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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
  IEE6Ø3I Ø8.23.33 OPDATA DISPLAY 728
  PREFIX OWNER SYSTEM SCOPE REMOVE FAILDSP
  .
  - DSNTMSTR MB39Ø27 SYSTEM NO SYSPURGE
  % DSNNMSTR MB39Ø27 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 DSNN.

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

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

  ```
  -DISPLAY GROUP
  DSN71ØØI % DSN7GCMD
  *** BEGIN DISPLAY OF GROUP(........) GROUP LEVEL(...)
  GROUP ATTACH NAME(....)
  --------------------------------------------------------------------
  DB2 SYSTEM IRLM
  MEMBER ID SUBSYS CMDPREF STATUS LVL NAME SUBSYS IRLMPROC
  ........ Ø DSNN % ACTIVE 71Ø MB39Ø27 IRLN IRLMPRON
  --------------------------------------------------------------------
  *** END DISPLAY OF GROUP(........)
  DSN9Ø22I % 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, or press END to Exit
F1 -> Help
F3 -> End

S DB2 System  Prefix  Status  DB2 Level  MVS Name  IRLM Subsys  Irlmproc
- DSNT           -    ACTIVE     71Ø     MB39Ø27      IRLM      IRLMPROC
- DSNN           %    ACTIVE     71Ø     MB39Ø27      IRLN      IRLMPRON

************************** Bottom of data **************************
```

**SUBS REXX PROCEDURE**

```
/*rexx*/
/* 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 ¬= Ø 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 = Ø 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
```

"CONSPROF SOLDISPLAY(NO) SOLNUM(1000)"

/* Display OPDATA console command */
cmd="D 0"
address "TSO"
"CONSOLE SYSCMD("cmd")"
getcode = getmsg("msgs.","SOL",,,wait_time)
if getcode = Ø then
  do
    say "*** GETMSG return code was:" lastrc
    "CONSPROF SOLDISPLAY(YES) SOLNUM(1000)"
    "CONSOLE DEACTIVATE"
    exit
  end
address "TSO"
"CONSPROF SOLDISPLAY(YES) SOLNUM(1000)"
"CONSOLE DEACTIVATE"
address ispexec,
  'tbcreate "slist" names(subs,pref,pref,stat,db2l,mvsn,irlms,irlmp)'
ind=Ø
  do i=1 to msgs.Ø
    /* 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
/* Data not found */
if ind=Ø then do
  address ispexec
  zedmsg = '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//(//)
%same %-
$title +%-/-/- %Command ===>_zcmd / %Scroll ===>_amt +
+-------------------------------------
+Valid cmd:IS+Select DB2 SubSystem,
}F1+-}Help
+or press[END+to Exit
}F3+-}End
+-------------------------------------
#S#DB2 System #Prefix #Status #DB2 Level #MVS Name #IRLM Subsys
#Ir1mproc +
)Model
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 +
+ + + + + +)
+ )F3: Return+

) init
    .HELP = subsp2
) proc
    .HELP = subsp2
    &zcont = subsp2
) end

Bernard Zver (bernard.zver@informatika.si)
DBA (Slovenia)

