



167

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In this issue

- 3 OS/390 strategy overview
- 9 Copying data between MVS and PCs
- 14 Controlling tape information
- 30 Copying to compressed tape using Stack
- 49 Executing a PL/I program from REXX
- 52 Keeping track of load module changes – part 2
- 64 Maintaining a profile in ISPF/PDF
- 72 MVS news

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OS/390 strategy overview

INTRODUCTION

The fourth quarter of this year will mark the beginning of a series of radical changes to both OS/390 and the System/390 platform. In *MVS Update* Issue 166 July 2000, we previewed some of the new features that will be available in the September 2000 release of OS/390 Version 2 Release 10. This month we consider some of the future directions for OS/390 both Release 10 and beyond, and we will review parallel developments in the System/390 platform.

IBM has been consistent in making releases of OS/390 available at approximate six month intervals. These General Availability (GA) times provide a consistent framework for users and purchasing managers. This regularity is made possible because IBM is developing OS/390 considerably in advance of the 'next' release. Therefore, the reliability of the IBM 'previews' of the forthcoming releases can be guaranteed. However, IBM provides preview information for forthcoming releases only six months in advance. This article reviews IBM's short and long-term OS/390 strategy.

IBM'S OS/390 STRATEGY

IBM's basic strategy for OS/390 has been clear from the consistency of themes in the recent releases (see *MVS Update* for overviews of recent releases). We have noted previously that e-business enablement, Enterprise Application Integration (EAI), server consolidation, Unix System Services, and ease of use are consistently enhanced with each release. As an example, consider the consistent elements between the two latest releases of OS/390 Version 2 (Releases 8 and 9).

The following is a summary of the principal elements of OS/390 Release 8:

- e-business enablement:
 - Security improvements in managing cryptographic keys, keyrings and certificates.
 - Crypto support for SNA communications and TN3270 users.
- Enterprise Application Integration (EAI):
 - Prerequisite for SAP R/3 Application Server on System/390.
- Server consolidation:
 - Significant print serving capability for new workloads, new clients, new protocols.
 - Enhanced print management.
- Unix System Services enhancements:
 - Support for more Unix programs (eg PERL scripts).
 - Enhancements for porting Unix programs.

The following is a summary of the principal elements of OS/390 Release 9:

- e-business enablement:
 - Standard support in WebSphere Application Server for Java Server Pages and servlets.
 - Enhanced security functions and exportability of security functions.
- Enterprise Application Integration (EAI):
 - Release 9 is a base for Customer Relationship Management (CRM) and ERP solutions such as SAP R/3 and DB.
- Server integration:
 - File and print serving for Windows workstations with Server Messaging Block (SMB).

- Unix System Services
 - DBX debugger, addition UNIX98 functions
 - easier maintenance for TCP/IP
 - data sharing for files systems (eg HFS)

These trends will continue with Release 10 and beyond, because they mirror the requirements of large enterprises that are:

- Evaluating or deploying e-business solutions.
- Reducing functions on the PC and moving towards browser-based access.
- Investing in high-bandwidth TCP/IP networks and routers.
- Physically moving and consolidating Unix, and NT servers to larger centres to reduce management overheads.
- Bringing departmental applications to large centres and cloning the remaining ones.
- Combining central System/390, Unix and NT servers in hybrid applications (eg Web, ERP, OLTP, collaborative computing, etc).
- Integrating Web, application and database servers in major centres to provide robust services.

Therefore, the trends in OS/390 are both predictable and consistent. However, significant changes will occur in the fourth quarter of 2000, and these are linked to parallel developments in the System/390 processor.

PROCESSOR DIRECTIONS

As with OS/390 IBM has been consistent in its release dates of processor technology. Between the release of the R1 in September 1994 and the G6 in May 1999, processors have been released at alternate intervals of nine and fourteen months successively. The

proposed release date for the next generation processor – the G7 – code-named the ‘Freeway’ early in the fourth quarter, indicates a much longer development cycle (around 18 months). This is because the G7 Freeway will support 64-bit addressing, and so the testing time has been considerably longer. The 64-bit G7 will mark as big a change in the mainframe world as the 3081 did twenty years ago.

64-BIT ADDRESSING

64-bit addressing provides considerable benefits for OS/390. These can be divided into improvements to real memory, integer arithmetic, and virtual memory.

Real memory:

- Improves performance by massively reducing data movement.
- Reduces costs because ES/CS movement shows non-linear growth with system size.
- Supports larger structures within the Coupling Facilities.

Integer arithmetic:

- Increases performance.
- Increases interoperability with other 64-bit platforms.

Virtual memory:

- Large virtual memory allows the exploitation of large real memory.
- Supports emerging applications such as Java and Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB).

The 64-bit addressing will be desirable for some current mainframe applications, as well as certain Unix/NT and Linux applications, and will be essential for future large MIPS systems (especially when deployment of 3000+ MIPS systems begin).

However, users should note that although the Freeway will be released in the fourth quarter 2000, OS/390 Version 2 Release 10 does not appear to contain full support for 64-bit operations.

LONG-TERM STRATEGIES

Users will be able to exploit 64-bit addressing in the short-term future. In the longer term there are other impacts tangentially associated with the operating system that will affect users.

Usage-based pricing

A longer-term application for the G7 processor will be the support of a new usage-based pricing model. Users have long complained that the current pricing models penalize those with unused capacity or those wishing to migrate large non-System/390 applications to the mainframe. These high software costs have also been detrimental to IBM because it has prevented the company from expanding its user base into the SME (Small to Medium Enterprise) market sector.

The pricing model (in conjunction with IBM's Java, Linux, and Unix initiatives) provides further indications that IBM sees the future of the System/390 platform as the basis for applications rather than as a stand-alone operating system.

In the post OS/390 Release 10 timeframe, software pricing models will be based on the number of MIPS consumed. The key consideration for users is that metering will require both hardware and software support. Users wishing to benefit from these changes will require a G7 processor and the future release of OS/390 that supports usage-based pricing. Usage-based pricing or 'Software Value Pricing' will be of considerable benefit to users who will be able to pay for the capacity used, not the total system capacity. The financial benefits of usage-based pricing will probably mean that there will be a rapid move to the new processor, when the facility becomes available.

WebSphere

Since its release, WebSphere has gained considerable prominence. From a strategic perspective, IBM considers WebSphere to be the successor to CICS and IMS. This is because IBM predicts that both CICS and IMS will decline over time in favour of WebSphere, which has been Web and object database-enabled from the outset. This would suggest a widespread move from OLTP to e-TP (see *MVS Update* Issue 163, April 2000, page 7).

FUTURE OS/390 REQUIREMENTS

We have seen that there is going to be considerable new functionality in forthcoming releases of OS/390, but users who wish to exploit this functionality will require future processor upgrades. We have already seen that the release of OS/390 Release 10 will require a G2 processor or higher. A big leap in processor capacity will be required in the first half of 2001 (the Release 11 timeframe), which will require a G5 processor or above. By the first half of 2002 (the Release 13 timeframe) it is probable that OS/390 will require WLM operating in Goal Mode.

CONCLUSIONS

In the short term, OS/390 will continue to enhance its position as a platform supporting e-business enablement, Enterprise Application Integration (EAI), server consolidation, Unix System Services, and ease of use. Also in the short term, OS/390 will support 64-bit addressing. In the mid-term future, associated developments in usage-based pricing will bring down costs for those users running the latest processor and operating system release. In the longer-term future, it is likely that the role of WebSphere will increase in importance at the expense of CICS and IMS.

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Copying data between MVS and PCs

INTRODUCTION

MVS files can be copied from one MVS system to another via a PC. This is commonly done (for relatively small files) when there is no other connection between the source and target MVS systems. The Xephon Website has a good example of this, distributing source code to the subscribers.

The intermediate files are stored on a PC disk or diskette, and the file transfers are done by PC software. The PC 3270 terminal emulators usually have a built-in file transfer facility, and ISPF also has had its own transfer facility (option 3.7) since Version 4.2 in 1996. I will not discuss them here. You can also use various ZIP utilities to compress and decompress the data on the PC, but I will not describe them here either.

There are two potential problems copying data:

- Character conversions
- Only sequential files can be transferred.

CHARACTER CONVERSION

You can transfer data as binary or text.

Binary

If you simply copy a file from MVS to PC in BINARY form, you will not be able to read it there because the PC treats the characters as ASCII (and they were EDCDIC on MVS). If you copy the file to a different MVS system in binary form, you will be able to read it again, but some of the special characters may not look the same if the new MVS system has a different codepage and/or character-set from the first MVS system. But, if you are transferring data between two MVS systems in the same country the codepage and character-set are usually the same.

Remember that MVS load modules can be successfully transferred in binary form regardless of the codepage and character-set on the target system.

Text

If you copy the file as TEXT from MVS to PC then to another MVS, you can at least read it on the PC. But, some character conversions may occur on the PC, and when you transfer it to the new MVS system a second character conversion may result. Usually these conversions are reversible, but sometimes two different EBCDIC characters are converted to one ASCII character.

Thankfully, most of the common characters have the same codes for the alphabet (a-z and A-Z) and numbers (0-9). But, if you are copying data with some special characters (eg program source or ISPF panels), some of those characters may need to be manually fixed after the transfer. This is probably familiar to people who have downloaded code from the Xephon Web site.

A good practice is to copy a file containing all characters X'00' to X'FF' in order, when you are copying data from the source system. When that file is copied to the target system you can easily check which characters have changed (use EDIT or BROWSE and set HEX ON). You can then use a simple EXEC like the one shown below to fix all other text file transfers from the same source system.

```
/*=====>> REXX <<=====*/
/* Used for translating characters which were unloaded using the */
/* English (UK) {850} / ASCII (285) code table, but were originally */
/* copied using a different code table. */
/* */
/* This can be adapted as required by putting the appropriate code */
/* values in the two translate tables. */
/* ie TRANSLATE(string,table_out,table_in) */
/* To get these values you need a file from x'00'- x'FF' created */
/* using the same code table as the original data. */
/*=====*/
Trace 0
Address TSO
"ALLOC FI(INDD) DA(input.file) SHR REUS" /* <--- update DSname */
"ALLOC FI(OUTDD) DA(output.file) SHR REUS" /* <--- update DSname */
"EXECIO * DISKR INDD (STEM in. FINIS"
Say in.0 'lines read from INDD'
Do i = 1 to in.0
```

```
        out.i = TRANSLATE(in.i,'FF07'x,'07FF'x)
        End
"EXECIO * DISKW OUTDD (STEM out. FINIS"
Return
```

SEQUENTIAL FILES

The intermediate files on the PC must be in sequential form. If the original file is not sequential, you must convert it to/from sequential form on the MVS system.

Copying a PDS (in text mode)

The article *Convert PDS to sequential dataset* in *MVS Update* Issue 164 had a sample EXEC to convert a PDS to a sequential file (formatted for IEBUPDTE input with './ADDNAME=memb' before the text of each member), which could later be used to recreate the PDS. But, the new PDS would have no member statistics.

Startool from Serena also has commands COMBINE and SEPARATE for this.

The new PDS can have the original member statistics, because COMBINE can create './ADD NAME=memb string-of-member-statistics' for each member and SEPARATE will use those 'string-of-member-statistics'. IEBUPDTE can also use the output from the COMBINE command, but it ignores the statistics on the ADD cards and creates a new PDS without any member statistics.

I have often added an extra member (called \$\$HEX) to the start of the PDS with all characters X'00' – X'FF' before doing a text transfer. It will be the first member shown in the sequential file, and hence easily checked to see which characters have been converted in the copying.

Prepare the translation tables and dataset names in the EXEC, and run it to create a (corrected) sequential file. Then you can recreate the PDS.

A PC file transfer tool is used to copy the file, in TEXT mode. This method is good for simple text files or program code where the record length is 80 and the record format is fixed block.

Copying a PDS (in binary mode)

Copying a PDS (in binary mode) can be used for any PDS. It uses TSO XMIT to invoke IEBCOPY to create an unloaded form of the PDS. The steps are:

- 1 Preallocate a sequential file: unload_dataset with DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3120).
- 2 Use ISPF option 6 to transmit the PDS to the sequential file command – XMIT sysid.userid DS (dataset) OUTDS (unload_dataset).
- 3 Use a PC file transfer tool to copy – unload_dataset to PC_file using binary transfer.
- 4 Preallocate a target sequential file – target_dataset with DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=3120) on the target MVS.
- 5 Use a PC file transfer tool to copy – PC_file to target_dataset using binary transfer.
- 6 Use TSO RECEIVE on the target MVS to build a new PDS command: RECEIVE INDS(target_dataset) then reply with the desired PDS dataset name.

That is the preferred method for many Internet sites to supply software. All member statistics are preserved. It is the best way to copy load modules.

PDS index listing

When you are copying PDS files, it is often useful to make an index listing of the library and copy that (in text mode) as well. You can then read the index listing to see what members are in your file.

One way to create such an index listing is to list the library via ISPF option 3.4 (dataset list) and enter 'PX' beside the dataset name. That writes an index listing to your LIST dataset. Enter command 'LIST', enter '3' to keep the existing list dataset, then copy it to a PC file.

Copying VSAM

VSAM files can also be converted to sequential files, transferred in binary mode, then recreated on the target system. This can be done using IDCAMS REPRO as seen in the following:

```
// EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
    REPRO IDS(vsam.dataset) ODS(sequential.file)
/*
```

For DB2 linear VSAM datasets you should use the DSN1COPY program instead of REPRO.

CONCLUSION

You can transfer data between MVS and PCs when it is in sequential format. Some conversion methods are described above.

You can transfer the data as text or binary:

- If you transfer as text you can read it on the PC, but may have character conversion problems.
- If you transfer as binary you cannot read it on the PC, but the EDCDIC codes will be the same on the target MVS system.

If you choose the appropriate methods described above, you can copy many different types of data from MVS to a PC and back again to another MVS system.

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Controlling tape information

INTRODUCTION

Daily DFSMSHsm operations such as migration, back-up or dump, require considerable quantities of tape. These tapes have to be protected from rewriting until they contain active data. DFSMSHsm allows several methods for protecting these tapes. We chose IBM's recommended methodology:

- The tape is protected by RACF in the profile HSMHSM of the TAPEVOL class.
- If Tape Manager is used, it is most practical to use the SCRATCH pool instead of defining a separate pool for DFSMSHsm. This is necessary if we want to use automatic loaders or automated tape library.
- The tapes are defined without an expiration limit and we scratch them with the ARCTVEXT exit explicitly.

However, this methodology can cause some problems. For example, we noticed some information discrepancies between DFSMSHsm active tapes in RACF and/or Tape Manager. These inconsistencies were often caused by mistakes made in RACF or Tape Manager administration. For example, sometimes migration, back-up and dump were interrupted with a cancel command, or the Tape Manager was stopped irregularly. We also experienced PTF problems, which caused further discrepancies.

DFSMSHsm can occupy several hundred tapes, which means that it is very hard to check these discrepancies. We made jobs that check and repair information about DFSMSHsm tapes in RACF and Tape Manager. We use two different tape managers DFSMSrmm and AutoMedia (ZARA), so we prepared jobs for both. These are shown below:

- HSMKONTR – lists all ML2, BACKUP, and DUMP tapes which DFSMSHsm occupies.

- HSMEXT – extracts the serial numbers of tapes from the pervious job.
- HSMRAC – compares the RACF HSMHSM profile of the TAPEVOL class with the information from DFSMSrmm and updates RACF to settle the information.
- HSMRMM – comapares information about active tapes from DFSMSrmm with the information from DFSMSHsm.
- HSMZARA – compares information about active tapes from AutoMedia(ZARA) with the information from DFSMSHsm.

