



# 191

# MVS

*August 2002*

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# update

# ***MVS Update***

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## **Published by**

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## **Subscriptions and back-issues**

A year's subscription to *MVS Update*, comprising twelve monthly issues, costs £340.00 in the UK; \$505.00 in the USA and Canada; £346.00 in Europe; £352.00 in Australasia and Japan; and £350.00 elsewhere. In all cases the price includes postage. Individual issues, starting with the January 1999 issue, are available separately to subscribers for £29.00 (\$43.50) each including postage.

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*Printed in England.*

## Copying files and members between HFS directories and PDSs

After working with Unix Systems Services for a while, I found that I needed a way to copy PDS members to HFS directories and files from HFS directories to a PDS. Unix Systems Services comes with the OCOPY, OGETX, and OPUTX commands to perform this function and the ISHELL ISPF application also provides ways to accomplish this. This is more than sufficient when one or two items need to be copied.

As I began to exploit USS more, I found that it was a convenient place to create software distribution packages for software that would be distributed on floppy disk or CD. Traditional Unix commands, like TAR and PAX, made this an easy proposition. I found that I regularly needed to copy entire PDSs to an HFS directory when the distribution contained traditional MVS components. Occasionally, I also had to refresh only certain subsets of files from the source PDSs. Using existing tools this was cumbersome for multiple copies and I wanted a batch equivalent to run unattended.

I first thought that I would write a REXX wrapper for OCOPY/OGETX/OPUTX that would satisfy my needs. This would have worked but became more difficult when I wanted to build in some bells and whistles using wildcards. Since I also wanted to move things back from the HFS directory to a PDS, my utility using OCOPY/OGETX/OPUTX became even more convoluted.

Then it struck me. I had abandoned the use of tools like IND\$FILE long ago when I discovered the flexibility of MVS FTP using the MGET and MPUT commands. For those unfamiliar with FTP MGET and MPUT, this is a way to move the entire contents of a directory (or a wildcarded subset) from one host to another. When OS/390 is one of those hosts a couple of nice things happen for you. First, ASCII to EBCDIC translation can occur by using the default FTP ASCII transfer. Second, if a PDS is involved in an MGET or MPUT, the PDS members are moved to files or files are moved to PDS members (depending on which direction you are going). The only restriction is the eight-character

limitation on PDS member names. Since my primary direction was from PDS to HFS, this was not a problem, but would be for an MPUT from an HFS directory using file names longer than eight characters.

When using FTP with MGET or MPUT, FTP will default to prompt mode. If you are moving many files or members, it is possible to invoke FTP using the **-i** option to ignore prompting.

So, I decided to wrap this concept in a REXX EXEC for a nice self-contained utility. MVS FTP will recognize whether you are on the MVS side or USS side based on your first **cd** command. If there is a **/** in the target of the **cd** command, you are placed in the USS side; if not, you are placed in the MVS side.

Normally, you would FTP from your host to or from another host. This stumped me for a while. What am I FTPing to or from? Here is the beauty of this solution. We are FTPing to ourselves. We can accomplish everything we need using the standard TCP/IP Loopback address (127.0.0.1). Once I realized this, my XCOPY utility was born.

XCOPY is a REXX EXEC that will read an input directory or PDS and copy its contents to an output directory or PDS. This means it can copy PDS to HFS, HFS to PDS, HFS to HFS, and PDS to PDS. XCOPY can run interactively or in batch.

XCOPY parameters are:

- FROM – the source PDS or HFS directory.
- TO – the target PDS or HFS directory.
- PW – the password for the user performing the XCOPY. If run interactively, the user will be prompted if PW is missing.
- PATTERN – the wildcard pattern conforming to FTP MGET and MPUT rules. Defaulted to **\*** for all members (case sensitive from HFS).
- REPLACE – **'Y'** or **'N'**. Defaults to **'Y'**.

One thing to remember (as always) – Unix is case sensitive. Therefore, be sure to enter all HFS directory names in lower case when appropriate. If running XCOPY in batch, you may want to use CAPS OFF in your

ISPF JCL edit session to retain lower case in the PARM string.

If XCOPY has a problem (usually a non-zero return code from FTP), it will list all the debugging information. If running under TSO/ISPF foreground, all FTP INPUT and OUTPUT dataset contents will be say'd to the screen. If running in background, SYSTSPRT will contain all the FTP INPUT and OUTPUT contents.

When XCOPY runs successfully under ISPF, all processing occurs and a simple ISPF message is issued with a success message and a count of the items that were copied. Pressing PF1/HELP will display the long message text, which will contain the list of members copied (until truncated, if a long list).

If you are processing a large number of items, batch is usually more appropriate. If XCOPY is running in background a report will be generated in SYSTSPRT identifying all items that were copied.

## XCOPY

```
/******  
/*                               REXX                               */  
/******  
/* Purpose: Copy HFS-->PDS PDS-->HFS PDS-->PDS HFS-->HFS      */  
/*-----*/  
/* Syntax:  XCOPY from to password pattern                       */  
/*-----*/  
/* Parms:  from      - The 'from' directory or PDS              */  
/*         to        - The 'to' directory or PDS                */  
/*         pw        - Your password for FTP                    */  
/*         pattern   - The name pattern (defaults to '*' - all)  */  
/*         replace   - Replace existing files (Y or N - default Y) */  
/*-----*/  
/* Notes:  Uses FTP with the loopback address 127.0.0.1 so assumes */  
/*         you will use your ID and password. Can also be run in  */  
/*         batch. All directories and/or PDS's must already exist. */  
/******  
/*                               Change Log                       */  
/*-----*/  
/* Standard entry                                               */  
/******  
parse upper source execenv . execname . execdsn .  
signal on syntax name trap  
signal on failure name trap  
signal on novalue name trap
```

```

/*****/
/* Initialize base values for required variables */
/*****/
FTPFC = 0
EXITRC = 0
ftpcount = 0
ftplist = ''
ftpenv = sysvar('SYSENV')
x = time('r')
/*****/
/* Start-up message */
/*****/
startmsg = execname 'started' date() time()
if ftpenv = 'BACK' then
  do
    say center(' 'startmsg' ',78,'-')
    say
  end
/*****/
/* Accept parms */
/*****/
parse arg from to pw pattern replace .
if from = '' then call rcexit 999 'Source Directory or PDS is missing'
if to = '' then call rcexit 999 'Target Directory or PDS is missing'
if pw = '' then pw = getpw()
if pattern = '' then pattern = '*'
if replace = '' then replace = 'Y'
if replace = 'Y' then replace = '(REPLACE'
/*****/
/* Format the input and output to avoid double quoting */
/*****/
from = strip(from,'B','"')
to = strip(to,'B','"')
/*****/
/* Make sure the from and to exist */
/*****/
if pos('/',from) then
  do
    "ALLOC F($FROM) PATH('"from"')"
    call rcexit RC 'Source' from 'does not exist'
    "FREE F($FROM)"
  end
else
  do
    from = '"from"'
    if sysdsn(from) <> 'OK' then
      call rcexit 12 'Source' from 'does not exist'
    end
  end
if pos('/',to) then
  do

```

```

"ALLOC F($T0) PATH('"to"')"
  call rcexit RC 'Target' to 'does not exist'
"FREE F($T0)"
end
else
do
to = "'to'"
if sysdsn(to) <> 'OK' then
  call rcexit 12 'Target' to 'does not exist'
end
/*****/
/* Echo the requested action if running in background */
/*****/
if ftpenv = 'BACK' then
do
  say execname 'will copy from' from 'to' to 'using pattern' pattern
  say
end
/*****/
/* Setup FTP subcommands for the copy */
/*****/
input.0 = 6
input.1 = userid() pw
input.2 = 'cd' from
input.3 = 'lcd' to
input.4 = 'ascii'
input.5 = 'mget' pattern replace
input.6 = 'quit'
/*****/
/* Allocate the FTP INPUT dataset */
/*****/
"ALLOC F(INPUT) NEW CATALOG TRACKS DSORG(PS) UNIT(VIO)",
"LRECL(80) BLKSIZE(0) RECFM(F B) SPACE(1 1)"
call rcexit RC 'ALLOCATE error on VIO INPUT'
/*****/
/* Allocate the FTP OUTPUT dataset */
/*****/
"ALLOC F(OUTPUT) NEW CATALOG CYLINDERS DSORG(PS) UNIT(VIO)",
"LRECL(80) BLKSIZE(0) RECFM(F B) SPACE(1 1)"
call rcexit RC 'ALLOCATE error on VIO OUTPUT'
/*****/
/* Write FTP subcommands to INPUT file */
/*****/
"EXECIO * DISKW INPUT (STEM INPUT. FINIS"
call rcexit RC 'EXECIO DISKW error in FTP INPUT'
/*****/
/* Invoke FTP on the loopback address 127.0.0.1 */
/*****/
"FTP -i 127.0.0.1 (EXIT"
FTPRC = RC

```

```

call rcexit FTPRC 'FTP error on 127.0.0.1'
/*****/
/* Read the FTP OUTPUT and tell the user what happened */
/*****/
"EXECIO * DISKR OUTPUT (STEM OUTPUT. FINIS"
call rcexit RC 'EXECIO error on FTP OUTPUT reporting but FTP RC='FTPRC
/*****/
/* Produce a listing of all items copied if running in background */
/*****/
if ftpenv = 'BACK' then
do
say 'The following items were successfully copied:'
say
end
/*****/
/* Loop through all output and parse out the names and count */
/*****/
do i=1 to output.0
parse var output.i ftpmsg . ftpcmd file .
if ftpcmd = 'RETR' then
do
ftpcount = ftpcount + 1
/*****/
/* If this is running in background, list all the members copied */
/*****/
if ftpenv = 'BACK' then
say file
else
ftplist = ftplist file
end
end
/*****/
/* Summary completion message */
/*****/
if ftpenv = 'FORE' then
do
zedsmg = execname ftpcount 'items RC='FTPRC
zedlmsg = execname 'from' from 'to' to 'pattern' pattern
zedlmsg = zedlmsg ftpcount 'items RC='FTPRC 'copied:' ftplist
address ISPEXEC "SETMSG MSG(ISRZ000)"
end
else
do
say
say ftpcount 'items copied'
end
/*****/
/* Shutdown */
/*****/
shutdown: nop

```

```

/*****/
/* If errors print the contents of the FTP INPUT (FTP Commands) */
/*****/
    if FTPRC <> 0 then
        do
            say
            say 'FTP input statements:'
            say
            do i=1 to input.0
                say input.i
            end
            say
            say 'FTP output messages:'
            say
/*****/
/* If errors print the contents of the FTP OUTPUT (FTP Messages) */
/*****/
    "EXECIO * DISKR OUTPUT (STEM OUTPUT. FINIS"
    do i=1 to output.0
        say output.i
    end
end

/*****/
/* Cleanup the "temporary" datasets */
/*****/
    call outtrap "output", 0
    "FREE F(INPUT)"
    "FREE F(OUTPUT)"

/*****/
/* Shutdown message */
/*****/
    endmsg = execname 'ended' date() time() time('e') 'RC='EXITRC
    if ftpenv = 'BACK' then
        do
            say
            say center(' 'endmsg' ',78,'-')
        end
    exit(EXITRC)

/*****/
/* Subroutines */
/*****/
/* GETPW - Ask the user for their password (if foreground) */
/*****/
getpw: if sysvar('SYSENV') = 'BACK' then
    call rcexit 913 'Missing Password'
    do while pw = ' ' | substr(pw,1,1) = ' '
        say 'Please enter your password'
        parse pull pw
    end
return pw

```

```

/*****/
/* RCEXIT - Exit on non-zero return codes */
/*****/
rcexit: parse arg EXITRC zedlmsg
      if EXITRC <> 0 then
        do
/*****/
/* If execution environment is ISPF then VPUT ZISPFRC */
/*****/
          if execenv <> 'OMVS' then
            do
              "ISPQRY"
              if RC = 0 then
                do
                  zispfrc = EXITRC
                  address ISPEXEC "VPUT (ZISPFRC)"
                end
              end
            end
/*****/
/* If a message is provided, wrap it in date, time and EXITRC */
/*****/
          if zedlmsg <> '' then
            do
              zedlmsg = date() time() execname zedlmsg 'RC='EXITRC
/*****/
/* If execution environment is ISPF SETMSG. If not, say the message */
/*****/
              if sysvar('SYSENV') = 'BACK' | execenv = 'OMVS' then
                say zedlmsg
              else
                do
                  "ISPQRY"
                  if RC = 0 then
                    address ISPEXEC "SETMSG MSG(ISRZ000)"
                  else
                    say zedlmsg
                end
              end
            end
/*****/
/* Signal SHUTDOWN. SHUTDOWN label MUST exist in the program */
/*****/
          signal shutdown
          end
        else
          return
/*****/
/* Issue a common trap error message using rcexit */
/*****/
trap: trapttype = condition('C')
      if trapttype = 'SYNTAX' then

```

```

        msg = errortext(RC)
    else
        msg = condition('D')
    trapline = strip(sourceline(sigl))
    msg = trapytype 'TRAP:' msg', Line:' sigl '''trapline'''
    call rcexit 666 msg

```

## XCOPY JCL

```

//XCOPYJOB JOB .....
//*JOBPARM SYSAFF=*
//*****
//* TSO BATCH JOB *
//*****
//XCOPY EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,
// PARM='XCOPY MY.PDS /u/my/pds mypass'
//SYSEXEC DD DSN=MY.EXEC.PDS,DISP=SHR
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSTSIN DD DUMMY

```

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## Online batch

### THE PROBLEM

As we all know, the main differences between batch and online programs are:

- Duration
- Complexity
- Amount of data
- Parameter dependency
- Schedule dependency.

Batch programs run much longer than online ones because of their larger complexity and demands for scheduling (not only processing but

data too). Also online programs deal with a limited set of data in one moment and do it at random moments of time, while batch programs deal with huge amounts of data, most often sequentially, in a limited period of time.

The aim of this article is to look at the fourth difference in the list – parameter dependency. Batch programs mostly deal with predefined parameters that are known before submitting a batch job. This can cause problems in situations where we need to change such parameters very often. If we leave the changing of the parameters to the operators there is a danger of mistakes being made, especially if there are dates or some long strings. So, a better approach is to create separate JCL, one for each set of parameters, and then schedule them appropriately. Or there is another solution, which I will describe here.

## A SOLUTION

I want to show you how to create batch programs that are aware of parameter values online, which means at the time they are running, not from an operator or as predefined values. I found that the best way is to create parameter values directly in my programs. So I will need to use two passes. First I need to find out what my parameter values are, and in the next pass I will use those values for processing the data. But how will my JCL be aware of those values? Well, I will create my JCL on-the-fly, directly in the program.

The only restriction will be that I need to have several JCL. The first one is static and it has a step that will create the content of the next one, with real parameter values inside. A good approach would be to put these dynamic JCL in a separate PDS library, to avoid any accidental updates, because I must have permission to update that library from my programs.

The next technique that we can use is the usage of JCL procedures, separate members that we can call in an EXEC statement – something like a JCL module. PROCs can have parameters of their own, so we can call one PROC with different parameter values.

As I can create JCL on-the-fly, I can also create any other necessary parameter sources and some of them you will see in my examples.

## EXAMPLES

Where do we need to change parameters for batch programs in an online manner? Well, I found the following situations.

### **Working with an unknown number of datasets**

As a matter of fact this is the example where I used this 'online' batch technique for the first time. I had to divide the input dataset into an unknown number of datasets, named by the value of one field from the dataset record. The problem was to design a solution to work with an unknown number of output datasets, not knowing the names of these datasets before running the program. So parameters in this situation were values taken from fields in the input record.

I needed to divide this problem into two parts. First I wrote a program to process the input dataset and to produce a JCL member having as many steps as the input dataset demanded to have output datasets. Every step will be a call to a general PROC member, which will process the input dataset for one value of the parameter. The JCL looks like this:

```
//MANYOUTD JOB MSGCLASS=Z,CLASS=B,NOTIFY=&SYSUID
//*
//ESYLIB JCLLIB ORDER=(APPHLQ.UNIT.PROCLIB)
//*
//STEP1 EXEC PRONEVAL,VALUE='VALUE1',PRI=5,SEC=3
//STEP2 EXEC PRONEVAL,VALUE='VALUE2',PRI=25,SEC=5
//STEP3 EXEC PRONEVAL,VALUE='VALUE3',PRI=500,SEC=50
//...
//STEPn EXEC PRONEVAL,VALUE='VALUEn',PRI=5,SEC=3
//...
//STEP125 EXEC PRONEVAL,VALUE='VALUE125',PRI=15,SEC=5
```

VALUE1, VALUE2, etc are synonyms for actual values of parameter VALUE.

So my first program processes the input dataset and, for every different value in a specific field, saves that value, calculates the necessary size of the output dataset, and writes one line in the JCL member which is the output for that program.

So there are as many steps as possible values in the input dataset. This can be different every time we run the program, and that's why it is online batch. Every step calls a procedure with three PROC parameters:

VALUE, which will be the value that we are currently working on, and PRI and SEC as values for number of units for allocation. PRI and SEC are a helpful side effect in this example because we now know exactly what space we need for our output datasets.

In the PDS library APPHLQ.UNIT.PROCLIB, I have the following member with the name PRONEVAL (PRocess ONE VALue). It is actually my PROC, which will process the input dataset for the value of the field in the input record, given in the PROC parameter VALUE:

```
/* PROC DATE 011101
/******
/* PROC FOR PROCESSING INPUT DATASET FOR ONE POSSIBLE FIELD VALUE
/******
//PRONEVAL PROC VALUE=,PRI=,SEC=
/*
//STEPPGM EXEC PGM=EXTRACT,PARM='&VALUE.'
//STEPLIB DD DSN=APPHLQ.UNIT.LOADLIB,DISP=SHR
//INPUT DD DSN=APPHLQ.INPUT.FILE,DISP=SHR
//OUTPUT DD DSN=APPHLQ.&VALUE..FILE,DISP=(NEW,CATLG,DELETE),
// DCB=(LRECL=600,RECFM=FB,BLKSIZE=0),
// SPACE=(CYL,(&PRI,&SEC),RLSE)
//SYSPRINT DD *
/*
// PEND
```

Program EXTRACT must have the input parameter defined through the PARM option, because this is the only way that we can pass parameters to programs using PROCs.

### Sort conditions

There are few programmers who like writing report programs. From a client's point of view it is a very important part of the application – it is the way they see the data. But not all of them like to see data in the same way. Different people like the data in a different order. Some like to have data ordered by invoice number, some by product name, or in some more complex order. We satisfy different order types by sorting our datasets. But if we have many orders we will have lots of JCL with different conditions in the SORT step. Or, as I stated before, someone will need to change that every time the program runs. But what happens if we wish to give our clients the freedom to choose the sorting order themselves? They can ask for a different order every time.