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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).
EXEC 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
END-EXEC.
EXEC SQL
SELECT * FROM LAX_TAB
WHERE T1.DRUG_CODE > T2.DRUG_CODE
   AND T2.DRUG_CODE > T3.DRUG_CODE
   AND T3.DRUG_CODE > :I-DRUG-CODE
END-EXEC.
EXEC SQL
DELETE
EXEC CICS FORMATTIME
ABSTIME(WS-DATE-TIME)
DDMMYY(WS-DATE)
DATESEP(':')
TIME(WS-TIME)
TIMESEP(':')
NOHANDLE
END-EXEC.
MOVE WS-DATE TO DATE2O.
MOVE WS-TIME TO TIME2O.
END-DATE-PARA.
2000-SEND-PARA.
PERFORM 2000-DATE-PARA.
EXEC 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
END-EXEC.
IF SQLCODE = +100 THEN
  MOVE 1 TO A
ELSE
  MOVE 0 TO A
END-IF.
EXEC 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
END-EXEC.
MAPSET('ZM00057')
ERASE
NOHANDLE
END-EXEC.
EXEC CICS RETURN
*DISPLAY THE MAP FOR DOCTOR OR PHARMACIST OPTION SELECTION*

```
TRANSID('ZM57')
COMMAREA(WS-CURR-PROG-ID)
LENGTH(8)
END-EXEC.
END-SEND-PARA.

DISPLAY THE MAP FOR DOCTOR OR PHARMACIST OPTION SELECTION

EXEC CICS RECEIVE
  MAP('ZM00572')
  MAPSET('ZM00057')
  NOHANDLE
END-EXEC.

IF EIBAID = DFHPF3 THEN
  EXEC CICS
  XCTL PROGRAM('ZM000571')
END-EXEC
ELSE IF EIBAID = DFHPF5 THEN
  MOVE LOW-VALUES TO ZM00572
  MOVE "SELECT OPTION" TO MSG20
  PERFORM 2000-SEND-PARA
ELSE IF EIBAID = DFHENTER THEN
  IF OPTION2I = 'D' THEN
    EXEC SQL
    OPEN CUR1
    END-EXEC
    MOVE LOW-VALUES TO ZM00572
    MOVE 'PHARMACIST SELECTED & PRESS F5 FOR REFRESH' TO MSG20
    PERFORM 2000-PHARMA-PARA UNTIL SQLCODE = +100
    PERFORM 2000-SEND-PARA
    EXEC SQL
    CLOSE CUR2
    END-EXEC
  ELSE IF OPTION2I = 'P' THEN
    EXEC SQL
    OPEN CUR2
    END-EXEC
    MOVE LOW-VALUES TO ZM00572
    MOVE 'DOCTOR SELECTED AND PRESS F5 FOR REFRESH' TO MSG20
    PERFORM 2000-DOCTOR-PARA UNTIL SQLCODE = +100
    PERFORM 2000-SEND-PARA
    EXEC SQL
    CLOSE CUR1
    END-EXEC
  ELSE
    MOVE LOW-VALUES TO ZM00572
    MOVE 'OPTION ENTERED IS INVALID' TO MSG20
    PERFORM 2000-SEND-PARA
END-IF
ELSE
MOVE LOW-VALUES TO ZM005720
MOVE 'INVALID KEY PRESSED' TO MSG20
PERFORM 2000-SEND-PARA
END-IF.
END-RECEIVE-PARA.

DISPLAY THE INQUIRY SCREEN FOR DOCTOR.
THIS DISPLAYS DRUG CODE,DRUG NAME,AND DRUG QUANTITY AVAILABLE.
2000-DOCTOR-PARA.
EXEC SQL
FETCH CUR1 INTO :M-DRUG-CODE,:M-DRUG-NAME,
:I-DRUG-QTY
END-EXEC.
IF SQLCODE NOT = 100
COMPUTE DCNT = DCNT + 1
EVALUATE TRUE
WHEN DCNT = 1
MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE210
MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME210
MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN210
WHEN DCNT = 2
MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE220
MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME220
MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN220
WHEN DCNT = 3
MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE230
MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME230
MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN230
WHEN DCNT = 4
MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE240
MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME240
MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN240
WHEN DCNT = 5
MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE250
MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME250
MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN250
WHEN DCNT = 6
MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE260
MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME260
MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN260
WHEN OTHER
MOVE Ø TO DCNT
END-EVALUATE
ELSE MOVE Ø TO DCNT.
END-DOCTOR-PARA.

DISPLAY THE INQUIRY FOR PHARMACIST
2000-PHARMA-PARA.
EXEC SQL
FETCH CUR2 INTO :M-DRUG-CODE,:M-DRUG-NAME,
END-EXEC.

IF SQLCODE NOT = +100
  COMPUTE PCNT = PCNT + 1
  EVALUATE TRUE
  WHEN PCNT = 1
    MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE21O
    MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME21O
    MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN21O
    MOVE I-THRESHOLD-QTY TO THRES21O
    MOVE M-DATE-OF-INTRO TO EXP21O
    MOVE M-SUP-NAME TO SUP21O
  WHEN PCNT = 2
    MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE22O
    MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME22O
    MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN22O
    MOVE I-THRESHOLD-QTY TO THRES22O
    MOVE M-DATE-OF-INTRO TO EXP22O
    MOVE M-SUP-NAME TO SUP22O
  WHEN PCNT = 3
    MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE23O
    MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME23O
    MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN23O
    MOVE I-THRESHOLD-QTY TO THRES23O
    MOVE M-DATE-OF-INTRO TO EXP23O