JOB HSMKONTR

```
//useridH JOB CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,NOTIFY=&SYSUID,MSGLEVEL=(2,0)
//*****
//* Job lists all DFSMSHsm tapes and submit HSMEXTR job
//* which processes the reports
//* Note:
//* Job is separated into two parts because DFSMSHsm uses dynamic
//* allocation for generated reports
//*****
//***** CHANGE userid TO YOUR USERID <=====
//*****
//* Deletion of work datasets
//*****
//DELWORK EXEC PGM=IDCAMS,REGION=1M
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
DELETE 'userid.HSM.#DMP.LIST'
DELETE 'userid.HSM.#BKP.LIST'
DELETE 'userid.HSM.#MIG.LIST'
SET MAXCC = 0
/*
//*****
//*** Lists all HSM tapes
//*****
//LISTHSMV EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=60
//SYSTEM DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSIN DD *
HSEND CMD WAIT LIST DVOL ODS(userid.HSM.#DMP.LIST)
HSEND CMD WAIT LIST ML2 ODS(userid.HSM.#MIG.LIST)
HSEND CMD WAIT LIST BVOL ODS(userid.HSM.#BKP.LIST)
/*
//#KONT1 EXEC JOB,N=HSMEXTR,D='userid.DFHSM.CNTL'
```

JOB HSMEXTR

```
//useridH JOB MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(2,1),NOTIFY=&SYSUID,CLASS=A
//*****
//*** CONTINUATION OF HSMKONTR JOB
//*****
//***** CHANGE userid TO YOUR USERID <=====
//*****
//*** DELETION OF WORK DATASETS
//*****
//DELWORK EXEC PGM=IDCAMS,REGION=ØM
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSIN DD *
    DELETE userid.HSM.#TAPE.LIST
    SET MAXCC=Ø
/*
//*****
//*** Extracting the information from DFSMShsm tapes
//*** Serial numbers of tapes are placed from column 1 to column 6
//*** Columns 7-9 contains marker with the following values:
//*** 'HM ' for ML2 tapes
//*** 'HCM' for copy of ML2 tapes
//*** 'HB ' for BACKUP tapes
//*** 'HCB' for copy of BACKUP tapes
//*** 'HD ' for DUMP tapes
//*****
//EXTRACTV EXEC PGM=ICETOOL,REGION=1M
//TOOLMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//DFSMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//HSMmig DD DSN=userid.HSM.#MIG.LIST,DISP=SHR
//HSMbkp DD DSN=userid.HSM.#BKP.LIST,DISP=SHR
//HSMdmp DD DSN=userid.HSM.#DMP.LIST,DISP=SHR
//OUT DD DSN=userid.HSM.#TAPE.LIST,DISP=(MOD,CATLG,DELETE),
// UNIT=SYSDA,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9),
// SPACE=(TRK,(5,5),RLSE)
//TOOLIN DD *
    COPY FROM(HSMmig) TO(OUT) USING(SMIG)
    COPY FROM(HSMmig) TO(OUT) USING(CMIG)
    COPY FROM(HSMbkp) TO(OUT) USING(SBKP)
    COPY FROM(HSMbkp) TO(OUT) USING(CBKP)
    COPY FROM(HSMdmp) TO(OUT) USING(SDMP)
/*
//*** EXTRACTING MIG VOLUMES
//SMIGCNTL DD *
    INCLUDE COND=(12,4,EQ,C'348Ø'),FORMAT=CH
    OUTREC FIELDS=(2,6,C'HM ')
//*** EXTRACTING COPY OF MIG VOLUMES
//CMIGCNTL DD *
    INCLUDE COND=(12,4,EQ,C'348Ø',AND,115,6,NE,C'*NONE*'),FORMAT=CH
    OUTREC FIELDS=(115,6,C'HCM')
/*
```



```

//*** EXTRACTING BACKUP VOLUMES
//SBKPCNTL DD *
  INCLUDE COND=(11,4,EQ,C'3590'),FORMAT=CH
  OUTREC FIELDS=(2,6,C'HB ')
//*** EXTRACTING COPY OF BACKUP VOLUMES
//CBKPCNTL DD *
  INCLUDE COND=(11,4,EQ,C'3590',AND,108,6,NE,C'*NONE*'),FORMAT=CH
  OUTREC FIELDS=(108,6,C'HCB')
//*** EXTRACTING DUMP VOLUMES
//SDMPCNTL DD *
  INCLUDE COND=(16,4,EQ,C'3590'),FORMAT=CH
  OUTREC FIELDS=(2,6,C'HD ')
/*
//*****
//*** SORT DFHSM TAPES
//*****
//SORTC      EXEC PGM=ICEMAN
//SYSPRINT   DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSOUT     DD SYSOUT=X
//SORTIN     DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#TAPE.LIST
//SORTOUT    DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#TAPE.LIST
//SYSIN      DD *
  SORT FIELDS=(1,6,A),FORMAT=CH,WORK=1
  END
/*
//*
//*****
//*** COMPARISON OF RACF AND HSM
//*****
//HSMRACF    EXEC JOB,N=HSMRACF,D='userid.DFHSM.CNTL'
//*
//*****
//*** COMPARISON OF RMM AND HSM
//*****
//HSMRMM     EXEC JOB,N=HSMRMM,D='userid.DFHSM.CNTL'
//*
//*****
//*** COMPARISON OF ZARA AND HSM
//*****
//HSMZARA    EXEC JOB,N=HSMZARA,D='userid.DFHSM.CNTL'
//

```

JOB HSMRACF

```

//useridR JOB CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,NOTIFY=&SYSUID,MSGLEVEL=(2,0)
//*****
//*** Job compares active tapes in DFSMSHsm with the contents of the
//*** HSMHSM profile. If it notices a discrepancy it will update the
//*** RACF database to add the tapes that HSM really occupies and
//*** delete the tapes which do not have HSM datasets.

```

```

//*** Note:
//***      Continuation of job HSMEXTR
//*****
//*****      CHANGE userid TO YOUR USERID      <=====
//*****
//*** Deletion of work datasets
//*****
//DELWORK EXEC PGM=IDCAMS,REGION=1M
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN      DD  *
      DELETE 'userid.HSM.#RACF.HSMHSM.LIST'
      DELETE 'userid.HSM.#RACF.TAPE.LIST'
      DELETE 'userid.HSM.#RACF.DIFR.LIST'
      DELETE 'userid.HSM.##RACF.RACFUPD.LIST'
      SET MAXCC = 0
/*
//*****
//*** Lists RACF profile HSMHSM in TAPEVOL class
//*****
//LISTRHSM EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=30
//SYSTEM   DD  SYSOUT=X
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSPRT DD  DSN=userid.HSM.#RACF.HSMHSM.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//          DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=6160),
//          UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(TRK,(30,30),RLSE)
//SYSTSIN  DD  *
      RL TAPEVOL HSMHSM
/*
//*****
//*** Extracts all HSM tapes from RACF report
//*** Serial number of tapes is placed form column 1 to 6
//*** Columns 7-9 contains marker with the value 'R ' for RACF tape
//*****
//EXTRACTV EXEC PGM=IKJEFT1A,DYNAMNBR=50,COND=(7,LE),
//          REGION=0M,PARM=('%HSMRACF')
//SYSPROC  DD  DSN=userid.USER.CLIST,DISP=SHR
//SYSTSPRT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSTSIN  DD  DUMMY
//FIN      DD  DSN=userid.HSM.#RACF.HSMHSM.LIST,DISP=SHR
//FOUT     DD  DSN=userid.HSM.#RACF.TAPE.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//          DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=),
//          SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
/*
//*****
//*** SORT OF DFSMSHSM TAPES EXTRACTED FROM THE RACF REPORT
//*****
//SORTC    EXEC PGM=ICEMAN
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=X
//SYSOUT   DD  SYSOUT=X
//SORTIN   DD  UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#RACF.TAPE.LIST
//SORTOUT  DD  UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#RACF.TAPE.LIST

```

```

//SYSIN      DD *
SORT FIELDS=(1,6,A),FORMAT=CH,WORK=1
END
/*
//*****
//*** Finding the differences between DFSMSHsm and RACF
//*****
//MKEDIF EXEC PGM=ICETOOL,REGION=1M
//TOOLMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//DFSMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//IN DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#RACF.TAPE.LIST
// DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#TAPE.LIST
//OUT DD DSN=userid.HSM.#RACF.DIFR.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=),
// SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
//TOOLIN DD *
SELECT FROM(IN) ON(1,6,CH) TO(OUT) NODUPS
/*
//*****
//*** Generating of statements for update of RACF profile HSMHSM
//*****
//ICETOOL EXEC PGM=ICETOOL,REGION=1M
//TOOLMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//DFSMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//HSMRACF DD DSN=userid.HSM.#RACF.DIFR.LIST,DISP=SHR
//OUT DD DSN=userid.HSM.##RACF.RACFUPD.LIST,DISP=(MOD,CATLG),
// UNIT=SYSDA,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80),
// SPACE=(TRK,(5,5),RLSE)
//TOOLIN DD *
COPY FROM(HSMRACF) TO(OUT) USING(RACF)
COPY FROM(HSMRACF) TO(OUT) USING(SHSM)
/*
//RACFCNTL DD *
INCLUDE COND=(7,1,EQ,C'R'),FORMAT=CH
OUTREC FIELDS=(C' RALTER TAPEVOL HSMHSM DELVOL(',1,6,C')',53X)
/*
//SHSMCNTL DD *
INCLUDE COND=(7,1,NE,C'R'),FORMAT=CH
OUTREC FIELDS=(C' RALTER TAPEVOL HSMHSM ADDVOL(',1,6,C')',53X)
/*
//*****
//*** Update of HSMHSM profile
//*****
//TSOBATCH EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=30
//SYSTEM DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSIN DD DSN=userid.HSM.##RACF.RACFUPD.LIST,DISP=SHR
//

```

JOB HSMRMM

```
//useridT JOB MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(2,1),NOTIFY=&SYSUID,CLASS=A
//*****
//*** Job compares DFSMShsm information with the information
//*** from DFSMSrmm. When it notices differences it will generate
//*** statements for elimination of discrepancy if it is possible.
//***
//*** The possible results of comparison are:
//*** In RMM      Belongs to HSM      In HSM      Action
//*** ACT        Y          ACT        OK
//*** ACT        Y          NO         delete from RMM
//*** ACT        N          ACT        danger - tape overwritten
//*** ACT        N          NO         -
//*** SCR        ACT        activate in RMM
//*** SCR        NO         -
//*** Note:
//*** Continuation of HSMEXTR job
//*****
//*****          CHANGE  userid TO YOUR USERID          <=====
//*****
//*** Deletion of work datasets
//*****
//DELWORK EXEC PGM=IDCAMS,REGION=ØM
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSIN DD *
DELETE userid.HSM.#RMM.SCR.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#RMM.ACT.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#RMM.SCRH.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#RMM.ACTH.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#RMM.ACTNH.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#RMM.DIFA.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#RMM.DIFS.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#RMM.DIFW.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.##RMM.RMMUPD.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.##RMM.HSMUPD.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.##RMM.WORNING.LIST
SET MAXCC=Ø
/*
//*****
//*** LISTS ALL DFSMSRMM TAPES
//*****
//TSOBATCH EXEC PGM=IKJEFTØ1,DYNAMNBR=3Ø
//SYSTEM DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSPRT DD DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.ACT.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
//          SPACE=(TRK,(3Ø,3Ø),RLSE),DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=Ø)
//SYSTSIN DD *
RMM SEARCHDATASET OWNER(*) STATUS(PRIVATE) LIMIT(*)
/*
//TSOBATCH EXEC PGM=IKJEFTØ1,DYNAMNBR=3Ø
//SYSTEM DD SYSOUT=X
```

```

//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSPRT DD DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.SCR.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
//          SPACE=(TRK,(30,30),RLSE),DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=0)
//SYSTSIN DD *
      RMM SEARCHVOLUME OWNER(*) STATUS(SCRATCH) LIMIT(*)
/*
//*****
//*** Extracting of RMM tapes with the following characteristics:
//***   In RMM   Belongs to HSM
//***   ACT      Y
//***   ACT      N
//***   SCR
//*****
//SELECTZH EXEC PGM=ICETOOL,REGION=1M
//TOOLMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//DFSMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//HSMZACT DD DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.ACT.LIST,DISP=SHR
//HSMZSCR DD DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.SCR.LIST,DISP=SHR
//ACTHSM DD DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.ACTH.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
//        UNIT=SYSDA,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=0),
//        SPACE=(TRK,(1,1),RLSE)
//ACTNOHSM DD DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.ACTNH.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
//        UNIT=SYSDA,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=0),
//        SPACE=(TRK,(1,1),RLSE)
//SCRHSM DD DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.SCRH.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
//        UNIT=SYSDA,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=0),
//        SPACE=(TRK,(1,1),RLSE)
//TOOLIN DD *
      COPY FROM(HSMZACT) TO(ACTHSM) USING(ZACT)
      COPY FROM(HSMZACT) TO(ACTNOHSM) USING(ZANH)
      COPY FROM(HSMZSCR) TO(SCRHSM) USING(ZSCR)
/*
//ZACTCNTL DD *
      INCLUDE COND=(1,12,EQ,C'HSM.HMIGTAPE',OR,
                    1,12,EQ,C'HSM.BACKTAPE',OR,
                    1,8,EQ,C'HSM.COPY',OR,
                    1,7,EQ,C'HSM.DMP'),FORMAT=CH
      OUTREC FIELDS=(46,6,C'AH ')
/*
//ZANHCNTL DD *
      INCLUDE COND=(1,6,NE,C'READY ',AND,
                    1,1,NE,C' ',AND,
                    1,1,NE,C' - ',AND,
                    62,1,NE,C'C',AND,
                    1,8,NE,C'EDG3012I',AND,
                    1,4,NE,C'END ',AND,
                    1,12,NE,C'HSM.HMIGTAPE',AND,
                    1,12,NE,C'HSM.BACKTAPE',AND,
                    1,8,NE,C'HSM.COPY',AND,
                    1,7,NE,C'HSM.DMP'),FORMAT=CH
      OUTREC FIELDS=(46,6,C'A ')
/*

```

```

//ZSRCNTL DD *
  INCLUDE COND=(61,1,EQ,C'S'),FORMAT=CH
  OUTREC FIELDS=(1,6,C'SH ')
/*
//*****
//*** Active tapes which do not belong to HSM are the candidates for
//*** SCRATCH
//*** Generation of statements for resolving the following situation:
//***   In RMM   Belongs to HSM   In HSMU       Action
//***   ACT      Y                NO           delete from RMM
//*****
//GENZSCR EXEC PGM=ICETOOL,REGION=1M
//TOOLMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//DFSMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//IN      DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.ACTH.LIST
//        DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#TAPE.LIST
//ACTTOSCR DD DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.DIFS.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//           DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=),
//           SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
//RMMUPD  DD DSN=userid.HSM.##RMM.RMMUPD.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//           DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=),
//           SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
//TOOLIN  DD *
  SELECT FROM(IN) ON(1,6,CH) TO(ACTTOSCR) NODUPS
  COPY FROM(ACTTOSCR) TO(RMMUPD) USING(ZSCR)
/*
//ZSRCNTL DD *
  INCLUDE COND=(7,2,EQ,C'AH'),FORMAT=CH
  OUTREC FIELDS=(C' RMM DV ',1,6,C' RELEASE EJECT(CONVENIENCE)',40X)
/*
//*****
//*** Scratch tapes which is active in HSM are candidates for
//*** activation.
//*** Generation of statements for resolving the following situation:
//***   In RMM   Belongs to HSM   In HSM       Action
//***   SCR      ACT              activate in RMM
//*****
//GENZACT EXEC PGM=ICETOOL,REGION=1M
//TOOLMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//DFSMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//IN      DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.SCRH.LIST
//        DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#TAPE.LIST
//SCRTOACT DD DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.DIFA.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//           DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=),
//           SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
//RMMUPD  DD DSN=userid.HSM.##RMM.RMMUPD.LIST,DISP=MOD
//TOOLIN  DD *
  SELECT FROM(IN) ON(1,6,CH) TO(SCRTOACT) ALLDUPS
  COPY FROM(SCRTOACT) TO(RMMUPD) USING(ZACT)
/*
//ZACTCNTL DD *
  INCLUDE COND=(7,2,EQ,C'SH'),FORMAT=CH

```

```

OUTREC FIELDS=(C' RMM CV ',1,6,
                C' RELEASEACTION(SCRATCH) STATUS(MASTER)',28X)
/*
//*****
//*** Overwritten tape
//*** Generating of statements for resolving the following situation:
//*** In RMM Belongs to HSM In HSM Action
//*** ACT N ACT DANGER - tape is overwritten
//*****
//TESTWORN EXEC PGM=ICETOOL,REGION=1M
//TOOLMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//DFSMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//IN DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.ACTNH.LIST
// DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#TAPE.LIST
//DIFW DD DSN=userid.HSM.#RMM.DIFW.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=),
// SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
//WARNING DD DSN=userid.HSM.##RMM.WORNING.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=),
// SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
//HSMUPD DD DSN=userid.HSM.##RMM.HSMUPD.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=),
// SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
//TOOLIN DD *
        SELECT FROM(IN) ON(1,6,CH) TO(DIFW) ALLDUPS
        COPY FROM(DIFW) TO(WORNING) USING(ZWOR)
        COPY FROM(DIFW) TO(HSMUPD) USING(ZWOD)
        COPY FROM(DIFW) TO(HSMUPD) USING(ZWOB)
/*
//ZWORCNTL DD *
        INCLUDE COND=(7,1,EQ,C'H'),FORMAT=CH
        OUTREC FIELDS=(C' HSEND LIST TTOC(',1,6,
                C') ODS(userid.HSM.#RMM.TTOC.LIST)',29X)
/*
//ZWODCNTL DD *
        INCLUDE COND=(7,2,EQ,C'HD'),FORMAT=CH
        OUTREC FIELDS=(C' HSEND DELVOL ',1,6,C' DUMP(LASTCOPY,PURGE)',58X)
/*
//ZWBCNTL DD *
        INCLUDE COND=(7,2,EQ,C'HB'),FORMAT=CH
        OUTREC FIELDS=(C' HSEND DELVOL ',1,6,C' BACKUP(PURGE)',65X)
/*
//*****
//*** Updating of RMM database
//*****
//TSOBATCH EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=30
//SYSTEM DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSIN DD DSN=userid.HSM.##RMM.RMMUPD.LIST,DISP=SHR
/*
//*****

