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Logdump Reference for Oracle GoldenGate

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1 Using the Logdump Utility

Preface

This guide contains guidelines for using the Oracle GoldenGate Logdump utility. This utility is mainly used by Oracle Support to resolve an Oracle GoldenGate support case. Experienced systems or database administrators who are familiar with the internal structures of Oracle GoldenGate trail records can use Logdump to troubleshoot and resolve errors or other problems encountered during processing.

- Audience
- Documentation Accessibility
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Audience

This guide is intended for the person or persons who are responsible for operating Oracle GoldenGate and maintaining its performance. This audience typically includes, but is not limited to, systems administrators and database administrators. It also is intended to help Oracle support technicians and other technical representatives when working with Oracle GoldenGate customers.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at `http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc`.

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Related Information

The Oracle GoldenGate Product Documentation Libraries are found at:

https://docs.us.oracle.com/en/middleware/goldengate/core/21.1/

The Oracle GoldenGate related product documentation libraries are found at:

https://docs.oracle.com/en/middleware/goldengate/index.html

For additional information on Oracle GoldenGate, refer to:

https://www.oracle.com/middleware/technologies/goldengate.html

https://www.oracle.com/database/technologies/high-availability/oracle-database-maa-best-practices.html

For licensing information, refer to Licensing Information in the *Oracle GoldenGate Licensing Information* guide.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, such as "From the File menu, select **Save**." Boldface also is used for terms defined in text or in the glossary.
italic *`italic`*	Italic type indicates placeholder variables for which you supply particular values, such as in the parameter statement: `TABLE` *`table_name`*. Italic type also is used for book titles and emphasis.
`monospace` `MONOSPACE`	Monospace type indicates code components such as user exits and scripts; the names of files and database objects; URL paths; and input and output text that appears on the screen. Uppercase monospace type is generally used to represent the names of Oracle GoldenGate parameters, commands, and user-configurable functions, as well as SQL commands and keywords.
UPPERCASE	Uppercase in the regular text font indicates the name of a utility unless the name is intended to be a specific case.
{ }	Braces within syntax enclose a set of options that are separated by pipe symbols, one of which must be selected, for example: {*`option1`* | *`option2`* | *`option3`*}.
[ ]	Brackets within syntax indicate an optional element. For example in this syntax, the `SAVE` clause is optional: `CLEANUP REPLICAT` *`group_name`* `[, SAVE` *`count`*`]`. Multiple options within an optional element are separated by a pipe symbol, for example: `[`*`option1`* `|` *`option2`*`]`.

1

Using the Logdump Utility

Learn how to use the Logdump utility. This utility enables you to open files, control the display, navigate through a file, and search, filter, view, and save data that's stored in a trail or extract file.

> **Important:**
>
> To avoid any adverse effects on the data or checkpoints in your trails, use Logdump only with guidance from an Oracle support analyst or an experienced Oracle GoldenGate user.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Getting Started with Logdump
- Viewing the First Record
- Executing Basic Logdump Tasks
- Evaluating Transaction Size
- Maintaining Command History
- Viewing Logdump Command Information and Syntax

- Getting Started with Logdump
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1.1 Getting Started with Logdump

This section introduces you to basic Logdump commands that enable you to open files, control the display, navigate through a file, and filter for specific information, among other basic tasks. It also illustrates and explains the components of a record.

1.3 Executing Basic Logdump Tasks

The following are some basic tasks that can be performed with Logdump. For detailed information about the commands shown and other available options, see the alphabetical reference in Logdump Commands.

- Finding the Next Good Record Header

- Finding the Beginning, Middle, and End of a Transaction
- Scanning for the End of a Transaction
- Going to a Specific RBA in the File
- Filtering Based on a Table or Data File Name
- Removing the Current Filter Criteria
- Filtering on Multiple Conditions
- Count the Records in a Trail File
- Saving Records to a New Trail File
- Closing the Current File and Opening the Next One in the Trail
- Keeping a Log of Your Session
- Seeing the Current Logdump Environment
- Getting Online Command Help
- To Exit Logdump

1.3.1 Finding the Next Good Record Header

To find the next good record header, enter the following command:

```
Logdump 8> SCANFORHEADER
```

Alternatively, you can simply enter SFH.

1.3.2 Finding the Beginning, Middle, and End of a Transaction

To find the beginning, middle, and end of a transaction, complete the following steps:

1. Show headers and detail.

   ```
   Logdump 9> GHDR ON
   Logdump 10> DETAIL ON
   ```

2. Go to the next record.

   ```
   Logdump 11> N
   ```

3. View the TransInd field in the record header. The following table explains where the record is in relation to the transaction.

Transaction Indicator	Description
`TransInd   : .  (x00)`	First statement in transaction
`TransInd   : .  (x01)`	Statement in middle of transaction
`TransInd   : .  (x02)`	Last statement in transaction
`TransInd   : .  (x03)`	Sole statement in transaction

4. Move through subsequent records by pressing N, and refer to the TransInd field to determine where each one is within the transaction. When TransInd is either x02 or x03, the TransInd of the next record should be x00, starting a new transaction.

1.3.3 Scanning for the End of a Transaction

To scan for the end of a transaction, enter the following command:

```
Logdump 20> SCANFORENDTRANS
```

Alternatively, you can simply enter SFET.

The record shown will be the first one in the next transaction. To confirm, the TransInd field should be x00.

1.3.4 Going to a Specific RBA in the File

To go to a specific RBA in the file, you can do either of the following:

- To go to an RBA anywhere in the file:

  ```
  Logdump 35> POS rba
  Logdump 36> N
  ```

  This displays the record located at that RBA.

- To go to the first record in the file:

  ```
  Logdump 37> POS FIRST
  ```

  Alternatively, you can enter the following command:

  ```
  Logdump 37> POS 0
  ```

1.3.5 Filtering Based on a Table or Data File Name

To filter out everything except records containing a specific NonStop data file name, enter the following command:

```
Logdump 60> FILTER INCLUDE FILENAME $volume.subvolume.file
```

To filter out everything except records containing a specific table name:

- On a NonStop system:

  ```
  Logdump 60> FILTER INCLUDE ANSINAME catalog.schema.table
  ```

- On a Windows or UNIX system:

  ```
  Logdump 60> FILTER INCLUDE FILENAME [container | catalog] schema.table
  ```

Now, when you use the N command, you will only see records that satisfy this filter. Conversely, to filter out records containing a specific table or file name, but show everything else, use the EXCLUDE option instead of INCLUDE.

1.3.6 Removing the Current Filter Criteria

To remove the current filter criteria, enter the following command:

```
Logdump 62> FILTER CLEAR
```

1.3.7 Filtering on Multiple Conditions

To filter on multiple conditions, enter one of the following commands:

- `Logdump 60> FILTER INCLUDE FILENAME $volume.subvolume...file..; FILTER RECTYPE record_type; FILTER MATCH ALL`
- `Logdump 60> FILTER INCLUDE ANSINAME catalog.schema.table; FILTER RECTYPE record_type; FILTER MATCH ALL`
- `Logdump 65> FILTER INCLUDE FILENAME schema.table; FILTER RECTYPE record_type; FILTER MATCH ALL`

Use `MATCH ANY` or `MATCH ALL` depending on whether you want the search to match any or all of the filter conditions, respectively, when multiple conditions are specified. The preceding example filters on a name and record type, typically an operation type such as `INSERT`.

1.3.8 Count the Records in a Trail File

The following command shows a count summary followed by counts for each table or data file:

```
Logdump 67> COUNT
```

1.3.9 Saving Records to a New Trail File

To save a subset of records, enter the following command:

```
Logdump 68> SAVE file n RECORDS
```

1.3.10 Closing the Current File and Opening the Next One in the Trail

To close the current file and open the next one in the trail, enter the following command:

```
Logdump 69> NEXTTRAIL
```

1.3.11 Keeping a Log of Your Session

To start logging, enter the following command:

```
Logdump 70> LOG TO filename.txt
```

To write text to the log:

```
Logdump 71> WRITELOG "text"
```

To stop logging:

```
Logdump 72> LOG STOP
```

1.3.12 Seeing the Current Logdump Environment

To see the current Logdump environment, enter the following command:

```
Logdump 73> ENV
```

This shows which features are enabled, such as filtering and header views, and it shows environment information such as the current trail and position.

1.3.13 Getting Online Command Help

To get online command help, enter the following command:

```
Logdump 74> HELP
```

1.3.14 To Exit Logdump

To exit Logdump, enter either of the following commands:

- `Logdump 100> EXIT`
- `Logdump 100> QUIT`

1.4 Evaluating Transaction Size

Use Logdump's `TRANSHIST` command in conjunction with other Logdump commands to determine whether or not your applications generate large transactions and to identify their relative size. `TRANSHIST` causes Logdump to track the size of transactions contained in a trail file or extract file in an internal history table. The transactions are ranked in descending order of size, in bytes. When the history table is full, the smallest transaction is removed to allow a larger transaction to be added to the list.

To use statistics generated by `TRANSHIST`, issue the following series of commands in Logdump:

1. Use `TRANSHIST` to set the size of the history table that tracks transaction size. The maximum size is 200 bytes. A value of 0 turns off the tracking.

   ```
   TRANSHIST n
   ```

2. Use either the `TRANSRECLIMIT` or `TRANSBYTELIMIT` command to set a lower boundary for what is considered a normal sized transaction. These commands prevent normal-sized transactions from being tracked. Eliminating normal-sized transactions reduces the amount of data that must be reviewed.

   ```
   {TRANSBYTELIMIT n bytes | TRANSRECLIMIT n records}
   ```

3. Use Logdump's `COUNT` command to display the statistics on transaction size, which appear at the end of the output and look like the following excerpt:

   ```
   Transactions with at least 100 records or 100000 bytes
   2011/02/01 09:31:24.000.000    00:00:00.000, Seq 0, RBA 13101
      Bytes/Trans .....    1168167
      Records/Trans ...       1001
      Files/Trans .....          1
   2011/02/01 09:31:35.000.000    00:00:11.000, Seq 0, RBA 1205292
      Bytes/Trans .....    1168167
      Records/Trans ...       1001
      Files/Trans .....          1
   ```

   Logdump scans the file(s) and reports the information.

4. Use Logdump's `POSITION` *`RBA`* command to go to each RBA listed in the `COUNT` output to find out the name of the table that generated the transaction. You can group these tables into their own processing group so that they do not affect processing of other tables that generate normal sized transactions.

1.5 Maintaining Command History

On Windows and UNIX systems, command history is stored in a file named `logdump.hst`. On NonStop systems, command history is stored in a file named `logduhst`. The file is created in the home location of the user who first started Logdump.

When Logdump starts up, it looks for the history file in one of the following locations, depending on the platform:

- The `USERPROFILE` environment variable.
- The `$HOME` environment variable.
- The default `$`*`vol`*`.`*`subvol`*.

If the file exists, Logdump loads the command history into a buffer. The command history buffer holds 400 commands. Upon termination of the Logdump session, the session's history is appended to the file.

1.6 Viewing Logdump Command Information and Syntax

To learn more about Logdump commands, see the alphabetical reference documentation in Logdump Commands.

1.2 Viewing the First Record

The steps in this section explain how to set up the Logdump environment and start viewing records.

- Running Logdump
- Setting Up the View
- Opening a Trail File

1.2.1 Running Logdump

Run the `logdump` program from the installation location. Logdump command lines are numbered so that you can use edit and history commands.

1.2.2 Setting Up the View

The following commands set up a Logdump environment that shows the information most commonly used when analyzing trail records.

1. To view the record header with the data:

   ```
   Logdump 1> GHDR ON
   ```

   The record header contains information about the transaction.

2. To add column information:

   ```
   Logdump 2> DETAIL ON
   ```

   Column information includes the number and length in hex and ASCII.

3. To add hex and ASCII data values to the column information:

   ```
   Logdump 3> DETAIL DATA
   ```

4. To view user tokens:

   ```
   Logdump 4> USERTOKEN ON
   ```

   User tokens are custom user-defined information that is specified in a `TABLE` or `FILE` mapping statement and stored in the trail file for specific purposes.

5. To view automatically generated tokens:

   ```
   Logdump 4> GGSTOKEN ON
   ```

   automatically generated tokes include the transaction ID (`XID`), the row id for DML operations, the fetching status (if applicable), and tag value.

6. To control how much record data is displayed:

   ```
   Logdump 5> RECLEN length
   ```

1.2.3 Opening a Trail File

To open a trail file, complete the following steps:

1. Open a file with the following command:

   ```
   Logdump 6> OPEN file_name
   ```

   Where:

   `file_name` is either the relative name or fully qualified name of the file, including the file sequence number. For example:

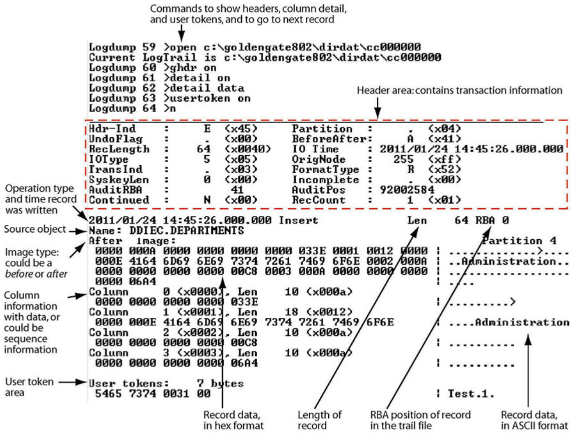
   ```
   open /home/ggs/dirdat/jd000000
   open $data01.glogggl.aa000000
   ```

2. To go to the first record and then move through records in sequence:

   ```
   Logdump 7> NEXT
   ```

   Alternatively, you can simply enter `N`.

