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DB2

June 2003

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update

DB2 Update

Published by

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Subscriptions and back-issues

A year's subscription to *DB2 Update*, comprising twelve monthly issues, costs £255.00 in the UK; \$380.00 in the USA and Canada; £261.00 in Europe; £267.00 in Australasia and Japan; and £265.50 elsewhere. In all cases the price includes postage. Individual issues, starting with the January 1999 issue, are available separately to subscribers for £22.50 (\$33.75) each including postage.

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Trevor Eddolls

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Printed in England.

Improving DB2 UDB back-up times

The DB2 UDB back-up database utility is used to back up a database and is a relatively simple utility with few parameters. With the nightly/weekly batch window becoming ever smaller, every second that you can save counts. But do these parameters make a big difference to the speed of the back-up? The following article looks at the speed of taking a full off-line DB2 UDB back-up using DB2 UDB 7.2 FP7 running on a Windows 2000 system, and whether the optional parameters make a difference to the time taken. I will look at only full off-line back-ups.

As a reminder, the back-up command is:

```
>db2 backup db <db-alias> to <drive>  
WITH <num-buffers> BUFFERS BUFFER <buffer-size> PARALLELISM <n>
```

The only required parameters are *db-alias* (the database alias of the database you want to back up) and the *drive* (where the back-up should go). The optional parameters are *num-buffers*, which is the number of buffers that DB2 can use to perform the back-up; *buffer-size*, which, as the *Command Reference* manual says, is "...the size, in 4KB pages, of the buffer used when building the back-up image" (minimum 8, maximum 16384); and *parallelism*, which is the number of tablespaces that can be read in parallel by the back-up utility. The maximum number of buffers you can specify seems to depend on the buffer size, and the total amount of memory available for UTIL_HEAP_SZ (see below), whereas the maximum buffer size is fixed at 16,384 4KB pages. If we issue the back-up command 'out of the box', then the default values are: number of buffers 2, buffer size 1024, and parallelism 1. The value for buffer size (if you do not specify it) is the value of the database manager configuration parameter BACKBUFSZ.

I will not look at using tapes as the back-up medium, but I will look at backing up the database to the same drive as the database resides on, and also backing up to a different drive.

To work with a table of a meaningful size, I created an EMPLOYEE2

table of 4,194,304 rows in the SAMPLE database based on the EMPLOYEE table. This table was just under 6GB in size. The absolute table size/back-up times are not important, what we are looking for are the relative times.

As I will only be backing up 1 tablespace (userspace1), I will keep the default value for parallelism of 1.

One other variable in the back-up equation is the database configuration parameter UTIL_HEAP_SZ (default 5000 4KB pages and maximum value 524,288 4KB pages). The *Command Reference* manual says that this parameter should “be at least as high as the number of buffers * buffer size”. If you don’t increase the value of UTIL_HEAP_SZ to the recommended value, then you might get an SQL2009C error message when you try to take a back-up. I increased the size of UTIL_HEAP_SZ to the maximum value of 524,288, as shown below:

```
>db2 update db cfg for sample using UTIL_HEAP_SZ 524288
>db2 get db cfg for sample | find "UTIL"
```

	2	4	8	12	16	32	64	128	256	512
1024	2,048	4,096	8,192	12,288	16,384	32,768	65,536	131,072	262,144	<i>524,288</i>
2048	4,096	8,192	16,384	24,576	32,768	65,536	131,072	262,144	<i>524,288</i>	
4096	8,192	16,384	32,768	49,152	65,536	131,072	262,144	<i>524,288</i>		
8192	16,384	32,768	65,536	98,304	131,072	262,144	<i>524,288</i>			
16384	32,768	65,536	131,072	196,608	262,144	<i>524,288</i>				

Figure 1: Buffers

Figure 1 is a matrix of all possible values for buffer size (vertical) and number of buffers (horizontal) and the corresponding UTIL_HEAP_SZ value. Don’t forget that the maximum buffer size allowed is 16,384.

There seems to be a slight overhead in the UTIL_HEAP_SZ allocation, so if you try to use 128 buffers with a size of 4096 and specify a UTIL_HEAP_SZ of 524,288, you will get the SQL2009C error message (this is why the figure at the intersection of such rows/columns is in italics).

To check on how long a back-up took, I used the list history command (>db2 list history backup all for sample).

First, let's look and see the times (shown in minutes:seconds) we get for specifying different drives (C and D) for the back-up (remembering that the database exists on the C drive, and that the D drive is an external drive).

Command:

```
>db2 backup db sample to <drive>
```

Time for C drive 5:47. Time for D drive 4:16.

You can see that the time for the 'out of the box' command shows a 26% improvement if you back up to a different drive from the one on which the database resides (as you would expect!). So, let's work with backing up to the D drive and try every allowable combination of number of buffers and buffer size. The resulting database back-up times (shown in minutes:seconds) are shown in Figure 2 (number of buffers is the horizontal axis and the buffer size is the vertical axis).

	2	4	8	12	16	32	64	128	256	512
1024	4:16	4:02	4:03	3:57	4:02	4:00	4:03	4:03	4:02	x
2048	4:05	4:11	4:05	4:02	4:01	4:05	4:08	4:08	x	x
4096	4:47	4:13	4:09	4:05	4:10	4:03	4:14	x	x	x
8192	4:32	4:33	4:33	5:33	4:33	4:34	x	x	x	x
16384	5:01	4:59	5:04	5:12	5:16	x	x	x	x	x

Figure 2: Buffers and back-up times

Figure 2 shows us that in this particular situation/environment the best back-up time is achieved by specifying 12 buffers with a size of 1024, which decreases the back-up time by 7% from the 'out of the box' figures. This might not seem like a large decrease, but, as I said in the introduction, every second counts in the batch

window. Also, I am not saying that you should change your back-up commands to use these values. What I wanted to show was that there was a benefit in using values other than the defaults. You would have to go through a similar exercise to the one above to see what the optimum values are for your particular set-up.

Does the UTIL_HEAP_SZ value matter? I ran the 'out of the box' back-up command with UTIL_HEAP_SZ values of 50,000 and 100,000 and the difference in back-up times was negligible. It therefore seems that there is no gain in over-allocating the UTIL_HEAP_SZ value (but you need to specify the minimum value!), and, of course, its value also depends on how much memory you have available on your machine for DB2.

This has by no means been a scientific study, but I wanted to show that it is worth experimenting with the *num-buffers* and *buffer-size* parameters of the BACK-UP command to see whether you can improve your back-up times.

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DB2 consistency tokens

THE PROBLEM

A common problem I have encountered at several sites is the need to understand the specific format of the DB2 default CONTOKEN (consistency token). This value is used in numerous places:

- SYSPACKAGE DB2 table
- DBRM module
- LOAD module.

When DB2 runs a program, it examines the CONTOKEN stamped

in the module, and compares it with the SYSPACKAGE table – if they match the program works, otherwise we get the 805 SQL message.

Although we have useful fields in SYSPACKAGE we can refer to, such as the PDS the DBRM was bound from and the PCTTIMESTAMP (precompile timestamp), there is no exact method to derive a timestamp format from the CONTOKEN.

Secondly, at most sites there is usually some sort of REXX routine that converts this value using cumbersome counting techniques to approximate the date.

SOLUTION

Examining the DB2 manuals, the CONTOKEN is described as 'internal format' or 'enhanced storeclock' value, and hence gives us little information about decoding this value. So, after playing with various timestamps and creating storeclock values from them, the solution appeared.

The actual CONTOKEN is a storeclock value, shifted to millisecond rather than nanosecond precision.

So now we have a means to decode a CONTOKEN (and, of course, we can now create one if the urge takes us!).

Rather than giving a complete system to ensure -805 prediction, I have created a couple of programs that, using standard macros and copybooks, give usable functions to enable a bespoke solution if required.

THE PROGRAMS

The programs are:

- FUTTOKEN – this returns a DB2 timestamp from either a real hexadecimal CONTOKEN or a character representation of a CONTOKEN.
- FUTDBRM – this expects a DBRM PDS and member as

input, where the DBRM is mapped by DB2 macro DSNXDBRM. It calls FUTTOKEN and hence returns the CONTOKEN in hexadecimal format, a space, and the timestamp. Also this programs gives a good example of SVC99 processing.

The programs can be called either from JCL, inter-program linkage, or as a REXX function. For a REXX function, FUTTOKEN has to be statically link edited into FUTDBRM, hence I have statically bound it for everything.

FUTTOKEN JCL call example:

```
//PROG          EXEC PROG=FUTTOKEN, PARM='CTOKEN=16CFB5830DF01226'  
//STEPLIB      DD DISP=SHR, DSN=<load library>  
//SYSOUT       DD SYSOUT=A          <- where the output is written
```

Alternatively the parm can be 'HTOKEN=xxxxxxx', where xxxxxxxx is a real hexidecimal notation of the CONTOKEN.

FUTTOKEN REXX call example:

```
/* REXX */  
LOAD_HLQ = 'my_hlq'  
address ispxec  
  "libdef ispllib dataset id(' || LOAD_HLQ || ".LOADLIB')"  
  
TVAL1= '16CFB5830DF01226'  
TVAL = 'CTOKEN=' || TVAL1  
  
/* Call the main program routine */  
my_timestamp = FUTTOKEN(TVAL)  
say my_timestamp
```

FUTDBRM JCL call example:

```
//PROG          EXEC PROG=FUTDBRM, PARM='my.dbrm.lib(member)'  
//STEPLIB      DD DISP=SHR, DSN=<load library>  
//SYSOUT       DD SYSOUT=A          <- where the output is written
```

FUTDBRM REXX call example:

```
/* REXX */  
LOAD_HLQ = 'my_hlq'  
address ispxec  
  "libdef ispllib dataset id(' || LOAD_HLQ || ".LOADLIB')"  
  
my_return_val = FUTDBRM(my.dbrm.lib(member))
```



```
my_contoken = WORD(my_return_val , 1)
my_timestamp = WORD(my_return_val , 2)
```

Assembly decks:

```
//ASSEM      EXEC PGM=ASMA90, PARM=' OBJECT, NODECK'
//SYSLIB     DD DISP=SHR, DSN=SYS1. MACLIB
//           DD DISP=SHR, DSN=<DB2_HLQ>. SDSNMACS
//SYSUT1     DD UNIT=SYSDA, SPACE=(CYL, (5, 5), RLSE)
//SYSPRINT   DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSLIN     DD DSN=##LINK, DISP=(NEW, PASS), SPACE=(CYL, (5, 5)),
//           DCB=(RECFM=FB, LRECL=80, BLKSIZE=400)
//SYSIN      DD DISP=SHR, DSN=<my HLQ>. SOURCE(program)
//SYSPUNCH   DD DUMMY
//SYSPRINT   DD SYSOUT=*
//           IF (ASSEM.RC < 8) THEN
//LINKEDIT   EXEC PGM=IEWL, PARM=' MAP, XREF, LIST, AC(0)'
//SYSUT1     DD UNIT=SYSDA, SPACE=(CYL, (5, 5), RLSE)
//SYSLIB     DD DISP=SHR, DSN=<my HLQ>. LOADLIB
//SYSLIN     DD DSN=##LINK, DISP=(OLD, DELETE)
//SYSLMOD    DD DISP=SHR, DSN=<my HLQ>. LOADLIB(program)
//SYSPRINT   DD SYSOUT=*
//           ENDIF
```

where FUTTOKEN is assembled first, followed by FUTDBRM.

FUTTOKEN

```
*****
* Name:      FUTTOKEN (DB2 consistency token descrambler)          *
* Version:   V1.0                                                  *
* Author:    P.Lenart (Futurex Computing International Limited)    *
*           *                                                    *
* Purpose:   This program is passed the consistency token via:    *
*           JCL, REXX as a function or program call depending on the *
*           input parameter.                                       *
*           It has the DB2 CONTOKEN as input, with the output returned *
*           as a 26 character timestamp.                            *
*****
*****
* Parameters used:                                                *
*   R1 - Address of parm list                                     *
*   H,CL80 - means JCL call - hence output written to SYSPRINT*
*   F,F     - means inter program call and returned in ADDRESS *
*   Map     - mapped by EFPL - as a REXX function                 *
* Parameters sent in R15                                         *
*   0 - Good return                                             *
*   >0- Errors.                                                 *
*****
```

```

* Calls: Nothing
*****
* Equates and DSECTs
*****
R0      EQU  0
R1      EQU  1
R2      EQU  2
R3      EQU  3
R4      EQU  4
R5      EQU  5
R6      EQU  6
R7      EQU  7
R8      EQU  8
R9      EQU  9
R10     EQU 10
R11     EQU 11
R12     EQU 12
R13     EQU 13
R14     EQU 14
R15     EQU 15
*****
* Register redefinitions
*****
BASE1   EQU  R12      * Program base register
EFPLPTR EQU  R9       * Parameter base
EVALPTR EQU  R10      * Parameter base
ARGPTR  EQU  R11      * Parameter base
BALREG  EQU  R8       * Branch register
*****
* DSECT - for REXX interface
*****
      IRXEFPL
      IRXEVALB
      IRXARGTB
*****
* Control section
*****
FUTTOKEN CSECT
FUTTOKEN AMODE 31      * State we can address in 31bit
FUTTOKEN RMODE 24     * but wish to reside in 24bit
      SAVE (14,12)    * Save the registers
      USING FUTTOKEN,15 * and use a temporary base
      BALR 5,0        * Get the present addressing mode
      LTR 5,5         * POS=24, NEG=31
      BM STRT0       * Addressing mode okay
      LR 0,5         * Save reg5
      LA 5,*+10      * Calculate branch displacement
      O 5,BIT31      * set 31 bit on
      BSM 0,5        * set AMODE=31
      LR 5,0         * restore Reg 5

```

```

STRT0 DS 0H
      BALR 5,0 * Use Reg 5 for base *
STRT1 DS 0H
      DROP R15 * Drop the temporary base *
      USING *,5 * and establish addressability *
      LR BASE1,5 * Load base reg from our 'mode' *
      S BASE1,OFFSET * Establish from start of prog *
      O BASE1,BIT31 * Set 31 bit on for second base *
      DROP 5 * and drop reg5 *
      USING FUTTOKEN, BASE1
      B START * Branch around declarations *
      DS 0D * Eyecatcher on boundary *
XXPROG DC CL8' FUTTOKEN' * - Name of our program *
      DC C' ' * - space *
      DC CL8' &SYSDATE' * - And date of assemble *
      DC C' ' * - space *
      DC CL8' &SYSTIME' * - And time of assemble *
      DS 0F
OFFSET DC A(STRT1-FUTTOKEN) * Offset for base calculation *
FOURK DC F'4096' * This is what 4K looks like *
BIT31 DC X'80000000' * 31bit constant *
START DS 0H
      ST R13,SAVEA+4 * Store @ of passed savearea *
      LR R2,R13 * keep R13 *
      LA R13,SAVEA * Load @ of our savearea *
      ST R13,8(R2) * and store it in our savearea *
      B C00000
*****
* All addressing is now in order - Real code starts here *
*****
* Start of main code *
*****
C00000 DS 0H
      LR EFPLPTR,R1 * Save this register *
      USING EFPL,EFPLPTR * And use DSECT to map it *
*****
* Check for format of parameter list to decide how to process *
*****
      L R1,0(EFPLPTR) * Check for REXX call *
      LTR R1,R1 * Is this zero ? *
      BZ C00200 * It's a REXX call *
      L R2,0(R1) * Address pointer *
      CLC CFUTCALL,0(R2) * Check for literal string *
      BE C00100 * Therefore inter program call *
      LH R1,0(R1) * Get length of JCL call *
      LTR R1,R1 * Is this zero ? *
      BZ ERR010 * No so give up *
*****
* This is a JCL type call - so address the parm list accordingly *
*****

```

```

C00010 EQU *
SR R1,R1 * Clear register *
ST R1,CALLTYPE * And set call type *
L EFPLPTR,0(EFPLPTR) * Address inbound JCL value *
LA R2,2(EFPLPTR) * Set location pointer *
LH R1,0(EFPLPTR) * And the length of it *
B C01000 * And call common routine *
*****
* This is a inter program linkage, hence address accordingly *
*****
C00100 EQU *
LA R0,1 * Clear register *
ST R0,CALLTYPE * And set call type *
L R3,4(R1) * Load pointer to argument *
LA R2,2(R3) * Set location pointer *
LH R1,0(R3) * And length of argument *
B C01000 * And call common routine *
*****
* This is a REXX function call hence address accordingly *
*****
C00200 EQU *
LA R1,2 * Clear register *
ST R1,CALLTYPE * And set call type *
ICM ARGPTR,B'1111',EFPLARG * Address the arguments *
USING ARGTABLE_ENTRY,ARGPTR * And map them *
ICM EVALPTR,B'1111',EFPLEVAL * Address return area *
L EVALPTR,0(EVALPTR) * And load the pointer *
USING EVALBLOCK,EVALPTR * And map it *
SPACE
C ARGPTR,=X'FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF' * Null value ? *
BE ERR010 * Error *
ICM R1,B'1111',ARGTABLE_ARGSTRING_LENGTH * Arg length *
ICM R2,B'1111',ARGTABLE_ARGSTRING_PTR * Arg location *
*****
* After deciding which call type this is - the following is true *
* R1 - is the length of the argument passed *
* R2 - is the actual location of the argument *
*****
C01000 EQU *
CLC 0(L'CTOKENH,R2),CTOKENH * Is it a HEX token ? *
BE C01100 * Yes - so call routine *
CLC 0(L'CTOKENC,R2),CTOKENC * Must be CHAR representation*
BNE ERR010 * If not then error *
*****
* Character of hex values - make real HEX string section *
*****
LA R15,L'CTOKENC+L'WSTOKEN * Get the length we expect *
CR R1,R15 * And check it is correct *
BNE ERR010 * No - invalid parm *
SPACE

```

```

LA      R2, L' CTOKENC(R2)      * Point to actual value      *
MVC     WSTOKEN, Ø(R2)          * Keep the token              *
LA      R5, WSTOKEN              * Address of input variable   *
LA      R6, WSTOKENH             * Address of output variable  *
LA      R7, L' WSTOKENH         * Length of input variable   *
CØ1Ø1Ø EQU      *
ICM     R1, B' ØØØ1' , Ø(R5)    * Load first character       *
SLL     R1, 28                   * Remove first word          *
SRL     R1, 28                   * And back                    *
TM      Ø(R5), B' 1111ØØØØ'    * Is it numeric ?           *
BC      1, CØ1Ø2Ø              * If yes - then jump over    *
AH      R1, =H' 9'              * Otherwise make numeric     *
CØ1Ø2Ø EQU      *
SLL     R1, 4                    * Treat as first 4 bits of byte *
ICM     R2, B' ØØØ1' , 1(R5)    * Load first character       *
SLL     R2, 28                   * Remove first word          *
SRL     R2, 28                   * And back                    *
TM      1(R5), B' 1111ØØØØ'    * Is it numeric              *
BC      1, CØ1Ø3Ø              * If yes then jump over     *
AH      R2, =H' 9'              * Otherwise make numeric     *
CØ1Ø3Ø EQU      *
XR      R1, R2                   * Create the hex byte        *
STCM    R1, B' ØØØ1' , Ø(R6)    * And save to output         *
LA      R6, 1(R6)                * Increment                   *
LA      R5, 2(R5)                * Increment                   *
BCT     R7, CØ1Ø1Ø              * Iterate                      *
B       CØ2ØØØ                  * Call the token derivier    *
*****
* Is it in hexadecimal format already section *
*****
CØ11ØØ EQU      *
LA      R15, L' CTOKENH+L' WSTOKENH * Get the length we expect *
CR      R1, R15                  * Check it is right length *
BNE     ERRØ1Ø                  * Error if invalid          *
SPACE
LA      R2, L' CTOKENH(R2)      * Point to actual value      *
MVC     WSTOKENH, Ø(R2)        * And save as appropriate   *
B       CØ2ØØØ                  * Derive the token          *
*****
* CONTOKEN to real DB2 timestamp section *
*****
CØ2ØØØ EQU      *
LA      R5, WSTOKENH           * Address the hex value     *
SPACE
ICM     R4, B' 1111' , WSTOKENH * Get the token for the shift *
ICM     R5, B' 1111' , WSTOKENH+4 * and second portion       *
SLDL    R4, 3                  * Shift for STCK value     *
SPACE
STCM    R4, B' 1111' , TODCOND  * Save for conversion      *
STCM    R5, B' 1111' , TODCOND+4 * And this portion        *

```

```

                                SPACE
STCKCONV STCKVAL=TODCOND, CONVVAL=TODAREA, DATETYPE=DDMMYYYY
                                SPACE
LA      R5, TODAREA             * Address of input variable      *
LA      R6, CCLKDONE            * Address of output variable     *
LA      R7, 16                  * Length of input variable       *
BAL     BALREG, SHEX2CHR        * And call HEX -> CHAR routine   *
                                SPACE
MVC     MSG010, CSPACE          * Clear output line & write TS   *
MVC     MSG010V1(4), CCLKDYY
MVC     MSG010V1+4(1), =C' -'
MVC     MSG010V1+5(2), CCLKDMM
MVC     MSG010V1+7(1), =C' -'
MVC     MSG010V1+8(2), CCLKDDD
MVC     MSG010V1+10(1), =C' -'
MVC     MSG010V1+11(2), CCLKTHH
MVC     MSG010V1+13(1), =C' .'
MVC     MSG010V1+14(2), CCLKTMM
MVC     MSG010V1+16(1), =C' .'
MVC     MSG010V1+17(2), CCLKTSS
MVC     MSG010V1+19(1), =C' .'
MVC     MSG010V1+20(6), CCLKTTT
                                SPACE
SR      R1, R1                  * Clear the register             *
ST      R1, RETCODE            * so setting the return code     *
MVC     MSGOUT, MSG010         * And populating return message  *
*****
* Return routine                                                         *
*****
C90000 EQU *
L      R1, CALLTYPE            * Load the type of call         *
SLL    R1, 2                   * Prepare for branch table      *
B      BRTAB1(R1)              * And branch for return         *
BRTAB1 B      C90100            * Return is JCL call            *
B      C90200                  * Return is interprogram        *
B      C90300                  * Return is REXX function       *
*****
* Return routine for JCL call                                           *
*****
C90100 EQU *
OPEN   (FUTOUT, OUTPUT), MODE=31 * Open output file             *
PUT    FUTOUT, MSGOUT           * Write the return string      *
CLOSE  FUTOUT                   * Close file and end           *
B      C99999                   * Finish                        *
*****
* Return routine for Inter program link                                  *
*****
C90200 EQU *
L      R1, 0(EFPLPTR)           * Re-address the parm list     *
L      R2, 8(R1)                * Address the return area      *

```

```

MVC  Ø(L' MSGOUT, R2), MSGOUT * Write the return string      *
B    C99999                    * Finish                      *
*****
* Return to REXX routine                                     *
*****
C90300 EQU *
LA    R1, L' MSGOUT      * Load the length of return      *
ST    R1, EVALBLOCK_EVLEN * Populate the return block      *
MVC   EVALBLOCK_EVDATA(L' MSGOUT), MSGOUT * and Message      *
SR    R1, R1             * Override the return code          *
ST    R1, RETCODE        * And store                          *
C99999 EQU *
L     R15, RETCODE       * Clear return code                 *
L     R13, SAVEA+4       * Reload save area                  *
RETURN (14, 12), RC=(15) * And end                           *
*
*****
* Subroutines                                               *
*****
* HEX to CHARACTER Subroutine                               *
* expects: R5 - @ of Hex string to convert                  *
*           R6 - @ of Output field                          *
*           R7 - Length of hex string                       *
*****
SHEX2CHR EQU *
MVC   HEXWORK, Ø(R5)
TR    HEXWORK, TRTABLE1
MVC   Ø(1, R6), HEXWORK
MVC   HEXWORK, Ø(R5)
TR    HEXWORK, TRTABLE2
MVC   1(1, R6), HEXWORK
LA    R5, 1(R5)
LA    R6, 2(R6)
BCT   R7, SHEX2CHR
BR    BALREG
*****
* Error routines                                           *
*****
ERR010 EQU *
MVC   MSGOUT, MSGE001 * Populate error message          *
LA    R15, 4           * Set return code                    *
ST    R15, RETCODE    * Set return code                    *
B     C90000          * And finish the return process      *
*****
* Working Storage                                           *
*****
DS    ØD
SAVEA DS 18A
SAVBAL DS F

```



```

DC      C' 9999999999999999'
DC      C' AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA'
DC      C' BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB'
DC      C' CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC'
DC      C' DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD'
DC      C' EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE'
DC      C' FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF'
TRTABLE2 DC 16C' 0123456789ABCDEF'
HEXWORK  DS  XL1
*****
* DCB and literal pool
*****
FUTOUT   DCB   DSORG=PS, RECFM=FB, LRECL=80, DDNAME=SYSOUT, MACRF=PM,      x
          DCBE  DCBE=FUTOUTE
FUTOUTE  DCBE  RMODE31=BUFF
          LTOrg                LITERAL POOL
          END

```

FUTDBRM

```

*****
* Name:      FUTDBRM (DBRM examination)
* Version:   V1.0
* Author:    P.Lenart (Futurex Computing International Limited)
*
* Purpose:   This program is passed the consistency token via:
*            JCL, REXX as a function or program call depending on the
*            input parameter.
*            It has the dsname(member) as input with the output return
*            as a 8 byte consistency token, and the derived timestamp
*            from FUTTOKEN.
*****
* Parameters used:
*   R1 - Address of parm list
*   H,CL80 - means JCL call - hence output written to SYSPRINT*
*   F,F    - means inter program call and returned in ADDRESS *
*   Map    - mapped by EFPL - as a REXX function
* Parameters sent in R15
*   0 - Good return
*   >0- Errors.
* Calls: Nothing
*****
* Equates and DSECTs
*****
R0      EQU    0
R1      EQU    1
R2      EQU    2
R3      EQU    3

```

```

R4      EQU    4
R5      EQU    5
R6      EQU    6
R7      EQU    7
R8      EQU    8
R9      EQU    9
R10     EQU    10
R11     EQU    11
R12     EQU    12
R13     EQU    13
R14     EQU    14
R15     EQU    15
*****
* Register redefinitions
*****
BASE1   EQU    R12      * Program base register
EFPLPTR EQU    R9       * Parameter base
EVALPTR EQU    R10     * Parameter base
ARGPTR  EQU    R11     * Parameter base
BALREG  EQU    R8       * Branch register
*****
* DSECT - for REXX interface
*****
        IRXEFPL
        IRXEVALB
        IRXARGTB
        DSNXDBRM
*****
* Control section
*****
FUTDBRM CSECT
FUTDBRM AMODE 31      * State we can address in 31bit
FUTDBRM RMODE 24     * but wish to reside in 24bit
        SAVE (14,12) * Save the registers
        USING FUTDBRM,15 * and use a temporary base
        BALR 5,0      * Get the present addressing mode
        LTR 5,5       * POS=24, NEG=31
        BM STRT0     * Addressing mode okay
        LR 0,5        * Save reg5
        LA 5,*+10    * Calculate branch displacement
        O 5,BIT31    * set 31 bit on
        BSM 0,5      * set AMODE=31
        LR 5,0       * restore Reg 5
STRT0   DS 0H
        BALR 5,0     * Use Reg 5 for base
STRT1   DS 0H
        DROP R15    * Drop the temporary base
        USING *,5   * and establish addressibility
        LR BASE1,5  * Load base reg from our 'mode'
        S BASE1,OFFSET * Establish from start of prog

```

```

0      BASE1,BIT31      * Set 31 bit on for second base *
DROP  5                  * and drop reg5 *
USING  FUTDBRM, BASE1
B      START            * Branch around declarations *
DS     ØD               * Eyecatcher on boundary *
XXPROG DC  CL8' FUTDBRM' * - Name of our program *
DC     C' '              * - space *
DC     CL8' &SYSDATE'    * - And date of assemble *
DC     C' '              * - space *
DC     CL8' &SYSTIME'    * - And time of assemble *
DS     ØF
OFFSET DC  A(STRT1-FUTDBRM) * Offset for base calculation *
FOURK  DC  F' 4Ø96'      * This is what 4K looks like *
BIT31  DC  X' 8ØØØØØØØ'  * 31bit constant *
START  DS  ØH
ST      R13,SAVEA+4      * Store @ of passed savearea *
LR      R2,R13           * keep R13 *
LA      R13,SAVEA        * Load @ of our savearea *
ST      R13,8(R2)        * and store it in our savearea *
B      CØØØØØ

*****
* All addressing is now in order - Real code starts here *
*****
* Start of main code *
*****
CØØØØØ DS  ØH
LR      EFPLPTR,R1      * Save this register *
USING  EFPL,EFPLPTR    * And use DSECT to map it *
*****
* Check for format of parameter list to decide how to process *
*****
L      R1,Ø(EFPLPTR)    * Check for REXX call *
LTR    R1,R1            * Is this zero ? *
BZ     CØØ2ØØ          * It's a REXX call *
CLC    CFUTCALL,Ø(R1)  * Check for literal string *
BE     CØØ1ØØ          * Okay - its inter program call *
LH     R1,Ø(R1)        * Get length of JCL call *
LTR    R1,R1            * Is this zero ? *
BZ     ERRØ1Ø          * No so give up *
*****
* This is a JCL type call - so address the parm list accordingly *
*****
CØØØ1Ø EQU  *
SR     R1,R1            * Clear register *
ST     R1,CALLTYPE     * And set call type *
L      EFPLPTR,Ø(EFPLPTR) * Address inbound JCL value *
LA     R2,2(EFPLPTR)   * Set location pointer *
LH     R1,Ø(EFPLPTR)   * And the length of it *
B      CØ1ØØØ          * And call common routine *
*****

```

```

* This is a inter program linkage, hence address accordingly *
*****
C00100 EQU *
      LA R0,1 * Clear register *
      ST R0,CALLTYPE * And set call type *
      L R3,4(R1) * Load pointer to argument *
      LA R2,2(R3) * Set location pointer *
      LH R1,0(R3) * And length of argument *
      B C01000 * And call common routine *
*****
* This is a REXX function call hence address accordingly *
*****
C00200 EQU *
      LA R1,2 * Clear register *
      ST R1,CALLTYPE * And set call type *
      ICM ARGPTR,B'1111',EFPLARG * Address the arguments *
      USING ARGTABLE_ENTRY,ARGPTR * And map them *
      ICM EVALPTR,B'1111',EFPLEVAL * Address return area *
      L EVALPTR,0(EVALPTR) * And load the pointer *
      USING EVALBLOCK,EVALPTR * And map it *
      SPACE
      C ARGPTR,=X'FFFFFFFFFFFFFFF' * Null value ? *
      BE ERR010 * Error *
      ICM R1,B'1111',ARGTABLE_ARGSTRING_LENGTH * Arg length *
      ICM R2,B'1111',ARGTABLE_ARGSTRING_PTR * Arg location *
*****
* Common routine for parm manipulation. We now know: *
* R1 - points to length of argument *
* R2 - points to the actual argument *
*****
C01000 EQU *
      MVC S99MEM,CSPACE * Clear the member name *
      MVC S99DSN,CSPACE * Clear the dataset name *
      LA R3,S99DSN * Load output address *
      LA R4,L'S99DSN(R3) * And the maximum length *
C01010 EQU *
      CLC 0(1,R2),=C'(' * End of PDS name ? *
      BE C01020 * Yes - look for member *
      CLC 0(1,R2),CSPACE * End of DSNAME ? *
      BE ERR010 * Yes - no member error *
      MVC 0(1,R3),0(R2) * Move byte *
      LA R2,1(R2) * Increment *
      LA R3,1(R3) * Increment *
      CR R3,R4 * Check we are not at max *
      BH C01015 * Jump out if we are *
      BCT R1,C01010 * And iterate *
      SPACE
C01015 EQU *
      CLC 0(1,R2),=C'(' * Max length routine *
      BNE ERR010 * No - must be > 44bytes *

```

```

        LA      R1, 44          * Otherwise assume 44bytes          *
        STCM   R1, B' 0011' , S99DSNL * And store as length          *
        B      C01025          * Look for member              *
                                * SPACE                                *
C01020  EQU    *
        LA      R4, S99DSN      * Derive the DSNAME start point *
        SR      R3, R4          * And subtract end address      *
        STCM   R3, B' 0011' , S99DSNL * Hence store the length        *
                                * SPACE                                *
C01025  EQU    *
        LA      R2, 1(R2)      * Past the (                    *
        BCTR   R1, R0          * Exclude the ( for length      *
        LA      R3, S99MEM      * Load output address          *
        LA      R4, L' S99MEM(R3) * And maximum length          *
C01030  EQU    *
        CLC    0(1, R2), =C' )' * End of member ?              *
        BE     C01040          * Yes                            *
        CLC    0(1, R2), CSPACE * No ending bracket ?          *
        BE     C01040          * Yes                            *
        MVC    0(1, R3), 0(R2) * Move byte                      *
        LA      R2, 1(R2)      * Increment                      *
        LA      R3, 1(R3)      * Increment                      *
        CR     R3, R4          * Check we are not at max      *
        BH     C01040          * Jump out if we are          *
        BCT    R1, C01030      * And iterate                    *
C01040  EQU    *
        LA      R1, S99MEM      * Load address of start        *
        SR      R3, R1          * And subtract end address      *
        STCM   R3, B' 0011' , S99MEML * Hence giving length of member *
*****
* Allocate the library to check for the member *
*****
C01100  EQU    *
        OI     S99RBPTR, X' 80' * Set end of list indicator    *
        OI     S99TUP3, X' 80' * And here also                    *
        LA      R4, 6          * Length of DDNAME                    *
        STCM   R4, B' 0011' , S99DDNL * And save                      *
        MVC    S99DDN, =C' INDCBM' * Give name of DDNAME          *
        LA      R4, 1          * 1 - Allocate                        *
        STCM   R4, B' 0001' , S99RBVRB * And set as verb for SVC99    *
        LA      R1, S99RBPTR    * Address the parameter list      *
        SVC    99              * And issue the SVC call          *
        SR      R1, R1          * Set pointer for error array      *
        LTR    R15, R15        * Test for good call            *
        BNZ    ESVC99          * Error                          *
*****
* Does the member exist ? *
*****
        OPEN  INDCBM, MODE=31 * Open the allocated dataset    *
        FIND  INDCBM, S99MEM, D * And find the member              *

```

```

LR      R5,R15          * Save return code          *
CLOSE  INDCBM          * Close the ddname          *
OI      S99TUP2,X'80'  * Set end of list indicator *
LA      R4,2           * 2 - Deallocate          *
STCM   R4,B'0001',S99RBVRB * And set as verb for SVC99 *
LA      R1,S99RBPTR    * Address the parameter list *
SVC     99             * And issue the SVC call    *
LA      R1,2           * Set pointer for error array *
LTR     R15,R15        * Test for good call        *
BNZ     ESVC99         * Error                      *
                                     SPACE
LTR     R5,R5          * Test the member find return code *
BNZ     ERR040         * No member found          *
*****
* Allocate for member retrieval          *
*****
NI      S99TUP2,X'7F'  * Set continue flag        *
NI      S99TUP3,X'7F'  * Set continue flag        *
OI      S99TUP4,X'80'  * Set end of list indicator *
LA      R4,5           * Load length of DDNAME    *
STCM   R4,B'0011',S99DDNL * Store                     *
MVC     S99DDN,=C'INDCB' * And populate             *
LA      R4,1           * 1 - Allocate           *
STCM   R4,B'0001',S99RBVRB * And set as verb for SVC99 *
LA      R1,S99RBPTR    * Address the parameter list *
SVC     99             * And issue the SVC call    *
LA      R1,1           * Set pointer for error array *
LTR     R15,R15        * Test for good call        *
BNZ     ESVC99         * Error                      *
                                     SPACE
OPEN   INDCB          * Open for member record retrieval *
GET     INDCB,INREC    * Read the DBRM header record *
LA      R5,INREC       * Load address of input      *
USING  DBRMHEAD,R5    * And use the DSECT to map it *
                                     SPACE
CLC     DBRMHID,CDBRM  * Check it's a DBRM module *
BNE     ERR020         * No eyecatcher - so error *
MVC     TOKENH,DBRMTIMS * Save consistency token (internal) *
DROP   R5              * Drop the DSECT            *
*****
* Deallocate                          *
*****
C01200 EQU *
CLOSE  INDCB          * Close the ddname          *
LA      R4,2           * 2 - Deallocate          *
STCM   R4,B'0001',S99RBVRB * And set as verb for SVC99 *
LA      R1,S99RBPTR    * Address the parameter list *
OI      S99TUP2,X'80'  * Set end of list indicator *
SVC     99             * And issue the SVC call    *
LA      R1,1           * Set error array pointer   *

```

```

LTR   R15,R15          * Test for good call          *
BNZ   ESVC99           * Error                        *
*****
* Call FUTTOKEN to translate the TOKEN                *
*****
LA    R1,FUTPARMS     * Load parameter list          *
CALL  FUTTOKEN        * Can statically call routine   *
ST    R15,RETCODE     * Save return code             *
LTR   R15,R15         * Good return ?                *
BNZ   ERR030          * No error                      *
*****
* Format return string ie CONTOKEN <SPACE> Timestamp representation *
*****
SR    R1,R1           * Clear the register            *
ST    R1,RETCODE      * so setting the return code   *
MVC   MSG010,CSPACE   * Clear the message area      *
MVC   MSG010V1,TOKENH * Populate the CONTOKEN        *
MVC   MSG010V2,INREC  * And the timestamp returned   *
MVC   MSGOUT,MSG010   * And populate return area     *
*****
* Return routine                                     *
*****
C90000 EQU *
L     R1,CALLTYPE     * Load the type of call          *
SLL   R1,2            * Prepare for branch table     *
B     BRTAB1(R1)      * And branch for return        *
BRTAB1 B C90100       * Return is JCL call           *
      B C90200        * Return is interprogram      *
      B C90300        * Return is REXX function      *
*****
* Return routine for JCL call                         *
*****
C90100 EQU *
OPEN  (FUTOUT,OUTPUT),MODE=31 * Open JCL dd card      *
PUT   FUTOUT,MSGOUT        * Write the message        *
CLOSE FUTOUT              * Close                    *
B     C99999              * And end                    *
*****
* Return routine for Inter program link              *
*****
C90200 EQU *
L     R1,0(EFPLPTR)      * Re-address the parm list    *
L     R2,8(R1)           * Address the return area     *
MVC   0(L'MSGOUT,R2),MSGOUT * Write the return string *
B     C99999            * Finish                      *
*****
* Return to REXX routine                             *
*****
C90300 EQU *
LA    R1,L'MSGOUT       * Load the length of return    *

```

```

      ST    R1,EVALBLOCK_EVLEN * Populate the return block      *
      MVC   EVALBLOCK_EVDATA(L' MSGOUT),MSGOUT * and Message      *
      SR    R1,R1              * Override the return code      *
      ST    R1,RETCODE        * And store                        *
C99999 EQU *
      L     R15,RETCODE       * Clear return code              *
      L     R13,SAVEA+4      * Reload save area                *
      RETURN (14,12),RC=(15) * And end                          *
*****
* Subroutines
*****
* Error routines
*****
ERR010 EQU *
      MVC   MSGOUT,MSGE001   * Populate error message      *
      LA    R15,4            * Set return code                  *
      ST    R15,RETCODE     * And save                          *
      B     C90000          * And end                          *
ERR020 EQU *
      MVC   MSGOUT,MSGE004   * Populate error message      *
      LA    R15,4            * Set return code                  *
      ST    R15,RETCODE     * And save                          *
      B     C90000          * And end                          *
ERR030 EQU *
      MVC   MSGOUT,MSGE005   * Populate error message      *
      LA    R15,4            * Set return code                  *
      ST    R15,RETCODE     * And save                          *
      B     C90000          * And end                          *
ERR040 EQU *
      MVC   MSGOUT,MSGE003   * Populate error message      *
      LA    R15,4            * Set return code                  *
      ST    R15,RETCODE     * Set return code                  *
      B     C90000          * Set return code                  *
*****
* SVC99 error routines
*****
ESVC99 EQU *
      MVC   MSGOUT,MSGE002   * Set header message          *
      SLL   R1,2            * Adjust error array pointer      *
      B     BRTAB2(R1)      * To branch into table        *
BRTAB2 B     ESVC991        * 0 - allocate error          *
      B     ESVC992        * 4 - deallocate error        *
      B     ESVC993        * 8 - Member allocate error   *
ESVC991 EQU *
      MVC   MSGE002V,MSGE0021 * Set error descriptor        *
      B     ESVC999        * And end                      *
ESVC992 EQU *
      MVC   MSGE002V,MSGE0022 * Set error descriptor        *
      B     ESVC999        * And end                      *

```



```

ESVC993 EQU *
        MVC MSGE002V,MSGE0023 * Set error descriptor *
        B   ESV999 * And end *
ESVC999 EQU *
        LA  R15,4 * Set return code *
        ST  R15,RETCODE * And store *
        B   C90000 * Finish *
*****
* Working Storage *
*****
        DS   0D
SAVEA   DS   18A
SAVBAL DS   F
RETCODE DS   F
CALLTYPE DS  F
*****
* SVC99 parms *
*****
S99RBPTR DC  A(S99RB) * Address of SVC99 request block *
*
S99RB    DS   0F * SVC99 request block *
        DC   AL1(20) * Length of request block *
S99RBVRB DS   AL1 * SVC99 - verb *
S99RBFLG DS   AL2 * SVC99 - flags *
S99RBERC DS   AL2 * SVC99 - error code *
S99RBI NF DS   AL2 * SVC99 - info code *
S99RBTUP DC   A(S99TUPL) * SVC99 - pointer to text units *
        DS   AL4 * SVC99 - Extension Block *
S99RBFL2 DS   AL4 * SVC99 - APF only flags *
*
S99TUPL DS   0F * SVC99 - Text pointer list *
S99TUP1 DC   A(S99TU1) * SVC99 - Pointer to DDNAME *
S99TUP2 DC   A(S99TU2) * SVC99 - Pointer to DSN NAME *
S99TUP3 DC   A(S99TU3) * SVC99 - Pointer to DISPOSITION *
S99TUP4 DC   A(S99TU4) * SVC99 - Pointer to MEMBER *
*
S99TU1  DS   0F * SVC99 - DDNAME descriptor *
        DC   AL2(1) * SVC99 - Key 1 *
        DC   AL2(1) * SVC99 - Number of entries *
S99DDNL DS   AL2 * SVC99 - Length *
S99DDN  DS   CL8 * SVC99 - DDNAME *
S99TU2  DS   0F * SVC99 - DSNAME descriptor *
        DC   AL2(2) * SVC99 - Key 2 *
        DC   AL2(1) * SVC99 - Number of entries *
S99DSNL DS   AL2 * SVC99 - Length of DSNAME *
S99DSN  DS   CL4 * SVC99 - DSNAME *
S99TU3  DS   0F * SVC99 - MEMBER descriptor *
        DC   AL2(4) * SVC99 - Key 4 *
        DC   AL2(1) * SVC99 - Number of entries *
        DC   AL2(1) * SVC99 - Length of DISP *

```

```

          DC      AL1(8)          * SVC99 -      DISP=SHR          *
S99TU4   DS      ØF              * SVC99 - Di s p o s i t i o n d e s c r i p t o r  *
          DC      AL2(3)          * SVC99 -      Key 3              *
          DC      AL2(1)          * SVC99 -      Number of entries      *
S99MEML  DS      AL2              * SVC99 -      Length of MEMBER      *
S99MEM   DS      CL8              * SVC99 -      MEMBER              *
*****
* Constants
*****
CSPACE   DC      CL133' '
CFUTCALL DC      CL8' FUTCALL'
CDBRM    DC      CL4' DBRM'
*****
* Interprogram linkage
*****
FUTPARMS DC      AL4(WLPARM1)
WLPARM1  DC      AL4(CFUTCALL)
WLPARM2  DC      AL4(TOKENP)
WLPARM3  DC      AL4(INREC)
          DS      ØH
TOKENP   DC      AL2(L' TOKENP1+L' TOKENH)
TOKENP1  DC      C' HTOKEN='
TOKENH   DS      CL8
          DS      ØH
INREC    DS      CL8Ø
*****
* Messages
*****
MSGOUT   DS      CL8Ø
MSGØ1Ø   DC      CL8Ø' '
          ORG     MSGØ1Ø
MSGØ1ØV1 DS      CL8
          DS      C
MSGØ1ØV2 DS      CL26
          ORG     MSGOUT+25
MSGØØ2V  DS      CL2Ø
          ORG
MSGØØ1   DC      CL8Ø' ERROR - expecting dsname(member)'
MSGØØ2   DC      CL8Ø' ERROR - SVC99 error for'
MSGØØ21  DC      CL2Ø' Allocate Dsname'
MSGØØ22  DC      CL2Ø' Deallocate'
MSGØØ23  DC      CL2Ø' Allocate Member'
MSGØØ3   DC      CL8Ø' ERROR - SVC99 cannot find the member'
MSGØØ4   DC      CL8Ø' ERROR - Not a DBRM'
MSGØØ5   DC      CL8Ø' ERROR - Bad return from FUTTOKEN'
*****
* DCB and literal pool
*****
FUTOUT   DCB     DSORG=PS, RECFM=FB, LRECL=8Ø, DDNAME=SYSOUT, MACRF=PM,      x
          DCBE=FUTOUTE

```

```

FUTOUTE  DCBE  RMODE31=BUFF
I NDCBM  DCB   DDNAME=I NDCBM, MACRF=R, RECFM=FB, DCBE=I NDCBME,      X
          DSORG=PO, LRECL=80
I NDCBME DCBE  RMODE31=BUFF
I NDCB   DCB   DDNAME=I NDCB, MACRF=GM, RECFM=FB, DCBE=I NDCBE,      X
          DSORG=PS, LRECL=80
I NDCBE  DCBE  RMODE31=BUFF, EODAD=C01200
*
          LTORG                                LITERAL POOL
          END

```

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DB2 plan and package query

The following REXX programs give you some useful information regarding DB2 plans, packages, tables, and relationships between each other. All programs use DB2 REXX support. Before executing the programs, you should create two indexes to increase the performance of queries on catalog tables. Panel definitions, programs, DDL statements, and sample output are shown below.

PDCQ PANEL

```

)panel
)attr
+ type(text)    intens(low)
? type(text)    intens(low)    color(yellow)    hi lite(reverse)
# type(input)   intens(high)   color(yellow)   pad(#)
[ type(input)   intens(low)    color(yellow)
] type(output)  intens(high)   color(pink)
)body
+
+
+           ?  DB2 Plan and Package query  +
+
+  Option      :#o +
+
+  01. List of packages for a plan
+  02. List of plans for a package

```



```

+
+ MSG : $msg
+ PF3 : Return
)init
)proc
  if (&wsys = 'TX')
    ver(&d, nonblank, List, D, T, E, V, R, G)
  if (&wsys = 'PX')
    ver(&d, nonblank, List, P)
  if (&wsys = 'PW')
    ver(&d, nonblank, List, W)
)END

```

PDCQ001A PANELS

```

)panel
)attr
% type(text) intens(high)
£ type(text) intens(high) hi lite(reverse)
+ type(text) intens(low) skip(on)
# type(input) intens(high) caps(on) just(left)
] type(output) intens(high) color(blue)
" type(input) intens(low) pad(#)
* type(output) intens(low) color(yellow)
)body expand(//)
%          £ List of tables which are used by a package +
+ "r+
+ Dbid: *d+   Coll. id : *col name           + Package name : *pckname +
+
+ Total number of sql stmt: *st   +
+ Commit (yes - no)           : *wcom+
+
% Creator Table name           Select Insert Delete Update Declare
% =====
)model
+]tbtext
)init
)end

```

PDCQ002 PANELS

```

)panel
)attr
£ type(text) intens(high) hi lite(reverse)
+ type(text) intens(high) skip(on)
# type(input) intens(low) color(yellow) pad(#)
Q type(output) intens(high) color(yellow)
$ type(output) intens(high) color(yellow) hi lite(reverse)

```



```

IF (&wsys = 'TX')
  VER(&d, nonblank, list, D, T, E, V)
IF (&wsys = 'PX')
  VER(&d, nonblank, list, P)
IF (&wsys = 'PW')
  VER(&d, nonblank, list, W)
)END

```

PDCQ006A PANELS

```

)panel
)attr
% type(text) intens(high)
+ type(text) intens(low) skip(on)
# type(input) intens(high) caps(on) just(left)
] type(output) intens(high) color(blue)
" type(input) intens(low) pad(#)
* type(output) intens(low) color(red)
)body expand(//)
%
%                               List all packages for a plan
+
+ DBID: *d+   Plan name : *plname +                               #r+
+
+
%                               collection id       package name
%                               =====
)model
+                               ]collid           + ]packnam +
)init
  .cursor=r
)end

```

PDCQ007 PANELS

```

)PANEL
)ATTR
£ TYPE(TEXT)    INTENS(HIGH) HILITE(REVERSE)
+ TYPE(TEXT)    INTENS(HIGH) SKIP(ON)
# TYPE(INPUT)   INTENS(LOW)  COLOR(YELLOW) PAD(#)
Q TYPE(OUTPUT) INTENS(HIGH)  COLOR(YELLOW)
$ TYPE(OUTPUT) INTENS(HIGH)  COLOR(YELLOW) HILITE(REVERSE)
)BODY
+
+                               £ List all plans for a package           +   User : Qwuser
+
+
+   DB2 subsystem id.... : #d+                               D, T, V, E, V, W, P
+

```


RDCQ (MENU PROGRAM)

```
/* rexx                                                                    */
/*****                                                                    */
/* main                                                                    */
/*****                                                                    */

$ispexec libdef isplib dataset id('xxxxxxx.pd0.dcq')$
start:
  o = ' '
  $ispexec display panel (pdcq)$
  if rc ^= 0 then return
  select
    when(o = '1') then $ex 'sk0psyp.pd0.dcq(rdcq006)'$
    when(o = '2') then $ex 'sk0psyp.pd0.dcq(rdcq007)'$
    when(o = '3') then $ex 'sk0psyp.pd0.dcq(rdcq001)'$
    when(o = '4') then $ex 'sk0psyp.pd0.dcq(rdcq002)'$
    otherwise nop
  end
  signal start
```

RDCQ001 REXX

```
/* rexx                                                                    */
/*****                                                                    */
/* main                                                                    */
/*****                                                                    */
dcq001:
  $ispexec libdef isplib dataset id('xxxxxxx.pd0.dcq')$
  wuser = sysvar(sysuid)
  wsys = mvsvr('SYSNAME')
wstart:
  address tso
  r = ' '
  $ispexec display panel (pdcq001)$
  if rc ^= 0 then return
  ssid = 'DB' || d || '0'
  ws_pack_name = pckname
  wrc = '0'
  msg = ' '
  call select_pack_dep
  if wrc = '1' then signal wstart
  call select_pack_stmt
  address ispexec
  call create_table
  $btop   wtb $
  $tbdisp wtb panel (pdcq001a)$
  if rc ^= 0 then do
    $bend   wtb$
  signal wstart
```

```

        end
    $tbend    wtb $
    signal wstart
/*****
/*          find tables which are used by given package          */
*****/
select_pack_dep:
    'subcom dsnrexx'
    if rc then
        s_rc = rxsubcom('ADD', 'DSNREXX', 'DSNREXX')
        address dsnrexx
        connect ssid
        if rc ^= 0 then return
        sqlstmt=,
        'select bqualifier,bname ',
        'from sysibm.syspackdep where dname =',
        '''' || pckname || '''' ,
        ' and dcollid =',
        '''' || colname || '''' ,
        ' and btype = ''T''',
        ' order by 1,2 '
        'execsql declare c1 cursor for s1'
        if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
        'execsql prepare s1 into :outsqlda from :sqlstmt'
        if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
        'execsql open c1'
        if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
        'execsql fetch c1 using descriptor :outsqlda'
        if sqlcode < 0 then call sql_error
        if sqlcode = 100 then do
            msg = 'Package or collection id are not valid'
            wrc = '1'
            return
        end
        tb = 0
        do while(sqlcode = 0)
            tb = tb + 1
            wtbcre.tb = outsqlda.1.sql data
            wtbname.tb = outsqlda.2.sql data
            'execsql fetch c1 using descriptor :outsqlda'
        end
        if sqlcode < 0 then call sql_error
        'execsql close c1 '
        if sqlcode < 0 then call sql_error
    return
/*****
/*          find sql statements which are used by the package      */
*****/
select_pack_stmt:
    'subcom dsnrexx'

```

```

if rc then
s_rc = rxsubcom(' ADD' , ' DSNREXX' , ' DSNREXX' )
address dsnrxxx
connect ssid
if rc ^= 0 then return
sqlstmt=,
' select seqno, stmtno, stmt ',
' from sysibm.sypackstmt where collid = ',
' '' || pckname || '' ',
' and name = ' || '' || pckname || '' ',
' and stmtno > 0 ',
' order by seqno, stmtno '
'execsql declare c1 cursor for s1'
if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
'execsql prepare s1 into :outsql da from :sqlstmt'
if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
'execsql open C1'
if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
'execsql fetch c1 using descriptor :outsql da'
if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
wstno1 = outsql da. 2. sql data
st = 1
wstmt.st = ''
do while(sqlcode = 0)
  wstno = outsql da. 2. sql data
  if wstno1 ^= wstno then do
    st = st + 1
    wstno1 = outsql da. 2. sql data
    wstmt.st = ''
  end
  wstmt.st = wstmt.st || outsql da. 3. sql data
'execsql fetch c1 using descriptor :outsql da'
end
if sqlcode < 0 then call sql_error
'execsql close c1 '
if sqlcode < 0 then call sql_error
s_rc = rxsubcom(' DELETE' , ' DSNREXX' , ' DSNREXX' )
wcom = 'NO'
do tt = 1 to tb
  wtps.tt = ' '
  wtpi.tt = ' '
  wtpd.tt = ' '
  wtpu.tt = ' '
  wtpc.tt = ' '
do ss = 1 to st
  if word(substr(wstmt.ss, 9, 15), 1) = ' COMMIT' ,
    & wcom = 'NO' then wcom = 'YES'
  ff = find(wstmt.ss, wtbname.tt)
  if ff > 0 then do
    stmtx = word(substr(wstmt.ss, 9, 15), 1)

```

```

        select
            when(stmtx = 'SELECT') then wtps.tt = 'X'
            when(stmtx = 'INSERT') then wtpi.tt = 'X'
            when(stmtx = 'DELETE') then wtpd.tt = 'X'
            when(stmtx = 'UPDATE') then wtpu.tt = 'X'
            when(stmtx = 'DECLARE') then wtpc.tt = 'X'
            otherwi se
        end
    end
end
end
return
/*****
/* create table
/*****
create_table:
    $tbcreate wtb names(tbtext)
        nowrite $
    do tt = 1 to tb
        tbtext = substr(wtbcre.tt, 1, 8)
        tbtext = tbtext || substr(wtbname.tt, 1, 18)
        tbtext = tbtext || ' ' || wtps.tt
        tbtext = tbtext || ' ' || wtpi.tt
        tbtext = tbtext || ' ' || wtpd.tt
        tbtext = tbtext || ' ' || wtpu.tt
        tbtext = tbtext || ' ' || wtpc.tt
    $badd wtb save(tbtext)$
    end
return
/*****
/* sql_error
/*****
sql_error:
    say 'SQL error.....'
    say sql code sql da
    say sql stmt
    'execsql close c1 '
    exit

```

RDCQ002

```

/* rexx
/*****
/* main
/*****
dcq002:
    $ispexec libdef ispllib dataset id('xxxxxxx.pd0.dcq')$
    wuser = sysvar(sysuid)

```

```

wsys = mvsvvar(' SYSNAME' )
wstart:
address tso
r = ' '
$ispexec display panel (pdcq002)$
if rc ^= 0 then return
ssid = 'DB' || d || '0'
ws_pack_name = pckname
wrc = '0'
msg = ' '
call select_pack_stmt
if wrc = '1' then signal wstart
address ispexec
call create_table
$bttop   wtb $
$bt displ wtb panel (pdcq002a)$
if rc ^= 0 then do
    $tbend   wtb$
    signal wstart
end
$tbend   wtb $
signal wstart
/*****
/*      find sql statements which are used by the package      */
*****/
select_pack_stmt:
' subcom dsnrexx'
if rc then
s_rc = rxsubcom(' ADD' , ' DSNREXX' , ' DSNREXX' )
address dsnrexx
connect ssid
if rc ^= 0 then return
sql stmt=,
' select a.dcollid, a.dname, ' ,
' b.seqno, b.stmtno, b.stmt ' ,
' from sysibm.syspackdep a, ' ,
' sysibm.syspackstmt b' ,
' where a.bqualifier = ' || '''' || creator || '''' ,
' and a.bname = ' || '''' || tname || '''' ,
' and a.dcollid = b.collid ' ,
' and a.dname = b.name ' ,
' and stmtno > 0' ,
' order by 1,2,3,4 '
'execsql declare c1 cursor for s1'
if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
'execsql prepare s1 into :outsqlda from :sqlstmt'
if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
'execsql open C1'
if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
'execsql fetch c1 using descriptor :outsqlda'

```

```

if sqlcode < 0 then call sql_error
if sqlcode = 100
  then do
    msg = 'Table does not exist or has no valid package'
    wrc = '1'
    return
  end
wcol1 = outsql da. 1. sql data
wpac1 = outsql da. 2. sql data
wstn1 = outsql da. 4. sql data
pg = 1
wcol lid.pg = outsql da. 1. sql data
wpcname.pg = outsql da. 2. sql data
st = 1
wstmt.st = ''
st1 = 0
do while(sqlcode = 0)
  if wcol1 ^= outsql da. 1. sql data
    then do
      call prep_array
      pg = pg + 1
      st1 = st1 + st
      st = 1
      wcol lid.pg = outsql da. 1. sql data
      wpcname.pg = outsql da. 2. sql data
      wcol1 = outsql da. 1. sql data
      wpac1 = outsql da. 2. sql data
      wstn1 = outsql da. 4. sql data
      wstmt.st = ''
    end
  if wpac1 ^= outsql da. 2. sql data
    then do
      call prep_array
      pg = pg + 1
      st1 = st1 + st
      st = 1
      wcol lid.pg = outsql da. 1. sql data
      wpcname.pg = outsql da. 2. sql data
      wcol1 = outsql da. 1. sql data
      wpac1 = outsql da. 2. sql data
      wstn1 = outsql da. 4. sql data
      wstmt.st = ''
    end
  if wstn1 ^= outsql da. 4. sql data
    then do
      st = st + 1
      wstno1 = outsql da. 4. sql data
      wstmt.st = ''
    end
  wstmt.st = wstmt.st || outsql da. 5. sql data

```

```

        'execsql fetch c1 using descriptor :outsqlda'
    end
    st1 = st1 + st
    call prep_array
    s_rc = rxsubcom(' DELETE' , ' DSNREXX' , ' DSNREXX' )
return
/*****
/* prep_array
/*****
prep_array:
    wtps.pg = ' '
    wtpi.pg = ' '
    wtpd.pg = ' '
    wtpu.pg = ' '
    wtpc.pg = ' '
    wtpo.pg = ' '
    do ss = 1 to st
        ff = find(wstmt.ss, tbname)
        if ff > 0 then do
            stmtx = word(substr(wstmt.ss, 9, 15), 1)
            select
                when(stmtx = ' SELECT' ) then wtps.pg = ' X'
                when(stmtx = ' INSERT' ) then wtpi.pg = ' X'
                when(stmtx = ' DELETE' ) then wtpd.pg = ' X'
                when(stmtx = ' UPDATE' ) then wtpu.pg = ' X'
                when(stmtx = ' DECLARE' ) then wtpc.pg = ' X'
                when(stmtx = ' COMMIT' ) then wtpo.pg = ' X'
                otherwi se
            end
        end
    end
return
/*****
/* create table
/*****
create_table:
    $tbcreate wtb names(tbtext)
        nowrite $
    do pp = 1 to pg
        tbtext = substr(wcolli d. pp, 1, 18)
        tbtext = tbtext || ' ' || substr(wpcname. pp, 1, 8)
        tbtext = tbtext || ' ' || wtps. pp
        tbtext = tbtext || ' ' || wtpi. pp
        tbtext = tbtext || ' ' || wtpd. pp
        tbtext = tbtext || ' ' || wtpu. pp
        tbtext = tbtext || ' ' || wtpc. pp
        tbtext = tbtext || ' ' || wtpo. pp
    $tbadd wtb save(tbtext)$
end
return

```



```

/*****/
/*      sql_error                                          */
/*****/
sql_error:
    say 'SQL error.....'
    say sql code sql da
    say sql stmt
    'execsql close c1 '
    exit

```

RDCQ006

```

/* rexx                                                  */
/*****/
/* main                                                  */
/*****/
bndpln:
    $ispexec libdef isplib dataset id('xxxxxxx.pd0.dcq')$
    wuser = sysvar(sysuid)
    wsys = mvsvar('SYSNAME')
wstart:
    address tso
    hsts = 0
    ix   = 0
    r = ' '
    $ispexec display panel (pdcq006)$
    if rc /= 0 then return
    dbid = d
    ssid = 'db' || d || '0'
    ws_plan_name = plname
    wrc = 0
    call select_plan
    if wrc > 0 then return
    address ispecc
    call create_table
    $tbtopy   wdb2plan $
    $tbdispl wdb2plan panel (pdcq006a)$
    $tbtopy   wdb2plan $
    signal wstart
/*****/
/*      prepare sql statement and execute              */
/*****/
select_plan:
    hsts = 0
    'subcom dsnrexx'
    if rc then
        s_rc = rxsubcom('ADD', 'DSNREXX', 'DSNREXX')
    address dsnrexx
    connect ssid

```

```

    if rc ^= 0 then return
sqlstmt=,
' select collid,name ',
' from sysibm.sypacklist',
' where planname = ''' || wsplan_name || '''' ,
' order by collid,name '
'execsql declare c1 cursor for s1'
if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
'execsql prepare s1 into :outsqlda from :sqlstmt'
if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
'execsql open C1'
if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
'execsql fetch c1 using descriptor :outsqlda'
if sqlcode < 0 then call sql_error
  do while(sqlcode = 0)
    hsts = hsts + 1
    cname.hsts = outsqlda.1.sqldata
    pname.hsts = outsqlda.2.sqldata
    'execsql fetch c1 using descriptor :outsqlda'
  end
  if sqlcode < 0 then call sql_error
  'execsql close c1 '
  if sqlcode < 0 then call sql_error
return
/*****
/* create table
/*****
create_table:
  $tbcreate wdb2plan names(packnam)
    nowrite $
  do i = 1 to hsts
    collid = cname.i
    packnam = pname.i
    $tbadd wdb2plan save(collid packnam)$
  end
return
return
/*****
/* sql_error
/*****
sql_error:
  say 'SQL error.....'
  say sqlcode sqlda
  say sqlstmt
  'execsql close c1 '
  exit

```

RDCQ007

/* rexx

*/

```

/*****/
/* main */
/*****/
fndpln:
  $ispexec libdef ispllib dataset id('xxxxxxx.pd0.dcq')$
  wuser = sysvar(sysuid)
  wsys = mvsvar('SYSNAME')
wstart:
  address tso
  hsts = 0
  r = ' '
  $ispexec display panel (pdcq007)$
  if rc ^= 0 then return
  ssid = 'db' || d || '0'
  ws_pack_name = word(pckname, 1)
  call select_plan
  address ispexec
  call create_table
  $tbttop wdb2plan $
  $tbdispl wdb2plan panel (pdcq007a)$
  $tbend wdb2plan $
  signal wstart
/*****/
/* prepare and execute sql stmt */
/*****/
select_plan:
  sqlstmt=,
  ' select planname ',
  ' from sysibm.syspacklist',
  ' where name = ''' || ws_pack_name || ''',
  ' order by planname ',
  'subcom dsnrexx'
  if rc then
  s_rc = rxsubcom('ADD', 'DSNREXX', 'DSNREXX')
  address dsnrexx
  connect ssid
  if rc ^= 0 then exit
  'execsql declare c1 cursor for s1'
  if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
  'execsql prepare s1 into :outsql da from :sql stmt'
  if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
  'execsql open C1'
  if sqlcode ^= 0 then call sql_error
  'execsql fetch c1 using descriptor :outsql da'
  if sqlcode < 0 then call sql_error
  do while(sqlcode = 0)
    hsts = hsts + 1
    pname.hsts = outsql da. 1. sql data
  'execsql fetch c1 using descriptor :outsql da'
  end

```

```

return
/*****
/* create table */
*****/
create_table:
  $tbcreate wdb2plan names(pl annam)
    nowrite $
  do i = 1 to hsts
    pl annam = pname.i
    $tbadd wdb2plan save(pl annam)$
  end
return
return
/*****
/* sql_error */
*****/
sql_error:
  say 'SQL error.....'
  say sql code sql da
  say sql stmt
  'execsql close c1 '
  exit

```

INDEX DDLS

```

CREATE INDEX SYSIBM.DSNKSX02
ON SYSIBM.SYSPACKSTMT
( NAME          ASC ,
  COLLID        ASC ,
  SEQNO         ASC )
USING STOGROUP SYSDEFLT
      PRIQTY 21600
      SECQTY 1000
      ERASE NO
      FREEPAGE 0
      PCTFREE 10
      GBPCACHE CHANGED
      BUFFERPOOL BP0
      CLOSE NO
      DEFINE YES

CREATE INDEX SYSIBM.DSNKDX04
ON SYSIBM.SYSPACKDEP
( DNAME          ASC ,
  DCOLLID        ASC )
USING STOGROUP SYSDEFLT
      PRIQTY 16800
      SECQTY 480
      ERASE NO

```

FREEPAGE 0
 PCTFREE 10
 GBPCACHE CHANGED
 BUFFERPOOL BP0
 CLOSE NO
 DEFINE YES

SAMPLE OUTPUT

RDCQ

DB2 Plan and Package query

Option : __

- 01. List of packages for a plan
- 02. List of plans for a package
- 03. List of tables which are used by a package
- 04. List of packages which are used by a table

PF3 : return

RDCQ001

List of tables which are used by a package

Row 1 to 4 of 4

Dbid: T Coll. id : ADDR001

Package name : ADDR001

Total number of sql stmt: 26

Commit (yes - no) : NO

Creator	Table name	Select	Insert	Delete	Update	Declare
TXXX	INDV					X
TXXX	CUSTOMER	X				X
TXXX	CUSTOMER_RL	X				X
TXXX	CUSTOMER_ADDR	X				

RDCQ002

List of packages which are used by tables

Row 1 to 6 of 6

Dbid: T Creator : TXXX

Table name: BHHT_TRS

Total number of sql stmt: 503

coll.id	Package	Select	Insert	Delete	Update	Declare	Commit
BHH001	BHH001	X			X	X	
BHM001	BHM001	X			X	X	
BHR001	BHR001	X	X		X		
BHR002	BHR002		X				
BHR003	BHR003	X			X		
THA001	THA001	X			X	X	

RDCQ006

List all packages for a plan Row 1 to 5 of 5
DBID: T Plan name : BHHPL01

collection id	package name
BHH001	BHH001
BHH002	BHH002
BHH003	BHH003
BHH004	BHH004
BHH005	BHH005

RDCQ007

List all plans for a package Row 1 to 1 of 1
DBID: T package name : BHH001

Plan names for the package
BHHPL01

Ali Ozturk
Database Administrator
Pamukbank (Turkey)

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DB2 UDB 8.1 – inserting into a view

This article discusses two of the new options available for inserting rows into a view in DB2 UDB V8.1. These new options

overcome two of the restrictions in previous releases – namely not being able to insert into a view that is a union of tables, and not being able to insert into a view that is a join of one or many tables.

In DB2 UDB V8.1 you can insert into a view that is a union of two/many tables if you code a check statement on the underlying tables.

Moving on to the second case, there has always been a restriction of not being able to insert into a view that is a join of two/many tables. Consider the following scenario – you have two table tab1 and tab2:

```
create table tab1 (empno int, comm1 char(10))
create table tab2 (empno int, comm2 char(10))
```

with a row in each:

```
insert into tab1 values(1, 'Hel en')
insert into tab2 values(1, 'LOC1')
```

and a view (tabv) based on these two tables defined as follows:

```
create view tabv as select tab1.empno, comm1, comm2 from tab1, tab2
where tab1.empno=tab2.empno
```

Now if you select from the view:

```
select * from tabv
```

EMPNO	COMM1	COMM2
1	Hel en	LOC1

you can see that the SELECT works. But if you try and insert into the view:

```
insert into tabv values(2, 'Sharon', 'LOC2')
```

you get an SQL0150N message, which says that the requested operation is not permitted.

So, how do we overcome this restriction? We need to use another new DB2 UDB V8.1 concept, namely that of 'instead of triggers'. The 'instead of triggers' supplements the previously

available BEFORE and AFTER triggers, but what it uniquely offers you is the possibility to update the base tables of a view without going through the view.

So let's create an instead of trigger (hm) as shown below:

```
CREATE TRIGGER hm
INSTEAD OF INSERT ON tabv
REFERENCING NEW AS N
FOR EACH ROW MODE DB2SQL
BEGIN ATOMIC
INSERT INTO tab1 values (empno, comm1);
INSERT INTO tab2 values (empno, comm2);
END
```

This trigger intercepts the insert into the view (tabv) and splits it up into separate inserts into the two individual tables (tab1 and tab2). So now if we try to insert into the view again:

```
insert into tabv values(2, ' Sharon' , ' LOC2' )
```

we get the successful execution message back. And if we select from the tables, we see that the insert statement has worked:

```
select * from tab1
```

EMPNO	COMM1
1	Hel en
2	Sharon

```
select * from tab2
```

EMPNO	COMM2
1	LOC1
2	LOC2

So we now have a method of inserting a row into a view which is made up of a join of two tables. This is a welcome addition to the ever expanding SQL query family.

C Leonard
Freelance Consultant (UK)

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DB2 news

IBM has announced DB2 Information Integrator for Content V8.2, promising on-demand access to critical business information.

DB2 Information Integrator for Content V8.2 (formerly IBM Enterprise Information Portal) connects to many information sources, including DB2 or other ODBC and JDBC relational databases, file systems, and Lotus Domino databases. It also provides information mining, with expanded language support and updated functions, that supports sites with Intelligent Miner for Text on AIX and NT.

Specific new features include workflow enhancements that exploit WebSphere MQ Workflow, and Lotus Extended Search 4.0.

For further information contact your local IBM representative.

URL: <http://www.ibm.com/software>.

* * *

IBM has announced Version 8.1 of its DB2 OLAP Server for z/OS for analysing and transforming data on zSeries or S/390 systems without having to move data to other platforms. Based on Hyperion Essbase 6.5.1, it adds functionality, scalability, performance, usability, and administration enhancements.

A logical cube can now be defined to include, in lower portions of the cube, cells whose values physically reside in a relational database, combining mass data scalability with the data analysis.

Operations such as calculation, data load,

and export can now be parallelized by running them in multi-threaded mode and improvements via zFS deliver performance improvements for load and calculation processing and simplify data set maintenance.

Integration server improvements include support for hybrid analysis, multiple data source connections, formula verification, and z/OS and OS/390 specific enhancements such as support for multiple ports and the ability for users in a group to share metadata. OLAP Miner lets users discover anomalies, special segments, and notable fluctuations in critical business data. A more comprehensive installation and administration guide streamlines the installation process. Client installation can now be done over the network and a code-page conversion utility is included to speed installation.

For security, users can now change their RACF password through the Application Manager interface or the Spreadsheet interface.

Admin enhancements include improvements to production workflow and productivity. Several new templates and scripts are shipped, which can be customized to automate OLAP processes. Users can capture and route statistics and other data to STDOUT and STDERR, and the new MEMCHECK utility can be used to protect from memory related failures.

For further information contact your local IBM representative.

URL: <http://www.ibm.com/software>.

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