One of the solutions is to include online parameters in our batch application. We can ask our client to define sort order in some way, which must be easy for them. Then we will have a program which will process that order, and we will produce standard SORT order statements in some dataset or member in a PDS library. Then we will use it in the SORT step. Something like this:

```
//REPORTS JOB MSGCLASS=Z,CLASS=B,NOTIFY=&SYSUID
//*****
//* PRODUCING REPORTS WITH DIFFERENT ORDERS
//*****
//REPORT1 EXEC PGM=PRODCOND
//INPUT DD DSN=APPHLQ.ORDER.FILE,DISP=SHR
//OUTPUT DD DSN=APPHLQ.SORTORD.FILE,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//*
//REPORT2 EXEC SORT
//SORTIN DD DSN=APPHLQ.INPUT.FILE,DISP=SHR
//SORTOUT DD DSN=APPHLQ.SORTINP.FILE,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD DSN=APPHLQ.SORTORD.FILE,DISP=SHR
//*
//REPORT3 EXEC PGM=PRODREP
//INPUT DD DSN=APPHLQ.SORTINP.FILE,DISP=SHR
//OUTPUT DD DSN=APPHLQ.REPORT.FILE,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//*
```

In this JCL:

- PRODCOND is the program that processes the sort requirements from the client.
- PRODREP is the program that produces the report on the sorted data as the client asked.

If APPHLQ.ORDER.FILE is empty, PRODCOND produces the report using the most common order for sorting.

## SENDING E-MAILS

Sending e-mails from a host can be a very useful tool for informing someone about events on the system. It can also be a standard requirement from the client to have some kind of automatic communication about 'where' the processing of his data is at any moment. But the recipient

of our e-mail can be unknown before the actual data comes to us. Actually, the e-mail address of the recipient can be part of the data that is sent by the client. The situation with our program is the same as for an online program when it gets data from an operator: it happens while the program runs, and there is no way of finding it before.

The simplest way to send e-mails from a host is to use IEBGENER:

```
//SENDMAIL JOB MSGCLASS=Z,CLASS=B,NOTIFY=&SYSUID
//*****
//* SENDING MAIL FROM HOST USING IEBGENER
//*****
//SENDMAIL EXEC PGM=IEBGENER
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=APPHLQ.HEADER.MSG,DISP=SHR
// DD DSN=APPHLQ.BODY.MSG,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT2 DD SYSOUT=(B,SMTP)
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
//*
```

The content of APPHLQ.HEADER.MSG is something like this:

```
HELO SMTP_SERVER
MAIL FROM:<senderid@company.com>
RCPT TO: <emailid@client.com>
DATA
SUBJECT: MESSAGE TITLE
```

So, we can produce dataset APPHLQ.HEADER.MSG in our program for sending an e-mail, with all the relevant data. We know the SMTP\_server and who the sender is, we can define a message title in the program, and we can enter the recipient's address from our input data. Our batch program will work in an online mode.

## CONCLUSION

These were just some examples of how we can make batch behave as if it were online, to receive or produce input parameters, and then change the results, as the program works or just before it starts to work. Certainly there are many others and maybe you already use some. I hope this article will help you to think in a different and new way.

---

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# A simple DFHSM report writer

## PROBLEM

As is commonly known, DFHSM is a rather complex software package responsible for performing automated space management and availability in a storage media hierarchy.

In order to make sure that the DFHSM system at a given installation is working as desired, one must be aware that there is simply no substitute for frequent analysis of detailed information about the functions DFHSM performs. However, extracting, processing, and analysing this information requires experienced personnel as well as a great deal of time and effort, and there is a real danger that the DFHSM system will not receive the attention it deserves. Not having a full and comprehensive overview of DFHSM's operation could put an installation's data at risk of loss, to put it mildly.

It should be noted that there are just a few elementary reports available from within DFHSM itself, which can hardly provide any insight into its functioning. In the past few years several DFHSM add-on products have appeared on the market trying to bridge this gap. These products vary greatly in complexity, functionality, and reporting capabilities, as well as in flexibility.

## SOLUTION

In order to find out what DFHSM was doing, a simple report writer was produced. This report writer tries to solve the problems mentioned above with its ability to access and to process the wealth of information DFHSM writes to SMF records. I chose to process the SMF records because the DFHSM log file is not formatted in a user-friendly way, and analysis of control datasets (CDS) is a bit difficult with the standard IBM tool set currently available. Prior to writing this tool, our storage administrator had to spend hours looking through huge DFHSM logs, in an attempt to track and document the functions and completion status of work performed by DFHSM.

The amount of data DFHSM collects and writes to SMF is enormous, and this report writer is an easy way to access what one needs from that data. The sets of reports it provides to technical staff give information and analysis needed to monitor and correct DFHSM operations. These reports quickly identify work that has been completed and, more importantly, not completed by DFHSM. Some of the information reported on is where the data was and where it was moved to, along with much more pertinent information.

As already said, this report writer uses SMF records produced by DFHSM. However, before using this program, one has to determine the SMF identification number related to DFHSM functional statistical records (FSR), which is the only source utilized. In a typical situation, DFHSM writes two types of SMF records: default SMF IDs are 240 for daily and volume statistic records (DSR, VSR), and 241 is reserved for functional statistics records (FSR and WWFSR). If you are not certain which ID is assigned to DFHSM, a simple **QUERY SETSYS** will tell you that:

```
ARC0150I JOURNAL={NONE | SPEED | RECOVERY}, LOG={YES | NO | HELD},  
TRACE={YES | NO}, SMFID={smfid | NONE}, DEBUG={YES | NO}
```

Note that SMFID=NONE means there are no records being collected!

In general, there are twenty functional subtypes of FSR that DFHSM can write to an SMF record. What is really written depends on a particular function being performed on one dataset, so, if DFHSM's function is not utilized, one will not encounter its subtype record. When a DFHSM function is executed, only selected fields within the FSR record are set. Which fields are actually set depends on the function being performed and the method used to request the function. Function subtypes 1-14 and 17-20 are FSR records, while function subtypes 15/16 are ABARS WWFSR records and are beyond the scope of this report writer.

A detailed description of the layout of an FSR record and its fields can be obtained from the DFSMS manual *DFSMSHsm Implementation and Customization Guide*.

Eleven sets of reports are produced by this report writer, each providing in-depth information on functions DFHSM performed:

- FSRSTAT is a DFHSM functions overall report providing information such as number of functions completed (with and without errors), various timings and timeframes, the functions performed by various parameters (by age of datasets – which is function specific but very useful for identifying thrashing conditions, by request, by date, or by one hour slot; this can help to identify tasking level or drives needed), extent reduction, expiration of datasets statistics, and thrashing analysis.
- FUNSUMM contains a set of summary reports on each function performed – as one drills down to more specific functions, statistics get more interesting and revealing.
- ERRORS is a detailed report of functions ending with a non-zero return code.
- MGMTCLAS reports describe activity of DFHSM against management classes, datasets managed by each class (by age criteria), and thrashing.
- BKRCVY provides a detailed report on backed up and recovered datasets.
- BKDELEX is a detailed report on expired and deleted incremental back-up datasets.
- MIGREC provides detailed reports on migrated and recalled datasets.
- MIGDELEX reports provide a list of deleted and expired migrated (or primary) datasets as well as a report on the partial release of unused space.
- RECYCLE reports lists of recycled tapes and datasets.
- DUMPS report is a volume dump list.
- TAPES is a report on tapes used by DFHSM's functions.

It should be noted that this report writer is not comprehensive but nevertheless is an open-ended program that allows users to modify and customize reports generated so as to meet an installation's needs or requirements. Reporting can be done on both current and historical

information provided that an appropriate database was created.

The report writer was written in SAS language and was kept very simple in order to maintain compatibility across various versions of SAS software. The code was tested on SAS Version 5.16 and SAS Version 6.06, using only functions of the BASE component.

## PROGRAM CODE

```
//FSR241 EXEC SAS
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//FSRSTAT DD SYSOUT=X
//FUNSUMM DD SYSOUT=X
//ERRORS DD SYSOUT=X
//MGMTCLAS DD SYSOUT=X
//BKRCVY DD SYSOUT=X
//BKDELEX DD SYSOUT=X
//MIGREC DD SYSOUT=X
//MIGDELEX DD SYSOUT=X
//RECYCLE DD SYSOUT=X
//DUMPS DD SYSOUT=X
//TAPES DD SYSOUT=X
//SMF DD DSN=your.smf.file,DISP=SHR
//SYSIN DD *
PROC FORMAT;

VALUE FSRFMT 1='MIGRATE PR->L1 '
             2='MIGRATE L1->L2 '
             3='MIGRATE PR->L2 '
             4='RECALL L1->PR '
             5='RECALL L2->PR '
             6='DELETE MIG. DS '
             7='DAILY BACKUP '
             8='SPILL BACKUP '
             9='RECOVERY '
            10='RECYCLE BACKVOL'
            11='DELETE BY AGE '
            12='RECYCLE ML2 '
            13='VOLUME DUMP '
            14='RESTORE '
            15='ABACKUP '
            16='ARECOVER '
            17='EXPIRE PR/L1-2 '
            18='PARTREL '
            19='EXPIRE INCR. BK'
            20='DELETE INCR. BK' ;

VALUE MIGRAT 1='95'
```

2='95'  
3='95'  
4='94'  
5='94'  
7='93'  
8='93' ;

VALUE TPT 2='98'  
3='98'  
5='97'  
7='98'  
8='98'  
9='97'  
10='97'  
12='97' ;

VALUE TIMEFMT 0='00:00 -> 00:59'  
1='01:00 -> 01:59'  
2='02:00 -> 02:59'  
3='03:00 -> 03:59'  
4='04:00 -> 04:59'  
5='05:00 -> 05:59'  
6='06:00 -> 06:59'  
7='07:00 -> 07:59'  
8='08:00 -> 08:59'  
9='09:00 -> 09:59'  
10='10:00 -> 10:59'  
11='11:00 -> 11:59'  
12='12:00 -> 12:59'  
13='13:00 -> 13:59'  
14='14:00 -> 14:59'  
15='15:00 -> 15:59'  
16='16:00 -> 16:59'  
17='17:00 -> 17:59'  
18='18:00 -> 18:59'  
19='19:00 -> 19:59'  
20='20:00 -> 20:59'  
21='21:00 -> 21:59'  
22='22:00 -> 22:59'  
23='23:00 -> 23:59' ;

VALUE AGEFMT 0='0'  
1='1'  
2='2'  
3='3'  
4='4'  
5='5'  
6-HIGH='6+' ;

VALUE ELAPFMT (FUZZ=.5)

```

0-9='0-9'
10-19='10-19'
20-29='20-29'
30-39='30-39'
40-49='40-49'
50-59='50-59'
60-HIGH='60+' ;

VALUE EXPFMT 1='RECOVERY REQUEST      '
              2='ML1 DS EXPIRED        '
              3='ML2 DS EXPIRED        '
              4='BACKUP VER. BEING EXPIRED'
              5='TAPE BACKUP VER. DELETED '
              6='DELETED BY EXPDT/MGTCL  ' ;

VALUE $FMTREQ '000'='AUTOMATIC-NOWAIT'
              '001'='AUTOMATIC-WAIT  '
              '110'='TSO-NOWAIT      '
              '111'='TSO-WAIT        '
              '010'='BATCH-NOWAIT    '
              '011'='BATCH-WAIT      ' ;

OPTIONS NOCENTER SOURCE2 LINESIZE=132;

DATA FSR (DROP = ID          MVSXA    OFFSMF MVSXAFLG
          SYSTEM    EOFSTRNG FRSID   FSRDEVT
          FSRABCC   FSRDARC   FSRGRP  FSRRACF FSRRQN
          FSRDATR   FSRTIMRH  FSRTIMR  FSRTIMRS
          FSRTIMS   FSRTIME   FSRTIMA
          FSRDATE   FSRTSO    FSRUSER  FSRWAIT
          FSRTIMSH  FSRTIMSM  FSRTIMSS I J X
          FSRTIMEH  FSRTIMEM  FSRTIMES FSRDAT1
          FSRTIMAH  FSRTIMAM  FSRTIMAS FSRXXX
          FSRDORG   FSRRECFM  FSROPTCD
          FSRDCL2   FSRDCL3   FSRDCL4  FSRDCL5 ) ;

INFILE SMF STOPOVER LENGTH=LENGTH COL=COL RECFM=VBS LRECL=32756
        JFCB=SMFJFCB START=BEGINCPY;
LENGTH ID MVSXA OFFSMF 2 ;
FORMAT
        MVSXAFLG                HEX2.
        SMFJFCB                  $HEX200.
        SYSTEM                    $4.
;
IF OFFSMF=. THEN DO;
  IF SUBSTR(SMFJFCB,100,1)='....1...'B THEN OFFSMF=4;
  ELSE OFFSMF=0;
  BEGINCPY=OFFSMF+1;
  RETAIN BEGINCPY OFFSMF SYSTEM;

```

```

END;
IF OFFSMF=4 THEN DO;
  INPUT @5 EOFSTRNG $CHAR7. @;
  IF EOFSTRNG='SMF EOF'
  OR EOFSTRNG='SMFE0F' THEN STOP;
END;
INPUT @1+OFFSMF MVSXAFLG      PIB1.
      @2+OFFSMF ID            PIB1.
      @11+OFFSMF SYSTEM      $4.
@;
MVSXA=0;
IF MVSXAFLG='.....1..'B THEN MVSXA=1;
IF ID=241;

```

```

INPUT @011 FRSID      $4.
      @015 FSRJBN     $8.
      @031 FSRUID     $8.
      @039 FSRTYPE    PIB1.
      @040 FSRFLAGS   $1.
      @041 FSRDSN     $44.
      @085 FSRTVOL    $6.
      @091 FSRDEVT    PIB4.
      @095 FSRFVOL    $6.
      @105 FSRRCC     PIB4.
      @109 FSRREAS    PIB4.
      @113 FSRABCC    PIB4.
      @117 FSRDARC    PIB2.
      @119 FSRGRP     $8.
      @127 FSRRACF    IB1.
      @129 FSRRQN     IB4.
      @133 FSRDAT1    PIB1.
      @133 FSRDATR    PD4.
      @137 FSRTIMRH   PK1.
      @138 FSRTIMRM   PK1.
      @139 FSRTIMRS   PK2.2
      @141 FSRTIMSH   PK1.
      @142 FSRTIMSM   PK1.
      @143 FSRTIMSS   PK2.2
      @145 FSRTIMEH   PK1.
      @146 FSRTIMEM   PK1.
      @147 FSRTIMES   PK2.2
      @149 FSRTIMAH   PK1.
      @150 FSRTIMAM   PK1.
      @151 FSRTIMAS   PK2.2
      @153 FSRDLU    ?? PD4.
      @157 FSRDLM1    PIB1.
      @157 FSRDLM     PD4.
      @161 FSRBYTR    IB4.
      @165 FSRBYTW    IB4.

```

```

@169 FSRTRKR      IB2.
@171 FSRTRKW      IB2.
@173 FSRDORG      PIB2.
@175 FSRFLG2      PIB2.
@176 FSRXXX       PIB2.
@177 FSRCPU       PIB4.2
@181 FSRAGE       IB2.
@183 FSRRECFM     IB1.
@184 FSRPTCD      IB1.
@211 FSRMGTCL     $8.
@219 FSRFLG3      PIB1.
@237 FSRNENT1     IB2.
@239 FSRNENT2     IB2.
@241 FSRDCOPR     PIB2.
@243 FSRDCOPF     PIB2.
@245 FSRDCL1     $CHAR8.
@253 FSRDCL2     $CHAR8.
@261 FSRDCL3     $CHAR8.
@269 FSRDCL4     $CHAR8.
@277 FSRDCL5     $CHAR8.  @ ;

```

```

IF FSRTYPE LT 1 THEN DELETE;
IF FSRDAT1 < 2 THEN FSRDATR = FSRDATR + 19000000;

```

```

IF FSRFLG2='....1.....'B
THEN INPUT
    @101 FSRDATE  ?? PD4.    @ ;
ELSE INPUT
    @101 FSRGEN   PIB4.     @ ;

```

```

IF FSRFLG2= '.1.....'B THEN FSRTSO ='1';
ELSE
    FSRTSO ='0';
IF FSRFLG2= '..1.....'B THEN FSRUSER='1';
ELSE
    FSRUSER='0';
IF FSRFLG2= '...1.....'B THEN FSRWAIT='1';
ELSE
    FSRWAIT='0';

```

```

MATRIX= FSRTSO !! FSRUSER !! FSRWAIT;

```

```

IF FSRXXX = '....1.....'B THEN EXREDU ='YES';
ELSE
    EXREDU ='NO';
IF FSRXXX = '....1.....'B THEN CONVER ='YES';
ELSE
    CONVER ='NO';