Figure 1-1 Logdump Record as Seen on a Windows System

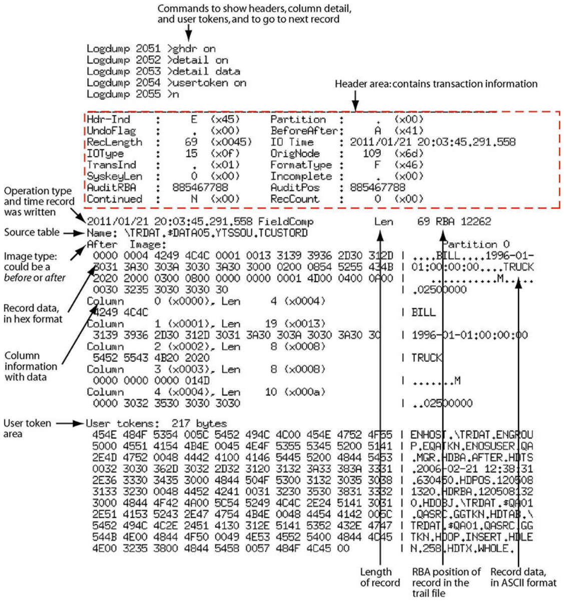


```
Logdump 59 >open c:\goldengate802\dirdat\cc000000
Current LogTrail is c:\goldengate802\dirdat\cc000000
Logdump 60 >ghdr on
Logdump 61 >detail on
Logdump 62 >detail data
Logdump 63 >usertoken on
Logdump 64 >n
Hdr-Ind    :     E  (x45)     Partition  :     .  (x04)
UndoFlag   :     .  (x00)     BeforeAfter:     A  (x41)
RecLength  :    64  (x0040)   IO Time    : 2011/01/24 14:45:26.000.000
IOType     :     5  (x05)     OrigNode   :   255  (xff)
TransInd   :     .  (x03)     FormatType :     R  (x52)
SyskeyLen  :     0  (x00)     Incomplete :     .  (x00)
AuditRBA   :         41       AuditPos   : 92002584
Continued  :     N  (x00)     RecCount   :     1  (x01)
2011/01/24 14:45:26.000.000 Insert               Len    64 RBA 0
Name: DDIEC.DEPARTMENTS
After  Image:                                              Partition 4
 0000 000A 0000 0000 0000 0000 033E 0001 0012 0000 | ..............>....
 000E 4164 6D69 6E69 7374 7261 7469 6F6E 0002 000A | ..Administration..
 0000 0000 0000 0000 00C8 0003 000A 0000 0000 0000 | ...................
 0000 06A4                                         | ....
Column     0 (x0000), Len    10 (x000a)
 0000 0000 0000 0000 033E                          | .........>
Column     1 (x0001), Len    18 (x0012)
 0000 000E 4164 6D69 6E69 7374 7261 7469 6F6E      | ....Administration
Column     2 (x0002), Len    10 (x000a)
 0000 0000 0000 0000 00C8                          | ..........
Column     3 (x0003), Len    10 (x000a)
 0000 0000 0000 0000 06A4                          | ..........

User tokens:    7 bytes
 5465 7374 0031 00                                 | Test.1.
```

Commands to show headers, column detail, and user tokens, and to go to next record
Header area: contains transaction information
Operation type and time record was written
Source object
Image type: could be a *before* or *after*
Column information with data, or could be sequence information
User token area
Record data, in hex format
Length of record
RBA position of record in the trail file
Record data, in ASCII format

Figure 1-2 Trail Record as Seen on NonStop



```
Logdump 2051 >ghdr on
Logdump 2052 >detail on
Logdump 2053 >detail data
Logdump 2054 >usertoken on
Logdump 2055 >n
Hdr-Ind    :     E  (x45)     Partition  :     .  (x00)
UndoFlag   :     .  (x00)     BeforeAfter:     A  (x41)
RecLength  :    69  (x0045)   IO Time    : 2011/01/21 20:03:45.291.558
IOType     :    15  (x0f)     OrigNode   :   109  (x6d)
TransInd   :     .  (x01)     FormatType :     F  (x46)
SyskeyLen  :     0  (x00)     Incomplete :     .  (x00)
AuditRBA   :  885467788       AuditPos   : 885467788
Continued  :     N  (x00)     RecCount   :     0  (x00)
2011/01/21 20:03:45.291.558 FieldComp            Len    69 RBA 12262
Name: \TRDAT.$DATA05.YTSSOU.TCUSTORD
After  Image:                                              Partition 0
 0000 0004 4249 4C4C 0001 0013 3139 3936 2D30 312D | ....BILL....1996-01-
 3031 3A30 303A 3030 3A30 3000 0200 0854 5255 434B | 01:00:00:00....TRUCK
 2020 2000 0300 0800 0000 0000 0001 4D00 0400 0A00 |    ...........M.....
 0030 3235 3030 3030 30                            | .02500000
Column     0 (x0000), Len     4 (x0004)
 4249 4C4C                                         | BILL
Column     1 (x0001), Len    19 (x0013)
 3139 3936 2D30 312D 3031 3A30 303A 3030 3A30 30   | 1996-01-01:00:00:00
Column     2 (x0002), Len     8 (x0008)
 5452 5543 4B20 2020                               | TRUCK
Column     3 (x0003), Len     8 (x0008)
 0000 0000 0000 014D                               | .......M
Column     4 (x0004), Len    10 (x000a)
 0000 3032 3530 3030 3030                          | ..02500000

User tokens:   217 bytes
 454E 484F 5354 005C 5452 494C 4C00 454E 4752 4F55 | ENHOST.\TRDAT.ENGROU
 5000 4551 4154 4B4E 0045 4E4F 5355 5345 5200 5141 | P.EQATKN.ENOSUSER.QA
 2E4D 4752 0048 4442 4100 4146 5445 5200 4844 5453 | .MGR.HDBA.AFTER.HDTS
 0032 3030 362D 3032 2D32 3120 3132 3A33 383A 3331 | .2006-02-21 12:38:31
 2E36 3330 3435 3000 4844 504F 5300 3132 3035 3038 | .630450.HDPOS.120508
 3133 3230 0048 4452 4241 0031 3230 3530 3831 3332 | 1320.HDRBA.120508132
 3000 4844 4F42 4A00 5C54 5249 4C4C 2E24 5141 3031 | 0.HDOBJ.\TRDAT.$QA01
 2E51 4153 5243 2E47 4754 4B4E 0048 4454 4142 005C | .QASRC.GGTKN.HDTAB.\
 5452 494C 4C2E 2451 4130 312E 5141 5352 432E 4747 | TRDAT.$QA01.QASRC.GG
 544B 4E00 4844 4F50 0049 4E53 4552 5400 4844 4C45 | TKN.HDOP.INSERT.HDLE
 4E00 3235 3800 4844 5458 0057 484F 4C45 00        | N.258.HDTX.WHOLE.
```

Commands to show headers, column detail, and user tokens, and to go to next record
Header area: contains transaction information
Operation type and time record was written
Source table
Image type: could be a *before* or *after*
Record data, in hex format
Column information with data
User token area
Length of record
RBA position of record in the trail file
Record data, in ASCII format

2 Logdump Commands

Here you see an alphabetical reference for syntax and usage of the Logdump utility commands.
For Logdump usage instructions, see Using the Logdump Utility .

- GHDR
- HASHCLEAR
- HASHSTATS
- HEADERTOKEN
- HELP
- HISTORY
- INTERPRETINTERVAL
- INTERPRETTIMESTAMP
- LOG
- Metadata ddlformat
- Metadata defgenformat
- Metadata detail
- Metadata sqlformat
- NEXT
- NEXTTRAIL
- NOTIFY
- OBEY
- OPEN
- POSITION
- RECLEN
- SAVE
- SCANFORENDTRANS
- SCANFORHEADER
- SCANFORMETADATA
- SCANFORRBA
- SCANFORTIME
- SCANFORTYPE
- SCANSCROLLING
- SHOW
- SKIP
- TIME
- TIMEOFFSET
- TMFBEFOREIMAGE
- TMFBEFOREIMAGE
- TMFGETRECADDR | NOTMFGETRECADDR
- TMFIGNORERECCOUNT
- TRAILFORMAT

- TRANSBYTELIMIT
- TRANSHIST
- TRANSRECLIMIT
- USERTOKEN
- VOLUME
- WRITELOG
- X

2.1 Logdump Command Summary

The following are category summaries of the Logdump commands.

Table 2-1 Working with Files

Commands	Description
CD	Sets the default directory, volume or subvolume.
DATAFILE	Opens an Enscribe file from within Logdump.
GGSAUDITREAD	Reads the TMF audit trail.
LOG	Writes a session log.
NEXTTRAIL	Closes the current file and opens the next file in the trail sequence.
OPEN	Opens a trail file or extract file.
POSITION	Sets the read position in the file.
SAVE	Writes record data to another file.
WRITELOG	Writes text to a session log.
VOLUME	Sets the default directory, volume or subvolume.

Table 2-2 Viewing Information

Command	Description
BULKIOSTATS	Displays bulk I/O statistics.
COUNT	Displays record count information.
FILES	Displays file names in the current directory or subvolume.
ENV	Displays current Logdump settings.
FILEHEADER	Displays file header information.
HASHCLEAR	Clears the memory allocated to hash statistics generated when `HASHSTATS` is enabled.
HASHSTATS	Enables or disables the display of statistics about file name when a `COUNT DETAIL` command is issued.
NOTIFY	Displays the number of records scanned, the trail position, and the record timestamp at specified intervals when using `COUNT` and records are being suppressed from display through filtering options.

Table 2-2 (Cont.) Viewing Information

Command	Description
SHOW	Displays internal information such as the current Logdump environment, a list of record types, and current filter settings.
TIME	Displays the current time in local and GMT formats.

Table 2-3 Selecting Data and Records

Command	Description
BEGIN	Searches through a TMF or trail to locate a record at or near the specified time.
ARGETNONDATACHANGES | ARSTOPNONDATACHANGES	Includes or excludes records that did not result in a change to the database.
DUMP	Displays the specified number of bytes of data from the current position in the file.
FILTER	Filters the display of records.
NEXT	Displays the next record(s) in the file.
SCANFORENDTRANS	Finds a record that is the last record of, or the only record in, a transaction, and then displays the first record of the next transaction.
SCANFORHEADER	Finds the start of the next record header.
SCANFORMETADATA	Finds a specific metadata record.
SCANFORRBA	Finds a specific relative byte address.
SCANFORTIME	Finds the next record with a specific timestamp.
SCANFORTYPE	Finds the next record of a specific type.
SKIP	Skips a specified number of records.
TMFBEFOREIMAGE	Sets the `TMFARLIB` to fetch the before image of a record and display it with the after image.

Table 2-4 Caking Conversions

Command	Description
CALCTLFKEY	Calculates a unique key for TLF/PTLF records in ACI's BASE24 application.
COMPUTETIMESTAMP	Converts a datetime string to a Julian timestamp.
CTIME	Converts a C timestamp to an ASCII timestamp.
DECRYPT	Decrypts data before displaying it in Logdump.
ENCRYPT	Encrypts file data.
ESBLOCK	Displays NonStop entry-sequenced syskeys as a block number and record number.
FLOAT	Displays a number or hex string as a hex representation and a floating point number.

Table 2-4 (Cont.) Caking Conversions

Command	Description
INTERPRETINTERVAL	Displays a 64-bit Julian interval as `dd-hh:mm:ss:ms:us`.
INTERPRETTIMESTAMP	Displays a 64-bit Julian timestamp in ASCII format.

Table 2-5 Controlling the Logdump Environment

Command	Description
ASCIIDATA | EBCDICDATA	Controls whether data is displayed in ASCII or EBCDIC format on an IBM mainframe.
ASCIIDUMP | EBCDICDUMP	Sets the character set on an IBM mainframe.
ASCIIHEADER | EBCDICHEADER	Controls whether the table name is displayed in ASCII or EBCDIC format on an IBM mainframe.
DETAIL	Controls the display of detailed record information.
GGSTOKEN	Controls the display of token data.
GGSTOKEN	Controls the display of automatically generated token data.
GHDR	Controls the display of header information.
HEADERTOKEN	Controls the display of header token indicators.
Metadata ddlformat	Displays the TDR columns in Nonstop DDL format.
Metadata defgenformat	Displays the columns in a TDR in the format of a GG def from a definition file.
Metadata detail	Displays tokens and values that make up a metadata record.
Metadata sqlformat	Displays the columns in a TDR in the format of a SQL table create.
RECLEN	Sets the maximum data output length.
SCANSCROLLING	Controls whether a count notification displays on one line or multiple lines.
TIMEOFFSET	Sets the time offset from GMT.
TMFBEFOREIMAGE	Controls whether or not the before image is displayed for update operations from TMF audit.
TMFGETRECADDR | NOTMFGETRECADDR	Controls Logdump's ability to call the `ARGETRECADDR()` function of `TMFARLIB`.
TMFIGNORERECCOUNT	Sets the number of records that the `TMFARLIB` can ignore before returning a `CURRENTPOSITION` record.
TRAILFORMAT	Sets the trail format to the old version (pre- 6.0) or the new version.
TRANSBYTELIMIT	Sets a byte-count threshold for what is defined as a normal-sized transaction.
TRANSHIST	Sets the size of the transaction history table that is used for tracking transaction size.
TRANSRECLIMIT	Sets a record-count threshold for what is defined as a normal-sized transaction.

Table 2-5 (Cont.) Controlling the Logdump Environment

Command	Description
USERTOKEN	Controls the display of user token data.

Table 2-6 Miscellaneous Commands

Command	Description
DEBUG	Turns on Logdump debugging.
EXIT	Exits Logdump.
FC	Edits a previous command.
HELP	Shows syntax for Logdump commands.
HISTORY	Lists previously issued commands.
OBEY	Executes a series of commands stored in a file.
X	Executes a program from within Logdump.