    MOVE M-SUP-NAME TO SUP23O
  WHEN PCNT = 4
    MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE24O
    MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME24O
    MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN24O
    MOVE I-THRESHOLD-QTY TO THRES24O
    MOVE M-DATE-OF-INTRO TO EXP24O
    MOVE M-SUP-NAME TO SUP24O
  WHEN PCNT = 5
    MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE25O
    MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME25O
    MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN25O
    MOVE I-THRESHOLD-QTY TO THRES25O
    MOVE M-DATE-OF-INTRO TO EXP25O
    MOVE M-SUP-NAME TO SUP25O
  WHEN PCNT = 6
    MOVE M-DRUG-CODE TO CODE26O
    MOVE M-DRUG-NAME TO NAME26O
    MOVE I-DRUG-QTY TO QUAN26O
    MOVE I-THRESHOLD-QTY TO THRES26O
    MOVE M-DATE-OF-INTRO TO EXP26O
    MOVE M-SUP-NAME TO SUP26O
  WHEN OTHER
    MOVE Ø TO PCNT
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 : Ø
NO OF >= : Ø
NO OF <= : Ø
NO OF = : Ø
NO OF > : 3
NO OF < : Ø
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 > 2Ø
GROUP BY COL1,COL2 HAVING COUNT(*) > 5Ø
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 : Ø
NO OF OR : Ø
NO OF >= : Ø
NO OF <= : Ø
NO OF = : Ø
NO OF > : Ø
NO OF < : Ø
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
*******************************
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNAPSHOT_TBS</th>
<th>SNAPSHOT_TBS_CFG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNAPSHOT_TIMESTAMP (TS)</td>
<td>SNAPSHOT_TIMESTAMP (TS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_DATA_L_READS (BI)</td>
<td>TABLESPACE_ID (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_DATA_P_READS (BI)</td>
<td>TABLESPACE_NAME (VARCHAR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_ASYNC_DATA_READS (BI)</td>
<td>TABLESPACE_TYPE (SI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_DATA_WRITES (BI)</td>
<td>TABLESPACE_STATE (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_ASYNC_DATA_WRITES (BI)</td>
<td>NUM QUIESCERS (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_INDEX_L_READS (BI)</td>
<td>STATE_CHANGE_OBJ_ID (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Name</td>
<td>Data Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_INDEX_P_READS (BI)</td>
<td>State_CHANGE_TBS_ID (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_INDEX_WRITES (BI)</td>
<td>MIN_RECOVERY_TIME (TS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_ASYNC_INDEX_WRITES (BI)</td>
<td>TBS_CONTENTS_TYPE (SI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_READ_TIME (BI)</td>
<td>BUFFERPOOL_ID (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_WRITE_TIME (BI)</td>
<td>NEXT_BUFFERPOOL_ID (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_ASYNC_READ_TIME (BI)</td>
<td>PAGE_SIZE (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_ASYNC_WRITE_TIME (BI)</td>
<td>EXTENT_SIZE (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_ASYNC_DATA_READ_REQS (BI)</td>
<td>PREFETCH_SIZE (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRECT_READS (BI)</td>
<td>TOTAL_PAGES (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRECT_WRITES (BI)</td>
<td>USABLE_PAGES (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRECT_READ_REQS (BI)</td>
<td>USED_PAGES (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRECT_WRITE_REQS (BI)</td>
<td>FREE_PAGES (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRECT_READ_TIME (BI)</td>
<td>PENDING_FREE_PAGES (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIRECT_WRITE_TIME (BI)</td>
<td>HIGH_WATER_MARK (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNREAD_PREFETCH_PAGES (BI)</td>
<td>REBALANCER_MODE (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_ASYNC_INDEX_READS (BI)</td>
<td>REBALANCER_EXTENTS_REMAINING (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_DATA_TO_ESTORE (BI)</td>
<td>REBALANCER_EXTENTS_PROCESSED (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_INDEX_TO_ESTORE (BI)</td>
<td>REBALANCER_PRIORITY (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_INDEX_FROM_ESTORE (BI)</td>
<td>REBALANCER_START_TIME (TS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POOL_DATA_FROM_ESTORE (BI)</td>
<td>REBALANCER_RESTART_TIME (TS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILES_CLOSED (BI)</td>
<td>LAST_EXTEND_MOVED (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLESPACE_NAME (VARCHAR)</td>
<td>NUM_RANGES (BI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NUM_CONTAINERS (BI)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 TABLESPACES 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:

