



# 156

# DB2

*October 2005*

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# update

# ***DB2 Update***

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## Display DB2 subsystems

The SUBS (DB2 subsystems) REXX procedure shows the active DB2 systems on an MVS system. The SUBS procedure uses two commands to display this information:

- The first is the console command **DISPLAY OPDATA**:

```
D OPDATA
IEE603I 08.23.33 OPDATA DISPLAY 728
PREFIX      OWNER      SYSTEM      SCOPE      REMOVE     FAILDSP
.
.
-          DSNTMSTR    MB39027    SYSTEM     NO         SYSPURGE
%          DSNMSTR    MB39027    SYSTEM     NO         SYSPURGE
.
.
```

This console command displays the active system services' address space start-up procedure (xxxxMSTR). The start-up procedure name must begin with the subsystem name (xxxx) and end with MSTR. In this example the subsystem names are DSNT and DSNM.

You must also have TSO CONSOLE authority to run the **D OPDATA** command.

- The second is the DB2 **-DISPLAY GROUP** command:

```
-DISPLAY GROUP
DSN7100I  % DSN7GCMD
*** BEGIN DISPLAY OF GROUP(.....) GROUP LEVEL(...)
                                         GROUP ATTACH NAME(.....)
-----
DB2
MEMBER  ID  SUBSYS  CMDPREF  STATUS  DB2 SYSTEM  IRLM
          SUBSYS IRLMPROC
-----
.....  0  DSNM  %          ACTIVE  710 MB39027  IRLN  IRLMPRN
-----
*** END DISPLAY OF GROUP(.....)
DSN9022I  % DSN7GCMD 'DISPLAY GROUP ' NORMAL COMPLETION
```

This DB2 command displays some additional DB2 subsystem information such as prefix, DB2 level, MVS system name, and IRLM address space. DB2 uses the

IRLM to manage locks. To run the **-DISPLAY GROUP** command, you must have the DISPLAY privilege.

The SUBS procedure collects the data from both commands and displays the following report:

```
----- Active DB2 Systems ----- Row 1 to 2 of 2
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE
-----
Valid cmd: S Select DB2 SubSystem,          F1 -> Help
or press END to Exit                        F3 -> End
-----
S DB2 System Prefix Status DB2 Level MVS Name IRLM Subsys Irlmproc
- DSNT          -   ACTIVE    710     MB39027     IRLM     IRLMPROC
- DSNN          %   ACTIVE    710     MB39027     IRLN     IRLMPRON
***** Bottom of data *****
```

## SUBS REXX PROCEDURE

```
/*rex*/
/* The D OPDATA command may be used to display JES3 system and */
/* sysplex-scoped command prefix characters, as well as the */
/* command prefixes in use by other subsystems. */
/*trace r */
zpfctl = 'OFF'
address ispexec 'vput (zpfctl) profile'
wait_time = 10 /* seconds to wait for reply */
"CONSOLE ACTIVATE"
lastrc = rc
if lastrc /= 0 then
do
say ""
say "*** Unable to activate TSO CONSOLE services!"
say "*** The return code from 'console activate' was:" lastrc
say "*** Attempting to recover..."
"CONSOLE DEACT"
lastrc = rc
say "*** CONSOLE DEACT return code was:" lastrc
"CONSOLE ACTIVATE"
lastrc = rc
if lastrc = 0
then say "*** Recovery successful!"
else
do
say "*** Recovery attempt failed (I issued CONSOLE DEACT)":,
"return code was:" lastrc;
say "*** Perhaps you don't have TSO CONSOLE authority?"
exit(16)
end
end
```

```

        end
    end
    "CONSPROF SOLDISPLAY(NO) SOLNUM(10000)"
    /* Display OPDATA console command */
    cmd="D 0"
    address "TS0"
    "CONSOLE SYSCMD("cmd")"
    getcode = getmsg("msgs.", "SOL",,,wait_time)
    if getcode ≠ 0 then
        do
            say "*** GETMSG return code was:" lastrc
            "CONSPROF SOLDISPLAY(YES) SOLNUM(10000)"
            "CONSOLE DEACTIVATE"
            exit
        end
    address "TS0"
    "CONSPROF SOLDISPLAY(YES) SOLNUM(10000)"
    "CONSOLE DEACTIVATE"
    address ispexec,
    'tbcreate "slist" names(subs,pref,pref,stat,db2l,mvsn,irlms,irlmp)'
    ind=0
    do i=1 to msgs.0
        /* Search DB2 address space xxxxMSTR */
        if substr(word(msgs.i,2),5)='MSTR'
            then do
                pref = word(msgs.i,1)
                pref = center(pref,7)
                subs = substr(word(msgs.i,2),1,4)
                /* More DB2 information using -DISPLAY GROUP command */
                Call Detail
                address ispexec 'tbadd "slist"'
                ind=1
            end
        end
    end
    /* Data not found */
    if ind=0
    then do
        address ispexec
        zedsmsg = 'Not found'
        zedlmsg = 'DB2 Subsystems not found'
        "setmsg msg(isrz001)"
    end
    address ispexec 'tbtop "slist"'
    cmd=''
    address ispexec 'tbdispl "slist" panel(SUBSP1)'
    item=''
    if cmd='S'
    then item=subs
    address ispexec 'tbend "slist"'
    if item=''

```

```

then return
else return item
Exit
Detail:
  db2=subs
  y = outtrap('out.')
  queue '-display group'
  queue 'end'
  'dsn system('db2')'
  y = outtrap('off')
  stat=''; db2l=''; mvsn=''; irlms=''; irlmp=''
  do j=1 to out.Ø
    if db2 = word(out.j,3)
    then do
      stat = word(out.j,5)
      db2l = word(out.j,6)
      db2l = center(db2l,9)
      mvsn = word(out.j,7)
      irlms= word(out.j,8)
      irlms= center(irlms,11)
      irlmp= word(out.j,9)
    end
  end
Return

```

## SUBSP1 ACTIVE DB2 SYSTEMS PANEL

```

)Attr Default(%+_)
! type(text) intens(high) caps(on ) color(yellow)
$ type(output) intens(high) caps(off) color(yellow)
$ type(output) intens(high) caps(off) color(green)
# type(text) intens(high) caps(off) hilite(reverse)
} type(text) intens(high) caps(off) color(white)
{ type(text) intens(high) caps(off) color(green)
] type(input) intens(high) caps(on ) just(left ) pad('-')
[ type(output) intens(high) caps(off) color(white)
¬ type(output) intens(low ) caps(off) just(asis ) color(turquoise)
)Body Expand(//)
%--/-- $title +%--/--
%Command ==>_zcmd / /%Scroll ==>_amt +
+-----+
+Valid cmd:!S+Select DB2 SubSystem,
}F1+>}Help
+or press{END+to Exit
}F3+>}End
+-----+
#S#DB2 System #Prefix #Status #DB2 Level #MVS Name #IRLM Subsys
#Irlmproc +
)Model

```

```

]z$z          ~z      [z      [z          ~z      ~z          ~z      +
)Init
  .ZVARS = '(cmd subs pref stat db2l mvsn irlms irlmp)'
  &amt = PAGE
  &title = 'Active DB2 Systems'
  .HELP = subsp2
)Reinit
)Proc
)End

```

## SUBSP2 HELP PANEL

```

)attr default(/+)
  @ type(text) intens(high) color(red) caps(off) hilite(reverse)
  ~ type(text) intens(high) color(red) caps(off)
  } type(text) intens(high) color(white) hilite(reverse)
  { type(text) intens(high) color(white)
  [ type(text) intens(high) color(white) hilite(uscore)
  ( type(text) intens(high) color(green)
  ) type(text) intens(high) color(pink)
  \ type(text) intens(high) color(blue)
  ] type(text) intens(high) color(yellow)
)body window(69,19) expand ($$)
+  $_$@ H e l p +$_$
+
+ [Panel Explanation:+
+
+ (The~SUBS(procedure shows the{active DB2 systems(on this      +
+ (MVS system.~S(Select the DB2 system you wish to use from    +
+ (the list and press]Enter,(or press]END(to exit.              +
+                                                                  +
+ (You can call this procedure from another procedure like      +
+ (a subroutine by\Call SUBS(or\%SUBS(statement. The return     +
+ (result value is{subsystem name(or{blank.                     +
+                                                                  +
+ (The~SUBS(REXX procedure uses Console command{D OPDATA+      +
+ (and DB2{-DISPLAY GROUP(command for more information.        +
+ (You must have also)TSO CONSOLE(authority. Contact your      +
+ )RACF(administrator.                                          +
+
+                                                                  }F3: Return+
)init
  .HELP = subsp2
)proc
  .HELP = subsp2
  &zcont = subsp2
)end

