HPCC Systems® Client Tools

Boca Raton Documentation Team



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Boca Raton Documentation Team
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Overview

This manual contains documentation for the set of Client Tools for use with the HPCC Systems platform. These tools include:

ECL	Command line ECL tool
ECL Compiler	Command line ECL Compiler
DFUPlus	Command line Distributed File Utility management tool, facilitate automation of data file spray, despray, and other common file handling tasks.
ESDL	Command line ESDL management tool.

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Documentation Conventions

ECL Language

Although ECL is not case-sensitive, ECL reserved keywords and built-in functions in this document are always shown in ALL CAPS to make them stand out for easy identification.

Example Code

All example code in this document appears in the following font:

```
MyECLFileName := COUNT(Person);
// MyECLFileName is a user-defined ECL file
// COUNT is a built-in ECL function
// Person is the name of a dataset
```

ECL file names and record set names are always shown in example code as mixed-case. Run-on words may be used to explicitly identify purpose in examples.

Actions

In step-by-step sections, there will be explicit actions to perform. These are all shown with a bullet or a numbered step to differentiate action steps from explanatory text, as shown here:

- Keyboard and mouse actions are shown in all caps, such as: DOUBLE-CLICK, or press the ENTER keyword.
- On-screen items to select are shown in boldface, such as: press the **OK** button.

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Installation

The installation program installs all client tools, including the DFUPlus and the ECL Command line tools.

1. From the HPCC Systems® download page, https://hpccsystems.com/download

   Download the appropriate Client Tools for your Operating System (available for RPM-Based systems, Debian-Based systems, Mac OSX, or Windows).

2. Install the client tools software to your machine.

Windows:

Run the executable file, for example: *hpccsystems-clienttools-community_10.6.6-1Windows-x86_64.exe* on your machine. Follow the prompts to complete the installation.

RPM-Based Systems (CentOS/RedHat):

An RPM installation package is provided. Install RPM with the -Uvh switch, the U or upgrade will perform an upgrade if a previous version is already installed.

```
sudo rpm -Uvh <rpm file name>
```

Debian-Based Systems (Ubuntu):

For Ubuntu installations a Debian package is provided. To install the package, use:

```
sudo dpkg -i <deb filename>
```

After installing the package, run the following to "fix" any missing dependencies:

```
sudo apt-get install -f
```

Mac OSX:

Open the Apple disk image file (.dmg) and then run the installation package (.pkg). Follow the prompts to complete the installation.

Multiple Version Installations

In Windows or OSX, it is possible to install multiple versions of the client tools if you need to work with multiple versions of the platform. You can then choose the one you wish to use manually or allow the ECL IDE or VS Code to automatically choose the best one. **In most cases, allowing the IDE or VS Code to Auto Detect is best.** Multiple versions are not supported for RPM or DEB installations.

To install the client tools, obtain the appropriate installation package for your operating system and the version to match your HPCC Systems server:

1. Download the appropriate Client Tools for your Operating System and version.

   Client tools can be found at the HPCC Systems® download page:

   https://hpccsystems.com/download

   NOTE: There is a link at the bottom of the list "view older downloads" if you are looking for previous versions.

2. Install the Client Tools on to your system. Take note of the following considerations:

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Client tool packages starting with 4.2 have built in logic to allow for multiple installations on Windows or OSX. Multiple versions are not supported for RPM or DEB installations. Prior versions of the Client Tools package would just overwrite the existing components. The Client Tools installer defaults to overwrite new point releases, but will install "side-by-side" if the major or minor version is different. The default behavior is that the Client Tools will use the last one installed, except if you are working directly on the platform. If you are working directly on the platform then it would use the Client Tools package that gets installed with the platform.

If you install a version other than the delivered client tools you will have a folder in /opt/HPCCSystems that corresponds to the set of client tools. So you could have a client tools 10.0.x, 10.2.x, 10.4.x, etc.

For older versions, download the package(s), and install. Install the one you want to use last. Copy to a different folder or Rename the client tools found in /opt/HPCCSystems after installing the older version and before installing the newer version. This is to prevent the newer client tools from overwriting the older one.

To use the Client tools for the various version number(s) explicitly call the client tool you wish to use, or set up an alias to call the client tool using the proper path or name for the version you intend to use. This would depend on how you chose to save off the older client tools you installed.

For example, if you wanted to run DFUplus:

```
dfuplus action=list server=http://127.0.0.1:8010
```

To run DFUplus for an older or another version of client tools, for instance 10.0.x:

```
/opt/HPCCSystems/10.0.x/clienttools/bin/dfuplus action=list server=http://127.0.0.1:8010
```

Windows

Client tools for Windows installs in a directory such as: C:\Program Files\HPCCSystems\10.6.0\client-tools\bin where the number (10.6.0 for example) corresponds to the version of the client tools.

If you want access to one version of the command line client tools from any folder, you can add the \bin folder to your Path in Windows (for example, **C:\Program Files\HPCCSystems\10.6.0\clienttools\bin**)

The Windows installer will prompt you to delete the previous version during installation. If you want to keep both, decline the offer to uninstall, and install to a different installation directory.

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ECL Command Line Interface

The ECL Command Syntax

ecl [--version] <command> [<options>]

--version	displays version info.
Arguments	
deploy	Create a workunit from an ecl file, archive, or dll
publish	Add a workunit to a query set
unpublish	Remove a query from a query set
run	Run the given ecl file, archive, dll, wuid, or query
results	returns the full results of a given WUID in XML format.
activate	Activate a published query
deactivate	Deactivate the given query alias name
queries	List or manipulate queries and querysets
packagemap	execute packagemap commands (for Roxie)
bundle	manage ECL bundles
roxie	execute commands for Roxie
abort	aborts one or more workunits from the given WUID or job name
status	returns the status of a given workunit or job name. If more than one is found, a list returns.
getname	returns the workunit name from the given WUID.
getwuid	returns the WUID(s) of the given workunit job name.
zapgen	generate and download the zap file for the given WUID.
sign	adds a digital signature to an ecl or text file.
listkeyuid	returns a list of all the key user IDs that can be used by the sign command.
url-secret-name	generate a secret name from a URL for automatic URL mapping

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ecl.ini

Many options can be placed in a file called **ecl.ini** in the same directory as the executable. Options that do not change very often should be put in the ini file. For example:

```
;The values below are examples, you should change them to match your platform deployment
eclWatchIP=10.150.50.12
eclWatchPort=28010
eclUserName=emilykate

eclPassword=
resultLimit=200
```

In some examples below, we'll assume ecl.ini has the above content.



We do not recommend storing your password in the INI file or environment variable (which is clear text). The password is included in the INI file for these examples to simplify the example code.

The following options can be provided in an ini file: eclWatchIP, eclWatchPort, eclUserName, eclPassword, activateDefault, waitTimeout, resultLimit.

Evaluation of options follows this order of precedence:

- command line
- ini file
- environment variable
- default value

If a username is supplied by any method, and a password is not, you are prompted for the password.

Environment Variables

Some options can be stored in Environment Variables on your machine. The following options are supported:

```
ECL_WATCH_IP
ECL_WATCH_PORT
ECL_USER_NAME
ECL_PASSWORD
ECL_WAIT_TIMEOUT
ECL_RESULT_LIMIT
ECLCC_PATH
```



We do not recommend storing your password in an Environment Variable.

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Git Support

HPCC Systems integrates native support for leveraging Git.

The *--main* option has been extended to support compiling a query directly from a Git repository. When invoked, it retrieves the ECL code specified from the Git repository, compiles the code, and runs the query. The checkout is done on the remote ECLCCServer rather than on the client machine.

Syntax

The syntax to reference a repository location:

```
<protocol:>//<urn>/<user>/<repository>#version
```

The *#version* component can be either the name of a *branch*, *tag*, or the SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) of a *commit*.

For example:

```
ecl run thor --main demo.main@gituser/gch-ecldemo-d#version1 --server=...
```

This example runs the *demo.main* ECL code in the *version1* branch of the *gituser/gch-ecldemo-d* repository.

This feature is supported by both the ecl and eclcc command line tools.

Additional Examples

The following examples all compile the attribute *demo.main* from *version3* branch of the GitHub repository gituser/gch-ecldemo-d:

```
eclcc --main demo.main@gituser/gch-ecldemo-d#version3
eclcc --main demo.main@gituser/gch-ecldemo-d --mainrepoversion=version3
eclcc --main demo.main@gituser/gch-ecldemo-d --defaultrepoversion=version3
eclcc --main demo.main#version3 --defaultrepo=gituser/gch-ecldemo-d
eclcc --main demo.main --defaultrepo=gituser/gch-ecldemo-d --defaultrepoversion=version3
```

If you are submitting a source file query.ecl, and you want it to replace the definition of demo.main with the same repo, the following will work:

```
eclcc query.ecl --main demo.main@gituser/gch-ecldemo-d#version3
eclcc query.ecl --main demo.main@gituser/gch-ecldemo-d --mainrepoversion=version3
eclcc query.ecl --main "demo.main#version3" --mainrepo=gituser/gch-ecldemo-d
eclcc query.ecl --main demo.main --defaultrepo=gituser/gch-ecldemo-d --defaultrepoversion=version3
```

Multiple Repository Support

Queries can be compiled from multiple Git repositories. Each Git repository is treated as a separate independent package. Dependencies between the repositories are specified in a package file which is checked into the repository and versioned along with the ECL code. The package file indicates what the dependencies are and which versions should be used.

```
package.json:
{
 "name": "demoRepoC",
 "version": "1.0.0",
 "dependencies": {
   "demoRepoD": "gituser/gch-ecldemo-d#version1"
  }
}
```

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In the above example, the package file gives a *name* to the package and defines the *dependencies*.

The dependencies property is a list of key-value pairs. The key provides the name of the ECL module that is used to access the external repository. The value is a repository reference using the same syntax described in the previous section.

External Repositories in ECL

To use definitions from an external repository you would add an import definition to your ECL code.

For example consider the following ECL:

```
IMPORT layout;
IMPORT demoRepoD AS demoD;
EXPORT personAsText(layout.person input) :=
 input.name + ': ' + demoD.format.maskPassword(input.password);
```

The name demoRepoD in the second import matches the key value in the package.json file.

This code uses the attribute *format.maskPassword* from the repository gituser/gch-ecldemo-d.

Each package is processed independently of any others. The only connection is through explicit imports of the external packages. This means that packages can have modules or attributes with the same name and they will not clash.

The NPM

You can use the NPM (node package manager) to ensure that labels or branches are tied down to a specific SHA.

For example :

```
npm install --package-lock-only
```

This command creates a *package-lock.json* file in the same location as package.json. The npm program then resolves the references to branches and resolves them to the corresponding SHAs. Using the --package-lock-only option indicates that the npm should not clone the associated versions of the code to node_modules directories.

The generated package-lock.json file will contain something similar to the following:

```
{
 "packages": {
   "node_modules/demoRepoD": {
     "resolved": "https://github.com/gituser/gch-ecldemo-d.git#644c1f4dd80ca1e8f05974983455a244e5",
   }
  }
}
```

If a package-lock.json file is present it will take precedence over the package.json file. The ECL is compiled in the same way, with ECLCC Server automatically downloading the dependencies.

The advantage of using package-lock.json over package.json is that it allows you to use npm's semantic versioning syntax (#semver). It also allows you to use a branch in your package.json file as a logical dependency, but resolved to an actual dependency or specific SHA. That way if the branch is updated the query will not change.

You can also use npm without the --package-lock-only option. This will check out the appropriate version of the code into the node_modules subdirectory of the current project. The ECLCC Server supports the

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node_module structure as a way of providing the source for external packages. This is an alternative way to compile the code using eclcc completely independently from the source control system.

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ecl deploy

ecl deploy <target> <file> [--job-name=<value>]

ecl deploy <target> <archive> [--job-name=<value>]

ecl deploy <target> <so | dll > [--job-name=<value>]

ecl deploy <target> - [--job-name=<val>]

Examples:

```
ecl deploy roxie findperson.ecl --job-name=FindPersonService
ecl deploy roxie ArchiveQuery.xml --job-name=FindPersonService
ecl deploy roxie libW20150914-125557.so --job-name=FindPersonService
ecl deploy roxie - --job-name=FindPersonService
```

A hyphen (-) specifies that the object should be read from stdin.

ecl deploy	Creates a workunit on the HPCC Systems platform from the given ECL text, file, archive, shared object, or dll. The workunit is created in the *compiled* state.
Arguments	
target	The target cluster to which to deploy
file	The ECL text file to deploy
archive	The ECL archive to deploy
so | dll	The workunit dynamic linked library or shared object to deploy
-	Specifies object should be read from stdin
Options	
--job-name	The published query name
--protect	Protect the workunit from deletion
ECL Options	
--main=<definition>	This option allows you to compile queries from existing source trees or repositories. It can be used to specify default repositories and versions to use. See the "Git Support" section for specific usage.
--snapshot, -sn=<label>	Snapshot label to use from a legacy ECL repository
--ecl-only	Send ECL query to HPCC Systems cluster as text rather than gathering dependencies and building an archive
--limit=<limit>	Sets the result limit for the query
-f<option>[=value]	Set an ECL option (equivalent to #option)
-f-<option>[=value]	Set an eclcc command line option with the single dash ('-')
-f--<option>[=value]	Set an eclcc command line option with the double dash ('--')
-Dname=value	Override the definition of a global attribute 'name'
eclcc Options	
-I <path>	Add path to locations to search for ecl imports
-L <path>	Add path to locations to search for system libraries
--manifest	Specify path to the manifest file

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-g, --debug	Enable debug symbols in generated code
-checkDirty	This option reports any modified attributes using git status
--fetchrepos	This option automatically downloads any missing repositories associated with dependencies
--cleanrepos	This option unconditionally deletes any cached repositories associated with dependencies
--cleaninvalidrepos	This option deletes any incomplete cached repositories associated with dependencies
-R<repo>[#version]=<path>	This option resolves repository references specified in directory <path>
--updaterepos	Setting this option automatically updates repositories associated with dependencies
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server=<ip>	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL services
--port=<port>	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username=<name>	The username for accessing ECL services
-pw, --password	The password for accessing ECL services. If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl publish

ecl publish <target> <file> [--query-name=<val>]

ecl publish <target> <file> [--query-name=<val>] [--job-name=<val>]

ecl publish <target> <wuid> [--query-name=<val>]

ecl publish <target> <so | dll> [--query-name=<val>]

ecl publish <target> <archive> [--query-name=<val>]

ecl publish <target> - [--query-name=<val>]

Examples:

```
ecl publish roxie findperson.ecl --query-name=FindPersonService -A
ecl publish roxie W20150914-125557 --query-name=FindPersonService -A
ecl publish roxie libW20150914-125557.so --query-name=FindPersonService -A
ecl publish roxie ArchiveQuery.xml --query-name=FindPersonService -A
ecl publish roxie - --query-name=FindPersonService --activate
ecl publish roxie findperson.ecl --query-name=FindPersonService --no-activate
ecl publish roxie ArchiveQuery.xml --query-name=FindPersonService --no-activate
```

A hyphen (-) specifies that the object should be read from stdin.

ecl publish	Publishes a query into a queryset. The query is created by adding a workunit to a queryset and assigning it a query name.
Arguments	
target	The target cluster to which to publish
wuid	The workunit id to publish (WUID is case-sensitive)
file	The ECL text file to publish
archive	The ECL archive to publish
so | dll	The workunit dynamic linked library or shared object to publish
-	Specifies object should be read from stdin
Options	
--query-name	The query name to use for published workunit
--job-name	The job name to use for the workunit
-A, --activate	Activates query when published (default)
-A-, --no-activate	Does not activate query when published
-sp, --suspend-prev	Suspend previously active query
-dp, --delete-prev	Delete previously active query
--protect	Protects the workunit specified from deletion.
--no-files	Specifies to not copy DFS file information for files referenced by the query
--no-reload	Specifies to not request a reload of the Roxie cluster
--allow-foreign	Specifies to allow the use of foreign files in a Roxie query. If a Roxie query references foreign files and this is not enabled, publish will fail.
--daliip=<IP>	IP address or hostname of the remote Dali to use for remote logical file lookups.