```sql
>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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLESPACE_ID</th>
<th>TABLESPACE_TYPE</th>
<th>TABLESPACE_STATE</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>SYSCATSPACE</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>TEMPSPACE1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>USERSPACE1</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SYSTOOLSPACE</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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:

```sql
>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:

```sql
>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
   Detailed explanation:
      Normal

Tablespace ID = 11
Name = TS1D
Type = Database managed space
Contents = Any data
State
   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

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

>db2 list tablespace containers for 11

Tablespace Containers for Tablespace 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Container ID</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>C:\Temp\dmsØ1</td>
<td>File</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLESPACE_ID</th>
<th>CONTAINER_ID</th>
<th>CONTAINER_TYPE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1Ø TS2C</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>C:\cont1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Ø TS2C</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C:\cont2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 TS1D</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>C:\Temp\dmsØ1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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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C Leonard
Freelance Consultant (UK)  © Xephon 2005

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

Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Hex offset</th>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFCABM</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Four-byte signed integer</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCABNM</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Four-byte signed integer</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1C</td>
<td>1C</td>
<td>Four-byte signed integer</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCARLC</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Four-byte signed integer</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area (cont)*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Hex offset</th>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFCAOPN</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Character, 4 bytes</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCAOPNL</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Two-byte signed integer</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCAOPNR</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>Character, 8 fields of 4 bytes each</td>
<td>Space to return 8 OPn destination values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Hex offset</td>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCATNOL</td>
<td>4C</td>
<td>Two-byte signed integer</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4E</td>
<td>Two-byte signed integer</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCATNOR</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Character, 8 fields of 2 bytes each</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCADL</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Hex, 2 bytes</td>
<td>Length of diagnostic information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Hex, 2 bytes</td>
<td>Reserved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCADD</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Character, 80 bytes</td>
<td>Diagnostic information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- IFCAFCI, offset 64, 6 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This contains the RBA of the first CI in the active log if IFCARC2 is 00E60854. See &quot;Reading specific log records (IFCID 0129)&quot; in topic APPENDIX1.3.3.2 for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- IFCAR0, offset 6C, 4 bytes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area (cont)**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Hex offset</th>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFCADD</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Character, 80 bytes</td>
<td>For COMMAND requests, this field contains -1 or the return code from the component that executed the command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- IFCAR15, offset 70, 4 bytes

For COMMAND requests, this field contains one of the following values:
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.

Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area (cont)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Hex offset</th>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFCADD</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Character, 80 bytes</td>
<td>Response buffer storage was not available. The command completed, but no response messages are available. See IFCAR0 for more information. Storage was not available in the DSNMSTR address space. The command was not processed. CSA storage was not available. If a response buffer is available, the command might have partially completed. See IFCAR0 for more information. The user is not authorized to issue the command. The command was not processed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- IFCAGBPN, offset 74, 8 bytes

Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area (cont)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Hex offset</th>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFCADD</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Character, 80 bytes</td>
<td>This is the group buffer pool name in error if IFCARC2 is 00E60838 or 00E60860.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- IFCABSRTQ, offset 88, 4 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This is the size of the return area required when the reason code is 00E60864.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- IFCALHRS, offset 8C, 6 bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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').</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCAGRSN</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Four-byte signed integer</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 1: Instrumentation Facility Communication Area (cont)*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Hex offset</th>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFCAGBM</td>
<td>9C</td>
<td>Four-byte signed integer</td>
<td>Total length of data that was returned from other data sharing group members and fit in the return area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCAGBNM</td>
<td>A0</td>
<td>Four-byte signed integer</td>
<td>Total length of data that was returned from other data sharing group members and did not fit in the return area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCADMBR</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Character, 8 bytes</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFCARMBR</td>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Character, 8 bytes</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hex offset</th>
<th>Data type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Signed four-byte</td>
<td>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’).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>integer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Character, varying-length</td>
<td>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’).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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__|  |_VPXPSEQT(integer)_|  |_HPSEQT(integer)_|  |_DWQT(integer)_|
>>> __________________________
   |_VPXPSEQT(integer)_|  |_HPSEQT(integer)_|  |_DWQT(integer)_|
   |_VDWQT(integer1,integer2)_|  |_CASTOUT(_ _YES_ _)_|
   |_NO__|
>>> ______________________________
   |_PGSTEAL__ _LRU__ |  |_FIFO_|
   |_NO__|

-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)________________________
   |________________________