```

```

IF FSRFLG3='1.....'B THEN FSREX=1;
IF FSRFLG3='.1.....'B THEN FSREX=2;
IF FSRFLG3='..1.....'B THEN FSREX=3;
IF FSRFLG3='...1....'B THEN FSREX=4;
IF FSRFLG3='....1...'B THEN FSREX=5;

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```

IF FSRFLG3='.....1..'B THEN FSREX=6;

IF FSRNENT1 GT 0 THEN DO I = 1 TO FSRNENT1;
  INPUT @297 TAPEVOL      $6.
        @303 FSRTFLGS    PIB1.
        @305 FSRTBYBK    PIB4.    @;
IF FSRNENT2 GT 0 AND FSRTYPE =10 OR FSRTYPE=12
THEN DO J = 1 TO FSRNENT2;
  INPUT @297 TAPEVOL2    $6.
        @305 FSRTBYB2    PIB4.    @;
        FSRTVOL = TAPEVOL2 ;
        OUTBLKS= FSRTBYB2 ;
  END;
END ;

IF FSRDAT1 < 2 THEN FSRDATR = FSRDATR + 1900000;

FUNCTION=PUT(FSRTYPE,FSRFMT.);
TIME      =PUT(FSRTIMRH,TIMEFMT.);
AGE       =PUT(FSRAGE,AGEFMT.);
REQ       =PUT(MATRIX,$FMTREQ.);
EXPIRE    =PUT(FSREX,$EXPMT.);

DATE=INPUT(PUT(FSRDATR,7.),JULIAN7.);
FORMAT DATE DATE. ;

FSRTIMR=HMS(FSRTIMRH,FSRTIMRM,FSRTIMRS);
FORMAT FSRTIMR TIME8. ;
FSRTIMS=HMS(FSRTIMSH,FSRTIMSM,FSRTIMSS);
FORMAT FSRTIMS TIME8. ;
FSRTIME=HMS(FSRTIMEH,FSRTIMEM,FSRTIMES);
FORMAT FSRTIME TIME8. ;
FSRTIMA=HMS(FSRTIMAH,FSRTIMAM,FSRTIMAS);
FORMAT FSRTIMA TIME8. ;

IF FSRTIMS GE FSRTIMR THEN DELAY = FSRTIMS - FSRTIMR;
ELSE DELAY = FSRTIMS + '24.00.00'T - FSRTIMR;
FORMAT DELAY TIME8. ;

IF FSRTIMA GE FSRTIMS THEN MOUNT = FSRTIMA - FSRTIMS;
ELSE MOUNT = FSRTIMA + '24.00.00'T - FSRTIMS;
FORMAT MOUNT TIME8. ;

IF FSRTIME GE FSRTIMR THEN DURATION = FSRTIME - FSRTIMR;
ELSE DURATION = FSRTIME + '24.00.00'T - FSRTIMR;
ELAPS    =PUT(DURATION,ELAPFMT.);
FORMAT DURATION TIME8. ;

IF FSRTIMA GE FSRTIMR THEN PENDING = FSRTIMA - FSRTIMR;

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```

ELSE PENDING = FSRTIMA + '24.00.00'T - FSRTIMR;
FORMAT PENDING TIME8. ;
X = DURATION - PENDING;
FORMAT X 5.;
XP =PUT(X,ELAPFMT.);

IF FSRRC EQ 0 THEN RETCODE='OK ' ;
ELSE RETCODE='ERROR' ;

IF FSRMGTCL=' ' THEN FSRMGTCL='NON SMS ' ;

LABEL
FSRAGE ='DAYS SINCE*LAST*REF'
FSRDLM ='TIME LAST*MOVED'
FSRDLU ='LAST REF*DATE'
FSRRC ='RETURN*CODE'
FSRREAS ='REASON*CODE'
FSRTIMR ='REQUEST*TIME'
FSRFVOL ='FROM*VOLUME'
FSRTVOL ='TO*VOLUME'
FSRDSN ='DATASET*NAME'
FSRMGTCL='MANAGEMENT*CLASS'
FSRCPU ='CPU TIME*USED'
FSRTIMR ='TIME OF*REQUEST'
DATE ='DATE OF*REQUEST'
FSRDCL1 ='DUMP*CLASS'
FSRDCOPF='DUMP*COPIES*FAILED'
FSRDCOPR='DUMP*COPIES*REQUESTED'
FSRGEN ='BACKUP*GEN*NUMBER'
TAPEVOL ='TAPE VOLUME*SERIAL'
FSRNT1='NUMBER TAPES*USED'
FUNCTION='DFHSM*FUNCTION'
DATE ='DATE OF*REQUEST'
DURATION='ELAPSED*TIME'
RETCODE ='RETURN*CODE' ;

PROC SORT DATA=FSR; BY FSRTYPE RETCODE;

*----- OVERALL DFHSM FUNCTION SUMMARY -----;

PROC SUMMARY DATA=FSR NWAY;
CLASS RETCODE;
BY FSRTYPE;
VAR DURATION PENDING FSRCPU;
OUTPUT OUT=K
MEAN(DURATION PENDING FSRCPU)= AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGCPU
N=COUNT ;

DATA SUMMARY; SET K;

```

```

    FUNCTION=PUT(FSRTYPE,FSRFMT.);
LABEL COUNT   ='TIMES*FUNCTION*EXECUTED'
    AVGRESP   ='AVG*ELAPSED*TIME'
    AVGPEND   ='AVG*PENDING*TIME'
    FUNCTION   ='DFHSM*FUNCTION'
    AVGCPU    ='AVG*CPU*TIME';

PROC PRINTTO PRINT=FSRSTAT; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;

PROC PRINT DATA=SUMMARY UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
    VAR FUNCTION RETCODE COUNT AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGCPU;
    FORMAT AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGCPU TIME8. ;
    TITLE1"DFHSM FUNCTION OVERALL REPORT";

*----- FUNCTIONS IN ERROR: RC > 0-----;

DATA ERROR(KEEP=DATE   FSRDSN  FSRTYPE  FUNCTION  FSRAGE
           FSRRC  FSRREAS  FSRTVOL  FSRFVOL  FSRTIMR);
SET FSR; IF FSRRC NE 0;

PROC SORT DATA=ERROR NODUP; BY DATE FSRTIMR FSRTYPE;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=ERRORS; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;

PROC PRINT DATA=ERROR UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
TITLE1"DFHSM FUNCTION ERRORS DETAILS REPORT";
VAR FSRTIMR FUNCTION FSRFVOL FSRTVOL
    FSRRC  FSRREAS  FSRDSN ;
    BY DATE;

DATA OK; SET FSR; IF FSRRC GT 0 THEN DELETE;

*----- MIGRATION -----;

DATA MIG; SET OK;
MIG=PUT(FSRTYPE,MIGRAT.);
IF MIG='95';
TP=PUT(FSRTYPE,TPT.);
IF TP='98' THEN FSRTVOL=TAPEVOL ;

IF FSRFLAGS = '...1....'B THEN KBREAD = FSRBYTR;
    ELSE KBREAD = (FSRBYTR / 1024);
IF FSRTFLGS = '1.....'B THEN KBWRITE = FSRTBYBK;
    ELSE KBWRITE = (FSRTBYBK / 1024);

IF FSRTYPE = 1 THEN DO;
    IF FSRFLAGS = '...1....'B THEN KBWRITE= FSRBYTW;
        ELSE KBWRITE= (FSRBYTW / 1024);
    END;

MBREAD=(KBREAD/1024);  MBWRITE=(KBWRITE/1024);

```

```

TOTKB=KBREAD+KBWRITE;  COMPR=KBREAD/KBWRITE;
XFERTIME=DURATION - PENDING;
KBSEC=TOTKB/XFERTIME;  TOTMB=(KBREAD+KBWRITE)/1024;

IF FSRDLM1 < 2 THEN FSRDLM = FSRDLM + 1900000;
  DLM = INPUT(PUT(FSRDLM,7.),JULIAN7.);

LABEL FSRAGE ='DAYS*ON*PRIMARY/ML1'
      DLM     ='MIGRATE*DATE'
      FSRTIMR='MIGRATE*TIME'
      KBREAD  ='DS SIZE*IN KB'
      KBSEC   ='TRANSFER*RATE'
      COMPR   ='COMPRESS*RATE';

*----  MIGRATION DATAIL REPORT  ----;

PROC SORT DATA=MIG NODUP;
      BY DATE FSRTIMR FUNCTION;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=MIGREC;  OPTIONS PAGENO=1;

PROC PRINT DATA=MIG UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
TITLE1"DFHSM MIGRATION ACTIVITY";
BY DLM;
FORMAT DLM DATE.;
VAR FSRTIMR FUNCTION FSRAGE  FSRMGTCCL
      KBREAD  COMPR   FSRFVOL FSRTVOL FSRDSN;
FORMAT FSRCPU TIME11.;

*----  MIGRATION SUMMARY  REPORT  ----;

PROC SUMMARY DATA=MIG NWAY;
      CLASS FUNCTION DATE;
VAR DURATION PENDING TOTMB MBREAD COMPR KBSEC FSRCPU;
OUTPUT OUT=S
MEAN(DURATION PENDING TOTMB MBREAD COMPR KBSEC FSRCPU)=
      AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGMB AVGSIZE AVGCOMP AVGKBSEC AVGCPU
N=COUNT ;

PROC PRINTTO PRINT=FUNSUMM;  OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC SORT DATA=S;  BY DATE FUNCTION;

PROC PRINT DATA=S UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT='*';
TITLE1"DFHSM MIGRATION ACTIVITY - SUMMARY";
ID DATE FUNCTION;
VAR COUNT AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGCPU
      AVGMB AVGSIZE AVGCOMP AVGKBSEC;
FORMAT AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGCPU 6.2 ;
  LABEL  AVGMB    ='AVG MB*XFERED*(READ + WRITE)'
        FUNCTION='DFHSM*FUNCTION'

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```

DATE      ='DATE OF*REQUEST'
AVGSIZE  ='AVG DS*SIZE*IN MB'
AVGCOMP  ='AVG*COMPRESS*RATIO'
AVGCPU   ='AVG*CPU*TIME(SEC)'
AVGRESP  ='AVG*ELAPSED*TIME(SEC)'
AVGPEND  ='AVG*PENDING*TIME(SEC)'
AVGKBSEC='AVG*TRANSFER RATE*(KB/SEC)'
FUNCTION='DFHSM*FUNCTION'
COUNT   ='DATASETS*PROCESSED' ;

*--- DELETION OF MIGRATED DATASETS ---;

DATA DELMIG; SET OK;
IF FSRTYPE =6 ;
IF FSRNENT1 GT 0 THEN  FSRFVOL =TAPEVOL;
IF FSRTFLGS = '1.....'B THEN KBFREE = FSRTBYBK;
   ELSE KBFREE = (FSRTBYBK / 1024);

IF FSRFLAGS = '...1....'B THEN KFREE= FSRBYTR;
   ELSE KFREE = (FSRBYTR / 1024);
IF KFREE EQ 0 THEN KFREE=KBFREE;
LABEL  KFREE ='KB FREED' ;

*--- DELETION OF MIGRATED DATASETS DETAIL REPORT ---;

PROC SORT DATA=DELMIG NODUP; BY DATE FSRTIMR FSRTYPE;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=MIGDELEX; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=DELMIG UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
VAR FSRTIMR FUNCTION  FSRFVOL  KFREE
    FSRAGE  FSRMGTCL  FSRDSN ;
BY DATE;
TITLE1"DELETE MIGRATED DATASETS  - DETAIL";

*--- DELETION OF MIGRATED DATASETS SUMMARY REPORT ---;

PROC SUMMARY DATA=DELMIG NWAY;
    CLASS FUNCTION DATE;
VAR DURATION PENDING KFREE FSRCPU;
OUTPUT OUT=S
MEAN(DURATION PENDING KFREE FSRCPU)=
    AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGFR AVGCPU
SUM(KFREE)= TOTFR
N=COUNT ;

PROC SORT DATA=S; BY DATE FUNCTION;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=FUNSUMM; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=S UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT='*';
TITLE1"DELETE MIGRATED DATASETS  - SUMMARY";
VAR DATE FUNCTION COUNT AVGFR TOTFR AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGCPU;

```

```

FORMAT AVGRES AVGPEND AVGCPU 5.2 ;
LABEL AVGRES ='AVG*ELAPSED*TIME(SEC)'
      AVGPEND ='AVG*PENDING*TIME(SEC)'
      AVGCPU  ='AVG*CPU*TIME(SEC)   '
      FUNCTION='DFHSM*FUNCTION'
      DATE    ='DATE OF*REQUEST'
      COUNT   ='DATASETS*PROCESSED'
      TOTFR   ='TOTAL KB*FREED'
      AVGFR   ='AVG*KB FREED' ;

*---- EXPIRATION OF PRIMARY OR MIGRATED DATASETS ----;

DATA EXPMIG; SET OK;
IF FSRTYPE =17;
IF FSRNENT1 GT 0 THEN FSRFVOL =TAPEVOL;

IF FSRTFLGS = '1.....'B THEN KBFREE = FSRTBYBK;
      ELSE KBFREE = (FSRTBYBK / 1024);
IF FSRFLAGS = '...1....'B THEN KFREE= FSRBYTR;
      ELSE KFREE = (FSRBYTR / 1024);
K = 55;          /* DASD TRACK SIZE IN KB - DEVICE DEPENDENT */
IF FSRTRKR GE 0 THEN KFREE=(FSRTRKR*K);
IF KFREE EQ 0 THEN KFREE=KBFREE;
LABEL KFREE  ='KB FREED'
      EXPIRE  ='DATASET*TYPE' ;

*---- EXPIRATION OF PRIMARY/MIGRATED DATASETS DETAIL REPORT ----;

PROC SORT DATA=EXPMIG NODUP; BY DATE FSRTIMR EXPIRE;
PROC PRINTO PRINT=MIGDELEX; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=EXPMIG UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
      VAR FSRTIMR EXPIRE  FSRFVOL
          KFREE FSRAGE  FSRMGTC FSRDSN ;
BY DATE;
TITLE1"EXPIRED PRIMARY/MIGRATED DATASETS - DETAIL";

PROC SUMMARY DATA=EXPMIG NWAY;
      CLASS EXPIRE DATE;
VAR DURATION PENDING FSRAGE KFREE FSRCPU;
OUTPUT OUT=S
MEAN(DURATION PENDING FSRAGE KFREE FSRCPU)=
      AVGRES AVGPEND AVGAGE AVGFR AVGCPU
SUM(KFREE)= TOTFR
N=COUNT ;

*---- EXPIRATION OF PRIMARY/MIGRATED DATASETS SUMMARY REPORT ----;

PROC SORT DATA=S; BY DATE EXPIRE;
PROC PRINTO PRINT=FUNSUMM; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;

```

```

PROC PRINT DATA=S UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
TITLE1"EXPIRED PRIMARY/MIGRATED DATASETS - SUMMARY";
VAR DATE EXPIRE COUNT AVGFR TOTFR AVGAGE AVGRES AVGPEND AVGCPU;
FORMAT AVGRES AVGPEND AVGCPU 5.2 ;
FORMAT AVGAGE 3. ;
LABEL EXPIRE ='DATASET*TYPE'
      COUNT  ='DATASETS*PROCESSED'
      TOTFR  ='TOTAL KB*FREED'
      AVGFR  ='AVG*KB FREED'
      AVGAGE ='AVG AGE*OF DS'
      AVGCPU ='AVG*CPU*TIME'
      DATE   ='DATE OF*REQUEST'
      AVGRES='AVG*ELAPSED*TIME(SEC)'
      AVGPEND='AVG*PENDING*TIME(SEC)';

```

```
*----- PARTIAL RELEASE -----;
```

```

DATA PAR; SET OK;
IF FSRTYPE =18;
LABEL FSRTKR  ='TRACKS*FREED';

```

```
PROC SORT DATA=PAR; BY DATE FUNCTION;
```

```
*----- PARTIAL RELEASE DETAILED REPORT -----;
```

```

PROC PRINTTO PRINT=MIGDELEX; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=PAR UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
VAR FSRTMR FUNCTION FSRAGE
    FSRTKR FSRMGTCL FSRFVOL FSRDSN ;
BY DATE;
TITLE1"PARTIAL RELEASE OF UNUSED SPACE - DETAILED" ;

```

```

PROC SUMMARY DATA=PAR NWAY;
CLASS FUNCTION DATE;
VAR FSRTKR;
OUTPUT OUT=S MIN(FSRTKR) = MINTRK
            MEAN(FSRTKR) = AVGTRK
            MAX(FSRTKR) = MAXTRK
            SUM(FSRTKR) = SUMTRK
N=COUNT ;

```

```
*----- PARTIAL RELEASE SUMMARY REPORT -----;
```

```

PROC SORT DATA=S; BY DATE FUNCTION;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=FUNSUMM; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=S UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT='*';
VAR DATE FUNCTION COUNT SUMTRK MINTRK AVGTRK MAXTRK;
TITLE1"PARTIAL RELEASE OF UNUSED SPACE - SUMMARY";
LABEL COUNT  ='DATASETS*PROCESSED'

```

```

SUMTRK ='TOTAL TRACKS*FREED'
DATE   ='DATE OF*REQUEST'
FUNCTION='DFHSM*FUNCTION'
MINTRK  ='MIN TRACKS*FREED'
AVGTRK  ='AVG TRACKS*FREED'
MAXTRK  ='MAX TRACKS*FREED';

*----- RECALLING MIGRATED DATASETS -----;

DATA RECALL; SET OK;
MIG=PUT(FSRTYPE,MIGRAT.);
IF MIG='94';
TP=PUT(FSRTYPE,TPT.);
IF TP='97' THEN FSRFVOL=TAPEVOL ;

IF FSRFLAGS = '...1....'B THEN KBWRITE = FSRBYTW;
ELSE KBWRITE = (FSRBYTW / 1024);

IF FSRTYPE = 4 THEN DO; /* L1--PR */
IF FSRFLAGS = '...1....'B THEN KBREAD = FSRBYTR;
ELSE KBREAD = (FSRBYTR / 1024);
END;

IF FSRTYPE = 5 THEN DO; /* L2---PR */
IF FSRTFLGS = '1.....'B THEN KBREAD = FSRTBYBK;
ELSE KBREAD = (FSRTBYBK / 1024);
END;

IF FSRDLM1 < 2 THEN FSRDLM = FSRDLM + 19000000;
DLM = INPUT(PUT(FSRDLM,7.),JULIAN7.);

MBREAD=(KBREAD/1024); MBWRITE=(KBWRITE/1024);
TOTKB=KBREAD+KBWRITE; COMPR=KBWRITE/KBREAD;
XFERTIME=DURATION - PENDING;
KBSEC=TOTKB/XFERTIME; TOTMB=(KBREAD+KBWRITE)/1024;
LABEL KBWRITE='DS SIZE*IN KB'
KBSEC  ='TRANSFER*RATE'
FSRTIMR='RECALL*TIME'
FSRAGE ='DAYS ON*ML1/ML2';

PROC SORT DATA=RECALL NODUP; BY DATE FUNCTION;

*---- RECALL DETAIL ----;

PROC PRINTTO PRINT=MIGREC; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=RECALL UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*" ;
TITLE1"DFHSM RECALL ACTIVITY";
VAR FSRTIMR FUNCTION FSRAGE FSRMGTCCL
KBWRITE KBSEC FSRFVOL FSRTVOL FSRDSN ;