```

```
//*** Updating of HSM database
//*****
//TSOBATCH EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=30
//SYSTEM DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSIN DD DSN=userid.HSM.##RMM.HSMUPD.LIST,DISP=SHR
//
```

JOB HSMZARA

```
//useridZ JOB MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(2,1),NOTIFY=&SYSUID,CLASS=A
//*****
//*** Job compares DFSMSshm information with the information
//*** from ZARA. When it notices differences it will generate
//*** statements for the elimination of discrepancy, if it is possible.
//***
//*** The possible results of comparison are:
//*** In ZARA Belongs to HSM In HSM Action
//*** ACT Y ACT OK
//*** ACT Y NO delete from ZARA
//*** ACT N ACT danger - tape overwritten
//*** ACT N NO -
//*** SCR ACT activate in ZARA
//*** SCR NO -
//*** Note:
//*** Continuation of HSMEXTR job
//*****
//***** CHANGE userid TO YOUR USERID <=====
//*****
//*** Deletion of work datasets
//*****
//DELWORK EXEC PGM=IDCAMS,REGION=0M
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSIN DD *
DELETE userid.HSM.#ZARA.SCR.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#ZARA.ACT.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#ZARA.SCRH.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#ZARA.ACTH.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#ZARA.ACTNH.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#ZARA.DIFA.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#ZARA.DIFS.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.#ZARA.DIFW.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.##ZARA.ZARAUPD.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.##ZARA.HSMUPD.LIST
DELETE userid.HSM.##ZARA.WORNING.LIST
SET MAXCC=0
/*
//*****
//*** LISTS ALL ZARA TAPES
//*****
```



```

//LISTZACT EXEC ZARAUTL
//SYSUDUMP DD *
//ZARAUTL.SYSPRINT DD DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.ACT.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//      UNIT=SYSDA,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=0),
//      SPACE=(TRK,(5,5),RLSE)
//SYSIN DD *
LIST ACTIVE $$
/*
//LISTZSCR EXEC ZARAUTL
//SYSUDUMP DD *
//ZARAUTL.SYSPRINT DD DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.SCR.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//      UNIT=SYSDA,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=0),
//      SPACE=(TRK,(5,5),RLSE)
//SYSIN DD *
LIST SCRATCH $$
/*
//*****
//*** Extracting tapes with the following characteristics from ZARA:
//*** In ZARA Belongs to HSM
//*** ACT Y
//*** ACT N
//*** SCR
//*****
//SELECTZH EXEC PGM=ICETOOL,REGION=1M
//TOOLMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//DFSMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//HSMZACT DD DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.ACT.LIST,DISP=SHR
//HSMZSCR DD DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.SCR.LIST,DISP=SHR
//ACTHSM DD DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.ACTH.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//      UNIT=SYSDA,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=0),
//      SPACE=(TRK,(1,1),RLSE)
//ACTNOHSM DD DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.ACTNH.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//      UNIT=SYSDA,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=0),
//      SPACE=(TRK,(1,1),RLSE)
//SCRHSM DD DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.SCRH.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//      UNIT=SYSDA,DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=0),
//      SPACE=(TRK,(1,1),RLSE)
//TOOLIN DD *
COPY FROM(HSMZACT) TO(ACTHSM) USING(ZACT)
COPY FROM(HSMZACT) TO(ACTNOHSM) USING(ZANH)
COPY FROM(HSMZSCR) TO(SCRHSM) USING(ZSCR)
/*
//ZACTCNTL DD *
INCLUDE COND=((9,12,EQ,C'HSM.HMIGTAPE',OR,
9,12,EQ,C'HSM.BACKTAPE',OR,
9,8,EQ,C'HSM.COPY',OR,
9,7,EQ,C'HSM.DMP'),AND,
66,4,EQ,C'USER'),FORMAT=CH
OUTREC FIELDS=(2,6,C'AH ')
/*
//ZANHCNTL DD *
INCLUDE COND=(1,1,NE,C'1',AND,

```

```

                2,1,NE,C' ',AND,
                8,1,NE,C'-',AND,
                9,1,NE,C' ',AND,
                9,12,NE,C'HSM.HMIGTAPE',AND,
                9,12,NE,C'HSM.BACKTAPE',AND,
                9,8,NE,C'HSM.COPY',AND,
                9,7,NE,C'HSM.DMP'),FORMAT=CH
OUTREC FIELDS=(2,6,C'A ')
/*
//ZSRCNTL DD *
    INCLUDE COND=(118,9,EQ,C'SCRATCHED'),FORMAT=CH
    OUTREC FIELDS=(4,6,C'SH ')
/*
//*****
//*** Active tapes which don't belong to HSM are candidates for scratch
//*** Generating of statements for resolving the following situation:
//*** In ZARA      Belong to HSM      In HSM      Action
//*** ACT          Y                    NO          delete from ZARA
//*****
//GENZSCR EXEC PGM=ICETOOL,REGION=1M
//TOOLMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//DFSMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//IN      DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.ACTH.LIST
//        DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#TAPE.LIST
//ACTTOSCR DD DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.DIFS.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//        DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=),
//        SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
//ZUPD     DD DSN=userid.HSM.##ZARA.ZARAUPD.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//        DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=),
//        SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
//TOOLIN DD *
    SELECT FROM(IN) ON(1,6,CH) TO(ACTTOSCR) NODUPS
    COPY FROM(ACTTOSCR) TO(ZUPD) USING(ZSCR)
/*
//ZSRCNTL DD *
    INCLUDE COND=(7,2,EQ,C'AH'),FORMAT=CH
    OUTREC FIELDS=(C' UPDVOL VOLSER=',1,6,C' VSTAT=S $$',67X)
/*
//*****
//*** Scratch tapes which belong to HSM are candidates for activation
//*** Generation of statements for resolving the following situation:
//*** In ZARA      Belongs to HSM      In HSMU      Action
//*** SCR          ACT                    activate in ZARA
//*****
//GENZACT EXEC PGM=ICETOOL,REGION=1M
//TOOLMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//DFSMSG DD SYSOUT=X
//IN      DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.SCRH.LIST
//        DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#TAPE.LIST
//SCRTOACT DD DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.DIFA.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//        DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=),
//        SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA

```

```

//ZUPD      DD DSN=userid.HSM.##ZARA.ZARAUPT.LIST,DISP=MOD
//TOOLIN    DD *
      SELECT FROM(IN) ON(1,6,CH) TO(SCRTOACT) ALLDUPS
      COPY FROM(SCRTOACT) TO(ZUPD) USING(ZACT)
      COPY FROM(SCRTOACT) TO(ZUPD) USING(ZAC1)
/*
//ZACTCNTL DD *
      INCLUDE COND=(7,2,EQ,C'SH'),FORMAT=CH
      OUTREC FIELDS=(C'  UPDVOL VOLSER=',1,6,C' VSTAT=A $$',47X)
/*
//ZAC1CNTL DD *
      INCLUDE COND=(7,2,EQ,C'SH'),FORMAT=CH
      OUTREC FIELDS=(C'  UPDVOL VOLSER=',1,6,
                    C' EXPDT=US002 FSEQ=1 FSTAT=A $$',28X)
/*
//*****
//***  Overwritten tape
//***  Generation of statements for resolving the following situation:
//***  In ZARA      Belongs to HSM  In HSM      Action
//***  ACT          N                ACT      DANGER - tape overwritten
//*****
//TESTWORN EXEC PGM=ICETOOL,REGION=1M
//TOOLMSG  DD SYSOUT=X
//DFSMSG   DD SYSOUT=X
//IN       DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.ACTNH.LIST
//         DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR,DSN=userid.HSM.#TAPE.LIST
//DIFW     DD DSN=userid.HSM.#ZARA.DIFW.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//         DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=9,BLKSIZE=),
//         SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
//WARNING  DD DSN=userid.HSM.##ZARA.WORNING.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//         DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=),
//         SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
//HSMUPD   DD DSN=userid.HSM.##ZARA.HSMUPD.LIST,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),
//         DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=80,BLKSIZE=),
//         SPACE=(TRK,(5,1),RLSE),UNIT=SYSDA
//TOOLIN   DD *
      SELECT FROM(IN) ON(1,6,CH) TO(DIFW) ALLDUPS
      COPY FROM(DIFW) TO(WORNING) USING(ZWOR)
      COPY FROM(DIFW) TO(HSMUPD) USING(ZWOD)
      COPY FROM(DIFW) TO(HSMUPD) USING(ZWOB)
/*
//ZWORCNTL DD *
      INCLUDE COND=(7,1,EQ,C'H'),FORMAT=CH
      OUTREC FIELDS=(C'  HSEND LIST TTOC(',1,6,
                    C') ODS(userid.HSM.#ZARA.TTOC.LIST)',29X)
/*
//ZWODCNTL DD *
      INCLUDE COND=(7,2,EQ,C'HD'),FORMAT=CH
      OUTREC FIELDS=(C'  HSEND DELVOL ',1,6,C' DUMP(LASTCOPY,PURGE)',58X)
/*
//ZWOBCNTL DD *

```

```

INCLUDE COND=(7,2,EQ,C'HB'),FORMAT=CH
OUTREC FIELDS=(C' HSEND DELVOL ',1,6,C' BACKUP(PURGE)',65X)
/*
//*****
//*** Update of ZARA database
//*****
//ZARAUPD EXEC ZARAUTL
//SYSUDUMP DD *
//SYSIN DD DSN=userid.HSM.##ZARA.ZARAUPD.LIST,DISP=(OLD)
/*
//*****
//*** Update of HSM database (optional)
//*****
//HSMUPD EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=30
//SYSTEM DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSIN DD DSN=userid.HSM.##ZARA.HSMUPD.LIST,DISP=SHR
//

```

REXX HSMRACF

```

/** REXX *****/
/** Select tape volid from RACF list **/
/*****/
/* TRACE ?R */

EOF='NO'
reci.0=0
reco.0=0
"EXECIO 0 DISKR FIN (OPEN)"
"EXECIO 0 DISKW FOUT (OPEN)"
I=0
CALL GET_FIN
/* skip other information in RACF list */
DO WHILE(EOF='NO')
  if substr(reci.1,1,20) = "OTHER VOLUMES IN SET"
  then leave;
  CALL GET_FIN
END
/* skip _____ in RACF list */
CALL GET_FIN
/* get first record with volumes */
CALL GET_FIN
/* select volumes from 4. colums */
/* until get blank rows */
DO WHILE(EOF='NO')
  j=0
  if substr(reci.1,1,6) = ' '

```

```

then do
    j=j+1
    reco.j = substr(rece.1,1,6)!!"R"
end
else leave
if substr(rece.1,9,6) = ' '
then do
    j=j+1
    reco.j = substr(rece.1,9,6)!!"R"
end
if substr(rece.1,17,6) = ' '
then do
    j=j+1
    reco.j = substr(rece.1,17,6)!!"R"
end
if substr(rece.1,25,6) = ' '
then do
    j=j+1
    reco.j = substr(rece.1,25,6)!!"R"
end
reco.0=j
i=i+j
"EXECIO "j" DISKW FOUT (STEM reco."
CALL GET_FIN
END
"EXECIO 0 DISKR FIN      (FINIS)"
"EXECIO 0 DISKW FOUT    (FINIS)"
SAY " selected " i "tapes"
EXIT
GET_FIN: PROCEDURE EXPOSE RECI. EOF
"EXECIO 1 DISKR FIN (STEM RECI.)"
IF RC>=2
THEN EOF='YES'
RETURN

```

Emina Spesic and Dragon Nikolic
Systems Programmers

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As a free service to subscribers and to remove the need to rekey the scripts, code in individual articles can be accessed on our Web site. Subscribers need the user-id printed on the envelope containing their *Update* issue. Once they have registered, any code requested will be e-mailed to them.

Copying to compressed tape using Stack

INTRODUCTION

It would be highly beneficial for many enterprises to condense unchangeable files, such as historical data format. This would:

- Reduced off-site costs.
- Reduced future tape purchases.
- Maximize Storage Tek's Redwood/9840 and IBM Magstar tape utilization.
- Increase robotic set-up, etc.

DESCRIPTION

The program gets an input file (DDNAME SYS030), including a tape file list, allocates each file on the list dynamically (DDNAME SYS010) specifying volume it also allocates an output tape file (DDNAME SYS020) with the same name as input; copies the files using the Stack technique (multi-files), recatalogues the files with file sequence, and logs all information (DDNAME SYS050) of the copied files.

Restrictions

It cannot copy DFDSS dumped/copied files, nor multi-volume files.

Characteristics

The program can copy single/multi-file and single volumes. The input allocation happens on each new input volume or when missing a file sequence of the series (for example if you are copying the first, missing the second, and copying the third file on the tape). It works with copied concatenation files.

It works utilizing a chained scheduling technique, then it uses REGION=0K EXEC parameters.

If the input file is not catalogued or the volume in the MVS catalog is not the same on the SYS030 file, the file recatalogue does not occur.

Even though DCB attributes are not specified, this program accepts the label DCB attributes and copies them to the output file. It works with SWA above 16MB.

The program will abend if a datacheck occurs on the output file and after all datachecks in input files. Anyway, the log (SYS050) will show all files on which datacheck occurs.

The other attributes are copied to output files, including creation date/hour, expiration date, from SYS030. SYS030 lay-out is shown in Figure 1:

Position	Format	Description
001-006	X(06)	volume serial number (VOLSER)
007-007	X(01)	reserved
008-051	X(44)	absolute dataset name (DSNAME)
052-053	X(02)	data set organization (DSORG) – optional
054-056	X(03)	record format (RECFM) – optional
057-061	9(05)	block size (BLKSIZE) – optional
062-066	9(05)	logical record length (LRECL) – optional
067-072	X(06)	reserved
073-079	9(07)	creation date (AAAADDD) – optional
080-080	X(01)	reserved
081-087	9(07)	expiration date (AAAADDD) – optional
088-092	9(05)	input file sequence number (FILSEQ)
093-098	X(06)	creation hour (HHMMSS) – optional
099-100	X(02)	reserved

Figure 1: SYS030 lay-out

NA08

```

      PRINT NOGEN
      TITLE 'NA08 - COPIES TAPE TO TAPE, USING STACK TECHNIQUE'
NA08  PXENTRY RENT=NO,BASES=(13,12)      * YOUR LINKAGE CONVENTION
  
```

```

*-----*
* THE PROGRAM GETS AN INPUT FILE (DDNAME SYS030) INCLUDING A TAPE FILE*
* LIST, ALLOCATES EACH FILE ON THE LIST DYNAMICALLY (DDNAME SYS010) *
* SPECIFYING VOLUME IT ALSO ALLOCATES OUTPUT TAPE FILE (DDNAME SYS020)*
* WITH THE SAME NAME AS INPUT, COPIES THE FILES, WITH STACK TECHNIQUE *
* (MULTI-FILES), RECATALOGS THE FILES, WITH FILE SEQUENCE AND LOGS ALL*
* INFORMATION (DDNAME SYS050) OF THE COPIED FILES. *
*-----*

```

```

      LA      R13,0(R13)          * COMPATIBILITY 31-BIT MODE
      LA      R12,0(R12)          *
      OPEN   (SYS030,,SYS050,(OUTPUT)) *
LOOP30 GET     SYS030,WORKIN      * GET FILE LIST
      TIME   DEC                  * GET DATE/HOUR
      ST     R1,DATATIME          *
      ST     R0,HORATIME          *
      MVC    RETCODE,=F'0'        *
      BAL    R10,MONTALIN         * ALLOCATE INPUT TAPE
      CLC    RETCODE,=F'0'        * SUCCESSFUL?
      BNE    LOOP30              * NO, PROCESS NEXT FILE
      BAL    R10,MONTALOU        * ALLOCATE OUTPUT TAPE
      CLC    RETCODE,=F'0'        * SUCCESSFUL?
      BNE    LOOP30              * NO, PROCESS NEXT FILE
      BAL    R10,GRAVAFIT         * COPY FILE
      CLC    RETCODE,=F'0'        * DATACHECK IN OUTPUT?
      BZ     LOOP30              * NO, PROCESS NEXT FILE
FIM    CLOSE (SYS030,,SYS050)    *
      L      R1,COUNT1            *
      LTR    R1,R1                *
      BZ     TERMNOR              *
      WTO   '#NA08.901C PROBLEMS WITH INPUT FILES',ROUTCDE=11
      ABEND 4000,DUMP              *
TERMNOR WTO   '#NA08.999I SUCCESSFUL END',ROUTCDE=11
      PXEXIT RENT=NO,RC=0          * YOUR EXIT CONVENTION
      EJECT

```

```

*-----*
* ALLOCATE DYNAMICALLY INPUT FILE *
*-----*

```

```

MONTALIN ST     R10,SAVMTIN      *
      USING  INFMJFCB,R6         * CONVERT RECORD FORMAT
      XC     RECFMIN,RECFMIN      *
      CLI    RECIN,C'F'          * RECFM = F?
      BNE    MNTVERV             *
      OI     RECFMIN,B'10000000' *
      B      MNTVERB             *
MNTVERV  CLI    RECIN,C'V'          * RECFM = V?
      BNE    MNTVERU             *
      OI     RECFMIN,B'01000000' *
      B      MNTVERB             *
MNTVERU  OI     RECFMIN,B'11000000' * ELSE RECFM = U?
MNTVERB  CLI    RECIN+1,C'B'      * BLOCKED?

```


	BNE	MNTVERC	*
	OI	RECFMIN,B'00010000'	*
MNTVERC	CLI	RECIN+2,C'A'	* ASA CONTROL?
	BNE	MNTVERM	*
	OI	RECFMIN,B'00000100'	*
	B	MNTPRTO	*
MNTVERM	CLI	RECIN+2,C'M'	* MACHINE CONTROL?
	BNE	MNTPRTO	*
	OI	RECFMIN,B'00000010'	*
MNTPRTO	MVC	DSNALIN,DSNIN	*
	MVC	VOLALIN1,VOLIN1	* DEFAULT 1 VOLUME
	CLC	VOLIN2,=CL6' '	* IS THERE A SECOND VOLUME?
	BE	MNTMVALC	* NO
	MVC	VOLPARM,=X'0002'	*
	MVC	VOLALIN2,VOLIN2	* SPECIFY SECOND VOLUME
MNTMVALC	PACK	DOUBLE,LALOCIN	*
	CVB	R1,DOUBLE	*
	LH	R2,FILSEQ	*
	LA	R2,1(R2)	*
	CR	R1,R2	*
	STH	R1,FILSEQ	*
	BNE	MNTALOC0	*
	CLC	VOLIN1,VOLANT	* VOLUME CHANGED?
	BE	SEGALOC	* NO, 2ND. ALLOCATION SAME VOL
MNTALOC0	CLC	COUNT,=F'0'	* FIRST VOLUME MOUNTED?
	BE	MNTALOC1	* NO, DO NOT CLOSE/DEALLOC
	CLOSE	DCB10	*
	FREEPool	DCB10	*
	LA	R1,S99PRUN	* CLOSE AND DEALLOCATE
	DYNALLOC		* LAST FILE - KEEP
	LTR	R15,R15	*
	BNZ	CANCEL	*
MNTALOC1	L	R1,COUNT	*
	LA	R1,1(R1)	* NEW VOLUME COUNT
	ST	R1,COUNT	*
	MVC	VOLANT,VOLIN1	*
	LA	R1,S99PRMIN	*
	DYNALLOC		* ALLOCATE A NEW INPUT FILE
	LTR	R15,R15	*
	BZ	MNTLINEX	*
	LH	R15,S99ARIN+4	*
	LTR	R15,R15	*
	BNZ	NAOALIN	*
MNTLINEX	RDJFCB	SYS010	* SET JFCB AREA
	LA	R6,JFCBAR10	* KEEPING COMPATIBILITY WITH
	MVC	JFCBDSNM,DSNALIN	* DYNAMIC ALLOCATION
	MVC	DSNUNIN,DSNIN	*
	MVC	JFCBFLSQ,FILSEQ	*
	OI	JFCBLTYP,JFCDSEQN	*
	MVC	JFCBNVOL,VOLPARM+1	*

```

MVC JFCBVOLS,VOLALIN1 *
CLC VOLPARM,=H'1' *
BE MNTEXTIT1 *
MVC JFCBVOLS+6,VOLALIN2 *
MNTEXTIT1 L R10,SAVMTIN *
BR R10 *
SEGALOC CLOSE (DCB10,LEAVE) * CLOSE LAST FILE,
FREEPOOL DCB10 * KEEPING THE VOLUME SET
B MNTLINEX *
NAOALIN MVC MESSLG,=CL62'ERROR ALLOCRS=' *
MVC DSNLG,DSNALIN *
CVD R15,DOUBLE * FILE DO NOT COPIED
UNPK MESSLG+14(4),DOUBLE * WRITE LOG
OI MESSLG+17,X'F0' *
LA R3,DATATIME *
BAL R10,CONVDATA *
MVC DATALG,DATA *
UNPK DOUBLE,HORATIME *
MVC HORALG,DOUBLE+1 *
MVC DATACR,DATAACIN *
MVC HORACR,HORACIN *
MVC MESSLG+19(6),CATVOL1 *
MVC ERROFIT,=C'*' * ERROR INDICATOR
PUT SYS050,LOGOUT *
MVC RETCODE,=F'4' * NEXT FILE
B MNTEXTIT1 *
EJECT *
*-----*
* ALLOCATE DYNAMICALLY OUTPUT FILE *
*-----*
MONTALOU NOP MNTLOUSG * ALLOCATE ONCE OUTPUT DYNAMIC.
USING IHADCB,R7 * TO THE NEXT FILES, ONLY
USING IOBSTDRD,R1 * CHANGE JFCB AREA
USING DECB,R2 *
ST R10,SAVMTOU *
MVC DSNALOU,DSNIN * MOVE INPUT DSN TO OUTPUT
LA R7,DCB10 *
LA R6,JFCBAR10 *
MVC JFCRECFM,=B'00000000' *
MVC JFCBLKSI,=H'0' * LRECL/BLKSIZE/RECFM
MVC JFCLRECL,=H'0' * LIKE NO JCL - JFCB AREA
MVC DCB10,SYS010 *
MVC DCBLRECL,=H'0' * LRECL/BLKSIZE/RECFM
MVC DCBBLKSI,=H'0' * LIKE NO JCL - DCB AREA
MVC DCBRECFM,=B'00000000' * TO GET FROM LABEL
OPEN (DCB10,(INPUT)),TYPE=J *
RDJFCB SYS010 *
LA R6,JFCBAR10 *
MVC RECFCMIN,JFCRECFM * SAVE LRECL/BLKSIZE/RECFM
MVC BLKALOU,JFCBLKSI * GET FROM LABEL INPUT

```

	MVC	LREALOU, JFCLRECL	*
	MVC	RECALOU, RECFMIN	*
	BAL	R10, TRANSFM	* TRANSFORM RECFM IN TEXT
	LH	R1, JFCBLKSI	*
	LTR	R1, R1	* NO BLKSIZE?
	BZ	DESPDSN	* NEXT INPUT FILE
	LH	R1, JFCLRECL	*
	LTR	R1, R1	* NO LRECL?
	BZ	DESPDSN	* NEXT INPUT FILE
	CLC	LRETENC, =CL7'00000000'	* EXPDT = 0?
	BE	ALOCAOUT	* YES, BYPASS
	MVC	RETPD, LRETENC	* ELSE MOVE TO OUTPUT
	MVI	ALOCNOP, X'00'	* SET ON EXPDT FLAG
ALOCAOUT	LA	R1, S99PRMOU	*
	DYNALLOC		* ALLOCATE OUTPUT FILE
	LTR	R15, R15	*
	BZ	MNTLOPEN	*
	LH	R15, S99AROU+4	*
	LTR	R15, R15	*
MNTLOPEN	BNZ	NAOALOU	*
	LA	R7, DCB20	*
	MVC	DCB20, SYS020	*
	MVC	DCBLRECL, LREALOU	* REPLACE DCB ATTRIBUTES
	MVC	DCBBLKSI, BLKALOU	* FROM INPUT FILE
	MVC	DCBBUFL, BLKALOU	*
	MVC	DCBRECFM, RECFMIN	*
	OPEN	(DCB20, (OUTPUT))	*
	RDJFCB	SYS020	* FIND OUT 1. VOLUME MOUNT
	LA	R6, JFCBAR20	*
	MVC	CATVOL1, JFCBVOLS	*
	LA	R15, 0	*
MNTLOUEX	MVI	MONTALOU+1, X'F0'	* TURN DOWN 2ND ALLOCATION
	L	R10, SAVMTOU	*
	BR	R10	*
MNTLOUSG	RDJFCB	SYS020	* 2ND FILE AND NEXT
	LA	R6, JFCBAR20	*
	LH	R1, FLSEQA	*
	LTR	R1, R1	*
	BZ	NAOQUEBR	*
	LA	R1, 1(R1)	* NEXT FILSEQ
	STH	R1, JFCBFLSQ	*
	MVC	FLSEQA, =H'0'	*
	B	QUEBRFLS	*
NAOQUEBR	LH	R1, JFCBFLSQ	*
	LA	R1, 1(R1)	*
	STH	R1, JFCBFLSQ	* CHANGE FILE SEQ JCL
QUEBRFLS	OI	JFCBLTYP, JFCDSEQN	*
	MVC	DSNALOU, DSNIN	* MOVE DSN TO OUTPUT
	LA	R7, DCB10	*
	MVC	DCB10, SYS010	*

```

MVC   JFCBDSNM,DSNALOU      * AND JCL TOO
LA    R6,JFCBAR10          *
MVC   JFCRECFM,=B'000000000' * LRECL/BLKSIZE/RECFM
MVC   JFCBLKSI,=H'0'        * LIKE NO JCL - JFCB AREA
MVC   JFCLRECL,=H'0'        *
MVC   DCBLRECL,=H'0'        * LRECL/BLKSIZE/RECFM
MVC   DCBBLKSI,=H'0'        * LIKE NO JCL - DCB AREA
MVC   DCBRECFM,=B'000000000' * RECFM = U
OPEN  (DCB10,(INPUT)),TYPE=J *
RDJFCB SYS010              *
LA    R6,JFCBAR10          *
MVC   RECFMIN,JFCRECFM     * KEEP LRECL/BLKSIZE/RECFM
MVC   BLKALOU,JFCBLKSI     *
MVC   LREALOU,JFCLRECL     *
BAL   R10,TRANSFM          * TRANSFORM RECFM IN TEXT
LH    R1,JFCBLKSI          *
LTR   R1,R1                 * BLKSIZE = 0?
BZ    DESPDSN                * NEXT INPUT FILE
LH    R1,JFCLRECL          *
LTR   R1,R1                 * LRECL = 0?
BZ    DESPDSN                * NEXT INPUT FILE
LA    R6,JFCBAR20          *
CLC   LRETENC,=CL7'00000000' * EXPDT = 0?
BE    MNTALOUT              * YES, BYPASS
PACK  DOUBLE,LRETENC(4)     *
CVB   R1,DOUBLE             *
S     R1,=F'1900'           * EXPDT RELATIVE TO 1900
PACK  DOUBLE,LRETENC+4(3)   *
CVB   R0,DOUBLE             * IN HEXA
SLL   R1,16                 *
OR    R1,R0                 *
STCM  R1,7,JFCBXPDT        *
MNTALOUT LA R7,DCB20        *
MVC   DCB20,SYS020         *
MVC   DCBLRECL,LREALOU     * REPLACE DCB ATTRIBUTES
MVC   DCBBLKSI,BLKALOU     * OUTPUT FILE
MVC   DCBBUFL,BLKALOU     *
MVC   DCBRECFM,RECFMIN     *
MVC   JFCBLKSI,BLKALOU     * JCL
MVC   JFCLRECL,LREALOU     *
MVC   JFCRECFM,RECFMIN     *
OPEN  (DCB20,(OUTPUT)),TYPE=J *
LA    R15,0                 *
B     MNTLOUEX              *
NAOALOU MVC MESSLG,=CL62'ERROR ALLOCRS= '
MVC   DSNLG,DSNALOU        *
CVD   R15,DOUBLE           * WRITE LOG
UNPK  MESSLG+14(4),DOUBLE   * ERROR ON OUTPUT FILE
OI    MESSLG+17,X'F0'       *
LA    R3,DATATIME          *

```

```

BAL      R10,CONVDATA      *
MVC      DATALG,DATA       *
UNPK     DOUBLE,HORATIME   *
MVC      HORALG,DOUBLE+1   *
MVC      DATACR,DATAACIN   *
MVC      HORACR,HORACIN    *
MVC      MESSLG+19(6),CATVOL1 *
MVC      ERROFIT,=C'*'     *
PUT      SYS050,LOGOUT     *
MVC      RETCODE,=F'4'     *
B        MNTLOUEX         *
DESPDSN  MVC      MESSLG,=CL62'INCOMPAT. FILE      '
MVC      DSNLG,DSNIN       *
LA       R3,DATATIME       * WRITE LOG
BAL      R10,CONVDATA      * INCOMPATIBLE
MVC      DATALG,DATA       * FILE
UNPK     DOUBLE,HORATIME   *
MVC      HORALG,DOUBLE+1   *
MVC      DATACR,DATAACIN   *
MVC      HORACR,HORACIN    *
MVC      MESSLG+19(6),CATVOL1 *
MVC      ERROFIT,=C'*'     *
PUT      SYS050,LOGOUT     *
MVC      RETCODE,=F'5'     * DESPREZA ARQUIVO
B        MNTLOUEX         *
CANCEL   WTO      '#NA08.101C ERROR DESALLOC INPUT FILE',      X
          ROUTCDE=11      *
ABEND    4000,DUMP        *
EJECT

*-----*
* COPY TAPE TO TAPE, UTILIZING STACK      *
*-----*
GRAVAFIT ST      R10,SAVGRVF      *
LER10    LA       R0,WK           * MVCL SPACES TO WK
          LA       R1,7           *
          SLL     R1,12          *
          LA       R1,4095(R1)    *
          LR      R2,R0           *
          LA       R3,=A(40000000) *
          MVCL   R0,R2           *
          GET     DCB10,WK        * READ INPUT FILE
          PUT     DCB20,WK        * WRITE OUTPUT FILE
          B       LER10          *
ERSYS010 EQU     *              * I/O ERROR SYS010
          B       GLOGIOIN       *
ERSYS020 WTO      '#NA08.902E I/O ERROR SYS020',ROUTCDE=11
          CLOSE   DCB20          *
          FREEPOOL DCB20        *
          MVC     RETCODE,=F'4'   *
          B       SAIGFITA       *

```

```

FIM1      RDJFCB SYSØ2Ø      * INPUT EOF
          LA      R6,JFCBAR2Ø      *
          CLC     VOLSEQ,VOLSEQA    * CHANGED VOLSEQ?
          BNE     QUEBRAVS        * YES, CHECKA DSN JFCB CATALOG
ATUADSN   MVC     CATDSN,JFCBDSNM  *
          L      R1,VOLSEQ        *
          MVC     CATVOL2,=CL6' '  *
          MVC     CATFSQ1,JFCBFLSQ *
          C      R1,=F'5'        *
          BH     CATALOGA        *
          BCTR   R1,Ø           *
          SR     RØ,RØ          * DESLOC. JFCBVOLS
          M      RØ,=F'6'        *
          LA     R1,JFCBVOLS(R1)  *
          MVC     CATVOL1,Ø(R1)   *
          B      CATALOGA        *
QUEBRAVS  MVC     CATDSN,JFCBDSNM  *
          L      R1,VOLSEQA      *
          BCTR   R1,Ø           *
          C      R1,=F'3'        * MORE THAN FIVE VOLUMES?
          BH     TRATAMAI        *
          SR     RØ,RØ          * DESLOC. JFCBVOLS
          M      RØ,=F'6'        *
          LA     R1,JFCBVOLS(R1)  *
          MVC     CATVOL1,Ø(R1)   *
          MVC     CATFSQ1,JFCBFLSQ *
          MVC     CATVOL2,6(R1)   *
          LH     R1,JFCBFLSQ     *
          STH    R1,CATFSQ2      *
          STH    R1,FLSEQA       *
          STH    R1,JFCBFLSQ     *
CATALOGA  LA     R1,PARMCATL     * RECATALOG OUTPUT FILE
          BAL    R1Ø,CATL        *
          MVC     VOLSEQA,VOLSEQ  *
          MVC     MESSLG,=CL62'ARQ.GRAV.FS=      V=      '
          MVC     MESSLG+32(3Ø),=C'LRECL=XXXXX,BLKSIZE=XXXXX,      '
          MVC     MESSLG+19(6),CATVOL1      *
          MVC     MESSLG+26(6),CATVOL2      *
          LH     R1,JFCLRECL      *
          CVD    R1,DOUBLE        *
          UNPK   MESSLG+38(5),DOUBLE+5(3)
          OI     MESSLG+42,X'FØ'      *
          LH     R1,JFCBLKSI      *
          CVD    R1,DOUBLE        *
          MVC     MESSLG+58(3),RECIN      * RECFM
          UNPK   MESSLG+52(5),DOUBLE+5(3)
          OI     MESSLG+56,X'FØ'      *
          LH     R1,JFCBFLSQ      *
          CVD    R1,DOUBLE        *
          UNPK   MESSLG+12(5),DOUBLE+5(3) *

```

```

OI      MESSLG+16,X'F0'      *
LA      R3,DATATIME          *
BAL     R10,CONVDATA         *
MVC     DATALG,DATA          *
UNPK    DOUBLE,HORATIME     *
MVC     HORALG,DOUBLE+1     *
MVC     DSNLG,JFCBDSNM      *
MVC     DATACR,DATAACIN     *
MVC     HORACR,HORACIN      *
MVC     ERROFIT,=C' '       *
MVC     VOLUANT,VOLIN1      * VOLUME LAST
PUT     SYS050,LOGOUT        * WRITE LOG INFORMATION
CLC     CATVOL2,=CL6' '     * CHANGED VOLUME ?
BE      SAIGRAVF             *
MVC     CATVOL1,CATVOL2     *
SAIGRAVF CLOSE (DCB20,LEAVE) * KEEP TAPE SET
FREEPOOL DCB20              *
SAIGFITA L R10,SAVGRVF      *
BR      R10                  *
TRATAMAI C R1,=F'4'         * MORE THAN 5 VOLUMES
BH      MAISQ6               *
LA      R1,JFCBVOLS+24      * DESLOCAMENTO JFCBVOLS
MVC     CATVOL1,0(R1)       *
MVC     CATFSQ1,JFCBFLSQ    *
AMODE311 @AMODE 31          * 31-BIT MODE
LA      R2,SWA_EPA          * SWA EPA
DROP    R2                   *
USING   SWAEP A,R2          *
XC      SWAEP A,SWAEP A     * CLEAR AREA
MVC     SWVA(3),JFCBEXAD    * MOVE TOKEN JFCB
SWAREQ  FCODE=RL,          * READ/LOCATE REQUEST      X
        EPA=SWEPAPTR,      * ENTRY PARAMETER LIST   X
        MF=(E,SWAPARMS),   *
        UNAUTH=YES         *
L       R2,SWBLKPTR        * ADDRESS JFCB
LA      R1,4(R2)           * DESLOC. VOLS JFCBX
MVC     CATVOL2,0(R1)      *
AMODE241 @AMODE 24          * 24-BIT MODE
DROP    R2                   *
USING   DECB,R2            *
LH      R1,JFCBFLSQ        *
STH     R1,CATFSQ2         *
STH     R1,FLSEQA          *
STH     R1,JFCBFLSQ        *
B       CATALOGA           *
MAISQ6  C R1,=F'198'       *
BH      MAISQ200           * MORE THAN 200 VOLUMES
S       R1,=F'4'           *
LR      R9,R1              *
AMODE312 @AMODE 31          * 31-BIT MODE

```

	LA	R2,SWA_EPA		* SWA EPA	
	DROP	R2		*	
	USING	SWA_EPA,R2		*	
	XC	SWA_EPA,SWA_EPA		* CLEAR AREA	
	MVC	SWVA(3),JFCBEXAD		* MOVE TOKEN JFCB	
	SWAREQ	FCODE=RL,		* READ/LOCATE REQUEST	X
		EPA=SWEPAPTR,		* ENTRY PARAMETER LIST	X
		MF=(E,SWAPARMS),		*	X
		UNAUTH=YES		*	
	L	R2,SWBLKPTR		* ADDRESS JFCB	
	SR	R8,R8		* LOCATE JFCBX	
	D	R8,=F'15'		*	
	LTR	R9,R9		*	
	BZ	MOVVOLX2		*	
PROXJFX	BCT	R9,POSIJFX		*	
	LTR	R8,R8		* FIRST JFCBX	
	BZ	MOVVOLX1		* YES	
	ICM	R3,7,Ø(R2)		* NEXT JFCBX	
	LA	R2,SWA_EPA		* SWA EPA	
	XC	SWA_EPA,SWA_EPA		* CLEAR AREA	
	STCM	R3,7,SWVA		* MOVE TOKEN JFCBX	
	SWAREQ	FCODE=RL,		* READ/LOCATE REQUEST	X
		EPA=SWEPAPTR,		* ENTRY PARAMETER LIST	X
		MF=(E,SWAPARMS),		*	X
		UNAUTH=YES		*	
	L	R2,SWBLKPTR		* ADDRESS JFCB	
	B	MOVVOLX2		*	
POSIJFX	ICM	R3,7,Ø(R2)		* NEXT JFCBX	
	LA	R2,SWA_EPA		* SWA EPA	
	XC	SWA_EPA,SWA_EPA		* CLEAR AREA	
	STCM	R3,7,SWVA		* MOVE TOKEN JFCBX	
	SWAREQ	FCODE=RL,		* READ/LOCATE REQUEST	X
		EPA=SWEPAPTR,		* ENTRY PARAMETER LIST	X
		MF=(E,SWAPARMS),		*	X
		UNAUTH=YES		*	
	L	R2,SWBLKPTR		* ENDERECA JFCB	
	B	PROXJFX		*	
MOVVOLX1	MVC	CATVOL1,88(R2)		* MOVE LAST VOL JFCBX	
	ICM	R3,7,Ø(R2)		* SET NEXT JFCBX	
	LA	R2,SWA_EPA		* SWA EPA	
	XC	SWA_EPA,SWA_EPA		* CLEAR AREA	
	STCM	R3,7,SWVA		* MOVE TOKEN JFCBX	
	SWAREQ	FCODE=RL,		* READ/LOCATE REQUEST	X
		EPA=SWEPAPTR,		* ENTRY PARAMETER LIST	X
		MF=(E,SWAPARMS),		*	X
		UNAUTH=YES		*	
	L	R2,SWBLKPTR		* ADDRESS JFCB	
	MVC	CATVOL2,4(R2)		*	
	B	PROXJFCX		*	
MOVVOLX2	LR	R9,R8		*	


```

      BCTR  R9,Ø          *
      SR    R8,R8        *
      M     R8,=F'6'     *
      LA    R1,4(R9,R2)  *
      MVC   CATVOL1,Ø(R1) *
      MVC   CATFSQ1,JFCBFLSQ *
      MVC   CATVOL2,6(R1) *
PROXJFCX LH    R1,JFCBFLSQ *
      STH   R1,CATFSQ2   *
      STH   R1,FLSEQA    *
      STH   R1,JFCBFLSQ *
AMODE242 @AMODE 24      * 24-BIT MODE
      DROP R2            *
      USING DECB,R2      *
      B     CATALOGA     *
MAISQ2ØØ WTO  '#NAØ8.1Ø2C MORE THAN 2ØØ VOLUME OUTPUT TAPE', X
      ROUTCDE=11        *
      B     FIM          *
GLOGIOIN MVC  MESSLG,=CL62'I/O INPUT ERROR '
      MVC   DSNLG,DSNALIN *
      LA    R3,DATATIME  *
      BAL   R1Ø,CONVDATA *
      MVC   DATALG,DATA   * WRITE LOG
      UNPK  DOUBLE,HORATIME * INPUT LOGICAL ERROR
      MVC   HORALG,DOUBLE+1 * SYSØ1Ø
      MVC   DATACR,DATAACIN *
      MVC   HORACR,HORACIN *
      MVC   MESSLG+19(6),CATVOL1 *
      MVC   ERROFIT,=C'*' *
      MVC   VOLUANT,VOLIN1 * LAST VOLUME
      PUT   SYSØ5Ø,LOGOUT *
      L     R1,COUNT1    *
      LA    R1,1(R1)     * ERROR COUNT
      ST    R1,COUNT1    *
      B     SAIGRAVF     *
      EJECT
*-----*
* CONVERT TODAY DATE (ØCAADD)-COMP-3 TO EBCDIC (AAAAMDD) *
*-----*
CONVDATA ST    R1Ø,SAVCNVD
      MVC   TABMES(26),TABMES1 *
      UNPK  DOUBLE,Ø(4,R3) *
      OI    DOUBLE+7,X'3Ø' *
      TRT   DOUBLE,TABNUM * NUMERIC?
      LA    R15,4 *
      BNZ   CONVDEXT * ERROR
      SR    R1,R1 *
      IC    R1,Ø(R3) * FIND OUT CENTURY
      MH    R1,=H'1ØØ' *
      SR    RØ,RØ *

```

	IC	R0,1(R3)	*
	ZAP	DOUBLE,=P'0'	*
	SLL	R0,4	*
	ST	R0,DOUBLE+4	*
	OI	DOUBLE+7,X'0F'	*
	CVB	R0,DOUBLE	*
	A	R0,=F'1900'	*
	AR	R1,R0	* ADD YEAR
	SR	R0,R0	*
	ST	R1,ANO	*
	D	R0,=F'100'	* DIVISIBLE 100?
	C	R0,=F'0'	*
	BE	CENTURY	* YES, TREAT CENTURY
	L	R1,ANO	*
	SR	R0,R0	*
	D	R0,=F'4'	* BICEXT0?
	C	R0,=F'0'	*
	BE	BICEXT0	* YES, TREAT YEAR BICEXT0
	B	DESCMES	*
CENTURY	L	R1,ANO	* CENTURY YEAR BICEXT0
	SR	R0,R0	* HAVE TO DIVISIBLE 400
	D	R0,=F'400'	*
	C	R0,=F'0'	* BICEXT0?
	BE	BICEXT0	* YES
	B	DESCMES	*
BICEXT0	LA	R1,TABMES+24	* TREAT BICEXT0
	LA	R0,11	*
LOOPCV1	AP	0(2,R1),=P'1'	*
	BCTR	R1,0	*
	BCTR	R1,0	*
	BCT	R0,LOOPCV1	*
DESCMES	LA	R1,TABMES+24	* FIND OUT MONTH
	LA	R0,13	* SEARCH LAST DAY
LOOPCV2	CP	2(2,R3),0(2,R1)	*
	BH	ACHOUCV	*
	BCTR	R1,0	*
	BCTR	R1,0	*
	BCT	R0,LOOPCV2	*
	LA	R15,4	*
	B	CONVDEXT	*
ACHOUCV	ZAP	DOUBLE,2(2,R3)	* FIND OUT DAY
	SP	DOUBLE,0(2,R1)	*
	UNPK	DIA,DOUBLE	*
	OI	DIA+1,X'F0'	*
	C	R0,=F'12'	*
	LA	R15,4	*
	BH	CONVDEXT	*
	CVD	R0,DOUBLE	*
	UNPK	MES,DOUBLE	* CONVERT MONTH (REG 0)
	OI	MES+1,X'F0'	*

```

L      R1,ANO          *
CVD   R1,DOUBLE      * CONVERT YEAR
UNPK  ANO,DOUBLE     *
OI    ANO+3,X'F0'    *
LA    R15,0          *
CONVDXT L  R10,SAVCNVD
BR    R10
EJECT

*-----*
* RECATALOG DSNAME IF IT'S ALREADY CATALOGUED WITH SAME INPUT VOLUME *
*-----*
CATL   STM  R14,R12,SAVCATL *
      L    R1,0(R1)        *
      LA   R2,0            *
      ST   R2,VOLCOUNT    * ZERO TO VOLCOUNT
      LA   R5,44(R1)       *
      LA   R3,VOL+2        *
LOOPVL CLC  0(6,R5),=CL6'  ' * LAST VOLUME
      BE   FIMVOL          *
      L    R2,VOLCOUNT    *
      LA   R2,1(R2)        *
      ST   R2,VOLCOUNT    *
      MVC  4(6,R3),0(R5)    * MOVE VOL-SER
      MVC  0(4,R3),=X'78048081' * DEVICE TYPE
      MVC  10(2,R3),6(R5)   * FSEQ
      LA   R5,8(R5)        *
      LA   R3,12(R3)       *
      B    LOOPVL          *
FIMVOL L    R2,VOLCOUNT    *
      C    R2,=F'1'        *
      BL   ERROVL          *
      STH  R2,VOL          *
      LR   R5,R1           *
DELIM1 MVC  DSNCAT(44),0(R5) * PREPARE CAMLIST AREA
      LOCATE CAMLSTS        *
      LTR  R5,R15          * IT IS ALREADY CATALOGUED?
      BNZ  RETURN          * NO, RETURN
      CLC  VOL1+6(6),VOLIN1 * INPUT VOLUME IS THE SAME?
      BNE  RETURN          * NO, RETURN
      CATALOG CAMLSTD      * UNCATLG DSNAME
      LTR  R5,R15          * ERROR?
      BNZ  MENSAG1         * YES, RETURN
      CATALOG CAMLSTC     * RECATALOG DSNAME
      LTR  R5,R15          * ERROR?
      BNZ  MENSAG2         * YES, SEND A MESSAGE AND ABEND
      LA   R15,0          *
RETURN  LM  R14,R12,SAVCATL *
      BR  R10             *
MENSAG1 STM  R0,R1,SAVER0R1
      WTO  'CATAL.901I ERROR UNCATLG',ROUTCDE=11

```

```

MENSAG2  ABEND 4000,DUMP
          STM   R0,R1,SAVER0R1
          WTO   'CATAL.901I ERROR CATLG',ROUTCDE=11
          ABEND 4000,DUMP
ERROVL   WTO   'CATAL.901I EMPTY VOL-SER',ROUTCDE=11
          ABEND 4000,DUMP
          EJECT

*-----*
*          TRANSFORM RECFM IN INTERNAL TEXT          *
*-----*
TRANSFM  ST    R10,SAVTRAFM          *
          TM    RECFMIN,B'10000000'  *
          BNO   CNTVERV              *
          MVI   RECIN,C'F'           * RECFM = F?
          B     CNTVERB              *
CNTVERV  TM    RECFMIN,B'01000000'  *
          BNO   CNTVERU              *
          MVI   RECIN,C'V'           * RECFM = V ?
          B     CNTVERB              *
CNTVERU  MVI   RECIN,C'U'           * THEN RECFM = U
CNTVERB  TM    RECFMIN,B'00010000'  *
          BNO   CNTVERC              *
          MVI   RECIN+1,C'B'         * BLOCKED?
CNTVERC  TM    RECFMIN,B'00000100'  *
          BNO   CNTVERM              *
          MVI   RECIN+2,C'A'         * ASA CONTROL ?
          B     CNTTRX               *
CNTVERM  TM    RECFMIN,B'00000010'  *
          BNO   CNTTRX               *
          MVI   RECIN+2,C'M'         * MACHINE CONTROL ?
CNTTRX   L     R10,SAVTRAFM         *
          BR    R10                  *
          EJECT

*-----*
*          EXIT TAPE MOUNT CARTRIDGE/TAPE          *
*-----*
SCRTAPE  STM   R14,R12,SAVSTAP      *
          DROP R13,R12              *
          DROP R2                    *
          USING SCRTAPE,R15         *
          USING OENTID,R2           *
          LR   R2,R1                 *
          TM   OENTFLG,OENTOEOV     * CHECK OPEN
          BNO  SCREXT                * YES, EXIT
          L    R1,VOLSEQ              *
          LA   R1,1(R1)              * ADD 1 TO VOLSER
          ST   R1,VOLSEQ             * SIGNALIZE VOLUME CHANGED
SCREXT   LM    R14,R12,SAVSTAP      *
          LA   R15,0                 * RETURN
          BR   R14                    *

```

	DROP	R15	*
	EJECT		
SAVERØR1	DS	2F	* WORKING STORAGE
SAVMTIN	DS	F	* SAVE AREAS
SAVMTOU	DS	F	*
SAVCNVD	DS	F	*
SAVGRVF	DS	F	*
SAVCATL	DS	15F	*
SAVSTAP	DS	15F	*
SAVTRAFM	DS	F	*
WORKIN	DS	ØCL1ØØ	* INPUT SYSØ3Ø - TAPE LIST
VOLIN1	DS	CL6	*
	DS	CL1	*
DSNIN	DS	CL44	*
DSOIN	DS	CL2	*
RECIN	DS	CL3	*
BLKIN	DS	CL5	*
LREIN	DS	CL5	*
VOLIN2	DS	CL6	*
DATA CIN	DS	CL7	*
	DS	CL1	*
LRETENC	DS	CL7	*
LALOCIN	DS	CL5	*
HORACIN	DS	CL6	*
	DS	CL2	*
RECFMIN	DC	XL1'Ø'	*
VOLANT	DC	CL6' '	* LAST VOLUME
TABNUM	DC	24ØX'FF'	* TRANSLATE AND TEST
	DC	1ØX'ØØ'	* NUMERIC FIELDS
	DC	6X'FF'	*
LOGOUT	DS	ØCL14Ø	* LOG SYSØ5Ø
DATALG	DS	CL8	*
HORALG	DS	CL6	*
DSNLG	DS	CL44	*
MESSLG	DS	CL62	*
DATA CR	DS	CL7	*
HORACR	DS	CL6	*
ERROFIT	DS	CL1	*
VOLUANT	DC	CL6' '	*

*	CONVERSION AREAS TIME AND DATE		*

DATATIME	DS	F	*
HORATIME	DS	F	*
DATA	DS	ØCL8	*
ANO	DS	CL4	*
MES	DS	CL2	*
DIA	DS	CL2	*
TABMES	DC	PL2'Ø', PL2'31', PL2'59', PL2'9Ø', PL2'12Ø', PL2'151'	
	DC	PL2'181', PL2'212', PL2'243', PL2'273', PL2'3Ø4'	

```

DC      PL2'334',PL2'365',PL2'0',PL2'0'
TABMES1 DC      PL2'0',PL2'31',PL2'59',PL2'90',PL2'120',PL2'151'
DC      PL2'181',PL2'212',PL2'243',PL2'273',PL2'304'
DC      PL2'334',PL2'365',PL2'0',PL2'0' * RECURSIVITY
DS      0F *
S99PRMIN DC      X'80',AL3(S99ARIN) * DYNAMICALLY ALLOCATION SYS010
S99ARIN  DC      AL1(20) *
DC      X'01' *
DC      XL6'0' *
ALOCIADR DC      A(ALLOCIN) *
DC      XL8'0' *
ALLOCIN  DC      A(ALINDSP),A(ALINDDN),A(ALINNDS),A(ALINVOL)
DC      A(ALINUNIT),A(ALINSEQ),AL1(128),AL3(ALINDSN)
ALINUNIT DC      X'0015',X'0001',X'0004'
ALINUNT  DC      CL4'ROBO' *
DS      0F *
ALINVOL  DC      X'0010' *
VOLPARM  DC      X'0001',X'0006' *
VOLALIN1 DC      CL6' ',X'0006' *
VOLALIN2 DC      CL6' ' *
DS      0F *
ALINDSP  DC      X'0004',X'0001',X'0001'
DSPIN    DC      X'01' *
DS      0F *
ALINNDS  DC      X'0005',X'0001',X'0001'
NDSPIN   DC      X'08' *
DS      0F *
ALINDDN  DC      X'0001',X'0001',X'0008'
DDNALIN  DC      CL8'SYS010' *
DS      0F *
ALINDSN  DC      X'0002',X'0001',X'002C'
DSNALIN  DC      CL44' ' *
DS      0F *
ALINSEQ  DC      X'001F',X'0001',X'0002'
FILSEQ   DC      X'0001' *
DS      0F * DYNAMICALLY ALLOCATION SYS020
S99PRMOU DC      X'80',AL3(S99AROU) *
S99AROU  DC      AL1(20) *
DC      X'01' *
DC      XL6'0' *
ALOCOU   DC      A(ALCOU) *
DC      XL8'0' *
ALCOU    DC      A(ALCOUDSP),A(ALCOUDDN),A(ALCOUDSN),A(ALCOUUNT)
DC      A(ALCOUCAT),A(ALCOUUNC),A(ALCOUREC),A(ALCOULRE)
DC      A(ALCOUBLK),A(ALCOUDSO),A(ALCOUSEQ)
ALOCNOP  DC      X'80',AL3(ALCOUCNT) *
DC      X'80',AL3(ALCOUREP) *
DS      0F *
ALCOUDDN DC      X'0001',X'0001',X'0008'
DDNALOU  DC      CL8'SYS020' *

```

	DS	ØF	*
ALCOUDSP	DC	X'0004',X'0001',X'0001'	
DSPALOU	DC	X'04'	*
	DS	ØF	*
ALCOUUNT	DC	X'0015',X'0001',X'0004'	
UNITALOU	DC	CL4'ROB0'	*
	DS	ØF	*
ALCOUDSN	DC	X'0002',X'0001',X'002C'	
DSNALOU	DC	CL44' '	*
	DS	ØF	*
ALCOUCAT	DC	X'0005',X'0001',X'0001'	
CATALOU	DC	X'08'	*
	DS	ØF	*
ALCOUUNC	DC	X'0006',X'0001',X'0001'	
UNCALOU	DC	X'08'	*
	DS	ØF	*
ALCOUREC	DC	X'0049',X'0001',X'0001'	
RECALOU	DC	X'90'	*
	DS	ØF	*
ALCOULRE	DC	X'0042',X'0001',X'0002'	
LREALOU	DC	X'0050'	*
	DS	ØF	*
ALCOUBLK	DC	X'0030',X'0001',X'0002'	
BLKALOU	DC	X'7FD0'	*
	DS	ØF	*
ALCOUSEQ	DC	X'001F',X'0001',X'0002'	
VOLSALOU	DC	X'0001'	*
	DS	ØF	*
ALCOUDSO	DC	X'003C',X'0001',X'0002'	
DSOALOU	DC	X'4000'	*
	DS	ØF	*
ALCOUREP	DC	X'006D',X'0001',X'0007'	
RETPD	DC	CL7'00000000'	*
	DS	ØF	*
ALCOUCNT	DC	X'0013',X'0001',X'0001',X'C8'	
	DS	ØF	*
S99PRUN	DC	X'80',AL3(S99ARUN)	*
S99ARUN	DC	AL1(20)	*
	DC	X'02'	*
	DC	XL6'0'	*
ALOCUN	DC	A(ALCUN)	*
	DC	XL8'0'	*
ALCUN	DC	A(ALINDDN),A(ALUNDSN),X'80',AL3(ALCUNDSP)	
ALCUNDSP	DC	X'0005',X'0001',X'0001',X'08'	
	DS	ØF	*
ALUNDSN	DC	X'0002',X'0001',X'002C'	
DSNUNIN	DC	CL44' '	*
	DS	ØF	
* DCB	AREAS	- SYS010/SYS020 UTILIZING CHANNED SCHEDULING TECHNIQUE	
SYS010	DCB	DSORG=PS,MACRF=(GM),DDNAME=SYS010,EODAD=FIM1,	X

```

SYS020  DCB      OPTCD=C,EXLST=RDJFCB10,SYNAD=ERSYS010,BUFNO=64
          DSORG=PS,MACRF=(PM),DDNAME=SYS020,
          OPTCD=C,EXLST=RDJFCB20,SYNAD=ERSYS020,BUFNO=64
          X
SYS030  DCB      DSORG=PS,MACRF=GM,DDNAME=SYS030,EODAD=FIM,
          RECFM=FB,LRECL=100
          X
SYS050  DCB      DSORG=PS,MACRF=PM,DDNAME=SYS050,
          RECFM=FB,LRECL=140
          X
DCB10   DS        0F
          CL100
          * COPY SYS010 DCB
DCB20   DS        CL100
          * COPY SUS020 DCB
          DS        0F
CAMLSTC CAMLST  CAT,DSNCAT,,LOCAREA
          * CATALOG MACRO
CAMLSTS CAMLST  NAME,DSNCAT,,LOCAREA1
          * SEARCH CATALOG MACRO
CAMLSTD CAMLST  UCATDX,DSNCAT
          * UNCATALOG MACRO
DSNCAT  DC        CL44' '
LOCAREA DS        0D
VOL      DS        CL265
LOCAREA1 DS       0D
VOL1     DS        CL265
          DS        0F
DOUBLE  DS        D
          * WORKING AREA
POINTP  DC        F'0'
          *
COUNT1 DC        F'0'
          *
COUNT  DC        F'0'
          *
VOLCOUNT DC      F'0'
          *
PARMCATL DC       AL1(128),AL3(PARMCAT)
          *
PARMCAT  DS        0CL66
          *
CATDSN   DC        CL44' '
          *
CATVOL1  DC        CL6' '
          *
CATFSQ1  DC        H'0'
          *
CATVOL2  DC        CL6' '
          *
CATFSQ2  DC        H'0',CL6' '
          *
VOLSEQ   DC        F'1'
          *
VOLSEQA  DC        F'1'
          *
FLSEQA   DC        H'0'
          *
RETCODE  DS        F
          * FULL WORD
SWEPAPTR DC        A(SWA_EPA)
          *
SWA_EPA  DS        XL28
          * SWA AREA MACRO
SWAPARMS SWAREQ  UNAUTH=YES,MF=L
          *
RDJFCB20 DS        0F
          *
          DC        X'17',AL3(SCRTAPE)
          * VOLUME MOUNT EXIT ROUTINE
          DC        X'87',AL3(JFCBAR20)
          * JFCB SYS020 ROUTINE
RDJFCB10 DS        0F
          *
          DC        X'87',AL3(JFCBAR10)
          * JFCB SYS010 ROUTINE
JFCBAR10 DC        176X'0'
          * WORK JCL AREA SYS010
JFCBAR20 DC        176X'0'
          * WORK JCL AREA SYS020
          LTORG
WK       DS        CL32768
          * BUFFER RECORD
          DSECT
          IEFJFCBN

```



```

        DCBD  DSORG=BS
        IHADECB
        IEZIOB
        IECOENTE
        IEFZB505 LOCEPAX=YES
        IEFJESCT
        CVT   DSECT=YES
        END
        MACRO
&NAME  @AMODE &N
        LCLA &N1
&N1    SETA  &N
        AIF  (&N1 EQ 24).MODE24
        AIF  (&N1 NE 31).ERR008
        .MODE31 ANOP
&NAME  L      0,=A(X'80000000')
        LA   15,*+8
        OR   15,0
        BSM  0,15
        AGO  .EXIT
        .MODE24 ANOP
&NAME  L      0,=A(X'0FFFFFFF')
        LA   15,*+8
        NR   15,0
        BSM  0,15
        AGO  .EXIT
        .ERR008 MNOTE 08,'SPECIFY AMODE 24 OR 31, SPECIFIED &N1'
        AGO  .EXIT
        .EXIT  ANOP
        MEND

```

Executing a PL/I program from REXX

INTRODUCTION

The following program allows users to execute a PL/I program, needing DD sysprint, from REXX. It is called by a shell script, using the environment variable `_bpx_batch_spawn`.

The program requires OS/390 Version 2 Release 8 or higher, in addition to Unix, PL/I, and REXX.

SHRXPLSP JCL

```
//TSHVRC JOB (),'SHRXPLSP',TIME=1440,NOTIFY=&SYSUID,
// REGION=0M,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),COND=(4,LT)
//*BPXBATCH SH -> SHELL SCRIPT -> REXX -> PL/I PROGRAM -> SYSPRINT
/**IF YOU NEED TO EXECUTE PL/I PROGRAM,NEEDING DD SYSPRINT,
/** FROM REXX, CALLED BY SHELL SCRIPT, CALLED BY BPXBATCH
/** USE _BPX_BATCH_SPAWN
/**ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE _BPX_BATCH_SPAWN=YES (FROM V2R8 ONWARDS?)
/**TO EDIT THIS MEMBER: ||CAPS OFF ||UNNUM ||NUMBER OFF
/**THE FOLLOWING COPIES SHELL SCRIPT,REXX EXEC TO HFS
/**          COMPILES/LINKS SAMPLE PL/I NEEDING SYSPRINT
/**          EXECUTES BPXBATCH
/**shdir should be executable
/**COPY SHELL SCRIPT TO HFS
//SHCOPY EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01
//SYSIN DD *
#!/bin/sh
echo 'in '$0
echo 'steplib='$STEPLIB
echo 'printenv begin'
printenv
echo 'printenv end'
echo 'set begin'
set
echo 'set end'
#setting steplib in STDENV not enough!!
export STEPLIB='TSHVR2.LOAD.TEST'
echo 'steplib='$STEPLIB
echo 'calling shrxplsp.cmd'
/home/tshvr/shrxplsp.cmd
/*
//SHDIR DD PATH='/home/tshvr/shrxplsp.sh',
// PATHOPTS=(OCREAT,OTRUNC,OWRONLY),PATHMODE=SIRWXU
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSIN DD *
OCOPY INDD(SYSIN) OUTDD(SHDIR)
/*
/**
/**COPY REXX TO HFS
//CMDCOPY EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01
//SYSIN DD *,DLM=$$
/* REXX */
rc=0
/*trace i*/
do j=1 to __environment.0
say '__environment.'j='__environment.j
end
ADDRESS LINKMVS 'SHRXPLSP'
say 'ADDRESS LINKMVS rc='rc
return rc
```

```

$$
/*
//SHDIR DD PATH='/home/tshvr/shrxplsp.cmd',
// PATHOPTS=(OCREAT,OTRUNC,OWRONLY),PATHMODE=SIRWXU
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSTSIN DD *
OCOPY INDD(SYSIN) OUTDD(SHDIR)
/*
/**COMPILE PL/1
//CMPL EXEC PGM=IEL1AA
//STEPLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=IEL8.SIELCOMP
//SYSIN DD *
SHRXPLSP:PROCEDURE(PARMS)
OPTIONS(MAIN,NOEXECOPS,REENTRANT);
DCL PARMS CHAR(*) VARYING;
DCL SYSPRINT FILE STREAM OUTPUT;
PUT SKIP LIST('IN PL/I SHRXPLSP');
END SHRXPLSP;
/*
//SYSLIN DD DSN=&LOADSET,DISP=(MOD,PASS),UNIT=SYSDA,
// SPACE=(800,(500,500))
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1 DD SPACE=(800,(500,500),,ROUND),UNIT=SYSDA
/**LINK PL/1
//LKED EXEC PGM=IEWL,
// PARM='NOXREF,AMODE=31,RMODE=ANY,RENT,REUS'
//SYSLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE8.SCEELKED
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSLIN DD DSN=&LOADSET,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//SYSUT1 DD SPACE=(1024,(50,50)),UNIT=SYSDA
//SYSLMOD DD DISP=SHR,DSN=TSHVR2.LOAD.TEST(SHRXPLSP)
/**EXECUTE
//BPXBATCH EXEC PGM=BPXBATCH,
// PARM='SH /home/tshvr/shrxplsp.sh'
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//STDIN DD PATH='/dev/null'
//STDOUT DD PATH='/home/tshvr/shrxplsp.out',
// PATHOPTS=(OCREAT,OTRUNC,OWRONLY),PATHMODE=SIRWXU
//STDERR DD PATH='/home/tshvr/shrxplsp.err',
// PATHOPTS=(OCREAT,OTRUNC,OWRONLY),PATHMODE=SIRWXU
//STDENV DD *
_BPX_BATCH_SPAWN=YES
_BPX_SHAREAS=MUST
STEPLIB='TSHVR2.LOAD.TEST'
/*
//

```

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Systems Programmer (Belgium)

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Keeping track of load module changes – part 2

This month we complete our look at a program that allows users to find out how many times a program has been changed since it was first link-edited. This is particularly useful for change management purposes.

JES/2 PROCEDURE LMODPROC

```
//CHANGE      PROC OUT=,IN=
//*
//*****
//* Procedure   : Lmodproc
//* Function    : Extracts the LMODDATES of A load library
//*              of which name is given by the user.
//* Parameters  :
//*
//*   IN   : Load Library name as input.
//*   OUT  : LMOD dataset of the load library of which name is given
//           by the parameter 'IN'.
//*****
//STEP1       EXEC PGM=AMBLIST
//*
//*****
//* Execute the Amblist service aid and get all the load module
//* information.
//*****
//*
//SYSPRINT    DD   DSN=&&IDR1,DISP=(,PASS),UNIT=SYSDA,
// SPACE=(CYL,(1,1)),DCB=(LRECL=121,BLKSIZE=27951,RECFM=FBA)
//SYSLIB      DD   DISP=SHR,DSN=&IN
//LOADLIB     DD   DISP=SHR,DSN=&IN
//SYSIN       DD   DISP=SHR,DSN=SDID.MVS.LIB.DATA(CTRL1),FREE=CLOSE
//*
//*****
//* Extract the necessary portions of the Amblist output by using
//* ISPF Batch Search-for utility.
//*****
//*
//STEP2       EXEC PGM=ISRSUPC,PARM='DELTAL,SRCHCMP,ANYC'
//SYSPRINT    DD   SYSOUT=*
//NEWDD       DD   DSN=&&IDR1,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//OUTDD       DD   DSN=&&IDR2,DISP=(,PASS),UNIT=SYSDA,
// SPACE=(CYL,(1,1)),DCB=(LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=3325,RECFM=FBA)
//SYSIN       DD   DISP=SHR,DSN=SDID.MVS.LIB.DATA(CTRL2),FREE=CLOSE
```

```

/**
/*****
/** Build the LMOD dataset by using the PL/I program (LMODPLI). Here,
/** the dates in the format of both Julian and Normal is written to
/** it. Input given by the user is passed to the PL/I program.
/**
/*****
/**
//STEP3          EXEC PGM=LMODPLI,PARM='&IN'
//STEPLIB        DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
//SYSPRINT       DD  SYSOUT=*
//GO.IN          DD  DSN=&&IDR2,DISP=(OLD,DELETE)
//GO.OUT         DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=&OUT
/**
/*****
/** Sort the LMOD dataset by Julian date.
/*****
/**
//STEP4          EXEC PGM=SORT
//SYSOUT         DD  SYSOUT=*
//SORTIN         DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=&OUT
//SORTOUT        DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=&OUT
//SORTWK01       DD  UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,20)
//SORTWK02       DD  UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,20)
//SYSIN          DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=SDID.MVS.LIB.DATA(CTRL3),FREE=CLOSE
/**

```

CLIST SDICLMOD

PROC Ø

```

/*****/
/*
/* KEEPING TRACK OF LOAD MODULE CHNAGES
/*
/* ISPF part of the utility
/*
/* LMOD, HISTORY and TRANSACTION datasets are browsed under ISPF
/* using 'ISPEXEC BROWSE' command.
/*
/*****/

CONTROL NOFLUSH NOLIST NOCONLIST NOSYMLIST NOMSG
SET &SYMSG = OFF

ISPEXEC VGET (ZCMD) PROFILE /* Get the option chosen */
                          /* on panel SDINLIB2.    */

SELECT (&ZCMD)
  WHEN(1) DO

```

```

ISPEXEC DISPLAY PANEL(SDINLIB2)
ISPEXEC VGET (ZCMD) PROFILE /* Get the option chosen */
                             /* on panel SDINLIB2.    */
IF &ZCMD = 1 THEN ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET('SDID.MVS.LIB.CHANGE1')
IF &ZCMD = 2 THEN ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET('SDID.MVS.LIB.CHANGE2')
EXIT
END

WHEN(2) DO
  ISPEXEC DISPLAY PANEL(SDINLIB2)
  ISPEXEC VGET (ZCMD) PROFILE /* Get the option chosen */
                              /* on panel SDINLIB2.    */
  IF &ZCMD = 1 THEN ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET('SDID.MVS.LIB.HISTS1')
  IF &ZCMD = 2 THEN ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET('SDID.MVS.LIB.HISTS2')
  EXIT
  END

WHEN(3) ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET('SDID.MVS.LIB.SUM')

OTHERWISE

END /* Select end

END /* End of Clist

```

CLIST SDICLIB2

```

PROC Ø

/*****
/*
/* KEEPING TRACK OF LOAD MODULE CHNAGES
/*
/* Extract the last link-edited load modules.
/*
*****/

CONTROL NOCONLIST NOSYMLIST

SET &SYMSMSG = OFF

SET &BUGUN = &SYSJDATE
SET &BUGUN = &STR(&BUGUN)
SET &GUN1 = &SUBSTR(4:6,&BUGUN)
SET &YIL = &SUBSTR(1:2,&BUGUN)

SET &GUN2 = &GUN1 - 1
IF &LENGHT(&GUN2)=1 THEN SET &GUN2=&STR(ØØ)&GUN2
IF &LENGHT(&GUN2)=2 THEN SET &GUN2=&STR(Ø)&GUN2

```

```

SET &BUGUN   = &STR(&YIL)&STR(&GUN1)      /* FORMAT CONVERSION*/
SET &HAFTA   = &STR(&YIL)&STR(&GUN2)      /* 92.134 --> 92134*/

ALLOC F1(CHANGE) DA('SDID.MVS.LIB.CHANGEX') SHR
ALLOC F1(SUM)   DA('SDID.MVS.LIB.SUM') SHR

OPENFILE CHNAGE INPUT
OPENFILE SUM   OUTPUT
GETFILE CHNAGE
SET &KUTTAR    = &SUBSTR(11.15,7CHANGE)

DO WHILE &KUTTAR >= &HAFTA
  SET &SUM = &CHNAGE
  PUTFILE SUM

  GETFILE CHANGE          /* Extract last changed */
  SET &KUTTAR = &SUBSTR(11:15,&CHANGE) /* load modules */
END

CLOSEFILE CHNAGE
CLOSEFILE SUM

FREE F1(CHANGE)
FREE F1(SUM)

END /* End of Clist

```

CLIST SDICLMOD

PROC Ø

```

/*****
/*
/* Clist      : Sdiclmod
/* Function : This CLIST gets the name of load library from the TSO
/*            user, prepares a JCL and submits it, then presents
/*            the result dataset to the user.
/*
/*
/*****
CONTROL MAIN NOCONLIST NOMSG NOFLUSH
SET &SYSMSG = OFF
/*****
/* Get input load dataset from the TSO user.
/*****
WRITE Please enter the load library of which LMODDATES you want to see
READ &KITAPLIK
/*****
/* Verify whether it is a cataloged dataset.
/*****

```

```

IF &SYSDSN('&KITAPLIK') = OK THEN +
    DO
        WRITE There is no such library in the system.
        EXIT
    END
/*****/
/* If it is catalogued, then check out that it is a load library. */
/* */
/* The LISTDSI statement can retrieve information about a dataset. */
/* If record format is 'U' then it is definitely a load library. */
/*****/
LISTDSI '&KITAPLIK'
IF &SYSRECFM = U THEN +
    DO
        WRITE Sorry, the dataset you entered is not +
a load library.
        EXIT
    END
/*****/
/* Allocate the result dataset in which LMOD DATES of library members */
/* will be written. */
/*****/

SET &SONUC = &SYSUID..LMOD.CHG
IF &SYSDSN('&SONUC') = OK THEN +
    DO
        FREE DA('&SONUC')
        ALLOC FI(SON) DA('&SONUC') NEW SPACE(1,1) TRACKS VOL(SYSDA1) +
        BLKSIZE(27966) LRECL(79) DSORG(PS) RECFM(F,B)
        END
    FREE DA('&SONUC')
    ALLOC DA('&SONUC') SHR REUSE

WRITE Please wait just a few seconds. Job is being submitted. It may +
take several minutes for big load libraries.

/*****/
/* The procedure LMODPROC is invoked. At the end of run of this */
/* procedure, the result file is ready to be browsed by the TS0 */
/* user. &SONUC is the result LMOD dataset. */
/*****/
SUBMIT * END(ZZ)
//&SYSUID.U JOB (&SYSUID),CLASS=A,NOTIFY=SDIAGAS,
// MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),TIME=1440
//PERNAS EXEC LMODPROC,OUT='&SONUC',
// LOAD='&KITAPLIK'
ZZ
/*****/
/* Wait here until the above job is finished. Then browse the LMOD */
/* dataset. */
/*****/

```


MARTA:ISPEXEC CONTROL ERRORS RETURN

```
        IF &ZFBROWS = &Z THEN ISPEXEC CONTROL NONDISPL END
        ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET('&SONUC')
        SET &RC = &LASTCC
        ISPEXEC CONTROL ERRORS CANCEL
        IF &RC = 12 THEN GOTO MARTA
/*****
/* The LMOD dataset is presented to the user. The user can keep      */
/* browsing it until PF03 key is pressed. Once he/she gets out of it */
/* it is deleted.                                                    */
*****/
ISPEXEC BROWSE DATASET('&SONUC')
FREE DA('&SONUC')
DELETE '&SONUC'
END /* End of Clist
```

PANEL SDINLIB1

```
)ATTR DEFAULT(%+_ )
* TYPE(TEXT) INTENS(HIGH) COLOR(PINK) CAPS(OFF)
? TYPE(TEXT) INTENS(LOW) COLOR(BLUE) CAPS(OFF)
> TYPE(TEXT) INTENS(HIGH) COLOR(RED) CAPS(OFF)
)BODY
%-----* KEEPING TRACK OF %-----
% * LOAD MODULE CHANGES %
%SELECTION ==> _ZCMD
+
%1 --LMOD DATES of load modules
%2 --Change counts and dates of load modules
%3 --Load modules link edited yesterday
%4 --Find LMOD DATES of any load library
+
+
% X+ Exit
+
)INIT
&ZPRIM = NO
&ZCMD = &Z
)PROC
VPUT (ZCMD) PROFILE
&ZSEL=TRANS( TRUNC (%ZCMD, '.')
1, 'CMD(SDICLIB1)'
2, 'CMD(SDICLIB1)'
3, 'CMD(SDICLIB1)'
4, 'CMD(SDICLMOD)'
' , ' , '
X, 'EXIT')
&ZTRAIL = .TRAIL
)END
```

PANEL SDINLIB1

```
)ATTR DEFAULT(%+_ )
* TYPE(TEXT) INTENS(HIGH) COLOR(PINK) CAPS(OFF)
? TYPE(TEXT) INTENS(LOW) COLOR(BLUE) CAPS(OFF)
> TYPE(TEXT) INTENS(HIGH) COLOR(RED) CAPS(OFF)
)BODY
%-----* KEEPING TRACK OF %-----
% * LOAD MODULE CHANGES %
%SELECTION ==> _ZCMD
+
%1-+ SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
%2-+ SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
%3-+ ...
%4-+ ...
+
+
% X+ Exit
+
)INIT
.CURSOR = ZCMD
&ZPRIM = NO
&ZCMD = &Z
)PROC
VPUT (ZCMD) PROFILE
&EBPFK = .PFKEY
)END
```

JOB NULLIFY

```
//SDIAGAS1 JOB (SDIAGAS),MSGCLASS=X,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),
// NOTIFY=SDIAGAS
//*
//*****
//* Nullifies the utility sequential datasets
//*****
//*
//ADIM1 PROC NULLF=
//STEP EXEC PGM=IEBGEBER
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=NULLFILE,DCB=SDID.MVS.LIB.HISTS1
//SYSUT2 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=&NULLF
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
// PEND
//*
//ADIM2 PROC NULLF=
//STEP EXEC PGM=IEBGEBER
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=NULLFILE,DCB=SDID.MVS.LIB.CHNAGE1
//SYSUT2 DD DISP=SHR,DSN=&NULLF
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
```

```

//          PEND
//*
//CALL1      EXEC ADIM1, NULLF='SDID.MVS.LIB.HISTS1'
//CALL2      EXEC ADIM1, NULLF='SDID.MVS.LIB.HISTS2'
//*
//CAGIR1     EXEC ADIM2, NULLF='SDID.MVS.LIB.CHANGE1'
//CAGIR2     EXEC ADIM2, NULLF='SDID.MVS.LIB.CHANGE2'
//CALLSUM    EXEC ADIM2, NULLF='SDID.MVS.LIB.SUM'
//*
//CAGIRX     EXEC ADIM2, NULLF='SDID.MVS.LIB.CHANGEX'
//*
//CAGIR1     EXEC ADIM2, NULLF='SDID.MVS.LIB.CHANGE1'
//CAGIR2     EXEC ADIM2, NULLF='SDID.MVS.LIB.CHANGE2'
//*

```

AMBLIST SERVICE AID CONTROL STATEMENT (CTRL1)

```
LISTIDR OUTPUT=ALL.TITLE=('LOAD MODULES CREATION DATES',27)
```

ISPF SEARCH UTILITY CONTROL STATEMENT (CTRL2)

```
SRCHFOR 'MEMBER NAME'
SRCHFOR 'OF YEAR'
```

DFSORT CONTROL STATEMENT (CTRL3)

```
SORT FIELDS=(11,5,D),FORMAT=BI
RECORD TYPE=F,LENGTH=17
END
```

DFSORT CONTROL STATEMENT (CTRL4)

```
SORT FIELDS=(1,9,A),FORMAT=CH
RECORD TYPE=F,LENGTH=79
END
```

DFSORT CONTROL STATEMENT (CTRL5)

```
SORT FIELDS=(13,5,D),FORMAT=CH
RECORD TYPE=VB,LENGTH=6027
END
```

SDID.MVS.LIB.CHANGE1

This holds the LMOD dates of the load library sorted by date.

```
DENE2      98296  23.OCTOBER  .1998 SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
LMODPLI4  98295  22.OCTOBER  .1998 SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
```

ATALAY	98290	17.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
LMODPLI2	98283	10.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
LMODPLI3	98275	02.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
LMODPLI	98264	21.SEPTEMBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
MERGE	98170	19.JUNE	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
MARTA	98152	01.JUNE	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
MARTAPV	98149	29.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
VILLER	98146	26.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
PDS	98141	22.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
DIRECT	98141	21.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
GUL	98138	18.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
TAPECOPY	98100	10.APRIL	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
GRAPH	90108	18.APRIL	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
REBLOCK	88004	04.JANUARY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
TAPEMAP	86291	18.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
TAPEMAP2	84202	20.JULY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
TAPESCAN	82329	25.NOVEMBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD

SDID.MVS.LIB.CHNAGE2

This holds the LMOD dates of the load library sorted by date.

ATOS	98296	23.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
ATOS	98168	17.JUNE	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
ATOS	98148	28.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
ATOS	98146	26.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
ATOS	98141	21.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
ATOS	98146	26.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB

SDID.MVS.LIB.CHANGE1

This holds the LMOD dates of one load library sorted by member name.

ATALAY	98290	17.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
DENE2	98296	23.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
DIRECT	98141	21.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
GRAPH	90108	18.APRIL	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
GUL	98138	18.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
LMODPLI	98264	21.SEPTEMBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
LMODPLI2	98283	10.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
LMODPLI3	98275	02.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
LMODPLI4	98295	22.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
MARTA	98152	01.JUNE	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
MARTAPV	98149	29.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
MERGE	98170	19.JUNE	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
VILLER	98146	26.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
PDS	98141	22.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD

REBLOCK	88004	04.JANUARY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
TAPECOPY	98100	10.APRIL	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
TAPEMAP	86291	18.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
TAPEMAP2	84202	20.JULY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
TAPESCAN	82329	25.NOVEMBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD

SDID.MVS.LIB2.CHNAGE2

This holds the LMOD dates of one load library sorted by member name.

ATOS1	98148	28.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
ATOS2	98168	17.JUNE	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
ATOS3	98296	23.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
ATOS4	98141	21.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
ATOS5	98146	26.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB

SDID.MVS.LIB.CHANGEX

Merge dataset consisting of all LMOD datasets sorted by date.

ATOS3	98296	23.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
DENE2	98296	23.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
LMODPLI4	98295	22.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
ATALAY	98290	17.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
LMODPLI2	98283	10.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
LMODPLI3	98275	02.OCTOBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
LMODPLI	98264	21.SEPTEMBER	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
MERGE	98170	19.JUNE	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
ATOS2	98168	17.JUNE	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
MARTA	98152	01.JUNE	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
MARTAPV	98149	29.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
ATOS1	98148	28.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
ATOS5	98146	26.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
VILLER	98146	26.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
DIRECT	98141	21.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
PDS	98141	22.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
ATOS4	98141	21.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
GUL	98138	18.MAY	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
TAPECOPY	98100	10.APRIL	.1998	SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD

SDID.MVS.LIB.HISTV1

These are the history VSAM datasets that hold the historic change dates of the load modules for one load library.

KEY OF RECORD - ATALAY
 ATALAY 0004 98148.. 98283 98285 98290
 KEY OF RECORD - DENE2
 DENE2 0003 98168.. 98295 98295 98296
 KEY OF RECORD - DIRECT
 DIRECT 0001 98141
 KEY OF RECORD - GRAPH
 GRAPH 0001 90108
 KEY OF RECORD - GUL
 GUL 0001 98138
 KEY OF RECORD - LMODPLI
 LMODPLI 0001 98264
 KEY OF RECORD - LMODPLI2
 LMODPLI2 0010 98264.. 98265 98266 98269 98272 98273 98275 98280 98282 98283
 KEY OF RECORD - LMODPLI3
 LMODPLI3 0007 98264.. 98265 98266 98269 98272 98273 98275
 KEY OF RECORD - LMODPLI4
 LMODPLI4 0002 98264.. 98265
 KEY OF RECORD - MARTA
 MARTA 0001 98152
 KEY OF RECORD - MARTAPV
 MARTAPV 0001 98149
 KEY OF RECORD - MERGE
 MERGE 0001 98170
 KEY OF RECORD - PDS
 PDS 0001 98141
 KEY OF RECORD - REDLOCK
 REDLOCK 0001 88004
 KEY OF RECORD - TAPECOPY
 TAPECOPY 0001 91100
 KEY OF RECORD - TAPEMAP
 TAPEMAP 0001 86291
 KEY OF RECORD - TAPEMAP2
 TAPEMAP2 0001 84202
 KEY OF RECORD - TAPESCAN
 TAPESCAN 0001 82329
 KEY OF RECORD - VILLAR
 VILLAR 0001 98146
 IDC0005I NUBER OF RECORDS PROCESSED WAS 19

SDID.MVS.LIB.HISTV2

These are the history VSAM datasets that hold the historic change dates of the load modules for one load library.