36

-CANCEL THREAD
Cancels processing for specific local or distributed threads

>>> _CANCEL THREAD(token) >

-DISPLAY ARCHIVE
Displays information about archive log processing

>>> _DISPLAY ARCHIVE >

-DISPLAY BUFFERPOOL
Displays information about the buffer pools

>>> _DISPLAY BUFFERPOOL >

-DISPLAY DATABASE
Displays status information about DB2 databases

```sql
>> DISPLAY DATABASE (database-name) >
  |_*dbname:dbname2|
  |_*dbname*|
  |_*dbname*|
  |_*dbname*|
  |*dbname1*dbname2*|

> USE >
  |CLAIMERS|
  |LOCKS|
  |LPL|
  |WEPR|

|SPACENAM (space-name) |
|_*spacename:spacename2|
|_*spacename*|
|_*spacename*|
|_*spacename*|
|*spacestring1*spacestring2*|

> PART (integer) |

> LIMIT (integer) |

> RESTRICT |
```

-DISPLAY DDF
Display the distributed data facility

>>__DISPLAY DDF__ __________________________________________>
   |_DETAIL_|

-DISPLAY FUNCTION SPECIFIC
Displays statistics specific to external user-defined functions

>>__DISPLAY FUNCTION SPECIFIC________________________________________>
   |(_*(.*)_____________________________________
   >>>__|___________________________________________|_____________________>
   |   <_,_________________________________    |
   |(_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__________)_|_|
   |>_______________________ __ _______________________________ ____>
   |           _*_______     |  |_MDETAIL__ __________________ _|
   |_TYPE__(__ |_GCONN___|__)_|             |    _INTERVAL_    |
   |_MCONN___|                  |_|__________|_)_|
   |_NOCACHE_|                      |_*________|
-DISPLAY LOCATION
Displays status information about distributed threads

-DISPLAY LOG
Displays log information and status of the offload task

-DISPLAY PROCEDURE
Displays status information about stored procedures

-DISPLAY RLIMIT
Displays status information about the resource limit facility (governor)

-DISPLAY THREAD
Displays information about DB2 threads
-DISPLAY TRACE
Displays information about DB2 traces
 DISPLAY UTILITY
Displays status information about a DB2 utility

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

RECOVER BSDS
Reestablishes dual bootstrap datasets

RECOVER INDOUBT
Recovers threads left indoubt
-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_l__)_______________________________>
   |*________________| |FORCE|
   |________________|
   |LOCATION(__location-name__)|
   |________________|
   |IPADDR(_ nnn.nnn.nnn:port__)_ ____________ |
   |*________________________| |FORCE|
   |________________|
   |LUWID(__ luwid__)__ ________________ |
   |________________|
   |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|
-SET SYSPARM
Changes subsystem parameters online

```shell
>>__SET SYSPARM__ _LOAD(_ _DSNZPARM_________)_ ____________________>
    |__load-module-name_| |
    |_RELOAD______________|
    |_STARTUP_______________|
```

-START DATABASE
Makes the specified database available for use

```shell
>>__START DATABASE__(_ _database-name_|_)____________________>
    |_*____________________|
    |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)

```shell
>>__START DB2__ _DSNZPARM_ ____________________
    |_PARM(_|_module name_|_)
    > _____________________
    |_*____________________|
    |_ACCESS(_|_MAINT_|_)_|
    |_LIGHT(_|_YES_|_)_|
    > _____________________
```
-START DDF
Starts the distributed data facility

>>__START DDF________________________________________________________>

-START FUNCTION SPECIFIC
Activates an external function that is stopped

>>__START FUNCTION SPECIFIC__________________________________________>

-START PROCEDURE
Activates the definition of stopped or cached stored procedures

>>__START PROCEDURE__|____________________________________________________>

-START RLIMIT
Starts the resource limit facility (governor)

>>__START RLIMIT__|____________________________________________________>

-START TRACE
Initiates DB2 trace activity

>>__START TRACE__(_ _PERFM__ )__________________________________________>

-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) © Xephon 2005
# November 2002 – October 2005 index

Items below are references to articles that have appeared in *DB2 Update* since issue 121, November 2002. References show the issue number followed by the page number(s). Subscribers can download copies of all issues in Acrobat PDF format from Xephon’s Web site.

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<td>131.3-7</td>
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<td>Runstats</td>
<td>148.25-36, 149.19-31</td>
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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:

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.

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:

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: