DBDB command
 - example 145
 - syntax 145
 - DBL command
 - constraints 146
 - example 146
 - syntax 146
 - DBPROJ command
 - syntax 147
 - DBTS command
 - example 148
 - syntax 148
 - DCH command
 - constraints 149
 - syntax 149
 - DCO command
 - example 150
 - syntax 150
 - DCS command 151
 - DCST command
 - example 152
 - syntax 152
 - DDF command
 - constraints 154
 - description 154
 - example 153
 - syntax 153
 - defining

- data formats 153
- item relations 165
- product libraries 197
- products 183
- projects 216
- user roles 212
- version branches 214
- delegating
 - items 170
 - requests 168
- delete (Developer Command Line) 579
- deletestream (DM command-line client) 580
- deleting
 - baselines 146
 - design part variants 207
 - items 162
 - products 215
 - project directories 220
 - requests 149
- deleting metadata 550
- deliver (DM command-line client) 581
- DELIVER command
 - description 155
 - example 156
 - syntax 155
- design part commands
 - allocate part numbers (APNO) 51
 - attributes, updating (UPA) 494
 - create (CP) 124
 - create variant (CPV) 125
 - create variant structure (CVS) 127, 140
 - delete part variant (DPV) 207
 - move relationship (MDR) 304
 - relate (RP) 396
 - relate to requests 397
 - report current (RCP) 361
 - report design structure (RDS) 367
 - report, part numbers (RPNO) 399
 - suspend, variant (SPV) 440
 - unrelate (URP) 514
 - unrelate, from requests (XPCD) 534
 - update (UP) 493
 - update part numbers (UPNO) 510
- design parts
 - relationship, moving 304
- Developer Command Line
 - delete 579
- DFS command
 - syntax 160
- DGRP command
 - constraints 161
 - description 161
 - example 161
 - syntax 161
- DI command
 - constraints 163
 - example 162
 - syntax 162
- diff (DM command-line client) 584
- Dimensions CM client commands, see DMCLI
- Dimensions CM execution, ending 231
- Dimensions CM standalone utilities, see utilities
- DINS command
 - example 164
 - syntax 164
- DIR command
 - constraints 165
 - description 165
 - example 165
 - syntax 165
- directories, setting
 - see SET command
- displaying metadata 547
- DLCA command
 - example 166, 172
 - syntax 166
- DLGC command
 - constraints 169
 - examples 168
 - syntax 168
- DLGI command
 - constraints 171
 - example 170
 - syntax 170
- DLGS command 172
- DM command-line client
 - annotate 571, 573
 - cat 574
 - commit 575
 - createstream 577
 - deletestream 580
 - deliver 581
 - diff 584
 - export 586
 - get 588
 - getinfo 590
 - import 591
 - introduction 558
 - list 593
 - listbaselines 594
 - liststreams 596
 - lockfile 598, 608
 - lockstream 599
 - log 600
 - move 602
 - revert 603
 - status 605
 - switchstream 607
 - unlockstream 609
- DM_AUDIT_CMD_USAGE 29
- dm_auto_action utility
 - about 551

- example (1st form) 552
- example (2nd form) 552
- syntax (1st form) 552
- syntax (2nd form) 552
- DM_ESCAPE_CHAR environment variable 16
- dm_full_mail utility
 - see also, dm_incremental_mail utility
 - about 552
 - crontab 553
 - syntax 552
- dm_incremental_mail utility
 - see also, dm_full_mail utility
 - about 552
 - crontab 553
 - syntax 552
- DM_TEMPLATE_CATALOG 376, 391
- DMCLI 12
 - connection process for UNIX Dimensions CM client 22
 - command-line login 23
 - con login 23
 - GUI login 22
 - server login 23
 - connection process for Windows Dimensions CM client 19
 - command-line login 19
 - con login 19, 21
 - server login 22
 - examples 24
 - running from a Dimensions CM client
 - syntax 19
- DMDB 23
- dmmeta 544
- dmpasswd
 - about 554
 - constraints 554
 - examples 555
 - syntax 554
- DNC command
 - example 180
 - syntax 180
- DNDO command
 - syntax 181
- DNN command
 - example 182
 - syntax 182
- DNP command
 - constraints 184
 - example 183
 - syntax 183
- DNWO command
 - example 185
 - syntax 185
- DOS command
 - syntax 186
- DOWNLOAD command
 - description 191
 - examples 187
 - syntax 187
- DPB command
 - constraints 193
 - description 192
 - example 192
 - syntax 192
- DPI command
 - constraints 196
 - description 194
 - example 194
 - syntax 194
- DPL command
 - constraints 199
 - example 197
 - item library files, protecting 199
 - syntax 197
- DPR command
 - constraints 201
 - description 200
 - example 200
 - syntax 200
- DPROJ command
 - syntax 202
- DPRP command
 - constraints 206
 - description 205
 - examples 203
 - syntax 203
- DPV command
 - constraints 207
 - example 207
 - syntax 207
- DREL command
 - constraints 208
 - syntax 208
- DRSD command
 - syntax 209
- DS command
 - constraints 210
 - example 210
 - syntax 210
- DSJ command
 - constraints 211
 - description 211
 - example 211
- DUR command
 - constraints 212
 - example 212
 - syntax 212
- DUSR command
 - description 213
 - syntax 213
- DVB command
 - constraints 214

- description 214
- example 214
- syntax 214
- DWP command
 - constraints 215
 - example 215
 - syntax 215
- DWS command
 - constraints 219
 - description 137, 218
 - example 135, 216
 - syntax 216
- DWSD command
 - constraints 221
 - example 220
 - syntax 220

E

- ECDI command
 - description 223
 - example 222
 - syntax 222
- ECFG commands 224
- EI command
 - constraints 228
 - examples 225
 - syntax 225
- ellipses, in command syntax 14
- e-mail reminders, pending lists 552
- encrypting base database names, connection strings, and passwords 554
- environment variable
 - DM_AUDIT_CMD_USAGE 29
 - DM_ESCAPE_CHAR 16
 - DM_TEMPLATE_CATALOG 376, 391
 - DMDB 23
- EOL command
 - CMD_TRACE 428
- escape character, in quoted strings 15
- ESJ command
 - constraints 230
 - description 230
 - example 230
- executing
 - command files 116
- execution authority, in standalone utilities 543
- execution, ending 231
- EXIT command
 - syntax 231
- export (DM command-line client) 586
- EXPORT command
 - description 233
 - syntax 232
- extracting (checking out) items 225

F

- FAT file system 199
- FBI command
 - constraints 237
 - description 237
 - examples 235
 - syntax 240
- FCDI command
 - description 239
 - example 238
 - syntax 238
- fetching (getting)
 - baseline items 235
 - items 240
 - project items 248
- FI command
 - constraints 244
 - examples 240
 - syntax 240
- FIF command
 - constraints 246
 - description 245
 - example 245
 - syntax 245
- file names, spaces in 28
- FRC command
 - constraints 247
 - description 247
 - example 247
 - syntax 247
- function mnemonics, in command syntax 13, 14
- FWI command
 - constraints 250
 - description 250
 - examples 248
 - syntax 252

G

- GENCERT command 251
- get (DM command-line client) 588
- get item, see FI command
- getinfo (DM command-line client) 590
- GREP command
 - constraints 254
 - examples 252
 - syntax 252

H

- HELP command
 - description 255
 - example 255

- syntax 255
- HIDE command
 - syntax 256

I

- import (DM command-line client) 591
- IMPORT command
 - description 257
 - syntax 257
- INFO command
 - CMD_TRACE 428
- installation package, create 106
- introduction, command mode 12
- item commands
 - action (AI) 44
 - action, to a new lifecycle (ABL) 34
 - add revision to project (AIWS) 44, 46
 - assign data formats (ADF) 42
 - attributes, updating (UIA) 479
 - browse (BI) 64
 - cancel update (CIU) 100, 108
 - create (CI) 100
 - define data formats (DDF) 153
 - define relations (DIR) 165
 - delegate (DLGI) 170
 - delete (DI) 162
 - extract (check out) (EI) 225
 - fetch (get) (FI) 240
 - fetch (get) baseline items (FBI) 235
 - fetch (get) project items (FWI) 248
 - find item file (FIF) 245
 - merge item revisions (MI) 310
 - move (change) item type (MIT) 315
 - move, to another part (MIP) 313
 - relate, item to item (RI) 383
 - relate, to part (RIP) 385
 - relate, to requests (RICD) 381
 - remove, data formats (RMDF) 393
 - remove, relation definition (RIR) 386
 - remove, revision from project (RIWS) 387
 - report current (RCI) 359
 - return (check in) (RI) 378
 - suspend (SI) 437
 - unrelate, from item (XII) 531
 - unrelate, from part (XIP) 532
 - unrelate, from requests (XICD) 529
 - update (UI) 475
- item files, finding 245
- item library files
 - protecting, from unauthorized changes (on Windows) 199
- items
 - checking in 378
 - checking out 235, 240, 248

- data formats, assigning 42
- defining data formats 153
- relation definition, removing 386
- relations, defining 165
- revision, adding to project 46
- revision, default 24
- update, canceling 108
- updating, without changing item revision 25

L

- LA command
 - constraints 259
 - description 258
 - example 258
 - syntax 258
- LAST command 260
- LAVC command 261
- LBA command
 - syntax 263
- LBDB command
 - example 264
 - syntax 264
- LBPROJ command
 - syntax 265
- LCK command
 - constraints 266
 - description 266
 - example 266
 - syntax 266
- LCO command
 - example 267
 - syntax 267
- LCS command 268
- LCST command
 - example 269
 - syntax 269
- LFS command
 - example 270
 - syntax 270
- LGRP command
 - constraints 271, 297
 - description 271
 - syntax 271
- library cache area, purge (PLCA) 331
- LINS command
 - example 273
 - syntax 273
- list (DM command-line client) 593
- listbaselines (DM command-line client) 594
- listing metadata 550
- liststreams (DM command-line client) 596
- LLCA command
 - constraints 274
 - description 274

- example 274
- syntax 274
- LMNR command
 - description 275
 - syntax 275
- LNC command
 - example 276
 - syntax 276
- LNDO command
 - syntax 277
- LNN command
 - example 278
 - syntax 278
- LNWO command
 - example 279
 - syntax 279
- lockfile (DM command-line client) 598, 608
- lockstream (DM command-line client) 599
- log (DM command-line client) 600
- LOG command 280
- LOS command
 - example 283
 - syntax 283
- LPRIV command
 - description 284
 - syntax 284
- LPROJ command
 - syntax 285
- LPRP command
 - constraints 286
 - description 286
 - examples 286
 - syntax 286
- LPRT command
 - syntax 287
- LPSP command
 - constraints 272, 288
 - description 272, 288
 - examples 272, 288
 - syntax 272, 288
- LRSD command
 - example 290
 - syntax 290
- LSAR command 291
- LSBL command
 - description 292
 - example 292
 - syntax 292
- LSJ command
 - description 294
 - example 293
- LSTG command
 - description 295
 - example 295
 - syntax 295
- LWS command

- constraints 299
- example 298
- syntax 297, 298
- LWSD command
 - constraints 301
 - example 300
 - syntax 300

M

- mail reminders, pending lists 552
- MCPC command
 - constraints 302
 - example 302
 - syntax 302
- MCSC command
 - constraints 303
 - example 303
 - syntax 303
- MDR command
 - constraints 304
 - example 304
 - syntax 304
- MERGE command 305
- merging
 - baselines 113
 - item revisions 310
 - projects 319
- metadata
 - converting 545
 - deleting 550
 - displaying 547
 - listing 550
 - updating 549
- metadata utility 544
- MI command
 - constraints 312
 - description 312
 - example 310
 - syntax 310
- MIP command
 - constraints 314
 - example 313
 - syntax 313
- MIT command
 - constraints 315
 - example 315
 - syntax 315
- move (DM command-line client) 602
- moving
 - design part relationships 304
 - item types 315
 - items, to another part 313
 - project directories 321
 - requests 317

- requests, to primary catalog 302
- requests, to secondary catalog 303
- multiline attributes, in command syntax 17
- multivalued attributes, in command syntax 17
- MVC command
 - constraints 318
 - example 317
 - syntax 317
- MWS command
 - constraint 320
 - example 319
 - syntax 319
- MWSD command
 - constraints 321
 - example 321
 - syntax 321

N

- network commands
 - create a file system (CFS) 97
 - create a network node (CNN) 120
 - create a network node connection (CNC) 118
 - create a network node object (CNDO) 119
 - create a network object (CNWO) 122
 - create a new codeset (CCST) 95
 - create a new contact (CCO) 93
 - create an operating system (COS) 123
 - delete an existing codeset (DCST) 152
 - delete an existing contact (DCO) 150
 - delete an existing file system (DFS) 160
 - delete an existing network node (DNN) 182
 - delete an existing network node connection (DNC) 180
 - delete an existing network node object (DNDO) 181
 - delete an existing network object (DNWO) 185
 - delete an existing operating system (DOS) 186
 - edit an existing base database entry in network administration table (UBDB) 458
 - edit an existing database instance entry in network administration table (UINS) 483
 - edit an existing file system (UFS) 473
 - edit an existing network node connection (UNC) 487
 - edit an existing network object (UNWO) 491
 - edit an existing operating system (UOS) 492
 - edit an existing resident software definition (URSD) 515
 - list existing base database entries in network administration table (LBDB) 264
 - list existing codesets (LCST) 269
 - list existing contacts (LCO) 267
 - list existing database instance entries in network administration table (LINS) 273
 - list existing file systems (LFS) 270
 - list existing network node connections (LNC) 276
 - list existing network node connections (LNWO) 279
 - list existing network node objects (LNDO) 277
 - list existing network nodes (LNN) 278
 - list existing network protocols (LPRT) 287
 - list existing operating systems (LNOS) 283
 - list existing resident software definitions (LRSD) 290
 - register a base database entry in network administration table (CBDB) 81, 88
 - register a database instance entry in network administration table (CINS) 105
 - register a resident software definition (CRSD) 134
 - unregister an existing base database entry in network administration table (DRDB) 145
 - unregister an existing database instance entry in network administration table (DINS) 164
 - unregister an existing resident software definition (DRSD) 209
 - update a codeset (UCST) 470
 - update an existing contact (UCO) 467
- nodes
 - access to, authorizing 60
- notifications
 - list mail notification rules (LMNR) 275
 - subscribe to notification rule (SUB) 443
 - unsubscribe from notification rule (USUB) 516
- NTFS file system 199

O

- operating systems
 - differences 28
 - spaces, in file names 28
 - Windows UNC path 28
- optional qualifiers, in command syntax 14

P

- PA command
 - constraints 322

- description 322
- example 322
- syntax 322
- parameters, in command syntax 13, 14
- parts, see design parts; design part commands
- PBA command
 - syntax 323
- pcms_auto_action, see dm_auto_action utility
- PCMS_COMMAND_STATISTIC published view 29
- PCMS_ESCAPE_CHAR, see DM_ESCAPE_CHAR environment variable
- pcms_full_mail, see dm_full_mail utility
- pcms_incremental_mail, see dm_incremental_mail utility
- PEND (baseline) command
 - constraints 329
 - description 328
 - example 328
 - syntax 328
- PEND (item) command
 - constraints 327
 - description 326
 - example 326, 330
 - syntax 326, 330
- PEND (request) command
 - constraints 325
 - description 324
 - example 324
 - syntax (1st form) 324
 - syntax (2nd form) 324
- pending lists, sending by e-mail 552
- PLCA command
 - constraints 331
 - description 331
 - examples 331
 - syntax 331
- print command, setting
 - see SET command
- PRIV command
 - constraints 339
 - description 339
 - examples 338
 - syntax 338
- privileges
 - assigning groups to a user (AGRPU) 43
 - assigning users to a group (AUGRP) 54
 - create group (CGRP) 98
 - delete group (DGRP) 161
 - list groups (LGRP) 271
 - manage privileges (PRIV) 338
 - update group (UGRP) 474
- product commands
 - define libraries (DPL) 197
 - define new (DNP) 183
 - define whole (DWP) 215
- product control plan, report (RCPC) 398

- project commands
 - action (AWS) 61
 - create directory (CWSD) 142
 - define new (DWS) 216
 - delete directory (DWSD) 135, 216, 220
 - list (LWS) 297, 298
 - list directories (LWSD) 300
 - lock (LCK) 266
 - remove (RWS) 416
- project directories
 - listing 300
 - moving 321
- project permissions, setting 451
- projects
 - listing 297, 298
 - locking 266
 - z/OS, specifying file names 28

Q

- qualifiers 13
 - optional 14
 - required 14
- QUIT command 340
- quoted strings
 - escape character 15
 - UNIX 15
 - using in commands 15
 - Windows 15

R

- RA command
 - constraints 341
 - description 341
 - example 341
 - syntax 341
- RABC command
 - description 342
 - syntax 342
- RAI command
 - example 343
 - syntax 343
- RAMA command
 - example 344
 - syntax 344
- RAMP command
 - example 345
 - syntax 345, 395
- RAT command
 - example 346
 - syntax 346
- RAWS command
 - constraints 348

- description 348
- examples 347
- syntax 347
- RBA command
 - syntax 349
- RBBL command
 - constraints 350
 - description 350
 - example 350
 - syntax 350
- RBCD command
 - constraints 351
 - example 351
 - syntax 351
- RBPROJ command
 - syntax 352
- RBWS command
 - constraints 353
 - description 353
 - example 353
 - syntax 353
- RCCD command
 - constraints 354
 - example 354
 - syntax 354
- RCDI command
 - description 356
 - example 355
 - syntax 355
- RCDWS command
 - description 357
 - example 357
 - syntax 357
- RCFG command
 - description 358
 - syntax 358
- RCI command
 - constraints 360
 - example 359
 - if /NEW is omitted 360
 - if /NEW is specified 359
 - syntax 359
- RCP command
 - constraints 362
 - example 361
 - if /NEW is omitted 362
 - if /NEW is specified 361
 - syntax 361
- RCSJ command
 - constraints 363
 - description 363
 - example 363
- RCU command
 - constraints 364
 - description 364
 - example 364
 - syntax 364
- RDEL command
 - description 365
 - example 365
 - syntax 365
- RDS command
 - constraints 369
 - example 367
 - if /NEW is omitted 368
 - if /NEW is specified 367
 - syntax 367
- REL command
 - constraints 372, 374
 - example 370
 - syntax 370
- relating
 - baselines to requests 351
 - design part 396
 - item to item 383
 - item to part 385
 - item to requests 381
 - part to requests 397
 - requests to request 354
- release commands
 - delete (DREL) 208
 - release (REL) 370
- removing
 - build area 349
 - item or request data formats 393
 - item relation definition 386
 - item revision from project 387
 - project 416
 - version branch 394
- RENAME command
 - constraints 374, 378
 - description 374
 - example 373
 - syntax 373
- replace command (GREP) 252
- reporting
 - baselines 405
 - current items 359
 - current parts 361
 - design structures 367
 - part numbers 399
 - product control plan 398
 - requests 401
 - run, user-defined (RUR) 412
- REQC command
 - constraints 375
 - description 375
 - examples 375
 - syntax 375
- request baseline templates 86
- request commands
 - action (AC) 36

- assign data formats to request types (ACF)
 - 41
 - browse or print (BC) 62
 - create (CC) 90
 - define data formats (DDF) 153
 - delegate (DLGC) 168
 - delete (DCH) 149
 - item, relating to (RICD) 381
 - move (MVC) 317
 - move, to primary catalog (MCPC) 302
 - move, to secondary catalog (MCSC) 303
 - relating (RCCD) 354
 - remove, data formats (RMDF) 393
 - report (RPT) 401
 - unrelate, from request (XCCD) 528
 - update (UC) 461
- request types
- data formats, assigning 41
- requests
- actioning (by date or attribute value), see dm_auto_action utility
 - data formats, removing 393
 - defining data format for request type 153
- required qualifiers 14
- return (check in) items 378
- revert (DM command-line client) 603
- REXEC command
- description 376
 - syntax 376
- RI command
- constraints 380
 - example 378
 - syntax 378
- RICD command
- constraints 382
 - example 381
 - syntax 381
- RII command
- description 384
 - example 383
 - syntax 383
- RIP command
- example 385
 - syntax 385
- RIR command
- constraints 386
 - description 386
 - example 386
 - syntax 386
- RIWS command
- constraints 388
 - description 388
 - example 387
 - syntax 387
- RLCA command
- constraints 389
 - description 389
 - example 389
 - syntax 389
- RLIST command
- description 390
 - syntax 390
- RMDF command
- constraints 393
 - description 393
 - example 393
 - syntax 393
- RMVB command
- constraints 394
 - description 394
 - example 394
 - syntax 394
- ROA command
- example 395
 - syntax 395
- RP command
- constraints 396
 - example 396
 - syntax 396
- RPCD command
- constraints 397
 - example 397
 - syntax 397
- RPCP command
- constraints 398
 - example 398
 - syntax 398
- RPNO command
- constraints 399
 - example 399
 - syntax 399
- RPROJ command
- syntax 400
- RPT (Baseline) command
- constraints 406
 - example 405
 - syntax 405
- RPT (requests) command
- additional parameters 402
 - constraints 404
 - example 401
 - syntax 401
- RRCD command
- constraints 408
 - description 407
 - example 407
- RREG command
- description 409
 - syntax 409
- RSJ command
- constraints 410
 - description 410

- example 410
- RSTAT command
 - description 411
 - syntax 411
- running commands from a Dimensions CM client,
 - see DMCL
- RUR command
 - constraints 413
 - example 412
 - syntax 412
- RWCD command
 - constraints 415
 - description 415
 - example 415
 - syntax 415
- RWS command
 - constraints 416
 - example 416
 - syntax 416
- RWWS command
 - constraints 417
 - description 417
 - example 417
 - syntax 417

S

- schedule job commands
 - Cancel Schedule Job (CNSJ) 121
 - Create Schedule Job (CSJ) 138
 - Delete Schedule Job (DSJ) 211
 - Edit Schedule Job (ESJ) 230
 - List Scheduled Jobs (LSJ) 293
 - Relate Command to Schedule Job (RCSJ) 363
 - Run Schedule Job (RSJ) 410
 - Unrelate Command from Schedule Job (UCSJ) 469
 - View Log of Schedule Job Execution (VLSJ) 521
- SCWS command
 - example 419
 - syntax 419
- SDF command
 - constraints 424
 - description 423
 - example 423
- search command (GREP) 252
- set CMD_TRACE command, see SET command
- SET command
 - CMD_TRACE 428
 - constraints 430
 - DIRECTORY 428
 - example 428
 - OVERWRITE 428
 - PRINTER 428
 - syntax 428
- set DIRECTORY, see SET command
- set EOL command, see SET command
- set INFO command, see SET command
- set OVERWRITE command, see SET command
- set PRINTER, see SET command
- setting
 - current project 419
 - data format flags 423
 - project file names 446
 - project permissions 451
 - project/stream attributes 448
 - version branch flags 444
- SF command 431
- SHELVE command 432
- SHOW command
 - syntax 436
- SI command
 - constraints 438
 - example 437
 - syntax 437
- Smart Card
 - Developer Command Line 560
- Smart Card authentication 21
- SPSP command
 - description 439, 441
 - example 439
 - syntax 439
- SPV command
 - constraints 440
 - description 440
 - example 440
 - syntax 440
- standalone utilities, see utilities
- status (DM command-line client) 605
- stream
 - create (CS) 135
 - delete 210
 - deliver 155
- structured information return commands
 - SAVE 418
 - SSPM 442
- SUB command
 - description 443
 - example 443
 - syntax 443
- suspending
 - design part variants 440
 - items 437
- SVBF command
 - constraints 445
 - description 444
 - example 444
 - syntax 444
- SWF command
 - constraints 447

example 446
 syntax 446
 switchstream (DM command-line client) 607
 SWS command
 constraints 450
 description 450
 examples 297, 448
 syntax 448
 SWSP command
 syntax 451
 syntax conventions, *see* command syntax
 syntax diagram, for commands 14

T

TBI command
 example 452
 syntax 452
 TBO command
 example 453
 syntax 453
 triggering, automatic jobs, *see* crontab
 typographical conventions 13

U

UA command
 constraints 456
 description 456
 example 454
 syntax 454
 UBA command
 syntax 457
 UBDB command
 syntax 458
 UBLA command
 constraints 459
 description 459
 example 459
 syntax 459
 UBPROJ command
 syntax 460
 UC command
 constraints 464
 example 461
 syntax 461
 UCM command
 description 466
 example 465
 syntax 465
 UCO command
 syntax 467
 UCS command 468
 UCSJ command
 constraints 469
 description 469
 example 469
 UCU command
 constraints 472
 description 471
 example 471
 syntax 471
 UFS command
 syntax 473
 UGRP command
 constraints 474
 description 474
 syntax 474
 UI command
 constraints 478
 description 478
 example 475
 syntax 475
 UIA command
 constraints 482
 description 481
 example 479
 syntax 479
 UINS command
 syntax 483
 ULCA command
 constraints 485
 description 485
 example 484
 syntax 484
 ULCK command
 constraints 486
 description 486
 example 486
 syntax 486
 UNC command
 syntax 487
 UNC, *see* Universal Naming Convention
 UNDO command 488
 Universal Naming Convention 28
 unlocking, projects 486
 unlockstream (DM command-line client) 609
 UNN command
 syntax 490
 unrelating
 baselines from requests 526
 design parts 514
 item from item 531
 item from part 532
 item from requests 529
 part from requests 534
 requests from change document 528
 unsupported commands, on z/OS 12
 UNWO command
 syntax 491

- UOS command
 - syntax 492
 - UP command
 - constraints 493
 - example 493
 - syntax 493
 - UPA command
 - constraints 495
 - description 494
 - example 494
 - syntax 494
 - update
 - work area 496
 - Update Code Metrics 465
 - UPDATE command
 - examples 497
 - UPDATE command description 496
 - UPDATE command syntax 496
 - updating
 - baseline attributes 459
 - build area 457
 - design part PCS 493
 - item,revise item 475
 - part attributes 494
 - part numbers 510
 - request 461
 - user attributes 517
 - user pending lists 552
 - updating metadata 549
 - upgrade process, start 55
 - UPLOAD command
 - description 509
 - examples 505
 - parameters 156
 - syntax 505
 - UPNO command
 - constraints 510
 - example 510
 - syntax 510
 - UPROD 511
 - UPROJ command
 - syntax 512
 - UREG command
 - description 513
 - syntax 513
 - URP command
 - constraints 514
 - example 514
 - syntax 514
 - URSD command
 - syntax 515
 - user commands
 - assign roles (AUR) 56
 - authorize access to node (AUTH) 60
 - define roles (DUR) 212
 - update attributes (UUA) 517
 - user roles, assigning 56
 - user-defined reports 412
 - USUB command
 - description 516
 - example 516
 - syntax 516
 - utilities
 - case translation 543
 - dm_auto_action 551
 - dm_full_mail 552
 - dm_incremental_mail 552
 - dmpasswd 554
 - execution authority 543
 - introduction 542
 - wild card characters 543
 - UUA command
 - constraints 517
 - syntax 517
 - UWA command
 - constraints 520
 - description 520
 - example 518
 - syntax 518
- V**
- variant
 - structures, creating 140
 - version commands
 - define branch (DVB) 214
 - remove branch (RMVB) 394
 - setting, branch flags (SVBF) 444
 - VLSJ command
 - description 521
 - example 521
- W**
- wild card characters, in standalone utilities 543
 - Windows
 - UNC 28
 - work area
 - update 496
 - WRC command
 - constraints 522
 - description 522, 523
 - example 522
 - syntax 522
- X**
- XABC command
 - example 523

XAWS command
 constraints 524
 description 524
 examples 524
 syntax 523, 524

XBBL command
 constraints 525
 description 525
 example 525
 syntax 525

XBCD command
 constraints 526
 example 526
 syntax 526

XBWS command
 constraints 527
 description 527
 example 527
 syntax 527

XCCD command
 constraints 528
 example 528
 syntax 528

XCMD, see CMD

XICD command
 constraints 530
 example 529
 syntax 529

XII command
 description 531
 example 531
 syntax 531

XIP command
 constraints 533
 example 532
 syntax 532

XPCD command
 constraints 534
 example 534
 syntax 534

XRCD command
 constraints 536
 description 535
 example 535

XREG command
 description 537
 syntax 537

XWCD command
 constraints 538
 description 538
 example 538
 syntax 538

XWWS command
 constraints 539
 description 539
 example 539

syntax 539

Z

z/OS
 project file names, specifying 28
 unsupported commands 12