2.2 ARGETNONDATACHANGES | ARSTOPNONDATACHANGES

Use `ARGETNONDATACHANGES` and `ARSTOPNONDATACHANGES` when reading TMF trails to direct TMFARLIB to include or exclude records that did not result in a change to the database.

Default

```
ARGETNONDATACHANGES
```

Syntax

```
ARGETNONDATACHANGES | ARSTOPNONDATACHANGES
```

`ARGETNONDATACHANGES`
Includes non-change records.

`ARSTOPNONDATACHANGES`
Suppresses non-change records.

2.3 ASCIIDATA | EBCDICDATA

Use `ASCIIDATA` or `EBCDICDATA` to control whether record data is displayed in ASCII or EBCDIC format on an IBM mainframe. You may need to use the `ASCIIDUMP` command to set the character set first.

Default

```
ASCIIDATA ON (same as EBCDICDATA OFF)
```

Syntax

```
ASCIIDATA {ON | OFF} | EBCDICDATA {ON | OFF}
```

2.4 ASCIIDUMP | EBCDICDUMP

Use `ASCIIDUMP` or `EBCDICDUMP` to set the character set for the output of the `DUMP` command on an IBM mainframe. The hex part of the dump display is not affected by this command.

Default

```
ASCIIDUMP ON (same as EBCDICDUMP OFF)
```

Syntax

```
ASCIIDUMP {ON | OFF} | EBCDICDUMP {ON | OFF}
```

2.5 ASCIIHEADER | EBCDICHEADER

Use `ASCIIHEADER` or `EBCDICHEADER` to control whether or not the table name in the record header is in ASCII or EBCDIC format on an IBM mainframe. You may need to use the `ASCIIDUMP` command to set the character set first.

Default

None.

Syntax

```
ASCIIHEADER {ON | OFF} | EBCDICHEADER {ON | OFF}
```

2.6 BEGIN

Use `BEGIN` to do a binary search through a TMF or trail to locate a record at or near the specified time.

Default

None

Syntax

```
BEGIN timestamp
```

`timestamp`
The timestamp for which to search.

2.7 BULKIOSTATS

Use `BULKIOSTATS` to display statistics for bulk I/O records, including the number of physical and logical reads and current and average read times.

Default

None

Syntax

```
BULKIOSTATS
```

2.8 CALCTLFKEY

Use `CALCTLFKEY` to work around the `@GETENV ("TLFKEY", SYSKEY "`*`unique_key`*`)"` function when it generates duplicate keys. The `TLFKEY` option associates a unique key with `TLF/PTLF` records in ACI's BASE24 application. `CALCTLFKEY` performs the calculation and displays the value for each record.

Without an argument, `CALCTLFKEY` displays whether this feature is enabled or disabled.

Default

`OFF`

Syntax

```
CALCTLFKEY {ON | OFF}
```

2.9 CD

Use `CD` to set the default directory, volume, or subvolume. An alias for this command is `VOLUME`.

Default

None

Syntax

```
CD {directory | volume | subvolume}
```

2.10 COMPUTETIMESTAMP

Use `COMPUTETIMESTAMP` to convert a datetime string to Julian format.

Default

None

Syntax

```
COMPUTETIMESTAMP string
```

`string`
A datetime string in the format of:

```
[[yy]yy-mm-dd] [hh[:mm][:ss]]
```

Example

```
COMPUTETIMESTAMP 2005-01-01 12:00:00
```

This example returns the following:

```
2005-01-01 12:00:00 is JulianTimestamp 211971340800000000
```

2.11 COUNT

Use `COUNT` to produce a record count summary and other information related to the amount of data in the file. The basic output, without options, shows the following:

- The RBA where the count began
- The total data bytes and average bytes per record
- Information about the operation types
- Information about the transactions

When the `DETAIL` command is issued prior to issuing `COUNT`, the information includes a count for each table or data file. `COUNT` options allow you to show table detail without using the `DETAIL` command first, set a start and end time for the count, filter the count for a table, data file, trail file, or extract file, and specify a time interval for counts. You can use the `DETAIL OFF` command to turn off the collection of this detailed information.

For arguments that take a time string, use the following format:

```
[[yy]yy-mm-dd] [hh[:mm][:ss]]
```

Default

Produce a count summary of all records.

Syntax

```
COUNT
[, DETAIL]
[, END[TIME] time_string]
[, INT[ERVAL] minutes]
[, LOG] wildcard]
[, START[TIME] time_string]
```

`DETAIL`
Adds a count for each table or data file that was processed by Extract to the summary count. The information includes the total and average number of data bytes and information about the operations that were performed. This data can also be obtained by using the `DETAIL` command before issuing `COUNT`.

`END[TIME]` *`time_string`*
Stops the count with the last record written at the specified time.

`INT[ERVAL]` *`minutes`*
Displays statistics for total bytes, average bytes, and number of each type of operation that occurred within a specified interval of time, in minutes. Then it displays the totals for those statistics.

`LOG` *`wildcard`*
Produces a count for multiple trail or extract files specified with a wildcard.

`START[TIME]` *`time_string`*
Begins the count with the first record written at the specified time.

Examples

Example 1

```
COUNT START 2011-01-11 12:00:00 , END 2011-01-12 12:00:00
```

Example 2

```
COUNT INTERVAL 4
```

This displays something similar to the following. Individual table or data file count has been truncated due to space constraints.
On Windows or UNIX (file names will differ):

```
Interval from 2011/02/28 11:30:00.000 to 2011/02/28 11:34:00.000,
Recs                              3
Total Data Bytes                120
  Avg Bytes/Record               40
Delete                            3
Before Images                     3
LogTrail /home/ggs/dirdat/rt000000 has 304 records
Total Data Bytes              12120
Avg Bytes/Record                 39
Delete                            3
Insert                          300
FieldComp                         1
Before Images                     3
After Images                    301

Average of 303 Transactions
    Bytes/Trans .....            88
    Records/Trans ...             1
    Files/Trans .....             1
HR.JOBS                                           Partition 4
Total Data Bytes               5911
  Avg Bytes/Record               68
Insert                           86
After Images                     86

HR.REGIONS                                        Partition 4
Total Data Bytes                512
  Avg Bytes/Record               32
Insert                           16
After Images                     16
```

On NonStop:

```
LogTrail \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000000 has 29656 records
Total Data Bytes            3561022
  Avg Bytes/Record              120
Delete                           50
Insert                        21221
Update                         8379
GSSPurgedata                      6
```

```
Before Images                   50
After Images                 29606

Average of 3621 Transactions
    Bytes/Trans .....       1376
    Records/Trans ...          8
    Files/Trans .....          1

\GGQA.$QA01.QAESRC.ACCTS                          Partition 0
Total Data Bytes            286414
  Avg Bytes/Record             142
Delete                          17
Insert                        2000
Before Images                   17
After Images                  2000

\GGQA.$QA01.QAESRC.ACCTN                          Partition 0
Total Data Bytes            281700
  Avg Bytes/Record             100
Delete                          17
Insert                        2000
Update                         800
Before Images                   17
After Images                  2800
```

Example 3

```
COUNT LOG ls*
```

This produces a count for all files whose names begin with LS. (Individual table or data file count has been truncated due to space constraints.)
On NonStop:

```
Current LogTrail is \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000000
Bad record found at RBA 5287, format 5.50)
 2A56 623F                                         | *Vb?
LogTrail \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000000 has 33 records
LogTrail \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000000 closed
Current LogTrail is \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000001
LogTrail \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000001 has 99 records
LogTrail \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000001 closed
Current LogTrail is \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000002
LogTrail \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000002 has 0 records
LogTrail \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000002 closed
Current LogTrail is \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000003
LogTrail \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000003 has 0 records
LogTrail \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000003 closed
LogTrail \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS* has 132 records

Total Data Bytes              9468
  Avg Bytes/Record              71
Insert                         132
After Images                   132

Average of 4 Transactions
    Bytes/Trans .....         3951
    Records/Trans ...           33
    Files/Trans .....            3
```

```
QAHRTS.JOBS                                            Partition 4
Total Data Bytes              5220
  Avg Bytes/Record              68
Insert                          76
After Images
                    76
```

On Windows or UNIX (file names will differ):

```
Current LogTrail is c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls000000
Bad record found at RBA 5287, format 5.50)
 2A56 623F                                         | *Vb?
LogTrail c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls000000 has 33 records
LogTrail c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls000000 closed
Current LogTrail is c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls000001
LogTrail c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls000001 has 99 records
LogTrail c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls000001 closed
Current LogTrail is c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls000002
LogTrail c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls000002 has 0 records
LogTrail c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls000002 closed
Current LogTrail is c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls000003
LogTrail c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls000003 has 0 records
LogTrail c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls000003 closed
LogTrail c:\goldengate802\dirdat\ls* has 132 records

Total Data Bytes              9468
  Avg Bytes/Record              71
Insert                         132
After Images                   132

Average of 4 Transactions
    Bytes/Trans .....       3951
    Records/Trans ...         33
    Files/Trans .....          3

HR.JOBS                                            Partition 4
Total Data Bytes              5220
  Avg Bytes/Record              68
Insert                          76
After Images                    76
```

Example 4

```
COUNT DETAIL
```

This produces something similar to the following:
On Windows or UNIX (file names will differ):

```
LogTrail /home/ggs/dirdat/rt000000 has 304 records
Total Data Bytes             12120
  Avg Bytes/Record              39
Delete                           3
Insert                         300
FieldComp                        1
Before Images                    3
After Images                   301

Average of 303 Transactions
    Bytes/Trans .....          88
    Records/Trans ...          1
    Files/Trans .....          1

GGS.TCUSTMER                                  Partition 4
Total Data Bytes             12120
  Avg Bytes/Record              39
Delete                           3
Insert                         300
FieldComp                        1
Before Images                    3
After Images                   301

Files      1, Coll      0, Chain      0
```

On NonStop:

```
LogTrail \GGQA.$QA01.QADAT.LS000000 has 29656 records
Total Data Bytes           3561022
  Avg Bytes/Record             120
Delete                          50
Insert                       21221
Update                        8379
GSSPurgedata                     6
Before Images                   50
After Images                 29606

Average of 3621 Transactions
    Bytes/Trans .....       1376
    Records/Trans ...          8
    Files/Trans .....          1

\GGQA.$QA01.QAESRC.ACCTS                          Partition 0
Total Data Bytes            286414
  Avg Bytes/Record             142
Delete                          17
Insert                        2000
Before Images                   17
After Images                  2000
```

2.12 CTIME

Use `CTIME` to convert a C timestamp to an ASCII timestamp.

Default

None

Syntax

```
CTIME C_timestamp_string
```

Example

```
CTIME 1109823330
```

This returns the following:

```
timestamp  = 1109823330 (0x42268f62)
localtime  = Wed Mar  2 20:15:30 2005
gmtime     = Thu Mar  3 04:15:30 2005
```

2.13 DATAFILE

Use `DATAFILE` to open an Enscribe data file from within Logdump

> **Note:**
>
> You can use the `WRITEREC` command to write a record to the Enscribe file.

Default

None

Syntax

```
DATAFILE file
```

Example

```
DATAFILE \SYSA.$DATA04.SALES.CUSTMER
```

2.14 DEBUG

Use `DEBUG` to run debugging for Logdump. Use this command with the guidance of a support analyst.

Default

Disabled

Syntax

```
DEBUG
```

2.15 DECRYPT

Use `DECRYPT` to decrypt data that was encrypted with Oracle GoldenGate trail encryption, so that it can be viewed with Logdump.

Default

`OFF`

Syntax

```
DECRYPT {OFF | ON [KEYNAME key_name]}
```

`OFF`
No decryption. This is the default.

ON [KEYNAME *key_name*]

- ON without the KEYNAME clause decrypts data that was encrypted with the ENCRYPTTRAIL parameter without options (256-key byte substitution).
- ON with the KEYNAME clause decrypts data that was encrypted with ENCRYPTTRAIL using an AES algorithm and a KEYNAME clause. For *key_name*, supply the logical name of the encryption key that was used in the KEYNAME *keyname* clause of ENCRYPTTRAIL.

  For more information about ENCRYPTTRAIL, see ENCRYPTTRAIL.
- ON also works to decyrpt records that were encrypted using the Oracle wallet and master key methods; similar to how the DECRYPTTRAIL parameter for Replicat or Pump behaves.

Example

```
DECRYPT ON
```

Example

```
DECRYPT ON KEYNAME mykey
```

2.16 DETAIL

Use DETAIL to include additional information in the Logdump output. By default, Logdump only shows the hex and ASCII representation of the record.

Without options, DETAIL displays the status of record detail (ON or OFF). Options do the following:

- DETAIL ON displays a list of columns that includes the column ID, length, and value in hex and ASCII.
- DATA adds hex and ASCII data values to the column list.
- DETAIL OFF turns off detailed display; OFF is the default.

DETAIL can be shortened to DET.

Default

Display a column list

Syntax

```
DETAIL {ON | OFF | DATA}
```

ON
Shows detailed column information.

OFF
Suppresses detailed column information.

DATA
Adds the hex and ASCII data values to the column information.

2.17 DUMP

Use DUMP to display a HEX/ASCII or HEX/EBCDIC dump of the specified number of bytes from the open trail or extract file, starting at the current RBA.

DUMP does not work when reading TMF audit trails, because I/O to the TMF trails is done by TMFARLIB.

Default

256

Syntax

```
DUMP bytes
```

bytes
The number of bytes forward to display. Valid values are from 1 through 28672.

Example

```
DUMP 300
```

This produces something similar to the following example. Note: This example shows only a few lines of the record.

```
Dump   300  Bytes at RBA 0
 4700 0047 4800 003B 4500 0041 0000 646D 02F1 3387 | G..GH..;E..A..dm..3.
 841D FE98 0000 0000 0000 0000 5EA8 DC3C 0352 0000 | ............^..<.R..
 0000 5C54 5249 4C4C 2E24 5141 3031 2E51 4153 5243 | ..\TRILL.$QA01.QASRC
 2E41 4343 544E 005A 0000 4747 0000 4748 0000 3B45 | .ACCTN.Z..GG..GH..;E
```

2.18 ENCRYPT

Use ENCRYPT to encrypt text supplied as an argument. The encryption method is 256-key byte substitution. The results are printed to screen.

Default

None

Syntax

```
ENCRYPT text
```

Example

```
ENCRYPT 123456789
```

This produces the following:

```
Before
 3132 3334 3536 3738 39 | 123456789
After
 EF2E C1DC E4A7 68B4 14 | ......h..
```

2.19 ENV

Use ENV to show current Logdump settings.

Default

None

Syntax

```
ENV
```

Example

The following shows typical ENV settings on Windows and on NonStop.

Windows (UNIX is similar except for file names):

```
Current Volume          : C:\GoldenGate 002
LogTrail                : C:\goldengate002\dirdat\jd000001
Trail Format            : New
End of File             : 15861
Current Position        : 0
Next Position           : 0
Last Modtime            : 2013/01/01 13:45:51.000.000
Display RecLen          : 140
Logtrail Filter         : On
Show Ghdr               : On
Detail                  : On
Trans History           : 0 Transactions, Records 100, Bytes 100000
LargeBlock I/O          : On, Blocksize 57344
Local System            : Little Endian
Logtrail Data           : Big Endian/ASCII
Logtrail Headers        : ASCII
Dump                    : ASCII
Timeoffset              : LOCAL
Scan Notify Interval    : 10000 records, Scrolling On
```

NonStop:

```
Current Volume          : $QU01.QAGGS
LogTrail                : \TRGGS.$QA01.QADAT.LS000000
Trail Format            : New
End of File             : 5831722
Current Position        : 0
Next Position           : 0
Last Modtime            : 2013/01/01 12:47:11.686.219
Display RecLen          : 140
Logtrail Filter         : On
Detail                  : On
Trans History           : 0 Transactions, Records 100, Bytes 100000
LargeBlock I/O          : On, Blocksize 57344
Local System            : Big Endian
Logtrail Data           : Big Endian/ASCII
Logtrail Headers        : ASCII
Dump                    : ASCII
Timeoffset              : LOCAL
Scan Notify Interval    : 10000 records, Scrolling On
```

2.20 ESBLOCK

Use `ESBLOCK` for debugging on a NonStop system. It displays an entry-sequenced syskey as a block number and record number.

Default

None

Syntax

```
ESBLOCK entry_sequenced_RBA
```

Example

```
ESBLOCK 4294967302
```

This produces the following. It shows that the syskey value 4294967302 evaluates to block 1, record 6.

```
Interpreted               4294967302   0x0000000100000060   1.6
64-bit Syskey             4294967302   0x0000000100000060
ES64_TO_RBA64                   4102   0x0000000000010060
RBA64_TO_ES64             4294967302   0x0000000100000060
```

2.21 EXIT

Use `EXIT` to exit Logdump and terminate the process. An alias for `EXIT` is `QUIT`.

Default

None

Syntax

```
EXIT
```

2.22 FC

Use `FC` to edit a previously issued Logdump command and then execute it again. Previous commands are stored in the memory buffer and can be displayed by issuing the `HISTORY` command (see "HISTORY"). Issuing `FC` without arguments executes the most recently used command. By using options, you can retrieve a specific command by specifying its line number or a text substring.

Using the Editor

The `FC` command displays the command and then opens an editor with a prompt containing a blank line starting with two dots. To edit a command, use the space bar to position the cursor beneath the character where you want the change to begin, and then enter one of the following arguments. Arguments are not case-sensitive and can be combined.

Table 2-7 FC Command Options

Argument	Description

`i` *`text`*	Inserts text. For example:
	`Logdump 24> fc 9`
	`> count`
	`..     i detail`
	`count detail`

`r` *`text`*	Replaces text. For example:
	`Logdump 25> fc 10`
	`> timeoffset local`
	`..           rgmt`
	`timeoffset gmt`

`d`	Deletes a character. To delete multiple characters, enter a `d` for each one. For example:
	`Logdump 26> fc 11`
	`> scanforrrbba`
	`..        dd`
	`scanforrba`

`replacement_text`	Replaces the displayed command with the text that you enter on a one-for-one basis. For example:
	`Logdump 26> fc 10`
	`> scanforrba 107`
	`..           127`
	`scanforrba 127`

To execute the command, press `Enter` twice, once to exit the editor and once to issue the command. To cancel an edit, type a forward slash (/) twice.

Default

Execute the most recent command again

Syntax

```
FC [n | -n | string]
```

n
Returns the specified command line. Each Logdump command line is sequenced, beginning with 1 at the start of the session.

-n
Returns the command that was issued *n* lines before the current line.

string
Returns the last command that starts with the specified text string.

Examples

Example 1

```
FC 9
```

Example 2

```
FC -3
```

Example 3

```
FC sca
```

2.23 FILEHEADER

Use `FILEHEADER` to display the contents of the header of the currently open trail file.

The file header is stored as a record at the beginning of a trail file preceding the data records. The information that is stored in the trail header provides enough information about the records to enable an Oracle GoldenGate process to determine whether the records are in a format that the current version of Oracle GoldenGate supports.

The trail header fields are stored as tokens, where the token format remains the same across all versions of Oracle GoldenGate. If a version of Oracle GoldenGate does not support any given token, that token is ignored. Deprecated tokens are assigned a default value to preserve compatibility with previous versions of Oracle GoldenGate.

The current `FILEHEADER` command applies globally to the Logdump session, until a different `FILEHEADER` command is issued.

To View the File Header

To view the file header:

1. Position to the beginning of the trail file with the following Logdump command.

   ```
   pos 0
   ```

2. Issue the following Logdump command to see the first record of the file, the one that contains the file header.

   ```
   next
   ```

To Retrieve the File Header Tokens

To retrieve file header values as input parameters, use the `@GETENV` function with the `GGFILEHEADER` option. See GETENV.

> **Note:**
>
> The Logdump command `HEADERTOKEN` also shows trail tokens, but it shows a brief summary of each one. `FILEHEADER` shows actual token values.

Table 2-8 Oracle GoldenGate File Header Tokens

Token/subtoken	Data Type	Description
`Signature`	`UINT32`	Internal use.
`Compatibility`	`UINT16`	The version of the trail. The compatibility level of the Oracle GoldenGate software must be greater than, or equal to, that of the trail file for a process to be able to read the trail file. Current valid values are 0 to 5.
`CharSet`	`INT32`	The global character set of the trail file, as defined in the parameter file or the default value. For example: `WCP1252-1` -3 indicates the system default.
`CreationTime`	`Timestamp`	The time that the trail file was created, in local GMT Julian time, INT 64.
`URI`	`String`	The universal resource identifier of the process that created the trail file, in the format of: *`host_name`*`:`*`dir`*`:[:`*`dir`*`][:`*`dir_n`*`]`*`group_name`* Where: • *`host_name`* is the name of the server that hosts the process • *`dir`* is a subdirectory of the Oracle GoldenGate installation path. • *`group_name`* is the name of the process group that is linked with the process. Example: `sys1:home:oracle:v9.5:extora` Shows where the trail was processed and by which process. This includes a history of previous runs.
`URIHistory`	`String array`	List of the URIs of processes that wrote to the trail file before the current process. • For a primary Extract, this field is empty. • For a data pump, this field is `URIHistory + URI` of the input trail file.
`FileName`	`String`	Name of the trail file. Can be absolute or relative path, with forward or backward slash depending on the file system.
`MultiPart`	`Boolean`	`True/False` flag indicating whether the trail file is a single file (such as one created for a batch run) or a sequentially numbered file that is part of a trail for online, continuous processing. If `False`, the `SeqNum` subtoken is not valid.
`SeqNum`	`UINT32`	The sequence number of the file in the trail, if `MultiPart` is true. Invalid if multipart is `false`. The value is the numerical sequence number, without any zero padding.
`FileSize`	`UINT64`	Size of the trail file. Value is `NULL` until the trail file is completed. Non-`NULL` values are in bytes.
`FirstRecordCSN`	`CSN`	The commit sequence number (CSN) of the first record in the trail file.Value is `NULL` until the trail file is completed.
`LastRecordCSN`	`CSN`	The commit sequence number (CSN) of the last record in the trail file.Value is `NULL` until the trail file is completed.

Table 2-8 (Cont.) Oracle GoldenGate File Header Tokens

Token/subtoken	Data Type	Description
FirstRecordIOTime	Timestamp	The time that the first record in the trail file was written.Value is NULL until the trail file is completed.
LastRecordIOTime	Timestamp	The time that the last record in the trail file was written.Value is NULL until the trail file is completed.
SysName	String	The name of the operating system, for example: SunOS Linux Microsoft Windows
NodeName	String	The name of the machine, for example sys1.
Release	String	The release level of the operating system, for example: 5.10 2.6.9-11.ELsmp
Version	String	The version of the operating system, for example: s10_69 #1 SMP Fri Feb 24 16:56:28 EST 2006
Hardware	String	The hardware type of the processor, for example: sun4u x86_64 x86
Vendor	UINT16	The name of the database vendor. Some (but not all) examples are: DB2 ZOS CTREE MSSQL MYSQL ORACLE TERADATA TIMESTEN NONSTOP ENSCRIBE
Name	String	The name of the database, for example findb.
Instance	String	The name of the database instance, if applicable to the database type, for example ORA1022A.
Charset	INT32	The character set of the database. Currently, the valid value is -1 (unknown). (For some databases, this will be empty.)
MajorVersion	UINT16	The major version of the database.
MinorVersion	UINT16	The minor version of the database.
VerString	String	The maintenance (patch) level of the database.
ClientCharset	INT32	The character set of the database client. Currently, the valid value is -1 (unknown). (For some databases, this will be empty.)
ClientVerString	String	The maintenance (patch) level of the database client. (For some databases, this will be empty.)
Name	String	The group name that is associated with the process.

Table 2-8 (Cont.) Oracle GoldenGate File Header Tokens

Token/subtoken	Data Type	Description
`DataSource`	`UINT16`	The data source that was read by the process. Can be one of: • `DS_EXTRACT_TRAILS` (source was an Oracle GoldenGate extract file, populated with change data) • `DS_LOG_TABLE` (source was an Oracle GoldenGate log table, used for trigger-based extraction) • `DS_DATABASE` (source was a direct select from database table written to a trail, used for `SOURCEISTABLE`-driven initial load) • `DS_TRAN_LOGS` (source was the database transaction log) • `DS_INITIAL_DATA_LOAD` (source was Extract; data taken directly from source tables) • `DS_VAM_EXTRACT` (source was a vendor access module) • `DS_VAM_TWO_PHASE_COMMIT` (source was a VAM trail)
`MajorVersion`	`UINT16`	The major version of the process (`xx`).
`MinorVersion`	`UINT16`	The minor version of the process (`xx.xx`).
`MaintenanceLevel`	`UINT16`	The maintenance version of the process (`xx.xx.xx`).
`PatchLevel`	`UINT16`	The patch version of the process (`xx.xx.xx.xx`).
`BuildNumber`	`UINT16`	The build number of the process.
`VerString`	`String`	The version string of the process. For example: `11.1.1.17A not for production`
`LastCompletedCSN`	`CSN`	Internal use
`LastCompletedXids`	`Xid`	Internal use
`LastSCN`	`CSN`	Internal use
`LastXid`	`Xid`	Internal use

Default

`OFF`

Syntax

```
FILEHEADER {ON | OFF | DETAIL}
```

`ON`
Enables the display of the file header, showing the main header tokens.

`OFF`
Disables the display of the file header.

`DETAIL`
Provides detailed information that includes the sub-tokens.