```

```

BY DATE;

PROC SORT DATA=RECALL NODUP;
  BY DATE FSRTIMR FUNCTION;

  *----- RECALL SUMMARY -----;

PROC SUMMARY DATA=RECALL NWAY;
  CLASS FUNCTION DATE;
VAR DURATION PENDING TOTMB MBWRITE COMPR KBSEC FSRCPU;
OUTPUT OUT=S
MEAN(DURATION PENDING TOTMB MBWRITE COMPR KBSEC FSRCPU)=
  AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGMB AVGSIZE AVGCOMP AVGKBSEC AVGCPU
N=COUNT ;

PROC SORT DATA=S; BY DATE FUNCTION;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=FUNSUMM; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=S UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT='*';
TITLE1"DFHSM RECALL ACTIVITY - SUMMARY";
VAR DATE FUNCTION COUNT AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGCPU
  AVGMB AVGSIZE AVGCOMP AVGKBSEC;
FORMAT AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGCPU 6.2 ;
LABEL AVGMB ='AVG MB*XFERED*(READ + WRITE)'
  AVGSIZE ='AVG DS*SIZE*IN MB'
  AVGCOMP ='AVG*COMPRESS*RATIO'
  AVGCPU ='AVG*CPU*TIME'
  DATE ='DATE OF*REQUEST'
  FUNCTION='DFHSM*FUNCTION'
  COUNT ='DATASETS*PROCESSED'
  AVGKBSEC='AVG*TRANSFER RATE*(KB/SEC)'
  AVGRESP='AVG*ELAPSED*TIME(SEC)'
  AVGPEND='AVG*PENDING*TIME(SEC)';

  *----- FSR STATISTICS -----;

PROC PRINTTO PRINT=FSRSTAT; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;

PROC FREQ DATA=OK ORDER=FORMATTED;
  TABLES ELAPS/NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY TIME COMPLETED (SECONDS)";
PROC FREQ DATA=OK ORDER=FORMATTED;
  TABLES FUNCTION*ELAPS/NOFREQ NOPERCENT NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY FUNCTION TYPE AND COMPLETED TIME (SECONDS)";

PROC FREQ DATA=OK ORDER=FORMATTED;
  TABLES XP/NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY TIME WITHOUT DELAY (SECONDS)";
PROC FREQ DATA=OK ORDER=FORMATTED;
  TABLES FUNCTION*XP/NOFREQ NOPERCENT NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY FUNCTION TYPE AND EFFECTIVE TIME (SECONDS)";

```

```

PROC FREQ DATA=OK ORDER=FORMATTED;
    TABLES REQ/NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY REQUEST";
PROC FREQ DATA=OK ORDER=FORMATTED;
    TABLES FUNCTION*REQ/NOFREQ NOPERCENT NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY FUNCTION - REQUEST";

PROC FREQ DATA=OK ORDER=FORMATTED;
    TABLES AGE/NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY DATASET AGE";
PROC FREQ DATA=OK ORDER=FORMATTED;
    TABLES FUNCTION*AGE /NOFREQ NOPERCENT NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY FUNCTION AND DATASET AGE";

PROC FREQ DATA=OK ;
    TABLES DATE / NOCUM;
FORMAT DATE WEEKDATE.;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY DATE";

PROC FREQ DATA=OK ORDER=FORMATTED;
    TABLES TIME/NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY 1 HOUR SLOT";

PROC FREQ DATA=OK ORDER=FORMATTED;
    TABLES EXREDU/NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY EXTENT REDUCTION";

PROC FREQ DATA=OK ORDER=FORMATTED;
    TABLES EXPIRE/NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY EXPIRE";

PROC PRINTTO PRINT=MGMTCLAS; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC FREQ DATA=OK;
    TABLES FSRMGTC/MISSING NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY MGMT CLASS";

PROC FREQ DATA=OK;
    TABLES FUNCTION*FSRMGTCL/MISSING NOFREQ NOPERCENT NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY MGMT - FSRTYPE";

PROC FREQ DATA=OK ORDER=FORMATTED;
    TABLES FSRMGTC*AGE/MISSING NOFREQ NOPERCENT NOCUM;
TITLE1"FSR RECORDS BY MGMT CLASS - DATASET AGE";

*----- RECYCLING -----;

DATA RECY; SET OK;
IF FSRTYPE =10 OR FSRTYPE =12 ;
    XFERTM =DURATION - PENDING;

```

```

FSRFVOL =TAPEVOL;      TOTKB =FSRTBYBK*16;
MBREAD  =(TOTKB/1024); KBSEC  =TOTKB/XFERTM;

PROC SUMMARY DATA=RECY NWAY;
  CLASS FUNCTION DATE;
VAR DURATION PENDING MBREAD KBSEC FSRCPU;
OUTPUT OUT=S
MEAN(DURATION PENDING MBREAD KBSEC FSRCPU)=
  AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGSIZE AVGBKSEC AVGCPU
N=COUNT ;

*---- RECYCLE SUMMARY ----;

PROC PRINTTO PRINT=FUNSUMM; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=S UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT='*';
TITLE1"DFHSM RECYCLE ACTIVITY - SUMMARY";
VAR DATE FUNCTION COUNT AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGCPU
  AVGSIZE AVGBKSEC;
FORMAT AVGRESP AVGPEND AVGCPU 7.2 ;
LABEL AVGSIZE ='AVG DS*SIZE*IN MB'
  AVGCPU  ='AVG*CPU*TIME'
  COUNT   ='DATASETS*PROCESSED'
  AVGBKSEC='AVG*TRANSFER RATE*(KB/SEC)'
  AVGRESP ='AVG*ELAPSED*TIME(SEC)'
  AVGPEND ='AVG*PENDING*TIME(SEC)';

*---- RECYCLE DETAIL ----;

PROC SORT DATA=RECY; BY DATE FSRTIMR;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=RECYCLE; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=RECY UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
TITLE1"DFHSM RECYCLE ACTIVITY - DETAIL";
VAR FSRTIMR FUNCTION FSRCPU
  TOTKB XFERTM TAPEVOL FSRAGE FSRDSN ;
BY DATE;
LABEL DATE   ='RECYCLE*DATE '
  FSRTIMR='RECYCLE*TIME '
  FSRCPU  ='CPU TIME*USED'
  TAPEVOL='RECYCLED*VOLUME'
  TOTKB   ='KB READ'
  XFERTM  ='XFER TIME*(IN SEC)'
  KBSEC   ='XFER RATE*(KB/SEC)';

*----- BACKUP: DAILY & SPILL -----;

DATA BACKUP; SET OK;
MIG=PUT(FSRTYPE,MIGRAT.);
IF MIG='93'; /* BACKUP: DAILY, SPILL */
TP=PUT(FSRTYPE,TPT.);
IF TP='98' THEN FSRTVOL=TAPEVOL ; /* BACKUP TAPEOUT */

```

```

IF FSRFLAGS = '...1....'B THEN KBREAD = FSRBYTR;
ELSE KBREAD = (FSRBYTR / 1024);
IF FSRTFLGS = '1.....'B THEN KBWRITE = FSRTBYBK;
ELSE KBWRITE = (FSRTBYBK / 1024);

MBREAD=(KBREAD/1024);   MBWRITE=(KBWRITE/1024);
TOTKB=KBREAD+KBWRITE;   COMPR=KBREAD/KBWRITE;
XFERTIME= DURATION - PENDING;
KBSEC=TOTKB/XFERTIME;   TOTMB=(KBREAD+KBWRITE)/1024;

PROC SORT DATA=BACKUP NODUP ; BY DATE FSRTIMR FUNCTION;

DATA NOTBK; SET BACKUP; IF KBWRITE GT 0 THEN DELETE;
DATA BACK; SET BACKUP; IF KBWRITE=. THEN DELETE;
IF KBWRITE GT KBREAD THEN
    KBWASTE = KBWRITE-KBREAD;
    BLOCKS=KBWRITE/16;
LABEL DATE   ='BACKUP*DATE'
    FSRTIMR='BACKUP*TIME '
    FSRCPU  ='CPU TIME*USED'
    KBREAD  ='DATASET*SIZE(KB)'
    KBWASTE='KB WASTED'
    BLOCKS  ='16K OUTPUT*BLOCKS*WRITTEN'
    KBSEC   ='XFER RATE*(KB/SEC)' ;

*---- BACKUP DETAIL ----;

PROC SORT DATA=BACK; BY DATE FSRTIMR;
PROC PRINTO PRINT=BKRCVY; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=BACK UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
    VAR FSRTIMR FUNCTION FSRGEN FSRFVOL FSRTVOL
        KBREAD KBWASTE BLOCKS KBSEC FSRDSN ;
    BY DATE;
TITLE1"BACKED UP DATASETS - DETAILED REPORT ";

*---- BACKUP SUMMARY ----;

PROC SUMMARY DATA=BACK NWAY;
    CLASS FUNCTION DATE;
VAR DURATION KBWASTE TOTMB BLOCKS COMPR KBSEC FSRCPU;
OUTPUT OUT=S
MEAN(DURATION TOTMB BLOCKS COMPR KBSEC FSRCPU)=
    AVGRES AVGMB AVGBLK AVGCMP AVGBKSEC AVGCPU
SUM(KBWASTE)=TOTWAST
N=COUNT ;

PROC SORT DATA=S; BY DATE FUNCTION;
PROC PRINTO PRINT=FUNSUMM; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=S UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT='*';

```

```

VAR DATE FUNCTION COUNT AVGRESP AVGCPU
    AVGMB TOTWAST AVGBLK AVGCOMP AVGBKSEC;
FORMAT AVGRESP AVGCPU 7.2 ;
FORMAT AVGMB 5.1;
LABEL  AVGMB    ='AVG MB*XFERED*(READ + WRITE)'
      COUNT    ='DATASETS*PROCESSED'
      AVGRESP  ='AVG*ELAPSED*TIME(SEC)'
      AVGCPU   ='AVG*CPU*TIME'
      TOTWAST  ='TOTAL*KB WASTED'
      AVGBLK   ='AVG NO.OF*16 KB BLOCKS*WRITTEN'
      AVGCOMP  ='AVG*COMPRESS*RATIO'
      AVGBKSEC='AVG*TRANSFER RATE*(KB/SEC)' ;
TITLE1"DFHSM BACKUP ACTIVITY - SUMMARY";

PROC SORT DATA=NOTBK; BY DATE FSRTIMR;
PROC PRINTO PRINT=BKRCVY; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=NOTBK UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
    VAR FSRTIMR FUNCTION FSRAGE FSRDSN ;
    BY DATE;
TITLE1"DATASETS NOT BACKED UP ";

*--- EXPIRED INCREMENTAL BACKUP DATASETS ----;

DATA EXPBK; SET OK;
IF FSRTYPE =19;
IF FSRNENT1 GT 0 THEN FSRFVOL =TAPEVOL;

*--- EXPIRED INCREMENTAL BACKUP DATASETS DATAIL ----;

PROC SORT DATA=EXPBK NODUP; BY DATE FSRTIMR EXPIRE;
PROC PRINTO PRINT=BKDELEX; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=EXPBK UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
    VAR FSRTIMR FSRFVOL FSRGEN
        FSRAGE FSRMGTC L FSRDSN ;
    BY DATE;
TITLE1"EXPIRED INCREMENTAL BACKUP DATASETS - DETAIL";

PROC SUMMARY DATA=EXPBK NWAY;
    CLASS FUNCTION DATE;
VAR FSRAGE ;
OUTPUT OUT=S  MIN(FSRAGE) = MINAGE
              MEAN(FSRAGE) = AVGAGE
              MAX(FSRAGE) = MAXAGE
N=COUNT ;

PROC SORT DATA=S; BY DATE FUNCTION;
PROC PRINTO PRINT=FUNSUMM; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=S UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT='*';
    VAR DATE FUNCTION COUNT MINAGE AVGAGE MAXAGE;
    TITLE1"EXPIRED INCLEMENTAL BACKUP DATASETS - SUMMARY";

```

```

LABEL COUNT  ='DATASETS*PROCESSED'
      MINAGE  ='MINIMAL*DS AGE'
      AVGAGE  ='AVG AGE'
      MAXAGE  ='MAXIMAL*DS AGE';

*---- DELETED INCREMENTAL BACKUP DATASETS ----;

DATA DELBK; SET OK;
IF FSRTYPE =20;
IF FSRNENT1 GT 0 THEN  FSRFVOL =TAPEVOL;

PROC SORT DATA=DELBK  NODUP; BY DATE FSRTIMR EXPIRE;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=BKDELEX; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=DELBK UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
      VAR FSRTIMR FSRGEN FSRAGE FSRFVOL FSRMGTCCL FSRDSN ;
      BY DATE;
TITLE1"DELETED INCREMENTAL BACKUP DATASETS  -  DETAIL";

PROC SUMMARY DATA=DELBK  NWAY;
      CLASS FUNCTION DATE;
VAR FSRAGE  ;
OUTPUT OUT=S      MIN(FSRAGE) = MINAGE
                  MEAN(FSRAGE) = AVGAGE
                  MAX(FSRAGE) = MAXAGE

N=COUNT ;

PROC SORT DATA=S; BY DATE FUNCTION;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=FUNSUMM; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=S UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT='*';
      VAR DATE FUNCTION COUNT MINAGE AVGAGE MAXAGE;
      LABEL COUNT  ='DATASETS*PROCESSED'
            MINAGE  ='MINIMAL*DS AGE'
            AVGAGE  ='AVG AGE'
            MAXAGE  ='MAXIMAL*DS AGE';
TITLE1"DELETED INCREMENTAL BACKUP DATASETS  -  SUMMARY";

*-- RECOVERING BACKUP DATASETS -----;

DATA RECOV; SET OK;
IF FSRTYPE = 9;                                /* RECOVERY */
TP=PUT(FSRTYPE,TPT.);
IF TP='97' THEN FSRFVOL=TAPEVOL ;             /* RECOVERY TAPEIN */

IF FSRFLAGS = '...1....'B THEN KBWRITE= FSRBYTW;
      ELSE KBWRITE = (FSRBYTW / 1024);
IF FSRTFLGS =  '1.....'B THEN KBREAD = FSRTBYBK;
      ELSE KBREAD = (FSRTBYBK / 1024);

MBREAD=(KBREAD/1024);  MBWRITE=(KBWRITE/1024);
TOTKB=KBREAD+KBWRITE;  COMPR=KBREAD/KBWRITE;

```

```

XFERTIME= DURATION - PENDING;
KBSEC=TOTKB/XFERTIME;  TOTMB=(KBREAD+KBWRITE)/1024;

PROC SORT DATA=RECOV NODUP ; BY DATE FSRTIMR FUNCTION;

PROC PRINTTO PRINT=BKRCVY; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=RECOV UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
  VAR FSRTIMR  FSRAGE  FSRFVOL FSRTVOL
      FSRMGTC L KBWRITE KBSEC  FSRDSN ;
  BY DATE;
  LABEL  KBWRITE ='DATASET*SIZE(KB)'
        KBSEC   ='XFER RATE*(KB/SEC)' ;
TITLE1"RECOVERED DATASETS - DETAILED REPORT ";

*---- RECOVERY SUMMARY ----;

PROC SUMMARY DATA=RECOV NWAY;
  CLASS FUNCTION DATE;
VAR DURATION PENDING TOTMB MBWRITE COMPR KBSEC FSRCPU;
OUTPUT OUT=S
MEAN(DURATION PENDING TOTMB MBWRITE COMPR KBSEC FSRCPU)=
  AVGRES P AVGPEND AVGMB AVGSIZE AVGCOMP AVGKBSEC AVGCPU
N=COUNT ;

PROC SORT DATA=S; BY DATE FUNCTION;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=FUNSUMM; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=S UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT='*';
TITLE1"DFHSM RECOVERY ACTIVITY - SUMMARY";
VAR DATE FUNCTION COUNT AVGRES P AVGCPU
  AVGMB AVGSIZE AVGCOMP AVGKBSEC;
FORMAT AVGRES P AVGPEND AVGCPU 8.2 ;
LABEL  AVGMB   ='AVG MB*XFERED*(READ + WRITE)'
      AVGSIZE ='AVG DS*SIZE*IN MB '
      AVGCOMP ='AVG*COMPRESS*RATIO '
      COUNT   ='DATASETS*PROCESSED'
      AVGRES P ='AVG*ELAPSED*TIME(SEC)'
      AVGCPU   ='AVG*CPU*TIME(SEC)'
      AVGKBSEC='AVG*TRANSFER RATE*(KB/SEC)' ;

*----- TAPE USAGE SUMMARY -----;

DATA TAPES; SET OK;
IF FSRNENT1 LT 1 THEN DELETE;

PROC SUMMARY DATA=TAPES NWAY;
  CLASS TAPEVOL DATE;
  BY FSRTYPE;
  VAR DURATION PENDING FSRCPU;
  OUTPUT OUT=K
  MEAN(DURATION PENDING FSRCPU)= AVGRES P AVGPEND AVGCPU

```

```

N=COUNT ;

DATA SUMMARY; SET K;
  FUNCTION=PUT(FSRTYPE,FSRFMT.);

PROC SORT DATA=SUMMARY; BY DATE FUNCTION TAPEVOL;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=TAPES; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=SUMMARY UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
  VAR TAPEVOL FUNCTION COUNT AVGRES P AVGPEND AVGCPU;
  BY DATE;
LABEL TAPEVOL ='TAPE*VOLSER '
  AVGRES ='AVG*ELAPSED*TIME(SEC)'
  AVGPEND ='AVG*PENDING*TIME(SEC)'
  FUNCTION='DFHSM*FUNCTION'
  COUNT ='DATASETS*PROCESSED'
  AVGCPU ='AVG CPU*TIME(SEC)' ;
  TITLE1"TAPES USED REPORT";

*----- DUMP VOLUME SUMMARY -----;

DATA DUMP; SET OK;
IF FSRTYPE =13;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=DUMPS; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC PRINT DATA=DUMP UNIFORM NOOBS SPLIT="*";
TITLE1"DUMP VOLUME REPORT";
VAR DATE FSRTIMR FSRFVOL TAPEVOL
  DURATION FSRDCOPR FSRDCOPF FSRDCL1 ;

*----- THRASHING ANALYSIS -----;

DATA TRAS; SET OK;
MIG=PUT(FSRTYPE,MIGRAT.);
IF MIG='95' OR MIG='94';
IF MIG='95' THEN FUNCTION='MIGRATION';
  ELSE FUNCTION='RECALL';
PROC SORT DATA=TRAS; BY DATE FSRTIMR;
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=FSRSTAT; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC FREQ DATA=TRAS ORDER=FORMATTED;
  TABLES FUNCTION;
  TITLE1"THRASHING ANALYSIS";
PROC FREQ DATA=TRAS ORDER=FORMATTED;
  TABLES DATE*FUNCTION/NOFREQ NOPERCENT NOCUM NOCOL;
  TITLE1"THRASHING ANALYSIS BY DATE ";
PROC PRINTTO PRINT=MGMTCLAS; OPTIONS PAGENO=1;
PROC FREQ DATA=TRAS ORDER=FORMATTED;
  TABLES FSRMGTC*FUNCTION/NOFREQ NOPERCENT NOCUM NOCOL;
  TITLE1"THRASHING ANALYSIS BY MGT. CLASS ";

```

---

*Mile Pekic*  
*Systems Programmer (Yugoslavia)*

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---

## Editing a new member when in Option 3.4

Personally I very seldom use Option 3.1 (Library Utility) to access the members of a dataset, preferring to use Option 3.4 (Data Set List Utility) instead. For several years, because I didn't know of another way and there is no menu option available under 3.4, I have used a strange method to edit an empty member.

The method I used was to go into an existing member and use the line command **c** (copy) together with the main command **CREATE newname** to create a new member. This new member was then selected with another 3.4 session and the extraneous text in the member deleted.