KEY OF RECORD - ATOS1
 ATOS1 0001 98148
 KEY OF RECORD - ATOS2
 ATOS2 0001 98168

KEY OF RECORD - ATOS3
 ATOS3 0003 98170.. 98295 98296
 KEY OF RECORD - ATOS4
 ATOS4 0001 98141
 KEY OF RECORD - ATOS5
 ATOS5 0001 98146
 IDC0005I NUBER OF RECORDS PROCESSED WAS 5

SDID.MVS.LIB.HISTS1

This is the history sequential dataset. It is the sequential copy of the HISTV VSAM datasets. They are used to present the user contents of VSAM datasets under ISPF.

```
$MEMBER $COUTN$DATES
$===== $===== $=====
LMODPLI2 0010 98264.. 98265 98266 98269 98272 98273 98275 98280 98282 98283
LMODPLI3 0007 98264.. 98265 98266 98269 98272 98273 98275
ATALAY 0004 98148.. 98283 98285 98290
DENE2 0003 98168.. 98295 98295 98296
LMODPLI4 0002 98264.. 98265
DIRECT 0001 98141
GRAPH 0001 90108
GUL 0001 98138
LMODPLI 0001 98264
MARTA 0001 98152
MARTAPV 0001 98149
MERGE 0001 98170
PDS 0001 98141
REDLOCK 0001 88004
TAPECOPY 0001 91100
TAPEMAP 0001 86291
TAPEMAP2 0001 84202
```

SDID.MVS.LIB.HISTS2

This is the history sequential dataset. It is the sequential copy of the HISTV VSAM datasets. These are used to present the user contents of VSAM datasets under ISPF.

```
$MEMBER $COUTN$DATES
$===== $===== $=====
ATOS3 0003 98170.. 98295 98296
ATOS1 0001 98148
ATOS2 0001 98168
ATOS4 0001 98141
ATOS5 0001 98146
```

SDID.MVS.LIB.SUM

This is a transaction dataset. It contains the recently updated load modules. By using this dataset, HISTV VSAM datasets are updated daily.

```
ATOS      98296  23.OCTOBER  .1998 SDIAGAS.AGMPV.LOADLIB
DENE2     98296  23.OCTOBER  .1998 SDIAGAS.USER.LOAD
```

Atalay Gul
Systems Programmer
Central Bank of Turkey (Turkey)

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Maintaining a profile in ISPF/PDF

INTRODUCTION

PDF's PROFILE has a lot to do with how the screen behaves when you work with a file.

Each file type has a separate PROFILE. The file type is usually determined from the last segment of the filename. For instance, if the filename is 'A.B.C.JCL', then the file type is 'JCL'. This can be overridden on the ISPF selection screen where you specified the file you wished to work with.

```
+-----+
|
| _____ EDIT - ENTRY PANEL _____ |
| COMMAND ==>
|
| ISPF LIBRARY:
|
|   PROJECT ==> ISPFDEMO
|
|   GROUP   ==> MYLIB   ==> MASTER   ==>
|
|   TYPE    ==> PLI
|
|   MEMBER  ==> _      (Blank or pattern for member selection list)
|
| OTHER PARTITIONED OR SEQUENTIAL DATASET:
```



```

| DATASET NAME   ===>
| VOLUME SERIAL  ===>          (If not cataloged)
| DATA SET PASSWORD ===>      (If password protected)
|
| PROFILE NAME   ===>          (Blank defaults to data set type)
|
| INITIAL MACRO  ===>          LMF LOCK ===> YES (YES, NO or NEVER)
|
| FORMAT NAME    ===>          MIXED MODE ===> NO      (YES or NO)
|-----+

```

While in an application, such as EDIT, enter ‘PROF’ or ‘PROFILE’ on the command line. Something similar to the following lines will appear under the command line:

```

File Edit Confirm Menu Utilities Compilers Test Help
-----
EDIT      MLNABK.LIB.COBOL(MS175) - 01.07          Columns 00007 00078
Command ===>                               Scroll ===> CSR
***** ***** Top of Data *****
=PROF> ...COBOL (FIXED - 80)...RECOVERY ON...NUMBER ON COB.....
=PROF> ...CAPS ON...HEX OFF...NULLS ON STD...TABS ON ;...SETUNDO REC.....
=PROF> ...AUTOSAVE ON...AUTONUM OFF...AUTOLIST OFF...STATS ON.....
=PROF> ...PROFILE LOCK...IMACRO NONE...PACK OFF...NOTE ON.....
=TABS> - * * * *
=COLS> -1-+2-+3-+4-+5-+6-+7-+-
000100 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
000200 PROGRAM-ID.          MMS175IM
000300 DATE-COMPILED. 06/04/98

```

What does it mean? We will consider the elements individually and elaborate on the more interesting ones:

- COBOL (FIXED - 80) – the last part of our dataset name was COBOL, so this profile defaulted to that. ‘FIXED - 80’ is obvious.
- RECOVERY ON – if your session is interrupted by a network problem or mainframe malfunction, the next time you log on and try to get into this function (EDIT), a special screen will come up

asking if you want to resume editing your member. If you choose 'yes', the session will resume where you left off. It will not include any changes you made since the last time you pressed <Enter> or some other interrupt, such as a PF key, but it will have all your other changes (remember, the mainframe does not know what you are doing on the screen until you press <Enter> or a PF key). You can change the setting of RECOVERY by entering 'RECOVERY OFF' or 'RECOVERY ON' on the command line.

- NUMBER ON COB – COBOL numbering is on (notice the numbers to the left of the code below our profile). Possible settings (on the command line) are NUMBER ON COB, NUMBER ON STD (numbers in cols 73-80), NUMBER OFF, or UNNUM (remove numbers and set NUMBER to OFF).

```
=PROF> ....CAPS ON....HEX OFF....NULLS ON STD....TABS ON ;....SETUNDO REC.....
```

- CAPS ON/OFF – if caps are 'ON', entered text will be changed to caps when you press <Enter> or a PF key. Existing lower-case text would not be changed. If caps are 'OFF', text will be recorded as entered (upper/lower case).
- HEX ON/OFF – see the discussion on 'Hex' at the close of the article.
- NULLS ON STD – trailing blanks on a line, except for the first one, will be nulls (hex '00') rather than spaces (hex '40'). Spaces take up space and get in the way of inserting characters; nulls don't. Items entered to the right of a null-filled line will left shift to the end of the existing line when <Enter> is pressed, space-filled lines will stay where they are put. If you press 'End' to erase to end of line, you always create nulls until <Enter> is pressed, then this setting tells the computer what to do with the deleted area: leave as nulls or convert to spaces. Using the 'Delete' key produces nulls to the right of the line as it left-shifts. If the field is entirely empty, it is written as all spaces.

ON ALL – specifies that all trailing blanks and all-blank fields are written as nulls.

OFF – specifies that trailing blanks in each data field are written as spaces.

- **TABS ON** – tabbing is on and the logical tab character is ‘;’ (a semi-colon). You can enclose the character in quotes, although this is not necessary unless a quote or a comma (,) is used as the tab character.

TABS OFF – turns tabs mode off, which means that logical tabs cannot be used. Attribute bytes are deleted from all hardware tab positions.

TABS STD – activates all hardware tab positions (asterisks) that contain a blank or null character. The editor inserts attribute bytes, which cannot be typed over, at these positions. **STD** is the default operand.

TABS ALL – causes an attribute byte to be inserted at all hardware tab positions. Characters occupying these positions are blanked out and the attribute bytes cannot be typed over.

- **SETUNDO REC** – enables the ‘UNDO’ command by saving changes in the recovery file (‘REC’ or ‘RECOVER’) or memory (‘STG’, ‘STORE’, ‘STOR’, or ‘STO’). Command line settings: ‘SETUNDO REC’, ‘SETUNDO OFF’, ‘SETUNDO STO’, etc. If **RECOVERY** is **ON**, **SETUNDO OFF** is the same as **SETUNDO REC**. If **RECOVERY** is **OFF**, it will be turned on by this command:

```
=PROF> ....AUTOSAVE ON....AUTONUM OFF....AUTOLIST OFF....STATS ON.....
```

- **AUTOSAVE ON** – automatically saves your file and changes when you exit the session, for example, entering ‘END’ on the command line, pressing PF3, etc. Entering ‘CAN’ on the command line will leave the session without saving your changes. If **AUTOSAVE** is **OFF**, you will have to enter ‘SAVE’ on the command line before you exit the session.
- **AUTONUM OFF** – when you insert new lines they will be numbered between the existing lines until the computer runs out of numbers, then as many lines as necessary after the new work will be renumbered to accommodate the inserts. You will have to enter ‘RENUM’ on the command line to refresh the numbers. When this is **ON** inserted lines will cause all following line

numbers to be re-sequenced using the default scheme (number by 100s in the case of COBOL numbering).

- **AUTOLIST ON/OFF** – this sends a source listing into the ISPF list dataset when you end the edit session (assuming you made changes and saved them). The disposition of the ISPF list dataset depends upon your settings. It will be printed, saved, or deleted when you log off from ISPF.
- **STATS ON** – update statistics will be generated for this file. This is the information you see when you list the contents of a PDS, such as ‘Created’ date, ‘Changed’ date, ‘Size’, etc:

```
=PROF> ....PROFILE LOCK....IMACRO NONE....PACK OFF....NOTE ON.....
```

- **PROFILE LOCK** – when you issue this command, the profile attributes are locked. Any changes made after that will be forgotten when the session ends. Changes during subsequent sessions will also be forgotten when the session is over. If the profile is UNLOCKed, changes made to the profile’s attributes will remain and be available the next time that particular profile is used.
- **IMACRO NONE** – the IMACRO primary command saves the name of an initial macro in the current edit profile. The editor runs an initial macro after it reads but before it displays data. The macro might initialize empty data sets, define program macros, or initialize PF keys. A complete discussion of initial macros is beyond the scope of this article.
- **PACK OFF** – the PACK primary command sets pack mode, which controls whether the data is to be stored in packed format.
- **NOTE ON** – the NOTES primary command sets note mode, which controls whether notes are displayed when a dialog development model is inserted into the data. This is used in conjunction with the MODEL command and is beyond the scope of this article.

```
=COLS> -1-+-2-+-3-+-4-+-5-+-6-+-7-+-
```

- COLS – just what it looks like. Enter COLS in the line command area to get this line anywhere in the screen. It will stay there until cleared.

Another command that is very nice is HILITE. If you have a colour terminal (3270 emulation, etc) it will change the colour of key words in your code. It will not work with PROCOMM or any other terminal that emulates a monochrome terminal.

The HILITE primary edit command is used to change colour highlighting settings. HI and HILIGHT are valid synonyms:

- HILITE RESET – reset defaults (AUTO, ON, Find and Cursor on).
- HILITE ON – set program colouring on (without logic highlighting).
- HILITE OFF – set program colouring OFF.
- HILITE AUTO – let ISPF determine the language.
- HILITE <lang> – force the language.
- HILITE LOGIC – turn on IF and DO logic matching.
- HILITE IFLOGIC – turn on IF logic matching only.
- HILITE DOLOGIC – turn on DO logic matching only.
- HILITE NOLOGIC – turn off all logic matching.
- HILITE FIND – toggle highlighting FIND strings.
- HILITE CURSOR – toggle highlighting of the phrase with the cursor.
- HILITE PAREN – toggle matching of parentheses.
- HILITE SEARCH – finds the first unmatched END, ELSE, }, or) between the first line in the file, and the first line being displayed. For END, ELSE or } highlighting, you must have the LOGIC enabled. The search for mismatched only occurs for lines above the last displayed line, so you may need to scroll to the bottom of the file.

- **HILITE DISABLE** – disables all highlighting and removes the action bar. (Note: the **DISABLE** setting is not retained between edit sessions.)
- **HILITE** – with no operands it presents a dialog that allows you to change various colouring options.

In many cases, the ISPF editor can determine the language of the file you are editing. If you want to override the automatic language determination, specify the language you want on the **HILITE** command. Valid language names are:

AUTO	ASM	C	COBOL	DTL	IDL	JCL	PANEL
PASCAL	PLI	OTHER	REXX	BOOK	SKEL	DEFAULT	

Example:

```
COMMAND ==> hi cobol
```

This will turn on logical highlighting for COBOL program code.

OTHER is a pseudo-language similar to PL/I but with only very basic keywords (**DO**, **END**, **SELECT**, **WHEN**, **IF**, **THEN**, **ELSE**, etc). **OTHER** can be used on many languages such as **CLIST**. **OTHER** also does not support any compiler directives. **DEFAULT** is used when **AUTO** is specified, but no language can be determined.

You can use the edit **PROFILE** command to see the colouring status. If a language was explicitly selected, the language will be highlighted in **RED**. Otherwise it will be **WHITE**.

CLEANING UP THE SCREEN

To get rid of all profiles, tab lines, or column lines, enter '**RESET**' on the command line. Entering '**D**' in an individual line command area will clear that line only.

The **HELP** command has a lot of information on Profile commands although they are sometimes a bit difficult to navigate through. Remember, in **HELP** you can make use of up (PF7), down (PF8), left (PF10), and right (PF11), as well as <Enter> to navigate through screens. If a screen has +More, <Enter> will get the next screen. <Enter> will often navigate you through everything in a topic.

HEX

The dreaded message comes up:

```
-CAUTION- Data contains invalid (non-display) characters. Use command  
====> FIND P'.' to position cursor to these
```

So you enter 'f p'.' in the command line and the browser (or whatever you're using) positions you to the offending line in the list. Now, how to find out what's really there?

Enter 'HEX' on the command line and the listing will be converted to three lines and a blank line for each original line that was there (with a lot fewer lines per page). The lines will be: the original line in regular characters, followed by two lines of hex, each hex equivalent directly beneath the original character, for example:

```
ABCD EFG 123  
CCCC4CCC4FFF00000000 etc.  
12340567012300000000
```

When you are finished, enter 'HEX OFF' and things will return to normal.

You can use Hex any time you need to see the hex equivalent of something. If you are in EDIT mode, you can edit the hex equivalent lines to produce characters not on your keyboard or to modify packed decimal or binary fields.

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MVS news

IBM has announced the High Level Assembler for MVS, VM and VSE Release 4. Among the new features are the capability whereby Assembler options can be specified in an external file and the PROCESS OVERRIDE statement allows the setting of fixed options for a source module.

There are two new options: CODEPAGE, which supports the creation of Unicode character constants from EBCDIC data, and the NOTHREAD option, which allows users to specify that the location counter should be reset to zero for each control section, which helps with program debugging and address computation.

The XATTR statement lets users assign attributes to external symbols, to assist with using DLLs, and there are new DC constant types, including; R – PSECT address, for use with programs using constructed reentrancy, CU – Unicode character constant, FD – doubleword aligned 8-byte fixed-point constant, AD – Doubleword aligned 8-byte address constant; and AMODE and RMODE statements are enhanced.

The new release comes with various usability enhancements: literal operands are always entered in the literal pool, providing more uniform behaviour of attribute references to literal operands; message wording is said to be improved and more information is provided about any operands involved.

Contact your local IBM representative for further information.

<http://www.ibm.com>

* * *

Tivoli has announced Version 7.0 of its workload scheduler (TWS), which provides a single point of control for open workload management and uses open interfaces to enable communications with OS/400, OS/390, Unix, and Windows environments. The Extended Agents enable management of workloads on non-TWS platforms and ERP applications.

There is a new Java-based GUI console that can simultaneously manage both TWS and OPC networks and there's support for ten languages. Management of systems across multiple time zones is improved by attributing the appropriate time zone to each workstation. It now logs changes made to the TWS database or plan to a log file for auditing and security purposes.

The new Job Scheduling Console is for configuring, viewing, and modifying all aspects of workload planning at a site. It also allows scheduling of jobs and job streams to create a plan for job execution, using the different TWS job dependency types. Finally, it can monitor and modify the execution of all jobs and job streams, by adding, modifying, or deleting jobs or job streams in the plan.

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