Examples

Example 1

```
FILEHEADER ON
TokenID x46 'F' Record Header    Info x00  Length  587
TokenID x30 '0' TrailInfo        Info x00  Length  303
TokenID x31 '1' MachineInfo      Info x00  Length  103
TokenID x32 '2' DatabaseInfo     Info x00  Length   88
TokenID x33 '3' ProducerInfo     Info x00  Length   85
TokenID x34 '4' ContinuityInfo   Info x00  Length    4
TokenID x5a 'Z' Record Trailer   Info x00  Length  587
2011/1/18 13:39:18.951.346 FileHeader           Len   587 RBA 0
Name: *FileHeader*
 3000 012f 3000 0008 660d 0a71 3100 0006 0001 3200 | 0../0...f..q1.....2.
 0008 0000 0016 3300 000c 02f1 7834 eac7 7f3f 3400 | ......3.....x4...?4.
 0037 0031 7572 693a 7465 6c6c 7572 6961 6e3a 3a68 | .7.1uri:tellurian::h
 6f6d 653a 6d63 6361 7267 6172 3a67 6773 3a67 6773 | ome:mccargar:ggs:ggs
 4f72 6163 6c65 3a73 6f75 7263 6536 0000 1700 112e | Oracle:source6......
 2f64 6972 6461 742f 6572 3030 3030 3030 3700 0005 | /dirdat/er0000007...
 0138 0000 0800 01e2 4039 0000 0c00 0000 0000 001d | .8......@9..........


GroupID x30 '0' TrailInfo        Info x00  Length  303
 3000 012f 3000 0008 660d 0a71 3100 0006 0001 3200 | 0../0...f..q1.....2.
 0008 0000 0016 3300 000c 02f1 7834 eac7 7f3f 3400 | ......3.....x4...?4.
 0037 0031 7572 693a 7465 6c6c 7572 6961 6e3a 3a68 | .7.1uri:tellurian::h
 6f6d 653a 6d63 6361 7267 6172 3a67 6773 3a67 6773 | ome:mccargar:ggs:ggs
 4f72 6163 6c65 3a73 6f75 7263 6536 0000 1700 112e | Oracle:source6......
 2f64 6972 6461 742f 6572 3030 3030 3030 3700 0005 | /dirdat/er0000007...
 0138 0000 0800 01e2 4039 0000 0c00 0000 0000 001d | .8......@9..........
 a33b 0000 450a 3634 3136 3138 3936 3932 0000 0000 | .;..E.6416189692....
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 3aff 0045 0000 0000 0000 | ..........:..E......
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 003d | ...................=
 0000 0c02 f178 34eb 556a 403c ff00 0c00 0000 0000 | .....x4.Uj@<........
 0000 00                                           | ...

GroupID x31 '1' MachineInfo      Info x00  Length  103
 3100 0067 3000 000b 0005 4c69 6e75 7831 0000 0f00 | 1..g0.....Linux1....
 0974 656c 6c75 7269 616e 3200 0014 000e 322e 362e | .tellurian2.....2.6.
 392d 3131 2e45 4c73 6d70 3300 0029 0023 2331 2053 | 9-11.ELsmp3..).##1 S
 4d50 2046 7269 204d 6179 2032 3020 3138 3a32 353a | MP Fri May 2018:25:
 3330 2045 4454 2032 3030 3534 0000 0c00 0678 3836 | 30 EDT 20054.....x86
 5f36 34                                           | _64

GroupID x32 '2' DatabaseInfo     Info x00  Length   88
 3200 0058 3000 0006 0007 3100 000e 0008 4f52 4131 | 2..X0.....1.....ORA1
 3032 3241 3200 000e 0008 6f72 6131 3032 3261 3300 | 022A2.....ora1022a3.
 0008 ffff ffff 3400 0006 0000 3500 0006 0000 3600 | ......4.....5.....6.
 0006 0000 3700 0008 ffff ffff 3800 0010 000a 3130 | ....7.......8.....10
 2e32 2e30 2e32 2e30                               | .2.0.2.0

GroupID x33 '3' ProducerInfo     Info x00  Length   85
 3300 0055 3000 000a 0004 4546 4152 3100 0006 0003 | 3..U0.....EFAR1.....
 3200 0006 0000 3300 0006 0000 3400 0006 0000 3500 | 2.....3.....4.....5.
 0006 0000 3600 0006 0017 3700 0023 001d 5665 7273 | ....6.....7..#..Vers
 696f 6e20 5374 2e20 416e 6472 6577 7320 4275 696c | ion St. Andrews Buil
 6420 3032 33                                      | d 023

GroupID x34 '4' ContinunityInfo  Info x00  Length    4
 3400 0004                                         | 4...
```

Example 2

```
FILEHEADER DETAIL
TokenID x46 'F' Record Header    Info x00  Length  587
TokenID x30 '0' TrailInfo        Info x00  Length  303
TokenID x31 '1' MachineInfo      Info x00  Length  103
TokenID x32 '2' DatabaseInfo     Info x00  Length   88
TokenID x33 '3' ProducerInfo     Info x00  Length   85
TokenID x34 '4' ContinunityInfo  Info x00  Length    4
TokenID x5a 'Z' Record Trailer   Info x00  Length  587

2011/01/18 13:40:26.034.631 FileHeader           Len   587 RBA 0
Name: *FileHeader*
 3000 012f 3000 0008 660d 0a71 3100 0006 0001 3200 | 0../0...f..q1.....2.
 0008 0000 0016 3300 000c 02f1 7834 eac7 7f3f 3400 | ......3.....x4...?4.
 0037 0031 7572 693a 7465 6c6c 7572 6961 6e3a 3a68 | .7.1uri:tellurian::h
 6f6d 653a 6d63 6361 7267 6172 3a67 6773 3a67 6773 | ome:mccargar:ggs:ggs
 4f72 6163 6c65 3a73 6f75 7263 6536 0000 1700 112e | Oracle:source6......
 2f64 6972 6461 742f 6572 3030 3030 3030 3700 0005 | /dirdat/er0000007...
 0138 0000 0800 01e2 4039 0000 0c00 0000 0000 001d | .8......@9..........

GroupID x30 '0' TrailInfo        Info x00  Length  303
 3000 012f 3000 0008 660d 0a71 3100 0006 0001 3200 | 0../0...f..q1.....2.
 0008 0000 0016 3300 000c 02f1 7834 eac7 7f3f 3400 | ......3.....x4...?4.
 0037 0031 7572 693a 7465 6c6c 7572 6961 6e3a 3a68 | .7.1uri:tellurian::h
 6f6d 653a 6d63 6361 7267 6172 3a67 6773 3a67 6773 | ome:mccargar:ggs:ggs
 4f72 6163 6c65 3a73 6f75 7263 6536 0000 1700 112e | Oracle:source6......
 2f64 6972 6461 742f 6572 3030 3030 3030 3700 0005 | /dirdat/er0000007...
 0138 0000 0800 01e2 4039 0000 0c00 0000 0000 001d | .8......@9..........
 a33b 0000 450a 3634 3136 3138 3936 3932 0000 0000 | .;..E.6416189692....
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 3aff 0045 0000 0000 0000 | ..........:..E......
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 003d | ...................=
 0000 0c02 f178 34eb 556a 403c ff00 0c00 0000 0000 | .....x4.Uj@<........
 0000 00                                           | ...
TokenID x30 '0' Signature        Info x00  Length    8
 660d 0a71                                         | f..q
TokenID x31 '1' Compatibility    Info x00  Length    6
 0001                                              | ..
TokenID x32 '2' Charset          Info x00  Length    8
 0000 0016                                         | ....
TokenID x33 '3' CreationTime     Info x00  Length   12
 02f1 7834 eac7 7f3f                               | ..x4...?
TokenID x34 '4' URI              Info x00  Length   55
 0031 7572 693a 7465 6c6c 7572 6961 6e3a 3a68 6f6d | .1uri:tellurian::hom
 653a 6d63 6361 7267 6172 3a67 6773 3a67 6773 4f72 | e:mccargar:ggs:ggsOr
 6163 6c65 3a73 6f75 7263 65                       | acle:source
TokenID x36 '6' Filename         Info x00  Length   23
 0011 2e2f 6469 7264 6174 2f65 7230 3030 3030 30   | ../dirdat/er000000
```

```
TokenID x37 '7' MultiPart        Info x00  Length    5
 01                                                | .
TokenID x38 '8' Seqno            Info x00  Length    8
 0001 e240                                         | ...@
TokenID x39 '9' FileSize         Info x00  Length   12
 0000 0000 0000 1da3                               | ........
TokenID x3b ';' LastCSN          Info x00  Length   69
 0a36 3431 3631 3839 3639 3200 0000 0000 0000 0000 | .6416189692.........
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 00                                      | .....
TokenID x3a ':' FirstCSN         Info xff  Length   69
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 | ....................
 0000 0000 00                                      | .....
TokenID x3d '=' LastIOTime       Info x00  Length   12
 02f1 7834 eb55 6a40                               | ..x4.Uj@
TokenID x3c '<' FirstIOTime      Info xff  Length   12
 0000 0000 0000 0000                               | ........

GroupID x31 '1' MachineInfo      Info x00  Length  103
 3100 0067 3000 000b 0005 4c69 6e75 7831 0000 0f00 | 1..g0.....Linux1....
 0974 656c 6c75 7269 616e 3200 0014 000e 322e 362e | .tellurian2.....2.6.
 392d 3131 2e45 4c73 6d70 3300 0029 0023 2331 2053 | 9-11.ELsmp3..).##1 S
 4d50 2046 7269 204d 6179 2032 3020 3138 3a32 353a | MP Fri May 20 18:25:
 3330 2045 4454 2032 3030 3534 0000 0c00 0678 3836 | 30 EDT 20054.....x86
 5f36 34                                           | _64
TokenID x30 '0' Sysname          Info x00  Length   11
 0005 4c69 6e75 78                                 | ..Linux
TokenID x31 '1' Nodename         Info x00  Length   15
 0009 7465 6c6c 7572 6961 6e                       | ..tellurian
TokenID x32 '2' Release          Info x00  Length   20
 000e 322e 362e 392d 3131 2e45 4c73 6d70           | ..2.6.9-11.ELsmp
TokenID x33 '3' Version          Info x00  Length   41
 0023 2331 2053 4d50 2046 7269 204d 6179 2032 3020 | .##1 SMP Fri May 20
 3138 3a32 353a 3330 2045 4454 2032 3030 35        | 18:25:30 EDT 2005
TokenID x34 '4' Hardware         Info x00  Length   12
 0006 7838 365f 3634                               | ..x86_64

GroupID x32 '2' DatabaseInfo     Info x00  Length   88
 3200 0058 3000 0006 0007 3100 000e 0008 4f52 4131 |2..X0.....1.....ORA1
 3032 3241 3200 000e 0008 6f72 6131 3032 3261 3300 |022A2.....ora1022a3.
 0008 ffff ffff 3400 0006 0000 3500 0006 0000 3600 |......4.....5.....6.
 0006 0000 3700 0008 ffff ffff 3800 0010 000a 3130 |....7.......8.....10
 2e32 2e30 2e32 2e30                               | .2.0.2.0
TokenID x30 '0' Vendor           Info x00  Length    6
 0007                                              | ..
TokenID x31 '1' Name             Info x00  Length   14
 0008 4f52 4131 3032 3241                          | ..ORA1022A
TokenID x32 '2' Instance         Info x00  Length   14
 0008 6f72 6131 3032 3261                          | ..ora1022a
TokenID x33 '3' Charset          Info x00  Length    8
 ffff ffff                                         | ....
TokenID x34 '4' MajorVersion     Info x00  Length    6
 0000                                              | ..
TokenID x35 '5' MinorVersion     Info x00  Length    6
 0000                                              | ..
TokenID x36 '6' VerString        Info x00  Length    6
```

```
 0000                                              | ..
TokenID x37 '7' ClientCharset    Info x00  Length    8
 ffff ffff                                         | ....
TokenID x38 '8' ClientVerString  Info x00  Length   16
 000a 3130 2e32 2e30 2e32 2e30                     | ..10.2.0.2.0
TokenID x3e '>' DbUniqueName
          Info x00  Length   17000f 756e 6971 7565 5f64 6174 6162
          6173 65        | ..unique_database

GroupID x33 '3' ProducerInfo     Info x00  Length   85
 3300 0055 3000 000a 0004 4546 4152 3100 0006 0003 | 3..U0.....EFAR1.....
 3200 0006 0000 3300 0006 0000 3400 0006 0000 3500 | 2.....3.....4.....5.
 0006 0000 3600 0006 0017 3700 0023 001d 5665 7273 | ....6.....7..#..Vers
 696f 6e20 5374 2e20 416e 6472 6577 7320 4275 696c | ion St. Andrews Buil
 6420 3032 33                                      | d 023
TokenID x30 '0' Name             Info x00  Length   10
 0004 4546 4152                                    | ..EFAR
TokenID x31 '1' DataSource       Info x00  Length    6
 0003                                              | ..
TokenID x32 '2' MajorVersion     Info x00  Length    6
 0000                                              | ..
TokenID x33 '3' MinorVersion     Info x00  Length    6
 0000                                              | ..
TokenID x34 '4' MaintLevel       Info x00  Length    6
 0000                                              | ..
TokenID x35 '5' BugFixLevel      Info x00  Length    6
 0000                                              | ..
TokenID x36 '6' BuildNumber      Info x00  Length    6
 0017                                              | ..
TokenID x37 '7' VerString        Info x00  Length   35
 001d 5665 7273 696f 6e20 5374 2e20 416e 6472 6577 | ..Version St.Andrew
 7320 4275 696c 6420 3032 33                       | s Build 023

GroupID x34 '4' ContinunityInfo  Info x00  Length    4
 3400 0004                                         | 4...
```

2.24 FILES

Use `FILES` to display summary file information for files on the local system. The default command displays all files in the current directory or subvolume. To constrain the display to specific files, you can supply a wildcarded name.

This command can be shortened to `FI`. An alias for this command is `DIR` or `FILEINFO`.

Default

Show all files in current directory or subvolume

Syntax

`FILES [`*`directory`*` | `*`subvolume`*`| `*`volume.subvolume`*`]`

`directory | subvolume | volume.subvolume`
The name of a directory or subvolume or a wildcard for specific files.
If any file or directory in the specified path contains spaces, the entire path must be enclosed within double quotation marks.

Example

```
FILES "c:\goldengate ver802\dirdat\cc*"
```

Example

```
FILES $QAGG.QA01.*
```

2.25 FILTER

Use FILTER to filter the display based on one or more criteria.

- You can string multiple FILTER commands together, separating each one with a semi-colon, as in:

  ```
  FILTER INCLUDE FILENAME fin.act*; FILTER RECTYPE 5; FILTER MATCH ALL
  ```

  Or...

  ```
  FILTER INCLUDE FILENAME $QA01.QAESRC.ACCTN; FILTER SYSKEY 4294967302; FILTER
  MATCH ALL
  ```

- To avoid unexpected results, avoid stringing filter options together with one FILTER command. For example, the following would be *incorrect*:

  ```
  FILTER INCLUDE FILENAME fin.act*; RECTYPE 5; MATCH ALL
  ```

  Or...

  ```
  FILTER INCLUDE FILENAME $QA01.QAESRC.ACCTN; SYSKEY 4294967302
  ```

Without arguments, FILTER displays the current filter status (ON or OFF) and any filter criteria that are in effect.

Comparison Operators

For options that take comparison operators, the following standard operators may be used. The absence of an operator implies Equal.

Table 2-9 Filter Option Comparison Operators

Operator	Example
Equal	= EQ ==
Less than	< LT
Less than or equal	<= LE
Greater than	> GT

Table 2-9 (Cont.) Filter Option Comparison Operators

Operator	Example

Greater than or equal	`>=`
	`GE`

Not equal	`<>`
	`NE`
	`!=`

Default

Shows current filter settings

Syntax

```
FILTER [INCLUDE] [EXCLUDE] filter_option
```

Where:

`filter_option` can be one of:

```
{
ANSINAME name [, name] |
AUDITRBA rba [comparison_operator] |
CLEAR {filter_spec | ALL} |
CSN | LogCSN [comparison_operator] [value]
ENDTIME time_string |
FILENAME name [, name] |
GGSTOKEN token_name [comparison_operator] [token_value] |
HEX "hex_string" [byte_range][, "hex_string" [byte_range]] [...] |
INT16 16_bit_integer |
INT32 32_bit_integer |
IOTYPE operation_type [, operation_type] |
MATCH {ANY | ALL} |
OFF |
ON |
PROCESS process_name |
RBA byte_address [comparison_operator] [...] |
RECLEN length [comparison_operator] |
RECTYPE {type_number | type_name} |
SHOW |
STARTTIME time_string |
STRING [BOTH] [B],text [   column_range    ]
    [[B],text [column_range]] [...] |
SYSKEY system_key [comparison_operator] [...] |
TRANSID transaction_identifier |
TRANSIND indicator [comparison_operator] |
TYPE type |
UNDOFLAG type [comparison_operator] |
USERTOKEN token_name [comparison_operator] [token_value]
}
```

ANSINAME *name* [, *name*]
Filters based on the ANSI name of a SQL/MX table or a table from a Windows or UNIX source system. For use on NonStop systems. The format for *name* is:
catalog.schema.table
Up to eight name specifications may be supplied. The command is case-sensitive. To filter based on the name of a data file, use the FILENAME option.

AUDITRBA *rba* [*comparison_operator*]
Filters based on the relative byte address of a commit record. For *comparison_operator*, see "Comparison Operators".

CLEAR {*filter_spec* | ALL}
Removes filtering criteria.

- ALL removes all filter criteria.
- *filter_spec* removes only the specified criterion. Specify any FILTER option, but not the value. The following example is valid:

  ```
  FILTER CLEAR STRING
  ```

  The following example is not valid:

  ```
  FILTER CLEAR STRING "Denver"
  ```

An alias for CLEAR is RESET.

CSN | LogCSN [*comparison_operator*] [*value*]
Filters based on a commit sequence value.
For *comparison_operator*, see "Comparison Operators".

ENDTIME time_string
Ends the filter at the last record written at the specified time. For the time string, use the format of:

```
[[yy]yy-mm-dd] [hh[:mm][:ss]]
```

Example:

```
ENDTIME 2011-01-31 23:59:59
```

This command can be shortened to ENDTS or END.

FILENAME *name* [, *name*]
Filters based on the name of a SQL table, or a group of names, with the name format being:

```
[catalog.]owner.table
[catalog.]owner.string*
```

Also filters on the name of a NonStop data file, or a group of names, with the name format being:

```
volume.subvolume.file
volume.subvolume.string*
```

On Windows and UNIX, both types of objects are supported. On NonStop, only viewing NonStop files is supported. To view SQL tables on NonStop, use the ANSINAME option.

`FILENAME` is case-sensitive on Windows and UNIX systems. If the database requires quote marks around a name If opening a NonStop data file on Windows or UNIX, the file name is converted to upper case. `FILENAME` can be shortened to `FILE` or `FI`.
Up to eight name specifications may be supplied.

`GGSTOKEN` ***`token_name`*** **`[`*****`comparison_operator`*****`][`*****`token_value`*****`]`**
Filters based on a specific token in the record header.

- For *`token_name`*, provide the name of the token, such as `TRANSID`.

  To view a list of possible tokens and values, see "GGSTOKEN".
- For *`token_value`* provide the actual value for this token that is to be the filter string.

For *`comparison_operator`*, see "Comparison Operators"

`HEX "`***`hex_string`*****`" [`*****`byte_range`*****`] [, "`*****`hex_string`*****`" [`*****`byte_range`*****`]] [...]`**
Filters based on a hex string and, optionally, a range of columns. To specify a range of columns, use the format of:

`start_column``:`*`end_column`*

Example:
`10:35`
This option allows up to eight hex string and column arguments. Hex strings must be enclosed within quotes.
Hex filter strings must be in double quotes.

`INCLUDE`
Specifies that the filter will include the information specified with other options in the current `FILTER` statement. Can be shortened to `INC`.

`EXCLUDE`
Specifies that the filter will exclude the information specified with other options in the current `FILTER` statement. Can be shortened to `EXC`.

`INT16` ***`16_bit_integer`***
Filters based on a 16-bit integer. Use with 16-bit processors.

`INT32` ***`32_bit_integer`***
Filters based on a 32-bit integer. Use with 32-bit processors.

`IOTYPE` ***`operation_type`*** **`[,`** ***`operation_type`*****`]`**
Filters based on the type of operation. A list of record types can be viewed with the `SHOW RECTYPE` command in Logdump. Up to 32 operation types can be specified with `IOTYPE`.

`MATCH {ANY | ALL}`
Controls filtering response when multiple filters have been specified. Can be shortened to `MAT` or `MA`.

- `ANY` includes a record for display or counts if the condition matches any of the filter conditions. This is the default.
- `ALL` includes a record for display or counts only if the condition matches all of the filter conditions.

`OFF`
Disables record filtering. By default, filtering is disabled. An alias for this option is `DISABLE`.

`ON`
Enables record filtering. An alias for this option is `ENABLE`.

`RBA` *`byte_address`* `[`*`comparison_operator`*`] [...]`
Filters based on a relative byte address. Accepts either a 32-bit or 64-bit value. Up to 32 specifications can be supplied.

`RECLEN` *`length`* `[`*`comparison_operator`*`]`
Filters based on a record length, in bytes. For *`comparison_operator`*, see "Comparison Operators".

`RECTYPE {`*`type_number`* `|` *`type_name`*`}`
Filters based on the type of record. Can be either of the following:

- The number assigned to the record type.

  ```
  FILTER RECTYPE 10
  ```

- The name of the record type.

  ```
  FILTER RECTYPE Update
  ```

To view the record type names and numbers, issue the `SHOW RECTYPE` command. (See "SHOW".)

`SHOW`
Displays filter settings. Same as using `FILTER` without any options.

`STARTTIME` *`time_string`*
Starts the filter with the first record written at the specified time. For the time string, use the format of:

`[[`*`yy`*`]`*`yy-mm-dd`*`] [`*`hh`*`[:`*`mm`*`][:`*`ss`*`]]`

Example:

```
STARTTIME 2011-01-01 00:00:00
```

Can be shortened to `STARTTS` or `START`.

`STRING [BOTH] [B], "`*`text`*`" [`*`column_range`*`] [[B],` *`text`* `[`*`column_range`*`]] [...]`

- *`text`* filters based on a string. Enclose the string within double quotes.
- *`column_range`* filters based on a range of columns. Use the format of:

  `start_column``:`*`end_column`*

  Example:

  ```
  10:35
  ```

- `BOTH` filters on both a string and a column range.
- `[B]` specifies a case-insensitive match. You can match up to eight string and column arguments.

If the trail data is EBCDIC, issue the EBCDICDATA ON or ASCIIDATA OFF command before using FILTER STRING to ensure the correct matching.
STRING can be shortened to STR.

SYSKEY *system_key* [*comparison_operator*] [...]
Filters based on a NonStop source key. Accepts either a 32-bit or 64-bit value. Up to 32 specifications can be supplied.

TRANSIND *indicator* [*comparison_operator*]
Filters based on the TransInd field of the record header. Valid values:
0 = start of transaction
1 = middle of transaction
2 = end of transaction
3 = only record in transaction
For example, to filter for the end of a transaction, use the following command, including the spaces in the syntax:

```
FILTER INCLUDE TransInd > = 2
```

For *comparison_operator*, see "Comparison Operators"

TRANSID '*transaction_identifier*'
Filters on the TMF transaction identifier when reading a TMF trail, for example:

```
FILTER INCLUDE TRANSID \GGQA(2).0.12792182.
```

UNDOFLAG *type* [*comparison_operator*]
Filters based on the NonStop undo flag. The undo flag is set for records that are undone when a TMF transaction is aborted. Normally, UndoFlag is set to zero, but if the record is the backout of a previously successful operation, then UndoFlag will be set to 1. An undo that is performed by the disc process because of a constraint violation is not marked as an undo.
For *comparison_operator*, see "Comparison Operators"

USERTOKEN *token_name* [*comparison_operator*] [*token_value*]
Filters based on a specific user token in the trail file header.

- *token_name* is the name of any token that is defined with the TOKENS clause of a TABLE statement of the Extract parameter file. It is not case-sensitive.
- *token_value* is either a constant that is enclosed within double quotes or the result of an column-conversion function, depending on what was specified in the TOKENS clause for *token_name*.
- For *comparison_operator*, see "Comparison Operators"

The following shows filter options modified by comparison operators.

```
FILTER INCLUDE RECLEN > 400
FILTER INCLUDE RECLEN < 200
FILTER INCLUDE TRANSIND <> 1
FILTER INCLUDE SYSKEY > 202172700557313
```

The following filters for a data file name and for a relative key 19446, which has a hex value of 00004bf6. Because MATCH ALL is used, a record must meet all of the filter specifications to be included in the filter.

```
FILTER INCLUDE FILENAME $QA01.QAESRC.ACCT*
FILTER INCLUDE HEX "00004bf6" 0:3
FILTER MATCH ALL
```

The following filters for tables that start with `ACC` except for the `ACCDET` table, and for records that contain a timestamp between the specified start and stop times. By default, if a record matches any of the `INCLUDE` specifications, it is included in the filter.

```
FILTER INCLUDE FILENAME SALES.ACC*
FILTER EXCLUDE FILENAME SALES.ACCDET
FILTER INCLUDE STARTTIME 2011-01-11 17:00:00
FILTER INCLUDE ENDTIME 2011-01-11 19:00:00
```

The following shows filter options with multiple specifications. By default, a record that matches any of these specifications will be included in the filter. Note that in the `STRING` filter, two of the criteria are not case-sensitive, while one is, and the filter is confined to a column range.

```
FILTER INCLUDE IOTYPE insert,update,delete
FILTER INCLUDE STRING b"String1" "string2" b"String3" 25:50
FILTER INCLUDE FILENAME $QA01.QAESRC.ACCT1, $QA01.QAESRC.ACCT2,
$QA01.QAESRC.ACCT3
```

2.26 FLOAT

Use `FLOAT` to display a number or hex string in both its hex representation and as a floating-point number. This command is useful when looking for a specific floating-point number and you need the hex representation of that number. This command does not require a trail file to be opened.

The output of this command is *`hex_value float_string`*.

`FLOAT` assumes the floating point representation is the default for the current platform. It will not make a conversion between a Tandem floating point number (which is not IEEE-754) and a IEEE-754 floating point number, which is supported on UNIX and Windows systems.

Default

None

Syntax

`FLOAT` *`input_string`* `[`*`format`*`]`

`input_string`
Can be one of the following:

- A valid floating point number as a string in the format of the following: an optional sign character (+ or `-`), followed by a sequence of decimal digits, which can contain a decimal-point followed by an exponent (an `e` or `E` character, followed by an optional sign and a sequence of digits.
- A valid hexadecimal number as a string formed by the following: `0x`, `%H`, `%h`, `X`, `x`, `H` or `h`, followed by a sequence of hexadecimal digits (`1-9`, `a-f`).

`format`
Can be one of the following:

- One of the following to specify the output format sizing: IEEE, TDM, TANDEM, NSK, 64bit, 64-bit, F64, 32bit, 32-bit or F32.
- A format specifier formed by the string FMT followed by any valid C99 Print Format specifier (for example, %lx, %e, %g).

Example

The following examples are different results that can be obtained for the same values 2.1 and 2.2.

```
Logdump 58 >float 2.1
4000cccccccccccd  2.100000
Logdump 59 >float 2.2
400199999999999a  2.200000
Logdump 60 >float 0x4000cccccccccccd
4000cccccccccccd  2.100000
Logdump 61 >float 0x400199999999999a
400199999999999a  2.200000
Logdump 62 >float %H400199999999999a
400199999999999a  2.200000
Logdump 63 >float 2.2 FMT %e
400199999999999a  2.200000e+00
Logdump 64 > float 2.2 FMT %g
400199999999999a  2.2
Logdump 65 >float 0x4000cccccccccccd FMT %g
4000cccccccccccd  2.1
Logdump 66 >float 2.2e+01
4036000000000000  22.000000
Logdump 67 >float 2.2e-05
3ef711947cfa26a2  0.000022
```

2.27 GGSAUDITREAD

Use GGSAUDITREAD to read the TMF audit trail. GGSAUDITREAD bypasses TMFARLIB and causes Logdump to open and read the TMF trail directly. This command is strictly for use by support analysts.

Default

Disabled

Syntax

```
GGSAUDITREAD audit_trail_file
```

2.28 GGSTOKEN

Use GGSTOKEN to include tokens in the record display. An token is internal information that the application places in the record for its own use. tokens are not for use by users.

Without arguments, GGSTOKEN displays the status of token display (ON or OFF).

tokens on NonStop are:

```
"TRANSID"
"BEGINSEQNO"
"BEGINRBA"
```

```
"BEGINTIMESTAMP"
"PARENTNODE"
"PROCESSNAME"
"PROGRAMNAME"
"HOMENODE"
"CHILDLIST"
```

tokens on Windows and UNIX are:

```
"ORAROWID"
"TRANID"
"MARKER"
"FETCHEDDATA"
"FORCEDCOMMIT"
"DDL"
"LOGCSN"
"GROUPNAME"
"VAMSEQID"
```

Default

```
OFF
```

Syntax

```
GGSTOKEN {ON | OFF | DETAIL}
```

ON
Enables the display of tokens.

OFF
Disables the display of tokens.

DETAIL
Adds the token ID and length to the display.

Examples

Example 1

```
GGSTOKEN ON
```

This shows something similar to the following:

```
GGS tokens:
 5200 1400 4141 4148 6561 4141 4641 4141 4141 4F41 : R...AAAHeaAAFAAAAA0A
 4143 0001                                          : AC..
```

Example 2

```
GGSTOKEN DETAIL
```

This shows something similar to the following:

```
GGS tokens:
TokenID R (x52), Info 0, Length  20
 4141 4148 8561 4141 4641 4141 4141 4F41 4144 0001 : AAAHeaAAFAAAAA0AAD..
```

2.29 GGSTOKEN

Valid for Oracle.

Use GGSTOKEN to control whether or not automatically generated token data is displayed with each record. It applies to the automatically generated tokens like the transaction id, row id, fetching status and tag value. These values are stored in the record header and can be mapped to a target column or used for some other purpose during processing.

Without arguments, GGSTOKEN displays the status of user token display (ON or OFF). With the ON option, the name of the token and its length are displayed. The DETAIL option shows the actual token data.

Default

Display token name and length.

Syntax

```
GGSTOKEN {ON | OFF | DETAIL}
```

ON
Enables the display of automatically generated tokens.

OFF
Disables the display of automatically generated tokens.

DETAIL
Displays the automatically generated tokens including the transaction ID (XID), the row id for DML operations, the fetching status (if applicable), and tag value.token data.

2.30 GHDR

Use GHDR to control whether or not the record header is displayed with each record. Each record contains a header that includes information about the transaction environment. Without arguments, GHDR displays the status of header display (ON or OFF).

Default

OFF

Syntax

```
GHDR {ON | OFF}
```

2.31 HASHCLEAR

Use HASHCLEAR to release memory allocated to the hash list that is generated by the HASHSTATS command.

An alias for HASHCLEAR is HASHRESET.

Default

None

Syntax

```
HASHCLEAR
```

2.32 HASHSTATS

Use HASHSTATS to enable or disable the display of statistics about file name hashing after a COUNT DETAIL command. The command without arguments displays whether the hash statistics are enabled or disabled. Use the HASHCLEAR or HASHRESET command to clear the memory allocated to the hash list.

Default

OFF

Syntax

```
HASHSTATS {ON | OFF}
```

Example

The following is the result when HASHSTATS is enabled. It appears at the end of the COUNT DETAIL display.

```
Files      7, Coll      0, Chain      0
Avg Hash lookup time    5 across 1093 lookups
```

2.33 HEADERTOKEN

Use HEADERTOKEN to control whether or not header token indicators are displayed with each record. The header token indicators are the following:

G — record header (begin of record)

H — header area

D — data area

T — internal token

U — user token area (does not display if user tokens are not in use)

Z — end of record

Without arguments, HEADERTOKEN displays the status of header token indicators (ON or OFF).

Default

OFF

Syntax

```
HEADERTOKEN {ON | OFF | DETAIL}
```

ON
Enables the display of header tokens.

OFF
Disables the display of header tokens.

DETAIL
Provides detailed token values.

Examples

Example 1
HEADERTOKEN, without DETAIL

```
TokenID G, Info 0, Length  117
TokenID H, Info 0, Length   45
TokenID D, Info 0, Length   28
TokenID T, Info 0, Length   24
TokenID Z, Info 0, Length  117
```

Example 2
HEADERTOKEN with DETAIL

```
TokenID G, Info 0, Length 146
TokenID H, Info 0, Length 42
  4504 0041 3C00 05FF 402F AE6C 572A F102 F818 8F02 : E..A<...@/.1W*......
  0000 0000 1000 0000 0152 0000 0001 4852 2E4A 4F42 : .........R....FR.JOB
  5300
TokenID D, Info 0, Length   60
TokenID T, Info 0, Length   24
TokenID Z, Info 0, Length  146
```

2.34 HELP

Use HELP to view the syntax of Logdump commands.

Default

None

Syntax

```
HELP
```

2.35 HISTORY

Use HISTORY to view the most recently issued Logdump commands since the session started, or to reset the command count starting at line 1 again. HISTORY can be shortened to HIST.

> **Note:**
>
> You can use the FC command to re-execute a command in the list. See "FC"

Default

Display recent commands

Syntax

```
HISTORY [n] [CLEAR]
```

n
Returns the specified number of previously issued commands, where *n* is any positive number.

CLEAR
Deletes the command history buffer and reverts the command line to 1.

Example

```
HISTORY 3
```

The results of this command would be similar to:

```
1: ghdr on
2: detail on
3: scanforheader
```

2.36 INTERPRETINTERVAL

Use INTERPRETINTERVAL to display a 64-bit Julian time interval in the format of *days-hh:mm:ss.ms.us*.

Default

None

Syntax

```
INTERPRETINTERVAL interval_string
```

interval_string
A string representing the interval to be converted.

Example

```
INTERPRETINTERVAL 1234567
```

This produces the following result:

```
Interval 1234567 is 0-00:00:01.234.567
```

2.37 INTERPRETTIMESTAMP

Use INTERPRETTIMESTAMP to display a 64-bit Julian timestamp as an ASCII value.

Default

None

Syntax

```
INTERPRETTIMESTAMP timestamp
```

timestamp
A JULIANTIMESTAMP value.

Example

```
INTERPRETTIMESTAMP 211976584185800569
```

This produces the following result:

```
2005/03/03 04:29:45.800.569 GMT
2005/03/02 20:29:45.800.569 LCT
```

2.38 LOG

Use LOG to start and stop the logging of Logdump sessions. When enabled, logging remains in effect for all sessions of Logdump until disabled with the LOG STOP command. Without arguments, LOG displays the status of logging (ON or OFF). An alias for LOG is OUT.

Default

Disabled

Syntax

```
LOG {file_name | STOP}
```

file_name
Specifies the name of the log file. Specify a full path name to store the file in a directory other than the current working directory.

STOP
Stops logging.

Example

```
LOG /home/ggs/dirrpt/logdumpout.txt
```

Example

```
LOG $data01.glogggl.sesslog
```

2.39 Metadata ddlformat

Use Metadata ddlformat on a NonStop system to display the TDR columns in Nonstop DDL format.

Default

OFF

Syntax

```
Metadata ddlformat  {ON | OFF}
```

2.40 Metadata defgenformat

Use `Metadata defgenformat` on a NonStop system to display the columns in a TDR in the format of a GG definition from a definition file.

Default

OFF

Syntax

```
Metadata defgenformat  {ON | OFF}
```

2.41 Metadata detail

Use `Metadata detail` on a NonStop system to display the tokens and values that make up a metadata.

Default

OFF

Syntax

```
Metadata detail  {ON | OFF | DATA}
```

2.42 Metadata sqlformat

Use `Metadata sqlformat` on a NonStop system to display the columns in a TDR in the format of a SQL table create.

Default

OFF

Syntax

```
Metadata sqlformat  {ON | OFF}
```

2.43 NEXT

Use `NEXT` to display the next record or records in the file. The default displays only the next record. `NEXT` can be shortened to `N`. An alias for `NEXT` is `RECORD`.

Default

Display the next 1 record

Syntax

```
NEXT [n]
```

n
Displays the specified number of subsequent records.

Example

```
NEXT 10
```

2.44 NEXTTRAIL

Use `NEXTTRAIL` to close an open trail file and open the next one in the sequence. An alias for `NEXTTRAIL` is `NT`.

Default

None

Syntax

```
NEXTTRAIL
```

2.45 NOTIFY

Use `NOTIFY` to display the number of records scanned, the trail position, and the record timestamp at specified intervals when using `COUNT` and records are being suppressed from display through filtering options. An alias for `NOTIFY` is `NOTIFYINTERVAL.`

Instead of displaying each notify interval on a separate line, you can configure Logdump to simply update a single line with each new scan result. See "SCANSCROLLING".

Default

None

Syntax

```
NOTIFY interval
```

interval
The notification interval expressed as a number of records.

Example

The following shows the usage and result of this command.

```
Logdump 26> NOTIFY 1000
Logdump 27> FILTER INCLUDE FILE sales.res*
Logdump 28> COUNT
Scanned 1000 records, RBA 160380,2011/02/01 08:53:47.768.255
Scanned 2000 records, RBA 729961,2011/02/01 08:56:09.916.128
Scanned 3000 records, RBA 2032683,2011/02/01 08:56:09.916.128
Scanned 4000 records, RBA 3244585,2011/02/01 08:56:09.916.128
Scanned 5000 records, RBA 4568766,2011/02/01 08:56:09.916.128
```

2.46 OBEY

Use `OBEY` to process a file that contains a list of Logdump commands. `OBEY` is useful for executing commands that are frequently used in sequence.

`OBEY` can be shortened to `O`. An alias for `OBEY` is `SOURCE`.

Default

None

Syntax

```
OBEY file_name
```

`file_name`
The fully qualified name of the file containing the list of commands.

Example

This is a UNIX example.

```
OBEY ./ldcommands.txt
```

Example

This is a NonStop example.

```
OBEY $DATA01.GGSPARM.OBEY1
```

The preceding command executes a file that might look something like this:

```
ghdr on
usertoken on
detail
filter enable
filter clear
filter match all
```

2.47 OPEN

Use `OPEN` to open a trail file or extract file in Logdump. Without arguments, the command displays the name of the file that is currently open. Aliases for `OPEN` are `FROM` and `LOGTRAIL`.

Default

None

Syntax

```
OPEN file_name
```

file_name
The fully qualified path name of the trail file or extract file to be opened. To specify a trail file, specify the trail name (a two-character prefix) and the sequence number, for example `jd000000`.

Example

This is a UNIX example.

```
OPEN /home/ggs/dirdat/jd000000
```

Example

This is a NonStop example.

```
OPEN $data01.glogggl.aa000000
```

2.48 POSITION

Use `POSITION` to set the read position in the file. The position of a record in the file is noted in the record header in the `AuditPos` field.

Without options, `POSITION` displays the current read position. Options let you specify an exact position. After you set the position, issue the `NEXT` command to view the record at that position.

`POSITION` can be shortened to `POS`.

Default

None

Syntax

```
POSITION [bytes | {0 | FIRST}]
```

bytes
Specifies the number of bytes into the file at which to read. Use the `NEXT` command to view the specified record.

0 | FIRST
Positions Logdump at the beginning of the file.

Syntax

```
POS 77580548
```

2.49 RECLEN

Use `RECLEN` to control how much of the record data is displayed. You can use `RECLEN` to control the amount of scrolling that must be done when records are large, while still showing enough data to evaluate the record. Data beyond the specified length is truncated.

Default

140 bytes

Syntax

```
RECLEN n
```

n
The number of bytes of the record that is displayed.

Example

```
RECLEN 280
```

2.50 SAVE

Use `SAVE` to write a subset of the records to a new trail or extract file. By saving a subset to a new file, you can work with a smaller file that is easier to debug. Saving to another file also enables you to extract valid records that can be processed by , while excluding records that may be causing errors.

To set the version of the trail or file (to old or new format), use the `TRAILFORMAT` command.

Default

None

Syntax

```
SAVE file_name [!] {n records | n bytes}
[NOCOMMENT]
[OLDFORMAT | NEWFORMAT]
[TRANSIND indicator]
[TRUNCATE]
```

`file_name`
The name of the new file. To specify a trail file, specify the two-character trail name and a sequence number, for example `rt000001`.

`!`
Overwrites the specified file, if the same file already exists. First a purge is done, and then the specified records are saved to the file.

`*n* records | *n* bytes`
Specifies either a number of records or a number of data bytes to write to the new file. The *n* number of records or bytes are taken forward from the current position in the file. You can change the position with the `POSITION` command. See "POSITION".

`EXT ( *pri*, *sec* [, *max*])`
Specifies savefile extent sizes. This option is valid on NonStop only.

`MEGABYTES *n*`
Specifies the size of a savefile extent. This option is valid on NonStop only.

`NOCOMMENT`
Suppresses the leading and trailing comment records that are placed by default in the new file. These records describe the context of the file. The begin comment record

contains source trail information and the position where the save started. The end comment record identifies the end of the saved data. These headers are useful to separate different sets of records that are saved to the same file, but can be omitted.

`OLDFORMAT | NEWFORMAT`
Writes the data in either the current trail format (`NEWFORMAT`, the default) or the format that was used for versions 6.0 and earlier (`OLDFORMAT`).

`TRANSIND` ***`indicator`***
Sets the `TransInd` header field in the records written to one of the following:

```
FIRST
MIDDLE
END
ONLY
```

This allows you to reorder records in a transaction. `TRANSIND` applies to all records written by a `SAVE` command.

`TRUNCATE`
Purges an existing file before saving new information to it.

Example

```
SAVE /home/ggs/dirdat/rt000001 10 records nocomment
```

Example

```
SAVE $data01.glogggl.ss000000 100 records
```

2.51 SCANFORENDTRANS

Use `SCANFORENDTRANS` to scan for a record that has a transaction indicator of 2 or 3, as shown in the `TransInd` field of the header. When one of those indicators is found, Logdump displays the first record of the next transaction.

The indicators represent the following:

- 2 — last record in the transaction
- 3 — only record in the transaction

`SCANFORENDTRANS` can be shortened to `SFET`.

Default

None

Syntax

```
SCANFORENDTRANS
```

2.52 SCANFORHEADER

Use `SCANFORHEADER` to go to the next record header. Before using this command, use the `GHDR ON` command to show record headers (see "GHDR"). `SCANFORHEADER` can be shortened to `SFH`.

Default

None

Syntax

```
SCANFORHEADER [PREV]
```

PREV
Displays the previous record header.

2.53 SCANFORMETADATA

Use `SCANFORMETADATA` to scan for a specific metadata record. `SCANFORMETADATA` can be shortened to `SFMD`.

Default

None

Syntax

```
SCANFORMETADATA [DDR|TDR] [Index|NEXT]
SFMD [DDR|TDR] [Index|NEXT]
```

DDR | TDR
Specifies the type of metadata record to search for, either a Database Definition Record (DDR) or Table Definition Record (TDR)..

Index | NEXT
Specifies an index to go to or the next record in the file.

Example

```
scanformetadata tdr
```

2.54 SCANFORRBA

Use `SCANFORRBA` to scan for the record at a relative byte address specified by the `AuditRBA` field of the record header. Before using this command, use the `GHDR` command to show record headers (see "GHDR"). `SCANFORRBA` can be shortened to `SFR`.

Default

None

Syntax

```
SCANFORRBA relative_byte_address [file_name]
```

relative_byte_address
Specifies the relative byte address to find.

file_name
Constrains the search to an Enscribe or SQL data file. A file name is required even if you are searching a file that is open in Logdump.

Example

```
SCANFORRBA 321 /home/ggs/dirdat/rt000000
```

Example

```
SCANFORRBA 321 $data01.glogggl.rt000000
```

2.55 SCANFORTIME

Use SCANFORTIME to scan for a record that contains a specific timestamp. The timestamp is contained in the IO Time field of the record header. Before using this command, use the GHDR command to show record headers (see "GHDR"). SCANFORTIME can be shortened to SFTS.

Default

None

Syntax

```
SCANFORTIME time_string [, name]
```

time_string
Scans for a specific timestamp. For the time string, use the format of:

```
[[yy]yy-mm-dd] [hh[:mm][:ss]]
```

name
Constrains the search to a specific table or data file name, or a group of names specified with a wildcard.

Example

```
SCANFORTIME 2011-01-27 14:33:57
```

2.56 SCANFORTYPE

Use SCANFORTYPE to scan for the next record of the specified type. SCANFORTYPE can be shortened to SFT.

Default

None

Syntax

```
SCANFORTYPE {type_name | type_number}
```

type_name* | *type_number
Specifies the type of record to search for, either by type name or type number. To view a list of record types and their associated numbers, use the `SHOW RECTYPE` command (see "SHOW").

Example

Both of the following commands return the same result: They display commit records.

```
SCANFORTYPE Commit
SFT 2
```

2.57 SCANSCROLLING

Use `SCANSCROLLING` to configure Logdump to update a single line after `COUNT` scans when `NOTIFY` is enabled. Otherwise, each scan notification appears on a different line. See "NOTIFY" for more information.

Default

`OFF`

Syntax

```
SCANSCROLLING {ON | OFF}
```

`ON`
Enables the use of a single line for count notification results.

`OFF`
Disables the use of a single line, causing a separate line to be used for each notification.

2.58 SHOW

Use `SHOW` to display internal Logdump information, including files that are open if the system is NonStop, the current Logdump environment, a list of record types, and current filter settings. `SHOW` can be shortened to `SH` or `SHO`.

Default

None

Syntax

```
SHOW
[ENV]
[FILTER]
[OPEN]
[RECTYPE]
```

`ENV`
Displays the current Logdump environment. Same as the `ENV` command (see "ENV").

`FILTER`
Displays current filter settings.

OPEN
Shows all NonStop files that are open in Logdump.

RECTYPE
Displays a list of record types that can be displayed with Logdump.

Examples

Example 1

```
SHOW FILTER
```

This shows something similar to the following on Windows or UNIX:

```
Data filters are ENABLED
Include  Match ALL
Filename-0 : $QA01.QAESRC.ACCT*
HEX-0      : ( 4), Col 0:3
0000 4BF6
Exclude  Match ANY
```

It shows something similar to the following on NonStop:

```
Data filters are ENABLED
Include  Match ALL
Rectypes   : Delete
Filename-0 : hr.regions
Exclude  Match ANY
```

Example 2

```
SHOW OPEN
```

This shows something similar to the following:

```
0 : $RECEIVE
1 : \GGS2.$ZTN2.#PTW6EUX
2 : \GGS2.$DATA4.#0009047
3 : \GGS2.$ZTN2.#PTW6EUX
4 : \GGS2.$DATA4.CPSDAT.TM000000
```

Example 3

```
SHOW RECTYPE
```

This shows results similar to the following. (This list might not reflect all possible record types. New types are added when needed to support new functionality.)

```
   1 - Abort
   2 - Commit
   3 - Delete
   4 - EndRollBack
   5 - Insert
   6 - Prepared
   7 - TMF-Shutdown
   8 - TransBegin
   9 - TransRelease
   10 - Update
```

```
11 - UpdateComp
12 - FileAlter
13 - FileCreate
14 - FilePurge
15 - FieldComp
16 - FileRename
17 - AuxPointer
18 - NetworkCommit
19 - NetworkAbort
20 - CurrentPos
89 - SQL/MX DDL OP
90 - GGSSQLCol
100 - GGSPurgedata
101 - GGSPurgeFile
102 - GGSCreateFile
103 - GGSAlterFile
104 - GGSRenameFile
105 - GGSSetmode
107 - GGSControl
106 - GGSChangeLabel
160 - DDL OP
115 - GGSKeyFieldComp
117 - GGSKeyFieldComp32
161 - RecordFragment
116 - LargeObject
132 - GGSCreateSequence
133 - GGSAlterSequence
134 - GGSDropSequence
150 - RestartAbend
151 - RestartOK
152 - RecoveryEnd
200 - GGSBulkio
201 - GGSFileClose
202 - GGSLoggerTS
203 - GGSExtractTS
204 - GGSCollectTS
205 - GGSComment
250 - LibOpenTrace
251 - LibCloseTrace
252 - LoggerOpenTrace
253 - LoggerCloseTrace
254 - LoggerAddedInfo
249 - LoggerAddedStats
```

2.59 SKIP

Use SKIP to skip the specified number of records.

Default

None

Syntax

```
SKIP n
```

n
The number of records to skip.

Example

```
SKIP 50
```

2.60 TIME

Use `TIME` to display the current time in local and GMT formats.

Default

None

Syntax

```
TIME
```

2.61 TIMEOFFSET

Use `TIMEOFFSET` to set the Logdump time format. Without arguments, `TIMEOFFSET` displays the current time offset. Options enable you to set the time to the local time, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), or a specific offset from GMT. The specified time format applies to the timestamps shown in records as well as any Logdump commands that accept a time string argument.

Default

`LOCAL`

Syntax

```
TIMEOFFSET {LOCAL | GMT | GMT + hh[:mm] | GMT - hh[:mm]}
```

`LOCAL`
Sets the time to that of the local system.

`GMT`
Sets the time to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

`GMT +` *`hh`*`[:`*`mm`*`]`
Sets the time ahead of GMT by the specified number of hours and, optionally, minutes.

`GMT -` *`hh`*`[:`*`mm`*`]`
Sets the time behind GMT by the specified number of hours and, optionally, minutes.

Example

```
TIMEOFFSET GMT -01
```

2.62 TMFBEFOREIMAGE

Use `TMFBEFOREIMAGE` on a NonStop system to view the before image for update operations from TMF audit.

Default

```
OFF
```

Syntax

```
TMFBEFOREIMAGE {ON | OFF}
```

`ON`
Displays the before image for update operations from the TMF audit.

`OFF`
Displays only the after image for update operations from the TMF audit.

Example

A sample display for `TMFBEFOREIMAGE ON` is shown below.

```
2011/01/12 10:02:34.325.264 FieldComp          Len    38 RBA 615854956
Name: \NY.$DATA1.GGSDAT.TCUSTMER
Before Image:                                             Partition 0
0000 0004 414E 4E20 0002 0014 5345 4154 544C 4520 | ....ANN ....SEATTLE
2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 0003 0002 5741      |             ....WA
2011/01/12 10:02:34.325.264 FieldComp          Len    38 RBA 615854956
Name: \NY.$DATA1.GGSdat.TCUSTMER
After  Image:                                             Partition 0
TRANSID     : \NY(2).0.7022034  (7998393398406021122)
0000 0004 414E 4E20 0002 0014 4E45 5720 594F 524B | ....ANN ....NEW YORK
2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 0003 0002 4E59      |             ....NY
```

2.63 TMFBEFOREIMAGE

Use `TMFBEFOREIMAGE` on a NonStop system to set the TMFARLIB to fetch the before image of the record and display it with the after image. Without an argument, this command displays whether the fetching of before images is on or off.

Default

```
OFF
```

Syntax

```
TMFBEFOREIMAGE {ON | OFF}
```

2.64 TMFGETRECADDR | NOTMFGETRECADDR

Use `TMFGETRECADDR` and `NOTMFGETRECADDR` on a NonStop system to control the ability of Logdump to call the `ARGETRECADDR()` function of TMFARLIB. This function is used when examining a TMF audit trail.

Default

None

Syntax

```
TMFGETRECADDR | NOTMFGETRECADDR
```

`TMFGETRECADDR`
Enables the use of the `ARGETRECADDR()` function.

`NOTMFGETRECADDR`
Disables the use of the `ARGETRECADDR()` function.

2.65 TMFIGNORERECCOUNT

Use `TMFIGNORERECCOUNT` on a NonStop system to set the number of records that the TMFARLIB can ignore before returning a `CURRENTPOSITION` record.

Default

None

Syntax

```
TMFIGNORERECCOUNT n
```

2.66 TRAILFORMAT

Use `TRAILFORMAT` to set the version of the trail or extract file that is being saved when using the `SAVE` command.

Default

`NEW`

Syntax

```
TRAILFORMAT {NEW | OLD}
```

`NEW`
Sets the format to that used by version 6.0 and later.

`OLD`
Sets the format to that used by versions earlier than 6.0.

2.67 TRANSBYTELIMIT

Use TRANSBYTELIMIT to prevent normal-sized transactions from being tracked in the transaction table specified with the TRANSHIST command. It sets a lower boundary for the number of bytes in a transaction and should be set to represent a normal-sized transaction for the environment being evaluated with Logdump. Setting a boundary reduces the amount of data that is stored and, consequently, the amount that must be reviewed when troubleshooting.

Default

10000 bytes

Syntax

```
TRANSBYTELIMIT n
```

n
The number of bytes in a normal-sized transaction.

Example

```
TRANSBYTELIMIT 9000
```

2.68 TRANSHIST

Use TRANSHIST to keep track of the size of transactions in a trail or file. Logdump tracks the transactions in an internal history table in descending order according to the number of bytes of data in each one. When the history table is full, the smallest transaction is removed to allow a larger transaction to be added to the list.

Use TRANSHIST in conjunction with other Logdump commands to determine whether or not your applications generate large transactions and to identify their relative size. This information can be used when deciding how to group tables into different processing groups for faster throughput. For more information, see "Evaluating Transaction Size".

> **Note:**
>
> You can use the SEND EXTRACT command with the SHOWTRANS option to view a list of long-running transactions. Other options enable you to control whether those transactions are ignored or processed by Oracle GoldenGate.

Default

0 (do not maintain history)

Syntax

```
TRANSHIST n
```

n
Sets the size of the history table, in bytes. Valid values are 0 through 200 bytes. A value of 0 means that no transaction history is maintained.

Example

```
TRANSHIST 150
```

2.69 TRANSRECLIMIT

Use `TRANSRECLIMIT` to prevent normal-sized transactions from being tracked in the transaction table specified with the `TRANSHIST` command. It sets a lower boundary for the number of records in a transaction and should be set to represent a normal-sized transaction for the environment being evaluated with Logdump. Setting a boundary reduces the amount of data that is stored and, consequently, the amount that must be reviewed when troubleshooting.

Default

100 operations

Syntax

```
TRANSRECLIMIT n
```

n
The number of records in a normal-sized transaction.

Example

```
TRANSRECLIMIT 90
```

2.70 USERTOKEN

Use `USERTOKEN` to control whether or not user token data is displayed with each record. A user token is data specified by an user that is stored in the record header and can be mapped to a target column or used for some other purpose during processing.

Without arguments, `USERTOKEN` displays the status of user token display (`ON` or `OFF`). With the `ON` option, the name of the token and its length are displayed. The `DETAIL` option shows the actual token data.

Default

Display token name and length.

Syntax

```
USERTOKEN {ON | OFF | DETAIL}
```

`ON`
Enables the display of user tokens.

`OFF`
Disables the display of user tokens.

`DETAIL`
Displays the token data.

2.71 VOLUME

Use `VOLUME` to set the default directory, volume or subvolume. An alias for this command is `CD`.

Default

None

Syntax

```
VOLUME {directory | volume | subvolume}
```

2.72 WRITELOG

Use `WRITELOG` to write text to the session log. Before using this command, start logging with the `LOG` command (see "LOG").

Default

None

Syntax

```
WRITELOG text
```

`text`
Any text string. Quotes are optional.

Example

```
WRITELOG "Customer name is ABC Company."
```

2.73 X

Use `X` to execute a program from within Logdump. When you exit the program, the Logdump prompt returns.

Default

None

Syntax

```
X program [string]
```

`command`
The program to run.

`string`
A character string, such as input arguments.

Example

The following series of commands and output shows how you can exit Logdump, issue other commands from the shell or within GGSCI, and then return to the Logdump command line.

```
Logdump 696 >x ggsci

GoldenGate Command Interpreter
Version .....

GGSCI (sysa) 1> status er *
GGSCI (sysa) 2> start er *
GGSCI (sysa) 3> info er *
GGSCI (sysa) 4> exit
Logdump 697 >
```