```

---

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## SQL analyser utility – part 2

*This month we publish a sample input program and sample output from the analyser program.*

### SAMPLE INPUT

```
000100*****
000200*          SCREEN DISPLAYING DRUG DETAILS FOR DOCTOR/PHARMACIST *
000300*****
000400 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
000500 PROGRAM-ID. ZM000572.
000600 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
000700 DATA DIVISION.
000800 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
000900     COPY ZM00057.
001000     COPY DFHAID.
001100     EXEC SQL
001200         INCLUDE MASTER
001300     END-EXEC.
001400     EXEC SQL
001500         INCLUDE INVENT
001600     END-EXEC.
001700     EXEC SQL
001800         INCLUDE PRICE
001900     END-EXEC.
002000     EXEC SQL
002100         INCLUDE SQLCA
002200     END-EXEC.
002300 77 DCNT                PIC 9      VALUE 0.
002400 77 PCNT                PIC 9      VALUE 0.
002500 77 WS-DATE-TIME       PIC S9(15) COMP-3.
002600 01 WS-DATE.
002700     02 DD              PIC 9(2).
002800     02 FILLER          PIC X.
002900     02 MM              PIC 9(2).
003000     02 FILLER          PIC X.
003100     02 YY              PIC 9(2).
003200
003300 01 WS-TIME.
003400     02 HH              PIC 9(2).
003500     02 FILLER          PIC X.
003600     02 MM              PIC 9(2).
003700     02 FILLER          PIC X.
003800     02 SS              PIC 9(2).
003900
```



```

004000 01 WS-CURR-PROG-ID          PIC X(8) VALUE IS 'ZM000572'.
004100
004200 EXEC SQL
004300     SELECT T1.DRUG_CODE,T1.DRUG_NAME,COMP_NAME,SUP_NAME,
004400           DRUG_QTY,THRESHOLD_QTY,PRICE_PER_UNIT
004500     FROM LAX_TAB
004600     WHERE T1.DRUG_CODE > T2.DRUG_CODE
004700           AND T2.DRUG_CODE > T3.DRUG_CODE
004800           AND T3.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
004900           AND T4.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
005000           AND T4.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
005100           AND T4.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
005200 END-EXEC.
005300
005310 EXEC SQL
005311     SELECT * FROM
005312     LAX_TAB
005313     WHERE T1.DRUG_CODE > T2.DRUG_CODE
005320           AND T2.DRUG_CODE > T3.DRUG_CODE
005330           AND T1.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
005340 END-EXEC.
005500
005600 END-EXEC.
005700
005800 LINKAGE SECTION.
005900 01 DFHCOMMAREA.
006000     05 LK-PROG-ID          PIC X(8).
006100
006200 PROCEDURE DIVISION.
006300*SCREEN FOR INQUIRING DRUG DETAILS
006400 MAIN-PARA.
006500     IF LK-PROG-ID NOT = WS-CURR-PROG-ID
006600         MOVE LOW-VALUES TO ZM005720
006700         MOVE "SELECT OPTION" TO MSG20
006800         PERFORM 2000-SEND-PARA
006900     ELSE
007000         PERFORM 2000-RECEIVE-PARA.
007100 END-MAIN-PARA.
007200
007300* TO DISPLAY DATE DETAILS
007400 2000-DATE-PARA.
007500     EXEC SQL
007600     SELECT DISTINCT COL1, COL2 , COUNT(*) FROM
007610     TRG3AUSR.MASTER57 WHERE COL1 > 20
007620     GROUP BY COL1,COL2  HAVING COUNT(*) > 50
007630     ORDER BY COL1
007640 END-EXEC.
007660
007670 EXEC SQL
007680     DELETE

```

```

007690          FROM TRG3AUSR.INVENTORY57
007691          WHERE DRUG_CODE = :I-DRUG-CODE
007692          END-EXEC.
007900
008000          EXEC CICS FORMATTIME
008100          ABSTIME(WS-DATE-TIME)
008200          DDMMYY(WS-DATE)
008300          DATESEP(':')
008400          TIME(WS-TIME)
008500          TIMESEP(':')
008600          NOHANDLE
008700          END-EXEC.
008800          MOVE WS-DATE TO DATE20.
008900          MOVE WS-TIME TO TIME20.
009000          END-DATE-PARA.
009100
009200          2000-SEND-PARA.
009300          PERFORM 2000-DATE-PARA.
009310
009320          EXEC SQL
009321          SELECT DISTINCT
009322          DRUG_CODE AS "DRUG",
009323          DRUG_QTY, AVG(DRUG), COUNT(*)
009324          INTO :M-DRUG-CODE, :M-DRUG-NAME, :M-COMP-NAME, :M-SUP-
009325          :I-DRUG-QTY, :I-THRESHOLD-QTY, :P-PRICE-PER-UN
009326          FROM QUAL.TABLE5 T1, TABLE2 T4
009327          WHERE SUP_NAME=12 AND COL LIKE "A%"
009328          AND T2.DRUG_CODE NOT IN (M,F)
009329          GROUP BY DRUG_CODE ,DRUG_QTY
009330          HAVING COUNT(*) > 5
009331          ORDER BY PEOPLE, CODE, SUP_NAME
009332          END-EXEC.
009333
009340          IF SQLCODE = +100 THEN
009350          MOVE 1 TO A
009360          ELSE
009370          MOVE 0 TO A
009380          END-IF.
009390          EXEC SQL
009391          SELECT * FROM
009392          SRIRAM
009393          WHERE A > B AND A <=D AND A=F
009394          AND T2.DRUG_CODE > T3.DRUG_CODE
009400          AND T1.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
009500          END-EXEC.
009600          MAPSET('ZM00057')
009700          ERASE
009800          NOHANDLE
009900          END-EXEC.
010000          EXEC CICS RETURN

```

```

010100      TRANSID('ZM57')
010200      COMMAREA(WS-CURR-PROG-ID)
010300      LENGTH(8)
010400      END-EXEC.
010500 END-SEND-PARA.
010600
010700*DISPLAY THE MAP FOR DOCTOR OR PHARMACIST OPTION SELECTION
010800 2000-RECEIVE-PARA.
010900      EXEC CICS RECEIVE
011000          MAP('ZM00572')
011100          MAPSET('ZM00057')
011200          NOHANDLE
011300      END-EXEC.
011400      IF EIBRID = DFHPF3 THEN
011500          EXEC CICS
011600              XCTL PROGRAM('ZM000571')
011700          END-EXEC
011800      ELSE IF EIBRID = DFHPF5 THEN
011900          MOVE LOW-VALUES TO ZM005720
012000          MOVE "SELECT OPTION" TO MSG20
012100          PERFORM 2000-SEND-PARA
012200      ELSE IF EIBRID = DFHENTER THEN
012300          IF OPTION2I = 'D' THEN
012400              EXEC SQL
012500                  OPEN CUR1
012600              END-EXEC
012700              MOVE LOW-VALUES TO ZM005720
012800          MOVE 'DOCTOR SELECTED AND PRESS F5 FOR REFRESH' TO MSG20
012900              PERFORM 2000-DOCTOR-PARA UNTIL SQLCODE = +100
013000              PERFORM 2000-SEND-PARA
013100              EXEC SQL
013200                  CLOSE CUR1
013300              END-EXEC
013400          ELSE IF OPTION2I = 'P' THEN
013500              EXEC SQL
013600                  OPEN CUR2
013700              END-EXEC
013800              MOVE LOW-VALUES TO ZM005720
013900          MOVE 'PHARMACIST SELECTED & PRESS F5 FOR REFRESH' TO MSG20
014000              PERFORM 2000-PHARMA-PARA UNTIL SQLCODE = +100
014100              PERFORM 2000-SEND-PARA
014200              EXEC SQL
014300                  CLOSE CUR2
014400              END-EXEC
014500          ELSE
014600              MOVE LOW-VALUES TO ZM005720
014700              MOVE 'OPTION ENTERED IS INVALID' TO MSG20
014800              PERFORM 2000-SEND-PARA
014900          END-IF
015000      ELSE

```

```

015100      MOVE LOW-VALUES TO ZM005720
015200      MOVE 'INVALID KEY PRESSED' TO MSG20
015300      PERFORM 2000-SEND-PARA
015400      END-IF.
015500      END-RECEIVE-PARA.
015600
015700*DISPLAY THE INQUIRY SCREEN FOR DOCTOR.
015800*THIS DISPLAYS DRUG CODE,DRUG NAME,AND DRUG QUANTITY AVAILABLE.
015900      2000-DOCTOR-PARA.
016000      EXEC SQL
016100          FETCH CUR1 INTO :M-DRUG-CODE,:M-DRUG-NAME,
016200                          :I-DRUG-QTY
016300      END-EXEC.
016400      IF SQLCODE NOT = 100
016500          COMPUTE DCNT = DCNT + 1
016600          EVALUATE TRUE
016700          WHEN DCNT = 1
016800              MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE210
016900              MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME210
017000              MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN210
017100          WHEN DCNT = 2
017200              MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE220
017300              MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME220
017400              MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN220
017500          WHEN DCNT = 3
017600              MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE230
017700              MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME230
017800              MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN230
017900          WHEN DCNT = 4
018000              MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE240
018100              MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME240
018200              MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN240
018300          WHEN DCNT = 5
018400              MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE250
018500              MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME250
018600              MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN250
018700          WHEN DCNT = 6
018800              MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE260
018900              MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME260
019000              MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN260
019100          WHEN OTHER
019200              MOVE 0 TO DCNT
019300          END-EVALUATE
019400      ELSE MOVE 0 TO DCNT.
019500      END-DOCTOR-PARA.
019600
019700*DISPLAY THE INQUIRY FOR PHARMACIST
019800      2000-PHARMA-PARA.
019900      EXEC SQL
020000          FETCH CUR2 INTO :M-DRUG-CODE,:M-DRUG-NAME,

```

```

020100                                :I-DRUG-QTY, :I-THRESHOLD-QTY,
020200                                :M-DATE-OF-INTRO, M-SUP-NAME
020300      END-EXEC.
020400  IF SQLCODE NOT = +100
020500      COMPUTE PCNT = PCNT + 1
020600      EVALUATE TRUE
020700      WHEN PCNT = 1
020800          MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE210
020900          MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME210
021000          MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN210
021100          MOVE I-THRESHOLD-QTY TO THRES210
021200          MOVE M-DATE-OF-INTRO TO EXP210
021300          MOVE M-SUP-NAME TO SUP210
021400      WHEN PCNT = 2
021500          MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE220
021600          MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME220
021700          MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN220
021800          MOVE I-THRESHOLD-QTY TO THRES220
021900          MOVE M-DATE-OF-INTRO TO EXP220
022000          MOVE M-SUP-NAME TO SUP220
022100      WHEN PCNT = 3
022200          MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE230
022300          MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME230
022400          MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN230
022500          MOVE I-THRESHOLD-QTY TO THRES230
022600          MOVE M-DATE-OF-INTRO TO EXP230
022700          MOVE M-SUP-NAME TO SUP230
022800      WHEN PCNT = 4
022900          MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE240
023000          MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME240
023100          MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN240
023200          MOVE I-THRESHOLD-QTY TO THRES240
023300          MOVE M-DATE-OF-INTRO TO EXP240
023400          MOVE M-SUP-NAME TO SUP240
023500      WHEN PCNT = 5
023600          MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE250
023700          MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME250
023800          MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN250
023900          MOVE I-THRESHOLD-QTY TO THRES250
024000          MOVE M-DATE-OF-INTRO TO EXP250
024100          MOVE M-SUP-NAME TO SUP250
024200      WHEN PCNT = 6
024300          MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE260
024400          MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME260
024500          MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN260
024600          MOVE I-THRESHOLD-QTY TO THRES260
024700          MOVE M-DATE-OF-INTRO TO EXP260
024800          MOVE M-SUP-NAME TO SUP260
024900      WHEN OTHER
025000          MOVE 0 TO PCNT

```

```
025100          END-EVALUATE
025200          ELSE MOVE 0 TO PCNT.
025300 END-PHARMA-PARA.
```

## SAMPLE OUTPUT

\*\*\*\*\*

PROGRAM NAME : LAX1

SQL  
---

```
SELECT T1.DRUG_CODE,T1.DRUG_NAME,COMP_NAME,SUP_NAME,
       DRUG_QTY,THRESHOLD_QTY,PRICE_PER_UNIT
FROM LAX_TAB
WHERE T1.DRUG_CODE > T2.DRUG_CODE
      AND T2.DRUG_CODE > T3.DRUG_CODE
      AND T3.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
      AND T4.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
      AND T4.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
      AND T4.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
```

COLUMNS IN UNIQUE WHERE

-----

T1.DRUG\_CODE  
T2.DRUG\_CODE  
T3.DRUG\_CODE  
T4.DRUG\_CODE

TABLES ACCESSED

-----

LAX\_TAB

```
SQL_TYPE       : SELECT
NO OF COLUMNS : 7
NO OF OPERATOR : 6
NO OF DISTINCT : 4
NO OF AND      : 5
NO OF OR      : 0
NO OF >=     : 0
NO OF <=     : 0
NO OF =      : 0
NO OF >      : 6
NO OF <      : 0
DISTINCT      : NO
LIKE         : NO
SELECT *     : NO
```

NOT IN : NO

GUIDELINES

-----

\*\*\*\*\*

PROGRAM NAME : LAX1

SQL

---

```
SELECT * FROM
LAX_TAB
WHERE T1.DRUG_CODE > T2.DRUG_CODE
      AND T2.DRUG_CODE > T3.DRUG_CODE
      AND T1.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
```

COLUMNS IN UNIQUE WHERE

-----

T1.DRUG\_CODE

T2.DRUG\_CODE

SQL\_TYPE : SELECT

NO OF COLUMNS : 7

NO OF OPERATOR : 3

NO OF DISTINCT : 2

NO OF AND : 2

NO OF OR : 0

NO OF >= : 0

NO OF <= : 0

NO OF = : 0

NO OF > : 3

NO OF < : 0

DISTINCT : NO

LIKE : NO

SELECT \* : YES

NOT IN : NO

GUIDELINES

-----

1) SELECT \* IS USED IN THE SQL. SQL SHOULD ALWAYS LIST THE NAMED COLUMNS TO BE RETURNED TO THE PROGRAM. SELECT \* SHOULD NEVER BE USED.

\*\*\*\*\*

PROGRAM NAME : LAX1

SQL

---

```
SELECT DISTINCT COL1, COL2 , COUNT(*) FROM
TRG3AUSR.MASTER57 WHERE COL1 > 20
GROUP BY COL1, COL2 HAVING COUNT(*) > 50
ORDER BY COL1
```

COLUMNS IN ORDER BY

-----

COL1

COLUMN FUNCTION

-----

COUNT(\*)

COLUMNS IN GROUP BY

-----

COL1

COL2

COLUMNS IN UNIQUE WHERE

-----

COL1

TABLES ACCESSED

-----

TRG3AUSR.MASTER57

SQL\_TYPE : SELECT

NO OF COLUMNS : 2

NO OF OPERATOR : 1

NO OF DISTINCT : 1

NO OF AND : 0

NO OF OR : 0

NO OF >= : 0

NO OF <= : 0

NO OF = : 0

NO OF > : 0

NO OF < : 0

DISTINCT : YES

LIKE : NO

SELECT \* : NO

NOT IN : NO



GUIDELINES

-----

- 7) AVOID USING DISTINCT. IF DUPLICATES WILL NOT CAUSE A PROBLEM, DO NOT CODE DISTINCT.
- 10) TRY TO SORT ONLY ON INDEXED COLUMNS. WHEN USING ORDER BY GROUP BY, DISTINCT. IT IS BEST TO USE ONLY INDEXED COLUMNS.

\*\*\*\*\*

PROGRAM NAME : LAX1

SQL

---

```
SELECT DISTINCT
  DRUG_CODE AS "DRUG",
  DRUG_QTY, AVG(DRUG), COUNT(*)
  INTO :M-DRUG-CODE, :M-DRUG-NAME, :M-COMP-NAME, :M-SUP-
        :I-DRUG-QTY, :I-THRESHOLD-QTY, :P-PRICE-PER-UN
  FROM QUAL.TABLE5 T1, TABLE2 T4
  WHERE SUP_NAME=12 AND COL LIKE "A%"
  AND T2.DRUG_CODE NOT IN (M,F)
  GROUP BY DRUG_CODE ,DRUG_QTY
  HAVING COUNT(*) > 5
  ORDER BY PEOPLE, CODE, SUP_NAME
```

COLUMNS IN ORDER BY

-----

PEOPLE  
CODE  
SUP\_NAME

COLUMN FUNCTION

-----

AVG(DRUG)  
COUNT(\*)

COLUMNS IN GROUP BY

-----

DRUG\_CODE  
DRUG\_QTY

COLUMNS IN UNIQUE WHERE

-----

SUP\_NAME

TABLES ACCESSED

-----  
QUAL.TABLE5  
TABLE2

SQL\_TYPE : SELECT  
NO OF COLUMNS : 2  
NO OF OPERATOR : 1  
NO OF DISTINCT : 1  
NO OF AND : 0  
NO OF OR : 0  
NO OF >= : 0  
NO OF <= : 0  
NO OF = : 0  
NO OF > : 0  
NO OF < : 0  
DISTINCT : YES  
LIKE : YES  
SELECT \* : NO  
NOT IN : YES

GUIDELINES

-----

- 7) AVOID USING DISTINCT. IF DUPLICATES WILL NOT CAUSE A PROBLEM, DO NOT CODE DISTINCT.
- 10) TRY TO SORT ONLY ON INDEXED COLUMNS. WHEN USING ORDER BY GROUP BY, DISTINCT. IT IS BEST TO USE ONLY INDEXED COLUMNS.
- 22) USE IN INSTEAD OF LIKE. IF YOU KNOW THAT ONLY CERTAIN OCCURRENCES EXIST, USING IN WITH THE SPECIFIC LIST IS MORE EFFICIENT THAN USING LIKE.
- 23) AVOID USING NOT (EXCEPT WITH EXISTS). NOT SHOULD ONLY BE USED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO VERY COMPLEX PREDICATES.

\*\*\*\*\*

PROGRAM NAME : LAX1

SQL  
---

```
SELECT * FROM
SRIRAM
WHERE A > B AND A <=D AND A=F
      AND T2.DRUG_CODE > T3.DRUG_CODE
      AND T1.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
```

COLUMNS IN UNIQUE WHERE

-----

A  
T2.DRUG\_CODE  
T1.DRUG\_CODE

SQL\_TYPE : SELECT  
NO OF COLUMNS : 3  
NO OF OPERATOR : 5  
NO OF DISTINCT : 3  
NO OF AND : 4  
NO OF OR : 0  
NO OF >= : 0  
NO OF <= : 1  
NO OF = : 1  
NO OF > : 3  
NO OF < : 0  
DISTINCT : NO  
LIKE : NO  
SELECT \* : YES  
NOT IN : NO

#### GUIDELINES

-----

1) SELECT \* IS USED IN THE SQL. SQL SHOULD ALWAYS LIST THE NAMED COLUMNS TO BE RETURNED TO THE PROGRAM. SELECT \* SHOULD NEVER BE USED.

---

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## DB2 UDB for LUW 8.2 – how to list tablespace information

This article looks at how to get DB2 UDB for LUW tablespace information in an easy-to-read format.

A REXX EXEC was published in *DB2 Update* in March 2003 (see 'Formatting the LIST TABLESPACE output' in issue 125) to list tablespace information in a more readable format than the native **db2 list tablespace show detail** command. What happens if the output format changes? You will need to modify

the program. There is another way to get the tablespace information and that is to use the snapshot table functions.

The following was run on a Windows 2000 Professional system running DB2 UDB V8.2 and using the SAMPLE database.

First let's look at the SNAPSHOT command. The SNAPSHOT command you would use to get tablespace information for the SAMPLE database is:

```
>db2 get snapshot for tablespaces on sample
```

This command produces lots of output, and you could write a program to accept this and format it for you. However, this is no better than issuing the LIST TABLESPACE command and processing the output – you still need to write and, more importantly, maintain a program.

So now let's look at the SNAPSHOT table functions. These table functions are documented in the *SQL Reference* volume 1 (Chapter 3 – 'Functions'). The main ones we are interested in are SNAPSHOT\_TBS (activity from a tablespace) and SNAPSHOT\_TBS\_CFG (configuration information from a tablespace). These tables can be queried as normal tables, so to list all the columns in the tables we can use the following query:

```
>db2 connect to SAMPLE
```

```
>db2 describe select * from table(SNAPSHOT_TBS('SAMPLE',-2)) as s
```

where *SAMPLE* is the database we are connected to.

The columns for the SNAPSHOT\_TBS and SNAPSHOT\_TBS\_CFG tables are shown below:

<i>SNAPSHOT_TBS</i>	<i>SNAPSHOT_TBS_CFG</i>
SNAPSHOT_TIMESTAMP (TS)	SNAPSHOT_TIMESTAMP (TS)
POOL_DATA_L_READS (BI)	TABLESPACE_ID (BI)
POOL_DATA_P_READS (BI)	TABLESPACE_NAME (VARCHAR)
POOL_ASYNC_DATA_READS (BI)	TABLESPACE_TYPE (SI)
POOL_DATA_WRITES (BI)	TABLESPACE_STATE (BI)
POOL_ASYNC_DATA_WRITES (BI)	NUM QUIESCERS (BI)
POOL_INDEX_L_READS (BI)	STATE_CHANGE_OBJ_ID (BI)

POOL_INDEX_P_READS (BI)	STATE_CHANGE_TBS_ID (BI)
POOL_INDEX_WRITES (BI)	MIN_RECOVERY_TIME (TS)
POOL_ASYNC_INDEX_WRITES (BI)	TBS_CONTENTS_TYPE (SI)
POOL_READ_TIME (BI)	BUFFERPOOL_ID (BI)
POOL_WRITE_TIME (BI)	NEXT_BUFFERPOOL_ID (BI)
POOL_ASYNC_READ_TIME (BI)	PAGE_SIZE (BI)
POOL_ASYNC_WRITE_TIME (BI)	EXTENT_SIZE (BI)
POOL_ASYNC_DATA_READ_REQS (BI)	PREFETCH_SIZE (BI)
DIRECT_READS (BI)	TOTAL_PAGES (BI)
DIRECT_WRITES (BI)	USABLE_PAGES (BI)
DIRECT_READ_REQS (BI)	USED_PAGES (BI)
DIRECT_WRITE_REQS (BI)	FREE_PAGES (BI)
DIRECT_READ_TIME (BI)	PENDING_FREE_PAGES (BI)
DIRECT_WRITE_TIME (BI)	HIGH_WATER_MARK (BI)
UNREAD_PREFETCH_PAGES (BI)	REBALANCER_MODE (BI)
POOL_ASYNC_INDEX_READS (BI)	REBALANCER_EXTENTS_REMAINING (BI)
POOL_DATA_TO_ESTORE (BI)	REBALANCER_EXTENTS_PROCESSED (BI)
POOL_INDEX_TO_ESTORE (BI)	REBALANCER_PRIORITY (BI)
POOL_INDEX_FROM_ESTORE (BI)	REBALANCER_START_TIME (TS)
POOL_DATA_FROM_ESTORE (BI)	REBALANCER_RESTART_TIME (TS)
FILES_CLOSED (BI)	LAST_EXTEND_MOVED (BI)
TABLESPACE_NAME (VARCHAR)	NUM_RANGES (BI)
	NUM_CONTAINERS (BI)

where *BI* is bigint, *SI* is smallint, and *TS* is timestamp.

You can see that there are lots of columns here and lots of information! All the columns are described in detail in the *SQL Reference* manual, so I won't go through them again – what I will do is show some queries that you can run to replace the **LIST TABLESPACE(S)** commands.

The **LIST TABLESPACES** command returns the values *Tablespace ID*, *Name*, *Type*, *Contents*, *State*, and *Detailed explanation* (this is shown in the example output below):

```
>db2 list tablespaces
```

```
Tablespaces for Current Database
```

```
Tablespace ID          = 0
Name                   = SYSCATSPACE
Type                   = System managed space
Contents               = Any data
State                  = 0x0000
Detailed explanation:
  Normal
```

The equivalent columns (there isn't an equivalent for *Detailed explanation*) in the SNAPSHOT tables are:

```
TABLESPACE_ID (BI)
TABLESPACE_NAME (VARCHAR)
TABLESPACE_TYPE (SI)
TABLESPACE_STATE (BI)
TBS_CONTENTS_TYPE (SI)
```

Therefore my query would look like this:

```
>db2 select snapshot_timestamp TABLESPACE_ID,
substr(tablespace_name,1,20), tablespace_type, tablespace_state,
tbs_contents_type as type from table(SNAPSHOT_TBS_CFG('sample',-2)) as s
```

Which would produce the following output:

TABLESPACE_ID	2	TABLESPACE_TYPE	TABLESPACE_STATE	TYPE
0	SYSCATSPACE	1	0	0
1	TEMPSPACE1	1	0	2
2	USERSPACE1	1	0	0
3	SYSTOOLSPACE	1	0	0

(not showing all the output and the timestamp as the first column).

Note that we get a snapshot timestamp as part of the output. So, to store the output, I could create a table called TAB\_LIST\_TBS as shown below:

```
>db2 create table tab_list_tbs (timestamp timestamp, TABLESPACE_ID
bigint, TABLESPACE_NAME VARCHAR(128), TABLESPACE_TYPE smallint,
TABLESPACE_STATE bigint, TBS_CONTENTS_TYPE smallint)
```

And I would populate it thus:

```
>db2 insert into tab_list_tbs select snapshot_timestamp, TABLESPACE_ID,
substr(tablespace_name,1,20), tablespace_type, tablespace_state,
tbs_contents_type from table(SNAPSHOT_TBS_CFG('sample',-2)) as s
```

This would be just the basics of what we would want in the table. For DMS tablespaces we might want to record a tablespace percentage full value, etc.

So let's look at the other LIST TABLESPACE commands and 'translate' those.

Say we want to find the container information for the two

tablespaces shown below.

Tablespace (TS2C), which we defined with two SMS containers:

```
>db2 CREATE REGULAR TABLESPACE TS2C PAGESIZE 4 K MANAGED BY SYSTEM
USING ('C:\cont1', 'C:\cont2' ) EXTENTSIZE 16 OVERHEAD 10.5 PREFETCHSIZE
16 TRANSFERRATE 0.14 BUFFERPOOL IBMDEFAULTBP DROPPED TABLE RECOVERY ON
```

and tablespace (TS1D), which we defined with one DMS container:

```
>db2 CREATE REGULAR TABLESPACE TS1D PAGESIZE 4 K MANAGED BY DATABASE
USING ( FILE 'C:\Temp\dms01' 5120 ) EXTENTSIZE 16 OVERHEAD 10.5
PREFETCHSIZE 16 TRANSFERRATE 0.14 BUFFERPOOL IBMDEFAULTBP DROPPED
TABLE RECOVERY ON
```

First we have to get the *Tablespace ID* (using the **list tablespaces** command):

```
>db2 list tablespaces
```

```
.....
```

```
Tablespace ID          = 10
Name                   = TS2C
Type                   = System managed space
Contents               = Any data
State                  = 0x0000
Detailed explanation:
Normal
```

```
Tablespace ID          = 11
Name                   = TS1D
Type                   = Database managed space
Contents               = Any data
State                  = 0x0000
Detailed explanation:
Normal
```

To get the container details for tablespaces 10 and 11 we would use the following commands:

```
>db2 list tablespace containers for 10
```

```
Container ID          = 0
Name                  = C:\cont1
Type                  = Path

Container ID          = 1
Name                  = C:\cont2
```

Type = Path

```
>db2 list tablespace containers for 11
```

Tablespace Containers for Tablespace 11

```
Container ID = 0
Name = C:\Temp\dms01
Type = File
```

This query returns the *Container ID*, its **Name**, and its **Type**. The equivalent SNAPSHOT table columns (taken from the SNAPSHOT\_CONTAINER) table are shown below:

```
>db2 select snapshot_timestamp TABLESPACE_ID,
substr(tablespace_name,1,11), container_id, substr(container_name,1,35),
container_type from table(SNAPSHOT_CONTAINER('sample',-2)) as s
```

TABLESPACE_ID	2	CONTAINER_ID	4	CONTAINER_TYPE
10	TS2C	0	C:\cont1	0
10	TS2C	1	C:\cont2	0
11	TS1D	0	C:\Temp\dms01	6

(The output above shows just the information for tablespaces 10 and 11 and without the timestamp information.)

You can see that the container type for an SMS tablespace is 0 and for a DMS file is 6.

We have seen how the SNAPSHOT table functions can replace the **list tablespace** command and make querying and recording tablespace information easier than writing and maintaining scripts.

---

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## Submitting DB2 commands through IFI

You can use IFI (the Instrumentation Facility Interface) in a monitor program (a program or function outside DB2 that receives information about DB2) to perform the following



tasks:

- Submit DB2 commands through IFI.
- Obtain trace data.
- Pass data to DB2 through IFI.

This article describes the first task. The first option on the selection panel creates all the necessary DDL statements for loading all DB2 commands into the table (tip: put all DROP commands into comments during the initial execution of the generated job). Option 2 populates the table with commands together with their full syntax from the sequential file. Option 3 displays all DB2 commands and after you choose one of them you will see its command syntax in the upper part of the panel. Next, in the command field having the required options (clauses), you should enter the command you want to execute. The result of the command (or error report) will be displayed on a separate panel.

A monitor program issuing IFI requests must be connected to DB2 at the thread level. If the program contains SQL statements, you must precompile the program and create a DB2 plan using the BIND process. If the monitor program does not contain any SQL statements, it does not have to be precompiled. However, as is the case in all the attachment environments, even though an IFI-only program (ie one with no SQL statements) does not have a plan of its own, it can use any plan to get the thread level connection to DB2. The monitor program can run in either 24- or 31-bit mode.

IFI can be accessed through any of the DB2 attachment facilities. Part of the call attachment facility is a DB2 load module, DSNALI, known as the call attachment facility language interface. DSNALI has the alias names DSNHLI2 and DSNWLI2. The module has five entry points – DSNALI, DSNHLI, DSNHLI2, DSNWLI, and DSNWLI2:

- Entry point DSNALI handles explicit DB2 connection service requests.

- DSNHLI and DSNHLI2 handle SQL calls (use DSNHLI if your application program link-edits CAF; use DSNHLI2 if your application program loads CAF).
- DSNWLI and DSNWLI2 handle IFI calls (use DSNWLI if your application program link-edits CAF; use DSNWLI2 if your application program loads CAF).

You can access the DSNALI module either by explicitly issuing LOAD requests when your program runs, or by including the module in your load module when you link-edit your program. The following example depicts an IFI call in a REXX program:

```
Address LINKPGM "DSNWLI2 COMMAND ifca returnarea outputarea"
```

A DB2 command resides in the output area; a monitor program can submit that command by issuing a COMMAND request to IFI. The DB2 command is processed and the output messages are returned to the monitor program in the return area. The program's IFCA (Instrumentation Facility Communication Area) is a communications area between the monitor program and IFI. IFCA is a required parameter on all IFI requests. It contains information about the success of the call in its return code and reason code fields. The monitor program is responsible for allocating storage for the IFCA and initializing it. The IFCA must be initialized to binary zeros and the eye catcher, 4-byte owner field, and length field, must be set by the monitor program. Failure to properly initialize the IFCA results in IFI requests being denied. The monitor program is also responsible for checking the IFCA return code and reason code fields to determine the status of the request. The IFCA fields are described in Figure 1. The IFCA is mapped by Assembler mapping macro DSNDIFCA.

You must specify a return area on all COMMAND requests. IFI uses the return area to return command responses, synchronous data, and asynchronous data to the monitor program – see Figure 2.

Data returned on a COMMAND request consists of varying-

Name	Hex offset	Data type	Description
IFCALEN	0	Hex, 2 bytes	Length of IFCA.
IFCAFLGS	2	Hex, 1 byte	Processing flags. - IFCAGLBL, X'80' This bit is on if an IFI request is to be processed on all members of a data sharing group.
	3	Hex, 1 byte	Reserved.
IFCAID	4	Character, 4 bytes	Eye catcher for block, IFCA.
IFCAOWNR	8	Character, 4 bytes	Owner field, provided by the monitor program. This value is used to establish ownership of an OPn destination and to verify that a requester can obtain data from the OPn destination. This is not the same as the owner ID of a plan.
IFCARC1	C	Four-byte signed integer	Return code for the IFI call. Binary zero indicates a successful call. See Part 3 of DB2 Messages and Codes for information about reason codes. For a return code of 8 from a COMMAND request, the IFCAR0 and IFCAR15 values contain more information.
IFCARC2	10	Four-byte signed integer	Reason code for the IFI call. Binary zero indicates a successful call. See Part 3 of DB2 Messages and Codes for information about reason codes.

*Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area*

Name	Hex offset	Data type	Description
IFCABM	14	Four-byte signed integer	Number of bytes moved to the return area. A non-zero value in this field indicates information was returned from the call. Only complete records are moved to the monitor program area.
IFCABNM	18	Four-byte signed integer	Number of bytes that did not fit in the return area and still remain in the buffer. Another READA request will retrieve that data. Certain IFI requests return a known quantity of information. Other requests will terminate when the return area is full.
	1C	Four-byte signed integer	Reserved.
IFCARLC	20	Four-byte signed integer	Indicates the number of records lost prior to a READA call. Records are lost when the OP buffer storage is exhausted before the contents of the buffer are transferred to the application program via an IFI READA request. Records that do not fit in the OP buffer are not written and are counted as records lost.

*Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area (cont)*

Name	Hex offset	Data type	Description
IFCAOPN	24	Character, 4 bytes	Destination name used on a READA request. This field identifies the buffer requested, and is required on a READA request. Your monitor program must set this field. The instrumentation facility fills in this field on START TRACE to an OPn destination from a monitor program. If your monitor program started multiple OPn destination traces, the first one is placed in this field. If your monitor program did not start an OPn destination trace, the field is not modified. The OPn destination and owner ID are used on subsequent READA calls to find the asynchronous buffer.
IFCAOPNL	28	Two-byte signed integer	Length of the OPn destinations started. On any command entered by IFI, the value is set to X'0004'. If an OPn destination is started, the length is incremented to include all OPn destinations started.
	2A	Two-byte signed integer	Reserved.
IFCAOPNR	2C	Character, 8 fields of 4 bytes each	Space to return 8 OPn destination values.

*Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area (cont)*

Name	Hex offset	Data type	Description
IFCATNOL	4C	Two-byte signed integer	Length of the trace numbers plus 4. On any command entered by IFI the value is set to X'0004'. If a trace is started, the length is incremented to include all trace numbers started.
	4E	Two-byte signed integer	Reserved.
IFCATNOR	50	Character, 8 fields of 2 bytes each	Space to hold up to eight EBCDIC trace numbers that were started. The trace number is required if the MODIFY TRACE command is used on a subsequent call.
IFCADL	60	Hex, 2 bytes	Length of diagnostic information.
	62	Hex, 2 bytes	Reserved.
IFCADD	64	Character, 80 bytes	Diagnostic information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IFCAFCI, offset 64, 6 bytes</li> </ul> <p>This contains the RBA of the first CI in the active log if IFCARC2 is 00E60854. See "Reading specific log records (IFCID 0129)" in topic APPENDIX1.3.3.2 for more information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IFCAR0, offset 6C, 4 bytes</li> </ul>

*Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area (cont)*

Name	Hex offset	Data type	Description
IFCADD	64	Character, 80 bytes	<p>For COMMAND requests, this field contains -1 or the return code from the component that executed the command.</p> <p>- IFCAR15, offset 70, 4 bytes</p> <p>For COMMAND requests, this field contains one of the following values:</p> <p>0 The command completed successfully  4 Internal error.  8 The command was not processed because of errors in the command.  12 The component that executed the command returned the return code in IFCAR0.  16 An abend occurred during command processing. Command processing might be incomplete, depending on when the error occurred. See IFCAR0 for more information.</p>

*Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area (cont)*

Name	Hex offset	Data type	Description
IFCADD	64	Character, 80 bytes	<p>Response buffer storage was not available. The command completed, but no response messages are available. See IFCAR0 for more information.</p> <p>24 Storage was not available in the DSNMSTR address space. The command was not processed.</p> <p>28 CSA storage was not available. If a response buffer is available, the command might have partially completed. See IFCAR0 for more information.</p> <p>32 The user is not authorized to issue the command. The command was not processed.</p> <p>- IFCAGBPN, offset 74, 8 bytes</p>

*Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area (cont)*



Name	Hex offset	Data type	Description
IFCADD	64	Character, 80 bytes	<p>This is the group buffer pool name in error if IFCARC2 is 00E60838 or 00E60860</p> <p>- IFCABSRQ, offset 88, 4 bytes</p> <p>This is the size of the return area required when the reason code is 00E60864.</p> <p>- ICAHLRS, offset 8C, 6 bytes</p> <p>This field can contain the highest LRSN or log RBA in the active log (when WQALLMOD is 'H'). Or, it can contain the RBA of the log CI given to the Log Exit when the last CI written to the log was not full, or an RBA of zero (when WQALLMOD is 'P').</p>
IFCAGRSN	98	Four-byte signed integer	<p>Reason code for the situation in which an calls requests data from members of a data sharing group, and not all the data is returned from group members. See Part 3 of DB2 Messages and Codes for information about reason codes.</p>

*Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area (cont)*

Name	Hex offset	Data type	Description
IFCAGBM	9C	Four-byte signed integer	Total length of data that was returned from other data sharing group members and fit in the return area.
IFCAGBNM	A0	Four-byte signed integer	Total length of data that was returned from other data sharing group members and did not fit in the return area.
IFCADMBR	A4	Character, 8 bytes	Name of a single data sharing group member on which an IFI request is to be executed. Otherwise, this field is blank. If this field contains a member name, DB2 ignores field IFCAGLBL.
IFCARMBR	AC	Character, 8 bytes	Name of the data sharing group member from which data is being returned. DB2 sets this field in each copy of the IFCA that it places in the return area, not in the IFCA of the application that makes IFI request.

*Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area (cont)*

length segments (X'xxxxrrrr', where the length is two bytes and the next two bytes are reserved) followed by the message text. More than one record can be returned. The last character in the return area is a new-line character (X'15'). The output area is used by COMMAND and WRITE requests. The area can contain a DB2 command or information to be written to the

Hex offset	Data type	Description
0	Signed four-byte integer	The length of the return area, plus 4. This must be set by the monitor program. The valid range for READA requests is 100 to 1048576 (X'00000064' to X'00100000').
4	Character, varying-length	DB2 places as many varying-length records as it can fit into the area following the length field. The monitor program's length field is not modified by DB2. Each varying-length trace record has a 2-byte length field. After a COMMAND request, the last character in the return area is a new-line character (X'15').

*Figure 2: Return area*

instrumentation facility. The first two bytes of an area contain the length of the monitor program's record to write or the DB2 command to be issued, plus four additional bytes. The next two bytes are reserved. You can specify any length from 10 to 4096 (X'000A0000' to X'10000000'). The rest of the area is the actual command or record text. The record returned from a command request can contain none or many message text segments. Each segment is a varying-length message (LLZZ, where LL is the 2-byte length and ZZ is a 2-byte reserved area) followed by message text. The IFCA's IFCABM field contains the total number of bytes moved.

## CMDREXX0

```
/* rexx */
Address ISPEXEC 'select panel(CMDPNL1)'

SYSADM.CMDFILE.STAL (FB/80/27920)

-ALTER BUFFERPOOL
```

Alters attributes for the buffer pools

```
>>_ALTER BUFFERPOOL__(__bpname__)_>
|_VPSIZE(integer)_|>
>_>
|_VPTYPE__ _PRIMARY__ _| |_HPSIZE(integer)_|>
|_DATASPACE_|>
>_>
|_VPSEQT(integer)_| |_VPPSEQT(integer)_|>
>_>
|_VPXPSEQT(integer)_| |_HPSEQT(integer)_| |_DWQT(integer)_|>
>_>
|_VDWQT(integer1,integer2)_| |_CASTOUT(__YES__)_|>
|_NO__|>
>_>
|_PGSTEAL__ _LRU__ _|>
|_FIFO_|>
```

-ALTER GROUPBUFFERPOOL

Alters attributes for the group buffer pools

```
>>_ALTER GROUPBUFFERPOOL__(__gbpname__)_>
|_structure-name_|>
>_>
|_GBPCACHE(__YES__)_| |_AUTOREC(__YES__)_|>
|_NO__| |_NO__|>
>_>
|_RATIO(ratio)_| |_CLASST(integer)_| |_GBPOOLT(integer)_|>
>_>
|_GBPCHKPT(integer)_|>
```

-ALTER UTILITY

Alters parameter values of the REORG utility

```
>>_ALTER__UTILITY__(__utility-id__)_REORG_>
>_>
|_DEADLINE(__NONE__)_| |_MAXRO(__integer__)_|>
|_timestamp_| |_DEFER__|>
>_>
|_LONGLOG(__CONTINUE__)_| |_DELAY(__integer__)_|>
|_TERM__|>
|_DRAIN__|>
```

-ARCHIVE LOG

Enables a site to close a current active log and open the next available log dataset

```
>>_ARCHIVE LOG_>
|_SCOPE(MEMBER)_>
>_|>
```

```

|_SCOPE(GROUP)_____
|_MODE(QUIESCE)_____|
|          |_TIME(nnn)_| |          _NO_ | |
|          |          | |          _WAIT(_|_YES_|_)_| |
|_CANCEL OFFLOAD_____

```

**-CANCEL THREAD**

Cancels processing for specific local or distributed threads

```

>>_CANCEL_ _THREAD(token)_____>
      |_DDF THREAD(_ _luwid_ _)| |_DUMP_| |_NOBACKOUT_|
      |_token_|

```

**-DISPLAY ARCHIVE**

Displays information about archive log processing

```

>>_DISPLAY ARCHIVE_____>

```

**-DISPLAY BUFFERPOOL**

Displays information about the buffer pools

```

>>_DISPLAY BUFFERPOOL_ |_( __ACTIVE__ )_____>
      |_( __*__ )_____
      | <_, _____ |
      |_( __bpname_|_ )_|
> _____>
|          _INTERVAL_ | |          _ACTIVE_ |
|_DETAIL(_|_____|_)_| |_LIST(_|_____|_)_|
|_*_____ |_*_____
          _ACTIVE_
> _____>
|_LSTATS_| |_*_____
> _____>
|          * _____ |
|          | <_, _____ | |
|_DBNAME(_|__database-name_|_|_)_|
|_name1:name2_____ |
|_name*_____ |
> _____>
|          * _____ | |_GBPDEP(_ _YES_ _)| |
|          | <_, _____ | |          _NO_ |
|_SPACENAM(_|__space-name_|_|_)_|
|_name1:name2_____ |
|_name*_____ |
> _____>
|_CASTOWNR(_ _YES_ _)|
|_NO_ |

```

**-DISPLAY DATABASE**

Displays status information about DB2 databases

```
<_,_____
>>_DISPLAY DATABASE_( _ database-name_|_____ )_____>
|_*_____|
|_dbname1:dbname2_____|
|_dbname*_____|
|_*dbname_____|
|_*dbname*_____|
|_*dbstring1*dbstring2*_|
>_____>
| |_USE_____|
| |_CLAIMERS_|
| |_LOCKS_____|
| |_LPL_____|
| |_WEPR_____|
|
|_SPACENAM_( _ space-name_|_____ )_____>
| |_*_____|
| |_spacename1:spacename2_____|
| |_spacename*_____|
| |_*spacename_____|
| |_*spacename*_____|
| |_*spacestring1*spacestring2*_|
|_____>
| |_USE_____| |_ONLY_|
| |_CLAIMERS_|
| |_LOCKS_____|
| |_LPL_____|
| |_WEPR_____|
|_ONLY_____>
>_____>
| <_,_____ |
|_PART( _ integer_|_____ )_|
|_integer1:integer2_|
>_____>
| _50_____ | |_AFTER_| |_ACTIVE_|
|_LIMIT( |_integer_|_ )_|
|_*_____|
>_____>
|_RESTRICT_( _ )_|
| <_,_____ |
| |_ACHKP_|_|
| |_CHKP_____|
| |_COPY_____|
| |_GRECP_____|
| |_LPL_____|
| |_RBDP_____|
| |_RECP_____|
| |_REORP_____|
```

```

|_RO_____|
|_STOP_____|
|_UT_____|
|_UTRO_____|
|_UTRW_____|
|_UTUT_____|
|_UT*_____|
|_WEPR_____|
> _____>
|_ADVISORY__(_____)_|
|<_,_____|
|_ICOPY_|_|
|_AUXW_____|

```

-DISPLAY DDF  
Display the distributed data facility

```

>>_DISPLAY DDF_____>
|_DETAIL_|

```

-DISPLAY FUNCTION SPECIFIC  
Displays statistics about external user-defined functions

```

>>_DISPLAY FUNCTION SPECIFIC_____>
|_(*.*)_____|
>|_____|>
|<_,_____|
|_(____schema.specific-function-name_|_)_|
|_schema.partial-name*_____|

```

-DISPLAY GROUP  
Displays information about the data sharing group to which a DB2 subsystem belongs

```

>>_DISPLAY GROUP_____>
|_DETAIL_|

```

-DISPLAY GROUPBUFFERPOOL  
Displays status information about DB2 group buffer pools

```

>>_DISPLAY GROUPBUFFERPOOL_____>
|_(*)_____|
|<_,_____|
|_(____gbpname_|_)_|
|_structure-name_|
> _____>
|_*_____| |_MDETAIL_____| | |
|_TYPE__(_|_GCONN_|_)_| |_INTERVAL_|
|_MCONN_| |_(|_|_)_|
|_NOCACHE_| |_*_____|

```

```

> _____>
|_GDETAIL_ | _____| | _____NO_| |
| _____INTERVAL_| | _____CONNLIST_(|_YES_|_)_|
|_(|_____)|_|
|_*_|

```

**-DISPLAY LOCATION**

Displays status information about distributed threads

```

>>__DISPLAY LOCATION__|_____>
| _____(*)_|
| <_,_____ |
|_(____ _location-name_____|_)_|
|_partial-location*_|
|_<luname>_|
|_ipaddr_|

```

```

> _____>
|_DETAIL_|

```

**-DISPLAY LOG**

Displays log information and status of the offload task

```

>>__DISPLAY LOG_____>

```

**-DISPLAY PROCEDURE**

Displays status information about stored procedures

```

>>__DISPLAY PROCEDURE__|_____>
| _____(*)_*_|
| <_,_____ |
|_(____ _schema.procedure-name_____|_)_|
|_schema.partial-name*_|
|_procedure-name_|
|_partial-name*_|

```

```

> _____>
| _____MEMBER_|
|_SCOPE_(|_____)|_|
|_GROUP_|

```

**-DISPLAY RLIMIT**

Displays status information about the resource limit facility (governor)

```

>>__DISPLAY RLIMIT_____>

```

**-DISPLAY THREAD**

Displays information about DB2 threads

```

>>__DISPLAY THREAD_____>
| <_,_____ |

```



```

|_( ___ _connection-name___ _|_ )_|
|      |_partial-connection*_|      |
|_( * )_|
>_____>
|      _ACTIVE_|
|_TYPE( |_INDOUBT_| )_|
|_*_|
|_INACTIVE_|
|_POSTPONED_|
>_____>
|      <_,_____ | |_DETAIL_|
|_ _LOCATION( ___ _location-name___ _|_ )_|
|      |_partial-location*_|      |
|      |_*_|
|      <_,_____ |
|_LUWID( ___ _luwid___ |_)_|
|_partial-luwid*_|
|_token_|
>_____>
|      <_,_____ |
|_RRSURID_ _ ( _rrs-urid|_ ) _|
|_( * )_|

```

#### -DISPLAY TRACE

Displays information about DB2 traces

```

|_( * )_|
>>_DISPLAY TRACE_|_____>
|_( _PERFM_ )_|
|_( _ACCTG_ )_|
|_( _STAT_ )_|
|_( _AUDIT_ )_|
|_( _MONITOR_ )_|
>_____>
|      <_,_____ |
|_DEST( ___ _GTF_ |_)_|
|_SMF_|
|_SRV_|
|_OPn_|
>_____>
|      *|
|      | <_,_____ | | <_,_____ |
|_ _PLAN( ___ _plan-name_| )_ AUTHID( ___ _auth-id_| )_|
|      *|
|      | <_,_____ | | <_,_____ |
|_CLASS( ___ _integer_| )_ TNO( ___ _integer_| )_|
|      *|
|      | <_,_____ |
|_LOCATION( | ___ _location-name_| | )_|
|_<lname>_|

```

```

> _____ |_nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn____| _____>
|_DETAIL(output-type)_| |_COMMENT(string)_|

```

**-DISPLAY UTILITY**

Displays status information about a DB2 utility

```

>> __DISPLAY UTILITY__( _utility-id_____ )_____>
|_partial-utility-id*_|
|_*_____|
> _____>
| _____<_,_____ |
|_MEMBER(__member-name|_)_|

```

**-MODIFY TRACE**

Changes the IFCIDs (trace events) associated with a particular active trace

```

>> __MODIFY TRACE__( _PERFM__ )__CLASS( |__integer_|_| )_____>
|_ACCTG__|
|_STAT__|
|_AUDIT__|
|_MONITOR_|
|_*_____|
| _____<_,_____ |
> __TNO(integer)__IFCID( |__ifcid_nbr_|_| )_____>
> _____>
|_COMMENT(string)_|

```

**-RECOVER BSDS**

Reestablishes dual bootstrap datasets

```

>> __RECOVER BSDS_____>

```

**-RECOVER INDOUBT**

Recovers threads left indoubt

```

>> __RECOVER INDOUBT__ _____ ACTION( __COMMIT__ )_____>
|_(connection-name)_| |_ABORT__|
| _____<_,_____ |
> __ID( __correlation-id_|_ )_____>
| |_*_____| |
| | _____<_,_____ |
|_NID(__network-id_|_)_____|
| | _____<_,_____ |
|_LUWID( __luwid_|_ )_____|
|_token_|

```

-RECOVER POSTPONED

Completes back-out processing for units of recovery left incomplete during an earlier restart

```
>>__RECOVER POSTPONED__ _____>
      |_CANCEL_|
```

-RESET GENERICLU

Purges information stored by VTAM in the coupling facility

```
>>__RESET GENERICLU__ (<_,_____
      |_____|_luname_|_|_)_____>
      |_____|_netid.luname_|_|
      |_(*)_____|
```

-RESET INDOUBT

Purges information displayed in the indoubt thread report generated by the -DISPLAY THREAD command

```
>>__RESET INDOUBT_____>
      <_,_____
>__ __LUNAME(____luname_|_|_)_____>
  |_____|_*_____||_FORCE_|
  |_____|
  |_____|_LOCATION(____location-name_|_|)_____
  |_____|
  |_____|_IPADDR(____nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn:port_|_|)_____
  |_____|_*_____||_FORCE_|
  |_____|
  |_____|_LUWID(____luwid_|_|)_____
  |_____|_token_|_LOCATION(location-name)|
```

-SET ARCHIVE

Controls the allocation of tape units and the deallocation time of the tape units for archive log processing

```
>>__SET ARCHIVE_____>
      |_COUNT(____integer____)|_|_| |
      |____TIME(____minutes____)|_|
      |_____||_,seconds_|_|
      |_____||_1440_____|_|
      |_____||_NOLIMIT_____|_|
      |____DEFAULT_____||
```

-SET LOG

Modifies the checkpoint frequency

```
>>__SET LOG__ __LOGLOAD(integer)_____>
      |_CHKTIME__(____integer____)|
      |_SUSPEND_____||
```

|\_RESUME\_\_\_\_\_|

-SET SYSPARM

Changes subsystem parameters online

```
>>__SET SYSPARM__ _LOAD( _DSNZPARM_____ )_____>
      |_____ |_load-module-name_| _____|
      |_RELOAD_____|
      |_STARTUP_____|
```

-START DATABASE

Makes the specified database available for use

```
>>__START DATABASE__( <_,_____
      |_*_____|
      |_dbname1:dbname2_____|
      |_dbname*_____|
      |_*dbname_____|
      |_*dbname*_____|
      |_*dbstring1*dbstring2*_|
```

>\_\_\_\_\_>

```
|_____ <_,_____
|_SPACENAM( _space-name_|_____ )
      |_*_____|
      |_spacename1:spacename2_____|
      |_spacename*_____|
      |_*spacename_____|
      |_*spacename*_____|
      |_*spacestring1*spacestring2*_|
```

>\_\_\_\_\_>

```
|_____ <_,_____ |
|_PART( _integer_|_____ )_|
|_integer1:integer2_|
```

>\_\_\_\_\_>

```
|_____ _RW_____ |
|_ACCESS( _|_RO_____ |_)_|
      |_UT_____|
      |_FORCE_|
```

-START DB2

Initializes the DB2 subsystem (can be issued only from an MVS console)

```
>>__START DB2__ _____>
      |_____ _DSNZPARM_____ |
      |_PARM( _|_module name_|_)_|
```

>\_\_\_\_\_>

```
|_____ _*_____ | |_____ _NO_____ |
|_ACCESS( _|_MAINT_|_)_| |_LIGHT( _|_YES_|_)_|
```

>\_\_\_\_\_>

```

    |_MSTR(jc1-substitution)_| |_DBM1(jc1-substitution)_|
> _____>
    |_DIST(jc1-substitution)_|

```

-START DDF

Starts the distributed data facility

```

>>__START DDF_____>

```

-START FUNCTION SPECIFIC

Activates an external function that is stopped

```

>>__START FUNCTION SPECIFIC_____>
    |_(*.*)_____>
> |_____>
    | <_,_____ |
    |_(____ _schema.specific-function-name_ _|_)_|
    |_schema.partial-name*_____|

```

-START PROCEDURE

Activates the definition of stopped or cached stored procedures

```

>>__START PROCEDURE_ |_(*.*)_____>
    | <_,_____ |
    |_(____ _schema.procedure-name_ _|_)_|
    |_schema.partial-name*__|
    |_procedure-name_____|
    |_partial-name*_____|

```

-START RLIMIT

Starts the resource limit facility (governor)

```

>>__START RLIMIT_____>
    |_ID=id_|

```

-START TRACE

Initiates DB2 trace activity

```

>>__START TRACE__( _PERFM_ _ )_____>
    |_ACCTG____|
    |_STAT_____|
    |_AUDIT____|
    |_MONITOR_|
> _____>
    | <_,_____ |
    | >__DEST(____ _GTF_ |_)_____>
    | |_SMF_|
    | |_SRV_|
    | |_OPn_|

```

```

|          |__OPX_|
> _____>
|          |__*_____|          |__*_____|
|          |<_,_____|          |<_,_____|
| >__PLAN( |__plan-name_|_| )__AUTHID( |__authorization-id_|_| )>
|          |__*_____|          |__*_____|
|          |<_,_____|          |<_,_____|
| >__CLASS( |__integer_|_| )__IFCID( |__ifcid_|_| )>
|          |__*_____|          |<_,_____|
| >__BUFSIZE( |__k_bytes_|_| )__TDATA( __CORRELATION_|_| )>
|          |          |__TRACE_____|
|          |          |__CPU_____|
|          |          |__DISTRIBUTED_|
| >__LOCATION( __*_____|_| )>
|          |<_,_____| |
|          |__location-name_|_|
|          |<luname>_____|
|          |__ipaddr_____|
> _____>
|__COMMENT(string)|

```

-STOP DATABASE

Makes specified databases unavailable for applications

*Editor's note: this article will be concluded next month.*

*Nikola Lazovic*

*DB2 System Administrator*

*Postal Savings Bank (Serbia and Montenegro)*

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## November 2002 – October 2005 index

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Mainstar Software has announced Version 1.8 of MS/VCR, its mirroring solutions suite. MS/VCR helps companies gain use of their online or batch data by augmenting fast data replication tools such as FlashCopy and SnapShot. The tool also uses splits of continuous mirroring tools to clone data either offline or online.

The product supports EMC TimeFinder, IBM PPRC, HDS ShadowImage, Softek Replicator (formerly TDMF), and Innovation's FDRPAS. The cloned data can then be accessed from the same MVS system. MS/VCR cloning reduces production downtime and the costs associated with cloning with traditional tools.

The automation in MS/VCR has been enhanced, particularly in the online DB2 area, to help resource-strapped data centres increase productivity. Support for DB2 Version 8 was formally released in MS/VCR 1.8. There's also support now to clone multiple DB2 subsystems that share the same disk within the same copy, and rename commands to lessen complexity.

For further information contact:  
URL: [www.mainstar.com/pdf/009-0123\\_VCR0108\\_PR.pdf](http://www.mainstar.com/pdf/009-0123_VCR0108_PR.pdf).

\* \* \*

ClearStory Systems has announced Version 2.1 of the Radiant Enterprise Media Server. The new release builds on the product's enterprise DAM capability, now offering integration with DB2 Content Manager and expanded standard database support to include DB2 Universal Database, Microsoft SQL Server, and additional versions of Oracle 9i.

Radiant EMS is a J2EE system, which manages rich media assets (digital video, graphics, multimedia presentations, and compound documents). Integration with DB2 Content Manager allows companies to leverage their existing ECM infrastructure, centralizing all

enterprise content, while incorporating high value rich media assets into enterprise business processes.

For further information contact:  
URL: [www.clearstorysystems.com/company/news-details.asp?id=244](http://www.clearstorysystems.com/company/news-details.asp?id=244).

\* \* \*

Princeton Softech has announced Release 5.4 of Archive for DB2 and Relational Tools, which enables companies to implement Information Governance strategies, improve performance, and mitigate business risks.

Release 5.4 of Archive for DB2 and Relational Tools allows users to deploy their applications, data, and storage to meet evolving business needs. It also offers integration with IBM TotalStorage DR550; facilitating the segregation of DB2 application data for storage in an immutable format for long-term retention. Additional product enhancements continue to optimize batch performance and facilitate the discovery of archived data, say the company.

For further information contact:  
URL: [www.neonesoft.com/product\\_bind.html](http://www.neonesoft.com/product_bind.html)  
[www.princetonsoftech.com/news/press/AR4DB2-RT4DB25.4.asp](http://www.princetonsoftech.com/news/press/AR4DB2-RT4DB25.4.asp).

\* \* \*

Move2open has announced the general availability of its automated suite of conversion tools. Move2open was established to focus on legacy transformation, and in particular the needs of companies converting from CA-IDEAL to open languages such as COBOL and Java, and migrating from CA-DATACOM to open databases such as DB2, Oracle, CA-Ingres, and SQL Server.

For further information contact:  
URL: [www.move2open.com](http://www.move2open.com).