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-O, --overwrite	Completely replaces the existing DFS file information. This option is dangerous - only use as a last resort.
--update-super-files	Update local DFS super-files if remote DALI has changed
--update-clone-from	Update local clone from location if remote DALI has changed
--dont-append-cluster	Issue this option only to avoid locking issues due to adding a cluster to the file
---source-process	Process cluster from which to copy files
--timeLimit=<sec>	Value to set for query timeLimit configuration
--warnTimeLimit=<sec>	Value to set for query warnTimeLimit configuration
--memoryLimit=<mem>	Value to set for query memoryLimit configuration. Format <mem> as 500000B, 550K, 100M, 10G, or 1T, etc.
--priority=<val>	The priority for this query. Value can be LOW, HIGH, SLA, NONE. NONE will clear current setting.
--comment=<string>	A comment associated with this query
--wait=<ms>	Maximum time (in milliseconds) to wait for cluster finish updating. Any value lower than the minimum of 1000 is ignored.
DFU Options	
--dfu-copy	Use DFU to copy files during deployment, not on Roxie in the background
--init-publisher-wuid	Preallocates the publisher workunit at the beginning of the command and displays the WUID on the command line
--dfu-queue	The DFU Queue to use when doing a DFU copy
--dfu-wait	The amount of time in seconds to wait for the DFU copy to complete (if neither --only-copy-files or --stop-if-files-copied are specified). Default is 1800 (30 minutes)
--dfu-overwrite	Specifies that DFU copy command should overwrite physical files that are already on disk.
--only-copy-files	Copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
--stop-if-files-copied	If all files already exist, publish the query. Otherwise, copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
ECL Options	
--main=<definition>	This option allows you to compile queries from existing source trees or repositories. It can be used to specify default repositories and versions to use. See the "Git Support" section for specific usage.
--snapshot, -sn=<label>	Snapshot label to use from a legacy ECL repository
--ecl-only	Send ECL query to HPCC Systems cluster as text rather than as a generated archive
--limit=<limit>	Sets the result limit for the query
-f<option>[=value]	Set an ECL option (equivalent to #option)
-f-<option>[=value]	Set an eclcc command line option with the single dash ('-')
-f--<option>[=value]	Set an eclcc command line option with the double dash ('--')
-Dname=value	Override the definition of a global attribute 'name'
eclcc Options	

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-I <path>	Add path to locations to search for ecl imports
-L <path>	Add path to locations to search for system libraries
--manifest	Specify path to the manifest file
-g, --debug	Enable debug symbols in generated code
-checkDirty	This option reports any modified attributes using git status
--fetchrepos	This option automatically downloads any missing repositories associated with dependencies
--cleanrepos	This option unconditionally deletes any cached repositories associated with dependencies
--cleaninvalidrepos	This option deletes any incomplete cached repositories associated with dependencies
-R<repo>[#version]=<path>	This option resolves repository references specified in directory <path>
--updaterepos	Setting this option automatically updates repositories associated with dependencies
--nostdinc	Do not include the current directory in -I
--fastsyntax	Delay expanding functions when parsing. May speed up processing for some queries
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username=<name>	The username for accessing ECL services
-pw, --password	The password for accessing ECL services. If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl unpublish

ecl unpublish <target> <query_id>

Example:

```
ecl unpublish roxie FindpersonService.1
ecl unpublish roxie "FindpersonService*"
```

ecl unpublish	executes the supplied ecl unpublish command
Options	
<target>	The name of target queryset containing the query to remove
<query_id>	The query to remove from query set. Wildcards allowed, but must be in quotes (e.g., "MyQuery*").
--activated=yes|no	Specify yes to unpublish activated queries or no to unpublish deactivated queries. When the <query_id> is '*'. Default to all queries.
--suspended-by-user	Unpublish the queries suspended by user when <query_id> is '*'.
--delete-workunit	Delete the workunit for the <query_id>. Default to No.
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl run

ecl run <target> <file> [--job-name=<val>] [--input=<file|xml>] [--wait=<i>]

ecl run <target> <wuid> [--input=<file|xml>] [--wait=<ms>]

ecl run <target> <query> [--input=<file|xml>][--wait=<ms>]

ecl run <target> <so | dll> [--job-name=<val>][--input=<file|xml>][--wait=<i>]

ecl run <target> <archive> --job-name=<val> [--input=<file|xml>][--wait=<i>]

ecl run <target> - --job-name=<val> [--input=<file|xml>][--wait=<i>]

Examples:

```
ecl run thor findperson.ecl --job-name=findperson --input=data.xml --wait=1000
ecl run thor W20150914-125557 --input=data.xml --wait=1000
ecl run thor findperson --input=data.xml --wait=1000
ecl run thor libW20150914-125557.so --input=data.xml --wait=1000
ecl run thor - --input=data.xml --poll --wait=1000
ecl run thor findperson.ecl --input="<request><LName>JONES</LName></request>"
ecl run thor findperson.ecl -I C:\MyECL\
```

A hyphen (-) specifies that the object should be read from stdin.

ecl run	executes the supplied ecl run command
Arguments	
target	The target cluster to which to publish
wuid	The workunit id to run (WUID is case-sensitive)
file	The ECL text file to run
archive	The ECL archive to run
so | dll	The workunit dynamic linked library or shared object to run
-	Specifies object should be read from stdin
Options	
--job-name	The job name to use for the workunit
-in,--input=<file|xml>	The file or xml content to use as query input
-X<name>=<value>	Sets the stored input value (stored('name'))
--wait=<ms>	Maximum time (in milliseconds) to wait for cluster finish updating. Any value lower than the minimum of 1000 is ignored.
--poll	Submits a job asynchronously and polls the server until the state of the workunit changes to completed. It then retrieves the results. Combine with the --wait option to limit the time that it polls.
--exception-level	Sets the minimum severity for reporting exceptions. Possible severity levels are **info**, **warning**, or **error**. The default is info which returns all exceptions.
--protect	This option prevents the workunit from deletion
ECL Options	
--main=<definition>	This option allows you to compile queries from existing source trees or repositories. It can be used to specify default repositories and versions to use. See the "Git Support" section for specific usage.

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--snapshot, -sn=<label>	Snapshot label to use from a legacy ECL repository
--ecl-only	Send ECL query to HPCC Systems cluster as text rather than as a generated archive
--limit=<limit>	Sets the result limit for the query
-f<option>[=value]	Set an ECL option (equivalent to #option)
-f-<option>[=value]	Set an eclcc command line option with the single dash ('-')
-f--<option>[=value]	Set an eclcc command line option with the double dash ('--')
-Dname=value	Override the definition of a global attribute 'name'
eclcc Options	
-I <path>	Add path to locations to search for ecl imports
-L <path>	Add path to locations to search for system libraries
--manifest	Specify path to the manifest file
-g, --debug	Enable debug symbols in generated code
-checkDirty	This option reports any modified attributes using git status
--fetchrepos	This option automatically downloads any missing repositories associated with dependencies
--cleanrepos	This option unconditionally deletes any cached repositories associated with dependencies
--cleaninvalidrepos	This option deletes any incomplete cached repositories associated with dependencies
-R<repo>[#version]=<path>	This option resolves repository references specified in directory <path>
--updaterepos	Setting this option automatically updates repositories associated with dependencies
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl results

ecl results <wuid> [--noroot] [--exception-level=<value>]

Examples:

```
ecl results W20170519-142920
ecl results W20170519-142920 --noroot --exception-level=error
```

ecl results	returns the full results of a given WUID in XML format.
Arguments	
wuid	The workunit from which to return results. (WUID is case-sensitive)
Options	
--noroot	Suppresses the <Result> root tag in the XML returned.
--exception-level	Sets the minimum severity for reporting exceptions. Possible severity levels are **info**, **warning**, or **error**. The default is info which returns all exceptions.
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl activate

ecl activate <queryset> <query_id>

Example:

```
ecl activate roxie FindpersonService.4
```

ecl activate	Activates a published query. This assigns a query to the active alias with the same name as the query.
Arguments	
target	The name of target queryset containing query to activate
query_id	The query to activate
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl deactivate

ecl deactivate <queryset> <active_alias>

Example:

```
ecl deactivate roxie FindpersonService
```

ecl deactivate	Deactivates a published query by removing an active query alias from the given queryset.
Arguments	
target	The name of the target queryset containing the alias to deactivate
active_alias	The active alias to be removed from the queryset
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl queries list

ecl queries list [<queryset>][--target=<cluster>][--show=<flags>]

Examples:

```
ecl queries list roxie
ecl queries list roxie --target=roxie --show=A
```

ecl queries list	Displays a list of the queries in one or more querysets. If a cluster is provided the querysets associated with that cluster will be shown. If no queryset or cluster is specified all querysets are shown.
Actions	
list	List queries in queryset(s)
Options	
<target>	The name of queryset from which to list queries
-t, --target	The name of the target cluster associated with the queries to list
--inactivate	Show only the queries that do not have an active alias
--show=<flags>	Show only queries with matching flags
Flags	
A	Active
S	Suspended
U	No Flags
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl queries files

ecl queries files <target> [<query>]

The queries files command displays a list of the files currently in use by the given query. If the *query* option is omitted, it returns a list of files for all queries on the specified target.

Examples:

```
ecl queries files roxie myquery
```

Example result:

```
 > ecl queries files roxie myquery
 ------------------
Query: myquery
Files used:
  jd::subfile1, 100 bytes, 2 part(s)
  jd::subfile2, 100 bytes, 2 part(s)

SuperFiles used:
  jd::mysuperfile
  > jd::subfile2
  > jd::subfile1
```

Options	
target	Name of target cluster on which the query is published
query	Optional. Name of the query for which to get a list of files it uses. If omitted, a list of files for each query on the specified target is returned.
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl queries copy

ecl queries copy <source_query_path> <target_queryset> [--activate]

Examples:

```
ecl queries copy thor/findperson thor2 --activate
ecl queries copy //192.168.1.10:8010/thor/findperson thor
```

ecl queries copy	Copies a query from one queryset to another. A query can be copied from one HPCC Systems environment to another by using a path which begins with '//' followed by the IP or hostname and Port of the source ECL Watch and then followed by the source queryset and query.
Actions	
copy	Copy a query from one queryset to another
Options	
source_query_path	The path of the query to copy using the format: [//ip:port/]queryset/query or queryset/query.
<target>	The name of the target cluster to copy the query to
--source-ssl	Use SSL when connecting to the source (default if --ssl is enabled)
--source-no-ssl	Do not use SSL when connecting to source (default if --ssl is NOT enabled)
--no-files	Specifies to not copy DFS file information for files referenced by the query
--daliip=<IP>	IP address or hostname of the remote Dali DFS to use for copying file information. Only required when remote environment is less than version 3.8
--source-process	Process cluster to copy files from
-A, --activate	Activates the query when copied
-sp, --suspend-prev	Suspend previously active query
-dp, --delete-prev	Delete previously active query
--no-reload	Specifies to not request a reload of the Roxie cluster
-O, --overwrite	Whether to overwrite existing information - true if present
--update-super-files	Update local DFS super-files if remote DALI has changed
--update-clone-from	Update local clone from location if remote DALI has changed
--dont-append-cluster	Only use to avoid locking issues due to adding cluster to file
--allow-foreign	Specifies to allow the use of foreign files in a Roxie query. If a Roxie query references foreign files and this is not enabled, copy will fail. Prevents failure if using foreign files in Roxie query.
--wait=<ms>	Maximum time (in milliseconds) to wait for cluster finish updating. Any value lower than the minimum of 1000 is ignored.
--timeLimit=<sec>	Value to set for query timeLimit configuration
--warnTimeLimit=<sec>	Value to set for query warnTimeLimit configuration
--memoryLimit=<mem>	Value to set for query memoryLimit configuration. Format <mem> as 500000B, 550K, 100M, 10G, or 1T, etc.
--priority=<val>	Set the priority for the query. Values can be LOW, HIGH, SLA, NONE. NONE will clear the current setting.

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--comment=<string>	Set a comment associated with the query
-n, --name=<value>	The destination name for the copied query
DFU Options	
--dfu-copy	Use DFU to copy files during deployment, not on Roxie in the background
--init-publisher-wuid	Preallocates the publisher workunit at the beginning of the command and displays the WUID on the command line
--dfu-queue	The DFU Queue to use when doing a DFU copy
--dfu-wait	The amount of time in seconds to wait for the DFU copy to complete (if neither --only-copy-files or --stop-if-files-copied are specified). Default is 1800 (30 minutes)
--dfu-overwrite	Specifies that DFU copy command should overwrite physical files that are already on disk.
--only-copy-files	Copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
--stop-if-files-copied	If all files already exist, publish the query. Otherwise, copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl queries copy-set

ecl queries copy-set <source_target> <destination_target> [--all] [--clone-active-state]

Examples:

```
ecl queries copy-set roxie1 roxie2
ecl queries copy-set roxie1 roxie2 --all
ecl queries copy-set roxie1 roxie2 --clone-active-state
```

ecl queries copy-set	Copies a set of queries from one target to another.
Actions	
copy-set	Copy a set of queries from one target to another.
Options	
source_target	Target cluster from which to copy queries.
destination_target	Target cluster to copy queries to.
--source-ssl	Use SSL when connecting to the source (default if --ssl is enabled)
--source-no-ssl	Do not use SSL when connecting to source (default if --ssl is NOT enabled)
--all	Specifies to copy both active and inactive queries. If omitted, only active are copied.
--no-files	Specifies to not copy DFS file information for files referenced by the query
--daliip=	IP address or hostname of the remote Dali to use for logical file lookups.
--source-process	Process cluster from which to copy files.
--clone-active-state	Make copied queries active on target if they are active on the source.
-O, --overwrite	Whether to overwrite existing DFS information - true if present
--update-super-files	Update local DFS super-files if remote DALI has changed
--update-clone-from	Update local clone from location if remote DALI has changed
--dont-append-cluster	Only use to avoid locking issues due to adding cluster to file
--allow-foreign	Specifies to allow the use of foreign files in a Roxie query. If a Roxie query references foreign files and this is not enabled, copy will fail.
DFU Options	
--dfu-copy	Use DFU to copy files during deployment, not on Roxie in the background
--init-publisher-wuid	Preallocates the publisher workunit at the beginning of the command and displays the WUID on the command line
--dfu-queue	The DFU Queue to use when doing a DFU copy
--dfu-wait	The amount of time in seconds to wait for the DFU copy to complete (if neither --only-copy-files or --stop-if-files-copied are specified). Default is 1800 (30 minutes)
--dfu-overwrite	Specifies that DFU copy command should overwrite physical files that are already on disk.
--only-copy-files	Copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
--stop-if-files-copied	If all files already exist, publish the query. Otherwise, copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
Common Options	

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--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl queries config

ecl queries config <target> <queryid> [options]

Examples:

```
ecl queries config thor findperson --wait=1000
```

ecl queries config	Updates query configuration values
Actions	
config	Set or update query configuration values
Options	
target	The name of the target queryset
queryid	The name of the query
--no-reload	Specifies to not request a reload of the Roxie cluster
--wait=<ms>	Maximum time (in milliseconds) to wait for cluster finish updating. Any value lower than the minimum of 1000 is ignored.
--timeLimit=<sec>	Value to set for query timeLimit configuration
--warnTimeLimit=<sec>	Value to set for query warnTimeLimit configuration
--memoryLimit=<mem>	Value to set for query memoryLimit configuration. Format <mem> as 500000B, 550K, 100M, 10G, or 1T, etc.
--priority=<val>	Set the priority for the query. Values can be LOW, HIGH, SLA, NONE. NONE will clear the current setting.
--comment=<string>	Set a comment associated with the query
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl queries recreate

ecl queries recreate <target> <query> [<destination-target>] [options]