In a recent seminar, I learnt that it is possible to edit a new member directly from the Data Set List by typing:

```
e /(newname)
```

in the line command position for the selected dataset – see Figure 1.

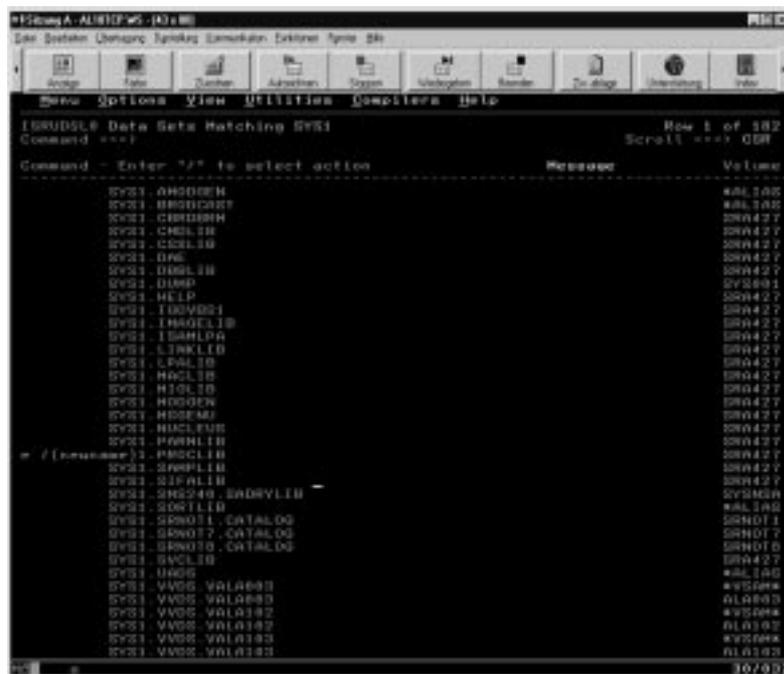


Figure 1: Edit a new member

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Systems Programmer (Germany)

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# Get current operating system version

## PROBLEM ADDRESSED

In situations where operating systems are being installed and tested, the problem sometimes arises of the current operating system version having to be identified in order to adapt jobs appropriately. This functionality can also be required when an application has to adapt its processing depending on the operating system currently running.

## SOLUTION

The GETOSVR program obtains the current operating system version and release from the Extended Communications Vector Table (ECVT). The program displays this information (for simplicity the TPUT service is used; this means that the display is made only in TSO – the WTO service with routing code 11 could be used to output the display on the job log). The program returns a hash code formed from the operating system name, the version, and the release. The application can use this returned hash code to perform the appropriate processing.

## EXAMPLES

The following list shows the output for some recent operating systems:

- Hash code for OS/390 V2.8: 1819 (X'71B'):  
OS/390            020800
- Hash code for OS/390 V2.10: 1555 (X'613'):  
OS/390            021000
- Hash code for z/OS V1.2: 3968 (X'F80'):  
z/OS                010200

The hash code is a numeric value within the range 0-4095 that the program sets as a return code.

## PROGRAM CODE

```
TITLE 'Get OS Name and Version'
* Display operating system name and version, eg OS/390 021000
* Return hash code formed from product name (bytes 0-3), version, and
* release
GETOSVR CSECT
GETOSVR AMODE 31
GETOSVR RMODE 24 RMODE(24) required for TPUT
        BAKR 14,0 Save registers and return address
        BASR 12,0 Set base register
        USING *,12
        SPACE
        L 1,16 A(CVT)
        USING CVT,1
* R1: Address of Communications Vector Table
        L 2,CVTECVT A(ECVT)
        USING ECVT,2
* R2: Address of Extended Communications Vector Table
        MVC PNAMEVRL,ECVTPNAM
        LA 1,PNAMEVRL
        LA 0,L'PNAMEVRL
        TPUT (1),(0)
* Form hash code from product name (bytes 0-3), version and release
        XC HASH,HASH Clear <hash>
        XC HASH,PRODNAME+0 Bytes 0-1
        XC HASH,PRODNAME+2 Bytes 2-3
        XC HASH,PRODVERS Version
        XC HASH,PRODREL Release
        NC HASH,=X'FFF' Modulo(4096)
        LH 15,HASH
        PR , Program return
        SPACE
HASH DS H
        SPACE
PNAMEVRL DS 0CL22
PRODNAME DS CL16 Product (Operating System) Name
PRODVERS DS CL2 Product Version
PRODREL DS CL2 Product Release
        DS CL2 Product Modification Level
        SPACE
        CVT DSECT=YES
        IHAECVT
        END
```

## PROGRAM INVOCATION

The program does not have any files or parameters.

# **SYSOUT Application Programming Interface**

OS/390 (z/OS) provides a number of directed subsystem interface (SSI) function calls that are available with the IEFSSREQ macro call. SSI function code 1 (process SYSOUT datasets) has existed for many years and was/is used by external writer interfaces to allow a program to access JES SYSOUT datasets independently of traditional JES functions such as print. Although this is a powerful interface, it has some limitations:

- Certain functionality is only available if the external writer program is running as a started task.
- For JES2 environments, the external writer program is unable to select spooled SYSOUT data that is directed to held output classes.

The more recent SSI function code 79 (SYSOUT Application Programming Interface – SAPI) is a more robust implementation that overcomes many of the restrictions inherent in SSI function code 1. Unlike SSI function code 1, the SSI 79 interface supports multiple threads and allows for SYSOUT dataset selection that goes beyond the scope of SSI 1 external writers.

External writers serve many useful purposes. They are well suited for managing SYSOUT data not processed by JES directly. Many third-party vendor products use the external writer interface – particularly report management and distribution products. The SAPISSI program provided with this article functions very much like a traditional SSI function code 1 external writer except that it can run as a batch job (or started task) and still get automatic notification of new SYSOUT output that has been created that matches its selection criteria, and it can extract SYSOUT output that is directed to JES2 held output classes.

The SAPISSI program does nothing more than collect output datasets that have been directed to the spool in the output classes that the external writer has been directed to collect output for. To initialize the external writer, you need to start a batch job or started task that specifies the external writer program name, the parameter-supplied external writer name, and an optional output class list. Here are a few examples:

```
//XWTR1 EXEC PGM=SAPISSI,PARM='TESTWTR'  
//STEPLIB DD DSN=authorized.library,DISP=SHR
```

```
//XWTR2 EXEC PGM=SAPISSI,PARM='TESTWTR1,AGRYU49'  
//STEPLIB DD DSN=authorized.library,DISP=SHR
```

The first example would start external writer TESTWTR, which will collect SYSOUT data for all output classes (no class list is specified in the program parameters so the default is to collect data for all classes). The second example would start external writer TESTWTR2, which will collect SYSOUT data for only classes AGRYU49.

You can direct output to an external writer using the SYSOUT parameter on a JCL DD statement. Here is an example:

```
//OUTDD DD SYSOUT=(A,TESTWTR)
```

The above example would direct its output to an external writer with a name of TESTWTR. The TESTWTR external writer would process the output providing it was currently set up to collect class A output.

The external writer provided with this article has an operator command interface that supports two commands. The first command is a modify command that can be used to modify the class list that is currently being monitored by the external writer. The command has the following format:

```
F xwtr,CLASSLIST=classlst
```

where 'xwtr' is the name of your external writer started task or batch job, and 'classlst' is the list of classes you want the external writer to be managing. The 'classlst' can consist of a list of up to 36 alphanumeric characters (A-Z and 0-9) or a single '\*'. A single asterisk indicates that every class is eligible for processing by this external writer.

The second operator command that is supported by the external writer is the stop command. It has the following format:

```
P xwtr
```

where 'xwtr' is the name of your external writer started task or batch job. This command will cause the termination of the external writer.

The SAPISSI external writer program should be link-edited into an authorized load library using the following link-edit control cards:

```
INCLUDE OBJECT(SAPISSI)
ENTRY SAPISSI
SETCODE AC(1)
NAME SAPISSI(R)
```

A SAPISSI external writer batch job or started task can be initiated with the following sample JCL:

```
//SAPISSI EXEC PGM=SAPISSI,PARM='TESTWTR1'
//STEPLIB DD DSN=authorized.library,DISP=SHR
//OUTPUT DD DSN=xwtr.output,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
```

The SAPISSI external writer expects an OUTPUT DD statement to be used as a collection dataset for the target data. Since you cannot be sure what the characteristics of the source data will be, I recommend that the OUTPUT dataset used by the external writer be defined as RECFM=VB, LRECL=32765, BLKSIZE=32760, although the external writer will support RECFM=FB files and SYSOUT as well. The SYSPRINT DD dataset is used for messages that are produced from the external writer itself.

All output collected by the external writer is dumped to the OUTPUT dataset. Each independent output dataset is identified in the collection OUTPUT dataset by a separator record that has the following format:

```
JBN: jobname JB#: jobnum PRC: prcname STP: stpnam DDN: ddname
CLS: c DSN: dsn
```

This allows you to determine the various different output datasets that have been dumped to the collector OUTPUT dataset. If you choose, additional information could be included in the separator record such as the system name that the job ran on, the JES member the job ran on, the time of day the job ran, etc. Have some fun deciding what your separator record will look like.

The SAPISSI program is meant to provide a very simple example of an external writer and some of its capabilities. I hope this article provides some interesting insights.

## SAPISSI ASM

SAPISSI CSECT

SAPISSI AMODE 31

SAPISSI RMODE 24

```
*****
*   THIS PROGRAM DEMONSTRATES THE USE OF THE SYSOUT APPLICATION   *
*   PROGRAM INTERFACE (SAPI) SUBSYSTEM FUNCTION CALL (SSI 79) AND *
*   PROVIDES A VERY BASIC EXAMPLE OF AN OS/390 EXTERNAL WRITER.   *
*
*   THE SAPI SSI 79 FUNCTION CALL CAN BE USED TO EXTRACT SYSOUT DATA *
*   FROM THE JES SPOOL.  THE INTERFACE PROVIDES FOR A NUMBER OF   *
*   DIFFERENT SELECTION CRITERIA OPTIONS OF WHICH ONLY A FEW ARE USED *
*   BY THIS PARTICULAR PROGRAM.  A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE SAPI *
*   SELECTION CRITERIA CAN BE FOUND IN 'OS/390 MVS Using the      *
*   Subsystem Interface' OR BY EXAMINING THE IAZSSS2 CONTROL BLOCK *
*   MAPPING MACRO.
*
*   THIS PROGRAM SHOULD BE LINK-EDITED INTO AN AUTHORIZED DATASET *
*   USING THE FOLLOWING LINK-EDIT CONTROL CARDS:
*
*       INCLUDE OBJECT(SAPISSI)
*       ENTRY   SAPISSI
*       SETCODE AC(1)
*       NAME    SAPISSI(R)
*
*   THE PROGRAM CAN BE RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*
*   //STEP1   EXEC PGM=SAPISSI,PARM='wtrnm,classlst'
*   //STEPLIB DD   DSN=authorized.library,DISP=SHR
*   //OUTPUT  DD   SYSOUT=*
*   //SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
*
*   WHERE 'wtrnm' IS THE EXTERNAL WRITER NAME THAT WILL BE USED BY *
*   THIS PROGRAM AND 'classlst' IS THE LIST OF JES OUTPUT CLASSES *
*   THAT WILL BE PROCESSED BY THIS EXTERNAL WRITER.  'wtrnm' IS   *
*   REQUIRED BUT THE 'classlst' PORTION OF THE PARM IS OPTIONAL.  IF *
*   'classlst' IS OMITTED, ALL OUTPUT CLASSES ARE ELIGIBLE FOR    *
*   SELECTION.  HERE ARE SOME VALID EXAMPLES:
*
*   //STEP1   EXEC PGM=SAPISSI,PARM='TESTWTR1'
*
*       THIS WILL START EXTERNAL WRITER TESTWTR1.  THIS EXTERNAL *
*       WRITER WILL PROCESS SYSOUT OUTPUT DIRECTED TO IT ON ANY   *
*       OUTPUT QUEUE AND ANY OUTPUT CLASS.
*
*   //STEP1   EXEC PGM=SAPISSI,PARM='TESTWTR1,ADFM259'
*
*       THIS WILL START EXTERNAL WRITER TESTWTR1.  THIS EXTERNAL *

```

```

*      WRITER WILL PROCESS SYSOUT OUTPUT DIRECTED TO IT ON ANY      *
*      OUTPUT QUEUE AND ONLY OUTPUT CLASSES "ADFM259".              *
*                                                                    *
*      IF YOU WANT TO SEND OUTPUT TO THIS EXTERNAL WRITER, RUN A JOB *
*      THAT DIRECTS OUTPUT TO A SYSOUT DATASET:                     *
*                                                                    *
*      //SYSPRINT DD      SYSOUT=(F,TESTWTR1)                       *
*                                                                    *
*      THIS EXTERNAL WRITER WILL PROCESS THIS SYSOUT DATASET WHEN THE *
*      CREATING PROGRAM TERMINATES.                                  *
*                                                                    *
*      TO DYNAMICALLY MODIFY THE LIST OF CLASSES THE EXTERNAL WRITER *
*      IS ELIGIBLE TO PROCESS, ENTER THE MODIFY OPERATOR COMMAND:   *
*                                                                    *
*      F sapissi,CLASSLIST=classlst                                  *
*                                                                    *
*      WHERE 'sapissi' IS THE JOBNAME OF THE EXTERNAL WRITER JOB AND *
*      'classlst' IS THE NEW LIST OF VALID CLASSES.                 *
*                                                                    *
*      TO REACTIVATE ALL 36 OUTPUT CLASSES, THE FOLLOWING MODIFY    *
*      OPERATOR COMMAND CAN BE USED:                                 *
*                                                                    *
*      F sapissi,CLASSLIST=*                                        *
*                                                                    *
*      TO STOP THIS EXTERNAL WRITER SIMPLY ENTER THE STOP OPERATOR  *
*      COMMAND:                                                     *
*                                                                    *
*      P sapissi                                                    *
*                                                                    *
*      WHERE 'sapissi' IS THE JOBNAME OF THE EXTERNAL WRITER JOB.   *
*      *****
      STM   R14,R12,12(R13)      SAVE INCOMING REGISTER VALUES
      LR    R12,R15              COPY MODULE ADDRESS
      LA    R11,4095(,R12)      SET SECOND BASE...
      LA    R11,1(,R11)         REGISTER ADDRESS
      USING SAPISSI,R12,R11     SET MODULE ADDRESSABILITY
      LR    R10,R1              SAVE PARM ADDRESS
      LR    R3,R13              COPY OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
      L     R9,=A(WORKLEN)      GET STORAGE LENGTH
      STORAGE OBTAIN,LENGTH=(R9) GET DYNAMIC STORAGE
      LR    R13,R1              SAVE STORAGE ADDRESS
      LR    R0,R1               COPY IT
      LR    R14,R1              AGAIN
      L     R1,=A(WORKLEN)      GET STORAGE LENGTH
      XR    R15,R15             SET FILL BYTE
      MVCL  R0,R14              CLEAR THE DYNAMIC STORAGE
      ST    R3,4(,R13)         SAVE OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
      USING WORKAREA,R13       SET WORKAREA ADDRESSABILITY
      *****
*      VALID PARM FORMATS ARE:                                       *

```

```

*
* 'WRTNM'
* 'WRTNM,CLASSLIST'
*
* WHERE 'WRTNM' IS A MAXIMUM OF EIGHT CHARACTERS
* 'CLASSLIST' IS A MAXIMUM OF 36 CHARACTERS
*
* IF 'CLASSLIST' IS SPECIFIED, THE 'WRTNM' AND 'CLASSLIST'
* PARAMETERS MUST BE COMMA SEPARATED.
*****
      OPEN (SYSPRINT,OUTPUT),MODE=31
      LR R1,R10 GET PARM ADDRESS
      L R9,0(,R1) GET ADDRESS OF PARM
      CLC 0(2,R9),=H'45' MAX LENGTH OK?
      BH RETURN08 NO - ISSUE MESSAGE AND END
      CLC 0(2,R9),=H'0' A PARM?
      BNH RETURN08 NO - ISSUE MESSAGE AND END
      B WTRNMOK WRITER NAME SHOULD BE OK
WTRNMOK EQU *
      XR R14,R14 CLEAR R14
      ICM R14,B'0011',0(R9) COPY THE LENGTH
      XR R1,R1 CLEAR LENGTH COUNTER
      MVC WTRNM(8),=8C' ' CLEAR THE AREA
      LA R2,WTRNM GET TARGET ADDRESS
      LA R9,2(,R9) SKIP PAST LENGTH
WTRNMLP EQU *
      LTR R14,R14 PARM DONE?
      BZ WTRNMCHK YES - CHECK LENGTH
      C R1,=F'8' MAX LENGTH?
      BH RETURN08 YES - ISSUE MESSAGE AND END
      CLI 0(R9),C', ' END OF PARM?
      BNE WTRNMMV NO - COPY THE DATA
      BCTR R14,0 REDUCE LENGTH BY ONE
      LA R9,1(,R9) POINT TO NEXT DATA BYTE
      LTR R14,R14 END OF DATA?
      BZ RETURN08 YES - ISSUE MESSAGE AND END
      B WTRNMCHK CHECK LENGTH
WTRNMMV EQU *
      ST R14,R14SAVE SAVE R14
      BAL R14,CHARCHK CHECK FOR ALPHANUMERIC
      LTR R15,R15 ALPHANUMERIC?
      BNZ RETURN08 NO - ALL DONE
      L R14,R14SAVE LOAD R14
      MVC 0(1,R2),0(R9) MOVE DATA
      BCTR R14,0 REDUCE LENGTH BY ONE
      LA R9,1(,R9) POINT TO NEXT DATA BYTE
      LA R2,1(,R2) POINT TO NEXT TARGET BYTE
      LA R1,1(,R1) ADD ONE TO LENGTH
      B WTRNMLP CHECK NEXT BYTE

```

```

WTRNMCHK EQU *
LTR R1,R1 LENGTH OK?
BZ RETURN08 NO - ISSUE MESSAGE AND END
MVC CLASSLST(36),=36C' ' CLEAR THE AREA
LA R2,CLASSLST GET CLASS LIST AREA ADDRESS
XR R1,R1 CLEAR LENGTH COUNTER
CLLSTLP EQU *
LTR R14,R14 PARM DONE?
BZ CLLSTDON YES - WE'RE DONE
C R1,=F'36' MAX LENGTH?
BNL RETURN08 YES - ISSUE MESSAGE AND END
ST R14,R14SAVE SAVE R14
BAL R14,CHARCHK CHECK FOR ALPHANUMERIC
LTR R15,R15 ALPHANUMERIC?
BNZ RETURN08 NO - ALL DONE
L R14,R14SAVE LOAD R14
MVC 0(1,R2),0(R9) MOVE DATA
BCTR R14,0 REDUCE LENGTH BY ONE
LA R9,1(,R9) POINT TO NEXT DATA BYTE
LA R2,1(,R2) POINT TO NEXT TARGET BYTE
LA R1,1(,R1) ADD ONE TO LENGTH
B CLLSTLP CHECK NEXT BYTE
CLLSTDON EQU *
*****
* DETERMINE THE ACTIVE SUBSYSTEM NAME. *
*****
L R15,16 GET CVT ADDRESS
L R15,0(,R15) GET TCB/ASCB AREA ADDRESS
L R15,4(,R15) GET CURRENT TCB
L R15,TCBJSCB-TCB(,R15) GET JSCB ADDRESS?
L R15,JSCBSSIB-IEZJSCB(,R15) GET SSIB ADDRESS?
MVC SSNMSAVE(8),=8C' ' INITIALIZE THE AREA
MVC SSNMSAVE(4),SSIBSSNM-SSIB(R15) MV SSNAME
*****
GETCIB LA R5,COMMADDR ADDR OF RESPONSE AREA FOR QEDIT
MVC EXTWRK(EXTLN),EXTLST MOVE IN THE MODEL
EXTRACT (5),FIELDS=COMM,MF=(E,EXTWRK) GET ADDR OF COMM AREA
L R5,COMMADDR LOAD ADDR OF COMM AREA
USING COMLIST,R5
ST R5,COMMADDR SAVE COMM AREA ADDRESS
L R6,COMCIBPT GET ADDRESS OF CIB
USING CIBNEXT,R6
C R6,=F'0' CIB EXIST ?
BE SETCOUNT NO - GO SET COUNT
QEDIT ORIGIN=COMCIBPT,BLOCK=(R6) YES - FREE IT
LTR R15,R15 GO O.K. ?
BZ SETCOUNT YES - GO SET COUNT
ABEND 09 ERROR
SETCOUNT EQU *

```

```

*****
*   SET LIMIT ON MODIFY COMMANDS   *
*****
      QEDIT ORIGIN=COMCIBPT,CIBCTR=1 ONE OPERATOR CMD AT A TIME
      WTO   'XWTR080I - COMMAND INTERFACE ACTIVATED.',           X
            ROUTCDE=(1),DESC=(6)
      LA    R7,TIOTADDR          GET ADDRESS OF TARGET AREA
      EXTRACT (R7),FIELDS=TIOT   GET THE TIOT ADDRESS
      L     R7,TIOTADDR          COPY THE TIOT ADDRESS
      LA    R7,24(,R7)           POINT TO TIOT ENTRY AREA
      USING TIOENTRY,R7         SET ADDRESSABILITY
DDLOOP1  EQU   *
      CLI  TIOELNGH,X'00'       END OF LIST?
      BE   OPENOUT              YES - NOT GOOD - LET OPEN FAIL
      CLC  TIOEDDM(8),=C'OUTPUT ' THE 'OUTPUT' DD?
      BE   DDMATCH1             YES - CHECK DATASET TYPE
      XR   R1,R1                CLEAR R1
      IC   R1,TIOELNGH          GET TIOT ENTRY LENGTH
      LA   R7,0(R1,R7)          POINT TO NEXT ENTRY
      B    DDLOOP1              GO CHECK NEXT ENTRY
DDMATCH1 EQU   *
      LA   R8,EPA               GET ADDRESS OF THE EPA
      ST   R8,SWEPAPTR          INITIALIZE EPA POINTER
      USING ZB505,R8            ADDRESSABILITY TO EPA
      XC   EPA,EPA              CLEAR THE WORK AREA
      MVC  SWVA,TIOEJFCB        MV SVA OF JFCB INTO EPA
      SWAREQ FCODE=RL,          X
            EPA=SWEPAPTR,      X
            UNAUTH=YES,        X
            MF=(E,SWAPARMS)
      LTR  R15,R15              LOCATE WAS SUCCESSFUL?
      BNZ  RETURN20             NO - TERMINATE
      L    R8,SWBLKPTR          SET POINTER TO THE JFCB
      DROP R8
      USING INFMJFCB,R8         SET JFCB ADDRESSABILITY
      TM   JFCBTSDM,JFCSDS      A SYSOUT DATASET?
      BNO  OPENOUT              NO - OPEN THE OUTPUT DATASET
      MVC  OUTPUT+82(2),=H'32760' MOVE IN THE LRECL
      DROP R7,R8
OPENOUT  EQU   *
      OPEN (OUTPUT,OUTPUT),MODE=31
*****
      MVI  RECBUFF,C' '         SET FILL CHARACTER
      MVC  RECBUFF+1(132),RECBUFF CLEAR OUT RECORD AREA
      MVC  RECBUFF(L'MSG98),MSG98 MOVE IN THE MESSAGE
      MVC  RECBUFF+27(8),WTRNM  MOVE IN THE WRITER NAME
      PUT  SYSPRINT,RECBUFF     WRITE THE MESSAGE
*****
SSICALL EQU   *

```

```

*****
        LA      R3,SSOBAREA          GET SSOB ADDRESS
        USING   SSOBEGIN,R3          SET ADDRESSABILITY
        LA      R4,SSOBGN           GET SSS2 ADDRESS
        USING   SSS2,R4              SET ADDRESSABILITY
        XC      SSOB(SSOBHSIZ),SSOB  CLEAR THE SSOB
        MVC     SSOBID(4),=C'SSOB'   SET SSOB ID
        MVC     SSOBFUNC(2),=AL2(SSOBSOU2) SET FUNCTION ID
        MVC     SSOBLEN(2),=AL2(SSOBHSIZ) SET SSOB HEADER SIZE
        ST      R4,SSOBINDV          SET SSS2 ADDRESS
*****
        LA      R14,SSS2            GET AREA ADDRESS
        L       R1,=A(SSS2SIZE)     GET LENGTH
        LR      R0,R14              COPY ADDRESS
        XR      R15,R15             SET FILL BYTE
        MVCL   R0,R14              CLEAR THE AREA
        MVC     SSS2EYE(4),=C'SSS2' SET EYECATCHER
        MVC     SSS2LEN,=AL2(SSS2SIZE) SET SSS2 SIZE
        MVI    SSS2VER,SSS2CVER     SET THE VERSION
*****
*   DETERMINE THE JOB SELECTION CRITERIA THAT WILL BE USED BY THE   *
*   EXTERNAL WRITER.  THE IAZSSS2 MACRO PROVIDES INSIGHT INTO WHAT  *
*   CRITERIA MAY BE USED.                                           *
*                                                                     *
*   THIS PARTICULAR EXTERNAL WRITER SELECTS SYSOUT INDEPENDENTLY OF *
*   CLASS DISPOSITION (SSS2SAWT), IT SELECTS BY CLASS LIST (SSS2SCLS *
*   AND SSS2CLSL) IF A CLASS LIST HAS BEEN SPECIFIED ON THE PROGRAM  *
*   PARM, AND IT SELECTS BY WRITER NAME (SSS2SPGM AND SSS2PGMN).    *
*                                                                     *
*   AN ECB ADDRESS HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN SSS2ECBP.  THIS ALLOWS THE  *
*   EXTERNAL WRITER TO WAIT ON AN ECB THAT WILL GET POSTED WHEN NEW *
*   SYSOUT OUTPUT BECOMES AVAILABLE ON SPOOL MATCHING THE SELECTION *
*   CRITERIA SPECIFIED.                                             *
*****
        MVI    SSS2SEL1,SSS2SAWT     SELECT ANY DISP
        OI     SSS2SEL2,SSS2SPGM     SELECT BY WRITER NAME
        MVC    SSS2PGMN(8),WTRNM     SET THE WRITER NAME
        OI     SSS2TYPE,SSS2PUGE     SET TYPE TO PUT/GET
SSICALL2 EQU *
        OI     SSS2DSP1,SSS2RNPR     DON'T RETURN THIS D/S AGAIN
        NI     SSS2SEL1,255-SSS2SCLS TURN CLASS SELECTION FLAG OFF
        CLC   CLASSLST(36),=36C' '  ANY CLASS SELECTION CRITERIA?
        BE    NOCLASS                NO - DON'T SET CLASS FLAGS
        OI     SSS2SEL1,SSS2SCLS     SET CLASS SELECTION FLAG
        MVC    SSS2CLSL(36),CLASSLST MOVE IN CLASS LIST
NOCLASS EQU *
        XC    SELECB(4),SELECB      CLEAR ECB
        LA    R1,SELECB             GET ECB ADDRESS
        ST    R1,SSS2ECBP           SAVE ECB ADDRESS

```

```

*****
MODESET MODE=SUP
LA R1,SSOBAREA          GET SSOB ADDRESS
O R1,=X'80000000'       TURN ON X'80' BIT
ST R1,SSOBPTR           SAVE SSOB PTR
LA R1,SSOBPTR           POINT TO SSOB PTR
IEFSSREQ ,              MAKE SUBSYSTEM REQUEST
LR R9,R15                SAVE THE RETURN CODE
MODESET MODE=PROB
LTR R9,R9                SUBSYSTEM REQUEST OK?
BNZ SSREQAB             NO - LET'S END
XR R8,R8                 CLEAR R8
ICM R8,B'0001',SSOBRETN+3 GET RETURN CODE
C R8,=F'44'             SSOBRETN TOO HIGH?
BH ERRUNKWN             YES - UNKNOWN
B BRTBL1(R8)            PROCESS ACCORDINGLY
BRTBL1 EQU *
B REQOK                 SSOBRETN=00
B REQEODS               SSOBRETN=04
B REQINVA               SSOBRETN=08
B REQUNAV               SSOBRETN=12
B REQDUPJ               SSOBRETN=16
B REQIDST               SSOBRETN=20
B REQAUTH               SSOBRETN=24
B REQTKNM               SSOBRETN=28
B REQLERR               SSOBRETN=32
B REQICLS               SSOBRETN=36
B REQBDIS               SSOBRETN=40
B REQCLON               SSOBRETN=44
ERRUNKWN EQU *
MVC DBL2(4),SSOBRETN    COPY RETURN CODE
UNPK DBL1(9),DBL2(5)    UNPACK IT
NC DBL1(8),=8X'0F'      TURN OFF HIGH NIBBLE
TR DBL1(8),=C'0123456789ABCDEF' MAKE IT READABLE
MVI RECBUFF,C' '        SET FILL CHARACTER
MVC RECBUFF+1(132),RECBUFF CLEAR OUT RECORD AREA
MVC RECBUFF(MSG18L),MSG18 MOVE IN THE MESSAGE
MVC RECBUFF+33(8),DBL1  MOVE IN THE SSOBRETN
PUT SYSPRINT,RECBUFF    WRITE THE MESSAGE
B RETURN12              RETURN
SSREQAB EQU *
LA R1,MSG17              GET MESSAGE ADDRESS
LA R15,L'MSG17           GET MESSAGE LENGTH
BAL R14,MSGPUT           GO WRITE THE MESSAGE
B RETURN12              RETURN
REQEODS EQU *
L R8,SSS2ECBP           GET SAPI ECB ADDRESS?
ST R8,ECBLIST+0         SAVE IN THE ECB LIST
L R8,COMECPBT           GET ADDR OF COMMUNICATION ECB

```

	ST	R8,ECBLIST+4	SAVE IN THE ECB LIST
	OI	ECBLIST+4,X'80'	SET LAST ECB INDICATOR
	LA	R8,ECBLIST	GET ECB LIST ADDRESS
	WAIT	1,ECBLIST=(R8)	WAIT FOR AN EVENT TO COMPLETE
	L	R8,ECBLIST+0	GET FIRST ECB ADDRESS
	TM	0(R8),X'40'	A SAPI EVENT?
	BNO	CHKECB2	NO - CHECK OTHER ECB
	XC	SELECB(4),SELECB	CLEAR ECB FOR NEXT TIME
	B	SSICALL2	MAKE SSI CALL AGAIN
CHKECB2	EQU	*	
	L	R8,ECBLIST+4	GET SECOND ECB ADDRESS
	TM	0(R8),X'40'	A CONSOLE EVENT?
	BNO	REQEODS	NO - LET'S GO WAIT
	L	R5,COMMADDR	LOAD ADDR OF COMMUNICATION A
	L	R6,COMCIBPT	GET ADDRESS OF CIB
	LTR	R6,R6	VALID POINTER?
	BZ	REQEODS	NO - RETURN
	CLI	CIBVERB,CIBMODFY	IS IT A MODIFY COMMAND ?
	BE	CMODIFY	YES - GO PROCESS
	CLI	CIBVERB,CIBSTOP	IS IT A STOP COMMAND ?
	BNE	NOSTOP	NO - JUST CONTINUE
	B	CSTOP	YES - GO SHUT THINGS DOWN
CMODIFY	EQU	*	
	XR	R14,R14	CLEAR R15
	ICM	R14,B'0011',CIBDATLN	GET COMMAND LENGTH
	C	R14,=F'11'	MINIMUM LENGTH OK?
	BL	CMDERR01	NO - ISSUE AN ERROR
	CLC	CIBDATA(10),=C'CLASSLIST=' CLASSLIST= OPERAND?	
	BNE	CMDERR01	NO - ISSUE AN ERROR
	S	R14,=F'10'	REDUCE BUFFER LENGTH
	C	R14,=F'36'	TOO MUCH DATA?
	BH	CMDERR02	YES - ISSUE AN ERROR
	MVC	CLASSBUF(36),=36C' '	INITIALIZE BUFFER AREA
	CLI	CIBDATA+10,C'*'	TURN ALL CLASSES BACK ON?
	BE	MDLSTDON	YES - THEY'LL BE ACTIVE AGAIN
	BCTR	R14,0	REDUCE LENGTH BY ONE FOR EX
	EX	R14,CLASSMVC	COPY THE CLASS LIST
	LA	R9,CLASSBUF	GET ADDRESS OF CLASS LIST
	LA	R14,1(,R14)	ADD ONE BACK TO LENGTH
MDLSTLP	EQU	*	
	LTR	R14,R14	CLASS LIST DONE?
	BZ	MDLSTDON	YES - GO ON
	ST	R14,R14SAVE	SAVE R14
	BAL	R14,CHARCHK	CHECK FOR ALPHANUMERIC
	LTR	R15,R15	ALPHANUMERIC?
	BNZ	CMDERR02	NO - ISSUE AN ERROR
	L	R14,R14SAVE	LOAD R14
	BCTR	R14,0	REDUCE LENGTH BY ONE
	LA	R9,1(,R9)	POINT TO NEXT DATA BYTE

```

MDLSTDON B MDLSTLP CHECK NEXT BYTE
EQU *
MVC CLASSLST(36),CLASSBUF REPLACE THE ACTIVE CLASS LIST
QEDIT ORIGIN=COMCIBPT,BLOCK=(R6) YES - FREE IT
WTO 'XWTR081I - CLASSLIST UPDATE SUCCESSFUL.', X
ROUTCDE=(1),DESC=(6)

CMDERR01 B REQEODS JUST GO WAIT
EQU *
WTO 'XWTR089I - UNRECOGNIZED MODIFY COMMAND.', X
ROUTCDE=(1),DESC=(6)

CMDERR02 B NOSTOP GO RELEASE CIB
EQU *
WTO 'XWTR088I - INVALID CLASSLIST FORMAT. CLASSLIST MUST NOX
T EXCEED 36 ALPHANUMERIC CHARACTERS.', X
ROUTCDE=(1),DESC=(6)

NOSTOP B NOSTOP GO RELEASE CIB
EQU *
QEDIT ORIGIN=COMCIBPT,BLOCK=(R6) YES - FREE IT

CSTOP B REQEODS JUST GO WAIT
EQU *
QEDIT ORIGIN=COMCIBPT,BLOCK=(R6) YES - FREE IT

REQINVA B SAPIDONE WE'RE DONE
EQU *
LA R1,MSG3 GET MESSAGE ADDRESS
LA R15,L'MSG3 GET MESSAGE LENGTH
BAL R14,MSGPUT GO WRITE THE MESSAGE
B EXIT

REQUNAV B EXIT
EQU *
LA R1,MSG4 GET MESSAGE ADDRESS
LA R15,L'MSG4 GET MESSAGE LENGTH
BAL R14,MSGPUT GO WRITE THE MESSAGE
B EXIT

REQDUPJ B EXIT
EQU *
LA R1,MSG5 GET MESSAGE ADDRESS
LA R15,L'MSG5 GET MESSAGE LENGTH
BAL R14,MSGPUT GO WRITE THE MESSAGE
B EXIT

REQIDST B EXIT
EQU *
LA R1,MSG6 GET MESSAGE ADDRESS
LA R15,L'MSG6 GET MESSAGE LENGTH
BAL R14,MSGPUT GO WRITE THE MESSAGE
B EXIT

REQAUTH B EXIT
EQU *
LA R1,MSG7 GET MESSAGE ADDRESS
LA R15,L'MSG7 GET MESSAGE LENGTH
BAL R14,MSGPUT GO WRITE THE MESSAGE
B EXIT

REQTKNM B EXIT
EQU *
LA R1,MSG8 GET MESSAGE ADDRESS

```

```

LA      R15,L'MSG8          GET MESSAGE LENGTH
BAL     R14,MSGPUT         GO WRITE THE MESSAGE
B       EXIT
REQLERR EQU *
LA      R1,MSG9            GET MESSAGE ADDRESS
LA      R15,L'MSG9        GET MESSAGE LENGTH
BAL     R14,MSGPUT         GO WRITE THE MESSAGE
B       EXIT
REQICLS EQU *
LA      R1,MSG10           GET MESSAGE ADDRESS
LA      R15,L'MSG10       GET MESSAGE LENGTH
BAL     R14,MSGPUT         GO WRITE THE MESSAGE
B       EXIT
REQBDIS EQU *
LA      R1,MSG11           GET MESSAGE ADDRESS
LA      R15,L'MSG11       GET MESSAGE LENGTH
BAL     R14,MSGPUT         GO WRITE THE MESSAGE
B       EXIT
REQCLON EQU *
LA      R1,MSG12           GET MESSAGE ADDRESS
LA      R15,L'MSG12       GET MESSAGE LENGTH
BAL     R14,MSGPUT         GO WRITE THE MESSAGE
B       EXIT
REQOK   EQU *
*****
LA      R1,SSS2BTOK        GET BLOCK TOKEN ADDRESS
LA      R0,DYNPRMS2        GET TARGET AREA ADDRESS
L       R1,=A(S992LN)      GET THE LENGTH
LA      R14,S992           GET SOURCE AREA ADDRESS
LR      R15,R1             GET THE LENGTH
MVCL   R0,R14             MOVE IN THE MODEL
LA      R1,DYNPRMS2        GET PARM AREA ADDRESS
LA      R2,S992RB-S992(,R1) GET RELOCATED S992RB ADDRESS
O      R2,=X'80000000'     SET FLAG
ST      R2,0(,R1)         SAVE RELOCATED ADDRESS IN PARMS
LA      R2,S992TUPL-S992(,R1) GET RELOCATED S992TUPL ADDRESS
STCM   R2,B'1111',S992TXTP-S992(R1) SV RELOCATED S992TUPL ADR
LA      R2,TU2001-S992(,R1) GET RELOCATED TU2001 ADDRESS
STCM   R2,B'1111',S992TUPL-S992(R1) SV RELOCATED TU2001 ADDR
LA      R2,TU2002-S992(,R1) GET RELOCATED TU2002 ADDRESS
STCM   R2,B'1111',TU2002-S992(R1) SV RELOCATED TU2002 ADDR
LA      R2,TU2003-S992(,R1) GET RELOCATED TU2003 ADDRESS
MVC    6(4,R2),SSNMSAVE    MOVE IN THE SUBSYSTEM NAME
STCM   R2,B'1111',TU2003-S992(R1) SV RELOCATED TU2003 ADDR
MVC    TU204-S992(4,R1),SSS2BTOK GET DALBRTKN ADDRESS
OI     TU204-S992(R1),X'80' SET LAST TU FLAG
MVC    DSN2-S992(44,R1),SSS2DSN MOVE IN THE DSNAME
SVC    99                 ALLOCATE THE DATASET
LTR    R15,R15           ALLOCATE OK?

```

```

BZ      ALLOC20K                YES - KEEP GOING
LA      R1,DYNPRMS2            GET PARM AREA ADDRESS
MVC     DBL2(4),S992ERR-S992(R1) COPY RETURN CODE
UNPK    DBL1(9),DBL2(5)        UNPACK IT
NC      DBL1(8),=8X'0F'        TURN OFF HIGH NIBBLE
TR      DBL1(8),=C'0123456789ABCDEF' MAKE IT READABLE
MVC     ALLOCMSG+17(8),DBL1     MOVE IN RETURN CODE
MVC     ALLOCMSG+41(44),SSS2DSN COPY THE DSNAME
PUT     SYSPRINT,ALLOCMSG      WRITE THE MESSAGE
ABEND  10                      ABEND
ALLOC20K EQU *
LA      R1,DYNPRMS2            GET PARM AREA ADDRESS
MVC     TEMPDDN(8),DDN2-S992(R1) SAVE THE DDNAME
MVC     INPUT+40(8),TEMPDDN     MOVE IN THE DDNAME
CLC     SSS2MLRL(2),=H'0'      MAX LOGICAL RECORD LENGTH=0?
BNH     INDONE                 NO - JUST SKIP THIS ONE
MVC     INPUT+82(2),SSS2MLRL   MOVE IN THE LRECL
OPEN   (INPUT,INPUT),MODE=31

*****
*   BUILD AND WRITE OUT A SEPARATOR RECORD SO THAT THE OUTPUT FROM   *
*   DIFFERENT DD'S CAN BE IDENTIFIED IN THE EXTERNAL WRITER OUTPUT   *
*   FILE.  THE SEPARATOR RECORD (HDRREC1) USED BY THIS PROGRAM       *
*   USES JOBNAME, JOB NUMBER, PROC NAME, STEP NAME, DD NAME,        *
*   OUTPUT CLASS, AND DS NAME INFORMATION.                            *
*
*   THE SAPI SSI CALL RETURNS MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION IN THE SSS2.   *
*   OTHER POTENTIALLY USEFUL FIELDS THAT COULD BE USED FOR          *
*   SEPARATOR INFORMATION MIGHT INCLUDE THE SYSTEM THE JOB RAN      *
*   ON (SSS2SYS), THE JES MEMBER THE JOB RAN ON (SSS2MBR), AND THE   *
*   TIME OF DAY THE OUTPUT DATASET WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO SPOOL      *
*   (SSS2TOD).                                                       *
*****
LA      R0,RECBUFF             GET BUFFER ADDRESS
LA      R14,RECBUFF           GET BUFFER ADDRESS
L       R1,=F'32760'          SET LENGTH
XR      R15,R15               SET FILL BYTE
MVCL   R0,R14                CLEAR THE BUFFER
MVC     RECBUFF(133),HDRREC1   MOVE IN THE SEPARATOR RECORD
MVC     RECBUFF+JBNMOFF(8),SSS2JOB R MOVE IN THE JOBNAME
MVC     RECBUFF+JB#OFF(8),SSS2JBIR MOVE IN THE JOB#
MVC     RECBUFF+PRCOFF(8),SSS2PRCD MOVE IN THE PROCNAME
MVC     RECBUFF+STPOFF(8),SSS2STPD MOVE IN THE STEPNAME
MVC     RECBUFF+DDNDOFF(8),SSS2DDND MOVE IN THE DDNAME
MVC     RECBUFF+CLSOFF(1),SSS2CLAR MOVE IN THE CLASS
MVC     RECBUFF+DSNMOFF(44),SSS2DSN MOVE IN THE DSNAME
XC      LRECL(4),LRECL        CLEAR LRECL AREA
MVC     LRECL(2),=H'137'      SET LENGTH
TM      OUTPUT+36,X'80'       FIXED LENGTH RECORDS?
BO      FIXED1                YES - SET TO FIXED OUTPUT

```

```

          TM      OUTPUT+36,X'40'          VARIABLE LENGTH RECORDS?
          BO      VARIABL1                YES - SET TO VARIABLE OUTPUT
          B       RETURN16                SOMETHING'S NOT RIGHT
FIXED1   EQU     *
          LA      R8,RECBUFF              SET BUFFER ADDRESS
          B       OUTPUT1                 GO WRITE THE OUTPUT
VARIABL1 EQU     *
          LA      R8,LRECL                SET BUFFER ADDRESS
OUTPUT1  EQU     *
          PUT     OUTPUT,(R8)

```

\*\*\*\*\*

```

*   THIS SAMPLE PROGRAM HAS TAKEN A VERY SIMPLE APPROACH TO HANDLING *
*   THE SYSOUT OUTPUT DIRECTED TO ITS EXTERNAL WRITER.  IT USES A   *
*   SEQUENTIAL OUTPUT DATASET (EITHER F(B) OR V(B)) THAT CAN BE    *
*   EITHER A REAL DATASET OR A SYSOUT DATASET ON SPOOL.  IF YOU USE *
*   A REAL DATASET, DEFINE THE DATASET WITH AN LRECL AT LEAST AS    *
*   LARGE AS THE MAXIMUM RECORD SIZE THAT WILL BE PROCESSED BY THE *
*   EXTERNAL WRITER.  IF YOU DIRECT THE OUTPUT DD TO SYSOUT, THE   *
*   SYSOUT DATASET WILL GET CREATED WITH AN LRECL OF 32760.       *
*

```

```

*   THERE ARE MANY POSSIBILITIES AVAILABLE.  AT THIS POINT IN THE  *
*   PROGRAM, THE INPUT DD IS OPENED TO A SYSOUT SPOOL DATASET THAT *
*   HAS BEEN CREATED WITH OUTPUT DIRECTED TO THIS EXTERNAL WRITER. *
*   HOW YOU CHOOSE TO PROCESS THIS INPUT DATASET IS LEFT TO YOUR  *
*   IMAGINATION.                                                  *

```

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```

GETLPL1  EQU     *
          LA      R0,RECBUFF              GET BUFFER ADDRESS
          LA      R14,RECBUFF             GET BUFFER ADDRESS
          L       R1,=F'32760'            SET LENGTH
          XR      R15,R15                 SET FILL BYTE
          MVCL   R0,R14                  CLEAR THE BUFFER
          GET    INPUT,RECBUFF           READ INPUT RECORD
          XC     LRECL(4),LRECL          CLEAR LRECL AREA
          XR     R1,R1                    CLEAR R1
          ICM   R1,B'0011',SSS2MLRL     GET RECORD LENGTH
          LA    R1,4(,R1)                ADD 4 FOR RDW
          STCM  R1,B'0011',LRECL        SAVE THE LENGTH
          CLC   LRECL(2),=H'32756'      LENGTH OK?
          BNH   LRECL0K                  YES - DON'T ADJUST
          MVC   LRECL(2),=H'32760'      SET TO MAX
LRECL0K  EQU     *
          TM     OUTPUT+36,X'80'        FIXED LENGTH RECORDS?
          BO     FIXED2                  YES - SET TO FIXED OUTPUT
          TM     OUTPUT+36,X'40'        VARIABLE LENGTH RECORDS?
          BO     VARIABL2                YES - SET TO VARIABLE OUTPUT
          B      RETURN16                SOMETHING'S NOT RIGHT
FIXED2   EQU     *
          LA     R8,RECBUFF              SET BUFFER ADDRESS

```

```

      B      OUTPUT2          GO WRITE THE OUTPUT
VARIABLE2 EQU      *
      LA     R8,LRECL        SET BUFFER ADDRESS
OUTPUT2  EQU      *
      PUT   OUTPUT,(R8)
      B     GETLP1          GET NEXT INPUT RECORD
INDONE   EQU      *
      CLOSE (INPUT),MODE=31
*****
      LA     R0,DYNPRMS4     GET TARGET AREA ADDRESS
      L     R1,=A(S994LN)    GET THE LENGTH
      LA     R14,S994        GET SOURCE AREA ADDRESS
      LR     R15,R1          GET THE LENGTH
      MVCL  R0,R14          MOVE IN THE MODEL
      LA     R1,DYNPRMS4     GET PARM AREA ADDRESS
      LA     R2,S994RB-S994(,R1) GET RELOCATED S994RB ADDRESS
      O     R2,=X'80000000'   SET FLAG
      ST     R2,0(,R1)       SAVE RELOCATED ADDRESS IN PARMS
      LA     R2,S994TUPL-S994(,R1) GET RELOCATED S994TUPL ADDRESS
      STCM  R2,B'1111',S994TXTP-S994(R1) SV RELOCATED S994TUPL ADR
      LA     R2,TU4001-S994(,R1) GET RELOCATED TU4001 ADDRESS
      O     R2,=X'80000000'   SET LAST TU FLAG
      STCM  R2,B'1111',S994TUPL-S994(R1) SV RELOCATED TU4001 ADDR
      MVC   DDN4-S994(8,R1),TEMPDDN COPY THE DDNAME
      SVC   99              DEALLOCATE THE DATASET
      LTR   R15,R15         DEALLOCATE OK?
      BZ   DALLOC20K        YES - KEEP GOING
      LA     R1,DYNPRMS4     GET PARM AREA ADDRESS
      MVC   DBL2(4),S994ERR-S994(R1) COPY RETURN CODE
      UNPK  DBL1(9),DBL2(5)  UNPACK IT
      NC   DBL1(8),=8X'0F'   TURN OFF HIGH NIBBLE
      TR   DBL1(8),=C'0123456789ABCDEF' MAKE IT READABLE
      MVC   DALOCMSG+17(8),DBL1 MOVE IN RETURN CODE
      MVC   DALOCMSG+43(44),SSS2DSN COPY THE DSNAME
      PUT   SYSPRINT,DALOCMSG WRITE THE MESSAGE
      ABEND 11              ABEND
DALLOC20K EQU      *
      B     SSICALL2        GO TRY AGAIN
SAPIDONE EQU      *
      LA     R14,SSS2INPT    GET AREA ADDRESS
      L     R1,=A(SSS2DISP-SSS2INPT) GET LENGTH
      LR     R0,R14          COPY ADDRESS
      XR     R15,R15         SET FILL BYTE
      MVCL  R0,R14          CLEAR THE AREA
      LA     R14,SSS2DISP    GET AREA ADDRESS
      L     R1,=A(SSS2OUTP-SSS2DISP) GET LENGTH
      LR     R0,R14          COPY ADDRESS
      XR     R15,R15         SET FILL BYTE
      MVCL  R0,R14          CLEAR THE AREA
      OI    SSS2MSC1,SSS2CTRL SET TERMINATION FLAG

```

```

MODESET MODE=SUP
LA    R1,SSOBPTR          POINT TO SSOB PTR
IEFSSREQ ,                MAKE SUBSYSTEM REQUEST
LR    R9,R15              SAVE THE RETURN CODE
MODESET MODE=PROB
LTR   R9,R9               IEFSSREQ WAS OK?
BZ    RETNCHK             YES - CHECK SSOBRETN
ST    R9,DBL2             COPY THE RETURN CODE
UNPK  DBL1(9),DBL2(5)     UNPACK IT
NC    DBL1(8),=8X'0F'     TURN OFF HIGH NIBBLE
TR    DBL1(8),=C'0123456789ABCDEF' MAKE IT READABLE
MVC   TERMMSG1+38(8),DBL1 MOVE IN THE RETURN CODE
PUT   SYSPRINT,TERMMSG1  ISSUE MSG
B     EXIT                WE'RE DONE
RETNCHK EQU *
CLC   SSOBRETN(4),=F'0'   IEFSSREQ WENT AS EXPECTED?
BE    EXIT                YES - WE'RE DONE
MVC   DBL2(4),SSOBRETN    SAVE RETURN CODE
UNPK  DBL1(9),DBL2(5)     UNPACK IT
NC    DBL1(8),=8X'0F'     TURN OFF HIGH NIBBLE
TR    DBL1(8),=C'0123456789ABCDEF' MAKE IT READABLE
CLI   SSOBRETN+3,X'00'
BE    EXIT
MVC   TERMMSG2+44(8),DBL1 MOVE IN THE RETURN CODE
PUT   SYSPRINT,TERMMSG1  ISSUE MSG
B     EXIT                WE'RE DONE
*****
EXIT   EQU *
*****
MVI   RECBUFF,C' '        SET FILL CHARACTER
MVC   RECBUFF+1(132),RECBUFF CLEAR OUT RECORD AREA
MVC   RECBUFF(L'MSG99),MSG99 MOVE IN THE MESSAGE
MVC   RECBUFF+27(8),WTRNM  MOVE IN THE WRITER NAME
PUT   SYSPRINT,RECBUFF    WRITE THE MESSAGE
*****
CLOSE (OUTPUT),MODE=31
CLOSE (SYSPRINT),MODE=31
LR    R1,R13              COPY WORKING STORAGE ADDRESS
L     R10,4(,R13)         SAVE OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
L     R9,=A(WORKLEN)      GET STORAGE LENGTH
STORAGE RELEASE,LENGTH=(R9),ADDR=(R1) RELEASE IT
LR    R13,R10             RESTORE SAVEAREA ADDRESS
LM    R14,R12,12(R13)     RESTORE REGISTERS
XR    R15,R15             SET RETURN CODE
BR    R14                 RETURN
*****
RETURN08 EQU *
PUT   SYSPRINT,PARMMSG0   ISSUE BAD PARM MSG
PUT   SYSPRINT,PARMMSG1   ISSUE BAD PARM MSG
PUT   SYSPRINT,PARMMSG2   ISSUE BAD PARM MSG

```

```

CLOSE (SYSPRINT),MODE=31
LR   R1,R13                COPY WORKING STORAGE ADDRESS
L    R10,4(,R13)          SAVE OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
L    R9,=A(WORKLEN)       GET STORAGE LENGTH
STORAGE RELEASE,LENGTH=(R9),ADDR=(R1) RELEASE IT
LR   R13,R10              RESTORE SAVEAREA ADDRESS
LM   R14,R12,12(R13)     RESTORE REGISTERS
LA   R15,8                SET RETURN CODE
BR   R14                  RETURN
*****
RETURN12 EQU *
CLOSE (SYSPRINT),MODE=31
CLOSE (OUTPUT),MODE=31
LR   R1,R13                COPY WORKING STORAGE ADDRESS
L    R10,4(,R13)          SAVE OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
L    R9,=A(WORKLEN)       GET STORAGE LENGTH
STORAGE RELEASE,LENGTH=(R9),ADDR=(R1) RELEASE IT
LR   R13,R10              RESTORE SAVEAREA ADDRESS
LM   R14,R12,12(R13)     RESTORE REGISTERS
LA   R15,12               SET RETURN CODE
BR   R14                  RETURN
*****
RETURN16 EQU *
PUT   SYSPRINT,RECFMSG1    ISSUE RECORD FORMAT MESSAGE
CLOSE (OUTPUT),MODE=31
CLOSE (SYSPRINT),MODE=31
LR   R1,R13                COPY WORKING STORAGE ADDRESS
L    R10,4(,R13)          SAVE OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
L    R9,=A(WORKLEN)       GET STORAGE LENGTH
STORAGE RELEASE,LENGTH=(R9),ADDR=(R1) RELEASE IT
LR   R13,R10              RESTORE SAVEAREA ADDRESS
LM   R14,R12,12(R13)     RESTORE REGISTERS
LA   R15,8                SET RETURN CODE
BR   R14                  RETURN
*****
RETURN20 EQU *
PUT   SYSPRINT,JFCBMSG1    ISSUE JFCB LOCATE FAIL MESSAGE
CLOSE (SYSPRINT),MODE=31
LR   R1,R13                COPY WORKING STORAGE ADDRESS
L    R10,4(,R13)          SAVE OLD SAVEAREA ADDRESS
L    R9,=A(WORKLEN)       GET STORAGE LENGTH
STORAGE RELEASE,LENGTH=(R9),ADDR=(R1) RELEASE IT
LR   R13,R10              RESTORE SAVEAREA ADDRESS
LM   R14,R12,12(R13)     RESTORE REGISTERS
LA   R15,8                SET RETURN CODE
BR   R14                  RETURN
*****
MSGPUT EQU *
ST    R14,R14SAVE          SAVE THE RETURN ADDRESS
MVI  RECBUFF,C' '         SET FILL CHARACTER

```

```

MVC    RECBUFF+1(132),RECBUFF    INITIALIZE OUTPUT RECORD AREA
BCTR   R15,Ø                     REDUCE LENGTH BY ONE FOR EX
EX     R15,MSGMVC                 MOVE THE OUTPUT DATA
PUT    SYSPRINT,RECBUFF          WRITE THE OUTPUT RECORD
L      R14,R14SAVE                LOAD RETURN ADDRESS
BR     R14                        RETURN
MSGMVC MVC    RECBUFF(*-*),Ø(R1)  MOVE OUTPUT DATA
*****
CHARCHK EQU    *
      CLI    Ø(R9),C'A'           ALPHANUMERIC?
      BL     CHARBAD              NO - ISSUE MESSAGE AND END
      CLI    Ø(R9),C'I'           ALPHANUMERIC?
      BNH    CHAROK               YES - SAVE IT
      CLI    Ø(R9),C'J'           ALPHANUMERIC?
      BL     CHARBAD              NO - ISSUE MESSAGE AND END
      CLI    Ø(R9),C'R'           ALPHANUMERIC?
      BNH    CHAROK               YES - SAVE IT
      CLI    Ø(R9),C'S'           ALPHANUMERIC?
      BL     CHARBAD              NO - ISSUE MESSAGE AND END
      CLI    Ø(R9),C'Z'           ALPHANUMERIC?
      BNH    CHAROK               YES - SAVE IT
      CLI    Ø(R9),C'Ø'           ALPHANUMERIC?
      BL     CHARBAD              NO - ISSUE MESSAGE AND END
      CLI    Ø(R9),C'9'           ALPHANUMERIC?
      BH     CHARBAD              NO - ISSUE MESSAGE AND END
CHAROK EQU    *
      XR     R15,R15              SET RETURN CODE
      BR     R14                  RETURN TO MAINLINE
CHARBAD EQU    *
      LA     R15,8                SET RETURN CODE
      BR     R14                  RETURN TO MAINLINE
*****
CLASSMVC MVC    CLASSBUF(*-*),CIBDATA+1Ø COPY CLASS LIST
*****
* REGISTER EQUATES
RØ     EQU    Ø
R1     EQU    1
R2     EQU    2
R3     EQU    3
R4     EQU    4
R5     EQU    5
R6     EQU    6
R7     EQU    7
R8     EQU    8
R9     EQU    9
R1Ø    EQU    1Ø
R11    EQU    11
R12    EQU    12
R13    EQU    13
R14    EQU    14

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R15      EQU    15
*****
JBNMOFF EQU    5
JB#OFF  EQU    20
PRCOFF  EQU    35
STPOFF  EQU    50
DDNDOFF EQU    65
CLSOFF  EQU    80
DSNMOFF EQU    88
HDRREC1 DC     C'JBN: XXXXXXXX JB#: XXXXXXXX PRC: XXXXXXXX '
HDRREC2 DC     C'STP: XXXXXXXX DDN: XXXXXXXX CLS: X '
          DC     CL(133-(L'HDRREC1+L'HDRREC2))'DSN: '
*****
PARMMSG0 DC    CL133'XWTR000I - INVALID INPUT PARAMETER FORMAT'
PARMMSG1 DC    C'XWTR001I - VALID PARMS ARE WRTNAME OR '
          DC    CL(133-L'PARMMSG1)'WRTNAME,CLASSLIST'
PARMMSG2 DC    C'XWTR002I - A VALID WRTNAME IS 1-8 ALPHANUMERIC '
PARMM2B  DC    C'CHARACTERS. CLASSLIST IS 1-36 CHARACTERS A-Z, 0-9.'
          DC    CL(133-(L'PARMMSG2+L'PARMM2B))' '
*****
ALLOCMMSG DC   CL133'XWTR015I - ERROR XXXXXXXX ALLOCATING DSN '
DALOCMSG DC   CL133'XWTR016I - ERROR XXXXXXXX DEALLOCATING DSN '
*****
TERMMMSG1 DC   CL133'XWTR013I - SAPI TERMINATION FAILED RC=XXXXXXX'
TERMMMSG2 DC   CL133'XWTR014I - SAPI TERMINATION FAILED SSOBRETN=XXXXXXX'
*****
RECFMSG1 DC    CL133'XWTR019I - OUTPUT DATASET WAS NOT F(B) OR V(B)'
*****
JFCBMSG1 DC    CL133'XWTR020I - NO OUTPUT DATASET JFCB LOCATED'
*****
MSG3      DC    C'XWTR003I - SAPI INVALID SEARCH ARGUMENTS'
MSG4      DC    C'XWTR004I - SAPI UNABLE TO PROCESS NOW'
MSG5      DC    C'XWTR005I - SAPI DUPLICATE JOB NAMES'
MSG6      DC    C'XWTR006I - SAPI INVALID DESTINATION SPECIFIED'
MSG7      DC    C'XWTR007I - SAPI AUTHORIZATION FAILED'
MSG8      DC    C'XWTR008I - SAPI TOKEN MAP FAILED'
MSG9      DC    C'XWTR009I - SAPI LOGIC ERROR'
MSG10     DC    C'XWTR010I - SAPI INVALID CLASS'
MSG11     DC    C'XWTR011I - SAPI BAD DISPOSITION SETTINGS'
MSG12     DC    C'XWTR012I - SAPI DATASET DISPOSITION NOT UNIFORM'
MSG17     DC    C'XWTR017I - SAPI REQUEST ABENDED. XWTR TERMINATING.'
MSG18     DC    C'XWTR018I - SAPI UNKNOWN SSOBRETN XXXXXXXX. '
          DC    C'XWTR TERMINATING.'
MSG18L    EQU    *-MSG18
MSG98     DC    C'XWTR098I - EXTERNAL WRITER XXXXXXXX INITIALIZED.'
MSG99     DC    C'XWTR099I - EXTERNAL WRITER XXXXXXXX TERMINATED.'
*****
INPUT     DCB    MACRF=(GM),DDNAME=TEMP,LRECL=133,DSORG=PS,EODAD=INDONE
OUTPUT    DCB    MACRF=(PM),DDNAME=OUTPUT,DSORG=PS
SYSPRINT  DCB    MACRF=(PM),DDNAME=SYSPRINT,LRECL=133,DSORG=PS

```

```

*****
EXTLST  EXTRACT *-*,MF=L
EXTLN   EQU   *-EXTLST
*****
*   THE STATIC COPY OF THE DYNAMIC ALLOCATION PARAMETER LIST
*   FOR ALLOCATING A JES DATASET THAT RESIDES ON SPOOL AND WHOSE
*   OUTPUT HAS BEEN DIRECTED THERE BY AN EXTERNAL WRITER
S992    DC    A(X'80000000'+S992RB)
S992RB  DC    X'14'
S992VERB DC   X'01'
S992FLG1 DC   X'0000'
S992ERR  DC   X'0000'
S992INFO DC   X'0000'
S992TXTP DC   AL4(S992TUPL)
          DC   XL4'00'
S992FLG2 DC   XL4'00'
S992TUPL DC   AL4(TU2001)
TU2002  DC   AL4(TU2002)
TU2003  DC   AL4(TU2003)
TU2004  DC   AL4(0)
TU2001  DC   X'0055',X'0001',X'0008'           //DDN2      DD
DDN2    DC   CL8' '
TU2002  DC   X'0002',X'0001',X'002C'           DSN=SSS2DSN
DSN2    DC   CL44' '
TU2003  DC   X'005C',X'0001',X'0004',C'       '   INDICATE WHICH SUBSYS
S992LN  EQU   *-S992
*****
*   THE STATIC COPY OF THE DYNAMIC UNALLOCATION PARAMETER LIST
*   FOR UNALLOCATING THE JES EXTERNAL WRITER DATASET
S994    DC    A(X'80000000'+S994RB)
S994RB  DC    X'14'
S994VERB DC   X'02'
S994FLG1 DC   X'0000'
S994ERR  DC   X'0000'
S994INFO DC   X'0000'
S994TXTP DC   AL4(S994TUPL)
          DC   XL4'00'
S994FLG2 DC   XL4'00'
S994TUPL DC   AL4(TU4001)
TU4001  DC   X'0001',X'0001',X'0008'           //DDN4      DD
DDN4    DC   CL8' '
S994LN  EQU   *-S994
*****
          LTORG
* SAVEAREA AND OTHER PROGRAM STORAGE
WORKAREA DSECT
SAVEAREA DS    18F
R14SAVE  DS    F
DYNPRMS2 DS    0D,CL(S992LN)
DYNPRMS4 DS    0D,CL(S994LN)

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```

TIOTADDR DS      F
SSOBPTR  DS      F
REPLYECB DS      F
SELECB   DS      F
DBL1     DS      2D
DBL2     DS      2D
SSNMSAVE DS      CL8
WTRNM    DS      CL8
CLASSLST DS      CL36
REPLY    DS      CL1
TEMPDDN  DS      CL8
SSOBAREA DS      ØD,CL(SSOBHSIZ+SSS2SIZE)
CLASSBUF DS      CL36
*****
COMMADDR DS      F
ECBLIST  DS      2F
EXTWRK   DS      ØD,CL(EXTLN)
*****
SWEAPATR DS      F
EPA      DS      CL28
SWAPARMS SWAREQ MF=L
*****
LRECL    DS      CL4
RECBUFF  DS      CL3276Ø
WORKLEN  EQU    *-WORKAREA
*****
                PRINT NOGEN
                IEFSSOBH
SSOBGN    EQU    *
                PRINT GEN
                IAZSSS2 DSECT=YES
                PRINT NOGEN
                IEFJESCT TYPE=DSECT
                CVT     DSECT=YES
                IKJTCB
                IEZJSCB
                IEFJSSIB
MAPCOM    DSECT
                IEZCOM
MAPCIB    DSECT
CIB       IEZCIB
MAPJFCB   DSECT
                IEFJFCBN LIST=YES
                IEFZB5Ø5
TIOT      DSECT
                IEFTIOT1
                END

```

## Matching a filename against a pattern

The following REXX program was created as a subroutine for several other procedures. It matches a filename against a generic pattern, according to the ISPF conventions. It needs two arguments, separated by spaces – one is the filename, the other is the pattern. The order in which they are specified is not important. The EXEC returns 0 if the filename fits the pattern, -1 otherwise. You can also execute the EXEC directly (not as a subroutine), in which case the return code is displayed on the screen.

A pattern is a string containing literal characters, single asterisks (\*), double asterisks (\*\*), and percentage signs (%). It can also contain dots (.) separating the dataset qualifiers. Their meaning is as follows:

- % – only one character.
- \* – any number of characters, including none. If it stands alone on a qualifier (\*.), then it means a qualifier must exist in that position.
- \*\* – any number of qualifiers, including none, if it stands alone on a qualifier (\*\*.).

For example, the following are valid patterns. In front of each pattern I also put a string to check the filename and indicate whether they match (0) or not (-1):

TH*.IS.%.*	THIS.IS.A.TEST	0
TH%*.*.AL*.A*	THIS.IS.ALSO.A.TEST	0
THIS.**.GOOD	THIS.IS.ALSO.GOOD	0
A%*.HERE%*.*	AND.HERE.IS.A.FAILURE	-1
AND.*.*.*	AND.HERE	-1
AND*NOT*ENAME	ANDTHISISNOTAFILENAME	0

The program does not check for valid filenames. The strings passed can be almost anything, as long as only one of them is a pattern, which means it contains '\*' or '%'. Also, the strings need not be separated into qualifiers – a long string of characters will be accepted as well. The only restrictions that apply are that the string cannot contain spaces, '?', or ';'. This is because the EXEC uses them internally. When the string is dot-separated, as filenames are, each qualifier is matched independently.

The algorithm used in the EXEC is probably not very conventional, but works very well. Basically, for each qualifier, it transforms the pattern of literals and wildcards into a string of literals, variables, and positions. This transformed pattern is used as a template for REXX's PARSE VAR instruction. After the execution, by means of an INTERPRET, each variable receives a value from the string being checked. If there is a match, replacing these variables by their values, in conjunction with any literals that exist, will equal the checked name.

This is just an outline of what I do; the real process is a little more complicated, because there are minimum lengths to take care of (%%% must match exactly four characters, while %%%\* must match four or more), there are relative positions to be considered, etc. The only drawback with this approach is that the algorithm produced is not directly translatable to other programming languages that lack REXX facilities. But this is a REXX EXEC, created as support for other EXECs, and so I decided to exploit its potential.

```

/* REXX MVS *=====*/
/*                                                    */
/* PATTERN - This program matches a filename to a generic pattern. */
/* It should be used as a subroutine. The entry parameter is a */
/* string containing 2 words, the filename to check and the pattern */
/* separated by one or more spaces. Their order is irrelevant. */
/*                                                    */
/* Filename is a fully-qualified dataset name */
/* Pattern follows the ISPF style convention: */
/*   *   - any number of characters */
/*   %   - one character */
/*   .*  - one qualifier */
/*   *.* - any number of qualifiers (including none) */
/*                                                    */
/* RC: 0 if there is a match, -1 otherwise. */
/* If this program is called as a subroutine, then RC is returned, */
/* otherwise RC is "said". */
/*                                                    */
/*=====*/

```

```
arg arg1 arg2 .
```

```

if pos("*",arg1) > 0 | pos("%",arg1) > 0 then do
  file = arg2
  pattern = arg1
end
else do
  file = arg1

```

```

    pattern = arg2
end
any = Ø
returncode = Ø

do alpha = Ø
    parse var pattern p1 "." pattern
    if p1 = "" then p1 = ";"
    if p1 = "***" then do
        if pattern = "" then do
            leave alpha
        end
    else do
        any = 1
        iterate alpha
    end
end
if right(p1,1) = "*" & pattern = "" & any = Ø then do
    any = 2
end
do beta = Ø
    parse var file f1 "." file
    if f1 = "" then f1 = ";"
    if f1 = ";" & p1 = ";" then leave alpha
    call check_qualifier p1 f1
    returncode = result
    if any = Ø then do
        if returncode = Ø then do
            iterate alpha
        end
    else do
        leave alpha
    end
end
if any = 1 then do
    if returncode = Ø then do
        if right(p1,1) = "*" & pattern = "" then do
            leave alpha
        end
    else do
        any = Ø
    end
    iterate alpha
end
else do
    if f1 = ";" then do
        leave alpha
    end
    else do
        iterate beta
    end
end

```

```

        end
    end
end
if any = 2 then do
    leave alpha
end
end
end
end

parse source . calltype .
if calltype = "COMMAND" then say returncode
else return returncode

exit

/*=====*/

check_qualifier: procedure

arg str1 str2

if str2 = ";" then return -1
if str1 = ";" then return -1
if str1 = "*" then return 0

v = 0
str3 = ""
prv = ""
no_pos = 0

do forever
    p = pos("%%",str1)
    if p = 0 then leave
    str1 = overlay("%*",str1,p)
end

do forever
    p = pos("%*%",str1)
    if p = 0 then leave
    str1 = overlay("%%*",str1,p)
end

do forever
    p = pos("**",str1)
    if p = 0 then leave
    str1 = delstr(str1,p,1)
end

do k = 1 to length(str1)
    select

```

```

when substr(str1,k,1) = '%' then do
  do k1 = k + 1 to length(str1)
    if substr(str1,k1,1) <> '%' then leave k1
  end
  v = v + 1
  if no_pos = 1 then do
    str3 = str3"?var."v
  end
  else do
    str3 = str3"?="k"?var."v
  end
  if substr(str1,k1,1) <> '*' then do
    if no_pos = 1 then do
      str3 = str3"?
    end
    else do
      str3 = str3"?="k1"?
    end
    len_eq.v = k1 - k
    len_ge.v = 0
    k = k1 - 1
  end
  else do
    len_ge.v = k1 - k
    len_eq.v = 0
    k = k1
  end
end
when substr(str1,k,1) = '*' then do
  no_pos = 1
  v = v + 1
  str3 = str3"?var."v"?
  len_eq.v = 0
  len_ge.v = 0
end
otherwise do
  str3 = str3"?'"
  do k1 = k to length(str1)
    if substr(str1,k1,1) = '%' |,
      substr(str1,k1,1) = '*' then leave k1
    str3 = str3||substr(str1,k1,1)
  end
  str3 = str3"'"
  k = k1 - 1
end
end
end

str3 = space(str3,0)
str3 = translate(str3," ","?")

```

```

interpret "parse var" str2 str3

ww = words(str3)
do w = 1 to ww
  if left(word(str3,w),1)="=" then,
    str3 = delword(str3,w,1)
end

str3 = space(str3,0)
interpret "string = value("str3")"
if string <> str2 then do
  answer = -1
end
else do
  answer = 0
  do v1 = 1 to v
    if len_ge.v1 > 0 then do
      if length(var.v1) < len_ge.v1 then answer = -1
    end
    if len_eq.v1 > 0 then do
      if length(var.v1) <> len_eq.v1 then answer = -1
    end
  end
end
end

return answer

```

---

*Systems Programmer  
(Portugal)*

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Why not share your expertise and earn money at the same time? *MVS Update* is looking for technical articles and hints and tips that experienced MVS users have written to make their life, or the lives of their users, easier. We would also be interested in articles about performance and tuning.

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# MVS news

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Data 21 has announced JES2Mail and JES2FTP. JES2Mail is a mainframe-based tool that transforms print files into formats such as Adobe PDF, HTML, RTF, and comma-delimited, and 'pushes' them directly to end-users via e-mail. JES2FTP automatically publishes JES reports on a Web site as HTML or Adobe PDF documents. It also sends e-mail notifications (with links to the reports!) to end users.

For further information contact:  
Data 21, 3510 Torrance Blvd, Suite 300,  
Torrance, CA 90503, USA.  
Tel: (310) 792 1771.  
URL: <http://www.data21.com/products/jes2ftp.asp>.

\* \* \*

MacKinney Systems has announced VTAM Virtual Printer (VVP) Release 1.3, which is used to route print from CICS TS to the JES queue for OS/390 and z/OS or to the POWER Queue for VSE.

VVP is said to require no programming changes and it runs as a VTAM application. All printer maintenance may be done through on-line panels.

For further information contact:  
Mackinney Systems, 2740 South Glenstone,  
Suite 103, Springfield, MI 65804, USA.  
Tel: (417) 882 8012.  
URL: <http://www.mackinney.com/news.htm>.

\* \* \*

Compuware has announced general availability of its STROBE 2.5 and introduced iSTROBE, a new browser-based tool for analysing application performance information.

STROBE 2.5 introduces new functions that measure abnormal program behaviour. iSTROBE enables interactive analysis of enterprise applications based on WebSphere MQ, CICS/TS, Visual Age for Java, DB2, IMS, and Unix System Services.

STROBE enables sites to determine where and how applications use resources in OS/390 and z/OS environments. Incorporating STROBE measurement into key phases of the application life cycle such as development, test, and production is designed to help ensure that applications run efficiently and responsively and that no performance problems are unintentionally introduced.

Utilizing STROBE's performance profiles, iSTROBE is said to identify the performance characteristics of complex application problems. It augments STROBE by increasing and simplifying the identification of performance opportunities within the STROBE Performance Profile.

For further information contact:  
Compuware, 31440 Northwestern Highway,  
Farmington Hills, MI 48334-2564, USA.  
Tel: (248) 737 7300.  
URL: <http://www.compuware.com/products/strobe/istrobe>.

\* \* \*

For a limited time, the purchase of selected Tivoli NetView for z/OS Version 5.1 licences will qualify the buyer for a two-day on-site Tivoli NetView Migration and Planning Assistance Package that has an approximate value of \$6,000.

For further information contact your local IBM representative.  
URL: <http://www.tivoli.com>.



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