Examples:

```
ecl queries recreate roxie findpeople
ecl queries recreate roxie findpeople roxie2
```

ecl queries recreate	Recompiles a query into a new workunit and republishes the new workunit. This is useful when upgrading to a new ECL compiler and you want to recompile a query from the exact same source. The ECL archive must be available within the workunit of the query.
Actions	
recreate	Recompiles a query into a new workunit and republishes the new workunit.
Arguments	
target	The target the query you wish to recreate is in
query	The query ID of the query you wish to recreate
destination-target	Optional: The target you want to move the new query to (if different from the source target)
Options	
-A, --activate	Activates query when published
--limit=<limit>	Sets the result limit for the query, defaults to 100
-sp, --suspend-prev	Suspends previously active query
-dp, --delete-prev	Deletes previously active query
-A-, --no-activate	Does not activate query when published
--no-publish	Creates a recompiled workunit, but does not publish it
--no-reload	Specifies to not request a reload of the Roxie cluster
--no-files	Specifies to not copy DFS file information for files referenced by the query
--allow-foreign	Specifies to allow the use of foreign files in a Roxie query. If a Roxie query references foreign files and this is not enabled, publish will fail.
--daliip=<IP>	IP address or hostname of the remote Dali to use for remote logical file lookups.
--update-super-files	Update local DFS superfiles if remote DALI has changed
--update-clone-from	Update local clone from location if remote DALI has changed
--dont-append-cluster	Use only to avoid locking issues due to adding cluster to file
--source-process=<value>	Process cluster to copy files from
--timeLimit=<sec>	Value to set for query timeLimit configuration
--warnTimeLimit=<sec>	Value to set for query warnTimeLimit configuration
--memoryLimit=<mem>	Value to set for query memoryLimit configuration. Format <mem> as 500000B, 550K, 100M, 10G, or 1T, etc.
--priority=<val>	The priority for this query. Value can be LOW, HIGH, SLA, NONE. NONE will clear current setting.
--comment=<string>	A comment associated with this query

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--wait=<ms>	Maximum time (in milliseconds) to wait for cluster finish updating. Any value lower than the minimum of 1000 is ignored.
DFU Options	
--dfu-copy	Use DFU to copy files during deployment, not on Roxie in the background
--init-publisher-wuid	Preallocates the publisher workunit at the beginning of the command and displays the WUID on the command line
--dfu-queue	The DFU Queue to use when doing a DFU copy
--dfu-wait	The amount of time in seconds to wait for the DFU copy to complete (if neither --only-copy-files or --stop-if-files-copied are specified). Default is 1800 (30 minutes)
--dfu-overwrite	Specifies that DFU copy command should overwrite physical files that are already on disk.
--only-copy-files	Copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
--stop-if-files-copied	If all files already exist, publish the query. Otherwise, copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl queries import

ecl queries import <target> <file> [--clone-active-state] [--replace] [options]

Example:

```
ecl queries import roxie1 myqueryset.xml
```

ecl queries import	Imports the contents of a queryset previously exported to disk
Actions	
import	Imports a queryset from a file
Arguments	
target	The target cluster to import queries to
Options	
--all	Copy both active and inactive queries. If omitted, only active queries are imported.
--replace	Replace entire existing queryset
--queries	Filter query ids to select for import
--no-files	Specifies to not copy DFS file information for files referenced by the query
--daliip=<IP>	Remote Dali DFS to use for copying file information
--source-process=<value>	Process cluster to copy files from
--clone-active-state	Make copied queries active if active on source
-O, --overwrite	Completely replace existing DFS file information (dangerous)
--update-super-files	Update local DFS superfiles if remote DALI has changed
--update-clone-from	Update local clone from location if remote DALI has changed
--dont-append-cluster	Use only to avoid locking issues due to adding cluster to file
--allow-foreign	Specifies to allow the use of foreign files in a Roxie query. If a Roxie query references foreign files and this is not enabled, publish will fail.
DFU Options	
--dfu-copy	Use DFU to copy files during deployment, not on Roxie in the background
--init-publisher-wuid	Preallocates the publisher workunit at the beginning of the command and displays the WUID on the command line
--dfu-queue	The DFU Queue to use when doing a DFU copy
--dfu-wait	The amount of time in seconds to wait for the DFU copy to complete (if neither --only-copy-files or --stop-if-files-copied are specified). Default is 1800 (30 minutes)
--dfu-overwrite	Specifies that DFU copy command should overwrite physical files that are already on disk.
--only-copy-files	Copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
--stop-if-files-copied	If all files already exist, publish the query. Otherwise, copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command

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-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl queries export

ecl queries export <target> [options]

Example:

```
ecl queries export roxie1 --output=myqueryset.xml
```

ecl queries export	saves backup information about a given queryset to a file.
Actions	
export	Exports queryset information to a file
Arguments	
target	Name of target cluster to export from
-O, --output=<filename>	Filename to save exported backup information to (optional)
Options	
--active-only	Only include active queries in the exported queryset.
--protect	Protect the workunits for the included queries
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl packagemap add

ecl packagemap add [--daliip][options] <target> <filename>

Examples:

```
ecl packagemap add  -s=192.168.1.10 roxie mypackagemap.pkg
ecl packagemap add roxie mypackagemap.pkg --overwrite
ecl packagemap add roxie mypackagemap.pkg --daliip=192.168.11.11
```

ecl packagemap add	Calls the packagemap add command
Actions	
add	Adds a package map to the target cluster
Arguments	
target	The target to associate the package map with. For package map commands, **<target>** is the name of the Roxie target that owns or will own the package map.
filename	The name of the file containing package map information.
--daliip=	IP address or hostname of the remote Dali to use for logical file lookups
Options	
-O, --overwrite	Whether to overwrite existing information - true if present
-A, --activate	Activates package map
--allow-foreign	Specifies to allow the use of foreign files. If a package map references foreign files and this is not enabled, package map add will fail.
--pmid=<packagemapid>	id of package map - defaults to filename if not specified
--global-scope	The packagemap specific with this option can be shared across multiple targets
--preload-all	Sets the preload files option for all packages
--replace	Replace the existing packagemap
--update-superfiles	Updates the local DFS super-files if the remote DALI has changed
--update-clone-from	Update the local clone from location if the remote DALI has changed
--dont-append-cluster	Only use to prevent locking issues due to adding cluster to file
DFU Options	
--dfu-copy	Use DFU to copy files during deployment, not on Roxie in the background
--init-publisher-wuid	Preallocates the publisher workunit at the beginning of the command and displays the WUID on the command line
--dfu-queue	The DFU Queue to use when doing a DFU copy
--dfu-wait	The amount of time in seconds to wait for the DFU copy to complete (if neither --only-copy-files or --stop-if-files-copied are specified). Default is 1800 (30 minutes)
--dfu-overwrite	Specifies that DFU copy command should overwrite physical files that are already on disk.
--only-copy-files	Copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
--stop-if-files-copied	If all files already exist, publish the query. Otherwise, copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query

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Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl packagemap delete

ecl packagemap delete [options] <target><packagemap>

Examples:

```
ecl packagemap delete roxie mypackagemap
```

ecl packagemap delete	Calls the packagemap delete command
Actions	
delete	Deletes a package map
Options	
<target>	The name of the target to use when deleting the packagemap
<filename>	The name of the packagemap to delete
--global-scope	Use when the specified packagemap is shared across multiple targets
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl packagemap activate

ecl packagemap activate <target> <packagemap>

Example:

```
ecl packagemap activate roxie mypackagemap.pkg
```

ecl packagemap activate	The activate command will deactivate the currently active package map and make the specified package map active.
Arguments	
target	The target containing the package map to activate
packagemap	name of package map to update
--global-scope	The specified packagemap can shared across multiple targets
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl packagemap deactivate

ecl packagemap deactivate <target> <packagemap>

Example:

```
ecl packagemap deactivate roxie mypackagemap.pkg
```

ecl packagemap deactivate	The deactivate command will deactivate the currently active package map.
Arguments	
target	The target containing the package map to deactivate
packagemap	Name of package map to deactivate
--global-scope	The specified packagemap can shared across multiple targets
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl packagemap list

ecl packagemap list <target>

Examples:

```
ecl packagemap list roxie
```

ecl packagemap list	Calls the packagemap list command
Actions	
list	Lists loaded package map names
Arguments	
target	The target containing the package map to list
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl packagemap info

ecl packagemap info [options] <target>

Examples:

```
ecl packagemap info roxie
```

ecl packagemap info	Calls the packagemap info command
Actions	
info	returns package map info
Arguments	
target	The target containing the package map to retrieve
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl packagemap add-part

ecl packagemap add-part <target> <pmid> <filename>

Examples:

```
ecl packagemap add-part roxie multipart.pkg addresses.pkg
```

The packagemap add-part command adds additional package map content to an existing package map

ecl packagemap add-part	Calls the packagemap add-part command.
Actions	
add-part	Adds additional package map content to an existing package map
Arguments	
target	Name of target to use when adding package map part. For package map commands, **<target>** is the name of the Roxie target that owns or will own the package map.
pmid	Identifier of package map to add the part to
filename	one or more part files
Options	
--part-name	Name of part being added (defaults to filename)
--delete-prev	Replace an existing part with matching name
--daliip=<ip>	IP of the remote Dali to use for logical file lookups
--global-scope	The specified package map is shared across multiple targets
--source-process=<value>	Process cluster to copy files from
--allow-foreign	Do not fail if foreign files are used in package map
--preload-all	Set preload files option for all packages
--update-super-files	Update local DFS superfiles if remote DALI has changed
--update-clone-from	Update local clone from location if remote DALI has changed
--dont-append-cluster	Use only to avoid locking issues due to adding cluster to file
DFU Options	
--dfu-copy	Use DFU to copy files during deployment, not on Roxie in the background
--init-publisher-wuid	Preallocates the publisher workunit at the beginning of the command and displays the WUID on the command line
--dfu-queue	The DFU Queue to use when doing a DFU copy
--dfu-wait	The amount of time in seconds to wait for the DFU copy to complete (if neither --only-copy-files or --stop-if-files-copied are specified). Default is 1800 (30 minutes)
--dfu-overwrite	Specifies that DFU copy command should overwrite physical files that are already on disk.
--only-copy-files	Copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
--stop-if-files-copied	If all files already exist, publish the query. Otherwise, copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query

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Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl packagemap get-part

ecl packagemap get-part <target> <packagemap> <partname>

Examples:

```
ecl packagemap get-part roxie multipart.pkg contacts
```

The get-part command fetches the given part from the given package map

ecl packagemap get-part	Calls the packagemap get-part command.
Actions	
get-part	Fetches the given part from the given package map
Arguments	
target	Name of target to use when adding package map part
packagemap	Name of the package map containing the part
partname	Name of the part to retrieve
Options	
--global-scope	The specified package map is sharable across multiple targets
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl packagemap remove-part

ecl packagemap remove-part <target> <pmid> <partname>

Examples:

```
ecl packagemap remove-part roxie multipart.pkg contacts
```

The remove-part command will remove the given part from the given package map

ecl packagemap remove-part	Calls the packagemap remove-part command.
Actions	
remove-part	Removes the given part from the given package map
Arguments	
target	Name of target to use
packagemap	Name of the package map containing the part
partname	Name of the part to remove
Options	
--global-scope	The specified package map is sharable across multiple targets
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl packagemap validate

ecl packagemap validate <target> [<filename>]

Examples:

```
ecl packagemap validate roxie mypackagemap.pkg
ecl packagemap validate roxie --active
ecl packagemap validate roxie mypackagemap.pkg --ignore-queries='findPerson*, findByZip'
```

The packagemap validate command verifies that :

- Referenced superkeys have subfiles defined (warns if no subfiles exist)
- All referenced queries exist in the current Roxie queryset
- All Roxie queries are defined in the package

The result will also list any files that are used by queries but not mapped in the package map.

Filename, --active, and --pmid are mutually exclusive. The --active or --pmid options validate a package map that has already been added instead of a local file.

The --queryid option checks the files in a query instead of all the queries in the target queryset. This is quicker when you only need to validate the files for a single query.

ecl packagemap validate	Calls the packagemap validate command.
Actions	
validate	Validates package map info
Arguments	
filename	The filename containing the package map info to validate
target	The target containing the package map to validate
--active	Validates the package map that is active for the given target
--check-dfs	This option verifies that subfiles exist in the DFS
-pm, --pmid	Validates the specified packagemap
--queryid	Validate the files for the given queryid if they are mapped in the package map
--ignore-optional	Will not report optional files that are not defined in the packagemap
--ignore-warnings	Will not report general packagemap warnings
--ignore-queries=<setOfQueries>	Will not report on the queries which match the expression. The set of queries can be a comma-separated list or you can use the option once per entry. Wildcards are supported.
--global-scope	The specified package map is sharable across multiple targets
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.

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--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl packagemap copy

ecl packagemap copy <path> <target>

Copies a package map from one target to another.

Examples:

```
ecl packagemap copy roxie/MyPkg roxie2
ecl packagemap copy //192.168.0.100:8010/roxie/MyPkg roxie2
```

ecl packagemap copy	Calls the packagemap copy command
Actions	
copy	Copies a package map from one target to another
Arguments	
path	Path to the source package map to copy.
target	The target to copy the package map to. For package map commands, **<target>** is the name of the Roxie target that owns or will own the package map.
Options	
-A, --activate	Activates package map
--daliip=	IP address or hostname of the remote Dali to use for logical file lookups
--pmid=<packagemapid>	id of package map - defaults to filename if not specified
--source-process	Process cluster to copy files from
--preload-all	Set preload files option for all packages
--replace	Replace existing packagmap
--update-super-files	Update local DFS superfiles if remote Dali has changed
--update-clone-from	Update local clone from location if remote Dali has changed
--dont-append-cluster	Only use to avoid locking issues due to adding cluster to file
DFU Options	
--dfu-copy	Use DFU to copy files during deployment, not on Roxie in the background
--init-publisher-wuid	Preallocates the publisher workunit at the beginning of the command and displays the WUID on the command line
--dfu-queue	The DFU Queue to use when doing a DFU copy
--dfu-wait	The amount of time in seconds to wait for the DFU copy to complete (if neither --only-copy-files or --stop-if-files-copied are specified). Default is 1800 (30 minutes)
--dfu-overwrite	Specifies that DFU copy command should overwrite physical files that are already on disk.
--only-copy-files	Copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
--stop-if-files-copied	If all files already exist, publish the query. Otherwise, copy the files needed for the query, but don't publish the query
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

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-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

For the path, the following formats are supported:

- remote packagemap: //IP:PORT/Target/PackageMapId
- local packagemap: target/PackageMapId

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ecl roxie attach

ecl roxie attach <processName>

Examples:

```
ecl roxie attach myroxie
```

ecl roxie attach	Attach the roxie to Dali
--wait=<ms>	Maximum time (in milliseconds) to wait for cluster finish updating. Any value lower than the minimum of 1000 is ignored.
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl roxie detach

ecl roxie detach <processName>

Examples:

```
ecl roxie detach myroxie
```

ecl roxie detach	Detach the roxie from Dali
--wait=<ms>	Maximum time (in milliseconds) to wait for cluster finish updating. Any value lower than the minimum of 1000 is ignored.
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl roxie reload

ecl roxie reload <processName>

Examples:

```
ecl roxie reload myroxie
```

ecl roxie reload	Reloads the roxie info from Dali
--wait=<ms>	Maximum time (in milliseconds) to wait for cluster finish updating. Any value lower than the minimum of 1000 is ignored.
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl roxie check

ecl roxie check <processName>

Examples:

```
ecl roxie check myroxie
```

ecl roxie check	Checks the state of the roxie process
--wait=<ms>	Maximum time (in milliseconds) to wait for cluster finish updating. Any value lower than the minimum of 1000 is ignored.
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl roxie xref

ecl roxie xref <cluster>

The **roxie xref** command returns file information for the specified queries on the specified cluster. If the *queryids* option is omitted, file information about all queries is returned. The result is in XML format.

Examples:

```
ecl roxie xref myroxie
ecl roxie xref myroxie --queryids=myquery.1,myotherquery.1
```

Example result:

```
<QueryXrefInfo>
 <Endpoint ep="192.168.56.1:9876">
  <Queries reporting="1">
   <Query id="myquery.1"/>
     <SuperFile name="jd::mysuperfile">
       <File name="jd::subfile1"/>
       <File name="jd::subfile2"/>
   <Query id="myotherquery.1"/>
     <SuperFile name="jd::myothersuperfile">
       <File name="jd::subfile1"/>
       <File name="jd::subfile2"/>
       <File name="jd::subfile3"/>
  </Queries>
  <Status>ok</Status>
 </Endpoint>
</QueryXrefInfo>
```

ecl roxie xref	Returns file information for the selected queries in XML format.
Options	
--check-all-nodes	Gets query file information from all nodes. This can be slow.
--queryids=<csv list>	The queries for which to get file information (default is all queries)
--wait=<ms>	Maximum time (in milliseconds) to wait for cluster finish updating. Any value lower than the minimum of 1000 is ignored.
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)

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--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl bundle depends

ecl bundle depends <bundleName> [--version <versionnumber>]

Examples:

```
ecl bundle depends mybundle
ecl bundle depends mybundle --version=2
```

ecl bundle depends	Shows the dependencies of a bundle
Options	
<bundleName>	The name of a bundle file or installed bundle
--recurse	Displays indirect dependencies
--version	Specify a version of the bundle
--help	Displays usage information about the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

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ecl bundle info

ecl bundle info <bundleName> [--version <versionnumber>]

Examples:

```
ecl bundle info mybundle
ecl bundle info https://github.com/hpcc-systems/ecl-bundles.git
ecl bundle info mybundle --version=2
```

ecl bundle info	Lists information about a bundle
Options	
<bundle>	A bundle filename, a bundle folder, a bundle name, or a URL.
--branch	Names a branch to install when bundle references a git repository
--remote	Interprets the bundle name as a remote name from catalog
--version	Specify a version of the bundle
--help	Displays usage information about the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

If a URL ends in .git, it is assumed to be a git repository (fetched using git clone) otherwise it is assumed to be the URL of a file that can be retrieved. In either case, it is fetched to a temporary local location, processed as a local file/directory and then removed.

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ecl bundle install

ecl bundle install <bundleName>

Examples:

```
ecl bundle install mybundle
ecl bundle install https://github.com/hpcc-systems/ecl-bundles.git
ecl bundle install mybundle --dryrun
ecl bundle install mybundle --update
ecl bundle install mybundle --keepprior
```

ecl bundle install	Installs a bundle
Options	
<bundleName>	The name or URL of a bundle file, folder, or installed bundle.
--dryrun	List what would be installed, but do not copy
--force	Install even if required dependencies missing
--keepprior	Do not remove any previous versions of the bundle
--remote	Interprets the bundle name as a remote name from catalog
--update	Update an existing installed bundle
--help	Displays usage information about the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

If a URL ends in .git, it is assumed to be a git repository (fetched using git clone) otherwise it is assumed to be the URL of a file that can be retrieved. In either case, it is fetched to a temporary local location, processed as a local file/directory and then removed.

To use the "ecl bundle install <git url>" command, you must have git installed and configured on your system. Git must be accessible to the user (in the path).

Server-side Installation

A system using ECL Server and a remote MySQL repository or ECLCC Server with git hooks can only access bundles if they are installed on the server. Using a bundle in the ECL Playground also requires installation on the ECLCC Server node.

1. In a terminal window on your ECLCC Server (or ECL Server), use this command:

   ```
   sudo su hpcc
   ```

   This switches the user to **hpcc**.

2. Next install the bundle using this command:

   ```
   ecl bundle install <bundle URL>.git
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   ecl bundle install https://github.com/hpcc-systems/Visualizer.git
   ```

3. Close the terminal window or use the **exit** command to return to acting as the original user.

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ecl bundle uninstall

ecl bundle uninstall <bundleName>

Examples:

```
ecl bundle uninstall mybundle
ecl bundle install mybundle --dryrun
ecl bundle install mybundle --update
ecl bundle install mybundle --keepprior
```

ecl bundle install	Installs a bundle
Options	
<bundleName>	The name of an installed bundle
--dryrun	List what would be removed, but do not remove them
--force	Uninstall even if other bundles are dependent on this
--version	Specify a version of the bundle
--help	Displays usage information about the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

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ecl bundle list

ecl bundle list <pattern>

Examples:

```
ecl bundle list
ecl bundle list myb*
```

ecl bundle list	Lists bundles matching specified pattern
Options	
<pattern>	A pattern specifying bundles to list. If omitted, all bundles are listed
--details	Report details of each installed bundle
--help	Displays usage information about the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

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ecl bundle use

ecl bundle use <bundleName> [--version <version>]

Example:

```
ecl bundle use myBundle --version 2
```

ecl bundle use	Makes a specified version of a bundle active
Options	
<bundle>	The name of a bundle file
--version	The version of the bundle to make active, or "none"
--help	Displays usage information about the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

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ecl roxie unused-files

ecl roxie unused-files <processName>

Examples:

```
ecl roxie unused-files myroxie
```

ecl roxie unused-files	Finds files in the DFS for the given roxie process that are not currently used by queries on that roxie.process_cluster
process_cluster	The roxie process cluster to check, or
--roxies <list>	A comma-separated list of roxies to check
--planes <list>	A comma-separated list of data planes to search for files
--check-packagemaps	Exclude files referenced in active package maps
--delete	Deletes unused files from DFS
--delete-subfiles	Deletes unused files from DFS and removes them from superfiles.
--delete-recursive	Deletes unused files from DFS and removes them from superfiles recursively.
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl abort

ecl abort -wu <WUID> | -n <jobName>

Examples:

```
ecl abort -wu W20150516-111213
ecl abort -n MyJob
```

ecl abort	aborts one or more Workunits from the given WUID or job name
Options	
-wu	The WUID (Workunit ID) (WUID is case-sensitive)
-n	The job name
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl status

ecl status -wu <WUID> | -n <jobName>

Examples:

```
ecl status -wu W20150516-111213
ecl status -n MyJob
```

ecl status	returns the status of a given workunit or job name. If more than one is found, a CSV list returns.
Options	
-wu	The WUID (Workunit ID) (WUID is case-sensitive)
-n	The job name
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl getwuid

ecl getwuid -n <jobName> [--limit=<limitCount>]

Examples:

```
ecl getwuid -n MyJobName
ecl getwuid -n MyCommonJobName --limit=100
```

ecl getwuid	returns the WUID(s) for a given job name. If more than one is found, a list returns.
Options	
-n	The job name
--limit=*nn*	Integer to set result limit, default is 100
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl getname

ecl getname -wu <WUID>

Examples:

```
ecl getname -wu W20140516-111213
ecl getname -wu W201407*
```

ecl getname	returns the job name for a given workunit.
--wuid	The WUID (Workunit ID) (WUID is case-sensitive)
Options	
--limit=<limit>	This sets the result limit. This is useful when using wildcards in a request. (Default is 100)
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl zapgen

ecl zapgen <WUID> --path <zap_file_path> [options]

Use the zapgen command to create a Zipped Analysis Package (Z.A.P.) containing collecting system information about a workunit and encapsulating it into a shareable package. It is a useful tool for reporting errors, inconsistencies, or other unexpected behavior.

Examples:

```
ecl zapgen W20171017-091320 --path ~/reports
ecl zapgen W20171018-091399 --path ~ --inc-thor-slave-logs --description "Unexpected result from JOIN"
```

ecl zapgen	Generates and downloads a ZAP file for the given workunit in the specified path.
WUID	The WUID (Workunit ID) (WUID is case-sensitive)
--path	The path to store the ZAP file
Options	
--inc-thor-slave-logs	Includes Thor slave(s) log into the ZAP file
--description	Description of the issue
--create-dirs	Creates the necessary directory tree
Common Options	
--help	Displays usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
-ssl, --ssl	Use SSL to secure the connection to the server.
--accept-self-signed	Allows SSL servers to use self signed certificates
--cert	Path to file containing SSL client certificate
--key	Path to file containing SSL client certificate private key
--cacert	Path to file containing SSL CA certificate
--port	The ECL services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary). If you supply a username and do not supply a password, you will be promoted for a password.
--wait-connect=<Ms>	Timeout while connecting to server (in milliseconds)
--wait-read=<Secs>	Timeout while reading from socket (in seconds)
--noKeepAlive	Disable TCP keepalives with the server. If omitted, the default is FALSE, meaning connections to the server remain open.

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ecl url-secret-name

ecl url-secret-name url [*--username*=<username>]

ecl url-secret-name	Generates a secret name from a URL for automatic URL mapping.
url	The URL to convert into a secret name.
--username	Optional. The username to associate with the URL. This will override any username embedded in the URL.

The *ecl url-secret-name* command generates a secret name from a URL that can be used to support ECL SOAPCALL/HTTPCALL automated URL to Secret mapping.

A username can either be embedded in the URL, such as https://username@example.com, or passed in as a parameter using the --username=username option. If a username is passed in as a parameter it overrides a username in the URL.

Passwords embedded in the URL are not needed and will be ignored.

When ECL SOAPCALL URL secret mapping is enabled SOAPCALL will convert the URL provided into a name of this format. ECL will then attempt to lookup the secret, and if found, will use the contents of the secret, rather then the original URL.

Examples:

```
ecl url-secret-name https://example.com --username jimi
ecl url-secret-name http://example.com --username jimi
```

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ecl roxie memlock

ecl roxie memlock <process_cluster>

Options	
process_cluster	The Roxie process cluster to memlock

The *ecl roxie memlock* command locks Roxie heap memory. This helps to prevent intermittent slow queries by ensuring that the operating system does not swap the memory out.

Examples:

```
ecl roxie memlock mycluster
```

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ecl roxie memunlock

ecl roxie memunlock <process_cluster>

Options	
process_cluster	The Roxie process cluster to memunlock

The *ecl roxie memunlock* command unlocks Roxie heap memory.

Examples:

```
ecl roxie memunlock mycluster
```

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ecl roxie getmemlocked

ecl roxie getmemlocked <process_cluster>

Options	
process_cluster	The Roxie process cluster to getmemlocked status

The *ecl roxie getmemlocked* command retrieves the Roxie heap memory lock status.

Examples:

```
ecl roxie getmemlocked mycluster
```

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ECL Compiler

The ECL Compiler is the compiler component of the High Performance Computing Cluster (HPCC) Systems platform. It is embedded and included when you install the HPCC Systems platform. The compiler is the component that actually compiles the ECL code.

The syntax and many of the compiler options implemented are similar to the gcc compiler. You can execute either the Linux or Windows version of eclcc, which, when run, load several of our shared objects (SO files, on Linux) or DLLs (on Windows). The ECL Compiler can process hThor, Thor, or Roxie targeted ECL code.



To compile and run ECL code locally on your Windows machine, you will need the Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 C++ compiler (either Express or Professional edition). This is available from http://www.microsoft.com/express/Downloads/#2008-Visual-CPP

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Using the ECL Compiler as a Stand Alone option

The ECL Compiler is normally used through the ECL IDE, however, you can use the ECL Compiler in a stand alone manner, to create stand alone programs, or workunits. The ECL Compiler can read ECL code from standard input, or can read it from a specified input file. It compiles the code into an executable program (Such as an 'EXE' file in Windows). The resulting program, when executed, runs the job, writing any output to standard output. Alternatively, you could redirect the output to a file or pipe into another process. With the ECL Compiler, you do not need a supercomputer cluster to develop and run ECL code.

Running the ECL Compiler without any options (or specifying --help) will display the syntax.

```
C:\eclcc>eclcc -help
```

Usage: eclcc <options> ECL_file.ecl

General options:

-I <*path*>	Add path to locations to search for ecl imports
-L <*path*>	Add path to locations to search for system libraries
-o <*file*>	Specify name of output file (default a.out if linking to executable, or stdout)
-manifest	Specify path to manifest file listing resources to add
-foption[=value]	Set an ecl option. See #OPTION in the *ECL Language Reference* for details.
-main <*ref*>	Compile definition <ref> from the specified source - note extended Git repository support (see "Git Support" in the previous section)
-syntax	Perform a syntax check of the ECL
-platform=hthor	Generate code for hthor cluster
-platform=roxie	Generate code for roxie cluster (default)
-platform=thor	Generate code for thor cluster



NOTE: If there are spaces in the path you specify, put it in quotes. For example: -L"C:\Program Files"

Output control options:

-E	Output preprocessed ECL in xml archive form
-M	Output meta information for the ecl files
-Md	Output dependency information
-Me	eclcc should evaluate supplied ecl code rather than generating a workunit
-q	Save ECL query text as part of workunit
-qa	Save ECL query archive as part of workunit (default). Use -qa=0 to disable.
-wu	Only generate workunit information as xml file

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C++ options:

-S	Generate C++ output, but don't compile
-c	Compile only (don't link)
-g, --debug	Enable debug symbols in generated code
-Wc,xx	Pass option xx to the C++ compiler
-Wl,xx	Pass option xx to the linker
-Wa,xx	Pass straight through to C++ compiler
-Wp,xx	Pass straight through to C++ compiler
-save-cpps	Do not delete generated C++ files (implied if -g)
-save-temps	Do not delete intermediate files
-shared	Generate workunit shared object instead of a stand-alone executable

File resolution options:

-dfs=ip	Use specified ip for DFS filename resolution
-scope=prefix	Use specified scope prefix in DFS filename resolution
-user=id	Use specified username in DFS filename resolution
-password=xxx	Use specified password in DFS filename resolution (blank to prompt)

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Other options (list is available using eclcc -help -v):

-aoption[=value]	Set an application option
--allow=str	Allow use of named feature. (e.g., cpp, pipe, all) **cpp**: Allow embedded code within ECL (e.g., C++, JAVA, Python, etc.) **pipe**: Allow the PIPE command to send data to an external program. **userECL**: Allow code that is not found via the ECL include paths **datafile**: Allow access to datafiles from ECL. **extern**: Allow access to an external service function **all**: Allow all features
-allowsigned	Only allows access to a feature from signed code
-fisComplexCompile	Prevents attempts to compile as a child process when a query is complex.
-b	Batch mode. Each source file is processed in turn. Output name depends on the input filename
-checkVersion	Enable/disable ecl version checking from archives
-checkDirty	Causes eclcc to generate a warning for any attribute that has been modified (according to the output of git status). Use of this function requires that git be installed and available on the path.
--component	Set the name of the component this is executing on behalf of
-D*name*=*value*	Override the definition of a global attribute 'name'
--deny=all	Disallow use of all named features not specifically allowed using --allow
--deny=str	Disallow use of named feature **cpp**: Disallow embedded code within ECL (e.g., C++, JAVA, Python, etc.) **pipe**: Disallow the PIPE command to send data to an external program.
--expand <path>	Expand the contents of an archive to the specified directory. The contents of the submitted query will output to stdout.
--fastsyntax	Delay expanding functions when parsing. May speed up processing for some queries
-help, --help	Display help message
--help -v	Display verbose help message
--internal	Run internal tests
--legacy	Use legacy import semantics (deprecated)

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Other options (continued):

--leakcheck	Clean up memory since checking for memory leaks
--keywords	Outputs the lists of ECL reserved words to stdout (XML format)
-legacyimport	Use legacy import semantics (deprecated)
-legacywhen	Use legacy when/side-effects semantics (deprecated)
--logfile <*file*>	Write log to specified file
--logdetail=*n*	Set the level of detail in the log file
--maxErrors=<n>	Limit the number of errors, aborting on the nth (default = 5)
--metacache=x	Specify directory to store distributed meta information from the eclcc indexer. To disable the indexer, set to an empty value using "--metacache=". If omitted, the default location is .eclcc/metacache.
--nologfile	Do not write any log file
--nogpg	Do not run gpg to check signatures on signed code
--nosourcepath	Compile as if the source came from stdin
--nostdinc	Do not include the current directory in -I
-pch	Generate precompiled header for eclinclude4.hpp
-P <path>	Specify the path of the output files (only with -b option)
-showpaths	Print information about the search paths eclcc is using
-specs <*file*>	Read eclcc configuration from specified file
-split *m:n*	Process a subset m of n input files (only with -b option)
-v --verbose	Output additional tracing information while compiling
-wxxxx=level	Set the severity for a particular warning code or category. Valid options for level are: all | ignore | log | warning | error | fail **-wall** sets default severity for all warnings
--version	Output version information
--timings	Output additional timing information

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Compiled Options:

After you have successfully compiled the code, it produces an executable file. There are a few additional options that can be used when running that executable.

Usage: a.out <options>

-wu=<file>	Write XML formatted workunit to given filespec and exit
-xml	Display output as XML
-raw	Display output as binary
-limit=x	Limit number of output rows
--help	Display help text

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Examples

The following example demonstrates what you can do once the ECL Compiler is installed and operational.

Running a basic ECL program using the command line compiler

Once the ECL Compiler is installed, you can use the ECL Compiler to run an ECL program.

- Create a file called hello.ecl, and type in the text

  ```
  Output('Hello world');
  ```

  (including the quotes) into the file.

  You can either use your favorite editor, or you can use the command line by typing the following (for Windows systems):

  ```
  echo Output('Hello world'); > hello.ecl
  ```

  on a Linux system you would need to escape some characters as follows:

  ```
  echo "Output('Hello world');" > hello.ecl
  ```

- Compile your program using the ECL Compiler by issuing the following command:

  ```
  eclcc hello.ecl
  ```

- An executable file is created which you can run by typing the following:

  on Linux systems:

  ```
     ./a.out
  ```

  on Windows systems:

  ```
     a.out
  ```

  This will generate the output "Hello world" (excluding quotes), to the std output, your terminal window in this example. You can redirect or pipe the output to a file or program if you choose. This simple example will verify the compiler is working properly.

Compile with Options

Once verified that the ECL Compiler is working correctly, you can try using some of the options. One such variation might be to specify the -o option which allows us to input more meaningful output filename of Hello.

```
eclcc -oHello hello.ecl
```

This produces a file called "Hello", which can now be run from the command line.

on Linux systems:

```
   ./Hello
```

on Windows systems:

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```
   Hello
```

This will result in the output of the following.

```
Hello world
```

There are additional options that can be used when running the executable. Using our Hello program, as an example, we can execute it with an option to generate different output. One such option is the -xml option which generates the output in an XML format.

on Linux systems:

```
   ./Hello -xml
```

on Windows systems:

```
   Hello -xml
```

This would result in the output of the following:

```
<Dataset name="Result 1"><Row><Result_1>Hello world</Result_1></Row></Dataset>
```

The following example provides a defined value passed to the compiler:

```
//file named hello2.ecl
IMPORT ^ as repo;
OUTPUT(repo.optionXX);
```

```
eclcc -Doptionxx='HELLO' hello2.ecl
```

This would result in the output of the following:

```
<Dataset name="Result 1"><Row><Result_1>HELLO</Result_1></Row></Dataset>
```

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Command Line DFU

Command Line Interface

dfuplus [--version] action=*operation* [@*filename*|*options*]

--version	displays version info
operation	One of the following actions: spray, despray, copy, remove, rename, list, add, addsuper, copysuper, removesuper, listsuper, savexml, status, abort, resubmit, monitor, listhistory, and erasehistory
@filename	Optional. The name of a file containing necessary *options*. If omitted and no command line *options* are specified, the appropriate *options* must be in the dfuplus.ini file in the same directory as the executable.
options	Optional. A space-delimited list of optional items (listed below) appropriate to the *operation* being executed. If omitted and no *@filename* is specified, the appropriate *options* must be in the dfuplus.ini file in the same directory as the executable.

The **dfuplus** executable accepts command line parameters to send to the Distributed File Utility (DFU) engine via the ESP server. These *options* can be specified on the command line, in the *@filename*, in the dfuplus.ini file in the same directory as the executable, or any combination.

Evaluation of options follows this order of precedence:

- command line
- @filename file
- ini file
- default value



The dfuplus utility does not upload files to a landing zone. You must first upload any file(s) to your landing zone using either ECL Watch or a tool that supports a secure copy protocol, such as SCP or SFTP.

General Options:

The following *options* are common to every *operation*:

server	The URL (http:// or https://) and/or IP address of the ESP server. The port may also be included.
username	A userid with authorized access to the *server*.
password	The password authorizing access for the *username*.
overwrite	Optional. A boolean flag (0 | 1) indicating whether to overwrite any existing file of the same name. If omitted, the default is 0.
replicate	Optional. A boolean flag (1 | 0) indicating whether to replicate the file. If omitted, the default is 1.

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	This option is only available on systems where replication has been enabled.
autorecover	Optional. The number of times to attempt recovery of a failed *operation*. If omitted, the default is 0.
nowait	Optional. A boolean flag (0 | 1) indicating whether to return immediately without waiting for completion of the *operation*. If omitted, the default is 0.
connect	Optional. The number of simultaneous connections to limit the *operation* to. If omitted, the default is 25.
nocommon	Optional. A boolean flag (0 | 1, default=1). Set to 0 to enable "commoning up" of pull or push processes on same host.
throttle	Optional. The transfer speed (in Mbits/second) to restrict the *operation* to. If omitted, the default is the best system speed in Linux and multiple-destination Windows, or the NIC speed of a single-destination Windows box.
norecover	Optional. A boolean flag (0 | 1) indicating whether to create or recover the *operation* from recovery information. If omitted, the default is 0.
nosplit	Optional. A boolean flag (0 | 1) indicating whether to split file parts to multiple target parts. If omitted, the default is 0.
compress	Optional. A boolean flag (0 | 1) indicating whether to compress the target file.
push	Optional. A boolean flag (0 | 1) indicating whether to override push/pull default.
encrypt=<password>	Optional. Specifies to encrypt the target filename using the supplied password.
decrypt=<password>	Optional. Specifies to decrypt the source filename using the supplied password.
jobname=<jobname>	Specify a jobname for the DFU operation's workunit.
transferbuffersize=nnn	Optional. Overrides the DFU Server's buffer size value (default is 64k)

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dfuplus.ini

Any *options* can be specified in a file called dfuplus.ini in the same directory as the executable. If your operating system is case-sensitive, make sure the filename is in lowercase. Options that rarely change can be put in the dfuplus.ini file. For example:

```
;The values below are examples, you should change them to match your platform deployment
server=http://10.150.50.12:8010
username=rlor

password=password
overwrite=1
replicate=1
```

In all the examples below, we'll assume dfuplus.ini has the above content.



We do not recommend storing your password in the ini file (which is clear text). The password is included in the ini file for these examples to simplify the example code.

Spray Operations:

The **spray** *operation* copies a file from the landing zone, distributing it across all the nodes of the destination HPCC Systems cluster.

These *options* are used by the **spray** *operation*:

srcip	Optional. The IP address of the source machine. If omitted, the information must be supplied by the *srcxml* or *srcplane* parameter.
srcplane	Optional. The source storage plane containing the source file. Note: *srcplane* should not be used at the same time as *srcip*.
srcfile	Optional. The path to the source file. This may contain wildcard characters (* and ?) to include multiple source files in the spray to a single *dstname*. If omitted, the information must be supplied by the *srcxml* parameter.
srcxml	The name of the XML file containing the information required for the *srcip* and *srcfile* parameters. This file may have been obtained by previous use of the savexml *operation*. This option provides the feature of combining multiple source files into a single resulting logical file in the HPCC Systems cluster.
dstname	The logical name of the destination file.
dstcluster	The name of the destination cluster. For a containerized deployment, set this to the target data plane (For example, dstcluster=data)
prefix	Optional. Both of the following (separated by a comma):
filename{:*length***}**	Prepends the filename (optionally limited to *length* characters) to the data.
filesize{:[B|L][1-8]}	Prepends the size of the file to the data. Optionally, you can specify the format of that integer (**B** specifies big endian, **L** specifies little endian) and the size of integer to contain it (**1** to **8** bytes). If format and size are omitted, the default is L4. When using wildcard characters (* and ?) to spray multiple source files (srcfile) to a single dstname, you MUST use both the filename and filesize options if you need to be able to despray the contents of each record in the dstname back to the multiple source files they originally came from. If you never need to do that, then the filesize option may be omitted.

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expireDays	Optional. Specifies the file is a temporary file to be automatically deleted after the specified number of days since the file was read. If omitted, the default is -1 (never expires). If set to 0, the file is automatically deleted when it reaches the threshold set in Sasha Server's **expiryDefault** setting.
format	Optional. One of the following values: **fixed csv delimited xml recfmv recfmb** If omitted, the default is fixed.
dstNumParts	Optional. Optional. Set to a positive integer to override the number of parts created when spraying. If omitted (or set to 0), the spray uses the target cluster's default part count.
fixed format options:	
recordsize	The fixed size of each record, in bytes.
csv/delimited options:	
encoding	Optional. One of the following: ascii, utf8, utf8n, utf16, utf16le, utf16be, utf32, utf32le, utf32be ; If omitted, the default is ascii.
maxrecordsize	Optional. The maximum size of each record, in bytes. If omitted, the default is 8192.
separator	Optional. The field delimiter. If omitted, the default is a comma (\,).
terminator	Optional. The record delimiter. If omitted, the default is line feed or carriage return line feed (\r,\r\n).
quote	Optional. The string quote character. If omitted, the default is single quote (').
xml format options:	
rowtag	The XML tag identifying each record. Required.
encoding	Optional. One of the following: utf8 utf8n utf16 utf16le utf16be utf32 utf32le utf32beIf omitted, the default is utf8.
maxrecordsize	Optional. The maximum size of each record, in bytes. If omitted, the default is 8192.

Examples:

```
//fixed spray example:
dfuplus action=spray srcip=10.150.50.14
          srcfile=/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/timezones.txt dstname=RTTEMP::timezones.txt
          dstcluster=mythor format=fixed recordsize=155

//fixed spray example using a srcxml file:
dfuplus action=spray srcxml=/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/flattimezones.xml
          dstname=RTTEMP::timezones.txt dstcluster=mythor recordsize=155

//csv spray example:
dfuplus action=spray srcip=10.150.50.14
          srcfile=/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/timezones.csv dstname=RTTEMP::timezones.csv
          dstcluster=mythor format=csv

//the spray.xml file contains:
<File directory="/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/"
   group="thor"
   modified="2004-04-27T14:58:38"
   name="zip"
   numparts="2"
   partmask="zip._$P$_of_$N$">
<Attr job="zip1"
   owner="rtaylor"
   recordSize="5"
```

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```
   replicated="1"
   workunit="D20040427-111857"/>
<Part modified="2004-04-27T14:58:40"
   node="10.150.51.29"
   num="1"
   size="165"/>
<Part modified="2004-04-27T14:58:40"
   node="10.150.51.29"
   num="2"
   size="165"/>
</File>

//fixed spray example using the above spray.xml file to combine
// multiple source files into a single logical file
// in this case, zip._1_of_3, zip._2_of_3, and zip._3_of_3 into zip1:
dfuplus action=spray srcxml=spray.xml
          dstcluster=mythor dstname=RTTEMP::myzip1 recordsize=5

//xml spray example:
dfuplus action=spray srcip=10.150.50.14
          srcfile=/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/timezones.xml dstname=RTTEMP::timezones.xml
          dstcluster=mythor format=xml rowtag=area

//Multiple spray all .JPG and .BMP files under
// /var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/ on 10.150.51.26 to single logical file LE::imagedb

dfuplus action=spray srcip=10.150.51.26
          srcfile=/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/*.jpg,/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/*.bmp
          dstcluster=mythor
          dstname=LE::imagedb
          overwrite=1
          prefix=FILENAME,FILESIZE nosplit=1
//this would result in a RECORD structure like this:
imageRecord := RECORD
STRING filename;
DATA image; //first 4 bytes contain the length of the image data
END;
// using srcplane
dfuplus action=spray srcplane=lzstorageplane
        srcfile=/var/lib/HPCCSystems/dropzone/largedata1
        dstname=mytest::test:spraytest
        dstcluster=mydatastorageplane recordsize=58 overwrite=1 server=127.0.0.1:8010
```

Despray Operations:

The **despray** *operation* combines file parts from all the nodes of the cluster into a single file on the landing zone.

These *options* are used by the **despray** operation:

srcname	The logical name of the source file. This may contain wildcard characters (* and ?) to include multiple source files in the despray to a single *dstfile*.
dstip	Optional. The IP address of the destination machine. If omitted, the information must be supplied by the *dstxml* or *dstplane* parameter. Deprecated, you should use *dstplane* instead.
dstplane	Optional. The destination storage plane. Note: *dstplane* should not be used at the same time as *dstip*. In a containerized deployment, *dstplane* is required if you have more than one Landing Zone.

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dstfile	Optional. The path to the destination file. This may contain wildcard characters (* and ?) to despray a single *srcname*to multiple *dstfiles*. If omitted, the information must be supplied by the *dstxml* parameter.
dstxml	The name of the XML file containing the information required for the *dstip* and *dstfile* parameters. This file may have been obtained by previous use of the savexml *operation*. This option provides the feature of splitting a single resulting logical file in the cluster into multiple destination files.
splitprefix	Optional. Both of the following (separated by a comma):
filename{:*length***}**	Uses the prepended filename (see the *prefix* option to the spray *operation*) to split out the data into separate files.
filesize{:[B|L][1-8]}	Uses the prepended size of the file (see the *prefix* option to the spray *operation*) to split out the data into separate files. When using wildcard characters (* and ?) to spray multiple source files (srcfile) to a single dstname, you MUST use both the filename and filesize options if you need to be able to despray the contents of each record in the dstname back to the multiple source files they originally came from. If you never need to do that, then the filesize option may be omitted.
wrap= 0 | 1	Optional. If set to 1, desprays as multiple files on the landing zone. Default is 0.
multicopy= 0 | 1	Optional. If set to 1, each destination part gets the whole file. Default is 0.

Examples:

```
dfuplus action=despray dstip=10.150.50.14
   dstfile=/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/timezones.txt srcname=RTTEMP::timezones.txt
//the spray.xml file contains:
<File directory="/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/"
   group="thor"
   modified="2004-04-27T14:58:38"
   name="zip"
   numparts="2"
   partmask="zip._$P$_of_$N$">
<Attr job="zip1"
   owner="rtaylor"
   recordSize="5"
   replicated="1"
   workunit="D20040427-111857"/>
<Part modified="2004-04-27T14:58:40"
   node="10.150.51.29"
   num="1"
   size="165"/>
<Part modified="2004-04-27T14:58:40"
   node="10.150.51.29"
   num="2"
size="165"/>
</File>
//despray example using the above spray.xml file to split a single
// logical file into multiple destination files
// in this case, zip._1_of_3, zip._2_of_3, and zip._3_of_3 from zip1:
dfuplus action=despray dstxml=spray.xml dstcluster=mythor
          srcname=RTTEMP::myzip1


//from a RECORD structure that looks like this:
imageRecord := RECORD
STRING filename;
DATA image; //first 4 bytes contain the length of the image data
          END;
```

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```
//you can despray into its component files like this:
dfuplus action=dspray srcname=le::imagedb
         dstip=10.150.51.26 dstfile=/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/
         splitprefix=FILENAME,FILESIZE

// using dstplane
dfuplus action=despray srcname=mytest::test:spraytest
        dstplane=lzstorageplane
        dstfile=mydespraytest server=127.0.0.1:8010
```

Copy Operations:

The **copy** *operation* copies a logical file (all file parts from all the nodes of the cluster), typically from one cluster to another. It appropriately handles re-distributing the file parts if the source and destination clusters do not have the same number of nodes.

The copy operation can also be used to copy files from other HPCC Systems environments (using the *srcdali* option). This is also known as a remote copy. For a remote copy of a file that contains a variable length field, you must include the **nosplit** option.

To copy a superfile and retain its structure, use the copysuper operation. If you use the copy operation for a superfile, it consolidates all the superfile content into a single logical file on the target, not a superfile. This is not valid for a superfile containing INDEXes and will produce an error.

These *options* are used by the **copy** *operation*:

srcname	The logical name of the source file.
dstname	The logical name of the destination file.
dstcluster	The name of the destination cluster. For a containerized deployment, set this to the target data plane (For example, dstcluster=data)
srcdali	Optional. The IP address of the source Dali server, if different from the destination Dali (associated with the ESP Server specified in the *server* option).
srcusername	Optional. The username to use to access the *srcdali*. If omitted, the General Options *username* is used.
srcpassword	Optional. The password to use to access the *srcdali*. If omitted, the General Options *password* is used.
preservecompression	Optional. A boolean flag (0 | 1) indicating whether to preserve the compression of the source file. If omitted, the default is 1.
ensure	Optional. Copies logical file, but does not copy file parts if they already exist. Default is FALSE.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=copy srcname=RTTEMP::timezones.txt
                    dstname=RTTEMP::COPY::timezones.txt
                    dstcluster=mythor
```

Remove Operations:

The **remove** operation deletes a logical file from the system data store, optionally leaving the physical files in place.

These *options* are used by the **remove** *operation*:

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name	The logical name of the file to remove.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=remove name=RTTEMP::timezones.txt
```

Rename Operations:

The **rename** operation renames a logical file in the system data store.

These *options* are used by the **rename** *operation*:

srcname	The logical name of the source file.
dstname	The logical name of the destination file.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=rename srcname=RTTEMP::timezones.txt dstname=RTTEMP::NewTimezones.txt
```

List Operations:

The **list** operation produces a list of logical files in the system data store.

These *options* are used by the **list** *operation*:

name	The mask defining the logical file names to list.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=list name=*
```

Add Operations:

The **add** operation adds a new logical file to the system data store.

This also allows you to restore a superfile whose information was previously exported using the savexml action. This is especially useful in a Cloud implementation where files are stored in a bucket until a new instance is started.

These *options* are used by the **add** *operation*:

srcxml	The path and name of the source XML file containing exported logical or superfile information (typically from a previous savexml operation).
dstname	The logical name of the destination file.

These *options* are used by the **add** *operation* to add files from a remote Dali:

dstname	The logical name of the destination file.
srcname	The logical name of the source file.
srcdali	The IP address of the source Dali server.
srcusername	Optional. The username to use to access the *srcdali*. If omitted, the General Options *username* is used.

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srcpassword	Optional. The password to use to access the *srcdali*. If omitted, the General Options *password* is used.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=add srcxml=flattimezones.xml dstname=flattimezones.txt
dfuplus action=add srcxml=exportedMysuper.xml dstname=Mysuper
```

Addsuper Operations:

The **addsuper** operation adds subfiles to an existing superfile (see the *SuperFile Management* section of the *Service Library Reference*).

These *options* are used by the **addsuper** *operation*:

superfile	The logical name of the superfile.
subfiles	A comma-delimited list of the logical names of files to add to the superfile. There must be no spaces between the names.
before	Optional. The logical name of the subfile to follow the added *subfiles*. If omitted, the *subfiles* are added to the end.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=addsuper superfile=mysuper subfiles=file1,file2
```

Removesuper Operations:

The **removesuper** operation removes subfiles to an existing superfile (see the *SuperFile Management* section of the *Service Library Reference*).

These *options* are used by the **removesuper** *operation*:

superfile	The logical name of the superfile.
subfiles	Optional. A comma-delimited list of the logical names of files to remove from the superfile. There must be no spaces between the names. If omitted, all files are removed from the superfile.
delete	Optional. A boolean flag (1 | 0) indicating whether to physically delete the *subfiles* in addition to removing them from the superfile. If omitted, the default is 1--physically delete.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=removesuper superfile=mysuper subfiles=file1,file2
```

Copysuper Operations:

The **copysuper** operation copies a superfile from one cluster to another.

These *options* are used by the **copysuper** *operation*:

srcname=<source-super-name>	The logical name of the source superfile.

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dstname=<destination-super-name>	The logical name of the destination superfile.
dstcluster=<cluster-name>	The name of the destination cluster. For a containerized deployment, set this to the target data plane (For example, dstcluster=data)
srcdali	The hostname or IP of the source Dali server.
srcusername	Optional, The username to use for the source environment.
srcpassword	Optional, The password to use for the source environment.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=copysuper srcname=jd::super1 dstname=jd::super2 dstcluster=mythor srcdali=.
```

Listsuper Operations:

The **listsuper** operation lists the subfiles in an existing superfile (see the *SuperFile Management* section of the *Service Library Reference*).

These *options* are used by the **listsuper** *operation*:

superfile	The logical name of the superfile.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=listsuper superfile=mysuper
```

Status Operations:

The **status** operation returns the current operational status of a workunit.

These *options* are used by the **status** *operation*:

wuid	The workunit identifier of the workunit.
limit	For publisher workunits, this limits the number of child workunits to list. If set to 0, then only the parent status is returned. Default is 1000.

Examples:

```
dfuplus action=status wuid=D20220816-135243
dfuplus action=status limit=300 wuid=P20230301-123456
dfuplus action=status limit=0 wuid=P20230301-987654
```

Abort Operations:

The **abort** operation aborts execution of a workunit.

These *options* are used by the **abort** *operation*:

wuid	The workunit identifier of the workunit.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=abort wuid=W20050309-093020
```

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Resubmit Operations:

The **resubmit** operation re-submits a workunit.

These *options* are used by the **resubmit** *operation*:

wuid	The workunit identifier of the workunit.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=resubmit wuid=W20050309-093020
```

Savexml Operations:

The **savexml** operation saves the logical file map to an XML file.

This feature also allows you to export the metadata from a superfile and then use it later to restore a superfile. This is especially useful in an Cloud implementation where files are stored in a bucket until a new instance is started.

These *options* are used by the **savexml** *operation*:

srcname The logical name of the source file.

srcname	The logical name of the source file. This can be the logical name of a superfile.
dstxml	Optional. The logical name of the destination XML file. If omitted, the XML result is sent to stdout.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=savexml srcname=rttemp::timezones.txt
          dstxml=flattimezones.xml
    // this results in the following XML file:
    <File directory="/var/lib/HPCCSystems/hpcc-data/thor/rttemp"
          group="thor"
          modified="2004-06-18T14:17:16"
          name="timezones.txt"
          numparts="3"
          partmask="timezones.txt._$P$_of_$N$">
    <Attr job="timezones.txt"
          owner="rtaylor"
          recordSize="155"
          replicated="1"
          size="51305"
          workunit="D20040618-101716"/>
    <OrigName>rttemp::timezones.txt</OrigName>
    <Part modified="2004-06-18T14:17:18"
          node="10.150.50.15"
          num="1"
          size="17050"/>
    <Part modified="2004-06-18T14:17:17"
          node="10.150.50.18"
          num="2"
          size="17050"/>
    <Part modified="2004-06-18T14:17:17"
          node="10.150.50.16"
          num="3"
          size="17205"/>
```

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```
    </File>
```

Monitor Operations:

The **monitor** operation initiates a DFU workunit to monitor the appearance of a physical or logical file and trigger an event when that file appears.

These *options* are used by the **monitor** *operation*:

event	The name of the user-defined event to trigger. This is used as the first parameter of the ECL EVENT function.
lfn	Optional. The name of the logical file in the DFU to look for. Using this option precludes using the *ip*, *file*, and *sub* options.
ip	Optional. The IP address or name of the server on which the physical file will reside. This may be omitted if the *file* option contains a full URL.
file	Optional. The fully qualified path of the physical file to look for. This may contain wildcard characters (* and ?).
sub	Optional. Specifies searching subdirectories for the physical file if the *file* option contains wildcard characters (* and ?).
shotlimit	Optional. The number of arrival events to generate before marking the DFU workunit as complete. A value of negative one (-1) indicates continuing until the workunit is manually aborted. If omitted, the default value is one (1).

Note the following caveats and restrictions:

1) If a matching file already exists when the DFU Monitoring job is started, that file will not generate an event. It will only generate an event once the file has been deleted and recreated.

2) If a file is created and then deleted (or deleted then re-created) between polling intervals, it will not be seen by the monitor and will not trigger an event.

3) Events are only generated on the polling interval.

4) Note that the *event* is generated if the physical file has been created since the last polling interval. Therefore, the *event* may occur before the file is closed and the data all written. To ensure the file is not subsequently read before it is complete you should use a technique that will preclude this possibillity, such as using a separate 'flag' file instead of the file, itself or renaming the file once it has been created and completely written.

5) The EVENT function's subtype parameter (its 2nd parameter) when monitoring physical files is the full URL of the file, with an absolute IP rather than DNS/netbios name of the file. This parameter cannot be retrieved but can only be used for matching a particular value in this.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=monitor event=MyEvent ip=edata10 file=/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/arr.txt
dfuplus action=monitor event=MyEvent ip=10.150.10.75
            file=/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/* shotlimit=-1 sub=1
dfuplus action=monitor event=MyEvent file=//10.15.13.21/var/lib/HPCCSystems/mydropzone/*.txt
dfuplus action=monitor event=MyEvent lfn=RTTEMP::OUT::MyFile
```

Listhistory Operations:

The listhistory operation returns the history metadata in a logical file.

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History metadata is created from a copy, remote copy, or spray operation.

lfn	The logical file name of the source file
outformat	Optional. The format of the result. Valid options are: csv, xml, json, or ascii. The default is xml.
csvheader	Optional. A boolean flag (0 | 1) indicating whether to include header information in the first row when outputting in csv format.

Example:

```
dfuplus action=listhistory lfn=progguide::exampledata::accounts
  // this results in the following XML file:
  <History>
    <Origin ip="127.0.0.1"
            name="accounts"
            operation="DFUcopy"
            owner="EmilyKate"
            path="/var/lib/HPCCSystems/hpcc-data/thor/progguide/exampledata/"
            timestamp="2017-05-11T16:47:32"
            workunit="W20170503-143100"/>
   </History>
```

Erasehistory Operations:

The erasehistory operation removes the history metadata from a logical file.

History metadata is created from a copy, remote copy, or spray operation.

Note: If LDAP authentication is enabled on the system, you must have FULL permission for DFUAccess in order to erase history. See the HPCC Systems Administrator's Guide for details.

lfn	The logical file name of the source file
backup	Optional. A boolean flag (0 | 1) indicating whether to write the history to a file before erasing it. Default is 1 (enable).
dstxml	The logical name of the destination XML file. Required if backup is set to 1,

Example:

```
dfuplus action=erasehistory lfn=progguide::exampledata::accounts_copy dstxml=c:\temp\jim.xml

  // this removes the history metadata from the file and writes an XML file containing the following:
  <History>
    <Origin ip="127.0.0.1"
            name="accounts"
            operation="DFUcopy"
            owner="EmilyKate"
            path="/var/lib/HPCCSystems/hpcc-data/thor/progguide/exampledata/"
            timestamp="2017-05-11T16:47:32"
            workunit="W20170503-143100"/>
   </History>
```

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ESDL Command Line Interface

The ESDL Command Syntax

The **esdl** utility tool aids with creating and managing ESDL-based and Dynamic ESDL services on an HPCC cluster. It provides commands for generating artifacts (such as XML, ECL, XSD, WSDL, Java, C++), managing and publishing ESDL definitions and bindings, and advanced configuration using manifest files and log transforms. Each command is documented in detail in the sections below.

esdl [--version] <command> [<options>]

Output Generating ESDL Definitions

xml	Generate XML from ESDL definition.
ecl	Generate ECL from ESDL definition.
xsd	Generate XSD from ESDL definition.
wsdl	Generate WSDL from ESDL definition.

ESDL and DESDL Service Managing

publish	Publish ESDL Definition for ESP use.
list-definitions	List all ESDL definitions.
delete	Delete ESDL Definition.
bind-service	Configure ESDL based service on target ESP (with existing ESP Binding).
list-bindings	List all ESDL bindings.
unbind-service	Remove ESDL based service binding on target ESP.
bind-method	Configure method associated with existing ESDL binding.
unbind-method	Remove method from an ESDL binding on a target ESP.
get-binding	Get ESDL binding.
get	Get ESDL definition.

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esdl xml

esdl xml [options] filename.ecm [<outdir>]

filename.ecm	The file containing the ESDL definitions
-r|--recursive	process all includes
-I, --include-path	Locations to look for included ESDL files. They can be absolute or relative paths. If you need to specify multiple directories, you can use multiple -I options or use a single entry with the directories separated with the environment separator character. For Linux, use a colon (:) and for Windows, use a semi-colon (;). The paths can also be set using an environment variable--ESDL_INCLUDE_PATH.
-v|--verbose	display verbose information
-?/-h/--help	show usage page
Output	(srcdir|<outdir>)/filename.xml

This generates XML from the ESDL definition. This XML is an intermediate entity used by the ESDL Engine to create the runtime service definitions. This command is rarely used by itself.

Examples:

```
esdl xml MathService.ecm .
```

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esdl ecl

esdl ecl sourcePath outputPath [options].

sourcePath	The absolute path to the ESDL Definition file containing the EsdlService definition for the service.
outputPath	The absolute path to the location where ECL output is to be written.
-x, --expandedxml	Output expanded XML files.
--includes	If present, process all included files.
--rollup	If present, rollup all processed includes to a single ECL output file.
-cde	Specifies the HPCC Systems Component files directory (location of xslt files).
--ecl-imports	Comma-delimited import list to be attached to the output ECL. Each entry generates a corresponding IMPORT statement.
--ecl-header	Text to include in header or target (generated) file (must be valid ECL).
-I, --include-path	Locations to look for included ESDL files. They can be absolute or relative paths. If you need to specify multiple directories, you can use multiple -I options or use a single entry with the directories separated with the environment separator character. For Linux, use a colon (:) and for Windows, use a semi-colon (;). The paths can also be set using an environment variable--ESDL_INCLUDE_PATH.
Output	(sourcePath|outputPath>)/filename.ecl

This generates ECL structures from ESDL definition. These structures create the interface (entry and exit points) to the Roxie query.

Examples:

```
esdl ecl MathService.ecm .
```

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esdl xsd

esdl xsd sourcePath serviceName [options]

sourcePath	The absolute path to the ESDL Definition file containing the EsdlService definition for the service.
serviceName	Name of ESDL Service defined in the given ESDL file.
--version <version number>	Constrain to interface version
*--method <method name>[;<method name>]**	Constrain to list of specific method(s)
--xslt <xslt file path>	Path to '/xslt/esxdl2xsd.xslt' file to transform EsdlDef to XSD
--preprocess-output <raw output directory> :	Output preprocessed XML file to specified directory before applying XSLT transform
--annotate <all | none>	Flag turning on either all annotations or none. By default, annotations are generated for Enumerations. Setting the flag to 'none' will disable those as well. Setting it to al' enables additional annotations such as collapsed, cols, form_ui, html_head and rows.
--noopt	Turns off the enforcement of 'optional' attributes on elements. If no -noopt is specified then all elements with an 'optional' are included in the output. By default 'optional' filtering is enforced.
-opt,--optional <param value>	Value to use for optional tag filter when gathering dependencies. For example, passing 'internal' when some ESDL definition objects have the attribute optional("internal") ensures they appear in the XSD, otherwise they'd be filtered out
-tns,--target-namespace <target namespace>	The target namespace passed to the transform via the parameter 'tnsParam' used for the final output of the XSD.
-n <int> .	Number of times to run transform after loading XSLT. Defaults to 1
--show-inheritance	Turns off the collapse feature. Collapsing optimizes the XML output to strip out structures only used for inheritance, and collapses their elements into their child. That simplifies the stylesheet. By default this option is on
--no-arrayof	Supresses the use of the arrrayof element. arrayof optimizes the XML output to include 'ArrayOf...' structure definitions for those EsdlArray elements with no item_tag attribute. Works in conjunction with an optimized stylesheet that doesn't generate these itself. This defaults to on.
-v|--verbose	display verbose information
-?/-h/--help	show usage page
Output	(srcdir|<outdir>)/filename.ecl

This generates XSD from the ESDL definition.

Examples:

```
esdl xsd MathService.ecm MathService
```

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esdl wsdl

esdl wsdl sourcePath serviceName [options]

sourcePath	The absolute path to the ESDL Definition file containing the EsdlService definition for the service.
serviceName	Name of ESDL Service defined in the given ESDL file.
--version <version number>	Constrain to interface version
*--method <method name>[;<method name>]**	Constrain to list of specific method(s)
--xslt <xslt file path>	Path to '/xslt/esxdl2xsd.xslt' file to transform EsdlDef to XSD
--preprocess-output <raw output directory> :	Output preprocessed XML file to specified directory before applying XSLT transform
--annotate <all | none>	Flag turning on either all annotations or none. By default, annotations are generated for Enumerations. Setting the flag to 'none' will disable those as well. Setting it to al' enables additional annotations such as collapsed, cols, form_ui, html_head and rows.
--noopt	Turns off the enforcement of 'optional' attributes on elements. If no -noopt is specified then all elements with an 'optional' are included in the output. By default 'optional' filtering is enforced.
-opt,--optional <param value>	Value to use for optional tag filter when gathering dependencies. For example, passing 'internal' when some ESDL definition objects have the attribute optional("internal") ensures they appear in the XSD, otherwise they'd be filtered out
-tns,--target-namespace <target namespace>	The target namespace passed to the transform via the parameter 'tnsParam' used for the final output of the XSD.
-n <int> .	Number of times to run transform after loading XSLT. Defaults to 1
--show-inheritance	Turns off the collapse feature. Collapsing optimizes the XML output to strip out structures only used for inheritance, and collapses their elements into their child. That simplifies the stylesheet. By default this option is on
--no-arrayof	Supresses the use of the arrrayof element. arrayof optimizes the XML output to include 'ArrayOf...' structure definitions for those EsdlArray elements with no item_tag attribute. Works in conjunction with an optimized stylesheet that doesn't generate these itself. This defaults to on.
--wsdladdress	Defines the output WSDL file's location address
-v|--verbose	display verbose information
-?/-h/--help	show usage page
Output	(srcdir|<outdir>)/filename.ecl

This generates WSDL from ESDL definition.

Examples:

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```
esdl wsdl MathService.ecm MathService
```

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esdl publish

esdl publish <filename.(ecm|esdl|xml)> <servicename> [options]

filename	The ESDL (*.ecm, *.esdl, or *.xml) file containing the service definitions.
servicename	The name of the service to publish. Optional if the ESDL definition contains only one service.
--overwrite	Overwrite the latest version of this ESDL Definition
-I, --include-path	Locations to look for included ESDL files. They can be absolute or relative paths. If you need to specify multiple directories, you can use multiple -I options or use a single entry with the directories separated with the environment separator character. For Linux, use a colon (:) and for Windows, use a semi-colon (;). The paths can also be set using an environment variable--ESDL_INCLUDE_PATH.
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
--port	The ECL Watch services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary)
--help	display usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

Publishes an ESDL service definition to the system datastore.

Examples:

```
esdl publish MathService.ecm MathService -s nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn --port 8010
```

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esdl list-definitions

esdl list-definitions [options]

-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
--port	The ECL Watch services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary)
--version <ver>	ESDL service version
--help	display usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

This command lists published definitions

Example:

```
esdl list-definitions -s nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn --port 8010
```

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esdl delete

esdl delete <ESDLDefinitionID> [options]

ESDLDefinitionID	The ID of the ESDL service definition to delete
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
--port	The ECL Watch services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary)
--version <ver>	ESDL service version
--help	display usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

Use this command to delete an ESDL Service definition. If the Service definition is bound, you must first unbind it.

Example:

```
esdl delete MathService.2 -s nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn --port 8010
```

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esdl bind-service

esdl bind-service <TargetESPProcessName> <TargetESPBindingPort> <ESDLDefinitionId> (<ESDLServiceName>) [command options]

TargetESPProcessName	The target ESP Process name
TargetESPBindingPort | TargetESPServiceName	Either target ESP binding port or the target ESP service name
ESDLDefinitionId	The Name and version of the ESDL definition to bind to this service (must already be defined in Dali)
ESDLServiceName	The Name of the ESDL Service (as defined in the ESDL Definition) Required if ESDL definition contains multiple services
--config <file | XML>	Configuration XML (either inline or as a file reference)
--overwrite	Overwrite the latest version of this ESDL Definition
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
--port	The ECL Watch services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary)
--version <ver>	ESDL service version
--help	display usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

Use this command to bind a Dynamic ESDL-based ESP service to an ESDL definition.

To bind an ESDL Service, provide the target ESP process name (ESP Process which will host the ESP Service as defined in the ESDL Definition.)

You must also provide either the port on which this service is configured to run (ESP Binding) or the name of the service you are binding.

Optionally provide configuration information either directly inline or using a configuration file XML in the following syntax:

```
<Methods>
  <Method name="myMthd1" url="<RoxieIPRange>:9876/path?param=value" user="me" password="mypw"/>
  <Method name="myMthd2" url="<RoxieIPRange>:9876/path?param=value" user="me" password="mypw"/>
</Methods>
```

Example:

```
esdl bind-service myesp 8003 MathService.1 MathService --config MathSvcCfg.xml
                  -s nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn -p 8010
```

Configuring ESDL binding methods

The DESDL binding methods can optionally provide context information to the target ECL query. The way this information is configured, is by appending child elements to the Method (<Method>...</Method>) portion of the ESDL Binding.

For example, the following XML provides a sample ESDL Binding.

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```
<Methods>
  <Method name="AddThis" url="<RoxieIPRange>:9876" querytype="roxie" queryname="AddThis"/>
</Methods>
```

If this Method requires context information, for example about gateways, then you could include the Gateways Structure (<Gateways>...</Gateways>) depicted as follows.

```
<Methods>
  <Method name="AddThis" url="<RoxieIPRange>:9876" querytype="roxie" queryname="AddThis">
    <!--Optional Method Context Information start-->
    <Gateways>
      <Gateway name="mygateway" url="1.1.1.1:2222/someservice/somemethod/>
      <Gateway name="anothergateway" url="2.2.2.2:9999/someservice/somemethod/>
    </Gateways>
    <!--Optional Method Context Information end-->
  </Method>
</Methods>
```

The DESDL ESP does not pose any restrictions on the layout of this information, only that it is valid XML. This provides the flexibility to include context information in any valid XML format.

Roxie (query) ECL developers need to decide what information they will need from the ESP request and design how that information is laid-out in the ESP request and ESDL binding configuration.

In the following example, every "AddThis" request processed by the ESP and sent to Roxie would contain the sample gateway information in the request context.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
<soap:Body>
  <roxie.AddThis>
   <Context>
    <Row>
     <Common>
      <ESP>
       <ServiceName>wsmath</ServiceName>
       <Config>
        <Method name="AddThis" url="<RoxieIPRange>:9876" querytype="roxie" queryname="AddThis">
          <Gateways>
            <Gateway name="mygateway" url="1.1.1.1:2222/someservice/somemethod/>
            <Gateway name="anothergateway" url="2.2.2.2:9999/someservice/somemethod/>
          </Gateways>
        </Method>
       </Config>
      </ESP>
        <TransactionId>sometrxid</TransactionId>
     </Common>
    </Row>
   </Context>
   <AddThisRequest>
    <Row>
     <Number1>34</Number1>
     <Number2>232</Number2>
    </Row>
   </AddThisRequest>
  </roxie.AddThis>
</soap:Body>
</soap:Envelope>
```

The ECL query consumes this information and is free to do whatever it needs to with it. In some instances, the query needs to send a request to a gateway in order to properly process the current request. It can interrogate the context information for the appropriate gateway's connection information, then use that information to create the actual gateway request connection.

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Configuring ESDL binding for Proxy Mode methods

You can specify that ESDL service methods be proxied to another ESP instance. Set up the proxy in the dynamic configuration associated with the dESDL service.

Under the Methods tag where you would add Method tags, you can also add Proxy tags, as shown here:

```
<Methods>
  <Method name="myMethod" url="http://10.45.22.1:292/somepath"/>
  <Method name="myMethod2" url="http://10.45.22.1:292/somepath"/>
  <Proxy method="myMethod3" forwardTo="http://10.45.22.1:292" />
  <Proxy method="myWild*" forwardTo="http://10.45.22.1:292" />
</Methods>
```

The Proxy tag also supports wildcards:

```
<Proxy method="myWild*" forwardTo="http://10.45.22.1:292" />
```

This example binds all methods matching the pattern: myWild*

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esdl list-bindings

esdl list-bindings [options]

-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
--port	The ECL Watch services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary)
--version <ver>	ESDL service version
--help	display usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

Use this command to list bindings on a server.

Example:

```
esdl list-bindings -s nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn -p 8010
```

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esdl unbind-service

esdl unbind-service <ESPBindingID> [options]

ESPBindingID	The ESDL Binding ID
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
--port	The ECL Watch services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary)
--version <ver>	ESDL service version
--help	display usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

Use this command to unbind ESDL service based bindings.

To unbind a given ESDL binding, provide the ESP process name and the ESDL binding ID

Available ESDL bindings to unbind can be found using the "esdl list-bindings" command

Example:

```
esdl unbind-service myesp.8003.MathService
```

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esdl bind-method

esdl bind-method <TargetESDLBindingID> <TargetMethodName> [options]

TargetESDLBindingID	The id of the target ESDL binding (must exist in Dali)
TargetMethodName	The name of the target method (must exist in the service ESDL definition)
--config <file | XML>	Configuration XML (either inline or as a file reference)
--overwrite	Overwrite the latest version of this ESDL Definition
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
--port	The ECL Watch services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary)
--version <ver>	ESDL service version
--help	display usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

Use this command to publish ESDL Service based bindings.

To bind an ESDL Service, provide the target ESP process name (ESP Process which will host the ESP Service as defined in the ESDL Definition.)

You must also provide the port on which this service is configured to run (ESP Binding), and the name of the service you are binding.

Optionally provide configuration information either directly inline or using a configuration file XML in the following syntax:

```
<Methods>
  <Method name="myMthd1" url="http://<RoxieIPRange>:9876/path?param=value" user="me" password="mypw"/>
  <Method name="myMthd2" url="http://<RoxieIPRange>:9876/path?param=value" user="me" password="mypw"/>
</Methods>
```

Example:

```
esdl bind-method myesp.8003.MathService AddThis --config myMethods.xml
```

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esdl unbind-method

esdl unbind-method <ESDLBindingID> <MethodName> [options]

ESDLBindingID	The ID of the ESDL Binding
MethodName	The name of the target method (must exist in the service ESDL definition)
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
--port	The ECL Watch services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary)
--version <ver>	ESDL service version
--help	display usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

Use this command to unbind a method configuration associated with a given ESDL binding. To unbind a method, provide the ID of the ESDL binding and the name of the method you are unbinding.

Example:

```
esdl unbind-method myesp.8003.MathService AddThis
```

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esdl get-binding

esdl get-binding <ESDLBindingId> [options]

ESDLBindingId	The target ESDL binding id <ESPProcessName>.<Port>.<ServiceName>
-s, --server	The IP Address or hostname of ESP server running ECL Watch services
--port	The ECL Watch services port (Default is 8010)
-u, --username	The username (if necessary)
-pw, --password	The password (if necessary)
--version <ver>	ESDL service version
--help	display usage information for the given command
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information

Use this command to get DESDL Service based bindings.

To specify the target DESDL based service configuration, provide the target ID of the ESDL binding, which is normally in the format <ESPProcessName>.<Port>.<ServiceName>

Example:

```
esdl get-binding  myesp.8003.MathService -s nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn -p 8010
```

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esdl manifest

esdl manifest <manifest-file> [options]

-I | --include-path <path>	Search path for external files included in the manifest. Use once for each path.
--outfile <filename>	Path and name of the output file.
--output-type <type>	Overrides the value supplied in the manifest attribute Manifest/@output-Type. Allowed values are 'binding' or 'bundle'. Default is 'bundle'.
--help	Display usage information for the given command.
-v, --verbose	Output additional tracing information.
-tcat, --trace-category <flags>	Control which debug messages are output; a case-insensitive, comma-delimited combination of: dev, admin, user, err, warn, prog, info. Errors and warnings are enabled by default if not verbose, and all are enabled when verbose. Use an empty <flags> value to disable all.

For a detailed explanation of the variables and options used in the manifest command, see the: https://github.com/hpcc-systems/HPCC-Platform/blob/master/tools/esdlcmd/README.md.

For additional manifest file examples, refer to the repository at: https://github.com/hpcc-systems/HPCC-Platform/tree/master/initfiles/examples/EsdlExample/Manifest.

The **manifest** command creates an XML configuration file for an ESDL ESP from an input XML manifest file. The type of configuration output depends on the manifest file input and on command-line options.

The Manifest File

A manifest file is an XML-formatted template combining elements in and outside of the manifest's `urn:hpcc:esdl:manifest` namespace. Recognized elements of this namespace control the tool while all other markup is copied to the output. The goal of using a manifest file with the tool is to make configuring and deploying services easier:

- The manifest file format abstracts some of the complexity of the actual configuration.
- By allowing you to include external files like ESDL Scripts and XSLTs into the output, you can store and maintain them separately in your repo.

The result of running the manifest tool on a manifest file is an XML artifact suitable for use with the ESDL ESP. Supported output includes:

- *binding*: The output is an ESDL binding that may be published to dali.
- *bundle*: The output is an ESDL bundle file that may be used to launch an ESP in application mode.

Example Manifest File:

```
<em:Manifest xmlns:em="urn:hpcc:esdl:manifest">
  <em:ServiceBinding esdlservice="WsFoobar" id="WsFoobar_desdl_binding" auth_feature="DEFERRED">
    <Methods>
      <em:Scripts>
        <em:Include file="WsFoobar-request-prep.xml"/>
        <em:Include file="WsFoobar-logging-prep.xml"/>
      </em:Scripts>
      <Method name="FoobarSearch" url="127.0.0.1:8888">
```

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```
        <em:Scripts>
          <em:Include file="FoobarSearch-scripts.xml"/>
        </em:Scripts>
      </Method>
    </Methods>
    <LoggingManager>
      <LogAgent transformSource="local" name="main-logging">
        <LogDataXPath>
          <LogInfo name="PreparedData" xsl="log-prep"/>
        </LogDataXPath>
        <XSL>
          <em:Transform name="log-prep">
            <em:Include file="log-prep.xslt"/>
          </em:Transform>
        </XSL>
      </LogAgent>
    </LoggingManager>
  </em:ServiceBinding>
  <em:EsdlDefinition>
    <em:Include file="WsFoobar.ecm"/>
  </em:EsdlDefinition>
</em:Manifest>
```

The tool is permissive and flexible, copying through most markup to the output. Recognized elements in the manifest namespace may be treated differently. They are only required in order to take advantage of the automated processing and simplified format of the manifest file. This example highlights the recommended usage of manifest elements to use the tool's capabilities. Although you could replace some of the elements below with verbatim bundle or binding output elements we won't cover that usage here.

Manifest Elements and Attributes

em:Manifest — Required root element. By default the tool outputs a bundle, though you may explicitly override that on the command line or by providing an `@outputType='binding'` attribute.

em:ServiceBinding — Valid for both bundle and binding output. Enables recognition of em:Scripts and em:Transform elements.

em:EsdlDefinition — Relevant only for bundle output. Enables element order preservation and recognition of em:Include as a descendant element.

em:Include — Causes external file contents to be inserted in place of the element. Processing is context dependent; the parent dictates how the file is handled. Facilitates code reuse in a configuration as code development environment.

em:Scripts / em:Transform — Trigger preservation of element order for all descendant elements and enable em:Include recognition.

Manifest Attributes

Manifest Root Attributes

Attribute	Required?	Value	Description
@outputType	No	string	A hint informing the tool which type of output to generate. The command line option --output-type may supersede this value to produce a different output.

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Attribute	Required?	Value	Description
@xmlns[:prefix]	Yes	string	The manifest namespace urn:hpcc:esdl:manifest must be declared. The default namespace prefix should not be used unless all other markup is fully qualified.

ServiceBinding Attributes

Attribute	Required?	Value	Description
@esdlservice	Yes	string	Name of the ESDL service to which the binding is bound. Output on the Binding/Definition element. Also used to generate a value for Definition/@id for bundle type output.
@auth_feature	No	string	Used to declare authorization settings if not present in the ESDL Definition, or override them if they are.
@returnSchemaLocationOnOK	No	Boolean	When true, a successful SOAP response (non SOAP-Fault) will include the schema location property. False by default.
@namespace	No	string	String specifying the namespace for all methods in the binding. May contain variables replaced by the ESP at runtime.
@created	No	string	Timestamp of binding creation.
@espbinding	No	string	Set to match the id. Otherwise the value is unset and unused.
@espprocess	No	string	Name of the ESP process this binding is running on.
@id	No	string	Runtime name of the binding. When publishing to dali the value is [ESP Process].[port].[ESDL Service]. When not present in the manifest a default value is generated of the form [@esdlservice]_desdl_binding.
@port	No	string	Port on the ESP Process listening for connections to the binding.
@publishedBy	No	string	Userid of the person publishing the binding.

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JSON and XML to ECL Tools

The HPCC Systems Client Tools include utilities to scan JSON and XML data files and generate ECL record definitions. These command-line tools simplify the process of integrating external data sources by automatically generating ECL RECORD structures from sample data files.

Both tools are available in the client tools package and on bare metal installations in the */opt/HPCCSystems/bin* directory. The general purpose of both is to scan data files and derive an ECL RECORD structure that can read those files.

json2ecl

json2ecl [OPTIONS**] [**FILES...**]**

The **json2ecl** utility examines JSON data and deduces the ECL RECORD definitions necessary to parse it. The tool supports both standard JSON documents and NDJSON (Newline Delimited JSON) format. This tool analyzes the structure of JSON input and generates corresponding ECL RECORD definitions with XPATH annotations suitable for use with ECL's JSON() dataset format.

JSON data can be supplied as one or more files or via standard input. The resulting ECL definitions are returned via standard output.

For efficiency, when scanning arrays or NDJSON streams, the tool stops processing after 500 consecutive elements that don't modify the schema. This prevents unnecessary processing of large uniform datasets while ensuring schema accuracy. Use --full-scan to scan all elements if needed.

When multiple files are provided, they are parsed as if they have the same record structure. This is useful when not all fields are defined in a single file, allowing the tool to discover the complete schema across all files.

The tool automatically detects and handles NDJSON format. When multiple top-level JSON objects are detected, the NOROOT flag is automatically added to the generated ECL code.

FILES	One or more JSON files to process. Multiple files are parsed as if they have the same record structure, useful when not all fields are defined in a single file. If omitted, data is read from standard input.
OPTIONS	
-h, --help	Display help message and exit.
-s, --string-type TYPE	Specify the ECL string type to use for string fields. Valid options are: UTF8, STRING, VARSTRING, UNICODE. Default: UTF8
--full-scan	Scan all array elements or NDJSON elements without limit. By default, for efficiency, the tool stops processing after 500 consecutive elements that don't modify the schema. Use this option to scan all elements if needed.
--version	Display version information and exit.

Known Limitations:

- Quoted numbers (e.g., "1234") are treated as numbers, not strings.
- JSON null values cannot be distinguished from empty strings.

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- Field names containing spaces may not be handled correctly due to underlying JSON parser behavior (e.g., 'this is a test' may become 'this_sis_sa_stest'). Use underscore or camelCase naming instead.

Usage Notes:

- The tool automatically detects field types from the JSON data (strings, integers, floating-point numbers, booleans, objects, arrays).
- Nested objects are converted to child RECORD structures with automatically generated names.
- Arrays are handled appropriately based on their content type (primitive arrays or arrays of objects).
- All generated fields include XPATH annotations that correspond to the JSON path to that field.
- ECL reserved words used as field names are automatically prefixed with 'f_' to avoid conflicts.
- The default string type is UTF8. Use the -s option to change to STRING, VARSTRING, or UNICODE as needed.
- When processing multiple files, ensure they represent the same logical data structure with different field coverage.

Examples:

Scan JSON data from a file

```
json2ecl data.json
```

Reads JSON data from *data.json* and writes the ECL record definition to standard output.

Scan JSON from standard input

```
cat sample.json | json2ecl
```

Reads JSON from standard input and outputs the ECL record definition.

Process multiple files with STRING type

```
json2ecl -s STRING file1.json file2.json
```

Processes multiple JSON files, combining their schemas, and generates ECL record definitions using STRING type instead of the default UTF8.

Redirect output to a file

```
json2ecl data.json > layout.ecl
```

Generates the ECL record definition and saves it to *layout.ecl*.

Scan all elements in large file

```
json2ecl --full-scan large_dataset.json
```

Processes all elements in the JSON file without the default 500 element limit.

Sample Input and Output

Given a JSON file *foo.json* with the following content:

```
{
```

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```
  "foo": "bar",
  "start": 12,
  "end": 98.76
}
```

Running the command:

```
json2ecl foo.json
```

Generates the following ECL output:

```
FOO_LAYOUT := RECORD
    UTF8 foo {XPATH('foo')};
    UNSIGNED start {XPATH('start')};
    REAL f_end {XPATH('end')};
END;

// ds := DATASET('~data::foo', FOO_LAYOUT, JSON());
```

Note that the generated code includes:

- XPATH annotations for each field indicating the JSON path to the data
- Appropriate ECL types based on the JSON values (UTF8 for strings, UNSIGNED for positive integers, REAL for floating-point numbers)
- A commented-out sample DATASET declaration showing how to use the generated layout
- Field names prefixed with 'f_' if they conflict with ECL reserved words (e.g., 'end' becomes 'f_end')

Using JSON Layouts

ECL record structures generated by json2ecl can be used directly with ECL's DATASET declaration using the JSON() format:

```
// Generated layout from json2ecl
FOO_LAYOUT := RECORD
    UTF8 foo {XPATH('foo')};
    UNSIGNED start {XPATH('start')};
    REAL f_end {XPATH('end')};
END;

// Use the layout to read JSON data
ds := DATASET('~data::foo', FOO_LAYOUT, JSON());
```

For more complex structures with nested records:

```
// Nested JSON layout example
PERSON_LAYOUT := RECORD
    UTF8 firstName {XPATH('firstName')};
    UTF8 lastName {XPATH('lastName')};
    UNSIGNED age {XPATH('age')};
    DATASET(ADDRESS_REC) addresses {XPATH('addresses')};
END;

// Read the JSON file
people := DATASET('~data::people', PERSON_LAYOUT, JSON());
```

Best Practices:

- **Review Generated Code:** Always review the generated ECL code. The tools provide a starting point, but you may need to refine field types or lengths based on your specific requirements.

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- **Use Representative Samples:** Ensure your sample data files include representative examples of all field variations. The tools analyze the data to determine schema, so incomplete samples may result in incomplete schemas.
- **Process Multiple Files:** If your data has optional fields that don't appear in every record, process multiple representative files together to capture the complete schema.
- **Test with Real Data:** Always test the generated record definitions with your actual data to verify correct parsing and type handling.
- **Handle Large Files:** For very large files, the default 500-element scan limit is usually sufficient. Only use --full-scan if you suspect the schema changes throughout the file.
- **String Type Selection:** Choose the appropriate string type (-s option) based on your data. UTF8 is the default and recommended for most use cases, especially with international data.
- **Handle Reserved Words:** Be aware that ECL reserved words in field names are automatically prefixed. Check the generated code for these prefixes (e.g., 'f_' prefix).
- **Save Generated Layouts:** Save the generated ECL layouts to files and include them in your version control system for tracking changes over time.
- **XML Namespaces:** For XML files with namespaces, you may need to manually clean up or handle the xmlns:* attribute fields in the generated code.

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xml2ecl

xml2ecl [OPTIONS] [FILES...]

The **xml2ecl** utility examines XML data and deduces the ECL RECORD definitions necessary to parse it. This tool analyzes XML structure and generates corresponding ECL RECORD definitions with XPATH annotations suitable for use with ECL's XML() dataset format or PARSE function.

XML data can be supplied as one or more files or via standard input. The resulting ECL definitions are returned via standard output.

FILES	One or more XML files to process. Multiple files are parsed as if they have the same record structure, useful when not all fields are defined in a single file. If omitted, data is read from standard input.
OPTIONS	
-h, --help	Display help message and exit.
-s, --string-type TYPE	Specify the ECL string type to use for string fields. Valid options are: UTF8, STRING, VARSTRING, UNICODE. Default: UTF8
--full-scan	Scan all array elements without limit. By default, for efficiency, the tool stops processing after 500 consecutive elements that don't modify the schema. Use this option to scan all elements if needed.
--version	Display version information and exit.

xml2ecl examines XML data and deduces the ECL RECORD definitions necessary to parse it. The tool analyzes XML element structure, attributes, and content to generate appropriate ECL RECORD definitions.

Multiple Files: When multiple files are provided, they are parsed as if they have the same record structure. This is useful when not all fields are defined in a single file, allowing the tool to discover the complete schema across all files.

Attribute Handling: XML attributes are included in the schema with their original names. When an element has both attributes and text content, the text is stored in a field named '_inner_value'.

Performance: For efficiency, when scanning repeated elements, the tool stops processing after 500 consecutive elements that don't modify the schema. This prevents unnecessary processing of large uniform datasets while ensuring schema accuracy. Use --full-scan to scan all elements if needed.

Known Limitations:

- Namespace declarations (xmlns:* attributes) are preserved as fields in the generated ECL schema.
- Mixed content (text and elements interleaved) may not be fully supported.

Examples:

Scan XML data from a file

```
xml2ecl data.xml
```

Reads XML data from *data.xml* and writes the ECL record definition to standard output.

Scan XML from standard input

```
cat document.xml | xml2ecl
```

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Reads XML from standard input and outputs the ECL record definition.

Process multiple files with STRING type

```
xml2ecl -s STRING file1.xml file2.xml
```

Processes multiple XML files, combining their schemas, and generates ECL record definitions using STRING type instead of the default UTF8.

Redirect output to a file

```
xml2ecl data.xml > layout.ecl
```

Generates the ECL record definition and saves it to *layout.ecl*.

Scan all elements in large file

```
xml2ecl --full-scan large_dataset.xml
```

Processes all elements in the XML file without the default 500 element limit.

Sample Usage:

Given an XML file *customer.xml* with the following content:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<Customer id="12345">
  <FirstName>Ember</FirstName>
  <LastName>Shiloh</LastName>
  <Age>28</Age>
  <Email>ember.shiloh@example.com</Email>
  <Address>
    <Street>456 Oak Avenue</Street>
    <City>Portland</City>
    <State>OR</State>
    <ZipCode>97201</ZipCode>
  </Address>
</Customer>
```

Running the command:

```
xml2ecl customer.xml
```

Generates ECL output with:

- XPATH annotations for each field indicating the XML path to the data
- Appropriate ECL types based on the XML content (UTF8 for text, UNSIGNED for positive integers)
- Nested RECORD structures for nested XML elements (e.g., Address)
- XML attributes included as fields with their original names (e.g., id)
- A commented-out sample DATASET declaration showing how to use the generated layout

When an XML element contains both attributes and text content, the text content is stored in a field named '_inner_value'.

Usage Notes:

- The tool automatically detects field types from the XML data (text content, numeric values, nested elements).

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- Nested elements are converted to child RECORD structures with automatically generated names.
- Repeating elements (arrays) are handled appropriately with XPATH annotations.
- XML attributes are included in the schema with their original names.
- When an element has both attributes and text content, the text is stored in a field named '_inner_value'.
- All generated fields include XPATH annotations that correspond to the XML path to that field.
- The default string type is UTF8. Use the -s option to change to STRING, VARSTRING, or UNICODE as needed.
- Namespace declarations (xmlns:* attributes) are preserved as fields. You may need to manually remove or handle these in your ECL code.
- When processing multiple files, ensure they represent the same logical data structure with different field coverage.

Using XML Layouts:

ECL record structures generated by xml2ecl can be used with ECL's DATASET declaration using the XML() format or with the PARSE function:

```
// Using DATASET with XML() format
CUSTOMER_LAYOUT := RECORD
    UTF8 id {XPATH('@id')};
    UTF8 FirstName {XPATH('FirstName')};
    UTF8 LastName {XPATH('LastName')};
    UNSIGNED Age {XPATH('Age')};
END;

// Read XML file
customers := DATASET('~data::customers.xml',
                     CUSTOMER_LAYOUT,
                     XML('Customer'));
```

Alternatively, using the PARSE function for more control:

```
// Read the raw XML file
xmlFile := DATASET('~data::customers.xml',
                   {STRING line},
                   CSV(SEPARATOR(''), QUOTE('')));

// Parse XML data
parsedCustomers := PARSE(xmlFile,
                         line,
                         CUSTOMER_LAYOUT,
                         XML('Customer'));

OUTPUT(parsedCustomers);
```

Best Practices:

- **Review Generated Code:** Always review the generated ECL code. The tools provide a starting point, but you may need to refine field types or lengths based on your specific requirements.
- **Use Representative Samples:** Ensure your sample data files include representative examples of all field variations. The tools analyze the data to determine schema, so incomplete samples may result in incomplete schemas.

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- **Process Multiple Files:** If your data has optional fields that don't appear in every record, process multiple representative files together to capture the complete schema.
- **Test with Real Data:** Always test the generated record definitions with your actual data to verify correct parsing and type handling.
- **Handle Large Files:** For very large files, the default 500-element scan limit is usually sufficient. Only use --full-scan if you suspect the schema changes throughout the file.
- **String Type Selection:** Choose the appropriate string type (-s option) based on your data. UTF8 is the default and recommended for most use cases, especially with international data.
- **Handle Reserved Words:** Be aware that ECL reserved words in field names are automatically prefixed. Check the generated code for these prefixes (e.g., 'f_' prefix).
- **Save Generated Layouts:** Save the generated ECL layouts to files and include them in your version control system for tracking changes over time.
- **XML Namespaces:** For XML files with namespaces, you may need to manually clean up or handle the xmlns:* attribute fields in the generated code.

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