GC33-5380-3
File No. S370-37

Systems

DOS/VS Serviceability Aids and Debugging Procedures

Release 34

IBM

Summary of Amendments

Independent Component Release of IBM 3800 Printing Subsystem Support

Technical Newsletter GN33-9232 documents changes to support the IBM 3800 Printing Subsystem and the IBM 3895 Document Reader/Inscriber under DOS/VS.

Release 34

Edition GC33-5380-3 documents:

- Full support of
  - IBM 3350 Direct Access Storage (DOS/VS previously supported the device only in 3330-1 compatibility mode).
  - IBM 3330-11.
- Support of IBM 3277 Display Station as operator console.
- EREP improvements for the 135, 138, and 158.
- Integration of support information on System /370 CPUs Models 135-3, 138, 145-3, and 148 and on the IBM 3203-4 printer.

In addition, technical corrections and editorial changes have been made throughout the manual.

Release 33

Technical Newsletter GN33-9190 documents:

- Cardless system support
- Copy File and Maintain Object Module (OBJMAINT) utility
- Second label information cylinder for the IBM 3340
- PDZAP with logging
- System enhancements

In addition, technical corrections and editorial changes have also been included.

Fourth Edition (April, 1977)

This edition, as amended by Technical Newsletter GN33-9232, applies to Version 5, Release 34 of the Disk Operating System/Virtual Storage, DOS/VS, and to any subsequent versions and releases until otherwise indicated in new editions or Technical Newsletters. Changes are continually made to the information herein; before using this publication in connection with the operation of IBM systems, consult the latest *System/ 370 Bibliography,* GC20-0001, for the editions that are applicable and current.

Requests for copies of IBM publications should be made to your IBM representative or to the IBM branch office serving your locality.

A form for readers comments is provided at the back of this publication. If the form has been removed, comments may be addressed to IBM Laboratory, Publication Department, Schoenaicher Str. 220, 7030 Boeblingen, Germany. Comments become the property of IBM.

IBM / **Technical Newsletter**

This Newsletter No. GN33-9254
Date July 28, 1978

Base Publication No. GC33-5380-3
File No. S370-37

Previous Newsletters GN33-9232
(3800 users only)

DOS/VS Serviceability Aids and Debugging Procedures

This Technical Newsletter, a part of release 34 of the IBM Disk Operating System/Virtual Storage, DOS/VS, provides replacement pages for your publication.
These replacement pages remain in effect for subsequent releases unless specifically altered.
Pages to be inserted and/or removed are:

3. 7 –3. 12

A change to the text or to an illustration is indicated by a vertical line to the left of the change.

Summary of Amendments

This Technical Newsletter cautions the operator not to mount a disk volume on another disk drive if a head crash occurred with this volume.

Note: *Please insert this page in your publication to provide a record of changes.*

IBM Laboratory, Programming Publications Department, Boeblingen, Germany

Printed in U.S.A.

IBM Technical Newsletter

This Newsletter No. GN33-9232
Date November 28, 1977

Base Publication No. GC33-5380-3
File No. S370-37

Previous Newsletters None

DOS/VS Serviceability Aids and Debugging Procedures

This Technical Newsletter, a part of the independent component release (ICR) of support for the IBM 3800 Printing Subsystem under Release 34 of the IBM Disk Operating System/Virtual Storage, DOS/VS, provides replacement pages for your publication. Information about the IBM 3895 Document Reader/Inscriber is also included. These replacement pages remain in effect for subsequent DOS/VS releases unless specifically altered. Pages to be replaced are:

Cover, edition notice
xiii, xiv
2.213-2.216
2.219, 2.220
2.225-2.228
4.31, 4.32
4.35, 4.36
4.39, 4.40
4.41-4.44*
4.49-4.52
4.75-4.76.1 (4.76.1 added)
4.81, 4.82
4.91, 4.92
I.1-I.4

*If your installation uses Advanced Functions – DOS/VS, the original pages 4.41–4.44 in your base publication have been replaced by pages supplied as part of System Library Supplement SC33-6046. Keep both the System Library Supplement pages and the pages from this Newsletter, to avoid losing information. This will result in two pages with the same page number in your manual.

A technical change to the text or to an illustration is indicated by a vertical line to the left of the change.

Summary of Amendments

Changes to the system are summarized under "Summary of Amendments" on the back of the front cover.

For a complete list of publications that support the DOS/VS IBM 3800 Printing Subsystem ICR, see the *DOS/VS IBM 3800 Printing Subsystem Programmer's Guide,* GC26-3900.

Note: *Please insert this page in your publication to provide a record of changes.*

IBM Laboratory, Programming Publications Department, Boeblingen, Germany

Printed in U.S.A.

PREFACE

THIS MANUAL . . .

. . . is intended to guide System/370 operators and programmers using DOS/VS in determining and isolating the cause of a system malfunction.

METHOD OF PRESENTATION

Serviceability aids and how to use them are described in this manual through extensive use of diagrams and examples. This enables fast retrieval of information and largely avoids the need to use other publications in order to analyze the dumps and printouts discussed.

Contents and addresses shown in the illustrations are subject to change and are shown only as an aid to offline debugging of DOS/VS. IBM will not be responsible for any system malfunction resulting from a change made by the user of any contents or addresses of the tables and blocks described.

SUBJECTS COVERED

There are four major sections;

SECTION 1: Introduction, introduces the serviceability aids detailed in Section 2, and the debugging procedures described in Sections 3 and 4.

SECTION 2: Serviceability Aids, describes in detail the serviceability aids, showing in flowchart form how to use them, and recommending when to use them. Examples show how to analyze dumps and printouts in conjunction with the debugging procedures of Sections 3 and 4.

SECTION 3: Debugging for Operators, consists of flowcharts that help the operator to isolate the cause of a system malfunction. The operator is instructed when to use the procedures of Section 2 to ensure that information is gathered from the system.

SECTION 4: Debugging for programmers, this section is divided into two parts:

Part 1 consists of checklists in flowchart form that recommend the method of analysis and choice of serviceability aids best suited to isolate the cause of a given type of system malfunction. An indication is made on the flowcharts when it is considered necessary to inform your IBM customer engineer when it is not possible to isolate the cause of an error. System information to be saved for the IBM CE is also listed at these points in the flowcharts.

Part 2 is a general description of the DOS/VS supervisor/problem program interface tables, information blocks and save areas. It shows how to locate these areas in a dump, and how to analyze the data during offline program debugging. Debugging aids for high level languages are described in publications dealing with the specific language.

PREREQUISITE KNOWLEDGE

Operators using this manual must be familiar with the following IBM publications:

DOS/VS Operating Procedures	*GC33 – 5378*
DOS/VS Messages	*GC33 – 5379*

Programmers using Section 4 must be familiar with the following IBM publications:

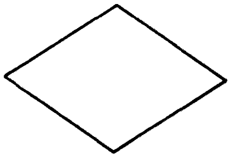
IBM System/370 Principles of Operation	*GA22 – 7000*
DOS/VS System Management Guide	*GC33 – 5371*

Other IBM publications referenced in this manual are listed in the bibliography at the back.

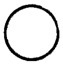
OVERVIEW OF CONTENTS

SYMBOLS USED

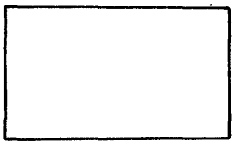
Start or finish



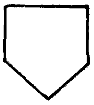
Decision to determine which alternative path to follow



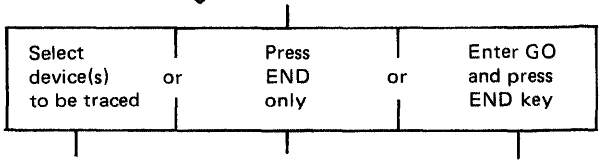
Exit to, or entry from another part of the flowchart on the same page



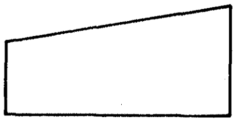
Process or action



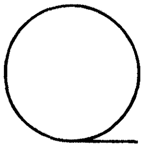
Entry to, or exit from a flowchart to link with a flowchart on another page



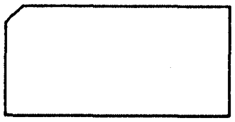
Multiple choice



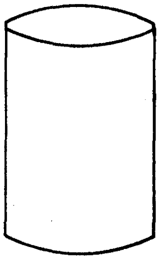
Console printer keyboard: operator input, or message output



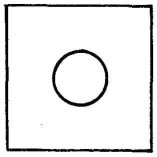
Magnetic tape



Card file



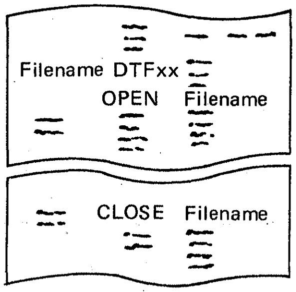
Disk drive or pack



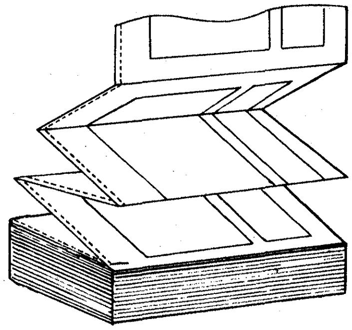
Diskette

SYMBOLS USED

Program listings



Line printer output



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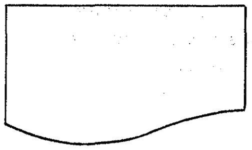
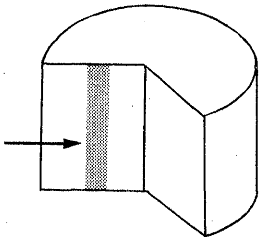
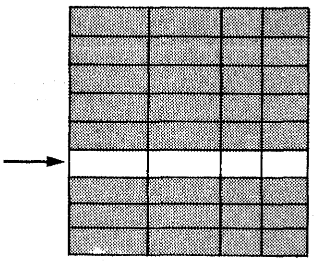


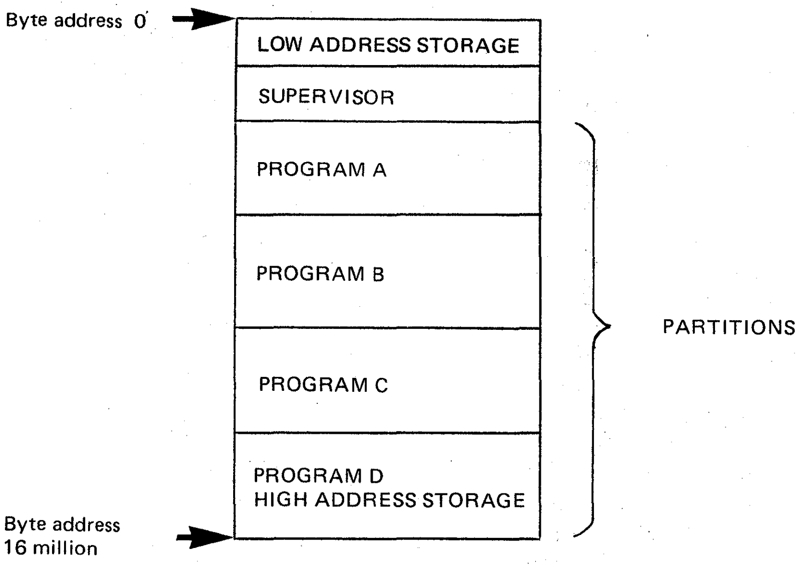
Data areas on disk packs



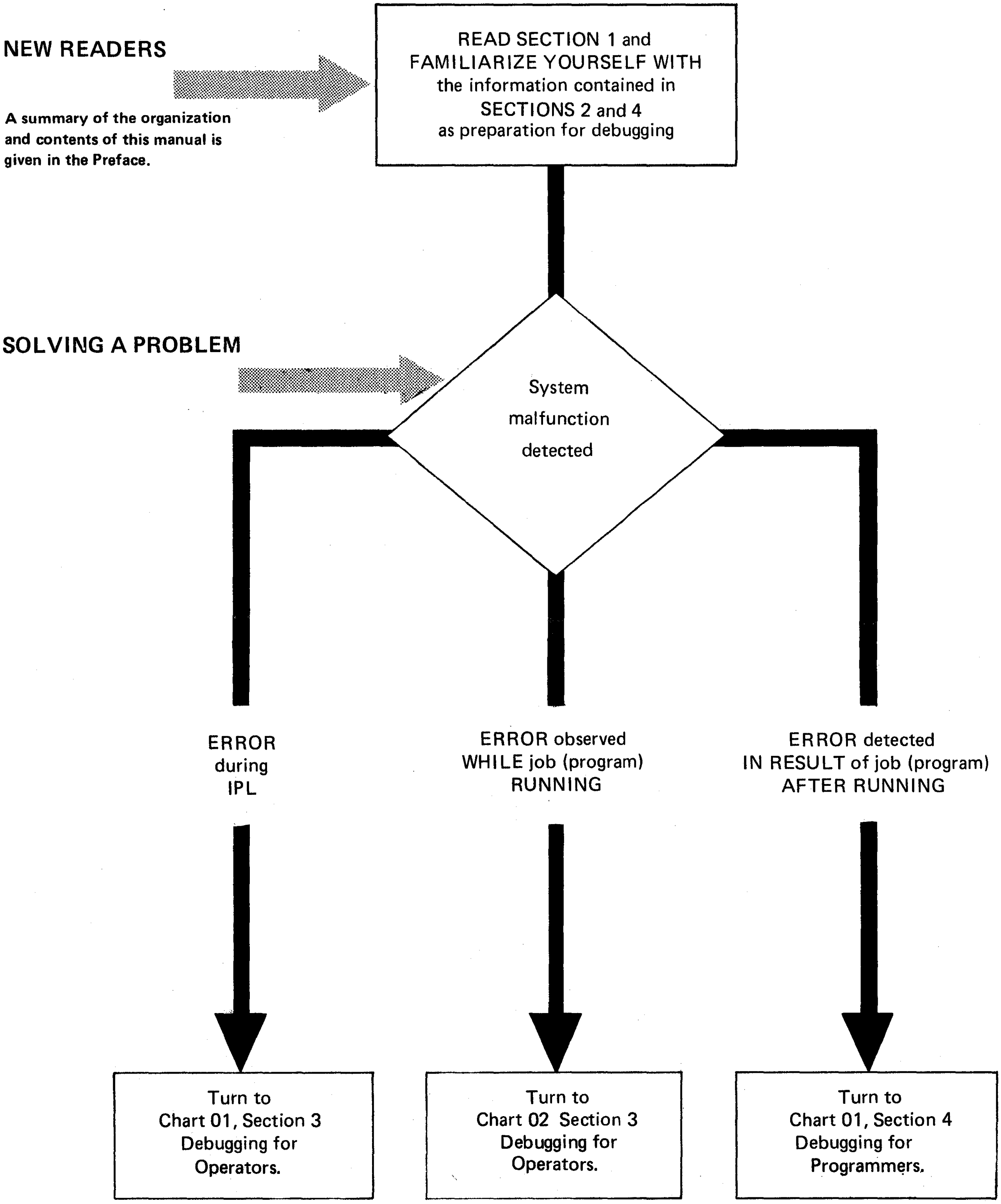
or



Virtual storage



HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL



A summary of the organization and contents of this manual is given in the Preface.

ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Abnormal Termination
ACB	Access Method Control Block
ADDR	Address
AP	Asynchronous Processing
AR	Attention Routine
ASCII	American National Code for Information Interchange
ATCVT	VTAM Communications Vector Table
BC	Basic Control
BBOX	Boundary Box
BG	Background Partition
BIN	Binary
BSC	Binary Synchronous Communication
BTAM	Basic Telecommunication Access Method
CAW	Channel Address Word
CC	Chain Command
CCB	Command Control Block
CCH	Channel Check Handler
CD	Chain Data
CE	Customer Engineer*
CHANQ	Channel Queue
CNT	Count
COBOL	Common Business Oriented Language
COMREG	Communication Region
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CR	Combined Recording
CR	Control Register
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CSECT	Control Section
CSW	Channel Status Word
CUA	Channel and Unit Address
CUU	Channel and Device Unit Number
CYL	Cylinder (Disk Extent)
DASD	Direct Access Storage Device
DAT	Dynamic Address Translation
DEC	Decimal
DOC	Display Operators Console
DTF	Define the File
DIB	Disk Information Block
EBCDIC	Extended Binary-Coded-Decimal Interchange Code
EC	Extended Control
ECB	Event Control Block
ECC	Error Checking and Correction
ECSW	Extended Channel Status Word
EFL	Error Frequency Limit
EOB	End of Block (Press End/Enter)
EOD	End of Day (End of Shift/System Switch Off)
EOF	End of File
EOJ	End of Job
EREP	Environmental Recording, Editing and Printing
ERP	Error Recovery Procedure
ERPIB	Error Recovery Program Interface Bytes
EVA	Error Volume Analysis
EXT	External
FAVP	First Available Pointer
FCB	Forms Control Buffer
FG	Foreground Partition
FICL	First in Class List
F/L	Fetch/Load
FLPTR	Free List Pointer
FOCL	First on Channel List
FORTRAN	Formula Translation
FP	Floating Point
GPR or GR	General Purpose Register
GSVC	Generalized Supervisor Call
HD	Head (Disk Extent)
HEX	Hexadecimal
HIO	Halt I/O

HIR	Hardware Instruction Retry
ICA	Integrated Communications Adapter
ID	Identifier
IDAL	Indirect Data Address List
ILC	Instruction Length Code
IMPL	Initial Micro-Program Load
INT	Interrupt
INTVN	Intervention
INVAL	Invalid
I/O	Input/Output
IOCS	Input/Output Control System
IPL	Initial Program Load
IR	Individual Recording
IT	Interval Timer
JAI	Job Accounting Interface
JCC	Job Control Command
JCL	Job Control Language
JCS	Job Control Statement
JIB	Job Information Block
K	1024 Bytes (Dec)
KBD	Keyboard
LDL	Local Directory List
LIK	Logical Transient Owner Identification Key
LIOCS	Logical Input/Output Control System
LMT	Line Mode Table
LOC	Location
LTA	Logical Transient Area
LTK	Logical Transient Key
LUB	Logical Unit Block
MCAR	Machine Check Analysis and Recovery
MCI	Machine Check Interrupt
MCK	Machine Check
MDR	Miscellaneous Data Record
MFCM	Multifunction Card Machine
MICR	Magnetic Ink Character Reader
MPS	Multiprogramming System
MPX	Multiplexer
MSG	Message
NICL	Number in Class List
NSD	Non Sequential Disk
OC	Operator Communication
OCR	Optical Character Reader
OD	Output Device
OLTEP	Online Test Executive Program
OLTS	Online Test System
PART	Partition
PC	Program Check
PCI	Program Controlled Interrupt
PCIL	Private Core Image Library
PD	Problem Determination
PDAID	Problem Determination Aid
PDS	Page Data Set
PER	Program Event Recording
PF	Page Frame
PFT	Page Frame Table
PFTX	Page Frame Table Extension
PG	Page
PGM	Program
PHO	Page Fault Handling Overlap
PIB	Program Information Block
PIB2	Program Information Block Extension
PIK	Partition Identification Key
PIOCS	Physical Input/Output Control System
PMGR	Page Manager
POWER/VS	Priority Output Writers, Execution Processors, and Readers/Virtual Storage
PP	Page Pool
PPBEG	Start of Problem Program Area

ABBREVIATIONS

**CE, SE, IBM CE/SE is the IBM representative*

PRT	Partition
PSLD	Private second level directory
PSW	Program Status Word
PT	Page Table
PTA	Physical Transient Area
PTF	Program Temporary Fix
PTR	Pointer
PUB	Physical Unit Block
QTAM	Queued Telecommunications Access Method
RAS	Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability
RDE	Reliability Data Extractor
REQID	I/O Requestor Partition or System Task Identity
REQD	Required
RF	Recorder File
RID	Routine Identifier
RLD	Relocation Dictionary
RMS	Recovery Management Support
RMSR	Recovery Management Support Recorder
RPG	Report Program Generator
RPS	Rotational Position Sensing
RTN	Routine
SAB	Seek Address Book
SCP	System Control Program
SCU	Secondary Control Unit
SDAID	System Debugging Aid
SDL	System Directory List
SE	System Engineer*
SEREP	Stand-Alone EREP
SIO	Start I/O
SLD	Second Level Directory
SPVR	Supervisor
SRI	System Recovery Incident
STAB	Segment Table
STMT	Statement
SVA	Shared Virtual Area
SVC	Supervisor Call
SYSCOM	System Communication Region
SYSREC	System Recorder File
SYSRES	System Residence Unit
SYSVIS	Page Data Set
TCB	Translation Control Block
TES	Tape Error Statistics
TIB	Task Information Block
TIC	Transfer in Channel
TIK	Task Interrupt Key
TKREQID	I/O Requestor's Task Identity
TOD	Time of Day
TOLTEP	Teleprocessing Online Test Executive Program.
TP	Teleprocessing
TPER	Teleprocessing Error Record
TT	Task timer
TXT	Text
UCS	Universal Character Set
UCSB/UCB	Universal Character Set Buffer
UPSI	User Program Switch Indicator
VDU	Visual Display Unit
VSAM	Virtual Storage Access Method
VS	Virtual Storage
VTAM	Virtual Telecommunications Access Method
VTOC	Volume Table of Contents
WTM	Write Tape Mark
X' '	Hexadecimal Value
YR	Year

LIST OF TABLES
ILLUSTRATIONS
AND FLOWCHARTS

Tables

Illustrations and flowcharts

Section 1: Introduction

Section 2-A: Dumps of, and changes to Real and Virtual Address Areas

Section 2-B: Trace Routines

Section 2-C: Library Display Programs and Utilities

LIST OF TABLES ILLUSTRATIONS AND FLOWCHARTS

Section 4: Debugging for Programmers, part 2

LIST OF TABLES ILLUSTRATIONS AND FLOWCHARTS

(continued)

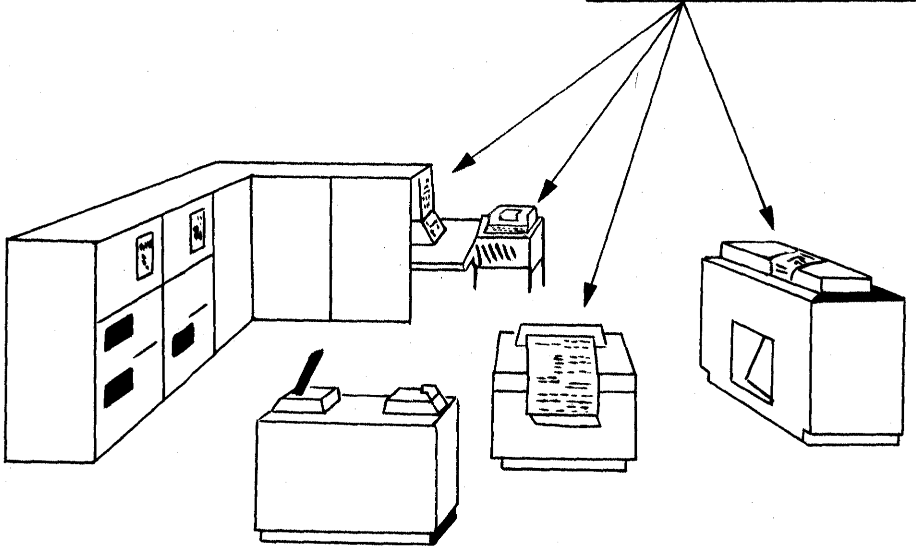
A foldout figure at the back of this manual illustrates the interrelationships between the supervisor I/O tables and information blocks, and the user program IOCS. These tables and blocks are discussed in Section 4.

CONTENTS

Hands-on debugging

Detect and categorize the error.

Gather information using serviceability aids.



Offline debugging

Analyze the information.

Use special "tools" if further error isolation required.

Serviceability aids are "tools" offered by IBM and are designed to gather system information whenever a malfunction occurs on a System/370.

A malfunction can be caused by a programming error or by a hardware failure.

Some of the serviceability aids that gather system information when programming errors occur are:

- DUMPS of specified real and virtual address areas
- DUMPS or DISPLAYS of general registers,
  control registers,
  floating point registers, and
  program status words
- FORMATTED PRINTOUT of the DOS/VS supervisor tables and information blocks
- The ability to ALTER any register or any area of virtual storage
- Problem determination aids, PDAIDS (event tracing routines)
- System debugging aids, SDAIDS (program event recording and tracing routines)
- Disk and tape LABEL INFORMATION display programs
- LISTIO and MAP commands (aids that list devices used per partition, and that map virtual storage organization during system operation)
- Commands that allow information contained on disk files using VSAM (Virtual Storage Access Method) to be printed, listed, or verified
- Programs that display libraries and allow them to be edited and maintained
- Error messages issued by the system that inform the operator about the nature of an error.

The serviceability aids that detect hardware failures and produce formatted output concerning this failure are:

- RMS – Recovery Management Support
- EREP – Environmental Recording, Editing, and Printing
- OLTEP – Online Test Executive Program
- TOLTEP–Teleprocessing Online Test Executive Program
- SEREP – Stand-alone EREP
  Micro-program diagnostic aids, (Models 115, 125, and 158)

In addition to the above aids, the Models 115 and 125 are provided with a microprogram recording facility that records certain types of hardware errors on the console file. The errors recorded on the console file can be displayed and analyzed by the IBM CE using the Maintenance Program Selection and Log Analysis displays.

A similar facility is provided on the Model 158 in the form of displays obtained by the use of the Service function.

A reference chart at the front of Section 2 lists the IBM serviceability aids, which are described in detail in that section.

Serviceability aids offered by IBM that are designed to gather system information specifically for use with high-level languages (RPG II, PL/I, American National Standard COBOL, and FORTRAN) are not described in this manual. Details about these aids are found in the corresponding manuals for the processor being used.

Debugging is a procedure that is followed to isolate an error (sometimes referred to as a bug) that prevents programs from being correctly executed by a computer system.

Debugging requires the coordinated efforts of operators and programmers, and is divided into two distinct actions:

- Hands-on debugging
- Offline debugging.

Hands-on debugging entails the examination of available symptoms and indications and the saving of information by the operator when a system malfunction occurs.

Offline debugging requires the analysis and the isolation of an error by the programmer, using data gathered during hands-on debugging.

IBM has provided special programs, commands, and procedures called serviceability aids, or tools, to help in gathering information about a system malfunction. These aids can be initialized by the operator and are of special interest when an error is obscure.

The two debugging actions (hands-on and offline) can be divided into the following four phases as shown in figure 1.1:

1. Determine the type of malfunction.
2. Gather information.
3. Analyze the information.
4. Use aids for further error isolation if required.

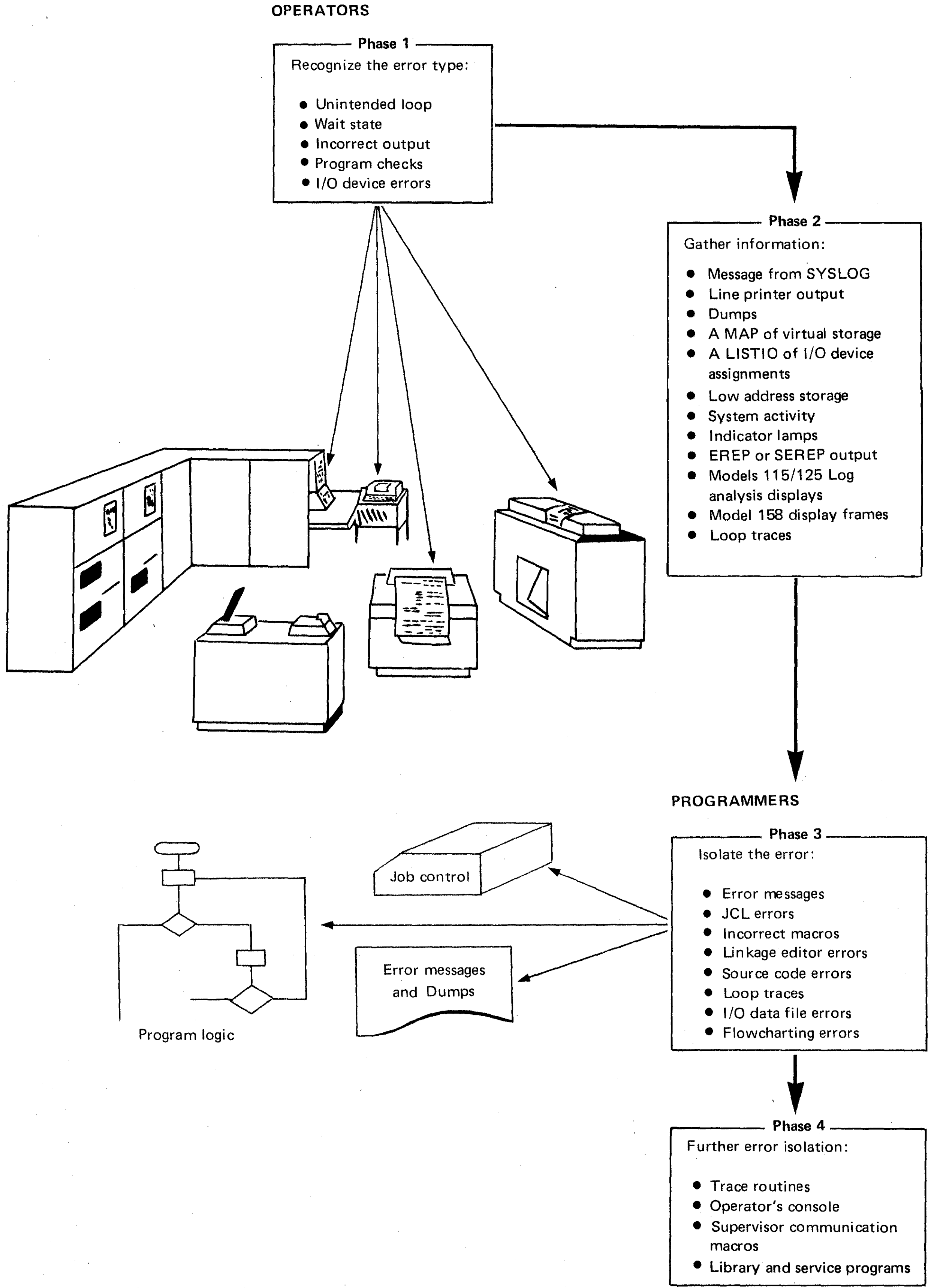


Figure 1-1. The four phases of debugging

System Malfunctions

Generally speaking, a system malfunction is said to have occurred whenever a program did not do what it was expected to do. A system malfunction can be due to one or more of the following:

- An operator error or job set (JCL)
- An error in the program logic, a coding error, or the misuse of instructions
- A hardware failure
- An unusual circumstance during program execution.

Because of the many circumstances in which errors may occur, system malfunctions manifest themselves in different ways.

The physical size of a given system, its environment, and the type of programs used also play a part in how a particular error affects system operation.

During single-partition batch jobs (BJ)

In this type of environment, the easiest way to recover from an error is to cancel the job and begin it again from the IPL procedure. However, to deal with a program that has been operating successfully for several hours prior to the error, alternative methods must be used.

Also in this type of environment, operators "get to know" the programs and can recognize when the programs do not appear to be performing the same as before. Hands-on debugging can be performed without interfering with the execution of other jobs.

Multiprogramming environment (MPS)

To cancel, re-IPL, and restart jobs after a malfunction in this type of environment would delay both production and debugging procedures. Hands-on debugging is more difficult than with BJ, and the method used to gather information must be carefully chosen. It is also impossible to "get to know," by repeated use of the same programs, exactly what each job should be doing at any given time, and so it is more difficult to recognize a system malfunction.

Teleprocessing (TP)

Since teleprocessing is normally executed on multi-programming systems, the same problems are met as those described under MPS. Additionally, the cancellation of jobs is more difficult. The difficulty increases in proportion to the number of terminals online, and the number of active partitions, when the malfunction occurred. Hands-on debugging cannot be attempted without informing and affecting all the terminals.

During program testing

Although systems may not be large or complex in this type of environment, it is less likely that the operator will know the programs. In this environment, the testing of new programs and the simulation of space flights, aircraft structures, traffic controls systems, etc., are carried out daily, with unpredictable results in most cases. Hands-on debugging can be done only by the programmer. Even recognizing a system malfunction is in itself difficult. Gathering the right information is of paramount importance, to enable the programmer to debug offline.

The previous paragraphs indicate that when a system malfunction occurs, the operator must be able to recognize it as such, decide on whether or not to use hands-on debugging to make a possible recovery, and decide on the best method of gathering information that will help the programmer.

A description follows of the main types of system malfunctions, how to recognize them, and how to treat them.

Type of Malfunctions

LOOPS

Definition

A loop in a program is the repetitive execution of a sequence of CPU (central processing unit) instructions.

If the number of instructions in the loop is small, the loop is referred to as being small, short, or tight. When a loop consists of many instructions, which may also include input/output operations, the loop is often referred to as long.

Types of loops

A part of a program may be repeated a number of times, thus creating a programmed loop. A programmed loop is often referred to as a processing loop. Sometimes a program error causes the CPU to repeat part of a program endlessly. Such a loop is never intended and requires debugging procedures to isolate the error.

Recognizing a loop

Recognizing loop [illegible] 3.1.4

One or more of the following may indicate that a job/program is in an unintended loop:

- A steady glow in the lights of the system control panel with the SYS indicator on. For the Model 125, one address will appear to remain displayed on the video display unit. (This depends on the size and nature of the loop.)
- A rhythmic pattern in the lights on the system control panel, or for the Models 115, 125, and 158, the word WAIT may flicker on the video display unit.
- A pointless recurrence of I/O (input/output) activity.
- A job (program) that does not change status for a long time (for example, an absence of I/O activity).

IF BOTH SYS & WAIT INDICATORS ARE "ON" WITH RYTHMIC PATTERN A WAIT IS INDICATED PRESS THE STOP KEY MOMENTARILY & THE SYS INDICATOR SHOULD GO OFF.
BOTH SYS & WAIT INDIC ON CONSTANTLY: LOOP
OR WAIT W/I/O OR CHANNEL ERROR OR W/ T.P. RUNNING

A note to the operator: When a loop is recognized, the operator must first try to establish whether the loop is unintended or has been programmed, before beginning with hands-on debugging.

If the programmer has not warned the operator about a programmed loop, or given a time estimate for the program, it will be very difficult to differentiate between an unintended loop and a programmed loop.

Even when time estimates are given, job or program time may increase because of any one or more of the following:

- Priority of the partition in which the job is running (multiprogramming system)
- CPU retry and error logging routines
- The use of slower speed input/output units than those for which the job was originally planned.

Causes of an unintended loop

- A coding or logic error in the program may cause an unintended loop.
- The operator may have set the job up incorrectly, thus causing the program to loop at some stage during execution.
- An input/output device malfunction.
- A JCL (job control language) error.

Operator action

If the operator is not sure whether the loop is unintended, the programmer must be contacted before any debugging procedures can begin. If this is not possible, the only action the operator can take is to let the job run on for a time, depending on system commitments, and to make notes of any further system activity. If the loop is programmed, no time would have been lost by allowing it to run on. In multiprogramming environments a loop in one partition will affect the run times of programs in other partitions.

Flowcharts in Section 3 will help the operator in gathering information at the time the error occurs, and Section 4 provides a guide for programmers in how to analyze this information.

Types of Malfunctions

WAIT STATES

Definition

There are occasions when an error in the program or the machine causes the system to stop. This means that no I/O activity is occurring and no instructions are being executed.

In this state the hardware circuitry turns on the WAIT indicator, or on the System/370 Models 115, 125, and 158, displays the word WAIT on the video display unit, and the system is said to be in a wait state.

Types of wait states

The impact of a wait state on system operation depends on the cause of the wait and the operator action required to recover from it. The following terminology is used for describing a wait state:

- Hard wait
- Soft wait
- Normal wait

Essentially, the difference between the first two waits is that the system recovery from a hard wait is impossible without executing a system IPL, whereas recovery from a soft wait may be accomplished without impairing program or system operation. The operator can easily determine the type of wait state by pressing the REQUEST key. If the wait is soft, the message "AR" is issued and the console will accept input.

When the system is waiting for operator response to a message printed on the console printer or for an I/O device to be made ready by operator action, the wait state is sometimes referred to as normal.

Recognizing a Wait State

Any of the following observations confirm that the System is in a wait state:

- WAIT indicator remains on, or for a System/370 Models 115, 125, and 158, the word WAIT remains displayed on the video display unit.
- SYS indicator remains off (See Figure 1-2).
- No I/O device activity occurs.
- One or more SYSTEM CHECK indicators are on.
- A HARD MACHINE CHECK message is printed on the console printer.
- A HARD WAIT coded message in general register 11 (X'B').
- A HARD WAIT coded message in bytes 0-3 of low address storage.

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Causes of a soft wait

A soft wait may be the result of an I/O operation performed on a malfunctioning device that is unable to complete an operation.

A system waiting for a magnetic tape unit to rewind a tape reel or for a disk unit to finish a seek before continuing a program, is in a temporary soft wait.

Recovery from a soft wait

If the system is in a soft wait, it is waiting for an interrupt to signal the completion of an event. Although the expected interrupt may be from the timer or external interrupt key, a missing "device-end" caused by hardware is the most frequent cause. The operator can make each device not-ready, then ready, to generate a device-end interrupt from each device. The system light flashes briefly as the supervisor examines and discards interrupts for which it was not waiting. The interrupt from the device for which the system is waiting causes normal processing to continue. (The occurrence should be brought to the attention of the customer engineer as a possible hardware failure.)

It may be possible to isolate the cause of the wait and take alternative action, such as using a different I/O device.

Recovery from a wait state becomes more important on large online multiprogramming systems where to cancel programs or to re-IPL may be disastrous.

Causes of a hard wait

Hard waits can be caused by machine failure and programming errors. Possible programming errors that cause hard waits are:

- Supervisor errors as the result of a program check while in the supervisor state
- Coding errors in transient routines
- Incorrect use of transient routines.

Operator action

If the hard wait has been caused by a hard machine check shown by a message on SYSLOG and/or a coded message in bytes 0-3 of low address storage (see note), the operator must gather information from the system to help the IBM customer engineer locate the error.

If, however, there is no indication that the wait has been caused by a hard machine check, some information as to the cause of the wait can be obtained before retrying the job or starting a new one.

In any case certain initial checks must be made on the setup procedures for the job, the input media in use, and I/O devices in use.

Flowcharts in Section 3 will help operators in carrying out initial system checks and in gathering data about the wait state, and Section 4 provides a guide for programmers in how to analyze the data.

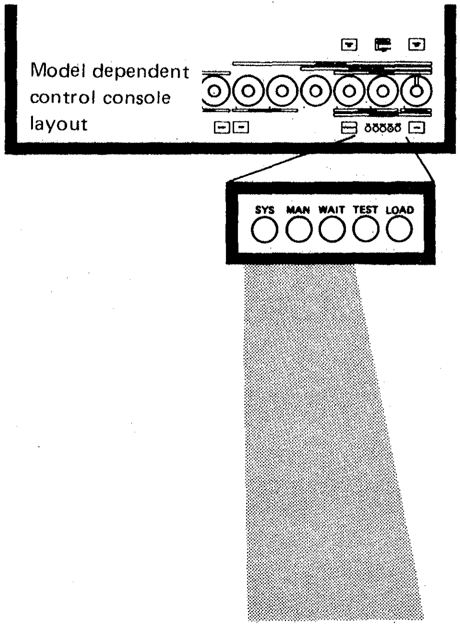
Note: For the Models 115 and 125 that are not supporting MCAR/CCH, a coded message is placed in GR11. A complete list of coded messages is given in Section 2.

INDICATORS FOR LOOPS AND WAIT STATES

The SYS, MAN, and WAIT indicators show the CPU and I/O operating states as follows:

INDICATOR	FUNCTION
SYS *	The SYSTEM indicator is on when CPU operations are in progress and either use meter is running.
MAN *	The MANUAL indicator is on when the CPU clock is stopped or the system is in a stop state. All pending interrupts are handled. Manual store/display operations are possible only when the MANUAL indicator is on.
WAIT *	The WAIT indicator is on when the system is in a wait state (CPU clock running but no instruction processing taking place). If the wait is a soft wait state and an interrupt occurs, the CPU is taken out of wait state and processing started under control of the program being executed.

*** These indicators do not exist on System/370 Models 115, 125, and 158. Instead the corresponding words are displayed on the display unit.**



SYS	MAN	WAIT	CPU State	I/O State	
○	○	○	Abnormal condition	Abnormal condition	
○	○	●	Wait	Not working	**WAIT STATE**
○	●	○	Stopped	Not working	
○	●	●	Stopped/Wait	Not working	
●	○	○	Running	Undetermined	**LOOP**
●	○	●	Wait	Working	
●	○	●	Running	Working	**LOOP (with I/O activity).**
			Stopped/Wait	Working	

Legend

○ - Off ● - On

Figure 1-2. System indicators.
Aids for recognizing a loop or a wait state.

INCORRECT OUTPUT

Definition

Incorrect output can range from incorrect line spacing on the printed output from a line printer to incorrect results of calculation written on a disk file.

Recognizing incorrect output

Incorrect output may be detected by:

1. Operator

- Invalid messages — on console printer(s)
- Unidentified data — line printer(s)
- Duplication of data — display unit(s)
- Lack of activity on I/O devices assigned as output units
- Either more or less I/O activity than expected.

2. Programmer

If the execution of a program has been apparently successful, incorrect results will not be detected until the data is used at some future time.
Incorrect output can be categorized as:

- Missing records
- Duplicate records
- Invalid data that has sequence errors, incorrect values, format errors, or meaningless information.

Causes of incorrect output

As well as errors in the program logic, mistakes in setting up the system for the program will cause errors in the output. For example, use of incorrect data for input files, mistakes in device assignments, and incorrect job control statements and commands in the job stream will cause unexpected output.

Operator action

If the programmer cannot be contacted, the operator must save the output (whatever it is) or make a note of system activity before cancelling the job, or both.

The work files and input data should be given to the programmer together with any dumps executed. It may also be necessary to re-submit the job and trace the logic flow by using the SDAID BR and/or IF trace.

Flowcharts in Section 3 and 4 indicate the serviceability aid to use for isolating the cause of this type of system malfunction.

INTERMITTENT ERRORS

Definition

An error which occurs once and then seems not to recur for some time, is said to be intermittent. The frequency of the error may be a fraction of a second in the case of a high-speed computer like the System/370, or a week, a month, a year, or even longer. Intermittent errors can be caused by hardware failures or by programming errors.

Hardware failures

IBM provides serviceability aids that record and analyze hardware failures and attempt to recover from them. The routines that perform these functions are collectively termed RMS (Recovery Management Support). If online recovery is impossible, the system may be placed in a hard wait state. A message is issued to the system operator to run either the SEREP or EREP program. The output obtained from either of these programs is a listing of the statistical data accumulated up to and including the time of the error. This information serves not only as an aid in diagnosing machine errors, but also helps IBM customer engineers to increase the Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) of the system.

RMS does not affect system operation, except for the time required to record the failure and issue an informatory message on SYSLOG.

- *Note: By use of the MODE command the recording and printing of soft machine checks can be suppressed. (This is not applicable to the Models 115 and 125).*

If the retry of an error is not successful and the severity of the error prevents system operation, the machine attempts to issue the message

0T11W HARD WAIT CODE = X (where X is an alpha character A thru I)

and the system is placed in a hard wait state. Diagnosing this condition is described in Sections 2 and 3.

On the System/370 Models 115 and 125 statistical data about the hardware is recorded on the console file by micro-program. The recorded data on the console file can be displayed on the video display unit by selecting one of the LOG ANALYSIS displays. This is described more fully in Section 2 – F in this manual. The information displayed supplements the EREP/SEREP program output that may also be required, depending on the type of I/O units attached to the systems. If a hard wait occurs with no message on the console printer, there may be a message in "low address storage" that will indicate an operator action. Low address storage and its meaning is fully discussed in Section 2.

Intermittent programming errors

After writing a program, it is in most cases quite impossible to test it under all combinations of circumstances that may occur during its use. Therefore, programs may contain coding errors that become evident only under particular circumstances, even after years of error-free use.

Since the error does not occur every time the program is executed, and the EREP printout or Log Analysis display indicates no hardware failures, this type of system malfunction is regarded as an intermittent software error.

Such an error can be caused by a combination of the following:
- A change in the input data (a new card deck)
- Poor quality input media (cards, tape, data transmission)
- An existing coding error in a routine that is not normally executed
- A change of routines called by the supervisor
- The use of a new software routine
- New operating procedures
- Changes in the job control language.

An error of this type is difficult to isolate, and requires the use of special debugging techniques.

PROGRAM CHECK INTERRUPT

Definition

There are three types of program check interrupts:

1. A page translation exception. This occurs when an instruction or data is not in the real address area. A page from the page data set must be 'paged in' to the real address area before the program can continue. This is not an error condition.
2. Program check interrupt resulting from the use of the MC (monitor call) instruction. This is not an error condition.
3. Program check interrupt resulting from incorrect specification or use of an instruction or data by the problem program. This is an error condition, and is always reported by a message issued on SYSLOG at the time of the program check as shown below:

```
BG 0S03I PROGRAM CHECK INTERRUPTION – HEX LOCATION 0406E0 –
         CONDITION CODE 3 – DATA EXCEPTION
   0S00I JOB DEBUGEXS CANCELED
```

The program is automatically cancelled by the supervisor and depending on the use of the job control statement // OPTION DUMP, or the DUMP option being supported by the supervisor, a dump of the supervisor and of the partition owning the program is executed. This automatic program cancellation is termed abnormal EOJ (end of job), or program abnormal end. The program check message gives the location of the failing operation and the condition code. This gives the programmer a starting point for offline program debugging.

Causes of a program check

The most probable cause is improper specification or incorrect use of instructions or data in the program.

Program checks occur most frequently during program testing, because of incorrect coding or errors in the program logic.

Operator action

No action can be taken by the operator other than saving for the programmer the console printer log sheet, the dump (if executed), job stream, and any input data files used by the failing program. Flowcharts in Section 4 will help the programmer to analyze the information and isolate the error.

Types of Malfunctions

I/O DEVICE MALFUNCTIONS

A device malfunction either will be seen immediately as an incorrect physical operation, or will cause the system to enter a wait state, loop, or produce incorrect output as already discussed. Normally an error message will be issued on SYSLOG.

Examples of device malfunctions

Some obvious device malfunctions are:

- Mechanical noises not normally present
- Lamps either on or off which the operator recognizes as not normal conditions
- A lack of movement of input/output media which the operator knows to be incorrect at the time
- "Tape Runaway," a special type of error that occurs on magnetic tape drive unit (A mounted tape winds forwards at a higher speed than normal.)
- Incorrect "form skipping" on the line printer.

Operator action

If there is no obvious action that can be taken such as pressing the device STOP and/or OFF buttons, consult the device component manual before informing your IBM customer engineer (unless the nature of the malfunction constitutes a danger to human lives and equipment).

When a system malfunction is recognized it is important that the operator obtains information from the system. The information helps the programmer and the IBM customer engineer during offline program debugging. Whatever the system malfunction, the operator must always save error messages issued on SYSLOG and/or on SYSLST, and in some cases save the I/O media (card files).

The operator can obtain information by doing one or more of the following:

- Issue the MAP command.
- Make a note of system activity.
- Display low address storage, the current PSW, the control registers and general registers.
- Execute a storage dump.
- Take a trace of a loop.
- On the Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II, and 158, initiate the EREP or SEREP programs
- On the Models 115 and 125 on the advice of the IBM CE use the Log Analysis to display hardware errors recorded on the console file, and on the Model 158 use the display frames.

Many factors must be considered when gathering information, and Section 3 and 4 cover this subject in detail.

LOW ADDRESS STORAGE

This area of low real storage (as defined in the *Introduction to DOS/VS*) is one of the important sources of system information used to aid offline program debugging. The contents of the low address storage can be dumped (printed out) or displayed by using job control commands or console aids. Details about the format and contents of the low address storage are given in Section 2-E of this manual. Figure 1-3 illustrates the location of low address storage in relation to other areas in virtual storage.

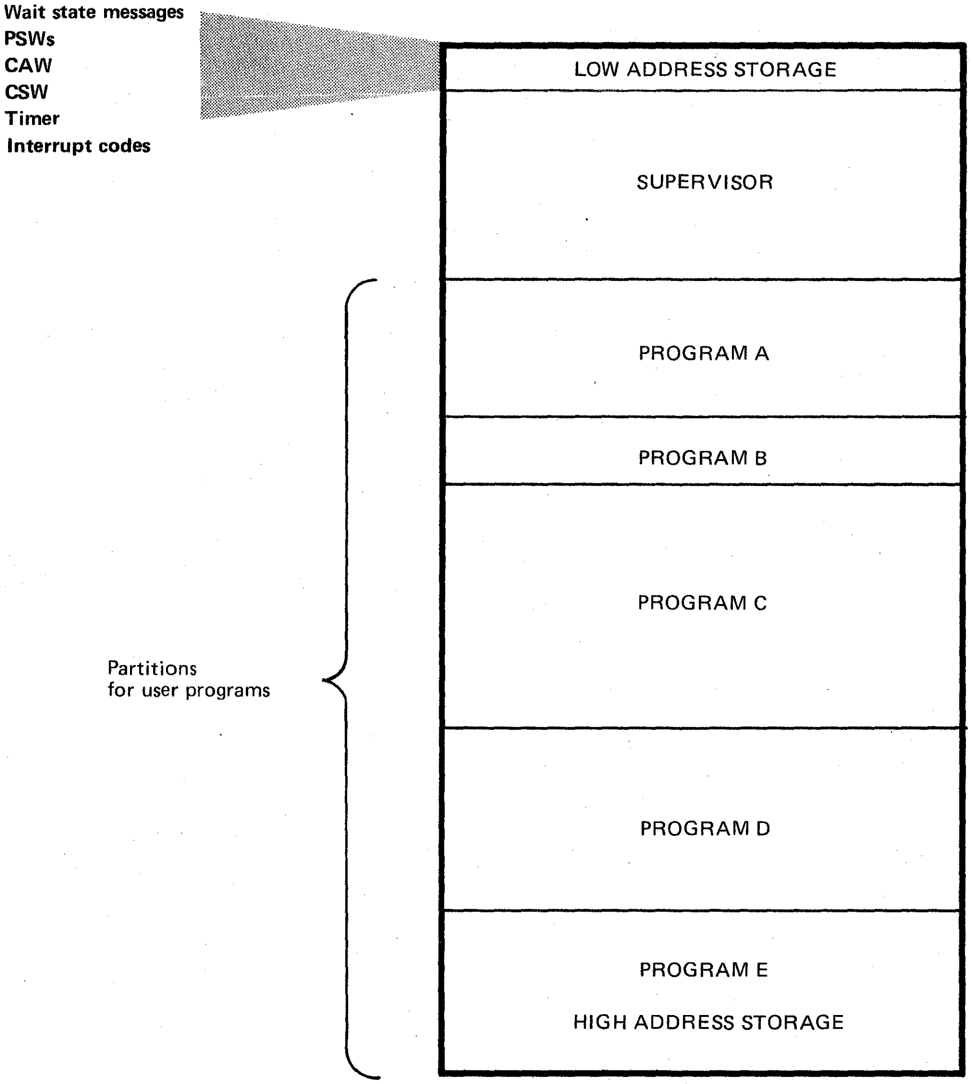
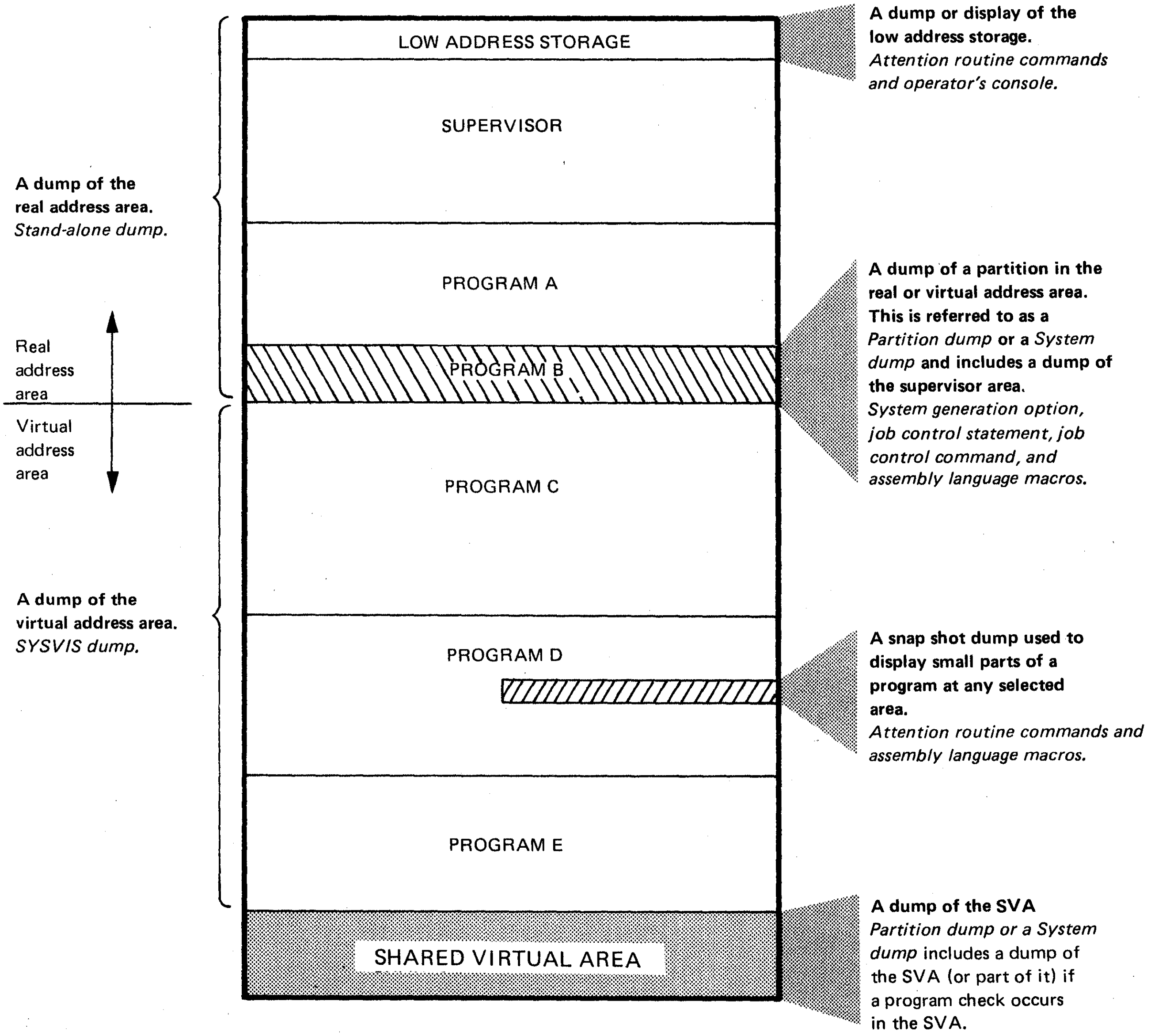


Figure 1-3. Relative location of low address storage.
Low address storage contains information to aid offline debugging. (Size relationships in this figure are purely illustrative.)

STORAGE DUMPS

A dump is a program or an operation that prints the image, in hexadecimal format, of a selected area of virtual storage. This term is also used when an area of virtual storage is recorded or stored on magnetic tape or on a disk pack.

Figure 1 - 4 illustrates the various type of dumps offered by IBM. Section 2 - A of this manual describes how to execute the dump programs and operations, and discusses the meaning of dump output that is useful during offline program debugging.



A dump of the real address area.
Stand-alone dump.

A dump of the virtual address area.
SYSVIS dump.

A dump or display of the low address storage.
Attention routine commands and operator's console.

A dump of a partition in the real or virtual address area. This is referred to as a *Partition dump* **or a** *System dump* **and includes a dump of the supervisor area.**
System generation option, job control statement, job control command, and assembly language macros.

A snap shot dump used to display small parts of a program at any selected area.
Attention routine commands and assembly language macros.

A dump of the SVA
Partition dump or a System dump includes a dump of the SVA (or part of it) if a program check occurs in the SVA.

Figure 1 - 4. Storage dumps.

Various areas of storage can be dumped or displayed using the IBM dump programs and console aids.
(The dividing point between real and virtual address areas depends on the size of the hardware memory on your System/370).

LOOP TRACING

Three methods of tracing or recording the path of a loop are provided on the System/370:

1. By using the facilities provided by the operator's console, the operator can list the addresses of the instructions used by the loop.
2. By using the successful branch routine of the SDAIDS.
3. By using the instruction fetch trace of the SDAIDS.

All three methods are described in Section 2. The first method is useful to trace small loops during hands-on debugging. However, the amount of time that may be spent tracing a loop by this method depends on the answer to the following:

1. How important is it to system operation that the loop be fully traced?
2. How will the time spent tracing the loop affect system commitments?

Normally the operator is not in a position to answer these questions and if the programmer or the DP manager is not available he can only take a short trace.

The second and third methods can be used either during hands-on debugging, or during re-runs of the program generating the loop.

A note to operators

Before tracing a loop by using any of the above methods, you must consider their effects on time-dependent programs currently running in the system. Such programs are, for example, those using magnetic ink character recognition or teleprocessing equipment as input/output devices.

Guidelines on how to isolate an unintended loop and trace it are given in flowcharts in Sections 2 and 3.

HARDWARE ERROR RECORDING AND RECOVERY

RMS (Recovery Management Support)

The functions employed in recording a hardware error and recovering from it are collectively termed RMS (Recovery Management Support). RMS was introduced under "Hardware failures" in this Section. RMS software routines record hardware failures on the system recorder file, located on SYSREC (SYSREC can be either an area on SYSRES, or an individual disk pack.)

For the System/370 Models 115 and 125, errors in the CPU and natively attached input/output devices (except tape units and teleprocessing terminals), are recorded on the console file. Recording is performed by microprograms and is independent of the RMS software routines.

Figure 1-5 contains an overview of RMS, which is a part of the total RAS (Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability) concept. RMS uses a monitor and several transient routines that check the severity of the error, record it (if possible), and print informatory messages.

Using an IBM program called EREP (Environmental Recording, Editing, and Printing) the data on the recorder file can be printed on a line printer. This data is used to investigate the nature and cause of a system malfunction. For the Models 115 and 125, information will be printed by EREP only if the system supports RMS. (Refer to Section 2-F for details.)

If the severity of a hardware error is such that EREP can not be executed, the IBM-supplied program SEREP must be executed. SEREP is a stand-alone version of EREP that formats and prints the data held in the logout areas of real storage.

On the System/370 Models 115 and 125, the LOG ANALYSIS displays hardware statistical data recorded on the console file. This is additional to the EREP program that can be executed after using the log analysis displays.

A similar facility is provided on the Model 158 in the form of display frames obtained by the use of the SERVICE function.

How to execute EREP and SEREP, and how to use the log analysis displays and display frames feature is described in Section 2. The components of RMS are fully described in Section 2-F.

HARDWARE ERROR RECORDING AND RECOVERY

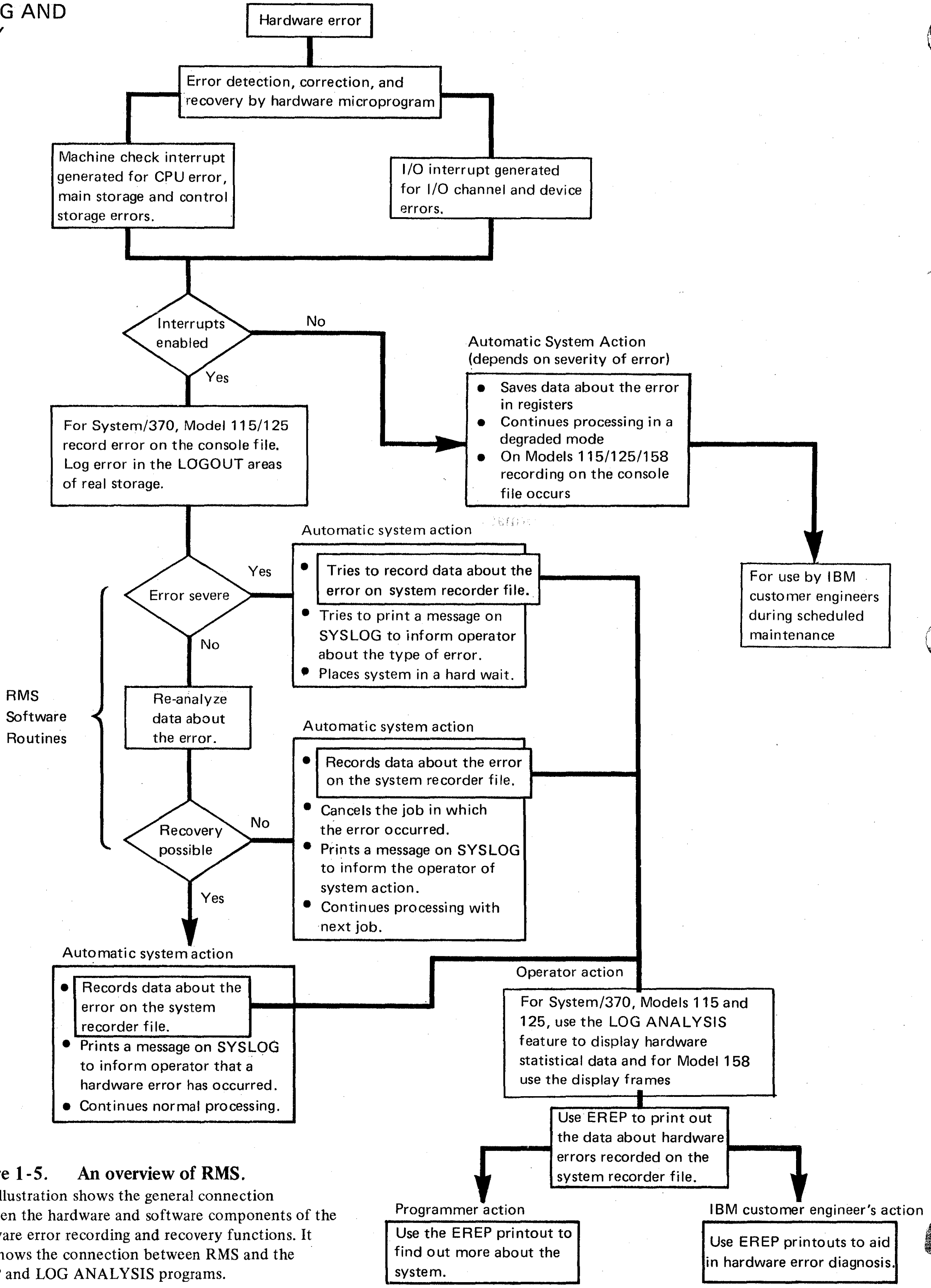


Figure 1-5. An overview of RMS.
This illustration shows the general connection between the hardware and software components of the hardware error recording and recovery functions. It also shows the connection between RMS and the EREP and LOG ANALYSIS programs.

EREP (Environmental Recording, Editing, and Printing)

This program edits and prints information about hardware failures that are recorded on the system recorder file (SYSREC).

There are several options of EREP that enable the operator to select SYSREC records for editing and printing. These options are detailed in Section 2. By using the EREP program output, the IBM customer engineer can recognize hardware failures. During scheduled maintenance periods he can then perform preventive maintenance on the parts of the system causing hardware failures.

Because the EREP program can be initiated by the operator, it is a useful aid for gathering data about the condition of the hardware at any time during system operation.

Some messages issued on SYSLOG tell the operator when to execute EREP.
For example:

```
    0T11W HARD WAIT. CODE = D
          RUN EREP RECORDING SUCCESSFUL
```

Other occasions when EREP should be executed are indicated in *DOS/VS Messages.*
For example:

```
    0T05E ERROR ON RECORDER FILE – RUN EREP
```

Operator action:
Schedule the EREP program to display the information on SYSREC.

Either the operator action listed under the appropriate message will indicate the EREP option to select, or your IBM customer engineer will advise you on the option to select.

Flowcharts in Sections 3 and 4 also indicate when to execute EREP.

HARDWARE ERROR RECORDING AND RECOVERY

SEREP (Stand-alone EREP)

This is a stand-alone program that edits and prints hardware failure data either stored in the logout area of real storage or, for the Model 158, recorded on the log recording console file.

SEREP provides a means of printing system status information stored in the real storage logout areas at the time of the machine malfunction. The SEREP printout is analyzed by your IBM customer engineer.

For the Models 135, 138, 145, 148, and 155-II, SEREP is initiated using the standard IPL procedure. The SEREP program consists of a card deck and must be executed when the message issued on SYSLOG indicates "RUN SEREP" For example:

```
0T11W HARD WAIT CODE = H
        RUN SEREP RECORDING UNSUCCESSFUL
```

For the model 158 SEREP is contained on the Log Recording Console File which is loaded by using the Service and Index frames.

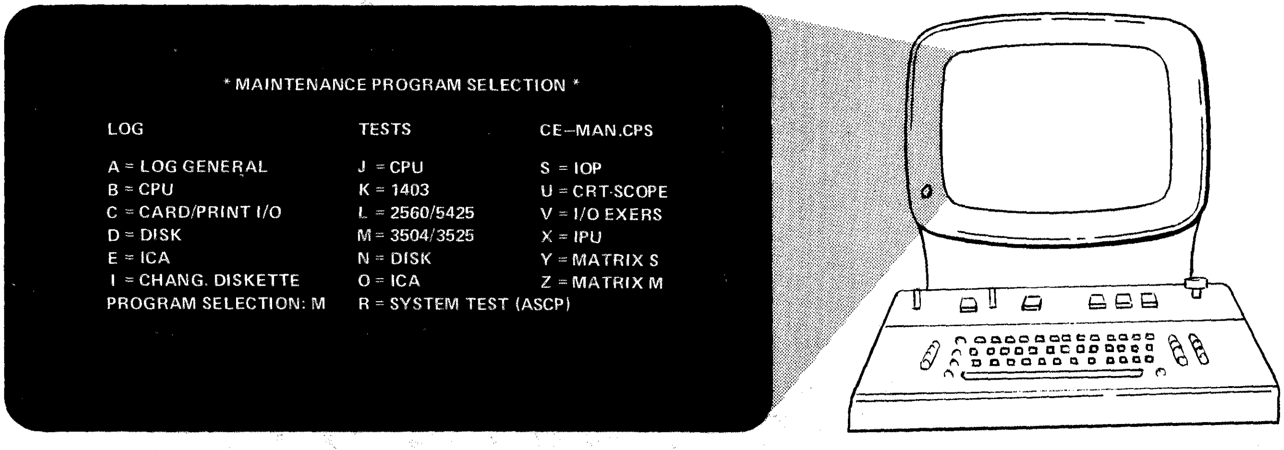
If a hard wait condition occurs and no message is printed, a wait message in low address storage will inform the operator if SEREP is to be initiated.

Flowcharts in Sections 2 and 3 indicate how and when to use SEREP.

Log Analysis Displays (Models 115 and 125)

This aid, provided for IBM CE use, enables the condition of the internal hardware to be displayed, and, if required for offline analysis, to be printed on the 5213 printer, if attached. On advice from the CE, an operator is able to obtain "hard copies" of the displays if a hardware error is the cause of a system malfunction.

Maintenance (M)
When the mode selection display is on the video screen and the operator enters selector character 'M' against 'Mode Specification,' the screen displays the maintenance repertoire. This repertoire consists of log analysis, micro tests, and CE manual operations, as shown in the figure below. The cursor is positioned next to the preselected 'M' so that any one of the maintenance modes can be selected.



```
                  * MAINTENANCE PROGRAM SELECTION *

LOG                            TESTS               CE–MAN.CPS

A = LOG GENERAL                J  = CPU            S = IOP
B = CPU                        K = 1403            U = CRT-SCOPE
C = CARD/PRINT I/O             L  = 2560/5425      V = I/O EXERS
D = DISK                       M = 3504/3525       X = IPU
E = ICA                        N = DISK            Y = MATRIX S
I  = CHANG. DISKETTE           O = ICA             Z = MATRIX M
PROGRAM SELECTION: M           R = SYSTEM TEST (ASCP)
```

Note: E = ICA is displayed only when the system supports the Integrated Communications Adapter

Figure 1-6. Model 125 maintenance program selection display.
On the Model 115 the entry K = 3203/5203

Log Analysis (A-E)
When a parameter 'A' through 'E' is entered into the maintenance display, log information is brought to the screen. Entering 'A' for instance, causes a display of general log information that informs the operator if any logging occurred, and if so, which part of the system caused it. From this report, the operator can select a detailed log by keying in one of the four characters 'B' through 'E'. For example, 'B' provides log information for the CPU.

A "hard copy" printout of the displayed information can be obtained and saved for your IBM customer engineer by pressing the copy key, if a 5213 matrix printer is attached to your system.

Further details are given in Section 2, F-5.

HARDWARE ERROR RECORDING AND RECOVERY

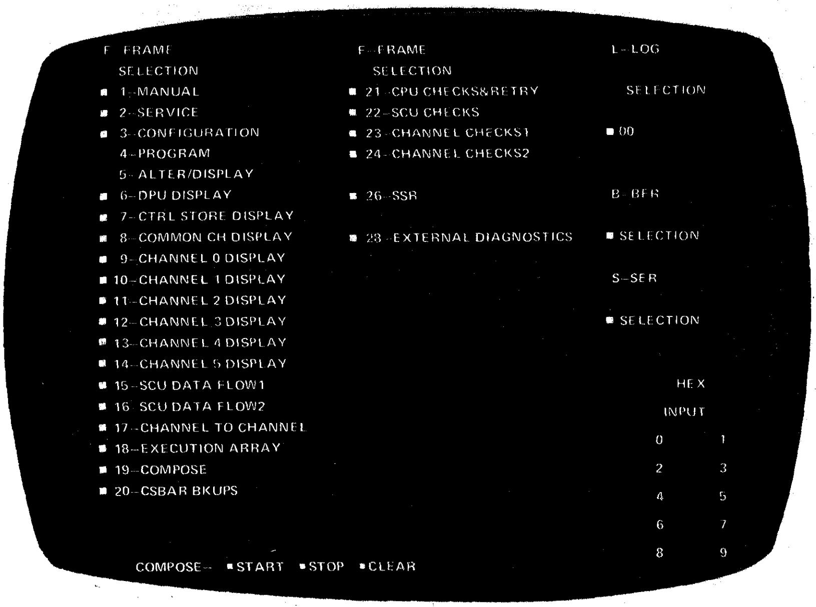
Display Frames (Model 158 only)

A serviceability aid provided on the Model 158 allows the operator to display and obtain "hard copies" (on the 3213 printer) of the condition of the hardware.

The information displayed or printed is used by the IBM CE to diagnose the cause of a permanent hardware error. A hardware error of this type will be recognised by the operator by an error message displayed on the program frame, for example the words STOR CHECK displayed in the lower right corner of the frames.

Having recognized the existence of a hardware error, the operator can either inform the IBM CE immediately, or can "look at the hardware" by scanning the information on the display frames and obtaining a "hard copy" of them if desired.

The type of information displayed is listed under numbers 6 to 20 in the INDEX frame shown below.



```
F  FRAME                     F--FRAME                       L--LOG
   SELECTION                    SELECTION
■  1--MANUAL                 ■ 21--CPU CHECKS&RETRY           SELECTION
■  2--SERVICE                ■ 22--SCU CHECKS
■  3--CONFIGURATION          ■ 23--CHANNEL CHECKS1          ■ 00
   4--PROGRAM                ■ 24--CHANNEL CHECKS2
   5--ALTER/DISPLAY
■  6--DPU DISPLAY            ■ 26--SSR                      B--BFR
■  7--CTRL STORE DISPLAY
■  8--COMMON CH DISPLAY      ■ 28--EXTERNAL DIAGNOSTICS     ■ SELECTION
■  9--CHANNEL 0 DISPLAY
■ 10--CHANNEL 1 DISPLAY                                     S--SER
■ 11--CHANNEL 2 DISPLAY
■ 12--CHANNEL 3 DISPLAY                                     ■ SELECTION
■ 13--CHANNEL 4 DISPLAY
■ 14--CHANNEL 5 DISPLAY
■ 15--SCU DATA FLOW1                                              HEX
■ 16--SCU DATA FLOW2                                             INPUT
■ 17--CHANNEL TO CHANNEL
■ 18--EXECUTION ARRAY                                         0       1
■ 19--COMPOSE                                                 2       3
■ 20--CSBAR BKUPS                                             4       5
                                                              6       7
                                                              8       9
     COMPOSE--  ■START  ■STOP  ■CLEAR
```

Figure 1-7. The Model 158 Index Frame

This frame is obtained via the manual and service frames. With this additional information about the hardware, the IBM CE will be able to advise on further system operation.
How to use this serviceability aid is described in Section 2-F.

If the error cannot be isolated by analyzing the information obtained from the procedures already mentioned, other programs and tools must be employed during program reruns.

Trace routines

The trace routines supplied by IBM are special programs that "look inside" the central processing unit during system operation.

Traces of program execution are especially valuable on the larger multiprogramming systems.

@PAID

Traces can indicate the phases used, the supervisor calls required, the types of interrupts encountered, and the I/O activity during program execution. Trace routines can also indicate paging activity and successful branching, and produce a printout of instructions fetched, and storage and general register alterations, during program execution.

Supervisor communication macros

Certain DOS/VS macros can be written into programs to provide more information about the state of the system at the time of an error. One such macro is PDUMP, which will give a dump of any specified real or virtual address area.

Operator's console

A useful tool for hands-on debugging is the operator's console. This is used for "tracing a loop" and displaying or altering registers and small areas of storage.

Library and Service programs

DOS/VS library and service programs are useful when information is required about previously written programs that are used by problem programs. These DOS/VS programs will list volume directories, print listings of the programs contained in the libraries, and display file label information. Such information is required, for instance if a particular phase on a private core image library causes incorrect results of calculations when used by one of the tested problem programs.

VSAM Programming Aids

VSAM (Virtual Storage Access Method) provides aids that print, list, and verify data recorded on VSAM files. Assembler macro instructions for VSAM are also provided to allow the programmer to obtain information about I/O operations (OPEN, GET, PUT, CLOSE) during execution of VSAM programs.

Analyzing the Information

The analysis to be made depends on when the job failed and how much pertinent information the operator obtained from the system at the time of failure. It also depends a great deal on the system environment. The first step is to examine messages printed on the console log sheet, and to look for any messages on the output printer.

The next step is to examine any other printed output, for instance, program output and storage dumps.

For a successful analysis, the programmer, who should be familiar with the program, will require:

- The program listings
- The linkage editor map
- Flowcharts of the failing program.

In the more difficult cases of program errors, the programmer will also require:

- The supervisor listing
- Output of the trace routines
- Dumps of the data input files
- The input media
- Listings (or displays) of file label information
- Listings (or displays) of the libraries.

If the program failure was caused by a hard wait, the programmer should scan the EREP printout (if one was obtained) to eliminate any possibility of a hardware failure, and examine the stand-alone dump.

Section 4 describes in detail how to use the above listed output during offline debugging.

SERVICEABILITY AIDS

Section 2

SERVICEABILITY AIDS

How to use this section.

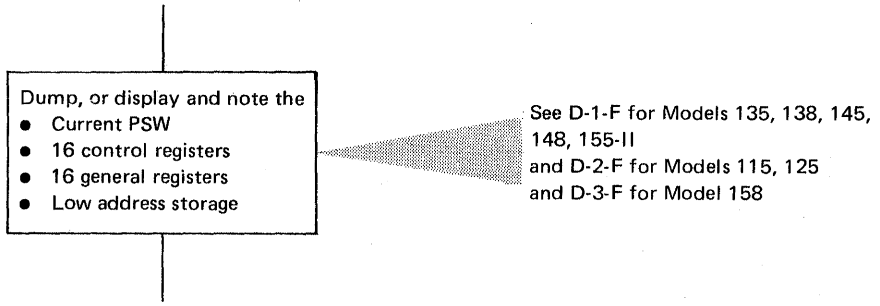
Familiarize yourself with the contents of this section, which gives details about the operation and execution of the serviceability aids offered by IBM.

The reference chart shown on the opposite page lists the aids described in this section in groups according to type.

All right-hand pages in this section have running-tabs numbered to correspond to this chart. The chart helps you to locate details about any aid described in this section.

For example:
SEREP is described on page marked F – 4

Another example:
When a dump of the low address storage is required in an operators flowchart of Section 2 and 3 it is indicated as:



Dump, or display and note the
- Current PSW
- 16 control registers
- 16 general registers
- Low address storage

See D-1-F for Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II
and D-2-F for Models 115, 125
and D-3-F for Model 158

D-1-F, D-2-F and D-3-F refer to tab numbers that identify unique pages in this section.

In this example it guides the operator to the flowchart procedure for dumping low address storage.

Table referencing in this Section

Illustrations in this Section do not have figure numbers, but are referenced by the text. For example, "the next illustration shows. . . . ." or "the figure on the opposite page shows the . . . .".

However, because tables in this section are often referenced from other parts of this manual the tab referencing system is used for the Tables. For example: A table in subsection B-6 is given the reference of B-6. If there is more than one table in any subsection the first table is given the reference B-6-A and the second table B-6-B, and so on.

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Intentionally Blank

CONTENTS

Dumps of, and changes to Real and Virtual Address Areas

OPERATOR COMMANDS (ALTER)

The ALTER Command

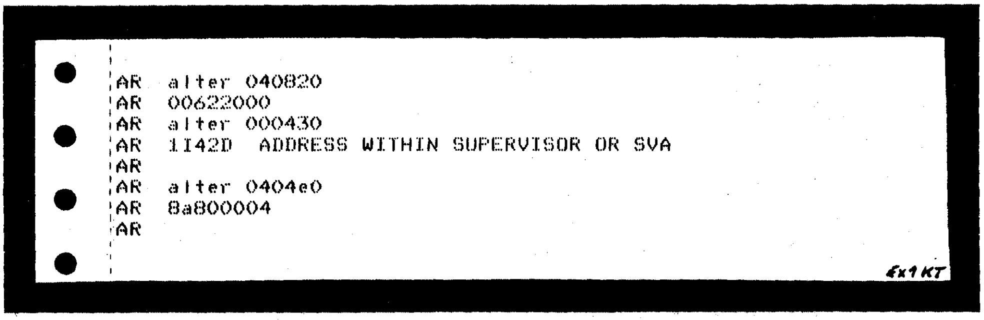
To activate the ALTER command press the REQUEST key and enter ALTER. The command is used to alter from 1 to 16 bytes of virtual storage starting at the specified address.

Operation	Operand
ALTER	xxxxxx

The operand xxxxxx is a six-digit hexadecimal address. Six digits must be entered regardless of the size of the address; addresses of less than six digits must be preceded by zeros.

After the command has been entered and the END key pressed, the hexadecimal representation of the information to be placed in storage should be entered. Two hexadecimal characters (0 to F) must be entered for each byte to be changed. If an odd number of characters is entered, the last character is ignored and its associated byte is unaltered.

Examples are shown below.



```
AR  alter 040820
AR  00622000
AR  alter 000430
AR  1I42D  ADDRESS WITHIN SUPERVISOR OR SVA
AR
AR  alter 0404e0
AR  8a800004
AR
```

Restrictions

1. If the bytes to be altered cross the boundary from a valid to an invalid address space (see the third restriction, below), only the bytes in the valid address space are changed, and the following message is issued on SYSLOG:

    1I47I XX BYTES COULD ONLY BE ALTERED

2. If the highest available virtual storage address is exceeded before sixteen bytes are printed, the command is terminated and no alteration can occur.

3. If the specified address is within an invalid address space, message

    1141D INVALID ADDRESS

   is issued on SYSLOG.

   An INVALID ADDRESS is one of the following:

   - The address of a location beyond the end of virtual storage.
   - The address of a location in the page pool.
   - The address of a location in a virtual partition whose real partition contains a program running in real mode.
   - The address of a location in the non-addressable part of the real address area (if RSIZE is specified larger than the CPU storage size).

4. Altering the Supervisor area or SVA

   If the address entered falls within the supervisor area or within the shared virtual area (SVA), a warning message is issued on SYSLOG:

    1142D ADDRESS WITHIN SUPERVISOR OR SVA

   To respond to this message, press END/ENTER to terminate the ALTER command or reply with IGNORE to allow alteration.

When to use

This aid is primarily a hands-on debugging aid. The programmer can use it in conjunction with program listings to modify any part of the programs presently running in virtual storage. This enables immediate checks on results of program changes during execution of the program.

OPERATOR COMMANDS (DSPLY)

The DISPLAY Command

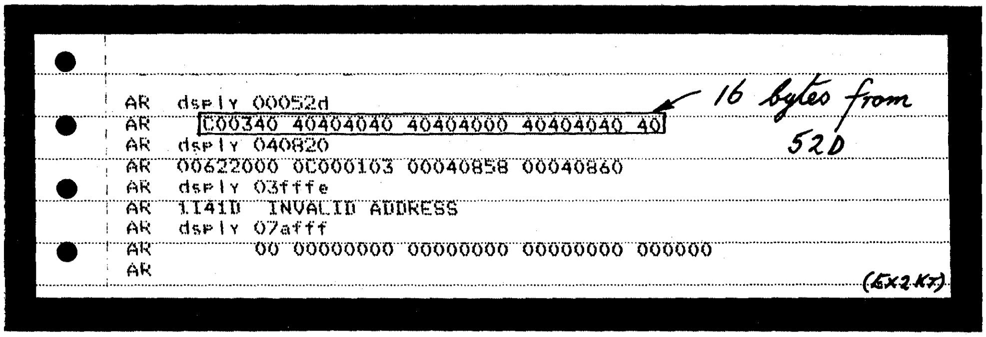
To activate the DSPLY command press the REQUEST key and enter DSPLY. The command allows the operator to display on the console printer keyboard 16 bytes of virtual storage starting at the specified hexadecimal address. Two hexadecimal characters (0 to F) are printed for each byte of information; these characters represent the hexadecimal equivalent of the current information in the virtual storage.

Operation	Operand
DSPLY	xxxxxx

The operand xxxxxx is a six-digit hexadecimal address. Six digits must be entered regardless of the size of the address; addresses of less than six digits must be preceded by zeros.

After the command is entered and the END/ENTER key is pressed, the hexadecimal representation (two characters for each byte) of sixteen bytes of virtual storage will be printed.

Examples are shown below.



```
AR  dsply 00052d
AR    C00340 40404040 40404000 40404040 40
AR  dsply 040820
AR  00622000 0C000103 00040858 00040860
AR  dsply 03fffe
AR  1141D  INVALID ADDRESS
AR  dsply 07afff
AR          00 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000
AR
```

16 bytes from 52D

(6X2K7)

Restrictions

1. If the sixteen bytes cross the boundary from a valid to an invalid address space (see the third restriction, below) only the bytes in the valid address space are displayed, and the following message is issued on SYSLOG:

   1I48I XX BYTES COULD ONLY BE DISPLAYED

2. If the highest available virtual storage address is exceeded before sixteen bytes are printed, the command is terminated. However, the contents of those bytes that fall within the virtual address area are printed.

3. If the specified address is within an invalid address space the following message is issued on SYSLOG:

   1I41D INVALID ADDRESS

   The definition of invalid address space is listed under item three of "Restrictions" in the description of the ALTER command.

When to use

This aid can be used during hands-on debugging, or an operator can be instructed to use it at specific addresses in a program.

For instance, loop count areas, small areas modified by loops, or parts of I/O areas can be dumped or displayed during program execution. The dump information will help during offline program debugging.

Dumps of, and changes to Real and Virtual Address Areas

OPERATOR COMMANDS (DUMP)

The DUMP Command

To activate the DUMP command,press the REQUEST key and enter DUMP. The command allows the operator to display large areas of virtual storage on SYSLST. The SYSLST used may be assigned to any partition, but it must be a printer and it should not be in use by the partition. If the same printer is being used by the partition, the printed output will be a mixture of dump and partition output. If SYSLIST is assigned to a 3211 printer and the printer's indexing feature is being used, a certain number of characters may get lost on each line of the dump. To avoid this, the operator should load a new FCB (forms control buffer) image to disable the indexing feature before he issues the DUMP command. The new FCB image can be loaded either by issuing an LFCB command or by executing the SYSBUFLD program.

Operation	Operand		
DUMP	[S BG Fn BGS FnS PDAREA address, address]	[(BG) (Fn)]	Note 1

Where n can have a value of 1 through the highest foreground partition available in the system.

If the first operand is omitted, the general registers, control registers, and all storage that is currently used by programs, except that used by the supervisor will be dumped. See note 2. The storage used consists of:

- *Real storage not belonging to the page pool*
- *The virtual partitions in which a program is currently running*

Description of the operands:

Operand	Meaning
S	Causes a dump of storage used and the supervisor area, See note 2
[BG Fn]	Causes a dump of the specified partition and its associated registers. If a real-mode program is running in the specified partition, the temporary real partition is dumped. If a virtual-mode program is executed in the specified partition, the whole virtual partition is dumped.
[BGS FnS]	Causes a dump of the same areas as described for the BG/Fn operand. However, the dump will include the supervisor area.
PDAREA	The registers, PD table, PD area, and the alternate address area, if present, will be dumped. (See Section 2, B-3 for details and a description of the PD area.)
address, address,	Specifies the hexadecimal starting and ending addresses of virtual storage, with associated registers, that is to be printed. If the starting address is not on a fullword boundary, the address is rounded down to the first fullword boundary; if the ending address is not on a fullword boundary, the address is rounded up to the first fullword boundary. A minimum of one fullword is dumped, beginning at the start address.

Notes: 1.

BG
Fn
When any of these additional operands are specified, the area of virtual storage specified by the first operand is dumped on the SYSLST assigned to the partition specified by this operand. SYSLST must be a printer and should not be in use by its assigned partition. If the same printer is being used by the partition, the printed output will be a mixture of dump and partition output. There must be no intervening blank between the two operands.

(If this operand is not specified, the SYSLST printer assigned to BG is used. See note 2.)

2.
An indication is given on the dump output whether the dump includes storage areas considered to be invalid address spaces. The definition of invalid address spaces is listed under item three of Restrictions in the description of the ALTER command.

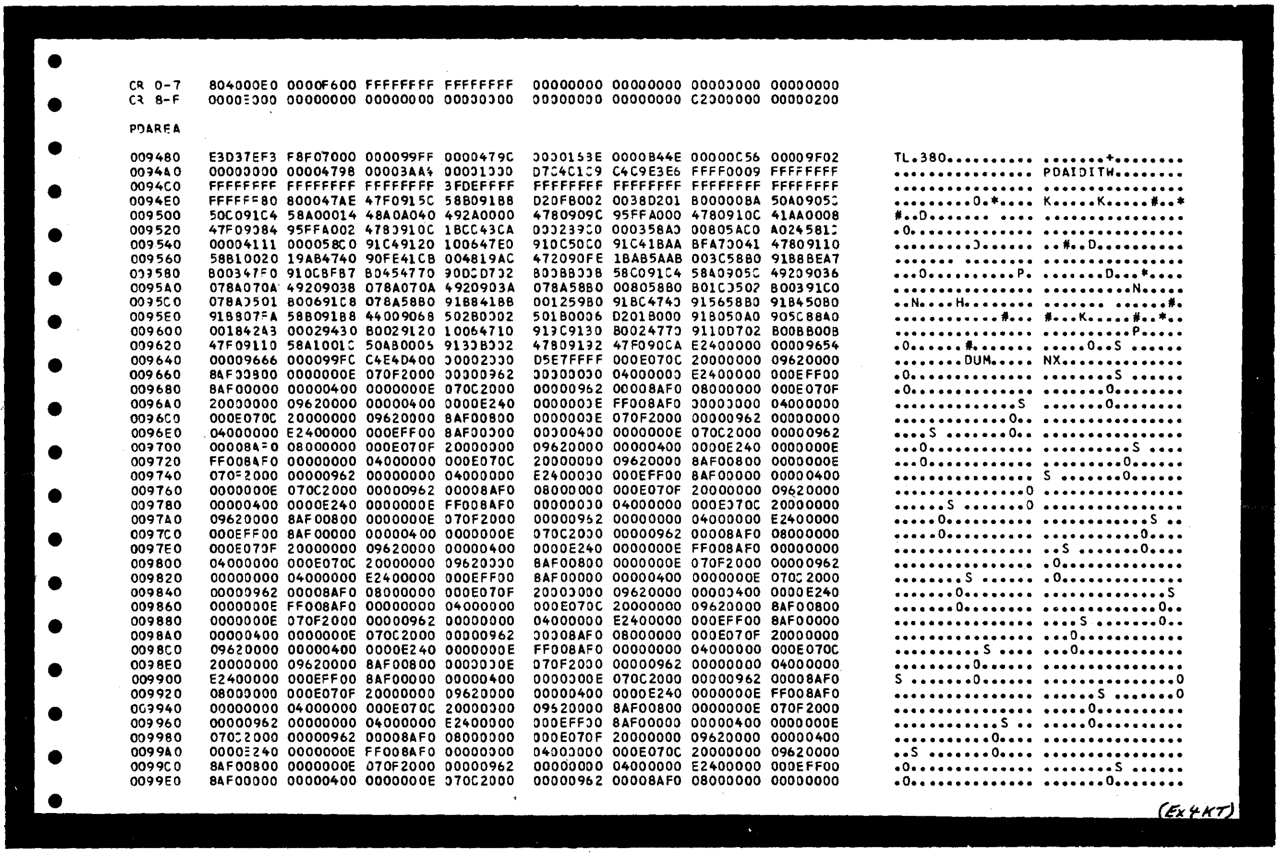
When to use

This command is useful in circumstances similar to those described for the DSPLY command: to obtain information about I/O areas, or areas modified by loops or transients during program execution. The only difference between this command and DSPLY is in the size of the area that can be dumped.

Note on execution of DUMP:

1. *Logical transient routines cannot be checked because the LTA is used by the DUMP transient. The information in the LTA is thus overwritten by the DUMP routine.*
2. *The system will be seized by the DUMP transient for the duration of the dump.*
3. *Output from the DUMP command will not be spooled by POWER/VS.*

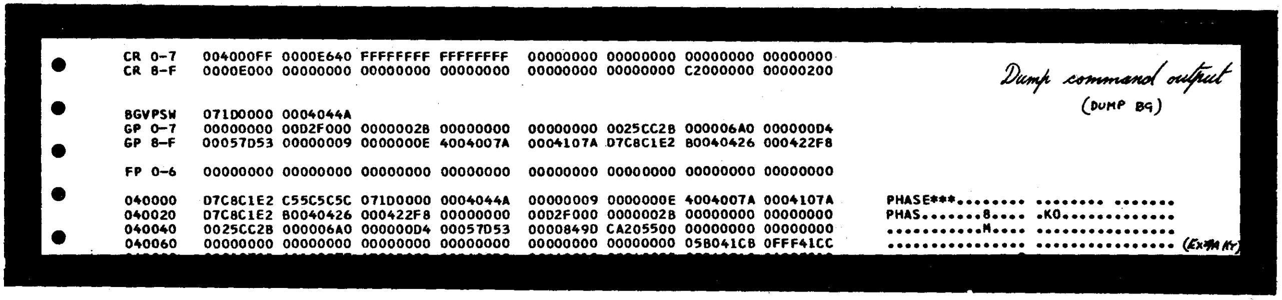
The example below shows part of a dump of the PD area using the DUMP command, when SYSLST ist assigned to a line printer.



```
CR 0-7    804000E0 0000F600 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CR 8-F    0000E000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 C2000000 00000200

PDAREA

009480    E3D37EF3 F8F07000 000099FF 0000479C  0000153E 0000B44E 00000C56 00009F02    TL.380.......... .......+........
0094A0    00000000 00004798 00003AA4 00001000  D7C4C1C9 C4C9E3E6 FFFF0009 FFFFFFFF    ................ PDAIDITW........
0094C0    FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF 3FDEFFFF  FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF    ................ ................
0094E0    FFFFFF80 800047AE 47F0915C 58B091B8  D20FB002 0038D201 B00000BA 50A0905C    .........0.*.... K.....K.....#..*
009500    50C091C4 58A00014 48A0A040 492A0000  4780909C 95FFA000 4780910C 41AA0008    #..D....... .... ................
009520    47F09084 95FFA002 4780910C 1BCC43CA  00023900 000358A0 00805AC0 A024581C    .0.............. ................
009540    00004111 000058C0 91C49120 100647E0  910C50C0 91C41BAA BFA70041 47809110    .........D...... ..#..D..........
009560    58B10020 19AB4740 90FE41CB 004819AC  472090FE 1BAB5AAB 003C5880 91B8BEA7    ....... ........ ................
009580    B00347F0 910CBFB7 B0454770 900CD702  B00BB008 58C091C4 58A0905C 49209036    ...0..........P. .......D...*....
0095A0    078A070A 49209038 078A070A 4920903A  078A58B0 008058B0 B01CD502 B00391C0    ................ ..........N.....
0095C0    078AD501 B00691C8 078A58B0 91B841BB  001259B0 91BC4740 915658B0 91B450B0    ..N....H........ ...............#.
0095E0    91B807FA 58B091B8 44009068 502B0002  501B0006 D2018000 91B050A0 905C88A0    ............#... #...K.....#..*..
009600    001842A3 00029430 B0029120 10064710  913C9130 B0024770 9110D702 B00BB00B    ................ ..........P.....
009620    47F09110 58A1001C 50AB0005 9130B002  47809192 47F090CA E2400000 00009654    .0......#....... .....0..S ......
009640    00009666 000099FC C4E4D400 00002000  D5E7FFFF 000E070C 20000000 09620000    ........DUM..... NX..............
009660    8AF00800 0000000E 070F2000 00000962  00000000 04000000 E2400000 000EFF00    .0.............. ........S ......
009680    8AF00000 00000400 0000000E 070C2000  00000962 00008AF0 08000000 000E070F    .0.............. .......0........
0096A0    20000000 09620000 00000400 0000E240  0000000E FF008AF0 00000000 04000000    ..............S  .......0........
0096C0    000E070C 20000000 09620000 8AF00800  0000000E 070F2000 00000962 00000000    .............0.. ................
0096E0    04000000 E2400000 000EFF00 8AF00000  00000400 0000000E 070C2000 00000962    ....S .......0.. ................
009700    00008AF0 08000000 000E070F 20000000  09620000 00000400 0000E240 0000000E    ...0............ ..........S ....
009720    FF008AF0 00000000 04000000 000E070C  20000000 09620000 8AF00800 0000000E    ...0............ .........0......
009740    070F2000 00000962 00000000 04000000  E2400000 000EFF00 8AF00000 00000400    ................ S .......0......
009760    0000000E 070C2000 00000962 00008AF0  08000000 000E070F 20000000 09620000    ...............0 ................
009780    00000400 0000E240 0000000E FF008AF0  00000000 04000000 000E070C 20000000    ......S .......0 ................
0097A0    09620000 8AF00800 0000000E 070F2000  00000962 00000000 04000000 E2400000    .....0.......... ............S ..
0097C0    000EFF00 8AF00000 00000400 0000000E  070C2000 00000962 00008AF0 08000000    .....0.......... ...........0....
0097E0    000E070F 20000000 09620000 00000400  0000E240 0000000E FF008AF0 00000000    ................ ..S .......0....
009800    04000000 000E070C 20000000 09620000  8AF00800 0000000E 070F2000 00000962    ................ .0..............
009820    00000000 04000000 E2400000 000EFF00  8AF00000 00000400 0000000E 070C2000    ........S ...... .0..............
009840    00000962 00008AF0 08000000 000E070F  20000000 09620000 00000400 0000E240    .......0........ ..............S 
009860    0000000E FF008AF0 00000000 04000000  000E070C 20000000 09620000 8AF00800    .......0........ .............0..
009880    0000000E 070F2000 00000962 00000000  04000000 E2400000 000EFF00 8AF00000    ................ ....S .......0..
0098A0    00000400 0000000E 070C2000 00000962  00008AF0 08000000 000E070F 20000000    ................ ...0............
0098C0    09620000 00000400 0000E240 0000000E  FF008AF0 00000000 04000000 000E070C    ..........S .... ...0............
0098E0    20000000 09620000 8AF00800 0000000E  070F2000 00000962 00000000 04000000    .........0...... ................
009900    E2400000 000EFF00 8AF00000 00000400  0000000E 070C2000 00000962 00008AF0    S .......0...... ...............0
009920    08000000 000E070F 20000000 09620000  00000400 0000E240 0000000E FF008AF0    ................ ......S .......0
009940    00000000 04000000 000E070C 20000000  09620000 8AF00800 0000000E 070F2000    ................ .....0..........
009960    00000962 00000000 04000000 E2400000  000EFF00 8AF00000 00000400 0000000E    ............S .. .....0..........
009980    070C2000 00000962 00008AF0 08000000  000E070F 20000000 09620000 00000400    ...........0.... ................
0099A0    0000E240 0000000E FF008AF0 00000000  04000000 000E070C 20000000 09620000    ..S .......0.... ................
0099C0    8AF00800 0000000E 070F2000 00000962  00000000 04000000 E2400000 000EFF00    .0.............. ........S ......
0099E0    8AF00000 00000400 0000000E 070C2000  00000962 00008AF0 08000000 00000000    .0.............. .......0........
```

(Ex4KT)

The example below shows the beginning of a dump of the BG partition using the command DUMP BG when SYSLST is assigned to a line printer.



```
CR 0-7    004000FF 0000E640 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CR 8-F    0000E000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 C2000000 00000200

BGVPSW    071D0000 0004044A
GP 0-7    00000000 00D2F000 0000002B 00000000  00000000 0025CC2B 000006A0 000000D4
GP 8-F    00057D53 00000009 0000000E 4004007A  0004107A D7C8C1E2 80040426 000422F8

FP 0-6    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

040000    D7C8C1E2 C55C5C5C 071D0000 0004044A  00000009 0000000E 4004007A 0004107A    PHASE***........ ........ .......
040020    D7C8C1E2 80040426 000422F8 00000000  00D2F000 0000002B 00000000 00000000    PHAS.......8.... .K0.............
040040    0025CC2B 000006A0 000000D4 00057D53  0000849D CA205500 00000000 00000000    ...........M.... ................
040060    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 05B041CB 0FFF41CC    ................ ................
```

Dump command output
(DUMP BG)

(Ex4M Kr)

Dumps of, and changes to Real and Virtual Address Areas

SYSTEM DUMP

// OPTION DUMP statement

If this statement is included in the job stream a dump of the partition, the supervisor and/or the SVA will be printed on SYSLST, whenever a program is canceled either by the operator or by other cancel conditions. The dump includes a printout of the supervisor area, and if the program check is within the SVA, a dump of the SVA or parts of it. For this reason the dump is often referred to as a SYSTEM DUMP.

Note: *There is no need to insert the // OPTION DUMP statement in a job stream if the default option of the DUMP parameter has been specified in the STDJC macro during system generation. If, however, the dump is not required when abnormal termination occurs during execution of a particular job, the // OPTION NODUMP statement must be included in the job stream.*

To enable the // OPTION DUMP statement to operate, one of two types of system dumps must be cataloged into your system during system generation:

- A standard system dump, whose printed output is in hexadecimal code
- A translating system dump, whose output is printed in hexadecimal and alphameric codes.

The dump output includes the following:

- General registers
- Floating point registers, if FP is specified for the system
- Control registers
- Active communication region address (See Section 4 for a description)
- Supervisor (see note below)
- PD area, if PD is specified for the system (see B-3 in this section for details)
- Label length
- Partition identifier: BG, F1, F2, etc.
- Temporary real or virtual partition.
- The Shared Virtual Area (See note 2 below).

Note 1: *The LTA (Logical Transient Area) is used to contain the dump program. Therefore, the LTA printed in the dump will always contain the B-transients $$BDMPBC (if the dump is directed to a line printed or tape unit) or $$BDMPDC (if the dump is directed to a disk).*

Note 2: *If a program check occurs in the SVA before the dump logical transients are loaded and have control, a dump of the SVA is executed. Even if the program check occurs in a phase within the SVA, the phase name of which has been deleted from the SDL (System Directory List) before the dump transients have control, parts of the SVA are dumped that contain the phase in which the program check occurred. If the SDL is not active when the DUMP is started, the system GETVIS area is dumped.*

When to use

Insert this statement into job streams for new, modified, or untested programs. The partition dump and general register dump can be analyzed and the information obtained will help during offline program debugging,

// OPTION PARTDUMP statement

This statement will have the same effect as the // OPTION DUMP statement, except that the supervisor will not be dumped in its entirety. Of the active communication region address, the supervisor, and the PD area, only the addresses and contents of the following supervisor control blocks will be printed:

- partition communication region
- PUB table
- PUBOWNER table
- partition LUB table
- JIB table
- partition DIB table

Other information printed is the same as with the // OPTION DUMP statement.

Note: *The PARTDUMP option can be specified during system generation in the STDJC macro (DUMP=PART).*

When to use

If you do not need the entire contents of the supervisor, use this statement instead of // OPTION DUMP.

How to use the dump output

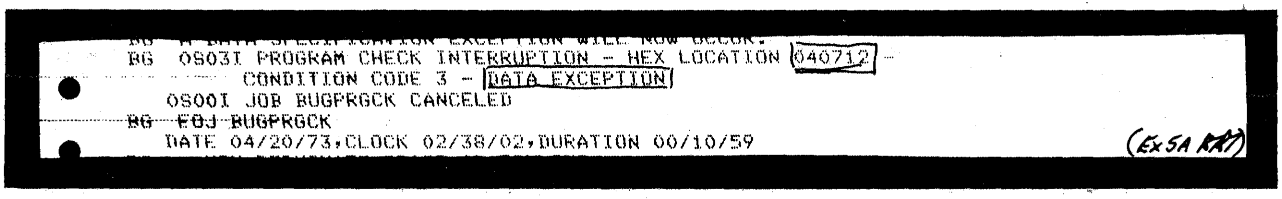
Begin the analysis by examining the error message issued on SYSLOG and/or on SYSLST. If the program check occurred within the SVA, the message

PART OF SVA WHICH CAUSES THE ERROR

is printed after the dump of the partition in which the program is running, or if the entire program is running in the SVA, the message is printed after the dump of the program save area. A hexadecimal dump, including storage of the SVA, or a dump of the phase running in the SVA addresses in which the program check occurred — follows the message.

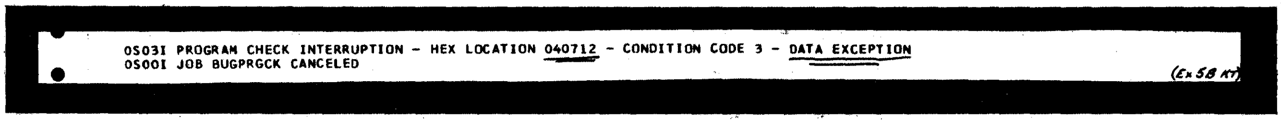
The example below illustrates how to use the system dump in conjunction with program listings and the linkage editor map in order to isolate a data exception program check occurring in a program running in a BGV partition.

Step 1: Check for messages on SYSLOG and/or SYSLST. From the message obtain the address at which the interrupt occurred and reason for the program check.



```
BG  0S03I PROGRAM CHECK INTERRUPTION - HEX LOCATION 040712 -
          CONDITION CODE 3 - DATA EXCEPTION
    0S00I JOB BUGPRGCK CANCELED
BG  EOJ BUGPRGCK
    DATE 04/20/73,CLOCK 02/38/02,DURATION 00/10/59
```

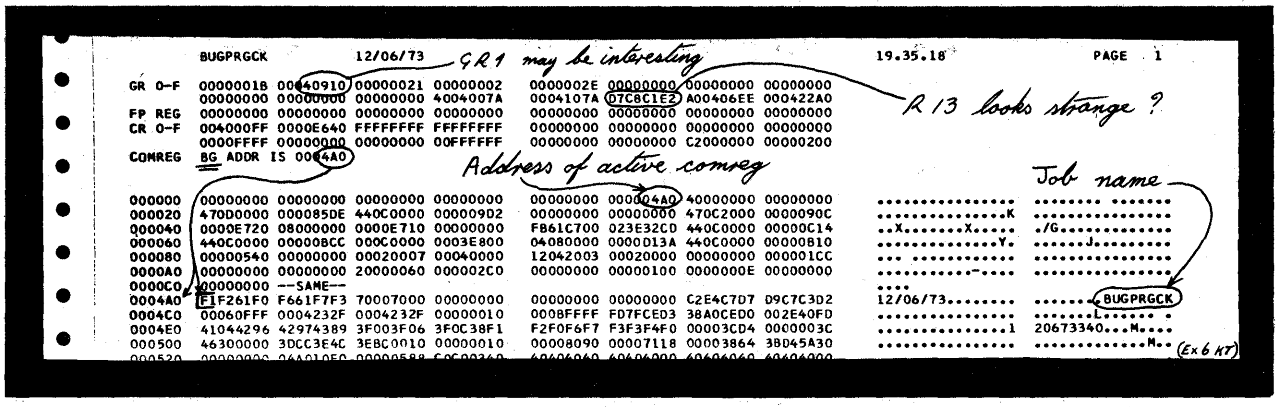
(Ex 5A KT)



```
0S03I PROGRAM CHECK INTERRUPTION - HEX LOCATION 040712 - CONDITION CODE 3 - DATA EXCEPTION
0S00I JOB BUGPRGCK CANCELED
```

(Ex 5B KT)

Step 2: Locate the register values printed at the beginning of the system dump. Scan the contents of register for unreasonable values. (This may help in later problem analysis.)



```
         BUGPRGCK          12/06/73                                                19.35.18                  PAGE  1

GR 0-F   0000001B 00040910 00000021 00000002   0000002E 00000000 00000000 00000000
         00000000 00000000 00000000 4004007A   0004107A D7C8C1E2 A00406EE 000422A0
FP REG   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CR 0-F   004000FF 0000E640 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
         0000FFFF 00000000 00000000 00FFFFFF   00000000 00000000 C2000000 00000200
COMREG   BG ADDR IS 0004A0

000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 000004A0 40000000 00000000   ................  ....... .......
000020   470D0000 000085DE 440C0000 000009D2   00000000 00000000 470C2000 0000090C   ...............K  ................
000040   0000E720 08000000 0000E710 00000000   FB61C700 023E32CD 440C0000 00000C14   ..X.......X.....  ./G.............
000060   440C0000 00000BCC 000C0000 0003E800   04080000 0000D13A 440C0000 00000B10   ..............Y.  ......J.........
000080   00000540 00000000 00020007 00040000   12042003 00020000 00000000 000001CC   ... ............  ................
0000A0   00000000 00000000 20000060 000002C0   00000000 00000100 0000000E 00000000   ..........-.....  ................
0000C0   00000000 --SAME--                                                            ....
0004A0   F1F261F0 F661F7F3 70007000 00000000   00000000 00000000 C2E4C7D7 D9C7C3D2   12/06/73........  ........BUGPRGCK
0004C0   00060FFF 0004232F 0004232F 00000010   000BFFFF FD7FCED3 38A0CED0 002E40FD   ................  .......L...... .
0004E0   41044296 42974389 3F003F06 3F0C38F1   F2F0F6F7 F3F3F4F0 00003CD4 0000003C   ...............1  20673340...M....
000500   46300000 3DCC3E4C 3EBC0010 00000010   00008090 00007118 00003864 3B045A30   ................  ..............M..
```

GR 1 may be interesting

R 13 looks strange ?

Address of active comreg

Job name

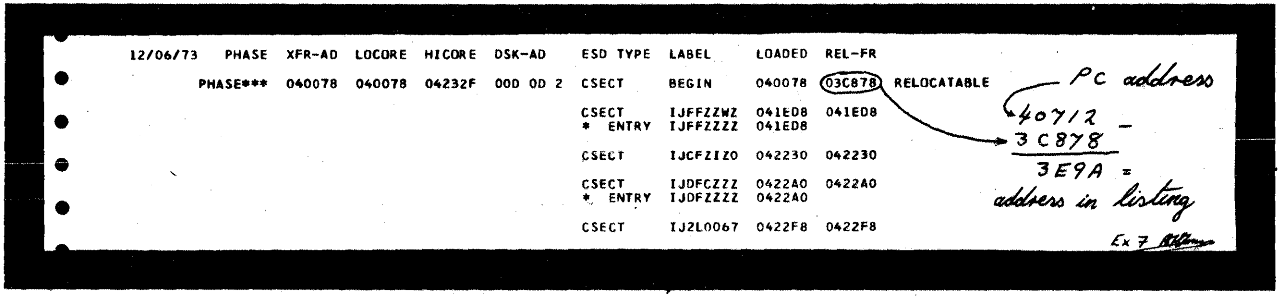
(Ex 6 KT)

SYSTEM DUMP

Step 3: Locate the linkage editor map and obtain the relocation factor. Subtract this value from the address given in the program check message.

In case of a program check in the SVA, the relocation factor applicable is obtained as follows:

1. Subtract the instruction address printed in the program check message from the first address printed in the dump of the SVA.
2. Add the result to the start address printed in the assembly listing for the program or phase causing the error.

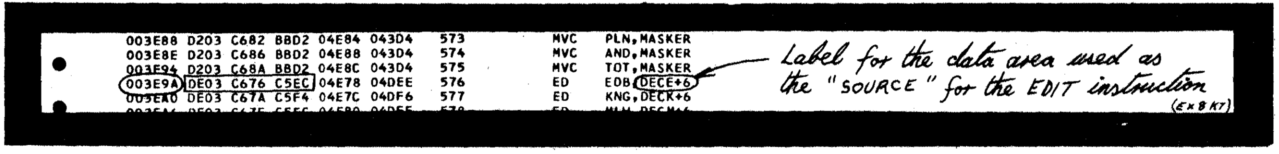


```
12/06/73   PHASE     XFR-AD  LOCORE  HICORE  DSK-AD     ESD TYPE   LABEL      LOADED  REL-FR
           PHASE***  040078  040078  04232F  00D 0D 2   CSECT      BEGIN      040078  03C878  RELOCATABLE

                                                        CSECT      IJFFZZWZ   041ED8  041ED8
                                                        *  ENTRY   IJFFZZZZ   041ED8

                                                        CSECT      IJCFZIZO   042230  042230

                                                        CSECT      IJDFCZZZ   0422A0  0422A0
                                                        *  ENTRY   IJDFZZZZ   0422A0

                                                        CSECT      IJ2L0067   0422F8  0422F8
```

PC address
40712 −
3C878
3E9A = address in listing

Ex 7

Step 4: Locate the resulting address (from step 3) in the program listing. This will give the failing instruction.

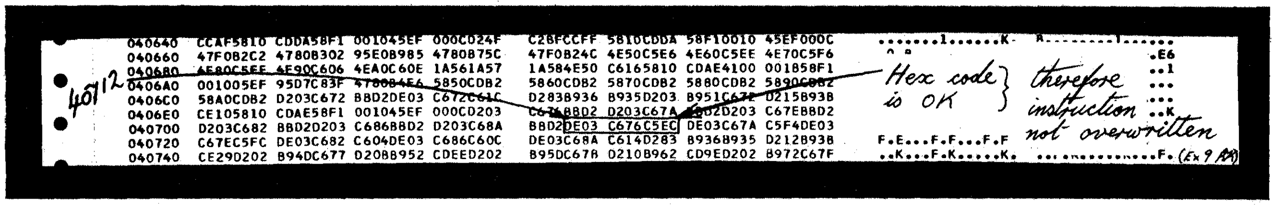


```
003E88 D203 C682 BBD2 04E84 043D4    573         MVC   PLN,MASKER
003E8E D203 C686 BBD2 04E88 043D4    574         MVC   AND,MASKER
003E94 D203 C68A BBD2 04E8C 043D4    575         MVC   TOT,MASKER
003E9A DE03 C676 C5EC 04E78 04DEE    576         ED    EDB,DECE+6
003EA0 DE03 C67A C5F4 04E7C 04DF6    577         ED    KNG,DECK+6
```

Label for the data area used as the "SOURCE" for the EDIT instruction

(Ex 8 KT)

Step 5: Compare the hexadecimal code for the instruction in the program listing with the code in the dump. It should be the same.



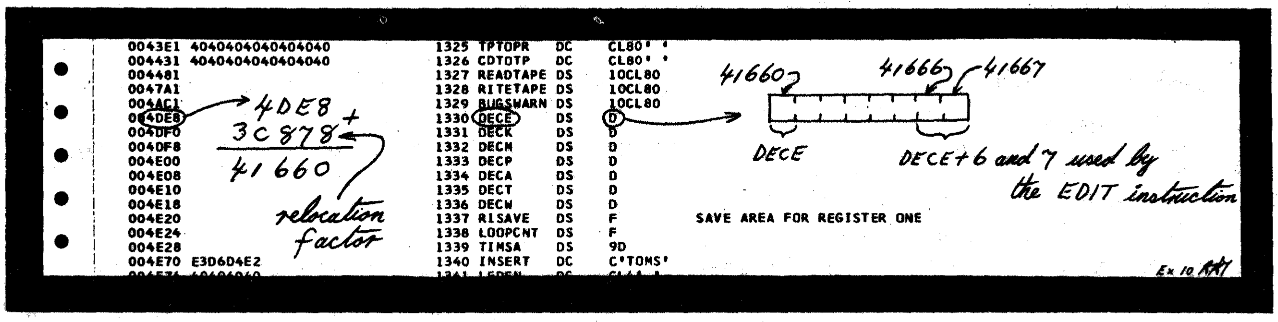
```
040640  CCAF5810 CDDA58F1 001045EF 000CD24F   C28FCCFF 5810CDDA 58F10010 45EF000C   .......1......K-  A........1......
040660  47F0B2C2 4780B302 95E0B985 4780B75C   47F0B24C 4E50C5E6 4E60C5EE 4E70C5F6   ^ ^                             .E6
040680  4E80C5EE 4E90C606 4EA0C60E 1A561A57   1A584E50 C6165810 CDAE4100 001858F1                                   ..1
0406A0  001005EF 95D7C83F 4780B4E6 5850CDB2   5860CDB2 5870CDB2 5880CDB2 5890CDB2                                   ...
0406C0  58A0CDB2 D203C672 BBD2DE03 C672C61C   D283B936 B935D203 B951C672 D215B93B                                   ...
0406E0  CE105810 CDAE58F1 001045EF 000CD203   C676BBD2 D203C67A BBD2D203 C67EBBD2                                   ..K
040700  D203C682 BBD2D203 C686BBD2 D203C68A   BBD2DE03 C676C5EC DE03C67A C5F4DE03
040720  C67EC5FC DE03C682 C604DE03 C686C60C   DE03C68A C614D283 B936B935 D212B93B   F.E...F.F...F.F
040740  CE29D202 B94DC677 D20BB952 CDEED202   B95DC67B 0210B962 CD9ED202 B972C67F   ..K...F.K.....K.  ...............F.
```

40712

Hex code is OK } therefore instruction not overwritten

(Ex 9 KT)

Step 6: Locate the location in the program listing that defines the data area used by the failing instruction. Use the relocation factor from the linkage editor map to calculate the address of the data area in the dump.



```
0043E1 4040404040404040          1325 TPTOPR   DC    CL80' '
004431 4040404040404040          1326 CDTOTP   DC    CL80' '
004481                           1327 READTAPE DS    10CL80
0047A1                           1328 RITETAPE DS    10CL80
004AC1                           1329 BUGSWARN DS    10CL80
004DE8                           1330 DECE     DS    D
004DF0                           1331 DECK     DS    D
004DF8                           1332 DECM     DS    D
004E00                           1333 DECP     DS    D
004E08                           1334 DECA     DS    D
004E10                           1335 DECT     DS    D
004E18                           1336 DECN     DS    D
004E20                           1337 R1SAVE   DS    F          SAVE AREA FOR REGISTER ONE
004E24                           1338 LOOPCNT  DS    F
004E28                           1339 TIMSA    DS    9D
004E70 E3D6D4E2                  1340 INSERT   DC    C'TOMS'
```

4DE8 +
3C878
41660
relocation factor

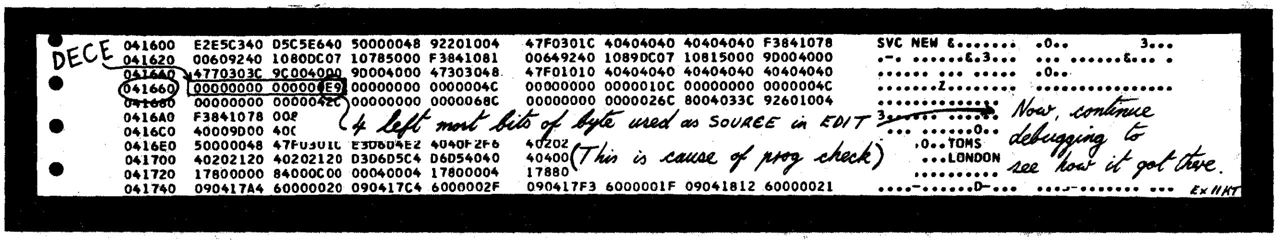
41660 41666 41667

DECE

DECE+6 and 7 used by the EDIT instruction

Ex 10 KT

Step 7: Locate the data area used by the instruction in the dump. Check if the data is specified for the failing instruction. If it is not, continue by identifying the point in the program listing at which the data is prepared.



```
041600  E2E5C340 D5C5E640 50000048 92201004   47F0301C 40404040 40404040 F3841078   SVC NEW &.......  .0..        3...
041620  00609240 1080DC07 10785000 F3841081   00649240 1089DC07 10815000 9D004000   .-. ......&.3...  ... ......&... .
041640  4770303C 9C004000 9D004000 47303048   47F01010 40404040 40404040 40404040   ...... ... .....  .0..
041660  00000000 000000E9 00000000 0000004C   00000000 0000010C 00000000 0000004C   .......Z........  ................
041680  00000000 0000042C 00000000 0000068C   00000000 0000026C 8004033C 92601004   ................
0416A0  F3841078 00                                                                 3............
0416C0  40009D00 40                                                                 ... ......0..
0416E0  50000048 47F0301C E3D6D4E2 4040F2F6   40202                                 .0...TOMS
041700  40202120 40202120 D3D6D5C4 D6D54040   40400                                 ...LONDON
041720  17800000 84000C00 00040004 17800004   17880                                 .........
041740  090417A4 60000020 090417C4 6000002F   090417F3 6000001F 09041812 60000021   ....-......D-...  ....-....... ...
```

DECE

4 left most bits of byte used as SOURCE in EDIT (This is cause of prog check)

Now, continue debugging to see how it got there.

Ex 11 KT

DUMPGEN

The IBM program DUMPGEN allows you to generate a stand-alone dump program (REAL DUMP) that must be used to obtain information about the system under certain conditions of system malfunction.

The dump consists of a printout of real storage (except bytes X'00'–X'17', X'40'–X'4B', X'BA'–X'BB' and 216 bytes of a non-critical area in the supervisor). Two types of dump programs can be generated using DUMPGEN:

- Translating dump
- Formatting dump.

Both programs produce a conventional dump with translation. In addition, the formatting dump produces a pre-formatted printout of the DOS/VS interface tables. This dump is generated if the DUMPGEN option FORMAT=YES is specified.

Executing DUMPGEN

Before being able to execute DUMPGEN you must catalog it to the core image library. The DUMPGEN program may be executed in any partition. Before executing it with the job control statement or command

```
// EXEC DUMPGEN
```

the output device must be assigned. The output device must be assigned to SYSPCH for cards or tape, and to SYS006 for diskette. The DLBL statement for diskette must be:

```
// DLBL IJSYS06, 'filename' ,, DU
```

All DUMPGEN control statement will be read from SYSIPT.

Note that SDAIDS may not be initiated during execution of DUMPGEN. (SDAIDS are described in Section 2-B.) The two types of control statements used with DUMPGEN are ASSGN and OPTN, described as follows:

ASSGN Statement: ASSGN defines the output device which will be used by the stand-alone dump program. This statement should not be confused with the // ASSGN job control statement.

Name	Operation	Operand
(blank)	ASSGN	SYSLST, X 'cuu'

SYSLST	The only valid logical unit assignment.
X'cuu'	Must define the address of the SYSLST printer. If the ASSGN statement is omitted, then X'00E' is assumed.

DUMPGEN AND STAND-ALONE DUMP

OPTN statement: OPTN defines the type of output generated by the DUMPGEN program.

Name	Operation	Operand
(blank)	OPTN	INTR= NO YES DECKS= 1 nnnnnnnn PPOOL= NO YES FORMAT= NO YES DSKTIPL= NO YES TAPEIPL= NO YES

Operands for the DUMPGEN option statement.

INTR YES produces a DUMP program that, when loaded, enters the WAIT state. Either press the INTERRUPT button on the CPU operating panel to print the output on X'00E', or press the STOP button and then START button of the printer desired for the output device.
NO produces a DUMP program that, when loaded, prints out the contents of real storage either on the SYSLST printer defined with the ASSGN statement or on X'00E'.

DECKS Specifies the desired number of REALDUMP copies to be punched out on the card-punch or written on diskette or tape. nnnnnnnn may be any decimal number from 1 to 99,999,999. A blank card separates each deck produced. If DECKS is omitted, one REALDUMP program is produced.

PPOOL YES produces a dump program that, after printing out real storage, will print the formatted contents of the Boundary Box and the contents of the real storage in sequence of ascending virtual addresses. If NO is specified, the last two items are not printed.

FORMAT YES produces a translating stand-alone dump that formats and displays the DOS/VS supervisor tables after displaying the contents of real storage. This formatted display depends upon the location of the communications region.
If the communications region cannot be related, the program is terminated when the formatted display is to occur.
In this case the following message is printed on the dump output:

```
COULD NOT FIND COMREG BETWEEN C0 AND A00,
FORMATTING WILL NOT OCCUR
```

If the information to be formatted has been destroyed, results are unpredictable.

DSKTIPL If YES is specified and SYS006 is assigned to a diskette I/O unit, the stand-alone REALDUMP program written on diskette may be IPLed directly from the diskette.
If NO is specified, or DSKTIPL is omitted and SYSPCH is assigned to a diskette I/O unit, the stand-alone REALDUMP program is written on diskette with each record preceded by an ASA control character.

TAPEIPL If YES is specified and SYSPCH is assigned to a tape unit, the stand-alone dump written on tape may be IPLed directly from the tape unit.
If NO is specified, or TAPEIPL is omitted and SYSPCH is assigned to a tape unit, the stand-alone dump records are written on tape preceded by an ASA control character.

Control statements for the DUMPGEN operands

Control statements may be specified in any order; however, the following rules apply:

- All statements may be omitted, but if they are, DUMPGEN assigns printer X‘00E‘, INTR=NO, DECKS=1, DSKTIPL=NO, FORMAT=NO, and PPOOL=NO options and the output will be on the device assigned to SYSPCH (with or without ASA control character, depending on the device type).
- Only one operation and only one operand per control statement is allowed.
- The last statement processed of a duplicate operation overrides all previous statements of the same operation with similar operands (if DECKS =2 is followed by DECKS=5, five decks are punched).
- The name field must be blank.
- Decimal operands may contain leading zeros.
- One or more blanks must follow the operand if comments are to be made.

Job stream examples

1. To create a stand-alone dump program on cards or tape:

```
// JOB CARD DUMP
// ASSGN SYSPCH,X‘cuu‘
// EXEC DUMPGEN
   ASSGN SYSLST,X‘00F‘
   OPTN FORMAT = YES
   OPTN PPOOL = YES
   OPTN DECKS = 1
/*
/&
```

   This will create a single stand-alone dump program on cards. The program will use the printer X‘00F‘ for dump output.

2. To create a stand-alone dump program on diskette:

```
// JOB DISKETTE DUMP
// DLBL IJSYS06, ‘filename‘,,DU
// EXTENT
// ASSGN SYS006, DISKETTE
// EXEC DUMPGEN
   OPTN DSKTIPL=YES
   OPTN FORMAT=YES
   OPTN PPOOL=YES
   OPTN DECKS = 1
/*
/&
```

   This will create one single stand-alone dump program on diskette. The program will use the default output printer X’00E‘, as no ASSGN statement was provided.

Note: If a 3211 is the only printer in your installation, the indexing feature should be used with great care; shifting the print line to the left or too far to the right causes loss of a certain number of characters on each line of the dump.

DUMPGEN AND STAND-ALONE DUMP

DUMPGEN messages

The functions of DUMPGEN-to-operator error message routines are:

- Cancel the job if SYSLOG is not a 3215/3210 or a System/370 Model 125/115 video display unit.
- Reissue the message if operator response is to press the CANCEL key
- Process an operator response of END/ENTER as IGNORE
- Cancel the job if operator response is CANCEL
- Ignore the control statement in question when the operator response is IGNORE.

If none of the preceding operator responses is issued, then DUMPGEN assumes that a correction has been made and processes it.

Stand-alone Dump Program (REALDUMP)

This program is generated for your installation using the IBM program DUMPGEN.

DUMPGEN produces a dump program that is either punched into a card deck or stored on magnetic tape or diskette. When required, the dump program thus generated can be loaded into the system via the standard IPL procedure.

The stand-alone dump program that is generated by DUMPGEN provides either a conventional dump or a formatted dump, depending on the FORMAT option used in the DUMPGEN program.

Operation

During execution of the stand-alone dump program, a non-critical area in the supervisor is used to load the program. The LOAD ADDRESS of the non-critical area is punched (in decimal) in the first record of the stand-alone dump program punched by the DUMPGEN program. Because of this use of the non-critical area it is recommended to use the stand-alone program for a system using a supervisor that was used for the generation of that dump.

The conventional dump prints the contents of real storage locations, but does not dump the floating point registers. In addition to the areas dumped by the conventional dump, the formatted dump prints the DOS/VS interface tables in a more readable form.

For both types of dump the following is printed:

1. The contents of the general registers, the old and new PSWs, the interruption codes, CSW, CAW, and TIMER.
2. The contents of real storage in 2K blocks. Each block is preceded by a sequence number.
3. At the end of the real storage dump, page address and status information is printed that contains the following information for each page frame:
    - The virtual address
    - The real address of the associated page
    - The sequence number of the 2K block
    - Information that indicates whether the contents of the page frames has been changed.
4. The contents of the control registers are printed after page address and status information.
5. Depending on the options selected, the following then occurs:

    If PPOOL=YES
    - The formatted contents of the boundary box is printed after the control registers.
    - The contents of real storage is printed in 2K blocks in sequence of ascending virtual addresses.

If FORMAT=YES,
the formatted contents of the tables listed below are printed at the end of the dump.

PARTITION SAVE AREAS
COMREGS
PIBs
AP SUBTASK PIBs (if AP supported)
LUBs
PCIL LUBs (if PCIL supported)
PUB
ERROR RECOVERY BLOCK
CHANNEL QUEUE
FLOATING POINT REGISTERS
COPIED AND TRANSLATED CCB
FIXINF EXT. BLOCKS
COPIED AND TRANSLATED CHANNEL PROGRAM
IDAL BLOCK QUEUE
FIXINF BLOCK
BOUNDARY BOX
SEGMENT TABLE
PAGE TABLE
PAGE FRAME TABLE and PAGE FRAME TABLE EXT
SELECTION POOL

The full names of these tables, their contents, locations, and meaning to the system programmer during offline program debugging are found in Section 4.

An example of the formatted output of these tables is given in Appendix G.

The two following illustrations show the information that is printed after executing the dump program.

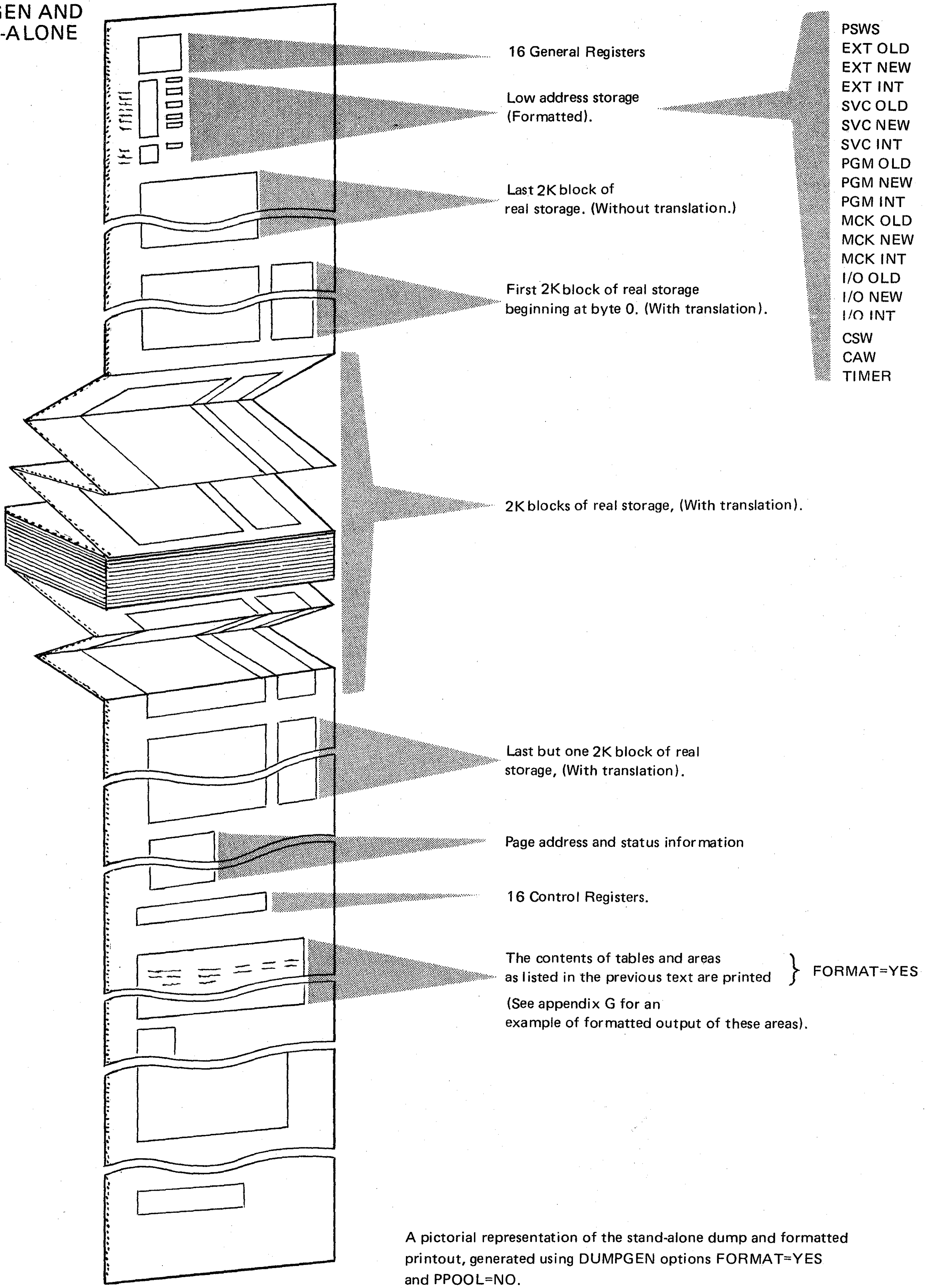
When to use

The stand-alone dump program must be used whenever the severity of a system malfunction, such as a loop or hard wait state, prevents alternative methods of obtaining system information that aids offline debugging.

Flowcharts in Section 3 indicate when to execute the stand-alone dump program.

Dumps of, and changes to Real and Virtual Address Areas

DUMPGEN AND STAND-ALONE DUMP



16 General Registers

Low address storage (Formatted).

PSWS
EXT OLD
EXT NEW
EXT INT
SVC OLD
SVC NEW
SVC INT
PGM OLD
PGM NEW
PGM INT
MCK OLD
MCK NEW
MCK INT
I/O OLD
I/O NEW
I/O INT
CSW
CAW
TIMER

Last 2K block of real storage. (Without translation.)

First 2K block of real storage beginning at byte 0. (With translation).

2K blocks of real storage, (With translation).

Last but one 2K block of real storage, (With translation).

Page address and status information

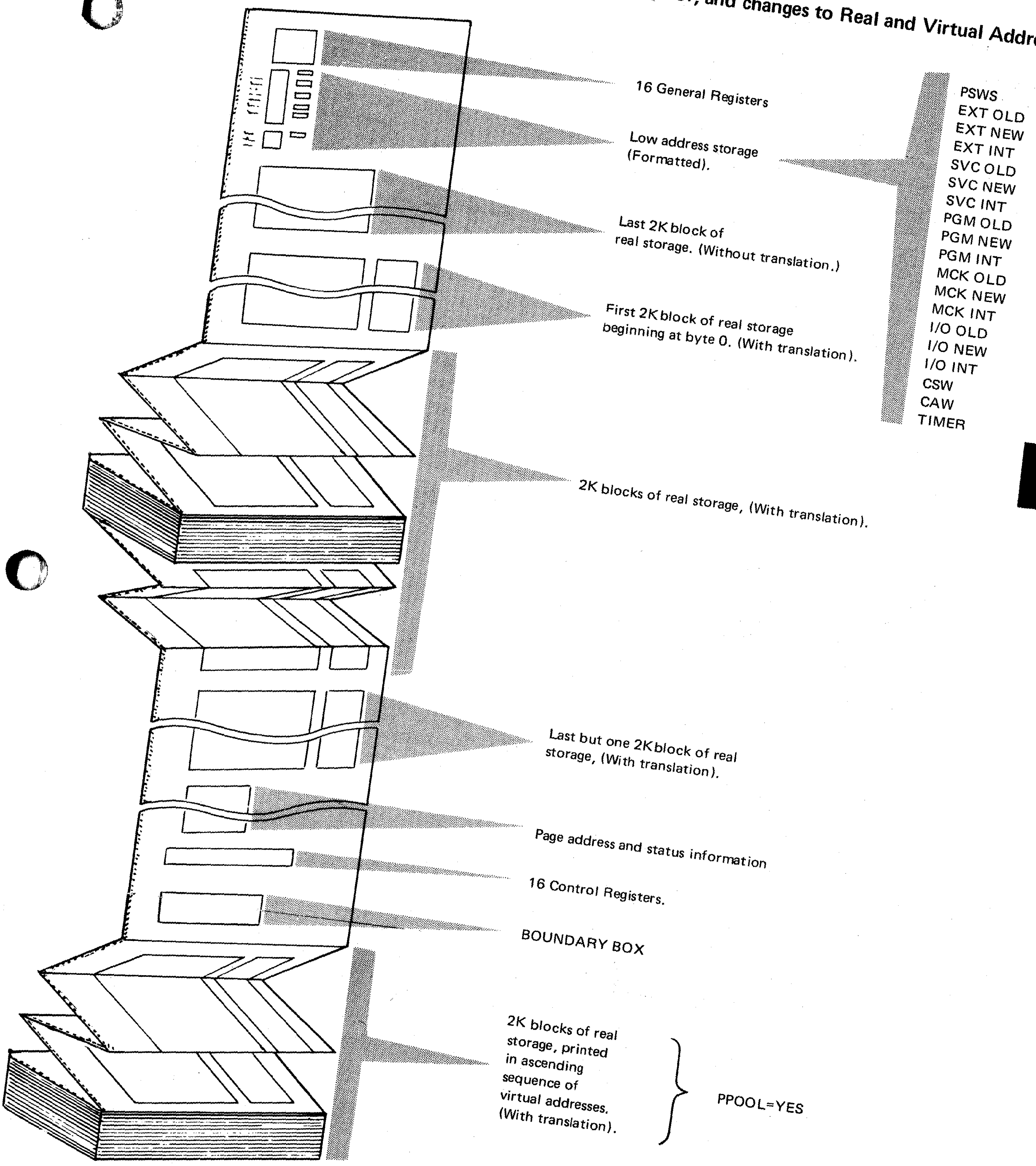
16 Control Registers.

The contents of tables and areas as listed in the previous text are printed } FORMAT=YES

(See appendix G for an example of formatted output of these areas).

A pictorial representation of the stand-alone dump and formatted printout, generated using DUMPGEN options FORMAT=YES and PPOOL=NO.

Dumps of, and changes to Real and Virtual Address Areas



A pictorial representation of the stand-alone dump unformatted printout, generated using DUMPGEN options FORMAT=NO, and PPOOL=YES

DUMPGEN AND STAND-ALONE DUMP

A note to the operators

Before the stand-alone dump program is executed, the operator must dump, or display and note, the contents of bytes X'00' through X'17', X'40' through X'4B', X'BA', and X'BB' of low address storage. (The contents of these bytes will be destroyed when the dump program is loaded.) It may be important to the programmer to have a note of the contents of the control registers at the time of the error. This can be done by (1) executing the store status function or (2) dumping or displaying the control registers using the ALTER/DISPLAY feature described in Section 2-D. The operator should also display and note the current PSW before executing the dump. Also there may be a need to dump the page data set after executing the stand-alone dump. For example, the programmer may have made a request for a "SYSVIS dump" after the execution of a stand-alone dump. The flowchart shown opposite indicates the procedure for loading and executing the stand-alone program.

A note to the programmers

To ease the task of locating and interpreting the contents of control blocks and tables during offline debugging, generate the formatted dump program (FORMAT=YES).

A note to IBM SE/CE

For any System/370 supporting RAS the serial number and System/370 Model type is stored in the first 8 bytes of the RAS linkage area, the address of which is located at displacement X'70' of SYSCOM.

How to use

Initially the following listed areas should be examined, for what appears to be unexpected information.

1. General registers. }
2. Current PSW and old PSWs. } See note.
3. From the PIB table locate the partition in control at the time of the error.
4. Registers and the PSW in the partition save area.
5. Using the program listing of the program that was running in the failing partition, scan the I/O areas, instructions, intermediate results, and operands in areas you consider critical to the program.
6. Use the linkage editor map to locate where the system should load the phases.
7. For further analysis, check the PUB table for any I/O request left outstanding, and, depending on the type of the program in error, check the CCB/DTF table and label save areas.

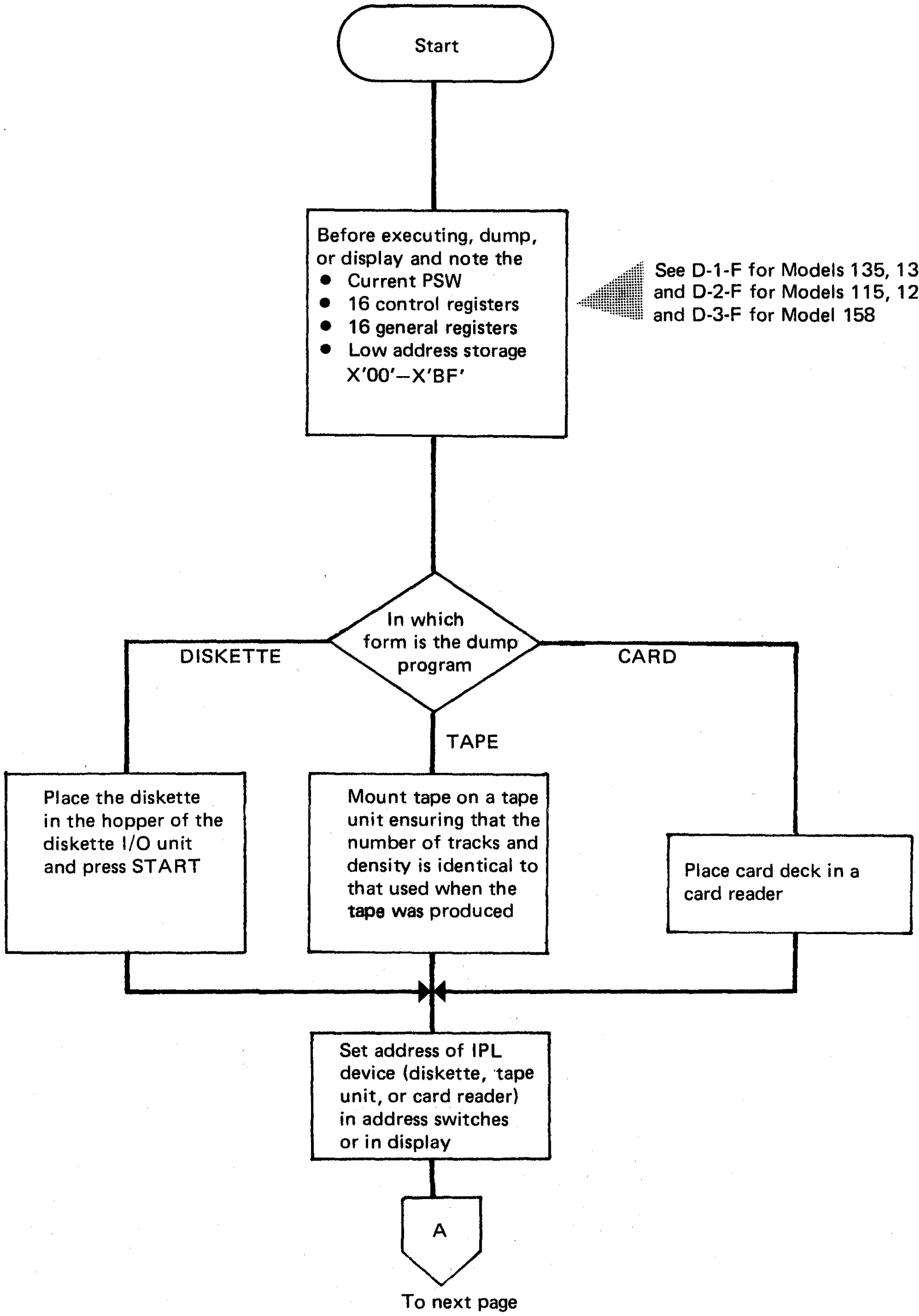
The order in which these areas are examined rests with you, who as programmer, will know what the program was expected to do, and approximately what the contents of certain registers and I/O areas should contain.

An example of a stand-alone output is given in appendix G.

By examining the dump in this way and by consulting the program listing you will be able to form an idea of the cause of the error, and to discover where to look for further clues or pointers.

However, the first pointer will depend on the symptoms of the error, the environment, what the program was expected to do, any output that became available, and incorrect results of calculations.

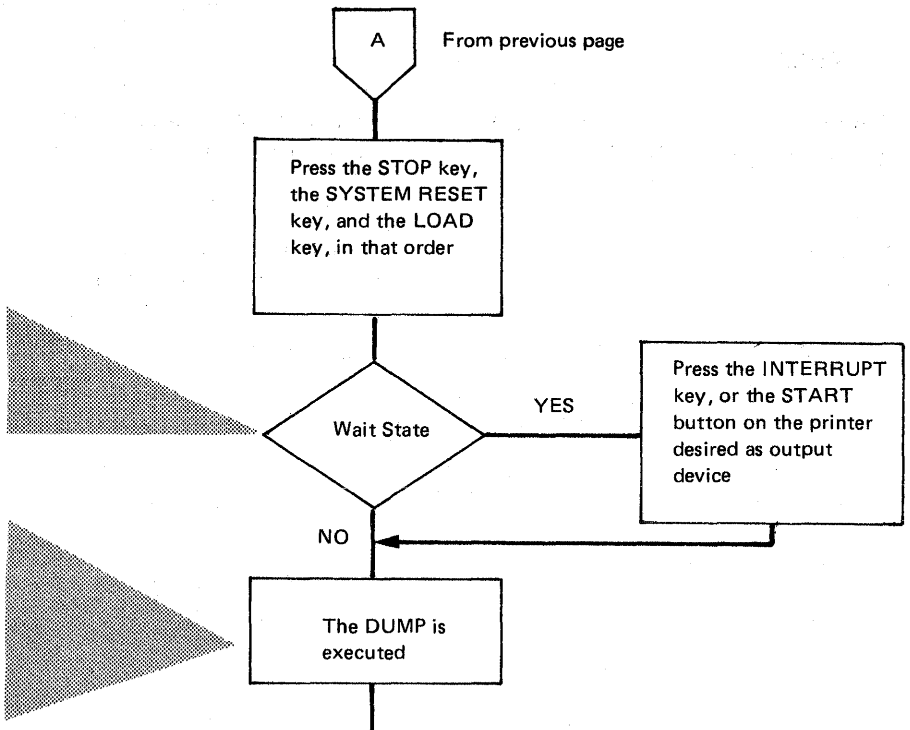
Note: Use the information printed at the start of the dump, that is before the print out of blocks of real storage. The first block printed is the last block of real storage. (The contents of low address storage is not reliable after the execution of a stand alone dump program.)



See D-1-F for Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II
and D-2-F for Models 115, 125
and D-3-F for Model 158

Dumps of, and changes to Real and Virtual Address Areas

DUMPGEN AND STAND-ALONE DUMP



A wait state occurs if INTR YES is specified during generation of the dump program using DUMPGEN.

The contents of REAL storage is printed in blocks of 2K bytes on the line printer specified in the ASSGN statement of DUMPGEN or the line printer made ready after entering the WAIT STATE. Other information is also printed depending on the type of dump program generated by DUMPGEN.

The following procedure executes the SYSVIS dump utility program. This procedure copies the PDS to tape or disk which can then be dumped to SYSLST if required during offline debugging. It is also possible to dump the PDS directly to SYSLST. To ensure that the contents of the PDS and the allocations of the virtual address area are the same as they were just prior to the execution of the stand-alone dump the following instructions must be adhered to:

1. Re-IPL using identical parameters for the DPD command as specified in the previous system IPL. **However you must specify N to the parameter TYPE=.**
2. Check for any previous ALLOC commands. You must specify identical virtual partition allocations as existed just before the stand-alone dump was executed.

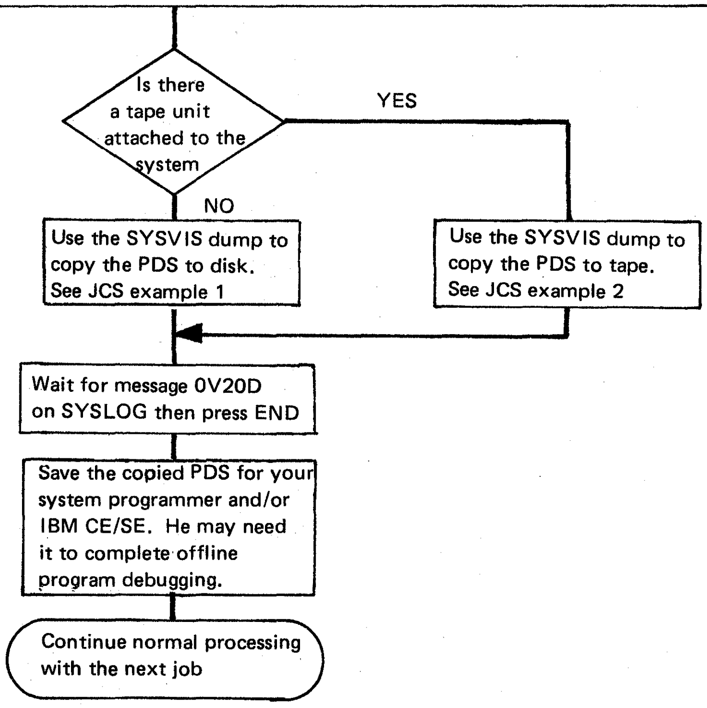
The SYSVIS dump utility program is described under C-6 in this Section

Example 1

```
// JOB DUMPPDS
// ASSGN SYS000,X'cuu'
// ASSGN SYS001,X'cuu'
// DLBL PDSDISK,'PAGE DATA SET'
// EXTENT SYS000
// DLBL S01DISK,'BACKUP FOR PDS',
// EXTENT SYS001,111111,1,,0020,180
// EXEC PDSDM
/&
```

Example 2

```
// JOB DUMPPDS
// ASSGN SYS000,X'cuu'
// ASSGN SYS001,X'cuu'
// DLBL PDSDISK,'PAGE DATA SET'
// EXTENT SYS000
// TLBL S01TAPE,'BACKUP FOR PDS'
// EXEC PDSDM
/&
```



DOSVSDMP

This program creates a stand-alone dump program which writes a storage dump in a file on tape or disk. This file can be printed during normal system operation at the user's convenience.

The dump program may reside on tape or disk. When the dump program is executed, the dump is written onto the same device from which it was IPLed.

The program produces a copy of virtual storage in virtual page order, and a copy of real storage in real page order. Pages which are allocated but paged out to SYSVIS are included in the virtual dump.

The storage dump can be printed either formatted or unformatted. In a formatted printout each field identified is printed with certain system control blocks (refer to Appendix G). The unformatted printout is only a conventional translated copy of storage.

Note: *7-track tape drives without data convert are not supported by DOSVSDMP.*

Creating a stand-alone dump program

Before you can execute DOSVSDMP, it must be cataloged to the core image library. The dump program can be generated in a tape resident version or in a disk resident version. SYS006 must be assigned to the device on which the stand-alone dump program is to be written.

How to create a tape resident stand-alone program

1. Select a non-labeled tape to be used as the dump volume.
2. Execute DOSVSDMP:

```
// JOB
// ASSGN SYS006,TAPE
// EXEC DOSVSDMP
/&
```

3. When message 4C75D is issued, reply: TAPECREATE
4. Message 4C79I indicates that creation of the dump program tape is completed.
5. Message 4C75D is issued again. Reply: EOJ

Refer to *DOS/VS Messages* for an explanation of the above messages.

DOSVSDMP AND STAND–ALONE DUMP

How to create a disk resident stand-alone dump program

1. Select a disk pack to be used as the dump volume. Note that the IPL text on the pack will be replaced by the dump IPL text. The selected pack cannot be a system residence volume.
2. Before you can execute DOSVSDMP, the file which is to hold the dump output must be allocated on the selected volume. This file must be named DOSDMPF, and begin and end on a cylinder boundary. The size of the file is calculated using the following formula:

   $N = ((2+V+R)/T)+2$

   where

   N is the number of tracks needed,
   V is the number of pages in the virtual address area,
   R is the number of pages in real storage,
   T is: 3 for 2314/3340 devices,
   6 for 3330-1/3330-11 devices,
   8 for 3350 devices.

   The result N must be rounded to the next higher number of tracks equivalent to the next whole number of cylinders.
3. Execute DOSVSDMP:

```
// JOB
// ASSGN SYS006,DISK
// DLBL DOSDMPF,'filename'
// EXTENT SYS006,balance of extent information
// EXEC DOSVSDMP
/&
```

4. When message 4C75D is issued, reply: DISKCREATE
5. Message 4C79I indicates that creation of the dump program disk is completed.
6. Message 4C75D is issued again. Reply: EOJ.

Refer to *DOS/VS Messages* for an explanation of the above messages.

Executing the stand-alone dump program

The program is activated via an IPL of the tape or disk containing the dump program. The IPL procedure overlays storage locations X'00' to X'24' and loads the program into storage locations X'A00' to X'AFF'. Once loaded, the program proceeds to write out storage in virtual page order. Following the virtual storage dump, or as a result of an error in attempting to dump virtual storage, a dump of real storage in real page order is taken. Upon completion of the dump message DOSVSDMP COMPLETE is issued and the system is placed in the wait state with a completion code in bits 48 to 63 of the current PSW.

In addition to any local procedures specified for such cases, the following steps should be taken when a stand-alone dump is required:

1. Record any error or status indicators on the system console.
2. Using ALTER/DISPLAY, record the current PSW, general registers, and floating point registers.
3. Perform the Store Status procedure for your system.
4. Mount and IPL your dump program tape or disk.
5. If message "DOSVSDMP COMPLETE" is displayed, restart DOS/VS and prepare to print the dump as soon as the system has been restarted.
6. If the stand-alone dump program cannot be completed, due to errors, it enters the hard wait state with an error code stored in the current PSW. See the section "DOSVSDMP Hard Wait Error Codes" in DOS/VS Messages for details of these codes and subsequent action.

DOSVSDMP AND STAND–ALONE DUMP

Printing the stand-alone dump output

For printing the stand-alone dump output, the program requires a partition size of at least 36K plus the size of the supervisor to be printed.

1. Execute DOSVSDMP:

```
// JOB
// ASSGN SYS006,device
// DLBL DOSDMPF,'filename'
// EXTENT SYS006,balance of extent information
//EXEC DOSVSDMP
/&
```

   SYS006 is assigned to the device which contains the dump file.

2. When message 4C75D is issued, reply with one of the following options:

FORMAT	for a formatted printout of the dump file (see note below).
FORMAT,REAL	for a formatted printout and a conventional translated printout of real storage following the virtual storage printout (see note below).
DUMP	for an unformatted printout of the dump file.
DUMP,REAL	for an unformatted printout and a conventional translated dump of real storage.

3. Message 4C81I will be issued, indicating the default print selection options.

4. Then message 4C80D is issued to allow you to change the print selection options. The options may be entered separately or as one reply, in which case they must be separated by a comma. The options are:

   SYSVIS= $\left\{\begin{matrix}\underline{\text{YES}}\\ \text{NO}\end{matrix}\right\}$ If SYSVIS=YES is specified the pages retrieved from SYSVIS during the dump will be printed. For unformatted dumps SYSVIS=YES is the only valid option.

   SVA= $\left\{\begin{matrix}\underline{\text{YES}}\\ \text{NO}\end{matrix}\right\}$ If SVA=YES is specified the Shared Virtual Area will be printed.

   PARTITION= $\left\{\begin{matrix}\underline{\text{ALL}}\\ \text{xx}\end{matrix}\right\}$ If PARTITION=ALL is specified the supervisor and all partitions will be printed. If PARTITION=xx is specified the supervisor and only the specified partition are printed. xx must be a valid partition ID.

   Press END/ENTER to terminate option selection. Message 4C81I is issued to display the selected options.

5. When message 4C75D is issued again, repeat step 2 or reply with EOJ.

Note: If a block which is to be formatted has an invalid address, printing will be cancelled. In this case, the job should be run again, using the DUMP option.

PDAIDS

PDAIDS (problem determination aids), are routines especially designed to provide specific information useful during offline debugging. These routines consist of four trace routines, which are described in Section 2-B of this manual, and one routine called the transient dump program.

Transient Dump

This program is designed to dump, on a program check, areas of the supervisor before they are altered. The dump provides:

- the 16 general registers
- the 16 control registers
- the first X'20F' bytes of low address storage
- the logical transient area (with the label LTA)
- the physical transient area (with the label PTA).

This information may be provided on either a printer or a tape unit. When tape is used, the tape must be processed by the PDLIST utility program to provide readable output data. PDLIST is described in Section 2-B. Both the printer and tape modules are reusable, that is a dump occurs with each program check until the function is reset.

The printed dump output is non-translating.

System requirements

Because the Transient Dump program is a PDAID function, it requires the PDAID initializing phase and a PD area. Refer to "System Requirements" for Trace Routines in Section 2-B-1.

TRANSIENT DUMP

Initializing the transient dump

Initializing is done by calling the PDAID program via the job control statement // EXEC PDAID.

The parameters for the dump may be entered on SYSLOG or SYSIPT.

Note: No other PDAID can be executed when the transient dump program is initiated.

If SYSIPT is to be used, the input must be either punched cards or diskette records. These input control statements must comply with the following rules.

Each statement has a maximum length of 80 bytes, and may contain either a single entry or multiple entries separated by commas. An entry may not be split between two statements. A statement is terminated by the first blank following an entry or by a GO entry. The last entry of the last statement must be GO, and this last statement must be followed by a /* statement.

Note: If an incorrect parameter is read from SYSIPT, corrections are requested on SYSLOG.

When the main phase (PDAID) has been loaded into any free partition (one must be made available), the following message is issued on SYSLOG:

```
4C10D PDAID=
```

The operator must respond to this message with one of the following:

- TD Initiates transient dump.
- XX Terminates PDAID.
- END key Indicates that the parameters are to be entered via SYSIPT.

Selecting the Output Device

The initializer keyword OUTPUT DEVICE selects an output device, which must be specified by channel and unit address, not by symbolic unit. When an output device is specified, the initializer checks the address against the supervisor PUB and automatically selects the appropriate module for the unit type (tape or printer).

Once the transient dump program has been initiated, it is given control each time a program check interrupt occurs. When it has control, the transient dump program has highest priority, and the system accepts only external interrupts. All system processing is suspended and the operator must ready the transient dump output device.

When to use

Use the Transient dump when you suspect coding errors in the transient routines, for example, your own error recovery routines for devices not supported by IBM. The information obtained from the dumps will help during offline program debugging.

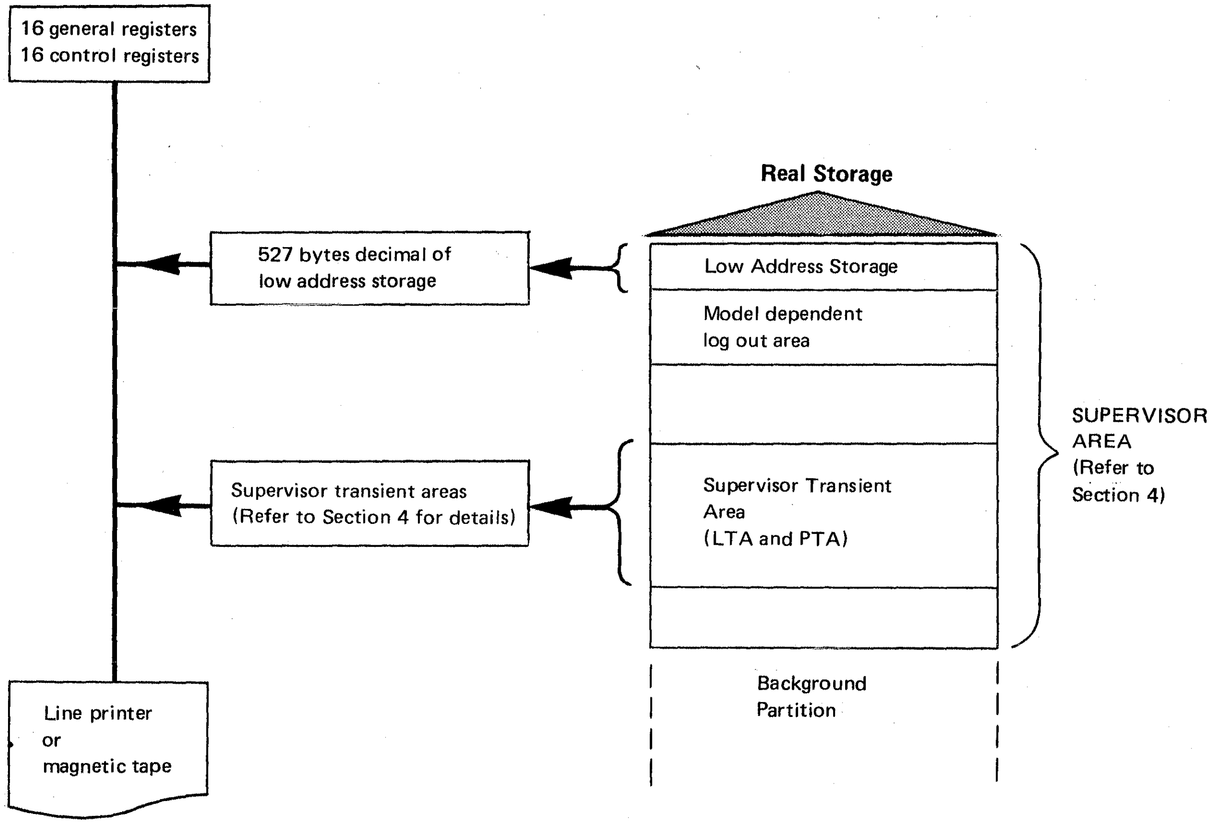
Terminating the transient dump

The transient dump program can be terminated by re-initializing the PDAID program (// EXEC PDAID), and responding to the message PDAID= with XX. It is also possible to reset (terminate) the transient dump by loading one of the PDAID trace routines.

The following illustration represents the action of the transient dump program if a program check interrupt occurs in the LTA.

Dumps of, and changes to Real and Virtual Address Areas

TRANSIENT DUMP



Pictorial representation of the information that is dumped.

Keyword	Parameter	Meaning	Default
PDAID	TD XX	Initiate transient dump. Terminate function	 Function continues.
OUTPUT DEVICE (Note 2)	CUU or X'cuu'	Use specified output device for output of transient dump function.	
GO (Note 1)		End of initializer keyword entries.	

Note 1: *GO is an invalid response to a request for a console correction of SYSIPT input.*

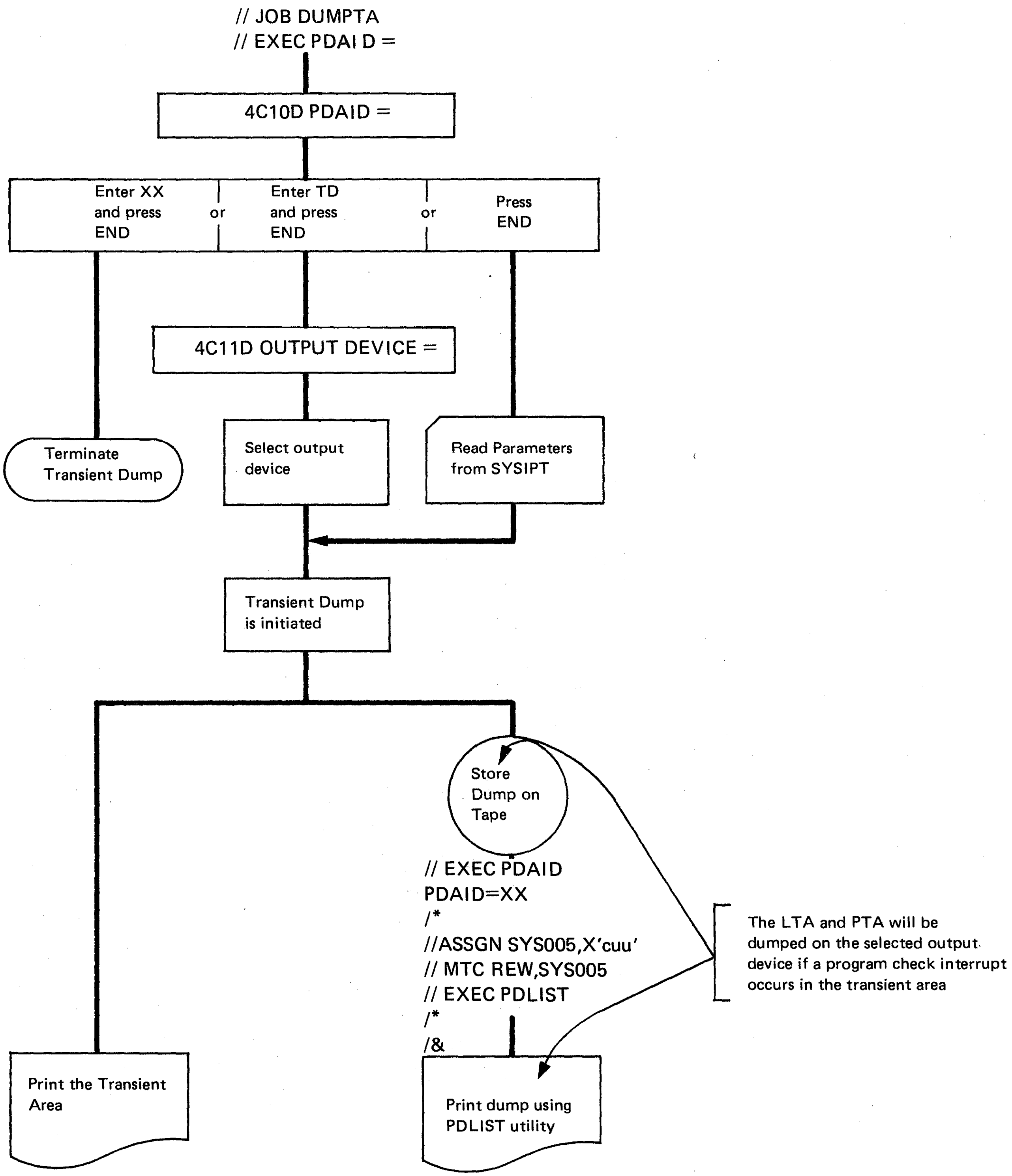
Note 2: *A printer or tape output device must be specified for transient dump. CUU or X'CUU' notation must be specified by channel and unit address, and not by symbolic unit.*

Two examples of initiating the transient dump immediately follow the flowchart shown opposite.

Table A-4. Table of parameters for initializing the Transient Dump

TRANSIENT DUMP

Initializing the Transient Dump



```
// JOB DUMPTA
// EXEC PDAI D =
```

```
// EXEC PDAID
PDAID=XX
/*
//ASSGN SYS005,X'cuu'
// MTC REW,SYS005
// EXEC PDLIST
/*
/&
```

The LTA and PTA will be dumped on the selected output device if a program check interrupt occurs in the transient area

TRANSIENT DUMP

Job stream examples

The following two examples show job stream to initiate the transient dump program.

Example 1, via SYSIPT:

```
// JOB CARDINP7
// EXECPDAID                  Calls for initializer.
PDAID=TD                      Calls for transient dump function.
OUTPUT DEVICE=00E             Specifies printer output.
GO                            Signals end of input.
/*
/&
```

Note: A dump is given on all program checks

Example 2, via SYSLOG:

```
// JOB TYPINPT6
// EXEC PDAID                 Calls for initializer.
PDAID=                        Console requests function.
TD and END key                Operator specifies transient dump function.
OUTPUT DEVICE=                Console requests output device.
00E and END key               Operator specified printer output.
```

An output device must be specified for the transient dump function. If this is a 3211 printer and the printer's indexing feature is used, it may occur that not the full length of every line of the dump is printed. This loss of characters can be avoided by disabling the indexing feature. This is done by loading a new FCB image into the printer's FCB in one of the following ways:

Using the SYSBUFLD program.

This method is to be used when the transient dump is entered via SYSIPT. The job stream as shown in example 1, would then have to be as follows:

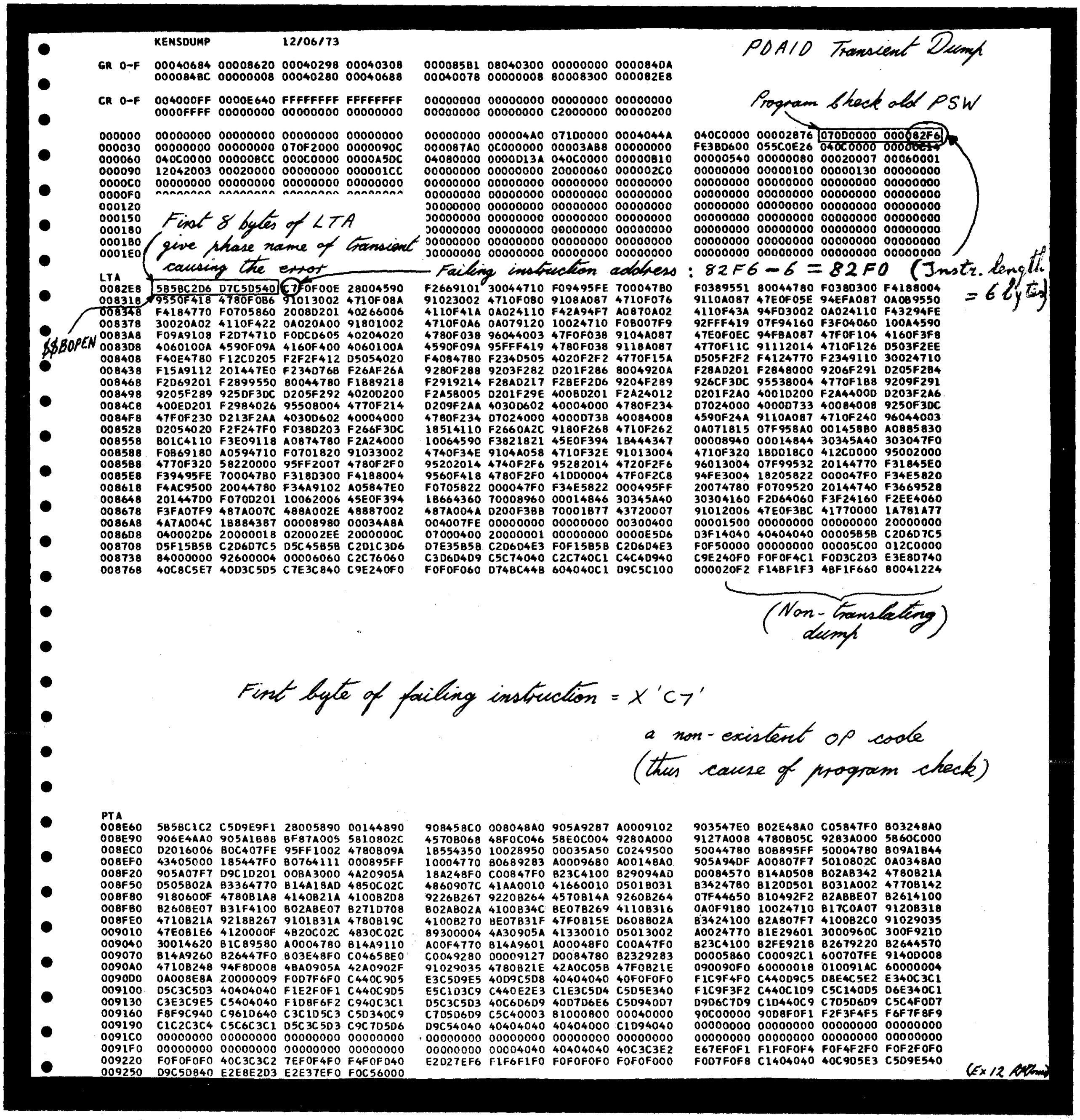
```
// JOB
// EXEC SYSBUFLD
  FCB SYSxxx,phasename
/*
// JOB CARDINP7
// EXEC PDAID
    •
    •
```

Using the LFCB command

This method is to be used when the transient dump is initialized by means of the console printer keyboard (SYSLOG). The job stream as shown in example 2 would then be as follows.

```
LFCB X'cuu', phasename
// JOB TYPINPT6
// EXEC PDAID
    •
    •
```

phasename = the name by which the FCB image is cataloged.



PDAID Transient Dump

Program check old PSW

```
         KENSDUMP            12/06/73

GR 0-F   00040684 00008620 00040298 00040308    000085B1 08040300 00000000 000084DA
         000084BC 00000008 00040280 00040688    00040078 00000008 80008300 000082E8

CR 0-F   004000FF 0000E640 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
         0000FFFF 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 C2000000 00000200

000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 000004A0 071D0000 0004044A    040C0000 00002876 070D0000 000082F6
000030   00000000 00000000 070F2000 0000090C    000087A0 0C000000 00003AB8 00000000    FE3BD600 055C0E26 040C0000 00000E14
000060   040C0000 00000BCC 000C0000 0000A5DC    04080000 0000D13A 040C0000 00000B10    00000540 00000080 00020007 00060001
000090   12042003 00020000 00000000 000001CC    00000000 00000000 20000060 000002C0    00000000 00000100 00000130 00000000
0000C0   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0000F0                                          00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
000120                                          00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
000150                                          00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
000180                                          00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0001B0                                          00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0001E0                                          00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

LTA
0082E8   5B5BC2D6 D7C5D540 C7F0F00E 28004590    F2669101 30044710 F09495FE 700047B0    F0389551 80044780 F038D300 F4188004
008318   9550F418 4780F0B6 91013002 4710F08A    91023002 4710F080 9108A087 4710F076    9110A087 47E0F05E 94EFA087 0A0B9550
008348   F4184770 F0705860 2008D201 40266006    4110F41A 0A024110 F42A94F7 A0870A02    4110F43A 94FD3002 0A024110 F43294FE
008378   30020A02 4110F422 0A020A00 91801002    4710F0A6 0A079120 10024710 F0B007F9    92FFF419 07F94160 F3F04060 100A4590
0083A8   F09A9108 F2D74710 F0DCD605 40204020    4780F038 96044003 47F0F038 9104A087    47E0F0EC 94FBA087 47F0F104 4160F3F8
0083D8   4060100A 4590F09A 4160F400 4060100A    4590F09A 95FFF419 4780F038 9118A087    4770F11C 91112014 4710F126 D503F2EE
008408   F40E4780 F12CD205 F2F2F412 D5054020    F4084780 F234D505 4020F2F2 4770F15A    D505F2F2 F4124770 F2349110 30024710
008438   F15A9112 201447E0 F234D76B F26AF26A    9280F288 9203F282 D201F286 8004920A    F28AD201 F2848000 9206F291 D205F284
008468   F2D69201 F2899550 80044780 F1889218    F2919214 F28AD217 F2BEF2D6 9204F289    926CF3DC 95538004 4770F1B8 9209F291
008498   9205F289 925DF3DC D205F292 4020D200    F2A58005 D201F29E 400BD201 F2A24012    D201F2A0 4001D200 F2A4400D D203F2A6
0084C8   400ED201 F2984026 95508004 4770F214    D209F2AA 4030D602 40004000 4780F234    D7024000 4000D733 40084008 9250F3DC
0084F8   47F0F230 D213F2AA 4030D602 40004000    4780F234 D7024000 4000D73B 40084008    4590F24A 9110A087 4710F240 96044003
008528   D2054020 F2F247F0 F038D203 F266F3DC    18514110 F2660A2C 9180F268 4710F262    0A071815 07F958A0 001458B0 A0885830
008558   B01C4110 F3E09118 A0874780 F2A24000    10064590 F3821821 45E0F394 1B444347    00008940 00014844 30345A40 303047F0
008588   F0869180 A0594710 F0701820 91033002    4740F34E 9104A058 4710F32E 91013004    4710F320 18D018C0 412CD000 95002000
0085B8   4770F320 58220000 95FF2007 4780F2F0    95202014 4740F2F6 95282014 4720F2F6    96013004 07F99532 20144770 F31845E0
0085E8   F39495FE 70004780 F318D300 F4188004    9560F418 4780F2F0 41DD0004 47F0F2C8    94FE3004 18205822 000047F0 F34E5820
008618   F4AC9500 20044780 F34A9102 A05847E0    F0705822 000047F0 F34E5822 000495FF    20074780 F0709520 20144740 F3669528
008648   201447D0 F070D201 10062006 45E0F394    18664360 70008960 00014846 30345A40    30304160 F2D64060 F3F24160 F2EE4060
008678   F3FA07F9 487A007C 488A002E 48887002    487A004A D200F3BB 70001877 43720007    91012006 47E0F3BC 41770000 1A781A77
0086A8   4A7A004C 18884387 00008980 00034A8A    004007FE 00000000 00000000 00300400    00001500 00000000 00000000 20000000
0086D8   040002D6 20000018 020002EE 2000000C    07000400 20000001 00000000 0000E5D6    D3F14040 40404040 00005B5B C2D6D7C5
008708   D5F15B5B C2D6D7C5 D5C45B5B C2D1C3D6    D7E35B5B C2D6D4E3 F0F15B5B C2D6D4E3    F0F50000 00000000 00005C00 012C0000
008738   84000000 92600004 00006060 C2C76060    C3D6D4D9 C5C74040 C2C740C1 C4C4D940    C9E240F0 F0F0F4C1 F0D3C2D3 E3E8D740
008768   40C8C5E7 40D3C5D5 C7E3C840 C9E240F0    F0F0F060 D74BC44B 604040C1 D9C5C100    000020F2 F14BF1F3 4BF1F660 80041224
```

First 8 bytes of LTA (give phase name of transient causing the error

Failing instruction address : 82F6 − 6 = 82F0 (Instr. length = 6 bytes)

$$BOPEN

(Non-translating dump)

First byte of failing instruction = X'C7'

a non-existent OP code

(thus cause of program check)

```
PTA
008E60   5B58C1C2 C5D9E9F1 28005890 00144890    908458C0 008048A0 905A9287 A0009102    903547E0 B02E48A0 C05847F0 B03248A0
008E90   906E4AA0 905A1B88 BF87A005 5810802C    4570B068 48F0C046 58E0C004 9280A000    9127A008 4780B05C 9283A000 5860C000
008EC0   D2016006 B0C407FE 95FF1002 4780B09A    1B554350 10028950 00035A50 C0249500    50044780 B08895FF 50004780 B09A1B44
008EF0   43405000 185447F0 B0764111 000895FF    10004770 80689283 A0009680 A00148A0    905A94DF A00807F7 5010802C 0A0348A0
008F20   905A07F7 D9C1D201 00BA3000 4A20905A    18A248F0 C00847F0 B23C4100 B29094AD    D0084570 B14AD508 B02AB342 4780B21A
008F50   D505B02A B3364770 B14A18AD 4850C02C    4860907C 41AA0010 41660010 D501B031    B3424780 B120D501 B031A002 4770B142
008F80   9180600F 4780B1A8 4140B21A 4100B2D8    9226B267 9220B264 4570B14A 9260B264    07F44650 B10492F2 B2ABBE07 B2614100
008FB0   B260BE07 B31F4100 B02ABE07 B271D708    B02AB02A 4100B34C BE07B269 4110B316    0A0F9180 10024710 B17C0A07 9120B318
008FE0   4710B21A 9218B267 9101B31A 4780B19C    4100B270 BE07B31F 47F0B15E D608B02A    B3424100 B2A807F7 4100B2C0 91029035
009010   47E0B1E6 4120000F 4B20C02C 4830C02C    89300004 4A30905A 41330010 D5013002    A0024770 B1E29601 3000960C 300F921D
009040   30014620 B1C89580 A0004780 B14A9110    A00F4770 B14A9601 A00048F0 C00A47F0    B23C4100 B2FE9218 B2679220 B2644570
009070   B14A9260 B26447F0 B03E48F0 C04658E0    C0049280 00009127 D0084780 B2329283    D0005860 C00092C1 600707FE 9140D008
0090A0   4710B248 94F8D008 4BA0905A 42A0902F    91029035 4780B21E 42A0C05B 47F0B21E    090090F0 60000018 010091AC 60000004
0090D0   0A008E8A 20000009 F0D7F6F0 C440C9D5    E3C5D9E5 40D9C5D8 40404040 40F0F0F0    F1C9F4F0 C440D9C5 D8E4C5E2 E340C3C1
009100   D5C3C5D3 40404040 F1E2F0F1 C440C9D5    E5C1D3C9 C440E2E3 C1E3C5D4 C5D5E340    F1C9F3F2 C440C1D9 C5C140D5 D6E340C1
009130   C3E3C9E5 C5404040 F1D8F6F2 C940C3C1    D5C3C5D3 40C6D6D9 40D7D6E6 C5D940D7    D9D6C7D9 C1D440C9 C7D5D6D9 C5C4F0D7
009160   F8F9C940 C961D640 C3C1D5C3 C5D340C9    C7D5D6D9 C5C40003 81000800 00040000    90C00000 90D8F0F1 F2F3F4F5 F6F7F8F9
009190   C1C2C3C4 C5C6C3C1 D5C3C5D3 C9C7D5D6    D9C54040 40404040 40404000 C1D94040    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0091C0   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0091F0   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00004040 40404040 40C3C3E2    E67EF0F1 F1F0F0F4 F0F4F2F0 F0F2F0F0
009220   F0F0F0F0 40C3C3C2 7EF0F4F0 F4F0F040    E2D27EF6 F1F6F1F0 F0F0F0F0 F0F0F000    F0D7F0F8 C1404040 40C9D5E3 C5D9E540
009250   D9C5D840 E2E8E2D3 E2E37EF0 F0C56000
```

Transient Dump output

This example shows the output obtained from the transient dump program. (The dump is output when a program check occurs in the transient area.)

The programmer's remarks on this example indicate the main points of interest to aid offline debugging. They, however, depend on the error symptoms and system environment.

PDUMP (partial dump) macro

This macro instruction provides a hexadecimal dump of:

- The general purpose registers
- The floating point registers (if FP is supported)
- The control registers
- The virtual storage area contained between two address expressions.

The addresses can be expressed in decimal or hexadecimal or in register notation and need not be confined to any one partition.

Name	Operation	Operand
(name)	PDUMP	address 1 , address 2 (r) (r)

Address 1	specifies the start address of the storage to be dumped.
Address 2	specifies the end address of the storage to be dumped.
(r)	one or both of the addresses can be specified in any of the general registers.

The contents of registers 0-1 are destroyed, but the CPU status is retained. Thus, PDUMP furnishes a dynamic dump (snapshot) that is useful for program checkout. Processing continues with the next user instruction.

The dump is always provided by SYSLST on 121-byte records. The first byte is an ASA control character. If SYSLST is a disk drive, the user must issue an OPEN macro to any DTF assigned to SYSLST after each PDUMP that is executed. The OPEN macro updates the disk address maintained in the DTF table to agree with the address where the PDUMP output ends. If OPEN is not issued, the address is not updated, and the program is canceled when the next PUT is issued.

The specified addresses are checked against the end address of virtual storage. If address 1 is higher than the end address of virtual storage, or if address 1 is higher than address 2, the PDUMP macro results in no operation. If address 2 is higher than the end address of virtual storage, address 2 is automatically set to that address.

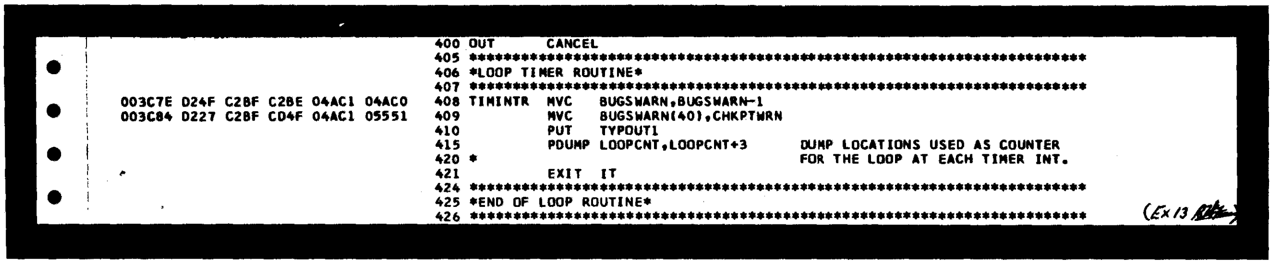
If address 1 and 2 are identical, only the contents of the general registers, the control registers and floating point registers are dumped. (Floating point registers are dumped only when the supervisor supports the floating point option.) The dump output can be either standard (non-translating) or translating, depending on the dump program cataloged in your system transient library.

Note: Addresses for this macro may not be specified by register notation for programs eligible to run in the SVA (shared virtual area).

When and how to use

PDUMP is useful when you need to know the contents of specific virtual storage areas at specified points in the program during program execution. For example, you may want to examine the contents of storage areas that are being modified during program execution, such as I/O areas.

The following example illustrates the use of the PDUMP macro.

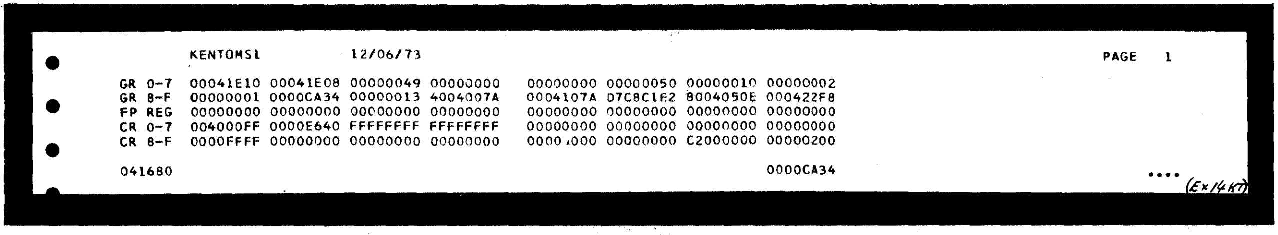


```
                                         400 OUT      CANCEL
                                         405 ***********************************************************************
                                         406 *LOOP TIMER ROUTINE*
                                         407 ***********************************************************************
003C7E D24F C2BF C2BE 04AC1 04AC0        408 TIMINTR  MVC   BUGSWARN,BUGSWARN-1
003C84 D227 C2BF C04F 04AC1 05551        409          MVC   BUGSWARN(40),CHKPTWRN
                                         410          PUT   TYPOUT1
                                         415          PDUMP LOOPCNT,LOOPCNT+3       DUMP LOCATIONS USED AS COUNTER
                                         420 *                                      FOR THE LOOP AT EACH TIMER INT.
                                         421          EXIT  IT
                                         424 ***********************************************************************
                                         425 *END OF LOOP ROUTINE*
                                         426 ***********************************************************************
```

(Ex 13

This source code listing shows the PDUMP macro where the programmer needed to know the contents of an area used as a counter.

The following dump printout was obtained when the program was executed.



```
         KENTOMS1          12/06/73                                                                   PAGE   1

GR 0-7   00041E10 00041E08 00000049 00000000    00000000 00000050 00000010 00000002
GR 8-F   00000001 0000CA34 00000013 4004007A    0004107A D7C8C1E2 8004050E 000422F8
FP REG   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CR 0-7   004000FF 0000E640 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CR 8-F   0000FFFF 00000000 00000000 00000000    0000,000 00000000 C2000000 00000200

041680                                                                   0000CA34                     ....
```

(Ex 14 KT)

Restriction:

The message INVALID ADDRESS SPACE is printed on the dump output if the dump includes storage areas considered to be invalid address space.

The definition of invalid address space is listed under "Restrictions" in the description of the ALTER command.

SUPERVISOR COMMUNICATION MACROS

DUMP macro

This macro, when assembled into your program and executed, will dump the following system information:

- The general registers
- The floating point registers (if FP is supported)
- The control registers
- The active communication region address (see Section 4 for a description)
- The supervisor
- The PD area (if PD is specified for the system; see B-3 in this Section)
- The label length
- The partition identifier BG, F1, F2, etc.
- The temporary real or virtual partition issuing the macro.

Name	Operation	Operand
(name)	DUMP	

If the program or main task issued the macro, the job step is terminated.

If DUMP=PART was specified in the STDJC macro at system generation time, not all of the above information will be dumped. Of the active communication region address, the supervisor, and the PD area, only the addresses and contents of the following supervisor control blocks will be printed:

– partition communication region
– PUB table
– PUBOWNER table
– partition LUB table
– JIB table
– partition DIB table.

The specification in the STDJC macro can be overruled by the // OPTION statement. Refer to *System Dump* in this section.

JDUMP macro

Name	Operation	Operand
(name)	JDUMP	

If the program or main task issued the macro, the main task (the whole job) is terminated or a dump is made of those areas listed in the description of the DUMP macro.

The following considerations apply to both the DUMP and JDUMP macros:

1. If a subtask issues these macros, the subtask is detached, the job step or job, respectively, is not terminated, and the dump described above is executed.
2. The dump is always provided on SYSLST, which may be a printer, tape, or disk.
3. If either macro is issued by a program running in real mode, the temporary real partition is dumped. However, if these macros are issued by a program running in virtual mode, the whole virtual partition is dumped.
4. The dump output can be either standard or translated, depending on the type of dump cataloged into your system during system generation.
5. The LTA (Logical Transient Area) is used to contain the dump program; therefore, the LTA printed in the dump will always contain a B-transient $$BDUMPB (if the dump is directed to a line printer or tape unit), or $$BDMPDC (if the dump is directed to a disk drive).

When to use

By coding these macros into your source listing you can ensure that a dump of the supervisor and of the partition issuing the macro is executed.

For example, you may require a partition dump when certain conditions arise during program execution. This is accomplished by programming a branch to the DUMP (or JDUMP) macro written in the source listing. The JDUMP macro must be used when it is necessary to terminate the job after entering the routine that issued the macro. The DUMP macro is used when termination only of the job step is required, for example, during program testing. After termination of the job step in which the macro was issued the job steps after that are still executed.

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CONTENTS

Trace Routines

CONTENTS (continued)

PART 2: SDAIDS

Two series of trace routines are provided on the System/370: PDAIDS and SDAIDS.

These aids enable information to be obtained from the system at the time of a malfunction. They are aids for further error isolation, and are usually initiated during a rerun of a troublesome program after a first analysis of the problem. The type of trace to use for a particular problem depends on the result of the first analysis and how much more information is required to help in further isolation of the error.

This section is divided into two parts:

Part 1 describes the PDAIDS, and part 2 describes the SDAIDS.

PART 1 PDAIDS

General description

There are seven trace routines that can produce printed output of certain events which occur during the execution of programs.

The trace routine will:

- Record I/O operations (I/O trace)
- Record the order in which phases and transients are called (Fetch/Load trace)
- Record the order in which supervisor calls (SVCs) are executed (Generalized SVC trace)
- Record the order in which either an SVC 0 or an SVC 31, and I/O interrupts occur. (QTAM trace).
- Record the order in which either an SVC 49 or an SVC 53, and I/O interrupts occur (VTAM trace).
- Record per pool the maximum number of buffers used, queued, and in use. In addition, if networking (ACF/VTAM) is used, record the number of pool expansions, the maximum number of buffers, and the number of buffers currently available (VTAM Buffer Pool Trace).
- Dump the PTA and LTA when a program check occurs in a transient routine (Transient Dump).

On the occurrence of an event, an entry is generated which, by selection of the trace, can be recorded on magnetic tape, printed on a line printer, or preserved either in the PD area or, if specified, in an alternate area of real storage.

Caution

The effect on the operation of programs currently running in the system that are time dependent, for example, a program using MICR or teleprocessing as input/output, must be considered before using this serviceability aid.

System requirements

Before any PDAID function can be executed, the following requirements must be met:

- During the system generation, specify a minimum value of 1400 in the PD parameter of the FOPT macro. (The maximum value is 10,240).
- If data provided by the trace routines is recorded on magnetic tape, use the PDLIST program after tracing is complete to obtain a printout of the tape.

All PDAID modules are distributed by IBM in the core image library. They are self-relocating for initialization in any real or virtual partition (6K or greater) of a multiprogramming system.

Restrictions: More than one PDAID trace routine cannot operate concurrently. This also applies to the PDAID Transient Dump program described in Section 2-A-4. Therefore, more than one program rerun must be executed if more than one PDAID function is used to gather information about a failing program.

Using PDAID and SDAID concurrently: If SDAID is active it must first be terminated before initiating a PDAID trace in core-wrap output mode in an alternate area.

Modes of output

Line printer: (not available as output mode for QTAM or VTAM trace). Examples in this section show the trace outputs when the output device is a line printer. An asterisk on the print-out indicates that at least one event (trace entry) has been overwritten. This occurs when an overflow is caused in the trace table in the PD area (described in B-3) or in an alternate area. This may occur when the trace output device, or its control unit, or channel, is shared with other programs running simultaneously.

If the printer is not ready or has an error condition, message 4C24A NO I/O TO OD is printed on SYSLOG and the system waits for the END/ENTER key to be pressed after the printer is made READY.

Magnetic tape: This mode of output collects and writes on an unlabeled tape the trace entries that occur during execution of a job stream.

The events are written on tape in core image (unprintable) format.

The tape must be processed using the PDLIST utility. The tape unit must be assigned temporarily or permanently to SYS005 and SYSLST assigned temporarily or permanently to a line printer in order to obtain readable listings of the events traced. Examples in this section show the output format after using the PDLIST utility.

If the tape unit is not ready or has an error condition the message

4C24A NO I/O TO OD

is issued on SYSLOG and the system waits for the END/ENTER key to be pressed after the tape drive is made READY.

Core-wrap: This mode of output preserves a fixed number of trace entries in either the PD area buffer or an alternate area taken from the main page pool. If the alternate area is specified, the PD area buffer is not used. When the area is full, the oldest entry is overwritten by each new entry.

When core-wrap in the PD area is specified, the PD area must be dumped. The dump should normally be executed on the occurrence of a system malfunction when the last few trace event entries are required to aid offline debugging. Dumping and locating the PD area is described under B-3 in this section.

Table B-3 lists the length of each type of trace entry, the locations, and the maximum number of entries that can be preserved in the minimum PD area buffer size. Use the table and a dump of the PD area to locate the oldest and newest trace entries.

Core-wrap in an alternate area: If many events are to be recorded in the core-wrap output mode and the PD area is considered to be too small, specify an alternate area large enough to contain the trace event entries.

Specifying and dumping an alternate area is described under B-4 in this section.

When an alternate area is specified, the real storage taken from the main page pool is returned to the main page pool on termination of PDAIDS. Before the alternate area is released, its contents are dumped on the device assigned to SYSLST. (See “Termination of PDAIDS.”)

When to use the core-wrap output mode: This output mode is useful when no output device is available, or when time required by the output operation is not available. This would be the case for example, when a PDAID output device interferes with time-dependent programs example, when a PDAID output device interferes with time-dependent programs using the I/O channels. It should also be specified when only the last few trace event entries are necessary to aid in offline debugging. (This reduces the task of searching through masses of output.)

Terminating PDAIDS

Any trace routine can be terminated by re-initializing the PDAID program with the job control statement `// EXEC PDAID`, and responding to the message `PDAID=` with `XX`. It is also possible to reset (terminate) one trace routine by loading another.

Terminating core-wrap output in an alternate area

When the core-wrap output is selected, SYSLST must be assigned to either a line printer, a tape unit, or a disk drive, before responding with XX to the message 4C10D PDAID=.

For example:

```
// ASSGN SYSLST,X'00E'
// EXEC PDAID
```

If SYSLST is unassigned, the contents of the alternate area is overwritten when it is returned to the main page pool.

PDLIST

Whether the PDAID function uses a printer for its output device, or the PDLIST program prints the output of a tape unit, the data printed out is identical.

PDLIST is initiated by the command:

```
// EXEC PDLIST
```

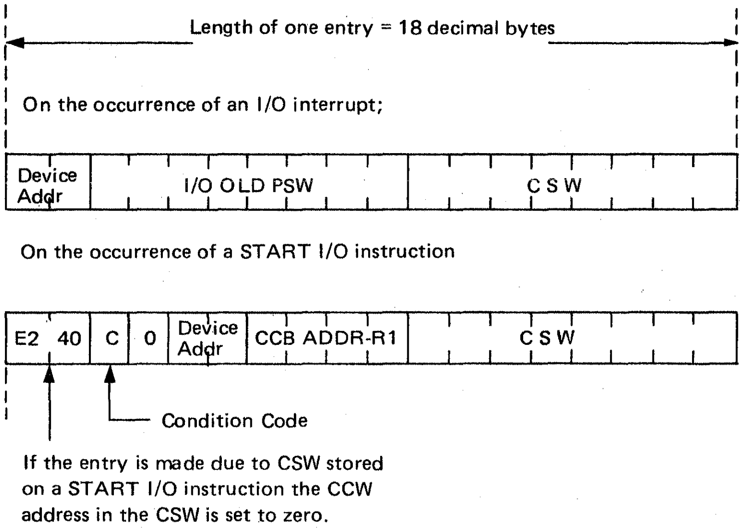
PDLIST then prints on SYSLST the contents of the tape reel (it can include the output of more than one PDAID function) mounted on SYS005. No tape labels are required.

Note: The data can only be printed using PDLIST if the device assigned to SYSLST is a line printer.

Description and operation

Input/Output Trace

This trace enables the I/O activity of programs run under DOS/VS to be recorded for offline analysis. The format of the data recorded in the PD area either in a trace table or, when using the core-wrap output mode in a rotating buffer, is as follows:



Notes:

1. *The PSW and CSW are described in E-2 of this Section.*
2. *The CCB is described in chapter 6 of Section 4.*
3. *General purpose register usage is described in chapter 10 of Section 4.*
4. *The CCB address and the CCW address in the CSW are virtual addresses.*

Either of these occurrences is referred to as an I/O event.

By selection of the trace output device, the event can be:

- Recorded on magnetic tape
- Printed on a line printer
- Preserved in the PD area
- Preserved in an alternate area

When magnetic tape output is used, the tape must be processed by the PDLIST utility program to provide a formatted output on a line printer.

The modes of output and PDLIST are described under B-1 in this Section.

Tracing Options: The I/O trace function provides the following options:

- Trace all I/O activity on the system.
- Eliminate a maximum of three devices.
- Limit trace to a maximum of three devices.

The trace limiting options are specified by the initializer keywords IGNORE DEVICE= or TRACE DEVICE=. All I/O activity is traced if one of these keywords is not specified. The two keywords are mutually exclusive: when one is specified, the other becomes invalid.

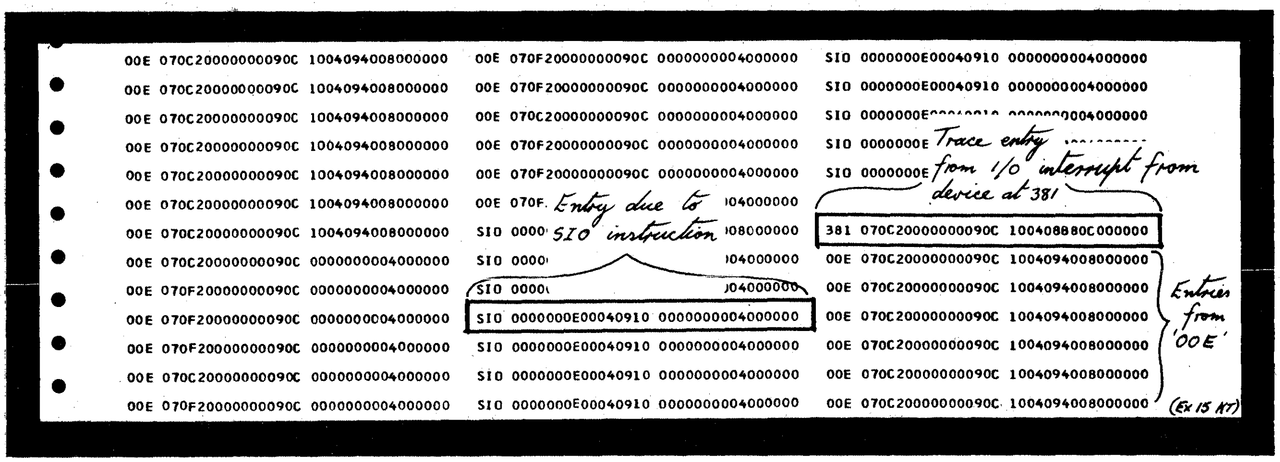
The trace limiting options are invoked by specifying the channel and unit addresses (X'cuu' or cuu) of the appropriate devices. Symbolic device references (SYSxxx) are invalid.

Note: If the trace output device is being used by a problem or control program simultaneously with the PDAID program, I/O events for the PDAID program are ignored (not traced). Because of this, it is not necessary to ignore the trace output device.

When to use: Use the I/O trace to check that the I/O interrupts within your system are correct during the execution of programs.

You could use it, for example, in a multiprogramming system where the status of I/O units is suspected of causing incorrect I/O interrupts. An I/O trace output will inform you about the sequence of SIO/ I/O interrupts and about the status of I/O units at the time of interrupt.

The next two examples show the output obtained from an I/O trace.



```
00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000   00E 070F20000000090C 0000000004000000   SIO 0000000E00040910 0000000004000000
00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000   00E 070F20000000090C 0000000004000000   SIO 0000000E00040910 0000000004000000
00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000   00E 070C20000000090C 0000000004000000   SIO 0000000E00040910 0000000004000000
00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000   00E 070F20000000090C 0000000004000000   SIO 0000000E
00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000   00E 070F20000000090C 0000000004000000   SIO 0000000E
00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000   00E 070F.                    04000000
00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000   SIO 0000                     08000000   381 070C20000000090C 100408880C000000
00E 070C20000000090C 0000000004000000   SIO 0000                     04000000   00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000
00E 070F20000000090C 0000000004000000   SIO 0000                     04000000   00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000
00E 070F20000000090C 0000000004000000   SIO 0000000E00040910 0000000004000000   00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000
00E 070F20000000090C 0000000004000000   SIO 0000000E00040910 0000000004000000   00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000
00E 070C20000000090C 0000000004000000   SIO 0000000E00040910 0000000004000000   00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000
00E 070F20000000090C 0000000004000000   SIO 0000000E00040910 0000000004000000   00E 070C20000000090C 1004094008000000
```

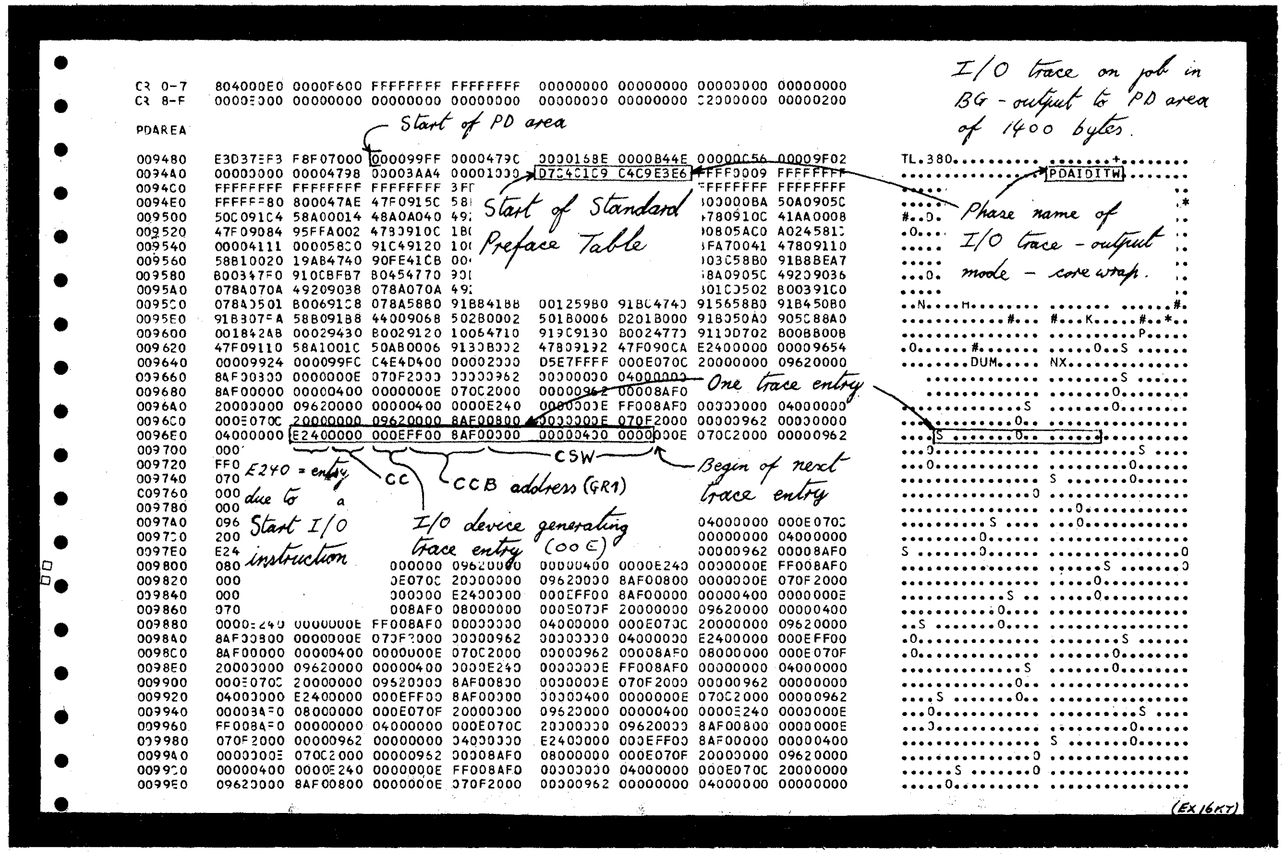
Entry due to SIO instruction

Trace entry from I/O interrupt from device at 381

Entries from '00E'

(Ex 15 KT)

An example showing an I/O trace output printed on a line printer used as the PDAID output device.



```
CR 0-7    804000E0 0000F600 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CR 8-F    0000E000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 C2000000 00000200

PDAREA

009480    E3D37EF3 F8F07000 000099FF 0000479C  0000168E 0000B44E 00000C56 00009F02   TL.380.......... .......+........
0094A0    00000000 00004798 00003AA4 00001000  D7C4C1C9 C4C9E3E6 FFFF0009 FFFFFFFF   ................ PDAIDITW........
0094C0    FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF 3FF                         FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF   .....                          ..
0094E0    FFFFFF80 800047AE 47F0915C 58                           00000BA 50A0905C   .....                          .*
009500    50C091C4 58A00014 48A0A040 49                           780910C 41AA0008   #..D.                          ..
009520    47F09084 95FFA002 4780910C 1B                           0805AC0 A024581C   .0...                          ..
009540    00004111 000058C0 91C49120 10                           FA70041 47809110   .....                          ..
009560    58B10020 19AB4740 90FE41CB 00                           03C58B0 91B8BEA7   .....                          ..
009580    B00347F0 910CBFB7 B0454770 90                           8A0905C 49209036   ...0.                          ..
0095A0    078A070A 49209038 078A070A 49                           01C0502 B00391C0   .....                          ..
0095C0    078A0501 B00691C8 078A58B0 91B841B8  00125980 91BC4740 915658B0 91B450B0   ..N....H........ ..............#.
0095E0    91B307FA 58B091B8 44009068 502B0002  501B0006 D201B000 91B050A0 905C88A0   ............#... #...K.....#..*..
009600    001842AB 00029430 B0029120 10064710  919C9130 B0024770 9110D702 B00B800B   ................ ...........P....
009620    47F09110 58A1001C 50AB0006 9130B002  47809192 47F090CA E2400000 00009654   .0......#....... .....0..S ......
009640    00009924 000099FC C4E4D400 00002000  D5E7FFFF 000E070C 20000000 09620000   ........DUM..... NX..............
009660    8AF00800 0000000E 070F2000 00000962  00000000 04000000                     ................ ........S ......
009680    8AF00000 00000400 0000000E 070C2000  00000962 00008AF0                     ................ .......0........
0096A0    20000000 09620000 00000400 0000E240  0000000E FF008AF0 00000000 04000000   ..............S. .......0........
0096C0    000E070C 20000000 09620000 8AF00800  0000000E 070F2000 00000962 00000000   ............0... ................
0096E0    04000000 E2400000 000EFF00 8AF00000  00000400 0000000E 070C2000 00000962   ....S .......0.. ................
009700    000                                                                        ...0............ ..........S ....
009720    FF0                                                                        ...0............ ..........0.....
009740    070                                                                        ................ S .......0......
009760    000                                                                        ...............0 ................
009780    000                                                                        ................ ...0............
0097A0    096                                                    04000000 000E070C   ..........S .... ...0............
0097C0    200                                                    00000000 04000000   .........0...... ................
0097E0    E24                                                    00000962 00008AF0   S .......0...... ...............0
009800    080                  000000 09620000  00000400 0000E240 0000000E FF008AF0   ................ ......S .......0
009820    000                  0E070C 20000000  09620000 8AF00800 0000000E 070F2000   ................ .....0..........
009840    000                  000000 E2400000  000EFF00 8AF00000 00000400 0000000E   .............S.. .....0..........
009860    070                  008AF0 08000000  000E070F 20000000 09620000 00000400   ............0... ................
009880    0000E240 0000000E FF008AF0 00000000  04000000 000E070C 20000000 09620000   ..S .......0.... ................
0098A0    8AF00800 0000000E 070F2000 00000962  00000000 04000000 E2400000 000EFF00   .0.............. ........S ......
0098C0    8AF00000 00000400 0000000E 070C2000  00000962 00008AF0 08000000 000E070F   .0.............. .......0........
0098E0    20000000 09620000 00000400 0000E240  0000000E FF008AF0 00000000 04000000   ..............S. .......0........
009900    000E070C 20000000 09620000 8AF00800  0000000E 070F2000 00000962 00000000   ............0... ................
009920    04000000 E2400000 000EFF00 8AF00000  00000400 0000000E 070C2000 00000962   ....S .......0.. ................
009940    00008AF0 08000000 000E070F 20000000  09620000 00000400 0000E240 0000000E   ...0............ ..........S ....
009960    FF008AF0 00000000 04000000 000E070C  20000000 09620000 8AF00800 0000000E   ...0............ ..........0.....
009980    070F2000 00000962 00000000 04000000  E2400000 000EFF00 8AF00000 00000400   ................ S .......0......
0099A0    0000000E 070C2000 00000962 00008AF0  08000000 000E070F 20000000 09620000   ...............0 ................
0099C0    00000400 0000E240 0000000E FF008AF0  00000000 04000000 000E070C 20000000   ......S .......0 ................
0099E0    09620000 8AF00800 0000000E 070F2000  00000962 00000000 04000000 00000000   .....0.......... ................
```

I/O trace on job in BG - output to PD area of 1400 bytes.

Start of PD area

Start of Standard Preface Table

Phase name of I/O trace - output mode - core wrap.

One trace entry

E240 = entry due to a Start I/O instruction

CC

CCB address (GR1)

CSW

I/O device generating trace entry (00E)

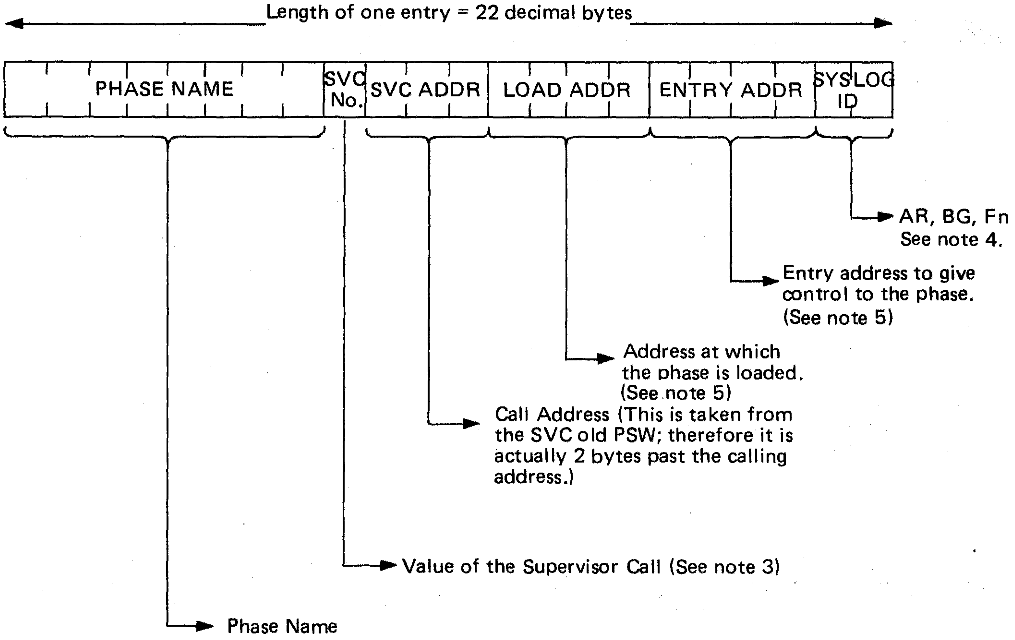
Begin of next trace entry

(Ex 16 KT)

An example of an I/O trace executed in core-wrap output mode in the PD area. The PD area was dumped using the DUMP command.

Fetch/Load trace

The F/L (fetch/load) trace records the order in which phases and transients are called from the core image library under the control of DOS/VS. Issuing a fetch or load causes an SVC 1, 2, 4, or 65, and the format of data recorded is as follows:



Notes:

1. *At times, SVC 5, 6, 11, and 14 branch directly into the supervisor fetch or load routine. These are traced whenever they occur, and appear in the output of the trace; however, the calling address and SVC values do not indicate the actual fetch or load.*
2. *Use of the REQUEST key during the operation of the F/L trace may result in apparently erroneous data due to the supervisor action required to handle the request.*
   In particular, supervisor calls that have already been recorded may not be completed, and part of the data put out by the specific phase may pertain to these incomplete SVCs.
3. *A list of DOS/VS SVCs can be found in Section 4.*
4. *The SYSLOG ID is described in appendix B. Fn can be F1 up to the highest numbered foreground partition available in the system.*
5. *The load address and entry address for a phase in SVA shows 'IN SVA' when the output device is a line printer or tape unit, and 'SVA PHASE' in core-wrap-mode.*

When the trace is recorded on tape and PDLIST is used to print the tape, the two bytes used for the SYSLOG ID are printed between SVC ADDR and the LOAD ADDR.

On the occurrence of an event, an entry is generated. By selection of the trace output device, the event can be:

- Recorded on magnetic tape
- Printed on a line printer
- Preserved in the PD area
- Preserved in an alternate area.

When magnetic tape output is used, the tape must be processed by the PDLIST utility program to provide a formatted output on a line printer.

The modes of output and PDLIST are described under B-1 in this Section.

Tracing Options: The F/L trace functions are:

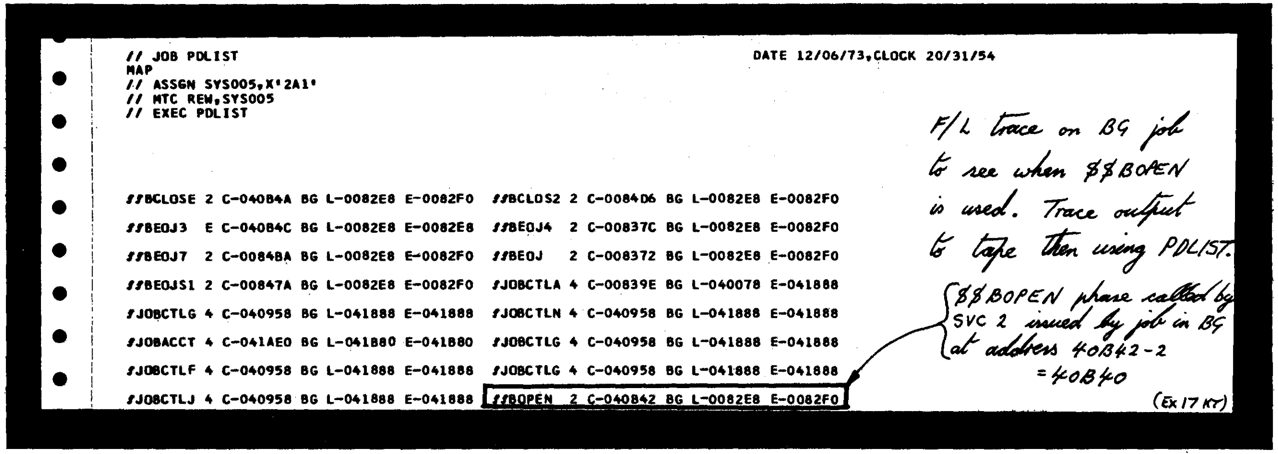
- Trace all SVC 1, 2, 4, 65, and certain SVC 5, 6, 11, and 14 interruptions.
- Limit the trace by partition (multiprogramming systems only).

Trace limiting options are specified by the initializer keyword TRACE PARTITION=

These options are useful only when the user runs several partitions at once, and does not wish to trace all of them. If only one partition is operating at a given time, the default (trace all partitions) allows both the single partition and the supervisor to be traced.

When to use: Use the F/L trace if you are not certain which phases are required for a particular program, or in which sequence they are called by the program. From the trace output you can see where the phases were loaded and their entry addresses. In addition you can check the logical use of the phases for the program.

The next two examples show the output obtained from an F/L trace.



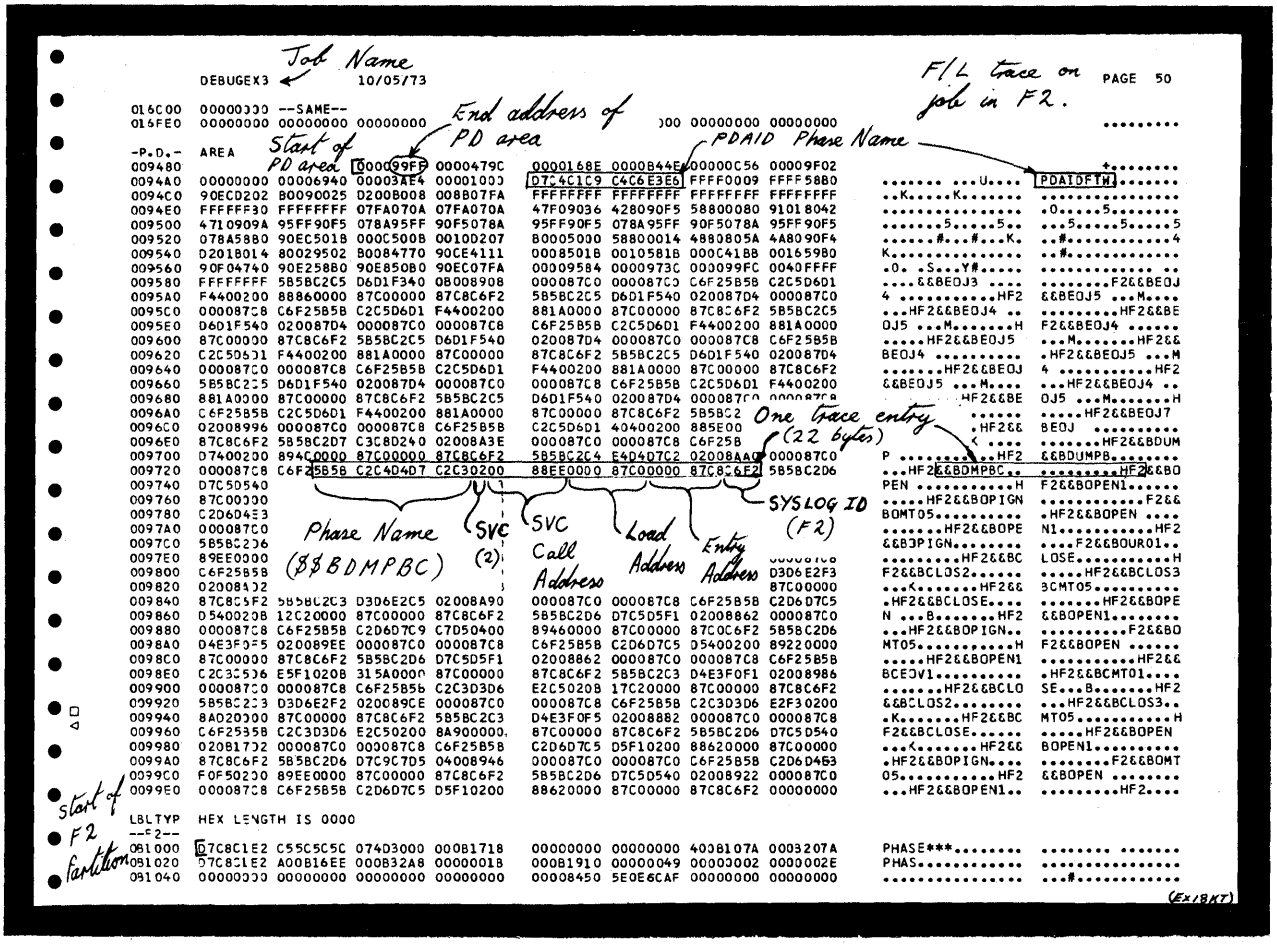
```
// JOB PDLIST                                                   DATE 12/06/73,CLOCK 20/31/54
MAP
// ASSGN SYS005,X'2A1'
// MTC REW,SYS005
// EXEC PDLIST



$$BCLOSE 2 C-040B4A BG L-0082E8 E-0082F0  $$BCLOS2 2 C-0084D6 BG L-0082E8 E-0082F0

$$BEOJ3  E C-040B4C BG L-0082E8 E-0082E8  $$BEOJ4  2 C-00837C BG L-0082E8 E-0082F0

$$BEOJ7  2 C-0084BA BG L-0082E8 E-0082F0  $$BEOJ   2 C-008372 BG L-0082E8 E-0082F0

$$BEOJS1 2 C-00847A BG L-0082E8 E-0082F0  $JOBCTLA 4 C-00839E BG L-040078 E-041888

$JOBCTLG 4 C-040958 BG L-041888 E-041888  $JOBCTLN 4 C-040958 BG L-041888 E-041888

$JOBACCT 4 C-041AE0 BG L-041B80 E-041B80  $JOBCTLG 4 C-040958 BG L-041888 E-041888

$JOBCTLF 4 C-040958 BG L-041888 E-041888  $JOBCTLG 4 C-040958 BG L-041888 E-041888

$JOBCTLJ 4 C-040958 BG L-041888 E-041888  $$BOPEN  2 C-040842 BG L-0082E8 E-0082F0
```

F/L trace on BG job to see when $$BOPEN is used. Trace output to tape then using PDLIST.

$$BOPEN phase called by SVC 2 issued by job in BG at address 40B42-2
= 40B40

(Ex17KT)

An example showing an F/L trace output as printed on a line printer using PDLIST. (A tape unit was selected as output device for the PDAID.)



```
        DEBUGEX3               10/05/73                                                                PAGE  50

016C00  00000000 --SAME--
016FE0  00000000 00000000 00000000                000 00000000 00000000                                .........

-P.D.-  AREA
009480                    000099FF 0000479C  0000168E 0000B44E 00000C56 00009F02                   +........
0094A0  00000000 00006940 00003AE4 00001000  D7C4C1C9 C4C6E3E6 FFFF0009 FFFF58B0  ....... ...U....  PDAIDFTW........
0094C0  90ECD202 B0090025 D200B008 008B07FA  FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF  ..K.....K.......  ................
0094E0  FFFFFF30 FFFFFFFF 07FA070A 07FA070A  47F09036 428090F5 58800080 91018042  ................  .0.....5........
009500  4710909A 95FF90F5 078A95FF 90F5078A  95FF90F5 078A95FF 90F5078A 95FF90F5  .......5.....5..  ...5.....5.....5
009520  078A58B0 90EC501B 000C500B 0010D207  B0005000 58800014 4880805A 4A8090F4  ......#...#...K.  ..#.............4
009540  D201B014 80029502 B0084770 90CE4111  0008501B 0010581B 000C41BB 001659B0  K...............  ..#.............
009560  90F04740 90E258B0 90E850B0 90EC07FA  00009584 0000973C 000099FC 0040FFFF  .0. .S...Y#.....  ............. ..
009580  FFFFFFFF 5B5BC2C5 D6D1F340 0B008908  000087C0 000087C0 C6F25B5B C2C5D6D1  ....&&BEOJ3 ....  ........F2&&BEOJ
0095A0  F4400200 88860000 87C00000 87C8C6F2  5B5BC2C5 D6D1F540 020087D4 000087C0  4 ...........HF2  &&BEOJ5 ...M....
0095C0  000087C8 C6F25B5B C2C5D6D1 F4400200  881A0000 87C00000 87C8C6F2 5B5BC2C5  ...HF2&&BEOJ4 ..  .........HF2&&BE
0095E0  D6D1F540 020087D4 000087C0 000087C8  C6F25B5B C2C5D6D1 F4400200 881A0000  OJ5 ...M.......H  F2&&BEOJ4 ......
009600  87C00000 87C8C6F2 5B5BC2C5 D6D1F540  020087D4 000087C0 000087C8 C6F25B5B  .....HF2&&BEOJ5   ...M.......HF2&&
009620  C2C5D6D1 F4400200 881A0000 87C00000  87C8C6F2 5B5BC2C5 D6D1F540 020087D4  BEOJ4 ..........  .HF2&&BEOJ5 ...M
009640  000087C0 000087C8 C6F25B5B C2C5D6D1  F4400200 881A0000 87C00000 87C8C6F2  .......HF2&&BEOJ  4 ...........HF2
009660  5B5BC2C5 D6D1F540 020087D4 000087C0  000087C8 C6F25B5B C2C5D6D1 F4400200  &&BEOJ5 ...M....  ...HF2&&BEOJ4 ..
009680  881A0000 87C00000 87C8C6F2 5B5BC2C5  D6D1F540 020087D4 000087C0 000087C8           HF2&&BE  OJ5 ...M.......H
0096A0  C6F25B5B C2C5D6D1 F4400200 881A0000  87C00000 87C8C6F2 5B5BC2                      ......  .....HF2&&BEOJ7
0096C0  02008996 000087C0 000087C8 C6F25B5B  C2C5D6D1 40400200 885E00                       .HF2&&  BEOJ  .........
0096E0  87C8C6F2 5B5BC2D7 C3C8D240 02008A3E  000087C0 000087C8 C6F25B                        K ....  .......HF2&&BDUM
009700  D7400200 894C0000 87C00000 87C8C6F2  5B5BC2C4 E4D4D7C2 02008AA0 000087C0  P ..........HF2  &&BDUMPB........
009720  000087C8 C6F25B5B C2C4D4D7 C2C30200  88EE0000 87C00000 87C8C6F2 5B5BC2D6  ...HF2&&BDMPBC..  ..........HF2&&BO
009740  D7C5D540                                                                   PEN ..........H  F2&&BOPEN1......
009760  87C00000                                                                   .....HF2&&BOPIGN  ............F2&&
009780  C2D6D4E3                                                                   BOMT05..........  .HF2&&BOPEN ....
0097A0  000087C0                                                                   .......HF2&&BOPE  N1...........HF2
0097C0  5B5BC2D6                                                                   &&B3PIGN........  ....F2&&BOUR01..
0097E0  89EE0000                                                                   .........HF2&&BC  LOSE...........H
009800  C6F25B5B                                                          D3D6E2F3  F2&&BCLOS2......  .....HF2&&BCLOS3
009820  02008A02                                                          87C00000  ...K.......HF2&&  3CMT05..........
009840  87C8C6F2 5B5BC2C3 D3D6E2C5 02008A90  000087C0 000087C8 C6F25B5B C2D6D7C5  .HF2&&BCLOSE....  .......HF2&&BOPE
009860  D540020B 12C20000 87C00000 87C8C6F2  5B5BC2D6 D7C5D5F1 02008862 000087C0  N ...B.......HF2  &&BOPEN1........
009880  000087C8 C6F25B5B C2D6D7C9 C7D50400  89460000 87C00000 87C0C6F2 5B5BC2D6  ...HF2&&BOPIGN..  ..........F2&&BO
0098A0  D4E3F0F5 020089EE 000087C0 000087C8  C6F25B5B C2D6D7C5 D5400200 89220000  MT05...........H  F2&&BOPEN ......
0098C0  87C00000 87C8C6F2 5B5BC2D6 D7C5D5F1  02008862 000087C0 000087C8 C6F25B5B  .....HF2&&BOPEN1  ...........HF2&&
0098E0  C2C3C5D6 E5F1020B 315A0000 87C00000  87C8C6F2 5B5BC2C3 D4E3F0F1 02008986  BCE3V1..........  .HF2&&BCMT01....
009900  000087C0 000087C8 C6F25B5B C2C3D3D6  E2C5020B 17C20000 87C00000 87C8C6F2  .......HF2&&BCLO  SE...B.......HF2
009920  5B5BC2C3 D3D6E2F2 020089CE 000087C0  000087C8 C6F25B5B C2C3D3D6 E2F30200  &&BCLOS2........  ...HF2&&BCLOS3..
009940  8AD20000 87C00000 87C8C6F2 5B5BC2C3  D4E3F0F5 02008882 000087C0 000087C8  .K.......HF2&&BC  MT05...........H
009960  C6F25B5B C2C3D3D6 E2C50200 8A900000  87C00000 87C8C6F2 5B5BC2D6 D7C5D540  F2&&BCLOSE......  .....HF2&&BOPEN
009980  020B1702 000087C0 000087C8 C6F25B5B  C2D6D7C5 D5F10200 88620000 87C00000  ...K.......HF2&&  BOPEN1..........
0099A0  87C8C6F2 5B5BC2D6 D7C9C7D5 04008946  000087C0 000087C0 C6F25B5B C2D6D4E3  .HF2&&BOPIGN....  ........F2&&BOMT
0099C0  F0F50200 89EE0000 87C00000 87C8C6F2  5B5BC2D6 D7C5D540 02008922 000087C0  05...........HF2  &&BOPEN ........
0099E0  000087C8 C6F25B5B C2D6D7C5 D5F10200  88620000 87C00000 87C8C6F2 00000000  ...HF2&&BOPEN1..  .........HF2....

LBLTYP  HEX LENGTH IS 0000
--F2--
081000  D7C8C1E2 C55C5C5C 074D3000 000B1718  00000000 00000000 400B107A 0003207A  PHASE***........  ........ ......
081020  D7C8C1E2 A00B16EE 000B32A8 0000001B  000B1910 00000049 00000002 0000002E  PHAS............  ................
081040  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00008450 5E0E6CAF 00000000 00000000  ................  ...#............
```

Job Name

End address of PD area

Start of PD area

PDAID Phase Name

F/L trace on job in F2.

One trace entry (22 bytes)

Phase Name ($$BDMPBC)

SVC (2)

SVC Call Address

Load Address

Entry Address

SYSLOG ID (F2)

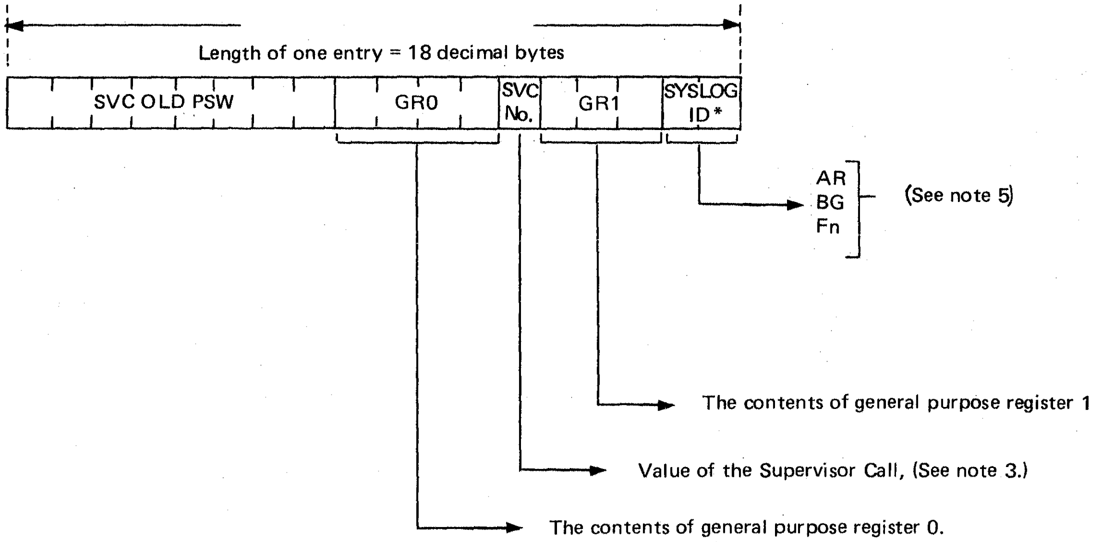
start of F2 partition

(Ex18KT)

An example showing the PD area in a system dump after executing the F/L trace in core-wrap output mode in the PD area.

Generalized Supervisor Call trace

The GSVC trace records SVC interrupts as they occur. All SVCs, or a selected group of SVCs, may be traced. The format of the data recorded in the PD area either in a trace table or, when using the core-wrap output mode, in a rotating buffer, is as follows:



Notes:

1. *If PTO=YES in the FOPT macro, then SVCs issued when the physical transient area is busy are not traced.*
2. *The PSW is described in E-2 of this Section.*
3. *A list of DOS/VS SVCs can be found in Section 4.*
4. *General purpose register usage is described in Section 4.*
5. *The SYSLOG ID is described in appendix B. Fn can be F1 up to the highest numbered foreground partition available in the system.*

On the occurrence of an event, an entry is generated. By selection of the trace output device, the event can be:
- Recorded on magnetic tape
- Printed on a line printer
- Preserved in the PD area
- Preserved in an alternate area.

When the magnetic tape output is used, the tape must be processed by the PDLIST utility program to provide a formatted output on a line printer.

The modes of output and PDLIST are described under B-1 in this Section.

Tracing Options: The GSVC function provides the following options:
- Trace all SVCs that occur.
- Trace up to six SVCs selectively.
- Eliminate up to six SVCs selectively, and trace all others.
- Trace all partitions.
- Trace one or more partitions selectively.

SVC limiting options are specified by the initializer keywords IGNORE SVC= or TRACE SVC=. All SVC activity is traced if one of these option keywords is not specified. The two keywords are mutually exclusive: when one is specified, the other becomes invalid.

The partition limiting options are specified by the initializer keyword TRACE PARTITION=. This is useful only when the user must run several partitions at once, and does not wish to trace all of them.

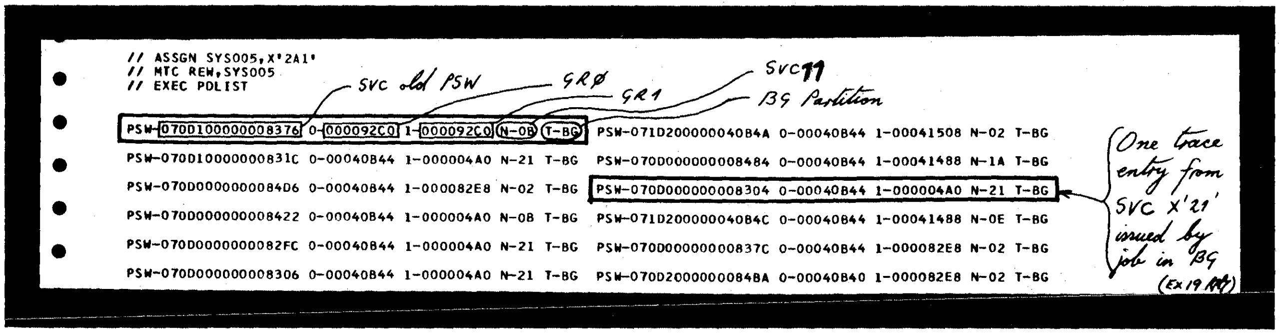
When reading the output from this trace routine you may see more SVCs listed than expected. This is because an SVC already traced and recorded may be reset by the supervisor SVC routine, and then re-issued by the program being traced. For example, your program may issue an SVC 0, which is traced. But the channel queue may be full at that point in time, and so the supervisor can not handle the SVC 0. When your program has control again it will issue the SVC 0 which will of course be traced again.

When to use: Use the GSVC trace when a particular SVC issued by a troublesome program is suspected of causing the errors.

The values of registers 0 and 1 are printed on the trace output and these can be important for certain SVCs.

The trace output also shows the current PSW at the time the SVC was issued. Therefore, the instruction and routine issuing the SVC in the program can be located.

The next two examples show the output obtained from a GSVC trace.



```
// ASSGN SYS005,X'2A1'
// MTC REW,SYS005
// EXEC PDLIST

PSW-070D10000000837б 0-000092C0 1-000092C0 N-0B T-BG  PSW-071D200000040B4A 0-00040B44 1-00041508 N-02 T-BG
PSW-070D10000000831C 0-00040B44 1-000004A0 N-21 T-BG  PSW-070D00000000B484 0-00040B44 1-00041488 N-1A T-BG
PSW-070D000000000B4D6 0-00040B44 1-000082E8 N-02 T-BG PSW-070D000000008304 0-00040B44 1-000004A0 N-21 T-BG
PSW-070D000000008422 0-00040B44 1-000004A0 N-0B T-BG  PSW-071D200000040B4C 0-00040B44 1-00041488 N-0E T-BG
PSW-070D0000000082FC 0-00040B44 1-000004A0 N-21 T-BG  PSW-070D00000000837C 0-00040B44 1-000082E8 N-02 T-BG
PSW-070D000000008306 0-00040B44 1-000004A0 N-21 T-BG  PSW-070D2000000084BA 0-00040B40 1-000082E8 N-02 T-BG
```

SVC old PSW

GRØ

GR1

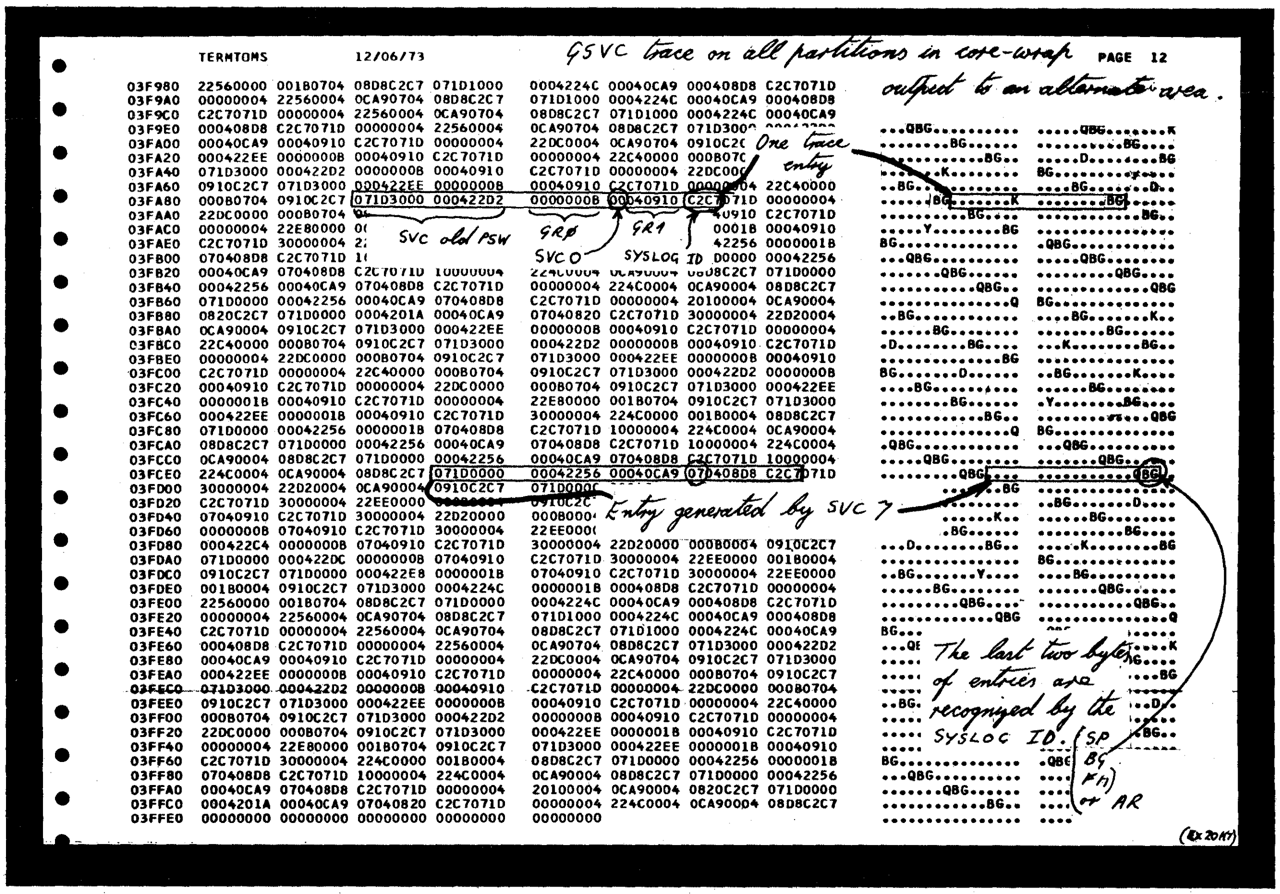
SVC 11

BG Partition

One trace entry from SVC X'21' issued by job in BG

(Ex 19 KH)

An example showing a GSVC trace output as printed on a line printer using PDLIST. (A tape unit was selected as output device for the PDAID.)



```
         TERMTOMS          12/06/73                                                                   PAGE  12

03F980   22560000 001B0704 08D8C2C7 071D1000   0004224C 00040CA9 000408D8 C2C7071D
03F9A0   00000004 22560004 0CA90704 08D8C2C7   071D1000 0004224C 00040CA9 000408D8
03F9C0   C2C7071D 00000004 22560004 0CA90704   08D8C2C7 071D1000 0004224C 00040CA9
03F9E0   000408D8 C2C7071D 00000004 22560004   0CA90704 08D8C2C7 071D300             ...QBG..........  .....QBG.......K
03FA00   00040CA9 00040910 C2C7071D 00000004   22DC0004 0CA90704 0910C2C             ........BG......  ..........BG....
03FA20   000422EE 0000000B 00040910 C2C7071D   00000004 22C40000 000B07C             ............BG..  .....D........BG
03FA40   071D3000 000422D2 0000000B 00040910   C2C7071D 00000004 22DC00              ......K.........  BG..............
03FA60   0910C2C7 071D3000 000422EE 0000000B   00040910 C2C7071D 00000004 22C40000   ..BG............  ....BG.......D..
03FA80   000B0704 0910C2C7 071D3000 000422D2   0000000B 00040910 C2C7071D 00000004   ......BG.......K  ........BG......
03FAA0   22DC0000 000B0704                                        40910 C2C7071D   ..........BG....  ............BG..
03FAC0   00000004 22E80000 0(                                     0001B 00040910   .....Y........BG  ................
03FAE0   C2C7071D 30000004 2;                                     42256 0000001B   BG..............  .QBG............
03FB00   070408D8 C2C7071D 1(                                     D0000 00042256   ...QBG..........  .....QBG........
03FB20   00040CA9 070408D8 C2C7071D 10000004   224C0004 0CA90004 08D8C2C7 071D0000   .......QBG......  .........QBG....
03FB40   00042256 00040CA9 070408D8 C2C7071D   00000004 224C0004 0CA90004 08D8C2C7   ...........QBG..  .............QBG
03FB60   071D0000 00042256 00040CA9 070408D8   C2C7071D 00000004 20100004 0CA90004   ...............Q  BG..............
03FB80   0820C2C7 071D0000 0004201A 00040CA9   07040820 C2C7071D 30000004 22D20004   ..BG............  ....BG.......K..
03FBA0   0CA90004 0910C2C7 071D3000 000422EE   0000000B 00040910 C2C7071D 00000004   ......BG........  ........BG......
03FBC0   22C40000 000B0704 0910C2C7 071D3000   000422D2 0000000B 00040910 C2C7071D   .D........BG....  ...K........BG..
03FBE0   00000004 22DC0000 000B0704 0910C2C7   071D3000 000422EE 0000000B 00040910   ..............BG  ................
03FC00   C2C7071D 00000004 22C40000 000B0704   0910C2C7 071D3000 000422D2 0000000B   BG.......D......  ..BG.......K....
03FC20   00040910 C2C7071D 00000004 22DC0000   000B0704 0910C2C7 071D3000 000422EE   ....BG..........  ......BG........
03FC40   0000001B 00040910 C2C7071D 00000004   22E80000 001B0704 0910C2C7 071D3000   ........BG......  .Y.........BG...
03FC60   000422EE 0000001B 00040910 C2C7071D   30000004 224C0000 001B0004 08D8C2C7   ............BG..  .............QBG
03FC80   071D0000 00042256 0000001B 070408D8   C2C7071D 10000004 224C0004 0CA90004   ...............Q  BG..............
03FCA0   08D8C2C7 071D0000 00042256 00040CA9   070408D8 C2C7071D 10000004 224C0004   .QBG............  ...QBG..........
03FCC0   0CA90004 08D8C2C7 071D0000 00042256   00040CA9 070408D8 C2C7071D 10000004   .....QBG........  .......QBG......
03FCE0   224C0004 0CA90004 08D8C2C7 071D0000   00042256 00040CA9 070408D8 C2C7071D   .........QBG....  ...........QBG..
03FD00   30000004 22D20004 0CA90004 0910C2C7   071D000C                              ..............BG  ................
03FD20   C2C7071D 30000004 22EE0000            0910C2C                               ................  ..BG.......D....
03FD40   07040910 C2C7071D 30000004 22D20000   0008000(                              .............K..  ......BG........
03FD60   0000000B 07040910 C2C7071D 30000004   22EE000(                              ........BG......  ..........BG....
03FD80   000422C4 0000000B 07040910 C2C7071D   30000004 22D20000 000B0004 0910C2C7   ...D.........BG.  .....K........BG
03FDA0   071D0000 000422DC 0000000B 07040910   C2C7071D 30000004 22EE0000 001B0004   ................  BG..............
03FDC0   0910C2C7 071D0000 000422E8 0000001B   07040910 C2C7071D 30000004 22EE0000   ..BG.......Y....  ....BG..........
03FDE0   001B0004 0910C2C7 071D3000 0004224C   0000001B 000408D8 C2C7071D 00000004   .......BG.......  ........QBG.....
03FE00   22560000 001B0704 08D8C2C7 071D0000   0004224C 00040CA9 000408D8 C2C7071D   ..........QBG...  ............QBG.
03FE20   00000004 22560004 0CA90704 08D8C2C7   071D1000 0004224C 00040CA9 000408D8   .............QBG  ...............Q
03FE40   C2C7071D 00000004 22560004 0CA90704   08D8C2C7 071D1000 0004224C 00040CA9   BG...                  .....
03FE60   000408D8 C2C7071D 00000004 22560004   0CA90704 08D8C2C7 071D3000 000422D2   ...QE                  ....K
03FE80   00040CA9 00040910 C2C7071D 00000004   22DC0004 0CA90704 0910C2C7 071D3000   ....                   G....
03FEA0   000422EE 0000000B 00040910 C2C7071D   00000004 22C40000 000B0704 0910C2C7   ....                   ...BG
03FEC0   071D3000 000422D2 0000000B 00040910   C2C7071D 00000004 22DC0000 000B0704   .....                  .....
03FEE0   0910C2C7 071D3000 000422EE 0000000B   00040910 C2C7071D 00000004 22C40000   ..BG.                  ..D.
03FF00   000B0704 0910C2C7 071D3000 000422D2   0000000B 00040910 C2C7071D 00000004   .....                  .....
03FF20   22DC0000 000B0704 0910C2C7 071D3000   000422EE 0000001B 00040910 C2C7071D   .....                  .BG..
03FF40   00000004 22E80000 001B0704 0910C2C7   071D3000 000422EE 0000001B 00040910   .....
03FF60   C2C7071D 30000004 224C0000 001B0004   08D8C2C7 071D0000 00042256 0000001B   BG..............  .QBG
03FF80   070408D8 C2C7071D 10000004 224C0004   0CA90004 08D8C2C7 071D0000 00042256   ...QBG..........  ....
03FFA0   00040CA9 070408D8 C2C7071D 00000004   20100004 0CA90004 0820C2C7 071D0000   .......QBG......  ....
03FFC0   0004201A 00040CA9 07040820 C2C7071D   00000004 224C0004 0CA90004 08D8C2C7   ............BG..  ....
03FFE0   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000                              ................  ....
```

GSVC trace on all partitions in core-wrap output to an alternate area.

One trace entry

SVC old PSW

GRØ

GR1

SVC 0

SYSLOG ID

Entry generated by SVC 7

The last two bytes of entries are recognized by the SYSLOC ID. (SP BG F1) or AR

(Ex 20 KT)

An example showing a GSVC trace in core-wrap output in an alternate area. The alternate area is dumped on termination of PDAID and is given back to the main page pool. (The beginning of the alternate area is not shown).

QTAM Trace

This trace records the sequence of SIO instructions issued to channels and devices. The data recorded is similar to that of the I/O trace, but gives more details about the type of I/O interrupt.

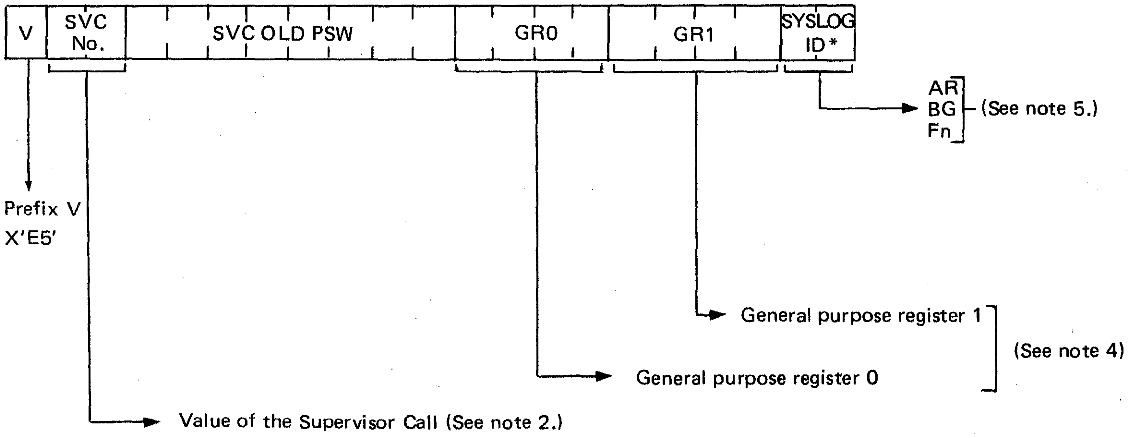
This routine is designed to trace programs running in real mode. However, it can be used to trace virtual mode programs provided the following is considered when reading the trace output:

- If the program being traced is running in real mode the CCB address and the CCW address in the CSW are real addresses.
- If the program being traced is running in virtual mode, the CCB address and the CCW address in the CSW are, respectively, the address of the CCB copy block. (Refer to Section 4 Chapter 13 for a description of CCB and CCW copy blocks.)

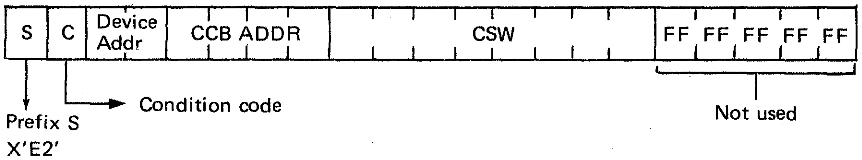
There are three types of trace events and each type is recorded, having a prefix that defines the type.

The data is recorded in the PD area, either in a trace table or, when using the core-wrap mode of output, in a rotating buffer. The format of the data recorded is as follows:

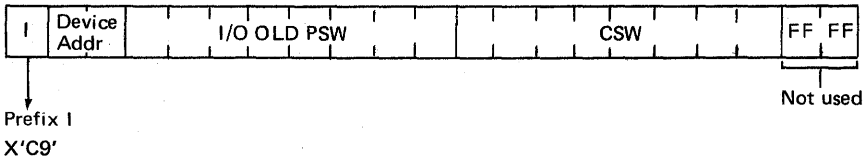
- On the occurrence of an SVC interrupt;



- On the occurrence of an SIO instruction



- On the occurrence of an I/O interrupt;



Notes:

1. *The PSW and CSW are described in E-2 of this Section.*
2. *A list of DOS/VS SVCs can be found in Section 4.*
3. *The CCB is described in Section 4.*
4. *General purpose register usage is described in Section 4.*
5. *The SYSLOG ID is described in Appendix B. Fn can be F1 up to the highest numbered foreground partition available in the system.*

Any of these occurrences is referred to as an event.

For each event, an entry is generated.

By the selection of the trace output device, the event can be:

- Recorded on magnetic tape
- Preserved in the PD area
- Preserved in an alternate area.

When magnetic tape output is used, the tape must be processed by the PDLIST utility program to provide a formatted output on a line printer.

The modes of output and PDLIST are described under B-1 in this Section.

Tracing Options: The QTAM trace function provides the following options:

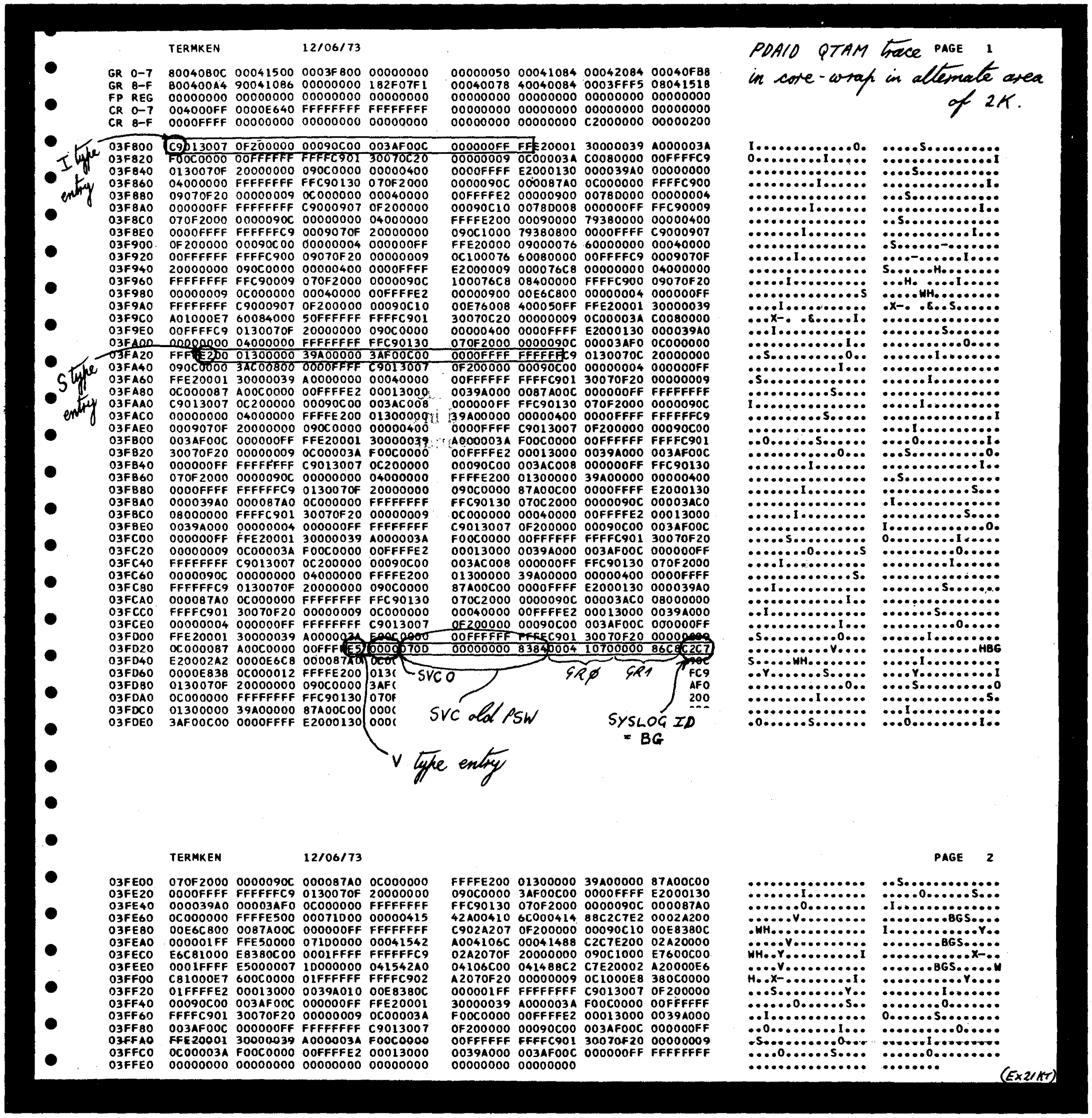
- Trace all SVC 0 and 31, SIO, and I/O interrupts.
- Trace SVC 0 and 31, SIO, and I/O interrupts from any three devices.
- Ignore SVC 0 and 31, SIO, and I/O interrupts from any three devices.
- Trace in all partitions
- Selectively trace one or more partitions.

Trace limiting options are specified by the initializer message parameters IGNORE DEVICE= or TRACE DEVICE=. (The device options are invoked by specifying the three devices to be traced or ignored.) All SVC 0 and 31, SIO, and I/O interrupt activity is traced in all partitions of core if one of these options is not specified. They are mutually exclusive: when one is specified, the other becomes invalid.

The partition limiting options are specified by the initializer keyword TRACE PARTITION=.

When to use: Use the QTAM trace to check the sequence of SIO instructions to the channels and devices. Use this trace if you suspect errors in I/O interrupt handling routines or in program routines issuing SVC 0 and SVC 31, or if you suspect errors in the sequence of I/O interrupts being returned from channels or devices. The next two illustrations are examples of output from a QTAM trace.

The next example shows a dump of the real address area containing trace output when the core-wrap output mode in an alternate area is selected.



```
          TERMKEN              12/06/73                                                                    PAGE   1

GR 0-7    80040B0C 00041500 0003F800 00000000    00000050 00041084 00042084 00040FB8
GR 8-F    B00400A4 90041086 00000000 182F07F1    00040078 40040084 0003FFF5 08041518
FP REG    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CR 0-7    004000FF 0000E640 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CR 8-F    0000FFFF 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 C2000000 00000200

03F800    C9013007 0F200000 00090C00 003AF00C    000000FF FFE20001 30000039 A000003A    I.............0.  .....S..........
03F820    F00C0000 00FFFFFF FFFFC901 30070C20    00000009 0C00003A C0080000 00FFFFC9    0.........I.....  ...............I
03F840    0130070F 20000000 090C0000 00000400    0000FFFF E2000130 000039A0 00000000    ................  ....S...........
03F860    04000000 FFFFFFFF FFC90130 070F2000    0000090C 000087A0 0C000000 FFFFC900    .........I......  ..............I.
03F880    09070F20 00000009 0C000000 00040000    00FFFFE2 00000900 0078D000 00000004    ................  ...S............
03F8A0    000000FF FFFFFFFF C9000907 0F200000    00090C10 0078D008 000000FF FFC90009    ........I.......  .............I..
03F8C0    070F2000 0000090C 00000000 04000000    FFFFE200 00090000 79380000 00000400    ................  ..S.............
03F8E0    0000FFFF FFFFFFC9 0009070F 20000000    090C1000 79380800 0000FFFF C9000907    .......I........  ............I...
03F900    0F200000 00090C00 00000004 000000FF    FFE20000 09000076 60000000 00040000    ................  .S......-.......
03F920    00FFFFFF FFFFC900 09070F20 00000009    0C100076 60080000 00FFFFC9 0009070F    ......I.........  ....-......I....
03F940    20000000 090C0000 00000400 0000FFFF    E2000009 000076C8 00000000 04000000    ................  S......H........
03F960    FFFFFFFF FFC90009 070F2000 0000090C    100076C8 08400000 FFFFC900 09070F20    .....I..........  ...H. ....I.....
03F980    00000009 0C000000 00040000 00FFFFE2    00000900 00E6C800 00000004 000000FF    ...............S  .....WH.........
03F9A0    FFFFFFFF C9000907 0F200000 00090C10    00E76008 400050FF FFE20001 30000039    ....I...........  .X-. .&..S......
03F9C0    A01000E7 60084000 50FFFFFF FFFFC901    30070C20 00000009 0C00003A C0080000    ...X-. .&.....I.  ................
03F9E0    00FFFFC9 0130070F 20000000 090C0000    00000400 0000FFFF E2000130 000039A0    ...I............  ........S.......
03FA00    00000000 04000000 FFFFFFFF FFC90130    070F2000 0000090C 00003AF0 0C000000    .............I..  ...........0....
03FA20    FFFFE200 01300000 39A00000 3AF00C00    0000FFFF FFFFFFC9 0130070C 20000000    ..S..........0..  .......I........
03FA40    090C0000 3AC00800 0000FFFF C9013007    0F200000 00090C00 00000004 000000FF    ............I...  ................
03FA60    FFE20001 30000039 A0000000 00040000    00FFFFFF FFFFC901 30070F20 00000009    .S..............  ......I.........
03FA80    0C000087 A00C0000 00FFFFE2 00013000    0039A000 0087A00C 000000FF FFFFFFFF    ...........S....  ................
03FAA0    C9013007 0C200000 00090C00 003AC008    000000FF FFC90130 070F2000 0000090C    I...............  .....I..........
03FAC0    00000000 04000000 FFFFE200 01300000    39A00000 00000400 0000FFFF FFFFFFC9    ..........S.....  ...............I
03FAE0    0009070F 20000000 090C0000 00000400    0000FFFF C9013007 0F200000 00090C00    ................  ....I...........
03FB00    003AF00C 000000FF FFE20001 30000039    A000003A F00C0000 00FFFFFF FFFFC901    ..0......S......  ....0.........I.
03FB20    30070F20 00000009 0C00003A F00C0000    00FFFFE2 00013000 0039A000 003AF00C    ............0...  ...S..........0.
03FB40    000000FF FFFFFFFF C9013007 0C200000    00090C00 003AC008 000000FF FFC90130    ........I.......  .............I..
03FB60    070F2000 0000090C 00000000 04000000    FFFFE200 01300000 39A00000 00000400    ................  ..S.............
03FB80    0000FFFF FFFFFFC9 0130070F 20000000    090C0000 87A00C00 0000FFFF E2000130    .......I........  ............S...
03FBA0    000039A0 000087A0 0C000000 FFFFFFFF    FFC90130 070C2000 0000090C 00003AC0    ................  .I..............
03FBC0    08000000 FFFFC901 30070F20 00000009    0C000000 00040000 00FFFFE2 00013000    ......I.........  ...........S....
03FBE0    0039A000 00000004 000000FF FFFFFFFF    C9013007 0F200000 00090C00 003AF00C    ................  I.............0.
03FC00    000000FF FFE20001 30000039 A000003A    F00C0000 00FFFFFF FFFFC901 30070F20    .....S..........  0.........I.....
03FC20    00000009 0C00003A F00C0000 00FFFFE2    00013000 0039A000 003AF00C 000000FF    ........0......S  ..........0.....
03FC40    FFFFFFFF C9013007 0C200000 00090C00    003AC008 000000FF FFC90130 070F2000    ....I...........  .........I......
03FC60    0000090C 00000000 04000000 FFFFE200    01300000 39A00000 00000400 0000FFFF    ..............S.  ................
03FC80    FFFFFFC9 0130070F 20000000 090C0000    87A00C00 0000FFFF E2000130 000039A0    ...I............  ........S.......
03FCA0    000087A0 0C000000 FFFFFFFF FFC90130    070C2000 0000090C 00003AC0 08000000    .............I..  ................
03FCC0    FFFFC901 30070F20 00000009 0C000000    00040000 00FFFFE2 00013000 0039A000    ..I.............  .......S........
03FCE0    00000004 000000FF FFFFFFFF C9013007    0F200000 00090C00 003AF00C 000000FF    ............I...  ..........0.....
03FD00    FFE20001 30000039 A000003A F00C0000    00FFFFFF FFFFC901 30070F20 00000009    .S..........0...  ......I.........
03FD20    0C000087 A00C0000 00FFFFE5 00000700    00000000 83840004 10700000 86C8C2C7    ...........V....  .............HBG
03FD40    E20002A2 0000E6C8 000087A0 0C0                                       90C    S.....WH........  .....I..........
03FD60    0000E838 0C000012 FFFFE200 013                                       FC9    ..Y.......S.....  ....Y..........I
03FD80    0130070F 20000000 090C0000 3AF                                       AF0    .............0..  ....S..........0
03FDA0    0C000000 FFFFFFFF FFC90130 070F                                      200    .........I......  ..............S.
03FDC0    01300000 39A00000 87A00C00 000                                              ................  ...I............
03FDE0    3AF00C00 0000FFFF E2000130 000                                              .0......S.......  ...0.........I..



          TERMKEN              12/06/73                                                                    PAGE   2

03FE00    070F2000 0000090C 000087A0 0C000000    FFFFE200 01300000 39A00000 87A00C00    ................  ..S.............
03FE20    0000FFFF FFFFFFC9 0130070F 20000000    090C0000 3AF00C00 0000FFFF E2000130    .......I........  .....0......S...
03FE40    000039A0 00003AF0 0C000000 FFFFFFFF    FFC90130 070F2000 0000090C 000087A0    .......0........  .I..............
03FE60    0C000000 FFFFE500 00071D00 00000415    42A00410 6C000414 88C2C7E2 0002A200    ......V.........  .........BGS....
03FE80    00E6C800 0087A00C 000000FF FFFFFFFF    C902A207 0F200000 00090C10 00E8380C    .WH.............  I............Y..
03FEA0    000001FF FFE50000 071D0000 00041542    A004106C 00041488 C2C7E200 02A20000    .....V..........  ........BGS.....
03FEC0    E6C81000 E8380C00 0001FFFF FFFFFFC9    02A2070F 20000000 090C1000 E7600C00    WH..Y..........I  ............X-..
03FEE0    0001FFFF E5000007 1D000000 041542A0    04106C00 041488C2 C7E20002 A20000E6    ....V...........  .......BGS.....W
03FF00    C81000E7 600C0000 01FFFFFF FFFFC902    A2070F20 00000009 0C1000E8 380C0000    H..X-.........I.  ...........Y....
03FF20    01FFFFE2 00013000 0039A010 00E8380C    000001FF FFFFFFFF C9013007 0F200000    ...S.........Y..  ........I.......
03FF40    00090C00 003AF00C 000000FF FFE20001    30000039 A000003A F00C0000 00FFFFFF    ......0......S..  ........0.......
03FF60    FFFFC901 30070F20 00000009 0C00003A    F00C0000 00FFFFE2 00013000 0039A000    ..I.............  0......S........
03FF80    003AF00C 000000FF FFFFFFFF C9013007    0F200000 00090C00 003AF00C 000000FF    ..0.........I...  ..........0.....
03FFA0    FFE20001 30000039 A000003A F00C0000    00FFFFFF FFFFC901 30070F20 00000009    .S..........0...  ......I.........
03FFC0    0C00003A F00C0000 00FFFFE2 00013000    0039A000 003AF00C 000000FF FFFFFFFF    ....0......S....  ......0.........
03FFE0    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000                      ................  ........
```

PDAID QTAM trace in core-wrap in alternate area of 2K.

I type entry

S type entry

SVC 0

SVC old PSW

GRØ

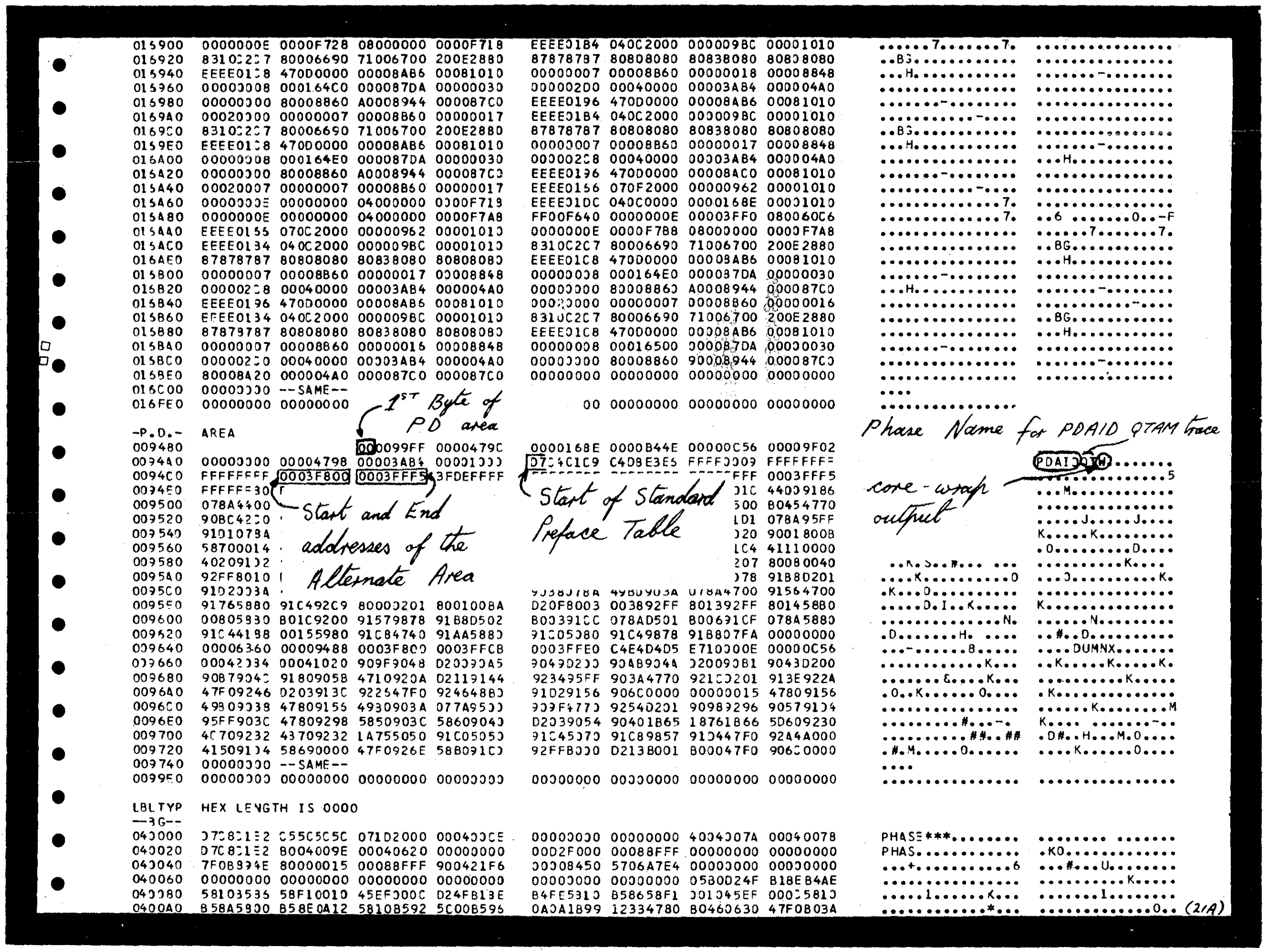
GR1

SYSLOG ID = BG

V type entry

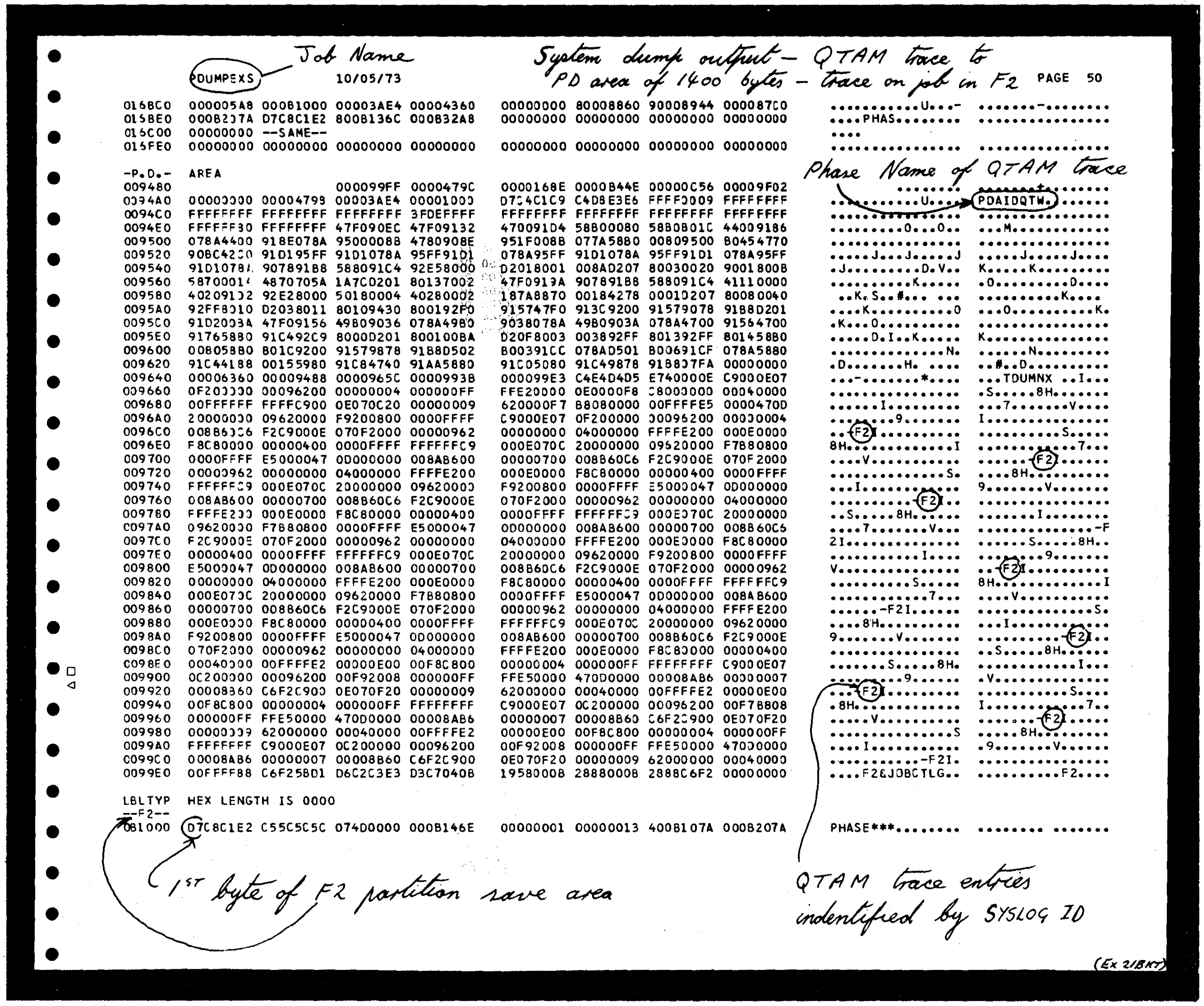
(Ex21KT)

An example showing a dump of the alternate area used for a QTAM trace in core-wrap output mode.



```
016900   0000000E 0000F728 08000000 0000F718    EEEE01B4 040C2000 000009BC 00001010    ......7.......7.  ................
016920   8310C2C7 80006690 71006700 200E2880    87878787 80808080 80838080 80808080    ..BG............  ................
016940   EEEE01C8 470D0000 00008AB6 00081010    00000007 00008B60 00000018 00008848    ...H............  .......-........
016960   00000008 000164C0 000087DA 00000030    000002D0 00040000 00003AB4 000004A0    ................  ................
016980   00000000 80008860 A0008944 000087C0    EEEE0196 470D0000 00008AB6 00081010    .......-........  ................
0169A0   00020000 00000007 00008B60 00000017    EEEE01B4 040C2000 000009BC 00001010    ...........-....  ................
0169C0   8310C2C7 80006690 71006700 200E2880    87878787 80808080 80838080 80808080    ..BG............  ................
0169E0   EEEE01C8 470D0000 00008AB6 00081010    00000007 00008B60 00000017 00008848    ...H............  .......-........
016A00   00000008 000164E0 000087DA 00000030    000002C8 00040000 00003AB4 000004A0    ................  ...H............
016A20   00000000 80008860 A0008944 000087C0    EEEE0196 470D0000 00008AC0 00081010    .......-........  ................
016A40   00020007 00000007 00008B60 00000017    EEEE0156 070F2000 00000962 00001010    ...........-....  ................
016A60   0000000E 00000000 04000000 0000F718    EEEE01DC 040C0000 0000168E 00001010    ..............7.  ................
016A80   0000000E 00000000 04000000 0000F7A8    FF00F640 0000000E 00003FF0 080060C6    ..............7.  ..6 .......0..-F
016AA0   EEEE0155 070C2000 00000962 00001010    0000000E 0000F7B8 08000000 0000F7A8    ................  ......7.......7.
016AC0   EEEE0134 040C2000 000009BC 00001010    8310C2C7 80006690 71006700 200E2880    ................  ..BG............
016AE0   87878787 80808080 80838080 80808080    EEEE01C8 470D0000 00008AB6 00081010    ................  ...H............
016B00   00000007 00008B60 00000017 00008848    00000008 000164E0 000087DA 00000030    .......-........  ................
016B20   000002C8 00040000 00003AB4 000004A0    00000000 80008860 A0008944 000087C0    ...H............  .......-........
016B40   EEEE0196 470D0000 00008AB6 00081010    00020000 00000007 00008B60 00000016    ................  ...........-....
016B60   EEEE0134 040C2000 000009BC 00001010    8310C2C7 80006690 71006700 200E2880    ................  ..BG............
016B80   87878787 80808080 80838080 80808080    EEEE01C8 470D0000 00008AB6 00081010    ................  ...H............
016BA0   00000007 00008B60 00000016 00008848    00000008 00016500 000087DA 00000030    .......-........  ................
016BC0   000002C0 00040000 00003AB4 000004A0    00000000 80008860 90008944 000087C0    ................  .......-........
016BE0   80008A20 000004A0 000087C0 000087C0    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    ................  ................
016C00   00000000 --SAME--                                                             ....
016FE0   00000000 00000000                            00 00000000 00000000 00000000    ................

-P.D.-   AREA
009480                     00000099FF 0000479C    0000168E 0000B44E 00000C56 00009F02
0094A0   00000000 00004798 00003AB4 00001000    D7C4C1C9 C4D8E3E6 FFFF0009 FFFFFFFF                      PDAIDQTW........
0094C0   FFFFFFFF 0003F800 0003FFF5 3FDEFFFF                              FFF 0003FFF5                      ...............5
0094E0   FFFFFF30 F                                                       01C 44009186                      ...M............
009500   078A4400                                                         500 80454770                      ................
009520   90BC4200                                                         1D1 078A95FF                      .....J......J...
009540   9101078A                                                         020 90018008                      K.....K.........
009560   58700014                                                         1C4 41110000                      .0..........D....
009580   40209102                                                         207 80080040    ..K.S..#... ...   ...........K....
0095A0   92FF8010                                                         078 91B8D201    ....K...........0  ...0...........K.
0095C0   91D2003A                               9038078A 49B0903A 078A4700 91564700    .K...0..........  ................
0095E0   91765880 91C492C9 80000201 8001008A    D20F8003 003892FF 801392FF 801458B0    .....D.I..K.....  K...............
009600   00805830 B01C9200 91579878 91B8D502    B00391CC 078AD501 B00691CF 078A5880    ...............N.  ......N.........
009620   91C44188 00155980 91C84740 91AA5880    91C05080 91C49878 91B807FA 00000000    .D.......H. ....  ..#..D..........
009640   00006360 00009488 0003F800 0003FFCB    0003FFE0 C4E4D4D5 E710000E 00000C56    ...-.......8.....  ....DUMNX.......
009660   00042034 00041020 909F9048 D20090A5    9049D200 90AB904A 020090B1 9043D200    .............K...  ..K.....K.....K.
009680   90879040 9180905B 4710920A D2119144    923495FF 903A4770 921C0201 913E922A    ........&....K...  ..........K.....
0096A0   47F09246 D203913C 922547F0 92464880    91D29156 906C0000 00000015 47809156    .0..K......0....  .K..............
0096C0   49809038 47809156 4930903A 077A9500    909F4770 92540201 90989296 90579104    ................  .......K........M
0096E0   95FF903C 47809298 5850903C 58609040    D2039054 90401B65 18761866 5D609230    ..........#...-.  K.... .......-..
009700   40709232 43709232 1A755050 91C05050    91C45070 91C89857 910447F0 92A4A000    ...........##..##  .D#..H...M.0....
009720   41509104 58690000 47F0926E 58B091C0    92FFB000 D213B001 B00047F0 906C0000    .#.M.....0......  ....K......0....
009740   00000000 --SAME--                                                             ....
0099E0   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    ................  ................

LBLTYP   HEX LENGTH IS 0000
--BG--
040000   D7C8C1E2 C55C5C5C 071D2000 000400CE    00000030 00000000 4004007A 00040078    PHASE***........  ........ .......
040020   D7C8C1E2 B004009E 00040620 00000000    00D2F000 00088FFF 00000000 00000000    PHAS............  .K0.............
040040   7F0B894E 80000015 00088FFF 900421F6    00008450 5706A7E4 00000000 00000000    ...+...........6  ...#....U.......
040060   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 0580D24F B18EB4AE    ................  ...........K....
040080   58103536 58F10010 45EF000C D24FB13E    B4FE5310 B58658F1 001045EF 00005810    .....1......K...  .......1........
0400A0   B58A5800 B58E0A12 58108592 5C00B596    0A0A1899 12334780 B0460630 47F0B03A    ............*...  .............0..
```

The example above shows part of a system dump output. By examination of the PDAREA printed in the dump (when PDAID is supported by the system) it can be seen that a QTAM trace was active when the dump was executed. From the PDAID phase name in the PD area, the output mode for the trace was core-wrap. However, no trace entries are seen in the PD area, which indicates that the alternate area had been specified for the trace entries. The start address of the alternate area is contained at displacement decimal 20 from the start of the PD standard preface table. (The standard preface table starts at the PDAID phase name.)



Job Name

System dump output – QTAM trace to PD area of 1400 bytes – trace on job in F2

```
            DUMPEXS               10/05/73                                                                                 PAGE  50

016BC0   000005A8 00081000 00003AE4 00004360    00000000 80008860 90008944 000087C0     ...........U...-  .......-........
015BE0   0008207A D7C8C1E2 800B136C 000B32A8    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000     ....PHAS........  ................
016C00   00000000 --SAME--                                                              ....
015FE0   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000     ................  ................

-P.D.-   AREA
009480                     000099FF 0000479C    0000168E 0000B44E 00000C56 00009F02             ........  ................
0094A0   00000000 00004798 00003AE4 00001000    D7C4C1C9 C4D8E3E6 FFFF0009 FFFFFFFF     ..........U.....  PDAIDQTW........
0094C0   FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF 3FDEFFFF    FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF     ................  ................
0094E0   FFFFFF30 FFFFFFFF 47F090EC 47F09132    470091D4 58B00080 58B0B01C 44009186     .........0...0..  ...M............
009500   078A4400 918E078A 9500008B 4780908E    951F008B 077A5880 00809500 B0454770     ................  ................
009520   90BC42C0 91D195FF 91D1078A 95FF91D1    078A95FF 91D1078A 95FF91D1 078A95FF     .....J...J.....J  .....J.....J....
009540   91D1078A 907891B8 588091C4 92E58000    D2018001 008AD207 80030020 9001800B     .J.........D.V..  K.....K.........
009560   58700014 4870705A 1A7CD201 80137002    47F0919A 907891B8 588091C4 41110000     ...........K....  .0.........D....
009580   40209102 92E28000 50180004 40280002    187A8870 00184278 00010207 80080040     ..K.S..#... ...  ...........K....
0095A0   92FF8010 D2038011 80109430 800192F0    915747F0 913C9200 91579078 91B8D201     ....K..........0  ...0..........K.
0095C0   91D2003A 47F09156 49B09036 078A49B0    9038078A 49B0903A 078A4700 91564700     .K...0..........  ................
0095E0   91765880 91C492C9 8000D201 800100BA    D20F8003 003892FF 801392FF 801458B0     .....D.I..K.....  K...............
009600   00805880 B01C9200 91579878 91B8D502    B00391CC 078AD501 B00691CF 078A5880     ..............N.  ......N.........
009620   91C44188 00155980 91C84740 91AA5880    91C05080 91C49878 91B807FA 00000000     .D.......H. ....  ..#..D..........
009640   00006360 00009488 0000965C 0000993B    000099E3 C4E4D4D5 E740000E C9000E07     ...-.......*....  ...TDUMNX ..I...
009660   0F200000 00096200 00000004 000000FF    FFE20000 0E0000F8 C8000000 00040000     ................  .S.....8H.......
009680   00FFFFFF FFFFC900 0E070C20 00000009    620000F7 B8080000 00FFFFE5 0000470D     ......I.........  ...7.......V....
0096A0   20000000 09620000 F9200800 0000FFFF    C9000E07 0F200000 00096200 00000004     .........9......  I...............
0096C0   008B60C6 F2C9000E 070F2000 00000962    00000000 04000000 FFFFE200 000E0000     ..F2I...........  ...........S....
0096E0   F8C80000 00000400 0000FFFF FFFFFFC9    000E070C 20000000 09620000 F7B80800     8H.............I  .............7...
009700   0000FFFF E5000047 0D000000 008AB600    00000700 008B60C6 F2C9000E 070F2000     ....V...........  .......F2I......
009720   00000962 00000000 04000000 FFFFE200    000E0000 F8C80000 00000400 0000FFFF     ..............S.  ....8H..........
009740   FFFFFFC9 000E070C 20000000 09620000    F9200800 0000FFFF E5000047 0D000000     ...I............  9.......V.......
009760   008AB600 00000700 008B60C6 F2C9000E    070F2000 00000962 00000000 04000000     ..........F2I...  ................
009780   FFFFE200 000E0000 F8C80000 00000400    0000FFFF FFFFFFC9 000E070C 20000000     ..S.....8H......  ........I.......
0097A0   09620000 F7B80800 0000FFFF E5000047    0D000000 008AB600 00000700 008B60C6     ....7.......V...  ...............-F
0097C0   F2C9000E 070F2000 00000962 00000000    04000000 FFFFE200 000E0000 F8C80000     2I..............  .......S.....8H..
0097E0   00000400 0000FFFF FFFFFFC9 000E070C    20000000 09620000 F9200800 0000FFFF     ............I...  .........9......
009800   E5000047 0D000000 008AB600 00000700    008B60C6 F2C9000E 070F2000 00000962     V...............  ..F2I...........
009820   00000000 04000000 FFFFE200 000E0000    F8C80000 00000400 0000FFFF FFFFFFC9     ...........S....  8H.............I
009840   000E070C 20000000 09620000 F7B80800    0000FFFF E5000047 0D000000 008AB600     ............7...  ....V...........
009860   00000700 008B60C6 F2C9000E 070F2000    00000962 00000000 04000000 FFFFE200     ......-F2I......  ..............S.
009880   000E0000 F8C80000 00000400 0000FFFF    FFFFFFC9 000E070C 20000000 09620000     ....8H..........  ...I............
0098A0   F9200800 0000FFFF E5000047 0D000000    008AB600 00000700 008B60C6 F2C9000E     9.......V.......  ...........F2I..
0098C0   070F2000 00000962 00000000 04000000    FFFFE200 000E0000 F8C80000 00000400     ................  ..S.....8H......
0098E0   00040000 00FFFFE2 00000E00 00F8C800    00000004 000000FF FFFFFFFF C9000E07     .......S.....8H.  ............I...
009900   0C200000 00096200 00F92008 000000FF    FFE50000 470D0000 00008AB6 00000007     .........9......  .V..............
009920   00008B60 C6F2C900 0E070F20 00000009    62000000 00040000 00FFFFE2 00000E00     ...F2I..........  ............S....
009940   00F8C800 00000004 000000FF FFFFFFFF    C9000E07 0C200000 00096200 00F7B808     .8H.............  I.............7..
009960   000000FF FFE50000 470D0000 00008AB6    00000007 00008B60 C6F2C900 0E070F20     .....V..........  ........F2I.....
009980   00000009 62000000 00040000 00FFFFE2    00000E00 00F8C800 00000004 000000FF     ...............S  ......8H........
0099A0   FFFFFFFF C9000E07 0C200000 00096200    00F92008 000000FF FFE50000 47000000     ....I...........  .9.......V......
0099C0   00008AB6 00000007 00008B60 C6F2C900    0E070F20 00000009 62000000 00040000     ............-F2I.  ................
0099E0   00FFFF88 C6F25BD1 D6C2C3E3 D3C7040B    1958000B 2888000B 2888C6F2 00000000     ....F2&JOBCTLG..  ...........F2....

LBLTYP   HEX LENGTH IS 0000
--F2--
081000   D7C8C1E2 C55C5C5C 074D0000 000B146E    00000001 00000013 400B107A 000B207A     PHASE***........  ........ ......
```

Phase Name of QTAM trace

1ST byte of F2 partition save area

QTAM trace entries indentified by SYSLOG ID

(Ex 21BKT)

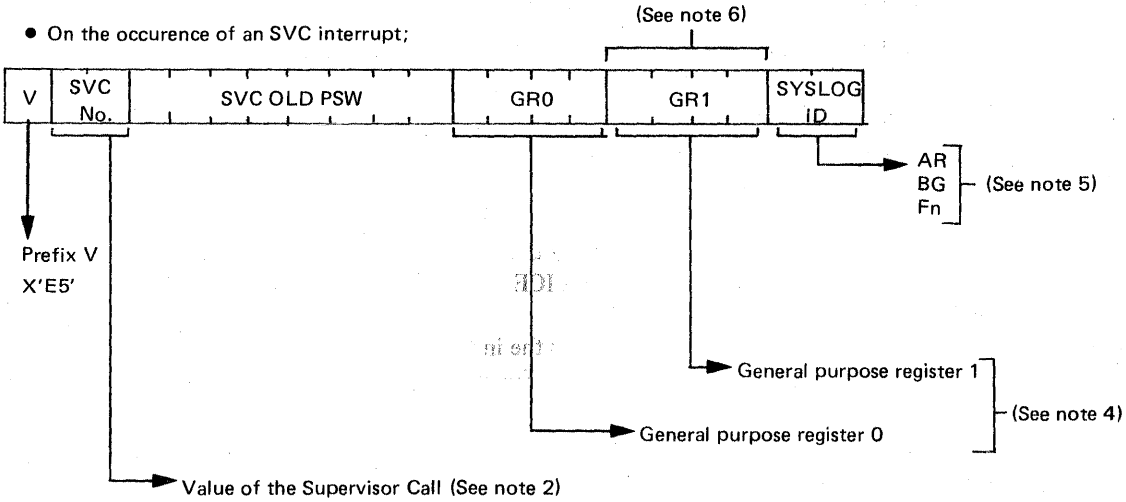
This example shows part of a system dump output that by examination of the PD area indicates QTAM trace entries in the PD area. Compare this example with the previous one and note the difference between the information contained in the PD area.

VTAM Trace

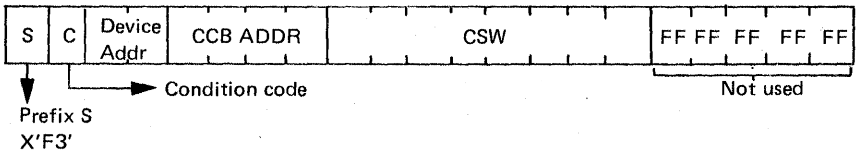
This trace records the sequence of SIO instructions issued to channels and devices. The data recorded is similar to that of the I/O trace.

There are three types of trace events and each type is recorded, having a prefix that defines the type.
The data is recorded in the PD area, either in a trace table or, when using the core-wrap mode of output, in a rotating buffer. The format of the data recorded is as follows:

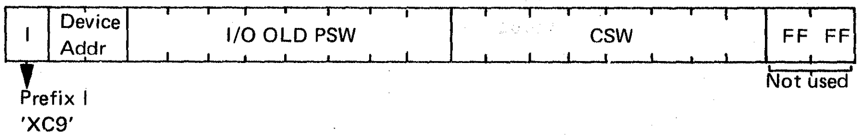
- On the occurence of an SVC interrupt;



- On the occurrence of an SIO instruction



- On the occurrence of an I/O interrupt;



Notes:

1. *The PSW and CSW are described in E-2 of this section.*
2. *A list of DOS/VS SVCs can be found in Section 4.*
3. *The CCB is described in Section 4.*
4. *General purpose register usage is described in Section 4.*
5. *The SYSLOG ID is described in Appendix B. Fn can be F1 up to the highest numbered foreground partition available in the system.*
6. *For SVC 53 only, this word of the record contains the function code and a pointer to the parameter list passed with the supervisor call.*

Any of these occurrences is referred to as an event. For each event, an entry is generated.

By the selection of the trace output device, the event can be:

- Recorded on magnetic tape
- Preserved in the PD area
- Preserved in an alternate area.

When magnetic tape output is used, the tape must be processed by the PDLIST utility program to provide a formatted output on a line printer.

The modes of output and PDLIST are described under B-1 in this Section.

Tracing Options: The VTAM trace function provides the following options:

- Trace all SVC 49 and SVC 53 interrupts - this may be limited by selectively tracing partitions.
- Trace all SIO instructions and I/O interrupts - this may be limited by selectively ignoring up to three devices, or by selectively tracing up to three devices.

Trace-limiting options are specified by the initializer messages or parameters - IGNORE DEVICE = or TRACE DEVICE

Trace-limiting options are specified by the initializer messages or parameters - IGNORE DEVICE= or TRACE DEVICE=, and TRACE PARTITION=. (The device options are invoked by specifying up to three devices to be traced or ignored. TRACE DEVICE and IGNORE DEVICE are mutually exclusive; when either is specified, the other becomes invalid. The TRACE PARTITION= option is invoked by specifying the partitions to be traced and only affects the recording of SVC 49 and SVC 53.)

When to use: Use the VTAM trace to check the sequence of SIO instructions to the channels and devices. Use this trace if you suspect errors in I/O interrupt handling routines or in program routines issuing SVC 49 and SVC 53, or if you suspect errors in the sequence of I/O interrupts being returned from channels or devices. However, the traces can cause degradation in VTAM performance, so indiscriminate use should be avoided.

The example shows a dump of the real address contains trace output when the core-wrap output mode in an alternate area is selected.

VTAM Pool Use Trace

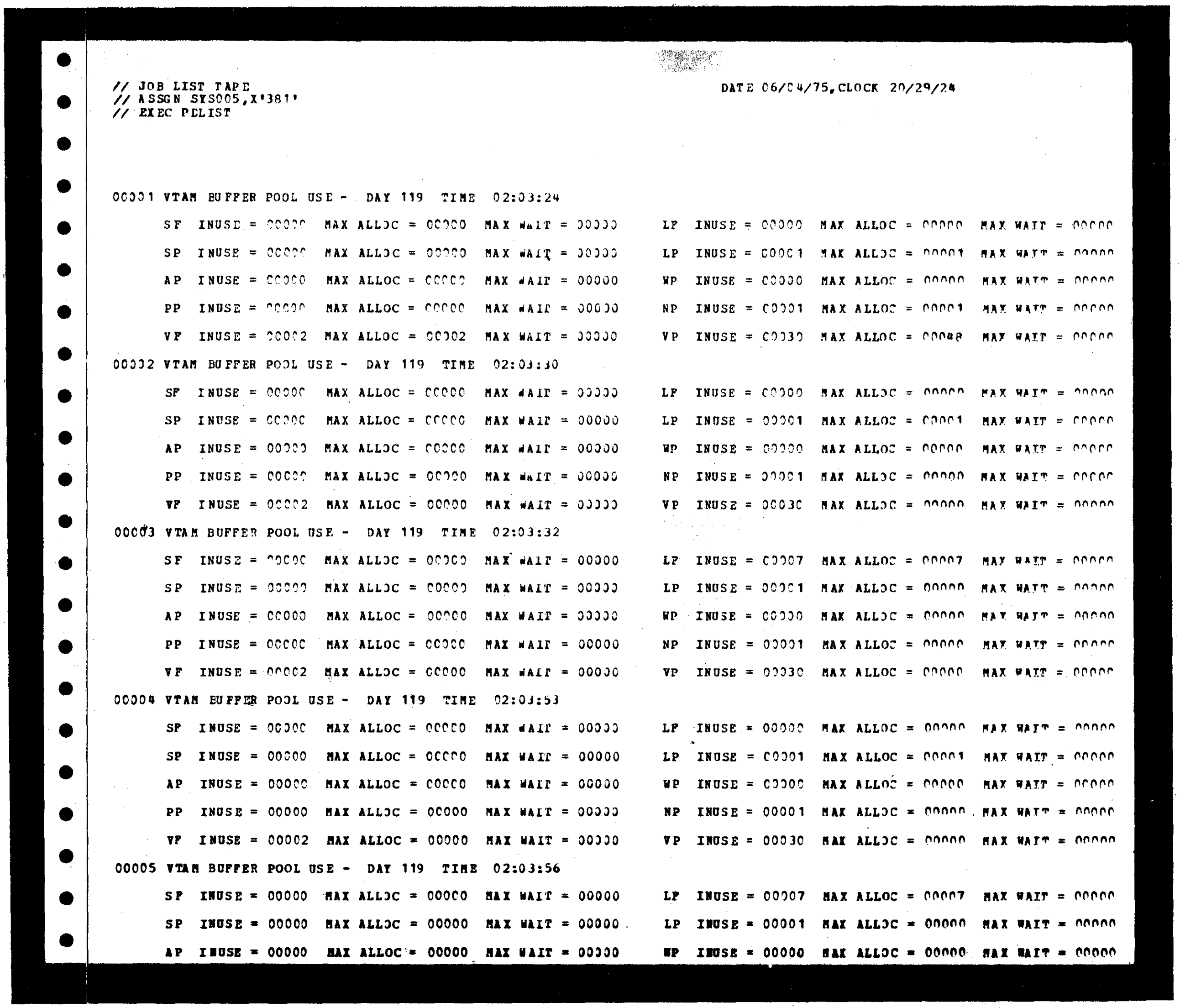
This trace monitors the use of VTAM buffer pools. When active, the location ISTPDAVP in the supervisor table ISTAVT contains the entry point address of PDAIDVPT. The module is entered from ISTORCRQ on every 1000 requests for VTAM fixed-length buffers.

Without networking (VTAM Level 2):

On each entry a 92-byte buffer is written to tape. The record contains:

1	byte -	the EBCDIC character P
3	bytes -	a sequential count of records
8	bytes -	a clock value from STCK (zero if not set)
80	bytes -	ten entries in the format:

POOLID	-	2 bytes EBCDIC	values from pool control block
INUSE	-	2 bytes binary	
MAXBF	-	2 bytes binary	
MAXQD	-	2 bytes binary	



```
// JOB LIST TAPE                                                    DATE 06/04/75,CLOCK 20/29/24
// ASSGN SYS005,X'381'
// EXEC PDLIST



00001 VTAM BUFFER POOL USE -  DAY 119  TIME  02:03:24
      SF  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    LF  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
      SP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    LP  INUSE = 00001  MAX ALLOC = 00001  MAX WAIT = 00000
      AP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    WP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
      PP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    NP  INUSE = 00001  MAX ALLOC = 00001  MAX WAIT = 00000
      VF  INUSE = 00002  MAX ALLOC = 00002  MAX WAIT = 00000    VP  INUSE = 00030  MAX ALLOC = 00048  MAX WAIT = 00000
00002 VTAM BUFFER POOL USE -  DAY 119  TIME  02:03:30
      SF  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    LF  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
      SP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    LP  INUSE = 00001  MAX ALLOC = 00001  MAX WAIT = 00000
      AP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    WP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
      PP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    NP  INUSE = 00001  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
      VF  INUSE = 00002  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    VP  INUSE = 00030  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
00003 VTAM BUFFER POOL USE -  DAY 119  TIME  02:03:32
      SF  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    LF  INUSE = 00007  MAX ALLOC = 00007  MAX WAIT = 00000
      SP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    LP  INUSE = 00001  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
      AP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    WP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
      PP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    NP  INUSE = 00001  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
      VF  INUSE = 00002  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    VP  INUSE = 00030  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
00004 VTAM BUFFER POOL USE -  DAY 119  TIME  02:03:53
      SF  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    LF  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
      SP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    LP  INUSE = 00001  MAX ALLOC = 00001  MAX WAIT = 00000
      AP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    WP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
      PP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    NP  INUSE = 00001  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
      VF  INUSE = 00002  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    VP  INUSE = 00030  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
00005 VTAM BUFFER POOL USE -  DAY 119  TIME  02:03:56
      SF  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    LF  INUSE = 00007  MAX ALLOC = 00007  MAX WAIT = 00000
      SP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    LP  INUSE = 00001  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
      AP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000    WP  INUSE = 00000  MAX ALLOC = 00000  MAX WAIT = 00000
```

An example showing the output of the VTAM Pool Use Trace (without networking)

With networking (ACF/VTAM):

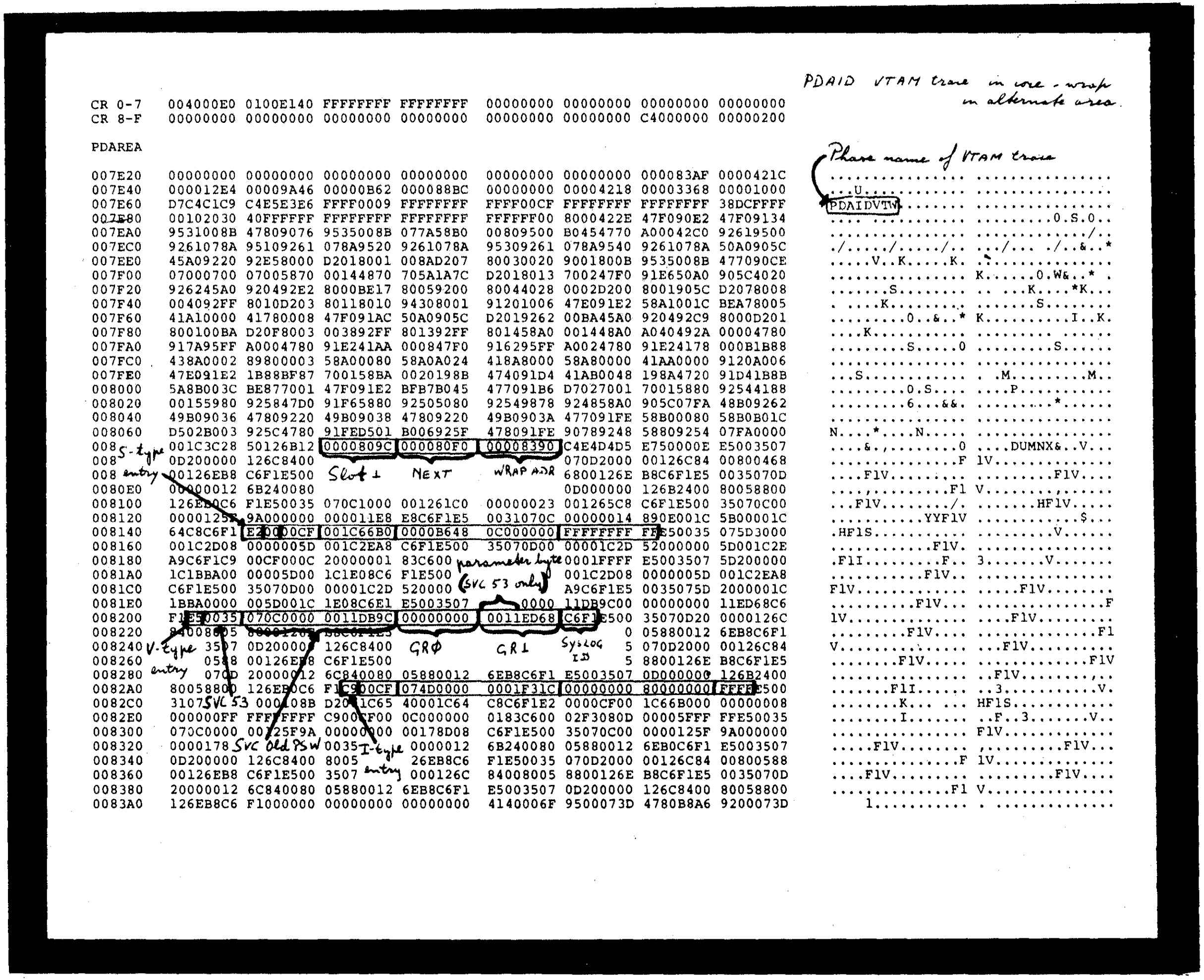
On each entry a 166-byte buffer is written to tape. The record contains:

1	byte -	the EBCDIC character Q
3	bytes -	a sequential count of records
8	bytes -	a clock value from STCK (zero if not set)
154	bytes -	eleven entries in the format:

POOLID	-	2 bytes EBCDIC	values from pool control block
INUSE	-	2 bytes binary	
MAXBF	-	2 bytes binary	
MAXQD	-	2 bytes binary	
NUMEX	-	2 bytes binary	
MAXTO	-	2 bytes binary	
TOTNO	-	2 bytes binary	

When to use

Use the VTAM Pool Use Trace to refine storage pool initialization parameters.



```
CR 0-7    004000E0 0100E140 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CR 8-F    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 C4000000 00000200

PDAREA

007E20    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 000083AF 0000421C    ................ ................
007E40    000012E4 00009A46 00000B62 000088BC  00000000 00004218 00003368 00001000    ...U............ ................
007E60    D7C4C1C9 C4E5E3E6 FFFF0009 FFFFFFFF  FFFF00CF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF 38DCFFFF    PDAIDVTW........ ................
007E80    00102030 40FFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF  FFFFFF00 8000422E 47F090E2 47F09134    .... ........... .........0.S.0..
007EA0    9531008B 47809076 9535008B 077A58B0  00809500 B0454770 A00042C0 92619500    ................ ............./..
007EC0    9261078A 95109261 078A9520 9261078A  95309261 078A9540 9261078A 50A0905C    ./...../...../.. .../... ./..&..*
007EE0    45A09220 92E58000 D2018001 008AD207  80030020 9001800B 9535008B 477090CE    .....V..K.....K. ................
007F00    07000700 07005870 00144870 705A1A7C  D2018013 700247F0 91E650A0 905C4020    ................ K......0.W&..* .
007F20    926245A0 920492E2 8000BE17 80059200  80044028 0002D200 8001905C D2078008    .......S........ .. ...K....*K...
007F40    004092FF 8010D203 80118010 94308001  91201006 47E091E2 58A1001C BEA78005    . ....K......... ........S.......
007F60    41A10000 41780008 47F091AC 50A0905C  D2019262 00BA45A0 920492C9 8000D201    .........0..&..* K..........I..K.
007F80    800100BA D20F8003 003892FF 801392FF  801458A0 001448A0 A040492A 00004780    ....K........... ................
007FA0    917A95FF A0004780 91E241AA 000847F0  916295FF A0024780 91E24178 000B1B88    .........S.....0 .........S......
007FC0    438A0002 89800003 58A00080 58A0A024  418A8000 58A80000 41AA0000 9120A006    ................ ................
007FE0    47E091E2 1B88BF87 700158BA 0020198B  474091D4 41AB0048 198A4720 91D41B8B    ...S............ . .M.........M..
008000    5A8B003C BE877001 47F091E2 BFB7B045  477091B6 D7027001 70015880 92544188    .........0.S.... ....P...........
008020    00155980 925847D0 91F65880 92505080  92549878 924858A0 905C07FA 48B09262    .........6...&&. ..........*.....
008040    49B09036 47809220 49B09038 47809220  49B0903A 477091FE 58B00080 58B0B01C    ................ ................
008060    D502B003 925C4780 91FED501 B006925F  478091FE 90789248 58809254 07FA0000    N....*....N..... ................
008       001C3C28 50126B12 0000809C 000080F0  00008390 C4E4D4D5 E750000E E5003507    ....&.,........0 ....DUMNX&..V...
008       0D200000 126C8400                             070D2000 00126C84 00800468    ...............F 1V..............
008       00126EB8 C6F1E500                             6800126E B8C6F1E5 0035070D    ....F1V......... .........F1V....
0080E0    00000012 6B240080                             0D000000 126B2400 80058800    ...,..........F1 V.........,.....
008100    126EB0C6 F1E50035 070C1000 001261C0  00000023 001265C8 C6F1E500 35070C00    ...F1V......../. .......HF1V.....
008120    0000125F 9A000000 000011E8 E8C6F1E5  0031070C 00000014 890E001C 5B00001C    ............YYF1V ............$...
008140    64C8C6F1 E20000CF 001C66B0 0000B648  0C000000 FFFFFFFF FFE50035 075D3000    .HF1S........... .........V......
008160    001C2D08 0000005D 001C2EA8 C6F1E500  35070D00 00001C2D 52000000 5D001C2E    ............F1V. ................
008180    A9C6F1C9 00CF000C 20000001 83C600             0001FFFF E5003507 5D200000    .F1I........F..  3.......V.......
0081A0    1C1BBA00 00005D00 1C1E08C6 F1E500             001C2D08 0000005D 001C2EA8    ...........F1V.. ................
0081C0    C6F1E500 35070D00 00001C2D 520000             A9C6F1E5 0035075D 2000001C    F1V............. .....F1V........
0081E0    1BBA0000 005D001C 1E08C6E1 E5003507      0000 11DB9C00 00000000 11ED68C6    ..........F1V... ...............F
008200    F1E50035 070C0000 0011DB9C 00000000  0011ED68 C6F1E500 35070D20 0000126C    1V.............. ....F1V.........
008220    84008005                                     0 05880012 6EB8C6F1    .........F1V.... ...............F1
008240        3507 0D200000 126C8400                   5 070D2000 00126C84    V............... ...F1V..........
008260        0588 00126EB8 C6F1E500                   5 8800126E B8C6F1E5    ........F1V..... ..............F1V
008280        070D 20000012 6C840080 05880012  6EB8C6F1 E5003507 0D000000 126B2400    ................ ..F1V.........,..
0082A0    80058800 126EB0C6 F1C900CF 074D0000  0001F31C 00000000 80000000 FFFFE500    .........F1I..... ..3...........V.
0082C0    3107     000108B  D201C65  40001C64  C8C6F1E2 0000CF00 1C66B000 00000008    ........K... ... HF1S............
0082E0    000000FF FFFFFFFF C9000F00 0C000000  0183C600 02F3080D 00005FFF FFE50035    .........I...... ..F..3.......V..
008300    070C0000 00125F9A 00000000 00178D08  C6F1E500 35070C00 0000125F 9A000000    ................ F1V.............
008320    0000178           0035     0000012  6B240080 05880012 6EB0C6F1 E5003507    .....F1V........ ,.........F1V...
008340    0D200000 126C8400 8005     26EB8C6   F1E50035 070D2000 00126C84 00800588    ...............F 1V..............
008360    00126EB8 C6F1E500 3507     000126C   84008005 8800126E B8C6F1E5 0035070D    ....F1V......... .........F1V....
008380    20000012 6C840080 05880012 6EB8C6F1  E5003507 0D200000 126C8400 80058800    ...............F1 V..............
0083A0    126EB8C6 F1000000 00000000 00000000  4140006F 9500073D 4780B8A6 9200073D       1........... . ..............
```

An example showing a dump of the alternate area used for a VTAM trace in core-wrap output mode

PDAIDS

The PD area

The PD area is located in the supervisor and consists of four separate parts described below:

1. PD Address Table
   This table is built up during system generation if the system is to support PDAIDS. It contains the addresses of the supervisor hooks that provide the interface between the PDAID routines and the supervisor.
2. PD Standard Preface Table
   This table is built up by the PDAID initializing phase, and is used by the PDAID event handling routines.
3. PDAID Event Handling Area
   This area is occupied by the PDAID event handling routines specified by the type of trace requested by the operator.
4. PD Buffer Area.
   This area is used in the following two ways:

   When core-wrap output mode in the PD area is specified it is used as a rotating buffer which preserves events (trace entries). PDAID event handling routines use this area as temporary storage for events. This storage area is called the trace table. Data is transferred from this table to an output area, which is either printed out or dumped on a tape unit, depending on the output device selected for the trace routine.

Locating the PD area

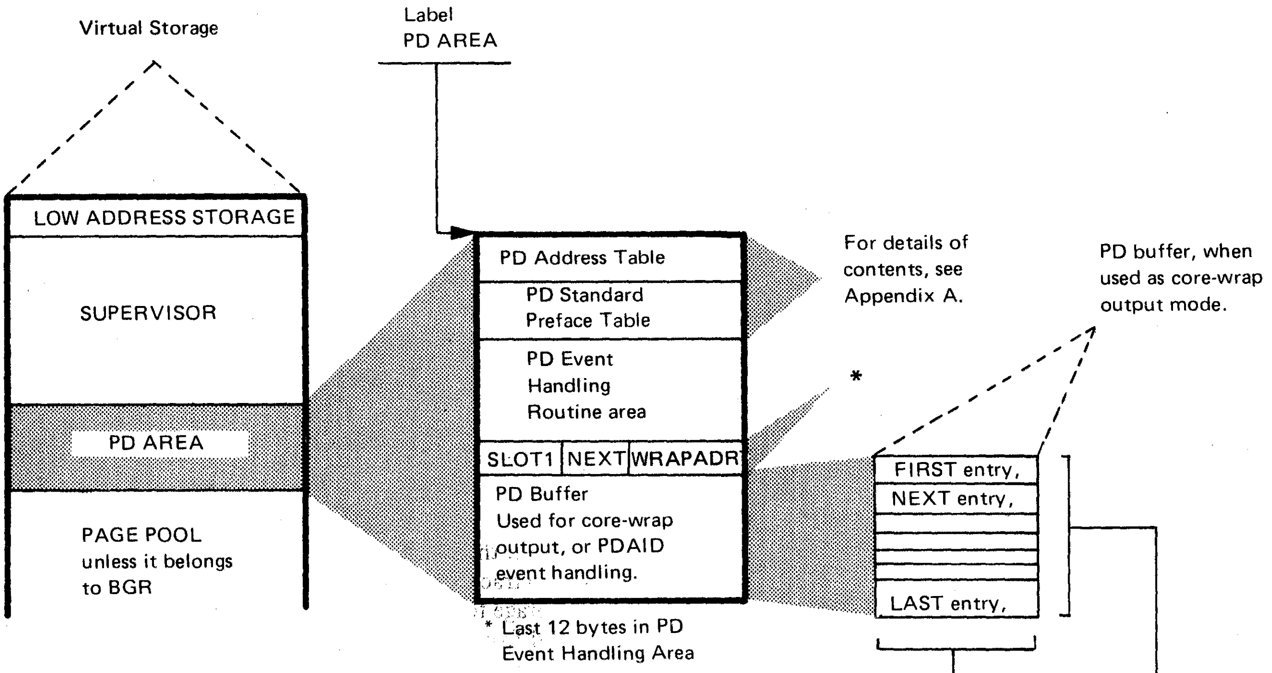
The start address of the PD area can be located by:

1. Using any dump containing the supervisor area to find the address of SYSCOM (system communication region) in bytes X'80' to '83' of low address storage. (See E-2 in this Section.)

   The address contained in bytes X'48' to '4B' (label PDARPTR) of SYSCOM contains the address of the PD area.
2. Using the supervisor listings to find the address of the label PDAREA. This label is the name given to the first byte of the PD area.

Dumping the PD area

The easiest method is to use the PD AREA operand of the DUMP command. (See A-1 in this Section.) Alternatively, any dump of real storage that includes the supervisor area will also include the PD area.



Note: *See Section 4 for details about the supervisor organization.*

	SLOT1	NEXT	WRAPADR		
Trace type.	**Contains address of FIRST entry in PD Buffer.** **It is found at:**	**Contains address of NEXT available entry in PD Buffer:** **It is found at:**	**Contains address of LAST entry in PD Buffer.** **It is found at:**	**Length of one entry in bytes;**	**Maximum number of entries in the minimum PD area of 1400 bytes (dec)**
Input/output	PDAREA + 1B4	PDAREA + 1B8	PDAREA + 1BC	18 (dec)	52
Fetch/load	PDAREA + E8	PDAREA + EC	PDAREA + F0	22 (dec)	52
GSVC	PDAREA + X'114'	B = A + 4	C = A + 8	18 (dec)	61
QTAM	PDAREA + X'1C0'	B = A + 4	C = A + 8	21 (dec)	44
VTAM	PDAREA+X'268'	B= A +4	C= A + 8	21 (dec)	36

Notes:

1. *NEXT - address of the next available entry in the PD Buffer. The NEXT entry in the PD Buffer contains either the oldest entry in the table, or the most recent entry of device, SVC, or partition being ignored (all entries are placed in the NEXT entry before they are checked for trace or ignore). If the latter is the case ignore the entry.*
   For the VTAM trace NEXT address of the next available slot and the oldest entry in the table. (No unwanted entries are made.)
2. *When the LAST entry is filled, the address in SLOT1 is loaded into NEXT and the buffer is overwritten by new entries.*

Table B-3 Trace entry locations and lengths for core-wrap output mode in the PD area.

Initiating the PDAID trace routines

You can initiate PDAID trace routines by using standard DOS/VS job control language from either SYSLOG or SYSIPT. The statement

```
// EXEC PDAID
```

causes the main phase (PDAID) to be loaded at the address of the initiating partition. Control is given to the PDAID for further specifications to indicate the type of trace to be performed.

The options and control statements for the trace routines may be entered through SYSLOG or through the device assigned to SYSIPT.

If a card reader is used as SYSIPT, the card deck must be punched as follows:

Entries may be punched one-per-card, or as multiple entries (separated by commas) in a single card. An entry may not be split between two cards. All 80 columns of a card may be used, but a card is terminated either by the first blank following an entry, or by a GO entry. The last card must be a /* card.

Note: *If an incorrect parameter is read from SYSIPT, corrections are requested on SYSLOG.*

When the initializing phase (PDAID) has been loaded, the following message is issued on SYSLOG:

```
4C10D PDAID=
```

The operator must respond to this message with one of the following:

IT	specifies an I/O Trace (See Note 1.)
FT	specifies an F/L Trace (See Note 1.)
GT	specifies a GSVC Trace (See Note 1.)
QT	specifies a QTAM Trace (See Note 1.)
VT	specifies a VTAM Trace (See Note 1.)
VP	specifies a VTAM Buffer Pool Trace (See Note 1.)
TD	specifies the Transient Dump (refer to A-4 in this Section)
XX	Terminates the PDAID presently running.

Pressing the END or ENTER key indicates that PDAID control statements are entered through SYSIPT (see Note 2).

Notes:

1. *When IT, FT, GT, QT, VT, or VP is specified, the operator must provide additional PDAID control statements through SYSLOG.*
2. *The END response is valid only for SYSLOG and cannot be used as a SYSIPT operand.*
3. *Multiple operands or operator responses to PDAID control statements for traces with a variable number of functions (such as ignoring SVCs) are not allowed. Repeat each parameter with each variable. Repeat each message until either the maximum number of variables is reached or an END response is given.*
4. *GO terminates the PDAID control input, and the default is taken for any PDAID options that are not specified. When you use SYSIPT, GO should be the last parameter, and it has no operand associated with it. A /* card must follow the GO operand.*

Selecting the output mode

Selection of an output device:

The PDAID message/parameter OUTPUT DEVICE= permits the selection of an output device. Specify the device by channel and unit, not by symbolic unit. If an output device is specified, PDAID checks the address against the supervisor PUB and selects the appropriate phase for the unit type (tape or printer). If the output is to be magnetic tape, you must use the PDLIST program after tracing is complete to obtain a printout of the tape.

Selection of core-wrap mode: If an output device is not specified, core-wrap mode is assumed. The event trace table (see Table B-3) is in the PD buffer in PD area. The number of events (trace entries), contained in this area depends on its size as generated at system generation time with the option of the FOPT macro. PD=YES or 1400 is the minimum, and 10,240 is the maximum that can be selected.

The table shown in the previous illustration lists the maximum number of events that can be preserved in this area, for each of the four trace routines. If core-wrap mode is selected, an alternate area can be used.

Specifying an Alternate Area

An alternate area may be specified for core-wrap output through the message/parameter AAA= (alternate area address). AAA= and OUTPUT DEVICE= are mutually exclusive: when one is specified, the other cannot be used. The operator specifies an alternate area by responding to AAA= with nk.

n should be an even integer but if an odd integer is specified, n+1 is assumed. n specifies the number of thousand (1024) bytes to be allocated to the alternate area, which is taken from the main page pool.

After AAA=nk has been entered, one of four messages is printed on SYSLOG:

1. If the requested size of the alternate area is accepted, the message is

   4C50E ADDRESS OF AAA= xxxxxx

2. If space could not be allocated from the main page pool, the message is

   4C52E NO SPACE AVAILABLE FOR AAA. PDAID IS TERMINATED

   The size of the page pool must be increased and the PDAID must be re-initialized.

3. If the space requested is larger than the space that can be allocated from the page pool, the message is

   4C51D SIZE OF AAA=nK, ADDRESS OF AAA=XXXXXX. END/CANCEL

   If the space allocated is sufficient, the operator need only press the END/ENTER key. However, if the space allocated is not sufficient, the operator must respond with CANCEL, and the size of the page pool must be increased before re-initializing the PDAID.

4. If a second or duplicate request is made for an alternate area, or if a request is made for a PDAID using an alternate area while any SDAID function is running, the second request is automatically terminated, and the message is
   4C70E DUPLICATE REQUEST FOR PDAID AND/OR SDAID
   The above message is also issued if a second or duplicate request is made for SDAIDS.

Dumping the alternate area

The contents of the alternate area is automatically dumped on the device assigned to SYSLST upon termination of the PDAID. (See "Terminating core-wrap in an alternate area" for details.) However, if a dump of an alternate area is required without terminating the PDAID, use the xxxxxx, xxxxxx operand of the DUMP command. (See A-1 in this Section for details.)

Note: If this command is used, the trace output will include the fetch and execute of the DUMP transient. Specify the address of AAA in the first operand of the command, and calculate the value of the second operand from the value of nk, given in the message 4C51D or specified in the message 4C27D during trace initialization. The DUMP command will also cause the alternate area to be printed.

Use Table B-3 and the dump to locate the oldest and newest trace entries.

PDAID error messages

PDAID routines issue error messages on SYSLOG if incorrect or duplicate parameters are specified, or if selected output devices are not ready. The PDAID error messages together with recommended actions for operators and programmers are listed in the *DOS/VS Messages* manual.

The following list is a table of options and control statements for executing the trace routines. The statements in the table are shown in the sequence in which they must be used. Six flowcharts follow the table of options. These flowcharts show how to execute the trace routines.

Seven examples of initiating trace routines via SYSIPT, followed by six examples of initiating via SYSLOG, immediately follow the last of those flowcharts.

Trace Routines

PDAIDS

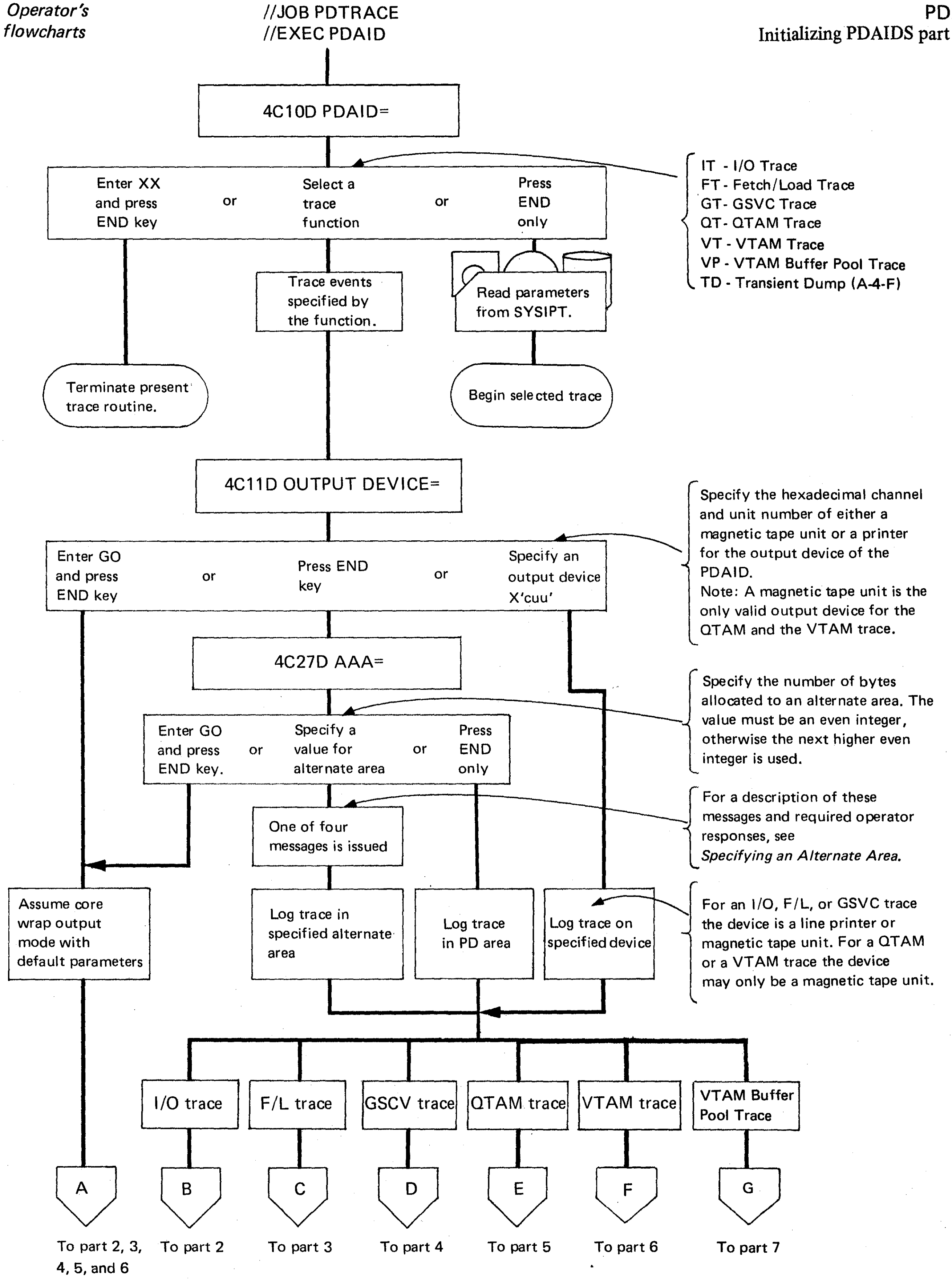
Initializing PDAIDS

SYSLOG Message / SYSIPT Parameter	SYSLOG Response / SYSIPT Operand	Meaning	Default
PDAID =	FT GT IT QT VT VP TD XX END	FT – Fetch/Load Trace GT – GSVC Trace IT – I/O Trace QT – QTAM Trace VT – VTAM Trace VP – VTAM Buffer Pool Trace TD – Transient Dump, refer to A-4 in this Section XX – Terminate present PDAID function END – Additional PDAID control input through SYSIPT (see Note 5).	None
OUTPUT DEVICE = (see note 3)	cuu X'cuu' END GO	Specify the hexadecimal channel and unit number of either a magnetic tape unit or a printer for the output device of the PDAID. (see note 6)	Core-wrap mode. (See note 7)
AAA = (see note 3)	nK END GO	The parameter nK specifies the number of bytes to be allocated as alternate address area. This area will be allocated storage from the main page pool. The value n must be an even integer. If it is not an even integer, (n+1) K is allocated.	Core-wrap mode using PD area
TRACE PARTITION= (Valid for Fetch/Load, SVC, QTAM, and VTAM Trace)	SP BG Fn END GO	SP - Supervisor BG - Background Fn - Foreground n (see note 1)	Trace all partitions and the supervisor.
IGNORE DEVICE = (See notes 2 and 7)	cuu X'cuu' END GO	Specify the hexadecimal channel and unit number of the device to be ignored by the I/O, QTAM, and VTAM trace. A maximum of 3 may be specified.	Trace all devices.
TRACE DEVICE= (See notes 2 and 7)	cuu X'cuu' END GO	Specify the hexadecimal channel and unit number of the device to be traced by the I/O, QTAM, and VTAM trace. A maximum of 3 may be specified.	Trace all devices.
IGNORE SVC= (See notes 2 and 7)	nn END GO	Specify the hexadecimal SVC number to be ignored by the GSVC trace. A maximum of 6 may be specified.	Trace all SVCs.
TRACE SVC= (See notes 2 and 7)	nn END GO	Specify the hexadecimal SVC number to be traced by the GSVC trace. A maximum of 6 may be specified.	Trace all SVCs.
GO (Valid SYSIPT Parameter) (See note 4)	GO (Valid SYSLOG Response) (See note 4)	GO terminates the PDAID control input and the default is used for those options that are not specified.	None.

Notes:

1. *Fn can be F1 up to the highest numbered foreground partition available in the system. Only SVCs 0 and 31 are recorded for the QTAM trace, and only SVCs 49 und 53 for the VTAM trace.*
2. *The trace and ignore options are mutually exclusive.*
3. *The output device and AAA options are mutually exclusive.*
4. *GO will generate default parameters.*
5. *END means 'Press the END key', or for Models 115, 125, and 158 press the ENTER key.*
6. *A magnetic tape unit is the only valid output device for the QTAM and VTAM trace.*
7. *Not applicable to the Transient dump.*

Table B-4 Options and control statements for executing the PDAID trace routines



IT - I/O Trace
FT - Fetch/Load Trace
GT - GSVC Trace
QT - QTAM Trace
VT - VTAM Trace
VP - VTAM Buffer Pool Trace
TD - Transient Dump (A-4-F)

Specify the hexadecimal channel and unit number of either a magnetic tape unit or a printer for the output device of the PDAID.
Note: A magnetic tape unit is the only valid output device for the QTAM and the VTAM trace.

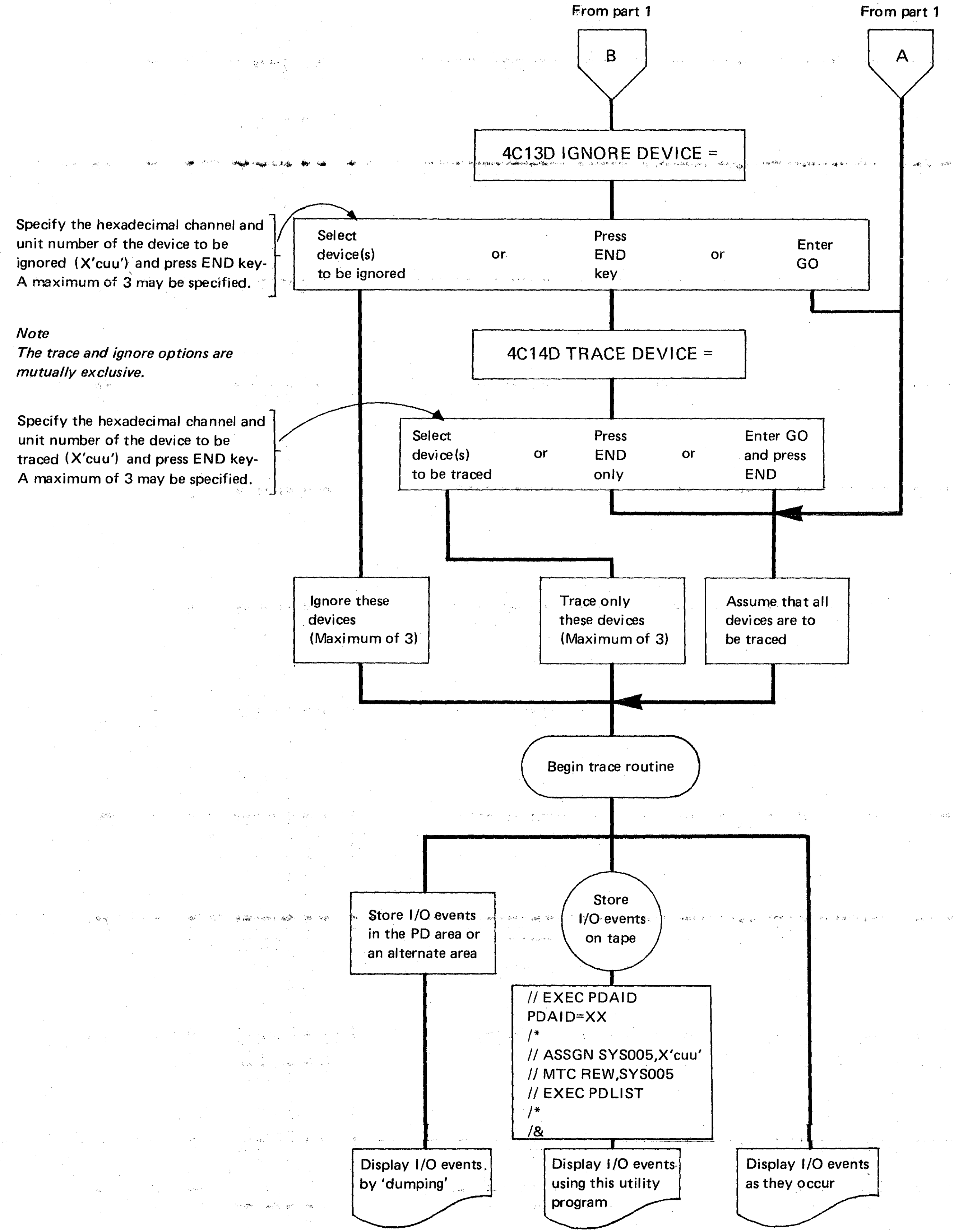
Specify the number of bytes allocated to an alternate area. The value must be an even integer, otherwise the next higher even integer is used.

For a description of these messages and required operator responses, see *Specifying an Alternate Area.*

For an I/O, F/L, or GSVC trace the device is a line printer or magnetic tape unit. For a QTAM or a VTAM trace the device may only be a magnetic tape unit.

PDAIDS

Initializing PDAIDS part 2 of 7

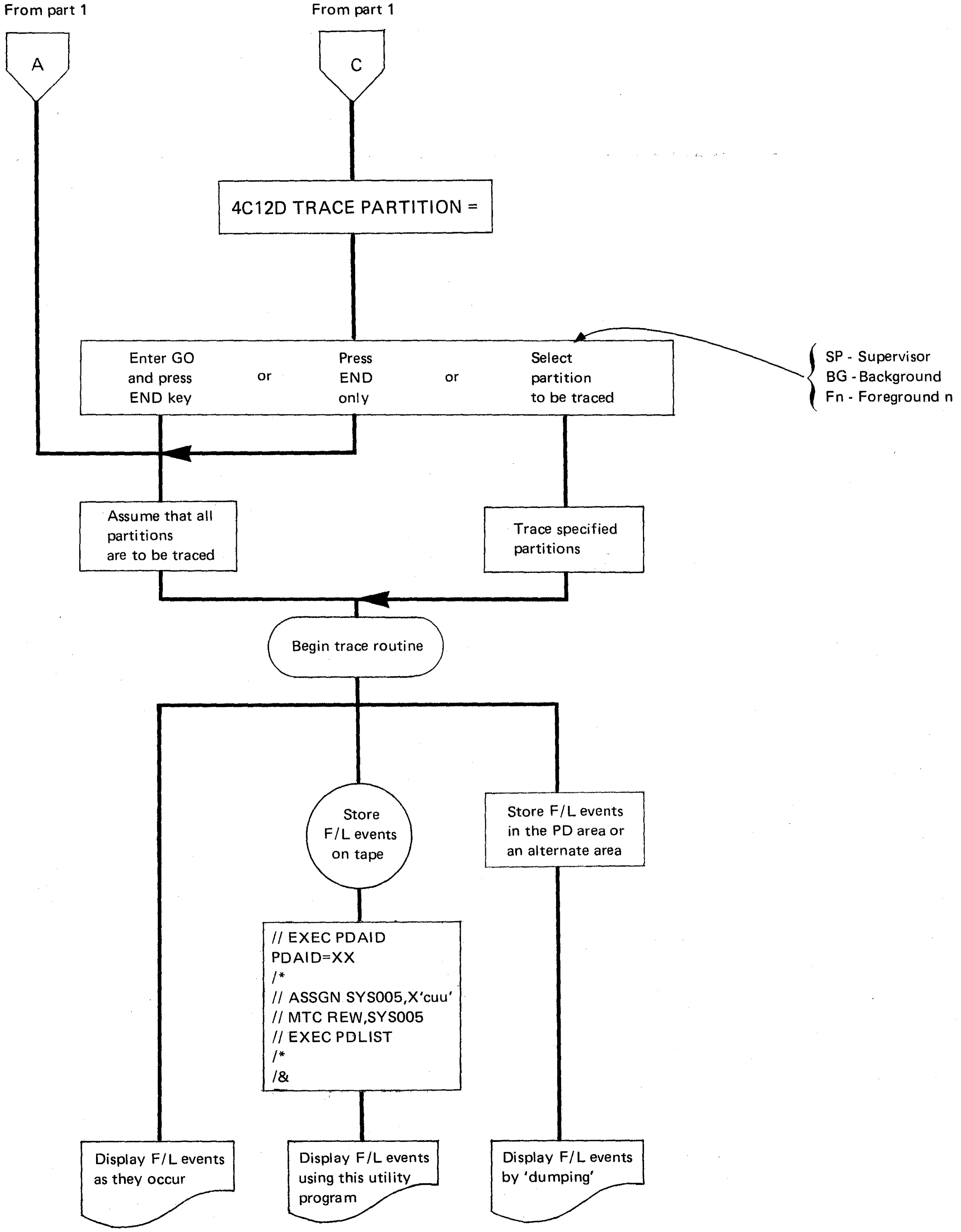


Specify the hexadecimal channel and unit number of the device to be ignored (X'cuu') and press END key. A maximum of 3 may be specified.

Note
The trace and ignore options are mutually exclusive.

Specify the hexadecimal channel and unit number of the device to be traced (X'cuu') and press END key. A maximum of 3 may be specified.

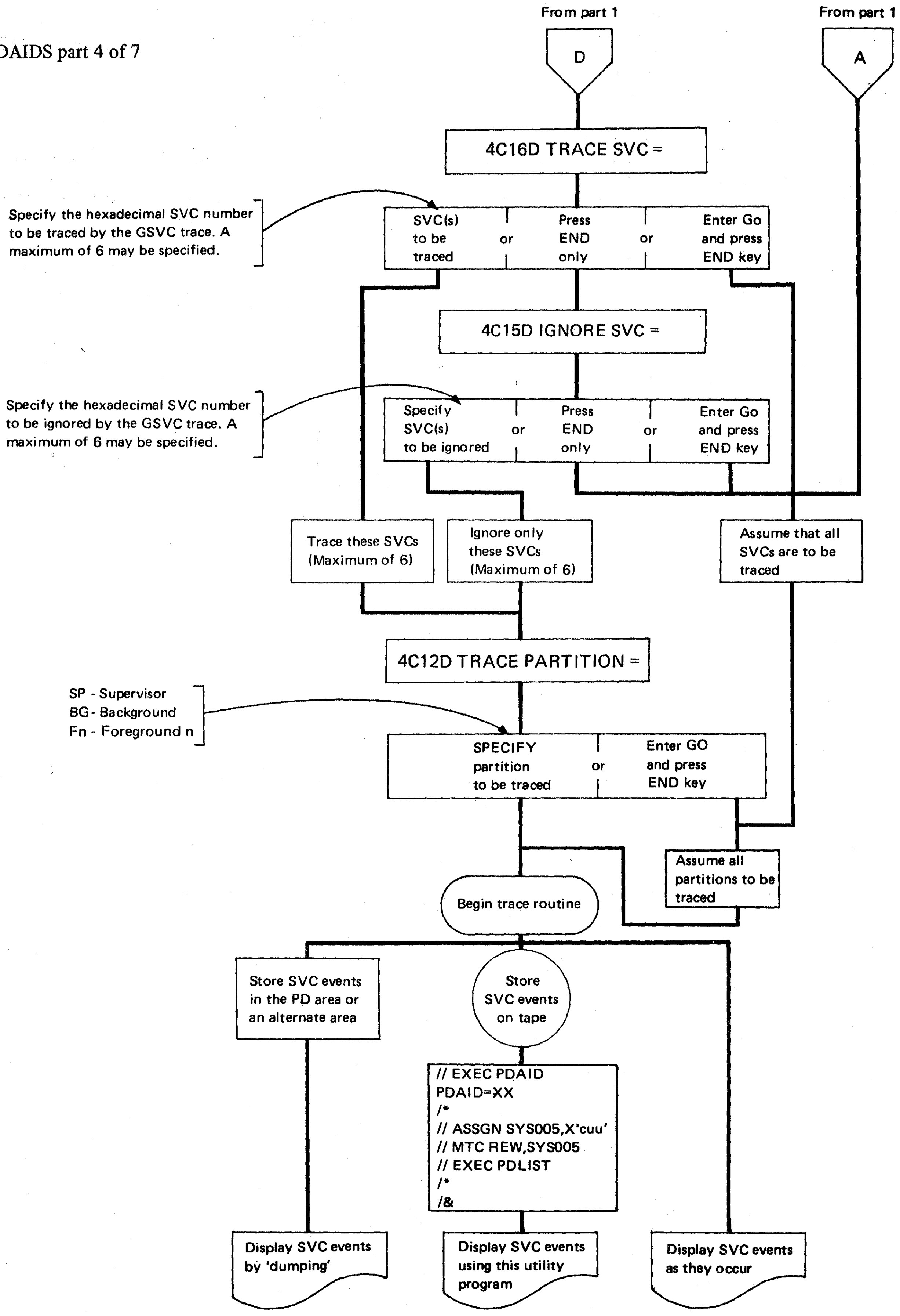
```
// EXEC PDAID
PDAID=XX
/*
// ASSGN SYS005,X'cuu'
// MTC REW,SYS005
// EXEC PDLIST
/*
/&
```



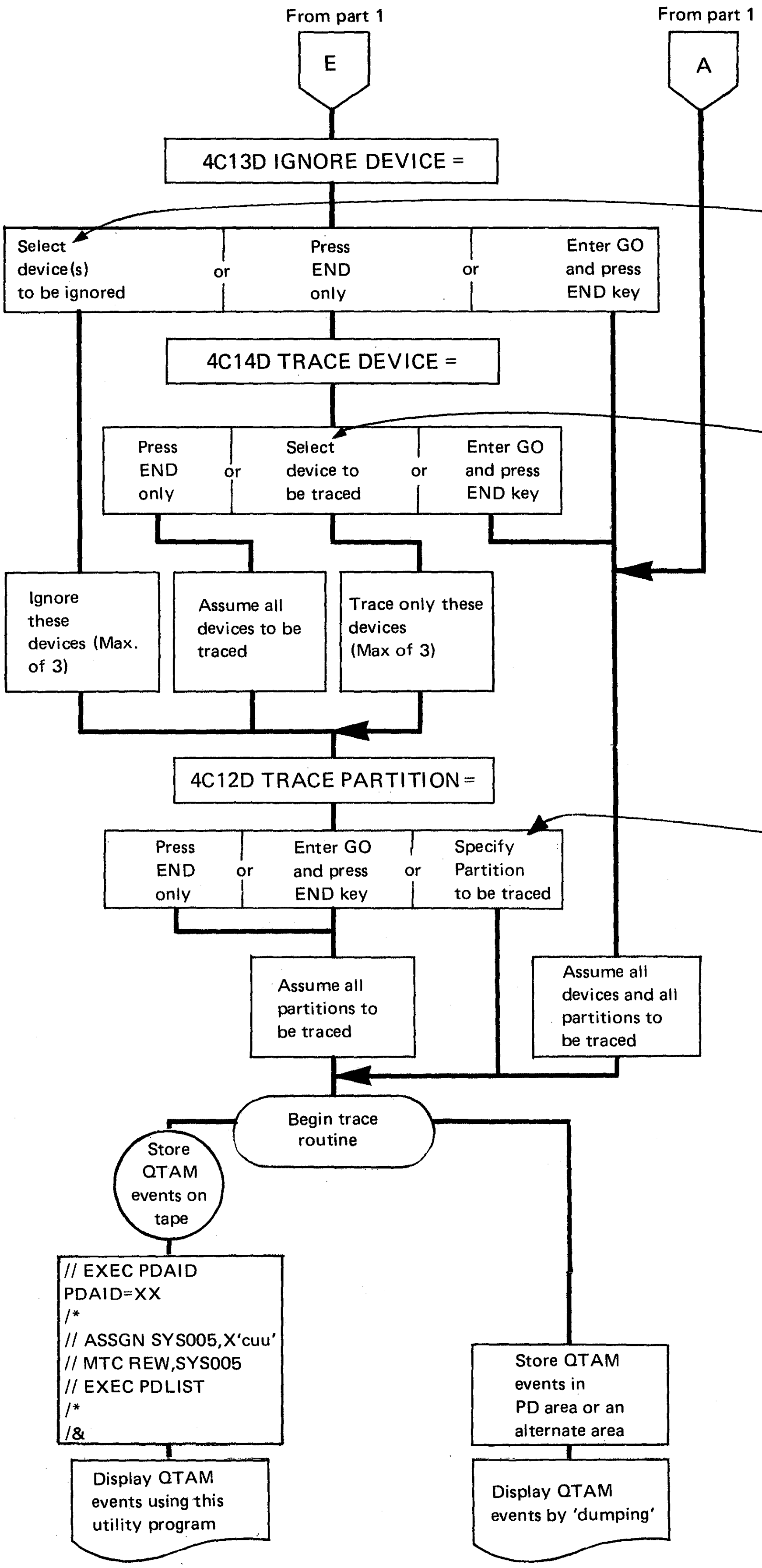
```
// EXEC PDAID
PDAID=XX
/*
// ASSGN SYS005,X'cuu'
// MTC REW,SYS005
// EXEC PDLIST
/*
/&
```

PDAIDS

Initializing PDAIDS part 4 of 7



```
// EXEC PDAID
PDAID=XX
/*
// ASSGN SYS005,X'cuu'
// MTC REW,SYS005
// EXEC PDLIST
/*
/&
```



Specify the hexadecimal channel and unit number of the device to be ignored X'cuu' and press END key A maximum of 3 may be specified.

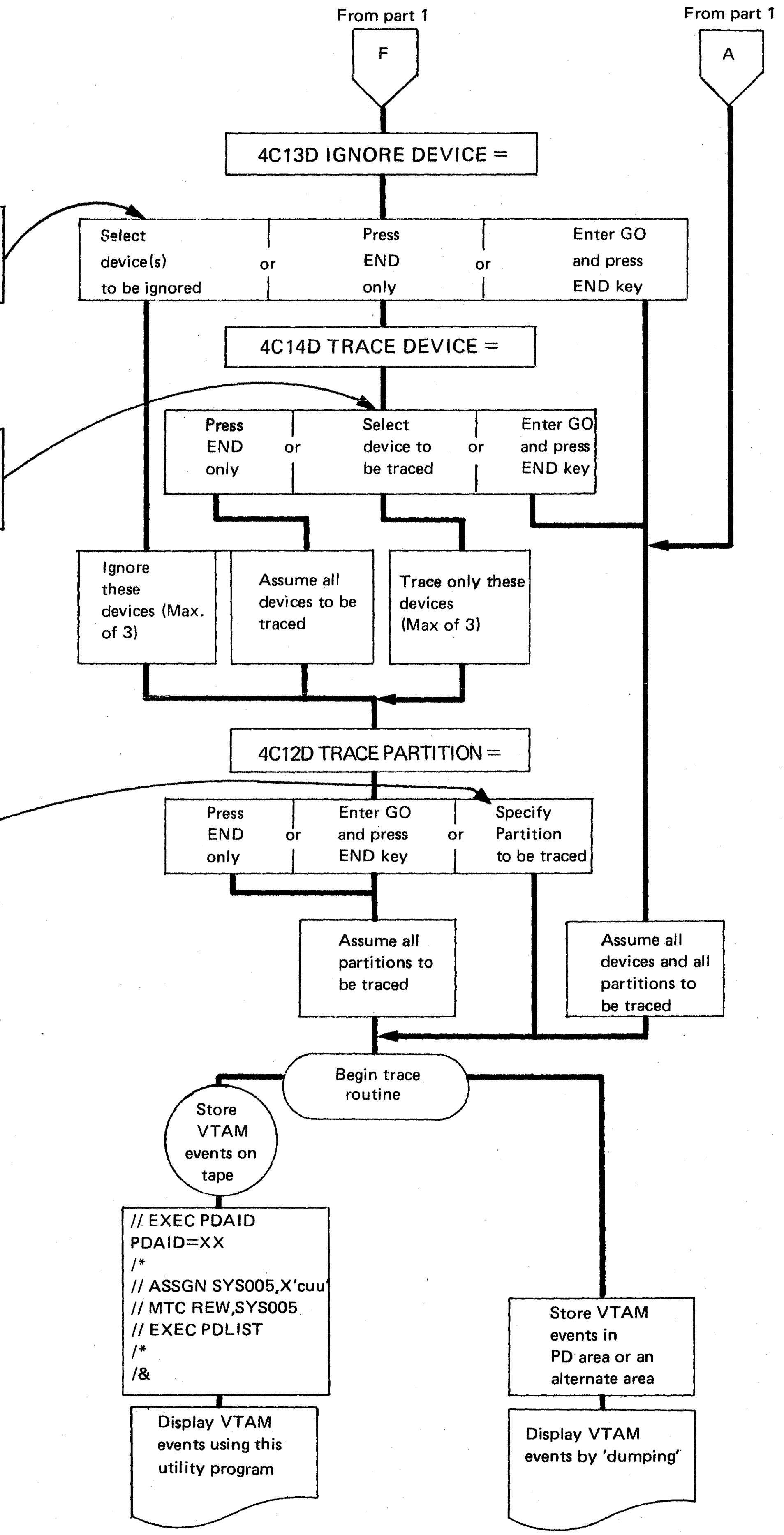
Note: *The trace and ignore options are mutually exclusive.*

Specify the hexadecimal channel and unit number of the device to be traced X'cuu' and press END key. A maximum of 3 may be specified.

SP Supervisor
BG Background
Fn Foreground n

PDAIDS

Initializing PDAIDS part 6 of 7



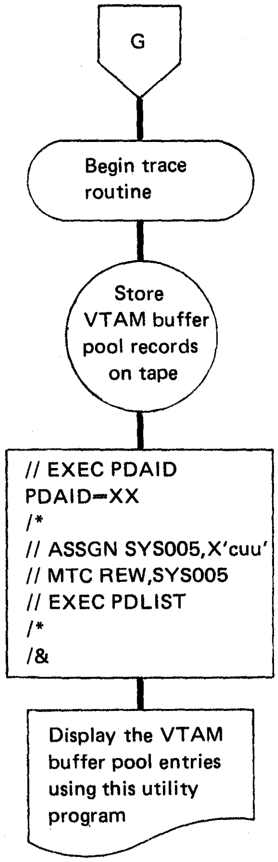
```
// EXEC PDAID
PDAID=XX
/*
// ASSGN SYS005,X'cuu'
// MTC REW,SYS005
// EXEC PDLIST
/*
/&
```

Specify the hexadecimal channel and unit number of the devices to be ignored X'cuu' and press END key. A maximum of 3 may be specified.

Note:
The trace and ignore options are mutually exclusive.

Specify the hexadecimal channel and unit number of the device to be traced X'cuu' and press END key. A maximum of 3 may be specified.

SP Supervisor
BG Background
Fn Foreground n



```
// EXEC PDAID
PDAID=XX
/*
// ASSGN SYS005,X'cuu'
// MTC REW,SYS005
// EXEC PDLIST
/*
/&
```

PDAIDS

The following eight examples show job streams to initiate trace routines through SYSIPT.

Example 1 – I/O Trace Function (single entry per card):

// JOB CARDINP1	
// EXEC PDAID	Calls for initializer.
PDAID=IT	Calls for I/O trace function.
AAA=2K	Specifies alternate save area.
IGNORE DEVICE=190	Ignores events from 190.
IGNORE DEVICE=191	Ignores events from 191.
GO	Signals end of input.
/*	
/&	

Note: *No output device is specified; therefore, core-wrap is selected by default. To obtain the data held in the alternate area, SYSLST must be assigned to either a line printer, tape unit, or disk drive. Exercise care, therefore, during termination of PDAID.*

For example:

```
// ASSGN SYSLST, X'191'
// EXEC PDAID
```

ensures that the alternate area is dumped on device 191 before responding XX to the message 4C10D PDAID=.

Example 2 – I/O Trace Function (multiple entries):

// JOB CARDINP2	
// EXEC PDAID	Calls for initializer.
PDAID=IT, IGNORE DEVICE=00E, OUTPUT DEVICE=180, GO	Calls for I/O trace function. Specifies that the function ignore interrupts from 00E and record I/O events on 180. (Assume 180 is a tape unit) Signals end of input.
/*	
// EXEC ASSEMBLY Source Deck	I/O activity of assembler will be traced; output will be on tape drive 180.
/*	
// EXEC PDAID	
PDAID=XX,	Terminates I/O trace function.
/*	
// ASSGN SYS005,X'180'	Assigns tape to SYS005.
// MTC REW,SYS005	Rewind the tape.
// EXEC PDLIST	Print out contents of tape on the printer using the PDLIST program.
/*	
/&	

Tape is formatted and listed on SYSLST.

Example 3 – Fetch/Load Trace Function (partitions specified):

```
// JOB CARDINP3
// EXEC PDAID                 Calls for initializer.
PDAID=FT                      Calls for F/L trace function.
TRACE PARTITION=F2            Trace foreground 2 partition.
TRACE PARTITION=BG            Trace background partition.
GO                            Signals end of input.
/*
/&
```

Note: *Because no output device (OUTPUT DEVICE=) is specified, core-wrap is selected by default.*

Example 4 – Fetch/Load trace Function:

```
// JOB CARDINP4
// EXEC PDAID                 Calls for initializer.
PDAID=FT                      Calls for F/L trace function.
OUTPUT DEVICE=00E             Specifies printer output.
GO                            Signals end of input.
/*
/&
```

Note: *All partitions are traced if this is a multiprogramming system.*

Example 5 – GSVC Trace Function:

```
// JOB CARDINP5
// EXEC PDAID                 Calls for initializer.
PDAID=GT                      Calls for GSVC trace function.
OUTPUT DEVICE=00E             Specifies printer output.
TRACE PARTITION=BG            Trace background partition.
TRACE PARTITION=F2            Trace foreground 2 partition.
TRACE SVC=01                  Trace SVC 1.
TRACE SVC=04                  Trace SVC 4.
GO                            Signals end of input.
/*
/&
```

Example 6 – QTAM Trace Function:

```
// JOB CARDINP6
// EXEC PDAID                 Calls for initializer.
PDAID=QT                      Calls for QTAM trace function.
OUTPUT DEVICE=180             Specifies tape output.
TRACE DEVICE=183              Trace events on tape drive 183.
TRACE DEVICE=00E              Trace events on printer.
GO                            Signals end of input.
/*
/&
```

Note: *All partitions are traced if this is a multiprogramming system.*

Example 7 – VTAM Trace Function:

```
// JOB CARDINP7
// EXEC PDAID                    Calls for initializer
   PDAID=VT                      Calls for VTAM trace function
   AAA=K                         Specifies alternate save area
   IGNORE DEVICE=130             Ignore SIO and I/O interrupts on drive 130
   IGNORE DEVICE=00E             Ignore SIO and I/O interrupts on printer
   GO                            Signals end of input
/*
/&
```

Note: *Because an output device is not specified, core-wrap mode is selected by default.*

Example 8 – VTAM Buffer Pool Trace Function:

```
// JOB CARDINP8
// EXEC PDAID                    Calls for initializer
   PDAID=VP                      Calls for VTAM Buffer Pool trace function
   OUTPUT DEVICE=180             Specifies tape output
/*
/&
```

To print this tape:

```
// JOB LIST
// ASSGN SYS005,X'180'           Assigns tape to SYS005
// MTC  REW,SYS005               Rewind the tape
// EXEC PDLIST                   Print the contents of the tape using the
                                 PDLIST program
/*
/&
```

The following seven examples show job streams to initiate trace routines through SYSLOG.

Example 1 – Store all I/O events in core using PD area for tables:

```
// JOB TYPINPT1
// EXEC PDAID                    Calls for initializer.
4C10D PDAID=                     Console requests function.
IT and press END                 Operator response: I/O trace function.
OUTPUT DEVICE=                   Console requests output device.
GO and press END                 Operator response: end of input (PD area
                                 is used for output).
```

Note: *Because no output device is specified, core-wrap mode is selected by default.*

Example 2 – Trace I/O events from three specified devices, using printer ouıput:

// JOB TYPINPT2	
// EXEC PDAID	Calls for initializer.
4C10D PDAID=	Console requests function.
IT and Press END	Operator response: I/O trace function.
OUTPUT DEVICE=	Console requests output device address.
00E and press END	Operator response: printer output.
IGNORE DEVICE=	Console requests IGNORE parameters.
Press END	Operator response: no devices to be ignored.
TRACE DEVICE=	Console requests devices to be traced and the operator specifies them.
180 and press END	
TRACE DEVICE=	
090 and press END	
TRACE DEVICE=	
01F and press END	

Note: *GO does not have to be specified here. The initializer knows this is the end of input because three TRACE entries have been made.*

Example 3 – Trace only the background partition and store the F/L events in the PD area:

// JOB TYPINT3	
// EXEC PDAID	Calls for initializer.
4C10D PDAID=	Console requests function.
FT and press END	Operator response: F/L trace function.
OUTPUT DEVICE=	Console requests output device.
Press END	Operator response: core-wrap mode.
AAA=	Console requests alternate area.
Press END	Operator response: no AAA; store events in PD area.
TRACE PARTITION=	Console requests partition to be traced.
BG and press END	Operator response: background.
TRACE PARTITION=	Console requests second partition.
GO and press END	Operator response: end of input.

PDAIDS

Example 4 – Trace all SVC s in both foreground partitions and list events on printer.

//JOB TYPINPT4	
// EXEC PDAID	Calls for initializer
PDAID=	Console requests function
GT and press END	Operator response. Generalized SVC trace function
OUTPUT DEVICE=	Console requests output device
00E and press END	Operator response: Printer output
TRACE PARTITION=	Console requests partition to be traced
F1 and press END	Operator response: foreground 1
TRACE PARTITION=	Console requests second partition to be traced
F2 and press END	Operator response: foreground 2
TRACE PARTITION=	Console requests third partition to be traced
Press END	Operator response: no more partitions to be traced
IGNORE SVC=	Console requests first SVC to be ignored
Press END	Operator response: No SVCs to be ignored
TRACE SVC=	Console requests first SVC to be traced
GO and press END	Operator response: Trace all SVCs: end of input

Example 5 – Trace interrupts on tape drive 180 and printer 00E using the QTAM trace function and store the events in the PD area:

// JOB TYPINPT5	
// EXEC PDAID	Calls for initializer.
4C10D PDAID=	Console requests function.
QT and press END	Operator response: QTAM trace.
OUTPUT DEVICE=	Console requests output device address.
Press END	Operator response: PD area.
AAA=	Console requests alternate area.
Press END	Operator response: no alternate area.
IGNORE DEVICE=	Console requests device to be ignored.
Press END	Operator response: no device to be ignored.
TRACE DEVICE=	Console requests device to be traced.
180 and press END	Operator response: Trace interrupts on device 180.
TRACE DEVICE=	Console request second device to be traced.
00E and press END	Operator response: trace interrupts on device 00E.
TRACE DEVICE=	Console requests third device to be traced.
Press END	Operator response: no third device; end of input.
TRACE PARTITION=	Console requests first partition to be traced.
F4 and press END	Operator response foreground 4.
TRACE PARTITION=	Console requests second partition to be traced.
Press END	Operator response: end of input.

Example 6 – Trace SIO and I/O interrupts, ignoring disk drive 130 and printer 00E using VTAM trace function, and store the events in an alternate area of 2K.

// JOB TYPINPT6	
// EXEC PDAID	Calls for initializer.
PDAID=	Console requests function.
VT and press END	Operator response: VTAM trace.
OUTPUT DEVICE=	Console requests output device address.
Press END	Operator response: core-wrap mode.
AAA=	Console requests alternate area.
2K and press END	Operator response.
IGNORE DEVICE=	Console request for device to be ignored.
130 and press END	Operator response: ignore disk drive 130.
IGNORE DEVICE=	Console request for device to be ignored.
00E and press END	Operator response: ignore printer.
IGNORE DEVICE=	Console request for device to be ignored.
GO and press END	Operator response: End of input.

Example 7 – VTAM Buffer Pool trace to tape

// JOB TYPINPT6	
// EXEC PDAID	Calls for initializer.
PDAID=	Console requests function.
VP and press END	Operator response: VTAM Buffer Pool Trace.
OUTPUT DEVICE=	Console requests output device address.
180 and press END	Operator response: output to magnetic tape unit 180.

SDAIDS

PART 2 SDAIDS

General description

SDAIDS provide further tracing facilities to supplement those already provided by the PDAIDS. While the PDAIDS produce a predefined output for each type of trace, as described in Part 1 of this Section, most of the SDAID trace functions can be initiated to produce information that is more defined for a given type of system malfunction. The SDAID printout ranges from one printed line for each event up to a dump of the complete real storage for each event. (No events will be lost as they may be with PDAID output.) SDAIDS also provide special dumping facilities that enable non-destroying dumps to be executed on the occurrence of specific events during program operation.

CAUTION

The effect on the operation of programs currently running in the system that are time dependent, for example, a program using MICR or teleprocessing as input/output, must be considered before using this serviceability aid.

The SDAID trace functions are as follows:

1. A page trace, consisting of
   - a page translation exception trace (when a page fault occurs)
   - a page enqueue trace (when a page is placed in the page queue)
   - a page handling trace (when a page is removed from the page queue)
2. An instruction trace that records instructions in the order in which they are executed between any selected addresses.
3. A main storage alter trace that records the address of the instruction that altered the contents of any or all byte locations between any selected addresses.
4. A general register alter trace that records any alteration made to any one, or any selected, general registers.
5. A successful branch trace that records the address at which a successful branch is made, between any selected addresses.

The stop and dump facilities are:

1. Stop on event: On the occurence of one or any of the following specified events, all system activity is suspended after SDAID output is complete.
   - at any specified instruction address
   - on alteration of any byte location between any selected addresses
   - on alteration of one or more specified general registers
   - on any successful branch that occurs between any selected addresses
   - on the occurrence of a page translation exception
   - on the occurrence of a program check code X'01'–X'10' and X'12'
   - on the occurrence of a request for a page to be placed in the PG queue (page fault enqueued).
   - on the occurrence of a request for a page to be removed from the PG queue by the page handler.

2. As well as being able to obtain a dump of areas specified by the output class at the stop event, it is possible to obtain a dump of real and virtual address areas after the specified output class has been dumped.

   The types of dumps that can be obtained in this way are:

   - Non-destroying dump: This is a dump of all real storage. It can be obtained if required after a stop on event. The dump is non-destroying because system status information is preserved, thus enabling system operation to continue after execution of the dump.
   - Dump on a program check: On the occurrence of a program check interrupt (codes X'01' to X'0F', X'10', and X'12'), a non-destroying dump of the complete supervisor area is automatically executed.
   - PDUMP: Enables a dump of a minimum area of 32 bytes (one print line) between two virtual address limits. The maximum area that can be dumped depends only on the size of virtual storage, and only virtual address area information that is in real storage is dumped.

System requirements

The SD area need not be specified during system generation, but the SDAID initializing and terminating programs must be cataloged in the core image library.

SDAIDS make use of program event recording and monitoring, described in Appendix E.

Output from all SDAIDS routines is directed to a line printer. The line printer is non-dedicated, meaning that the same printer may be used as an output device for other programs as well as for the SDAIDS. Therefore, SDAID output may be interspersed with job output.

Note: the following restriction, if the printer is connected via a selector or block multiplexer mode channel:

No other devices must be running on the same channel as the printer at the moment when SDAID attempts to write to the printer.

SDAIDS

SDAID Characteristics

- SDAIDS reside in the SD area, which must occupy at least 6K bytes of the real address area.
  The storage assigned to the SD area is taken from the page pool.
- SDAID is initialized by // EXEC SDAID, and requires 12K of a real or virtual partition (only during initialization of any SDAID function). Parameters, specified either at initialization time or later, must be entered on the console.
- After initialization, SDAID does not use DOS/VS services.
- SDAID has immediate control in case of a program check interruption.
- SDAID runs with DAT (Dynamic Address Translation) off, disabled for I/O and external interrupts.
- After SDAID handled event, processing continues as if event handling had not occurred.
- Only the contents of the real address area is dumped with SDAID. (Pages that currently reside only on the page data set will not be dumped.)
- SDAID may not be used to debug time-dependent programs because it runs disabled while recording events and thus delays processing.
- Because SDAIDS use the program event recording PER facility, and because time is required to print SDAID output, program execution time is increased. Its effect on the operation of time-dependent programs must therefore be considered before using this serviceability aid. Performance degradation when using SDAIDS will be reduced when the FASTREC output class is selected.
- Debugging of printer error recovery routines is possible only if the FASTREC output class is used.
- If, during the printing of SDAID output, the line printer is stopped for any reason or becomes not ready, the system will enter a wait state with a message in low address storage. To continue printer operation, press the EXTERNAL INTERRUPT key.
- When initialization is complete, the event handling routines within the SDAID initiating program partition are transferred to the SD area. The 12K partition can then be re-used, but the pages occupied at the end of the page pool by the SD area are not released for normal program use until all SDAID functions are terminated.

Terminating the SDAID routines

The tool SDAID is terminated, and the SD area is released to the page pool by one of the following:

1. The AR (attention routine) command ENDSD
2. The job control statement // EXEC ENDSD

Note: Depending on the events being traced and the event limits specified, it may take some time before the attention routine or job control becomes active. One method to avoid this delay is to clear control register 9 using the ALTER/DISPLAY console feature before requesting the attention routine.
This de-activates all PER event tracing.

Using SDAID and PDAID concurrently

If the system has been generated to accept PDAIDS, any one of the PDAID trace routines may run concurrently with SDAID. However, if the PDAID currently running is using an alternate area, it must first be terminated before an SDAID routine can run.

SDAID Events

SDAID events are recognized as program checks. There are two groups of events: elementary events and dedicated events.

Elementary events are:

Mnemonic	Event
BR	successful branching
IF	instruction fetching
SA	storage alteration
GA	general register alteration
TE	page translation exception

Dedicated events are:

Mnemonic	Event
PGMCHK	program interruption codes X'01'–X'0F' and X'10', X'12'
PAGENQ	request for page is enqueued
PAGEHDL	request for page is handled

SDAID output information

When an event occurs, the SDAID event handling routines will record either the information specified by output class parameter (for elementary events), or predefined data (for dedicated events).

By using the output class parameter of the SDAID operand OUTCL= the amount and and type of information required for offline program debugging can be selected for the elementary event during initialization of the SDAIDS. After initialization, the output class can also be re-specified if required.

For elementary events the output class can be specified according to Table B-6-A. However, if more than one elementary event is being traced simultaneously, the output class will be the same for all events. For each dedicated event, a predefined output is obtained as shown in Table B-6-B.

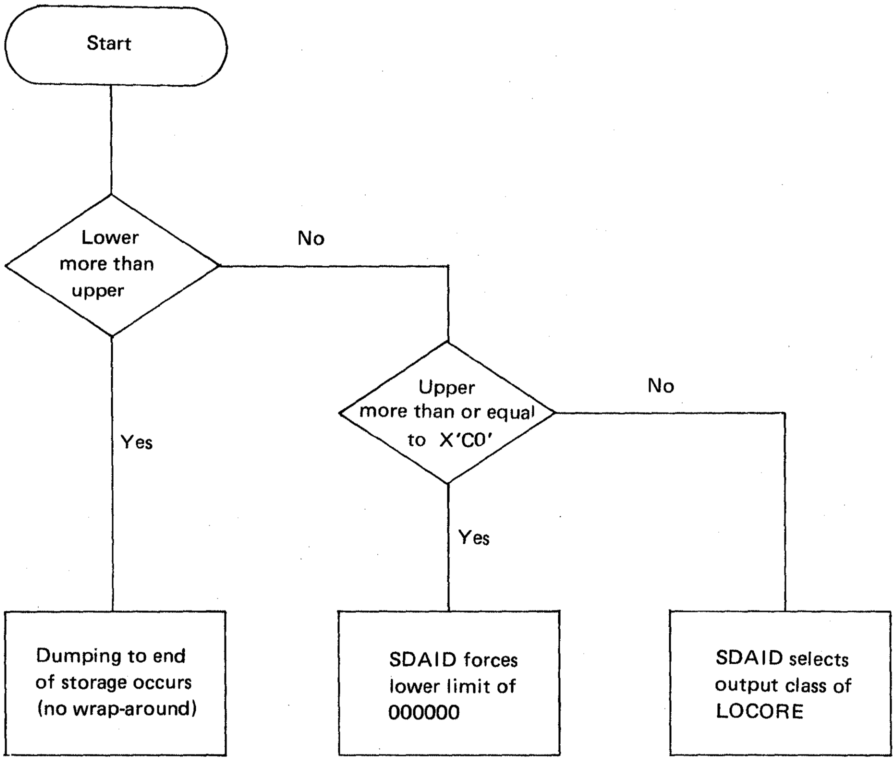
Output if more than one event is being traced: This is desirable when many events are to be traced between wide event limits. It decreases the amount of printer output and reduces print time. Therefore, the larger the space allotted to SDAID during initialization, the larger is the SD buffer area for FASTREC output.

Events can be enabled individually or in combination with one another. If some or all of the events BR, IF, SA, and GA happen concurrently, the output class listed in Table B-2-A is printed only once. The event ID, however, contains the mnemonics of all current events.

If any of the other events happen concurrently, even if they occur together with one of the events BR, IF, SA, or GA, the output is printed for each event that occurs.

PDUMP output class: A PDUMP is triggered by events just as the other output classes. It dumps a minimum of 32 Bytes (one print line) between two virtual address limits. The maximum area that can be dumped depends only on the size of virtual storage. Any area between the two limits, not in real storage, will be indicated by a message.

Any PDUMP limits may be specified. However, the value of the limits in relation to the value X'C0' and to each other determines the output.



Note: The defaults for the PDUMP limits are the EVENT limits (X'llllll', 'hhhhhh') specified in answer to message 4C61D, refer to Table B-10.

Output classes and Mnemonic	OUTCL 1	OUTCL 2	OUTCL 3	OUTCL 4	OUTCL 5	OUTCL 6	OUTCL 7	OUTCL 8	OUTCL Q
Recorded Information	PSW 01	GPR 02	LOCORE 03	COMREG 04	PAGETAB 05	SUPVISOR 06	DUMPREAL NDD 07	PDUMP 08	FASTREC** 00
Event ID* program old PSW, and time of day in microseconds	X	X	X	X	X	X	X***	X	X
Instruction causing event	X	X	X	X	X	X	X***	X	
General purpose registers		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Low core (X'000'–X'11F')			X	X	X	X	X		
Current COMREG and SYSCOM				X		X	X		
Control registers,			X	X	X	X	X	X	
segment tables, page tables, page frame table					X	X	X		
Complete supervisor						X	X		
Complete real address area							X		
Virtual dump between PDUMP address limits								X	
TE-MASK PER mask (control register 9) GPR mask (control register 9) PER start address (control register 10) PER end address (control register 11) general purpose registers 13, 14, 15, 0, 1, 2									X

Notes

* *Event ID for BR, IF, SA, and GA – event mnemonic and instruction address.*
Event ID for TE – mnemonic TE and address of the page causing TE.

** *FASTREC is an output class that stores the described information into an SDAID internal buffer. Information for several events is stored and printed as one block.*

*** *INSTR and PSW are not printed if NDD is forced after STOP ON EVENT VIA NDD BYTE X'FF'.*

Table B-6-A. Output class options for SDAID elementary events.
Examples at the end of this section 2-F show several types of output specified by the output class parameter.

Recorded Information	Dedicated Event		
	PGMCHK	PAGENQ	PAGEHDL
Event-Mnemonic Program old PSW, Time of day in microseconds, Complete supervisor, Instruction at time of PGMCHK Control registers General purpose registers	X		
Event-Mnemonic Requestor-ID (TE/GETR/TFIX/PFIX) Task-ID Address of page to be handled		X	X
Protection key associated with page to be handled		X	X
Address of page frame to which the page is assigned			X

Table B-6-B. Predefined output obtained from SDAID dedicated events.

Specification of area to be traced

For elementary events, two addresses may be specified during SDAID initialization as the start and end addresses of the area to be traced or monitored. These address limits are interpreted as virtual addresses if the DAT bit in the PSW is on. Address limits are not applicable to dedicated events, for which the SDAID program includes all real and virtual address areas.

If the start address specified is higher than the end address, tracing commences from the higher address and continues to the end of virtual storage (the maximum address being 16,777,215). Tracing continues from address 000000 up to the end address (the lower address specified). This is termed "wrap around tracing".

Translation exception trace

This occurs when an instruction requires a page to be paged in from the page data set in order for the instruction to be completed. An example is an MVC instruction whose address 1 is in page frame x in real storage, and whose address 2 is in page y that is not in real storage.

When this trace is initialized, any page fault generated because of such an instruction is printed along with the instruction and its address that caused the page fault, plus the output of the specified output class.

Page enqueue trace

This trace enables the sequence to be traced in which programs are calling for pages. Page faults caused by translation exceptions will also be traced with this routine.

Page handling trace

This trace provides information about the sequence in which pages are paged in from the page data set. After a page is handled, a trace output is printed.

When to use: Use this trace if you suspect that the loss of a page, or the sequence of page usage by a program, is causing programming errors. This trace gives you page management information during program execution.

Instruction trace

This trace records information about the order of instruction execution within any selected area of storage during program execution. The amount and type of information provided depends on the output class selected during initialization of the trace.

When to use: If an unintended loop develops during program execution, this trace can be initiated and the program re-run. During the re-run, a list of all the instructions executed within the loop will be traced. This is an efficient method to obtain a loop trace.

Storage alter trace

This trace records information about instructions that alter one or more locations in virtual storage between address limits that can be specified. The amount and type of information provided depends on the output class selected during initialization of the trace routine.

When to use: If, for example, you suspect I/O areas or count locations for loops, information obtained from this trace output will show the instructions that are altering the areas. The SA trace will not record changes in the contents of locations that are changed directly by I/O channel operations.

General register alter trace

This is similar to the virtual storage alter trace. It should be used when information about changes to any GR during program execution is required to help during offline program debugging. Any GR or any combination of GRs can be traced.

Successful branch trace

This trace provides a check on the logical path of a program during its execution in any selected part of virtual storage.

When to use: Use this trace if the actual path taken by a program cannot be analysed from the program flowcharts and listings. You can also use it to provide information about the path taken, for example, by a long loop.

Stop and dump routines

Stop on event

This facility stops all system activity on the occurrence of a specified event. At the stop on event, the system is held in a wait state.

Processing continues via external interrupt.

With the system in this wait state, the operator or programmer can either use hands-on debugging aids or obtain a non-destroying dump.

The specified event can be one or more of the elementary or dedicated events.

When to use:

1. Use this routine if hands-on debugging is necessary on the occurrence of one of the specified events. For example, when a change occurs in a general register, you may want to look through the program listings to enable you to decide on the next step in isolating an error. When the stop occurs, it is also possible to initiate another SDAID routine that will provide additional system information for offline program debugging.
2. When no time is available for hands-on debugging, the non-destroying dumps obtained when the stop on event occurs will provide a great deal of additional information for offline program debugging.

Stop on address

This facility provides a stop on address on any specified (real or virtual) address. When the stop occurs, the system is held in a wait state, and the operator or programmer can use hands-on debugging aids or obtain a non-destroying dump.

When and how to use: This facility is used under conditions similar to those for the hardware stop on address compare, that is, hands-on debugging is to be carried out when a program has reached some specific point during its operation. However, this aid enables a stop on all SDAID events.

The stop on address is accomplished by initiating the instruction trace, specifying stop on event, and entering the address at which the stop is required as the address supplied within the event limit field during initialization of the trace.

SDAIDS

Non-destroying dump: This is a dump of real storage that can be obtained after the occurrence of a specified event during the stop on event. The dump is non-destroying because the system is placed in a wait state on the occurrence of the specified event, and because SDAIDS do not destroy system status during execution of the dump.

How to obtain the dump: The following procedure describes how to obtain the non-destroying dump:

1. When the system is in the stop-on-event wait state, locate the real storage address of the NDD (non-destroying dump) byte switch.
   The address of this program switch is printed during SDAID initialization. Refer to point 3 of the example in this section which shows the SDAID initializing output part 2.
2. To ensure that the wait state is the true stop-on-event wait, use the ALTER/DISPLAY console feature to display the PSW. The instruction address part of the WAIT PSW will be OOOOEEEE.
3. To obtain the dump, set the NDD byte to X'FF', using the ALTER/DISPLAY console feature as described in this Section 2-D.
4. Press the START key and then the EXTERNAL INTERRUPT key. A non-destroying dump will be printed and processing continues.

When the dump is complete, the NDD byte is reset by the SDAID program, and so a dump will not occur at the next stop on event. To obtain another dump at any following stop, the NDD byte must again be set on.

Note: The dump can be discontinued by the following procedure:

1. *Make the line printer used as SDAID output device unready.*
2. *Now make the printer ready.*
3. *Press the EXTERNAL INTERRUPT key two times within one second.*

When to use: This SDAID facility enables you to obtain the information needed for problem analysis without having to take dumps of real storage at every occurrence of an event. Therefore this decreases the amount of paper to be searched through during offline debugging. For example you may consider it sufficient for offline debugging to take a dump at every twenty seventh occurrence of an event.

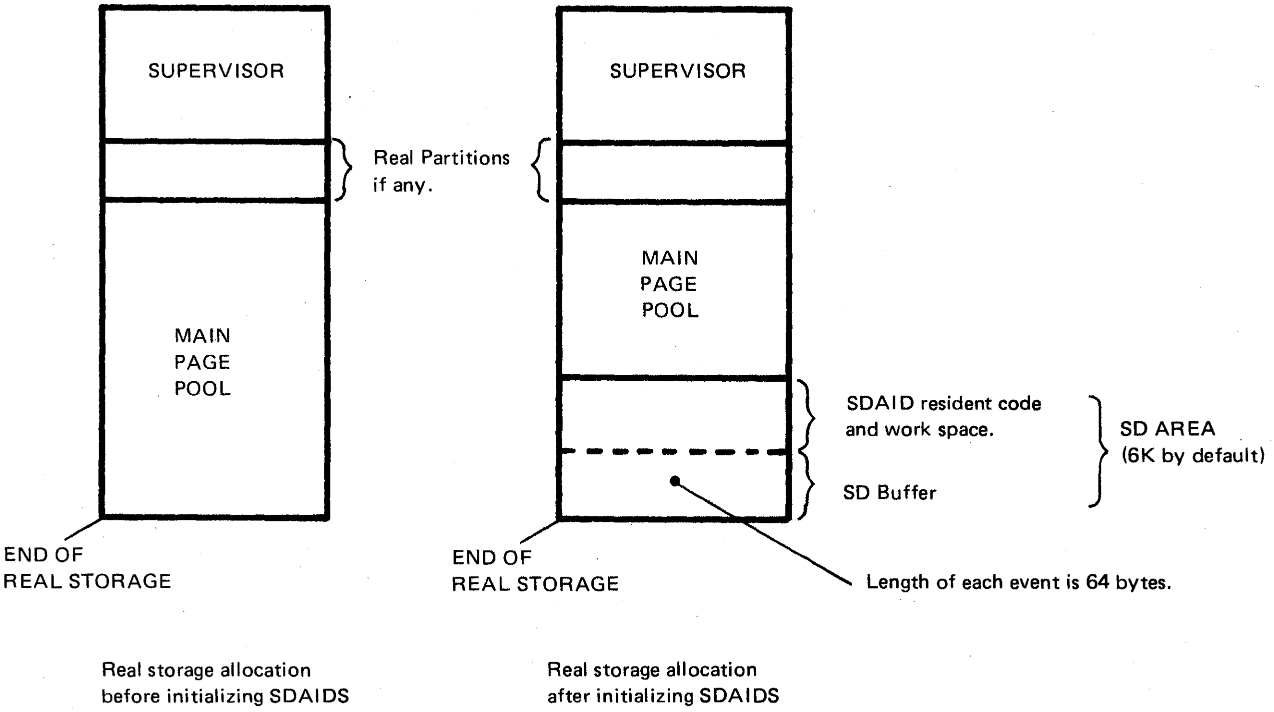
Dump on a program check: On the occurrence of a program check interrupt codes X'01' - X'0F', X'10', and X'12', the following information is dumped automatically:

- Event ID
- Program old PSW
- Time of day in micro seconds
- Control registers
- General purpose registers
- Real storage from byte location 0 to the end of the supervisor area, and the contents of the SDAID buffer

After this automatic non-destroying dump is executed, the DOS/VS program check handler routine will be entered.

When to use: If PAIDS are not available on your system, the use of the SDAID dump on a program check is the only way to obtain a non-destroying dump of the supervisor transient area at the time of a program check interrupt.

The SD area



How to locate

The address of the begining of the SD area is printed on the device assigned to SYSLST during initialization of SDAID. Refer to page 2.105 for an example of SDAID initializing output.

Initializing SDAID

SDAID may be initialized in any real or virtual partition by entering the following execute statement via SYSLOG or SYSRDR:

// EXEC SDAID

An operator/system dialog follows, beginning with the message:

4C55D GIVE SPACE FOR SDAID=

The operator may respond by pressing the END key (which gives a default value of 6K to SDAID), or he may specify a value nK, where n represents a multiple of 1024 bytes. The maximum value that may be specified is 999K. If an odd number is specified, the value is incremented to the next even number. The SDAID space is taken from the main page pool. If the main page pool is not large enough to accept the area specified, an area of the size PPOOL-16K is automatically taken with a minimum of 6K. If the page pool is not large enough to accept the minimum (6K), the following message is printed on SYSLOG:

4C56E INSUFFICIENT SDAID SPACE, REALLOCATE

The MAP command should be issued before reallocating real partition areas in order to increase the size of the page pool before re-initializing SDAIDS.

The following message will be issued if this is a second request for SDAID space:

4C70E DUPLICATE REQUEST FOR PDAID AND/OR SDAID

This message is also issued if PDAID using the core wrap output mode in an alternate area is active in the main page pool and a request for SDAIDS is made. When the space allocated to SDAID is accepted, a message dialog follows that allows the operator to select one or more events to be traced and to specify between which address limits of real or virtual storage the events are to be traced. (Even limits do not apply to event PAGENQ, event PAGEHDL, and event PGMCHK.) The dialog also enables the selection of a line printer at a device address other than X'00E', which is the device address by default. However, the device must be a line printer.

An output class may also be specified (refer to Tables B-6-A and B-6-B in this chapter). A response of EOB (pressing the END key) to all SDAID messages will give default values.

When the SDAID message dialog is complete, the SDAID initializing outputs part 1 and 2 are issued to the device assigned as SYSLST. This need not be the same device on which SDAID trace output is printed. The SDAID trace output is printed immediately after the initializing output on the device at the address specified in the reply to message

4C58D OUTPUT DEVICE=

(Address X'00E' is taken as default.) After initialization, the partition used for the initialization is given back to the main page pool.

Table B-10 lists all SDAID messages in the order in which they are issued and describes the responses. Operator flowcharts follow, and SDAID job entry examples are shown after the example of the SDAID initializing output.

SDAID messages after initialization time

4C71I SDAID FOUND PRTR STATUS CSW SENSE

This message may be written out on the printer. It is accompanied by the CSW and SENSE information if applicable. It indicates that the previous printer operation which was started may not have been completed successfully.

Altering SDAID functions and/or address limits after initialization

When the SDAID is initialized, trace functions and event limits, where applicable, can be changed by altering the SDAID program parameters directly in storage. The contents of the parameters at the addresses printed on part 2 of the SDAID initializing output, and of control registers 8, 9, A, and B, must be altered to predetermined values. Their values are also printed in the initializing output.

To make SDAID parameter changes:

- Press the STOP key.
- Use the console ALTER/DISPLAY feature to alter the contents of the program parameters.
- Press the START key.

Note: When SDAID is terminated and later re-initialized, new SDAID parameters are printed in the SDAID initializing output.

Note: SDAID requires SYSLST for the initializing output. Therefore, if you intend to change SDAID parameters after initializing SDAIDS, you should ensure that the SYSLST device is a line printer on the partition used for SDAID initialization.

A note to programmers

SDAIDS are primarily designed to be initialized before re-running failing programs. If you, as the programmer, are debugging on the system (hands-on debugging), it is recommended that you initiate SDAIDS without specifying any events. (Press the END key as a response to all SDAID messages.) SDAID is then retained in the page pool ready to be activated. The failing programs can then be executed and SDAID events made active by entering event parameters directly into control registers 8, 9, 10, and 11. For example, altering the contents of the high-order byte of control register 9 (by the console ALTER/DISPLAY feature) enables you to activate any one or all of the events BR, IF, SA, and GA.

You can also specify which general registers are to be traced by entering values into the lower 2 bytes of control register 9. Control registers 10 and 11 contain, respectively, the start and end addresses for the event limits. The output of the MAP command will tell you the partition in which the failing programs reside.

From the MAP output you can also obtain the addresses of the upper and lower limit of the partition, which can then be used as the event limits for the SDAID trace. (Note that addresses printed by the MAP command are decimal.)

If you are unable to use the system for hands-on debugging, you as the programmer must specify clear instructions to the operator about the events to be traced and the event limits to be used.

B-1

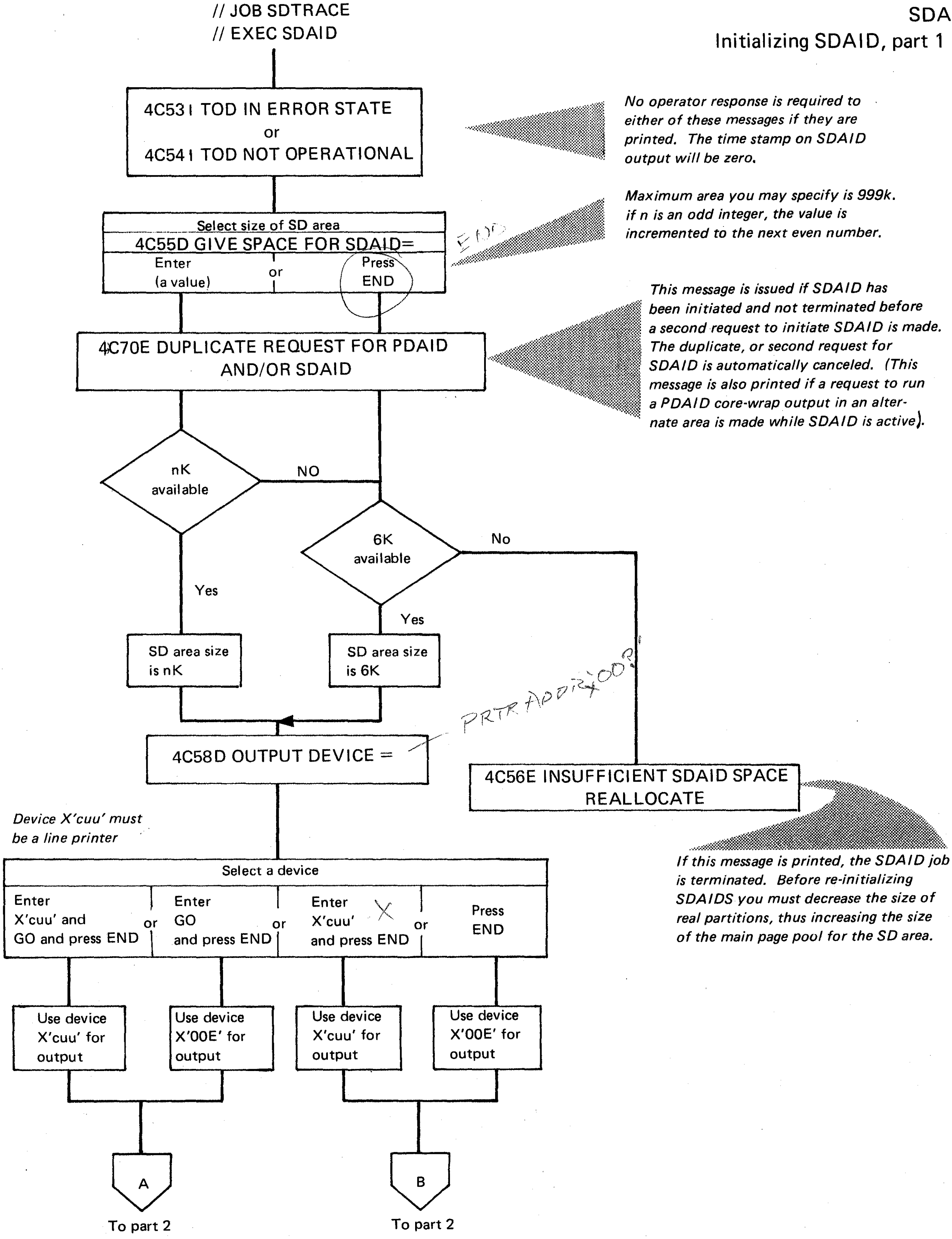
SDAIDS

Message Code	Message issued on SYSLOG	Parameters entered by Operator	Remarks
4C58D	OUTPUT DEVICE=	X'00E' [,GO] X'cuu' [,GO] GO END/ENTER	
4C60D	STOP ON EVENT=	YES NO [,GO] END/ENTER	
4C61D	EVENT LIMITS=	X'000000',X'FFFFFF' [,GO] X'llllll' ,X'llllll' [,GO] ,X'hhhhhh' [,GO] ,GO END/ENTER	X'llllll', X'hhhhhh': Lower and upper limit of virtual or real storage to be traced with events BR, IF, SA and TE. The addresses must be real if the program runs in real mode and they must be virtual if the program runs in virtual mode.
4C59D	OUTCL=	PSW GPR LOCORE COMREG PAGETAB SUPVISOR DUMPREAL [,GO] PDUMP ,lower and upper event limit [,GO] ,X'aaaaaa' ,Upper event limit [,GO] ,X'bbbbbb' [,GO] ,GO ,GO FASTREC ,PGMCHK [,GO] ,AUTOMATIC [,GO] ,GO END/ENTER	Valid output classes for the events BR,IF,SA,GA, and TE. END/ENTER PGMCHK: Causes wrap around mode of internal buffer. It is written each time a PGMCHK event occurs. AUTOMATIC: If the internal buffer is full, it is written out.
4C62D	EVENT BR=	YES NO [,GO] END/ENTER	
4C63D	EVENT IF=	YES NO [,GO] END/ENTER	
4C64D	EVENT SA=	YES NO [,GO] END/ENTER	
4C65D	EVENT GA=	X'012...EF' [,GO] END/ENTER NO	Designate the general purpose registers to be traced. At least one must be specified.
4C66D	EVENT TE=	YES NO [,GO] END/ENTER	
4C67D	EVENTPGMCHK=	YES NO [,GO] END/ENTER	
4C68D	EVENT PAGENO=	YES NO [,GO] END/ENTER	
4C69D	EVENT PAGEHDL=	YES NO END/ENTER	

Note: GO cannot be enterd as a first parameter. If it is, the dialogue is terminated; defaults (underlined) are taken or the parameters are ignored by SDAID

Table B-10. The parameters required to initialize SDAID event tracing.

SDAIDS
Initializing SDAID, part 1 of 6



No operator response is required to either of these messages if they are printed. The time stamp on SDAID output will be zero.

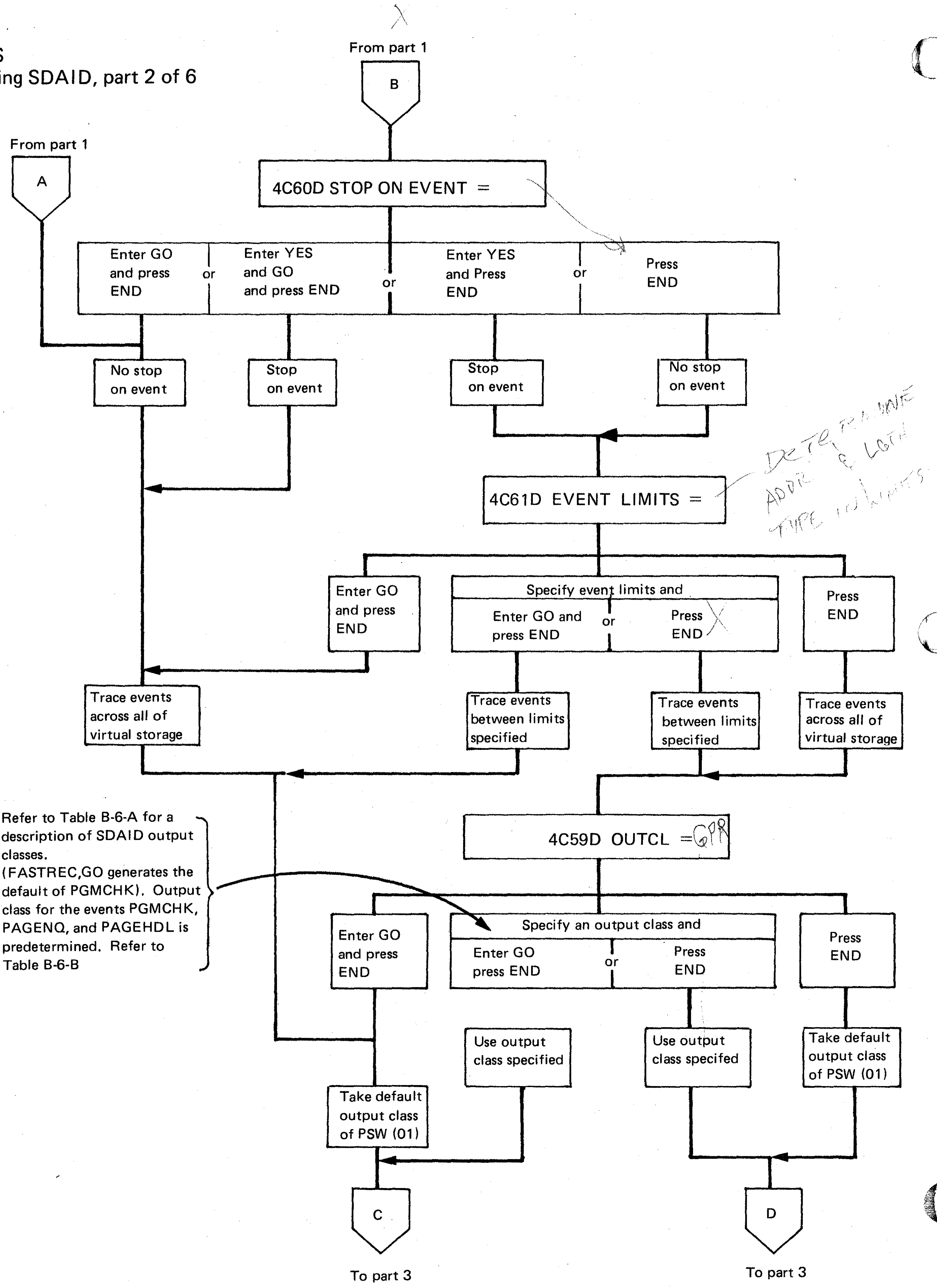
Maximum area you may specify is 999k. if n is an odd integer, the value is incremented to the next even number.

This message is issued if SDAID has been initiated and not terminated before a second request to initiate SDAID is made. The duplicate, or second request for SDAID is automatically canceled. (This message is also printed if a request to run a PDAID core-wrap output in an alternate area is made while SDAID is active).

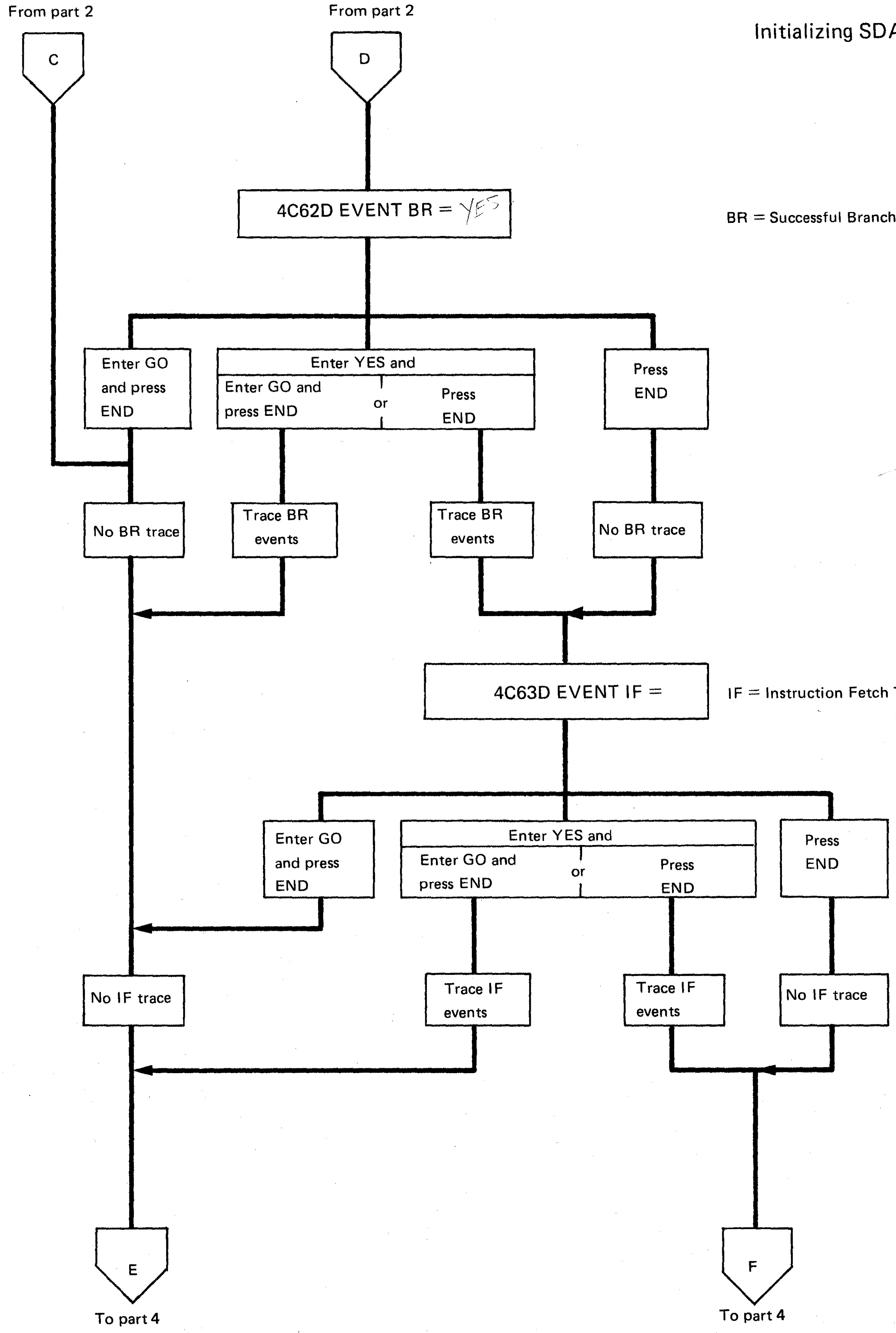
Device X'cuu' must be a line printer

If this message is printed, the SDAID job is terminated. Before re-initializing SDAIDS you must decrease the size of real partitions, thus increasing the size of the main page pool for the SD area.

SDAIDS
Initializing SDAID, part 2 of 6



Refer to Table B-6-A for a description of SDAID output classes. (FASTREC,GO generates the default of PGMCHK). Output class for the events PGMCHK, PAGENQ, and PAGEHDL is predetermined. Refer to Table B-6-B

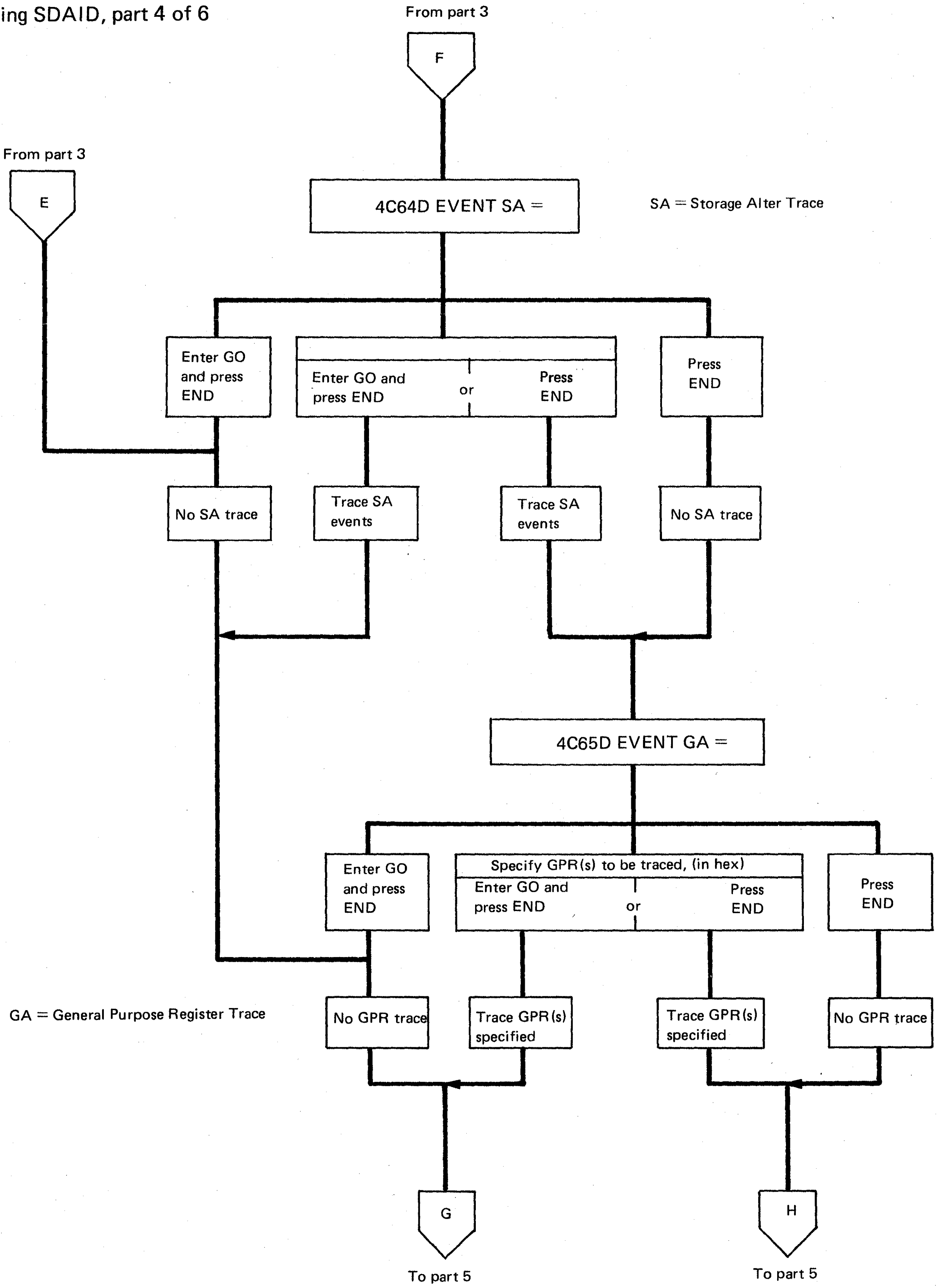


BR = Successful Branch Trace

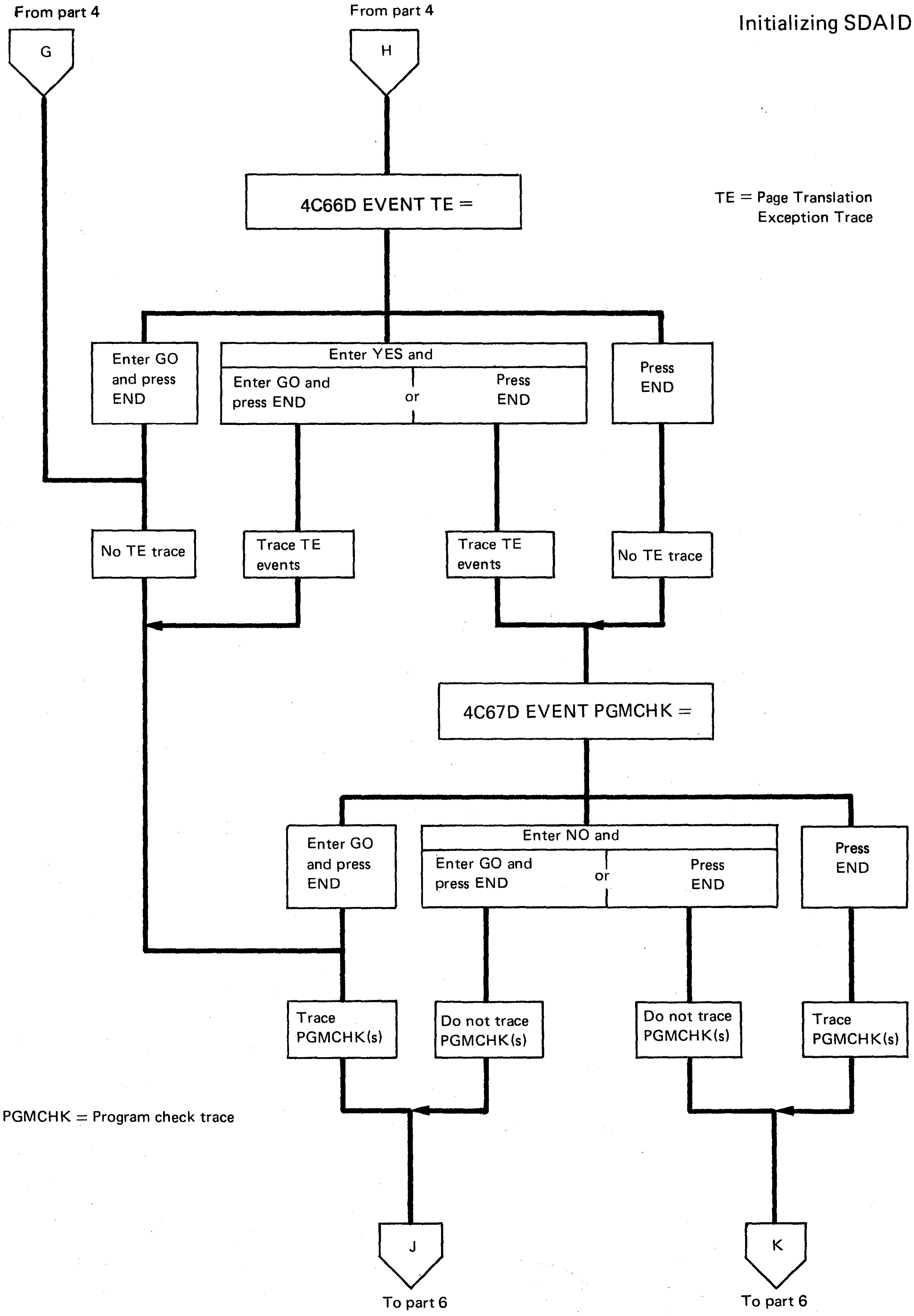
IF = Instruction Fetch Trace

SDAIDS

Initializing SDAID, part 4 of 6



Initializing SDAID, part 5 of 6

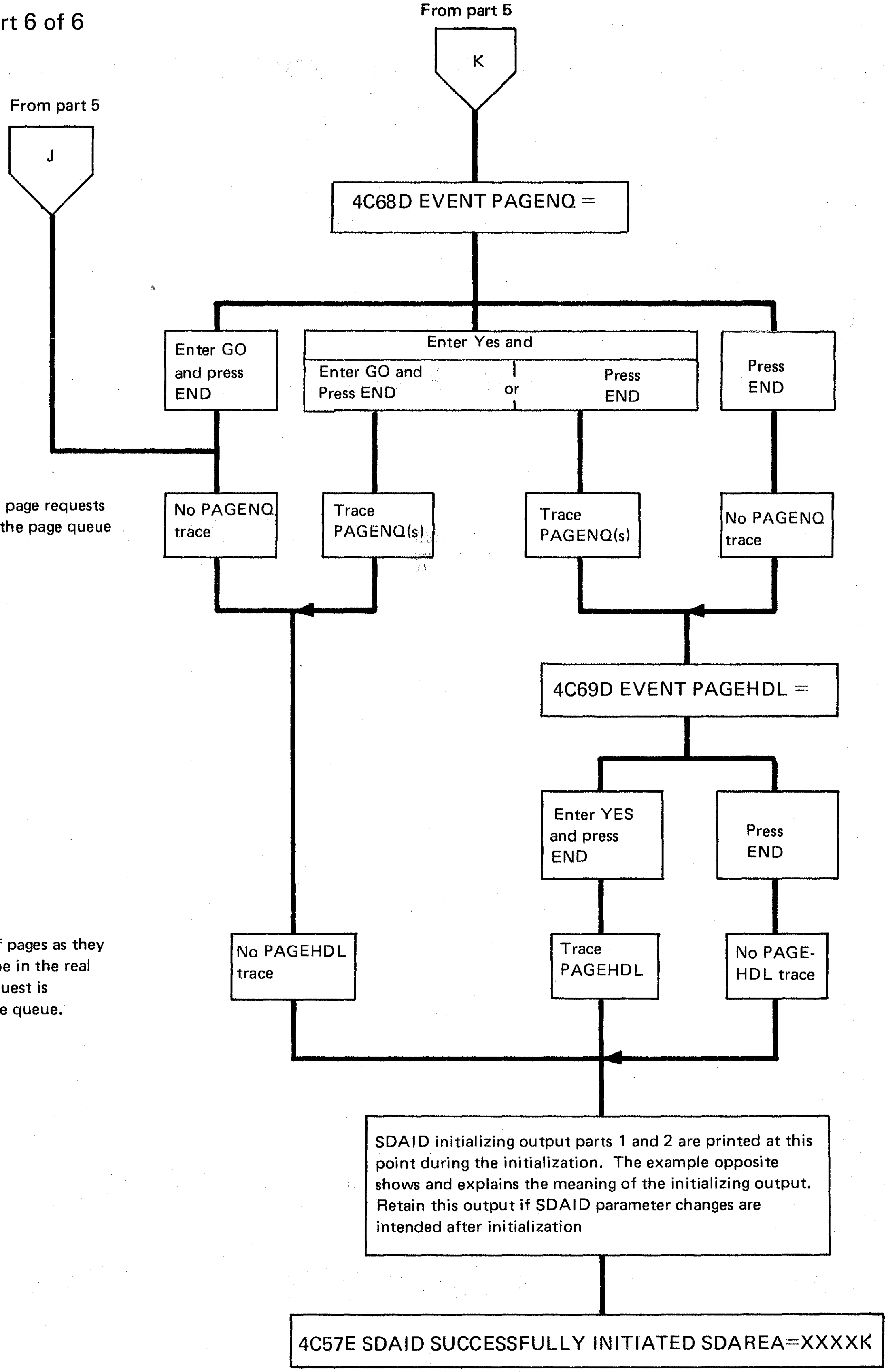


TE = Page Translation Exception Trace

PGMCHK = Program check trace

SDAIDS

Initializing SDAID, part 6 of 6

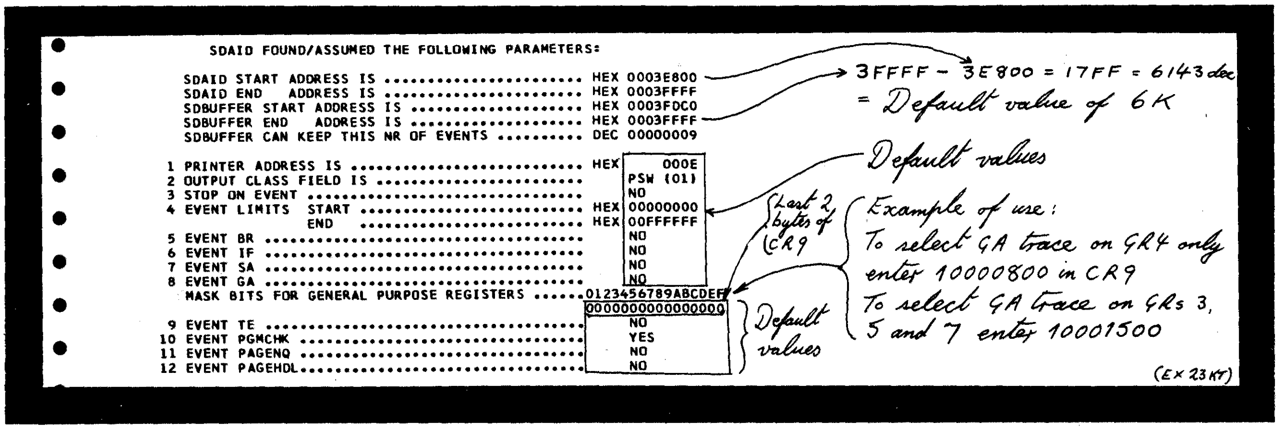


SDAID initializing output parts 1 and 2 are printed at this point during the initialization. The example opposite shows and explains the meaning of the initializing output. Retain this output if SDAID parameter changes are intended after initialization

PAGENQ = Trace of page requests as they are placed in the page queue

PAGEHDL = Trace of pages as they are allocated to a frame in the real address area - page request is removed from the page queue.

SDAID initializing output, part 1



```
                  SDAID FOUND/ASSUMED THE FOLLOWING PARAMETERS:

              SDAID START ADDRESS IS ......................... HEX 0003E800
              SDAID END   ADDRESS IS ......................... HEX 0003FFFF
              SDBUFFER START ADDRESS IS ...................... HEX 0003FDC0
              SDBUFFER END   ADDRESS IS ...................... HEX 0003FFFF
              SDBUFFER CAN KEEP THIS NR OF EVENTS ............ DEC 00000009

            1 PRINTER ADDRESS IS ............................. HEX     000E
            2 OUTPUT CLASS FIELD IS ..........................     PSW (01)
            3 STOP ON EVENT ..................................     NO
            4 EVENT LIMITS  START ............................ HEX 00000000
                            END   ............................ HEX 00FFFFFF
            5 EVENT BR .......................................     NO
            6 EVENT IF .......................................     NO
            7 EVENT SA .......................................     NO
            8 EVENT GA .......................................     NO
              MASK BITS FOR GENERAL PURPOSE REGISTERS ......0123456789ABCDEF
                                                            0000000000000000
            9 EVENT TE .......................................     NO
           10 EVENT PGMCHK ...................................     YES
           11 EVENT PAGENQ ...................................     NO
           12 EVENT PAGEHDL...................................     NO
```

3FFFF - 3E800 = 17FF = 6143 dec
= Default value of 6K

Default values

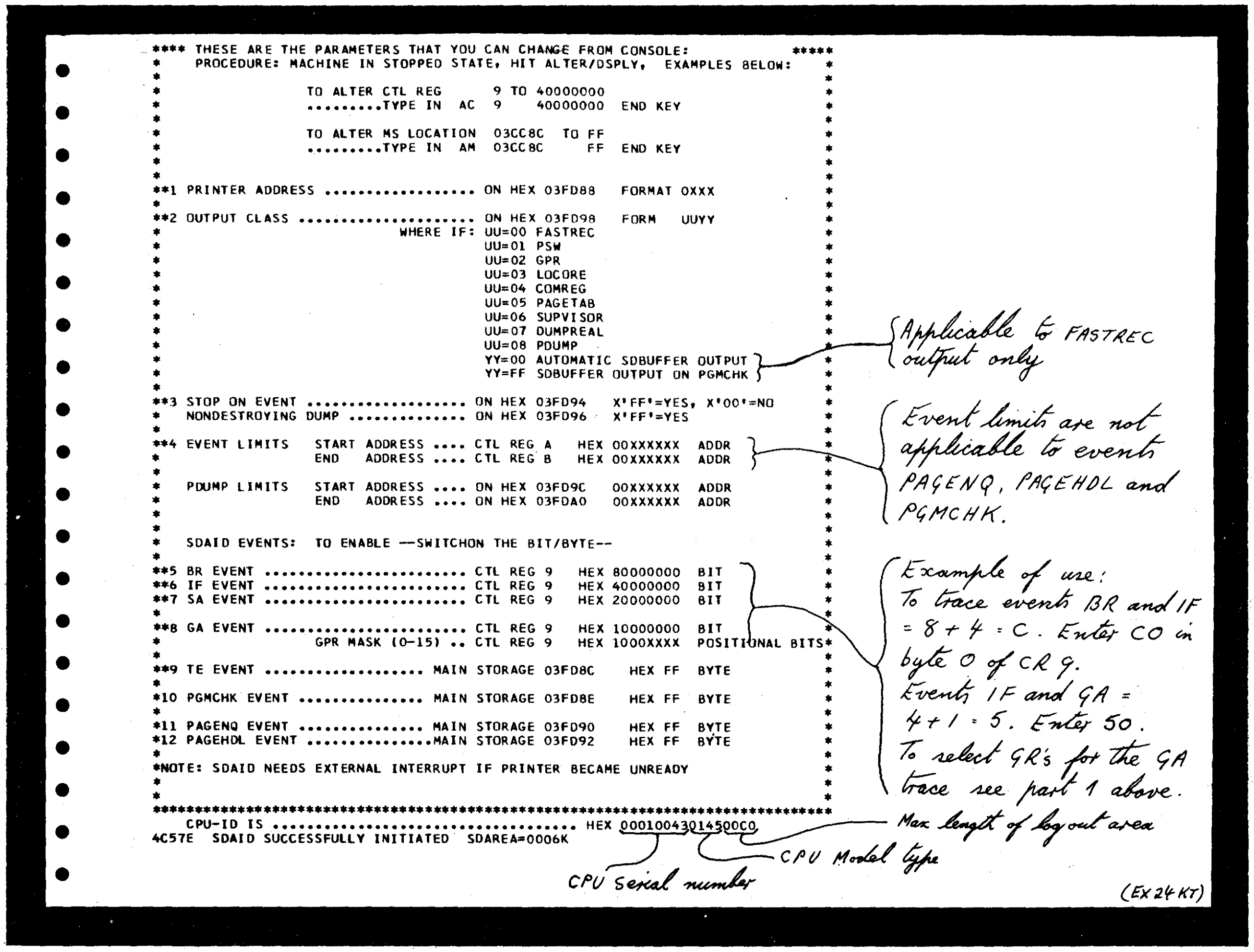
Last 2
bytes of
CR9

Example of use:
To select GA trace on GR4 only
enter 10000800 in CR9
To select GA trace on GRs 3,
5 and 7 enter 10001500

Default
values

(EX 23 KT)

SDAID initializing output, part 2



```
**** THESE ARE THE PARAMETERS THAT YOU CAN CHANGE FROM CONSOLE:           *****
*    PROCEDURE: MACHINE IN STOPPED STATE, HIT ALTER/DSPLY,  EXAMPLES BELOW:    *
*                                                                              *
*                 TO ALTER CTL REG       9 TO 40000000                         *
*                 .........TYPE IN  AC  9     40000000  END KEY                *
*                                                                              *
*                 TO ALTER MS LOCATION  03CC8C  TO FF                          *
*                 .........TYPE IN  AM  03CC8C     FF  END KEY                 *
*                                                                              *
*                                                                              *
**1 PRINTER ADDRESS .................. ON HEX 03FD88    FORMAT 0XXX             *
*                                                                              *
**2 OUTPUT CLASS ..................... ON HEX 03FD98    FORM   UUYY             *
*                             WHERE IF: UU=00 FASTREC                          *
*                                       UU=01 PSW                              *
*                                       UU=02 GPR                              *
*                                       UU=03 LOCORE                           *
*                                       UU=04 COMREG                           *
*                                       UU=05 PAGETAB                          *
*                                       UU=06 SUPVISOR                         *
*                                       UU=07 DUMPREAL                         *
*                                       UU=08 PDUMP                            *
*                                       YY=00 AUTOMATIC SDBUFFER OUTPUT        *
*                                       YY=FF SDBUFFER OUTPUT ON PGMCHK        *
*                                                                              *
**3 STOP ON EVENT .................. ON HEX 03FD94    X'FF'=YES, X'00'=NO      *
*   NONDESTROYING DUMP ............. ON HEX 03FD96    X'FF'=YES                *
*                                                                              *
**4 EVENT LIMITS    START ADDRESS .... CTL REG A   HEX 00XXXXXX  ADDR          *
*                   END   ADDRESS .... CTL REG B   HEX 00XXXXXX  ADDR          *
*                                                                              *
*   PDUMP LIMITS    START ADDRESS .... ON HEX 03FD9C    00XXXXXX  ADDR         *
*                   END   ADDRESS .... ON HEX 03FDA0    00XXXXXX  ADDR         *
*                                                                              *
*                                                                              *
*   SDAID EVENTS:  TO ENABLE --SWITCHON THE BIT/BYTE--                         *
*                                                                              *
**5 BR EVENT ......................... CTL REG 9   HEX 80000000  BIT           *
**6 IF EVENT ......................... CTL REG 9   HEX 40000000  BIT           *
**7 SA EVENT ......................... CTL REG 9   HEX 20000000  BIT           *
*                                                                              *
**8 GA EVENT ......................... CTL REG 9   HEX 10000000  BIT           *
*                  GPR MASK (0-15) .. CTL REG 9   HEX 1000XXXX  POSITIONAL BITS*
*                                                                              *
**9 TE EVENT .................... MAIN STORAGE 03FD8C    HEX FF  BYTE          *
*                                                                              *
*10 PGMCHK EVENT ................ MAIN STORAGE 03FD8E    HEX FF  BYTE          *
*                                                                              *
*11 PAGENQ EVENT ................ MAIN STORAGE 03FD90    HEX FF  BYTE          *
*12 PAGEHDL EVENT ................MAIN STORAGE 03FD92    HEX FF  BYTE          *
*                                                                              *
*NOTE: SDAID NEEDS EXTERNAL INTERRUPT IF PRINTER BECAME UNREADY                *
*                                                                              *
*                                                                              *
********************************************************************************
    CPU-ID IS ...................................... HEX 000100430145 00C0
4C57E  SDAID SUCCESSFULLY INITIATED  SDAREA=0006K
```

Applicable to FASTREC
output only

Event limits are not
applicable to events
PAGENQ, PAGEHDL and
PGMCHK.

Example of use:
To trace events BR and IF
= 8 + 4 = C. Enter C0 in
byte 0 of CR 9.
Events IF and GA =
4 + 1 = 5. Enter 50.
To select GR's for the GA
trace see part 1 above.

Max length of logout area

CPU Model type

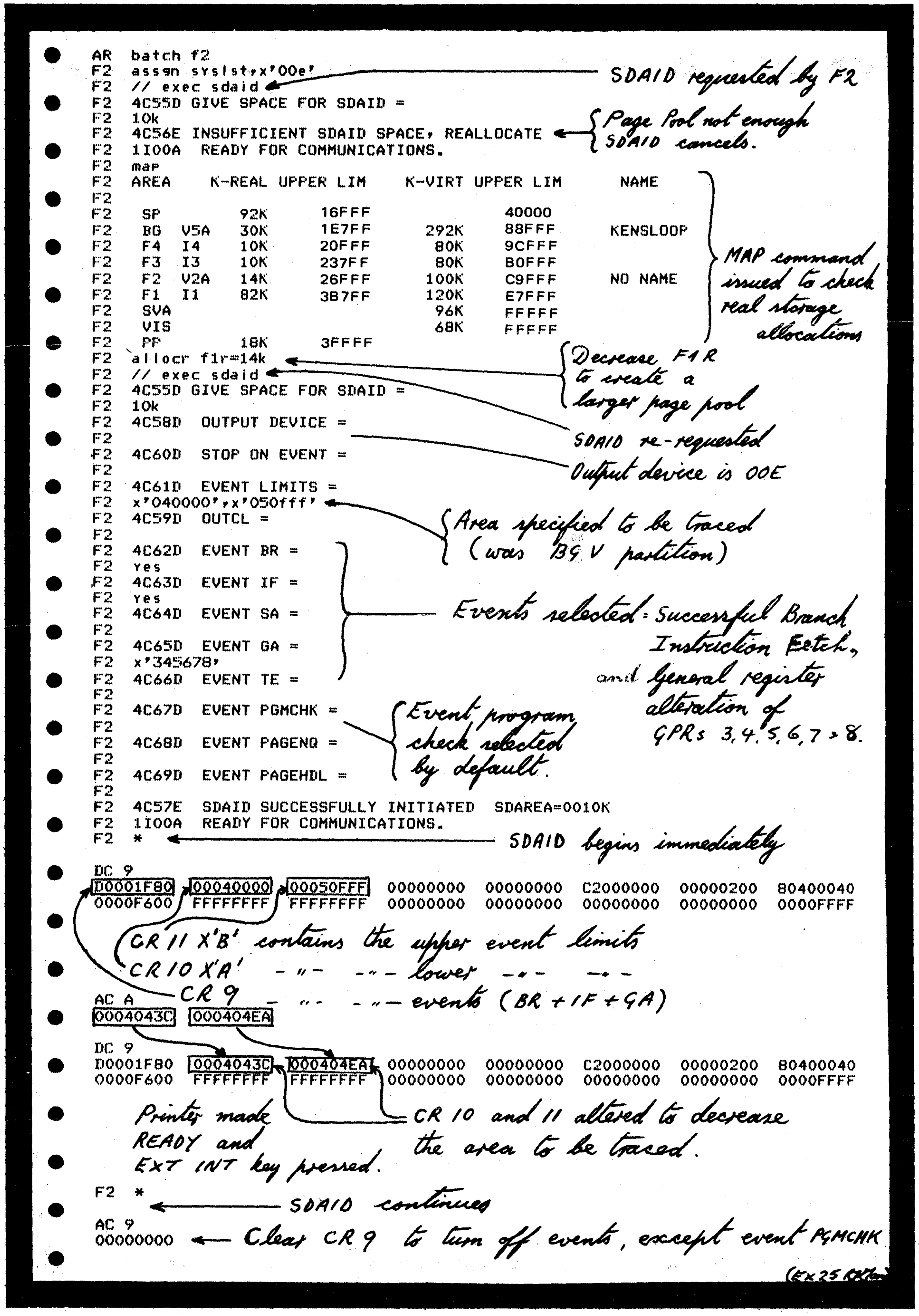
CPU serial number

(EX 24 KT)

The summary of parameters printed on the line printer after successful initialization of any SDAID routine.

ALL ADDRESSES ARE REAL.

SDAIDS



```
AR  batch f2
F2  assgn syslst,x'00e'
F2  // exec sdaid
F2  4C55D GIVE SPACE FOR SDAID =
F2  10k
F2  4C56E INSUFFICIENT SDAID SPACE, REALLOCATE
F2  1I00A  READY FOR COMMUNICATIONS.
F2  map
F2  AREA    K-REAL  UPPER LIM    K-VIRT UPPER LIM      NAME
F2
F2   SP          92K     16FFF                 40000
F2   BG   V5A    30K     1E7FF        292K     88FFF      KENSLOOP
F2   F4   I4     10K     20FFF         80K     9CFFF
F2   F3   I3     10K     237FF         80K     B0FFF
F2   F2   V2A    14K     26FFF        100K     C9FFF      NO NAME
F2   F1   I1     82K     3B7FF        120K     E7FFF
F2   SVA                               96K     FFFFF
F2   VIS                               68K     FFFFF
F2   PP          18K     3FFFF
F2  allocr f1r=14k
F2  // exec sdaid
F2  4C55D GIVE SPACE FOR SDAID =
F2  10k
F2  4C58D  OUTPUT DEVICE =
F2
F2  4C60D  STOP ON EVENT =
F2
F2  4C61D  EVENT LIMITS =
F2  x'040000',x'050fff'
F2  4C59D  OUTCL =
F2
F2  4C62D  EVENT BR =
F2  yes
F2  4C63D  EVENT IF =
F2  yes
F2  4C64D  EVENT SA =
F2
F2  4C65D  EVENT GA =
F2  x'345678'
F2  4C66D  EVENT TE =
F2
F2  4C67D  EVENT PGMCHK =
F2
F2  4C68D  EVENT PAGENQ =
F2
F2  4C69D  EVENT PAGEHDL =
F2
F2  4C57E  SDAID SUCCESSFULLY INITIATED  SDAREA=0010K
F2  1I00A  READY FOR COMMUNICATIONS.
F2  *

DC 9
D0001F80  00040000  00050FFF  00000000  00000000  C2000000  00000200  80400040
0000F600  FFFFFFFF  FFFFFFFF  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  0000FFFF

AC A
0004043C  000404EA

DC 9
D0001F80  0004043C  000404EA  00000000  00000000  C2000000  00000200  80400040
0000F600  FFFFFFFF  FFFFFFFF  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  0000FFFF

F2  *

AC 9
00000000
```

SDAID requested by F2

Page Pool not enough
SDAID cancels.

MAP command issued to check real storage allocations

Decrease F1R to create a larger page pool

SDAID re-requested

Output device is 00E

Area specified to be traced (was BG V partition)

Events selected: Successful Branch Instruction Fetch, and General register alteration of GPRs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 + 8.

Event program check selected by default.

SDAID begins immediately

CR 11 X'B' contains the upper event limits
CR 10 X'A' - " - - " - lower - " - - " -
CR 9 - " - - " - events (BR + IF + GA)

Printer made READY and EXT INT key pressed.

CR 10 and 11 altered to decrease the area to be traced.

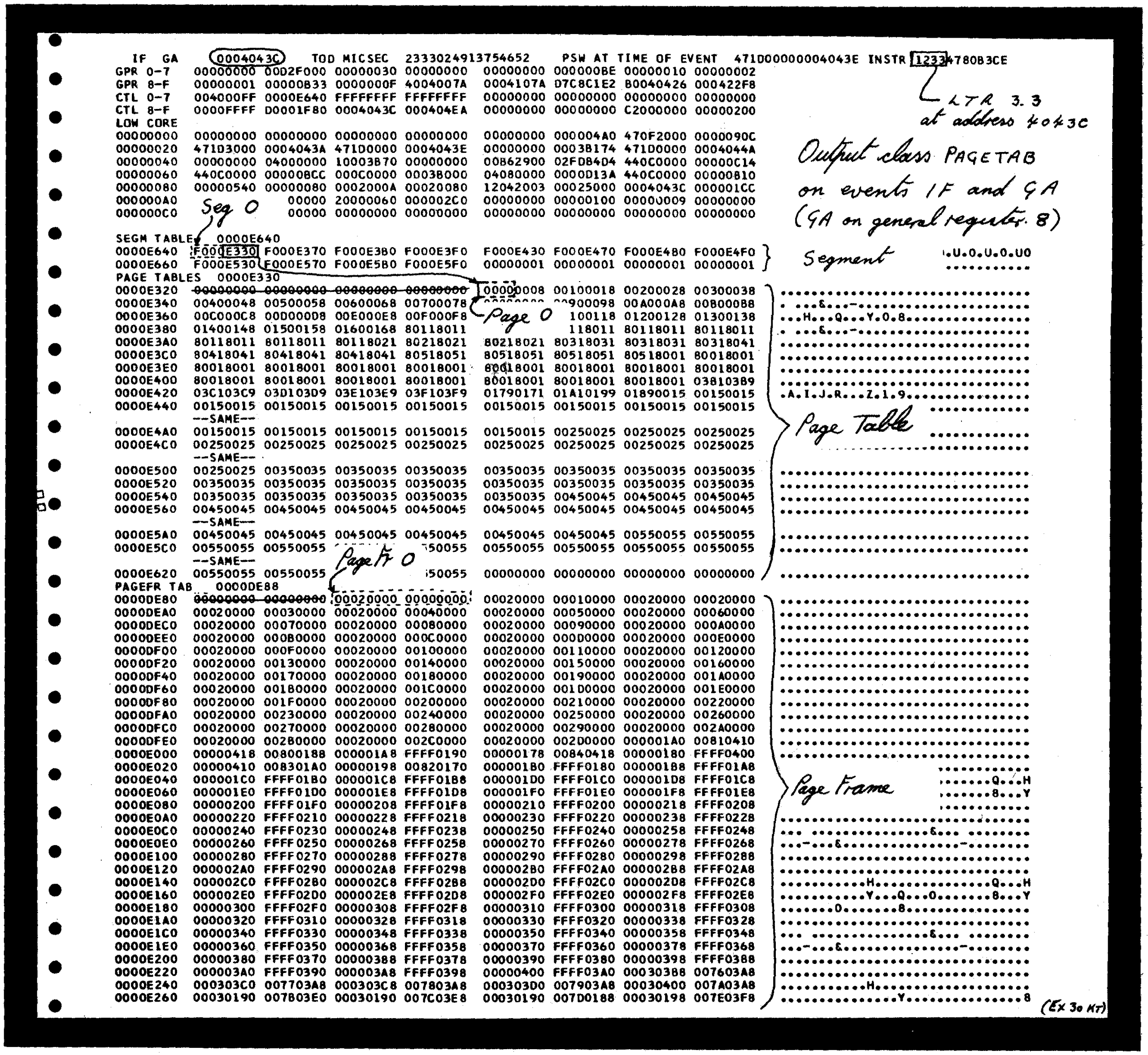
SDAID continues

Clear CR 9 to turn off events, except event PGMCHK

(Ex 25

The example above shows the operator-system dialogue on a 3215 PRKB during SDAID initialization.

After initialization the contents of the control registers have been changed to alter event limits and traces.



```
  IF   GA     0004043C    TOD MICSEC  2333024913754652     PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004043E INSTR 12334780B3CE
GPR 0-7     00000000 00D2F000 00000030 00000000  00000000 000000BE 00000010 00000002
GPR 8-F     00000001 00000B33 0000000F 4004007A  0004107A D7C8C1E2 B0040426 000422F8
CTL 0-7     004000FF 0000E640 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CTL 8-F     0000FFFF D0001F80 0004043C 000404EA  00000000 00000000 C2000000 00000200
LOW CORE
00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 000004A0 470F2000 0000090C
00000020    471D3000 0004043A 471D0000 0004043E  00000000 0003B174 471D0000 0004044A
00000040    00000000 04000000 10003B70 00000000  00B62900 02FDB4D4 440C0000 00000C14
00000060    440C0000 00000BCC 000C0000 0003B000  04080000 0000D13A 440C0000 00000B10
00000080    00000540 00000080 0002000A 00020080  12042003 00025000 0004043C 000001CC
000000A0                00000 20000060 000002C0  00000000 00000100 00000009 00000000
000000C0                00000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

SEGM TABLE    0000E640
0000E640    F000E330 F000E370 F000E3B0 F000E3F0  F000E430 F000E470 F000E4B0 F000E4F0                       .U.0.U.0.U0
0000E660    F000E530 F000E570 F000E5B0 F000E5F0  00000001 00000001 00000001 00000001                      ............
PAGE TABLES   0000E330
0000E320    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000008 00100018 00200028 00300038   ................................
0000E340    00400048 00500058 00600068 00700078           900098 00A000A8 00B000B8   . ...&...-......................
0000E360    00C000C8 00D000D8 00E000E8 00F000F8    100118 01200128 01300138          ...H...Q...Y.0.8................
0000E380    01400148 01500158 01600168 80118011    118011 80118011 80118011          . ...&...-......................
0000E3A0    80118011 80118011 80118021 80218021  80218021 80318031 80318031 80318041   ................................
0000E3C0    80418041 80418041 80418041 80518051  80518051 80518051 80518001 80018001   ................................
0000E3E0    80018001 80018001 80018001 80018001  80018001 80018001 80018001 80018001   ................................
0000E400    80018001 80018001 80018001 80018001  80018001 80018001 80018001 03810389   ................................
0000E420    03C103C9 03D103D9 03E103E9 03F103F9  01790171 01A10199 01890015 00150015   .A.I.J.R...Z.1.9................
0000E440    00150015 00150015 00150015 00150015  00150015 00150015 00150015 00150015   ................................
            --SAME--
0000E4A0    00150015 00150015 00150015 00150015  00150015 00250025 00250025 00250025                       ............
0000E4C0    00250025 00250025 00250025 00250025  00250025 00250025 00250025 00250025   ................................
            --SAME--
0000E500    00250025 00350035 00350035 00350035  00350035 00350035 00350035 00350035   ................................
0000E520    00350035 00350035 00350035 00350035  00350035 00350035 00350035 00350035   ................................
0000E540    00350035 00350035 00350035 00350035  00350035 00450045 00450045 00450045   ................................
0000E560    00450045 00450045 00450045 00450045  00450045 00450045 00450045 00450045   ................................
            --SAME--
0000E5A0    00450045 00450045 00450045 00450045  00450045 00450045 00550055 00550055   ................................
0000E5C0    00550055 00550055             50055  00550055 00550055 00550055 00550055   ................................
            --SAME--
0000E620    00550055 00550055             50055  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   ................................
PAGEFR TAB    0000DE88
0000DE80    00000000 00000000 00020000 00000000  00020000 00010000 00020000 00020000   ................................
0000DEA0    00020000 00030000 00020000 00040000  00020000 00050000 00020000 00060000   ................................
0000DEC0    00020000 00070000 00020000 00080000  00020000 00090000 00020000 000A0000   ................................
0000DEE0    00020000 000B0000 00020000 000C0000  00020000 000D0000 00020000 000E0000   ................................
0000DF00    00020000 000F0000 00020000 00100000  00020000 00110000 00020000 00120000   ................................
0000DF20    00020000 00130000 00020000 00140000  00020000 00150000 00020000 00160000   ................................
0000DF40    00020000 00170000 00020000 00180000  00020000 00190000 00020000 001A0000   ................................
0000DF60    00020000 001B0000 00020000 001C0000  00020000 001D0000 00020000 001E0000   ................................
0000DF80    00020000 001F0000 00020000 00200000  00020000 00210000 00020000 00220000   ................................
0000DFA0    00020000 00230000 00020000 00240000  00020000 00250000 00020000 00260000   ................................
0000DFC0    00020000 00270000 00020000 00280000  00020000 00290000 00020000 002A0000   ................................
0000DFE0    00020000 002B0000 00020000 002C0000  00020000 002D0000 000001A0 00810410   ................................
0000E000    00000418 00800188 000001A8 FFFF0190  00000178 00840418 00000180 FFFF0400   ................................
0000E020    00000410 008301A0 00000198 00820170  000001B0 FFFF0180 00000188 FFFF01A8                       ............
0000E040    000001C0 FFFF01B0 000001C8 FFFF01B8  000001D0 FFFF01C0 000001D8 FFFF01C8                      ........Q...H
0000E060    000001E0 FFFF01D0 000001E8 FFFF01D8  000001F0 FFFF01E0 000001F8 FFFF01E8                      ........8...Y
0000E080    00000200 FFFF01F0 00000208 FFFF01F8  00000210 FFFF0200 00000218 FFFF0208                       ............
0000E0A0    00000220 FFFF0210 00000228 FFFF0218  00000230 FFFF0220 00000238 FFFF0228   ................................
0000E0C0    00000240 FFFF0230 00000248 FFFF0238  00000250 FFFF0240 00000258 FFFF0248   ... ...............&... ........
0000E0E0    00000260 FFFF0250 00000268 FFFF0258  00000270 FFFF0260 00000278 FFFF0268   ...-...&...............-........
0000E100    00000280 FFFF0270 00000288 FFFF0278  00000290 FFFF0280 00000298 FFFF0288   ................................
0000E120    000002A0 FFFF0290 000002A8 FFFF0298  000002B0 FFFF02A0 000002B8 FFFF02A8   ................................
0000E140    000002C0 FFFF02B0 000002C8 FFFF02B8  000002D0 FFFF02C0 000002D8 FFFF02C8   ...........H...............Q...H
0000E160    000002E0 FFFF02D0 000002E8 FFFF02D8  000002F0 FFFF02E0 000002F8 FFFF02E8   ...........Y...Q...0.......8...Y
0000E180    00000300 FFFF02F0 00000308 FFFF02F8  00000310 FFFF0300 00000318 FFFF0308   .......0.......8................
0000E1A0    00000320 FFFF0310 00000328 FFFF0318  00000330 FFFF0320 00000338 FFFF0328   ................................
0000E1C0    00000340 FFFF0330 00000348 FFFF0338  00000350 FFFF0340 00000358 FFFF0348   ... ...............&... ........
0000E1E0    00000360 FFFF0350 00000368 FFFF0358  00000370 FFFF0360 00000378 FFFF0368   ...-...&...............-........
0000E200    00000380 FFFF0370 00000388 FFFF0378  00000390 FFFF0380 00000398 FFFF0388   ................................
0000E220    000003A0 FFFF0390 000003A8 FFFF0398  00000400 FFFF03A0 00030388 007603A8   ................................
0000E240    000303C0 007703A8 000303C8 007803A8  000303D0 007903A8 00030400 007A03A8   ...........H....................
0000E260    00030190 007B03E0 00030190 007C03E8  00030190 007D0188 00030198 007E03F8   ...............Y...............8
```

LTR 3.3
at address 4043C

Output class PAGETAB
on events IF and GA
(GA on general register 8)

Seg 0

Segment

Page 0

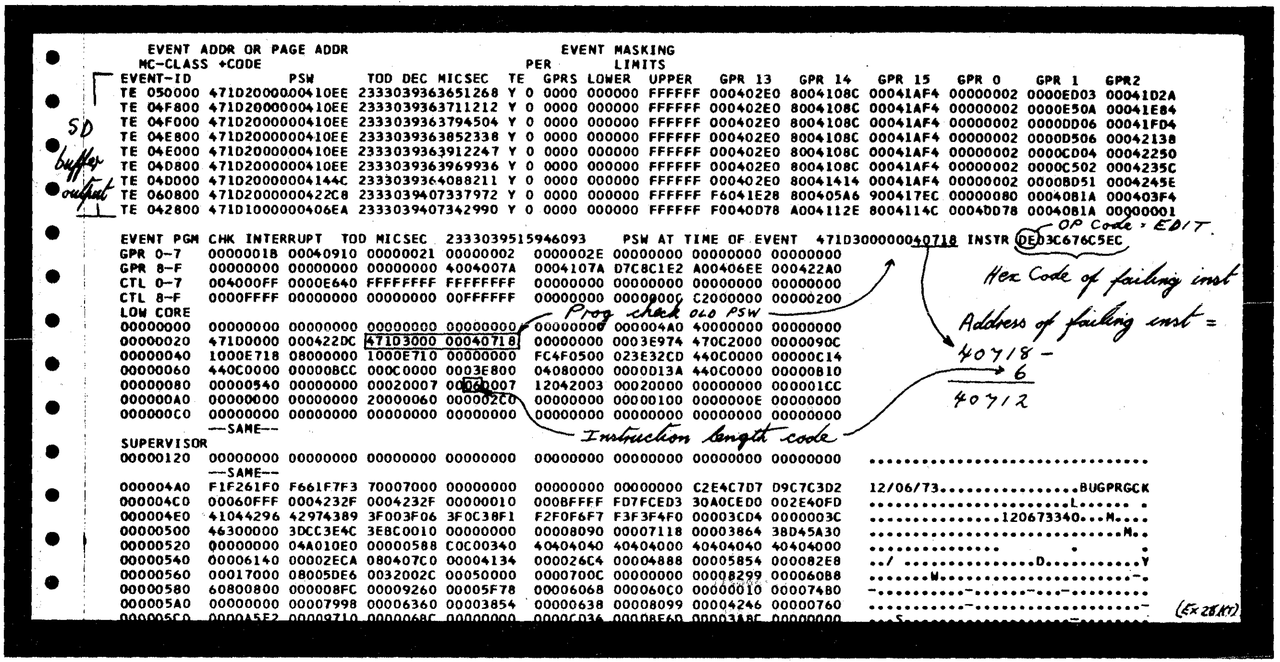
Page Table

Page fr 0

Page Frame

(Ex 30 KT)

An example of dumping the page tables and low address storage on an event.



```
         EVENT ADDR OR PAGE ADDR                        EVENT MASKING
        MC-CLASS +CODE                              PER        LIMITS
EVENT-ID               PSW        TOD DEC MICSEC  TE  GPRS LOWER  UPPER    GPR 13    GPR 14    GPR 15    GPR 0     GPR 1     GPR2
TE 050000 471D2000000410EE 2333039363651268 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000ED03 00041D2A
TE 04F800 471D2000000410EE 2333039363711212 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000E50A 00041E84
TE 04F000 471D2000000410EE 2333039363794504 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000D006 00041FD4
TE 04E800 471D2000000410EE 2333039363852338 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000D506 00042138
TE 04E000 471D2000000410EE 2333039363912247 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000CD04 00042250
TE 04D800 471D2000000410EE 2333039363969936 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000C502 0004235C
TE 04D000 471D20000004144C 2333039364088211 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 80041414 00041AF4 00000002 00008D51 0004245E
TE 060800 471D2000000422C8 2333039407337972 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF F6041E28 800405A6 900417EC 00000080 0004081A 000403F4
TE 042800 471D1000000406EA 2333039407342990 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF F0040D78 A004112E 8004114C 00040D78 0004081A 00000001

EVENT PGM CHK INTERRUPT  TOD MICSEC  2333039515946093    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D300000040718 INSTR DE03C676C5EC
GPR 0-7     0000001B 00040910 00000021 00000002  0000002E 00000000 00000000 00000000
GPR 8-F     00000000 00000000 00000000 4004007A  0004107A D7C8C1E2 A00406EE 000422A0
CTL 0-7     004000FF 0000E640 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CTL 8-F     0000FFFF 00000000 00000000 00FFFFFF  00000000 0000000C C2000000 00000200
LOW CORE
00000000    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 000004A0 40000000 00000000
00000020    471D0000 000422DC 471D3000 00040718  00000000 0003E974 470C2000 0000090C
00000040    1000E718 08000000 1000E710 00000000  FC4F0500 023E32CD 440C0000 00000C14
00000060    440C0000 00000BCC 000C0000 0003E800  04080000 0000D13A 440C0000 00000B10
00000080    00000540 00000000 00020007 00060007  12042003 00020000 00000000 000001CC
000000A0    00000000 00000000 20000060 000002C0  00000000 00000100 0000000E 00000000
000000C0    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
            ---SAME---
SUPERVISOR
00000120    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   ................................
            ---SAME---
000004A0    F1F261F0 F661F7F3 70007000 00000000  00000000 00000000 C2E4C7D7 D9C7C3D2   12/06/73................BUGPRGCK
000004C0    00060FFF 0004232F 0004232F 00000010  000BFFFF FD7FCED3 30A0CED0 002E40FD   .......................L...... .
000004E0    41044296 42974389 3F003F06 3F0C38F1  F2F0F6F7 F3F3F4F0 00003CD4 0000003C   ...............120673340...M....
00000500    46300000 3DCC3E4C 3E8C0010 00000000  00008090 00007118 00003864 38D45A30   .............................M..
00000520    00000000 04A010E0 00000588 C0C00340  40404040 40404000 40404040 40404000   ...............        .       .
00000540    00006140 00002ECA 080407C0 00004134  000026C4 00004888 00005854 000082E8   ../ ...............D...........Y
00000560    00017000 08005DE6 0032002C 00050000  0000700C 00000000 00008299 000060B8   .......W......................-.
00000580    60800800 000008FC 00009260 00005F78  00006068 000060C0 00000010 000074B0   -..........-......-...-.........
000005A0    00000000 00007998 00006360 00003854  00000638 00008099 00004246 00000760   ...........-...................-
000005C0    0000A5E2 00009710 0000068C 00000000  0000C036 00008E60 00003A8C 00000000   ...S.................-..........
```

SD buffer output

Prog check OLD PSW

OP Code = EDIT

Hex Code of failing inst

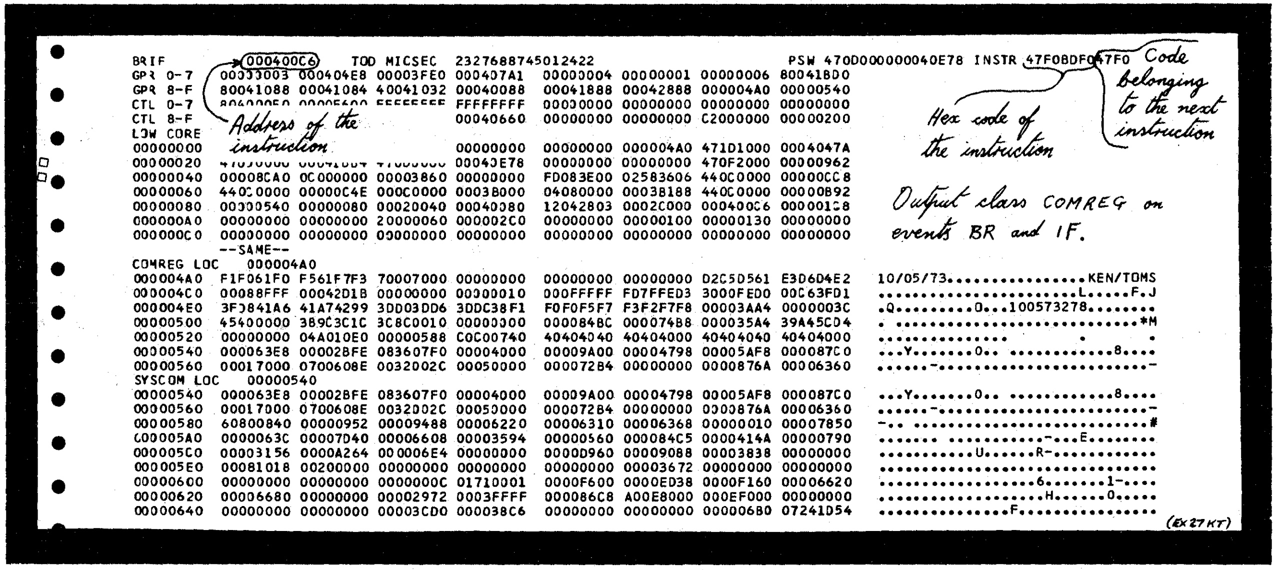
Address of failing inst =
40718 −
6
40712

Instruction length code

(Ex 28 KT)

An example showing the output to device X'00E' (a line printer) after specifying a "dump on program check" and a page translation exception trace using output class FASTREC, AUTOMATIC

Notice that the SD buffer is dumped before the dump of the supervisor and real storage. (A system dump would follow the SDAID dump if it was requested; refer to A-2 in this Section for a description of the system dump.)



```
BRIF          000400C6     TOD MICSEC   2327688745012422                     PSW 470D000000040E78 INSTR 47F0BDF047F0
GPR 0-7     00003003 000404E8 00003FE0 000407A1   00000004 00000001 00000006 80041BD0
GPR 8-F     80041088 00041084 40041032 00040088   00041888 00042888 000004A0 00000540
CTL 0-7     [illegible] [illegible] FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CTL 8-F                                00040660   00000000 00000000 C2000000 00000200
LOW CORE
00000000                               00000000   00000000 000004A0 471D1000 0004047A
00000020    [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 00040E78   00000000 00000000 470F2000 00000962
00000040    00008CA0 0C000000 00003860 00000000   FD083E00 02583606 440C0000 00000CC8
00000060    440C0000 00000C4E 000C0000 0003B000   04080000 0003B188 440C0000 00000B92
00000080    00000540 00000080 00020040 00040080   12042803 0002C000 000400C6 000001C8
000000A0    00000000 00000000 20000060 000002C0   00000000 00000100 00000130 00000000
000000C0    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
            --SAME--
COMREG LOC    000004A0
000004A0    F1F061F0 F561F7F3 70007000 00000000   00000000 00000000 D2C5D561 E3D6D4E2    10/05/73................KEN/TOMS
000004C0    00088FFF 00042D1B 00000000 00000010   000FFFFF FD7FFED3 3000FED0 00C63FD1    .......................L.....F.J
000004E0    3FD841A6 41A74299 3DD03DD6 3DDC38F1   F0F0F5F7 F3F2F7F8 00003AA4 0000003C    .Q.........O...100573278........
00000500    45400000 3B9C3C1C 3C8C0010 00000000   000084BC 000074B8 000035A4 39A45CD4    . ............................*M
00000520    00000000 04A010E0 00000588 C0C00740   40404040 40404000 40404040 40404000    ...............        .       .
00000540    000063E8 00002BFE 083607F0 00004000   00009A00 00004798 00005AF8 000087C0    ...Y.......0.. ............8....
00000560    00017000 0700608E 0032002C 00050000   000072B4 00000000 0000876A 00006360    ......-........................-
SYSCOM LOC    00000540
00000540    000063E8 00002BFE 083607F0 00004000   00009A00 00004798 00005AF8 000087C0    ...Y.......0.. ............8....
00000560    00017000 0700608E 0032002C 00050000   000072B4 00000000 0000876A 00006360    ......-........................-
00000580    60800840 00000952 00009488 00006220   00006310 00006368 00000010 00007850    -.. ...........................#
000005A0    0000063C 00007D40 00006608 00003594   00000560 000084C5 0000414A 00000790    ....... ...........-...E........
000005C0    00003156 0000A264 000006E4 00000000   0000D960 00009088 00003838 00000000    ...........U......R-............
000005E0    00081018 00200000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00003672 00000000 00000000    ................................
00000600    00000000 00000000 0000000C 01710001   0000F600 0000ED38 0000F160 00006620    ..................6.......1-....
00000620    00006680 00000000 00002972 0003FFFF   000086C8 A00E8000 000EF000 00000000    ...................H......0.....
00000640    00000000 00000000 00003CD0 000038C6   00000000 00000000 000006B0 07241D54    ...............F................
```

Address of the instruction

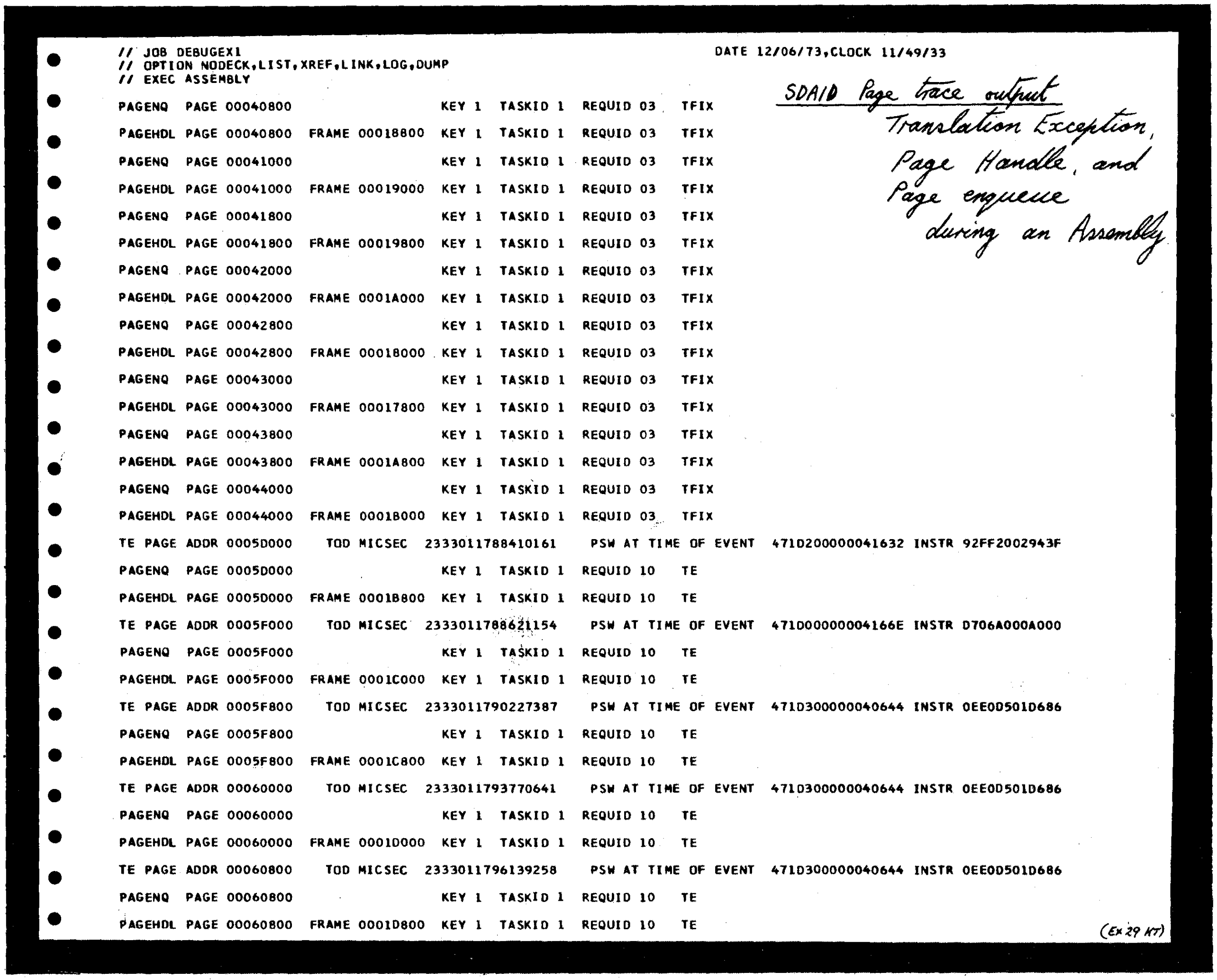
Hex code of the instruction

Code belonging to the next instruction

Output class COMREG on events BR and IF.

(EX 27 KT)

An example of dumping the active communication region and low address storage on an event.

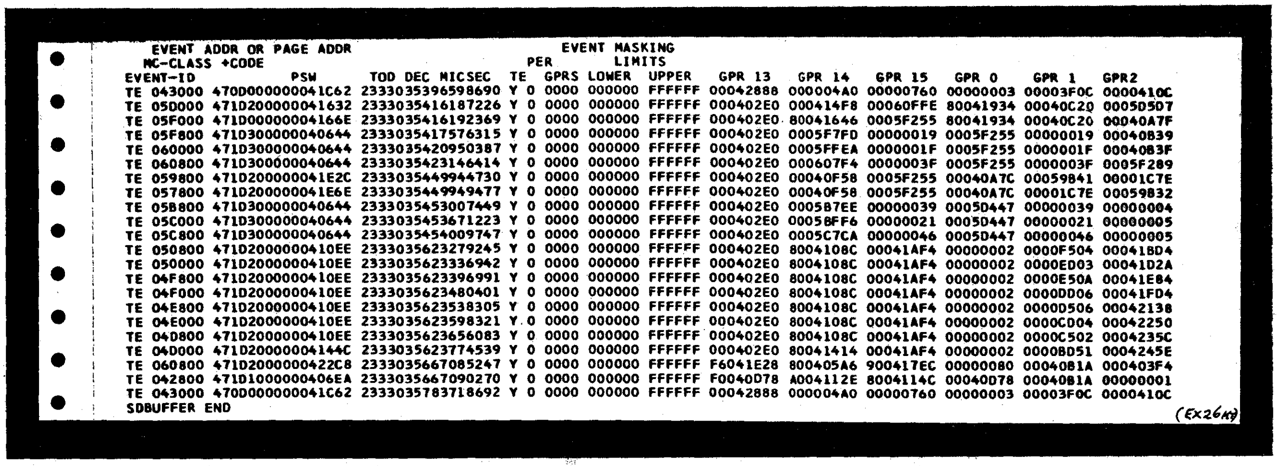


```
// JOB DEBUGEX1                                                        DATE 12/06/73,CLOCK 11/49/33
// OPTION NODECK,LIST,XREF,LINK,LOG,DUMP
// EXEC ASSEMBLY
PAGENQ   PAGE 00040800                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGEHDL  PAGE 00040800  FRAME 00018800  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGENQ   PAGE 00041000                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGEHDL  PAGE 00041000  FRAME 00019000  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGENQ   PAGE 00041800                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGEHDL  PAGE 00041800  FRAME 00019800  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGENQ   PAGE 00042000                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGEHDL  PAGE 00042000  FRAME 0001A000  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGENQ   PAGE 00042800                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGEHDL  PAGE 00042800  FRAME 00018000  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGENQ   PAGE 00043000                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGEHDL  PAGE 00043000  FRAME 00017800  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGENQ   PAGE 00043800                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGEHDL  PAGE 00043800  FRAME 0001A800  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGENQ   PAGE 00044000                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
PAGEHDL  PAGE 00044000  FRAME 0001B000  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 03   TFIX
TE PAGE ADDR 0005D000    TOD MICSEC  2333011788410161    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D200000041632 INSTR 92FF2002943F
PAGENQ   PAGE 0005D000                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 10   TE
PAGEHDL  PAGE 0005D000  FRAME 0001B800  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 10   TE
TE PAGE ADDR 0005F000    TOD MICSEC  2333011788621154    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004166E INSTR D706A000A000
PAGENQ   PAGE 0005F000                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 10   TE
PAGEHDL  PAGE 0005F000  FRAME 0001C000  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 10   TE
TE PAGE ADDR 0005F800    TOD MICSEC  2333011790227387    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D300000040644 INSTR 0EE0D501D686
PAGENQ   PAGE 0005F800                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 10   TE
PAGEHDL  PAGE 0005F800  FRAME 0001C800  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 10   TE
TE PAGE ADDR 00060000    TOD MICSEC  2333011793770641    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D300000040644 INSTR 0EE0D501D686
PAGENQ   PAGE 00060000                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 10   TE
PAGEHDL  PAGE 00060000  FRAME 0001D000  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 10   TE
TE PAGE ADDR 00060800    TOD MICSEC  2333011796139258    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D300000040644 INSTR 0EE0D501D686
PAGENQ   PAGE 00060800                     KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 10   TE
PAGEHDL  PAGE 00060800  FRAME 0001D800  KEY 1  TASKID 1  REQUID 10   TE
```

SDAID Page trace output
Translation Exception,
Page Handle, and
Page enqueue
during an Assembly

(Ex 29 KT)

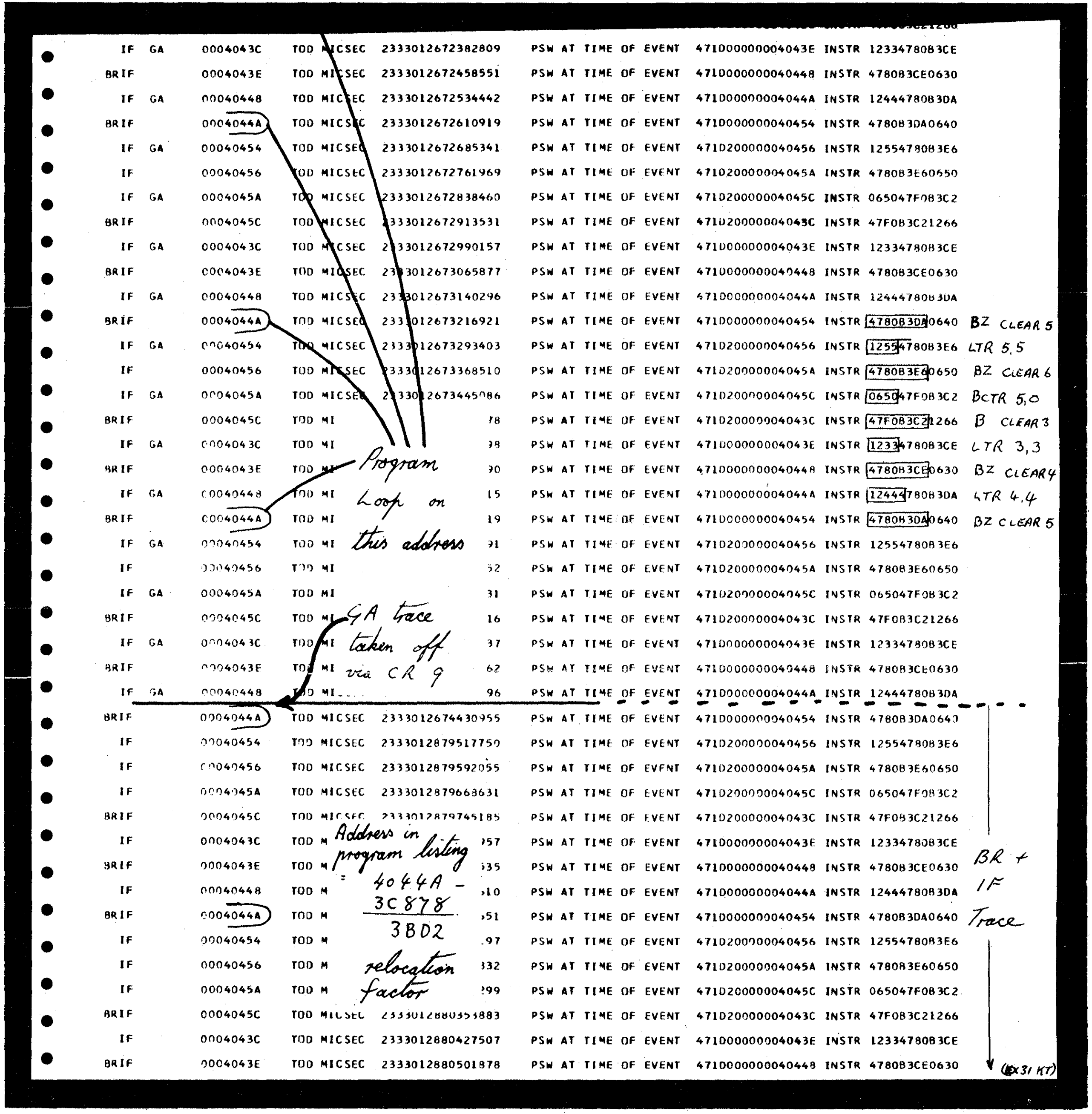
An example of SDAID page tracing during an assembly job.



```
    EVENT ADDR OR PAGE ADDR                                 EVENT MASKING
  MC-CLASS +CODE                                       PER        LIMITS
EVENT-ID          PSW          TOD DEC MICSEC  TE  GPRS LOWER  UPPER   GPR 13   GPR 14   GPR 15   GPR 0    GPR 1    GPR2
TE 043000 470D000000041C62 2333035396598690 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 00042888 000004A0 00000760 00000003 00003F0C 0000410C
TE 05D000 471D200000041632 2333035416187226 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 000414F8 00060FFE 80041934 00040C20 0005D5D7
TE 05F000 471D00000004166E 2333035416192369 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 80041646 0005F255 80041934 00040C20 00040A7F
TE 05F800 471D300000040644 2333035417576315 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 0005F7FD 00000019 0005F255 00000019 00040839
TE 060000 471D300000040644 2333035420950387 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 0005FFEA 0000001F 0005F255 0000001F 0004083F
TE 060800 471D300000040644 2333035423146414 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 000607F4 0000003F 0005F255 0000003F 0005F289
TE 059800 471D20000041E2C 2333035449944730 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 00040F58 0005F255 00040A7C 00059841 00001C7E
TE 057800 471D20000041E6E 2333035449949477 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 00040F58 0005F255 00040A7C 00001C7E 00059832
TE 05B800 471D300000040644 2333035453007449 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 0005B7EE 00000039 0005D447 00000039 00000004
TE 05C000 471D300000040644 2333035453671223 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 0005BFF6 00000021 0005D447 00000021 00000005
TE 05C800 471D300000040644 2333035454009747 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 0005C7CA 00000046 0005D447 00000046 00000005
TE 050800 471D2000000410EE 2333035623279245 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000F504 00041BD4
TE 050000 471D2000000410EE 2333035623336942 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000ED03 00041D2A
TE 04F800 471D2000000410EE 2333035623396991 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000E50A 00041E84
TE 04F000 471D2000000410EE 2333035623480401 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000DD06 00041FD4
TE 04E800 471D2000000410EE 2333035623538305 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000D506 00042138
TE 04E000 471D2000000410EE 2333035623598321 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000CD04 00042250
TE 04D800 471D2000000410EE 2333035623656083 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 8004108C 00041AF4 00000002 0000C502 0004235C
TE 04D000 471D20000004144C 2333035623774539 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 000402E0 80041414 00041AF4 00000002 0000BD51 0004245E
TE 060800 471D2000000422C8 2333035667085247 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF F6041E28 800405A6 900417EC 00000080 0004081A 000403F4
TE 042800 471D1000000406EA 2333035667090270 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF F0040D78 A004112E 8004114C 00040D78 0004081A 00000001
TE 043000 470D000000041C62 2333035783718692 Y 0 0000 000000 FFFFFF 00042888 000004A0 00000760 00000003 00003F0C 0000410C
SDBUFFER END
```

(Ex26KT)

A dump of the SD buffer after executing a page trace (TE) using the FASTREC output class. (The SD buffer is dumped on termination of SDAID).



```
IF   GA   0004043C   TOD MICSEC 2333012672382809   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004043E INSTR 12334780B3CE
BRIF      0004043E   TOD MICSEC 2333012672458551   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D000000040448 INSTR 4780B3CE0630
IF   GA   00040448   TOD MICSEC 2333012672534442   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004044A INSTR 12444780B3DA
BRIF      0004044A   TOD MICSEC 2333012672610919   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D000000040454 INSTR 4780B3DA0640
IF   GA   00040454   TOD MICSEC 2333012672685341   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D200000040456 INSTR 12554780B3E6
IF        00040456   TOD MICSEC 2333012672761969   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004045A INSTR 4780B3E60650
IF   GA   0004045A   TOD MICSEC 2333012672838460   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004045C INSTR 065047F0B3C2
BRIF      0004045C   TOD MICSEC 2333012672913531   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004043C INSTR 47F0B3C21266
IF   GA   0004043C   TOD MICSEC 2333012672990157   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004043E INSTR 12334780B3CE
BRIF      0004043E   TOD MICSEC 2333012673065877   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D000000040448 INSTR 4780B3CE0630
IF   GA   00040448   TOD MICSEC 2333012673140296   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004044A INSTR 12444780B3DA
BRIF      0004044A   TOD MICSEC 2333012673216921   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D000000040454 INSTR 4780B3DA0640  BZ CLEAR 5
IF   GA   00040454   TOD MICSEC 2333012673293403   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D200000040456 INSTR 12554780B3E6  LTR 5,5
IF        00040456   TOD MICSEC 2333012673368510   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004045A INSTR 4780B3E60650  BZ CLEAR 6
IF   GA   0004045A   TOD MICSEC 2333012673445086   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004045C INSTR 065047F0B3C2  BCTR 5,0
BRIF      0004045C   TOD MI                  78    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004043C INSTR 47F0B3C21266  B CLEAR 3
IF   GA   0004043C   TOD MI                  98    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004043E INSTR 12334780B3CE  LTR 3,3
BRIF      0004043E   TOD MI                  90    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D000000040448 INSTR 4780B3CE0630  BZ CLEAR4
IF   GA   00040448   TOD MI                  15    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004044A INSTR 12444780B3DA  LTR 4,4
BRIF      0004044A   TOD MI                  19    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D000000040454 INSTR 4780B3DA0640  BZ CLEAR 5
IF   GA   00040454   TOD MI                  91    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D200000040456 INSTR 12554780B3E6
IF        00040456   TOD MI                  52    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004045A INSTR 4780B3E60650
IF   GA   0004045A   TOD MI                  31    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004045C INSTR 065047F0B3C2
BRIF      0004045C   TOD MI                  16    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004043C INSTR 47F0B3C21266
IF   GA   0004043C   TOD MI                  37    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004043E INSTR 12334780B3CE
BRIF      0004043E   TOD MI                  62    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D000000040448 INSTR 4780B3CE0630
IF   GA   00040448   TOD MI                  96    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004044A INSTR 12444780B3DA
BRIF      0004044A   TOD MICSEC 2333012674430955   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D000000040454 INSTR 4780B3DA0640
IF        00040454   TOD MICSEC 2333012879517750   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D200000040456 INSTR 12554780B3E6
IF        00040456   TOD MICSEC 2333012879592055   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004045A INSTR 4780B3E60650
IF        0004045A   TOD MICSEC 2333012879668631   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004045C INSTR 065047F0B3C2
BRIF      0004045C   TOD MICSEC 2333012879745185   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004043C INSTR 47F0B3C21266
IF        0004043C   TOD M                   57    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004043E INSTR 12334780B3CE
BRIF      0004043E   TOD M                   35    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D000000040448 INSTR 4780B3CE0630
IF        00040448   TOD M                   10    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004044A INSTR 12444780B3DA
BRIF      0004044A   TOD M                   51    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D000000040454 INSTR 4780B3DA0640
IF        00040454   TOD M                   97    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D200000040456 INSTR 12554780B3E6
IF        00040456   TOD M                  332    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004045A INSTR 4780B3E60650
IF        0004045A   TOD M                  299    PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004045C INSTR 065047F0B3C2
BRIF      0004045C   TOD MICSEC 2333012880353883   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D20000004043C INSTR 47F0B3C21266
IF        0004043C   TOD MICSEC 2333012880427507   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D00000004043E INSTR 12334780B3CE
BRIF      0004043E   TOD MICSEC 2333012880501878   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D000000040448 INSTR 4780B3CE0630
```

This example shows an SDAID BR, IF and GA trace used to trace a loop using output class PSW.

The GA trace was "taken off" by changing the contents of control register 9, and the programmers remarks on this example show how the information is interpreted.

CONTENTS

Library Display Programs and Utilities

LSERV

For the 2314/2319, 3330/3333, and 3350, there is one label information cylinder on the first full cylinder after the last system library on SYSRES. For the 3340, there is a second, adjacent label information cylinder which contains standard labels for all partitions. A display of all labels on the cylinder, with the exception of Data Set Secured labels, can be obtained by executing LSERV. Illustrations in this section show the location of the label information cylinder on SYSRES, and the layout of label information and record format.

System requirements

LSERV may be executed in any partition, with a minimum of 8192 bytes of the real or virtual address areas. LSERV assumes that the SYSRES label cylinder is formatted as described in *DOS/VS DASD Labels.*

Executing LSERV

The control statements necessary to execute LSERV in a virtual partition are:

From the console (SYSLOG):

```
// EXEC LSERV
```

From SYSRDR:

```
// JOB jobname
// EXEC LSERV
/*
/&
```

LSERV can also be executed in a real partition. The output of LSERV shows the contents of the label cylinder(s) on the device assigned to SYSRES. The output is directed to the device assigned to SYSLST.

When and How to use

1. Operator action given in *DOS/VS Messages* indicates when LSERV must be executed.
   Programmer action, also given in *DOS/VS Messages,* explains how to use the LSERV printout.
   For example, under the message:

   ```
   0P36I NO REC FND
   ```

2. It is useful to execute LSERV prior to running a program that is known to have been run sometime in the past, but whose workfile assignments and partition allocations are unknown.
3. LSERV can be used for error analysis. LSERV displays the TLBL and the DLBL and EXTENT information contained on the SYSRES label cylinder(s). Information about secured data files is not displayed.

Summary of information provided

The printout of LSERV will show you the following details about the previous run:

- Whether the correct DLBL/EXTENT information is still on the label cylinder(s)
- The permanent files
- The temporary files
- Extent type
- File type.

An example shown at the end of this chapter relates the data printed by the LSERV program to the DLBL/EXTENT job control statements.

The Label Information Cylinder(s)

The label information cylinder(s) contain(s) standard and user label information for background and foreground partitions.

This label information is stored on 19 tracks (1 full cylinder) on the 3330/3333, 20 tracks (1 full cylinder) on the 2314/2319, 24 tracks (2 full cylinders) on the 3340, or 30 tracks (1 full cylinder) on the 3350.

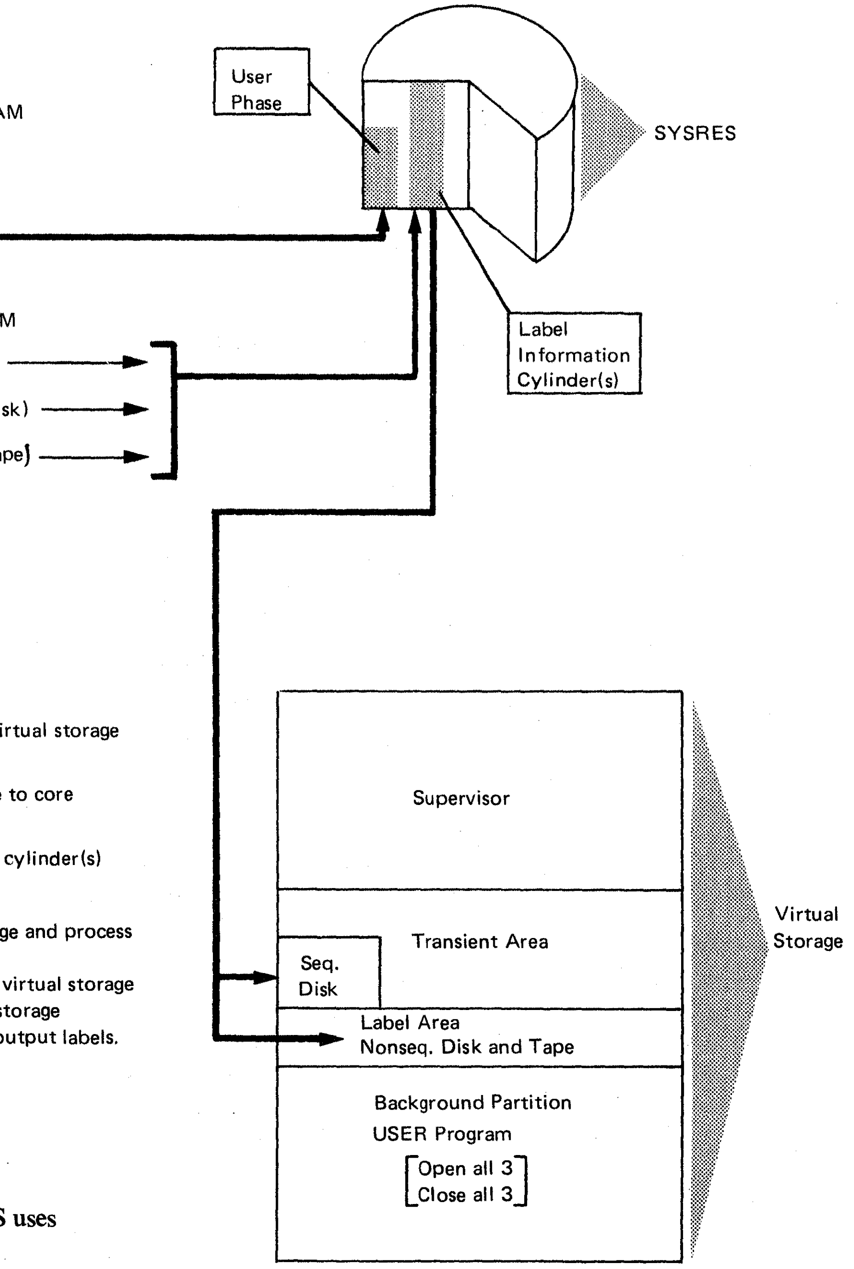
The purpose of the label cylinder(s) is to enable label information to be placed in the label save areas during program execution.

Job control stores label information, which is contained in the input job stream, on the label cylinder(s).

During program execution, label information on the label cylinder(s) is used by the OPEN and CLOSE routines.

SAMPLE JOB STREAM

```
     // JOB CATALOG USER PROGRAM
     // OPTION CATAL
      [Object module preceded  ]
      [by PHASE and INCLUDE    ]
1    /*
     // LBLTYP NSD (01)
2    // EXEC LNKEDT
     /&
     //JOB EXECUTE USER PROGRAM
     // DLBL
     // EXTENT          File 1 (Seq. Disk)
3    // DLBL
     // EXTENT          File 2 (Nonseq. Disk)
     // TLBL            File 3 (Labeled Tape)
4    // ASSGN           File 1
     // ASSGN           File 2
     // ASSGN           File 3
5    // EXEC USER
     /&
```



Sequence of Events

1 LBLTYP reserves label area in virtual storage for longest label block

2 Link edit and catalog user phase to core image library

3 Write label information to label cylinder(s)

4 Assign user files

5 Bring program into virtual storage and process OPEN/CLOSE
   a. Bring label storage data into virtual storage
   b. Bring file labels into virtual storage
   c. Compare input, create new output labels.

An overview showing how DOS/VS uses the label information cylinder(s).

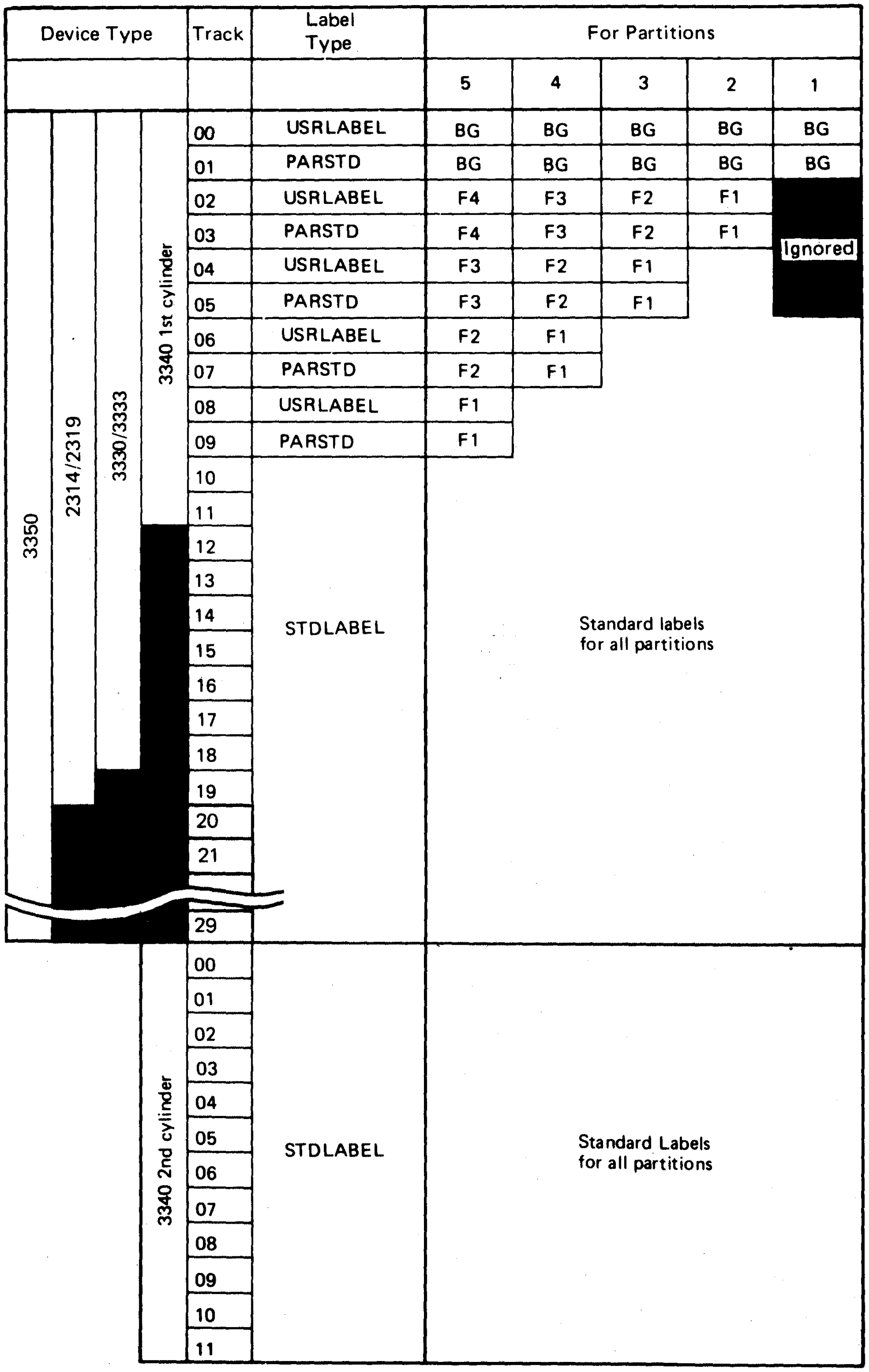
NO.	COMPONENT		STARTING DISK ADDRESS				NUMBER OF TRACKS (Allocation)	R = REQUIRED O = OPTIONAL
			BB	CC	HH	R		
1	IPL Bootstrap Record 1 ($$A$IPL1)		00	00	00	1	1	R
	IPL Bootstrap Record 2 ($$A$IPL1)		00	00	00	2		R
	Volume Label		00	00	00	3		R
	User Volume Label		00	00	00	4		O
2	System Directory	Record 1	00	00	01	1	1	R
		Record 2	00	00	01	2		R
		Record 3	00	00	01	3		R
		Record 4	00	00	01	4		R
	IPL Retrieval Program ($$A$IPL2)		00	00	01	5		R
3	Core Image Library Directory		00	00	02	1	*	R
4	Core Image Library		00	End of CI Directory		1	*	R
				X	Y+1			
5	Relocatable Library Directory		00	End of CI Directory		1	*	O
				Z+1	00			
6	Relocatable Library		00	End of RL Directory		1	*	O
				X	Y+1			
7	Source Statement Library Directory		00	End of RL Directory		1	*	O
				Z+1	00			
8	Source Statement Library		00	End of SS Directory		1	*	O
				X	Y+1			
9	Procedure Library Directory		00	End of SS Directory		1	*	O
				Z+1	00			
10	Procedure Library		00	End of PL Directory		1	*	O
				X	Y+1			
11	Label Information Cylinder		00	End of P Library		1	**	O
				Z+1	00			

*Allocation Dependent On User Requirements

X = Ending CC of the Preceding Directory
Y = Ending HH of the Preceding Directory
Z = Ending CC of the Preceding Library

** 20 (1 cylinder) for 2314/2319
19 (1 cylinder) for 3330/3333
24 (2 cylinders) for 3340
30 (1 cylinder) for 3350

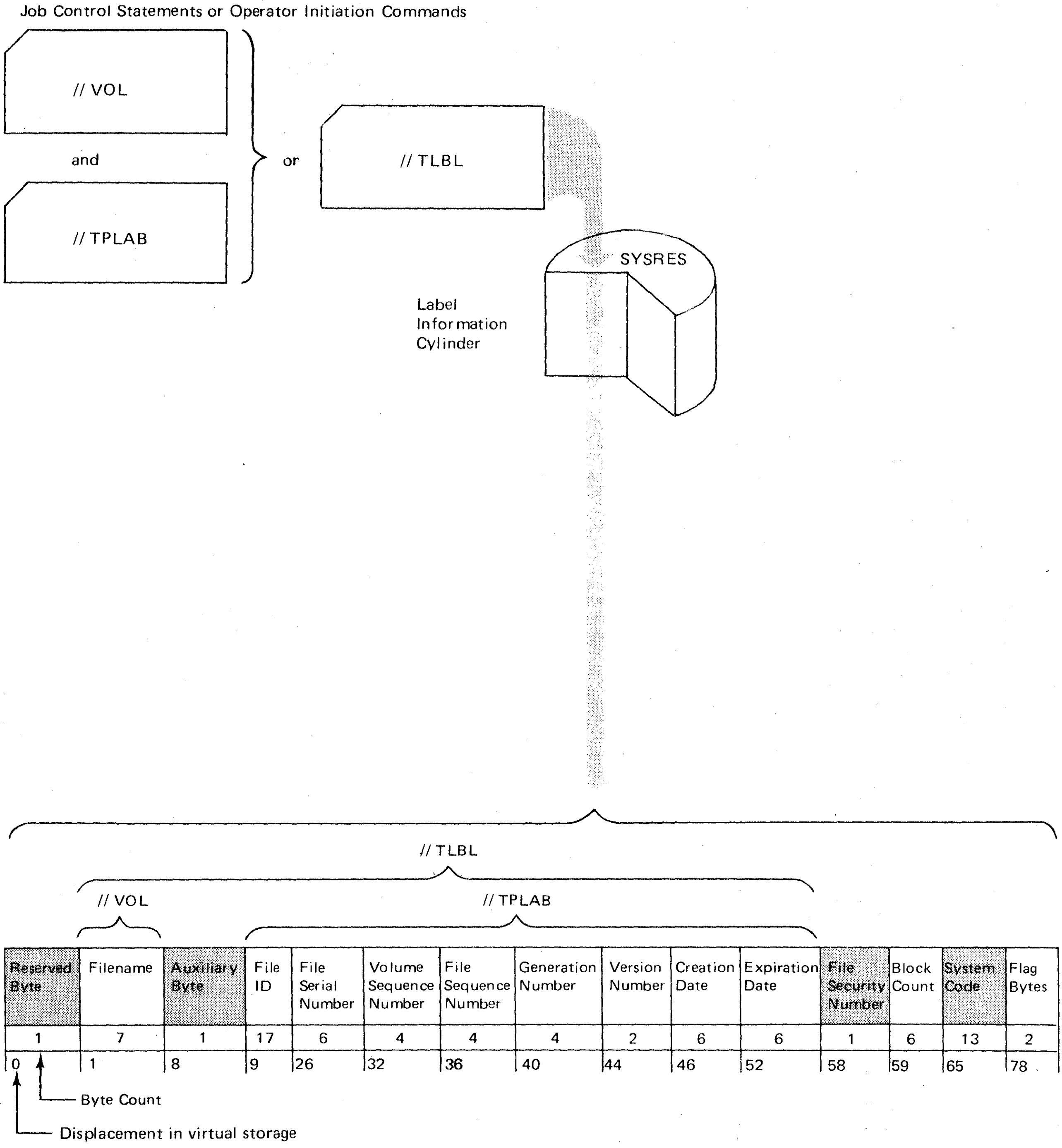
The location of the label information cylinder on the SYSRES extent



Device Type				Track	Label Type	For Partitions				
						5	4	3	2	1
3350	2314/2319	3330/3333	3340 1st cylinder	00	USRLABEL	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG
				01	PARSTD	BG	BG	BG	BG	BG
				02	USRLABEL	F4	F3	F2	F1	Ignored
				03	PARSTD	F4	F3	F2	F1	
				04	USRLABEL	F3	F2	F1		
				05	PARSTD	F3	F2	F1		
				06	USRLABEL	F2	F1			
				07	PARSTD	F2	F1			
				08	USRLABEL	F1				
				09	PARSTD	F1				
				10	STDLABEL	Standard labels for all partitions				
				11						
				12						
				13						
				14						
				15						
				16						
				17						
				18						
				19						
				20						
				21						
				29						
			3340 2nd cylinder	00	STDLABEL	Standard Labels for all partitions				
				01						
				02						
				03						
				04						
				05						
				06						
				07						
				08						
				09						
				10						
				11						

Label sets submitted in a job stream without a // OPTION PARSTD,STDLABEL are written to the temporary area for the partition being used.

Track allocations of the Label Information Cylinder for a 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5-partition system.



Reserved Byte	Filename	Auxiliary Byte	File ID	File Serial Number	Volume Sequence Number	File Sequence Number	Generation Number	Version Number	Creation Date	Expiration Date	File Security Number	Block Count	System Code	Flag Bytes
1	7	1	17	6	4	4	4	2	6	6	1	6	13	2
0	1	8	9	26	32	36	40	44	46	52	58	59	65	78

Format and contents of the label information cylinder for tape labels

(Shaded areas are not processed by DOS/VS Logical IOCS)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	Field
DLBL-EXTENT Indicator	Filename	DAM/ISAM Switch	File ID	Format ID	File Serial Number	Volume Seq. No.	Creation Date	Expiration Date	Reserved	Open Code	System Code	Volume Serial Number	Extent Type	Extent Seq. No.	Extent Lower Limit	Extent Upper Limit	Logical(Symbolic) Unit Address	2321 Lower Cell	2321 Upper Cell	Another Extent if DAM, ISAM or VSAM
1	7	1	44	1	6	2	3	3	2	1	13	6	1	1	4	4	2	1	1	Bytes
0	1	8	9	53	54	60	62	65	68	70	71	84	90	91	92	96	100	102	103	Displacement

Field Name Description

1. DLBL-EXTENT

SAM
Bit 0: 1 = Next extent on a new pack.
Bit 1: 1 = Last extent.
Bit 2: 2 = Bypass extent.
Bit 3: 1 = New volume on same unit.
Bit 4: 1 = Extent limits omitted.
Bit 5: 1 = Extent converted to DASD address.
Bit 6: 1 = No EXTENT/XTENT card.
Bit 7: 1 = Unused.

DAM, ISAM, or VSAM — Number of extents.

2. Filename

3. DAM/SAM Switch
Bits 0, 1: Unused
Bit 2: 1 = BLKSIZE was specified in the DLBL statement; the specified value is stored in Field 12, Bytes 80–83.
Bit 3: Unused.

4. File ID — File identifier including generation and version numbers. If field is missing on DLBL card, Filename padded with blanks is inserted.
This field is not used when a VSAM data space or file is defined.

5. Format ID — Numeric 1 is inserted.

6. File Serial Number — Volume serial number from first extent.

7. Volume Seq. No. — Always initialized to X'0001'.

8. Creation Date — Initialized with 3 bytes of X'00'.

9. Expiration Date — If date is in the form YYDDD, it is converted to YDD. If date is in retention period form, 1 to 4 characters, the field is padded with binary zeros.

10. Reserved — The retention period, if specified, is converted to a 2-byte number and inserted in this field.

11. Open Code — DLBL type:

A = VSAM
S = Sequential access method
D = Direct Access method
C or E = ISAM

where:

C = Load create function
E = Load extend function

12. System Code — This field is processed by DOS/VS in only two cases, namely when VSAM is used or when the BLKSIZE parameter of the DLBL statement is used. In these cases, the field has the following formats:

NOTE: For SAM files, a complete 104-byte block is repeated for each new EXTENT.
For DAM, VSAM, and ISAM files, only fields 13 through 18 are repeated for each EXTENT.

Field Name Description

For VSAM:
Bytes

71–77 Filename of owning catalog, as in DLBL CAT
78–79 Not used by DOS/VS
80–83 Buffer space (virtual) for this file, as in DLBL BUFSP

For BLKSIZE:
Bytes

71–79 Not used by DOS/VS
80–83 The blocksize (in binary) taken from the DLBL statement.

13. Volume Serial Number — Volume serial number for extent.

14. Extent Type — Same codes as in Format-1 label:

X'00' = Next three fields do not indicate any extent.
X'01' = Prime data area ISAM, data area (SAM, DAM), or data space (VSAM) (that is the extent containing the user's data records).
X'02' = Overflow area of an ISAM file.
X'04' = User label track area.
X'8n' = Shared cylinder indicator, where n = 1, 2, or 4.

15. Extent Seq. No. — Number of extent as determined by the extent card sequence.

16. Extent Lower
17. and Upper Limits — Before the OPEN, DLBL/EXTENT information is in the relative track form of HHNNT followed by three bytes of binary zeros.

HH = Relative (to 0) start address in tracks.
NN = Number of tracks.
T = 0 or upper track number for split cylinder in SAM files.

Following an OPEN on DLBL/EXTENT cards, or whenever DLAB/XTENT cards are used, the extent lower and upper limits are each in the CCHH format.

18. Logical (Symbolic) Unit Address

This 2-byte field identifies the logical unit with the same code as that used in a CCB. The first byte identifies the unit class:

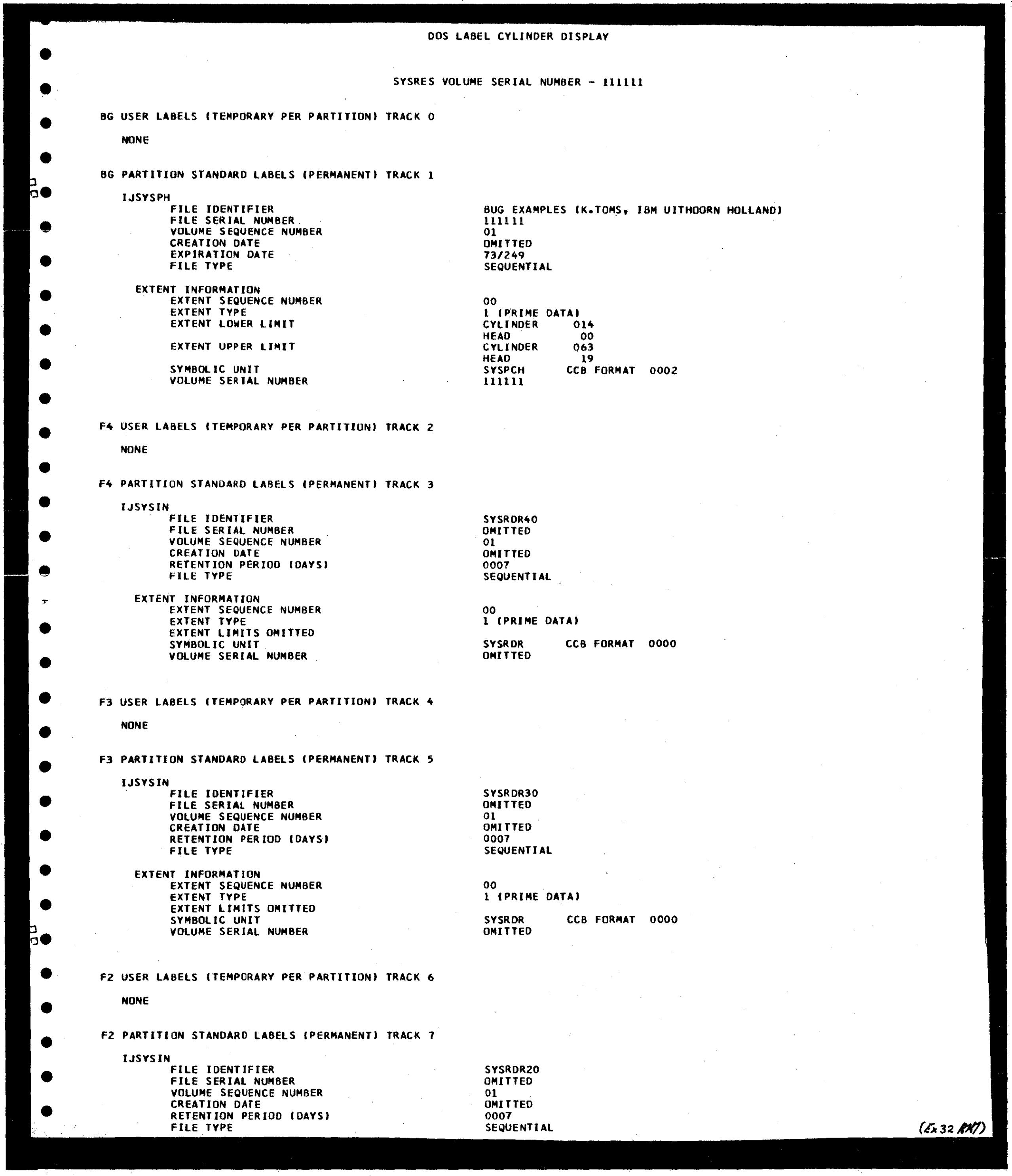
X'00' = System Logical Unit
X'01' = Programmer Logical Unit

The second byte identifies the logical unit within its class.

Thus, X'0003' denotes SYSLST and X'0103' denotes SYS003.

19. 2321 Lower Cell
2321 extent lower and upper cell limit.
2321 Upper Cell
This 2-byte field contains zeros for disk storage devices.

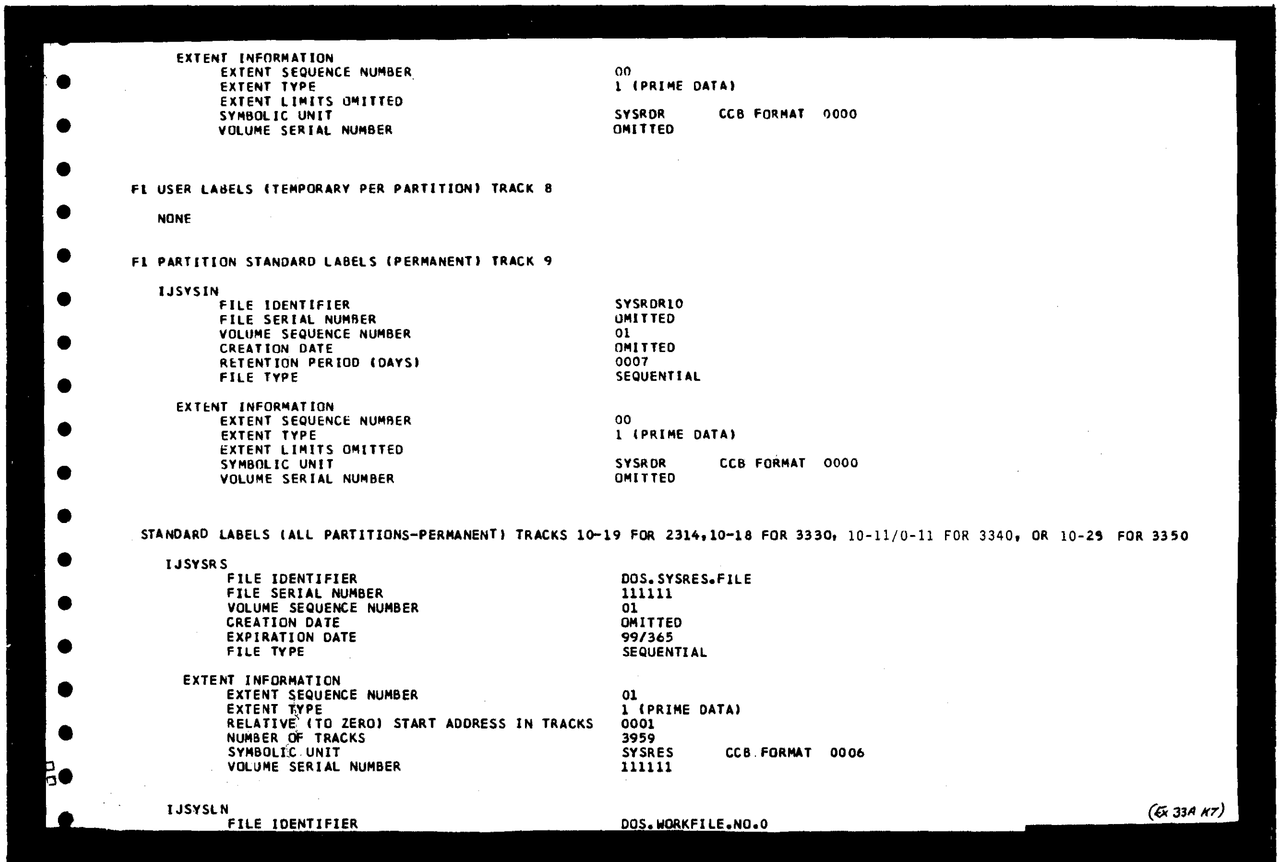
Format and contents of the label information cylinder for DASD and DISKETTE labels.



```
                                               DOS LABEL CYLINDER DISPLAY


                                          SYSRES VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER - 111111

BG USER LABELS (TEMPORARY PER PARTITION) TRACK 0

   NONE

BG PARTITION STANDARD LABELS (PERMANENT) TRACK 1

   IJSYSPH
          FILE IDENTIFIER                              BUG EXAMPLES (K.TOMS, IBM UITHOORN HOLLAND)
          FILE SERIAL NUMBER                           111111
          VOLUME SEQUENCE NUMBER                       01
          CREATION DATE                                OMITTED
          EXPIRATION DATE                              73/249
          FILE TYPE                                    SEQUENTIAL

     EXTENT INFORMATION
          EXTENT SEQUENCE NUMBER                       00
          EXTENT TYPE                                  1 (PRIME DATA)
          EXTENT LOWER LIMIT                           CYLINDER     014
                                                       HEAD          00
          EXTENT UPPER LIMIT                           CYLINDER     063
                                                       HEAD          19
          SYMBOLIC UNIT                                SYSPCH      CCB FORMAT  0002
          VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER                         111111


F4 USER LABELS (TEMPORARY PER PARTITION) TRACK 2

   NONE

F4 PARTITION STANDARD LABELS (PERMANENT) TRACK 3

   IJSYSIN
          FILE IDENTIFIER                              SYSRDR40
          FILE SERIAL NUMBER                           OMITTED
          VOLUME SEQUENCE NUMBER                       01
          CREATION DATE                                OMITTED
          RETENTION PERIOD (DAYS)                      0007
          FILE TYPE                                    SEQUENTIAL

     EXTENT INFORMATION
          EXTENT SEQUENCE NUMBER                       00
          EXTENT TYPE                                  1 (PRIME DATA)
          EXTENT LIMITS OMITTED
          SYMBOLIC UNIT                                SYSRDR      CCB FORMAT  0000
          VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER                         OMITTED


F3 USER LABELS (TEMPORARY PER PARTITION) TRACK 4

   NONE

F3 PARTITION STANDARD LABELS (PERMANENT) TRACK 5

   IJSYSIN
          FILE IDENTIFIER                              SYSRDR30
          FILE SERIAL NUMBER                           OMITTED
          VOLUME SEQUENCE NUMBER                       01
          CREATION DATE                                OMITTED
          RETENTION PERIOD (DAYS)                      0007
          FILE TYPE                                    SEQUENTIAL

     EXTENT INFORMATION
          EXTENT SEQUENCE NUMBER                       00
          EXTENT TYPE                                  1 (PRIME DATA)
          EXTENT LIMITS OMITTED
          SYMBOLIC UNIT                                SYSRDR      CCB FORMAT  0000
          VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER                         OMITTED


F2 USER LABELS (TEMPORARY PER PARTITION) TRACK 6

   NONE

F2 PARTITION STANDARD LABELS (PERMANENT) TRACK 7

   IJSYSIN
          FILE IDENTIFIER                              SYSRDR20
          FILE SERIAL NUMBER                           OMITTED
          VOLUME SEQUENCE NUMBER                       01
          CREATION DATE                                OMITTED
          RETENTION PERIOD (DAYS)                      0007
          FILE TYPE                                    SEQUENTIAL
```

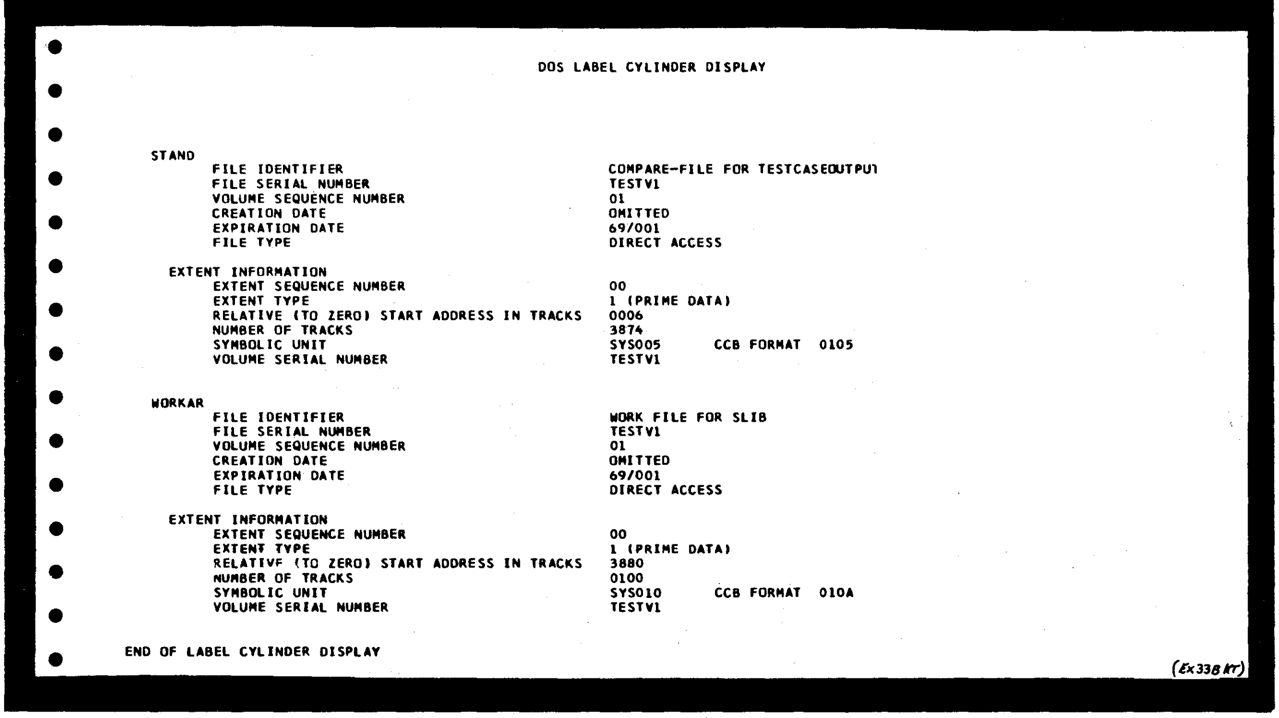
(Ex32 RM)

An example of some of the output to a line printer after executing the LSERV program, part 1.



```
   EXTENT INFORMATION
        EXTENT SEQUENCE NUMBER                          00
        EXTENT TYPE                                     1 (PRIME DATA)
        EXTENT LIMITS OMITTED
        SYMBOLIC UNIT                                   SYSRDR      CCB FORMAT  0000
        VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER                            OMITTED


F1 USER LABELS (TEMPORARY PER PARTITION) TRACK 8

   NONE

F1 PARTITION STANDARD LABELS (PERMANENT) TRACK 9

  IJSYSIN
        FILE IDENTIFIER                                 SYSRDR10
        FILE SERIAL NUMBER                              OMITTED
        VOLUME SEQUENCE NUMBER                          01
        CREATION DATE                                   OMITTED
        RETENTION PERIOD (DAYS)                         0007
        FILE TYPE                                       SEQUENTIAL

   EXTENT INFORMATION
        EXTENT SEQUENCE NUMBER                          00
        EXTENT TYPE                                     1 (PRIME DATA)
        EXTENT LIMITS OMITTED
        SYMBOLIC UNIT                                   SYSRDR      CCB FORMAT  0000
        VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER                            OMITTED


 STANDARD LABELS (ALL PARTITIONS-PERMANENT) TRACKS 10-19 FOR 2314,10-18 FOR 3330, 10-11/0-11 FOR 3340, OR 10-25 FOR 3350

  IJSYSRS
        FILE IDENTIFIER                                 DOS.SYSRES.FILE
        FILE SERIAL NUMBER                              111111
        VOLUME SEQUENCE NUMBER                          01
        CREATION DATE                                   OMITTED
        EXPIRATION DATE                                 99/365
        FILE TYPE                                       SEQUENTIAL

   EXTENT INFORMATION
        EXTENT SEQUENCE NUMBER                          01
        EXTENT TYPE                                     1 (PRIME DATA)
        RELATIVE (TO ZERO) START ADDRESS IN TRACKS      0001
        NUMBER OF TRACKS                                3959
        SYMBOLIC UNIT                                   SYSRES      CCB FORMAT  0006
        VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER                            111111


  IJSYSLN
        FILE IDENTIFIER                                 DOS.WORKFILE.NO.0
```

(Ex 33A KT)



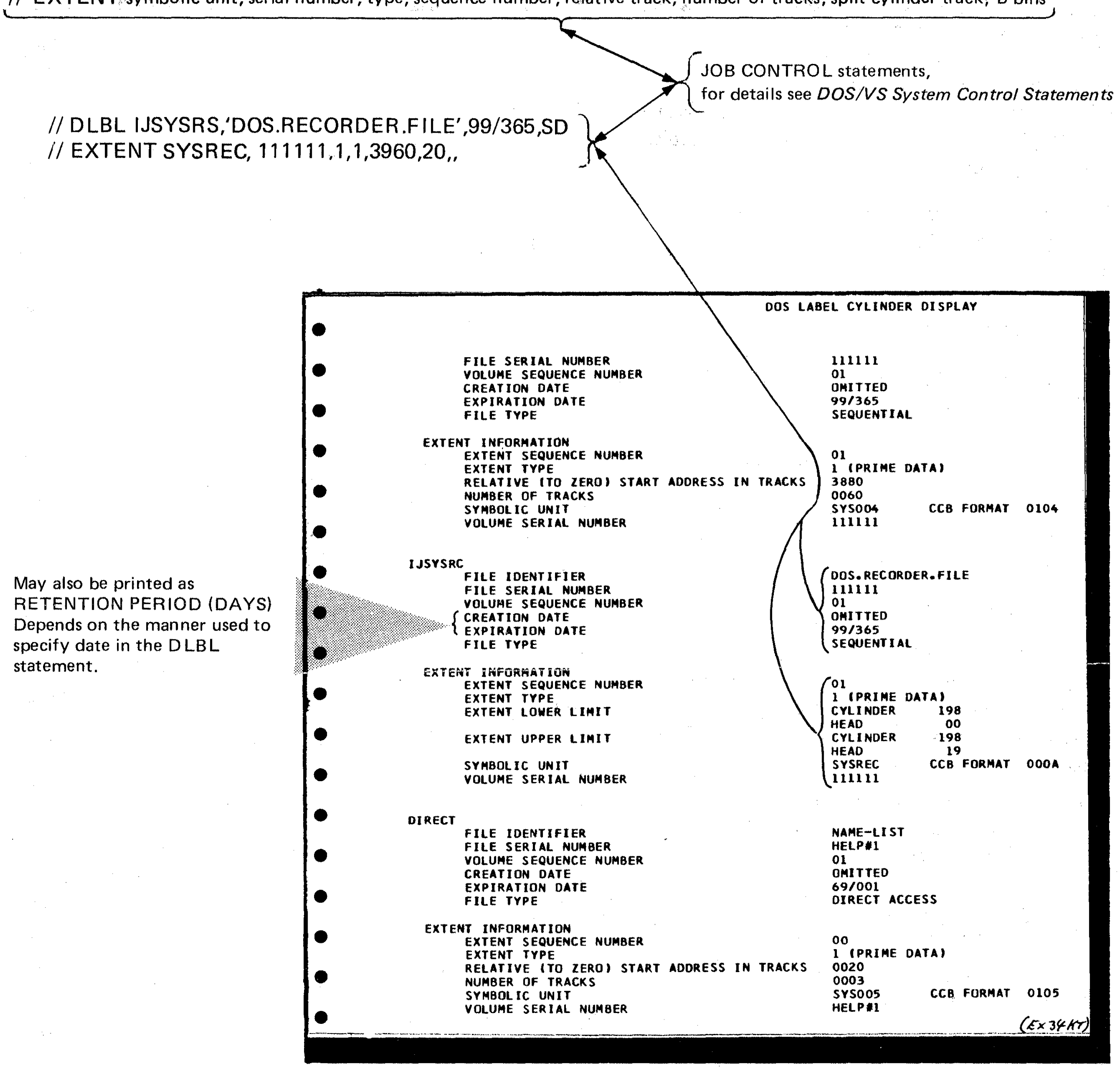
```
                                          DOS LABEL CYLINDER DISPLAY



  STAND
        FILE IDENTIFIER                                 COMPARE-FILE FOR TESTCASEOUTPUT
        FILE SERIAL NUMBER                              TESTV1
        VOLUME SEQUENCE NUMBER                          01
        CREATION DATE                                   OMITTED
        EXPIRATION DATE                                 69/001
        FILE TYPE                                       DIRECT ACCESS

   EXTENT INFORMATION
        EXTENT SEQUENCE NUMBER                          00
        EXTENT TYPE                                     1 (PRIME DATA)
        RELATIVE (TO ZERO) START ADDRESS IN TRACKS      0006
        NUMBER OF TRACKS                                3874
        SYMBOLIC UNIT                                   SYS005      CCB FORMAT  0105
        VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER                            TESTV1


  WORKAR
        FILE IDENTIFIER                                 WORK FILE FOR SLIB
        FILE SERIAL NUMBER                              TESTV1
        VOLUME SEQUENCE NUMBER                          01
        CREATION DATE                                   OMITTED
        EXPIRATION DATE                                 69/001
        FILE TYPE                                       DIRECT ACCESS

   EXTENT INFORMATION
        EXTENT SEQUENCE NUMBER                          00
        EXTENT TYPE                                     1 (PRIME DATA)
        RELATIVF (TO ZERO) START ADDRESS IN TRACKS      3880
        NUMBER OF TRACKS                                0100
        SYMBOLIC UNIT                                   SYS010      CCB FORMAT  010A
        VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER                            TESTV1

END OF LABEL CYLINDER DISPLAY
```

(Ex 33B KT)

An example of some of the output to a line printer after executing the LSERV program, part 2.

LSERV

```
// DLBL filename, 'file ID', date, codes, data security
// EXTENT symbolic unit, serial number, type, sequence number, relative track, number of tracks, split cylinder track, B bins
```



JOB CONTROL statements,
for details see *DOS/VS System Control Statements*

```
// DLBL IJSYSRS,'DOS.RECORDER.FILE',99/365,SD
// EXTENT SYSREC, 111111,1,1,3960,20,,
```

May also be printed as RETENTION PERIOD (DAYS) Depends on the manner used to specify date in the DLBL statement.

```
                                                    DOS LABEL CYLINDER DISPLAY

              FILE SERIAL NUMBER                                  111111
              VOLUME SEQUENCE NUMBER                              01
              CREATION DATE                                       OMITTED
              EXPIRATION DATE                                     99/365
              FILE TYPE                                           SEQUENTIAL

          EXTENT INFORMATION
              EXTENT SEQUENCE NUMBER                              01
              EXTENT TYPE                                         1 (PRIME DATA)
              RELATIVE (TO ZERO) START ADDRESS IN TRACKS          3880
              NUMBER OF TRACKS                                    0060
              SYMBOLIC UNIT                                       SYS004      CCB FORMAT  0104
              VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER                                111111

       IJSYSRC
              FILE IDENTIFIER                                     DOS.RECORDER.FILE
              FILE SERIAL NUMBER                                  111111
              VOLUME SEQUENCE NUMBER                              01
              CREATION DATE                                       OMITTED
              EXPIRATION DATE                                     99/365
              FILE TYPE                                           SEQUENTIAL

          EXTENT INFORMATION
              EXTENT SEQUENCE NUMBER                              01
              EXTENT TYPE                                         1 (PRIME DATA)
              EXTENT LOWER LIMIT                                  CYLINDER     198
                                                                  HEAD          00
              EXTENT UPPER LIMIT                                  CYLINDER     198
                                                                  HEAD          19
              SYMBOLIC UNIT                                       SYSREC      CCB FORMAT  000A
              VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER                                111111

       DIRECT
              FILE IDENTIFIER                                     NAME-LIST
              FILE SERIAL NUMBER                                  HELP#1
              VOLUME SEQUENCE NUMBER                              01
              CREATION DATE                                       OMITTED
              EXPIRATION DATE                                     69/001
              FILE TYPE                                           DIRECT ACCESS

          EXTENT INFORMATION
              EXTENT SEQUENCE NUMBER                              00
              EXTENT TYPE                                         1 (PRIME DATA)
              RELATIVE (TO ZERO) START ADDRESS IN TRACKS          0020
              NUMBER OF TRACKS                                    0003
              SYMBOLIC UNIT                                       SYS005      CCB FORMAT  0105
              VOLUME SERIAL NUMBER                                HELP#1
```

(Ex 34KT)

Relationship between DLBL/EXTENT card data and the information printed by the LSERV program.

LIBRARY DISPLAY

Under certain circumstances knowing the contents of libraries can be helpful during program debugging. The Library display programs DSERV, CSERV, PSERV, SSERV, and RSERV enable you to print an image of:

- Any library directory
- Any library
- Any program in any library
- Any phase in any library.

When using DSERV, a System Status Report is always printed before the specified directory. A private status report is also printed when private libraries are used with the system.

An example of a system status report is shown in two examples at the end of the section describing the Linkage Editor Map (E-4 of this manual).

When and how to use

Control statements required to execute the library display programs are shown in the next two tables.

The following list gives some examples of when to use the various library display programs:

1. The operator action given under the appropriate message in *DOS/VS Messages* indicates when to execute DSERV.

   For example, under the message:

   1C33A PROGRAM NOT FOUND

When error message instructions include a library display, enter statements that correspond to the library and type of display. Be sure to substitute the actual program module, book, sublibrary or phase name for the words phase 1, module 1, book 1, sublib 1, or prog 1.

Note: If you assign a private library and display that type of library, only the private library will be displayed. To obtain a display of the system library, the private library must be unassigned.

Additional information on the display program is found in *DOS/VS System Control Statements.*

Further recommendations as to when to use the library display programs are given after the two tables following.

Library Display Programs and Utilities

LIBRARY DISPLAY

Control statements required to execute the Library display programs

Unit	Element	Control Statements Required

Core Image Library	Phase	//JOB jobname
		//EXEC CSERV
		DSPLY phase1 [,phase2,...]
		/*
		/&

	Program	//JOB jobname
		//EXEC CSERV
		DSPLY prog1.ALL[prog2.ALL,...]
		/*
		/&

	Library	//JOB jobname
		//EXEC CSERV
		DSPLY ALL
		/*
		/&

	Directory	//JOB jobname
		//EXEC DSERV
		DSPLY CD
		/*
		/&

Relocatable Library	Module	//JOB jobname
		//EXEC RSERV
		DSPLY module1[,module2,...]
		/*
		/&

	Program	//JOB jobname
		//EXEC RSERV
		DSPLY prog1.ALL[,prog2.ALL,...]
		/*
		/&

	Library	//JOB jobname
		//EXEC RSERV
		DSPLY ALL
		/*
		/&

	Directory	Unsorted
		// JOB jobname
		// EXEC DSERV
		DSPLY RD
		/*
		/&
		
		Sorted
		// JOB jobname
		// EXEC DSERV
		DSPLYS RD
		/*
		/&

Table C-2 **Library Display Control Statements (Part 1 of 2)**

Note: To execute DSERV, SYSIN must be assigned to a card reader, a tape unit, a disk drive, or diskette unit. SYSLOG must be assigned to a 1052, 3210 or 3215 console printer, or a display console.

Unit	Element	Control Statements Required	

Source Statement Library	Book	// JOB jobname
		// EXEC SSERV
		DSPLY sublib.book1 [,sublib.book2,...]
		/*
		/&
			// JOB jobname
			// EXEC ESERV
			DSPLY E. book1 [,E. book2,...]
			/*
			/&

	Sub-library	// JOB jobname
		// EXEC SSERV
		DSPLY sublib1.ALL[,sublib2.ALL,...]
		/*
		/&	

	Library	// JOB jobname
		// EXEC SSERV
		DSPLY ALL
		/*
		/&	

	Directory	Unsorted
		// JOB jobname
		// EXEC DSERV
		DSPLY SD
		/*
		/&
			Sorted
			// JOB name
			// EXEC DSERV
			DSPLYS SD
			/*
			/&

Procedure Library	Directory	Unsorted
		// JOB name
		// EXEC DSERV
		DSPLY PD
		/*
		/&
			Sorted
			// JOB name
			// EXEC DSERV
			DSPLYS PD
			/*
			/&

	Library	// JOB jobname
		// EXEC PSERV
		DSPLY ALL
		/*
		/&	

	Procedure	// JOB jobname
		// EXEC PSERV
		DSPLY procedure1 [,procedure2,..]	

Directories	All	Unsorted
		// JOB name
		// EXEC DSERV
		DSPLY ALL
		/*
		/&
			Sorted
			// JOB jobname
			// EXEC DSERV
			DSPLYS ALL
			/*
			/&

System Directory List		// JOB jobname
		// EXEC DSERV
		DSPLY SDL
		/*
		/&	

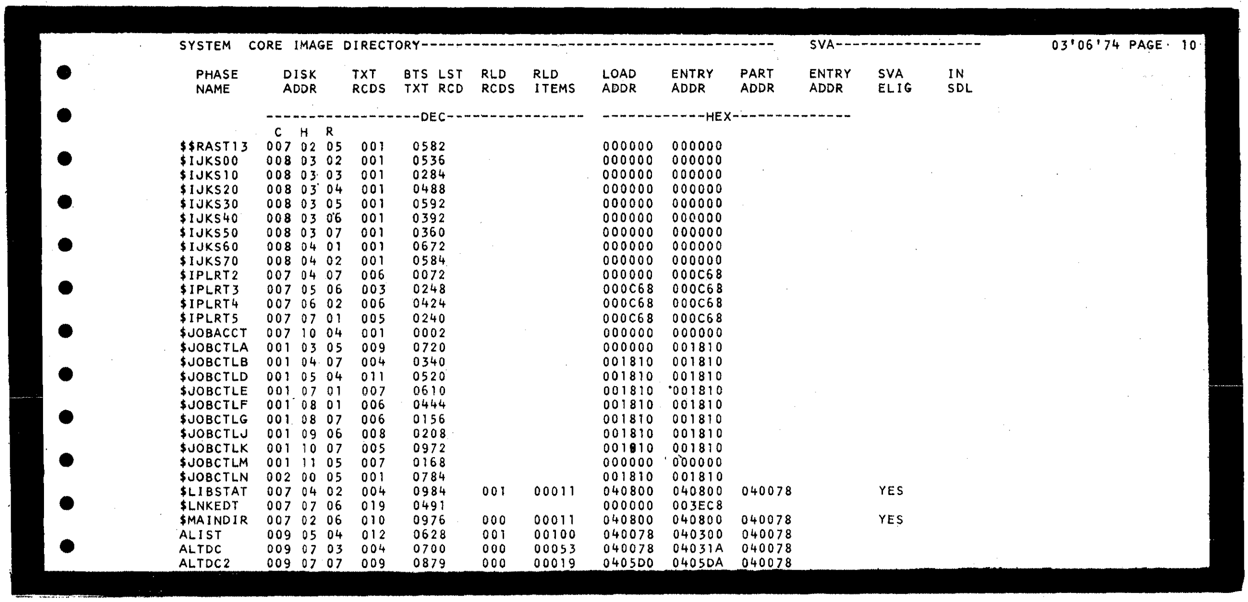
Table C-2 Library Display Control Statements (Part 2 of 2)

Note: To execute DSERV, SYSIN must be assigned to a card reader, a tape unit, a disk drive, or diskette unit. SYSLOG must be assigned to a 1052, 3210 or 3215 console printer, or a display console.

Library Display Programs and Utilities

LIBRARY DISPLAY

2. Execute DSERV when you require details about the core image library.



```
SYSTEM  CORE IMAGE DIRECTORY----------------------------------------   SVA----------------     03'06'74 PAGE  10

 PHASE     DISK     TXT   BTS LST  RLD   RLD     LOAD    ENTRY   PART    ENTRY   SVA    IN
 NAME      ADDR     RCDS  TXT RCD  RCDS  ITEMS   ADDR    ADDR    ADDR    ADDR    ELIG   SDL

         -----------------DEC---------------   ------------HEX-------------
          C  H  R
$$RAST13 007 02 05  001   0582                   000000  000000
$IJKS00  008 03 02  001   0536                   000000  000000
$IJKS10  008 03 03  001   0284                   000000  000000
$IJKS20  008 03 04  001   0488                   000000  000000
$IJKS30  008 03 05  001   0592                   000000  000000
$IJKS40  008 03 06  001   0392                   000000  000000
$IJKS50  008 03 07  001   0360                   000000  000000
$IJKS60  008 04 01  001   0672                   000000  000000
$IJKS70  008 04 02  001   0584                   000000  000000
$IPLRT2  007 04 07  006   0072                   000000  000C68
$IPLRT3  007 05 06  003   0248                   000C68  000C68
$IPLRT4  007 06 02  006   0424                   000C68  000C68
$IPLRT5  007 07 01  005   0240                   000C68  000C68
$JOBACCT 007 10 04  001   0002                   000000  000000
$JOBCTLA 001 03 05  009   0720                   000000  001810
$JOBCTLB 001 04 07  004   0340                   001810  001810
$JOBCTLD 001 05 04  011   0520                   001810  001810
$JOBCTLE 001 07 01  007   0610                   001810  001810
$JOBCTLF 001 08 01  006   0444                   001810  001810
$JOBCTLG 001 08 07  006   0156                   001810  001810
$JOBCTLJ 001 09 06  008   0208                   001810  001810
$JOBCTLK 001 10 07  005   0972                   001810  001810
$JOBCTLM 001 11 05  007   0168                   000000  000000
$JOBCTLN 002 00 05  001   0784                   001810  001810
$LIBSTAT 007 04 02  004   0984    001   00011    040800  040800  040078          YES
$LNKEDT  007 07 06  019   0491                   000000  003EC8
$MAINDIR 007 02 06  010   0976    000   00011    040800  040800  040078          YES
ALIST    009 05 04  012   0628    001   00100    040078  040300  040078
ALTDC    009 07 03  004   0700    000   00053    040078  04031A  040078
ALTDC2   009 07 07  009   0879    000   00019    0405D0  0405DA  040078
```

PHASE NAME	The names of programs (phases)
DISK ADDR	The disk address of the phase on the core image library (Disk address of first text, TXT, record)
TST RCDS	The number of records belonging to the phase (Number of TXT records)
BTS LST TXT RCD	The number of TXT bytes in the last TXT record
RLD RCDS (see note 1)	The number of additional relocation list dictionary (RLD) records, referring to the address constants in the text that will be modified by the relocating loader
RLD ITEMS (see note 1)	Total number of RLD items that show the total number of TXT modifications due to relocating load
VER MOD LEV LEV (see note 2)	The version and modification level of phases, modules, and books in the core image, relocatable, and source statement libraries respectively.
LOAD ADDR	The load address of the phase at the time it is link-edited to core image library (Link-edit time)
ENTRY ADDR	Entry address of the phase at link-edit time
PART ADDR (see note 1)	Start address at link-edit time of the partition to which the phase is link-edited
SVAENTRYADDR	The entry address in the SVA of the phase contained in the SVA. (These phases can be loaded into the SVA after IPL or by cataloging them into the SVA during system operation.)
SVA ELIG	A YES in this column indicates that it is permissible to load the phase in the SVA either after IPL time or during system operation using the linkage editor. (It indicates that the phase is reenterable and relocatable which it must be to enable its use by the system when it resides in the SVA.)
IN SDL	A YES in this column indicates that the name of the phase is in the SDL. Note: A phase name can be present in the SDL but need not necessarily be present in the system core image library.

Notes 1. Entries are printed in these columns only when a relocatable phase is found in the library.

2. Version and modification levels are always listed for modules and books displayed, but are listed for phases only when displaying a specific phase. This information is required under some conditions of system malfunctions that may be caused by the use of programs at different levels of modification.

Most IBM-supplied programs have a 2-byte VM (version and modification level) number. The number may be in decimal or hexadecimal form in a storage dump, depending on the input format. It is in decimal form in a DSERV printout of the source statement or relocatable library. For example, version 5 modification level 0 appears at 2800 or F2F8 in a storage dump and a 5.0 in a DSERV printout. The VMs for phases and transients are contained within the phase or transient.

Your IBM CE/FE can also check your library by using DSERV to examine it for the applicability of an IBM-supplied program temporary fix (PTF).

The modification level of your library is also required if an authorized program analysis report (APAR) must be submitted to IBM for analysis of a particularly difficult programming error.

Similar information is displayed by the DSERV program for the following directories:

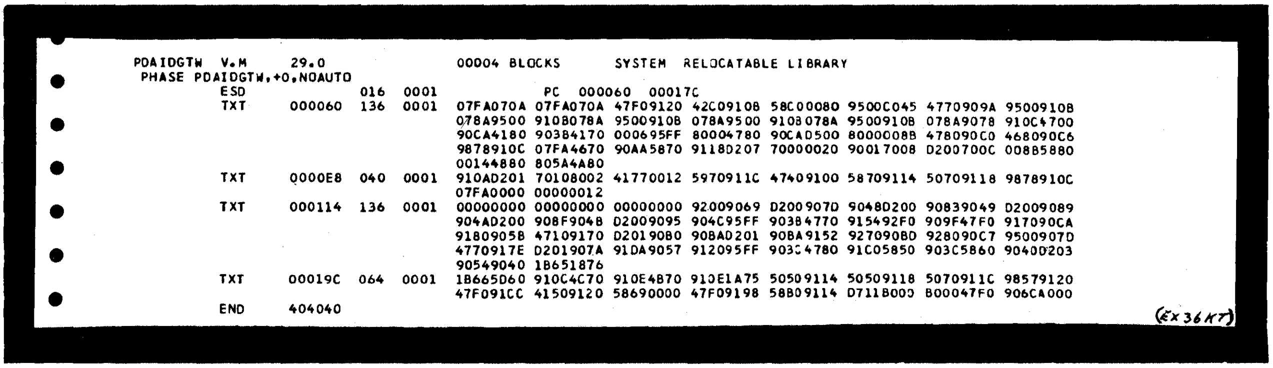
- Transient
- Relocatable
- Source statement
- Procedure

3. Use CSERV to display a phase and compare it with the program listings for the phase when, for example, a program using that phase produces incorrect results after having run successfully in the past. RLD information for any relocatable phases will also be displayed.

4. Use PSERV to check job streams cataloged in the procedure library if they are suspected of causing program errors. Before modifying any job stream on this library, use PSERV to enable checks to be carried out on the modifications. This helps to reduce errors when using the overwrite function of the catalog procedure.

Note: *The procedure library itself can be used as a secondary debugging aid. It is useful to catalog job streams that initiate or execute the more frequently used debugging aids, or aids requiring complex job streams. For example, time will be saved if EREP or trace routine job streams are kept on the procedure library.*

5. Use RSERV when, for example, a modification must be made (via REP cards) to an object module in the relocatable library. An example of an RSERV output is shown below:



```
PDAIDGTW  V.M     29.0              00004 BLOCKS       SYSTEM  RELOCATABLE LIBRARY
 PHASE PDAIDGTW,+0,NOAUTO
          ESD              016  0001             PC  000060  00017C
          TXT     000060   136  0001  07FA070A 07FA070A 47F09120 42C09108 58C00080 9500C045 4770909A 95009108
                                      078A9500 9108078A 95009108 078A9500 9108078A 95009108 078A9078 910C4700
                                      90CA4180 90384170 000695FF 80004780 90CAD500 8000008B 478090C0 468090C6
                                      9878910C 07FA4670 90AA5870 9118D207 70000020 90017008 D200700C 008B5880
                                      00144880 805A4A80
          TXT     0000E8   040  0001  910AD201 70108002 41770012 5970911C 47409100 58709114 50709118 9878910C
                                      07FA0000 00000012
          TXT     000114   136  0001  00000000 00000000 00000000 92009069 D200907D 9048D200 90839049 D2009089
                                      904AD200 908F904B D2009095 904C95FF 90384770 915492F0 909F47F0 917090CA
                                      9180905B 47109170 D2019080 908AD201 908A9152 9270908D 928090C7 9500907D
                                      4770917E D201907A 91DA9057 912095FF 903C4780 91C05850 903C5860 90400203
                                      90549040 1B651876
          TXT     00019C   064  0001  1B665D60 910C4C70 910E4B70 910E1A75 50509114 50509118 5070911C 98579120
                                      47F091CC 41509120 58690000 47F09198 58B09114 D711B000 B00047F0 906CA000
          END     404040
```

(Ex 36 KT)

6. Use SSERV to examine the contents of a book. Use it, for example, to check if changes are required to privately written macros cataloged into the source statement library, in unedited macro format.

7. Use ESERV to examine the contents of an edited assembler macro.

ESERV

This service program de-edits macros contained in the source statement library. When the source macro definition is not available, ESERV enables you to de-edit the edited macro to source format. Several macros can be de-edited at one time. ESERV also combines the function of de-editing with that of updating the source macro definition.

The ESERV program allows you to:

- De-edit and update a macro definition
- Obtain a printout of the de-edited macro definition
- Obtain a printout and a punched card deck of the de-edited macro definitions
- Verify and update statements from a printout of the source macro definition.

For a detailed description of the control statements used by this program, refer to the *Guide to the DOS/VS Assembler.* The logic of the ESERV program is described in *DOS/VS Assembler Logic.*

Input consists of ESERV control statements entered via SYSIPT, and the edited macro definition in the macro library.

Output consists of:

- The selected macro definitions in source format (and updated) on the device assigned to SYSPCH and/or the device assigned to SYSLST.

  Note: *To allow immediate editing of the updated macro, an END card can be generated at the end of the update run.*
- Update information
- Error diagnostics.

The illustration opposite shows the input and output of the ESERV program.

How to use

Seven control statements are available to update the de-edited source macro definitions. These are described in the table below:

COL:	for specifying the columns containing the sequence numbers in the statements of a macro definition
ADD:	for adding source statements to a macro definition
VER:	for verifying the contents of a specific source statement of a macro definition
DEL:	for deleting source statements from a macro definition
REP:	for replacing source statements in a macro definition
RST:	for specifying a new number sequence
END:	for indicating the end of an update to a macro definition.

Note: Each update control statement is printed on SYSLST followed by (except for RST) the affected source statement. This printout is known as the update survey. For ADD, the de-edited source record preceding the records to be added is printed, followed by the added records. For VER, the character string to be compared is printed, followed by the de-edited source record to be verified. For DEL, the de-edited source records to be deleted are printed. For REP, the de-edited source records to be replaced are printed, followed by the records to be inserted.

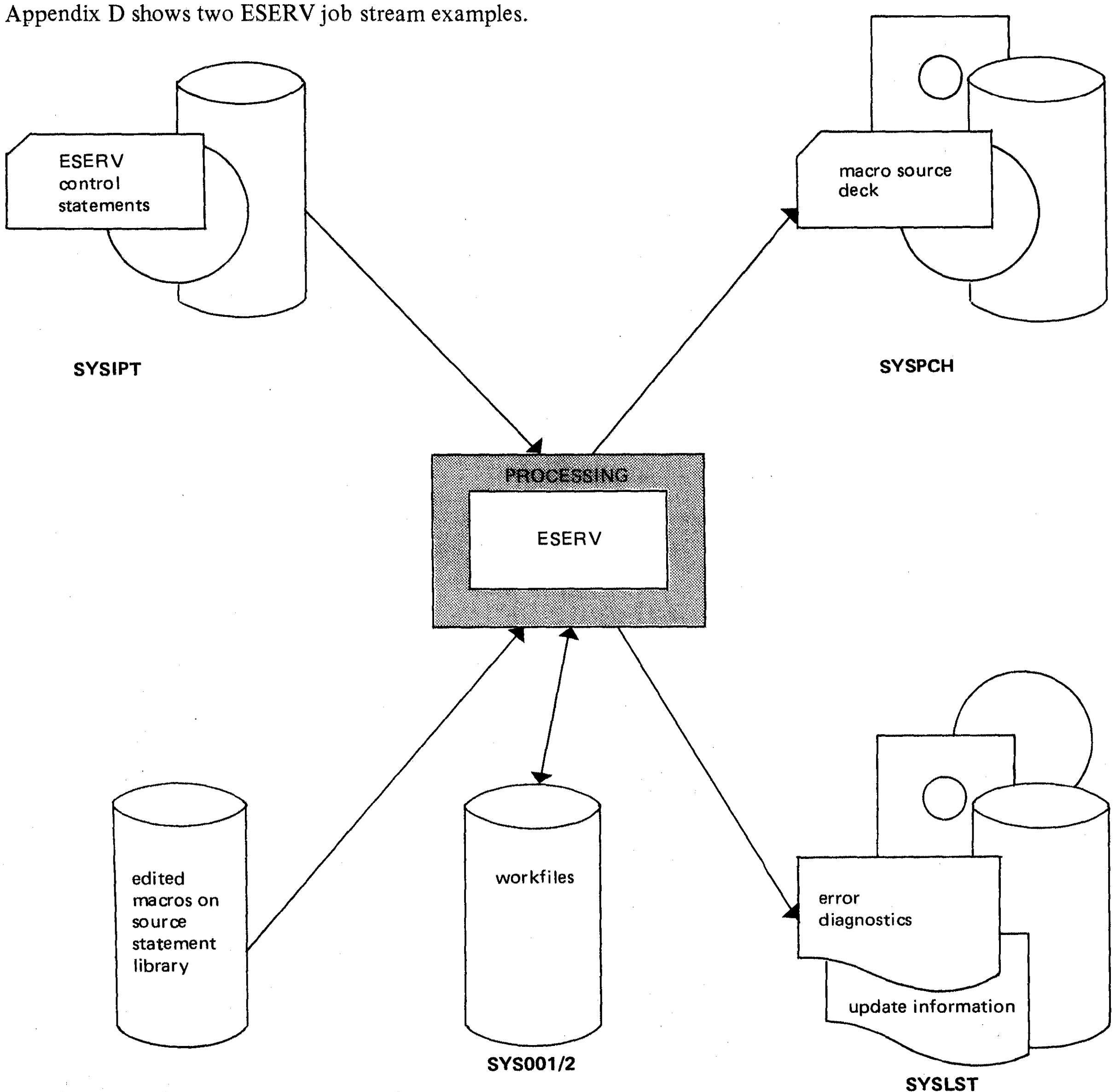
Errors During Update

If an error is detected during updating, a message is printed on the update survey. The requested update action will not be performed. If possible, updating will continue with the next update control card. Otherwise, a termination message is given and only the remaining update control cards are printed on the survey. De-editing of the macro will always be completed. The job will be canceled at the end of the ESERV run; that is, remaining jobsteps to edit the macro and catalog the EDECK again will not be executed.

Updating will continue with the next update control card for all errors except when:

- The COL statement has invalid operands.
- COL statement is not the first update control statement.
- The macro is completely de-edited without all update control statements being completely processed.
- An RST statement has an invalid operand.

Appendix D shows two ESERV job stream examples.



This illustrates the input to and output from the ESERV

When to use

- Use ESERV to create a macro source deck.
- ESERV can be used to list the source code of an edited macro.
- If an IBM program tempory fix (PTF) is to be installed in your library, use ESERV to de-edit and update the macro. An example of installing a PTF using ESERV is given in appendix D.

Note: Before installing a PTF use either ESERV or SSERV to display the macro in order to check if the PTF is applicable.

LVTOC

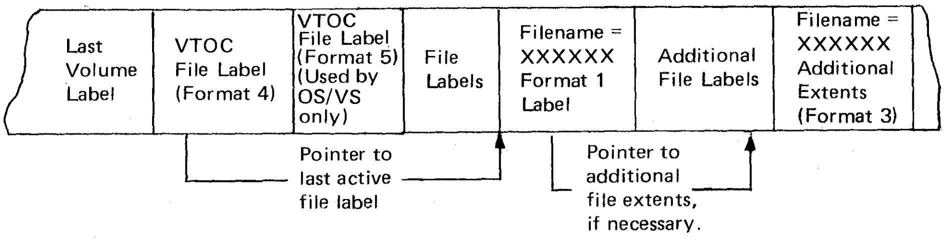
The LVTOC program enables you to print out VTOC (volume table of contents) of a DASD disk pack.

From the printout (the VTOC display), you can see the names of files, contained on any disk pack, their extents, and addresses. A VTOC display, therefore, enables you to keep track of data sets and files on all your packs.

Additional information on the VTOC display program can be obtained from *DOS/VS System Utilities.*

Information in the VTOC

All standard file labels are grouped together and stored in a specific area on a disk pack or data cell. This group of labels is essentially a directory of all data records on the volume because each file label contains file limits. Therefore, this group of labels is called the volume table of contents, or VTOC. Because the VTOC itself is a file of records containing one or more standard label records for each logical file, it is defined as such with its own file label.



Function of the VTOC

Before a DASD file can be processed by logical IOCS, the file must be opened to permit transfer of data. The open routines check the DASD labels identifying the file. This is accomplished by comparing the information from the actual file labels in the VTOC with the label information in the SYSRES label information cylinder. (See LSERV in this Section for a description of the label cylinder.)

The illustration opposite is a overview of how DOS/VS uses the VTOC.

DASD Label Formats

The VTOC contains all format labels. Each format label points to an area of DASD storage on the volume and indicates what the area is currently being used for. A format 1 label describes one to three physical areas (extents) on the volume. It is the first format label used to describe each file.

A format 2 label describes a file as being indexed sequential. If a format 2 label is used, there is always a format 1 label describing the same file.

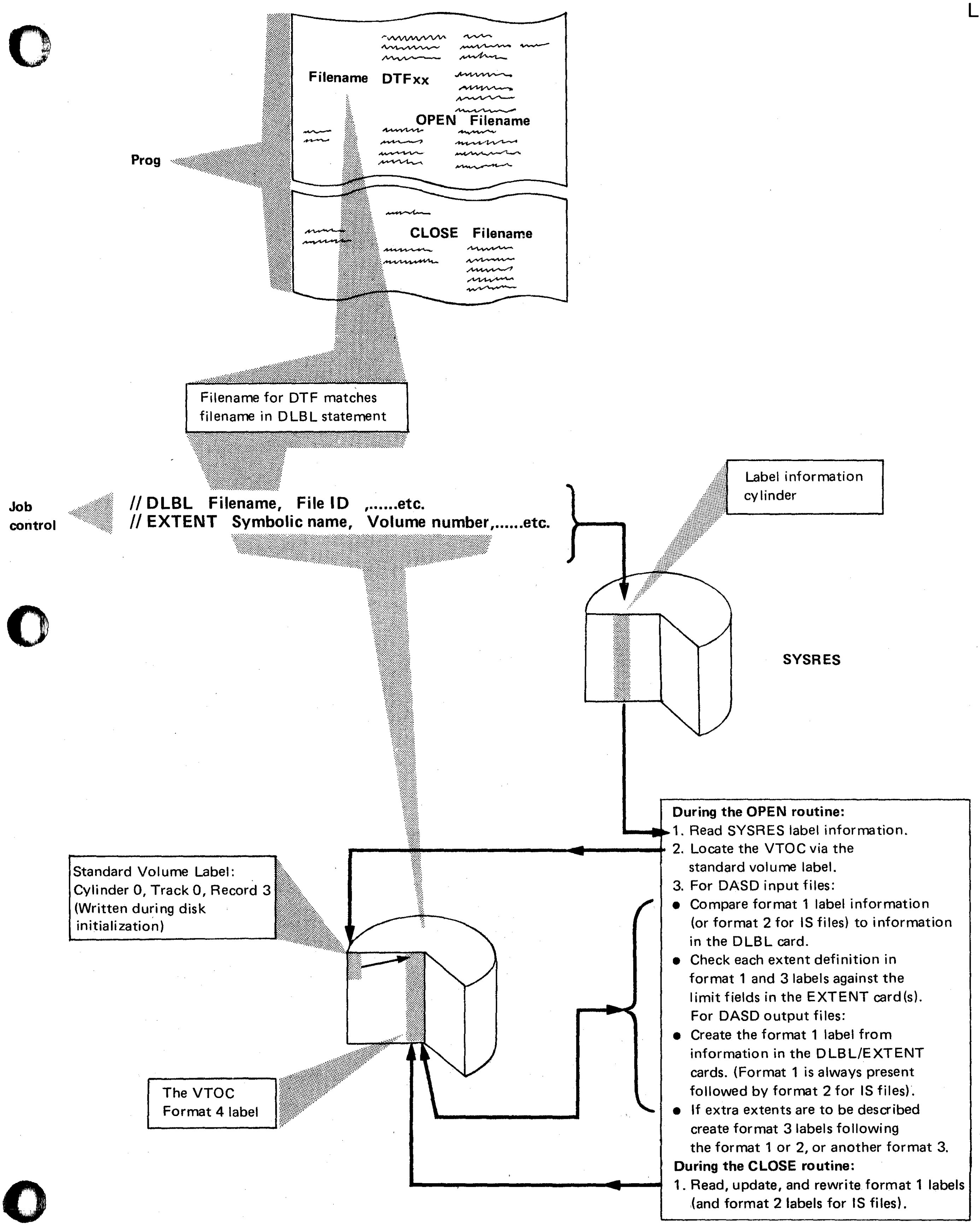
A format 3 label describes from one to thirteen extents on the volume. It is used when a file is made up of four to sixteen extents (the format 3 label is always associated with a format 1 label).

A format 4 label describes the VTOC.

A format 5 label is not used by DOS/VS.

The following illustrations show the layout of format labels 1 to 4, with examples of printouts from the VTOC display program.

A detailed description of these label formats is given in *DOS/VS Data Management Guide.*



During the OPEN routine:

1. Read SYSRES label information.
2. Locate the VTOC via the standard volume label.
3. For DASD input files:

- Compare format 1 label information (or format 2 for IS files) to information in the DLBL card.
- Check each extent definition in format 1 and 3 labels against the limit fields in the EXTENT card(s).

For DASD output files:

- Create the format 1 label from information in the DLBL/EXTENT cards. (Format 1 is always present followed by format 2 for IS files).
- If extra extents are to be described create format 3 labels following the format 1 or 2, or another format 3.

During the CLOSE routine:

1. Read, update, and rewrite format 1 labels (and format 2 labels for IS files).

An overview showing how the DOS/VS uses the VTOC. (Not applicable to VSAM files) Details are found in DOS/VS LIOCS Vol 1

LVTOC

Executing the VTOC display program

The control cards necessary to execute VTOC in a virtual partition are:

```
// JOB jobname
// ASSGN SYS004,X'cuu' (input)
// ASSGN SYS005,X'cuu' (output)
// EXEC LVTOC
/&
```

The operator commands necessary are:

1. Press REQUEST on the console printer keyboard
2. PAUSE (BG, Fn), EOJ
3. // ASSGN SYS004,X'cuu' (input device)
4. // ASSGN SYS005,X'cuu' (output device)
5. // EXEC LVTOC

Where:

- SYS004 is assigned to the channel and unit address (cuu) of the DASD on which the disk pack is mounted.
- SYS005 is the output device, normally a printer. If the output device is not a printer, TLBL, DLBL, and EXTENT cards must be included to describe the output device. The filename for these cards is UOUT.

The first of the two examples on the opposite page is a VTOC display using the LVTOC program.

Two other methods of obtaining a VTOC display are as follows:

- Instead of typing CANCEL to terminate the job, the operator can type CANCELV in response to an error message to get a VTOC dump on SYSLST, if SYSLST is a printer. Refer to the second example on the opposite page.
- The operator can display the VTOC by typing DSPLYV (in response to an error message). This reply does not terminate the job, but reissues the same message issued prior to the VTOC display request. (The output can be directed to SYSLOG if SYSLST is not assigned.) Refer to the example at the end of this chapter.

Operator actions given in *DOS/VS Messages* indicate methods to obtain a VTOC display for particular messages.

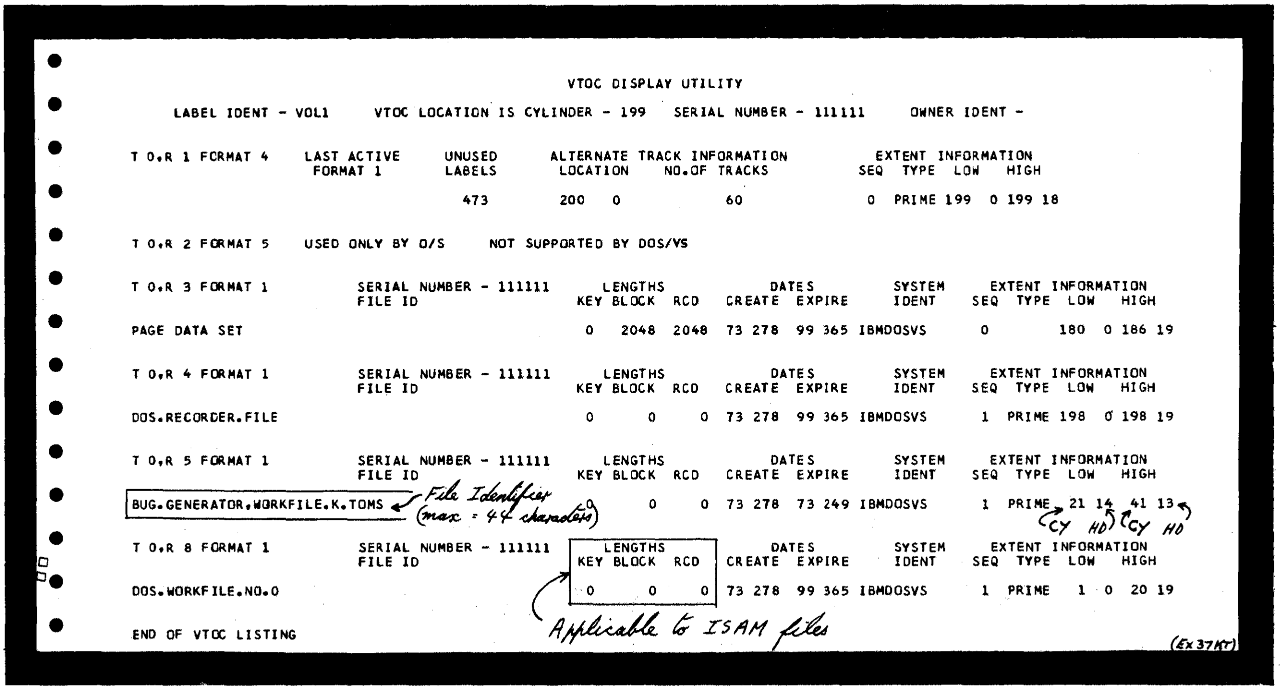
When to use

The five examples listed below illustrate when and how the VTOC display program can aid program debugging by providing details about your disk volumes:

1. During disk pack initialization, the VTOC label is checked. A message is printed on SYSLOG if there is an unexpired file in the pack. If the contents of the pack are unknown or its validity is in doubt, a VTOC listing will enable you to check the unexpired file. You can then decide if the unexpired file is to be retained or replaced by different extents.
2. Before copying a volume it is useful to keep a record of the contents of the volume to be copied and the volume that receives the copy. Having a record will reduce debugging time if an error occurs in a program that uses one or both of these packs.
3. A VTOC display enables you to monitor and keep track of volume areas, thus allowing economical use of your packs.
4. If the input data contained on a pack is causing program errors, a VTOC listing of the input volumes enables you to check for the presence (or absence) of data sets.
5. If, during program execution, a system malfunction prevents workfiles from being properly closed by the CLOSE macro, it is probable that volumes used

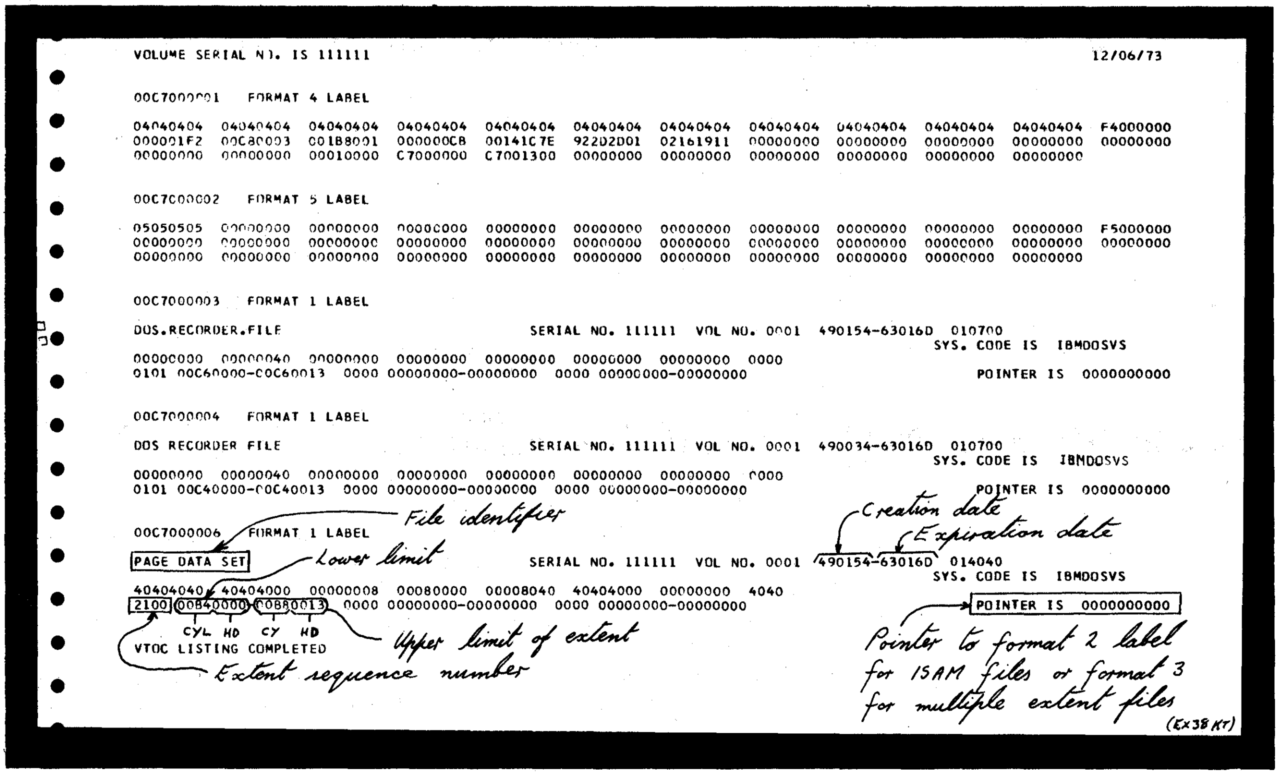
during the program will cause program errors when used for future jobs. This is because the VTOC label would not have been updated by the CLOSE macro. It is useful, therefore, to obtain a VTOC listing of the volumes affected.

Examples of the LVTOC output



```
                                                    VTOC DISPLAY UTILITY

      LABEL IDENT - VOL1     VTOC LOCATION IS CYLINDER - 199   SERIAL NUMBER - 111111     OWNER IDENT -

   T O,R 1 FORMAT 4     LAST ACTIVE    UNUSED      ALTERNATE TRACK INFORMATION          EXTENT INFORMATION
                         FORMAT 1      LABELS       LOCATION    NO.OF TRACKS          SEQ  TYPE  LOW   HIGH

                                         473        200   0          60                0  PRIME 199  0 199 18

   T O,R 2 FORMAT 5     USED ONLY BY O/S      NOT SUPPORTED BY DOS/VS

   T O,R 3 FORMAT 1            SERIAL NUMBER - 111111      LENGTHS            DATES          SYSTEM     EXTENT INFORMATION
                               FILE ID                  KEY BLOCK  RCD   CREATE  EXPIRE      IDENT    SEQ  TYPE  LOW   HIGH

   PAGE DATA SET                                         0   2048  2048  73 278  99 365 IBMDOSVS      0          180  0 186 19

   T O,R 4 FORMAT 1            SERIAL NUMBER - 111111      LENGTHS            DATES          SYSTEM     EXTENT INFORMATION
                               FILE ID                  KEY BLOCK  RCD   CREATE  EXPIRE      IDENT    SEQ  TYPE  LOW   HIGH

   DOS.RECORDER.FILE                                     0      0     0  73 278  99 365 IBMDOSVS      1  PRIME 198  0 198 19

   T O,R 5 FORMAT 1            SERIAL NUMBER - 111111      LENGTHS            DATES          SYSTEM     EXTENT INFORMATION
                               FILE ID                  KEY BLOCK  RCD   CREATE  EXPIRE      IDENT    SEQ  TYPE  LOW   HIGH

   BUG.GENERATOR,WORKFILE.K.TOMS                         0      0     0  73 278  73 249 IBMDOSVS      1  PRIME  21 14  41 13

   T O,R 8 FORMAT 1            SERIAL NUMBER - 111111      LENGTHS            DATES          SYSTEM     EXTENT INFORMATION
                               FILE ID                  KEY BLOCK  RCD   CREATE  EXPIRE      IDENT    SEQ  TYPE  LOW   HIGH

   DOS.WORKFILE.NO.0                                     0      0     0  73 278  99 365 IBMDOSVS      1  PRIME   1  0  20 19

   END OF VTOC LISTING
```

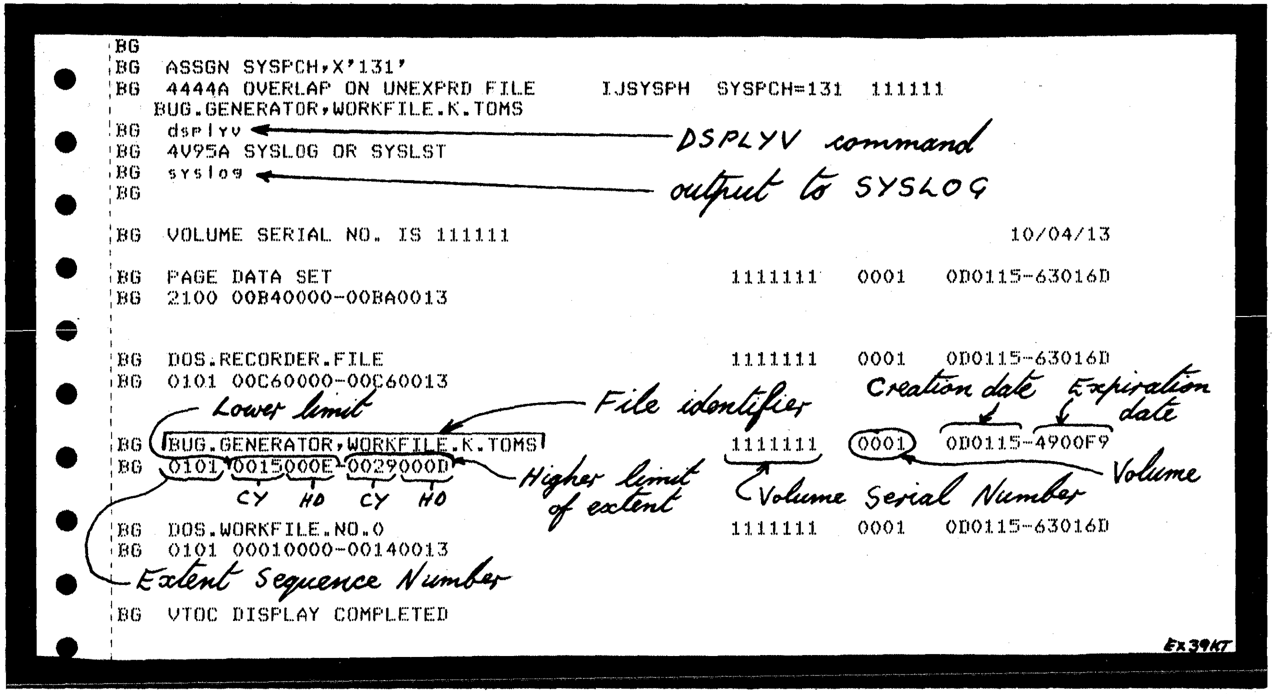
An example of the output on a line printer after executing the LVTOC program



```
   VOLUME SERIAL NO. IS 111111                                                                                  12/06/73

   00C7000001    FORMAT 4 LABEL

   04040404  04040404  04040404  04040404  04040404  04040404  04040404  04040404  04040404  04040404  04040404  F4000000
   000001F2  00C80003  001B8001  000000CB  00141C7E  922D2D01  02161911  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000
   00000000  00000000  00010000  C7000000  C7001300  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000

   00C7000002    FORMAT 5 LABEL

   05050505  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  F5000000
   00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000
   00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000

   00C7000003    FORMAT 1 LABEL

   DOS.RECORDER.FILE                              SERIAL NO. 111111  VOL NO. 0001  490154-63016D  010700
                                                                                               SYS. CODE IS  IBMDOSVS
   00000000  00000040  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  0000
   0101 00C60000-C0C60013  0000 00000000-00000000  0000 00000000-00000000                      POINTER IS  0000000000

   00C7000004    FORMAT 1 LABEL

   DOS RECORDER FILE                              SERIAL NO. 111111  VOL NO. 0001  490034-63016D  010700
                                                                                               SYS. CODE IS  IBMDOSVS
   00000000  00000040  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  0000
   0101 00C40000-C0C40013  0000 00000000-00000000  0000 00000000-00000000                      POINTER IS  0000000000

   00C7000006    FORMAT 1 LABEL

   PAGE DATA SET                                  SERIAL NO. 111111  VOL NO. 0001  490154-63016D  014040
                                                                                               SYS. CODE IS  IBMDOSVS
   40404040  40404000  00000008  00080000  00008040  40404000  00000000  4040
   2100 00B40000-C0B80013  0000 00000000-00000000  0000 00000000-00000000                      POINTER IS  0000000000

   VTOC LISTING COMPLETED
```

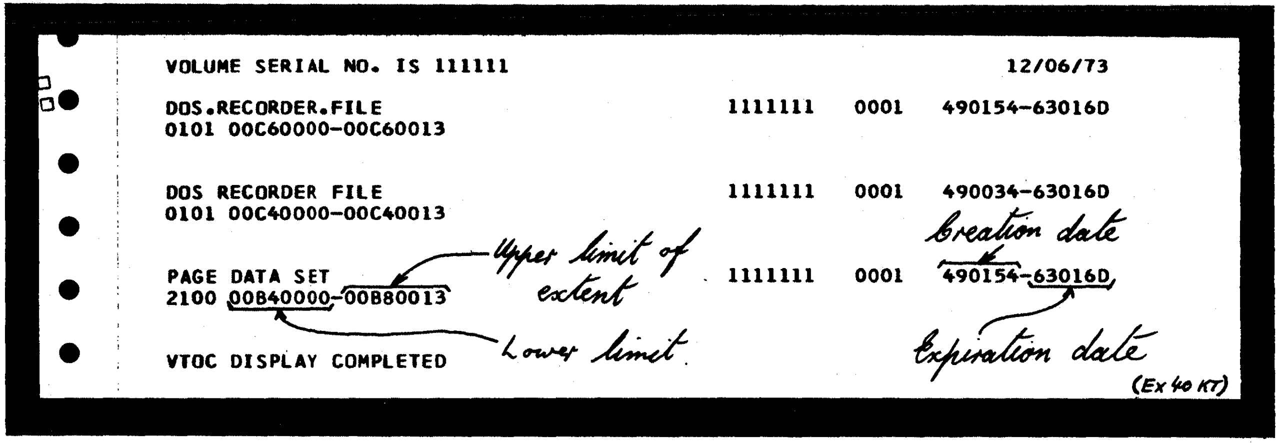
An example of the output on a line printer after issuing the CANCELV command

LVTOC



```
BG
BG  ASSGN SYSPCH,X'131'
BG  4444A OVERLAP ON UNEXPRD FILE      IJSYSPH  SYSPCH=131  111111
    BUG.GENERATOR,WORKFILE.K.TOMS
BG  dsplyv
BG  4V95A SYSLOG OR SYSLST
BG  syslog
BG

BG  VOLUME SERIAL NO. IS 111111                                      10/04/13

BG  PAGE DATA SET                            1111111   0001   0D0115-63016D
BG  2100 00B40000-00BA0013


BG  DOS.RECORDER.FILE                        1111111   0001   0D0115-63016D
BG  0101 00C60000-00C60013

BG  BUG.GENERATOR,WORKFILE.K.TOMS            1111111   0001   0D0115-4900F9
BG  0101 0015000E-0029000D

BG  DOS.WORKFILE.NO.0                        1111111   0001   0D0115-63016D
BG  0101 00010000-00140013

BG  VTOC DISPLAY COMPLETED
```

An example of the output on a 3215 console printer keyboard after issuing the DSPLYV command.



```
VOLUME SERIAL NO. IS 111111                                 12/06/73

DOS.RECORDER.FILE                     1111111   0001   490154-63016D
0101 00C60000-00C60013


DOS RECORDER FILE                     1111111   0001   490034-63016D
0101 00C40000-00C40013


PAGE DATA SET                         1111111   0001   490154-63016D
2100 00B40000-00B80013

VTOC DISPLAY COMPLETED
```

An example of the output on a line printer after issuing the DSPLYV command.

SYSVIS DUMP

SYSVIS IS DISK DEVICE USED TO HOLD VIRTUAL STORAGE PAGE DATA SET.

The SYSVIS DUMP program copies the contents of the page data set (PDS) contained on the system logical unit SYSVIS on to magnetic tape or disk pack. A printout on SYSLST can then be obtained for use during offline program debugging. The utility also enables you to dump the contents of the PDS directly to SYSLST, which can be assigned to a tape unit, a disk drive, or a line printer.

The SYSVIS dump may also be referred to as the Page Data set dump.

Restrictions

This utility program can be used only to copy or dump the contents of the PDS contained on SYSVIS. Any other use is automatically rejected by the system. Because paging must not occur during execution of this utility when dumping from SYSVIS do not start or run any other jobs either before or during its execution.

Description and operation

This utility program is initiated by normal JCL through SYSLOG or SYSIPT by the execute statement // EXEC PDSDM. Parameters entered either through SYSLOG or SYSIPT enable you to select areas of SYSVIS, thus avoiding the need to dump all of the virtual address area contained on SYSVIS.

The following areas can be selected:

- The entire PDS, that is, all the virtual address area
- Any specified virtual partition
- One or more pages contained within any virtual partition.

Multiple parameters can be specified but they must be confined to one card image. Multiple cards are possible.

For example:

`BG, (089ABC,08ABCD), F4` punched in a card or entered through SYSLOG causes a dump of the whole of the background and foreground 4 virtual partitions, and the pages on the PDS that contain any addresses between the address limits 089ABC and 08ABCD.

(Addresses are specified by six hexadecimal digits.)

The dump output is directed to SYSLST or SYS001, depending on the parameters specified. For example, a response of SYSLST to the message 0V23D TO= causes the dump to be directed to the device assigned as SYSLST.

If SYS001 is used as the input or output device, tape or disk label information must be supplied in the job stream.

If the dump is from SYSVIS, it is accessed by assigning SYS000 to it. The necessary disk label information must then also be supplied in the job stream.

Job stream examples are shown on the following pages.

The format of the dump output is similar to the output obtained from the stand-alone dump, that is, each 2K of virtual storage contained on the PDS is separated and given a block number starting with BLOCK 0000. Blocks containing only zeros are suppressed. An example of the stand-alone dump output is shown in Appendix G.

SYSVIS DUMP

How to execute

Because this utility consists effectively of three separate utility programs, it is necessary to show three sample job streams.

Example 1 shows the job stream required to copy SYSVIS to SYS001, where SYS001 can be assigned to either a tape unit or a disk drive.

Example 2 shows the job stream required to dump SYS001 to the device assigned to SYSLST.

Example 3 shows the job stream required dump SYSVIS directly to the device assigned to SYSLST.

To ensure that the contents of the PDS and the allocations of the virtual address area are the same as they were just prior to the execution of the stand-alone dump the following instructions must be adhered to:

1. Re-IPL using identical parameters for the DPD command as specified in the previous system IPL. However you must specify N to the parameter TYPE=.
2. Check for any previous ALLOC commands. You must specify identical virtual partition allocations as existed just before the stand-alone dump was executed.

Example 1: Copying SYSVIS to SYS001 on tape or disk.
(SYS001 must be a DASD device)

```
// JOB COPYPDS
// ASSGN SYS000,X'cuu'
```

where CUU is the physical address of SYSVIS.

```
// ASSGN SYS001,X'cuu'
```

where CUU is the physical address of the device to be used as temporary storage for the PDS.

```
// DLBL PDSDISK,'PAGE DATA SET'
// EXTENT SYS000
// DLBL S01DISK,'BACKUP FOR PDS' [,date]
// EXTENT SYS001,vol ID,,,relative starting address, number of tracks
```

If the PDS copy is to be on tape, replace the previous two statements by the following:

```
// TLBL PDSTAPE,'BACKUP FOR PDS'
```

followed by:

```
// EXEC PDSDM
```

where PDSDM is the phase name for the utility contained on the system core image library.

When message 0V20D ist displayed, enter the appropriate response (see DOS/VS Messages). Pressing END as a response to this message causes the complete PDS to be dumped to SYS001.

Example 2: Dumping SYS001 to SYSLST

```
// JOB DUMPPDS
// ASSGN SYS001,X'cuu'
// DLBL PDSDISK,'BACKUP FOR PDS'
// EXTENT SYS001
```

where cuu is the physical address of the device containing the copied PDS.

If the copied PDS is on tape, replace the previous two statements by the following:

```
// TLBL PDSTAPE,'BACKUP FOR PDS'
```

followed by:

```
// EXEC PDSDM
```

If parameters are to be read through SYSIPT respond to message 0V20D with IPT, press the END key and use the following statement:

TO=SYSLST, T followed by the cards containing the parameters and

/&

Respond to message 0V20D with LOG and press END if parameters are to be read through SYSLOG.

Only pressing the END key as the answer to message 0V20D causes a dump of the whole PDS to SYSLST.

If LOG is entered followed by END key the following message is issued on SYSLOG:

```
0V23D TO=
```

Respond to this with:

SYSLST,T This selects SYS001 as input device and SYSLST as output device for the dump.

This is followed by the message:

```
0V21D GIVE PARAMETERS
```

Pressing the END key after entering parameters causes an immediate dump of the areas specified followed by the message:

```
0V21D GIVE PARAMETERS
```

Further parameters can be entered but if no more areas of the PDS are to be dumped, either enter EOJ or press the END key. This terminates the job.

Note: On Models 115 and 125 the END key is replaced by the ENTER key.

SYSVIS DUMP

Example 3: Dumping SYSVIS direct to SYSLST.

```
// JOB DUMPPDS
// ASSGN SYS000,X'cuu'          where cuu is the physical address of
                               SYSVIS.
// DLBL PDSDISK,'PAGE DATA SET'
// EXTENT SYS000
// EXEC PDSDM
```

If parameters are to be read through SYSIPT this must be followed by:

```
TO=SYSLST     followed by the cards containing the parameters and
/&
```

Respond to message 0V20D with either LOG or IPT and press the END key. (END key only is an invalid response.) If LOG is entered followed by END key the following message is printed on SYSLOG:

```
0V23D TO=
```

Respond to this with SYSLST. This selects SYSVIS as input device and SYSLST as output device for the dump.

This is followed by the message:

```
0V21D GIVE PARAMETERS
```

Pressing the END key after entering parameters causes an immediate dump of the specified areas of SYSVIS and is followed by the message:

```
0V21D GIVE PARAMETERS
```

Further parameters can be entered, but if no more areas of SYSVIS are to be dumped either enter EOJ or press the END key to terminate the job.

Pressing the END key before entering parameters causes the whole PDS to be dumped on SYSLST.

Note: On Models 115 and 125 the END key is replaced by the ENTER key.

Error messages

The list below summarizes the error messages that are printed on SYSLOG to inform the operator of incorrect job stream input:

- Invalid parameters are specified.
- SYSLST or SYS001 is incorrectly specified.
- Start address is greater than end address.
- Partition is not allocated.
- Address or partition is in real storage.
- Address is greater than end of virtual storage.
- Partition ID is invalid or greater than number of partitions allocated.
- Incorrect assignments for SYS000 and/or SYS001.
- Attempt to dump a file other than the PDS.

Incorrect addresses and partition IDs are flagged by an asterisk (*) printed on the line below. For example:

```
BG bg,0809ab,f4,148000,05f5ee, (0809ab,096000)f2,
BG
BG 0V20I A

BG bg,0809ab,f4,148000,05f5ee,(0809ab,096000)f2,
BG                      *
BG 0V40I ADDRESS IS OUTSIDE OF VIRTUAL PARTITIONS
```

Pressing the END key causes the areas that are specified correctly to be dumped up to the first invalid parameter. The incorrect parameters can be corrected through SYSLOG. If the input is through SYSLOG, further parameters can be specified after the message:

```
0V21D GIVE PARAMETERS
```

If the input is through SYSIPT, you can switch back to SYSIPT as input device for specification of further parameters by entering IPT to the message:

```
0V21D GIVE PARAMETERS
```

Terminating the dump

This can be done in any of the three ways given below:

- Enter EOJ on SYSLOG.
- Having a /* or a /& card at the end of the job stream when entering parameters through SYSIPT.
- Pressing the END key in response to the message: 0V21D GIVE PARAMETERS after at least one address has been processed.

Note: *On Models 115 and 125 the END key is replaced by the ENTER key.*

SYSVIS DUMP

When to execute the dump

It is recommended to obtain a dump of SYSVIS whenever a stand-alone dump is executed. SYSVIS DUMP should be initiated just after the system re-IPL. To help your analysis of the information contained in the SYSVIS dump it is also recommended to execute a formatted stand-alone dump as described in A-3 of this Section. For this reason, execution of this utility is included in the flowchart A-3-F "Executing the Stand-Alone Dump".

How to use the dump output

During analysis of a system malfunction, such as a HARD WAIT STATE using a stand-alone dump output, it may be necessary to analyze the coding in a page belonging to a virtual partition which was not in real storage when the stand-alone dump was executed.

The virtual address allocations can be obtained from the BOUNDARY BOX, and pages not in real storage can be found by analyzing the contents of the PAGE TABLE. The format and contents of the boundary box and the page table are described in Section 4, Chapter 12 of this manual.

Therefore, the SYSVIS dump should be used in conjunction with the stand-alone dump output. It is recommended to always use a stand-alone dump generated with the DUMPGEN parameter FORMAT=YES. DUMPGEN is described in A-3 of this Section.

It is essential that the operator save the copy of the PDS after executing the stand-alone dump. You as the system programmer, or the IBM CE/SE will then be able to print out all or any part of the PDS to complete problem analysis.

PDZAP

This program allows the operator to make changes to programs cataloged in a system or private core image library. The program lists all changes on SYSLST. This printout should be retained as a record of changes made.

System requirements

PDZAP can be executed in any partition. Since PDZAP accesses a core image library, other programs running concurrently should not use the phases PDZAP is operating on in the same library. SYSLOG must be assigned to the operator console and SYSLST must be assigned to a printer. When card input is used, SYSIPT must be assigned to a card reader (hopper 1 on 5425/2560).

Executing PDZAP

The PDZAP program can be execured from the operator console or from a card reader. For cardless systems, input must be entered via SYSLOG.

How to execute PDZAP from the operator console

The following is an example in which the program PROG is used as a phase to be modified.

- Call in the program

  ```
  // EXEC PDZAP
  ```

- The system will respond on SYSLOG:

  ```
  4C861   IJBPDZAP REL. 34.0      program name and version
  4C99A   ENTER YOUR NAME
  ```

  Type in your name, and the system will respond:

  ```
  4C85A   ENTER PHASENAME (XCIL=XXXXXXXX)
  ```

- Reply to this message in one of the following ways:

  a. if PROG is in the system core image library enter SCIL=PROG, or simply PROG, as SCIL is the default.
  b. if PROG is in the private core image library enter PCIL=PROG.

- When the phase is found, the following messages are issued:

  ```
  4C87I   LOAD ADDRESS=xxxxxx
  4C88A   ADDRESS XXXXXX,OFFSET+XXXXXX,SCAN=XX..XX,REF=XXXXXX
  ```

- Reply to this message in one of the following ways:

• option 1	specify the hexadecimal address of the data you want displayed: 08072A
• option 2	specify the offset to the reference point of the data you want displayed (the initial reference point is the load address): +6D4
• option 3	specify a character string to be searched: SCAN='LABPROG
• option 4	specify a hexadecimal string to be searched: SCAN=D3C1C2D7D9D6C7
• option 5	set a reference point: REF=08071C.

  If an address is invalid or a string cannot be found, an error message will be issued.
  To options 3 and 4 the system will first respond with:

  ```
  4C94I   SCAN ADDRESS xxxxxx
  ```

  Options 1-4 will result in the display of up to 16 bytes of data in the format

  ```
  4C89D   xxxx...xx          cccc...cc
  ```

  where x..x is the hexadecimal representation and c..c is the corresponding character representation.
  The data printed is contained in a single library block. If less than 16 bytes are displayed, it is either the end of the program or the end of the library block.

PDZAP

If only a display is wanted, press END/ENTER.

To modify the displayed data, type in replacement data for the number of bytes to be changed. For instance, if the data displayed is:

```
4C89D
05B0121107464100000014790B42807F6     ...............6
```

to change the first four bytes to NOP, type in:

```
07000700
```

- The system will respond with message 4C88A again and you can use one of the five options mentioned above to display or modify another portion of the same phase, or to set another reference point.

- If you are finished with this phase, but want to access another phase, use
  - option 6 terminate processing with this phase by typing END PHASE

  Now the program repeats message 4C85A, which allows you to specify the name of another phase.

  If you want to terminate the execution of PDZAP, use
  - option 7 end PDZAP operation by typing: END

How to execute PDZAP from a card reader

Executing PDZAP from SYSIPT is the same as from SYSLOG, with the following exceptions:

- // UPSI 1 must be specified to indicate card input
- data must be verified before it can be changed.

Example:

	// UPSI 1	indicate card input
	// EXEC PDZAP	call the program
	NAME=your-name	Specify your name. If this is invalid or omitted, PDZAP will prompt you via SYSLOG.
	SCIL=PROG	specify the phase to be accessed
	+6D4	specifies the position of the data to be displayed (option 2)
	VER=05B0,1211	specifies the data to be verified; if the data is not found, no update will take place
or	VER=05B01211	
	REP=07000700	specifies the data which is to replace the data just verified
or	REP=0700,0700	
	END	terminates the run.

The format of the VER and REP data can be:

- a hexadecimal string (full bytes, or an even number of digits)
- a set of 2-byte entries, separated by commas
- a character string, preceded by a quote (VER='LABPROG).

Output on SYLST:

At the start of execution, the program prints:

PDZAP
Date and time of the change
Your name

After this, the program prints the following information for each code change:

Name of the phase changed
Load address of the phase
Address of the change
Old and new data in hexadecimal.

COPY FILE AND MAINTAIN OBJECT MODULE (OBJMAINT)

This system utility serves multiple purposes:

- File-to--file copying for card and card image files on tape, diskette, or sequential disk with blocking/deblocking.
- Update of relocatable and core image library object programs using user REP statements and IBM PTFs via tape, diskette, or sequential disk.
- Expansion/truncation of object modules
  Selection/exclusion of PTF jobs to be copied prior to PTF application.
- Comprehensive listing of files, SYSIN jobstreams and object modules.

This section addresses the use of OBJMAINT for the maintenance of object programs with both IBM PTFs and user REP statements. The 'DOS/VS Maintain System History' program may be used to store applied PTFs in a history file. For a detailed description of the use of these programs, refer to 'DOS/VS System Utilities'.

Input/output

Input consists of:

- OBJMAINT control statements on SYSIPT
- data file, object module, or PTF jobs on SYS004.

Output consists of:

- printout of OBJMAINT control statements, messages, statistics and requested ./ LIST data on SYSLST
- data file, updated object module, or selected PTFs in blocked/unblocked or SYSIN format on SYS005
- console messages.

Function/control statements

The control statements used to define an OBJMAINT run are shown in the table below. One group 2 control statement (which defines the function for execution) must follow one or more group 1 statements. Exception: the ./ SELECT or ./ LIST may be used alone when the input file is not or a card device. If the ./ LIST input is cards, then the ./ END statement must be used if no other group 2 statement is used.

COPY FILE AND MAINTAIN OBJECT MODULE (OBJMAINT)

Control Statement	Description
Group 1:	
ACTION	Input characteristics; for example, source of input, multiple volumes
BLOCK	Physical record sizes of tape or disk output
CARD	Specifies alternate EOF delimiter for card input
EXCLUDE	Indicates jobs to be excluded from processing
EXIT	User phase to process each input record read
LIST	Selective listing and formatting of input data
SELECT	Indicates specific jobs to be processed be OBJMAINT
UNREP *	Allows removal of previously added user REP statements
Group 2:	
COPY	File-to-file copy with deblocked output (BLOCK overrides)
DEBLOCK	File-to-file copy with deblocked output
END	Delimits card input during a list only function
EXPAND *	Expands or truncates a control section (CSECT)
EXPAND/REP *	Single statement combines EXPAND and REP functions
REP *	Allows updating object module via user REP statements

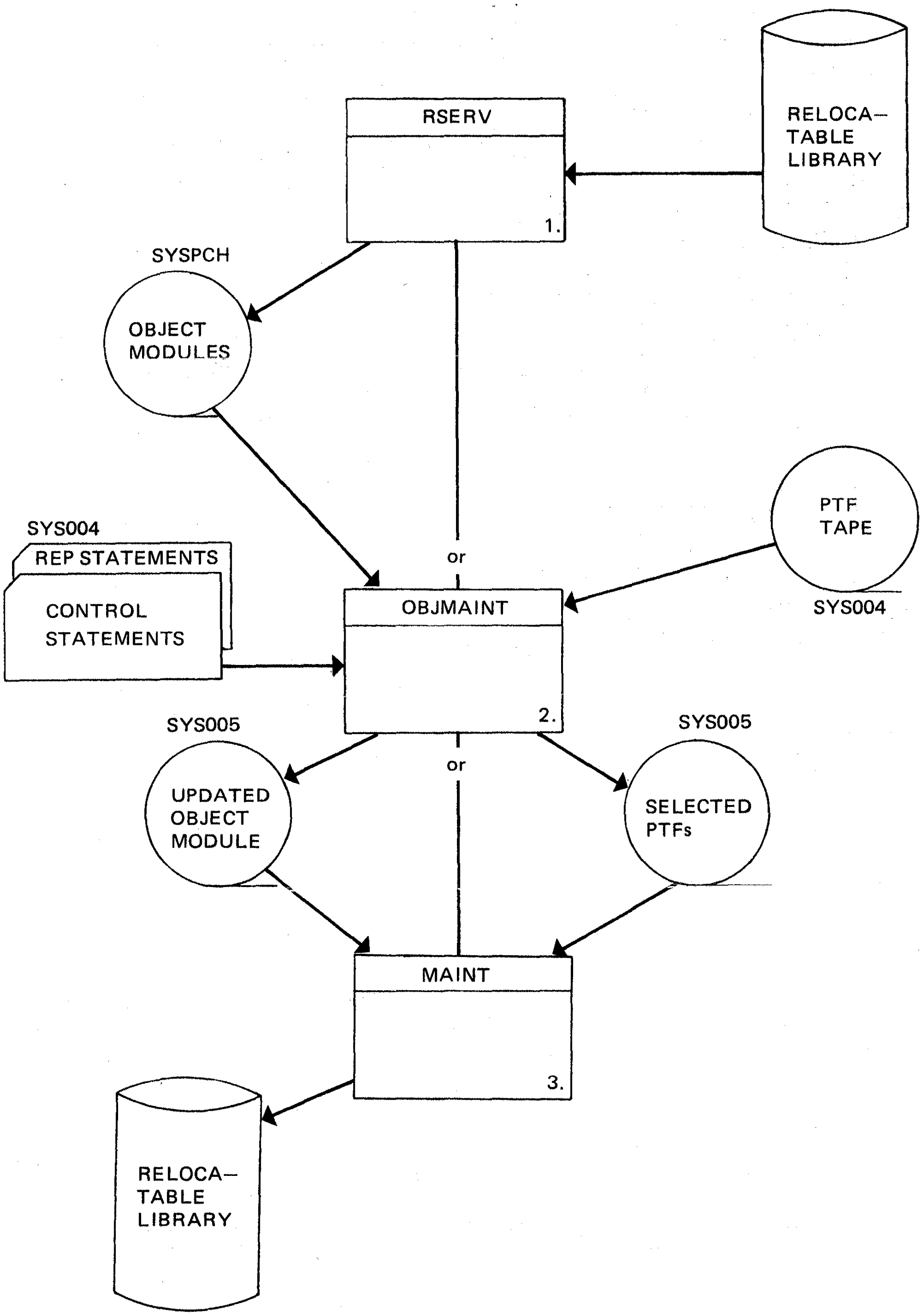
* These statements may be used only for the maintenance of object programs and PTFs.
All group 2 statements, except END, cause the SYS005 file to be created.

How to use

In order to update a cataloged object program with user REP statements or IBM PTFs, the following three steps (as shown in the figure below) are required:

- using RSERV or CSERV, punch the required module to tape, diskette, or disk
- execute OBJMAINT with SYS004 input to do any of the following
  - expand/truncate the size of the object module
  - eliminate previously applied PTFs or user REP statements
  - add new user REP statements
  - select/exclude PTF jobs to be copied to SYS005
  - deblock the input to create SYSIN data on SYS005
- execute LNKEDT or MAINT to catalog the updated object module to the core image library or the relocatable library respectively.

COPY FILE AND MAINTAIN OBJECT MODULE (OBJMAINT)



The above figure shows the steps involved in maintaining relocatable object modules, using user REP statements and IBM PTFs.

The examples that follow illustrate the use of OBJMAINT with PTFs and user REP statements.

Example 1.
The following job deblocks and selects one DOS/VS PTF job from the IBM PTF distribution tape and creates a SYSIN job stream on diskette. Any non-object module statements will not be printed on SYSLST. The last job step will print the selected PTF job.

```
// JOB PTFSLECT
// DLBL UOUT, 'PTFWORK3',75/300,DU
// EXTENT SYS005,OBJMNT
// ASSGN SYS004,X'283'
// MTC REW,SYS004
// ASSG SYS005,3540
// EXEC PGM=OBJMAINT
./ LIST PARM=LIMIT
./ ACTION JOBTYPE=DOS
./ SELECT NO2748≠3
./ DEBLOCK FOR SYSIN
/*
// PAUSE   START DISKETTE FOR SECOND TIME
// MTC REW,SYS004
// RESET SYS005
// DLBL UIN,'PTFWORK3',,DU
// ASSGN SYS004,3540
// EXEC OBJMAINT
./ LIST
/*
/&
```

COPY FILE AND MAINTAIN OBJECT MODULE (OBJMAINT)

Example 2.
The job below performs the three steps involved in updating an object module from the relocatable library. The module, OBJTEST, is punched out to disk, becoming input to OBJMAINT. Previously added user REP statements are removed, before adding new ones. Each object module TXT statement will be printed on one line in character only format. The object module is recataloged, then listed on SYSLST.

```
// JOB UPDTMOD
// DLBL IJSYSPH,'PTF.WORK.FILE.1',0,SD
// EXTENT SYSPCH,CPMDY5,,,5681,38
// ASSGN SYSPCH,X'130',PERM,VOL=CPMDY5,SHR
// EXEC RSERV
  PUNCH OBJTEST
/*
CLOSE SYSPCH,X'00D'
// DLBL UIN,'PTF.WORK.FILE.1',0,SD
// EXTENT SYS004,CPMDY5
// ASSGN SYS004,3330,TEMP,VOL=CPMDY5,SHR
// ASSGN SYS005,X'281'
// MTC REW,SYS005
// MTC WTM,SYS005
// MTC REW,SYS005
// EXEC OBJMAINT
./ LIST PARM=SHORTTXT
./ UNREP
./ REP NM=OBJTEST,SD=(001)
12-2-9REP  000010 001FFFF,FFFF,FFFF,FFFF,FFFF,FFFF,FFFF,FFFF
/*
// MTC REW,SYS005
// RESET SYS005
// ASSGN SYSIPT,X'281'
// EXEC MAINT
// MTC REW,SYSIPT
// RESET SYSIPT
/*
// EXEC RSERV
  DSPLY OBJTEST
/*
/&
```

CONTENTS

Aids provided by the Operator's Console

ALTER/DISPLAY FEATURE (ALL MODELS)

The ALTER/DISPLAY facility allows the operator to dump or display, and change the contents of various parts of the CPU storage (depending on the CPU Model) and of real or virtual storage.

For the purpose of hands-on debugging, the following areas may need to be displayed:

- Any selected area of virtual storage
- General registers
- Floating-point registers
- Current PSW
- Control registers

Note: This facility is provided only on the console devices native to the CPU. It is not available, for example, on IBM 3277 devices used as consoles.

When to use

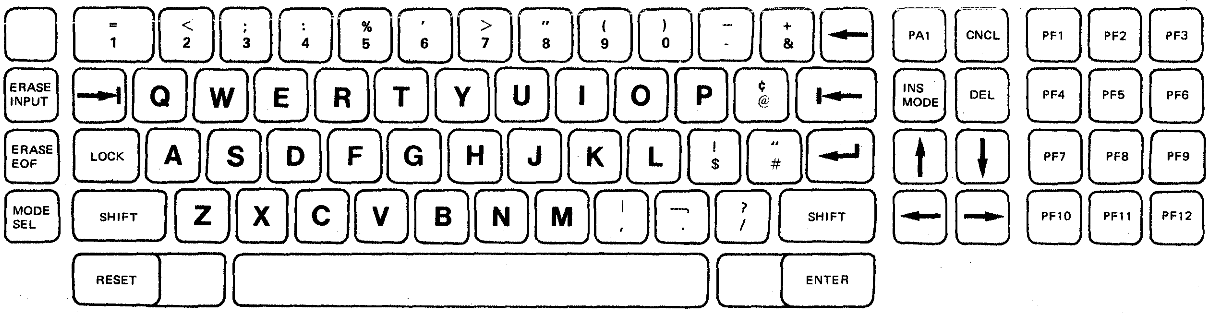
ALTER/DISPLAY is useful for hands-on debugging, and enables the operator to obtain information about the system at the time a malfunction occurs. It must be used whenever a display of the low address storage is required, for example, to record a wait state message (see E-3 in this section).

Flowcharts in section 3 indicate when to use this facility, and which option to choose for a particular system malfunction

CAUTION

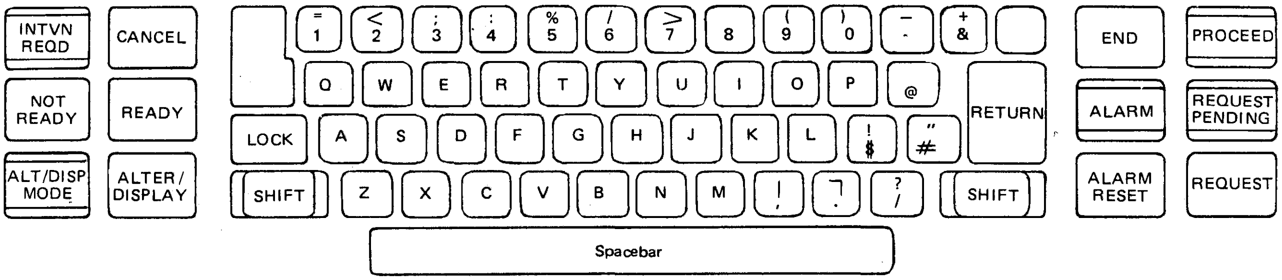
The effect on the operation of programs currently running in the system that are time dependent, for example, a program using MICR or teleprocessing as input/output, must be considered before using this serviceability aid.

How to use this feature

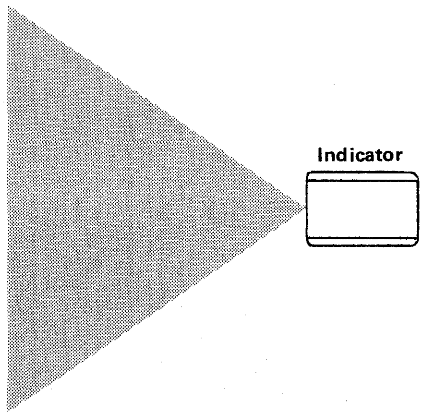


Model 138/148 Display Console Keyboard.

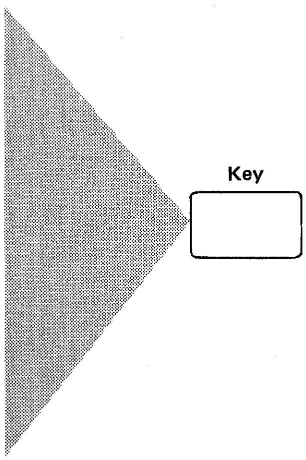
ALTER/DISPLAY
MODELS 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II



Indicator	Condition
INTVN REQD	The console printer is out of forms or the PR-KB is not ready.
▶ ALT/DISP MODE	A request for an alter/display operation was accepted.
ALARM	An alarm command was issued, and manual intervention is required by the operator.
▶ PROCEED	The PR-KB is unlocked and ready to accept characters. This indicator is turned on by the ALTER/DISPLAY key or by a read command.
REQUEST PENDING	A request operation was initiated. The indicator is turned off when the attention status is accepted by the CPU.



Key	Function
NOT READY	Places the console printer in a not-ready condition.
CANCEL	Used to terminate a read command when the operator has made an error in data entry. Normally, the program will issue the same read command again.
READY	Places the PR-KB in the ready state when forms are in the printer and the cover is closed.
▶ ALTER/ DISPLAY	Requests or ends an alter/display operation. When used to end an alter/display operation, the PR-KB remains in alter /display mode.
▶ END	Terminates a read, write, or alter/display operation.
ALARM RESET	Resets the ALARM indicator.
REQUEST	Initiates the attention routine to enable operator/ system communication



Indicators and Control Keys (3210 and 3215 printer keyboard)

ALTER/DISPLAY MODELS 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II

Table D-1 below summarizes the ALTER/DISPLAY options that can be selected when using the flowchart shown in D-1-F.

Mnemonic		Storage Area	Address Range
Alter	Display		
AM	DM	Real address area	000000–03BFFF[1]
AV	DV	Virtual address area	000000–16 megabytes
[2]	DS	Control storage	0000–DFFE[1,3]
AG	DG	General register	0–F
AF	DF	Floating-point register	0,2,4,6
AP	DP	PSW	None
AC	DC	Control register	0–F
AK	DK	Storage key	000000–03BFFF[1]
AX	DX	Transmission speed[4]	1–8 (line number)

Use address length shown; if necessary, fill-up with leading zeros.

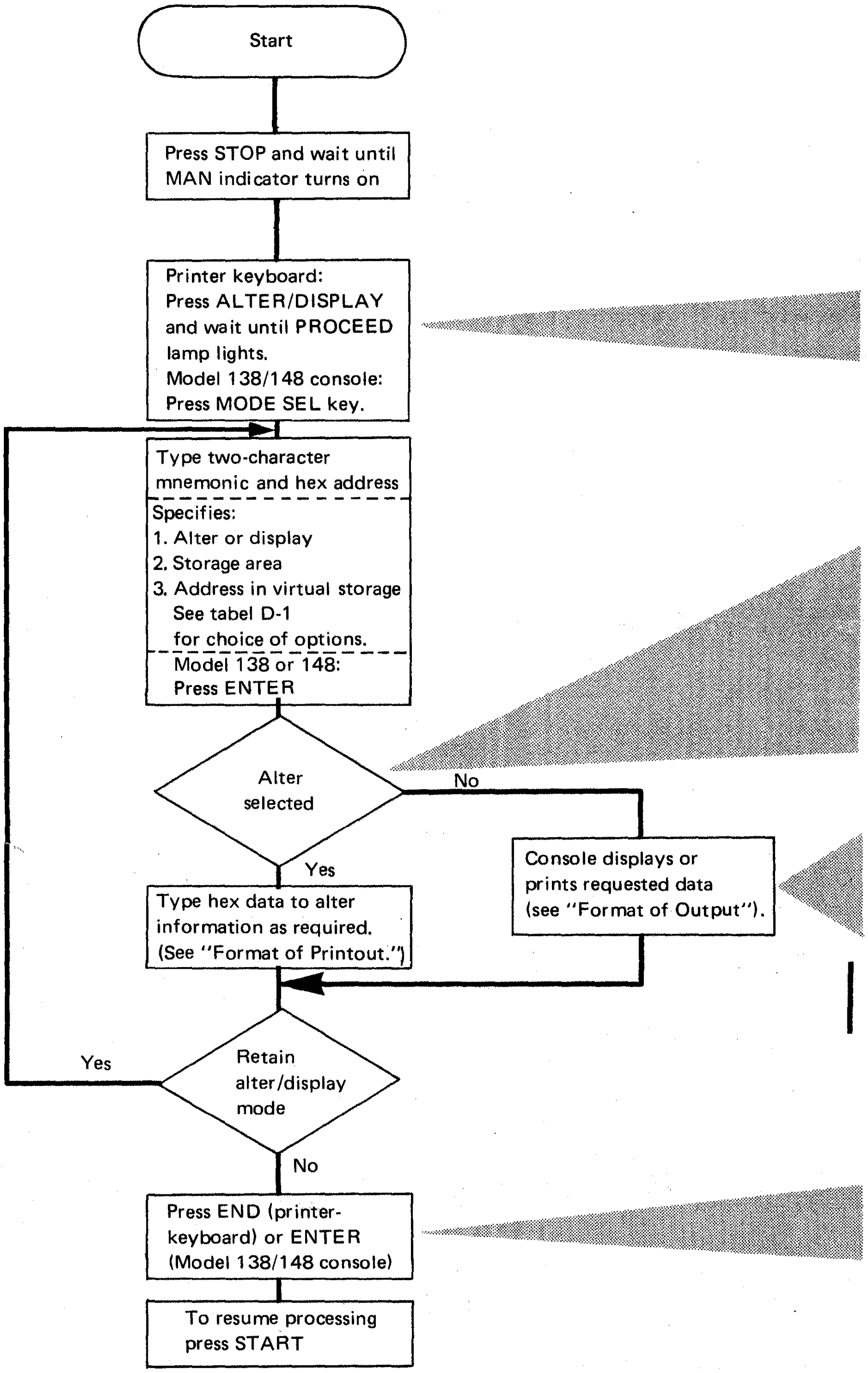
Notes:
1. Model-dependent.
2. You cannot alter control storage data.
3. Control storage addresses are not continous. For control storage address to be valid, leftmost (fourth-highest) digit must be:
   1. For 24K control storage size: 0–5
   2. For 36K control storage size: 0–5, 8, A, or D(hex)
   3. For 48K control storage size: 0–5 or 8–D(hex)
4. Line speed can only be changed if, with your ICA feature, you have the SDA II subfeature with clocking provided by the Model 135.
   0 = 600 bits per second, 1 = 1200 bits per second.

Table D-1. Options for the ALTER/DISPLAY feature.

Notes: When the operation is ended with the ALTER/DISPLAY key (MODE SEL on Models 138 und 148), the keyboard remains in ALTER/DISPLAY mode (ALT/DISP MODE indicator on). When the operation is terminated with the END/ENTER key, ALTER/DISPLAY mode is terminated.

For ALTER/DISPLAY of general and floating-point registers, a wraparound is performed (F to 0 for general registers, and 6 to 0 for floating-point registers). When addressing virtual storage, either a word or byte address may be used. If the starting address is not on a word boundary, the console printer/display console spaces and aligns at the byte addressed.

ALTER/DISPLAY
MODELS 135, 138, 145, 148 , 155-II



Carriage return and line feed occurs. ALT/DISP MODE indicator turns on. Model 138 or 148: Current screen contents are saved and replaced by the Alter/Display frame.

Data may be entered, one digit at a time, using the space bar to skip over positions not being altered. The data in the skipped-over positions remains unchanged and is printed out (displayed) each time the space bar is operated. To end the operation, press the END/ENTER or the ALTER/DISPLAY (MOD SEL) key.

Data is printed starting at the address specified and continued until the END or the ALTER/DISPLAY key is pressed. (Contents of locations or registers are not affected.)

Model 138 or 148:
128 bytes are displayed starting at the address specified.

Line feed occurs; ALT/DISP MODE indicator turns off; system is in the manual state.
Model 138 or 148: Original screen contents are restored.

ALTER/DISPLAY MODELS 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II

Format of output

Starting at the specified address, the requested data are printed or displayed in groups of eight characters with up to eight groups per line. Depending on your starting address, the initial group might not contain eight characters. When general and floating-point registers are displayed, the address sequence 'wraps', that is, the highest available address is followed by the lowest address (zero).

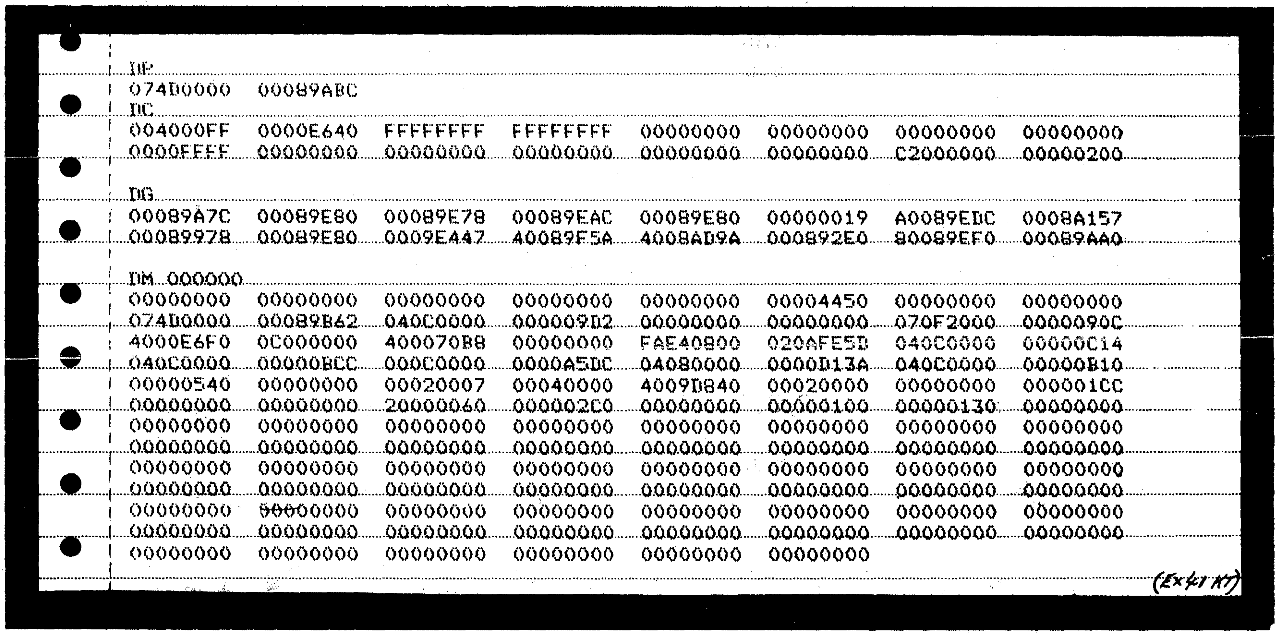
When altering, enter new hex characters in the positions occupied by the characters to be replaced. Reach the required positions by repeating characters to be retained. On the Model 138/148 Display Console, the space bar may be used to skip over characters which are not to be changed.

Examples are shown below of the printout (reduced in size) from a 3215 console printer by using the ALTER/DISPLAY feature. The output on the Model 138/148 Display Console has a similar format. The contents of the screen can be printed by pressing the PF5 key.

Example 1

This example shows a display of the

- current PSW (DP)
- general purpose registers (DG)
- control registers and
- low address storage.

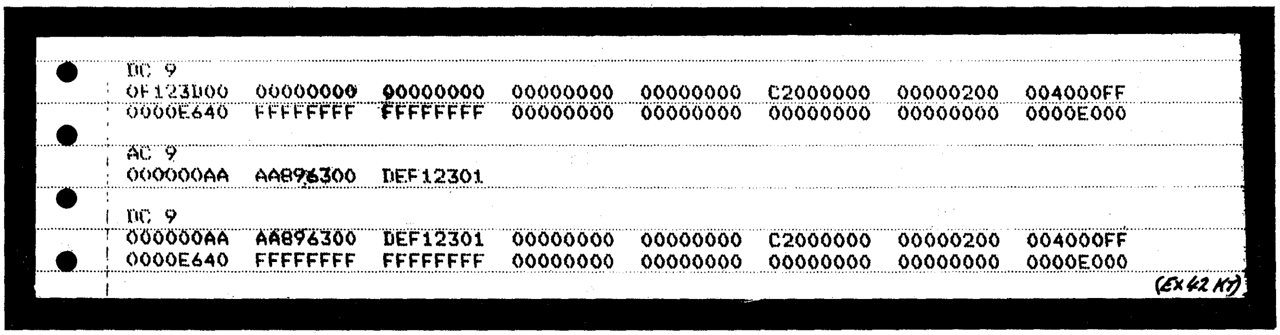


```
DP
074D0000  00089ABC
DC
004000FF  0000E640  FFFFFFFF  FFFFFFFF  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000
0000FFFF  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  C2000000  00000200

DG
00089A7C  00089E80  00089E78  00089EAC  00089E80  00000019  A0089EDC  0008A157
00089978  00089E80  0009E447  40089F5A  4008AD9A  000892E0  80089EF0  00089AA0

DM 000000
00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00004450  00000000  00000000
074D0000  00089B62  040C0000  000009D2  00000000  00000000  070F2000  0000090C
4000E6F0  0C000000  400070B8  00000000  FAE40800  020AFE5D  040C0000  00000C14
040C0000  00000BCC  000C0000  0000A5DC  04080000  0000D13A  040C0000  00000B10
00000540  00000000  00020007  00040000  4009D840  00020000  00000000  000001CC
00000000  00000000  20000060  000002C0  00000000  00000100  00000130  00000000
00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000
00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000
00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000
00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000
00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000
00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000
00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000
```

(Ex 41 KT)

Example 2

In this example, the contents of control registers 9, 10, and 11 were altered. First the operator displayed the contents by using the DC option. Then using the AC option, he entered the new data. To ensure that the data change was successful, the operator has displayed the control registers again.



```
DC 9
0F123D00  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  C2000000  00000200  004000FF
0000E640  FFFFFFFF  FFFFFFFF  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  0000E000

AC 9
000000AA  AA896300  DEF12301

DC 9
000000AA  AA896300  DEF12301  00000000  00000000  C2000000  00000200  004000FF
0000E640  FFFFFFFF  FFFFFFFF  00000000  00000000  00000000  00000000  0000E000
```

(Ex 42 KT)

Error Messages

An ALTER/DISPLAY operation is terminated when an ALTER/DISPLAY error message occurs or when the end of a storage area or register is reached.

Model 135/138 Alter/Display Error

Invalid character: An invalid character is created when you use the mnemonic not shown in the table, when you address a feature not installed on your system, or when you enter an address or data character that is not a hex digit. An invalid character is ignored (no print or space occurs). Continue by entering the correct character—it is not necessary to restart the whole operation.

Invalid address: An invalid address is created when your address is not addressable location (the address might be outside the storage capacity of your system or you may be trying to address a virtual address that is not in the real address area) or when you address an ICA line either not installed or not fitted with the SDA II subfeature with clocking by the Model 135/138. An invalid address terminates the operation with the message '? ADR.' You must start again.

Invalid Data: When changing the transmission speed for a communications link (AX or DX mnemonics), the only valid data characters are '0' or '1.' When any other hex character is entered, the operation is terminated with the message '?DATA.' The transmission speed remains unaltered.

Invalid-Format PSW: When you enter an invalid-format PSW, the PSW is altered but an interruption is generated when the invalid PSW is subsequently used.

Model 145/148 Alter/Display Error

Invalid Character: INVAL CHAR is printed if one of the following occurs:
- The first character of a mnemonic is not A, D, or T (see Keyboard Test Mode Operation).
- The second character is not M, S, L, K, C, G, F, or P. S and L are reserved for service personnel.
- An invalid digit is typed when addressing or altering data.
- The CANCEL key is pressed.

Invalid Address: INVAL ADDR is printed if one of the following errors occurs:
- Invalid starting address.
- The updated address exceeds the capacity of specified storage.
- The operator performs an AS or AL operation.
- You may be trying to address a virtual address that is not in the real address area.

Model 155-II

As a result of the editing function, the following indications are given:
1. If an invalid character is detected in the op code, storage mnemonic, or hex digit (0-9 and A-F), the printer does not respond. The operator can then key in the correct character.
2. If an invalid address (beyond the physical storage) is detected the error message '?' is printed.
3. If an alter PSW operation is invalid, the PSW is restored to its original value and '?' is printed.

Aids provided by the Operator's Console

ALTER/DISPLAY MODELS 115 AND 125

The ALTER/DISPLAY facility allows the operator to display or change the contents of the following parts of the CPU (Central Processing Unit), and of real virtual storage areas:

- General registers
- Floating-point registers
- Current PSW
- Control registers
- Protection keys
- Real storage areas
- Virtual storage areas.

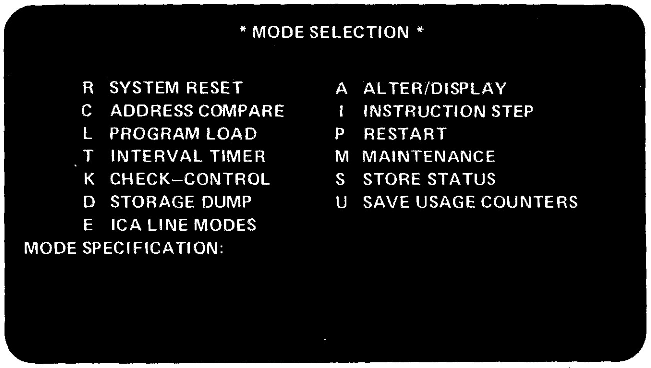
A "hard copy" of all information displayed on SYSLOG can be obtained on a Model 115 and 125 with a 5213 printer attached by pressing the COPY key after the information is displayed.

CAUTION

The effect on the operation of programs currently running in the system that are time dependent, for example, a program using MICR or teleprocessing as input/output, must be considered before using this serviceability aid.

How to use

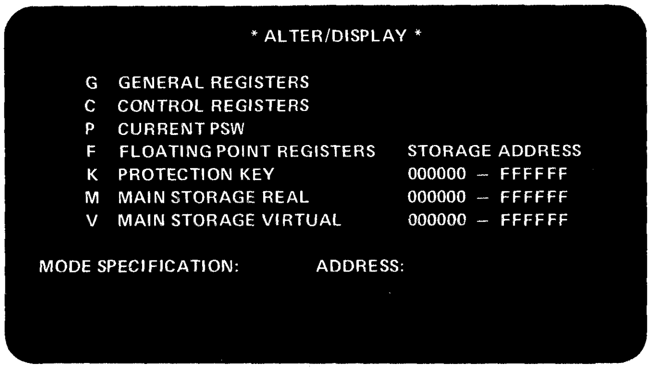
Before the ALTER/DISPLAY feature can be used, the mode select display shown below must be brought to the screen by pressing the MODE SELECT key.



```
                     * MODE SELECTION *

     R  SYSTEM RESET            A  ALTER/DISPLAY
     C  ADDRESS COMPARE         I  INSTRUCTION STEP
     L  PROGRAM LOAD            P  RESTART
     T  INTERVAL TIMER          M  MAINTENANCE
     K  CHECK–CONTROL           S  STORE STATUS
     D  STORAGE DUMP            U  SAVE USAGE COUNTERS
     E  ICA LINE MODES
MODE SPECIFICATION:
```

To select the ALTER/DISPLAY feature:
1. Type A into the mode select display.
2. Press the ENTER key.

The ALTER/DISPLAY picture as shown below is brought to the screen and shows those parts of the CPU and real/virtual address areas that can be altered and/or displayed.



```
                      * ALTER/DISPLAY *

     G  GENERAL REGISTERS
     C  CONTROL REGISTERS
     P  CURRENT PSW
     F  FLOATING POINT REGISTERS   STORAGE ADDRESS
     K  PROTECTION KEY             000000 – FFFFFF
     M  MAIN STORAGE REAL          000000 – FFFFFF
     V  MAIN STORAGE VIRTUAL       000000 – FFFFFF

  MODE SPECIFICATION:          ADDRESS:
```

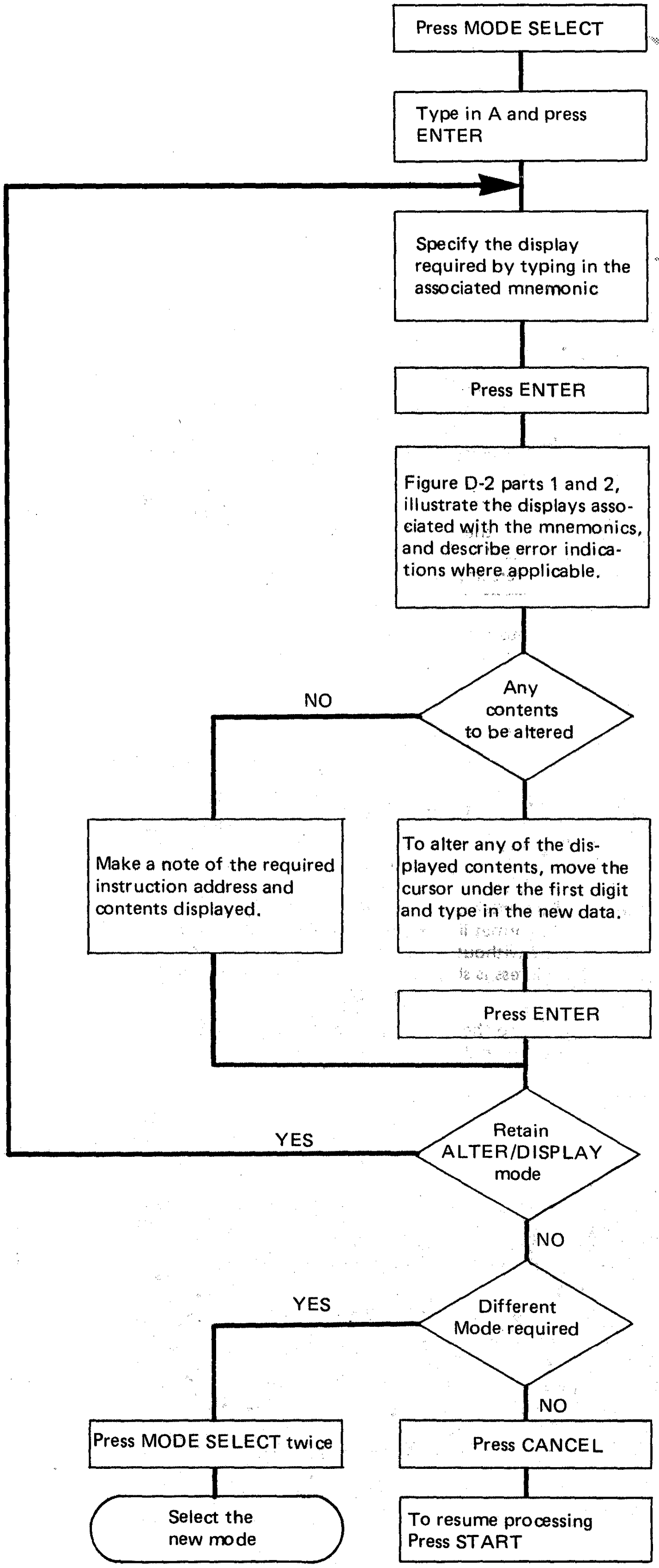
To select a particular display:
1. Type in the associated mnemonic according to the instruction given in the next flowchart.
2. Press the ENTER key.
   Before ENTER is pressed, you can still change your input by using the cursor keys and entering the changes in the usual way. As soon as ENTER is pressed, the new data replaces the old. The display remains on the screen and the cursor is at the next ALTER/DISPLAY line. Because there is an A (for ALTER/DISPLAY on this line, you need only enter F (for floating point registers) or P (for PSW), and so on.

ALTER/DISPLAY
MODELS 115 AND 125

G GENERAL REGISTERS	To display: 1. Type G into the alter/display picture. 2. Press ENTER. All general registers appear at once.
F FLOATING-POINT REGISTERS	To display: 1. Type F into the alter/display picture. 2. Press ENTER. All floating-point registers appear at once.
P CURRENT PSW	To display: 1. Type P into the alter/display picture. 2. Press ENTER. The current PSW is displayed in binary notation, except for the instruction address, which is in hex. BC or EC mode is indicated in the machine status area, line 14, and in the E-bit in the PSW. o BC Mode: The system is in basic control mode when the E-bit is zero. o EC Mode: The system is in extended control mode when the E-bit is 1.
C CONTROL REGISTERS	To display: 1. Type C into the alter/display picture. 2. Press ENTER. All control registers appear at once.
K PROTECTION KEY	To display: 1. Type K into the alter/display picture. 2. Type in the main storage address in hex. 3. Press ENTER. In the protection key display: o The address is in hex. o The key is in binary. o The reference (R), the change (C), and the protection (P) bits are in binary.
M MAIN STORAGE REAL	To display: 1. Type M into the alter/display picture. 2. Type in the main storage address in hex. 3. Press ENTER. The display shows 32 halfwords of main storage at once. The first column in the format illustration represents, in hex, the main storage address without its low-order digit. The missing low order digit of the address is shown above each leftmost byte of each halfword.
V MAIN STORAGE VIRTUAL	To display: 1. Type V into the alter/display picture. 2. Type in the address. 3. Press ENTER. The display shows 32 halfwords of main storage at once. The first column in the format illustration represents, in hex, the main storage address without its low-order digit. The missing low order digit of the address is shown above each leftmost byte of each halfword. The first address (after the word REAL) is the real address of the first byte (without the last digit).

Examples following the flowchart opposite show the format of the various displays and describe error indications where applicable.

Table D-2 Options for the ALTER/DISPLAY console feature (Models 115 and 125)



If you have a display, selected from the Alter/Display set or other service function, and then press MODE SELECT, the Alter/Display picture will appear. To get the mode select picture you have to press MODE SELECT twice.

Refer to the list of mnemonics and instructions given on the opposite page.

The first digit can be hexadecimal or binary, depending on the display specified. The new contents appears on the line below the original until the ENTER key is pressed.

The original display is replaced to display the new contents.

The last picture of the operating system is brought back to the screen.

ALTER/DISPLAY MODELS 115 AND 125

Format of displays and error indications

The following illustrations show the amount and format of information displayed with the associated mnemonic. When a wrong character (either a non-hex or a non-binary as the case may be) is entered, INVALID CHARACTER appears. The cursor marks the first invalid character.

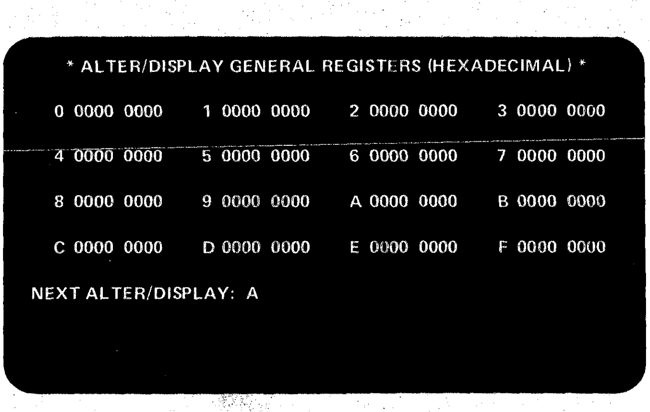
Error messages

If logical errors are made while altering the current PSW, one or any of the following error indications may be displayed:

1. EC-PSW ERROR
2. INVALID ADDRESS LOADED
3. ADDRESS NOT TRANSLATEABLE

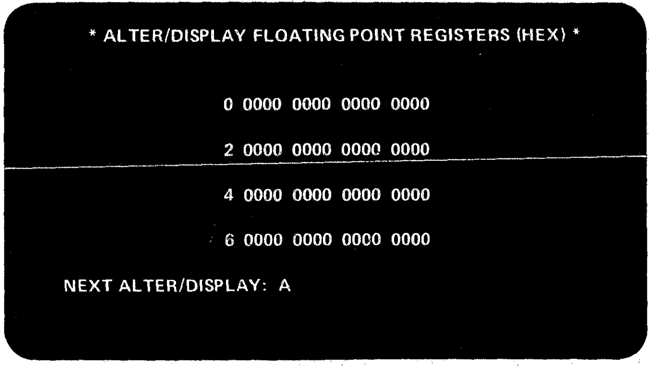
Message 1 indicates PSW rejection, which is caused if bit 12 of the PSW is set to zero. Messages 2 and 3 indicate that the PSW has been loaded, but a program check will occur when an attempt is made to continue operation.
Message 3 occurs in case of invalid page or segment table address specification exception.

G GENERAL REGISTERS



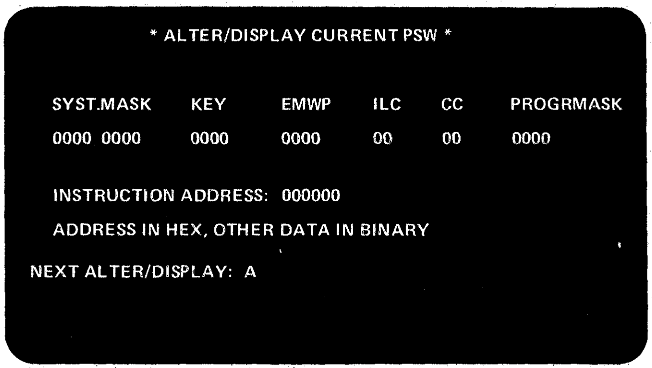
```
      * ALTER/DISPLAY GENERAL REGISTERS (HEXADECIMAL) *

  0 0000 0000    1 0000 0000    2 0000 0000    3 0000 0000

  4 0000 0000    5 0000 0000    6 0000 0000    7 0000 0000

  8 0000 0000    9 0000 0000    A 0000 0000    B 0000 0000

  C 0000 0000    D 0000 0000    E 0000 0000    F 0000 0000

NEXT ALTER/DISPLAY: A
```

F FLOATING POINT REGISTERS



```
      * ALTER/DISPLAY FLOATING POINT REGISTERS (HEX) *

                 0 0000 0000 0000 0000

                 2 0000 0000 0000 0000

                 4 0000 0000 0000 0000

                 6 0000 0000 0000 0000

   NEXT ALTER/DISPLAY: A
```

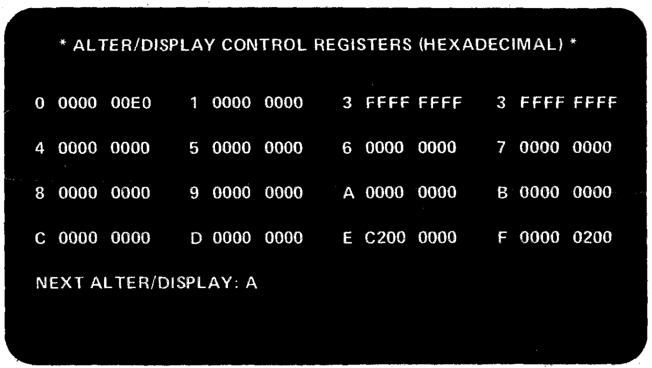
P Current PSW



```
              * ALTER/DISPLAY CURRENT PSW *

   SYST.MASK    KEY     EMWP    ILC    CC    PROGRMASK
   0000 0000    0000    0000    00     00    0000

   INSTRUCTION ADDRESS: 000000
   ADDRESS IN HEX, OTHER DATA IN BINARY

NEXT ALTER/DISPLAY: A
```

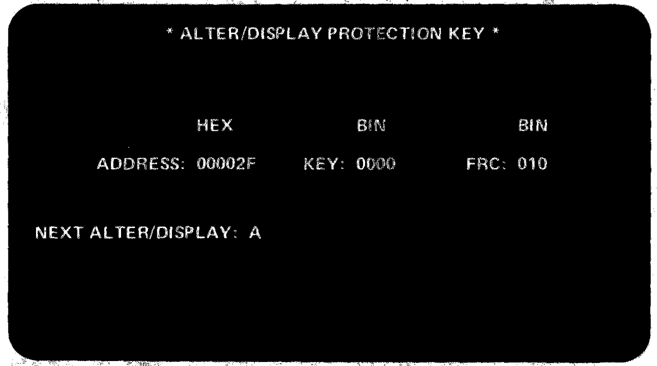
Figure D-2, part 1 of 2. Format of the displays for Models 115 and 125.

C CONTROL REGISTERS



```
        * ALTER/DISPLAY CONTROL REGISTERS (HEXADECIMAL) *

0 0000 00E0    1 0000 0000    3 FFFF FFFF    3 FFFF FFFF

4 0000 0000    5 0000 0000    6 0000 0000    7 0000 0000

8 0000 0000    9 0000 0000    A 0000 0000    B 0000 0000

C 0000 0000    D 0000 0000    E C200 0000    F 0000 0200

NEXT ALTER/DISPLAY: A
```

K PROTECTION KEY



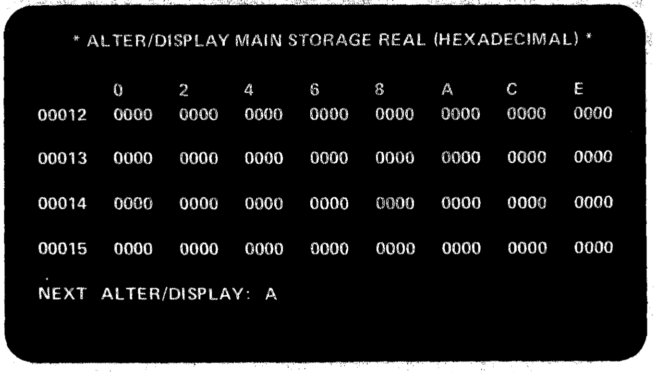
```
               * ALTER/DISPLAY PROTECTION KEY *


                   HEX             BIN            BIN
        ADDRESS: 00002F       KEY: 0000      FRC: 010


NEXT ALTER/DISPLAY: A
```

Error messages

INVALID ADDRESS appears if the address is larger than the real storage size.

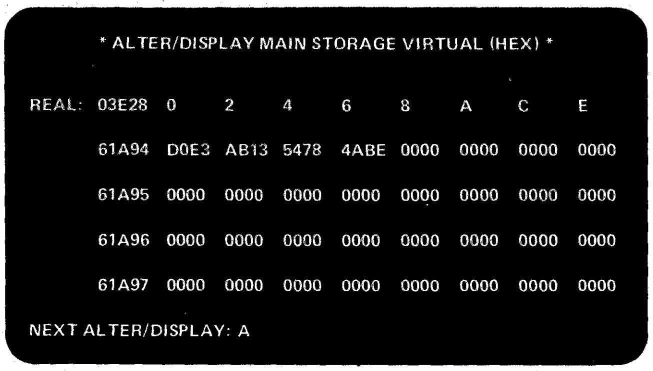
The address has to be typed in with leading zeros. When selecting the alter/display protection key display, do not use any commas or blanks.

M MAIN STORAGE REAL



```
     * ALTER/DISPLAY MAIN STORAGE REAL (HEXADECIMAL) *

         0     2     4     6     8     A     C     E
00012  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000

00013  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000

00014  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000

00015  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000

NEXT  ALTER/DISPLAY:  A
```

V ALTER/DISPLAY MAIN STORAGE VIRTUAL



```
         * ALTER/DISPLAY MAIN STORAGE VIRTUAL (HEX) *

REAL: 03E28  0     2     4     6     8     A     C     E

      61A94 D0E3  AB13  5478  4ABE  0000  0000  0000  0000

      61A95 0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000

      61A96 0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000

      61A97 0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000  0000

NEXT ALTER/DISPLAY: A
```

Error messages

If the contents of the virtual address entered is not in real storage the virtual storage area will not be displayed. Instead one of the following messages will be displayed:

OUTSIDE PAGE TABLE
OUTSIDE SEGMENT TABLE
PAGE ENTRY INVALID
SEGMENT ENTRY INVALID
SPECIFICATION EXCEPTION
ADDRESSING EXCEPTION

Figure D-2, part 2 of 2. Format of the displays for Models 115 and 125

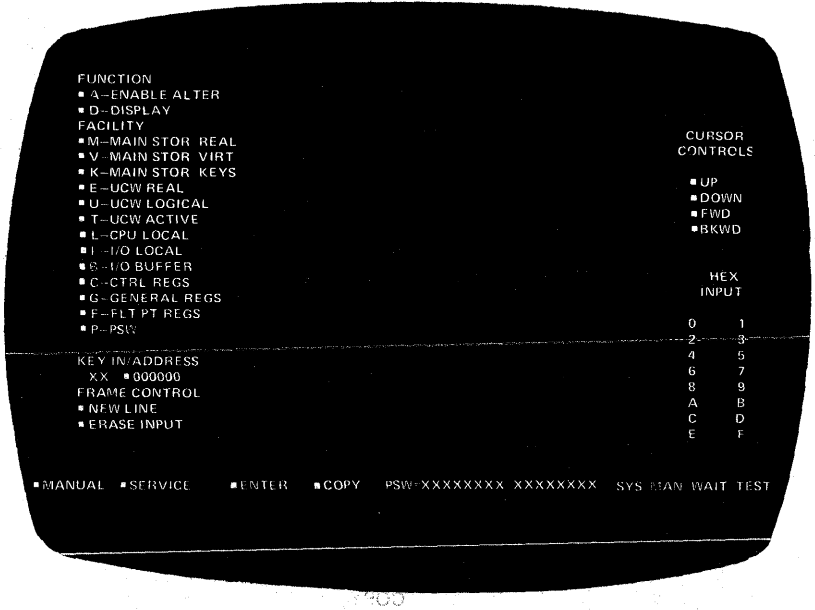
ALTER/DISPLAY MODEL 158

The ALTER/DISPLAY facility allows the operator to display or change the contents of the following parts of the CPU (Central Processing Unit), and of real or virtual storage areas:

- General registers
- Floating-point registers
- Current PSW
- Control registers
- Protection keys
- Real storage areas
- Virtual storage areas
- Real Channel UCWs
- Logical Channel UCWs
- Active UCWs
- CPU Local Storage
- I/O UCW Local Storage
- I/O Buffer Local Storage

How to use

The ALTER/DISPLAY frame, shown below, can be entered only from the MANUAL or SERVICE frame when the CPU is in the stopped (manual) state.



```
FUNCTION
▪ A--ENABLE ALTER
▪ D--DISPLAY
FACILITY
▪M--MAIN STOR  REAL                                   CURSOR
▪ V--MAIN STOR  VIRT                                  CONTROLS
▪ K--MAIN STOR  KEYS
▪ E--UCW REAL                                          ▪UP
▪ U--UCW LOGICAL                                       ▪DOWN
▪ T--UCW ACTIVE                                        ▪FWD
▪ L--CPU LOCAL                                         ▪BKWD
▪ I --I/O LOCAL
▪ B--I/O BUFFER
▪ C--CTRL REGS                                          HEX
▪ G--GENERAL REGS                                      INPUT
▪ F--FLT PT REGS
▪ P--PSW                                               0     1
                                                       2     3
KEY IN/ADDRESS                                         4     5
  XX   ▪000000                                         6     7
FRAME CONTROL                                          8     9
▪ NEW LINE                                             A     B
▪ ERASE INPUT                                          C     D
                                                       E     F

▪MANUAL  ▪SERVICE    ▪ENTER   ▪COPY   PSW=XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX   SYS MAN WAIT TEST
```

A procedure for using this facility is shown in the flowchart on the opposite page.

Error Indications

All address characters are checked as they are entered for hex values 0-F. Invalid characters are not displayed and the console alarm sounds.

If the cursor stays in the reset position (under the Y in Key In/Address) and if the console alarm sounds, an invalid function code has been entered. A valid function code must be entered before the cursor will reposition to the right (one position).

Printing displayed information

A "hard copy" of all information displayed can be obtained on a Model 158 with a 3213 printer attached by pressing the COPY key after the information is displayed. Note however, that the following frames cannot be printed:

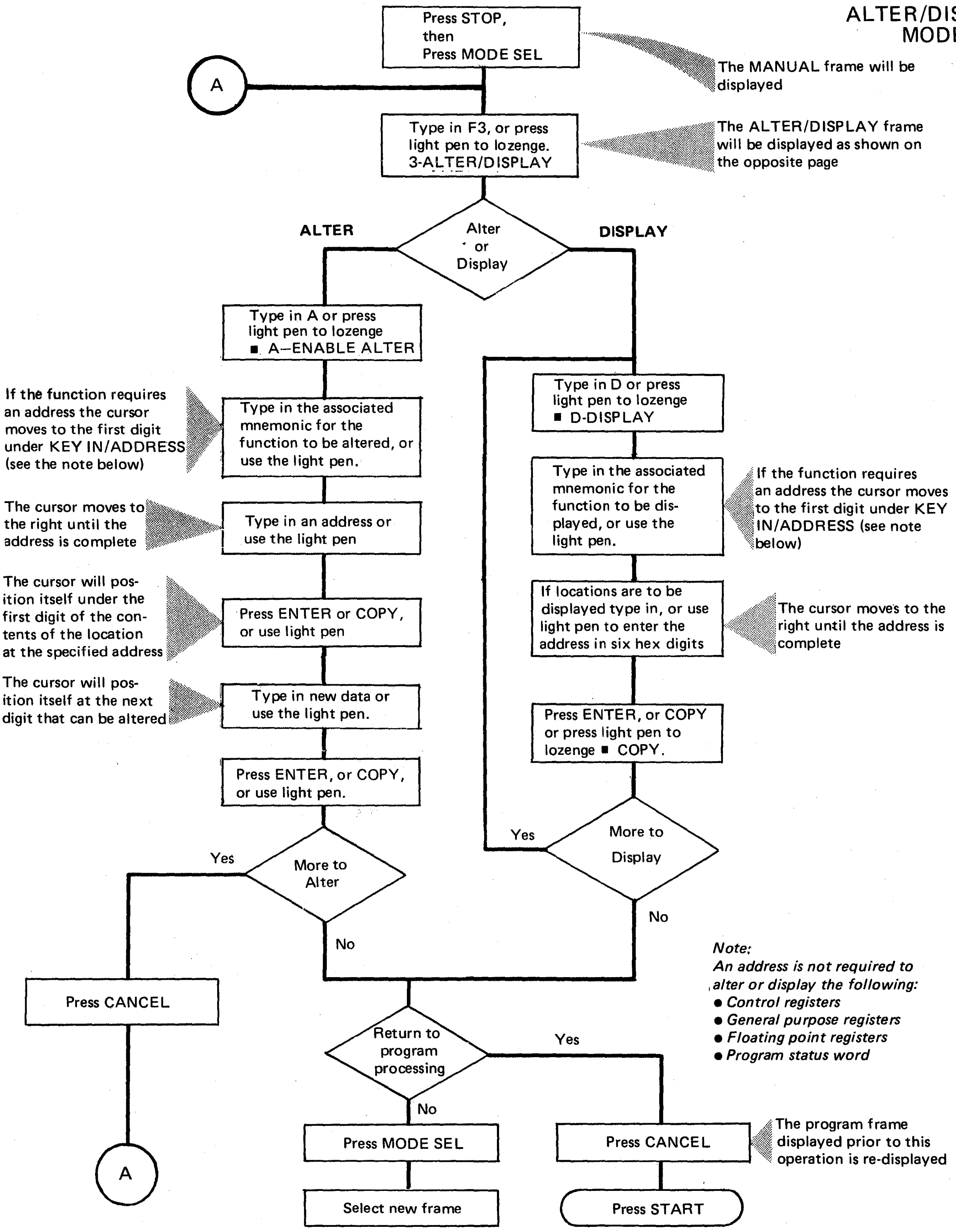
- PROGRAM
- ALTER/DISPLAY
- INDEX

(and when using the ALTER facility, only lines that have been changed by entering new data will be printed on the 3213 printer.)

CAUTION

The effect on the operation of programs currently running in the system that are time dependent, for example a program using MICR or teleprocessing as input/output, must be considered before using this serviceability aid.

ALTER/DISPLAY
MODEL 158



The MANUAL frame will be displayed

The ALTER/DISPLAY frame will be displayed as shown on the opposite page

If the function requires an address the cursor moves to the first digit under KEY IN/ADDRESS (see the note below)

The cursor moves to the right until the address is complete

The cursor will position itself under the first digit of the contents of the location at the specified address

The cursor will position itself at the next digit that can be altered

If the function requires an address the cursor moves to the first digit under KEY IN/ADDRESS (see note below)

The cursor moves to the right until the address is complete

The program frame displayed prior to this operation is re-displayed

Note:
An address is not required to alter or display the following:
- *Control registers*
- *General purpose registers*
- *Floating point registers*
- *Program status word*

When using COPY and ENTER:

Using COPY will only produce a "hard copy" of lines that have been changed by entering new data.
Using ENTER in display mode will not produce a "hard copy".

Aids provided by the Operator's Console

INSTRUCTION STEPPING (ALL MODELS)

This console facility allows the operator to check and obtain a *hard copy* of each instruction address executed during program operation.

Combining this facility with the console printer ALTER/DISPLAY feature described in D-1 of this section, provides a procedure to trace and record the path of a short loop.

Note: The different types of loops and their causes are described in Section 1.

When to use (all Models)

This facility should be used when the system malfunction prevents the use of SDAIDS to trace the loop. It is also useful during hands-on debugging when only small parts of a program require accurate program flow analysis.

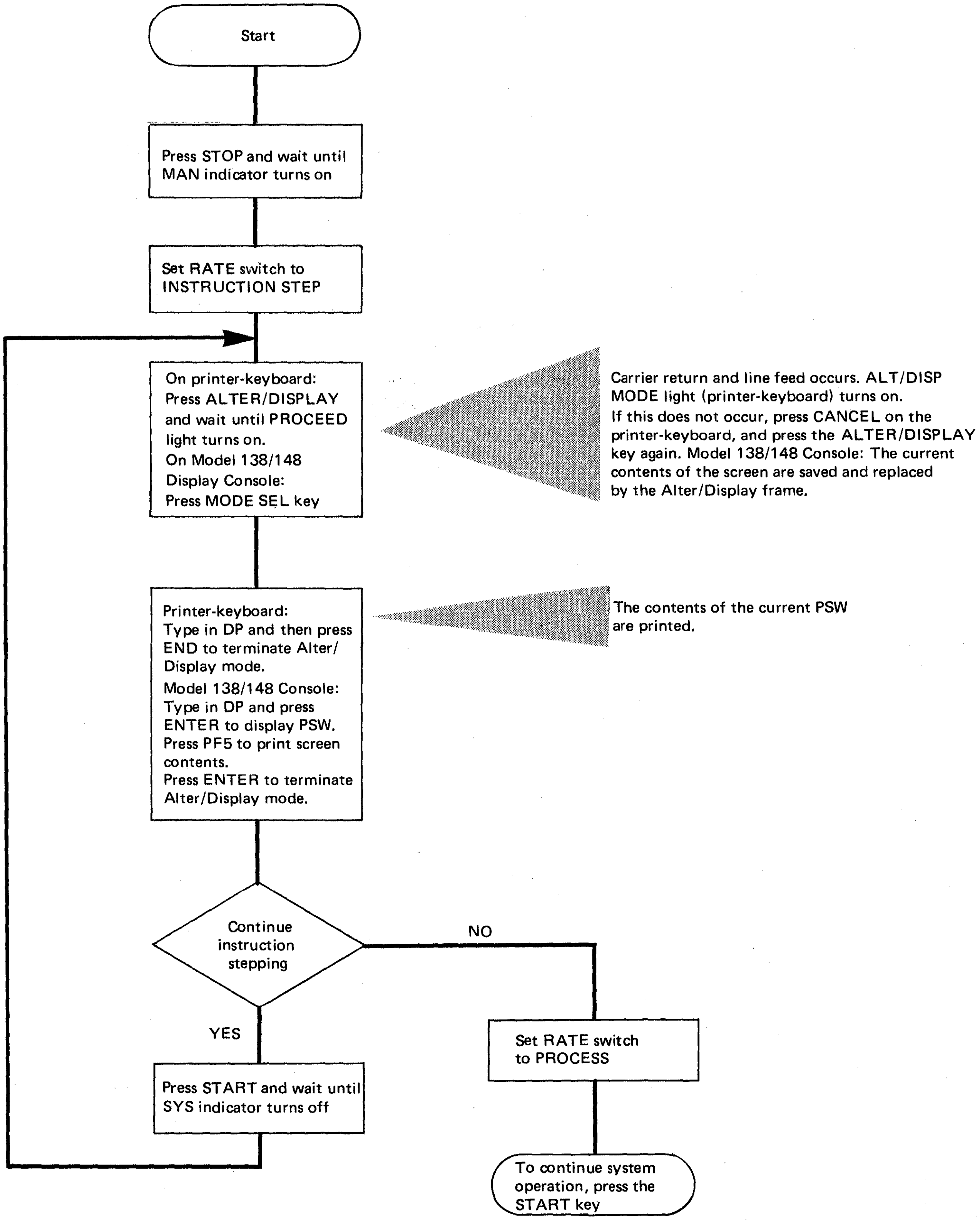
Flowcharts in Section 3 indicate to the operator when a loop is to be traced using this console facility.

INSTRUCTION STEPPING MODELS 135, 138, 145, 148, AND 155-II

How to use

A procedure for tracing and recording the path of a loop using the instruction step facility of the Models 135, 138, 145, 148 and 155-II is shown in the flowchart opposite.

INSTRUCTION STEPPING
MODELS 135, 138, 145, 148, AND 155-II



Carrier return and line feed occurs. ALT/DISP MODE light (printer-keyboard) turns on. If this does not occur, press CANCEL on the printer-keyboard, and press the ALTER/DISPLAY key again. Model 138/148 Console: The current contents of the screen are saved and replaced by the Alter/Display frame.

The contents of the current PSW are printed.

The procedure for tracing a loop using instruction step method

INSTRUCTION STEPPING MODELS 115 AND 125

How to use

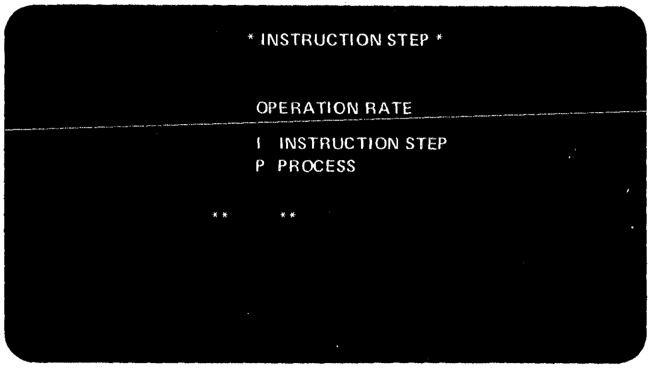
The INSTRUCTION STEP display allows the operator to check and make a note of each instruction address during program operation.

Making a note of the instruction addresses executed each time the START button is pressed provides a procedure to trace and record the path of a short loop.

INSTRUCTION STEP offers two modes: I and P

To select the instruction step display shown below:

1. Type I into the mode select display.
2. Press ENTER.



```
        * INSTRUCTION STEP *


          OPERATION RATE
          I  INSTRUCTION STEP
          P  PROCESS

      **      **
```

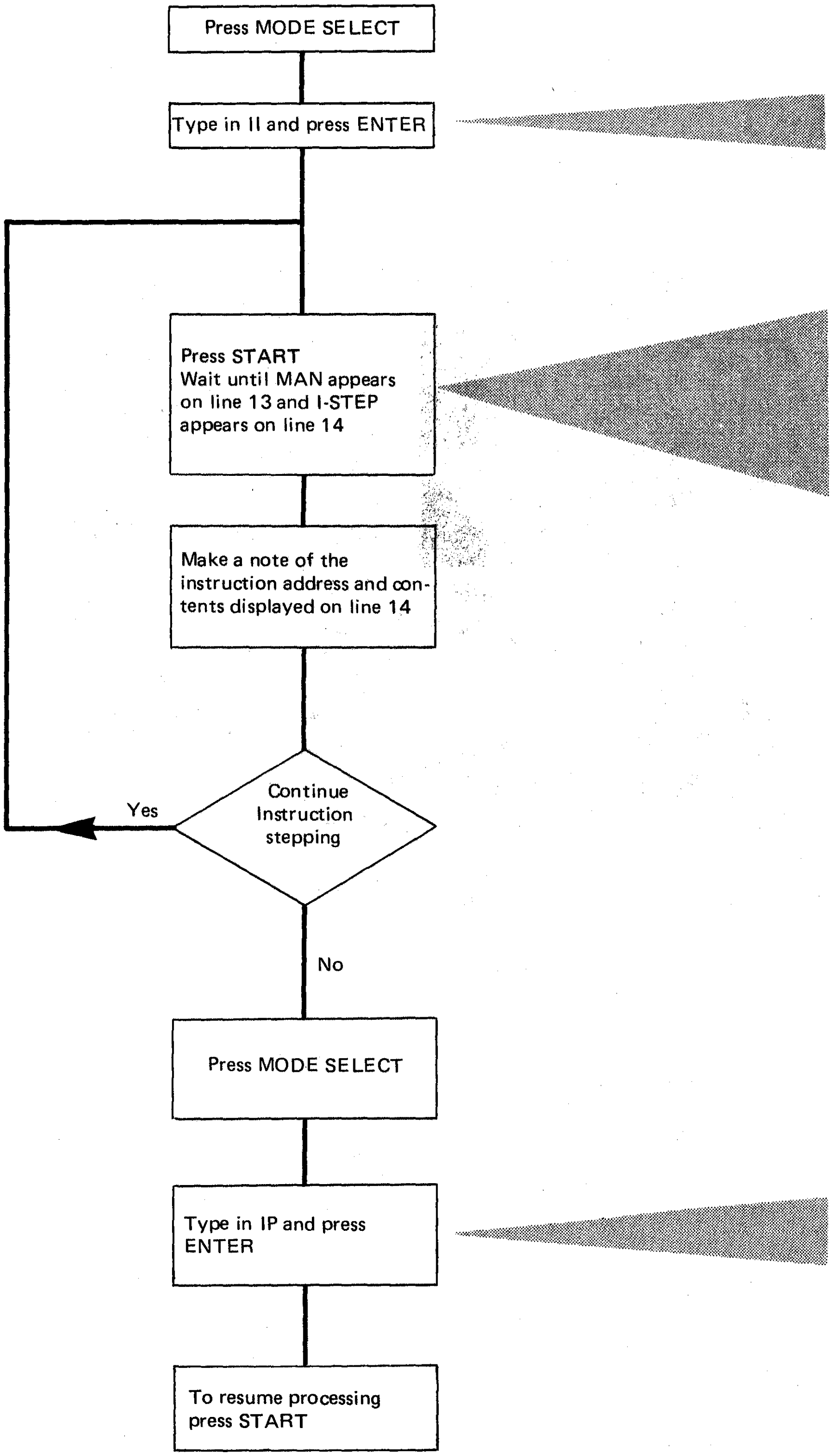
I INSTRUCTION STEP . . . . If I is typed into the instruction step display and ENTER is pressed, the new data can be seen as soon as the stop occurs. Line 14 (in the machine status area) shows the address and the data at this address.

P PROCESS . . . . As soon as START is pressed the screen is returned to the operating system and operating messages can be traced with each step. Instruction step mode is indicated by I-STEP on line 15 (in the machine status area). Entering P is used to end the instruction step mode.

1. Type in P.
2. Press ENTER

The last picture of the operating system is brought back to the screen.
Press START to continue processing.

INSTRUCTION STEPPING
MODELS 115 AND 125



The machine stops and the previous display disappears

When START is pressed, the instruction step display disappears and the screen is returned to the operating system. For each depression of START, one machine-language instruction is processed. CPU then services any pending interruptions before entering manual state.

(Fast Selection)
Instruction step mode is cancelled.

The procedure for tracing a loop using the instruction step method

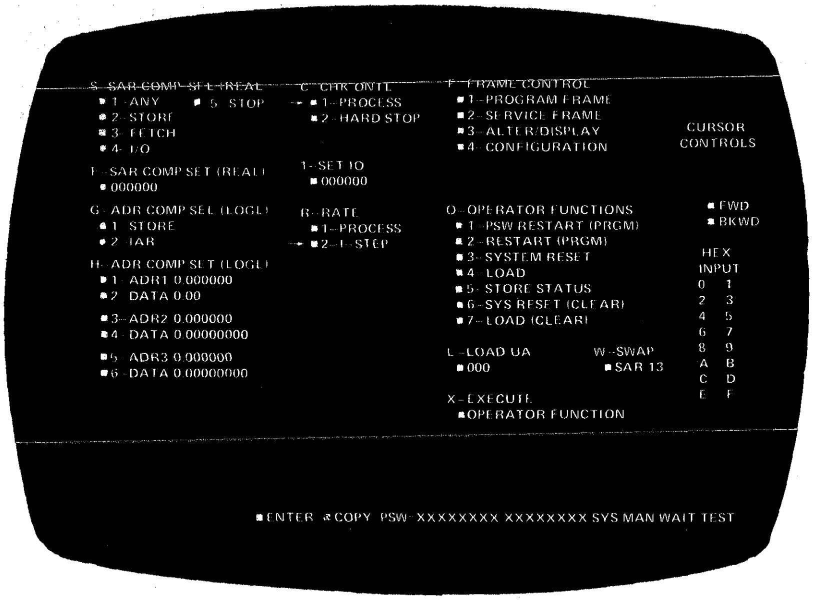
INSTRUCTION STEPPING MODEL 158

The INSTRUCTION STEP display allows the operator to check and make a note of, or obtain a "hard copy" of each instruction address during program operation.

Making a note of the instruction addresses executed each time the START button is pressed provides a procedure to trace and record the path of a short loop.

How to use

With the manual frame displayed, shown below, after pressing MODE SEL, the R-RATE switch must be set to I-STEP by either typing in R2 or by pressing the light pen to lozenge ■ 2-I-STEP. The selection is indicated by an arrow displayed as shown in the example below.



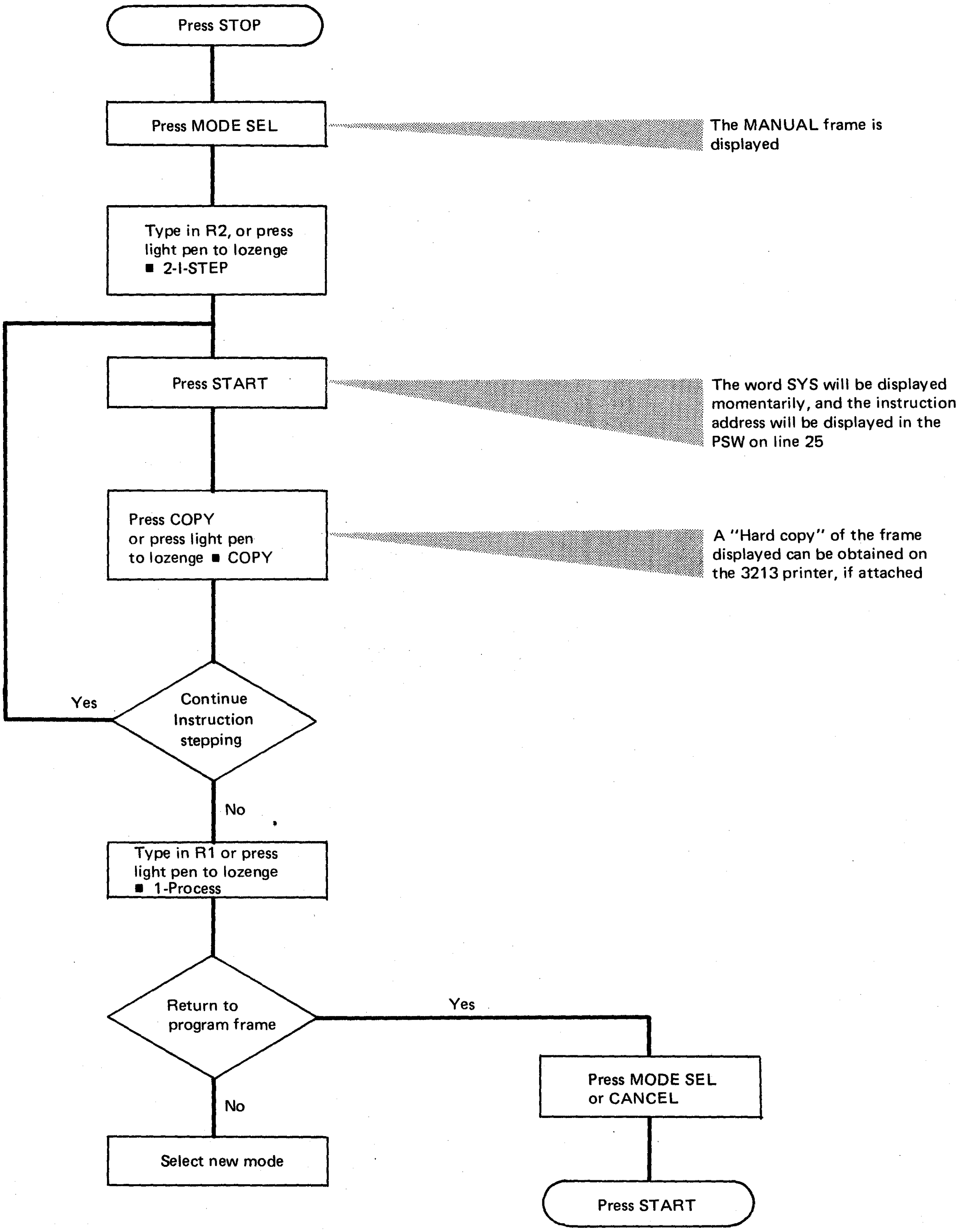
```
S-SAR COMP SEL (REAL       C-CHK CNTL            F-FRAME CONTROL
  ■ 1-ANY     ■ 5-STOP   → ■ 1-PROCESS             ■ 1-PROGRAM FRAME
  ■ 2-STORE                ■ 2-HARD STOP           ■ 2-SERVICE FRAME
  ■ 3-FETCH                                        ■ 3-ALTER/DISPLAY          CURSOR
  ■ 4-I/O                                          ■ 4-CONFIGURATION          CONTROLS

E-SAR COMP SET (REAL)      1-SET IO
  ■ 000000                 ■ 000000

G-ADR COMP SEL (LOGL)      R-RATE                O-OPERATOR FUNCTIONS            ■ FWD
  ■ 1-STORE                ■ 1-PROCESS             ■ 1-PSW RESTART (PRGM)        ■ BKWD
  ■ 2-IAR                → ■ 2-I-STEP              ■ 2-RESTART (PRGM)
                                                   ■ 3-SYSTEM RESET             HEX
H-ADR COMP SET (LOGL)                              ■ 4-LOAD                     INPUT
  ■ 1-ADR1 0.000000                                ■ 5-STORE STATUS             0   1
  ■ 2-DATA 0.00                                    ■ 6-SYS RESET (CLEAR)        2   3
                                                   ■ 7-LOAD (CLEAR)             4   5
  ■ 3-ADR2 0.000000                                                             6   7
  ■ 4-DATA 0.00000000                            L-LOAD UA          W-SWAP      8   9
                                                   ■ 000              ■ SAR 13  A   B
  ■ 5-ADR3 0.000000                                                             C   D
  ■ 6-DATA 0.00000000                            X-EXECUTE                      E   F
                                                   ■ OPERATOR FUNCTION

        ■ ENTER  ■ COPY  PSW-XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX SYS MAN WAIT TEST
```

The instruction address of the current instruction will be in the address part of the PSW displayed on line 25.

Pressing the START key will cause the CPU to execute the next instruction in logical sequence, the address of which will be displayed in the PSW as before.

In display mode of operation a "hard copy" of the PSW displayed can be obtained on the 3213 printer, if attached, by pressing the COPY key or by pressing the light pen to lozenge COPY.

To return to normal CPU processing rate, type in R1 or hold the light pen against ■ 1-PROCESS and press MODE SEL followed by START.



The MANUAL frame is displayed

The word SYS will be displayed momentarily, and the instruction address will be displayed in the PSW on line 25

A "Hard copy" of the frame displayed can be obtained on the 3213 printer, if attached

D-6-F

The procedure for tracing a loop using the instruction step method on the Model 158

Aids provided by the Operator's Console

STOP ON ADDRESS COMPARE (ALL MODELS)

This facility enables you to stop all system activity at any selected storage address during system operation. Two methods are provided on the System/370 that enable both hardware and software-controlled stops:

1. By using switches on the system control panel
2. By using the SDAID stop on event facility.

For the Models 145, 148, and 155-II the system control panel switches enable a stop on real or virtual address.

The Models 115, 125, 135, and 138 have system control panel switches that do not allow for a stop on a virtual address.

Stop on event for all models is described under SDAIDS, Section 2-B-8. A flowchart in Section 2-B-10 shows how to initiate and execute this aid.

When to use (all Models)

This facility is a hands-on debugging aid for the programmer, and permits him to stop system operations at selected addresses in the program listings. He can use it, for example, in conjunction with either the console ALTER/DISPLAY feature, or the ALTER, DSPLY and DUMP commands, to change the contents or display particular areas of storage at selected addresses in a program. The operator is also able to use this facility if, for example, the programmer requests a dump of certain storage locations at particular points in a program during execution of the program.

STOP ON ADDRESS COMPARE MODELS 135, 138, 145, 148, AND 155-II

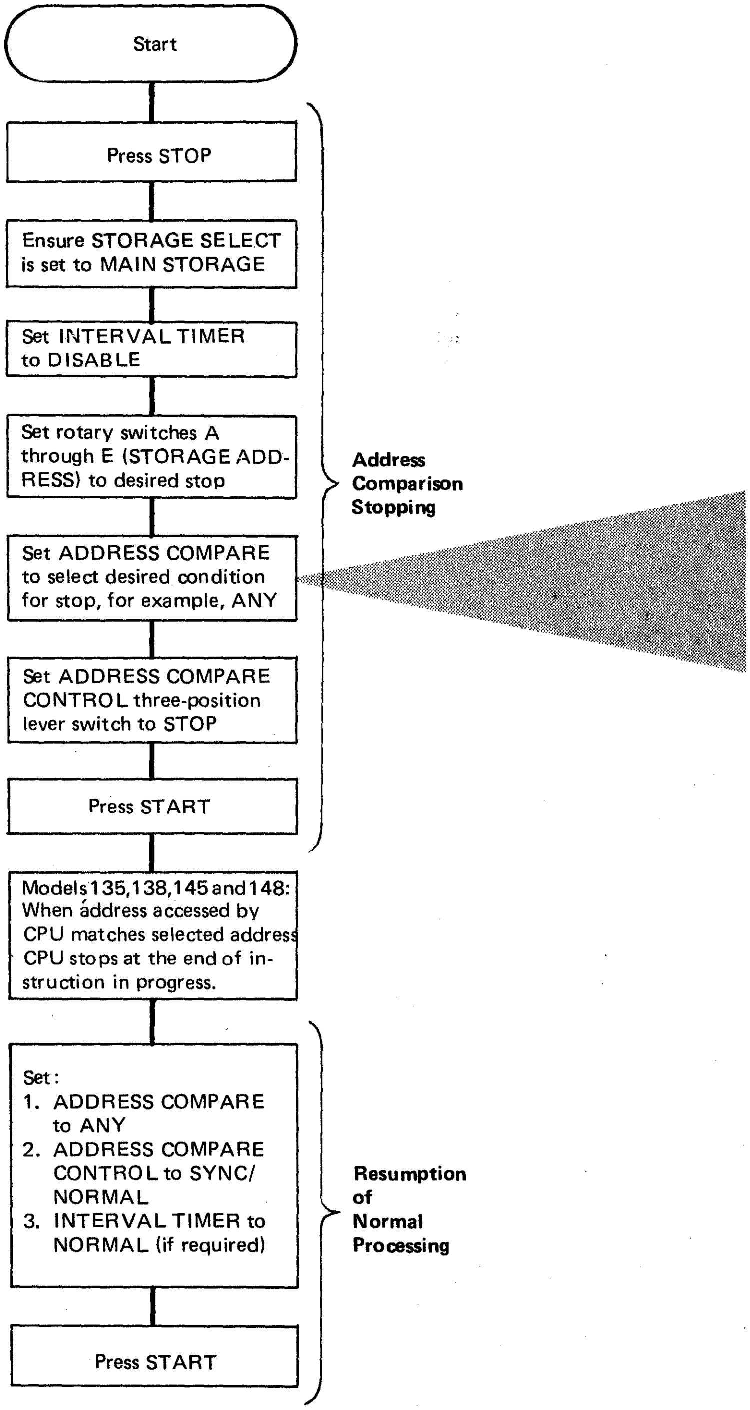
How to use

Four switches on the system control panel are used during address compare operations:

- ADDRESS COMPARE CONTROL (Toggle)
- ADDRESS COMPARE (Rotary)
- STORAGE SELECT (Rotary)
- INTERVAL TIMER (Toggle).

The flowchart opposite shows the procedure for stop on address compare applicable to System/370 Models 135, 138, 145, 148, and 155-II. However, because the ADDRESS COMPARE rotary switch differs between models, the IBM operating procedures for the model on which the operation is to be executed must be consulted.

STOP ON ADDRESS COMPARE MODELS 135, 138, 145, 148, AND 155-II



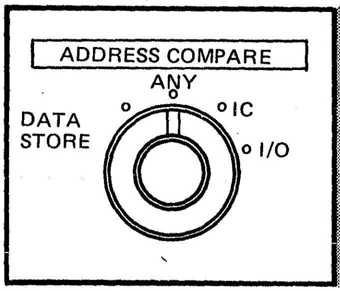
Switch positions for selecting the conditions for the stop are different for each of the System/370 Models. Consult *Compare Type Selection* on the next two pages and the note below.

Note:
See ADDRESS COMPARE and ADDRESS COMPARE CONTROL switch setting for each System/370 model as described in the IBM-supplied Operating Procedures manual belonging to the system.

A procedure for using the stop on address compare facility.

STOP ON ADDRESS COMPARE MODELS 135, 138, 145, 148, AND 155-II

Compare type selection (Models 135 and 138)



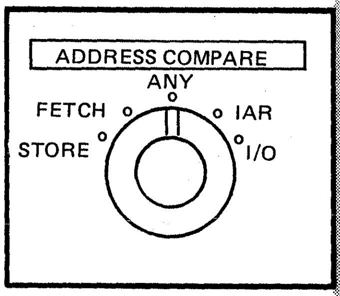
DATA STORE:
A match occurs when the selected location is addressed to store data.

ANY:
The normal operating position – a match occurs when the selected location is addressed for any type of operation.

IC:
A match occurs when the selected location is addressed by an instruction.

I/O:
A match occurs when the selected location is addressed for an I/O data transfer.

Compare type selection (Model 155-II)



ANY (Real Address)

This position of the switch is used for normal program processing. With the switch in this position, a match occurs for main storage access when the storage address matches the address set in console switches CDEFGH.

FETCH

This position causes a match when the storage address matches the address set in console switches CDEFGH, and the operation is a data fetch from main storage.

STORE

This position allows a match when the storage address matches the address set in console switches CDEFGH during a data store operation.

IAR

This position of the switch allows a match when the IAR (instruction address register) address matches the address set in console switches CDEFGH.

I/O (Input/Output)

This position of the switch allows a match when the storage address matches the address set in console switches CDEFGH, and the operation is a data store or fetch for an I/O operation.

STOP ON ADDRESS COMPARE MODELS 135, 138, 145, 148, AND 155-II

Compare type selection (Models 145 and 148)

ANY (Logical Address)

This position of the switch allows a match when the logical main storage address used to access storage matches the address set in console switches CDEFGH.

ANY (Real Address)

This position of the switch is used for normal program processing. With the switch in this position, a match occurs for main storage access when the storage address matches the address set in console switches CDEFGH.

DATA STORE

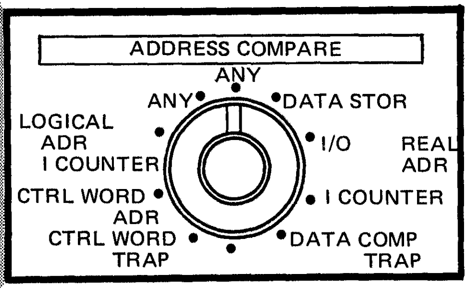
This position allows a match when the sotrage address matches the address set in console switches CDEFGH during a data store operation.

I/O (INPUT/OUTPUT)

This position of the switch allows a match when the storage address matches the address set in conssole switches CDEFGH, and the operation is storing or fetching data for an I/O operation.

I-COUNTER (Real or Logical Address)

This position causes a match when the real or logical main storage address matches the address in console switches CDEFGH, and the operation is an instruction fetch from main storage.



NOTE: Significant throughput degradation can occur while processing with this switch set to the I-COUNTER REAL ADR position.

Data compare trap (Models 145 and 148)

This facility is useful during hands-on debugging to determine what instruction is causing a particular storage byte location to be modified.

1. Press STOP.
2. Set the ADDRESS COMPARE switch to DATA COMPARE TRAP.
3. Set the address of the storage byte location being modified in console switches CDEFGH.
4. Set data switches A and B to the desired byte match value.
5. Set the ADDRESS COMPARE CONTROL toggle switch to STOP.
6. Press START.

When a store operation modifies the specified storage byte location to the value set in switches A and B, the ADR COMP MATCH indicator is turned on and the CPU enters a soft-stop state.

To determine the address of the instruction that modified the storage byte, display the current PSW, and subtract the current instruction length code from the instruction address in the current PSW.

Note:
The instruction found with this procedure may not have modified the data. An I/O data trap occurring during execution of this instruction could have modified the data. To determine which I/O data trap modified the data, log the address displayed in the A-Register Display roller switch indicators and call your service representative.

STOP ON ADDRESS COMPARE MODELS 115 AND 125

How to use

Before this facility can be used the mode select display must be brought to the screen by pressing the MODE SELECT key.

To select the storage ADDRESS COMPARE display shown below:

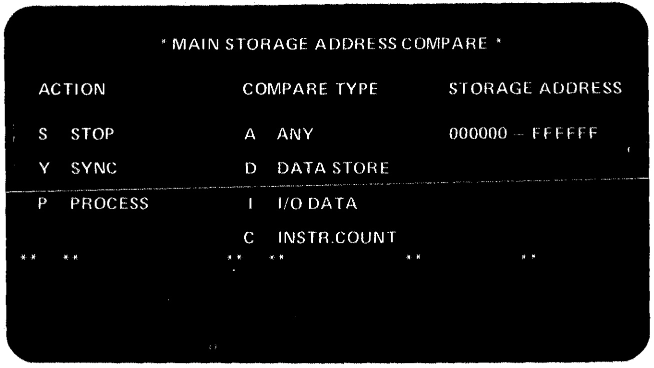
1. Type in 'C' beside MODE SPECIFICATION on the mode select display.
2. Press ENTER.

Error Indications

If you make an error when typing in the code or hex characters:

- The address compare display stays on the screen.
- INVALID CHARACTER appears.
- The cursor marks the location of the first error.

The display remains on the screen as long as an entry error has not been corrected. When there is no error, the display disappears after ENTER is pressed.

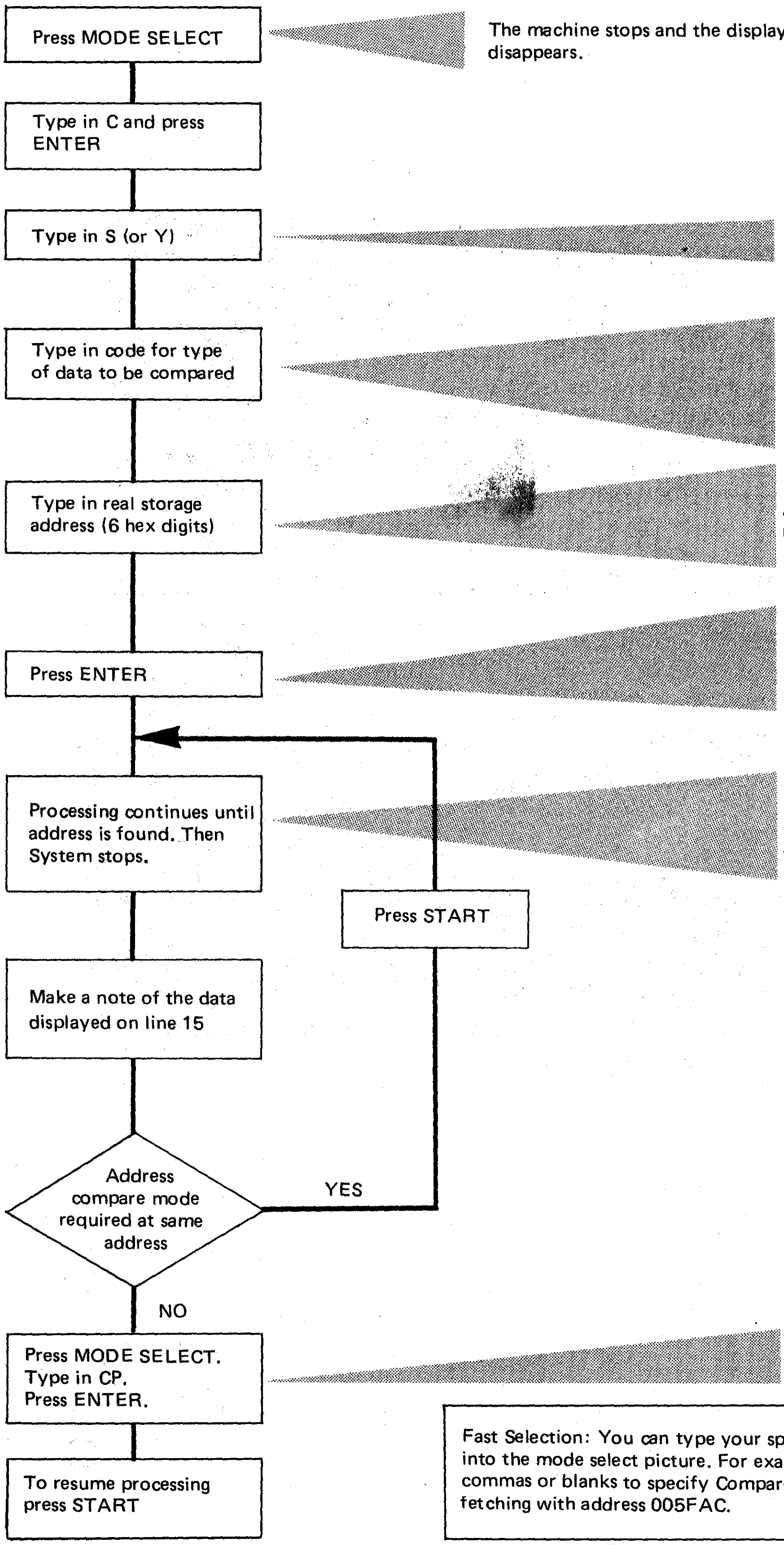


```
              * MAIN STORAGE ADDRESS COMPARE *

ACTION              COMPARE TYPE          STORAGE ADDRESS

S  STOP             A  ANY                000000 – FFFFFF

Y  SYNC             D  DATA STORE

P  PROCESS          I  I/O DATA

                    C  INSTR.COUNT
**   **             **   **           **           **
```

Three columns are displayed and an entry must be made under each column.

ACTION	S STOP: the machine stops when the address has been found. Y SYNC: a signal for the customer engineer is given when the address has been found. P PROCESS: address compare mode is turned off and normal processing continues.
COMPARE TYPE	A ANY: the CPU will compare your search address (the address you type into column three) against all addresses used in the system. D DATA STORE: the CPU will compare your search address against only those storage addresses used to store data. Your search address will not be compared against addresses used in transferring data to or from I/O devices. I I/O DATA: the CPU will compare your search address against only those storage addresses used in transferring data to or from I/O devices. C INSTR COUNT: the CPU will compare your search address against only those addresses used when fetching instructions.
STORAGE ADDRESS	The real storage address at which the stop is to occur.

STOP ON ADDRESS COMPARE MODELS 115 AND 125



The machine stops and the display disappears.

Y is for CE use only.

Codes are:

- A = ANY
- D = DATA STORE
- I = I/O DATA
- C = INSTR COUNT

(See the description of the codes on the opposite page)

Addresses outside the real address area cause message INVALID ADDRESS to be displayed

Address compare display is replaced but specifications entered are displayed on line 14 of the new display

- ● The last operating message stays on the screen.
- ● MAN appears.
- ● The addresses on lines 14 and 15 are the same.

Stop on Address Compare mode is cancelled

Fast Selection: You can type your specifications for address compare directly into the mode select picture. For example, you can type CSC005FAC, without commas or blanks to specify Compare with action Stop during instruction fetching with address 005FAC.

STOP ON ADDRESS COMPARE 'MODEL 158

STOP ON A REAL ADDRESS

How to use

Before this facility can be used the MANUAL frame must be brought to the screen by pressing the MODE SEL key.

To stop on a real address S-SAR COMP SEL(REAL) must be used in conjunction with E-SAR COMP SEL(REAL).

1. Select the STOP function ■ 5-STOP or type in S5
2. Select the compare type (see below)
3. Enter a real address at E-SAR COMP SEL(REAL).

A stop will occur on any quadword boundary of a selected real address

COMPARE TYPE

Note: If STOP is not selected a 'sync' pulse will be generated on true comparisons and the CPU will not stop.

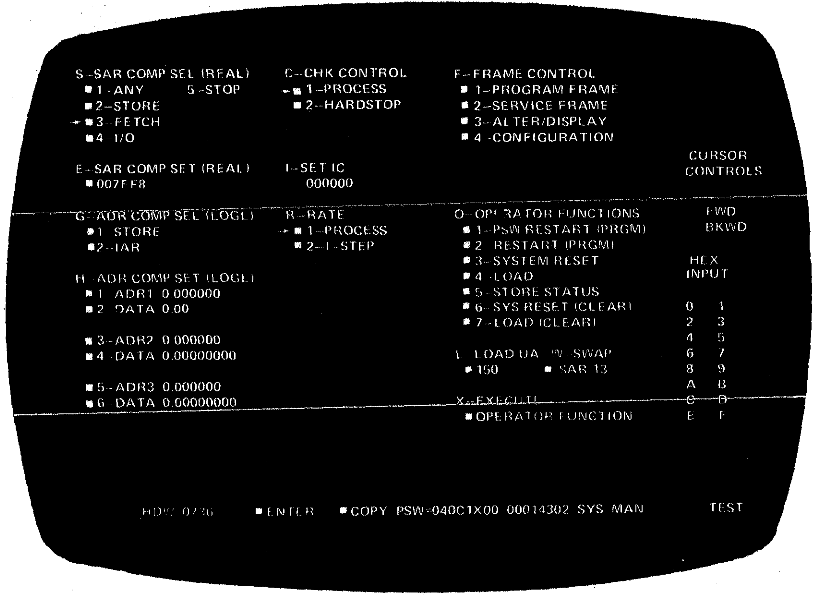
1-ANY: the CPU will compare the address set under E with all addresses used in the real address area. When a true comparison is met the CPU will stop.

2-STORE: causes the CPU to stop when a STORE operation is performed on the location at the address entered under E.

3-FETCH: causes the CPU to stop when a FETCH operation is performed on the location at the address entered under E.

4-I/O: causes the CPU to stop when data is transferred either to or from the location at the address entered under E.

The example below shows the appearance of the manual frame after selecting a stop on a FETCH operation on the location at real address 007FF8.



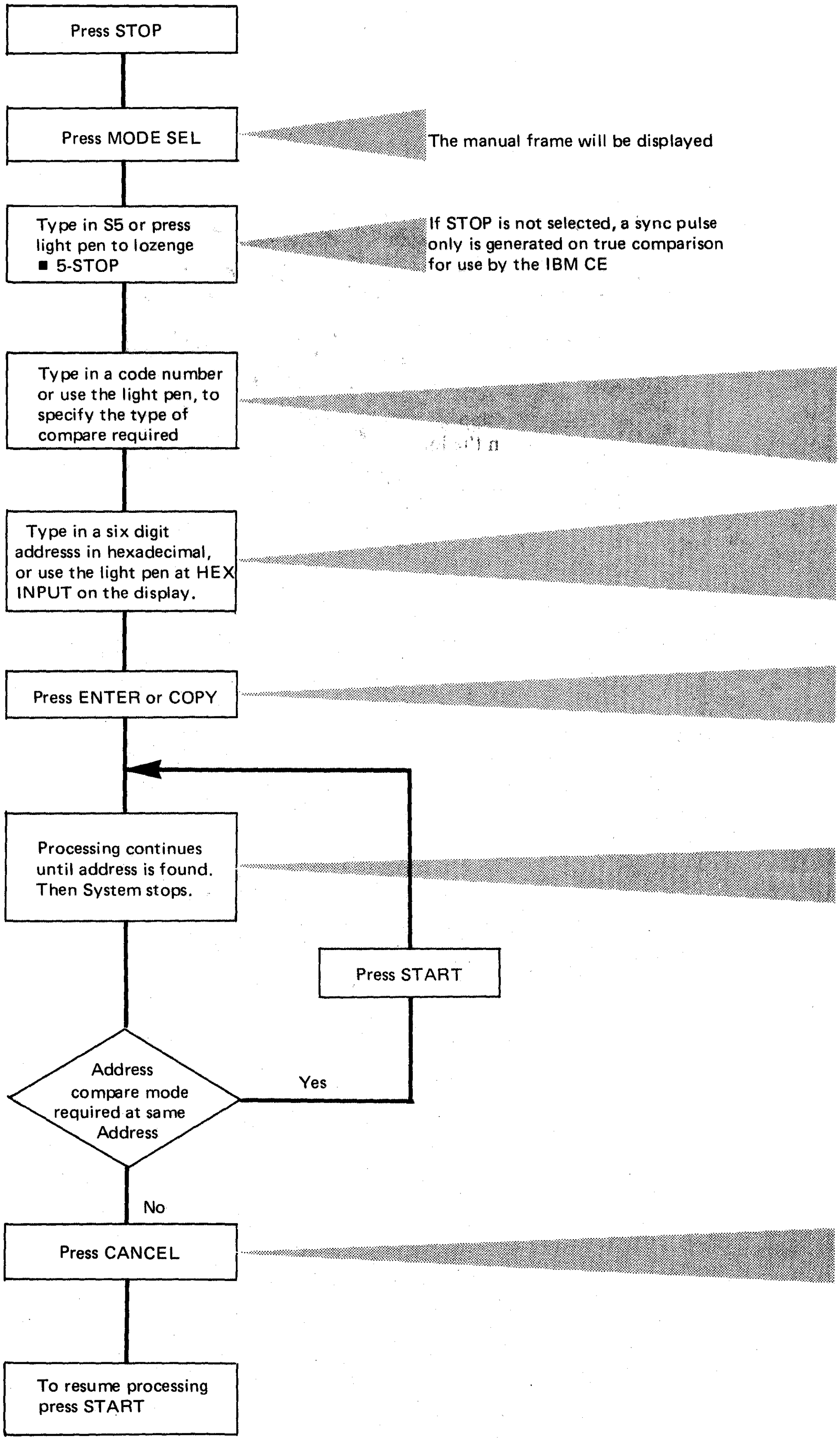
```
S--SAR COMP SEL (REAL)          C--CHK CONTROL            F--FRAME CONTROL
  ■1-ANY       5-STOP         →■ 1-PROCESS                  ■ 1-PROGRAM FRAME
  ■2-STORE                      ■ 2--HARDSTOP               ■ 2--SERVICE FRAME
→ ■3--FETCH                                                 ■ 3--ALTER/DISPLAY
  ■4-1/O                                                    ■ 4-CONFIGURATION
                                                                                  CURSOR
E--SAR COMP SET (REAL)          I--SET IC                                         CONTROLS
  ■007FF8                         000000

G--ADR COMP SEL (LOGL)          R--RATE                   O--OP' RATOR FUNCTIONS    FWD
  ■1  STORE                    →■ 1--PROCESS                ■ 1-PSW RESTART (PRGM)  BKWD
  ■2--IAR                       ■ 2--I--STEP                ■ 2  RESTART (PRGM)
                                                            ■ 3-SYSTEM RESET        HEX
H  ADR COMP SET (LOGL)                                      ■ 4 -LOAD               INPUT
  ■ 1  ADR1  0.000000                                       ■ 5-STORE STATUS
  ■ 2  DATA  0.00                                           ■ 6-SYS RESET (CLEAR)   0   1
                                                            ■ 7-LOAD (CLEAR)        2   3
  ■ 3-ADR2  0.000000                                                                4   5
  ■ 4 -DATA  0.00000000                                   L  LOAD UA  W-SWAP        6   7
                                                            ■ 150       ■ SAR 13    8   9
  ■ 5-ADR3  0.000000                                                                A   B
  ■ 6-DATA  0.00000000                                    X--EXECUTE                C   D
                                                            ■OPERATOR FUNCTION      E   F

         HDW-0736        ■ENTER    ■COPY  PSW=040C1X00  00014302  SYS  MAN         TEST
```

STOP ON A VIRTUAL ADDRESS AND DATA COMPARE TRAP

A facility on the System/370 Model 158 allows a stop on a virtual address with a maximum of 6 conditions described in the table below.

FUNCTION	CPU ACTION	USAGE
G1–STORE	Stops processing after a store to the virtual address specified in ADR1.	The cursor can be backed up under the digit to the left of the period and the base register entered in that position. The six digits to the right of the period are used to contain the displacement. The DATA fields and the ADR2 and ADR3 fields can be used to further define the stop conditions, giving a maximum of six conditions that must be satisfied before a stop occurs. The C to the left of the period in the data field signifies that the specified data will be compared. When the C is changed to a 1, the specified bits are compared. *Example: If the character to the left of the period is changed to a 1, and 1A is entered in the DATA field, a stop occurs whenever bits 3, 4, and 6 are on. Conversely, if the C is changed to a 0, a stop occurs whenever bits 3, 4, and 6 are off.*
G2–IAR	Stops processing after an instruction fetch to the virtual address specified in ADR1.	
H1–ADR1	Specifies the first condition that must be met in order for a stop to occur.	
H2–DATA	Specifies the data that must be found at the address in ADR1 for a stop to occur. **If DATA is not pressed, the stop occurs whenever the location specified by ADR1 is addressed.**	
H3–ADR2 H4–DATA	Specifies additional conditions that must be met if a stop is to occur.	
H5–ADR3 H6–DATA	Specifies additional conditions that must be met if a stop is to occur.	

STOP ON ADDRESS COMPARE MODEL 158



The manual frame will be displayed

If STOP is not selected, a sync pulse only is generated on true comparison for use by the IBM CE

Codes are:
1-ANY
2-STORE
3-FETCH
4-I/O

see the description of the codes under COMPARE TYPE on the opposite Page.

The address will be displayed as it is entered at E-SAR COMP SET (REAL) The address specified must be within the real address area

Using Copy will cause the entire manual frame to be printed on the 3213 printer

The word MAN will be displayed at the lower right corner of the display

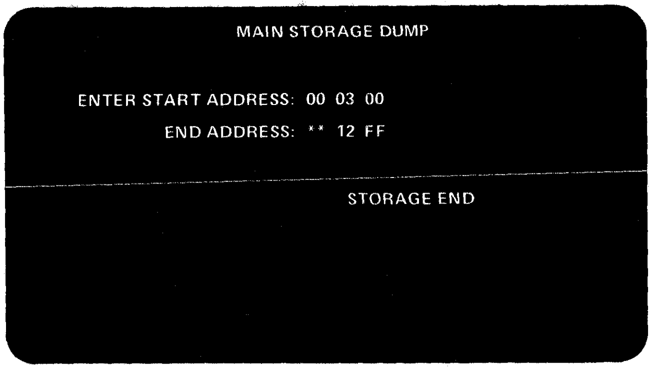
The manual frame is replaced by the program frame

CONSOLE DUMP OPERATION MODELS 115 AND 125 ONLY

This operation provides a non-destructive readout and printout of any real storage area (up to 64K bytes at a time). The command can be executed at any time, and the (dumped) program can continue as soon as dumping is completed (no IPL or restart required).

To select the storage dump display:
1. Type D into the mode select display.
2. Press ENTER.

The display shown below appears on the screen.



```
                MAIN STORAGE DUMP


ENTER START ADDRESS: 00 03 00
        END ADDRESS: ** 12 FF

                                STORAGE END
```

Error Indications:
PRINTER NOT READY appears if the line printer is not ready.
STORAGE END appears if the start address is greater than the physical size.
INVALID CHARACTER appears for any non-hex digits.
INCOMPLETE ENTRY appears when necessary.

How to use

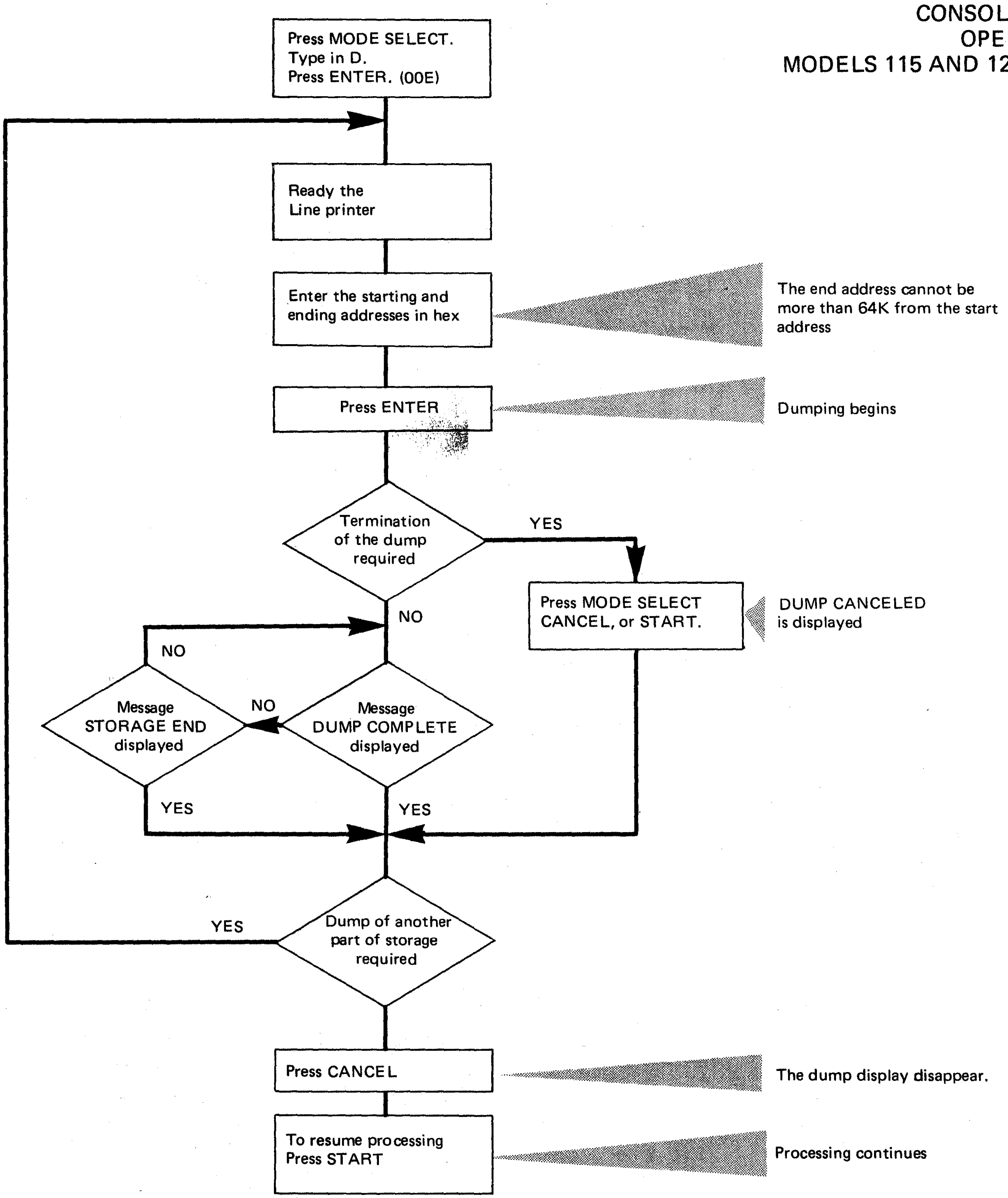
1. Type in the start and end addresses. Remember that:
- The low order halfword must be two zeros.
- The end address must be within 64K bytes from the start address, and the low-order halfword must be FF.
- If the dump required is more than 64K bytes, repeat the operation with a new start and end address.
2. Press ENTER.
- Dumping can be stopped at any time by pressing MODE SELECT, CANCEL, or START. If one of these keys is pressed, DUMP CANCELLED appears on the screen.
- DUMP COMPLETE appears on the screen when the selected dump range has been printed.
- STORAGE END appears on the screen when the upper boundary of storage has been reached.

The flowchart shown on the opposite page shows the procedure for using this command.

When to use

This is a useful aid to use when large areas of real storage must be recorded for later analysis. It can also be used instead of the ALTER/DISPLAY feature to record low address storage before executing the stand-alone dump program.

CONSOLE DUMP OPERATION MODELS 115 AND 125 ONLY



NOTE: If a log or retry operation takes place at the same time as a dump request, PRESS CANCEL appears on the screen. After pressing CANCEL, the message LOG IN PROGRESS appears in the machine status area. You can repeat dumping as soon as the log message disappears.

STORE STATUS (ALL MODELS)

This function enables certain control information to be stored and preserved for analysis by the IBM CE.

Models 135, 145 and 155-II

1. Press the console printer keyboard ALTER/DISPLAY key.
2. Type in ST.

The information saved is identical to that listed below for the Model 125

Models 138 and 148

1. Press the display keyboard MODE SEL key.
2. Type in ST.

The information saved is identical to that listed below for the Model 125.

Models 115 and 125

There is no display for STORE STATUS.
To store the status:

1. Type S into the mode select display.
2. Press ENTER.

The following information is stored.

- CPU Timer
- Clock Comparator
- The current PSW
- Floating-Point Registers
- Control Registers
- General Registers.

After ENTER has been pressed:

- The mode select display remains on the screen and STATUS STORED appears.
- The system goes into the stopped state.
- The S has disappeared from the mode specification field, so this field is free and another operation can be specified.

```
O—OPERATOR FUNCTIONS
   1—PSW RESTART(PRGM)
   2—RESTART(PRGM)
   3—SYSTEM RESET
   4—LOAD
   5—STORE STATUS
   6—SYS REST(CLEAR)
   7—LOAD(CLEAR)

I—LOAD  UA       W—SWAP
   000              SAR 13

X—EXECUTE
   OPERATOR FUNCTION
```

Model 158

1. Press MODE SEL to obtain the manual frame.
2. Type in 03 or hold light pen against ▪ 3-SYSTEM RESET.
3. Type in X or press light pen to lozenge ▪ OPERATOR FUNCTION.
4. Type in 05 or press light pen to lozenge ▪ 5-STORE STATUS.
5. Type in X or use light pen at ▪ OPERATOR FUNCTION.

A new function may now be selected.

When to use

This function should be used before executing the stand-alone dump program.

CLEAR REAL STORAGE (ALL MODELS)

Models 135, 138, 145, 148 and 155-II

Real storage can be cleared to zeros by the following procedure:
1. Press and hold in ENABLE SYSTEM CLEAR.
2. Press SYSTEM RESET or LOAD.
3. Re-IPL to continue processing new job.

Note: Control storage is unaffected.

Models 115 and 125

1. Press the MODE SELECT key.
2. Type RC into the mode select display.

Note: At IPL time one of the LOAD parameters is NORMAL or CLEAR

Model 158

Two methods are available on the Model 158 to clear real, or main storage.

1. *System Reset (Clear):* In addition to performing the reset function, this causes main storage and the storage-protect arrays to be validated (cleared to zeros with good parity).

- Press MODE SEL to obtain the manual frame.
- Type in 06 or hold light pen against ▪ 6-SYS RESET (CLEAR).
- Type in X or hold light pen against ▪ OPERATOR FUNCTION.

2. *Load (Clear):* In addition to performing the load function, this causes the IPL function to be preceded by an initial program reset, and clears main storage and the storage-protect arrays.

- Press MODE SEL to obtain the manual frame
- Enter a load unit address
- Type in 07 or hold the light pen against ▪ 7-LOAD (CLEAR).
- Type in X or use light pen at ▪ OPERATOR FUNCTION.

When to use

This facility should be used with caution. An example of its use is to reset the hardware after a machine check is caused by a parity error in real storage. It must be used after you have gathered all the information from the system.

SAVE USAGE COUNTERS (MODELS 115/125)

There is no display for SAVE USAGE COUNTERS.
To select the save usage counters operation:
1. Type U into the mode select display.
2. Press ENTER.

When to use

This operation saves the usage counters of all disk drives. The operation should always be performed before you turn the power off so that the information can be used by the CE for maintenance. The message 'counter saved' appears for each counter that is recorded.

CONTENTS

Other Aids

JOB CONTROL COMMANDS AND STATEMENTS

The following commands and statements are not primarily designed as serviceability aids, but enable useful information to be obtained from the system during program execution.

For example, it is useful to place the LISTIO statement and command in job streams where device assignments are suspected of causing errors. The LOG command enables you to record job control statements and commands issued on SYSLOG during a job, and the MAP command enables you to check partition allocation. These three commands, LISTIO, LOG, and MAP can be used therefore as a "job stream trace," as shown in the example opposite.

In certain cases of system malfunctions, this information, used in conjunction with dumps and trace routine output, will help during offline debugging.

LISTIO or // LISTIO

The LISTIO command or statement (List I/O Assignment) causes the system to print a listing of I/O assignments. The listing appears on SYSLOG (command) or SYSLST (statement). If SYSLST is not assigned, the LISTIO statement is ignored.

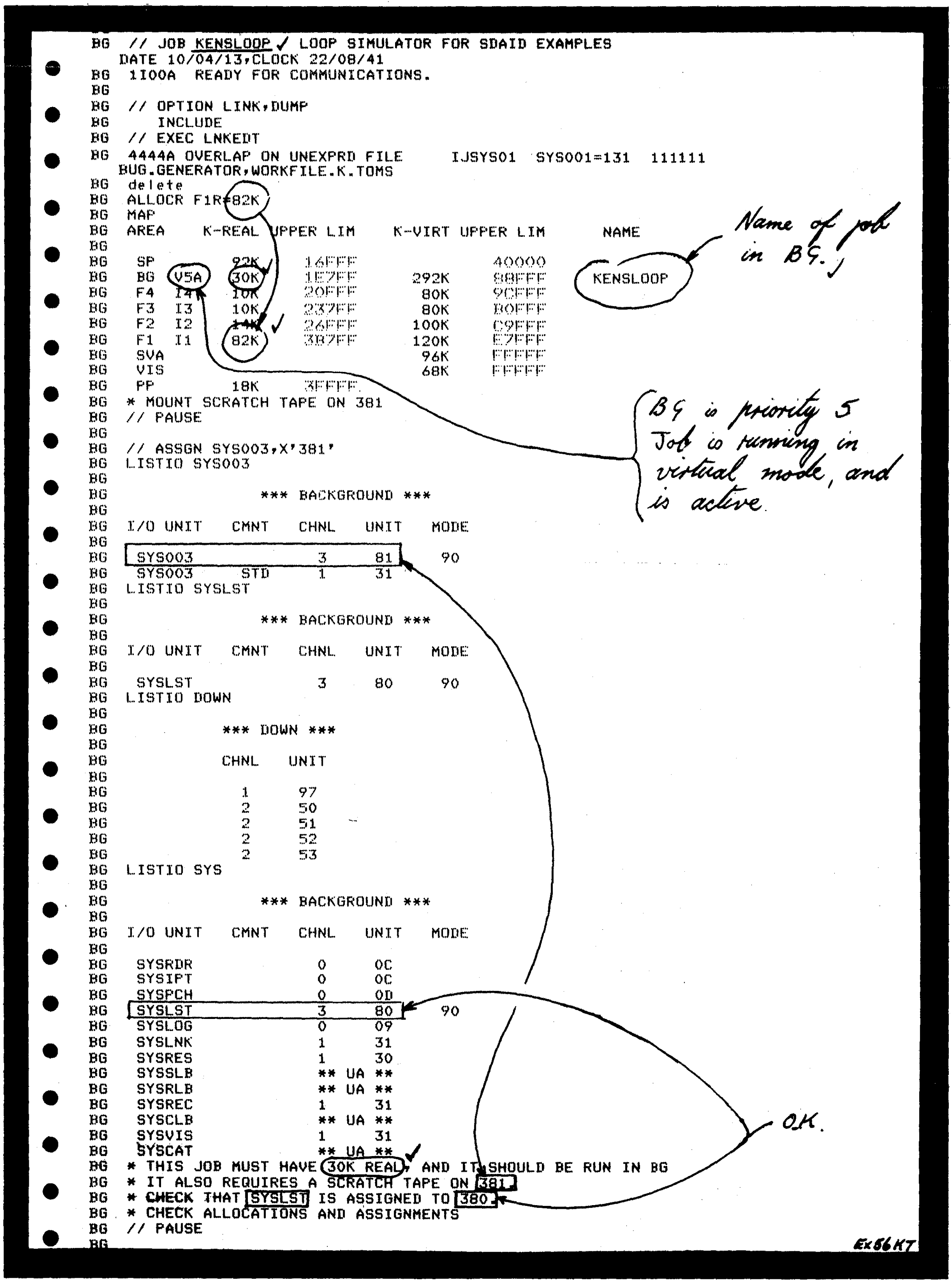
Statement Format

```
                 ┌            ┐
                 │   SYS      │
                 │   PROG     │
                 │   BG       │
                 │   Fn       │
                 │   ALL      │
// LISTIO     ───┤   SYSxxx   ├───   (output on SYSLST)
                 │   UNITS    │
                 │   DOWN     │
                 │   UA       │
                 │   X'cuu'   │
                 └            ┘
```

Command Format

```
                 ┌            ┐
                 │   SYS      │
                 │   PROG     │
                 │   BG       │
                 │   Fn       │
                 │   ALL      │
LISTIO        ───┤   SYSxxx   ├───   (output on SYSLOG)
                 │   UNITS    │
                 │   DOWN     │
                 │   UA       │
                 │   X'cuu'   │
                 └            ┘
```

The table following the example opposite explains the meaning of the LISTIO options.



```
BG  // JOB KENSLOOP  LOOP SIMULATOR FOR SDAID EXAMPLES
   DATE 10/04/13,CLOCK 22/08/41
BG  1I00A  READY FOR COMMUNICATIONS.
BG
BG  // OPTION LINK,DUMP
BG     INCLUDE
BG  // EXEC LNKEDT
BG  4444A OVERLAP ON UNEXPRD FILE      IJSYS01  SYS001=131  111111
   BUG.GENERATOR,WORKFILE.K.TOMS
BG  delete
BG  ALLOCR F1R=82K
BG  MAP
BG  AREA     K-REAL  UPPER LIM    K-VIRT  UPPER LIM       NAME
BG
BG   SP           92K    16FFF                  40000
BG   BG   V5A     30K    1E7FF        292K      98FFF      KENSLOOP
BG   F4   I4      10K    20FFF         80K      9CFFF
BG   F3   I3      10K    237FF         80K      B0FFF
BG   F2   I2      14K    26FFF        100K      C9FFF
BG   F1   I1      82K    3B7FF        120K      E7FFF
BG   SVA                               96K      FFFFF
BG   VIS                               68K      FFFFF
BG   PP           18K    3FFFF
BG  * MOUNT SCRATCH TAPE ON 381
BG  // PAUSE
BG
BG  // ASSGN SYS003,X'381'
BG  LISTIO SYS003
BG
BG                *** BACKGROUND ***
BG
BG  I/O UNIT    CMNT    CHNL    UNIT    MODE
BG
BG   SYS003               3      81      90
BG   SYS003     STD       1      31
BG  LISTIO SYSLST
BG
BG                *** BACKGROUND ***
BG
BG  I/O UNIT    CMNT    CHNL    UNIT    MODE
BG
BG   SYSLST               3      80      90
BG  LISTIO DOWN
BG
BG            *** DOWN ***
BG
BG            CHNL   UNIT
BG
BG              1     97
BG              2     50
BG              2     51
BG              2     52
BG              2     53
BG  LISTIO SYS
BG
BG                *** BACKGROUND ***
BG
BG  I/O UNIT    CMNT    CHNL    UNIT    MODE
BG
BG   SYSRDR               0      0C
BG   SYSIPT               0      0C
BG   SYSPCH               0      0D
BG   SYSLST               3      80      90
BG   SYSLOG               0      09
BG   SYSLNK               1      31
BG   SYSRES               1      30
BG   SYSSLB              ** UA **
BG   SYSRLB              ** UA **
BG   SYSREC               1      31
BG   SYSCLB              ** UA **
BG   SYSVIS               1      31
BG   SYSCAT              ** UA **
BG  * THIS JOB MUST HAVE 30K REAL, AND IT SHOULD BE RUN IN BG
BG  * IT ALSO REQUIRES A SCRATCH TAPE ON 381.
BG  * CHECK THAT SYSLST IS ASSIGNED TO 380.
BG  * CHECK ALLOCATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS
BG  // PAUSE
BG
```

Name of job in BG. ✓

BG is priority 5
Job is running in virtual mode, and is active.

O.K.

Ex56KT

An example of a "job stream trace" for a five-partition system using the LOG, MAP, LISTIO and PAUSE commands and statements.

Options for LISTIO

Options	**Meaning**
SYS	Lists the physical units assigned to the system logical units. (See note).
PROG	Lists the physical units assigned to the background programmer logical units. (See note.)
BG	Lists the physical units assigned to the background logical units.
Fn	Lists the physical units assigned to the logical units of foreground partition n. n can have a value of 1 through the highest numbered foreground partition available in the system.
ALL	Lists the physical units assigned to all logical units.
SYSxxx	Lists the physical units assigned to the logical unit specified. The assignment is given for the partition from which the command is given. (See note.)
UNITS	Lists the logical units assigned to all physical units. (See note.)
DOWN	Lists all physical units specified as inoperative. (See note.)
UA	Lists all physical units not currently assigned to a logical unit.
X'cuu'	Lists the logical units assigned to the physical unit specified.

Note: Physical units are listed with current device specification for magnetic tape units. Logical units are listed with ownership (background, or any foreground), when applicable. If a unit has a standard assignment in one mode and a temporary assignment in another mode, the CMNT column identifies the type of assignment for each indicated mode. All channel unit numbers are represented in hexadecimal.

LOG

The LOG job control command causes the system to log, on SYSLOG, columns 1-72 of all Job Control commands and statements occurring in the batched-job partition in which the LOG is issued. The AR LOG affects all the partitions. The LOG function is effective until a NOLOG command for the partition involved is sensed.

The format for the LOG job control command via attention routine is as follows:

LOG blank

The operand field is ignored by the system.

NOLOG

The NOLOG command (suppress logging) terminates the listing, on SYSLOG, of Job Control commands and statements (except JOB, PAUSE, STOP, ALLOC, MAP, HOLD, RELSE, UNA, DVCDN, DVCUP, *, and /&) that occur in the batched-job partition in which the NOLOG is issued. The NOLOG function is effective until a LOG command for the partition involved is sensed.

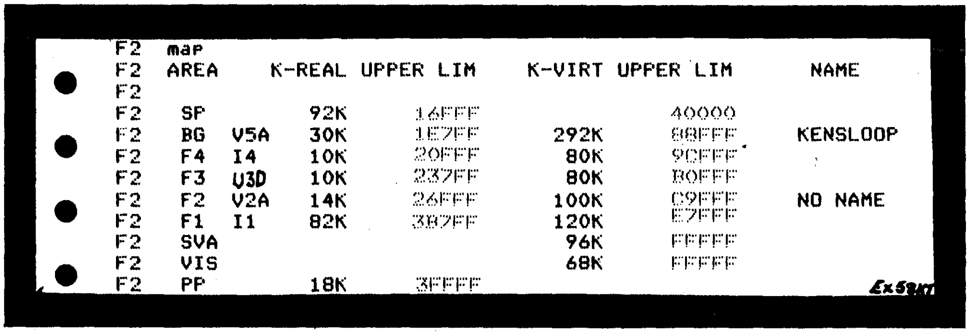
The format for the NOLOG job control command via attention routine is as follows:

NOLOG blank

The operand field is ignored by the system.

MAP

The MAP command produces on SYSLOG a map of virtual storage areas allocated to programs.
An example of the output produced on the console printer for a five-partition system is shown below:



```
F2  map
F2  AREA      K-REAL  UPPER LIM    K-VIRT  UPPER LIM      NAME
F2
F2   SP          92K      16FFF                40000
F2   BG   V5A    30K      1E7FF      292K      88FFF     KENSLOOP
F2   F4   I4     10K      20FFF       80K      9CFFF
F2   F3   U3D    10K      237FF       80K      B0FFF
F2   F2   V2A    14K      26FFF      100K      C9FFF     NO NAME
F2   F1   I1     82K      3B7FF      120K      E7FFF
F2   SVA                              96K      FFFFF
F2   VIS                              68K      FFFFF
F2   PP          18K      3FFFF
```

Explanation of the output:

	SP = Supervisor, **V** = Virtual, **PP** = Main Page Pool, **I** = Inactive, **SVA** = Shared Virtual Area, **R** = Real, **A** = Active, **D** = Deactivated 1, 2, 3, . . . = Partition Priority (1 = highest priority), VIS = Amount of SVA reserved by GETVIS parameter of the VSTAB system generation macro
K-REAL	gives the number of bytes allocated to the real partition or the number of bytes of the main page pool. The size is given in multiples of 2K.
UPPER LIM	shows the highest storage addresses in hexadecimal of the respective real partition, of the supervisor, and of the main page pool.
K-VIRT	specifies the number of bytes allocated to the respective virtual partition. The size is given in multiples of 2K. This field is blank for the supervisor and for the main page pool.
UPPER LIM	contains the highest storage address in hexadecimal of the respective virtual partition. For the supervisor, this field specifies the start address of the virtual address area. This field is blank for the main page pool.
NAME	contains the name of the job which is currently executing in the corresponding partition. This field is blank for the supervisor, SVA, VIS, and for the main page pool. When the listing shows NO NAME for the background, or when the name field is blank for a foreground partition, no program is being executed in that area. However, the name field for any partition contains NO NAME when no job control statement or command was entered, but the program is active.

Note: *If a program issues an SVC 55, some page frames in the main page pool (PP) will also belong to that program. Therefore, to calculate the total area in real storage occupied by that program, the MAP command should be issued before running it. The difference between the number of K in the PP before running the program, and the number of K during the execution of the program is the amount of K seized by the SVC 55. This also applies when PDAID output mode is an alternate area or the SDAID is initiated. In this case, the area occupied by the PDAID or SDAID is printed during their initialization.*

Note: *The output does not indicate storage temporarily added to the page pool as a result of using the SIZE parameter of the EXEC statement.*

OPTION

The OPTION statement specifies one or more of the Job Control options. The format of the OPTION statement is:

JCS Format

// OPTION option 1 (,option2,...)

The options that can appear in the operand field follow. Selected options can be in any order. Options are reset to the standards established at system generation time upon encountering a JOB or a /& statement.

DUMP	Causes a dump of the registers and main storage to be output on SYSLST, if assigned, in the case of an abnormal program end. (See A-2 in this section for a full description.)
PARTDUMP	Has the same function as the DUMP option, except that when the PARTDUMP option is specified, the supervisor will not be dumped in its entirety. (Refer to "System Dump" at the beginning of this section.)
NODUMP	Suppresses the DUMP option, if the latter was specified in the STDJC macro during system generation.
LOG	Causes the listing of columns 1-80 of all control statements on SYSLST. Control statements are not listed until a LOG option is encountered. Once a LOG option statement is read, logging continues from job-step to job-step until NOLOG option is encountered or until either the JOB or /& control statement is encountered.
NOLOG	Suppresses the listing of all valid control statements on SYSLST until a LOG option is encountered. If SYSLST is assigned, invalid statements and commands are listed.
LIST	Causes language translators to write the source module listing on SYSLST. In addition, it causes the Assembler to write the hexadecimal object module listing and causes the Assembler and the FORTRAN compiler to write a summary of all errors in the source program. All are written on SYSLST.
NOLIST	Suppresses the LIST option.

PAUSE

The PAUSE command causes a pause at the end of the current job step. The PAUSE Job Control statement causes a pause immediately after processing this statement. At the time, SYSLOG is unlocked for message input. Pressing the END or ENTER key causes processing to continue. The PAUSE statement or command always appear on SYSLOG. If a 3210 or 3215 or video console display unit is not available, the PAUSE statement or command is ignored.

This is an area of real storage, starting at byte address 000000, and permanently reserved for use by the supervisor.

For the purpose of program debugging, low address storage extends up to byte address 160 decimal (X'BF')

Displaying low address storage

Low address storage will always be dumped during the execution of:

- A stand-alone dump; see A-2 in this section.
- A system dump; see A-2 in this section.
- A transient dump (bytes 0-144 hex); see A-4 in this section.

Low address storage can also be dumped by means of the ALTER/DISPLAY feature on the console printer or display unit keyboard (see D-1 in this section).

When to display

Low address storage must be dumped by using the ALTER/DISPLAY console printer feature whenever a hard wait is recognized.

Flowchart D-1-F in this section shows how to dump low address storage by using the ALTER/DISPLAY feature on the console printer. Flowcharts in Section 3 indicate when to dump low address storage.

CAW (Channel Address Word)

The CAW specifies the storage protection key and the address of the first channel command word associated with the START I/O instruction. The CAW is found at hex location 48.

KEY	0000	Channel Command Word Address	
0	4	8	31

Note: After the execution of any dump program, the information in the CAW is unreliable. In this case, the address of the CCW is found in the command control block (CCB).

Locating CCBs is described in Section 4.

LOW ADDRESS STORAGE

CSW (Channel Status Word)

The CSW informs the program of the status of an I/O device or the conditions under which an I/O operation has been terminated. The CSW is formed, or parts of it are replaced, during I/O interruptions and during execution of I/O instructions. The CSW is placed in low address storage at location hex 40. It is available to the program at this location until the next I/O interruption occurs or until another I/O instruction generates a new CSW, whichever occurs first.
The I/O device is identified by the address in the I/O Interrupt Code (at X'B8'). The information placed in the CSW by an I/O instruction pertains to the device addressed by the instruction.

The CSW format is shown below.

Key	O	L	CC	Channel Command Address	Unit Status	Channel Status	Count
0	4		6	8	32	40	48 63

Bits 0- 3	Protection key used in the last operation
Bits 4- 5	Reserved
Bits 6- 7	Deferred condition code
Bits 8-31	Address plus 8 of the last CCW used
Bits 32-39	contain the unit status byte: Bit 32 –– attention Bit 33 –– status modifier Bit 34 –– control unit end Bit 35 –– busy Bit 36 –– channel end Bit 37 –– device end Bit 38 –– unit check Bit 39 –– unit exception
Bits 40-47	contain the channel status byte: Bit 40 –– program-controlled interruption Bit 41 –– incorrect length Bit 42 –– program check Bit 43 –– protection check Bit 44 –– channel data check Bit 45 –– channel control check Bit 46 –– interface control check Bit 47 –– chaining check
Bits 48-63	Residual count of the last CCW used

Note: After the execution of any dump program, the information in the CSW is unreliable. In this case, CSW information is found in the command control block (CCB).

Locating CCBs is described in Section 4.

PSW (Program Status Word)

The PSW contains information required for the program execution. By storing the PSW, the control program can preserve the status of the CPU for later inspection. By loading a new PSW or part of a PSW, the status of the CPU can be changed.

The format of old and new PSWs is the same as that of the current PSW, shown below:

U	R	U	U	0	T	I	E	Protection key	1	M	W	P	U	U	C	C	Program mask	Unassigned	Reserved		Instruction address
0								8					16				20	24	33	40	63

U indicates the bit is unassigned.and must be zero.
0 indicates the bit is set to zero.
1 indicates the bit is set to one.

PROGRAM EVENT RECORDING MASK (Bit 1).	If ON, permits interruptions subject to the program-event control bits in control register 9.
TRANSLATION MODE (Bit 5).	If ON, invokes the dynamic address translation (DAT) services.
I/O MASK (Bit 6).	It ON, enables I/O interruptions subject to the channel mask bits in control register 2.
EXTERNAL MASK (Bit 7).	If ON, enables external interruptions subject to the corresponding external sub-class mask bits in control register 0.
PROTECTION KEY (bits 8-11).	Is compared with a storage key whenever a result is stored, or information is fetched from a protected location.
EXTENDED CONTROL MODE INDICATOR (Bit 12).	If ON, indicates that the supervisor operates in Extended Control (EC) model.
MACHINE CHECK MASK (Bit 13).	If ON, enables machine check interruptions resulting from system damage or instruction-processing damage; other machine check interruptions are enabled subject to the sub-class mask bits in control register 14.
WAIT STATE (Bit 14).	If ON, indicates that the CPU is in the Wait State.
PROBLEM STATE (Bit 15).	If ON, indicates that the CPU is in the Problem State; if OFF, the CPU is in the Supervisor State.
CONDITION CODE (bits 18-19).	Is set as the result of the execution of certain instructions.
PROGRAM MASK (Bits 20-23)	comprises: Fixed-Point Overflow Mask Decimal Overflow Mask Exponent Underflow Mask Significance Mask. A Mask bit ON enables an interruption when the specified exception occurs. The Significance Mask bit also determines the manner in which floating-point addition and subtraction are completed.
INSTRUCTION ADDRESS (Bits 40-63).	For all PSWs, the address is that of the next logical instruction. In addition, for the new PSWs the address points to the routine that handles the particular interrupt, and for the old PSWs it contains the return address in the calling routine.

LOW ADDRESS STORAGE

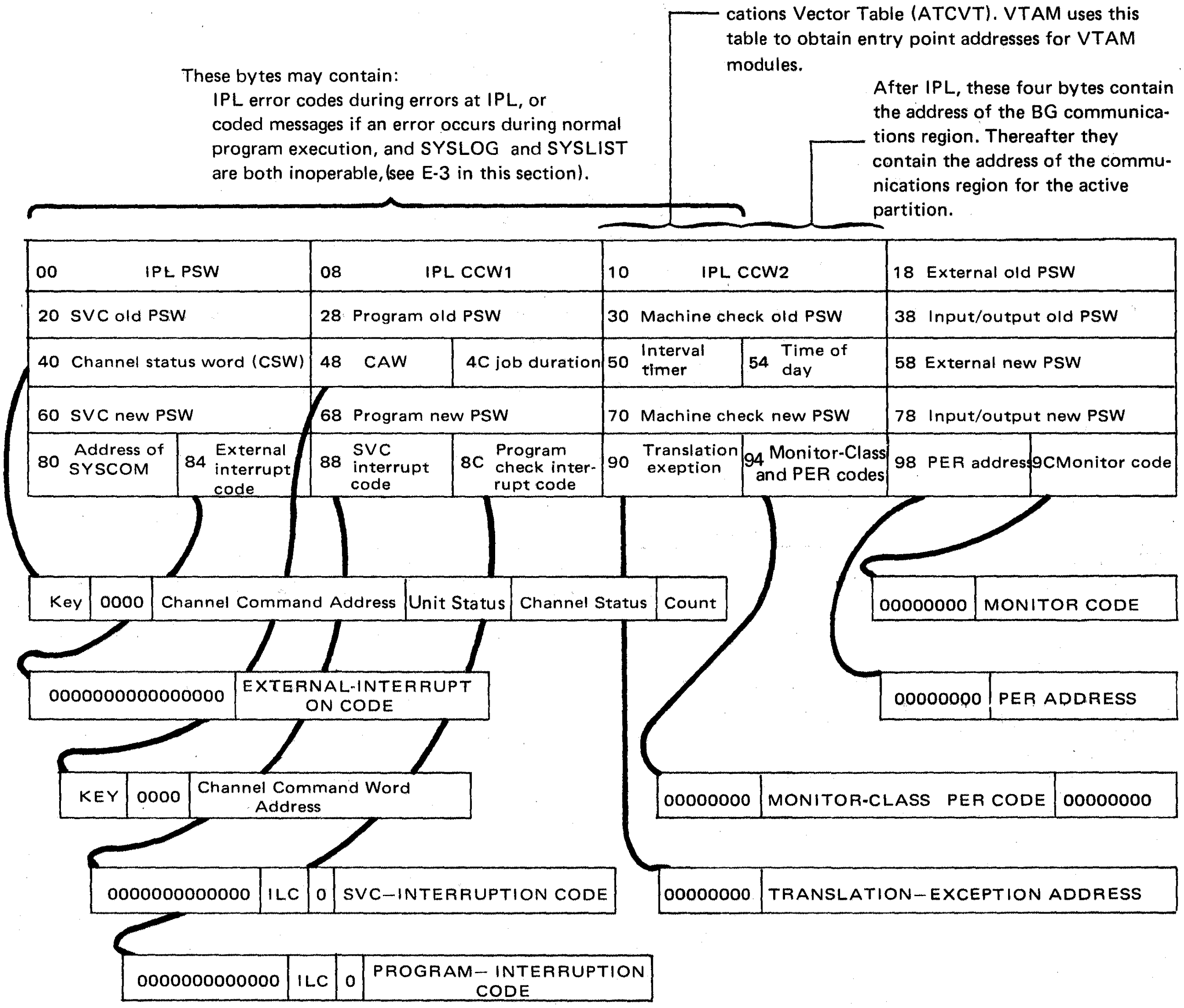
Displacement in hexadecimal	Description (all numbers referenced are in hexadecimal).
0-7	The field is used for the following two functions: Restart New PSW: The new PSW is fetched from locations 0-7 during the restart operation(Not used for DOS/VS.) IPL PSW: The first eight bytes read during the IPL initial read operation are stored at locations 0-7. The contents of these locations are used as the new PSW at the completion of the IPL operation. These locations may also be used for temporary storage at the initiation of the IPL operation.
8-F	The field is used for the following two functions: Restart Old PSW: The current PSW is stored as the old PSW at locations 8-F during the restart operation. (Not used for DOS/VS.) IPL CCW1 : Bytes 8-F read during the IPL initial read operation are stored at locations 8-F. The contents of these locations are ordinarily used as the second CCW in an IPL CCW chain after completionof the IPL initial read operation.
10-17	IPL CCW2: Bytes 10-17 read during the IPL initial read operation are stored at locations 10-17. The contents of these locations may be used as the third CCW of an IPL CCW chain after completion of the IPL initial read operation. After IPL bytes 14-17 contain the address of the background partition communication region. Thereafter they contain the address of the communication region for the active partition. (Communication regions are described in Section 4). In a system with VTAM, bytes 10 - 13 contain, after IPL, the address of the VTAM communications Vector Table (ATCVT). VTAM uses this table to obtain entry point addresses for VTAM modules.
18-3F	Interruption Old PSWs: The current PSW is stored as the old PSW at locations 18-1F, 20-27, 28-2F, 30-37, and 38-3F during the external, supervisor-call, program, machine-check, and input/output interruptions, respectively.
40-47	CSW: The channel status word (CSW) is stored at locations 40-47 during an I/O interruption. It, or portions thereof, may be stored during the execution of START I/O, START I/O FAST RELEASE, TEST I/O, HALT I/O, or HALT DEVICE, in which case condition code 1 is set.
48-4B	CAW: The channel address word (CAW) is fetched from locations 48-4B during the execution of START I/O and START I/O FAST RELEASE.
4C-4F	Save area for job duration measurement when the interval timer location is being used by the supervisor IT option routines.
50-53	Interval Timer: Locations 50-53 contain the interval timer. The timer is updated whenever the CPU is in the operation state. Depending on the resolution of the timer, the low-order locations may not be updated.
54-57	Contain the time of day.
58-7F	Interruption New PSWs: The new PSW is fetched from locations 58-5F, 60-67, 68-6F, 70-77, and 78-7F during the external, supervisor-call, program, machine-check, and input/output interruptions, respectively.
80-83	The address of the system communication region, described in Section 4.
84-87	External-interrupt Code: During an external interruption in the EC mode, the interruption code is stored at locations 86-87 and zeros are stored at locations 84-85.
88-8B	SVC-Interrupt Code: During a supervisor-call interruption in the EC mode, the instruction-length code is stored in bit positions 5 and 6 of location 89, and the interruption code is stored at locations 8A-8B. Zeros are stored at location 88 and in the remaining bit positions of 89.
8C-8F	Program Check Interrupt Code: During a program interruption in EC mode the instruction-length code is stored in bit positions 5 and 6 of location 8D, and the interruption code is stored at locations 8E-8F. Zeros are stored at location 8C and in the remaining bit positions of 8D.
90-93	Translation-Exception Address: During a program interruption due to a segment-translation exception or a page-translation exception, the translation-exception address is stored at locations 91-93, and zeros are stored at location 90.
94-95	Monitor-Class Code: During a program interruption due to a monitor event, the monitor-class number is stored at location 95, and zeros are stored at 94. This field can be stored in either the BC or EC mode.
96-97	PER-Interrupt Code: During a program interruption due to a program event, the program-event-recording (PER) code is stored at location 96, and zeros are stored at 97. This field can be stored only when the instruction causing the PER condition was executed under the control of a PSW specifying the EC mode.
98-9B	PER Address: During a program interruption due to a program event, the program-event-recording (PER) address is stored at locations 99-9B, and zeros are stored at location 98. This field can be stored only when the instruction causing the PER condition was executed under the control of a PSW specifying the EC mode.
9C-9F	Monitor Code: During a program interruption due to a monitor event, the monitor code is stored at locations 9D-9F, and zeros are stored at location 9C. This field can be stored in either the BC or EC mode.
BA-BB	I/O Interrupt Address: During and I/O interrupt in EC mode the address of the interrupted device is stored in this field in the format 0cuu This field is also stored at IPL time to indicate the IPL device.

Table E-2 **Format and contents of low address storage.**

LOW ADDRESS STORAGE

FORMAT OF EC MODE PSW

U	R	U	U	0	T	I O	E	Protection key	I	M	W	P	U	U	C	C	Program mask	Unassigned	Reserved	Instruction address

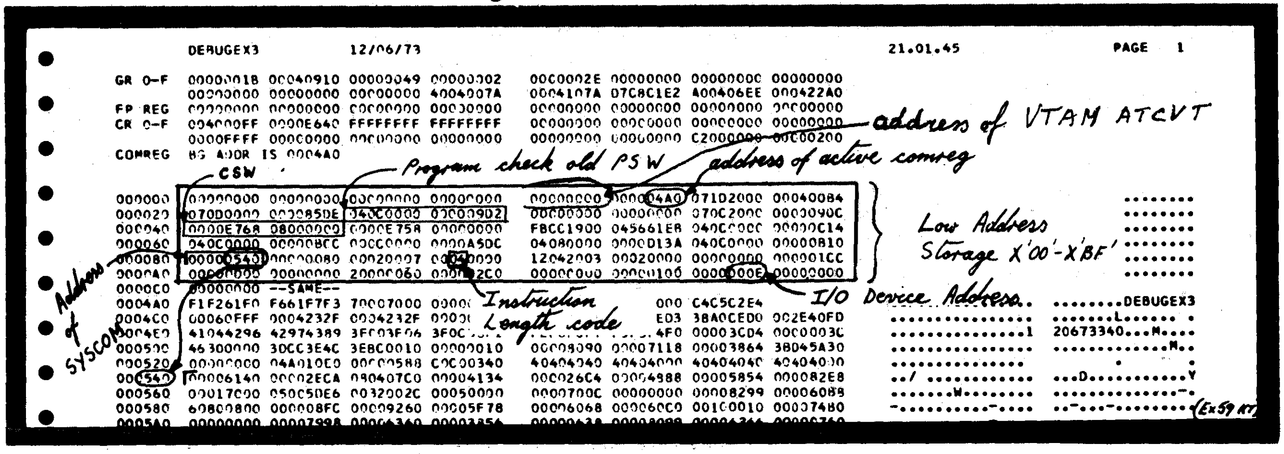


After IPL of a system containing VTAM, these four bytes contain the address of the VTAM communications Vector Table (ATCVT). VTAM uses this table to obtain entry point addresses for VTAM modules.

These bytes may contain:
IPL error codes during errors at IPL, or coded messages if an error occurs during normal program execution, and SYSLOG and SYSLIST are both inoperable,(see E-3 in this section).

After IPL, these four bytes contain the address of the BG communications region. Thereafter they contain the address of the communications region for the active partition.

The format and contents of low address storage



```
        DEBUGEX3         12/06/73                                                   21.01.45                 PAGE   1

GR 0-F  00000018 00040910 00000049 00000002   00C0002E 00000000 0000000C 00000000
        00000000 00000000 00000000 4004007A   0004107A 07C8C1E2 A00406EE 000422A0
FP REG  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00C00000
CR 0-F  004000FF 0000E640 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
        0000FFFF 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 C2000000 00C00200
COMREG  BG ADDR IS 0004A0

000000  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 000004A0 071D2000 00040084                                ........
000020  070D0000 000085DE 040C0000 00000902   00000000 00000000 070C200C 0000090C                                ........
000040  0000E768 08000000 0000E758 00000000   FBCC1900 045661E8 040C000C 00000C14                                ........
000060  040C0000 00000BCC 000C0000 0000A5DC   04080000 0000D13A 040C0000 00000B10                                ........
000080  00000540 00000080 00020007 00040000   12042003 00020000 00000000 000001CC                                ........
0000A0  00000000 00000000 20000060 000002C0   00000000 00000100 0000000E 00000000                                ........
0000C0  00000000 --SAME--
0004A0  F1F261F0 F661F7F3 70007000 0000                000 C4C5C2E4                                  ........DEBUGEX3
0004C0  00060FFF 0004232F 0004232F 0000                ED3 38A0CED0 002E40FD   ................  .......L...... .
0004E0  41044296 42974389 3F003F06 3F0C               .4F0 00003CD4 0000003C   ...............1  20673340...M....
000500  46300000 3DCC3E4C 3EBC0010 00000010   00008090 00007118 00003864 3B045A30   ................  .............M..
000520  00000000 04A010E0 00000588 C0C00340   40404040 40404000 40404040 40404000   ...............         .      .
000540  00006140 00002ECA 080407C0 00004134   000026C4 00004988 00005854 000082E8   ../ ............  ...D...........Y
000560  00017000 050C5DE6 0032002C 00050000   0000700C 00000000 00008299 00006088   .......W........  ..............-.
000580  60800800 000008FC 00009260 00005F78   00006068 000060C0 00100010 000074B0   -..........-....  ..-...-.........
0005A0  00000000 00007998 00004340 00003854   00000638 00008088 00004344 00006760
```

An example of a system dump printout, reduced in size, showing the address storage

WAIT STATE MESSAGES

Bytes 0-3 of low address storage are used to store and record coded messages when a system malfunction occurs during IPL. Other occasions when coded messages are stored in these bytes are described below under 'Wait states during problem program execution'.

Whenever a wait state occurs, it is imperative that these low address storage bytes are dumped by using the console printer ALTER/DISPLAY feature, described in D-1 of this section. The table below lists all the coded wait state messages:

BYTE 0	BYTE 1	BYTE 2	BYTE 3	EXPLANATION
MCH/CCH/IPL Hard Wait Codes placed in low address storage				
X'C1'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Irrecoverable machine check.
X'C2'	X'E2'(2)	Not used	Not used	Irrecoverable channel failure during RMS fetch.
X'C3'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Channel failure on SYSLOG when RMS message scheduled.
X'C4'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	No ECSW stored
X'C5'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Channel failure: ERPBs exhausted.
X'C6'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Channel failure; two channels damaged or a damaged channel situation occurred while RMS was executing an I/O operation.
X'C7'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Channel failure; system reset was presented by a channel.
X'C8'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Channel failure; system codes in ECSW are invalid.
X'C9'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Channel failure; channel address invalid.
X'D1'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Irrecoverable channel failure on SYSVIS.
X'07'	X'E6'	Channel	Unit or X'00'	IPL I/O error or equipment malfunction; condition code 2 during STIDC instruction. Channel and unit indicate whether device in error is SYSRES or communication device. When byte 3 = X'00', byte 2 indicates the channel for which STIDC instruction was issued. Re-IPL system.
SDAID Hard Wait Code				
X'61'	X'E6'(3)	Channel	Unit	Another device is running in burst mode on same channel as SDAID output device. Re-IPL system.
SDAID Soft Wait Code				
X'62'	X'C5'	Not used	Not used	SDAID output device became unready, Make printer ready and press the EXTERNAL INTERRUPT key.
X'00'	X'00'(3)	X'00'	X'00'	SDAID Stop on Event. Press EXTERNAL INTERRUPT key to continue operations.
The following Hard Wait Codes are placed in general register 11 X'B' as well as in low address storage.				
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FF'	Program Check in Supervisor.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FE'	I/O error during fetch from System CIL.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FD'	Channel Failure if MCH=NO and RMS=NO is specified during system generation. (Models 115 and 125 only).
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FC'	Machine Check if MCH=NO and RMS=NO is specified during system generation. (Models 115 and 125 only).
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FB'	Page Fault in Supervisor routine with identifier RID X'00'.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FA'	Translation Specification Exception
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F9'	Error on Paging I/O.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F8'	CRT phase not found.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F7'	No copy blocks available for BTAM appendage I/O request.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F6'	$MAINDIR canceled during system CIL update. If this occurs, the system CIL is only partially updated and must be restored before use. This hard wait condition can also occur if the FETCH QUEUE BIT (FCHQ) is set in the linkage control byte in the partition communication region owned by the terminating partition.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F5'	TFIX count outside limits.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F4'	$$A transient not found (the transient name can be found in ERBLOC).
X'00'	X'00'	X'0C'	X'CC'	No recovery possible from CRT errors.
Device Error Recovery Soft Wait Codes placed in low address storage.				
X'08' to X'60' to	X'C1' or X'C4'	Channel	Unit	Error recovery messages. Refer to chart E-3-F.

Table E-3 Wait State codes

Notes: *1. A (X'C1') = SYSREC recording unsuccessful.*
I (X'C9') = SYSREC recording incomplete.
S (X'E2') = SYSREC recording successful.

2. S(X'E2') = Run SEREP.

3. SDAID wait states are identified by X'EEEE' in the address part of the wait PSW.

Wait states during IPL

If the system enters the wait state during an IPL procedure and no message is printed on SYSLOG, the operator should record at least the first five bytes of low address storage. The IPL error message number and action code are displayed in hex in these bytes. For example:

> Message 0111A appears in low address storage bytes 0-4 as
>
> F0C9F1F1C1

The operator should look up this message in *DOS/VS Messages* and perform the indicated action, except for the messages noted below.

IPL error messages

If there is an equipment malfunction during IPL, or the IPL cannot be loaded, an IPL error message is placed in bytes 0-3. In this state all interrupts are disabled, and you must repeat IPL after dumping low address storage, as shown in flowchart D-1-F in this section.

Byte 0	**Byte 1**	**Byte 2**	**Byte 3**	**Meanings:**
X'07'	X'E6'	Channel	Unit or X'00'	IPL input/output error: • I/O error on SYSRES • I/O error on communication device (see notes 1 and message X'F0C9F0F1' below) • Equipment malfunction during the STORE CHANNEL ID instruction (see note 2) • Supervisor entry not found.
X'F0'	X'C9'	X'F0'	X'F0'	This code indicates that less than 16K of real storage is left for problem programs. Check that the correct disk volume is mounted on the device assigned to SYSRES and re-IPL. If the error recurs, the system programmer must check the allocations of real partitions specified in the supervisor to be used, and check that at least 16K of real storage is available for execution of problem programs running in virtual mode.
X'F0'	X'C9'	X'F0'	X'F1'	If a card reader has been assigned to SYSRDR during system generation and is to be the IPL communication device, press the INTERRUPT key. If a card reader has **not** been assigned to SYSRDR during system generation and yet it is to be the IPL communication device, simply READY the reader.
X'F0'	X'C9'	X'F0'	X'F2'	This code means that the supervisor requested can not be found. Check that the correct disk volume is mounted on the device assigned to SYSRES. If it is correct, re-IPL and specify a different supervisor when message 0103A is issued and press the END/ENTER key, or press END/ENTER key only, to load the standard supervisor. (If possible contact the system programmer and check which supervisor to use.)
X'F0'	X'C9'	X'F1'– X'F3'	X'F0'– X'F8'	Refer to messages 0111A – 0132I in IPL Messages in the *DOS/VS Messages* manual

Note 1: *When the IPL procedure reaches the normal IPL wait state, and the IPL communication device is to be SYSLOG, press the REQUEST key on the console printer keyboard.*

Note 2: *When byte 3 = X'00', byte 2 indicates the channel for which the STIDC instruction was issued.*

WAIT STATE MESSAGES

Wait states during program execution

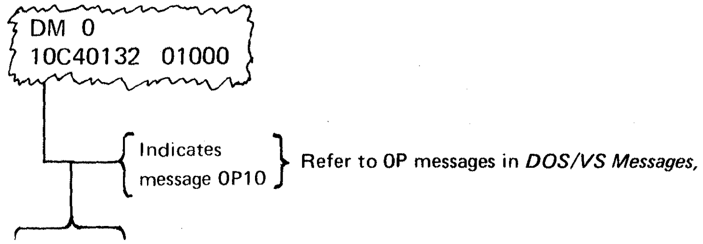
Three conditions will place a coded message in low address storage during program execution:

- I/O device error
- Hardware failures
- Unrecoverable I/O error during FETCH.

1. I/O device error messages.
   Device Error Recovery Messages.
   The example below shows the information that is placed in low address storage bytes hex 0-3 when a wait state is caused by an I/O device error, and both SYSLOG and SYSLST are inoperative, or SYSLOG is not assigned.
   An example of a coded device error recovery message as it is stored in the low address storage is shown below:

```
0P08A  INTERV REQ SYSLST=00E
```

An example of a device error recovery message is shown below:



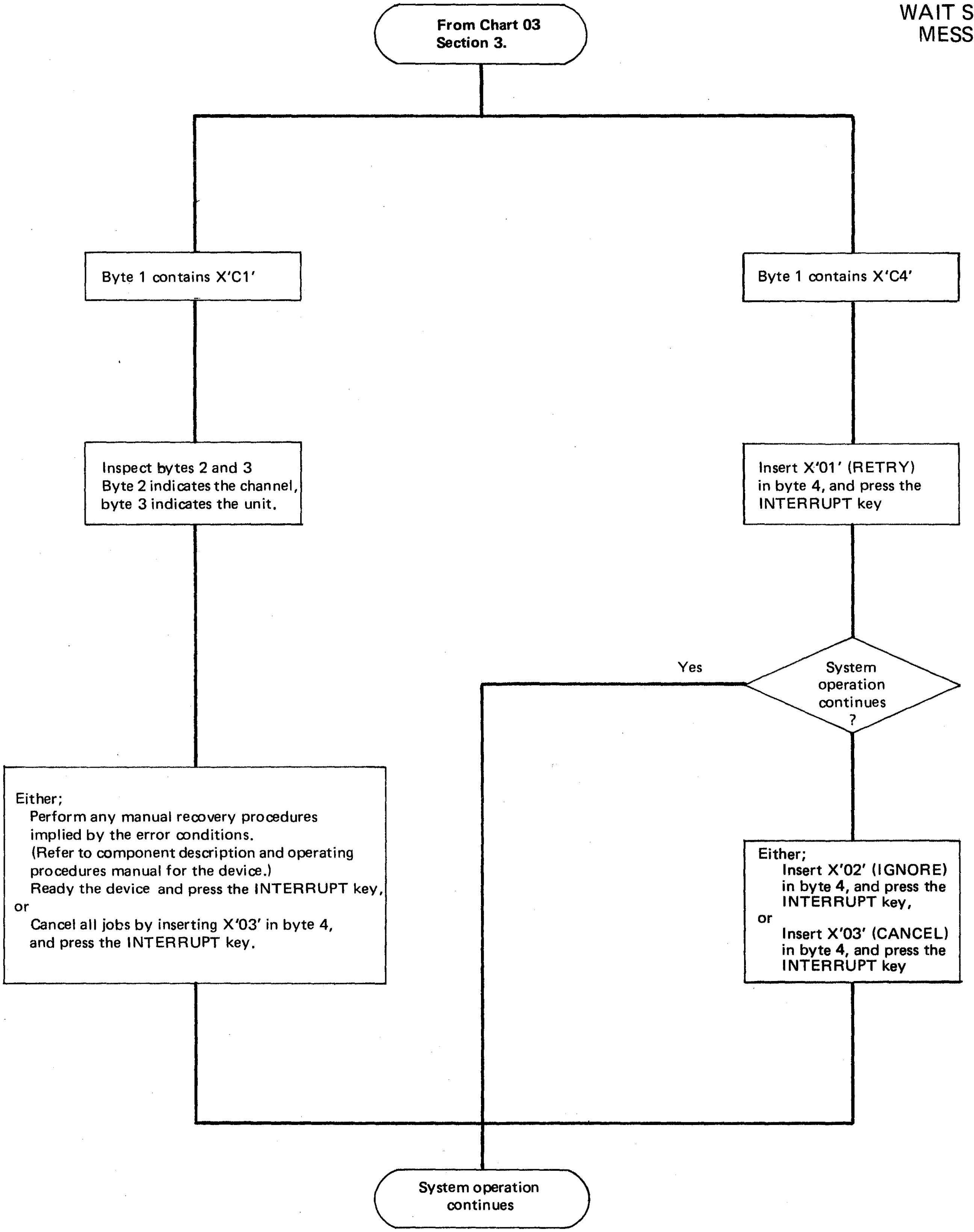
```
DM 0
10C40132  01000
```

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
X'08' to X'60'	Action indicator 'C1' – 'C4'	Channel	Unit

If this condition occurs, the operator must dump, or display and note, bytes 0-3 of low address storage, and inspect the contents of byte 0. This byte contains a hex number that corresponds to a 0P message listed in *DOS/VS Messages.*

Before proceeding with system operation, the operator will have to decide whether to continue system operations with the program currently running or to CANCEL all jobs and repeat IPL. This decision depends on system commitments and the importance of other programs that are running.

To continue operations, the operator must first inspect the contents of byte 1 for the presence of a hex C1 or C4. The flowchart opposite shows what further actions can be taken under these conditions, and a flowchart in Section 3 indicates to operators when this procedure may be required.



Operator procedure to recover from an input/output device error, when the device error recovery message cannot be printed on either SYSLOG or SYSLST.

WAIT STATE MESSAGES

2. Hardware failure

If a hardware failure occurs that cannot be corrected by the RAS transients (R-transients), a message is normally printed on SYSLOG. If this is not possible a coded message is placed in low address storage.

A value of X'EEEEEE' in the address part of the wait PSW indicates that an unrecoverable hardware error has occurred.

A complete list of wait state messages is given in table E-3.

3. Unrecoverable I/O error during FETCH

If an unrecoverable I/O error occurs during a FETCH operation, a coded message is placed in the low address storage bytes 0-3.

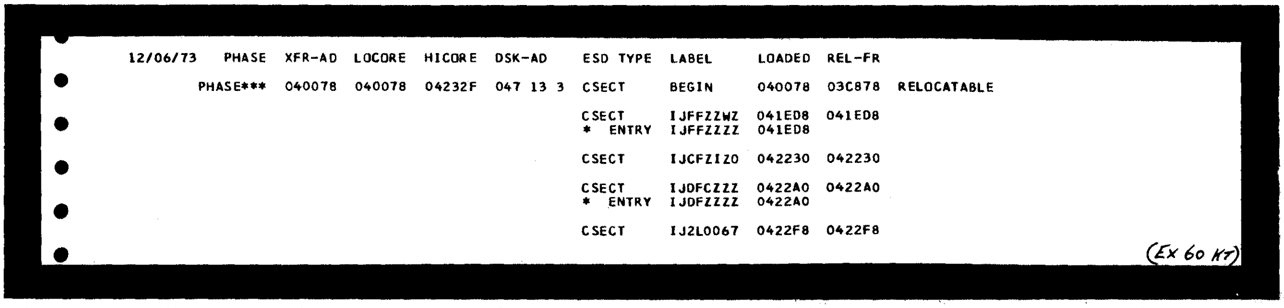
THE LINKAGE EDITOR MAP

A linkage editor map is an aid to program debugging. This map is obtained during link-editing when SYSLST is assigned (unless ACTION NOMAP was specified). Details about link-editing are found in *DOS/VS System Control Statements.*

Description

When used in conjunction with a storage dump and program listings, the linkage editor map will help in locating programs and subroutines that are included in the programs at object time. Common areas, load address, relocation factors, low and high addresses are also shown. In addition, the PHASE card is displayed to show where the phase was loaded, which is also helpful when working with multiphase programs.

The linkage editor map also shows where programs should be located in virtual storage, where overlays are loaded, and whether the program is relocatable, self-relocating, non-relocatable or SVA-eligible. The example below shows a linkage editor map.



```
12/06/73    PHASE   XFR-AD  LOCORE  HICORE  DSK-AD    ESD TYPE  LABEL     LOADED  REL-FR

         PHASE***   040078  040078  04232F  047 13 3  CSECT     BEGIN     040078  03C878  RELOCATABLE

                                                      CSECT     IJFFZZWZ  041ED8  041ED8
                                                      *  ENTRY  IJFFZZZZ  041ED8

                                                      CSECT     IJCFZIZO  042230  042230

                                                      CSECT     IJDFCZZZ  0422A0  0422A0
                                                      *  ENTRY  IJDFZZZZ  0422A0

                                                      CSECT     IJ2L0067  0422F8  0422F8
```

(Ex 60 KT)

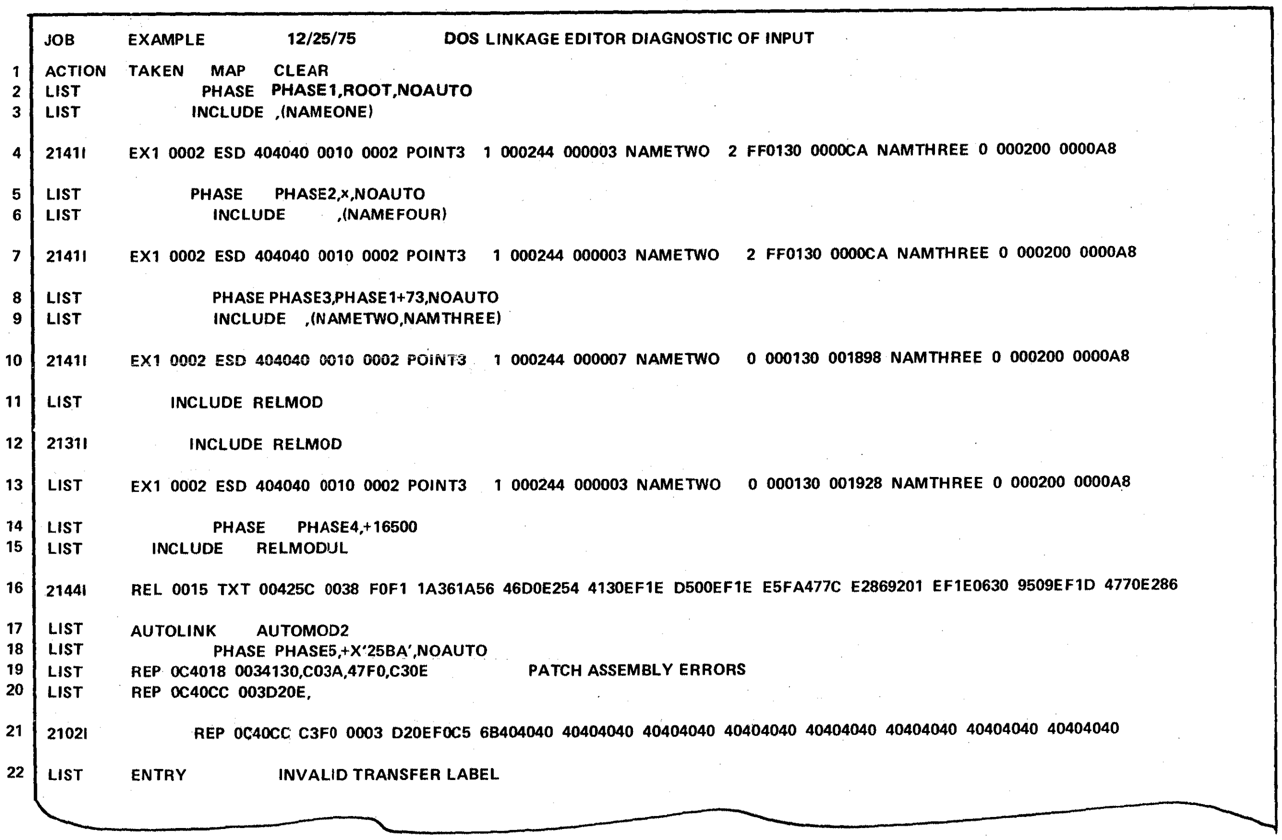
The next two illustrations show an example of the DIAGNOSTIC OF INPUT, and virtual storage MAP, which are printed on SYSLST during link-editing.

The example contains errors which are discussed in the text following each figure.

How to use

Refer to A-2 in this section for an example that shows how the map is used during debugging in conjunction with a system dump and program listing. Examples at the end of this chapter show the information reports that immediately follow the map. These reports confirm that the new phase, or phases, are correctly cataloged, and enable you to monitor the status of your libraries.

THE LINKAGE EDITOR MAP



```
     JOB       EXAMPLE          12/25/75           DOS LINKAGE EDITOR DIAGNOSTIC OF INPUT
 1   ACTION    TAKEN    MAP    CLEAR
 2   LIST                PHASE  PHASE1,ROOT,NOAUTO
 3   LIST               INCLUDE  ,(NAMEONE)

 4   21411     EX1 0002 ESD 404040 0010 0002 POINT3  1 000244 000003 NAMETWO  2 FF0130 0000CA NAMTHREE 0 000200 0000A8

 5   LIST               PHASE     PHASE2,x,NOAUTO
 6   LIST                  INCLUDE       ,(NAMEFOUR)

 7   21411     EX1 0002 ESD 404040 0010 0002 POINT3   1 000244 000003 NAMETWO   2 FF0130 0000CA NAMTHREE 0 000200 0000A8

 8   LIST                  PHASE PHASE3,PHASE1+73,NOAUTO
 9   LIST                  INCLUDE   ,(NAMETWO,NAMTHREE)

10   21411     EX1 0002 ESD 404040 0010 0002 POINT3   1 000244 000007 NAMETWO   0 000130 001898 NAMTHREE 0 000200 0000A8

11   LIST           INCLUDE  RELMOD

12   21311            INCLUDE  RELMOD

13   LIST      EX1 0002 ESD 404040 0010 0002 POINT3   1 000244 000003 NAMETWO   0 000130 001928 NAMTHREE 0 000200 0000A8

14   LIST                  PHASE     PHASE4,+16500
15   LIST         INCLUDE     RELMODUL

16   21441     REL 0015 TXT 00425C 0038 F0F1 1A361A56 46D0E254 4130EF1E D500EF1E E5FA477C E2869201 EF1E0630 9509EF1D 4770E286

17   LIST      AUTOLINK     AUTOMOD2
18   LIST                  PHASE  PHASE5,+X'25BA',NOAUTO
19   LIST      REP 0C4018 0034130,C03A,47F0,C30E            PATCH ASSEMBLY ERRORS
20   LIST      REP 0C40CC 003D20E,

21   21021             REP 0C40CC C3F0 0003 D20EF0C5 6B404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040

22   LIST      ENTRY             INVALID TRANSFER LABEL
```

Line 1 (ACTION TAKEN). MAP and CLEAR have been specified on separate ACTION cards. Had NOAUTO, REL, CANCEL, BG, or Fn been specified, it would also appear on this line.

Lines 4, 7, 10, and 13. Error 2141I (duplicated ESID number) is printed four times because the submodular structure of the phase demanded four passes over the same module. As the linkage editor processes in its own input area, the record printed may not be identical to the original input record. Lines 10 and 13 differ in content from lines 4 and 7 for this reason.

Lines 11 and 12. Line 11 is printed when the statement is read by the linkage editor. Line 12, error 2131I indicating that the requested module is not in the relocatable library, is printed after the error is detected.

Line 16. This is an example of an error detected in a TXT statement. Error 2144I indicates that the ESID number F0F1 is invalid. (It should be binary 01.)

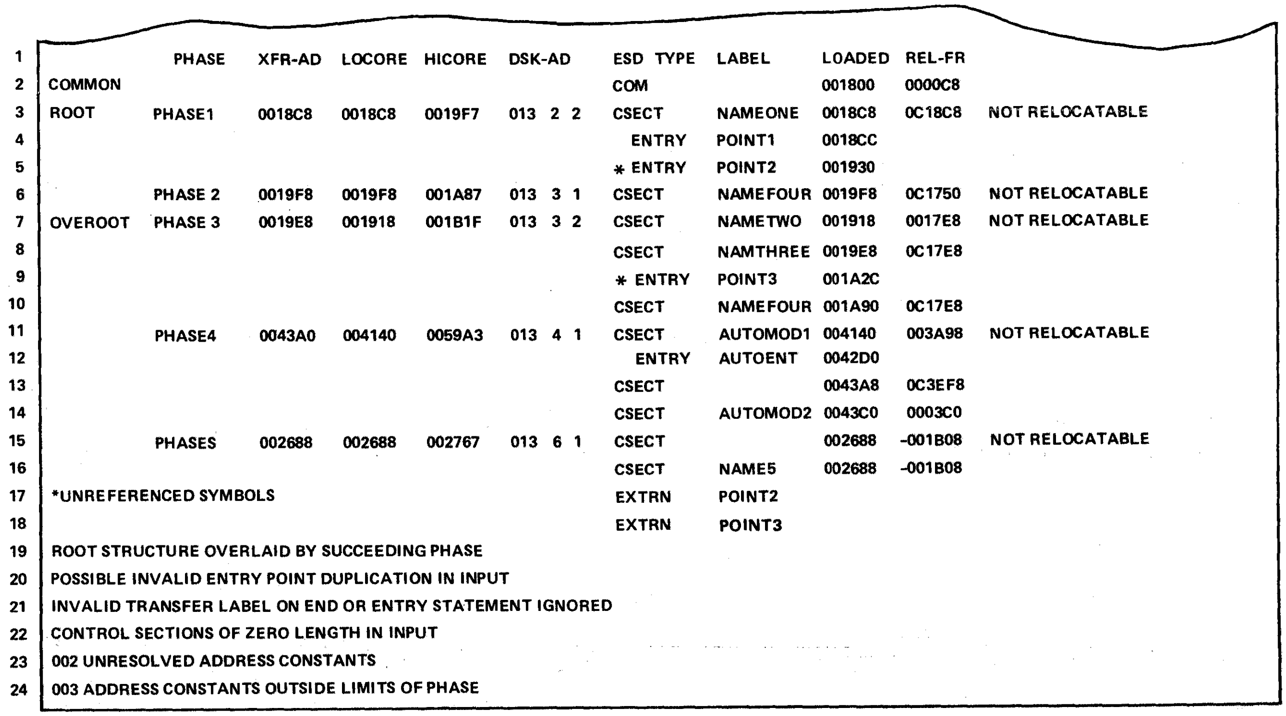
Line 17. Indicates the AUTOLINK feature was used for relocatable library module inclusion in the phase named above it.

Line 19. An example of a valid REP statement.

Lines 20 and 21. An example of an invalid REP statement. Line 20 is printed when the statement is read by the linkage editor. Line 21, error 2102I indicating an invalid operand in the statement, is printed after the error is detected.

When a module is included from the relocatable library, it is not possible to guarantee that the sequence identification printed in columns 8-15 is that of the record printed. This occurs because the MAINT librarian program reblocks the content of the cards to a more compressed format.

THE LINKAGE EDITOR MAP



```
 1            PHASE    XFR-AD  LOCORE  HICORE  DSK-AD      ESD TYPE  LABEL      LOADED  REL-FR
 2  COMMON                                                 COM                  001800  0000C8
 3  ROOT      PHASE1   0018C8  0018C8  0019F7  013  2  2   CSECT     NAMEONE    0018C8  0C18C8   NOT RELOCATABLE
 4                                                           ENTRY   POINT1     0018CC
 5                                                         * ENTRY   POINT2     001930
 6            PHASE 2  0019F8  0019F8  001A87  013  3  1   CSECT     NAMEFOUR   0019F8  0C1750   NOT RELOCATABLE
 7  OVEROOT   PHASE 3  0019E8  001918  001B1F  013  3  2   CSECT     NAMETWO    001918  0017E8   NOT RELOCATABLE
 8                                                         CSECT     NAMTHREE   0019E8  0C17E8
 9                                                         * ENTRY   POINT3     001A2C
10                                                         CSECT     NAMEFOUR   001A90  0C17E8
11            PHASE4   0043A0  004140  0059A3  013  4  1   CSECT     AUTOMOD1   004140  003A98   NOT RELOCATABLE
12                                                           ENTRY   AUTOENT    0042D0
13                                                         CSECT                0043A8  0C3EF8
14                                                         CSECT     AUTOMOD2   0043C0  0003C0
15            PHASES   002688  002688  002767  013  6  1   CSECT                002688  -001B08  NOT RELOCATABLE
16                                                         CSECT     NAME5      002688  -001B08
17  *UNREFERENCED SYMBOLS                                  EXTRN     POINT2
18                                                         EXTRN     POINT3
19  ROOT STRUCTURE OVERLAID BY SUCCEEDING PHASE
20  POSSIBLE INVALID ENTRY POINT DUPLICATION IN INPUT
21  INVALID TRANSFER LABEL ON END OR ENTRY STATEMENT IGNORED
22  CONTROL SECTIONS OF ZERO LENGTH IN INPUT
23  002 UNRESOLVED ADDRESS CONSTANTS
24  003 ADDRESS CONSTANTS OUTSIDE LIMITS OF PHASE
```

Line 2 (COMMON). The entry under REL-FR contains the length instead of the relocation factor in the case of ESD-type COMMON.

Lines 5 and 9 (indicated by asterisks). These Entry labels (POINT2 and POINT3) are not referenced as external symbols, that is, by corresponding EXTERN statements.

Line 17 and 18. These labels indicate EXTERN or WXTRN references that cannot be matched with a corresponding entry point. In such a case *ENTRY ESD-types may be the corresponding, but misspelled, point. In the submodular structure, CSECTs not specified in any namelist appear as EXTERNs.

Line 3, 6, 7, 11, and 15. All phase origins (entries under LOCORE) are incremented by the length of COMMON.

Line 19. Warning message. When this message appears, OVEROOT is printed to the left of the name of the phase (PHASE3) that overlays the ROOT phase.

Line 20. Warning message. An entry label appeared at least twice in the input stream. At its second (or later) appearance, it was not possible to validate it as being a true duplication. The most common reason for this message is submodular structure with (source) ENTRY labels defined before the CSECT in which the entry point appears.

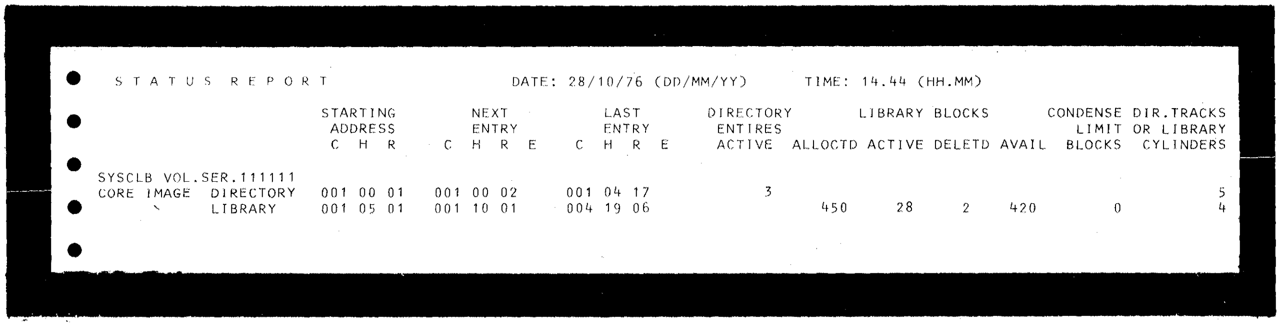
Line 21. An overriding transfer label in the ENTRY statement was not defined within the first phase, or a transfer label was not defined in an END statement in its module.

Line 22. Warning message. The COBOL, FORTRAN, RPG, and PL/I (D) compilers do not supply all of the information required by the linkage editor in the ESD records. Specifically, the control section length is provided in the END record. If a control section defined in the ESD information has a length of zero, it normally indicates that the length is to appear in the END record. It is possible to generate zero-length control sections through assembler. Such a condition produces this message. This is not an invalid condition if it is not the last control section that is of zero length. If the last control section is of zero length, the length is implied to be in the END record and, if not present, causes an error condition.

Line 23. Total of unresolved address constants; may or may not include items from lines 17 and 18. Unresolved address constants will appear as zero RLD items in relocatable phases.

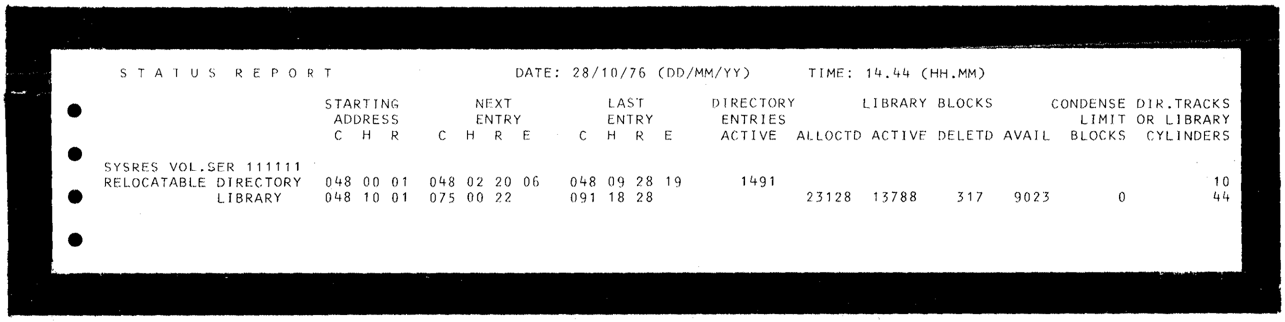
Line 24. Address constants had load addresses outside the limits of the phase in which they occurred. This usually occurs if the control section length is incorrectly defined in the input.

THE LINKAGE EDITOR MAP



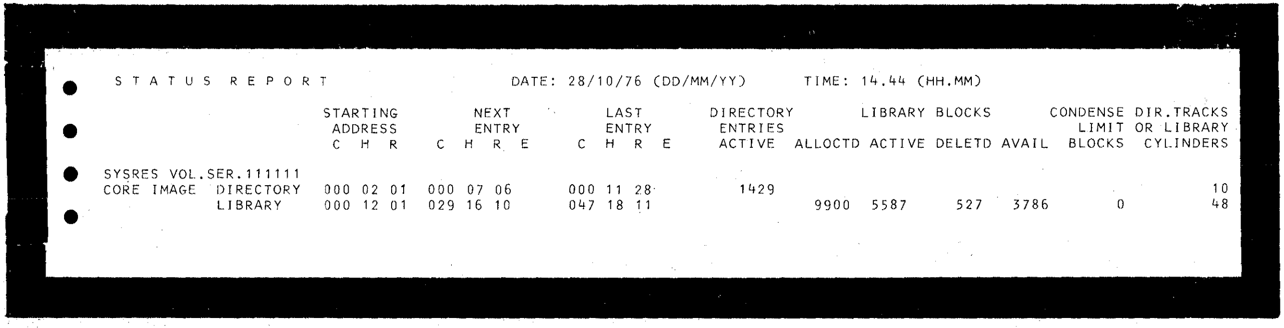
```
  S T A T U S   R E P O R T                 DATE: 28/10/76 (DD/MM/YY)       TIME: 14.44 (HH.MM)

                        STARTING        NEXT          LAST       DIRECTORY       LIBRARY BLOCKS       CONDENSE DIR.TRACKS
                         ADDRESS        ENTRY         ENTRY       ENTIRES                                LIMIT OR LIBRARY
                         C  H  R     C  H  R  E    C  H  R  E     ACTIVE  ALLOCTD ACTIVE DELETD AVAIL  BLOCKS  CYLINDERS

SYSCLB VOL.SER.111111
CORE IMAGE  DIRECTORY   001 00 01   001 00 02     001 04 17             3                                              5
            LIBRARY     001 05 01   001 10 01     004 19 06                  450     28      2   420        0          4
```

Status report after an update of a private core image library (SYSCLB).



```
  S T A T U S   R E P O R T                 DATE: 28/10/76 (DD/MM/YY)       TIME: 14.44 (HH.MM)

                        STARTING        NEXT          LAST       DIRECTORY       LIBRARY BLOCKS       CONDENSE DIR.TRACKS
                         ADDRESS        ENTRY         ENTRY       ENTRIES                                LIMIT OR LIBRARY
                         C  H  R     C  H  R  E    C  H  R  E     ACTIVE  ALLOCTD ACTIVE DELETD AVAIL  BLOCKS  CYLINDERS

SYSRES VOL.SER 111111
RELOCATABLE DIRECTORY   048 00 01  048 02 20 06    048 09 28 19       1491                                              10
            LIBRARY     048 10 01  075 00 22       091 18 28                23128  13788    317  9023       0           44
```

Status report after CATALR



```
  S T A T U S   R E P O R T                 DATE: 28/10/76 (DD/MM/YY)       TIME: 14.44 (HH.MM)

                        STARTING        NEXT          LAST       DIRECTORY       LIBRARY BLOCKS       CONDENSE DIR.TRACKS
                         ADDRESS        ENTRY         ENTRY       ENTRIES                                LIMIT OR LIBRARY
                         C  H  R     C  H  R  E    C  H  R  E     ACTIVE  ALLOCTD ACTIVE DELETD AVAIL  BLOCKS  CYLINDERS

SYSRES VOL.SER.111111
CORE IMAGE  DIRECTORY   000 02 01  000 07 06       000 11 28          1429                                              10
            LIBRARY     000 12 01  029 16 10       047 18 11                 9900  5587     527  3786       0           48
```

Status report after link-edit in system core image library.

Note: Only the libraries that are affected are shown.

Summary

The following list summarizes the information contained in the map.

1. The name of each phase, the lowest and highest virtual storage locations of each phase, and an indication if the phase is relocatable, non-relocatable, self-relocating or SVA-eligible. It also shows the disk address in hex where the phase begins in the core image library.
2. An indication if the phase is a ROOT phase, or if a phase overlays the ROOT phase in any way (designated by OVERROOT).
3. The length of COMMON, if appropriate.
4. The names of all CSECTs belonging to a phase, the address where each CSECT is loaded, and the relocation factor of each CSECT.
5. All defined entry points within a CSECT. If an entry point is unreferenced, it is flagged with an asterisk (*).
6. The names of all external references that are unresolved.
7. The transfer (execute) address of each phase.
8. Warning messages are printed if:
    - The ROOT phase has been overlaid.
    - A possible invalid entry point duplication occurred.
    - The ENTRY or END statement contained an invalid (undefined) transfer label.
    - At least one control section had a length of zero.
    - The assembled origin on an RLD statement was outside the limits of the phase.
    - An address constant could not be resolved.

These messages may or may not indicate actual programming errors. If NOMAP is operational, the warning messages are not printed.

Intentionally Blank

CONTENTS

RMS

General Description of RMS

The need for the IBM serviceability aids that are collectively termed RMS (Recovery Management Support) has been described in Section 1 under the heading "Hardware Failures."

RMS consists of software routines that are grouped according to their function:

- MCAR (Machine Check Analysis and Recovery)
- CCH (Channel Check Handler)
- ERP (I/O device Error Recovery Procedures)
- RMSR (Recovery Management Support Recorder).

Each function listed above is considered to be a function of RMS, and if required, must be included in your supervisor during system generation. The function RMSR consists of several recording facilities:

- Unit check recording
- Machine check and channel check recording
- Tape/disk error statistics by volume
- MDR (Miscellaneous Data Recorder)
- IPL information
- End of Day recording for devices and for the system. } Reliability Data Extractor (RDE)

RMS is always supported on the Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II,and 158, and the RMSR facilities supported depend on the paramters specified during system generation. The parameters of the supervisor macros affecting the subjects described in this section are discussed here but further details required for generating a supervisor are found in the *DOS/VS System Generation* manual.

System Requirements

In order to perform its functions, RMS uses two logout areas contained in real storage:

- The fixed logout area
- The model-dependent log out area (not applicable to Models 115 and 125).

As the name "model-dependent logout area" implies, the real storage area reserved for the logout areas varies for different System/370 Model types. Therefore, if you know during supervisor generation that the supervisor will be used on a larger model, specify the larger model in the MODEL = parameter of the CONFG supervisor generation macro.

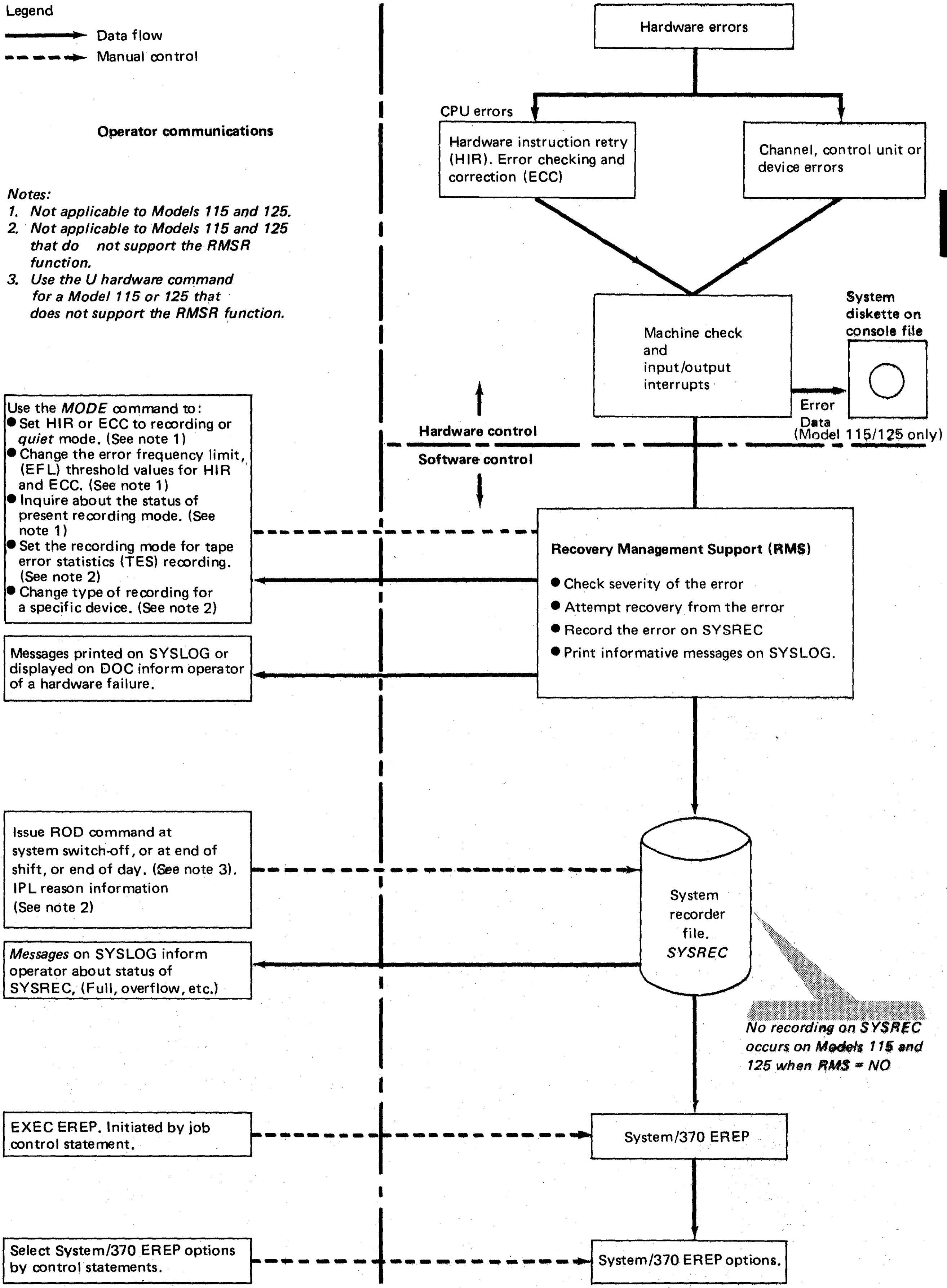
Because the Models 115 and 125 employ both software and hardware recording functions a more detailed description on these Models is given in the following paragraphs. For the Model 125, a hardware function records CPU and channel hardware failures on the console file. This also applies to hardware failures of natively attached I/O devices. Device ERP ist always supported for all models. When the Models 115 and 125 support channel attached I/O devices, or magnetic tape units, or teleprocessing, RMSR support must be generated during system generation. (RMSR support records unit checks on SYSREC.) RMSR support can be generated by either the parameter CHAN=YES, or RMS=YES, in the SUPVR system generation macros.

When RMS=YES: hardware failures that occur on all attached I/O devices are recorded on SYSREC by the RMSR software routines. However no error recording occurs for the 2560 or 5425 if attached. Simultaneously the failures that occur on natively attached devices are also recorded on the console file by a hardware function. In the latter case of RMS=YES, MCAR/CCH records are recorded on SYSREC as well as on the console file, and the RDE facility is also supported.

When RMS=NO and CHAN=YES: the supervisor generated supports RMSR (required for channel attached devices, tape units, and TP). Therefore, hardware failures on these devices are recorded on SYSREC by the RMSR software routines.

When RMS=NO, CHAN=NO and MCH=NO: no recording occurs on SYSREC and a hard wait is entered on the occurence of a hardware failure.

Hardware Error Recording and Recovery



Notes:
1. *Not applicable to Models 115 and 125.*
2. *Not applicable to Models 115 and 125 that do not support the RMSR function.*
3. *Use the U hardware command for a Model 115 or 125 that does not support the RMSR function.*

RMS

Operation

An understanding of the purpose and operation of RMS will help when interpreting the EREP printout and the System/370 Models 115 and 125 Maintenance Log Analysis Feature.

The following four figures show the relationship between the hardware and software recording facilities, and show the connection between the system diskette (Models 115 and 125 only), the SYSREC file, and the EREP options.

Figure F-1-A shows the types of machine checks generated and the real storage used for the logout areas. Error information is first logged in this area before being used by the RMS software routines. On the System/370 Models 115 and 125, the logout area is replaced by the system diskette recording file.

Figure F-1-B describes the division of machine check interrupts into soft machine checks and Figure F-1-C illustrates the general flow of processing after a hard machine check occurs.

Figure F-1-D expands the RMS routines into:

- MCAR
- CCH
- Channel check ERPs that are initiated by CCH routines for device-dependent, channel error recovery.
- Unit check ERPs that handle the unit check conditions of the devices.

This figure also shows how the errors are first checked for their severity, and shows how the effect on system operation depends on the type and severity of the error.

Figure F-1-E shows the types of records that are recorded on SYSREC.

Figure F-1-F represents the EREP options that can be selected by the operator.

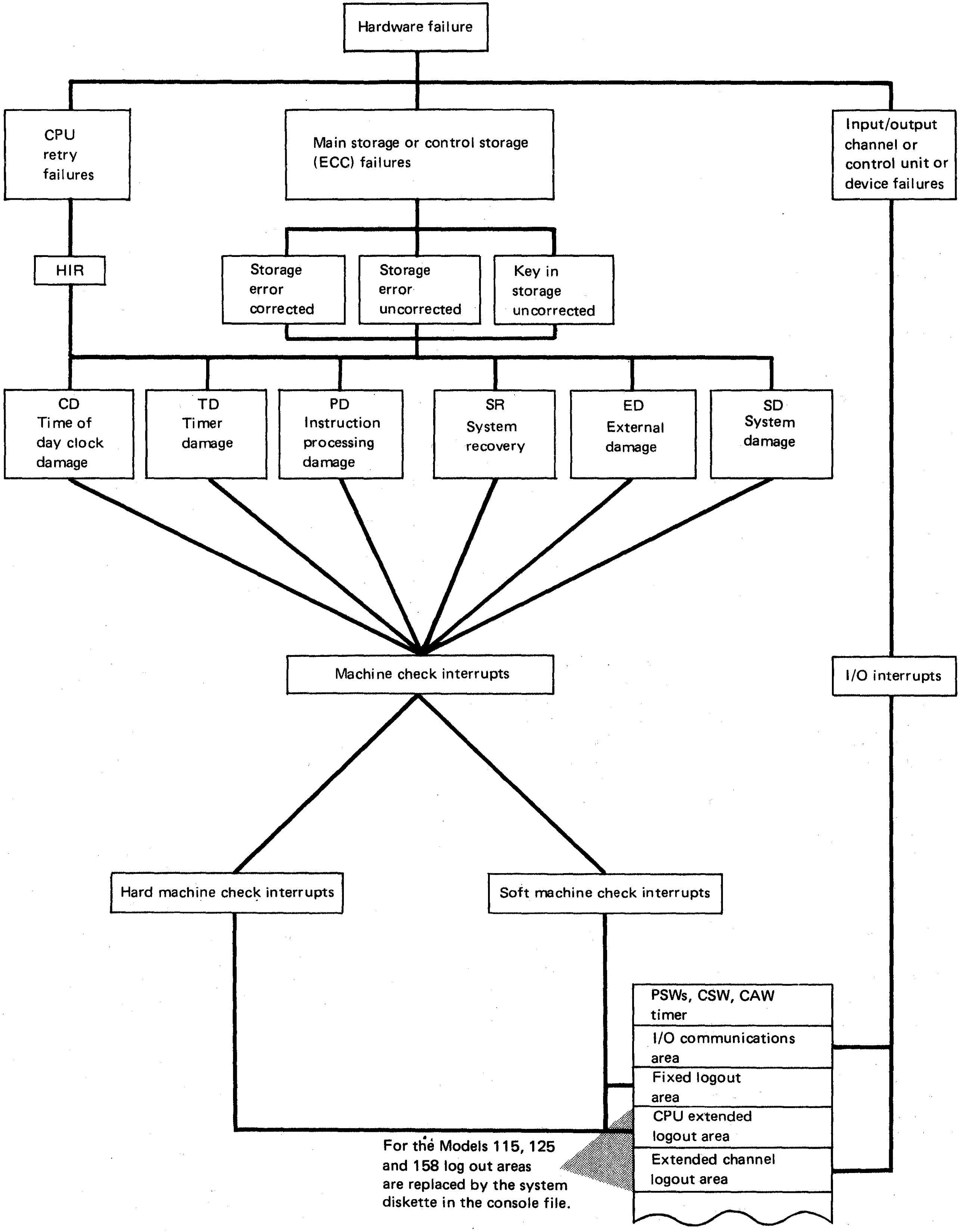


Figure F-1-A illustrates how data about a hardware error is logged in fixed areas of real storage, or on the system diskette.
This data in real storage is used by software routines for error recovery (where possible), and for recording the data on SYSREC.

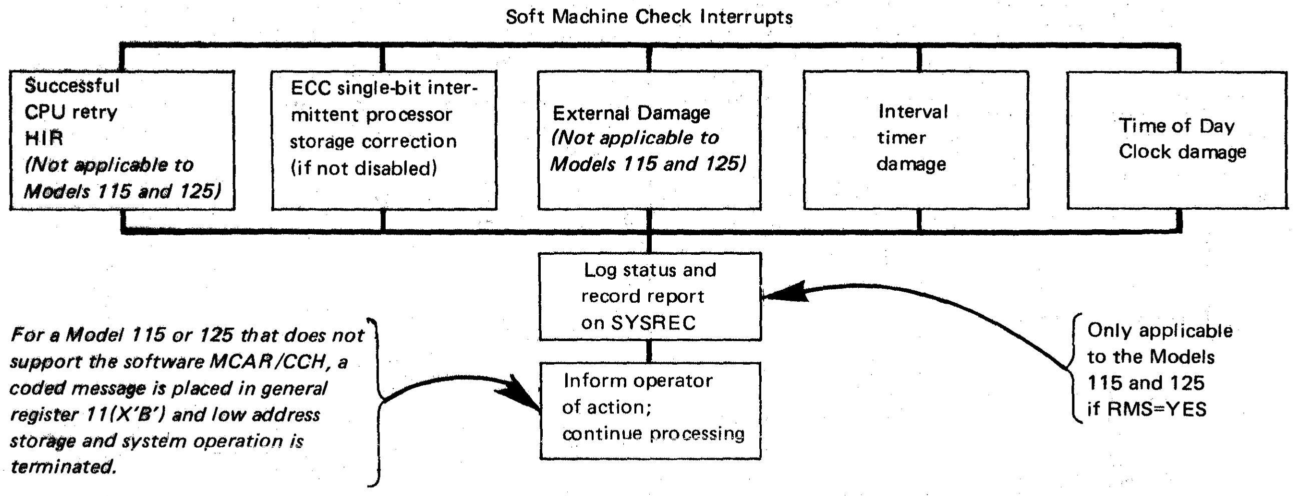


Figure F-1-B. General flow of DOS/VS MCAR processing after soft machine check interrupts

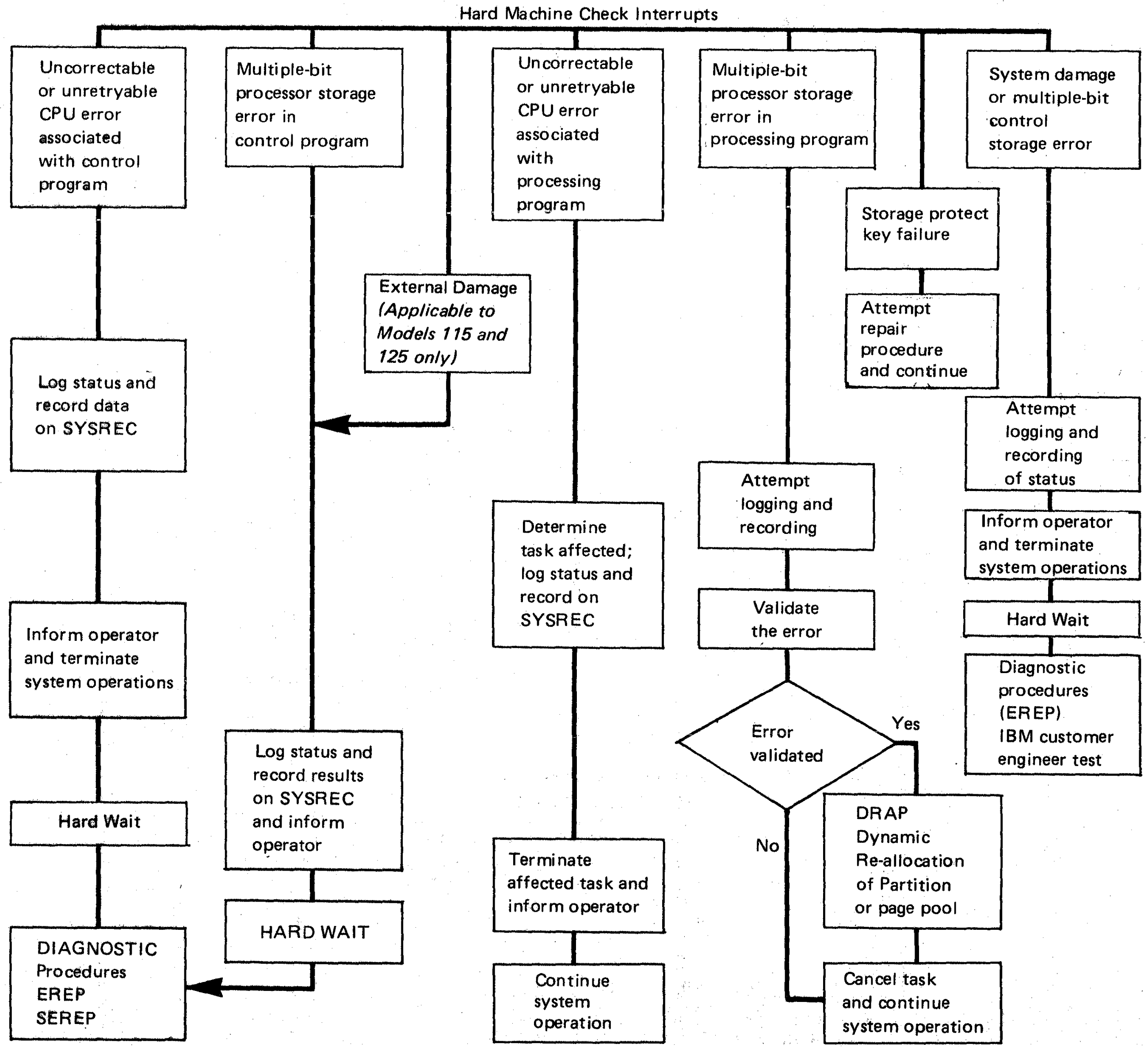
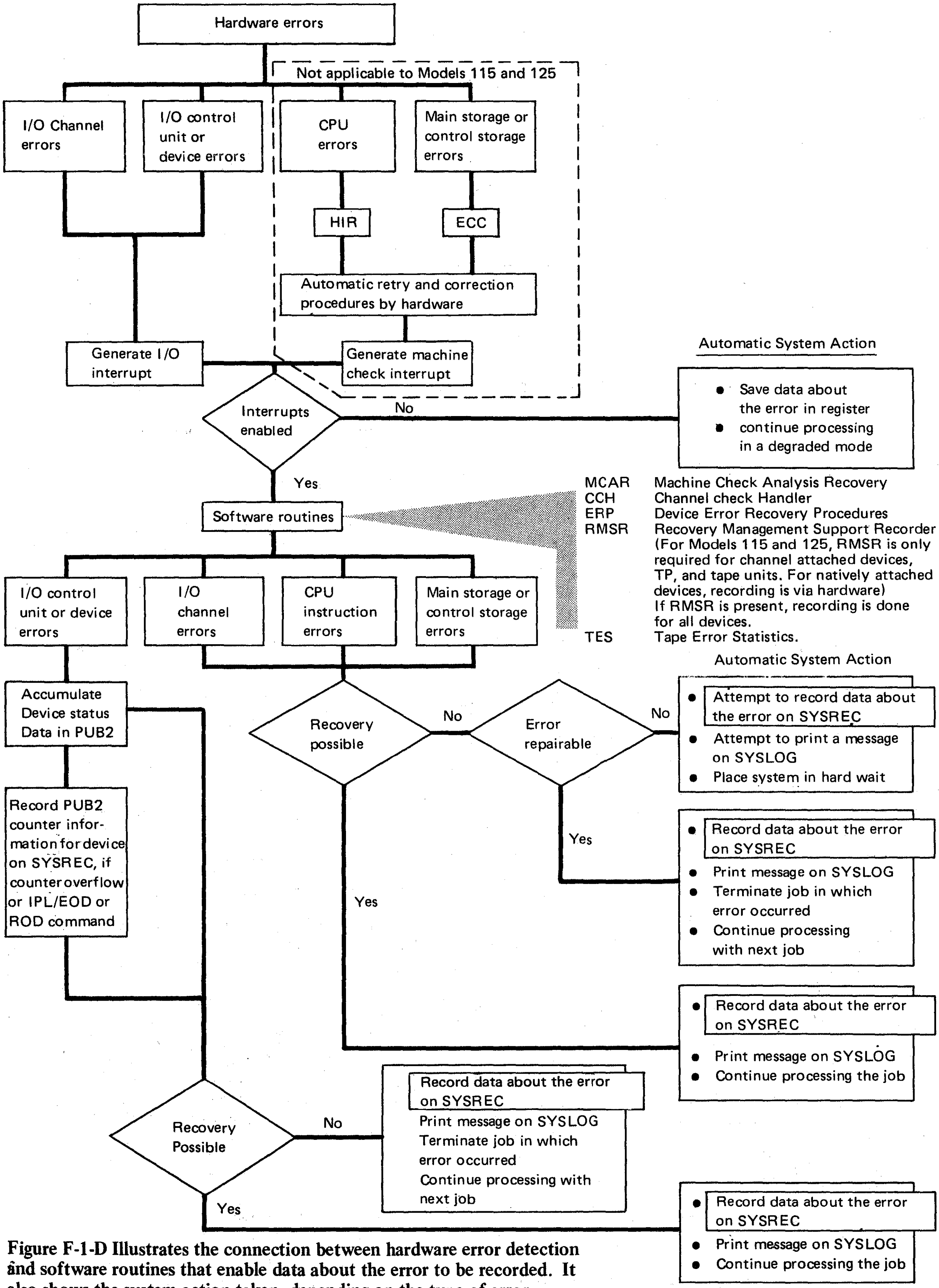
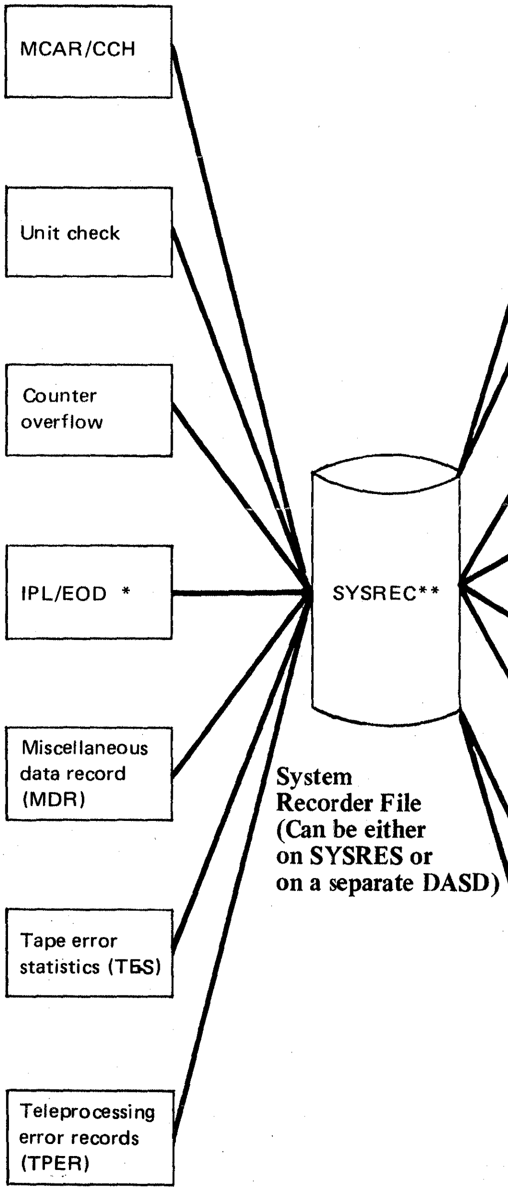


Figure F-1-C. General flow of DOS/VS MCAR processing after hard machine check interrupts



MCAR	Machine Check Analysis Recovery
CCH	Channel check Handler
ERP	Device Error Recovery Procedures
RMSR	Recovery Management Support Recorder (For Models 115 and 125, RMSR is only required for channel attached devices, TP, and tape units. For natively attached devices, recording is via hardware) If RMSR is present, recording is done for all devices.
TES	Tape Error Statistics.

Figure F-1-D Illustrates the connection between hardware error detection and software routines that enable data about the error to be recorded. It also shows the system action taken, depending on the type of error.



*For the System/370 Models 115 and 125 the operator must save the disk usage counters at the end of the day, (or end of shift or prior to system switch off) by using the U command of the mode select display.

**For the Models 115 and 125 recording on SYSREC is applicable only when the RMSR function is generated.

Figure F-1-E Input records to SYSREC.

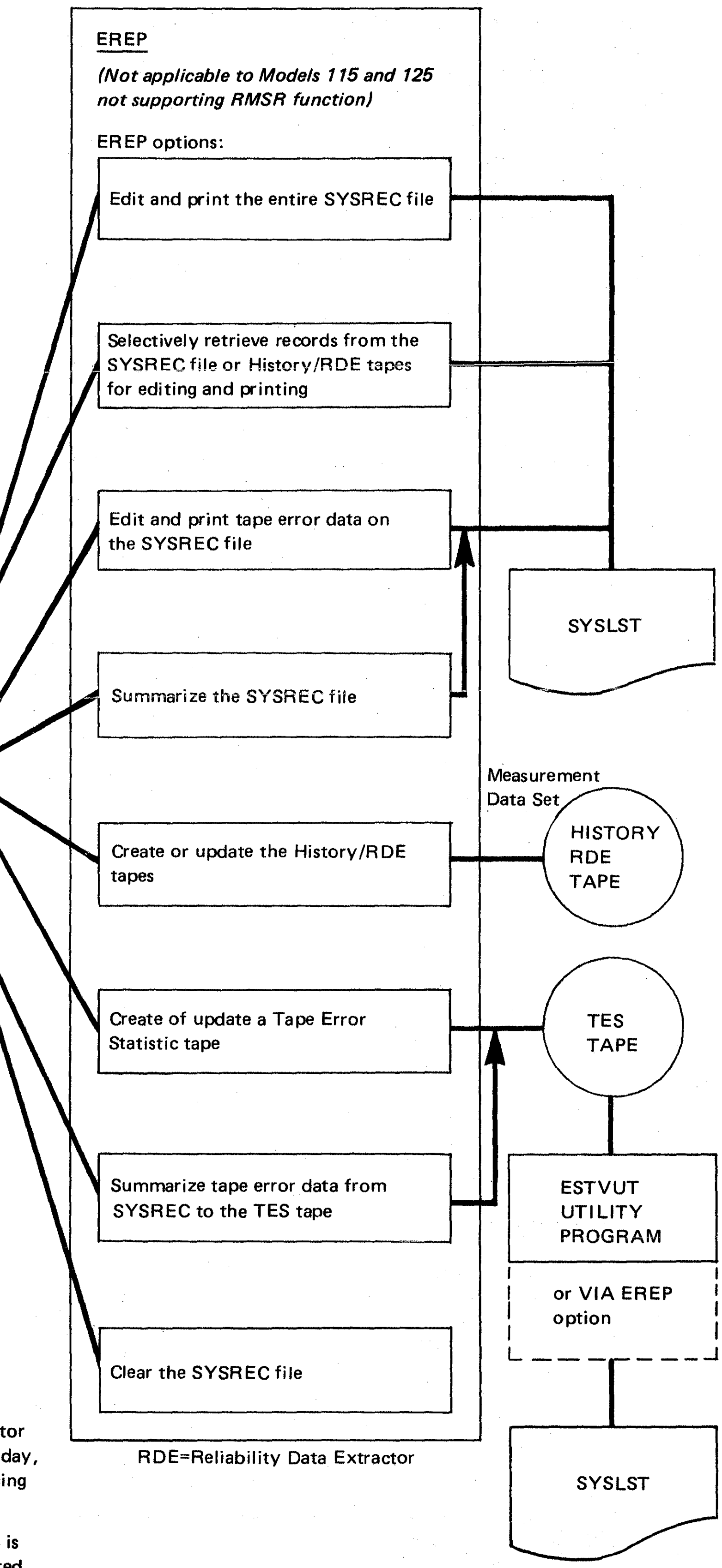


Figure F-1-F Output from SYSREC.
(Selected by EREP options.)

Components

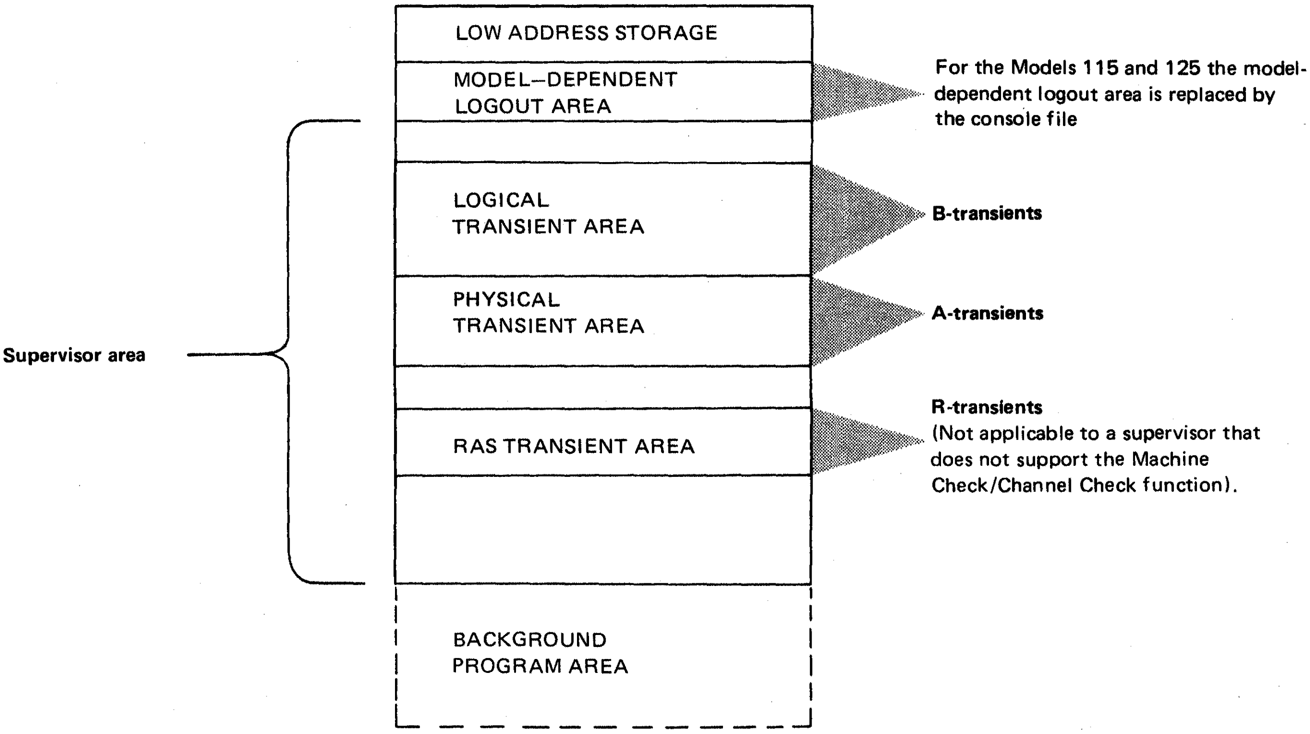
The software routines required to support the RMS options are:

- Resident MCH
- Resident CCH
- Resident RAS monitor
- Resident DASD ERP
- Device ERP transients (A transients)
- MCH/CCH transients (R transients)
- RMSR transients (A and R transients).

To record tape and disk error statistics by volume, the option RMSR also uses some B transients. A job control module is required to enable RMSR to record IPL/EOD data.

The figure below shows the relative locations, in the real address area, of the RTA (RAS transient area), LTA (Logical transient area), and PTA (Physical transient area).

Note: *No error recording or recovery can be executed before IPL is successful.*



Detailed Description of RMS Functions

Machine Check Analysis and Recovery (MCAR)

Two hardware error recovery features, Hardware Instruction Retry (HIR) and Error Checking and Correction (ECC), perform hardware correction for machine malfunctions. RMSR interfaces with the error correction hardware through Machine Check Analysis and Recovery (MCAR).

Note: *Not applicable to the Models 115 and 125*

When the CPU is in the 'recording mode,' MCAR is informed when a machine malfunction occurs and is corrected by means of a 'soft' (or recovered) Machine Check Interrupt (MCI). When the CPU is in 'quiet mode' the hardware correction routines do not generate a soft MCI if the malfunction is corrected. If the hardware correction routines cannot correct the malfunction, a 'hard' (or unrecoverable) MCI is generated regardless of the mode setting.

When a soft MCI occurs, RMSR writes a record in the recorder file containing identification information and the contents of the machine-independent logout area and the machine-dependent logout area (if available). The operator is notified that a soft MCI occurred, control is returned to the interrupted code, and system operation continues.

Dynamic Reallocation of Partition or page pool (DRAP): When a hard MCI occurs, the MCAR routine attempts to isolate the failure to a partition in order to cancel the damaged task and, if possible, continue system operation. If the system cannot continue because the failure occurred in an area critical to system operation, recording is attempted, after which the system enters a hard wait state.

When a hard MCI is caused by an unrepairable real storage position, MCAR dynamically reallocates storage. Informative messages are printed on SYSLOG that alert the operator of any action taken by DRAP.

Note: *There is no need for software control or EFL for HIR on the Models 115 and 125*

MCAR Modes of Operation: An Error Frequency Limit (EFL) algorithm prevents SYSREC from filling up too quickly if a large number of intermittent failures occur. The initial IBM-supplied EFL is either eight (Models 155-II and 158) or sixteen (Model 145/148; eight for control storage and eight for processor storage) soft ECC MCIs within an eight-hour period. These values are set at system generation time and can be changed by the MODE command. A message is issued on the first occurrence of a soft MCI on a System/370 Model 135/138 and all recoverable machine checks are disabled. The MODE command must be issued to re-enable reporting of soft machine checks. These values are set at system generation time but can be changed by the MODE command.

MCAR supports EFL for two hardware facilities:
- Hardware Instruction Retry
- Error Checking and Correction.

EFL Threshold Values: At IPL time, the EFL threshold values are established so that the EFL algorithm controls the number of soft MCIs recorded. These values are:
- The number of soft MCIs
- A specific time period.

When these EFL values are reached, a change in mode of operation occurs. Until the EFL threshold values are reached, the system operates in recording mode. This is the normal mode of operation in which an MCI occurs for all machine check conditions. After the EFL threshold values are reached, ECC (or ECC and HIR) is placed in quiet mode. In quiet mode, no MCIs occur for recovered errors; therefore, the number of corrected errors is unknown.

EFL threshold values are not applicable to the Models 115 and 125 owing to the recording of errors by a hardware function.

Hardware Instruction Retry (HIR) Modes: The two HIR modes are:

- Recording. A soft MCI occurs for every hardware instruction correction.
- Quiet. No soft MCI occurs for hardware instruction correction. (Recording is always quiet for Models 115/125.)

Error Checking and Correction (ECC) Modes: The ECC modes are:

- Recording. A soft MCI occurs for every main or control storage correction.
- Quiet. No soft MCI occurs for real or control storage correction. (Recording is always quiet for Models 115/125.)
- Threshold (Model 145/148 only). A soft MCI occurs after a predetermined number of unrecorded control storage errors have occurred within a given time period. Threshold mode is a hardware function and is not affected by EFL threshold values.

If HIR is in quiet mode, ECC is also in quiet mode. When ECC is in quiet mode, HIR can still be in recording mode.

At IPL time the system assumes the IBM-supplied EFL threshold values; these values can be changed by the MODE command. When IPL is completed:

- For the Model 145/148, recording mode is entered for HIR, quiet mode is entered for main storage ECC, and threshold mode is entered for control storage ECC.
- For the Models 155-II and 158, full recording mode is entered for both HIR and ECC

Channel Check Handler (CCH)

When a channel check occurs, channel error information is logged and an interrupt is generated. The CCH resident program investigates the severity of the malfunction. If the severity is such that system operation need not be immediately terminated, the CCH resident program:

- Builds the Error Recovery Program Interface Bytes (ERPIB) containing error information for use by the appropriate CCH/ERP
- Records the error information on the recorder file
- Attempts to isolate the error to a device.

If the error cannot be isolated to a device, CCH cancels all problem programs that use the malfunctioning channel. If the error can be isolated to a device and the device is supported by a CCH/ERP, the appropriate CCH/ERP is loaded into the R-transient Area (RTA). Then ERP examines the ERPIB supplied by CCH and determines the severity of the error. Whenever possible, the failing channel command is retried. If the command cannot be retried, or if retry fails, a message is written on SYSLOG, and all problem programs using the failing device are cancelled. If recovery is successful, a message is also written on SYSLOG, unless SYSLOG was the failing device. Certain retry conditions require manual operator intervention to enable proper retry.

Note: If the 'accept unrecoverable error' bit in the CCB is on, the error is posted and control is returned to the problem program.

If no CCH/ERP is available for an error isolated to a device, all problem programs using that device are cancelled.

RMS

Error Recovery Procedures (ERP) for I/O Devices:

Each I/O device or class of I/O devices has a unique device error recovery routine. The appropriate routine is entered from the channel scheduler upon detection of an error. The function of the error recovery procedures (ERP) is to attempt recovery from the error either through programmed recovery or by operator intervention. If recovery is not possible, the following choices are available, where applicable:

1. The error can be ignored.
2. The task can be terminated.
3. The problem program can take action (exit to a user routine).
4. The record in error can be bypassed.

Depending on the type of error, the type of device, and whether Logical IOCS is used, some or all of these options are available. Choices 3 and 4 are available through LIOCS only. In the absence of any other options, only choice 2 is available.

At the time the error is first detected, before ERP is called to attempt recovery, RMSR accumulates certain information relating to the status of the device in the PUB2 for the device. The device ERP then gets control and tries to correct the error. If the ERP cannot recover, RMSR builds and writes the unit check record, containing the statistical data from the PUB2 and the status and sense information at the time the ERP determined the error was unrecoverable. If the ERP recovers, the statistical data in the PUB2 is not cleared. This information is recorded at the next permanent error for that device, at the next statistical counter overflow for that device, or at end-of-day when the operator issues the ROD command.

Besides the unit check record (written for every permanent error) and the counter overflow record (written when a statistical counter becomes full or when the operator issues the ROD command), RMSR also writes Tape Volume Dismount records and Miscellaneous Data Recorder (MDR) records. The data recorded in the Tape Volume Dismount records corresponds to the data formerly accumulated in the TEBV table; the EREP TES (Tape Error Statistics) options are used to format and summarize this data.

SYSREC (System Recorder File)

Note: *Not applicable to the Models 115 and 125 using a supervisor that does not support the RMSR function.*

The recorder file must be created and assigned to a disk device that is always on line. It is assigned after IPL, before the first job.

The recorder file is not CPU or SYSRES dependent. Thus it can contain records from more than one DOS/VS system.

Once the file is created, no further operator intervention is required, unless the recorder file is damaged or the operator action listed in the *DOS/VS Messages* manual specifically requests the file to be re-created. For example, message

    0T03I ERROR ON RECORDER FILE.

On subsequent IPLs the system opens the recorder file and continues to update it.

Note 1: *Recording on the recorder file is suppressed during execution of the EREP program.*

Note 2: *No recording is performed for console typewriters and unsupported devices.*

Creating the Recorder File: The method of creating SYSREC and the job stream needed depends on whether the file is to be part of the system residence unit SYSREC, or whether it is to reside on a separate disk volume.

For details and job stream examples, refer to the *DOS/VS System Management Guide.*

SYSREC Record Types: SYSREC contains variable-length records with a maximum size of 200 bytes (including a standard 24-byte header). The types of recording that RMSR performs are:
- MCAR recordings
- CCH recordings
- Unit check recordings
- Counter overflow recordings
- Tape volume statistics recordings
- IPL/EOD recordings
- Miscellaneous Data Recorder (MDR) recordings
- Teleprocessing error records (TPER).

MCAR: Formats an environment record (recovery report) after a machine check.

The record is written on the environment recorder data set (ERDS), which has the symbolic name SYSREC. The record contains the following pertinent information about the error:
- Status information from the fixed logout area in real storage
- Recovery action
- Program identification
- Date
- Time of day.

CCH: Formats an error information block for use by the ERP routines after an I/O interrupt, caused by a channel check.

The record is written on SYSREC, and contains the following information:
- Status information from the logout area
- The ECSW (extended channel status word)
- Date
- Time of day.

RMS

UNIT CHECK RECORD: Device ERPs attempt recovery from an error, usually by retrying the failing channel command. If the error is not corrected after a certain number of retries, RMSR writes a unit check record which contains hardware information (sense data), statistical data, and identification data. All information relevant to the status of the device at the time the failure is recognized as permanent is contained in this record. One unit check record is written for each permanent error. RMSR resets the statistical counters in the PUB2 table at the same time.

If message 0P43D is issued, a unit check record with sense byte of 0 is written on SYSREC to reflect the occurrence of a tape volume change.

COUNTER OVERFLOW RECORD: Whenever a statistical counter in the PUB2 table fills up, a counter overflow record is written on SYSREC. The counter overflow record is also written for each device that has unrecorded statistics when the operator issues the ROD command. The statistical counters in the PUB2 table for the device are cleared at the same time.

IPL/EOD: I/O error logging for System/370 users includes RDE (Reliability Data Extractor). If ERRLOG=RDE is specified during system generation, RDE gathers hardware reliability data that IBM personnel use to evaluate hardware performance.

Two types of records are written on SYSREC by RDE:

- An IPL record. This specifies the reason for IPL.
- An EOD (End-of-Day) record. This is initiated by the ROD command, which should be issued before the system is shut down.

EREP uses these records to identify RDE data.

For the System/370 Models 115 and 125 the operator must save the disk usage counters at the end of the day (or end of shift or prior to system switch-off) by using the U command of the mode select display.

MISCELLANEOUS DATA RECORDER (MDR): RMSR makes recordings on the SYSREC file for the 3211 printer buffer errors; the 3330, 3340, and 3350 Disk Storage errors; the 3895 predictor sense information; and for those devices having an internal error log.

TAPE VOLUME DISMOUNT RECORD: When processing standard labelled tapes using LIOCS, RMSR makes a recording on SYSREC each time a new volume serial number is detected. When the tape is opened, the number of the current tape is compared with the serial number in the PUB2 for that tape drive. If the serial numbers are different, a volume dismount record, containing volume usage and Tape ERP recovery statistics, is written on SYSREC. The statistical counters in the PUB2 relating to usage and error recovery action are cleared and the serial number is updated. Processing continues and statistical data for the new tape is accumulated in the PUB2 table.

TES (Tape Error Statistics)

A major factor affecting the quality of an operating system is the condition of the volume stored on a magnetic medium, such as tape. Such a medium is subject to contamination from dust, foreign materials, fingerprints, and particles of oxide coating.

Because of these environmental factors, it is desirable to record the number of read and write errors occurring on each tape volume. By monitoring the error rate, a report can be kept on the condition of each tape volume in a tape library.

System Requirements: For Tape Cartridge Readers. When error statistics are required to monitor tape cartridges used on the 2495 Tape Cartridge Reader specify TEB = n in the FOPT macro. (n specifies the number of tape cartridge readers attached to the system.)

For magnetic tape volumes when error statistics are required to monitor tape volumes, specify TEVB=IR or CR in the FOPT macro.

For all standard labeled tapes, tape statistics are accumulated by volume. For unlabeled and nonstandard labeled tapes two types of error recording are available:

- Combined Recording (CR)
- Individual Recording (IR).

When TEBV=CR is specified, the error statistics for all unlabeled and nonstandard labeled tapes on a specific tape unit are accumulated until a labeled tape is mounted and opened on that unit. Then, one recording for the unlabeled and nonstandard labeled tapes is made, and the counters are reset in the PUB2 table.

Specify TEBV=IR to record tape error statistics on the SYSREC file and to reset the PUB2 table counters at each OPEN for unlabeled and nonstandard labeled tapes.

The mode of recording for nonstandard labeled and unlabeled tapes can be changed with the tape options of the operator's MODE command.

EVA (Error Volume Analysis)

This option of RMSR enables you to specify the number of temporary read/write errors that can occur on a tape volume before an informatory message is printed on SYSLOG.

Not applicable to the Models 115 and 125 using a supervisor that does not support the RMSR function

System Requirements: The number of temporary read/write errors needed to print the informatory message must be specified by EVA=r and/or w the FOPT macro during system generation. (r specifies the threshold level of temporary read errors, and w specifies the threshold level of temporary write errors.)

Description and operation: The message that EVA issues to SYSLOG contains the number of temporary read errors, temporary write errors, and START I/Os, the physical unit identification, and if standard labeled tape is used, the volume serial number.

The message format is:

```
4E10I xxxxxx cuu TR-nnn TW-nnn SIO-nnnnn
```

where:

xxxxxx	Serial number of standard label volume (blank when nonstandard or unlabeled volume is being used)
cuu	Channel/unit address (physical unit)
TR-nnn	Number of temporary read errors
TW-nnn	Number of temporary write errors
SIO-nnnn	Number of START I/Os.

Either the TR=nnn or the TW=nnn field contains one or more than the predetermined error threshold specified in the FOPT macro.

How and when to use: When using an unlabeled or nonstandard labeled tape, a note can be made of the volume identification of the volume in use when the message is received in order to monitor it.

By monitoring your magnetic tape volumes, a record can be accumulated of read/write errors per volume.

Operational delays caused by old or worn tapes can be avoided by cleaning and erasing the volume, or by cutting off the first ten yards of the volume that indicates read/write errors.

Note: The first part of a tape volume contains label information and is the part of the tape that suffers more from mechanical friction. Therefore, the oxide coating is more likely to cause read/write errors on the first part of a tape than on any other part.

Operator commands for controlling RMS

The error recording facility is under the control of the operator. In addition to creating the recorder file (SET RF=CREATE) and responding to error messages, the operator has the following responsibilities:

- Matching PUB2 space to devices attached
- Issuing the ROD command in response to the problem determination action of an error message, or prior to turning the system off or performing a re-IPL
- Providing IPL reason information (RDE users only)
- Issuing the MODE command to set the type of recording accomplished by the MCAR/CCH, CE, and tape error statistics portions of RMSR
- Executing the EREP program and directing EREP to perform the correct function.

Note: Not applicable to the Models 115 and 125 using a supervisor that does not support the RMSR function.

The following sections describe these items more fully.

Matching PUB2 space to devices attached to the system

During IPL, the following message may be issued:

```
0I29I INSUFFICIENT PUB2 SPACE AVAILABLE, RE-IPL
```

IPL is automatically canceled, and during the re-IPL the operator must delete devices until the above message is no longer issued.

The reason for this message may be a change in system configuration since supervisor generation, or it may be that the supervisor in use has not been generated for the same amount and type of disk and tape devices. PUB2 (a table in the supervisor) contains a counter for statistical data on device operation and is used by the RMSR routines.

Parameters of the IOTAB supervisor generation macro increase the size of PUB2 to accommodate the counters for devices attached to your system that require a larger field than the standard 12-byte PUB2 field.

The PUB2 table is described in more detail in the *DOS/VS Supervisor Logic* manual.

IPL/EOD (End-of-Day) recording

This RMSR facility enables data to be recorded on the system recorder file (SYSREC) about the reason for, and time between, operator IPLs.

This allows IBM and installation management to monitor IPLs for any selected time period, for example, during an 8 hour operator shift.

When RDE is required, specify ERRLOG=RDE in the SUPVR macro during system generation.

The ROD command (Record on Demand)

Using this command will ensure that any statistical data held in the PUB2 table is added to the recorder file. For System/370 RDE users, the ROD command also writes the EOD (End-of-Day) record on SYSREC. MDR records are produced for those devices with an internal error log. The command ROD has no operand. BTAM and QTAM use their own separate methods of updating all disk counters during closedown or cancel.

For the System/370 Models 115 and 125, the operator must save the disk usage counters at the end of the day (or end of shift or before system switch-off) by using the U command of the mode select display.

RMS

When to use:
1. Operator actions listed under appropriate messages in *DOS/VS Messages* indicate when to issue this command.
2. In order to create meaningful END-OF-DAY records on the system recorder file, you must respond with y to the message END-OF-DAY= at system shutdown or at the end of every shift.

(If the END-OF-DAY record is not required, respond with n to the END-OF-DAY= message.)

IPL reason information

During the processing of the first // JOB statement after IPL, RDE users must provide additional information about the system. Message 1I89A IPL REASON CODE= is issued on SYSLOG. You must respond to message 1I89A with a Reason Code followed by End.

Note: Not applicable to the Models 115 and 125 using a supervisor that does not support the RMSR function.

If a Reason Code is not entered (only the END key is pressed) or if SYSLOG is down or not assigned to a 3210, a 3215 or a Model 125 video display unit, then the default, DF, is assumed. However, if an invalid code is entered, message 1I92I is issued and message 1I89A is reissued until a valid response is made.

After the Reason Code is entered, message 1I91A SUB-SYSTEM ID= is issued. You must respond to message 1I91A with one of the ID codes followed by END. The ID codes further identify the reason for performing IPL. The ID codes and the reasons are shown in the table below.

IPL REASON CODE	
CE	IBM CE/SE has control of the system and is not doing user work.
DF	Default.
EN	Environmental problem (such as: power, overheating, etc.) caused failure.
IE	IBM hardware or a IBM-supplied-program error that did not require an IBM CE/SE.
IM	IBM hardware or IBM-supplied-program error that required an IBM CE/SE.
ME	Media. Hardware error caused by a faulty disk pack, reel of tape, cards, etc.
NM	Normal IPL.
OP	Operational problem. Operator error or procedural problem.
UN	Unknown. Undetermined error.
UP	A user (non-IBM-supplied) program caused the failure.

SUB-SYSTEM ID	
00	Unknown. Must be used with Reason Codes DF, EN, NM, OP, UN and UP. 00 is the default.
10	Processor. CPU, channel (integrated), storage unit, etc. failure.
20	DASD. A failure occurred in a DASD unit or its associated control unit (2311, 2314, 2319, 2841, 3330/3333, etc.)
30	Other. A device without an ID code (such as a paper tape unit) caused the failure.
40	Magnetic Tape. A failure occurred in a magnetic tape unit or its associated control unit (2400, 3400, etc.)
50	A failure occurred in a card reader/punch, a printer or in its associated control unit (2540, 3525, 1403, 2821, etc.)
60	MICR/OCR. A magnetic ink character reader (1412, 1419, etc.) or an optical character reader (1285, 1287, 1288, etc.) failure.
61	Inscriber. A 3895 Document Reader/Inscriber failure.
70	A teleprocessing failure occurred in a teleprocessing control unit (2701, 2702, 3705, etc.)
80	Graphic. A video display unit (2260, etc.) or its associated control unit failure.
90	An IBM-supplied SCP Type 1 or Type 2 program (such as the DOS/VS system or one of its components) failure.
91	An IBM Programming Product failure.

Table F-2-A IPL reason codes

If the ID code is not entered (only the END/ENTER key is pressed) or if SYSLOG is down or not assigned to a 3210, a 3215 or a Model 125 video display unit then the default, 00, is assumed. However, if an invalid ID code is specified, message 1I92I is issued and message 1I91A is repeated until a valid response is made.

Notes:
1. *Always use ID code 00 with Reason Codes DF, EN, NM, OP, UN, and UP.*
2. *ID codes 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 61, 70, 80, 90, and 91 should be used with Reason Codes CE, IE, IM, and ME.*

Normal processing continues after the IPL information has been specified. In order to create meaningful data on average running time per IPL, you must issue the ROD command before the system is shut down at the end of the working day, or at the end of a shift. By this procedure, an accurate record can be maintained on the system recorder file, which is printed periodically using an EREP option explained later in this section.

The MODE command

This command should be used only at the request of your IBM customer engineer.

```
                         IR
                         CR
                         CE,cuu [,I[,xx,y]]
                                [,D[,xx,y]]
                                [,N       ]
                 MODE
                         R
                         STATUS        *                                        *
Not applicable           HIR [,{M}] { [,{R }]                                   }
to the Model 125         ECC [ {C}] { [ {Q }] [,E=eeee]  [,T=tttt]              }
                                    { [ {TH}]                                   }
```

**Note: When either HIR or ECC is specified, at least one of the optional operands within these braces must be selected. TH is only valid for the Model 145 or 148 when ECC,C is specified with the MODE command.*

The mode command provides the following options for controlling RMSR:

- Reset the recording mode for unlabeled and nonstandard tapes.
- Set recording mode for a particular device to intensive, diagnostic, or no mode.

Note: Not applicable to the Models 115 and 125 using a supervisor that does not support the RMSR function.

- Initiate or suppress HIR (Hardware Instruction Retry) and ECC (Error Correction Code) error recording.
- Request the Mode that the system is operating in (the status of the system).
- Change the mode of operation from Q (quiet) to R (recording) or from R to Q.
- Specify EFL threshold value to override the IBM-supplied value.
- Place the Model 145 or 148 Control Storage ECC in threshold mode.

Note: Not applicable to the Models 115 and 125.

The MODE command is a notational command. Operands of the MODE command can be entered in any order and must be continuous with no blanks between or within operands). The STATUS operand cannot have any other operands before or after it.

The total length of the MODE command must not exceed 30 characters.

The table below describes the parameters for the MODE command:

Operand	Description
IR CR	Recording mode for nonstandard labeled and unlabeled tape. Specify Individual Recording (IR) if you wish to record and then reset the tape error statistics at each tape OPEN. Specify Combined Recording (CR) to accumulate all the statistics from nonstandard labeled and unlabeled tape on a specific tape unit until a standard labeled tape is opened. Then one recording of the statistics from all the nonstandard labeled and unlabeled tapes is made on SYSREC, and the statistical counters are reset in the PUB2 table.
CE	The recording mode for a device at physical location X'cuu' may be reset. The possible recording modes are: b Normal. The default, normal, is assumed. I Intensive. Normal recording continues. In addition, the next seven errors of a particular type (xx,y) or the next seven errors of any type (if xx,y is not specified) are recorded. The number of I/O retries required for success is also recorded. D Diagnostic. Normal recording continues. In addition, the next seven errors of a particular type (xx,y) or the next seven errors of any type (if xx,y is not specified) are recorded. The number of I/O retries required for success is also recorded. N No recording. When the recording mode parameter is the last parameter of the MODE command, a check is made to see if all errors are recorded. When in intensive or diagnostic mode, it is possible to check for only one type of error. Indicate the bit to be examined with: (xx,y) where y is the bit (0–7) and xx the byte (0–31) of sense data to be checked.

Table F-2-B Parameters for the MODE Command (part 1 of 2)

RMS

Operand	Description
STATUS *Not applicable to Models 115 and 125*	On SYSLOG a report is printed which indicates: ● The type of facility used (HIR,ECC) ● System mode of operation ● Current error count ● Error count threshold ● Current elapsed time ● Time threshold ● Number of buffer pages deleted. The status report formats are: HIR,$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{R} \\ \text{Q,} \end{Bmatrix}$,aaaa/eeee,bbbb/tttt **For the Model 135 or 138:** ECC,$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{R} \\ \text{Q} \end{Bmatrix}$ **For the Model 145 or 148:** R M **ECC, Q, C,aaaa/eeee,bbbb/tttt** **For the Models 155-II and 158:** ECC,$\begin{Bmatrix} \text{R} \\ \text{Q,} \end{Bmatrix}$,aaaa/eeee,bbbb/tttt BUF DLT=XXX where: aaaa = Current error count eeee = Error count threshold bbbb = Current elapsed time tttt = Time threshold xxx = Total number of inoperable buffer pages deleted.
HIR *Note applicable to Models 115 and 125*	Hardware Instruction Retry. This operand changes the mode of the HIR facility to R or Q and/or modifies the error count threshold and/or time threshold. *Note: When HIR is placed in quiet mode, ECC also goes into quiet mode.*
ECC *Not applicable to Models 115 and 125*	Error Correction Code. This operand changes the mode of the ECC facility to R or Q, and/or modifies the error count threshold and/or time threshold. ECC,R and ECC,Q are the only valid modes of diagnosis for the Model 135 or 138. If ECC is specified for a Model 145 or 148, M or C must also be specified. ECC can also place the Model 145 or 148 control storage in threshold mode. *Note: Use of the Error Correction Code (ECC) in full recording mode may cause severe system degradation. Thus, the (ECC, M/C,R) operand combination of the mode command should only be used by the customer engineer or at his request.*
R	Recording Mode MODE R – places both HIR and ECC in recording mode. MODE HIR,R – places HIR in recording mode. MODE ECC,M,R (Model 145 or 148) – if HIR is already in recording mode, main storage is placed in recording mode. MODE ECC,C,R (Model 145 or 148) – if HIR is already in recording mode, control storage is placed in recording mode. MODE ECC,R (Models 155-II and 158) – if HIR is already in recording mode, it places ECC in recording mode.
Q *Not applicable to Models 115 and 125*	Quiet Mode MODE HIR,Q – places both HIR and ECC in quiet mode. MODE EEC,Q (Model 135, 138, 155-II and 158) places ECC in quiet mode. MODE ECC,M,Q (Model 145 or 148) – places main storage in quiet mode. MODE ECC,C,Q (Model 145 or 148) – places control storage in quiet mode.
M or C *Note applicable to Models 115 and 125*	Main or control storage: M or C is only valid for the Model 145. M or C must be specified when ECC is specified for the Model 145. M indicates main storage and C control storage.
TH	Threshold Mode: on the next occurrence of an ECC control storage error, control storage is placed in quiet mode. TH is only valid for the Model 145 or 148 if ECC,C is specified. TH places the Model 145 or 148 control storage ECC in threshold mode.
E=eeee T=tttt	Values entered for E and T must be within the following decimal ranges: E–8 (initial value) through 9999 (Error Count threshold) T–8 (initial value) through 9999 (Time threshold) The IBM-supplied value is 8. *Note: Whenever HIR is in quiet mode, ECC mode must not be changed.* For the Model 135 or 138, the only valid mode commands are: MODE CE,... MODE STATUS MODE ECC,Q MODE ECC,R

Table F-2-B Parameters of the MODE Command, (part 2 of 2).

The EREP program edits and prints error statistics records that have been stored on the recorder file (SYSREC) by RMSR.

Note: Not applicable to the Models 115 and 125 using a supervisor that does not support the RMSR function.

System Requirements

Before it can be executed, EREP must be cataloged to the core image library. Check with the person in your installation who is responsible for creating or maintaining the core image library to ensure that the EREP program is cataloged. The link-edit statements for cataloging EREP are in the *DOS/VS System Generation* manual.

The EREP program is a modular, self-relocating program. It can run in a real or virtual partition using standard job control statements. When the environmental data is needed or the SYSREC file becomes full, EREP can be executed from SYSLOG or SYSIPT.

EREP can perform any combination of the following options:

- Edit/print the entire SYSREC file
- Create or update the history/RDE tapes
- Selectively retrieve records from the SYSREC file or history/RDE tapes for editing and printing
- Summarize the SYSREC file
- Create or update a TES history tape
- Edit/print TES data from the SYSREC file
- Summarize TES data from the SYSREC file or history tape
- Clear the SYSREC file.

Tables F-3-A and B show how the options are selected and table F-3-C lists the logical unit assignments required by EREP. Table F-3-D and the text following gives a detailed description of these options. Flowchart F-3-F shows the procedure for executing EREP.

```
        ( EDIT                  )
        ( CLEAR                 )
        ( SUM-------------------)-------------GROUP
OPTION  { HIST [ [,NEW] [,2] ]  }
        (      [   UPNEW     ]  )               [ [,NEW]   [,PRINT[,SUM[,SUMTAPE]] [,VOL]] ]
        ( TES-------------------)------------- OPTION TES [          [,SUM[,SUMTAPE] [,VOL]        ] ]
        ( SELECT                )               [ ,NOTAPE {,PRINT[,SUM[,SUMTAPE]] [,VOL]} ]
        ( RDESUM                )               [         {,SUM[,SUMTAPE] [,VOL]        } ]
```

Table F-3-A. The options for TES (Tape Error Statistics)

```
         ( DISK      )
         ( DISKETTE  )        CPU=xxxxxx,yyyy
         ( TAPE      )
         ( MICR/OCR  )        where xxxxxx = the CPU volume serial
GROUP=   { UNITREC   }                       number
         ( TP        )              yyyy   = the CPU model number.
         ( CPU       )
         ( 2715      )
         ( ALL       )
```

Table F-3-B. Parameters for the SUM option.

LOGICAL UNIT	COMMENTS
SYSIPT	Optional
SYSLOG	Required, must be assigned to a 3210, 3215 or a Model 125 video display unit
SYSREC	Required
SYS007	Optional; must be assigned to a magnetic tape unit when a TES option is specified.
SYS008	Optional; required for TES options. Must be assigned to a magnetic tape unit. Used as a work tape.
SYS009	Optional; must be assigned to a magnetic tape unit for history/RDE options.

Table F-3-C. Logical units required by EREP.

OPTION	RESULT
OPTION EDIT	Edits and prints SYSREC onto SYSLST.
OPTION CLEAR	1. Edits and prints SYSREC onto SYSLST 2. Clears SYSREC.
OPTION SUM GROUP= { DISK DISKETTE TAPE MICR/OCR UNITREC TP CPU 2715 ALL } CPU=xxxxxx, yyyy	Prints the summarization of SYSREC onto SYSLST. The file is summarized by the hardware group(s) listed in the GROUP parameter. If records from multiple CPUs appear on the SYSREC file, specify the serial number (xxxxxx) and model number (yyyy) of the CPU whose records you wish to have summarized. If CPU data is not supplied, records from all CPUs appearing on the SYSREC file are summed together.
OPTION HIST,NEW[,2]	1. Creates the history/RDE tape on SYS009 (see note 1) 2. Clears SYSREC.
OPTION HIST[,2]	1. Updates the history/RDE tape on SYS009 (see note 1) 2. Clears SYSREC.
OPTION HIST, UPNEW	1. Updates the history/RDE tape on SYS009 (see note 1) 2. Creates a new tape file on SYS009 3 Clears SYSREC.
OPTION EDIT followed by OPTION HIST,NEW or OPTION HIST	1. Edits and prints SYSREC onto SYSLST 2. Creates or updates the history/RDE tape on SYS009 (see note 1) 3. Clears SYSREC.
OPTION TES,NEW	Creates a TES history tape on SYS007.
OPTION TES	Updates a TES history tape on SYS007.
OPTION TES,NOTAPE,PRINT	Edits and prints tape error data from SYSREC onto SYSLST. The data is printed in the detail tape unit format.
OPTION TES,PRINT,NEW	1. Creates a TES history tape on SYS007 2. Edits and prints tape error data from SYSREC onto SYSLST in the detail tape unit format.
OPTION TES,PRINT	1. Updates the TES history tape on SYS007 2. Edits and prints tape error data from SYSREC onto SYSLST in the detail tape unit format.
OPTION TES,NOTAPE,SUM	Prints the summarized tape data from SYSREC onto SYSLST in the detail tape unit format.
OPTION TES,NOTAPE,PRINT,SUM	1. Edits and prints the tape error data from SYSREC onto SYSLST in the detail tape unit format. 2. Prints the summarization of the tape data from SYSREC onto SYSLST in the summarized tape unit format.
OPTION TES,SUM,VOL	1. Updates the TES history tape on SYS007 2. Summarizes the tape error data on SYSREC by volume serial number.
OPTION TES,PRINT,VOL	1. Updates the TES history tape on SYS007 2. Edits and prints the tape error data from SYSREC onto SYSLST in the detail volume serial number format.
OPTION TES,PRINT,SUM,SUMTAPE,VOL	1. Updates the TES history tape on SYS007. 2. Edits and prints the tape error data from SYSREC onto SYSLST in the detail volume serial number format 3. Summarizes the tape error data on the history tape and prints it on SYSLST in the summarized volume serial number format.
OPTION TES,NOTAPE,SUM,SUMTAPE	Summarizes the tape error data on the history file and prints it on SYSLST in the summarized tape unit format.
OPTION SELECT (see note 2)	Selectively prints records from SYSREC onto SYSLST.
OPTION SELECT,TAPE (see note 2)	Selectively prints records from the history/RDE tape onto SYSLIST (see note 1).
OPTION RDESUM	Summarizes the IPL, EOD, MCAR, CCH, and Unit Check records for a specified period of from one to 30 days. These records are on the history/RDE tape (see note 3).
(none)	Edits and prints SYSREC onto SYSLST.

Notes:

1. *RDE is only available if ERRLOG = RDE is specified at generation time.*
2. *Records are selected by specifying select parameters.*
3. *RDESUM does not summarize across multiple volumes. If EOF is encountered before the entire requested reporting period has been covered (this can be checked through the end data printed on the RDESUM listing), rerun RDESUM using the next volume history/RDE file and the same reporting period you specified during the first RDESUM execution. A listing with the remainder of the requested information is thus generated.*

Table F-3-D. The EREP options

EREP

Description of EREP Options

EDIT

The EDIT option causes EREP to edit and print the contents of the SYSREC file on SYSLST. The unit check records are displayed first and are grouped by CUA (channel and unit address) within each device group (unsupported, tape, disk, TP, unit record, MICR/OCR).

After the unit check records, the channel check, machine check, 2715, and IPL/EOD records are displayed. Retain these printouts for problem determination.

EREP displays IBM 2715 error records from the SYSREC file in this order:
1. Disk adapters
2. 2790 loop adapter
3. MPX adapters
4. 2750 adapters.
5. BSC adapters.

The special code records are grouped for editing and printing by area station address, CUA, and special code. All area station records on SYSREC are summarized by device address, area station, ID, and CUA during editing and printing.

EREP EDIT will run in the minimum virtual partition of 64K. If it is executed in real mode, the minimum useable partition size is 10K, but this will result in a performance degradation, as phases will have to be overlaid.

CLEAR: The CLEAR option causes EREP to clear (reset) the entire SYSREC file for RMSR recording. If the CLEAR option is specified by itself, the EDIT option is forced. CLEAR is always the last EREP function performed. CLEAR is forced if HIST, or HIST with optional parameters, is specified.

Note: *If a hard I/O error occurs on SYSREC while the CLEAR function of EREP is running, EREP will abnormally end and the operator should re-IPL the system. In a MPS system, it may be undesirable to re-IPL. If you do not re-IPL, however, the contents of the SYSREC file will be unpredictable. If a unit check record has the channel status "device not operational", the CSW is deleted to avoid editing an invalid CSW.*

SUM

The SUM option allows hardware groups on SYSREC file to be summarized. This function can:
- Accumulate certain bits and bytes in CPU logouts within MCAR/CCH records. Not applicable to Models 115, 125, and 155.
- Accumulate statistical and sense byte data from unit check and MDR records .
- Summarize area station data in 2715 error records by device address, area station, ID, and channel and unit address.

The SYSREC file may be summarized, or one or more hardware groups may be summarized. The GROUP parameter must be punched in a new card immediately following OPTION SUM.

```
         ⎧ DISK      ⎫
         ⎪ DISKETTE  ⎪
         ⎪ TAPE      ⎪
         ⎪ MICR/OCR  ⎪
GROUP=  ⎨ UNITREC   ⎬
         ⎪ TP        ⎪
         ⎪ CPU       ⎪
         ⎪ 2715      ⎪
         ⎩ ALL       ⎭
```

These entries, separated by commas, may be made in any order. If the GROUP parameter does not follow OPTION SUM or if it contains an error which the operator does not correct, the EREP program summarizes the SYSREC file for the tape hardware group.

If the SYSREC file contains records of multiple CPUs, the CPU whose records are to be summarized must be defined by entering

CPU=xxxxxx,yyyy

in which xxxxxx = the CPU serial number
yyyy = the CPU model number.

If no CPU is provided, records from all CPUs appearing in the SYSREC file are summed together.

You can execute the SUM option more than once during an EREP run if you enter the option and parameter control statements via SYSLOG. After the summary is performed with one set of parameters, the message

3E05A ENTER SUMMARY PARAMETERS

is printed on SYSLOG. You may enter the parameters for another summary at this time, or end execution of the SUM function by responding with CANCEL and pressing the END or ENTER key.

If GROUP=ALL is specified, EREP does not ask for additional parameters because a summary of all records is made.

The 3895 Document Reader/Inscriber is included in the MICR/OCR group for summary purposes.

Tapes and disks are summarized per CUA in chronological sequence as recorded on SYSREC. The records are summarized for:

2400 tape series up to 16 different CUAs
3400 tape series up to 11 different CUAs
2300 disk series up to 16 different CUAs
3300 disk series up to 17 different CUAs for unit check condition record formats
and up to 8 different CUAs for other record formats

The CUAs are the normalized addresses, which means that if fixed addresses are used, the real address is the normalized address, and, if plug-in addresses are used, drive A resolves to address 0 or 8, drive B to address 1 or 9, etc., and drive H to address 7 or F.

When the summary has been completed, EREP processes the next option, if any.

It is possible to reduce the processing time for the SUM function by allocating more main storage (in blocks of 8K) to the partition in which EREP is to run. The root phase requires 2K and each transient 8K. The diskette and 2715 groups each use one transient; TP uses three transients; all other hardware groups use two transients.

When 2715 is specified in the GROUP parameter, the 2715 records are summarized before any other hardware group. The 2715 group uses 10K of storage, even if more storage is available. If not all the 2715 records can be processed in the 10K partition, those that can be are processed, after which the transient is reloaded and the next 2715 records are processed. This is done until all 2715 records are processed.

In the 8K partition, the TP group can process records for up to 60 distinct terminal names at one time. If more than 60 terminals are to be summarized, the file must be read more than once. If more than one hardware group is specified in a 10K partition, the transients overlay each other and the file must be read as many times as there are transients.

Note: *This applies only to EREP executed in real mode.*

SELECT

By means of the specified search parameters, EREP selects records to be printed. The SELECT option initiates the search for these records on SYSREC; for example, SELECT, TAPE causes a search of the history tape to be performed. The parameters of the SELECT option are called select parameters; they are checked for validity but not for logical relationship. For example, although an MCAR record has no VOL field, the parameters

```
TYPE=MCAR
VOL=123456
```

are considered valid.

The possible select parameters are listed in the table below:

SELECT PARAMETER	RESULT
CPU=xxxxxx	All error records associated with a CPU may be selected for printing by entering the six digit CPU serial number.
TYPE= {MCAR CCH IPL EOD TP UNIT 2715}	A specific type of error record may be selected for printing. Any number of different types, separated by commas, may be selected for each search. If TYPE=UNIT is selected, all error records except volume dismount records are handled.
DATE= {yyddd,yyddd yyddd}	All recordings made within a time span (measured in days) may be selected for printing. If two dates, separated by a comma, are specified, all recordings made in that time span are selected. If only one date is specified, all recordings made on that day are selected for printing.
TIME hhmm,hhmm	All recordings made within a time span (measured in hours and minutes) may be selected for printing.
JOB=xxxxxxxx	All recordings made during the execution of a specific job may be selected for printing by specifying the eight-byte jobname from the job statement.
VOL=xxxxxx	The error records for a specific volume may be selected for printing by entering the six-byte volume serial number.
TERM=xxxxxxxx	The error records for a terminal may be selected by entering the eight-byte terminal name.
CUA=xxxx	Records may be selected for printing by entering the channel and unit address (in hexadecimal) or the line number for TP. CUA=normalized address.
DEVICE=xxxxxx	The records associated with a specific type of device may be selected by entering the device type code (for example, 1403, 1442N1). To retrieve records associated with 3340 model 70 enter 334A. To retrieve records associated with 3330 Model 11 enter 3330B.
FORMAT=TES	Whenever a tape (2400 or 3400-series) error record is encountered, it is printed in the detail TES format by volume serial number. If FORMAT=TES is not specified, all tape error records are printed in the unit check format. All error records except volume dismount records are handled.
SEL2715= {AREA ADAPTER SPECIAL}	The 2715 records are printed in area station format if the SEL2715 parameter is not specified. If printing by area, adapter, or special is required, however, the SEL2715 parameter must be specified.

Table F-3-E. The select parameters.

You may enter any combination of parameters on separate cards or lines; the EREP program assumes that you will only enter select parameters that apply to the records you want. If no select parameters are specified with the SELECT option, the MCAR records are selected and printed.

The SELECT option can be executed more than once during an EREP run if the option and parameter control statements are entered via SYSLOG. After selective retrieval, when one set of select parameters has been completed, the message

```
3E03A ENTER SELECT PARAMETERS
```

is printed on SYSLOG. At this time, you may enter a new set of select parameters to execute the selective retrieval or you may end selective retrieval by responding with CANCEL and pressing the END or ENTER key.

RDESUM

The RDESUM option provides a summary of information about system operation during a specified 1 to 30 day period. This summary is created by searching the history/RDE tape, mounted on SYS009, for IPL, EOD, MCAR, CCH, and unit information provided by the RDESUM option includes:

- The starting and ending dates of the report.
- The date, time, reason, and subsystem responsibility for each IPL.
- The average run time between IPL and EOD (or between two consecutive IPLs if the ROD command was not issued to create an EOD record) for the specified interval. If specified, the number of IPL records that occur in the cluster interval, (see note).
- The subsystem responsibility and number of times a subsystem caused a System Recovery Incident (a recoverable error that may cause system degradation) or a System Incident (an unrecoverable error that caused system failure).
- If the history/RDE tape contains no records within the specified dates, an error message is printed and the report is terminated.
- IPL records are not counted in the reports of sub-systems SI (System Recovery Incidents)
- If an IPL record with a reason code of UN, IE, IM, ME or DF is immediately preceded on the tape by an SRI that occured within 30 minutes of the IPL, the SRI may be reclassified as an SI. The SRI is reclassified if (1) the subsystem ID specified for the IPL is the same as the device type of the SRI, or (2) if the subsystem ID is unknown (00).
- Multiple SRIs on the same device are counted as a single SRI until there is a ten minute interval without an incident or an IPL record.
- If an SI occurs within ten minutes of the IPL record following an SI, the SI is counted as a multiple occurrence of the first SI regardless of the subsystem involved. Intervening SRIs are ignored.
- If 16 sequence errors occur on the history/RDE tape, RDESUM is terminated; if fewer than 16 sequence errors occur, the out-of-sequence records are ignored.

Note: Clustering is the process of searching for multiple IPL records that have occurred within a specified number of minutes. Clustering can be used to detect multiple false starts that may distort other information provided by RDESUM.

RDESUM is executed when the appropriate option card is encountered. The control information, including the start date for the report, the end date, the clustering interval if clustering is desired, and the company name, is entered once the EREPRDE phase is in main storage. The control information is entered in response to prompter messages.

RDESUM does not summarize across multiple volumes of a history/RDE file. If EOF is encountered on the input tape, RDESUM goes to EOJ and the report printed reflects the information available from the start date to the last record on the tape. There may be some inaccuracy in the average run time per IPL (because RDESUM does not know when the EOD or next IPL record will occur, it uses the time of the last error record to compute the IPL period), but no other information is lost.

RDESUM can be executed again for the next volume in the history/RDE file to obtain the remainder of the information for the desired reporting period. The previously specified period may be used on the subsequent volume because RDESUM starts with the first record on the tape if the specified start date is earlier than the date of the first record.

The following rules govern the method for summarizing RDE information:

- If the history/RDE tape does not contain information for a portion of the required time period, only those dates on the tape that fall within the time period are processed. The actual dates processed are reflected on the summary listing.
- If the starting date is defaulted, the first record on the tape is used to start the report. The report is stopped with the specified end date or, if that date is more than 30 days from the date of the first record processed, the thirtieth day processed.
- If the end date is defaulted, the report is stopped with the last date on the tape or, if that date is more than 30 days from the starting date, on the thirtieth day processed.

HIST or HIST with Operands

This option copies the data on the SYSREC file to the history/RDE tapes. All records on the tape(s) appear in chronological order. If an unrecoverable I/O error occurs while a record is being read from the SYSREC file, the record is ignored and processing continues with the next sequential record. If the data fills the complete tape, the message

```
3E15A TAPE FULL, MOUNT NEW TAPE
```

is printed on SYSLOG. The operator must mount a new tape and press END to continue processing, or he may respond with CANCEL and press END to cancel the HIST option.

The tape must be mounted on SYS009, which must be assigned to a tape drive before EREP is executed. The tape contains standard labels that are checked before the history/RDE tape is written. If the wrong tape is mounted, the message

```
3E31A WRONG TAPE, MOUNT CORRECT TAPE
```

is printed on SYSLOG. Mount the correct tape and press END to continue processing, or respond CANCEL END to cancel the HIST option. When the HIST option is specified, the CLEAR option is forced. The SYSREC file is cleared after the history/RDE tape has been created or updated, thus preventing redundant data from being transferred to the history/RDE tape the next time the HIST option is executed.

HIST,NEW,(,2): This option causes EREP to create a history file on the tape unit assigned to SYS009. If 2 is also specified, a second history file is created on the same tape unit for RDE data. The tape(s) contain the contents of the SYSREC file. The SYSREC file is cleared after all options have been executed.

HIST, UPNEW: This option causes the tape file mounted on SYS009 (either history or RDE) to be updated, after which a new tape file is created. If UPNEW is specified, TLBL information for creation and updating must be included in the job stream. The SYSREC file is cleared when all options have been executed.

TES or TES with Operands

The TES options provide for the editing and printing of the tape error records on SYSREC and the summarizing of tape data found on either SYSREC or the history file.

To enable this option to be used a work or scratch tape must be mounted on a tape unit assigned to SYS008. This option can also select tape error data from the SYSREC file and create a TES history tape with the same format as the previously supported ESTV tape file. All records on the tape appear in chronological order. If an unrecoverable I/O error occurs while reading a record from the SYSREC file, the record is ignored and processing continues with the next sequential record. If the data fills the complete tape, the message

3E15A TAPE FULL, MOUNT NEW TAPE

is printed on SYSLOG. The operator must mount a new tape and press END, or he may respond CANCEL END, the latter response causes tape updating to be discontinued, but TES records are still printed.

The TES history tape must be mounted on SYS007, which must be assigned to a tape drive before EREP is executed. The tape contains standard labels that are checked before the TES history tape is written. If the wrong tape is mounted, the message

3E31A WRONG TAPE, MOUNT CORRECT TAPE

is printed on SYSLOG. Mount the correct tape and press END to continue processing, or respond CANCEL END to cancel the TES option. The history/RDE tape and TES history tape should be created or updated during the same EREP run. If the HIST option specified without the TES option, the SYSREC file is cleared after HIST has been executed, and the TES data is lost. If you wish to maintain both these history tapes and the TES and HIST options are not specified together in one EREP run, the data on the TES history file may be redundant or lost.

TES,NEW: This causes EREP to create a TES history file on the tape unit assigned to SYS007. The tape file contains tape error data from the SYSREC file. The tape error data on the tape has the same record format as the previously supported ESTV tape file. Use ESTVUT utility program to print this tape file.
TES: EREP updates the TES history tape on SYS007.
TES,NOTAPE,PRINT: Causes the tape data on SYSREC to be edited and printed on SYSLST. Data is printed in the detail tape unit format.
TES,PRINT,NEW: A new TES history tape is created on SYS007, after which the tape error data on SYSREC is edited and printed on SYSLST. The data is printed in the detail tape unit format.
TES,PRINT: The TES history tape, which is mounted on SYS007, is updated. The tape error data on SYSREC is then edited and printed on SYSLST in the detail tape unit format.
TES,NOTAPE,SUM: The tape error data on SYSREC is summarized by tape drive.
TES,NOTAPE,PRINT,SUM: The tape error data on SYSREC is edited and printed on SYSLST in the detail tape unit format. Then the tape error data on SYSREC is summarized by channel and unit and printed on SYSLST.
TES,SUM,VOL: The TES history tape on SYS007 is updated. Afterwards the tape error data found on SYSREC is summarized by volume serial number.
TES,PRINT,VOL: The TES history tape mounted on SYS007 is updated. The tape error data on SYSREC is edited and printed on SYSLST in the detail volume serial number format. SYS008 is used as a work tape and the detail records are printed in sequence by volume serial number.

Four examples of processing tape error statistics using EREP are given in Appendix J.

EREP History Tapes.

There are three types of EREP history tapes: the History tape, the RDE tape, and the TES history tape. The History and RDE tapes are created and updated from the SYSREC file and contain all the record types found on the SYSREC file. The TES history tape is also created from the SYSREC file, but contains only tape error records. If your installation has the History/RDE tapes and a TES history tape, you should create (or update) all the history tapes in the same run. If this procedure is not followed, the TES history tape may have redundant or missing data.

Retain the History and TES history tapes for those persons who work on problem determination. The History tape can be used as input for certain online test programs of OLTEP. (See the OLTEP manual.) The TES history tape can be printed with the ESTVUT utility program. Retain the RDE tape; it will be used by IBM.

History/RDE Tape

The History and RDE tapes are created and updated using the EREP history option. RDE information is only available if ERRLG=RDE is specified at system generation. A magnetic tape unit assigned to SYS009 must be used for these functions. EREPNEW must be the filename that is used when a tape is created, and EREPUP when a tape is updated (both TLBL cards must be included for UPNEW). When the tape becomes full or when a second tape must be mounted, the operator is notified via SYSLOG.

Note: If EREP is link-edited as a self-relocating program. a LBLTYP card is needed when EREP builds a history/RDE tape.

TES History Tape

The TES history tape is created and updated using the EREP TES options. A magnetic tape unit assigned to SYS007 must be used for this function. The filename of the tape file must be TAPEIN when the file is created and the file is updated.

Creating the History Tapes

You can create a history tape only if DOS/VS has recorded errors on SYSREC. The EREP program allows you to create or update the three types of history tapes.

You can create the History/RDE tape by specifying OPTION HIST, NEW, and update it by specifying OPTION HIST.

If a System/370 RDE tape is to be processed, the message 3E16A is printed on SYSLOG after the History tape is written. This message instructs you to replace the History tape reel with the RDE tape reel and then respond to the message. A response of END will cause the RDE tape to be processed and response of CANCEL END will cnacel only the HIST option. Any other response will cause the system to reissue message 3E16A.

In addition, you can create a TES history tape, which contains only tape error records. If you want to maintain a TES history tape, create (or update) it in the same EREP run in which you create (or update) the History/RDE tape. You can create the TES history tape by specifying OPTION TES, NEW, and update it by specifying OPTION TES.

Processing the tape error statistics with EREP

The EREP (Environmental Recording, Editing, and Printing) program provides processing options for the tape error statistics records on SYSREC.

Tape records can be edited and printed or summarized, together with the order records on SYSREC; you may also choose to have only the tape error records of the file selected or summarized. If the SYSREC file has been used to create a history/RDE tape, the records on that tape contain the same information as the SYSREC file contained. In this case the tape error statistics records can be selected or summarized from the history/RDE tape file.

The SYSREC file may also be used to create a TES history tape. This tape contains tape error statistics records only. These records have the same format as the records of the former ESTV disk file; thus only part of the information recorded on the SYSREC file for tape error statistics is written on the TES history file. The information written on the TES history file consists of:

- Date the record was collected
- Physical address of the device on which the tape volume was mounted
- Number of temporary read errors
- Number of temporary write errors
- Number of permanent read errors
- Number of permanent write errors
- Number of error gaps encountered
- Number of noise blocks encountered
- Number of cleaner actions taken
- Number of SIO instructions issued
- Volume serial number if the tape was a standard labeled volume
- Block length if the volume contained fixed-length blocked records
- Tape density of the tape volume.

EREP

The history/RDE tape and the TES history tape must always be updated in the same run. Failure to update both these tapes on the same run may result in redundant or lost data on the TES history tape. When PRINT is specified, the detail records on SYSREC are printed on SYSLST. When SUM is specified, the tape error statistics are summarized on either the history tape or SYSREC.

It is possible to print or summarize tape error statistics by volume serial number or by tape drive address.

When tape error statistics are summarized by volume serial number, it may be possible to reduce processing time by allocating more main storage to the EREP partition. Approximately 90 distinct volumes can be summarized in a 10K partition. When the SYSREC file contains recordings for more than 90 distinct volumes and EREP is run in a 10K partition, the SYSREC file is read and 90 volumes are summarized; then the SYSREC file is processed again and the remaining (or next 90) volumes are summarized.

If you want to reduce processing time when there are more than 90 volumes, therefore, you must allocate enough storage, thus allowing all volumes to be summarized on only one read-through of the SYSREC file. Approximately 12 additional volumes can be processed for each 1K added to the partition. To calculate the number of volumes that can be summarized in a particular partition, use the following formula:

$$N = \frac{P - \begin{array}{c}\text{80 bytes}\\ \text{if tape is}\\ \text{assigned}\end{array} - 2740}{82}$$

Processing the TES History Tape with the ESTVUT Utility Program

When a TES history tape is created from the data on SYSREC, ESTVUT (the ESTV Dump File Program) is used to process the data on the TES history tape. This utility program dumps the TES history file on SYSLST.

ESTVUT consist of one module that has to be cataloged in the core image library. The module name to be used in the INCLUDE statement for this routine is IJBTESUT.

Control Statements necessary to run ESTVUT.

ESTVUT can be executed either from SYSRDR or from SYSLOG. An example of the job control statements required for ESTVUT is:

```
// JOB ESTVDUMP
// ASSGN SYS005,X'181'
// ASSGN SYSLST,X'00E'
// TLBL TAPEIN
// LBLTYP TAPE
// EXEC ESTVUT
/*
/&
```

Symbolic Unit Assignments: Every symbolic unit required for execution of the ESTVUT program must be assigned either temporarily for one job, or permanently.

- SYS005 must be assigned to the magnetic tape unit on which the TES history file is mounted.
- SYSLOG must be assigned to a 3210, a 3215 or a video display unit for all executions of ESTVUT in order to log inquiries and accept replies.

Label information: Label information must be available to the system whenever the devices are used in the execution of ESTVUT

- The first operand of the TLBL statement for the input tape must be TAPEIN
- A LBLTYP for tape is required if the program uses tape and has been cataloged as a self-relocating program (+0 in the PHASE statement). This statement reserves space for processing standard label information.

Contents and format of printed output

When the operator specifies a printer as the output device, the collected error statistics are formatted and printed as illustrated below:

```
VOLUME               TIME        CHANNEL   TEMP     TEMP      PERM
SERIAL    DATE       OF DAY      /UNIT     READ     WRITE     READ
xxxxxx    yr/day     hr.mn.sc.   cuu       nnn      nnn       nnn
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
PERM      NOISE      ERASE       CLEANER   SIOS     TAPE      BLOCK
WRITE     BLOCKS     GAPS        ACTIONS   USAGE    DENSITY   LENGTH
nnn       nnn        nnn         nnn       nnnn     nnn       nnnn
```

Each page of output contains 50 lines of data.

On the last page, a message is printed below the last line of data. The message is:

```
ESTV TAPE FILE DUMPED
```

EREP

Executing EREP

Execute the EREP program at the request of the customer engineer or in response to an instruction in an error message. The operator commands necessary to execute EREP through either SYSLOG or SYSRDR are:

```
PAUSE BG,EOJ
// TLBL    EREPNEW           (see note 1)
//         EREPUP
// TLBL    TAPEIN            (see note 2)
           TESUP
// ASSGN   SYS007,X'cuu'
// ASSGN   SYS008,X'cuu'     (see note 3)
// LBLTYP  TAPE
// EXEC EREP
```

Note 1: This card is necessary only if you want to create or update either a history tape or a history tape and a Model 145 RDE tape. Use EREPNEW when creating and EREPUP when updating. The options SELECT, TAPE and RDESUM always require the tape label EREPNEW.
Note 2: This card is necessary only if you are creating or updating the TES history tape. Use TAPEIN when creating and TESUP when updating.
Note 3: This control card is necessary if you are processing a TES option.

Then EREP issues a message to the operator via SYSLOG or SYSIPT that is to be used for entering the EREP options.

```
3E1ID ENTER OPTION SOURCE , C=CARD,
            S=CONSOLE, N=NONE
```

The operator must respond with one of the following:

- C followed by END for SYSIPT
- S followed by END for SYSLOG
- N followed by END for the default option, EDIT.

The default will be N END or just END, and the result will be the editing and printing of the SYSREC file. If the operator response is C END or S END, the system awaits option data on either SYSIPT or SYSLOG. Enter CANCEL END if you wish to cancel the job at this time.

If any response other than C, S, N, CANCEL, or END is entered:

```
3E25I INVALID RESPONSE
```

will appear on SYSLOG and message 3E1ID is reissued.

Entering EREP options

EREP options can be entered through SYSLOG or through SYSIPT.

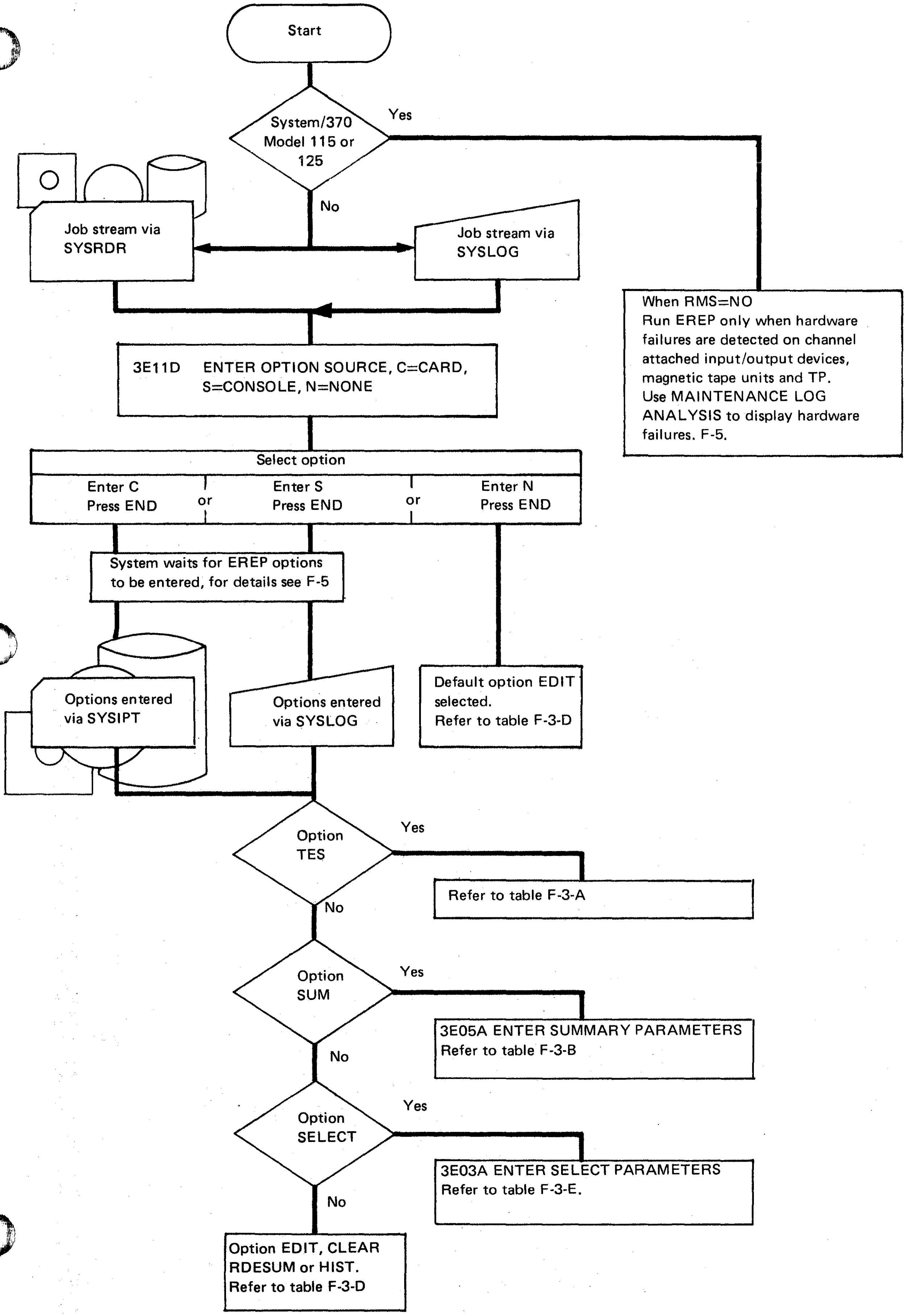
If you use the console printer-keyboard for input, you respond to the prompter messages.

There can only be one option per line (SYLOG entry) or one option per card (card entry). Only one option card for each type of option (EDIT, CLEAR, SUM, HIST, TES, and SELECT) may be entered in an EREP run. However, when entered via SYSLOG, the SUM and SELECT options may be executed more than once in a single EREP run. Table F-3 lists the EREP options.

You can alter the order of EREP actions by specifying two options. For example:

OPTION EDIT	Edit and print the SYSREC file.
OPTION HIST	Update the history tape, and then clear the file.

**The END key on the Model 125 is replaced by the ENTER key*


Start
System/370 Model 115 or 125
Yes
No
Job stream via SYSRDR
Job stream via SYSLOG
When RMS=NO Run EREP only when hardware failures are detected on channel attached input/output devices, magnetic tape units and TP. Use MAINTENANCE LOG ANALYSIS to display hardware failures. F-5.
3E11D ENTER OPTION SOURCE, C=CARD, S=CONSOLE, N=NONE
Select option
Enter C Press END
or
Enter S Press END
or
Enter N Press END
System waits for EREP options to be entered, for details see F-5
Options entered via SYSIPT
Options entered via SYSLOG
Default option EDIT selected. Refer to table F-3-D
Option TES
Yes
No
Refer to table F-3-A
Option SUM
Yes
No
3E05A ENTER SUMMARY PARAMETERS Refer to table F-3-B
Option SELECT
Yes
No
3E03A ENTER SELECT PARAMETERS Refer to table F-3-E.
Option EDIT, CLEAR RDESUM or HIST. Refer to table F-3-D

For input from either SYSIPT or SYSLOG, embedded blanks within the operation, option, or parameter are not allowed. Misspelled words, syntax errors, duplicate option statements and unsupported options are invalid.

When input is from SYSIPT, these errors will cause 40 bytes of the card to be issued to SYSLOG along with the message:

```
3E041 INVALID PARAMETER
          or
3E12D INVALID OPTION
```

At this time, you may place a corrected card in SYSIPT and then press END to process the desired option. If you do not want to process the card in error, press END and the program will ignore that option card. However, if you wish to cancel the job, enter CANCEL END and the EREP job will be canceled. Multiple options are allowed by EREP. See figure F-3-D for a summary of the EREP options.

Entering options via SYSLOG: When EREP options are entered via SYSLOG, it is possible to execute the SUM and SELECT options more than once during an EREP run. After the SUM or SELECT function has executed, the message

```
3E03A ENTER SELECT PARAMETERS
          or
3E05A ENTER SUMMARY PARAMETERS
```

is issued to SYSLOG. You may execute the SUM or SELECT function again by entering parameters at this time. If you wish to terminate the SUM or SELECT option, press END.

When entering the EREP option via SYSLOG, the entry must not exceed 80 positions. Enter, in this sequence:

1. The operation, OPTION
2. A blank
3. The option.

Any parameters should follow the OPTION statement on the next line(s). Repeat this procedure for each option; when all options have been specified, press END to continue processing.

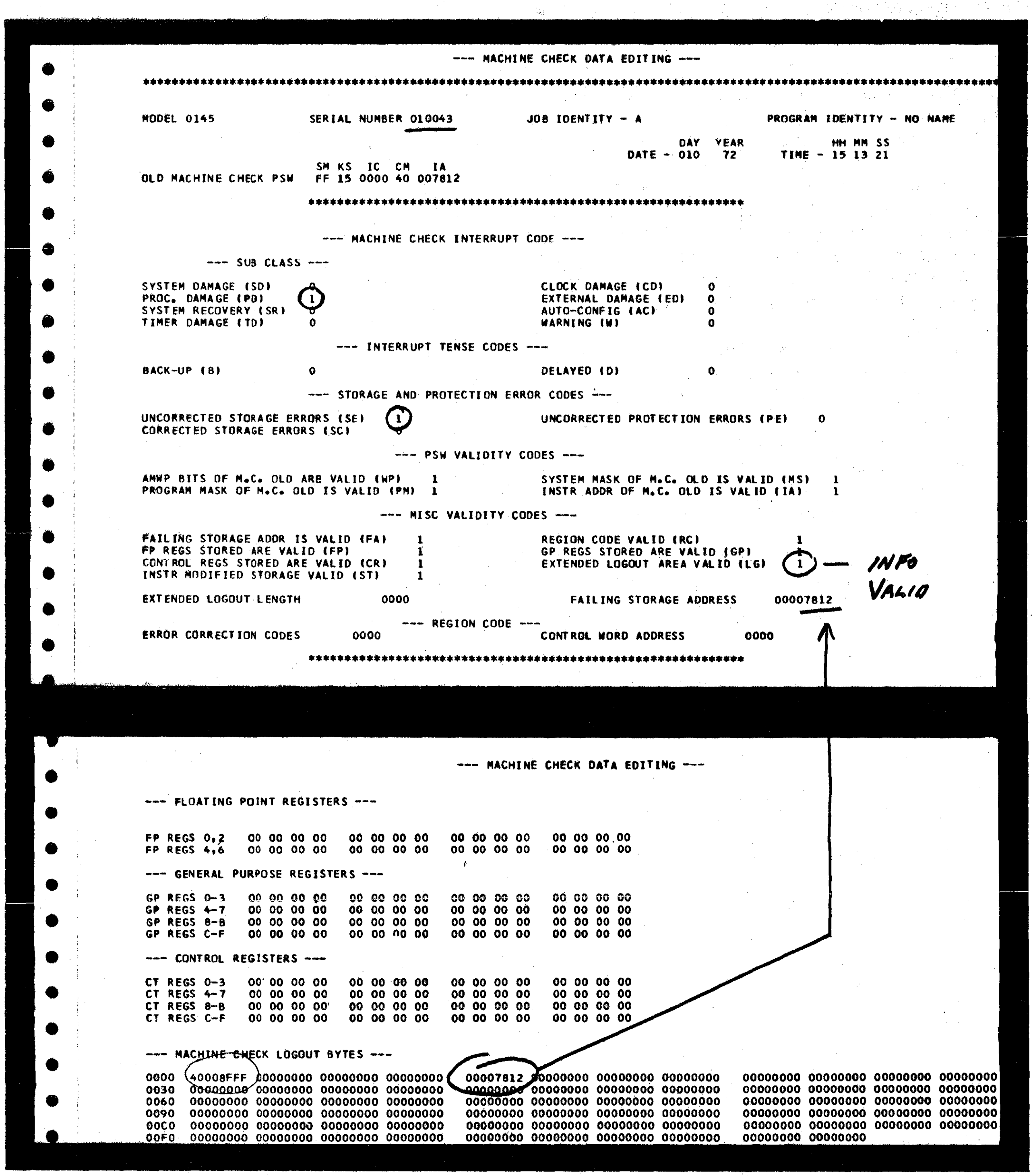
Note: The END key on the Model 125 is replaced by the ENTER key.

Entering options via SYSIPT: When entering the EREP options via SYSIPT, column 1 must be blank and only one option per card is allowed (for example, HIST with UPNEW or with NEW and/or 2 is considered one option). Each option may only be entered once for each execution of the EREP program.

Example job streams for executing EREP:

```
// JOB EXAMPLE1
// TLBL EREPNEW
// TLBL TAPEIN
// ASSGN SYS007,X'cuu'
// ASSGN SYS008,X'cuu'
// ASSGN SYS009,X'cuu'
// LBLTYP TAPE
// EXEC EREP
   OPTION HIST, NEW
   OPTION TES, NEW
/*
/&
// JOB EXAMPLE2
// TLBL TESUP
// TLBL EREPUP
// ASSGN SYS007,X'cuu'
// ASSGN SYS008,X'cuu'
// ASSGN SYS009,X'cuu'
// LBLTYP TAPE
// EXEC EREP
   OPTION EDIT
   OPTION TES
   OPTION HIST
/*
/&
```

EREPNEW and EREPUP must be the filenames for new history files or for updating. TAPEIN and TESUP must be the file names for a new TES history tape or an update TES history tape.



```
                              --- MACHINE CHECK DATA EDITING ---
***************************************************************************************************

MODEL 0145            SERIAL NUMBER 010043        JOB IDENTITY - A              PROGRAM IDENTITY - NO NAME
                                                               DAY  YEAR              HH MM SS
                                                        DATE - 010   72       TIME - 15 13 21
                      SM KS  IC  CM   IA
OLD MACHINE CHECK PSW FF 15 0000 40 007812

                      ************************************************************

                        --- MACHINE CHECK INTERRUPT CODE ---

          --- SUB CLASS ---

SYSTEM DAMAGE (SD)     0                            CLOCK DAMAGE (CD)       0
PROC. DAMAGE (PD)      1                            EXTERNAL DAMAGE (ED)    0
SYSTEM RECOVERY (SR)   0                            AUTO-CONFIG (AC)        0
TIMER DAMAGE (TD)      0                            WARNING (W)             0

                         --- INTERRUPT TENSE CODES ---

BACK-UP (B)            0                            DELAYED (D)             0

                      --- STORAGE AND PROTECTION ERROR CODES ---

UNCORRECTED STORAGE ERRORS (SE)  1                  UNCORRECTED PROTECTION ERRORS (PE)    0
CORRECTED STORAGE ERRORS (SC)    0

                              --- PSW VALIDITY CODES ---

AMWP BITS OF M.C. OLD ARE VALID (WP)   1            SYSTEM MASK OF M.C. OLD IS VALID (MS)   1
PROGRAM MASK OF M.C. OLD IS VALID (PM) 1            INSTR ADDR OF M.C. OLD IS VALID (IA)    1

                             --- MISC VALIDITY CODES ---

FAILING STORAGE ADDR IS VALID (FA)    1             REGION CODE VALID (RC)            1
FP REGS STORED ARE VALID (FP)         1             GP REGS STORED ARE VALID (GP)     1
CONTROL REGS STORED ARE VALID (CR)    1             EXTENDED LOGOUT AREA VALID (LG)   1
INSTR MODIFIED STORAGE VALID (ST)     1

EXTENDED LOGOUT LENGTH           0000                  FAILING STORAGE ADDRESS     00007812

                              --- REGION CODE ---
ERROR CORRECTION CODES        0000                  CONTROL WORD ADDRESS        0000

                      ************************************************************
```

INFO VALID

```
                              --- MACHINE CHECK DATA EDITING ---

--- FLOATING POINT REGISTERS ---

FP REGS 0,2    00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00
FP REGS 4,6    00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00

--- GENERAL PURPOSE REGISTERS ---

GP REGS 0-3    00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00
GP REGS 4-7    00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00
GP REGS 8-B    00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00
GP REGS C-F    00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00

--- CONTROL REGISTERS ---

CT REGS 0-3    00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00
CT REGS 4-7    00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00
CT REGS 8-B    00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00
CT REGS C-F    00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00   00 00 00 00

--- MACHINE CHECK LOGOUT BYTES ---

0000  40008FFF 00000000 00000000 00000000   00007812 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0030  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0060  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0090  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00C0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00F0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000
```

An example of an EREP output obtained after a storage failure.

The programmer's marks indicate the areas of interest.

Note: the entry CONTROL WORD ADDRESS is not applicable for the Model 125.

When to use EREP

Your IBM customer engineer will usually advise you when an EREP printout is required, and tell you which option to select.

Under certain hardware failure conditions, a message issued on SYSLOG, for example, message 0T11W in the *DOS/VS Messages* manual will request you to RUN EREP.

Other DOS/VS messages that request you to RUN EREP are issued, for example, in the following cases:

- When the first record on the last track of the recorder file is reached, run EREP to avoid the risk of losing statistics.
- When an unrecoverable I/O error on the recorder file occurs while the record indicated is being accessed, the record is ignored and processing continues. If this error persists, run EREP to retrieve the information from the file and recreate the file using different disk extents.
- When SYSREC becomes full, no further recording occurs until the file is purged. To avoid the risk of losing statistics, run EREP. No recycling of the file occurs.
- For system termination situations (for example, a machine check was unrecoverable, the channel caused system reset, or two channels are damaged) encountered by MCAR/CCH, recording is attempted. Depending on the success of recording, the execution of EREP is requested. An attempt is made to write a message to the operator. If the attempt is unsuccessful, the message code is in low main storage.
- If the recorder file is more than 90% full at IPL time, the operator is requested to run EREP to prevent the loss of pertinent hardware data.

Another occasion when you may choose to execute the EREP program is when you suspect that a hardware error is causing program errors. From the EREP printout you are able to detect any hardware failure and inform your IBM customer engineer of it.

SEREP (MODELS 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II)

SEREP is a self-loading, stand-alone program used to:

1. Write the logout from real storage to some storage device such as tape for later use by the IBM CE
2. Perform a hard-copy Edit/Print of the logout.

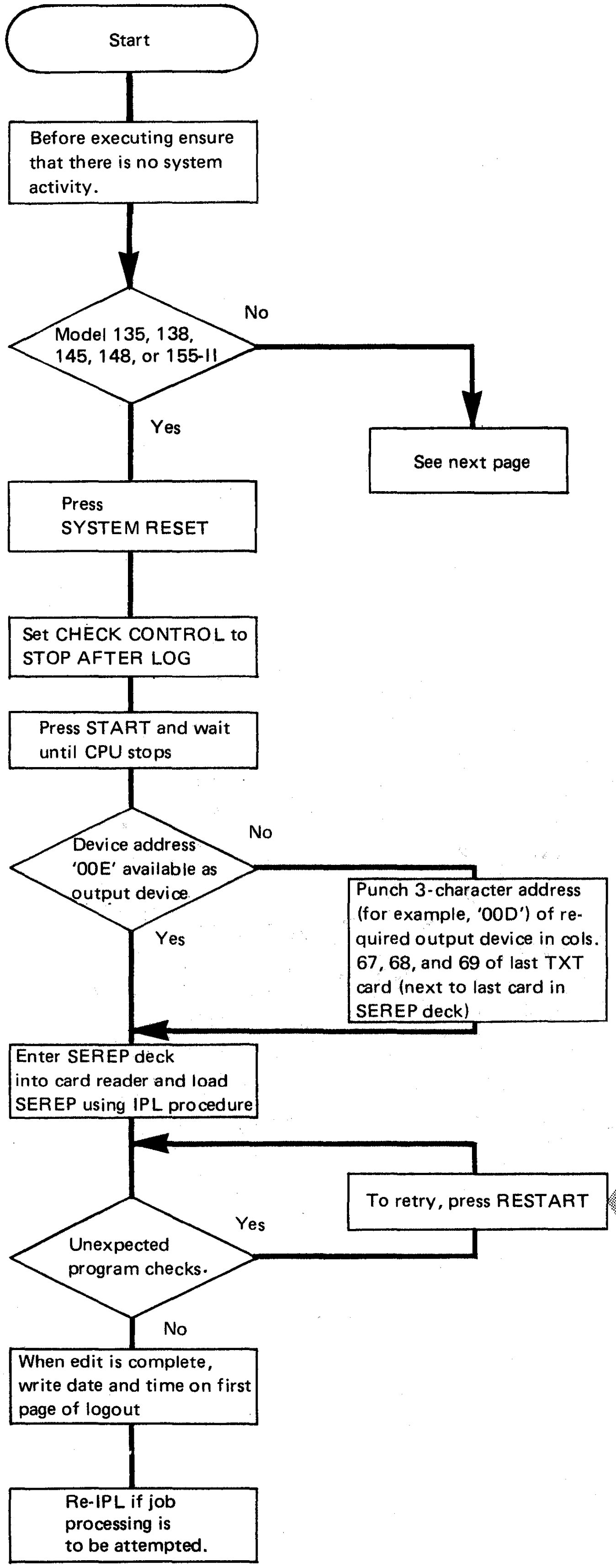
When to use

SEREP is primarily an aid provided for the IBM CE to help his offline diagnosis of hardware failures. For this reason SEREP need only be executed on the advice of the IBM CE or when requested to do so by a message on SYSLOG, or when a hard wait occurs and byte 1 of low real storage contains S (X'E2').

Flowcharts in Section 3 indicate when to use SEREP during IPL errors or if the system enters a hard wait state.

Not applicable to the Models 115 and 125.

SEREP (MODELS 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II)



Avoid new IPL procedure. Because SEREP might have altered its PSW by this time, a re-IPL can cause part of edit to be wrong.

The only possible operator intervention that may be required would be for mounting the accumulation tape when the program asks for it.

The procedure for executing the SEREP program.

Wait state while executing SEREP

Normal Waits
When no output device is specified, or the specified device is not ready, the system enters the wait state after loading SEREP.

Hard Waits
An unexpected program check during execution of SEREP causes a message to be printed, and the system enters the wait state. Retry is attempted by pressing RESTART. Re-IPL should be avoided because alteration of PSWs by the SEREP program may cause that edit to be erroneous.

Termination
When logout is complete, a message is issued and the system enters the wait state. If no log is found, a message is issued and the system enters the wait state.

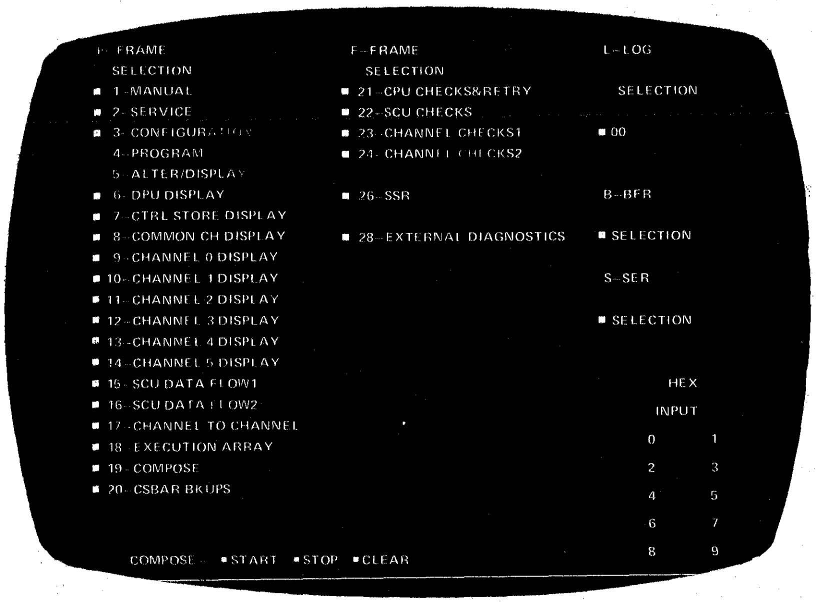
SEREP (MODEL 158)

Unlike the Models 135, 138, 145, 148, and 155-II, the Model 158 has no CPU logout area in real storage. Instead of being recorded in that area, certain types of hardware errors are recorded on the Log Recording Console File. The SEREP program also resides on the console file and can be loaded through its own IMPL procedure by using the MANUAL, SERVICE and INDEX frames. When SEREP is loaded, the SEREP frame is displayed to enable you to select one of the options. The options include:

- Write the log to tape
- Edit and print the log
- Select and process one of eight previous logs.

How to execute (Edit and print option)

1. Press STOP followed by MODE SEL
The manual frame will be displayed
2. Type in F2 or press light pen to lozenge ■ SERVICE FRAME
(If a "hard copy" of the service frame is required on the 3213 printer, press COPY key or press light pen to lozenge ■ COPY)
The service frame will be displayed.
3. Type in F4 or press light pen to lozenge ■ 4-INDEX FRAME
The index frame will be displayed as shown below.
(Using COPY will not generate a hard copy of this frame.)

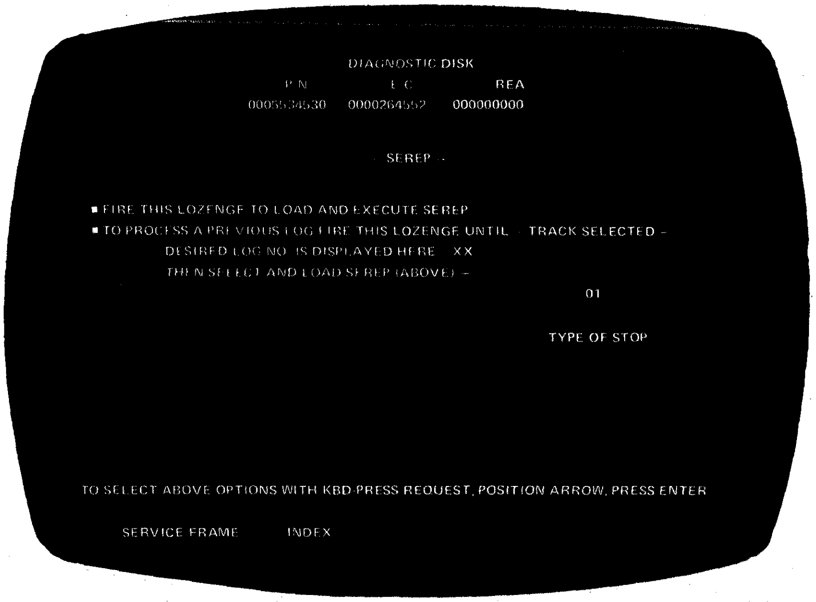


```
 F-FRAME                      F-FRAME                        L-LOG
   SELECTION                    SELECTION
■  1-MANUAL                ■ 21-CPU CHECKS&RETRY              SELECTION
■  2-SERVICE               ■ 22-SCU CHECKS
■  3-CONFIGURATION         ■ 23-CHANNEL CHECKS1             ■ 00
   4-PROGRAM               ■ 24-CHANNEL CHECKS2
   5-ALTER/DISPLAY
■  6-DPU DISPLAY           ■ 26-SSR                         B-BFR
■  7-CTRL STORE DISPLAY
■  8-COMMON CH DISPLAY     ■ 28-EXTERNAL DIAGNOSTICS        ■ SELECTION
■  9-CHANNEL 0 DISPLAY
■ 10-CHANNEL 1 DISPLAY                                      S-SER
■ 11-CHANNEL 2 DISPLAY
■ 12-CHANNEL 3 DISPLAY                                      ■ SELECTION
■ 13-CHANNEL 4 DISPLAY
■ 14-CHANNEL 5 DISPLAY
■ 15-SCU DATA FLOW1                                               HEX
■ 16-SCU DATA FLOW2                                              INPUT
■ 17-CHANNEL TO CHANNEL                                         0     1
■ 18-EXECUTION ARRAY                                            2     3
■ 19-COMPOSE                                                    4     5
■ 20-CSBAR BKUPS                                                6     7
    COMPOSE-  ■START  ■STOP  ■CLEAR                             8     9
```

How to execute . . . continued

4. Type in F28 or press light pen to lozenge
   - 28-EXTERNAL DIAGNOSTICS

The frame shown below will be displayed.
(Using COPY will not generate a hard copy of this frame.)

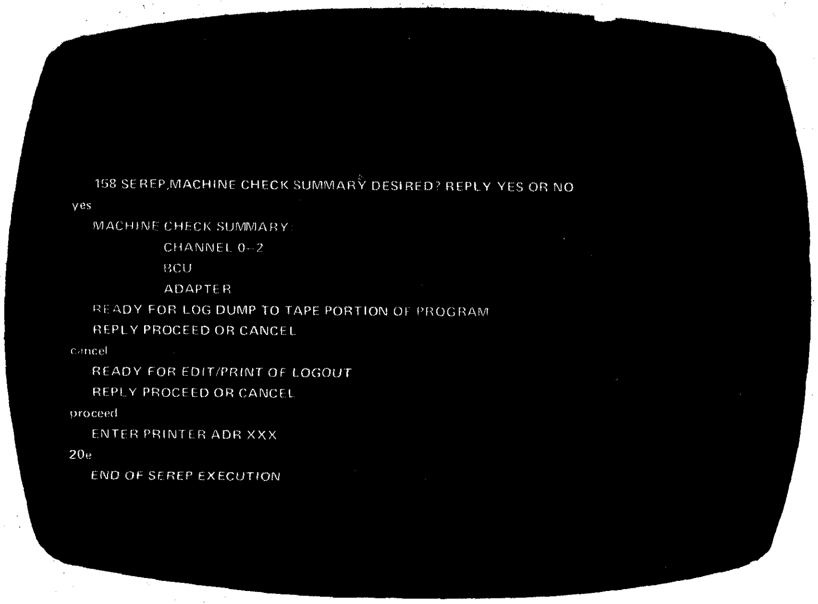


```
                           DIAGNOSTIC DISK
                  P N             E C              REA
              0005534530     0000264552      000000000


                               SEREP -


 ■ FIRE THIS LOZENGE TO LOAD AND EXECUTE SEREP
 ■ TO PROCESS A PREVIOUS LOG FIRE THIS LOZENGE UNTIL   TRACK SELECTED -
        DESIRED LOG NO  IS DISPLAYED HERE   XX
        THEN SELECT AND LOAD SEREP (ABOVE) -
                                                          01

                                                    TYPE OF STOP




TO SELECT ABOVE OPTIONS WITH KBD-PRESS REQUEST, POSITION ARROW, PRESS ENTER

      SERVICE FRAME        INDEX
```

5. Press light pen to the lower lozenge until number 08 is displayed at the position of the two XX in the example shown above.
6. Press light pen to upper lozenge on the display

The program frame will be displayed.

7. Press REQ key
8. Respond to messages displayed as shown in the example below.



```
   158 SEREP,MACHINE CHECK SUMMARY DESIRED? REPLY YES OR NO
yes
   MACHINE CHECK SUMMARY:
              CHANNEL 0-2
              BCU
              ADAPTER
   READY FOR LOG DUMP TO TAPE PORTION OF PROGRAM
   REPLY PROCEED OR CANCEL
cancel
   READY FOR EDIT/PRINT OF LOGOUT
   REPLY PROCEED OR CANCEL
proceed
   ENTER PRINTER ADR XXX
20e
   END OF SEREP EXECUTION
```

LOG ANALYSIS (MODELS 115 AND 125)

The LOG ANALYSIS facility allows the operator to display statistical data about hardware failures that are logged on the system diskette.

The type and amount of detail displayed is selected by entering appropriate mnemonics into the MAINTENANCE PROGRAM SELECTION display. The sequence of displays is designed to guide the operator from the initial type of display selected to displays that provide more detailed data.

For an interpretation of the data displayed refer to the Central Test Manual.

The example shown on the opposite page illustrates the sequence of displays obtained to display the errors logged by the IPU (Instruction Processor Unit).

When to use

Your IBM customer engineer will usually advise you when to use this feature, and tell you which display to select. He may require a hard copy for offline analysis of all the displays selected, therefore save the hard copy output.

Under certain hardware failure conditions, a message issued on SYSLOG, for example, message 0T11W in the *DOS/VS Messages* manual will request you to RUN EREP.

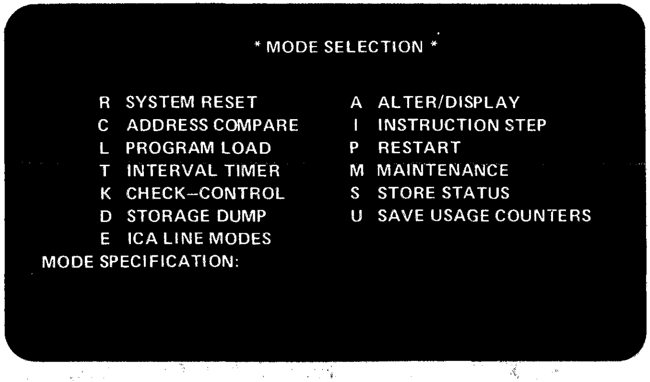
For the Models 115 and 125 you should only run EREP when requested to by a DOS/VS message. For example when the recorder file is full a message will be displayed informing you of this and re questing you to run EREP. Otherwise, before running EREP you should first contact your IBM customer engineer, who will then advise you on further action as mentioned in the previous paragraph.

How to use

To obtain the LOG ANALYSIS display required using fast selection,
1. Press the MODE SELECT key.
2. Type in M followed by the associated mnemonics of the analysis to be displayed.
3. Press the ENTER key.

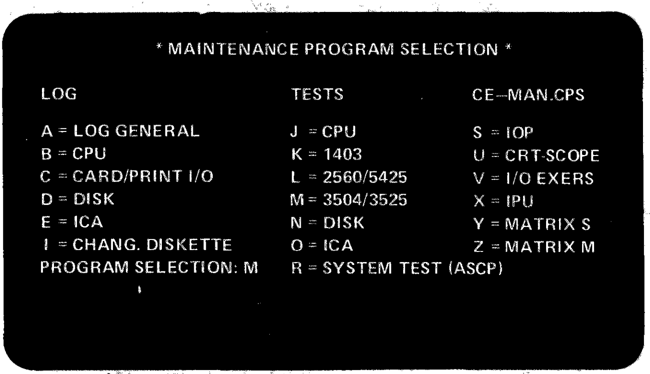
By selecting and entering the appropriate mnemonics, the operator can display logged errors for a particular input/output device or a particular part of the CPU.

Press MODE SELECT



```
                     * MODE SELECTION *

        R  SYSTEM RESET           A  ALTER/DISPLAY
        C  ADDRESS COMPARE        I  INSTRUCTION STEP
        L  PROGRAM LOAD           P  RESTART
        T  INTERVAL TIMER         M  MAINTENANCE
        K  CHECK--CONTROL         S  STORE STATUS
        D  STORAGE DUMP           U  SAVE USAGE COUNTERS
        E  ICA LINE MODES
   MODE SPECIFICATION:
```

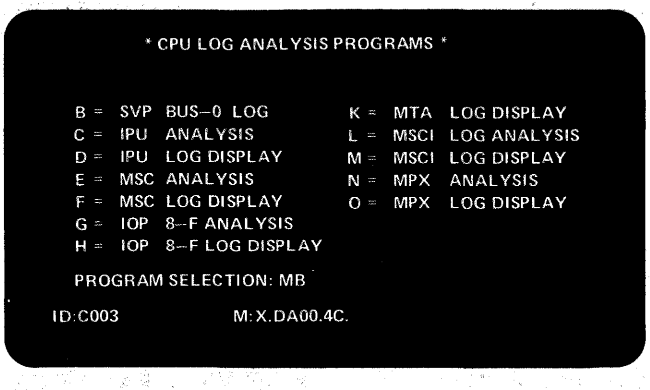
Enter M and press ENTER



```
           * MAINTENANCE PROGRAM SELECTION *

   LOG                        TESTS            CE--MAN.CPS

   A = LOG GENERAL            J  = CPU         S = IOP
   B = CPU                    K = 1403         U = CRT-SCOPE
   C = CARD/PRINT I/O         L  = 2560/5425   V = I/O EXERS
   D = DISK                   M = 3504/3525    X = IPU
   E = ICA                    N = DISK         Y = MATRIX S
   I  = CHANG. DISKETTE       O = ICA          Z = MATRIX M
   PROGRAM SELECTION: M       R = SYSTEM TEST (ASCP)
```

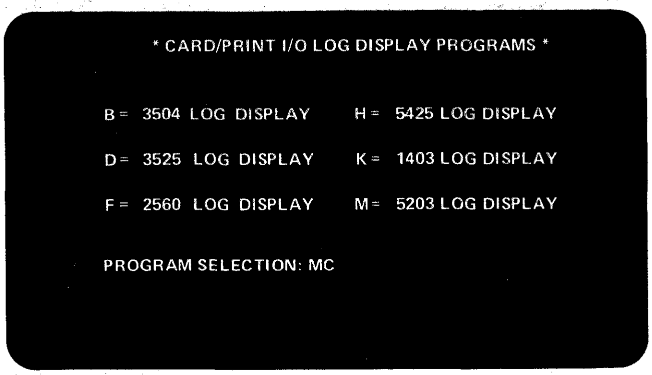
F-5

Enter B and press ENTER,



```
              * CPU LOG ANALYSIS PROGRAMS *


      B =  SVP  BUS--0  LOG        K =  MTA   LOG DISPLAY
      C =  IPU  ANALYSIS           L =  MSCI  LOG ANALYSIS
      D =  IPU  LOG DISPLAY        M =  MSCI  LOG DISPLAY
      E =  MSC  ANALYSIS           N =  MPX   ANALYSIS
      F =  MSC  LOG DISPLAY        O =  MPX   LOG DISPLAY
      G =  IOP  8--F ANALYSIS
      H =  IOP  8--F LOG DISPLAY

      PROGRAM SELECTION: MB

    ID:C003            M:X.DA00.4C.
```

or, enter C and press ENTER



```
            * CARD/PRINT I/O LOG DISPLAY PROGRAMS *


         B=  3504 LOG  DISPLAY     H =  5425 LOG DISPLAY

         D=  3525  LOG  DISPLAY    K =  1403 LOG DISPLAY

         F =  2560  LOG  DISPLAY   M=  5203 LOG DISPLAY


         PROGRAM SELECTION: MC
```

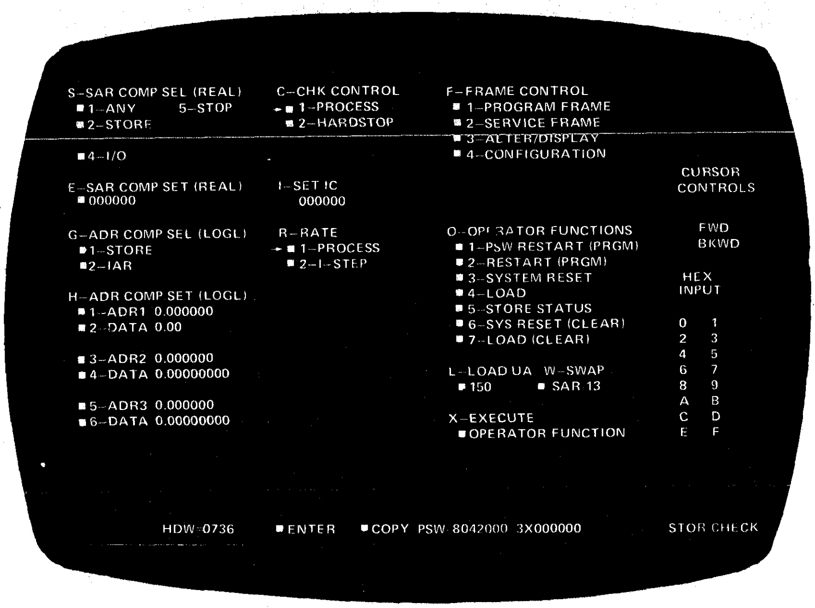
Displaying the IPU Log Analysis

DISPLAY FRAMES (MODEL 158 ONLY)

This facility enables an operator to display information about hardware failures and warn the shift manager of IBM CE immediately about the nature and possible cause of the failure.

Recognizing a hardware failure

A hardware failure is indicated by a message which 'flashes' on and off at the lower right hand corner of the program frame or on the manual frame.
The example below shows a hardware failure indicated by the words STOR CHECK on the manual frame.



```
S-SAR COMP SEL (REAL)      C-CHK CONTROL         F-FRAME CONTROL
 ■1-ANY      5-STOP      →■ 1-PROCESS             ■ 1-PROGRAM FRAME
 ■2-STORE                  ■ 2-HARDSTOP            ■ 2-SERVICE FRAME
                                                   ■ 3-ALTER/DISPLAY
 ■4-I/O                                            ■ 4-CONFIGURATION
                                                                          CURSOR
E-SAR COMP SET (REAL)      I-SET IC                                       CONTROLS
 ■000000                     000000

G-ADR COMP SEL (LOGL)      R-RATE                 O-OPERATOR FUNCTIONS       FWD
 ■1-STORE                →■ 1-PROCESS              ■ 1-PSW RESTART (PRGM)    BKWD
 ■2-IAR                    ■ 2-I-STEP              ■ 2-RESTART (PRGM)
                                                   ■ 3-SYSTEM RESET        HEX
H-ADR COMP SET (LOGL)                              ■ 4-LOAD                INPUT
 ■1-ADR1  0.000000                                 ■ 5-STORE STATUS
 ■2-DATA  0.00                                     ■ 6-SYS RESET (CLEAR)   0   1
                                                   ■ 7-LOAD (CLEAR)        2   3
 ■3-ADR2  0.000000                                                         4   5
 ■4-DATA  0.00000000                              L-LOAD UA   W-SWAP       6   7
                                                   ■ 150        ■ SAR 13   8   9
 ■5-ADR3  0.000000                                                         A   B
 ■6-DATA  0.00000000                              X-EXECUTE                C   D
                                                   ■OPERATOR FUNCTION      E   F


           HDW-0736     ■ENTER    ■COPY  PSW 8042000  3X000000            STOR CHECK
```

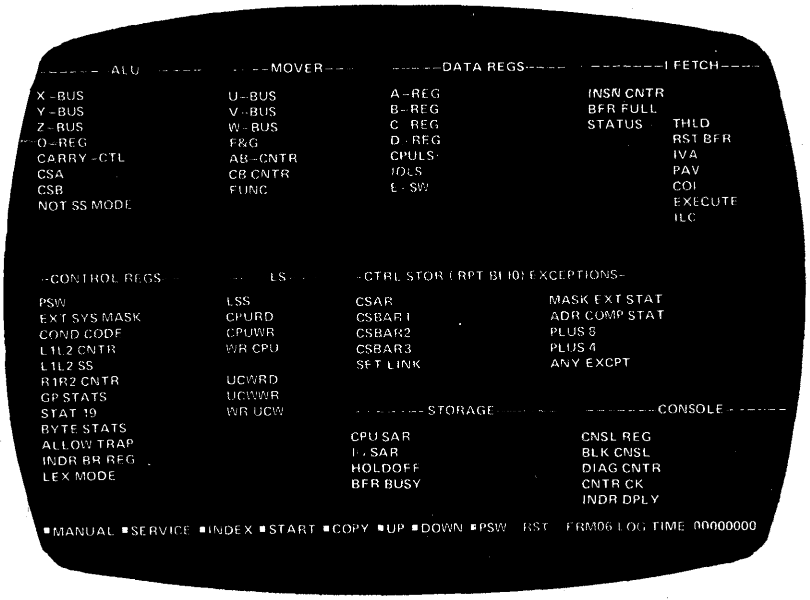
After recognizing the failure an operator is able to 'scan' the display frames and thus obtain detailed information about the condition of the hardware. This information may enable the IBM CE to diagnose the failure immediately and advise on continued system operation. He may also advise that the SEREP is executed and request 'hard copies' of the display frame on which the failure is indicated to enable an offline diagnosis of the failure.

How to use

From the program frame:

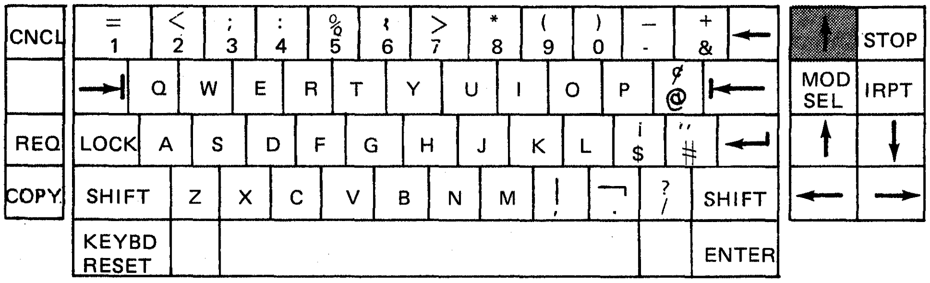
1. Press MODE SEL
   The manual frame is displayed
2. Type in F2, or press light pen to lozenge ■ SERVICE FRAME
   The service frame will be displayed
3. Type in F4, or press light pen to lozenge ■ INDEX FRAME
   The index frame will be displayed, an example of which is shown in the section "SEREP (Model 158)".
4. Press light pen to lozenge – CPU DISPLAY
   The first display frame will be displayed, an example of which is shown at the top of the opposite page.

How to use



```
------ ALU -----       ---MOVER---       ------DATA REGS-----    --------I FETCH----

X -BUS                 U--BUS            A--REG                  INSN CNTR
Y -BUS                 V--BUS            B--REG                  BFR FULL
Z -BUS                 W-BUS             C  REG                  STATUS     THLD
O-REG                  F&G               D  REG                             RST BFR
CARRY -CTL             AB--CNTR          CPULS                              IVA
CSA                    CB CNTR           IOLS                               PAV
CSB                    FUNC              E - SW                             COI
NOT SS MODE                                                                 EXECUTE
                                                                            ILC


--CONTROL REGS--       -- LS--           -CTRL STOR (RPT BI 10) EXCEPTIONS-

PSW                    LSS               CSAR                    MASK EXT STAT
EXT SYS MASK           CPURD             CSBAR1                  ADR COMP STAT
COND CODE              CPUWR             CSBAR2                  PLUS 8
L1L2 CNTR              WR CPU            CSBAR3                  PLUS 4
L1L2 SS                                  SET LINK                ANY EXCPT
R1R2 CNTR              UCWRD
GP STATS               UCWWR
STAT 19                WR UCW            -------STORAGE-------   --------CONSOLE------
BYTE STATS
ALLOW TRAP                               CPU SAR                 CNSL REG
INDR BR REG                              I/ SAR                  BLK CNSL
LEX MODE                                 HOLDOFF                 DIAG CNTR
                                         BFR BUSY                CNTR CK
                                                                 INDR DPLY

■MANUAL ■SERVICE ■INDEX ■START ■COPY ■UP ■DOWN ■PSW  RST  FRM06 LOG TIME 00000000
```

5. Scan the frame for any characters that flash on and off beside an entry displayed. For example, Z-BUS 614250 indicates that the hardware failure is caused by a failure in the Z-BUS.
   If a hardware failure is indicated, press COPY to obtain a hard copy of that frame and make a note on the hard copy about the error. (Characters that indicate an error are not copied by the system.)
6. Press the key marked ↑ on the keyboard, as illustrated below.
   The next display frame will be displayed.



7. Repeat steps 5 and 6 until all display frames have been scanned and hard copies made of those containing information about the failure.
8. Press CNCL to obtain the program frame.

When to use

1. After recognizing a hardware failure as shown in the example above.
2. On advice from your IBM CE.

IBM provides a set of device test programs that run under control of DOS/VS. These test programs and the online test executive program form the online test system. The Online Test Executive program (OLTEP) is an interface between the system and the online test programs (OLTs) and communicates with the operator during the running of tests.

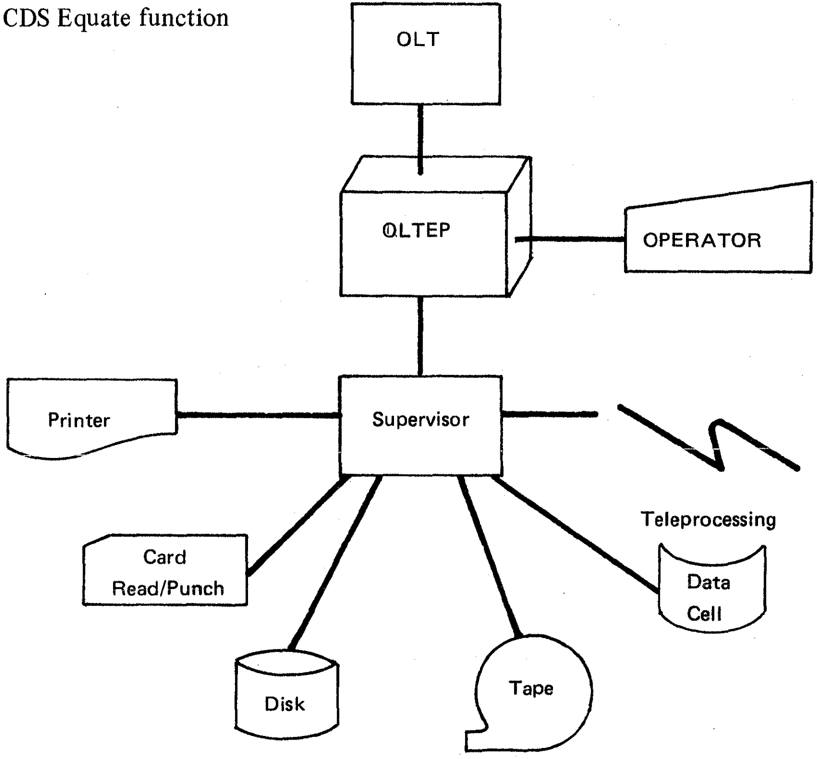
Some uses:

- Diagnosing I/O errors
- Verifying I/O device repair and engineering changes
- Checking I/O devices

Some features:

- Multiple device testing
- Datat security
- Data protection
- No re-IPL time required
- Prompting
- ASCII data conversion
- Accessing of error recording information
- CDS Equate function

Note: *Not applicable to the Models 115 and 125 using a supervisor that does not support the RMSR function.*



OLTEP-System Relationship

OLTEP operates much like other problem programs in DOS/VS. It is cataloged into the core image library and called by standard job control statements. When OLTEP is called, it notifies the operator that it is active and it communicates with him during testing. OLTEP can run in a batch-only system or as a background program in a multiprogramming environment. OLTEP must be run in the background partition in real mode and requires at least 16K.

You can test an I/O unit with minimum interference to other programs running on the system. Testing an I/O device ordinarily does not interfere with system input and output. Any unit being tested (except for direct access devices) must not be assigned to the foreground partitions. Direct access devices, however, may be shared.

An OLTEP user language defines and controls the test. With this language, you select the devices to test, the test sections to run, and the options to exercise. You enter this information via the console device or in the form of a control statement in the job input stream. This information is referred to as the test-run definition, which is common to OLTEP components for all operating systems.

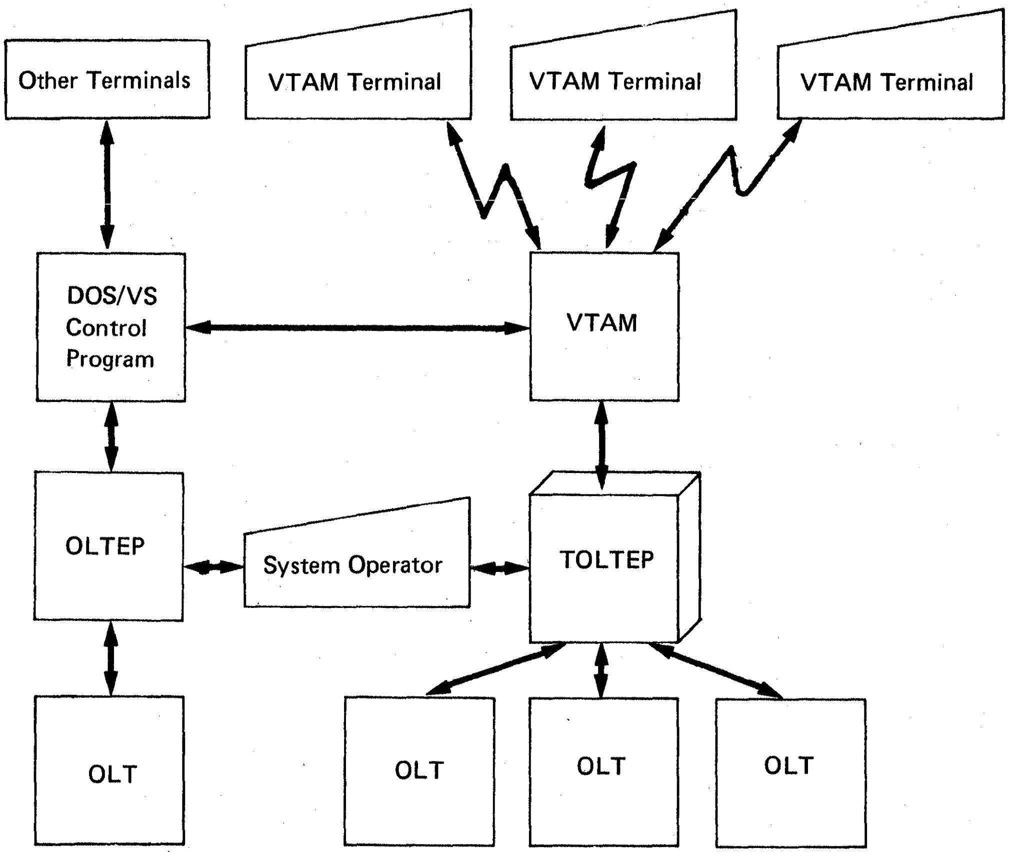
You can test multiple devices of the same type with no operator interventions other than those required for data protection and data security. OLTEP loads and executes the test sections one at a time until all the tests for one device are completed. If requested, the test sections then repeat for the next available device. Testing continues in this manner until all units in the test-run definition are tested.

During testing under control of OLTEP, the system error recovery procedures are bypassed for the device being tested. OLTEP has built-in data integrity safeguards so that no data is destroyed without operator permission, and no protected data is accessed during testing.

F-7

TOLTEP

IBM provides a set of device test programs that run under DOS/VS control. These test programs and TOLTEP make up the On-Line Test System (OLTS). TOLTEP is automatically included in the system with VTAM and is the interface between the system, the TOLTEP initiator, and the test programs.
The illustration below shows the interrelationships between the components.



OLTEP/System/TOLTEP Relationship

Description and Operation

TOLTEP operates like other problem programs an can execute concurrently with OLTEP under DOS/VS.
It is cataloged into the core image library and the activated at the same time as VTAM. Communication is initiated when the first person requests diagnostic services. Multiple users may request and use these facilities simultaneously. When TOLTEP is invoked, the requestor is sent a message saying that TOLTEP is active and requesting further input.

TOLTEP commands are used to define and control the test, and these commands are compatible with OLTEP commands. You select the devices to be tested, the test sections to be run, and the options to be exercised. You can enter this information from the system console or from any network device capable of alphameric character input and output. This information is called the test-run definition, which is common to TOLTEP components for all operating systems and is similar to the information required for OLTEP.

You can test multiple devices of the same type with no system operator intervention other than requesting permission to test specific devices. TOLTEP loads and executes the test sections one at a time until all the tests for one device are completed, then repeats for the next device specified and available. Testing continues in this manner until all the units specified in the test-run definition are tested.

During testing with TOLTEP, the system error recovery procedures are bypassed for the device being tested. TOLTEP has built-in data integrity safeguards so that no data is destroyed without operator permission, and no protected data is referred to during testing.

For additional information on the use of TOLTEP, see *TOLTEP for VTAM,* GC28–0663.

DEBUGGING FOR OPERATORS

Section 3

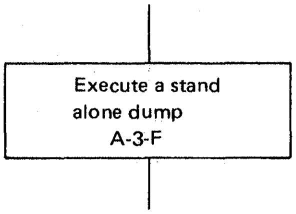
DEBUGGING PROCEDURES FOR OPERATORS

How to Use

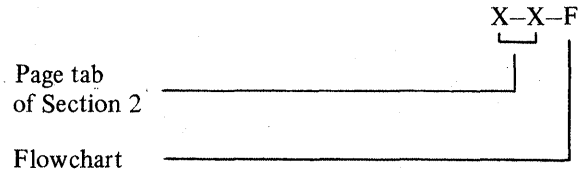
This section is in the form of flowcharts that help the operator in the initial isolation of and possible recovery from errors that occur during system operation.

- Each flowchart deals with a specific type of malfunction.
- Pointers to operator's flowcharts in Section 2 (that must be followed to complete a procedure in this section) are referenced by the page tabs used in Section 2.

  For example:



Key to references:



- When immediate recovery is not possible, offline program debugging is indicated.

BYTE 0	BYTE 1	BYTE 2	BYTE 3	EXPLANATION
IPL Error Messages placed in Low Address Storage				
X'F0'	X'C9'	X'F0'	X'F0'	This code indicates that less than 16K of real storage is left for problem programs. Check that the correct disk volume is mounted on the device assigned to SYSRES, and re-IPL. If the error recurs, the system programmer must check the allocations of real partitions specified in the supervisor to be used, and check that at least 16K of real storage is available for execution of problem programs running in virtual mode.
X'F0'	X'C9'	X'F0'	X'F1'	If a card reader has been assigned to SYSRDR during system generation and is to be the IPL communication device, press the INTERRUPT key. If a card reader has **not** been assigned to SYSRDR during system generation and yet it is to be the IPL communication device, simply READY the reader.
X'F0'	X'C9'	X'F0'	X'F2'	This code means that the supervisor requested cannot be found. Check that the correct disk volume is mounted on the device assigned to SYSRES. If it is correct, re-IPL and specify a different supervisor when message 0I03A is issued and press the END/ENTER key, or press END/ENTER key only, to load the standard supervisor. (If possible contact the system programmer and check which supervisor to use.)
X'F0'	X'C9'	X'F1' X'F2'	X'F0' X'F8'	Refer to messages 0I10A — 0I28A in *DOS/VS Messages.*
MCH/CCH/IPL Hard Wait Codes placed in low address storage				
X'C1'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Irrecoverable machine check.
X'C2'	X'E2'(2)	Not used	Not used	Irrecoverable channel failure during RMS fetch.
X'C3'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Channel failure on SYSLOG when RMS message scheduled.
X'C4'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	No ECSW stored.
X'C5'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Channel failure: ERPBs exhausted.
X'C6'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Channel failure; two channels damaged or a damaged channel situation occurred while RMS was executing an I/O operation.
X'C7'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Channel failure; system reset was presented by a channel.
X'C8'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Channel failure; system codes in ECSW are invalid.
X'C9'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Channel failure; channel address invalid.
X'D1'	X'E2'(2)	A, I, S(1)	Not used	Irrecoverable channel failure on SYSVIS.
X'07'	X'E6'	Channel	Unit or X'00'	IPL I/O error or equipment malfunction; condition code 2 during STIDC instruction. Channel and unit indicate whether device in error is SYSRES or communication device. When byte 3 = X'00', byte 2 indicates the channel for which STIDC instruction was issued. Re-IPL system.

Notes:

1. *A (X'C1') = SYSREC recording unsuccessful.*
   I (X'C9') = SYSREC recording incomplete.
   S (X'E2') = SYSREC recording successful.
2. *S (X'E2') = Run SEREP.*
3. *SDAID wait states are identified by X'EEEE' in the address part of the wait PSW.*

Table 3-1. WAIT STATE coded messages, part 1 of 2.

WAIT STATE CODES

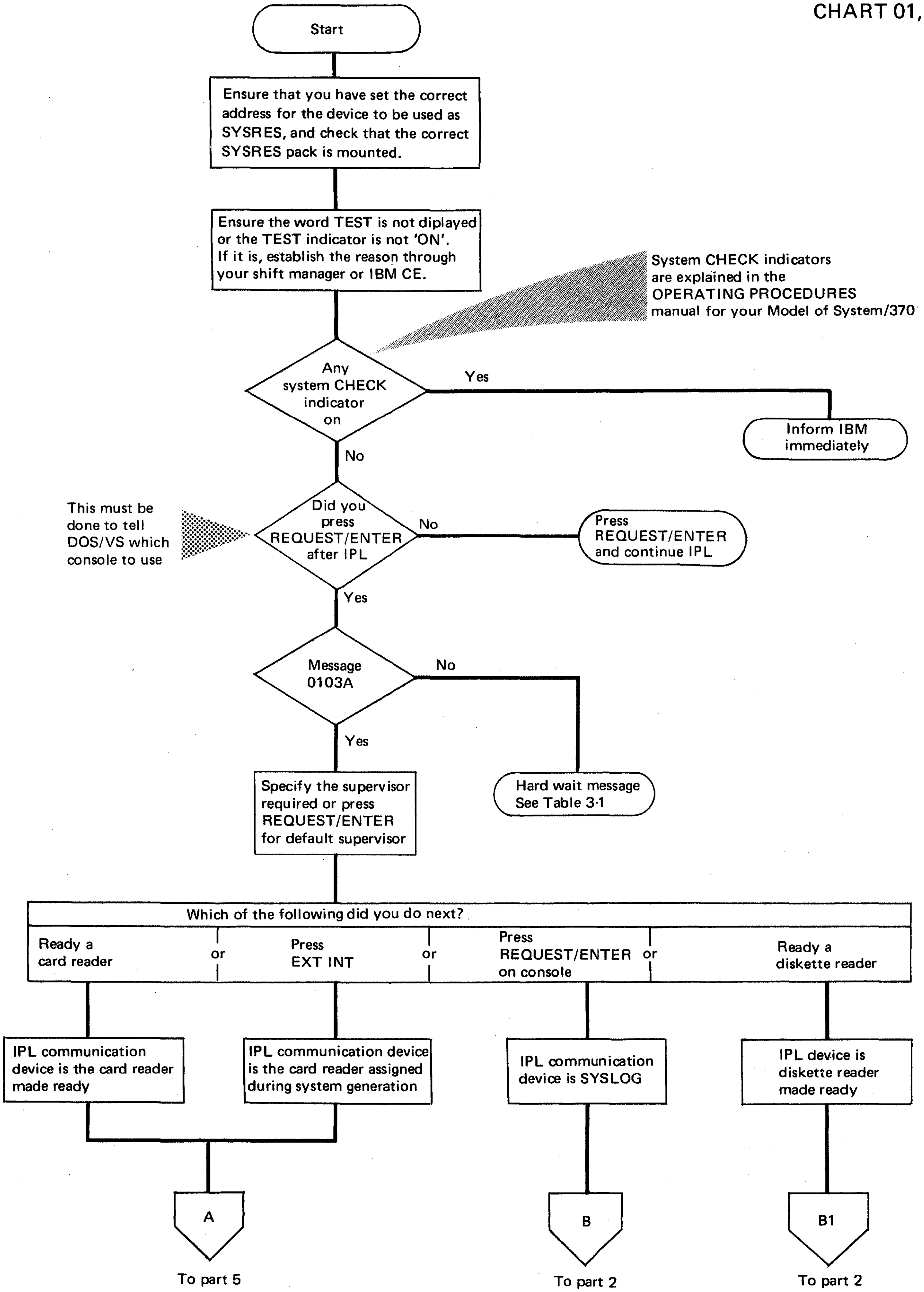
BYTE 0	BYTE 1	BYTE 2	BYTE 3	
SDAID Hard Wait Code				
X'61'	X'E6'(3)	Channel	Unit	Another device is running in burst mode on same channel as SDAID output device. Re-IPL system.
SDAID Soft Wait Code				
X'62'	X'C5'	Not used	Not used	SDAID output device became unready. Make printer ready and press the EXTERNAL INTERRUPT key.
X'00'	X'00'(3)	X'00'	X'00'	SDAID Stop on Event. Press EXTERNAL INTERRUPT key to continue operations.
The following Hard Wait Codes are placed in general register 11 X'B' as well as in low address storage.				
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FF'	Program Check in Supervisor.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FE'	I/O error during fetch from System CIL.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FD'	Channel Failure if MCH=NO and RMS=NO is specified during system generation. (Models 115 and 125 only).
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FC'	Machine Check if MCH=NO and RMS=NO is specified during system generation. (Models 115 and 125 only).
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FB'	Page Fault in Supervisor routine with identifier RID X'00'.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FA'	Translation Specification Exception
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F9'	Error on Paging I/O.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F8'	CRT phase not found.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F7'	No copy blocks available for BTAM appendage I/O request.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F6'	$MAINDIR canceled during system CIL update. If this occurs, the system CIL is only partially updated and must be restored before use. This hard wait condition can also occur if the FETCH QUEUE BIT (FCHQ) is set in the linkage control byte in the partition communication region owned by the terminating partition.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F5'	TFIX count outside limits.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F4'	$$A transient not found (the transient name can be found in ERBLOC).
X'00'	X'00'	X'0C'	X'CC'	No recovery possible from CRT errors.
Device Error Recovery Wait Codes placed in low address storage.				
X'08 to X'60 to	X'C1' or X'C4'	Channel	Unit	Error recovery messages. Refer to chart E-3-F

Notes: *1. A (X'C1') = SYSREC recording unsuccessful.*
I (X'C9') = SYSREC recording incomplete.
S (X'E2') = SYSREC recording successful.
2. S(X'E2') = Run SEREP.
3. SDAID wait states are identified by X'EEEE' in the address part of the wait PSW.

Table 3-1. WAIT STATE coded messages, part 2 of 2.

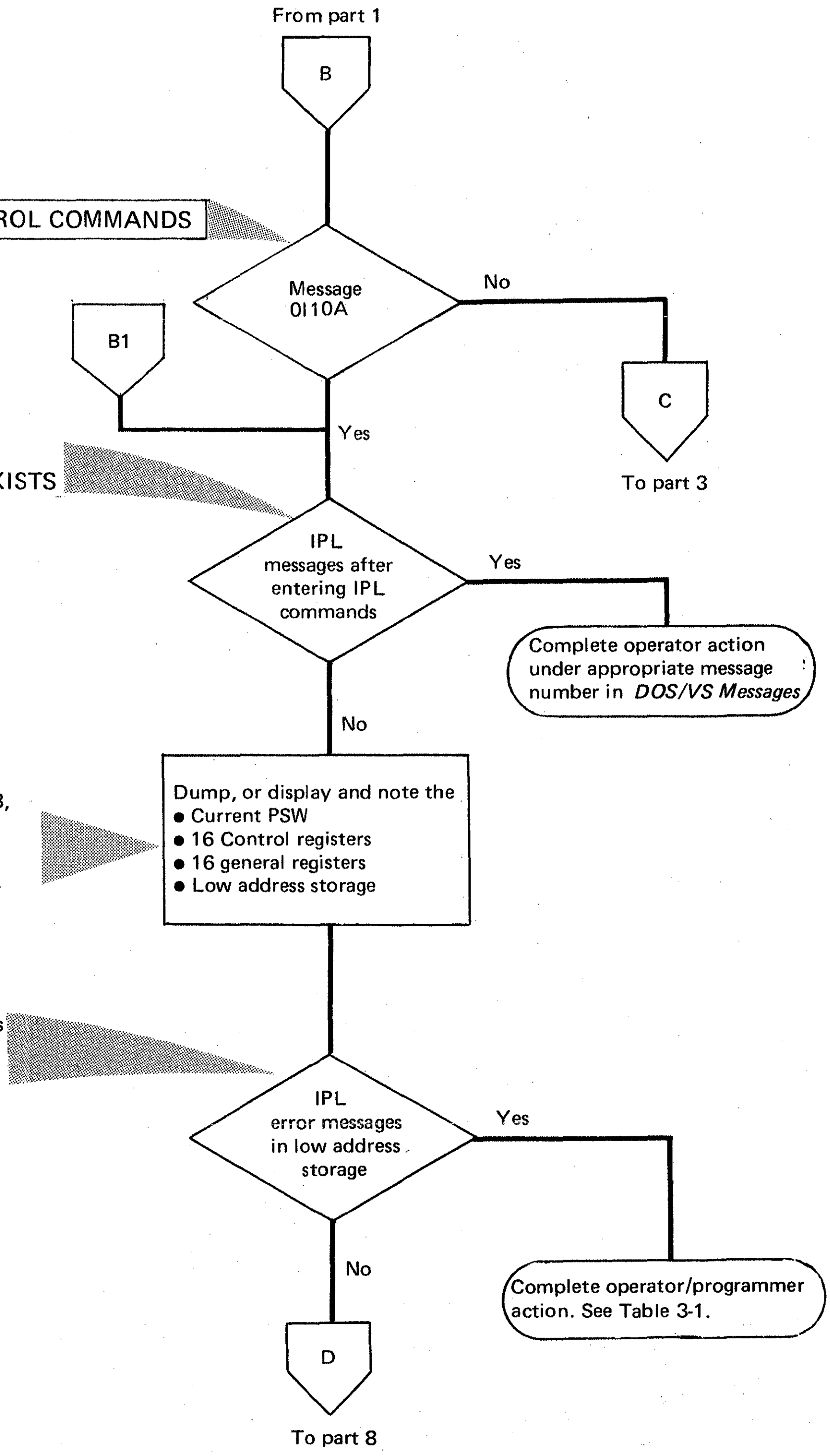
Error during IPL

CHART 01, PART 1



Error during IPL

CHART 01, PART 2

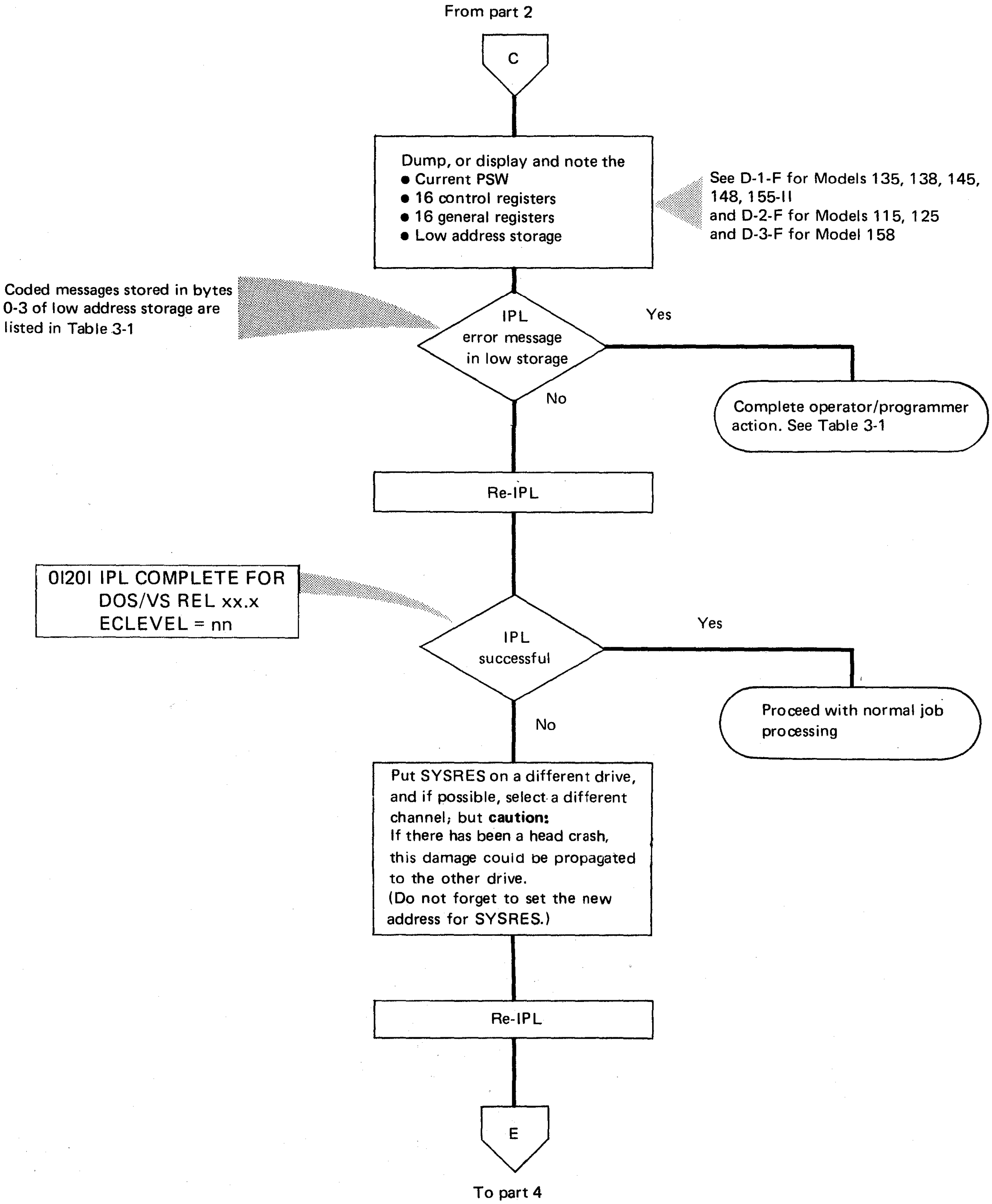


0I10A GIVE IPL CONTROL COMMANDS

For example:
0I15I PUB ALREADY EXISTS

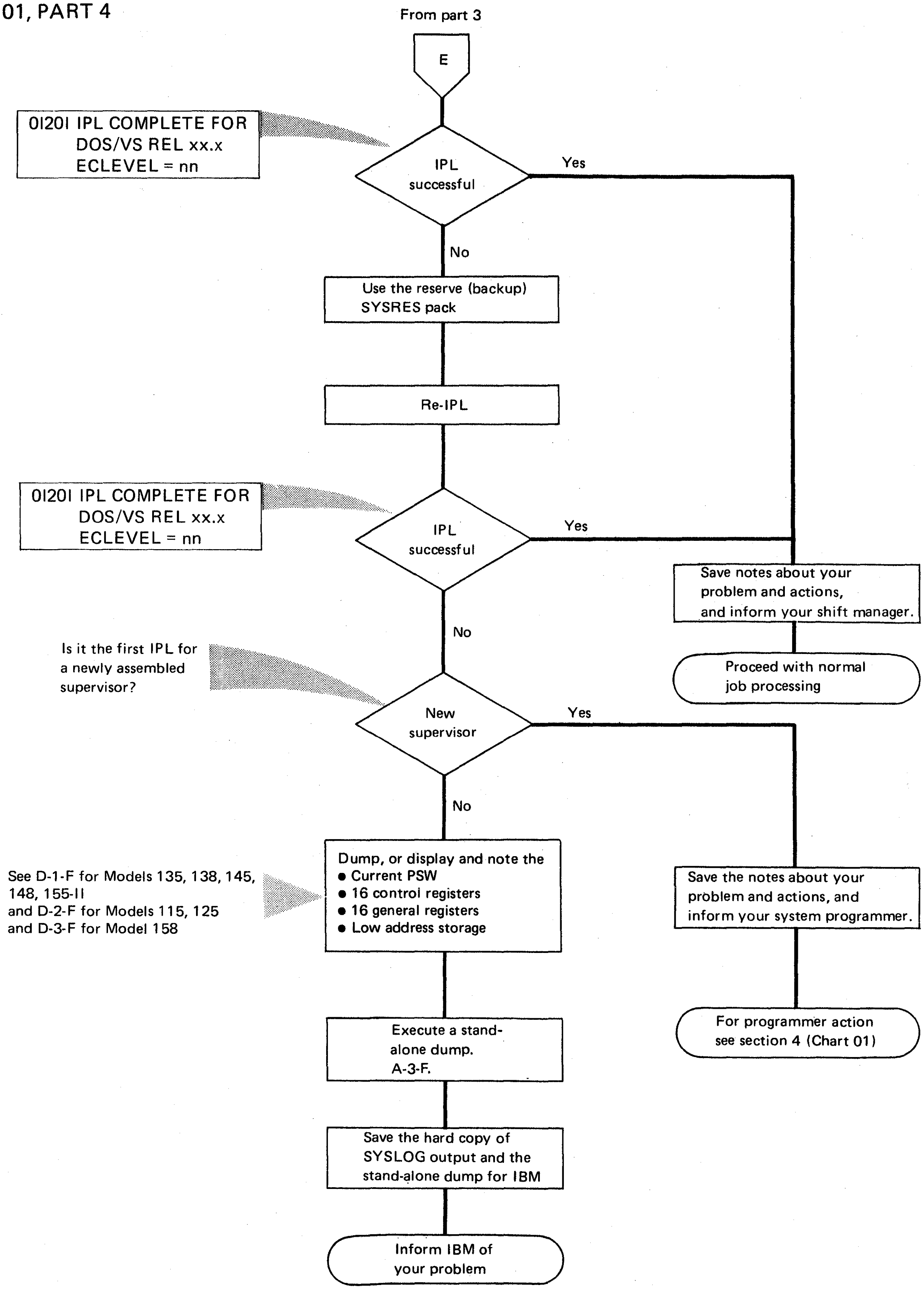
See D-1-F For Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II and D-2-F for Models 115, 125 and D-3-F for Model 158

Coded messages stored in bytes 0-3 of low address storage are listed in Table 3-1


From part 2
C
Dump, or display and note the
• Current PSW
• 16 control registers
• 16 general registers
• Low address storage
See D-1-F for Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II
and D-2-F for Models 115, 125
and D-3-F for Model 158
Coded messages stored in bytes 0-3 of low address storage are listed in Table 3-1
IPL error message in low storage
Yes
Complete operator/programmer action. See Table 3-1
No
Re-IPL
0I20I IPL COMPLETE FOR DOS/VS REL xx.x ECLEVEL = nn
IPL successful
Yes
Proceed with normal job processing
No
Put SYSRES on a different drive, and if possible, select a different channel; but caution: If there has been a head crash, this damage could be propagated to the other drive. (Do not forget to set the new address for SYSRES.)
Re-IPL
E
To part 4

Error during IPL

CHART 01, PART 4

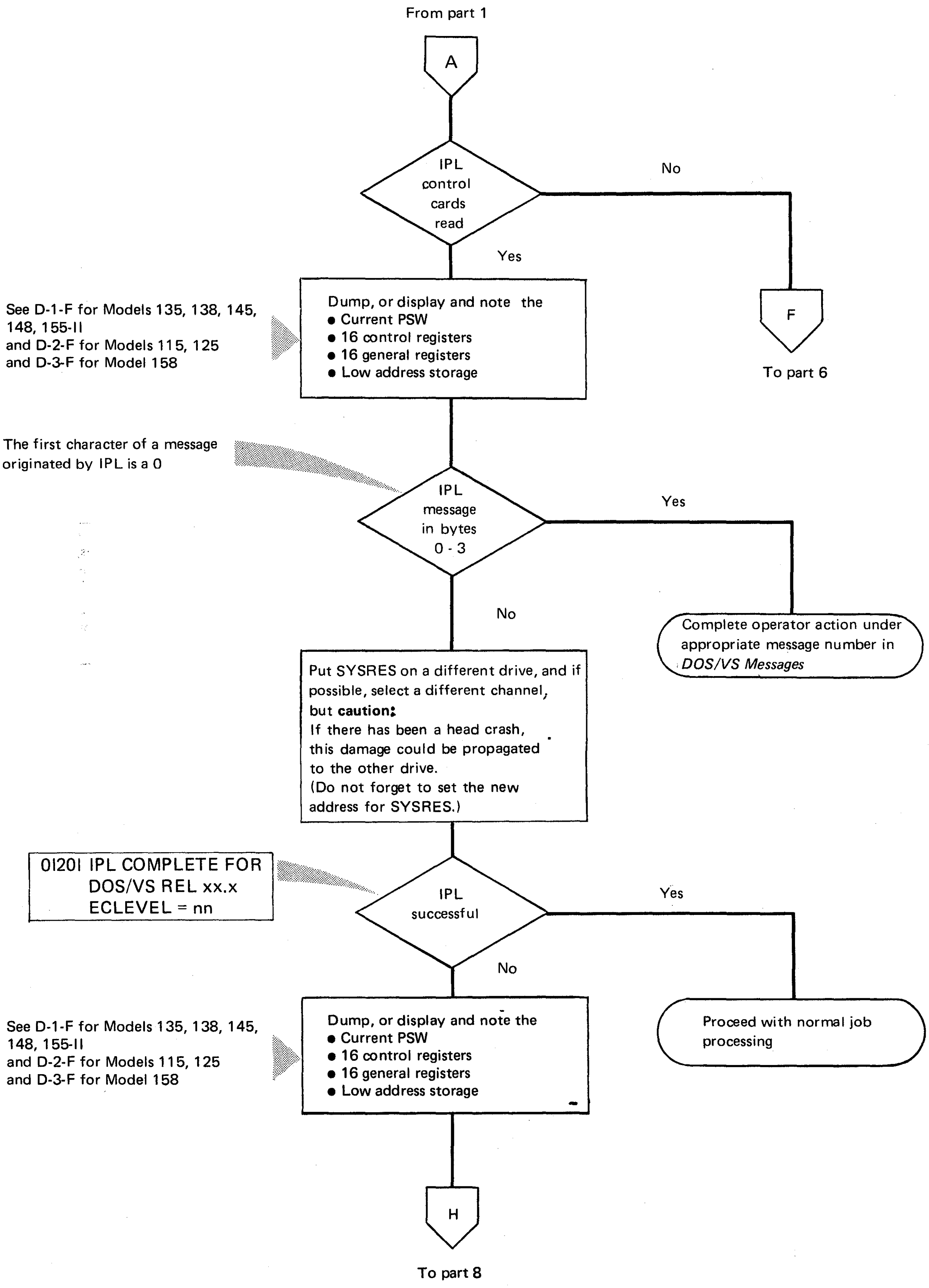


0I20I IPL COMPLETE FOR
DOS/VS REL xx.x
ECLEVEL = nn

0I20I IPL COMPLETE FOR
DOS/VS REL xx.x
ECLEVEL = nn

Is it the first IPL for a newly assembled supervisor?

See D-1-F for Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II
and D-2-F for Models 115, 125
and D-3-F for Model 158



See D-1-F for Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II
and D-2-F for Models 115, 125
and D-3-F for Model 158

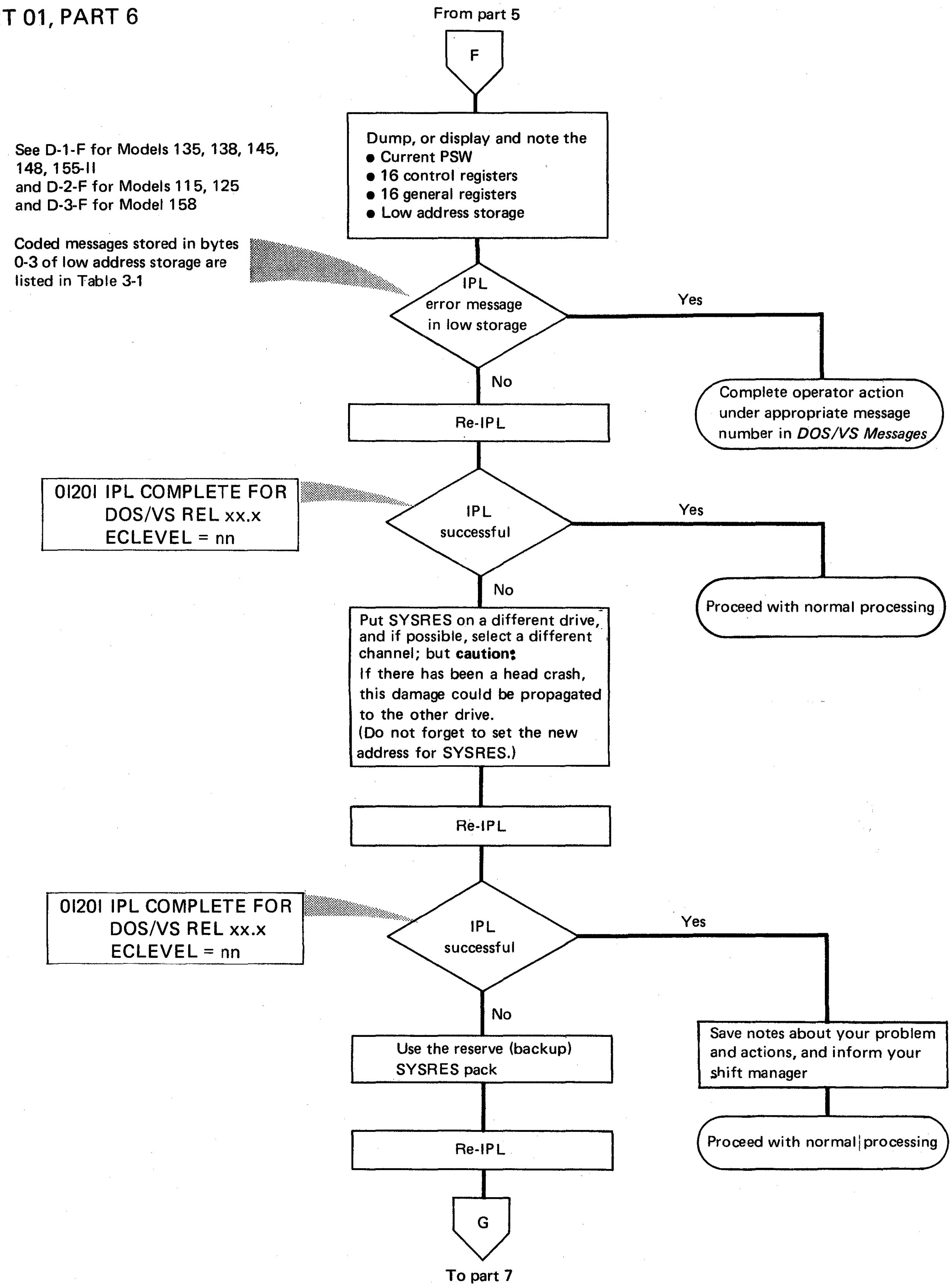
The first character of a message originated by IPL is a 0

01201 IPL COMPLETE FOR
DOS/VS REL xx.x
ECLEVEL = nn

See D-1-F for Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II
and D-2-F for Models 115, 125
and D-3-F for Model 158

Error during IPL

CHART 01, PART 6



See D-1-F for Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II and D-2-F for Models 115, 125 and D-3-F for Model 158

Dump, or display and note the
- Current PSW
- 16 control registers
- 16 general registers
- Low address storage

Coded messages stored in bytes 0-3 of low address storage are listed in Table 3-1

Complete operator action under appropriate message number in *DOS/VS Messages*

0I20I IPL COMPLETE FOR
DOS/VS REL xx.x
ECLEVEL = nn

Proceed with normal processing

Put SYSRES on a different drive, and if possible, select a different channel; but **caution:** If there has been a head crash, this damage could be propagated to the other drive. (Do not forget to set the new address for SYSRES.)

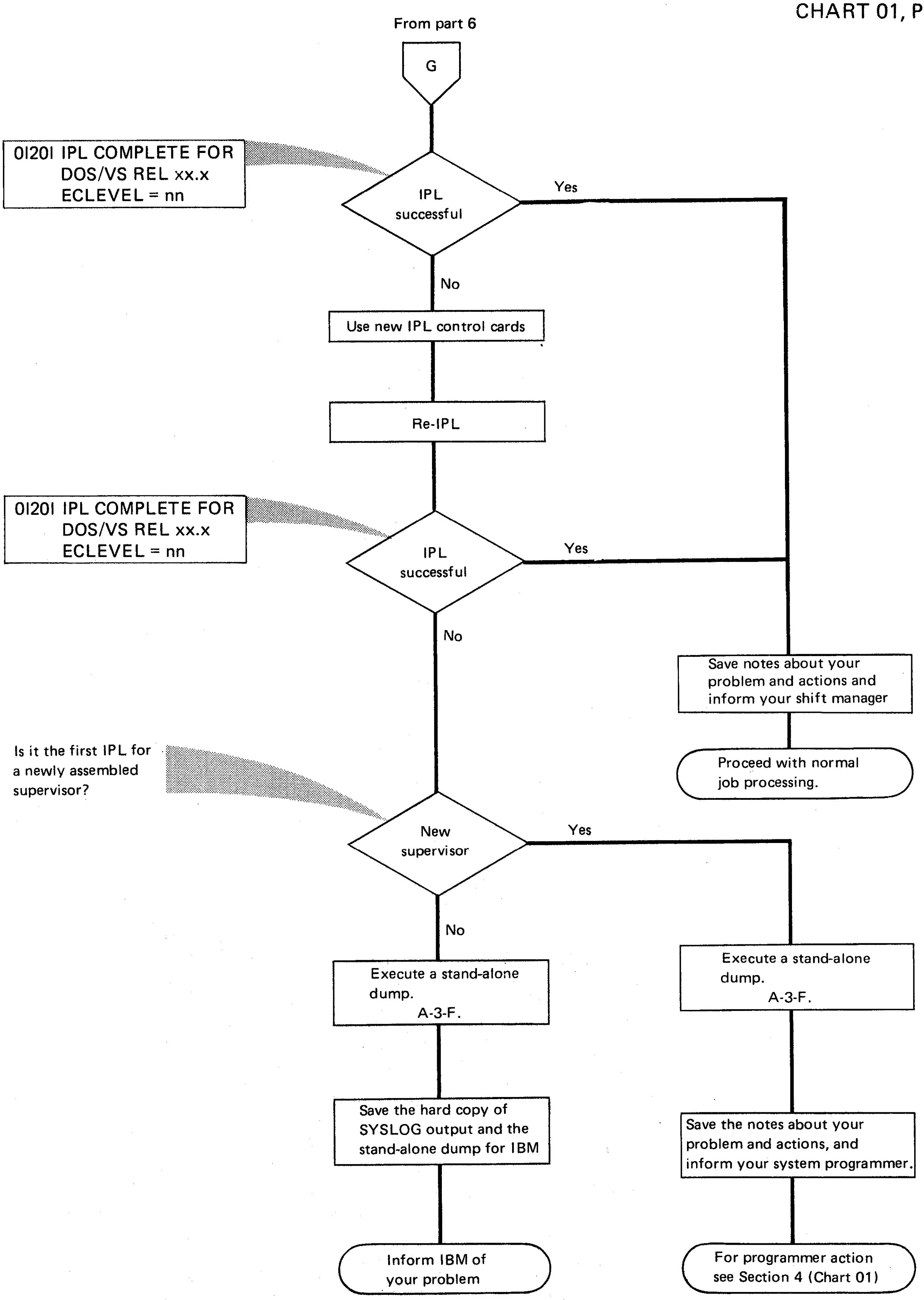
0I20I IPL COMPLETE FOR
DOS/VS REL xx.x
ECLEVEL = nn

Use the reserve (backup) SYSRES pack

Save notes about your problem and actions, and inform your shift manager

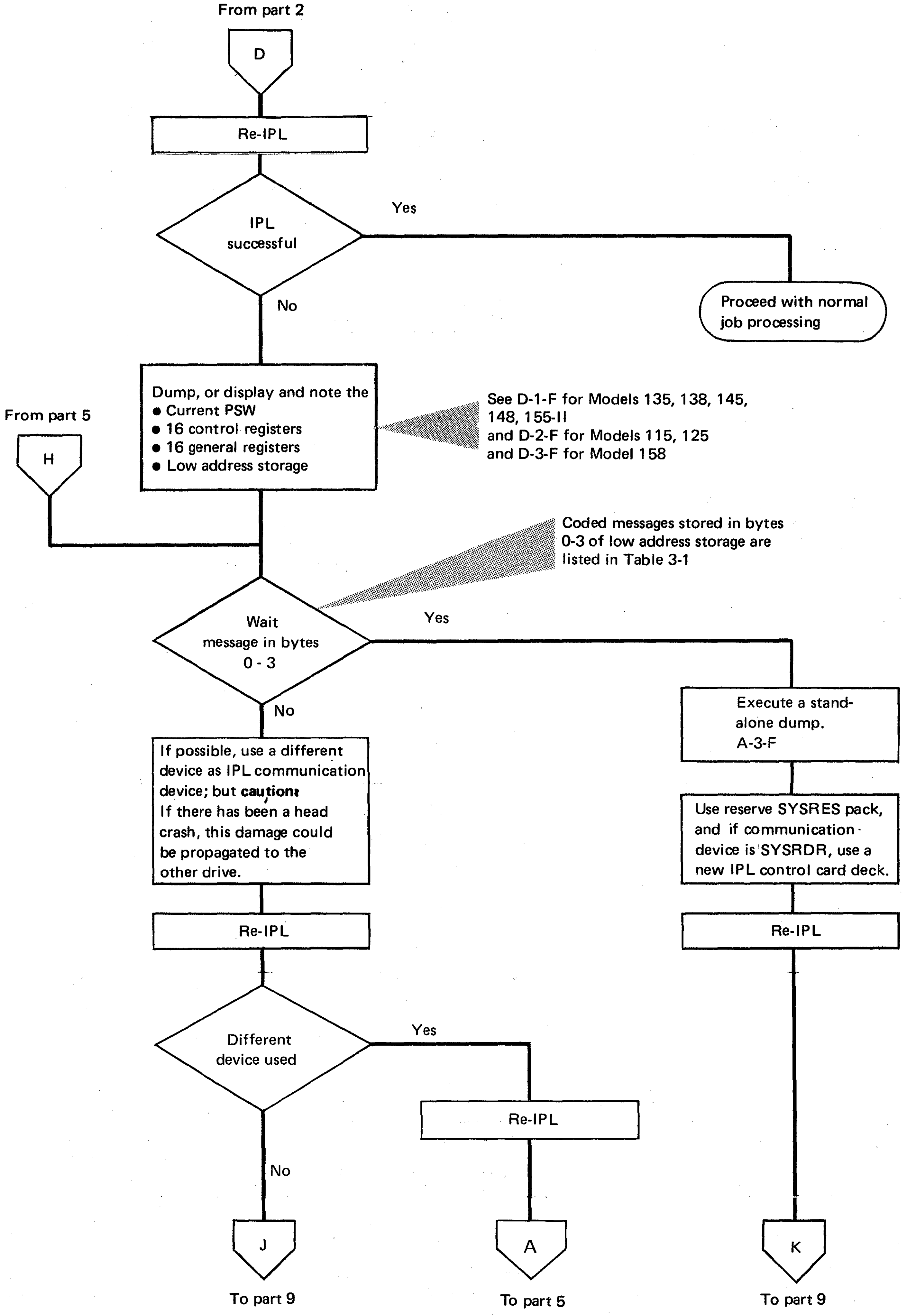
Proceed with normal processing

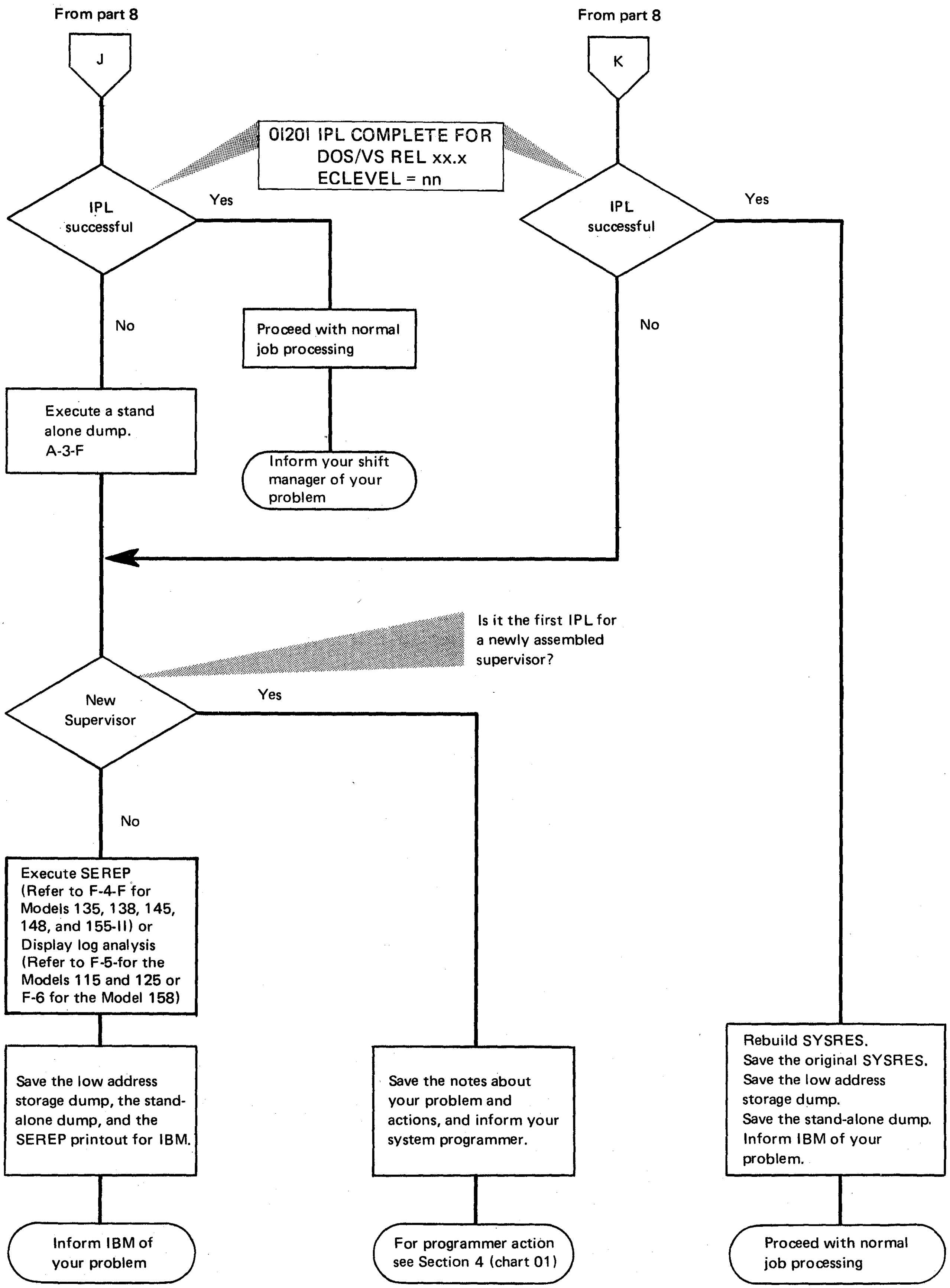
CHART 01, PART 7



Error during IPL

CHART 01, PART 8




From part 8
J
From part 8
K
0I20I IPL COMPLETE FOR DOS/VS REL xx.x ECLEVEL = nn
IPL successful
Yes
No
Proceed with normal job processing
Inform your shift manager of your problem
Execute a stand alone dump. A-3-F
IPL successful
Yes
No
Is it the first IPL for a newly assembled supervisor?
New Supervisor
Yes
No
Execute SEREP (Refer to F-4-F for Models 135, 138, 145, 148, and 155-II) or Display log analysis (Refer to F-5-for the Models 115 and 125 or F-6 for the Model 158)
Save the low address storage dump, the stand-alone dump, and the SEREP printout for IBM.
Inform IBM of your problem
Save the notes about your problem and actions, and inform your system programmer.
For programmer action see Section 4 (chart 01)
Rebuild SYSRES. Save the original SYSRES. Save the low address storage dump. Save the stand-alone dump. Inform IBM of your problem.
Proceed with normal job processing

NOTES FOR CHART 02

Recognizing a wait state

Any of the following observations confirm that the system is in a Wait State:

- *WAIT indicator remains on, or on the Models 115 and 125 the word WAIT remains displayed on the video display unit.*
- *SYS indicator remains off (Not applicable to the Models 115 and 125).*
- *No I/O device activity occurs.*
- *One or more SYSTEM CHECK indicators on.*
- *A HARD MACHINE CHECK message is issued on SYSLOG or a coded "wait state" message may be contained in bytes 0-3 of low address storage or in GR 11 (X'B')*

Note 2

Recognizing a loop

One or more of the following symtoms may indicate that a job/program is in an unintended loop:

- *A steady glow in the light of the system control panel with the SYS indicator on. For the Models 115 and 125, the word WAIT may flicker on the video display unit. (This depends on the size and nature of the loop.)*
- *A rhythmic pattern in the lights of the system control panel, or, for the Models 115 and 125, the word WAIT may flicker on the video display unit.*
- *A pointless recurrence of I/O activity.*
- *A job/program that does not change status for a long time. This may result, for example, in an absence of I/O activity with both SYS and WAIT indicators on.*

A note to the operator: When a loop is recognized, first try to contact the programmer before beginning any debugging procedures. If this is not possible, follow the instructions in chart 04.

Note 3

Recognizing incorrect output

Incorrect output during system operation may be recognized by any one of the following:

A. Duplicate output

Output of identical data or more output than expected on:

- *line printer*
- *console printer*
- *card punch*
- *video display unit.*

B. Invalid or unidentified output

Printed (or displayed) output that is obviously incorrect on:

- *line printer*
- *console printer*
- *video display unit.*

C. Lack of output

No output when there should be,or less output than expected on:

- *line printer*
- *console printer*
- *card punch*
- *video display unit.*

Note 4

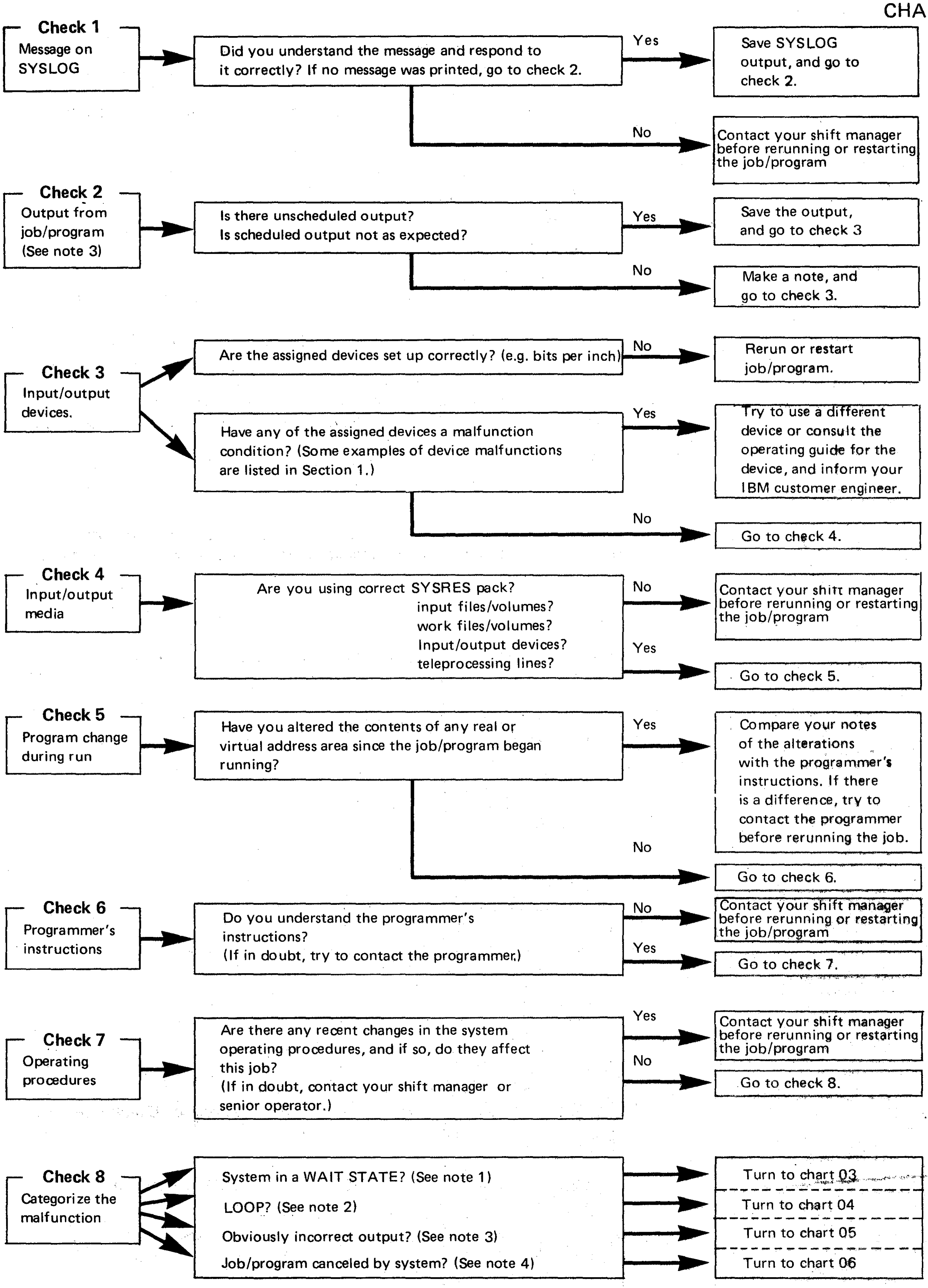
Job/program canceled by system

The system's canceling of job is normally caused by a Program Check Interrupt that is recognized by a message, for example:

```
BG 0S001 JOB NO NAME CANCELED DUE TO PROGRAM CHECK
```

The program is automatically canceled by the supervisor and depending on the use of the job control statement, // OPTION DUMP, a dump of the partition and supervisor is executed.

Initial System Checks
CHART 02



Check 1 Message on SYSLOG

Did you understand the message and respond to it correctly? If no message was printed, go to check 2.

- Yes → Save SYSLOG output, and go to check 2.
- No → Contact your shift manager before rerunning or restarting the job/program

Check 2 Output from job/program (See note 3)

Is there unscheduled output?
Is scheduled output not as expected?

- Yes → Save the output, and go to check 3
- No → Make a note, and go to check 3.

Check 3 Input/output devices.

Are the assigned devices set up correctly? (e.g. bits per inch)

- No → Rerun or restart job/program.

Have any of the assigned devices a malfunction condition? (Some examples of device malfunctions are listed in Section 1.)

- Yes → Try to use a different device or consult the operating guide for the device, and inform your IBM customer engineer.
- No → Go to check 4.

Check 4 Input/output media

Are you using correct SYSRES pack?
input files/volumes?
work files/volumes?
Input/output devices?
teleprocessing lines?

- No → Contact your shift manager before rerunning or restarting the job/program
- Yes → Go to check 5.

Check 5 Program change during run

Have you altered the contents of any real or virtual address area since the job/program began running?

- Yes → Compare your notes of the alterations with the programmer's instructions. If there is a difference, try to contact the programmer before rerunning the job.
- No → Go to check 6.

Check 6 Programmer's instructions

Do you understand the programmer's instructions?
(If in doubt, try to contact the programmer.)

- No → Contact your shift manager before rerunning or restarting the job/program
- Yes → Go to check 7.

Check 7 Operating procedures

Are there any recent changes in the system operating procedures, and if so, do they affect this job?
(If in doubt, contact your shift manager or senior operator.)

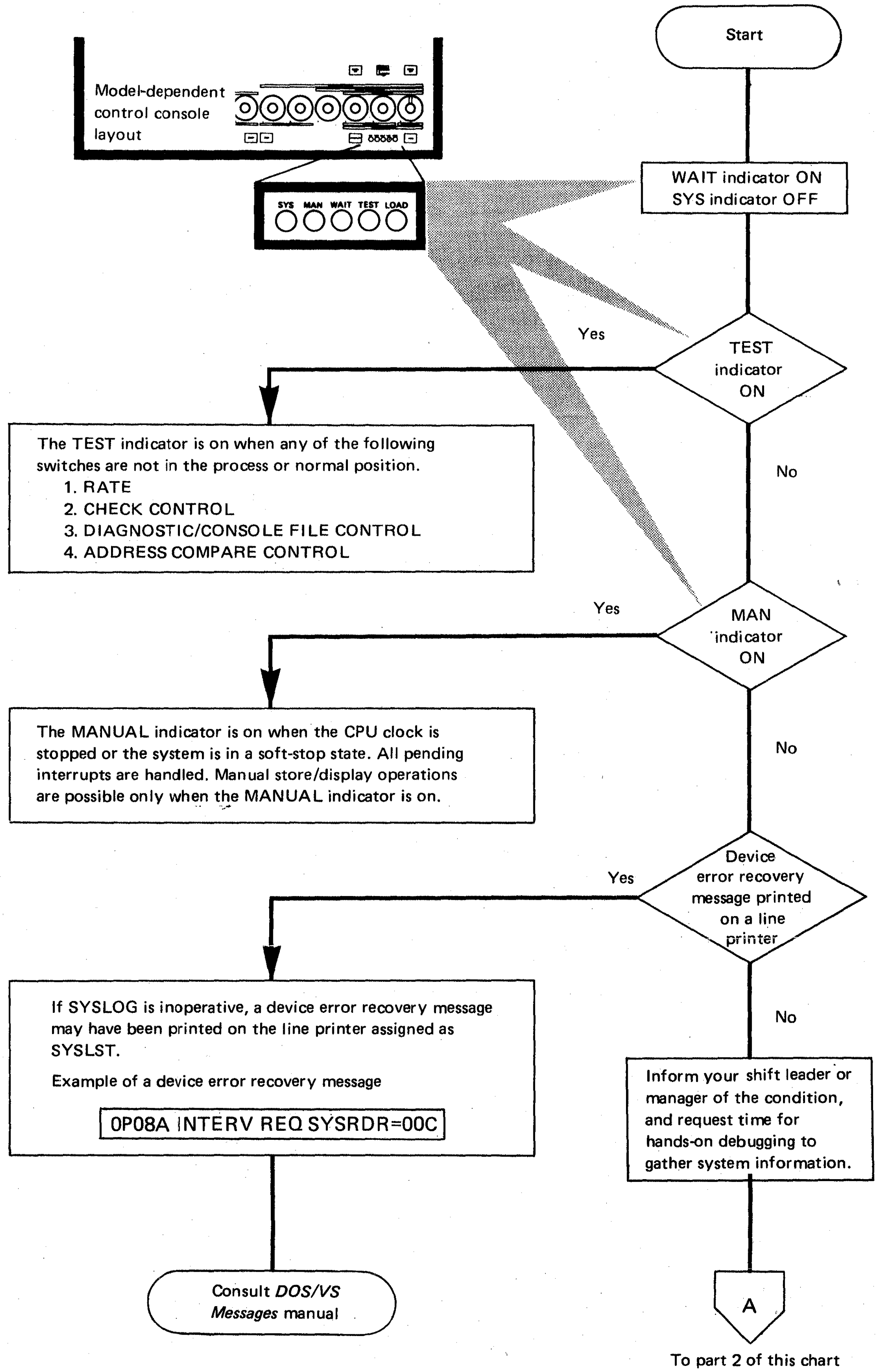
- Yes → Contact your shift manager before rerunning or restarting the job/program
- No → Go to check 8.

Check 8 Categorize the malfunction

- System in a WAIT STATE? (See note 1) → Turn to chart 03
- LOOP? (See note 2) → Turn to chart 04
- Obviously incorrect output? (See note 3) → Turn to chart 05
- Job/program canceled by system? (See note 4) → Turn to chart 06

Wait State

CHART 03, PART 1



The TEST indicator is on when any of the following switches are not in the process or normal position.

1. RATE
2. CHECK CONTROL
3. DIAGNOSTIC/CONSOLE FILE CONTROL
4. ADDRESS COMPARE CONTROL

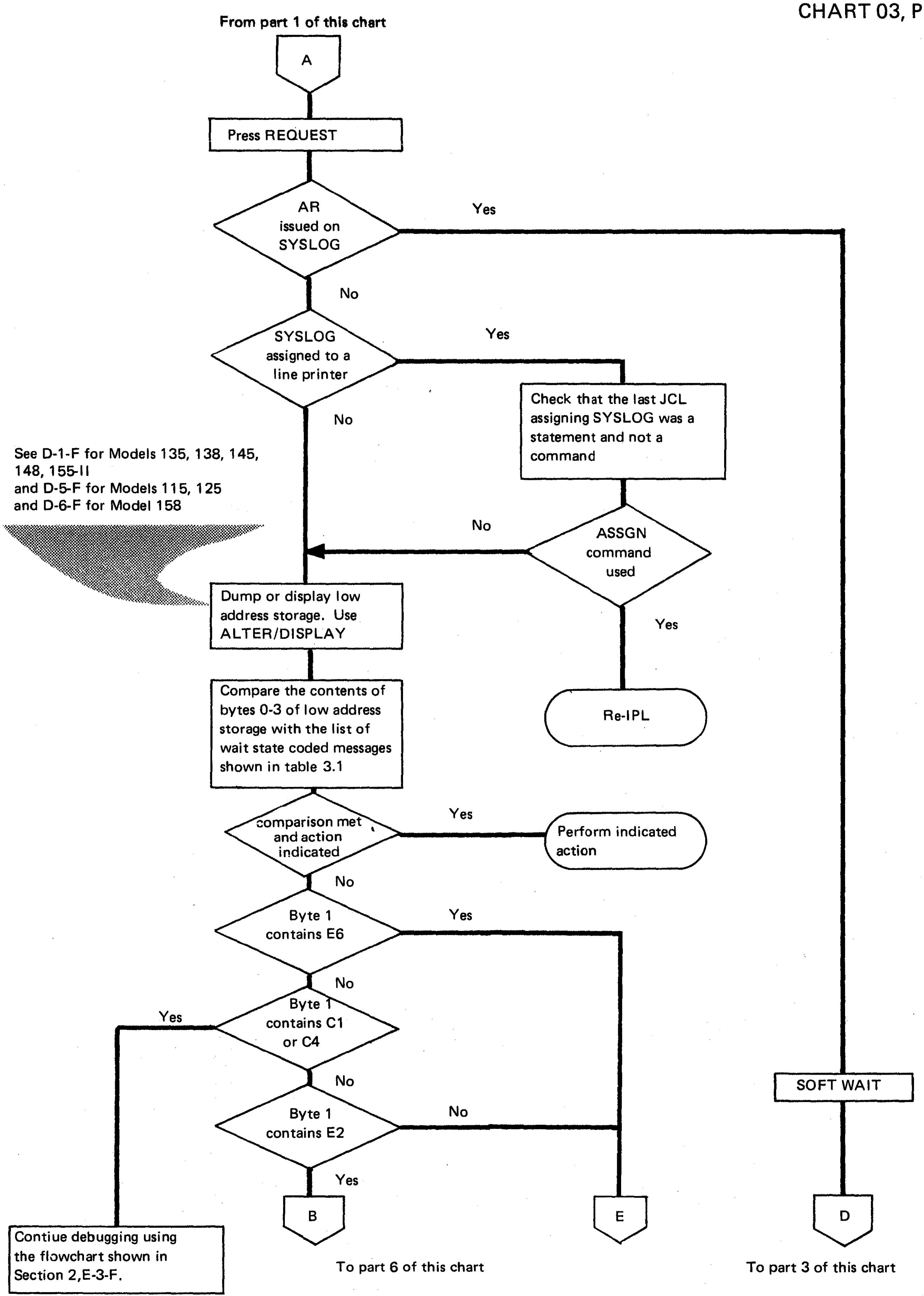
The MANUAL indicator is on when the CPU clock is stopped or the system is in a soft-stop state. All pending interrupts are handled. Manual store/display operations are possible only when the MANUAL indicator is on.

If SYSLOG is inoperative, a device error recovery message may have been printed on the line printer assigned as SYSLST.

Example of a device error recovery message

```
0P08A INTERV REQ SYSRDR=00C
```

Inform your shift leader or manager of the condition, and request time for hands-on debugging to gather system information.


From part 1 of this chart
A
Press REQUEST
AR issued on SYSLOG
Yes
No
SYSLOG assigned to a line printer
Yes
No
Check that the last JCL assigning SYSLOG was a statement and not a command
See D-1-F for Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II
and D-5-F for Models 115, 125
and D-6-F for Model 158
No
ASSGN command used
Yes
Dump or display low address storage. Use ALTER/DISPLAY
Re-IPL
Compare the contents of bytes 0-3 of low address storage with the list of wait state coded messages shown in table 3.1
comparison met and action indicated
Yes
Perform indicated action
No
Byte 1 contains E6
Yes
No
Byte 1 contains C1 or C4
Yes
No
Byte 1 contains E2
No
Yes
SOFT WAIT
B
E
D
Contiue debugging using the flowchart shown in Section 2,E-3-F.
To part 6 of this chart
To part 3 of this chart

Wait State

CHART 03, PART 3

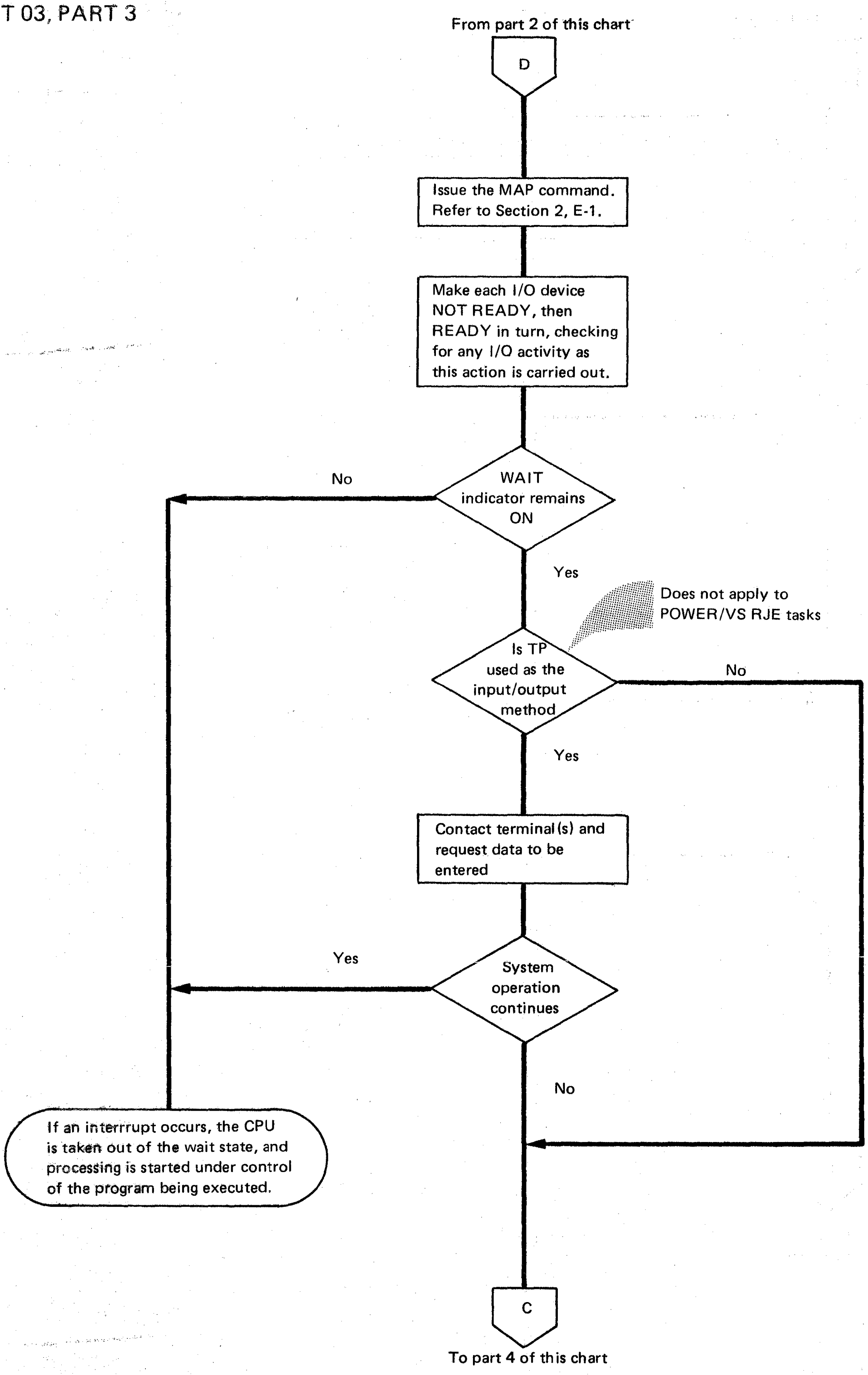
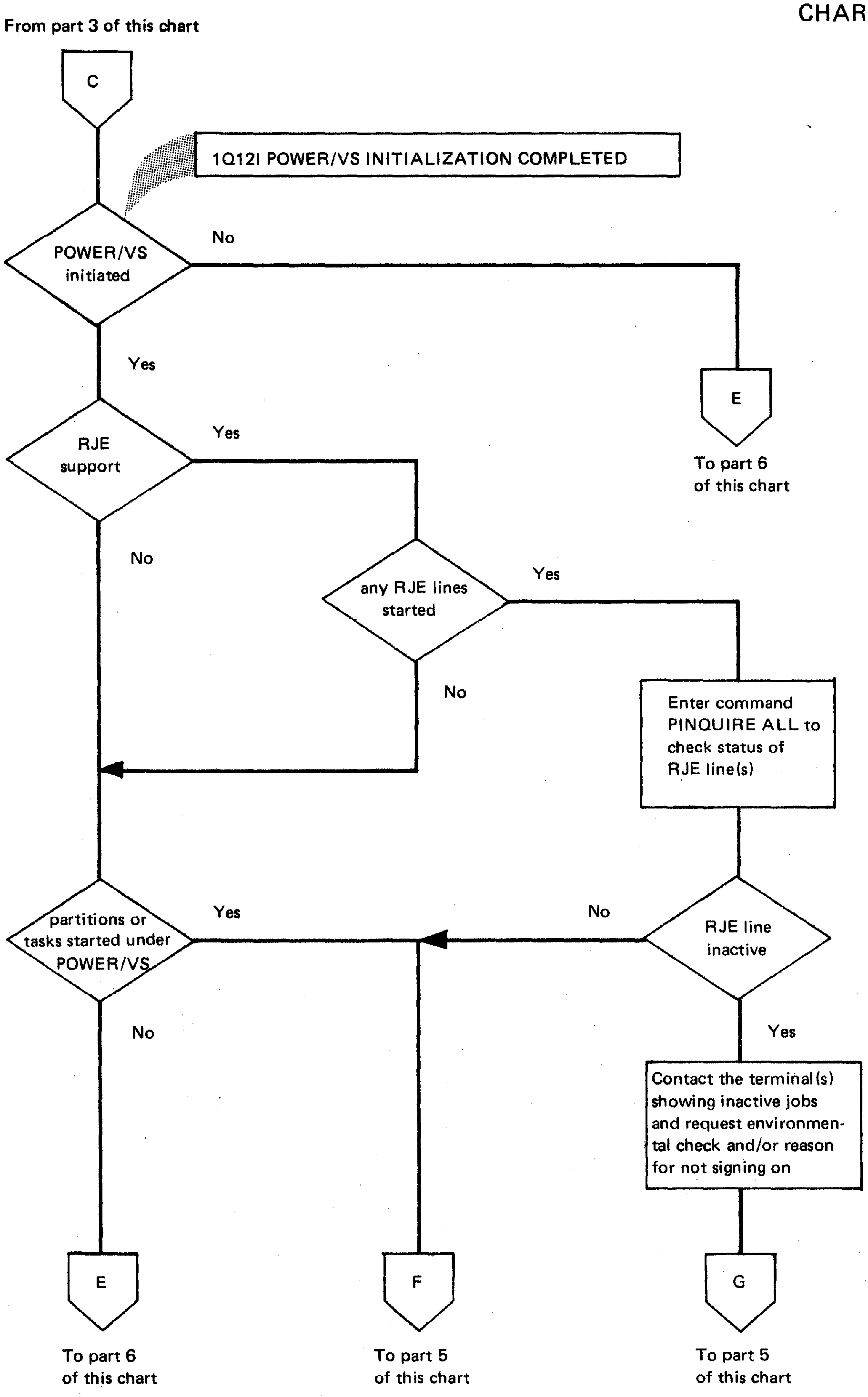
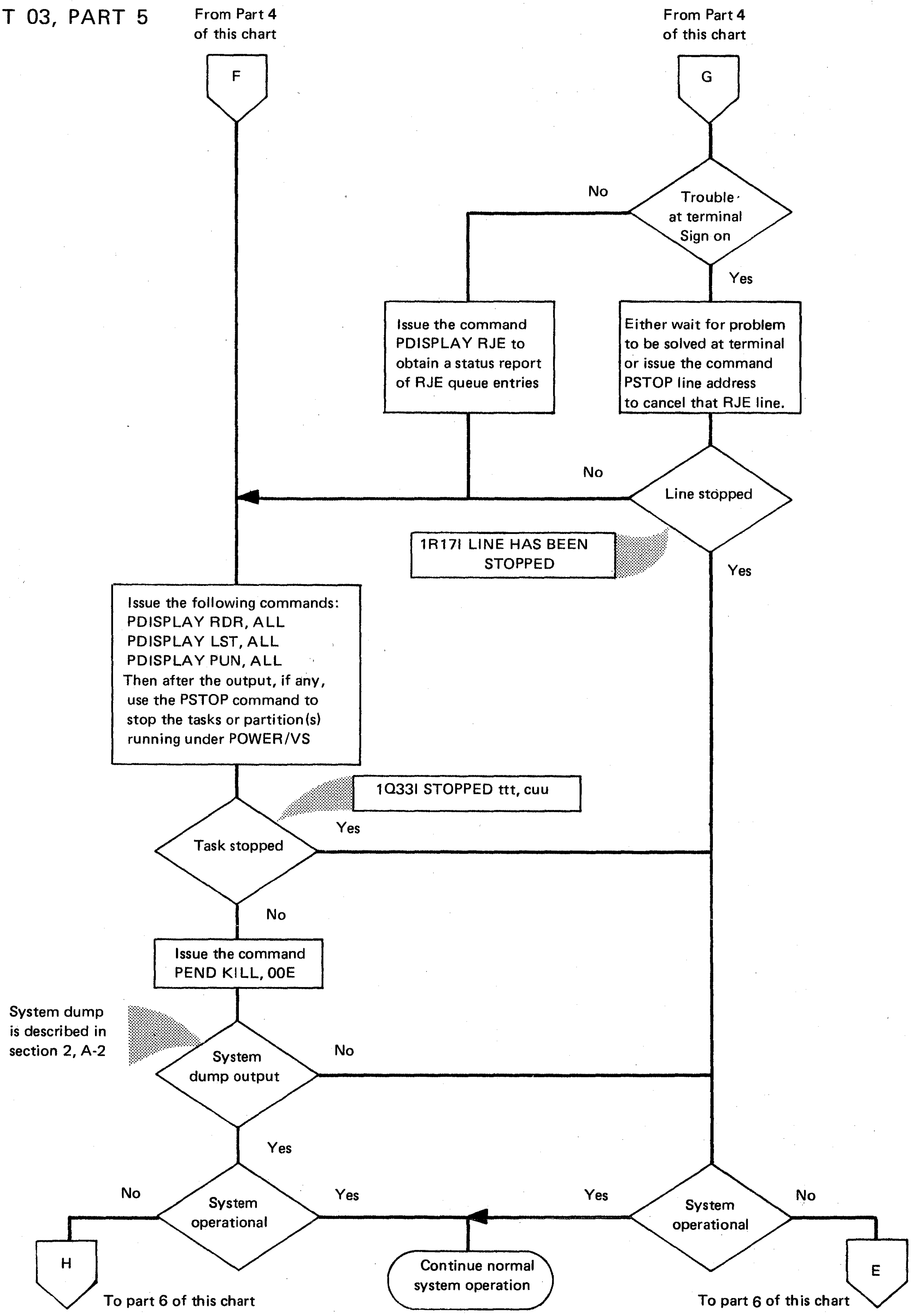


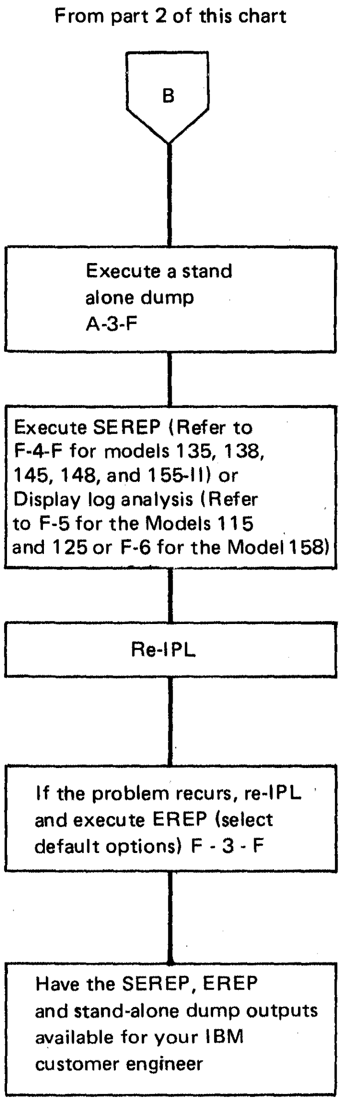
CHART 03, PART 4



Wait State

CHART 03, PART 5





From part 2 of this chart

B

Execute a stand alone dump A-3-F

Execute SEREP (Refer to F-4-F for models 135, 138, 145, 148, and 155-II) or Display log analysis (Refer to F-5 for the Models 115 and 125 or F-6 for the Model 158)

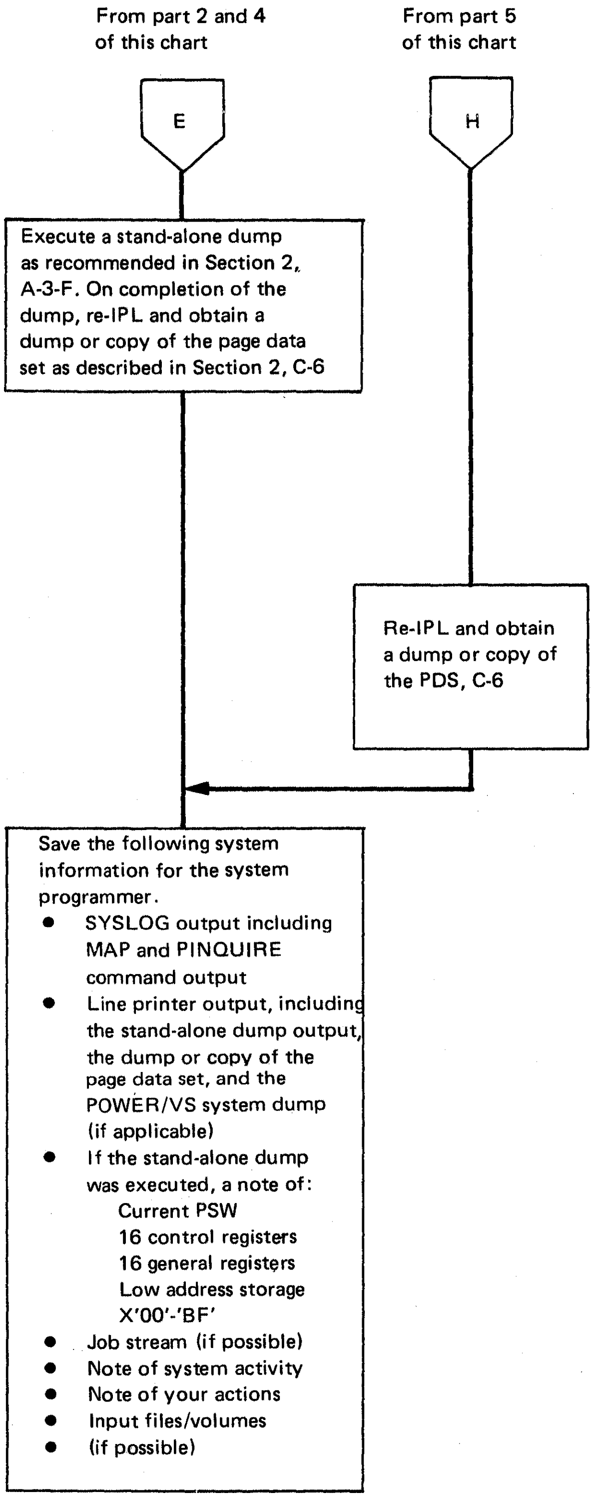
Re-IPL

If the problem recurs, re-IPL and execute EREP (select default options) F - 3 - F

Have the SEREP, EREP and stand-alone dump outputs available for your IBM customer engineer

HARDWARE ERROR

Note: Certain unusual hardware and software failures can cause the system to halt processing with both the system light and the wait light on continuously. This indicates that the current PSW has its wait bit set on but the CPU is processing microprogram instructions. If possible, the system should be left in this state until a customer engeneer has arrived. A stand-alone dump can show the I/O operation in process.



From part 2 and 4 of this chart

From part 5 of this chart

E

H

Execute a stand-alone dump as recommended in Section 2, A-3-F. On completion of the dump, re-IPL and obtain a dump or copy of the page data set as described in Section 2, C-6

Re-IPL and obtain a dump or copy of the PDS, C-6

Save the following system information for the system programmer.

- SYSLOG output including MAP and PINQUIRE command output
- Line printer output, including the stand-alone dump output, the dump or copy of the page data set, and the POWER/VS system dump (if applicable)
- If the stand-alone dump was executed, a note of:
  - Current PSW
  - 16 control registers
  - 16 general registers
  - Low address storage X'00'-'BF'
- Job stream (if possible)
- Note of system activity
- Note of your actions
- Input files/volumes
- (if possible)

OPERATIONAL OR PROGRAMMING ERROR

Unintended Loop

CHART 04, PART 1

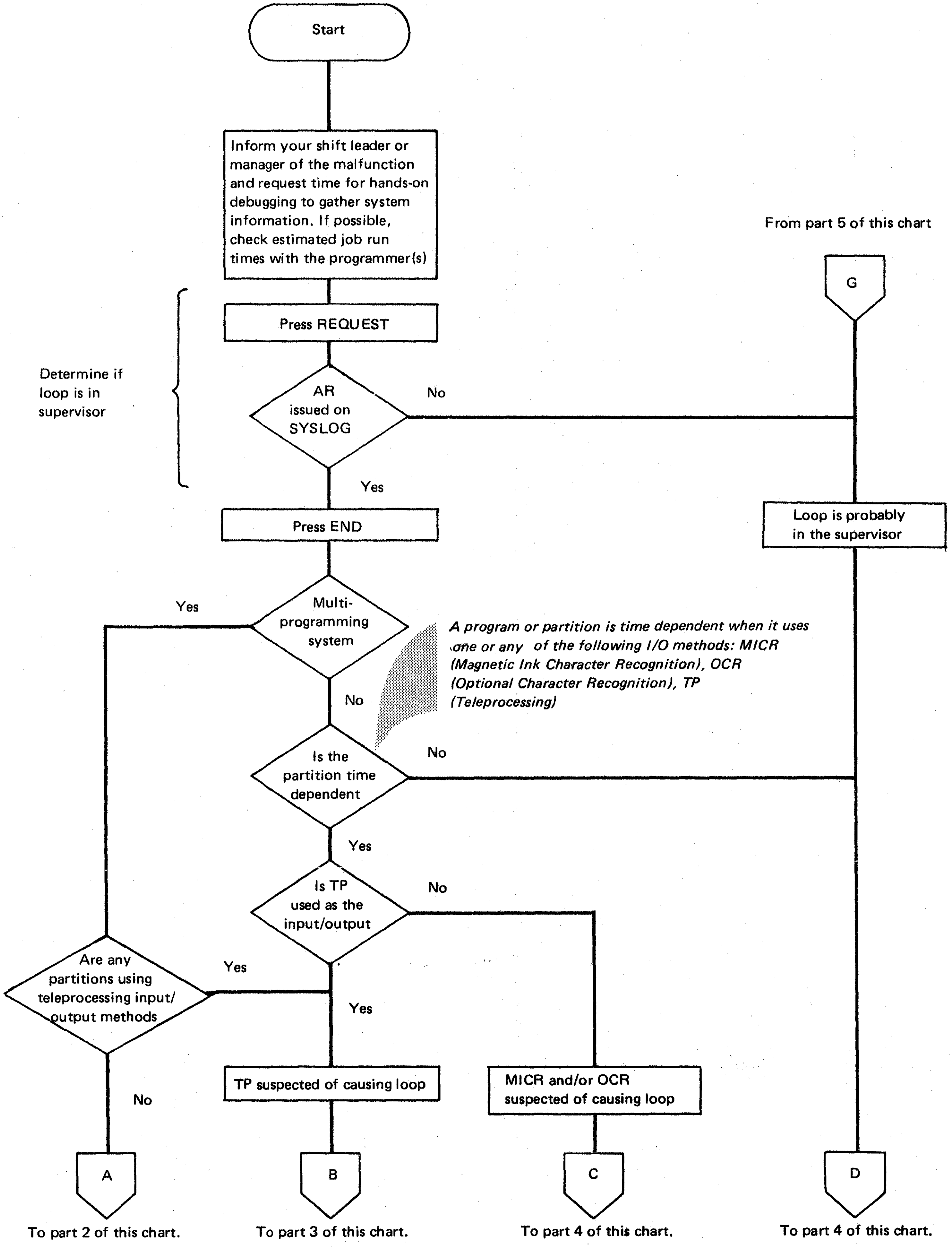
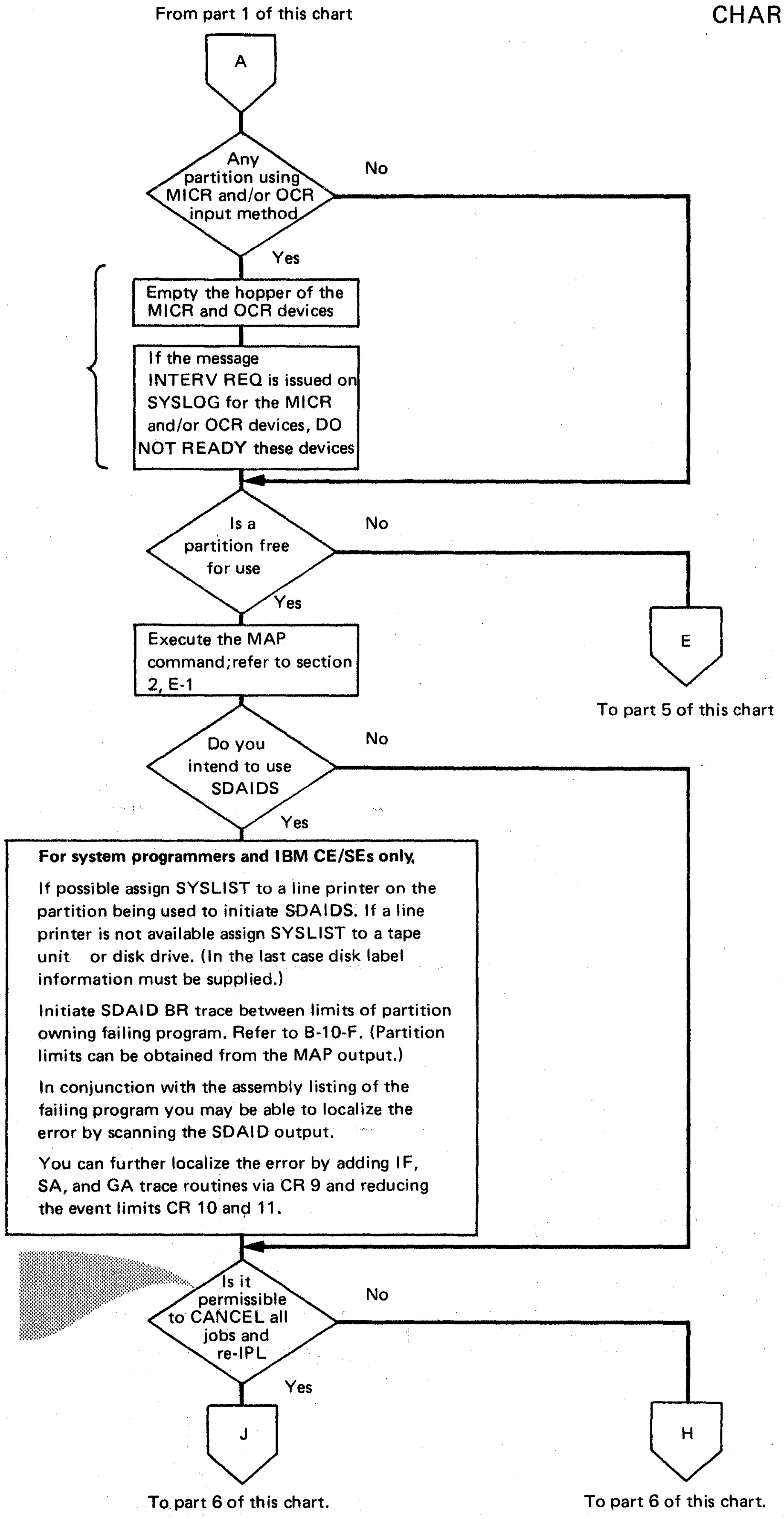


CHART 04, PART 2



Actions to prevent the following procedures affecting MICR/OCR

If the message INTERV REQ is issued on SYSLOG for the MICR and/or OCR devices, DO NOT READY these devices

For system programmers and IBM CE/SEs only,

If possible assign SYSLIST to a line printer on the partition being used to initiate SDAIDS. If a line printer is not available assign SYSLIST to a tape unit or disk drive. (In the last case disk label information must be supplied.)

Initiate SDAID BR trace between limits of partition owning failing program. Refer to B-10-F. (Partition limits can be obtained from the MAP output.)

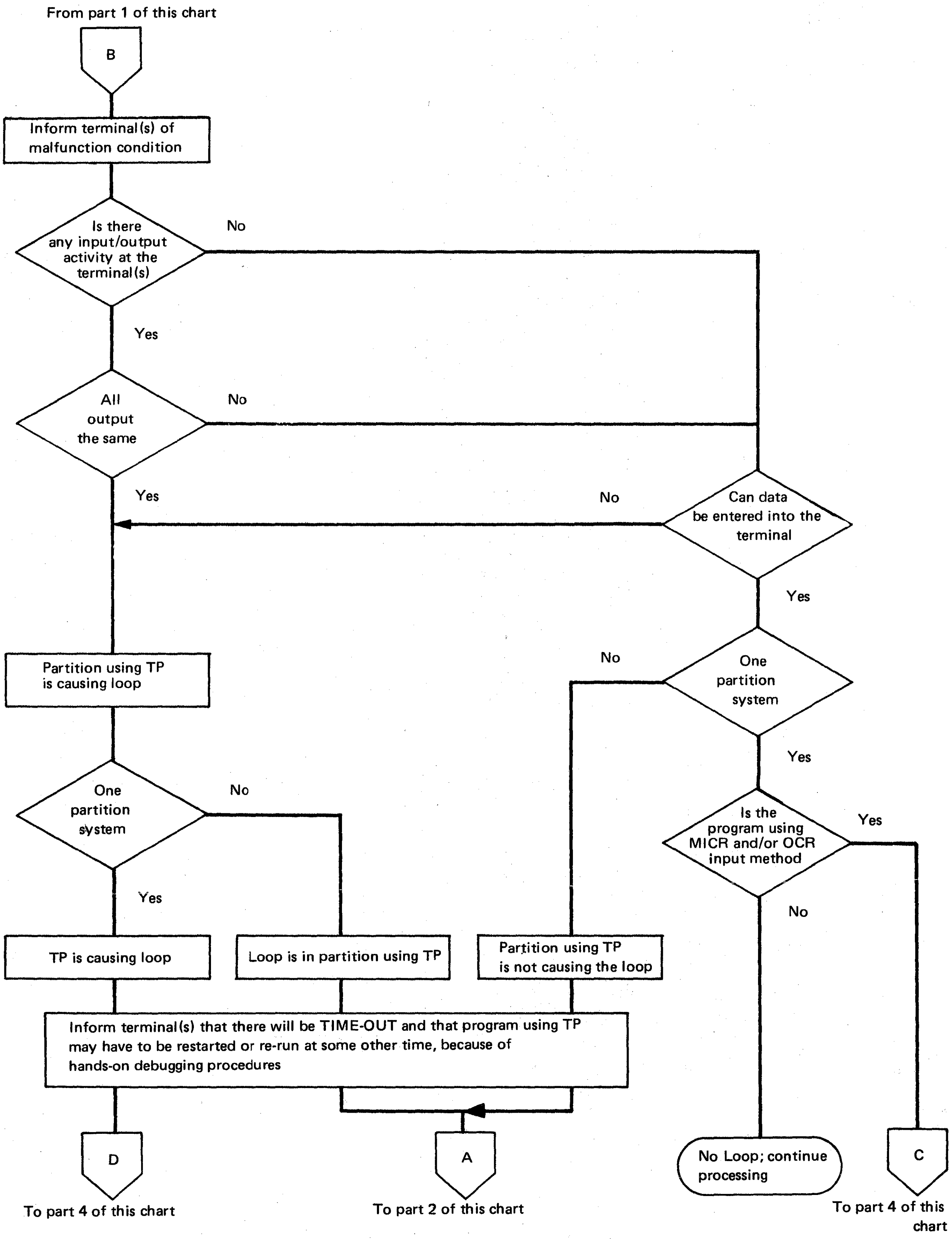
In conjunction with the assembly listing of the failing program you may be able to localize the error by scanning the SDAID output.

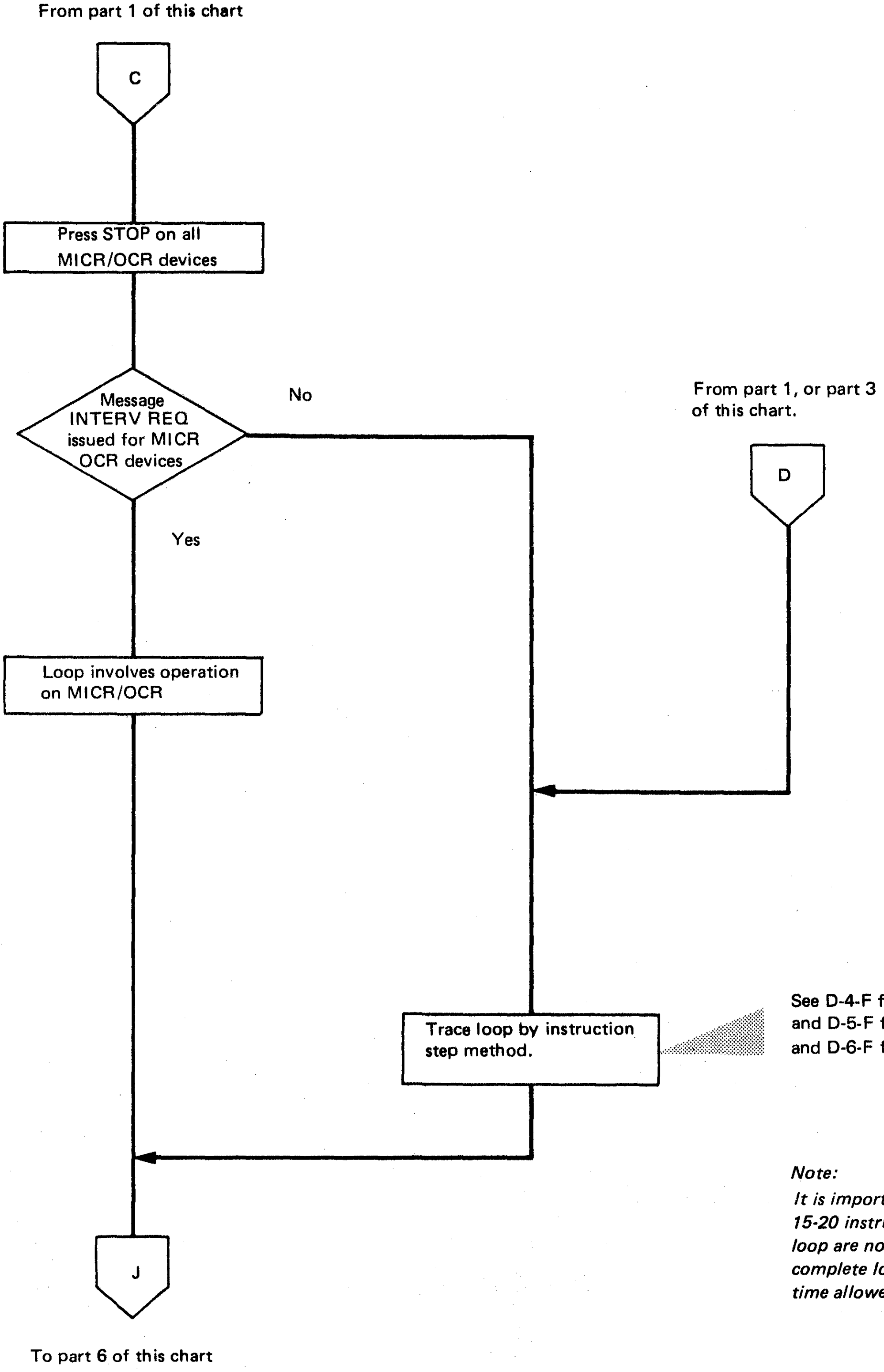
You can further localize the error by adding IF, SA, and GA trace routines via CR 9 and reducing the event limits CR 10 and 11.

If possible consult your shift leader or manager before making this decision.

Unintended Loop

CHART 04, PART 3



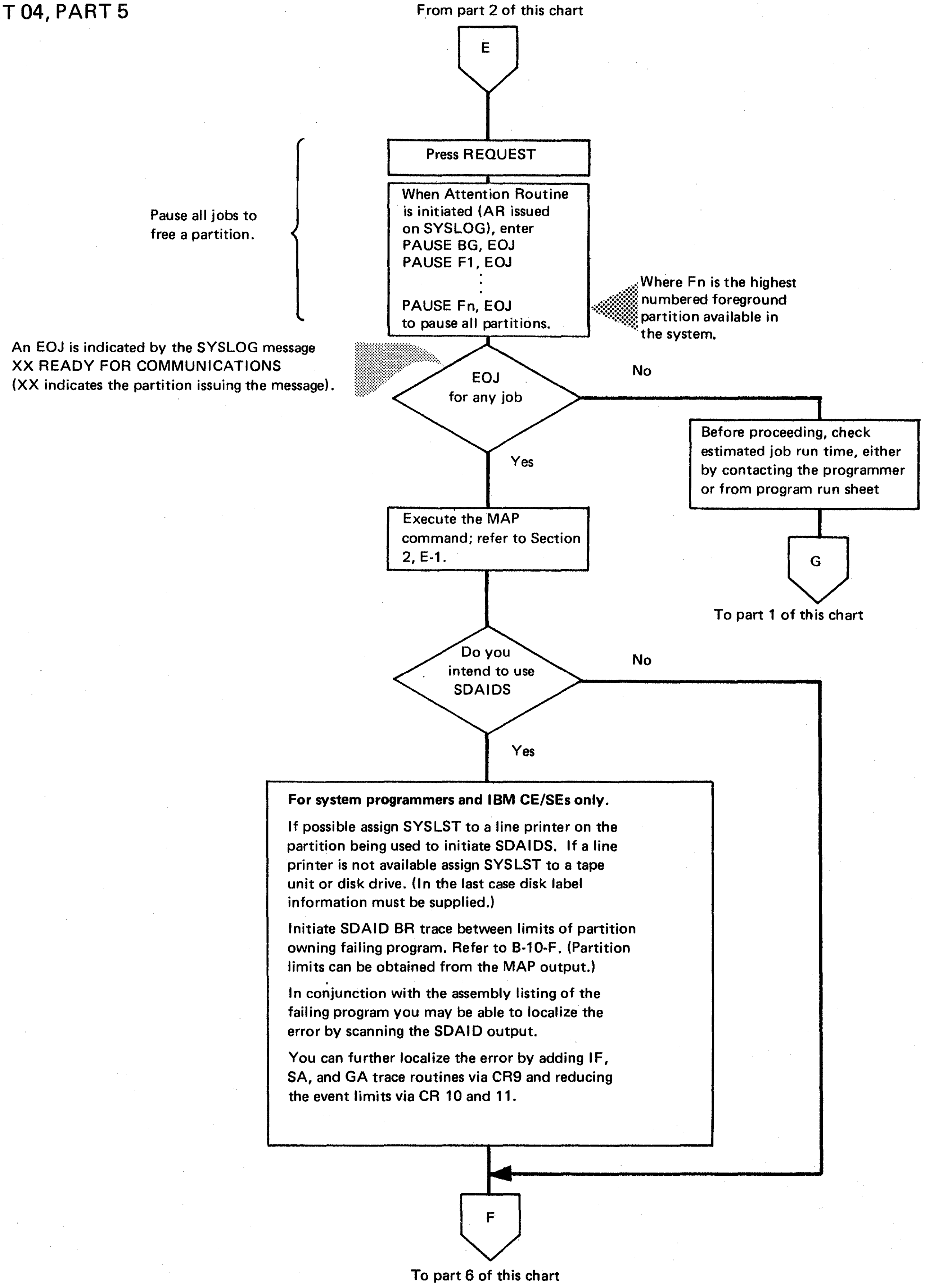


See D-4-F for Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II
and D-5-F for Models 155, 125
and D-6-F for Model 158

Note:
It is important that at least 15-20 instructions in the loop are noted. A trace of complete loop depends on time allowed for debugging.

Unintended Loop

CHART 04, PART 5



Pause all jobs to free a partition.

When Attention Routine is initiated (AR issued on SYSLOG), enter
PAUSE BG, EOJ
PAUSE F1, EOJ
⋮
PAUSE Fn, EOJ
to pause all partitions.

Where Fn is the highest numbered foreground partition available in the system.

An EOJ is indicated by the SYSLOG message XX READY FOR COMMUNICATIONS (XX indicates the partition issuing the message).

EOJ for any job

Before proceeding, check estimated job run time, either by contacting the programmer or from program run sheet

Execute the MAP command; refer to Section 2, E-1.

Do you intend to use SDAIDS

For system programmers and IBM CE/SEs only.

If possible assign SYSLST to a line printer on the partition being used to initiate SDAIDS. If a line printer is not available assign SYSLST to a tape unit or disk drive. (In the last case disk label information must be supplied.)

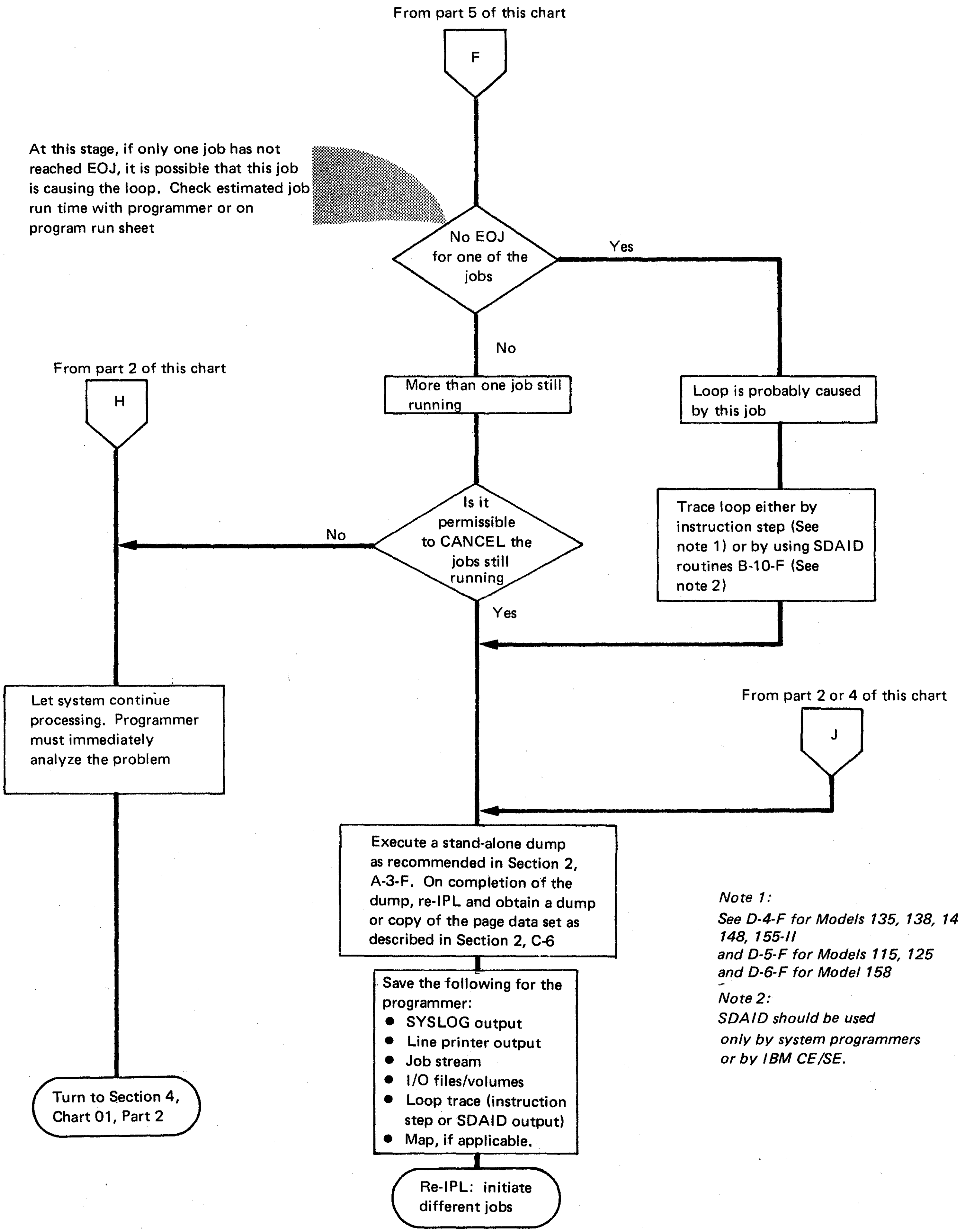
Initiate SDAID BR trace between limits of partition owning failing program. Refer to B-10-F. (Partition limits can be obtained from the MAP output.)

In conjunction with the assembly listing of the failing program you may be able to localize the error by scanning the SDAID output.

You can further localize the error by adding IF, SA, and GA trace routines via CR9 and reducing the event limits via CR 10 and 11.

Unintended Loop

CHART 04, PART 6

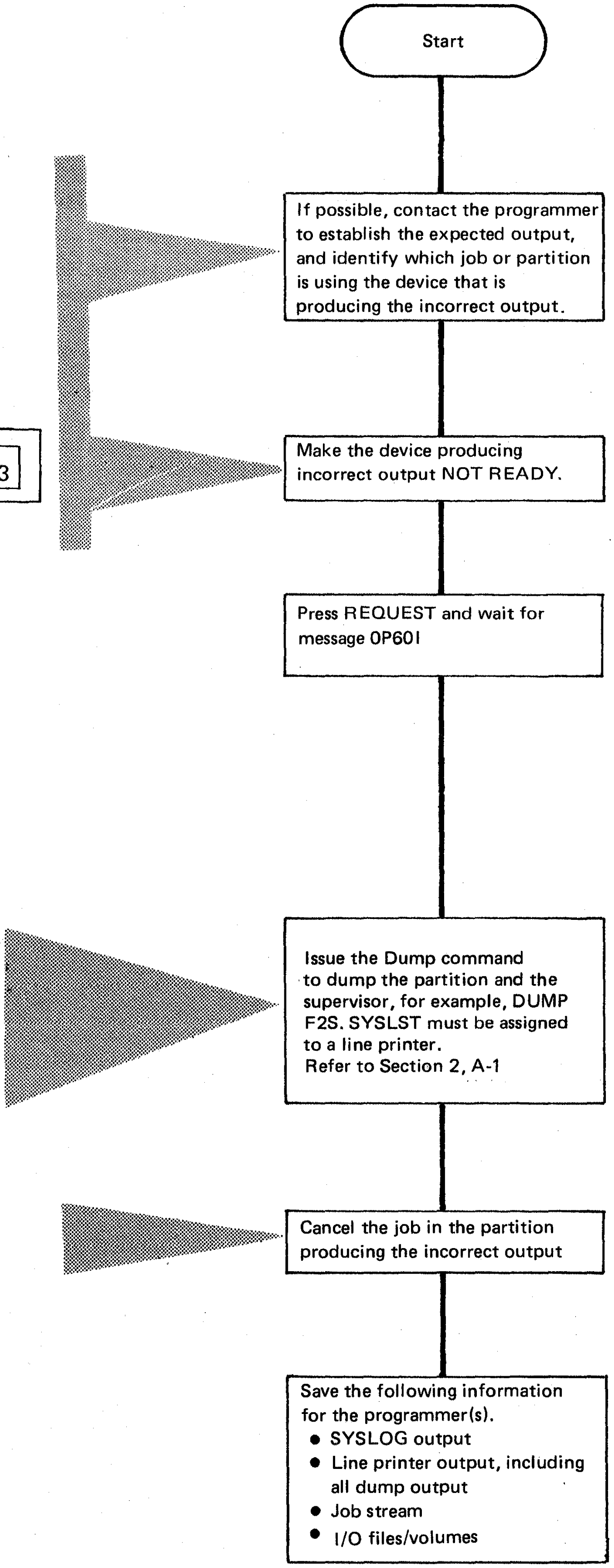


Note 1:
See D-4-F for Models 135, 138, 145, 148, 155-II
and D-5-F for Models 115, 125
and D-6-F for Model 158

Note 2:
SDAID should be used only by system programmers or by IBM CE/SE.

Obviously Incorrect Output

CHART 05



If possible, contact the programmer to establish the expected output, and identify which job or partition is using the device that is producing the incorrect output.

The identity of the partition using the device:
This can be deduced from information given on the job run sheet, or the device ASSGN statements and commands issued on SYSLOG and SYSLST.
An alternative method is to make the device producing incorrect output NOT READY. This will cause a device error recovery message to be issued on SYSLOG.

Determine the partition using the device from the message printed on SYSLOG as a result of this action.

Make the device producing incorrect output NOT READY.

```
BG  OP08A  INTERV REQ SYS008 = 383
```

Partition identity *I/O Device Address*

Press REQUEST and wait for message OP60I

Issue the Dump command to dump the partition and the supervisor, for example, DUMP F2S. SYSLST must be assigned to a line printer.
Refer to Section 2, A-1

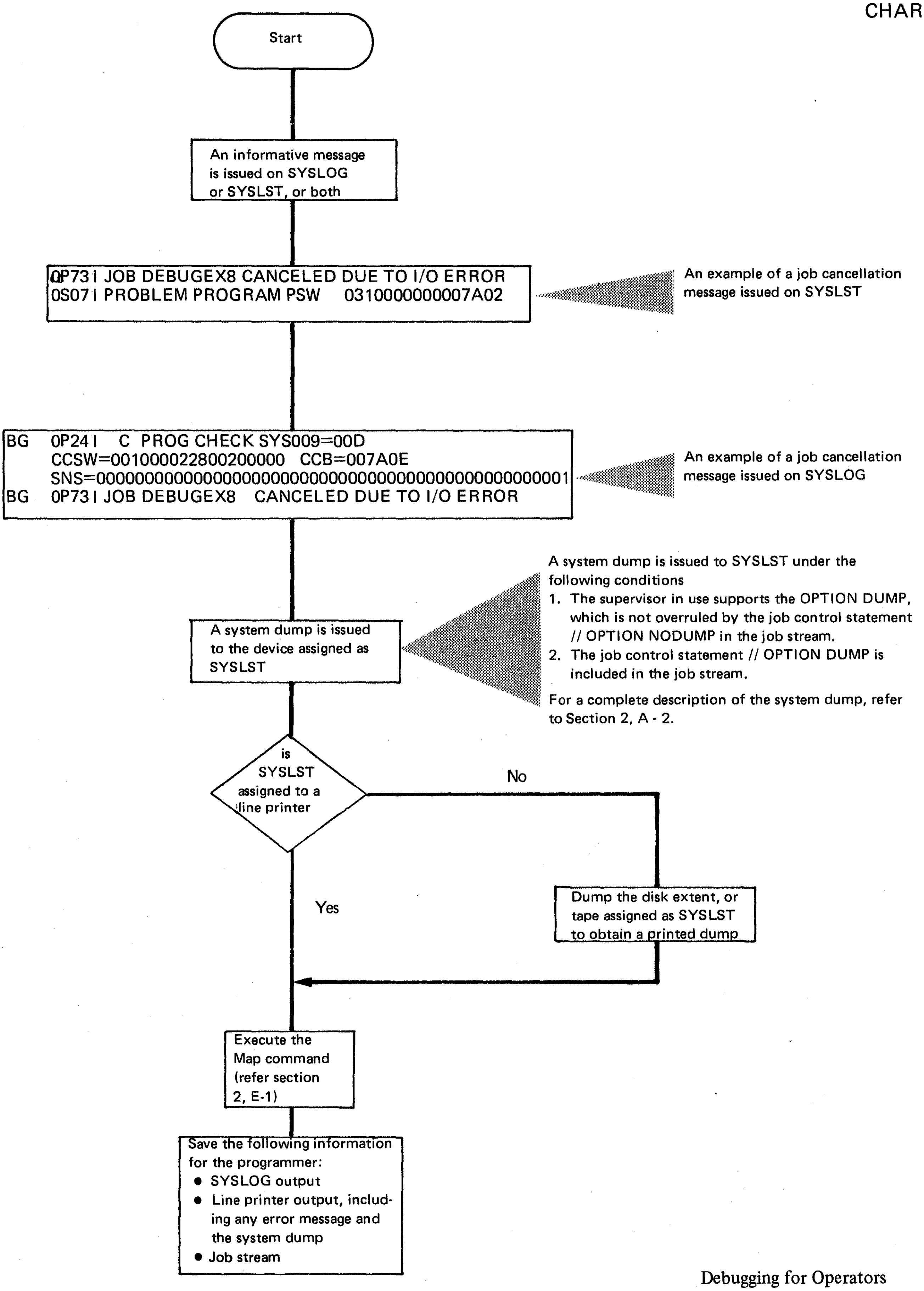
If SYSLST for the partition to be dumped is not assigned to a line printer, use the line printer assigned as SYSLST on another partition.
For example, DUMP F2S(BG).
Note: This may produce dump output from the partition being dumped, interspersed with output from the program using the line printer.

Cancel the job in the partition producing the incorrect output

A System dump may be issued on the device assigned to SYSLST for the partition being canceled.
(The System dump is described in Section 2, A-2.)

Save the following information for the programmer(s).
- SYSLOG output
- Line printer output, including all dump output
- Job stream
- I/O files/volumes

CHART 06



```
0P73I JOB DEBUGEX8 CANCELED DUE TO I/O ERROR
0S07I PROBLEM PROGRAM PSW    0310000000007A02
```

An example of a job cancellation message issued on SYSLST

```
BG   0P24I   C  PROG CHECK SYS009=00D
     CCSW=0010000228002000000  CCB=007A0E
     SNS=00000000000000000000000000000000000000000001
BG   0P73I JOB DEBUGEX8   CANCELED DUE TO I/O ERROR
```

An example of a job cancellation message issued on SYSLOG

A system dump is issued to SYSLST under the following conditions

1. The supervisor in use supports the OPTION DUMP, which is not overruled by the job control statement // OPTION NODUMP in the job stream.
2. The job control statement // OPTION DUMP is included in the job stream.

For a complete description of the system dump, refer to Section 2, A - 2.

Save the following information for the programmer:

- SYSLOG output
- Line printer output, including any error message and the system dump
- Job stream

FOR YOUR NOTES

DEBUGGING FOR PROGRAMMERS

DEBUGGING PROCEDURES FOR SYSTEM PROGRAMMERS

How to use

The choice of serviceability aids and methods of off-line program debugging and of analyzing each programming error rests with the programmer. The flowcharts in this section, however, will help the programmer to choose the method best suited to the type of error. For efficient analysis of dumps, program output, and printouts, an understanding of DOS/VS information blocks and supervisor interface tables is required. This section describes how your programs, referred to as user programs, interface with the IBM System Control Programs (SCPs). It also illustrates the allocations of storage, program and supervisor save areas, and details the information contained in the interface tables useful for program debugging.

The debugging of user programs written in a high-level language or for use with teleprocessing are not discussed. However, the serviceability aids described in Section 2 and the operator procedures of Section 3 should be used initially to gather information from the system. Having obtained the information, the procedures in this section can then be used in conjunction with the debugging procedures described in the applicable high level language or teleprocessing component manuals.

This Section is divided into two parts. The first part consists of checklists in the form of flowcharts that should be used as a guide during offline program debugging. They help in selecting a method of analysis, and if required, help in the choice of the serviceability aid for further error isolation.

The second part of this section consists of a general description of the DOS/VS supervisor tables, information blocks, and save areas, together with other system information useful for offline debugging. More details about these tables and areas can be found in the IBM publication *DOS/VS Supervisor Logic.*

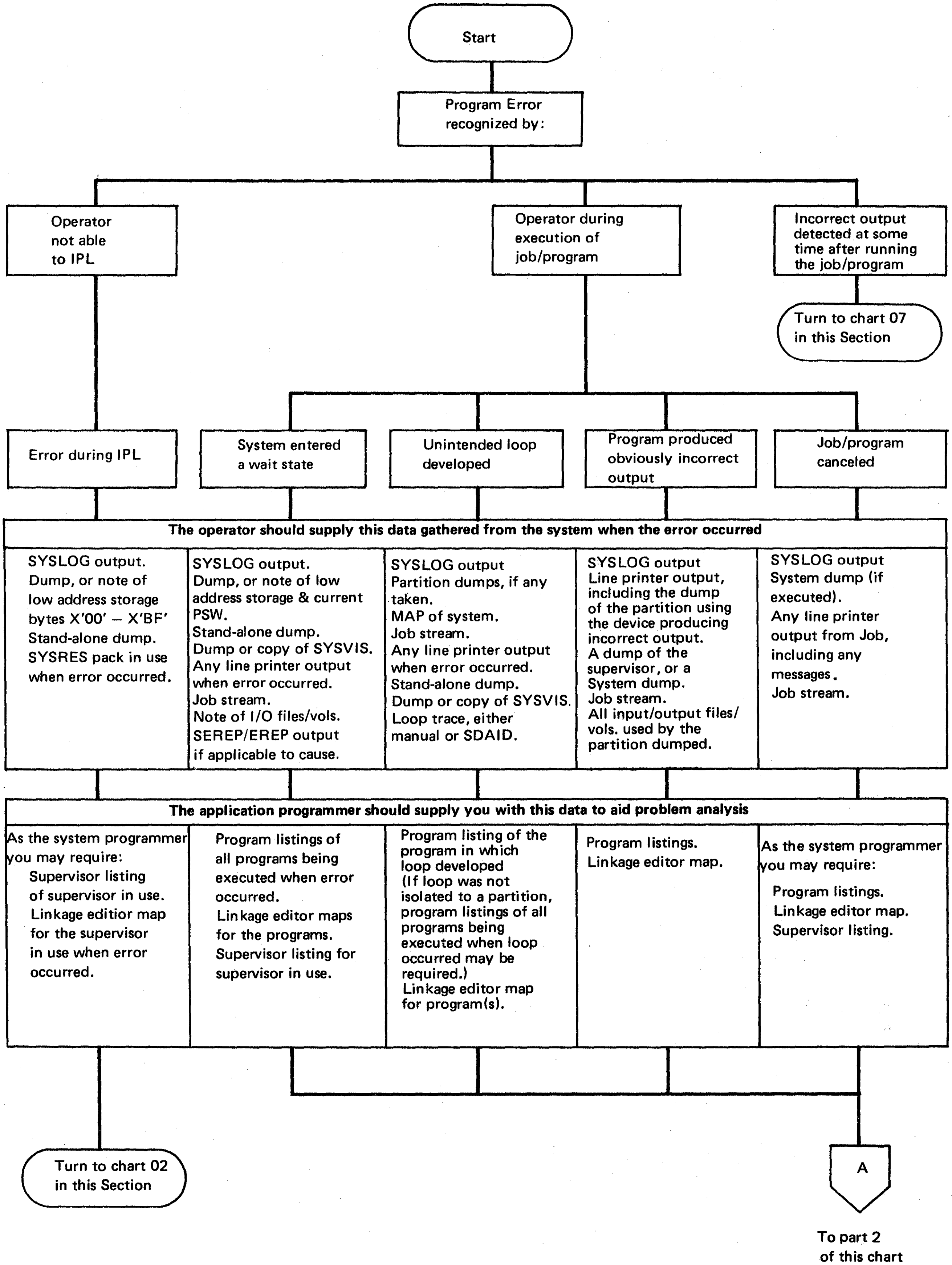
Note: It is assumed that the programmer using this section is familiar with DOS/VS multiprogramming, asynchronous processing (multitasking), relocating load, virtual storage, and data management techniques. These techniques are described in the DOS/VS System Management Guide.

CONTENTS

Flowcharts for offline debugging

Initial Checks

CHART 01, PART 1 OF 2

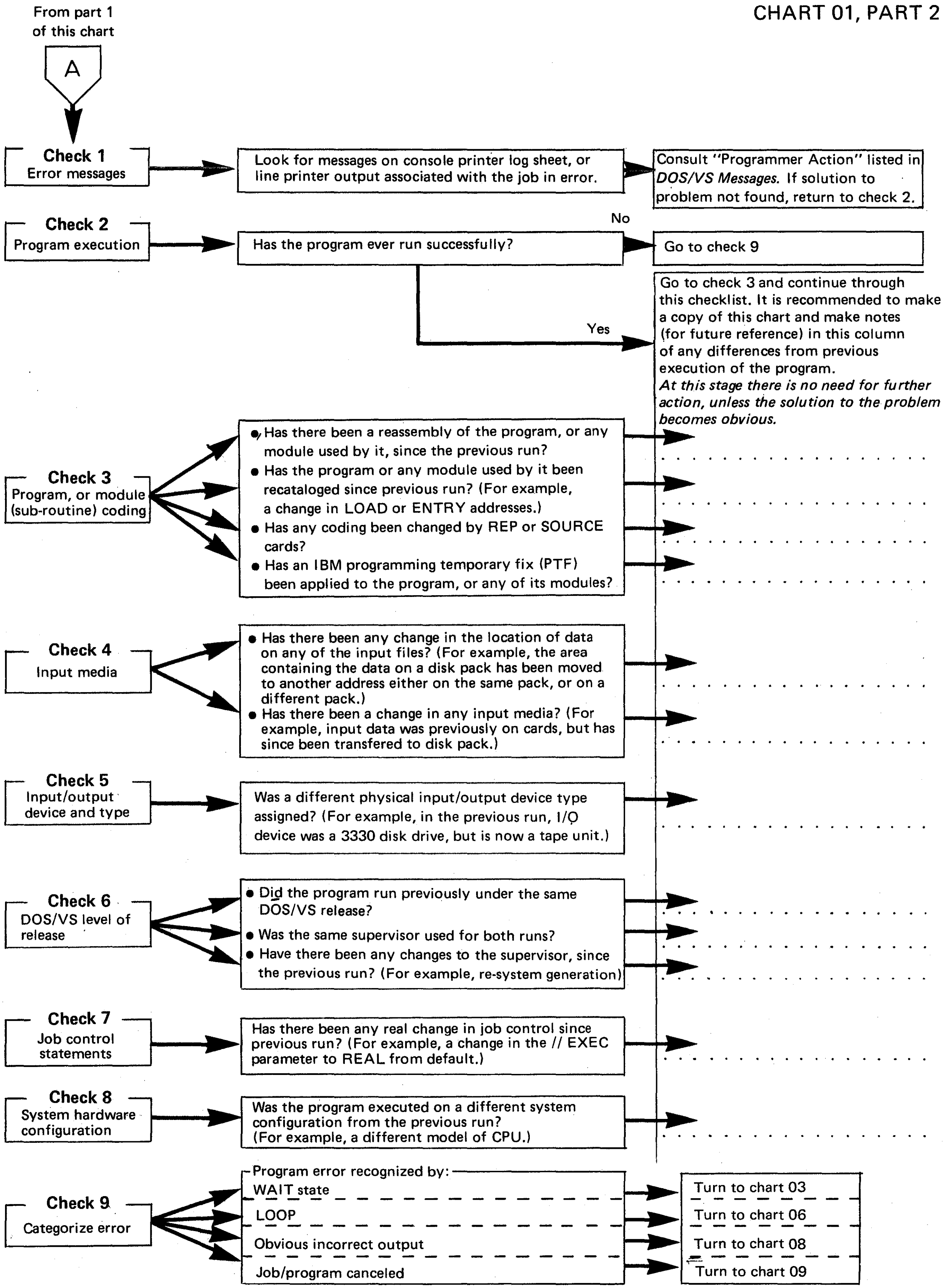


The operator should supply this data gathered from the system when the error occurred

SYSLOG output. Dump, or note of low address storage bytes X'00' – X'BF' Stand-alone dump. SYSRES pack in use when error occurred.	SYSLOG output. Dump, or note of low address storage & current PSW. Stand-alone dump. Dump or copy of SYSVIS. Any line printer output when error occurred. Job stream. Note of I/O files/vols. SEREP/EREP output if applicable to cause.	SYSLOG output Partition dumps, if any taken. MAP of system. Job stream. Any line printer output when error occurred. Stand-alone dump. Dump or copy of SYSVIS. Loop trace, either manual or SDAID.	SYSLOG output Line printer output, including the dump of the partition using the device producing incorrect output. A dump of the supervisor, or a System dump. Job stream. All input/output files/vols. used by the partition dumped.	SYSLOG output System dump (if executed). Any line printer output from Job, including any messages. Job stream.

The application programmer should supply you with this data to aid problem analysis

As the system programmer you may require: Supervisor listing of supervisor in use. Linkage editior map for the supervisor in use when error occurred.	Program listings of all programs being executed when error occurred. Linkage editor maps for the programs. Supervisor listing for supervisor in use.	Program listing of the program in which loop developed (If loop was not isolated to a partition, program listings of all programs being executed when loop occurred may be required.) Linkage editor map for program(s).	Program listings. Linkage editor map.	As the system programmer you may require: Program listings. Linkage editor map. Supervisor listing.



Check 1
Error messages

Look for messages on console printer log sheet, or line printer output associated with the job in error.

Consult "Programmer Action" listed in *DOS/VS Messages.* If solution to problem not found, return to check 2.

Check 2
Program execution

Has the program ever run successfully?

Go to check 9

Go to check 3 and continue through this checklist. It is recommended to make a copy of this chart and make notes (for future reference) in this column of any differences from previous execution of the program.
At this stage there is no need for further action, unless the solution to the problem becomes obvious.

Check 3
Program, or module (sub-routine) coding

- Has there been a reassembly of the program, or any module used by it, since the previous run?
- Has the program or any module used by it been recataloged since previous run? (For example, a change in LOAD or ENTRY addresses.)
- Has any coding been changed by REP or SOURCE cards?
- Has an IBM programming temporary fix (PTF) been applied to the program, or any of its modules?

Check 4
Input media

- Has there been any change in the location of data on any of the input files? (For example, the area containing the data on a disk pack has been moved to another address either on the same pack, or on a different pack.)
- Has there been a change in any input media? (For example, input data was previously on cards, but has since been transfered to disk pack.)

Check 5
Input/output device and type

Was a different physical input/output device type assigned? (For example, in the previous run, I/O device was a 3330 disk drive, but is now a tape unit.)

Check 6
DOS/VS level of release

- Did the program run previously under the same DOS/VS release?
- Was the same supervisor used for both runs?
- Have there been any changes to the supervisor, since the previous run? (For example, re-system generation)

Check 7
Job control statements

Has there been any real change in job control since previous run? (For example, a change in the // EXEC parameter to REAL from default.)

Check 8
System hardware configuration

Was the program executed on a different system configuration from the previous run? (For example, a different model of CPU.)

Check 9
Categorize error

Program error recognized by:

WAIT state	Turn to chart 03
LOOP	Turn to chart 06
Obvious incorrect output	Turn to chart 08
Job/program canceled	Turn to chart 09

Intentionally Blank

Errors during IPL

CHART 02, PART 1 OF 1

Check	*Method of Analysis*	*Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis*
Check 1 Supervisor listing	If the IPL procedure can not be completed and the supervisor in use has never been used on the system, check the supervisor assembly listing for flagged statements. Also note in the listing the options supported by the supervisor. Check that the hardware is present in the system for options supported by the supervisor that require hardware support. Also check that the supervisor is generated to support hardware options that are present on the system.	If the cause of the error can not be isolated, inform IBM and have the following information available: ● The supervisor listing ● The stand-alone dump output, including the dump of the low address storage ● The SYSRES pack used when the error occurred ● Any notes about actions taken during error analysis both on and offline.

Hard Wait Message Codes

SUPPORT FOR CHART 03

BYTE 0	BYTE 1	BYTE 2	BYTE 3	EXPLANATION
MCH/CCH/IPL Hard Wait Codes placed in low address storage				
X'C1'	X'E2'(2)	A,I,S(1)	Not used	Irrecoverable machine check.
X'C2'	X'E2'(2)	Not used	Not used	Irrecoverable channel failure during RMS fetch.
X'C3'	X'E2'(2)	A,I,S(1)	Not used	Channel failure on SYSLOG when RMS message scheduled.
X'C4'	X'E2'(2)	A,I,S(1)	Not used	No ECSW stored
X'C5'	X'E2'(2)	A,I,S(2)	Not used	Channel failure: ERPBs exhausted.
X'C6'	X'E2'(2)	A,I,S(1)	Not used	Channel failure; two channels damaged or a damaged channel situation occurred while RMS was executing an I/O operation.
X'C7'	X'E2'(2)	A,I,S(1)	Not used	Channel failure; system reset was presented by a channel.
X'C8'	X'E2'(2)	A,I,S(1)	Not used	Channel failure; system codes ECSW are invalid.
X'C9'	X'E2'(2)	A,I,S(1)	Not used	Channel failure; channel address invalid.
X'D1'	X'E2'(2)	A,I,S(1)	Not used	Irrecoverable channel failure on SYSVIS.
X'07'	X'E6'	Channel	Unit or X'00'	IPL I/O error or equipment malfunction; condition code 2 during STIDC instruction. Channel and unit indicate whether device in error is SYSRES or communication device. When byte 3 = X'00', bute 2 indicates the channel for which STIDC instruction was issued. Re-IPL system.
SDAID Hard Wait Code				
X'61'	X'E6'(3)	Channel	Unit	Another device is running in burst mode on same channel as SDAID output device. Re-IPL system.
SDAID Soft Wait Code				
X'62'	X'C5'	Not used	Not used	SDAID output device became unready. Make printer ready and press the EXTERNAL INTERRUPT key.
X'00'	X'00'(3)	X'00'	X'00'	SDAID Stop on Event. Press EXTERNAL INTERRUPT key to continue operations.
The following Hard Wait Codes are place in general register 11 X'B' as well as in low address storage.				
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FF'	Program Check in Supervisor.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FE'	I/O error during fetch from System CIL.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FD'	Channel Failure if MCH=NO and RMS=No is specified during system generation. (Models 115 and 125 only).
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FC'	Machine Check if MCH=NO and RMS= No is specified during system generation. (Models 115 and 125 only).
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FB'	Page Fault in Supervisor routine with identifier RID X'00'
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'FA'	Translation Specification Exception
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F9'	Error on Paging I/O.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F8'	CRT phase not found.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F7'	No copy blocks available for BTAM appendage I/O request.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F6'	$MAINDIR canceled during system CIL update. If this occurs, the system CIL is only partially updated and must be restored before use. This hard wait condition can also occur if the FETCH QUEUE BIT (FCHQ) is set in the linkage control byte in the partition communication region owned by the terminating partition.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F5'	TFIX count outside limits.
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F4'	$$A transient not found (the transient name can be found in ERBLOC).
X'00'	X'00'	X'0F'	X'F4'	No recovery possible from CRT errors.
Device Error Recovery Soft Wait Codes placed in low address storage.				
X'08' to X'60' to	X'C1' or X'C4'	Channel	Unit	Error recovery messages. Refer to chart E-3-F.

Notes: *1. A(X'C1') = SYSREC recording unsuccessful.*
I (X'C9') = SYSREC recording incomplete.
S (X'E2') = SYSREC recording successful.
2. S(X'E2') = Run SEREP.
3. SDAID wait states are identified by X'EEEE' in the address part of the wait PSW.

Refer to Section 2-E-3 for a list of IPL error message codes and a more detailed description of wait states.

Hard Wait with Message in Low Address Storage

CHART 03, PART 1 OF 1

Check	*Method of Analysis*		*Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis*
Check 1 Eliminate components	Was POWER/VS initiated when the wait state occurred. Establish this from the SYSLOG logsheet, or the operator concerned.	Yes	Examine bytes 0–3 of low address storage noted by the operator and the contents of GPR 11,X'B' in the dump output. Compare the contents with the coded messages listed on the opposite page. ● If the code is listed analyze the program further based on the reasons given against the codes in the list. ● If the code is not listed, turn to chart 13.
		No	Go to check 2.
Check 2 Type of Wait	HARD WAIT STATE		Proceed to check 3.
	SOFT WAIT STATE (You may require an interview with the operator to verify if this type of wait occurred, and request information about system occurrence and messages printed prior to the wait state.)		Turn to chart 05.
Check 3 Analyze message in low address storage	Use the dump, or notes made by the operator, of low address storage and current PSW, and the list shown on the opposite page. Also, refer to section 2-E-3. Analyze the message in bytes 0–3 to isolate a possible cause of the error.		If GR 11 contains a hard wait code (see table opposite) or a hard wait code exists in bytes 2 and 3 of low address storage, proceed to check 4. If there is no recognizable message turn to chart 04.
Check 4 Locate old PSW	Use the stand-alone dump output to locate: ● the old PSW applicable to the message. ● the instruction length code (Refer to section 2-E-2.) ● the interrupt code. The reason for the error may be that a transient used by the program is not cataloged in the system core image library. Execute DSERV. (Refer to section 2-C-2.)		Calculate the failing instruction address by subtracting the length code from the instruction address part of the PSW. Analyze the cause of the program check using the interrupt code. If you cannot isolate the error with this information proceed to check 5.
Check 5 Locate failing instruction address	Use the stand-alone dump output and supervisor listing to locate where in the supervisor the program check occurred (which routine). Analyze the failing instruction and compare the code of the instruction in the dump with the instruction in the listing.		Make certain that user routines have not altered the supervisor, and that the supervisor assembly is free of error. Before calling for IBM programming support, execute the program with PDAID F/L trace on all partitions to trace phases used. (Refer to section 2-B-2.) Also, use the SDAID stop on event program check and obtain a non-destroying dump when the stop occurs. (Refer to section 2-B-10). If the error cannot be isolated after re-analysis of the problem using the output obtained from the re-run, inform IBM. Have the following information available: ● SYSLOG output ● Supervisor listing ● Program listing ● Linkage Editor maps ● Stand-alone dump ● Dump or copy of SYSVIS ● PDAID and SDAID output ● Job stream ● DSERV output if one was obtained.

Hard Wait, no Message in Low Address Storage

CHART 04, PART 1 OF 1

Check	*Method of Analysis*	*Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis*
Check 1 Scan the stand-alone dump output	A. Look for unexpected or unreasonable values in the following areas in the dump output: ● PSWs in low address area (machine check old, program old, input/output old, SVC old, external old), and note interruption codes for the associated PSWs. ● General purpose registers. ● Control registers (see appendix C). ● CSW and CAW (refer to section 2-E-2). B. If the dump produces a formatted output, scan the LUB, PUB, CHANQ, PIB, and ERRORQ. (Refer to chapter 3 in this section for a description of these supervisor tables.) C. Locate SYSCOM (address of SYSCOM is found at location X'80-83' of low address storage.) D. Locate the logical transient area. The address of the LTA is found at X'1C' of SYSCOM. Convert the first eight bytes of the LTA to characters. This is the name of the transient in the LTA at the time the dump was taken. If it is a user-written transient, obtain a listing of the transient and check for the use of SVC22 (Seize System). When the system is seized, no interrupts can occur until a second SVC 22 is issued to release the system. If the transient is supplied by IBM, inform IBM and have the following available: Supervisor Listing, Stand-alone dump, Jobstream, Program Listing, Linkage Editor maps, and SYSLOG output.	● If the error cannot be isolated, re-run the program with SDAID IF trace function. Use FASTREC output class and specify as large an area as possible for SDAID (refer to section 2-B-10) Proceed to check 2.
Check 2 Analyze the SDAID output	Use the SDAID IF trace output to determine where the LPSW (load program status word) was given. The HARD WAIT is caused by a LPSW instruction that can be issued only when the system is in the supervisor state. For example, LPSW can be issued by the DOS/VS supervisor or any IBM routines that run in supervisor state.	Compare the last few instruction addresses in the IF trace output with, for example, the supervisor listing, or if the instruction addresses are not in the supervisor area, the listing of the IBM routine which was running in supervisor state. Determine the routine in which the LPSW is issued. Inform IBM and have the following information available: ● SYSLOG output ● List of the IBM routine in which the LPSW instruction is issued, for example, the supervisor listing ● Stand-alone dump output ● SYSVIS dump or a copy of the PDS on tape or disk ● SDAID IF trace output

CHART 05, PART 1 OF 2

Check	*Method of Analysis*	*Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis*
Check 1 Establish task(s) waiting for input/output interrupts	Use the stand-alone dump output to locate the PIB. Make a note of the flag byte and address of the partition save area for each entry in the PIB. (How to locate the PIB and analyze information contained in an entry is described in Chapter 7 in this Section.)	Proceed to check 2.
Check 2 Determine status of the partitions	A. Determine the status of each partition by analyzing the flag byte. For example, a flag byte containing X'82' indicates that the task is waiting for an input/output interrupt. B. Locate the partition save area of each partition and make a note of the return PSW in each of the save areas. (Refer to chapter 11 in this Section.)	Use the instruction address part of each return PSW to locate the instruction (in the dump) which will be executed when the partition regains control. If the sequence of instructions in the dump starting at this instruction is TM, BO, SVC 7, proceed to check 3. Otherwise go to check 4.
Check 3 Analyze the contents of general purpose register 1	Determine if the contents of general purpose register 1 in the partition save area is pointing to a CCB. An example of a valid CCB is shown in Chapter 5 in this Section.	If GR 1 is not pointing to a valid CCB proceed to check 4. If the contents of GR1 is pointing to a valid CCB, analyze the contents of bytes 2, 3, and 12 of the CCB. (Refer to Chapter 5 in this Section for a description of the format and contents of the CCB). If the CCB is posted, check the seek address and unit check bits in the CCB. If you are using user-written unit check procedures, check that the sense data is properly tested. If the CCB is not posted, the device using this CCB is waiting for an input/output interrupt. Go to check 5.
Check 4 Analyze the program or programs running when the wait state occurred.	Use the program listing and linkage editor map* for each of the programs that were running, and, in conjunction with the instruction address part of the return PSWs in the associated save areas, locate the instruction in each of the programs.	Determine the routine that was being executed in each of the programs running when the wait state occurred. Check the instruction coding in each routine for the correct use of macros, for example, the use of ENQ, DEQ, and WAITM macros. (A task may be waiting for a particular resource, or there may be a programmed WAIT for a timer control block.) If the track hold facility is supported, check that the maximum number of tracks specified in the TRKHLD parameter is not exceeded. Also ensure that one task is not waiting for tracks held by another task. For details about these macros and their format refer to the IBM publication *DOS/VS Supervisor and I/O Macros,* and for examples of the use of these macros and multitasking, refer to the *DOS/VS System Management Guide.* If the error can not be isolated, proceed to Check 5.

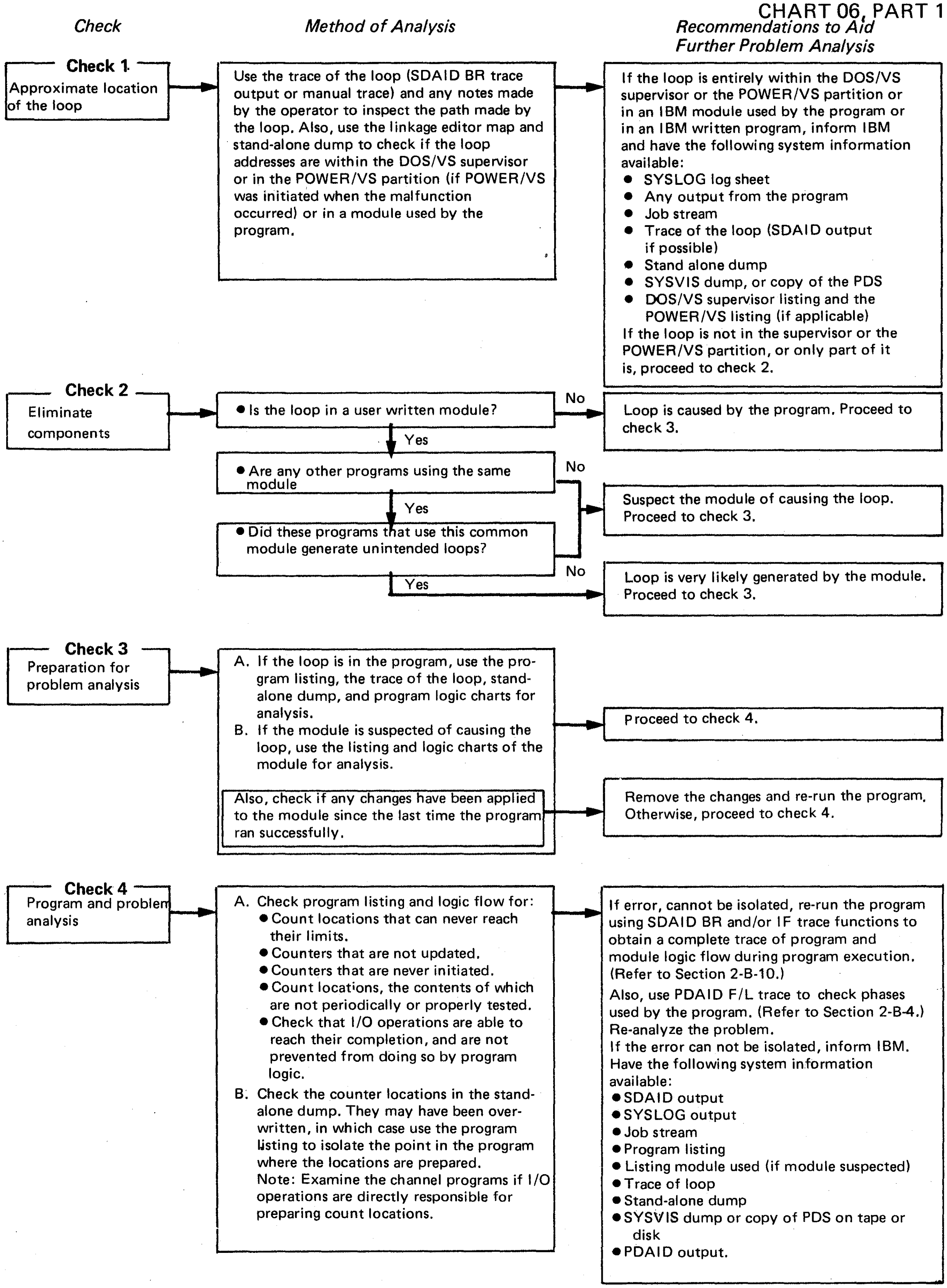
**If the program has been link-edited using the DOS/VS relocating loader option, the relocation factor must be calculated based on the start address of the partition used for the program when it failed.*

Soft Wait

CHART 05, PART 2 OF 2

Check	*Method of Analysis*	*Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis*
Check 5 Analyze the last START I/O	Inspect the channel bucket and analyze the contents to obtain information about the last input/output operation started on each channel. (Refer to Chapter 3 in this Section.)	Proceed to check 6.
Check 6 Determine the I/O device involved	A. Locate the associated PUB entry to determine the device address. (Refer to Chapter 3 in this Section.) B. Locate the associated LUB entry, (and the JIB if necessary), to determine the logical unit involved. (Refer to Chapter 3 in this Section.)	Proceed to check 7.
Check 7 Establish if there are other requests for the same device or if the CHANQ is full	● Locate the channel queue, and check if any other input/output requests are queued for the same device. ● Check the contents of FLPTR, if it is X'FF' the CHANQ is full. This may be an indication that the CHANQ is too small for the type of programs in use. (Refer to Chapter 3 in this Section.)	Proceed to check 8.
Check 8 Inspect the ERROR QUEUE	Locate the error recovery block and check if there are any entries in the error queue for the device. From the error queue entry you can obtain the CSW, CCB address, and Message Code. Use the message code to locate the meaning and possible cause of the message by referring to the *DOS/VS Messages* manual. (Refer to Chapter 3 in this Section.)	If the error can not be isolated, inform IBM of the problem, and have the following information available: ● SYSLOG output ● Stand-alone dump ● SYSVIS dump or copy of the PDS on tape or disk ● Job stream ● Description of system environment and conditions under which the program is executed. Otherwise make corrections to your program as necessary. (This may require a new assembly of the supervisor, or re-running the program using a supervisor that can accommodate the required input/output operations.)

CHART 06, PART 1 OF 1



Check 1

Approximate location of the loop

Use the trace of the loop (SDAID BR trace output or manual trace) and any notes made by the operator to inspect the path made by the loop. Also, use the linkage editor map and stand-alone dump to check if the loop addresses are within the DOS/VS supervisor or in the POWER/VS partition (if POWER/VS was initiated when the malfunction occurred) or in a module used by the program.

If the loop is entirely within the DOS/VS supervisor or the POWER/VS partition or in an IBM module used by the program or in an IBM written program, inform IBM and have the following system information available:

- SYSLOG log sheet
- Any output from the program
- Job stream
- Trace of the loop (SDAID output if possible)
- Stand alone dump
- SYSVIS dump, or copy of the PDS
- DOS/VS supervisor listing and the POWER/VS listing (if applicable)

If the loop is not in the supervisor or the POWER/VS partition, or only part of it is, proceed to check 2.

Check 2

Eliminate components

- Is the loop in a user written module?

Loop is caused by the program. Proceed to check 3.

- Are any other programs using the same module
- Did these programs that use this common module generate unintended loops?

Suspect the module of causing the loop. Proceed to check 3.

Loop is very likely generated by the module. Proceed to check 3.

Check 3

Preparation for problem analysis

A. If the loop is in the program, use the program listing, the trace of the loop, stand-alone dump, and program logic charts for analysis.

B. If the module is suspected of causing the loop, use the listing and logic charts of the module for analysis.

Proceed to check 4.

Also, check if any changes have been applied to the module since the last time the program ran successfully.

Remove the changes and re-run the program. Otherwise, proceed to check 4.

Check 4

Program and problem analysis

A. Check program listing and logic flow for:
   - Count locations that can never reach their limits.
   - Counters that are not updated.
   - Counters that are never initiated.
   - Count locations, the contents of which are not periodically or properly tested.
   - Check that I/O operations are able to reach their completion, and are not prevented from doing so by program logic.

B. Check the counter locations in the stand-alone dump. They may have been overwritten, in which case use the program listing to isolate the point in the program where the locations are prepared.
   Note: Examine the channel programs if I/O operations are directly responsible for preparing count locations.

If error, cannot be isolated, re-run the program using SDAID BR and/or IF trace functions to obtain a complete trace of program and module logic flow during program execution. (Refer to Section 2-B-10.)

Also, use PDAID F/L trace to check phases used by the program. (Refer to Section 2-B-4.)

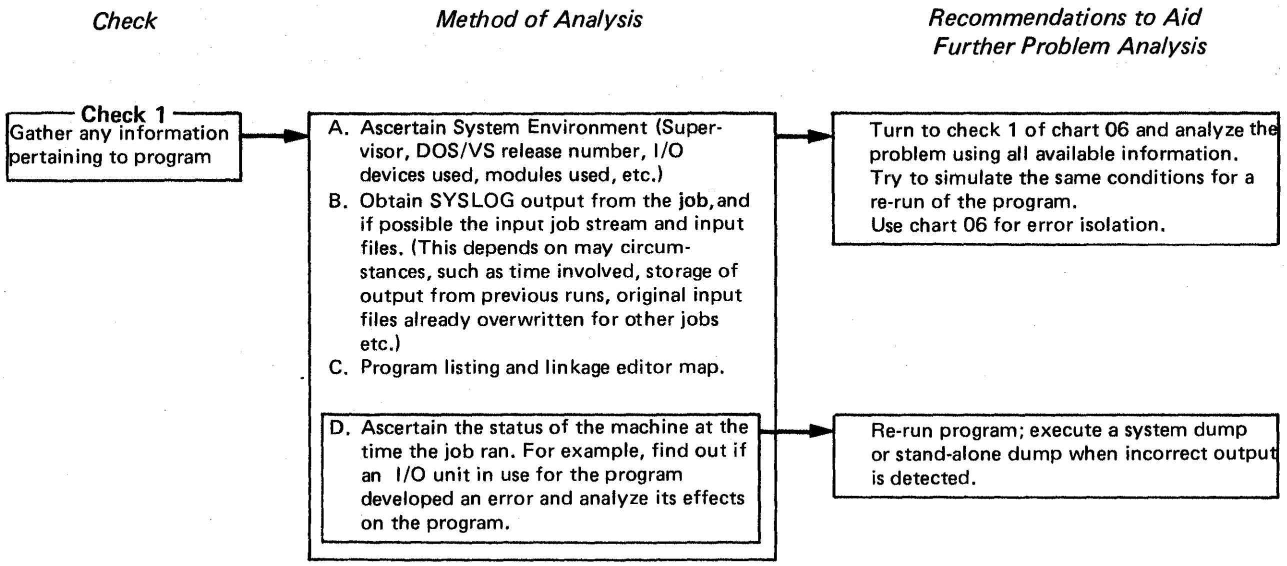
Re-analyze the problem.

If the error can not be isolated, inform IBM. Have the following system information available:

- SDAID output
- SYSLOG output
- Job stream
- Program listing
- Listing module used (if module suspected)
- Trace of loop
- Stand-alone dump
- SYSVIS dump or copy of PDS on tape or disk
- PDAID output.

Incorrect Output not immediately detected

CHART 07, PART 1 OF 1



Check

Method of Analysis

Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis

Check 1
Gather any information pertaining to program

A. Ascertain System Environment (Supervisor, DOS/VS release number, I/O devices used, modules used, etc.)

B. Obtain SYSLOG output from the job, and if possible the input job stream and input files. (This depends on may circumstances, such as time involved, storage of output from previous runs, original input files already overwritten for other jobs etc.)

C. Program listing and linkage editor map.

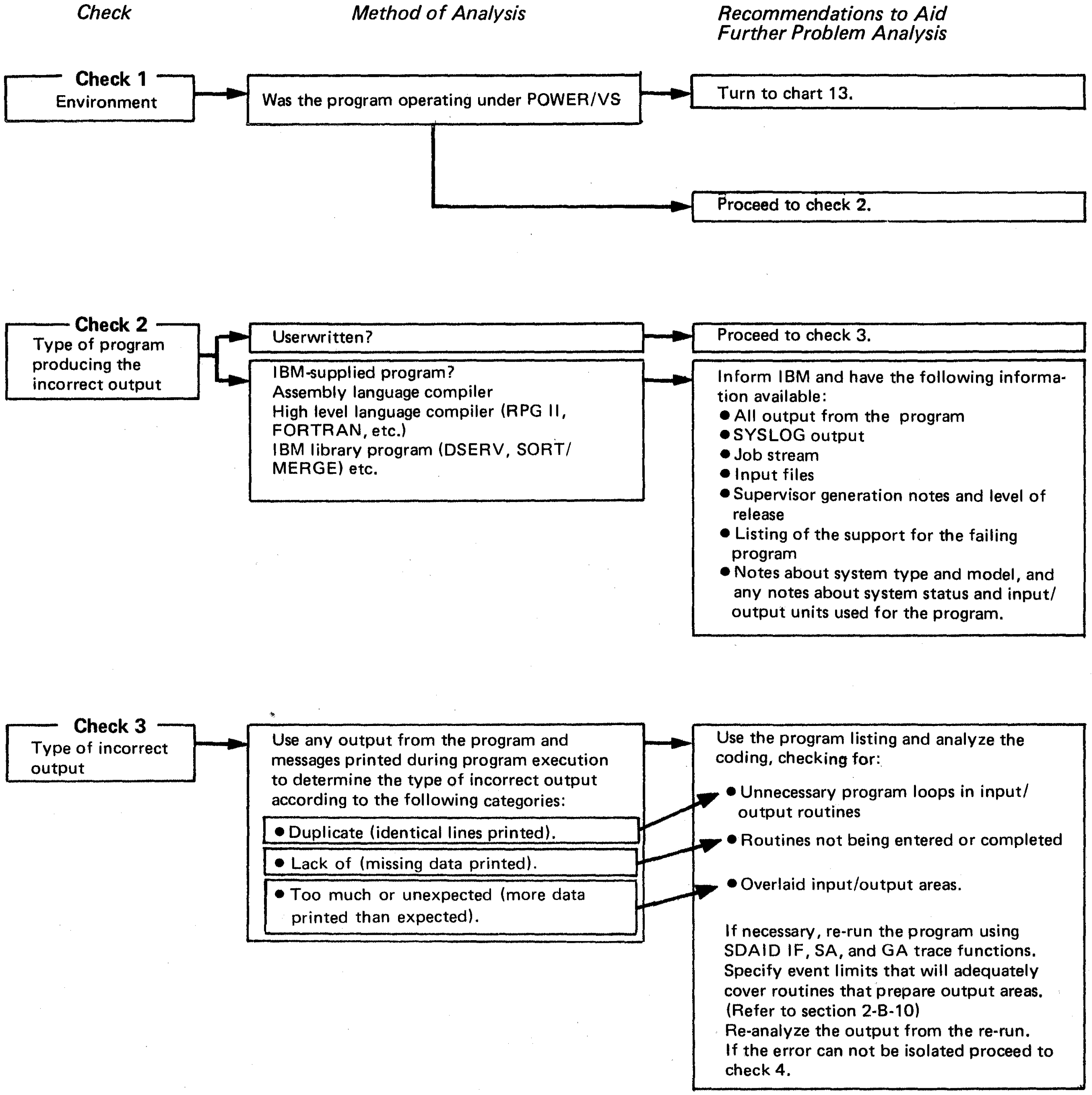
D. Ascertain the status of the machine at the time the job ran. For example, find out if an I/O unit in use for the program developed an error and analyze its effects on the program.

Turn to check 1 of chart 06 and analyze the problem using all available information.
Try to simulate the same conditions for a re-run of the program.
Use chart 06 for error isolation.

Re-run program; execute a system dump or stand-alone dump when incorrect output is detected.

Incorrect Output detected during Program execution

CHART 08, PART 1 OF 5



Check — *Method of Analysis* — *Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis*

Check 1
Environment

Was the program operating under POWER/VS

Turn to chart 13.

Proceed to check 2.

Check 2
Type of program producing the incorrect output

Userwritten?

Proceed to check 3.

IBM-supplied program?
Assembly language compiler
High level language compiler (RPG II, FORTRAN, etc.)
IBM library program (DSERV, SORT/MERGE) etc.

Inform IBM and have the following information available:

- All output from the program
- SYSLOG output
- Job stream
- Input files
- Supervisor generation notes and level of release
- Listing of the support for the failing program
- Notes about system type and model, and any notes about system status and input/output units used for the program.

Check 3
Type of incorrect output

Use any output from the program and messages printed during program execution to determine the type of incorrect output according to the following categories:

- Duplicate (identical lines printed).
- Lack of (missing data printed).
- Too much or unexpected (more data printed than expected).

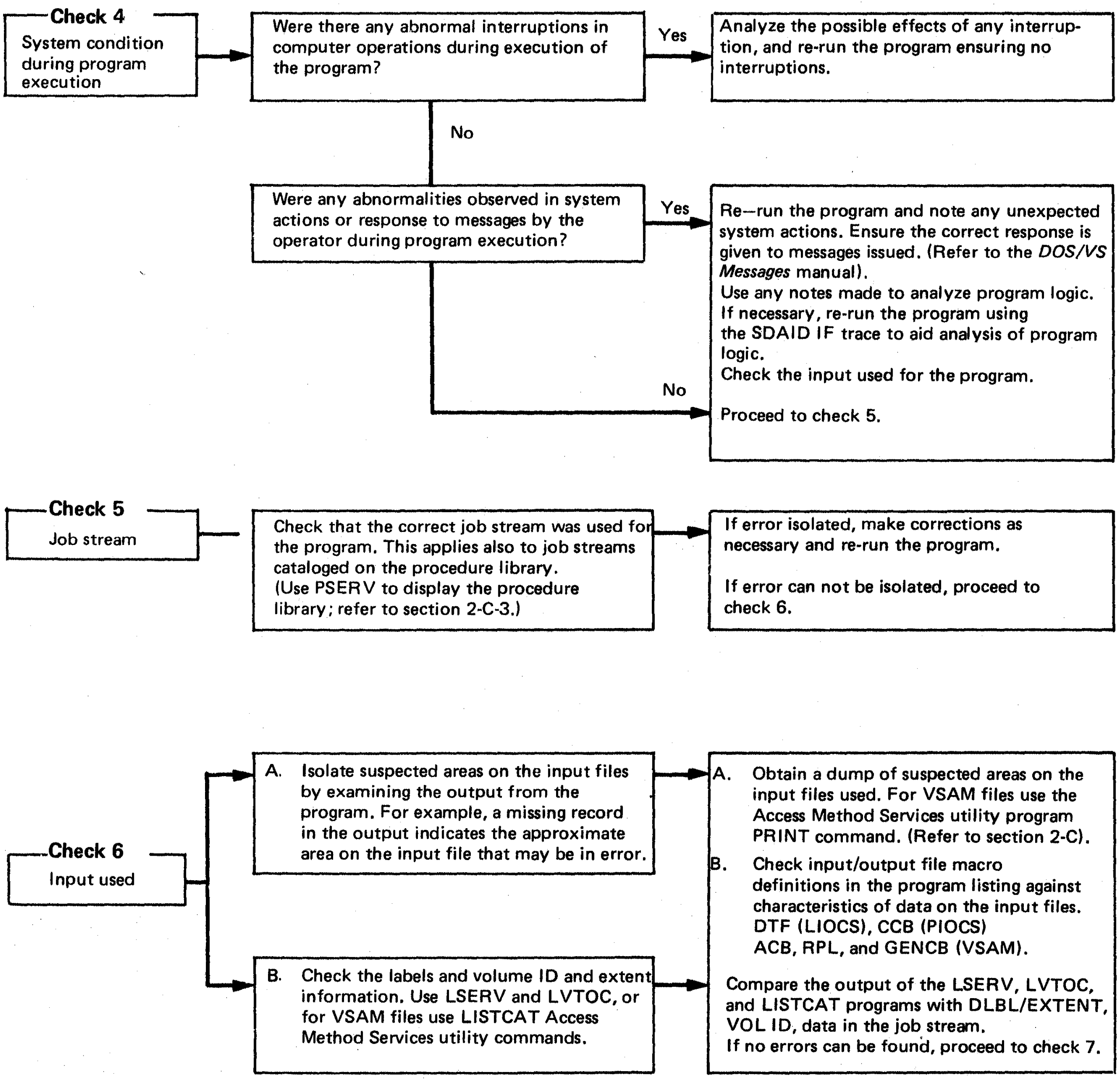
Use the program listing and analyze the coding, checking for:

- Unnecessary program loops in input/output routines
- Routines not being entered or completed
- Overlaid input/output areas.

If necessary, re-run the program using SDAID IF, SA, and GA trace functions. Specify event limits that will adequately cover routines that prepare output areas. (Refer to section 2-B-10)
Re-analyze the output from the re-run.
If the error can not be isolated proceed to check 4.

Incorrect Output detected during Program execution

CHART 08, PART 2 OF 5



Check 4
System condition during program execution

Were there any abnormal interruptions in computer operations during execution of the program?

Analyze the possible effects of any interruption, and re-run the program ensuring no interruptions.

Were any abnormalities observed in system actions or response to messages by the operator during program execution?

Re–run the program and note any unexpected system actions. Ensure the correct response is given to messages issued. (Refer to the *DOS/VS Messages* manual).
Use any notes made to analyze program logic.
If necessary, re-run the program using the SDAID IF trace to aid analysis of program logic.
Check the input used for the program.

Proceed to check 5.

Check 5
Job stream

Check that the correct job stream was used for the program. This applies also to job streams cataloged on the procedure library.
(Use PSERV to display the procedure library; refer to section 2-C-3.)

If error isolated, make corrections as necessary and re-run the program.

If error can not be isolated, proceed to check 6.

Check 6
Input used

A. Isolate suspected areas on the input files by examining the output from the program. For example, a missing record in the output indicates the approximate area on the input file that may be in error.

B. Check the labels and volume ID and extent information. Use LSERV and LVTOC, or for VSAM files use LISTCAT Access Method Services utility commands.

A. Obtain a dump of suspected areas on the input files used. For VSAM files use the Access Method Services utility program PRINT command. (Refer to section 2-C).

B. Check input/output file macro definitions in the program listing against characteristics of data on the input files. DTF (LIOCS), CCB (PIOCS) ACB, RPL, and GENCB (VSAM).

Compare the output of the LSERV, LVTOC, and LISTCAT programs with DLBL/EXTENT, VOL ID, data in the job stream.
If no errors can be found, proceed to check 7.

Incorrect Output detected during Program execution

CHART 08, PART 3 OF 5

Check	*Method of Analysis*	*Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis*
Check 7 Dump of partition	Did the operator obtain a dump of the partition containing the failing program? For example, a stand-alone dump, a system dump, or a dump obtained by using the DUMP command.	Yes Inspect input/output areas in the dump, also inspect CCBs and channel programs. (Refer to chapter 5 in this section.) If no errors are found proceed to check 8, or if satisfied with the information that can be obtained from the dump go to check 10. No Proceed to check 8.
Check 8 Obtain a non-destroying dump	Use the program listing and the information already obtained from the previous analysis of the problem to isolate the approximate area of the failure. For example, a specific input/output area, or a specific work area.	A. Re-run the program with SDAID IF and/or SA trace function. Specify a stop on event and obtain non-destroying dumps at specific instructions, or specific storage alterations. (Refer to section 2-B-10.) B. Also, as a further aid for problem analysis, use the PDAID F/L trace to trace phases used by the program. Proceed to check 9.
Check 9 Analyze the SDAID dump output	A. Inspect input/output areas, CCBs, and channel programs in the non-destroying dump output. B. Compare input/output areas as defined in the DTFs, CCB and CCW macros, and ACB, RPL and GENCB macros in the program listing, with the areas as printed in the dump. C. Check the sequence, names, and load/entry addresses of the phases used by the program, and compare them with the linkage editor map addresses. D. Use the program listing and dump output to inspect values in registers and storage locations used for intermediate results.	If no errors can be found and the cause of the error can not be isolated, proceed to check 10.

Incorrect Output detected during Program execution

CHART 08, PART 4 OF 5

Check	*Method of Analysis*	*Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis*
Check 10 Unusual conditions generated by the program and its input	Check that the program logic and counters can accommodate unusual conditions and circumstances of input. For example, data changes (year), or extraordinary changes in amounts and quantities.	If the error can not be isolated, proceed to check 11.
Check 11 Preparation of the input files	Check the input used for this program. If necessary, analyze the program that prepared the input files, starting at check 1 of this chart.	If the input is correct, and the program that generated the input is not at fault, proceed to check 12.
Check 12 Gather more system information	Re-run the program, using, if possible, newly prepared input data that is known to be correct. Try to simulate or run under identical conditions to those in which the failure occurred.	A. Re-run the program with the PDAID F/L trace, to trace phases used by the program. (Refer to Section 2-B-4.) B. If you have not carried out the recommendations listed in checks 8 and 9 of this chart, initiate the SDAID IF, and/or SA trace functions. Use specific addresses for the event limits that are related to the problem, based on your previous analysis. (Refer to Section 2-B-10.) C. Before re-running the program, re-assemble it using the PDUMP macro to dump all input/output areas before and after every input/output operation. (Refer to Section 2-A-5.) If the program is using VSAM files, re-assemble the program and insert the TESTCB or SHOWCB macros, before and after each OPEN, GET and PUT. (Refer to Chapter 4 in this Section.) If, after re-analysis of the problem using the output from the re-run, the error can not be isolated, inform IBM and have the following information available: ● All program output, whatever it is ● All dump output ● SDAID/PDAID output ● SYSLOG output ● Job stream ● Any notes pertaining to the problem ● Notes about system environment and condition.

Check

Method of Analysis

Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis

Check 13

Eliminate components used.

- Without initiating a POWER/VS partition or running under POWER/VS RJE re-run the program producing the incorrect output.

If program still generates incorrect output, analyze the problem starting at check 1 of chart 06, part 1. Otherwise suspect the POWER/VS or POWER/VS RJE partition and proceed to check14

- Are other programs generating incorrect output when running under POWER/VS or POWER/VS RJE

No

Yes

Proceed to check 14

Check 14

Programs failing which run under control of POWER/VS or POWER/VS RJE

Inspect the contents of general purpose register 7 printed at the beginning of a system dump or stand-alone dump executed just before the malfunction occurred. This register should contain the address of the TIB of the active POWER/VS or POWER/VS RJE routine just before the dump was executed.

If the program is run under POWER/VS refer to Appendix L.
By using the system information and Appendix L (as applicable), you may be able to isolate the cause of the error. In any case it is recommended that you inform IBM of the problem and have the following information available:

- SYSLOG output
- Stand-alone dump
- A dump, or copy of SYSVIS
- Dump of the QFILE
- Supervisor assembly listing
- POWER/VS SCP assembly listing
- Job stream
- Any notes made during system operation when the malfunction occurred.

You may re-run the program under POWER/VS or POWER/VS RJE with the following aids

A. Use PDAID I/O or QTAM trace functions to trace I/O operations on all units used by the program producing incorrect output, and by the partition owning POWER/VS / POWER/VS RJE (refer to section 2-B-4)

B. Use SDAID BR function on the partition owning POWER/VS to trace the logic flow during program execution (Refer to section 2-B-10).

C. As an option, re-run the program using PDAID F/L trace on the partition owning POWER/VS to trace phases used.
(Refer to section 2-B-4).

Program canceled by Program Check

CHART 09, PART 1 OF 4

Check	*Method of Analysis*	*Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis*
Check 1 Type of cancellation	Program Check.	Proceed to check 2.
	Illegal SVC.	Turn to chart 10.
	Other (for example, operator cancellation).	Turn to chart 11.
Check 2 Area of failing instruction (Level 1)	Is message 1Q30D ABNORMAL POWER/VS TERMINATION. PRINTER= issued on SYSLOG just after the program check message?	Yes: This indicates the program check occurred within the POWER/VS partition. Turn to chart 13, check 5.
	No: Is the program check in the SVA? There are two methods to establish this: 1. From the MAP command output check if the instruction address shown in the Program Check message is within the SVA. (The MAP command should have been issued by the operator immediately after the Program Check occurred) 2. If a System Dump was executed when the Program Check occurred and the Program Check was in the SVA, a dump of the SVA (or part of it) will be preceded by the following message printed in the dump output: PART OF SVA WHICH CAUSES ERROR	Yes: If a System Dump was executed, you may be able to isolate the error by using the information already available to you. If this is the case, go to check 13 on part 4 of this chart. If a System Dump was not executed, it will be necessary to re-run the job and include the // OPTION DUMP statement in the job stream before going to check 13 on part 4 of this chart. Also initiate the SDAID dump on event Program Check (refer to Section 2-B-10) and if your system supports PDAID, initiate a FETCH/LOAD trace to trace the phase being loaded in the SVA' (Refer to Section 2-B-4).
	No	Proceed to check 3.
Check 3 Area of failing instruction (Level 2)	Use the load and entry addresses of phases and modules used by the program as indicated on the linkage editor map, * and the error message to locate in which area the program check occurred:	
	• Program check in user program area	Proceed to check 4.
	• Program check within the supervisor area (The address of the end of the supervisor is contained in bytes X'20'–X'23' of SYSCOM and the address of SYSCOM is contained in bytes X'80'–X'83' of the low address storage)	Turn to chart 12.
	• Program check within the partition containing the POWER/VS SCP or POWER RJE system control programs	Turn to chart 13.
Check 4 Location of failing instruction	Use the linkage editor map as in check 2 above, to determine whether: • the program check is within the user-written program, • or in a user-written module used by the program. Note: If the program check is within an IBM-supplied module used by the program, and no system dump was executed when the program check occurred, re-run the program with the // OPTION DUMP statement in the job stream (Refer to Section 2-A-2) Otherwise inform IBM and have the following information available: • SYSLOG output • Job stream • System dump output • Program listing and linkage editor map.	Proceed to check 5.

**If the program has been link-edited using the DOS/VS relocating loader option, the relocation factor must be calculated based on the start address of the partition used for the program when it failed.*

Program canceled by Program Check

CHART 09, PART 2 OF 4

Check	*Method of Analysis*	*Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis*
Check 5 Analyze failing instruction and type of program check	Can the cause of the failure be isolated using the program listing, error messages, and job stream?	Yes: Make correction as necessary and re-run the program. No: Proceed to check 6.
Check 6 Dump of partition available?	Was a system dump executed when the program check occurred? (System dump is described in Section 2-A-2).	Yes: Proceed to check 7. No: Re-run the program with // OPTION DUMP statement in the job stream. Also, use the SDAID stop-on-event program check and obtain a non-destroying dump. (Refer to Section 2-B-10.) When you have obtained the dumps continue problem analysis from check 7 of this chart.
Check 7 Analyze dump of partition (Level 1)	Use error messages linkage editor map*, and program listing to locate failing instruction in the Dump. (An example is shown in Section 2-E-3.)	A. If the instruction and code appears correct and has a valid operation code and data field, proceed to check 8. B. If the program check message indicates an error in input/output operation in your program, go to check 10; otherwise proceed to check 8.
Check 8 Analyze dump of partition (Level 2)	A. Locate the partition save area and inspect the contents of general purpose registers. (The location and format of partition save areas are described in Chapter 11 of this Section.)	Look for unreasonable or totally unexpected values in the general purpose registers. If you find any that are connected to the failing instruction, locate the code in the program listing responsible for preparing the register (s). (General register usage is described in Chapter 9 of this Section.) If the cause of the error cannot be isolated, proceed to check 9.
	B. Use program listing, and linkage editor map* to locate data areas in the dump used by the failing instruction.	Depending on the type of program check indicated by the error message, inspect data for validity, duplication, missing information, and sequence errors. If the cause of the error cannot be isolated, proceed to check 9.

**If the program has been link-edited using the DOS/VS relocating loader option, the relocation factor must be calculated based on the start address of the partition used for the program when it failed.*

Program canceled by Program Check

CHART 09, PART 3 OF 4

Check	*Method of Analysis*	*Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis*
Check 9 Analyze the general register and data preparation instructions	Inspect the program logic and instructions responsible for preparing the general registers and data areas used by the failing instruction.	If an input/output operation is involved, proceed to check 10; otherwise, go to check 11.
Check 10 Analyze the input/output operation	Locate and inspect command control blocks (CCBs) and channel programs in the system dump as described in Chapter 5 in this Section. *Note: to locate and analyze CCBs and channel programs for programs using VSAM files, consult the description given in Chapter 4 in this Section.*	If it is an input operation, and this input is used to prepare the general registers or data fields used by the failing instruction, you may suspect the program that produced the input. Proceed to check 11, or first analyze the program that provided the input to this program by following the recommendations given in chart 08 (incorrect output).
Check 11 Prepare a program re-run to gather more detailed system information	A. Use SDAID SA and/or GA trace functions if you suspect that data of general register alteration is the cause of the error. Specify address limits on the suspected areas calculated from the start of the partition in which the program is re-run. Refer to Section 2-B-10.) *Note: the SA trace can not be used to trace areas altered directly by input/output operation.* If the logic flow of the program during execution is in doubt, use the SDAID BR trace function on the partition in which the program is re-run.	Proceed to check 12.
	B. If the program is running in virtual mode or using user written channel program translation routines, use SDAID stop-on-event program check and obtain a non-destroying dump. (See note) (Refer to Section 2-B-10.) C. If the program is running in virtual mode and using the IBM-supplied channel program translation routine, check that your program is not violating the rules for channel program translation support.	Check the general rules applicable to channel program translation routines. (Refer to Chapter 13 in this Section.)

Note: The SDAID non-destroying dump enables you to analyze the CCB/CCW copy blocks and the CCW/TCB in the supervisor area. Note that these blocks may be overwritten by the system dump when analyzing the output from a system dump.

Check 12

Re-analyze the output from the program re-run

Use all the information obtained from the re-run and re-analyze the problem. If the error cannot be isolated, you may either inform IBM or re-assemble the program, inserting one or more of the following assembly macros or statements in your program. Then re-run the program.

- PRINT GEN (to obtain an expansion of all macros in used by the program).
- PDUMP (to obtain the dumps of selected areas of storage, such as input/output areas, during program execution. Refer to Section 2-A-5)
- DUMP or JDUMP (to obtain a dump of partition and supervisor at a point in the program before the program check occurs. Refer to Section 2-A-5.)

If you choose to inform IBM, have the following information available:

- SYSLOG output
- Job stream
- SDAID output
- Program listing and linkage editor map.

Re-analyze the problem using output obtained from the re-run. Examine the expansions of macros used by the program and check the DTF macros used for file definition with the program listing.
If the error can not be isolated, inform IBM and have all information obtained from program re-runs, plus any notes made of your previous analysis.

Check 13

Analyze dump of the SVA

A. If it is known which program or phase in the SVA caused the program check, use error messages and program listing to locate the failing instruction in the dump. (An example is shown in Section 2-A-2 of this manual).

B. If the name of the phase in the SVA that caused the program check is not known, use the PDAID FETCH/LOAD trace output to locate the last phase used by the program.
The load address of the phase should be the start address of the SVA printed in the dump.

Compare the hex code of the failing instruction given in the assembly listing with the hex code in the dump output.
If the instruction and code appears to be correct and has valid operation code and data fields specified, continue problem analysis from check 8 on part 2 of this chart.
If the program check message indicates an error in I/O operations, continue problem analysis from check 10 on part 3 of this chart.

Program canceled by Illegal SVC

SUPPORT FOR CHART 10

The complete text for message 0S04I is:

> ILLEGAL SVC – HEX LOCATION nnnnnn – SVC CODE nn

where nn is in hexadecimal notation.

This message results from the following causes:

1. When nn is 02: The phase name given does not start with $$B, or

   For LIOCS, macros called in invalid sequence.

   For other conditions, the user specified a temporary exit (SVC 8) for a logical transient. In the temporary exit routine, another routine is called (by an SVC 2) before an SVC 9 is issued to free the transient area.

2. When nn is 05: The 'to' range specified in the MVCOM macro is invalid.

3. When nn is 0A, 12, 13, or 18: The supervisor was generated without the timer option.

4. When nn is 0B: The call was not given by a logical transient routine.

5. When nn is 16, 17, or 1A: The caller did not have a PSW key of zero. This is applicable only in a multiprogramming system.

6. When nn is 23: More than 16 holds have been issued for the same track.

7. When nn is 24: Free a non-DASD or a track that is not held.

8. When nn is 26: A subtask issued attach, or the save area is not on a doubleword boundary.

9. When nn is 27: A main task issued detach without SAVE = parameter, or

   A main task issued detach, but the ID of the subtask in the save area passed is not valid, or

   A main task attempts to detach on already terminating subtask.

10. When nn is 29: A DEQ is issued by a task that did not ENQ the resource. (This is valid in an AB routine.)

11. When nn is 2A: A subtask (without an ECB = parameter) has issued an ENQ macro, or

    A subtask has issued an ENQ macro to a resource that has not been dequeued by another task that has been terminated, or

    A task has issued two ENQ macros to the same resource without an intervening DEQ.

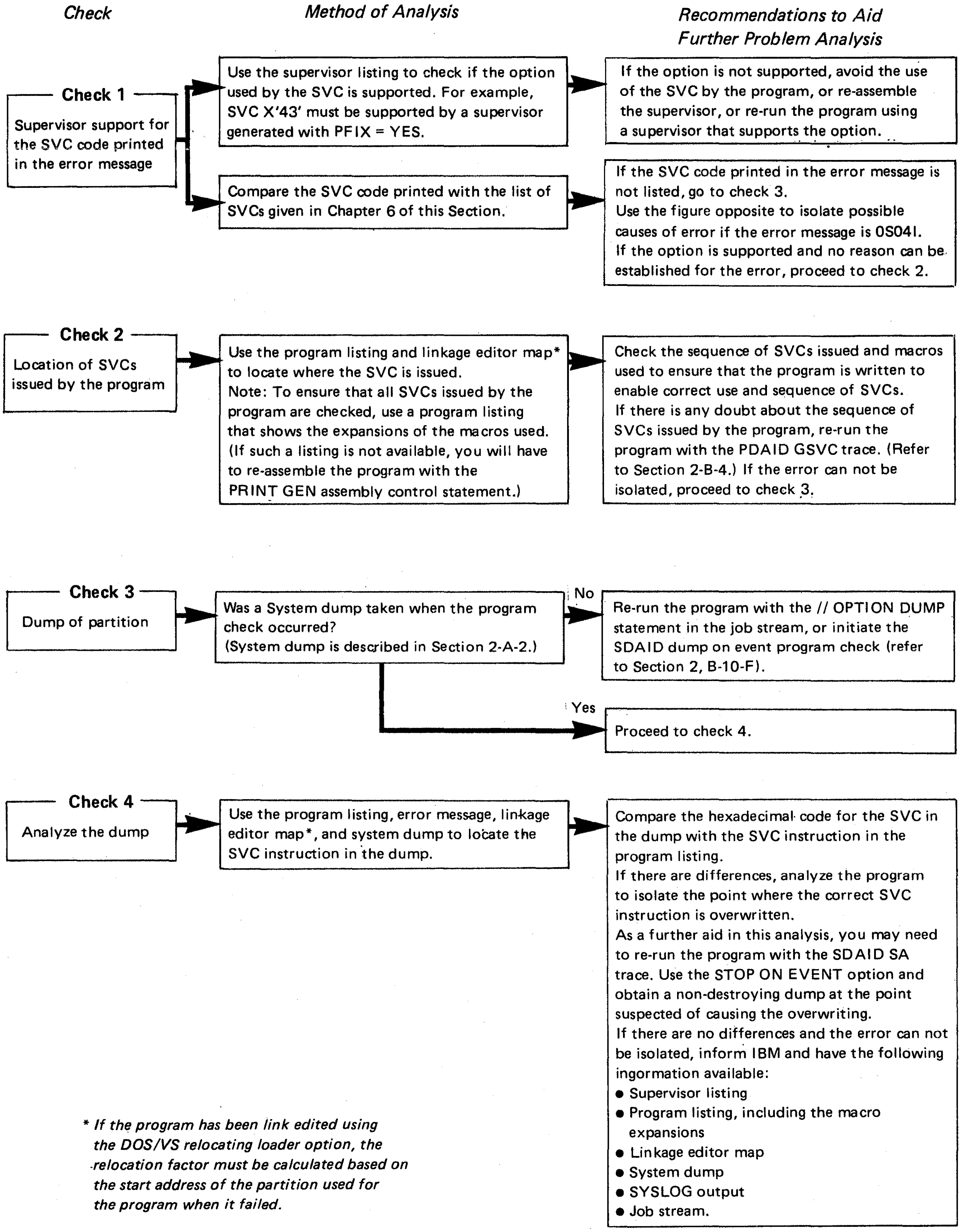
12. When nn is 2D: Emulator execution was attempted, but the EU parameter of the SUPVR macro was omitted or incorrectly specified during system generation.

13. When nn is 32: For LIOCS:
    - a. An imperative macro (such as WRITE or PUT) was issued to a module that does not contain the requested function, or
    - b. A PUT was issued for an ISAM retrieve module without a preceding GET, or
    - c. An invalid ASA first character for the printer was used, or
    - d. A wrong length record indication occurred while processing 1287 documents when RECFORM=UNDEF, or
    - e. The 1287 program erroneously contained a CCW(s) with the SLI flag bit 'OFF', or

14. When nn is any other value: The supervisor function requested by the operand of the SVC is not defined for the supervisor being used.

Causes for Message 0S04I (Cancel Code X'21')

Program canceled by Illegal SVC
CHART 10, PART 1 OF 1

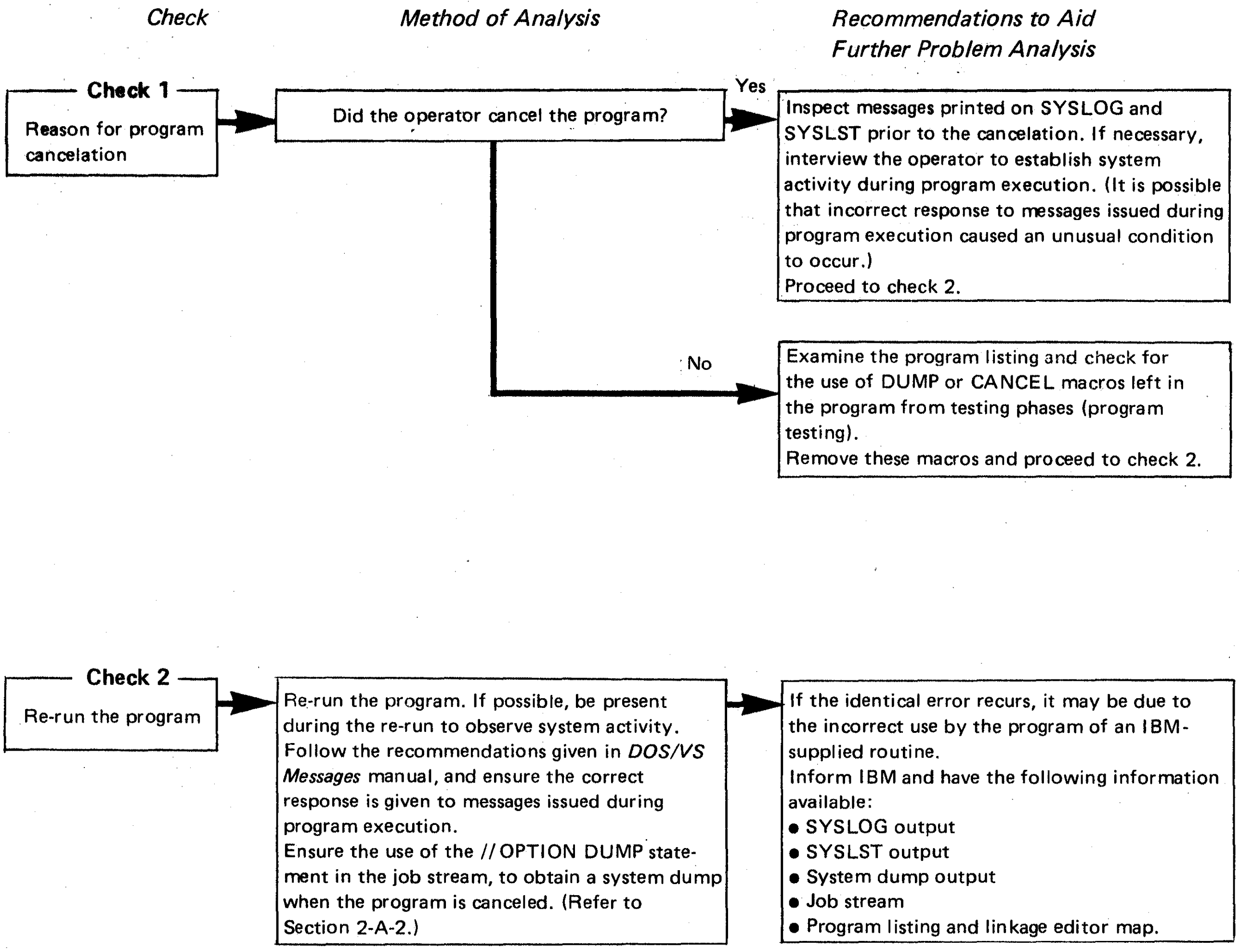


Check	Method of Analysis	Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis
Check 1 Supervisor support for the SVC code printed in the error message	Use the supervisor listing to check if the option used by the SVC is supported. For example, SVC X'43' must be supported by a supervisor generated with PFIX = YES.	If the option is not supported, avoid the use of the SVC by the program, or re-assemble the supervisor, or re-run the program using a supervisor that supports the option.
	Compare the SVC code printed with the list of SVCs given in Chapter 6 of this Section.	If the SVC code printed in the error message is not listed, go to check 3. Use the figure opposite to isolate possible causes of error if the error message is 0S041. If the option is supported and no reason can be established for the error, proceed to check 2.
Check 2 Location of SVCs issued by the program	Use the program listing and linkage editor map* to locate where the SVC is issued. Note: To ensure that all SVCs issued by the program are checked, use a program listing that shows the expansions of the macros used. (If such a listing is not available, you will have to re-assemble the program with the PRINT GEN assembly control statement.)	Check the sequence of SVCs issued and macros used to ensure that the program is written to enable correct use and sequence of SVCs. If there is any doubt about the sequence of SVCs issued by the program, re-run the program with the PDAID GSVC trace. (Refer to Section 2-B-4.) If the error can not be isolated, proceed to check 3.
Check 3 Dump of partition	Was a System dump taken when the program check occurred? (System dump is described in Section 2-A-2.)	No: Re-run the program with the // OPTION DUMP statement in the job stream, or initiate the SDAID dump on event program check (refer to Section 2, B-10-F). Yes: Proceed to check 4.
Check 4 Analyze the dump	Use the program listing, error message, linkage editor map*, and system dump to locate the SVC instruction in the dump.	Compare the hexadecimal code for the SVC in the dump with the SVC instruction in the program listing. If there are differences, analyze the program to isolate the point where the correct SVC instruction is overwritten. As a further aid in this analysis, you may need to re-run the program with the SDAID SA trace. Use the STOP ON EVENT option and obtain a non-destroying dump at the point suspected of causing the overwriting. If there are no differences and the error can not be isolated, inform IBM and have the following ingormation available: ● Supervisor listing ● Program listing, including the macro expansions ● Linkage editor map ● System dump ● SYSLOG output ● Job stream.

** If the program has been link edited using the DOS/VS relocating loader option, the relocation factor must be calculated based on the start address of the partition used for the program when it failed.*

Program canceled for other reasons

CHART 11, PART 1 OF 1



Check 1

Reason for program cancelation

Did the operator cancel the program?

Yes: Inspect messages printed on SYSLOG and SYSLST prior to the cancelation. If necessary, interview the operator to establish system activity during program execution. (It is possible that incorrect response to messages issued during program execution caused an unusual condition to occur.)
Proceed to check 2.

No: Examine the program listing and check for the use of DUMP or CANCEL macros left in the program from testing phases (program testing).
Remove these macros and proceed to check 2.

Check 2

Re-run the program

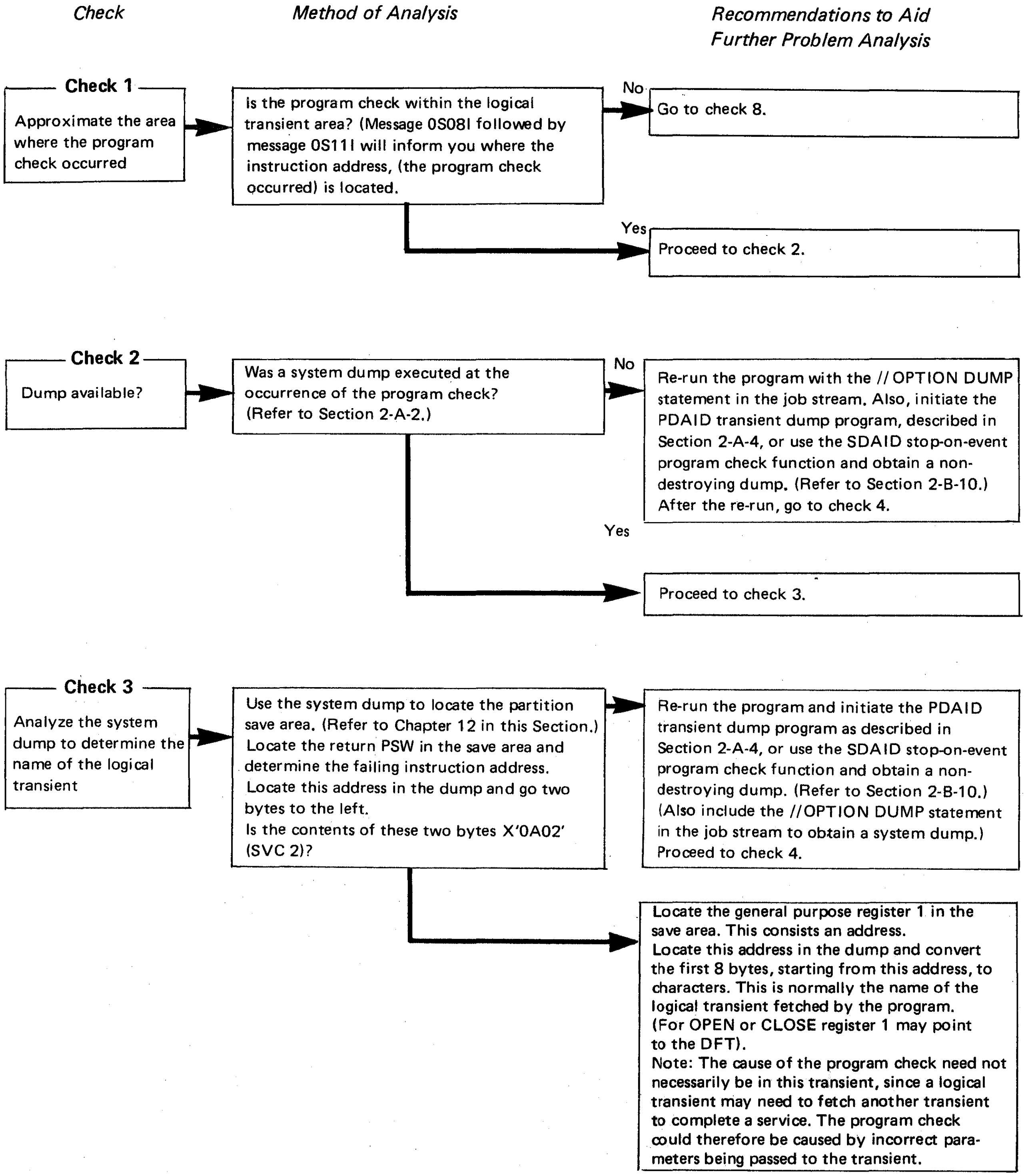
Re-run the program. If possible, be present during the re-run to observe system activity. Follow the recommendations given in *DOS/VS Messages* manual, and ensure the correct response is given to messages issued during program execution.
Ensure the use of the //OPTION DUMP statement in the job stream, to obtain a system dump when the program is canceled. (Refer to Section 2-A-2.)

If the identical error recurs, it may be due to the incorrect use by the program of an IBM-supplied routine.
Inform IBM and have the following information available:

- SYSLOG output
- SYSLST output
- System dump output
- Job stream
- Program listing and linkage editor map.

Program canceled by Program Check in Supervisor

CHART 12, PART 1 OF 3



Check

Method of Analysis

Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis

Check 1

Approximate the area where the program check occurred

Is the program check within the logical transient area? (Message 0S08I followed by message 0S11I will inform you where the instruction address, (the program check occurred) is located.

Go to check 8.

Proceed to check 2.

Check 2

Dump available?

Was a system dump executed at the occurrence of the program check? (Refer to Section 2-A-2.)

Re-run the program with the // OPTION DUMP statement in the job stream. Also, initiate the PDAID transient dump program, described in Section 2-A-4, or use the SDAID stop-on-event program check function and obtain a non-destroying dump. (Refer to Section 2-B-10.) After the re-run, go to check 4.

Proceed to check 3.

Check 3

Analyze the system dump to determine the name of the logical transient

Use the system dump to locate the partition save area. (Refer to Chapter 12 in this Section.) Locate the return PSW in the save area and determine the failing instruction address. Locate this address in the dump and go two bytes to the left. Is the contents of these two bytes X'0A02' (SVC 2)?

Re-run the program and initiate the PDAID transient dump program as described in Section 2-A-4, or use the SDAID stop-on-event program check function and obtain a non-destroying dump. (Refer to Section 2-B-10.) (Also include the //OPTION DUMP statement in the job stream to obtain a system dump.) Proceed to check 4.

Locate the general purpose register 1 in the save area. This consists an address. Locate this address in the dump and convert the first 8 bytes, starting from this address, to characters. This is normally the name of the logical transient fetched by the program. (For OPEN or CLOSE register 1 may point to the DFT). Note: The cause of the program check need not necessarily be in this transient, since a logical transient may need to fetch another transient to complete a service. The program check could therefore be caused by incorrect parameters being passed to the transient.

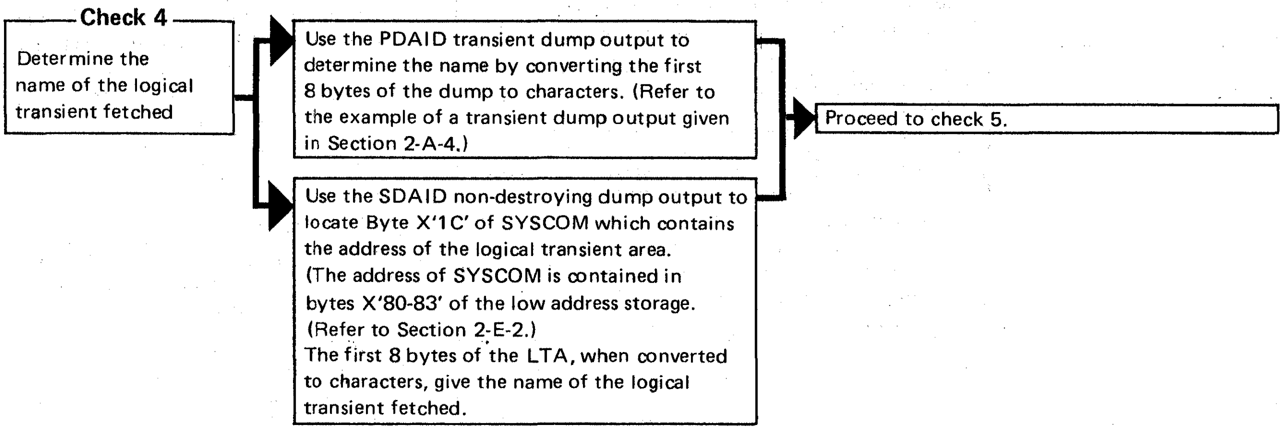
Program canceled by Program Check in Supervisor

CHART 12, PART 2 OF 3

Check

Method of Analysis

Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis



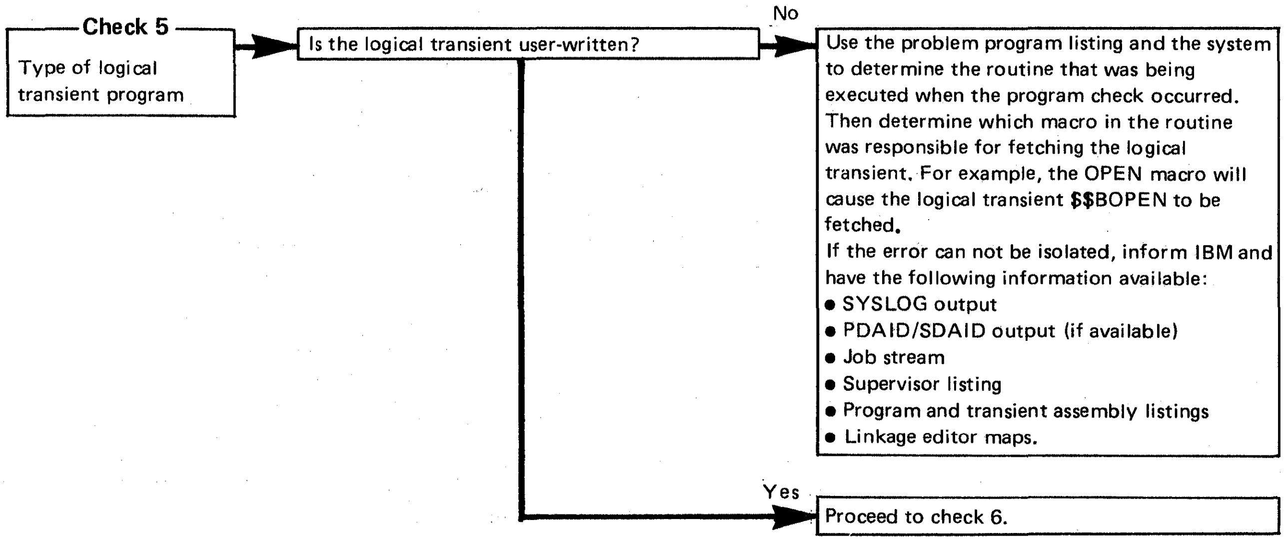
Check 4

Determine the name of the logical transient fetched

Use the PDAID transient dump output to determine the name by converting the first 8 bytes of the dump to characters. (Refer to the example of a transient dump output given in Section 2-A-4.)

Use the SDAID non-destroying dump output to locate Byte X'1C' of SYSCOM which contains the address of the logical transient area. (The address of SYSCOM is contained in bytes X'80-83' of the low address storage. (Refer to Section 2-E-2.) The first 8 bytes of the LTA, when converted to characters, give the name of the logical transient fetched.

Proceed to check 5.



Check 5

Type of logical transient program

Is the logical transient user-written?

No

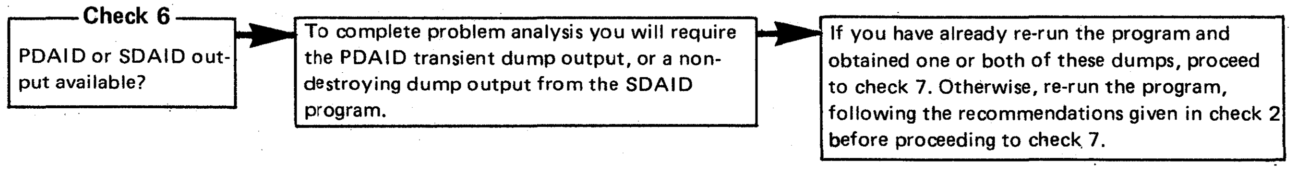
Use the problem program listing and the system to determine the routine that was being executed when the program check occurred. Then determine which macro in the routine was responsible for fetching the logical transient. For example, the OPEN macro will cause the logical transient $$BOPEN to be fetched.

If the error can not be isolated, inform IBM and have the following information available:

- SYSLOG output
- PDAID/SDAID output (if available)
- Job stream
- Supervisor listing
- Program and transient assembly listings
- Linkage editor maps.

Yes

Proceed to check 6.



Check 6

PDAID or SDAID output available?

To complete problem analysis you will require the PDAID transient dump output, or a non-destroying dump output from the SDAID program.

If you have already re-run the program and obtained one or both of these dumps, proceed to check 7. Otherwise, re-run the program, following the recommendations given in check 2 before proceeding to check 7.

Check 7

Method of Analysis

Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis

Check 7

Analyze the dump of the logical transient area

Use the PDAID/SDAID output and the assembly listing of the logical transient fetched to locate the failing instruction address in the logical transient area.

A. Locate the general registers at the top of the dump.

Look for unreasonable or totally unexpected values in the registers. If you find any that are connected with the failing instructions locate the code in the assembly listing that is responsible for preparing the register (s)
If the contents of the general registers appear to be correct proceed to check 8.
(General Register usage is described in Chapter 9 of this Section).

B. Locate data preparation areas that are used by the failing instruction in the dump. Check the instructions in the assembly listing of the Logical Transient that is responsible for preparing data areas for use by the failing instruction.

Depending on the error message, inspect data used by the failing instruction for validity, duplication, and missing information.

If the error cannnot be isolated, inform IBM and have the following information available:

- SYSLOG output
- PDAID/SDAID output
- Job stream
- Supervisor listing
- Program and transient assembly listings
- Linkage editor maps.

Check 8

Isolate area in the supervisor causing the program check

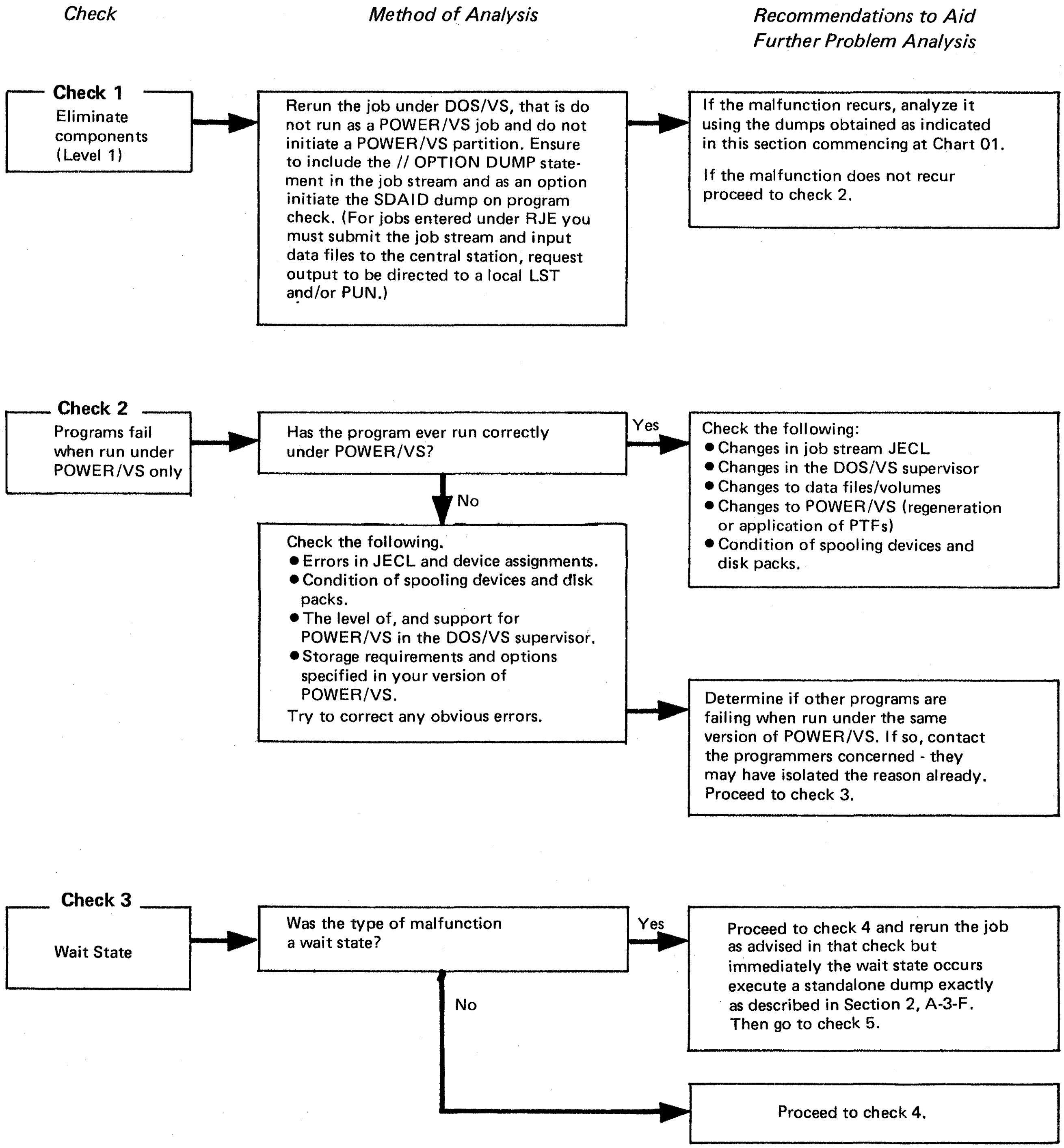
Use the error message and assembly listing of the supervisor to determine in which routine in the supervisor the program check occurs.

Before informing IBM of the problem, re-run the program with the SDAID stop-on-event program check function and obtain a non-destroying dump when the program check occurs. (Refer to Section 2-B-10.)
Have the following information available.

- SYSLOG output
- Job stream
- SDAID output
- Supervisor listing
- Program listing and linkage editor map.

Problem Analysis for Programs running under POWER/VS

CHART 13, PART 1 OF 2



Check

Method of Analysis

Recommendations to Aid Further Problem Analysis

Check 1
Eliminate components (Level 1)

Rerun the job under DOS/VS, that is do not run as a POWER/VS job and do not initiate a POWER/VS partition. Ensure to include the // OPTION DUMP statement in the job stream and as an option initiate the SDAID dump on program check. (For jobs entered under RJE you must submit the job stream and input data files to the central station, request output to be directed to a local LST and/or PUN.)

If the malfunction recurs, analyze it using the dumps obtained as indicated in this section commencing at Chart 01.

If the malfunction does not recur proceed to check 2.

Check 2
Programs fail when run under POWER/VS only

Has the program ever run correctly under POWER/VS?

Yes

Check the following:
- Changes in job stream JECL
- Changes in the DOS/VS supervisor
- Changes to data files/volumes
- Changes to POWER/VS (regeneration or application of PTFs)
- Condition of spooling devices and disk packs.

No

Check the following.
- Errors in JECL and device assignments.
- Condition of spooling devices and disk packs.
- The level of, and support for POWER/VS in the DOS/VS supervisor.
- Storage requirements and options specified in your version of POWER/VS.

Try to correct any obvious errors.

Determine if other programs are failing when run under the same version of POWER/VS. If so, contact the programmers concerned - they may have isolated the reason already. Proceed to check 3.

Check 3
Wait State

Was the type of malfunction a wait state?

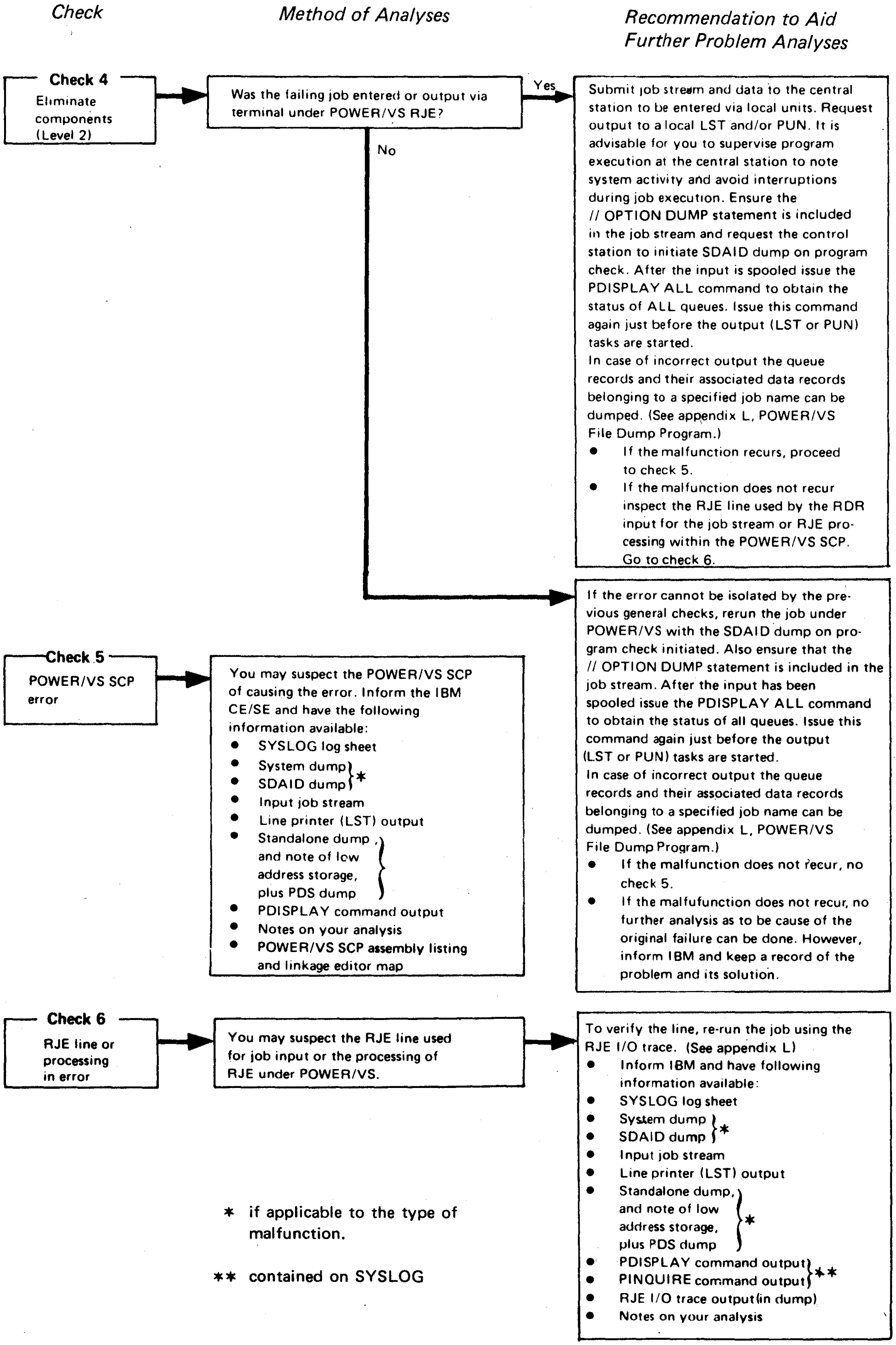
Yes

Proceed to check 4 and rerun the job as advised in that check but immediately the wait state occurs execute a standalone dump exactly as described in Section 2, A-3-F. Then go to check 5.

No

Proceed to check 4.

CHART 13, PART 2 OF 2



Check

Method of Analyses

Recommendation to Aid Further Problem Analyses

Check 4
Eliminate components (Level 2)

Was the failing job entered or output via terminal under POWER/VS RJE?

Submit job stream and data to the central station to be entered via local units. Request output to a local LST and/or PUN. It is advisable for you to supervise program execution at the central station to note system activity and avoid interruptions during job execution. Ensure the // OPTION DUMP statement is included in the job stream and request the control station to initiate SDAID dump on program check. After the input is spooled issue the PDISPLAY ALL command to obtain the status of ALL queues. Issue this command again just before the output (LST or PUN) tasks are started.
In case of incorrect output the queue records and their associated data records belonging to a specified job name can be dumped. (See appendix L, POWER/VS File Dump Program.)

- If the malfunction recurs, proceed to check 5.
- If the malfunction does not recur inspect the RJE line used by the RDR input for the job stream or RJE processing within the POWER/VS SCP. Go to check 6.

If the error cannot be isolated by the previous general checks, rerun the job under POWER/VS with the SDAID dump on program check initiated. Also ensure that the // OPTION DUMP statement is included in the job stream. After the input has been spooled issue the PDISPLAY ALL command to obtain the status of all queues. Issue this command again just before the output (LST or PUN) tasks are started.
In case of incorrect output the queue records and their associated data records belonging to a specified job name can be dumped. (See appendix L, POWER/VS File Dump Program.)

- If the malfunction does not recur, no check 5.
- If the malfufunction does not recur, no further analysis as to be cause of the original failure can be done. However, inform IBM and keep a record of the problem and its solution.

Check 5
POWER/VS SCP error

You may suspect the POWER/VS SCP of causing the error. Inform the IBM CE/SE and have the following information available:

- SYSLOG log sheet
- System dump } *
- SDAID dump } *
- Input job stream
- Line printer (LST) output
- Standalone dump, and note of low address storage, plus PDS dump
- PDISPLAY command output
- Notes on your analysis
- POWER/VS SCP assembly listing and linkage editor map

Check 6
RJE line or processing in error

You may suspect the RJE line used for job input or the processing of RJE under POWER/VS.

To verify the line, re-run the job using the RJE I/O trace. (See appendix L)

- Inform IBM and have following information available:
- SYSLOG log sheet
- System dump } *
- SDAID dump } *
- Input job stream
- Line printer (LST) output
- Standalone dump, and note of low address storage, plus PDS dump } *
- PDISPLAY command output } **
- PINQUIRE command output } **
- RJE I/O trace output(in dump)
- Notes on your analysis

* if applicable to the type of malfunction.

** contained on SYSLOG

Section 4, Part 2

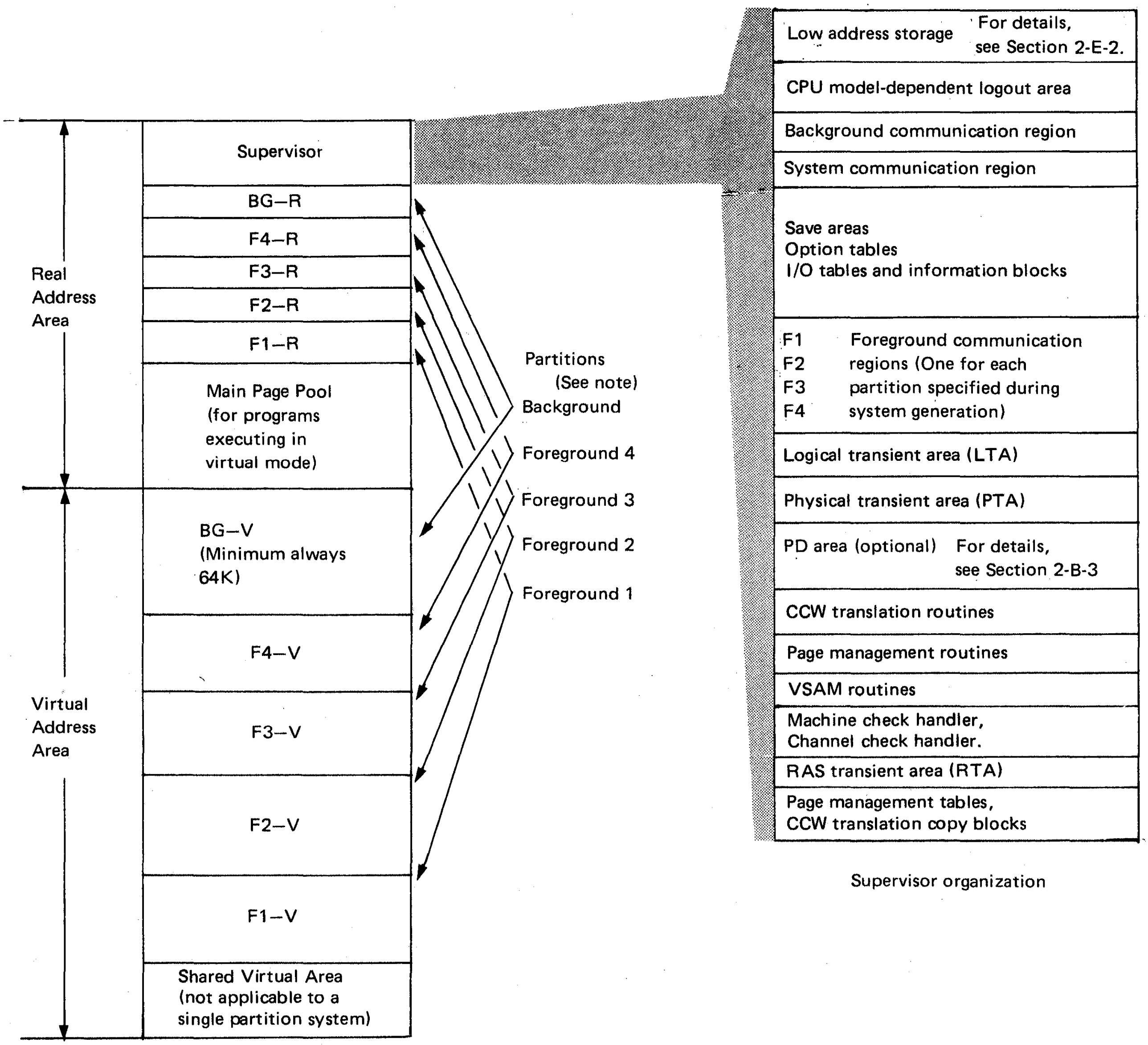
CONTENTS

Note: Contents and addresses shown in the illustrations are subject to change and are shown only as an aid to offline debugging of DOS/VS.
IBM will not be responsible for any system malfunction resulting from a change made by the user to any contents or addresses of the tables and blocks described.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF VIRTUAL STORAGE

The figure below illustrates the general organization of virtual storage.

The supervisor is loaded in the real address area beginning at virtual address byte 0. Virtual storage can extend up to 16 million bytes. The figure also shows the general organization of the supervisor. Each area within the supervisor is described in more detail in this Section, except for the low address area and the PD area which are described in Section 2.



Note: The organization of a five partition system (one background and four foreground partitions) is shown. Each partition consists of the pair "real partition – virtual partition".
The SVA and each virtual or real partition must be a multiple of 2K. It may also, however, be 0K, except the SVA and BG virtual which must be at least 64K.
To be active a foreground partition must have a virtual partition of at least 64K.

Figure 4.1 The organization of Virtual Storage.
The organization of the supervisor area is also illustrated and parts of it are described in this Section.

COMMUNICATION REGIONS

Partition Communication Regions, (Comregs)

In a multiprogramming system individual communication regions are defined for each partition. The communication region (comreg) belonging to the active partition is an area that serves as an initial pointer to other supervisor tables and areas. The comreg also contains pointers to user program tables and areas. The MVCOM and COMRG macro instructions enable access to information contained in these regions. Fields in the comreg are addressed relative to the first byte. The communication regions are located within the supervisor and their format is described in Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3, parts 1 through 6, explain the contents of each field.

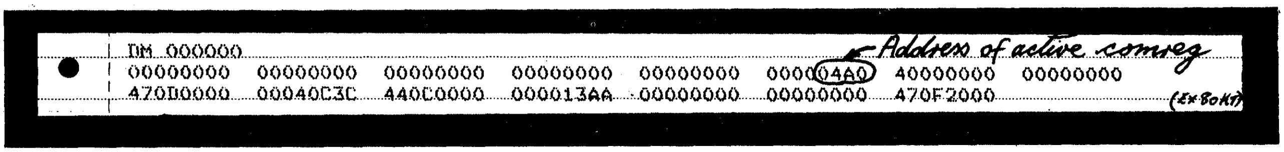
Locating the partition communication regions

After IPL, low address storage bytes X'14–17' contain the address of the comreg used by the active partition.

Note: The contents of these bytes will not be valid after executing the stand-alone dump program. Therefore, it is important for the operator to dump, or display and note, the contents of low address storage before executing the stand-alone dump. Locate bytes X'7C' and '7D' in the active comreg. This is the address of PIB2, also referred to as the PIB (program Information Block) Extension. The first two bytes of an entry in the PIB2 contain the address of its associated comreg. (Refer to Chapter 7 in this Section for a detailed description of the PIB2.)

Example A below shows a dump of low address storage. Bytes X'14–17' contain the address 04A0. This address has then been located in a stand-alone dump output as shown in example B. The address of PIB2 is indicated in this example. Example C shows the PIB2 from which the addresses of all the partition comregs are found.

Example A

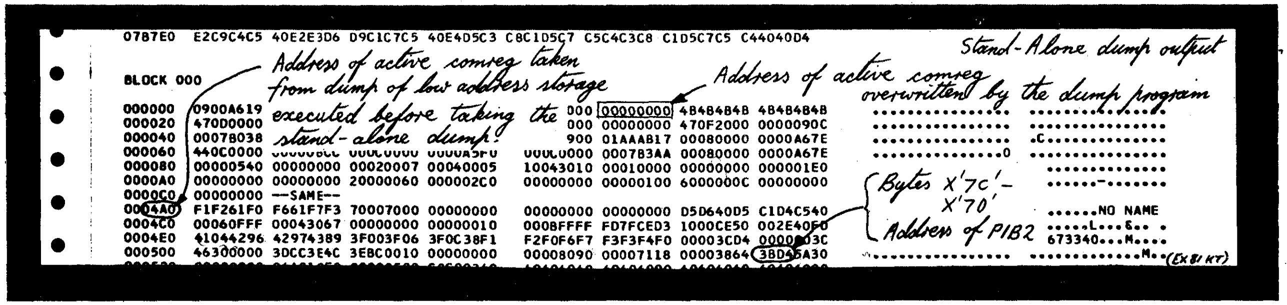


```
DM 000000
00000000   00000000   00000000   00000000   00000000   000004A0   40000000   00000000
470D0000   00040C3C   440C0000   000013AA   00000000   00000000   470F2000
```

Address of active comreg

(Ex 80 KT)

Example B



```
0787E0  E2C9C4C5 40E2E3D6 D9C1C7C5 40E4D5C3 C8C1D5C7 C5C4C3C8 C1D5C7C5 C44040D4

BLOCK 000

000000  0900A619                                 000 00000000 4B4B4B4B 4B4B4B4B   ................  ................
000020  470D0000                                 000 00000000 470F2000 0000090C   ................  ................
000040  00078038                                 900 01AAAB17 00080000 0000A67E   ................  .C..............
000060  440C0000 000000CC 000C0000 0000A5F0   000C0000 0007B3AA 00080000 0000A67E   ...............0  ................
000080  00000540 00000000 00020007 00040005   10043010 00010000 00000000 000001E0                     ................
0000A0  00000000 00000000 20000060 000002C0   00000000 00000100 6000000C 00000000                     ......-.........
0000C0  00000000 --SAME--
0004A0  F1F261F0 F661F7F3 70007000 00000000   00000000 00000000 D5D640D5 C1D4C540                     ......NO NAME
0004C0  00060FFF 00043067 00000000 00000010   000BFFFF FD7FCED3 1000CE50 002E40F0                     .....L...&.. .
0004E0  41044296 42974389 3F003F06 3F0C38F1   F2F0F6F7 F3F3F4F0 00003CD4 0000403C                     673340...M....
000500  46300000 3DCC3E4C 3EBC0010 00000000   00008090 00007118 00003864 3BD45A30   ................  .............M..
```

Stand-Alone dump output

Address of active comreg taken from dump of low address storage executed before taking the stand-alone dump.

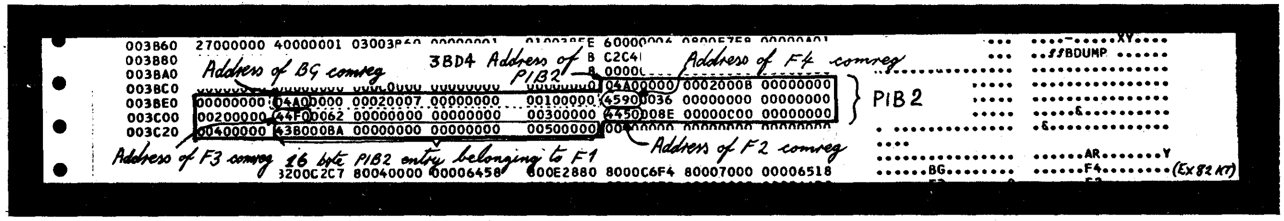
Address of active comreg overwritten by the dump program

Bytes X'7C'–X'7D'

Address of PIB2

(Ex 81 KT)

Example C



```
003B60  27000000 40000001 03003B60 00000001   0100385E 60000004 0800E7E8 00000A01   ...  ....-.....XY....
003B80                                               B C2C4                         ...  ..$$BDUMP ......
003BA0                                               B 0000                ................  ................
003BC0  00000000 00000000 000C0000 00000000   00000000 04A00000 0002000B 00000000   .....  ................
003BE0  00000000 04A00000 00020007 00000000   00100000 45900036 00000000 00000000   .....  ................
003C00  00200000 44F00062 00000000 00000000   00300000 4450008E 00000C00 00000000   .....  .....&..........
003C20  00400000 43B0008A 00000000 00000000   00500000 00000000 00000000 00000000   . ..............  .&..............
                                                                                    ....
                                                                                    ................  .......AR.......Y
        3200C2C7 80040000 00006458 800E2880   8000C6F4 80007000 00006518            ......BG........  ......F4........
```

Address of BG comreg

3BD4 Address of PIB2

Address of F4 comreg

PIB 2

Address of F3 comreg

16 byte PIB2 entry belonging to F1

Address of F2 comreg

(Ex 82 KT)

FnCOMREG*

Displacement hexadecimal	0	8	0A	0C	17	18	20	24	28	2C
decimal	0	8	10	12	23	24	32	36	40	44
	Date	Address of PPBEG	Address of EOSSP	Problem Program use	UPSI Byte	Job Name	Highest Storage Address of the Partition	End Address of Last Phase Fetched or Loaded	Address of Uppermost Byte of Phase with Highest Ending Address	Label Area Length
	xxxxxxxx	xx	xx	xxxxxxxxxxx	x	xxxxxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx

Displacement hexadecimal	2E	30	34	35	36	37	38	39	3A	3B	3C	3E
decimal	46	48	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	62
	PIK	End of Virtual Storage Address	Machine Config. Byte	System Config. Byte	Standard Language Translator I/O Options	Dump Log RELLDR and ASCII Options	Job Control Byte	Linkage Control Byte	Language Translator Control Byte	Job Duration Indicator Byte	Disk Address of Label Cylinder	Address of FOCL
	xx	xxxx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	xx

Job Control Switches

Displacement hexadecimal	40	42	44	46	48	4A	4C	4E	4F	58	5A	5C
decimal	64	66	68	70	72	74	76	78	79	88	90	92
	Address of PUBTAB	Address of FAVP	Address of JIBTAB	Address of TEBTAB	Address of FICL	Address of NICL	Address of LUBTAB	Line Count for SYSLIST	System date	LIOCS Comm. Bytes	Address of PIB Table	ID Number of Last Checkpoint or DASDFP Indicator
	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	xxxxxxxxx	xx	xx	xx

Displacement hexadecimal	5E	60	62	64	66	68	6A	6C	6E	70
decimal	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110	112
	Job Zone in Minutes	Address of Disk Information Block (DIB)	Device Flags	Address of PC Option Table less 8 Bytes	Address of IT Option Table	Address of OC Option Table less 8 bytes	Key of Program with Timer Support	Reserved	Logical Transient Key	Address of SYSPARM
	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxx

Displacement hexadecimal	74	78	7C	7E	80	84	86	87	88
decimal	116	120	124	126	128	132	134	135	136
	Address of JA Partition Table	Address of TOD-clock Common Area	Address of PIB Extension (PIB2)	Address of MICR DTF Table (PDTABB)	Address of QTAM Vector Table	Address of BG Comm. Region	Option Indicator	System Configuration, Byte 2, and RMSR Open Flag Byte	Reserved for compatibility reasons
	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xx	xxxx	xx	x	x	xxxx

Displacement hexadecimal	8C	8D	8E	8F	97	98	9F	A0	A4
decimal	140	141	142	143	151	152	159	160	164
	Standard Job Control Options	Temporary Job Control Options	Disk Configuration	Catalog Procedure Name	Switch for Catalog Procedure	JCL Statement Name	81 byte SYSIN indicator	Address of Partition Control Block	POWER/VS Flag Bytes
	x	x	x	xxxxxxxx	x	xxxxxxx	x	xxxx	xx

Figure 4.2 Format and contents of any partition communications region

*The address of the communications region is in fixed location X'14'–X'17'

PARTITION COMMUNICATION REGION

Displacement		Meaning
(Dec)	(Hex)	
0	00	MM/DD/YY or DD/MM/YY either set permanently at IPL time or temporary by the job control date statement, or updated every time a GETIME macro is issued when time-of-day support is provided. Format controlled by BGCOMREG + 53 (System Configuration Byte, data convention bit 0)
8	08	Address of the problem program area. (PPBEG). Only 16 lower order bits.
10	0A	Address of the beginning of the problem program area. Only 16 lower order bits. Y (EOSSP) equals Y (PPBEG)
12	0C	User area. If seek separation option is specified, bytes 12 and 13 are used at IPL time for the address of the seek address block.
23	17	Use program switch indicator. (UPSI byte)
24	18	Job name set by the job control program from information found in the job statement.
32	20	Address of the uppermost byte available to the problem program, that is either the address of the uppermost byte of the partition as determined during processing of the ALLOC or ALLOCR macro or statement, or the end address of the area specified by the SIZE parameter in the EXEC statement.
36	24	Address of the uppermost byte of the last phase of the problem program fetched or loaded. Not filled in when the phase in the SVA.
40	28	Highest ending main-storage address of the last phase among all the phases having the same first four characters as the operand on the EXEC statement. For the phase $LNKEDT this field is not filled in. The address value may be incorrect if the program loads any of these phases above or below its link-edited origin address. If the EXEC statement has not operand, job control places in this location the highest ending address of all programs just link-edited.
44	2C	Length of the problem program label area.
46	2E	The low order byte identifies the partition (see Appendix B), and equals the displacement from the start of the PIB to the start of the PIB of the partition (without AP). The PIK from BGCOMREG changes during system operation and contains the PIK of the active partition (whichever one is active). The PIK in the FnCOMREG remains unchanged.
48	30	End address of virtual storage.
52	34	Machine Configuration Byte (Values set at supervisor generation time)
		Bit 0: Always set to indicate standard storage protect 1: 1=Decimal feature (always set) 2: 1=Floating point feature 0=No floating point feature 3: Always set to indicate Physical transient overlap 4: Always set to indicate standard timer feature 5: 1=Channel switching device 0=No channel switching device 6: 1=Burst mode on multiplex channel support 0=No burst mode on multiplex channel support 7: Indicates MCH/CCH in system.

Figure 4.3 Key to Communication Region displacement, part 1 of 6

PARTITION COMMUNICATION REGION (. . . . Cont'd)

Displacement		Meaning
(Dec)	(Hex)	
53	35	System Configuration byte Bit 0: 1=DDMMYY 0=MMDDYY (Date convention bit set at generation time by STDJC) 1: 1=Two or more partitions 0=One partition only supported 2: 1=DASD file-protect supported 0=No file-protect support for DASD 3: 1=DASD SYSIN-SYSFIL 0=No DASD SYSIN-SYSFIL 4: 1=Teleprocessing 0=No teleprocessing 5: 1=Two or more partitions 0=One partition only supported 6: 1=Asynchronous processing 0=No asynchronous processing 7: 1=Track Hold 0=No Track Hold.
54	36	This byte contains the standard language translator I/O options (set by STDJC macro). Bit 0: DECK option 1= yes, output object modules on SYSPCH 1: LIST option 1= yes, output source module listings and diagnostics on SYSLST 2: LIST X option 1= yes, output hexadecimal object module listings on SYSLST (compilers only) 3: SYM option 1= yes, output symbol tables on SYSLST/SYSPCH 4: XREF option 1= yes, output symbolic cross-reference list on SYSLST 5: ERRS option 1= yes, output diagnostics on SYSLST (compilers only) 6: CHARSET option 1= 48, input on SYSIPT is 48 or 60 character set 7: Reserved.
55	37	This byte contains the standard supervisor options for abnormal EOJ, Relocating Loader and Control statement display and the indicator for the presence of the ASCII-EBCDIC and EBCDIC-ASCII translation tables. Bit 0: Always on 1: DUMP option 1= yes, dump registers and storage on SYSLST 2: 1=partition in wait state, because volume is to be mounted 3: LOG option 1= yes, list all control statements on SYSLST 4: 1=dummy device search in progress; do not enter ERP 5: Not used 6: Relocating Load option 1= yes, Relocating Loader supported 7: ASII option 1= yes, ASCII supported.
56	38	Job Control byte Bit 0: 1= Job accounting Interface (JA) is not supported 0= Job accounting Interface (JA) is supported 1: 1= Return to caller on LIOCS disk open failure 0= Do not return to caller on LIOCS disk open failure 2: 1= Job control input from SYSRDR 0= Job control input from SYSLOG

Figure 4.3 **Key to Communication Region displacement, part 2 of 6**

PARTITION COMMUNICATION REGION (. . . . Cont'd)

Displacement		
(Dec)	(Hex)	
56	38	Job Control byte (. . . . Cont'd) Bit 3: 1= Job control output on SYSLOG 0= Job control output not on SYSLOG 4: 1= Cancel job 0= Do not cancel job 5: 1= Pause at end-of-job step 0= No pause at end-of-job step 6: 1= SYSLOG is not a console printer-keyboard or DOC 0= SYSLOG is a console printer-keyboard or DOC 7: 1= SYSLOG is assigned to the same device as SYSLST 0= SYSLOG is not assigned to the same device as SYSLST.
57	39	Linkage control byte Bit 0: 1= SYSLNK open for output 0= SYSLNK not open for output 1: 1= Update of Second Level Directory and RAS loadlist in progress. (Interface between $MAINDIR and supervisor). 2: 1= Allow EXEC 0= Suppress EXEC 3: 1= Catalog linkage editor output 0= Do not catalog linkage editor output 4: 1= Supervisor has been updated 0= Supervisor has not been updated 5: 1=PCIL OPEN in progress 6: 1= Update of system CIL in progress (Interface between $MAINDIR and supervisor). 7: 1= Check automatic condense limits and EOJ. (Interface between librarian and job control).
58	3A	Language processor control byte. This is a set of switches used to specify non-standard language translator options. The switches within the byte are controlled by job control OPTION statements and when set to 1, override standard options. The format of this byte is identical to the standard option byte (displacement 54) with one exception: Bit 7 in this byte is used to indicate to LIOCS that the rewind and unload option has been specified.

59	3B	Job duration indicator byte
		Bit 0: 1= Job in progress
		0= Job not in progress
		1: 1= Dump or partition dump on an abnormal end-of-job condition (see byte 141)
		0= No dump on abnormal EOJ
		2: 1= Pause at EOJ step
		0= No pause at EOJ
		3: 1= Job control output on SYSLST
		0= Output not on SYSLST
		4: 1= Job is being run out of sequence with a temporary assignment for SYSRDR
		0= Conditions for 1-setting not met
		5: 1= PCIL is being condensed
		0= PCIL is not being condensed
		6: 1= //DATE statement processed for current job
		0= No //DATE statement processed for current job
		7: 1= Batch command just issued
		0= Condition for 1-setting did not occur.

Figure 4.3 Key to Communication Region displacement, part 3 of 6

PARTITION COMMUNICATION REGION (. . . . Cont'd)

Displacement		Meaning
(Dec)	(Hex)	
60	3C	Binary disk address of the volume label area (label cylinder).
62 76	3E 4C	Addresses of FOCL, PUB, FAVP, JIB, TEB, FICL, NICL and LUB (See Figure 4.2)
78	4E	Set to the value nn specified in the LINES= nn parameter of the STDJC macro.
79	4F	The format of the system date contained within this field is determined by the IPL program from information supplied in the date convention bit (displacement 53). Bytes 85-87 contain the day count.
88	58	Bytes reserved for use by LIOCS. Transient dump programs insert a key to indicate to the LIOCS end-of-volume routine, $$BCMT07, that it was called by a B-transient.
90	5A	Address of the first part of the program information block (PIB) table.
92	5C	ID number of the last checkpoint. Byte 92 is also the temporary indicator of file protected DASD. Bits 0-6 correspond to channels 0-6. A bit ON means DASDFP for that channel. Bit 7 indicates 2321 DASDFP support. Byte 93 is used at IPL time by PIOCS – Bit 0: 1 = 3330 file protection Bit 1: 1 = 3340 file protection Bit 2: 1 = 3350 file protection
94	5E	Job zone for Time of Day. If ZONE=EAST, value is positive; if ZONE=WEST, value is negative.
96	60	Address of the disk information block (DIB) table for the partition.
98	62	Device flags Bit 0: 1 = At least one DTF in the partition is open with the 3800 extended buffering option.
100	64	Address for PC, IT, and OC option tables.
104	68	
106	6A	Key of the program that has interval timer support. They key is the same as the PIK for the timer supported partition. If multiple partitions all have timer support it is initially X'0010' but may be changed to the PIK of another partition by the TIMER command. It is copied into all partition communications regions. If no partition has interval timer support, these bytes contain X'0000'.
108	6C	Reserved
110	6E	Logical Transient Key (LTK) contains the same value as the PIK (PID) (Displacement 46) when the logical transient is requested. When the transient area is not in use, LTK is equal to zero. The SVC2 routine sets the LTK. (See Appendix B for a description of the LTK). The SVC11 routine resets the LTK, (only significant in BG communication reg.)
112	70	Address of SYSPARM field.
116	74	Address of Job Accounting partition table.
120	78	Address of the Time of Day Clock common area.
124	7C	Address of second part of program information block (PIB) table.
126	7E	Address of PDTABB, table of DTF addresses for MICR support.
128	80	Address of QTAM vector table (IJQTTAD).
132	84	Address of background communications region.

Figure 4.3 Key to Communication Region displacement, part 4 of 6

PARTITION COMMUNICATION REGION (. . . Cont'd)

Displacement		Meaning
(Dec)	(Hex)	
134	86	Option Indicator byte Bit 0: Reserved 1: 1= EU interface active 0= EU interface inactive 2: 1= Teleprocessing request 0= No teleprocessing request 3: 1= Supervisor support for tape 0= Supervisor does not support tape 4: Reserved 5: 1= RETAIN support generated 0= RETAIN support not generated 6: 1=Linkage to Channel End Appendage Routine allowed 0= Linkage to Channel End Appendage Routine not allowed 7: 1= GETVIS function has been initiated 0= GETVIS function has not been initiated.
135	87	System Configuration byte 2 and RMSR Open Flag byte Bit 0: 1=PCIL supported 0=PCIL not supported 1: TOD supported 2: 1=PFIX macro supported 0=PFIX macro not supported 3: 1=Fetch $$OPEN by $JOBCTLJ 4: 1=Fetch $$OPEN by SJOBCTLD } RMSR OPEN flags 5: 1=Fetch $$OPEN by $JOBCTLJ for WTM 6: 1=QTAM supported 0=QTAM not supported 7: 1=RPS supported 0=RPS not supported
136	88	Pointer to Option table in SYSCOM. Reserved for compatibility reasons.
140	8C	Standard Job Control Option byte Bit 0 : 1=EDECK Standard Option 1 : 1=ALIGN Standard Option 2 : 1=PARTDUMP Standard Option 3 : 1=RLD Standard Option 4-6 : Not used 7 : 1=ACANCEL standard
141	8D	Temporary Job Control Option byte Bit 0 : 1=EDECK Temporary Option 1 : 1=ALIGN Temporary Option 2 : 1=PARTDUMP Temporary Option 3 : 1=RLD Temporary Option 4-5 : Not used 6 : 1=SUBLIB=DF Temporary Option 7 : 1=ACANCEL Temporary Option
142	8E	Disk Configuration byte Bit 0-3: Not used 4: 1 = 3350 supported 0 = 3350 not supported 5: 1 = 3340 supported 0 = 3340 not supported 6: 1 = 3330 supported 0 = 3330 not supported 7: 1 = 2311 and 2314/2319 supported 0 = 2311 and 2314/2319 not supported
143	8F	Catalogued Procedure Name

Figure 4.3 Key to Communication Region displacement, part 5 of 6

PARTITION COMMUNICATION REGION (. . . . Cont'd)

Displacement		Meaning
(Dec)	(Hex)	
151	97	Interface byte for Catalogued Procedures Bit 0: 1=Procedure being executed 1: 1=Overwrite processing 2: 1=Procedure with data 3: 1=Overwrite request for Job Control 4: 1=Insert request for Job Control 5: 1=Procedure end 6: 1=SYSLOG procedure 7: 1=Overwrite request for Supervisor
152	98	JCL statement name for Catalogued Procedure.
159	9F	SYSIN 81 bytes indicator Bit 0: 1=Permanent 81 bytes on SYSRDR 1: 1=Permanent 81 bytes on SYSIPT 2: 1=Temporary 81 bytes on SYSRDR 3: 1=Temporary 81 bytes on SYSIPT 4-6: Not used 7: 1=Allow /& for MAINT CATALS.
160	A0	Address of POWER/VS partition control block (if none exists for the partition this field contains binary 0)
164	A4	POWER/VS flag byte 1 Bit 0: 1=POWER/VS accounting supported 1: 1=Partition under control of POWER/VS 2: 1=POWER/VS partition 3-7: Not used
165	A5	POWER/VS flag byte 2 Bit 0-7: Not used

Figure 4.3 Key to Communication Region displacement, part 6 of 6

Retain this page and the Advanced Functions – DOS/VS page

COMMUNICATION REGIONS

System communication Region (SYSCOM)

This table is located in the supervisor, immediately after the background partition communication region. It contains partition-independent pointers and addresses of tables used by the system control program (SCP). The contents of SYSCOM is listed in Figure 4.4 parts 1 and 2, displacements are given in hexadecimal from the first byte of SYSCOM

Locating SYSCOM

Bytes X'80 83' of low address storage contain the address of SYSCOM.

Displacement

Hex	00	04	08	0A	0C	10	14	18
Dec	00	04	08	10	12	16	20	24
	Address of Error Block	Address of Attention Exit	Address of Operator Option Cancel Exit	Address of Operator Request Cancel Exit	Address of SYSRES PUB	Address of Fetch Routine	Address of I/O Interrupt Routine	Address of External Interrupt Routine

Hex	1C	20	24	25	28	2A	2C	2E	2F
Dec	28	32	36	37	40	42	44	46	47
	Address of Logical Transient Area	Address of First Byte of Problem Program Area	Free List Pointer	Address of Channel Queue	Number of Channel Queue Entries	Length of One Error Queue Entry	Number of Partitions	Flags and Switches	Flag Byte (see expansion)

Hex	30	34	35	38	3C	40	44	46	48
Dec	48	52	53	56	60	64	68	70	72
	Address of Channel Buckets	Configuration Byte (see expansion)	Address of CRT Table	Address of Seek Address Block Table	Address of Channel Control Table	Flags and Switches (see expansion)	System Task Selection Control Field(see expansion)	Address of Task Selection	Address of PD Area

Hex	4C	50	54	58	5A	5C	60
Dec	76	80	84	88	90	92	96
	Address of Track Hold Table	Address of Timer Request Table	Address of AB Table	Key of Task Owning LTA	Key of Task Running	Pointer to Power/VS Partition	Address of VTAM Vector Table

Hex	64	68	6C	70	74	78	7C	80
Dec	100	104	108	112	116	120	124	128
	Address of RF Table	Address of EU ECB Table	Address of OLTEP Bucket	Address of RAS Linkage Area	Address of ASCII Translate Table	Address of PUB Ownership Table	Address of Job Accounting Common Table	Base Address of Page Management Routine

Hex	84	88	8C	90	94	98	9C	A0	A1
Dec	132	136	140	144	148	152	156	160	161
	Base Address of Channel Program Translation Routine	Address of SDAID Save Area	Address of Line Mode Table	Address of VSAM Comm Area	Address of PTA	Address of First System Task Block	Address of Task Block of active System Task	Alignment Byte	Pointer to SNS Task Block

Figure 4.4 Format and contents of SYSCOM, part 1 of 2

Hex	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	AA	AB	AC	AF
Dec	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	175
	Pointer to DSK Task Block	Pointer to RAS Task Block	Pointer to PMGR Task Block	Reserved X'00'	Pointer to PAGEIN Task Block	Pointer to SUP Task Block	Reserved X'00'	Pointer to CRT Task Block	Reserved X'00'	Pointer to ERP Task Block	Reserved 3X'00'	Pointer to SVT Task Block

Hex	80	84	88	BC	BE	C0	CB	CC	CE	D0	D4	D8
Dec	176	180	184	188	190	192	203	204	206	208	212	216
	Address of Task Timer Table	Address of MVCFLD	TRTMSK pointer	TP Balancing Parameter	ID of partition owning Task Timer	Repositioning information for 2560/ 5425 ERP	Number of Error Queue Entries	Length of PUB Table in Bytes	Number of Active Partitions	Address of Segment Table	Address of Page Frame Table	Address of Page Frame Table Extension

Hex	DC	E0	E4	E6	E8	EC	F0	F4	F5	F8	FC	100	104
Dec	220	224	228	230	232	236	240	244	245	248	252	256	260
	Address of Boundary Box	Address of DPD Table	Address of System Operator Console	Reserved	Address of VIRTAD Routine	Address of END of Real Storage (Fullword)	Address of Fetch table	SVA Flag (See expansion)	Address of SVA	Address of System GETVIS area	Address of RPS LDL in SVA	Pointer to RPS Sector Calculation Routine	Adress of System Code

Figure 4.4 Format and contents of SYSCOM, part 2 of 2

Dec	Hex	Description
		Flags and Switches
47	2F	X'01' 3800 support generated
52	34	Configuration byte
		X'06' Support for 3277 generated
		X'02' Support for 125D generated
		X'00' Support for 3210/3215 generated
64	40	Reserved for RMS support on the Models 115 and 125
		X'80' RMSR for channel attached devices, tapes and TP devices
		X'40' Full RMS support (MCAR/CCH and RMSR)
		X'20' MCAR/CCH support
65	41	X'80' Initial selection of ERP
		X'40' Reserved
		X'20' Timer interrupt pending
		X'10' MICR Stacker-select active
		X'08' Invalid address during fetch
		X'04' SIO routine entered after interrupt
		X'02' TP in progress
		X'01' IPL in progress
66	42	X'80' Initial RAS request
		X'40' RAS WAIT request outstanding
		X'20' RAS IPL in progress
		X'10' Reserved
		X'08' POWER/VS supported
		X'04' POWER/VS initialized
		X'02' GETREAL for SDAID in progress
		X'01' Fetch for system task in progress (used by PDAID s)
67	43	X'40' ECPREAL support
		X'20' VSAM support
		X'08' XECB support generated
		X'04' TP Balancing reset request
		X'02' Batch deactivated
		System Task Selection Control Field
68	44	Always zero
69	45	SELECT byte:
		X'00' No system task active
		X'01' SNS active
		X'02' DSK active
		X'03' RAS active
		X'04' PMGR active
		X'06' PAGEIN active
		X'07' SUP active
		X'09' CRT active
		X'0B' ERP active
		X'0F' SVT active
		SVA Flag
244	F4	X'80' Do not test for warm start copy of SVA
		X'40' SDL active
		X'20' No 'Set SVA' or 'Set SDL' allowed
		X'10' Build of SDL in progress
		X'08' SDL overflow
		X'04' X'02' } Reserved X'01'

Figure 4.5 Expansion of SYSCOM flag bytes

I/O TABLES AND INFORMATION BLOCKS

The I/O tables and information blocks in the supervisor establish the interface between a specific task and the hardware channels. For example, for every logical unit name (SYSXXX) used, there must be a LUB (Logical Unit Block) entry. For every physical device used by the system, there must be a PUB (Physical Unit Block) entry. Then, when an I/O request occurs, an entry is made, via LUB and PUB, in the CHANQ (Channel Queue). An I/O request queued in the CHANQ contains an address that points to the CCB (Command Control Block) that contains the address of the channel program.

During the I/O device operation, entries are made in the ERRQ (Error Queue) in the Error Recovery Block, if a hardware failure occurs on the device.

The fold-out at the end of the book is an overall picture that illustrates the connections between the tables,(it does not represent their actual position, size, or relation as they are stored or printed in a dump output). The initial pointers for all the tables and blocks are stored either in SYSCOM or in the active partition comreg.

Where a connection exists between tables, for example, the PUB and the CHANQ, pointers are contained in the table entries concerned. For example the Figure shows a one-byte pointer in the PUB entry number 00 that relates this PUB entry to CHANQ entry number 00.

Figures 4.6 through 4.15 show the format of the tables and describe their contents.

A formatted stand-alone dump output prints the contents of the tables in a more readily understood format, and an example of such an output is shown in appendix G. The stand-alone dump program is described in Section 2-A of this manual.

I/O TABLES AND INFORMATION BLOCKS

The LUB table

This table is built up during system generation by the IOTAB supervisor generation macro, according to the BGPGR and FnPGR parameters (where n is the partition number). The table has one entry for each logical unit required for the system. Each entry is two bytes long and entries are grouped into two classes:
- System LUBs
- Programmer LUBs

There are always 14 system LUBs for each partition on the system.
By examining the contents of this table you can see the logical units that:
- Are unassigned or assigned (and, if assigned, to which entry in the PUB table)
- Have a temporary assignment or an alternate assignment, or indicate that a DASD file is opened.

How to locate:

Bytes X'4C'–X'4D' in the partition communication regions contain the address of the first entry in this table. Label LUBTAB in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this table.
The number of LUB entries for system logical units in the BG System LUB and the number of LUB entries for programmer logical units in each programmer LUB is stored in the NICL information block.

NICL, (Number in Class List)

Byte 0 of this information block contains the number of System LUB entries (for DOS/VS, always 14, X'0E'). Byte 1 contains the number of programmer LUBs for the BG partition, and the remaining bytes contain the number of programmer LUBs for each foreground partition in the system (one byte per partition).
The total number of bytes in the NICL is equal to the number of partitions in the system plus one.

How to locate

Bytes X'4A' – X'4B' of the partition comregs contain the address of the first entry in this information block. Label NICL in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this information block.
A pointer to the first entry in the LUB table and a pointer to the first LUB entry for the programmer LUBs for each partition is stored in the FICL information block.

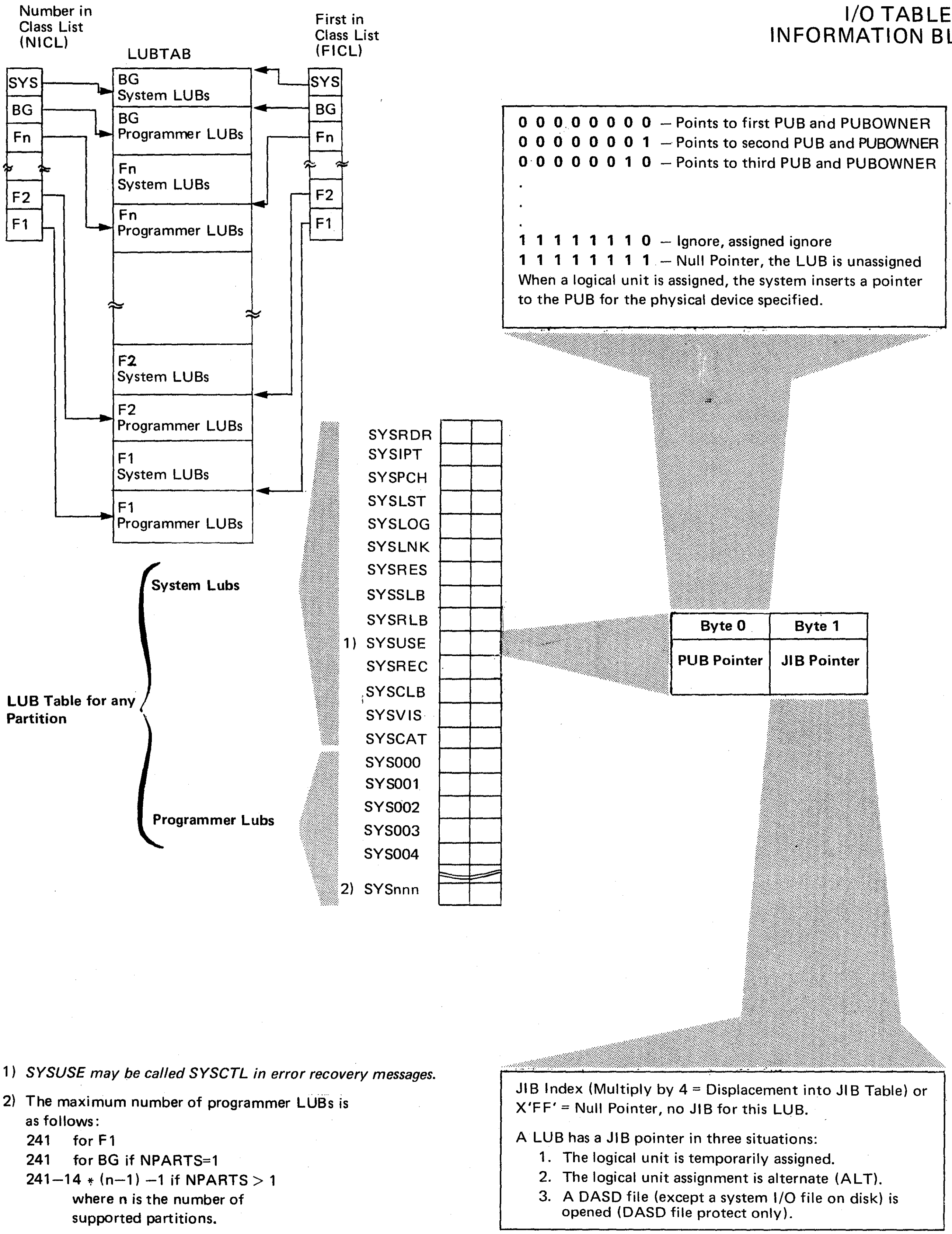
FICL, (First In Class List)

Each byte of this information block points as a displacement index to the beginning of a LUB sector.
Byte 0 to the first LUB entry, and the remaining bytes to the first LUB entrys for each programmer LUB of each partition. The total number of bytes in the FICL is equal to the number of partitions in the system plus one.

How to locate:

Bytes X'48' – X'49' of the partition comregs contain the address of the first entry in this information block. Label FICL in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this information block.

Figure 4.6 (opposite) shows the format and contents of the LUB table, and expands one entry in order to explain its contents. The figure also shows the relationship between the LUB, NICL, and FICL.



0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 – Points to first PUB and PUBOWNER
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 – Points to second PUB and PUBOWNER
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 – Points to third PUB and PUBOWNER
.
.
.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 – Ignore, assigned ignore
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 – Null Pointer, the LUB is unassigned

When a logical unit is assigned, the system inserts a pointer to the PUB for the physical device specified.

JIB Index (Multiply by 4 = Displacement into JIB Table) or X'FF' = Null Pointer, no JIB for this LUB.

A LUB has a JIB pointer in three situations:

1. The logical unit is temporarily assigned.
2. The logical unit assignment is alternate (ALT).
3. A DASD file (except a system I/O file on disk) is opened (DASD file protect only).

1) *SYSUSE may be called SYSCTL in error recovery messages.*

2) The maximum number of programmer LUBs is as follows:

241 for F1
241 for BG if NPARTS=1
241–14 * (n–1) –1 if NPARTS > 1
where n is the number of supported partitions.

Figure 4.6 The LUB table.
The figure illustrates the format and contents of one entry and shows its relationship to the NICL and FICL information blocks.

I/O TABLES AND INFORMATION BLOCKS

The PUB table

This table is built up during system generation by the IOTAB supervisor generation macro and each DVCGEN macro fills one PUB entry in the PUB table.

By examining the contents of this table you can see both the physical address of each I/O device attached to the system and which devices are queued in the CHANQ. In conjunction with the contents of the LUB and JIB, you can ascertain the status of an I/O request for any logical unit.

The number of bytes in the PUB table (its size) is determined during system generation, although the operator can ADD or DELETE I/O devices during IPL. The PUB is divided into seven parts, each part containing the I/O devices attached to one of the seven channels. The first entry in the PUB belongs to the I/O device with the highest priority on channel 0. A pointer to the first PUB entry for each channel on the system is stored in the FOCL information block.

How to locate:

Bytes X'40' – X'41' of the partition communication regions contain the address of the first entry in this table. Label PUBTAB in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this table.

The figure below shows the format and describes the contents of an entry in the PUB. Figure 4.8 (opposite) details a PUB entry to bit level.

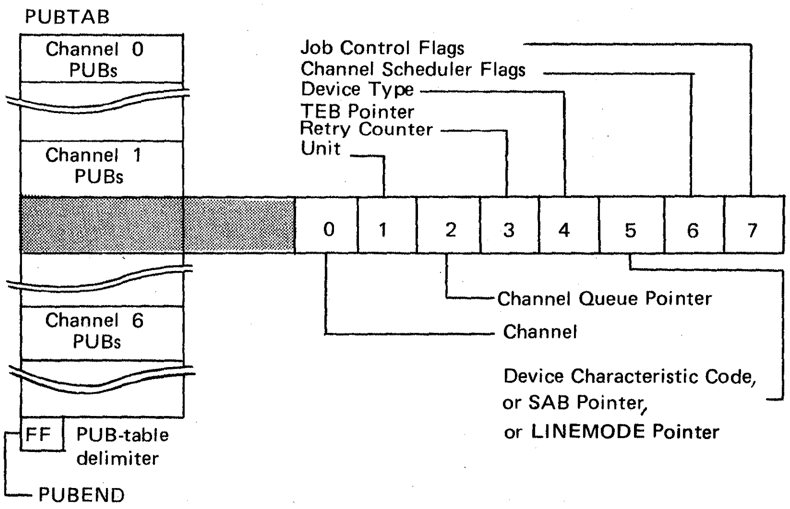


Figure 4.7 Format and contents of an entry in the PUB

FOCL (First on Channel List)

Byte 0 of this information block points as a displacement index to the first PUB entry for the I/O device attached to channel 0, and byte 1 points to the first PUB entry for channel 1. The remaining five bytes point to the first entries in the PUB belonging to channels 2 to 6. X'FF' indicates that the associated channel is not supported on the system.

How to Locate:

Bytes X'3E' – X'3F' of the partition communication regions contain the address of the first entry in this information block. Label FOCL in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this information block.

Byte 0: Channel number. (Hex 0-6, FF = NULL)

Byte 1: I/O device unit number

Byte 2: Hex 0, 1, 2, ... points to the first channel queue entry for this device.

Byte 3: If device is a 2495 Tape Cartridge Reader and TEBs are specified, this byte is a TEB pointer (Hex 1, 2, 3, ...). Otherwise, this byte is a ERP retry counter.

Byte 4: Device type code. See Figure 4.9, parts 1 through 3.

Byte 5: SS of the MODE= parameter in the DVCGEN macro for tape unit (See Section 2). For the Models 115 and 125 ICA line, this byte contains the displacement index of the entry in the Line Mode Table (LMT). The address of the LMT is contained in bytes X'8C' – X'8F' of SYSCOM.

For DASD with seek separation, this byte is used as the SAB Pointer. With Track Hold but not seek separation supported, this byte contains a pointer to the Track Hold Table entry or X'FF' (with both SKSEP and TRKHLD specified, the track hold pointer is found in the SAB entry).

For MICR type devices, this byte indicates which external interrupt line is in use.

For a 3704/3705 Communications Controller, this byte contains the type number of the Channel Adapter.

For 2560 or 5425

Bit 0: 1= Repositioning required
1: 0= SYSPCH temporarily assigned to hopper 1
1= SYSPCH temporarily assigned to hopper 2
2: 0= SYSIPT temporarily assigned to hopper 1
1= SYSIPT temporarily assigned to hopper 2
3: 0= SYSRDR temporarily assigned to hopper 1
1= SYSRDR temporarily assigned to hopper 2
5: 0= SYSPCH permanently assigned to hopper 1
1= SYSPCH permanently assigned to hopper 2
6: 0= SYSIPT permanently assigned to hopper 1
1= SYSIPT permanently assigned to hopper 2
7: 0= SYSRDR permanently assigned to hopper 1
1= SYSRDR permanently assigned to hopper 2.

For 3800:

Bits 0 and 1: 00=3800
01=3800B (3800 with Burster-Trimmer-Stacker)
10=3800C (3800 with additional character generation storage)
11=3800BC (3800 with Burster-Trimmer-Stacker and additional character generation storage)

Byte 6: Channel Scheduler Flags

Bit 0: 1= Device busy
1: 1= Switchable device
2: Reserved
3: 1= I/O error queued for recovery
4: 1= Operator intervention required
5: 1= Device End posting required
6: 1= Burst mode overrunnable device on byte MPX channel
7: 1= 7-track tape unit

Byte 7: Job Control Flags

Bit 0-4: Standard MODE assignment for 7-track (all ones if not tape, all zeros if device is down)
Bit 5: 1 = DASD device with Rotational Position Sensing (RPS) feature
Bit 6-7: B'11' (both on) = Headqueue in progress
B'01' = Headqueue requested

Note: A null is generated for each device to be supported by the supervisor. Standard physical unit assignments are made to the PUB table at supervisor generation time.
PUBs are ordered by channel and priority within a channel.
An entry in the PUB Ownership Table is associated with each entry in the PUB Table, if the supervisor has been generated to support multiprogramming.

Figure 4.8 Explanation of the contents of an entry in the PUB table

Card Code	Actual IBM Device	Device Type X'nn'	Device Type
2400T9	9-track Magnetic Tape Tape units	50	Magnetic Tape devices
2400T7	7-track Magnetic Tape units	50	
3410T9	9-track 3410 Magnetic Tape units	53	
3410T7	7-track 3410 Magnetic Tape units	53	
3420T9	9-track 3420 Magnetic Tape units	52	
3420T7	7-track 3420 Magnetic Tape units	52	
2495TC	2495 Tape Cartridge Reader	51	Tape Cartridge Reader
1442N1	1442N1 Card Read Punch	30	Card Read Punches
2520B1	2520B1 Card Read Punch	31	
2560	2560 Multifunction Card machine	33	
2596	2596 Card Read Punch	30	
3525RP	3525 Card Punch (with optional read feature)	32	
5425	5425 Multifunction Card Unit	34	
2501	2501 Card Reader	10	Card Readers
2540R	2540 Card Reader	11	
3504	3504 Card Reader	12	
3505	3505 Card Reader	12	
2540P	2540 Card Punch	21	Card Punches
2520B2	2520B2 Card Punch	20	
1442N2	1442N2 Card Punch	22	
2520B3	2520B3 Card Punch	20	
3525P	3525 Card Punch	23	
PRT1	3203-4 or 3211 printer	43	Printers
1403	1403 Printer	40	
1403U	1403 Printer with UCS feature	42	
1443	1443 Printer	41	
2245	Kanji Printer	44	
2260 (local)	1053 Printer with 2848 Control Unit. MODE operand must be entered as X'01'	C0	
3203	3203 Printer	4A	
3211	Same as PRT1	43	
3277 (local 3270)	3284 or 3286 Printer with 3272 Control Unit. MODE operand must be entered as X'01'	B0	
3277B (local 3270)	3284 or 3286 Printer with 3272 Control Unit, attached in burst mode to a multiplexer channel. MODE operand must be entered as X'01'	B0	
3800	3800 Printing Subsystem	45	
3800B	3800 Printing Subsystem with optional Burster-Trimmer-Stacker	45	

Figure 4.9 Device Type Codes, part 1 of 3

Card Code	Actual IBM Device	Device-Type X'nn'	Device Type
3800C	3800 Printing Subsystem with additional character generation storage	45	
3800BC	3800 Printing Subsystem with Burster-Trimmer-Stacker and additional character generation storage	45	
5203	5203 Printer	4C	
5203U	5203 Printer with UCS feature	4D	
1050A	3210, 3215 Console Printer Keyboards	00	Printer-Keyboards
125D	Models 115 and 125 Integrated Video Display Unit	B2	Video Display Unit
125DP	Models 115 and 125 Integrated Video Display Unit With 5213 Console Printer attached	B2	
UNSP	Unsupported device	FF	Unsupported. No burst mode on multiplexer channel
UNSPB	Unsupported device	FF	Unsupported with burst mode on multiplexer channel
2311	2311 Disk Storage device	60	DASD
2314	2314 Direct Access Storage Facility	62	
2314	2319 Disk Storage Facility	62	
2321	2321 Data Cell Drive	61	
3330	3330-1, 3330-2, or 3333-1 Disk Storage	63	
3330	3350 in 3330 Compatibility mode	63	
3330B	3330-II Disk Storage	65	
3340	3340 Disk Storage (general)	68	
3340	3340 Disk Storage with 3348 Model 35	69	
3340	3340 Disk Storage with 3348 Model 70	6A	
3340R	3344 Direct Access Storage	6A	
3350	3350 Disk Storage	67	
1419	1255 Magnetic Character Reader	72	MICR-Magnetic Ink Character Recognition devices
1419	1259 Magnetic Character Reader	72	
1419	1419 Magnetic Character Reader	72	
1419P	1419 Dual Address Adapter Primary Control Unit	73	
1419S	1419 Dual Address Adapter Secondary Contr. Unit	74	
2701	2701/2715 Data Adapter Unit	D0	Teleprocessing lines
2701	Integrated Communications Adapter (Model 135)	D0	
A 2702 B C D	2702 Transmission Control Unit	D1	A=SAD0 comm'd B=SAD1 comm'd C=SAD2 comm'd D=SAD3 comm'd When enabling the line

Figure 4.9 Device Type Codes, part 2 of 3

Card Code	Actual IBM Device	Device Type X'nn'	Device Type
2703	2703 Transmission Control Unit	D2	Communication system
2703	Integrated Communications Adapter (Models 115 and 125)	D2	
2703	3705 Communications Controller in Emulation MODE	D2	
3704	3704 Communication Controller in Network Control Mode	DC	
3705	3705 Communication Controller in Network Control Mode	DC	
3791L	3791 Local Communication Controller	DE	
2955	2955 Data Adapter Unit	D7	Data Link for RETAIN
1017	1017 Paper Tape Reader with 2826 Control Unit	78	Paper Tape Readers
2671	2671 Paper Tape Reader	70	
1018	1018 Paper Tape Punch with 2826 Control Unit	79	Paper Tape Punch
1419	1270 Optical Reader/Sorter	72	Optical Readers
1419P	1275 Optical Reader/Sorter Primary Control Unit	73	
1419S	1275 Optical Reader/Sorter Secondary Control Unit	74	
1287	1287 Optical Reader	77	Optical Readers
1288	1288 Optical Page Reader	77	
3881	*3881 Optical Mark Reader	11	
3886	3886 Optical Character Reader	7C	
3895	3895 Document Reader/Inscriber	7D	Inscriber
3540	3540 Diskette I/O unit	80	DISKETTE
2260	2260 Display Station	C0	Display Stations
3277 (local 3270)	3277 Display Station; MODE operand need not be entered	B0	
3277B (local 3270)	3277 Display Station; attached in burst mode to a multiplexer channel. MODE operand need not be entered	B0	
7770	7770 Audio Response Unit	D3	Audio Response unit

***Note:** *The logical unit names SYSIPT, SYSRDR, and SYSIN cannot be assigned to a 3881.*

Figure 4.9 Device Type Codes, part 3 of 3

PUBOWNER (PUB ownership)

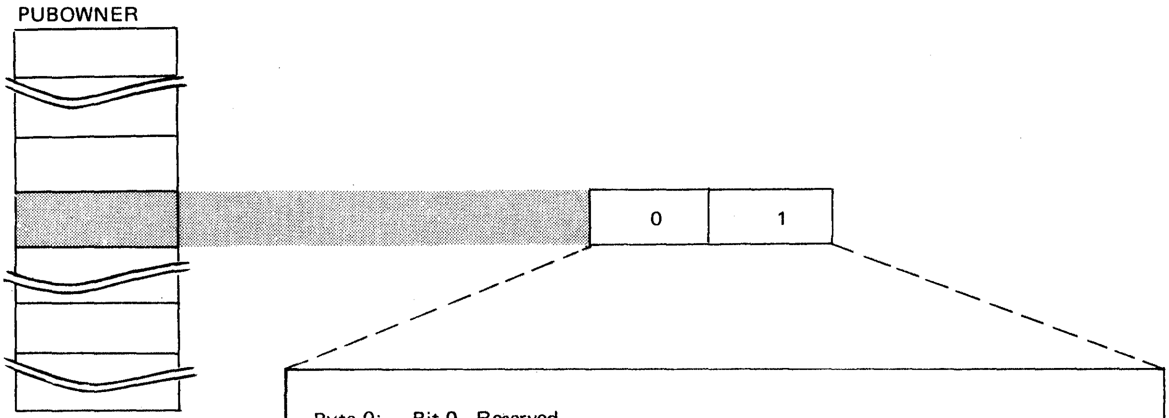
An area in the supervisor is always reserved for this table. The number of entries is equal to the number of entries in the PUB, and each entry is two bytes long.

By examining the contents of this table in conjunction with the associated entry in the PUB, you can identify the partition using a particular I/O device, for example, when conflicting assignments are thought to be the cause of a system malfunction.

How to locate:

Bytes X'78' – X'7B' of SYSCOM contain the address of the first entry in this table. Label PUBOWNER in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this table. The figure below shows the format and describes the contents of an entry in the PUBOWNER.

Notes: *The number of entries in the PUB Ownership table is equal to the number of entries in the PUB table. Associated with each PUB entry is an entry in the PUB Ownership table.*



Byte 0: Bit 0 Reserved
1 1 = waiting for volume to be mounted
2-7 Reserved

Byte 1: Identifies the partition that owns the PUB according to following table:

Flag	Partition owning PUB if number of partition is:			
	2	3	4	5
X'01'	BG	BG	BG	BG
X'02'	F1	F2	F3	F4
X'04'		F1	F2	F3
X'08'			F1	F2
X'10'				F1
X'80'	PUB owned by VTAM			

Figure 4.10 Contents of an entry in the PUBOWNER.

The relationship between the PUB, the PUBOWNER, and the FOCL is shown in the foldout at the end of this book.

I/O TABLES AND INFORMATION BLOCKS

The JIB (Job Information Block)

An area in the supervisor is reserved for this information block during system generation by the JIB parameter of the IOTAB macro. This information block records any changes to the standard or permanent assignments made by the // ASSGN job control statement. Extent information is also recorded in the JIB when the supervisor supports the DASDFP feature.

By examining the contents of an entry in the JIB and its associated LUB, PUB, and PUBOWNER entries you can identify the logical units that are temporarily assigned, the address of the I/O device, and the partition using the device. Useful information can also be obtained from the JIB about DASD extents (DASDFP only), for example, when it is not certain why the message INVALID SEEK ADDRESS is printed during the execution of a particular job.

How to locate:

Bytes X‘44’ – X‘45’ of the partition communication regions contain the address of the first entry in this information block. Label JIBTAB in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this information block.

Entries in the JIB are made:

- when a temporary assignment is made
- by alternate tape assignments
- by DASD extent information (when the file protect feature is supported by the supervisor).

The next available JIB entry is recorded in the FAVP.

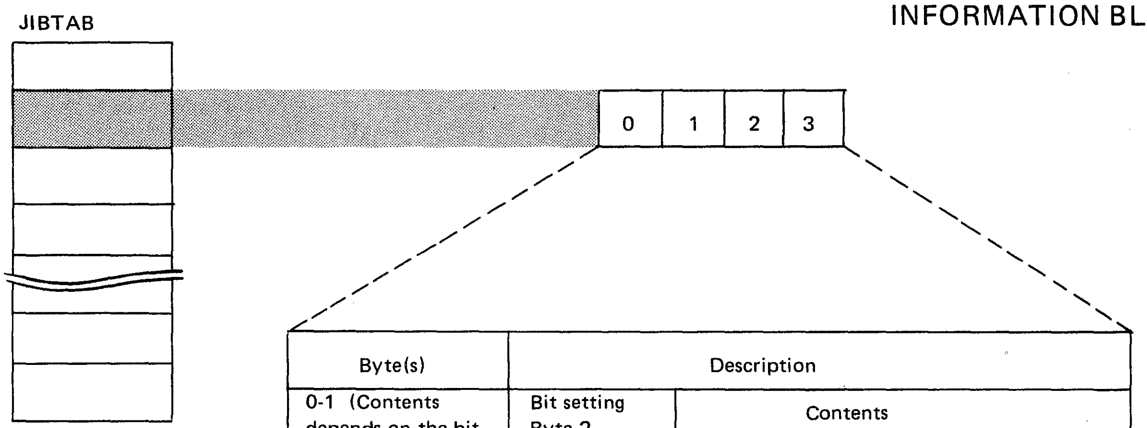
FAVP (First Available Pointer)

This is a one-byte pointer to the next available JIB entry. It contains a hexadecimal displacement from the first entry in the JIB. If it contains X‘FF’, no more entries in the JIB are available.

How to locate:

Bytes X’42’ – X’43’ of the partition communication regions contain the address of this pointer. Label FAVP in the supervisor listing identifies the address of this one-byte pointer.

Figure 4.11 (opposite) illustrates the format and contents of a JOB entry. Its relationship to the LUB and PUB is indicated in the foldout at the end of this publication.



Number of entries (length of JIB table) is determined at supervisor generation time

Byte(s)	Description	
	Bit setting Byte 2	Contents
0-1 (Contents depends on the bit setting in byte 2)	Bit 0= 1 Stored standard assignment	LUB entry of stored standard assignment. (PUB and JIB pointer)
	Bit 1= 1 Alternate assignment	Byte 0: PUB pointer Byte 1: X'00'
	Bit 2= 1 2311/2314/ 2319 Extent	Byte 0: Cylinder lower limit Byte 1: Cylinder upper limit See Note 1
	Bit 3 = 1 2321/3330/ 3340/ 3350 Extent	For 2321: Lower limit (Cell or combined subcell and strip), or Upper limit (Cell or combined subcell and strip) For 3330/ 3340/ 3350: Cylinder lower limit, or Cylinder upper limit (One cylinder number of the 3330/3340/3350 uses two bytes) See Notes 1 and 2
2	Meaning if bit = 1 : Bit 0: Stored standard assignment Bit 1: Alternate assignment Bit 2: 2311/2314/2319 extent Bit 3: 2321/3330/3340/3350 extent Bit 4: The alternate assignment indicated in bit 1 is permanent. This bit is also on when one of the extent indicators (bit 2 and bit 3) is on. Bit 5: Catalogued procedures processing Bit 6/7: Reserved.	
3	Chain byte Contains the displacement index of the next JIB. X'FF' defines the end of the chain.	

Note 1: *Only when file-protect on DASD.*

Note 2: *Two JIB's are required for a 2321/3330/3340/3350 extent; one for lower limit and one for upper limit. The lower limit defining JIB must be chained to the upper limit defining JIB.*
For 2321, byte 1 of this JIB contains the subcell number times 10 plus the strip number in binary.

Figure 4. 11 Explanation of the contents of an entry in the JIB.

CHANQ (Channel Queue)

The area in the supervisor reserved for this table is determined during system generation by the CHANQ parameter of the IOTAB macro.

This table is used by the supervisor to schedule I/O operations. An entry is made in the channel queue whenever a request is made for an I/O operation, and the entry remains in the queue until the operation is completed. Thus, at any point in time, the queue will consist of entries for I/O operations in progress and I/O operations waiting for initiation. Whenever an I/O event completes, the queue is examined to see if an operation is waiting for the device, and if so, the operation is initiated.

Each entry made in this table occupies an eight-byte field. Entries are pointed to by a CHANQ POINTER contained in byte 2 of any PUB entry owning a device waiting for an I/O operation to complete.

By examining the contents of this table together with the contents of the PUB table you can determine the following:

- Whether a particular I/O device is waiting for an I/O operation to be completed.
- The reason for an uncompleted operation.
- How many I/O requests have been made for a particular device (by looking at the CHAIN byte).
- The CCB (Command Control Block) address and, therefore, the channel program and I/O area used by a particular device. (The CCB and channel program are described in Chapter 5 in this Section.)
- The identity of the task that requests an I/O operation for a particular device.
- Whether the channel queue is completely occupied (probably causing a soft wait state).

How to locate:

Bytes X‘25’ – X‘27’ of SYSCOM contain the address of the first entry in this table. Label CHANQ in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this table.

The number of channel queue entries occupied at any given point in time depends on the I/O activity in the system. A one-byte pointer (FLPTR) points to the next eight-byte field in this table that is free for use.

FLPTR (Free List Pointer)

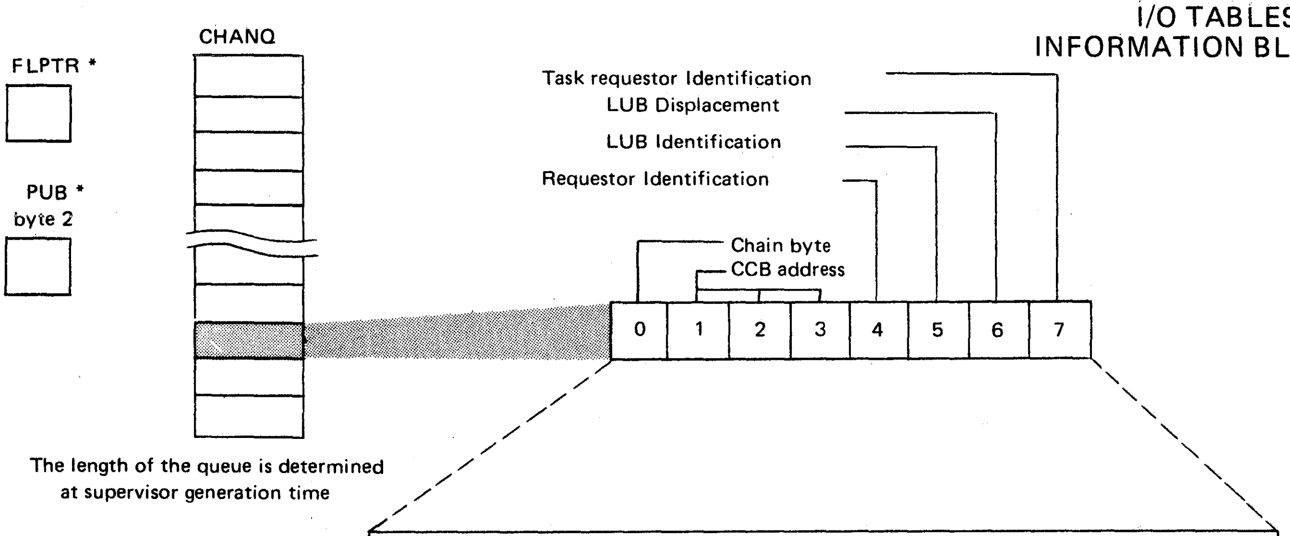
This one-byte pointer contains the hex index from the beginning of the channel queue table to the next available CHANQ entry. When the channel queue is full, it contains X‘FF’.

How to locate:

Byte X‘24’ of SYSCOM contains this information byte. Label FLPTR in the supervisor listing identifies the adress of the information byte.

For a detailed description of the operation of the CHANQ and FLPTR refer to the *DOS/VS Supervisor Logic* manual.

Figure 4.12 (opposite) shows the format and describes the contents of the CHANQ table, and the foldout figure at the end of this book illustrates the relationship between the PUB, CHANQ, and FLPTR.



The length of the queue is determined at supervisor generation time

Byte 0:	Contains the index within the channel queue of the next entry in the free list or in the list for a specific device, or X'FF' when it is the last entry in the free list or a device list.
Bytes 1-3:	Contains the CCB address for the specified device.
Byte 4:	Contains a code identifying the task making the I/O request. The one-byte entry indicates to which task the CCB belongs, and is in the form X'nk' where: n = user storage protection key. (Attention or system task = 0, BG task = 1, FG tasks = 2-5 depending on the number of partitions.) k = 0 for Attention and all user tasks. 1 for SNS 2 for DSK 3 for RAS 4 for PMGR 6 for PAGEIN 7 for SUPVR 9 for CRT B for ERP F for SVT nK = FF for any unused channel queue entries. If the I/O request is from a subtask, this byte does not identify the subtask, but the partition. See Appendix B for an explanation of the REQID.
Byte 5:	Contains pointer (displacement index) to the entire LUB table identifying the logical unit making the I/O request. This is doubled to get the actual displacement into the full LUB table.
Byte 6:	Contains X'FF' if the LUB is a programmer class, or the displacement within the partition LUB if it is a system class. (Not used by a non-MPS Supervisior.)
Byte 7:	Contains the displacement within the PIB table of the PIB of the task requesting I/O, or X'FF' when the channel queue entry is in the free list. (Not used by a non-MPS Supervisor.) See Appendix B for an explanation of the TKREQID.

**Notes:* *FLPTR: The free list pointer contains the index within the channel queue of the first entry in the free list of X'FF' when the channel queue is full. Byte X'24' of the System Communication Region (SYSCOM) contains the address of the Free List Pointer.*
Label FLPTR identifies the location of the pointer (1 byte).

PUB byte 2: The PUB channel queue pointer contains the index within the channel queue of the first entry for a specific device.

Figure 4.12. **Explanation of the contents of an entry in CHANQ.**

Channel Control Table.

This table contains a code identifying the channel types attached to the system. There is one entry for each channel attached, and each entry is two bytes long.

No system generation macro is required to reserve an area in the supervisor for this table; information is entered into it by the STORE CHANNEL ID instruction during IPL.

How to locate:

Bytes X'3C' – X'3F' of SYSCOM contain the address of the first entry in this table. Label CHNTAB in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this table.

Figure 4.13 (opposite) lists the meaning of the code contained in byte 0 of this table; byte 1 is always zero.

Channel bucket

This information block is always generated in a supervisor. Each channel attached to the system owns a 24-byte field in this information block, which records the contents of the I/O registers (general registers 1, 2, 3, and 4) and a pointer to the PIB (Program Information Block) for the last I/O started on each channel.

Its size, or the number of bytes reserved for this information block, is always sufficient to allow a 24-byte field for each of the 7 channels, whether attached to the system or not.

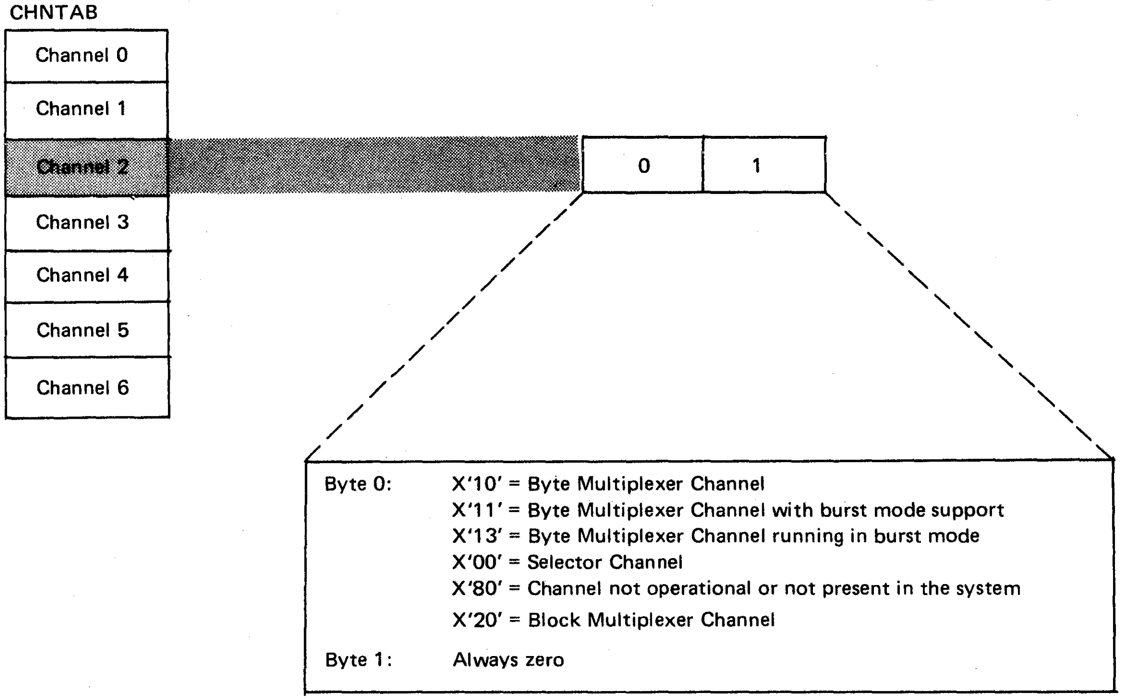
By examining the contents of this block, information relating to the last I/O started on any attached channel can be obtained.

Similar information can be obtained by examining the contents of the PUB, CHANQ, and FOCL, but the channel bucket formats the information and, in addition, contains a pointer to the PIB. Information in the PIB allows more details about the task issuing the last START I/O instruction to be obtained. (The PIB is described in chapter 7 in this Section.)

How to locate:

Bytes X'30' – X'33' of SYSCOM contain the address of the first entry in this information block. Label REGSAV in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte in this information block.

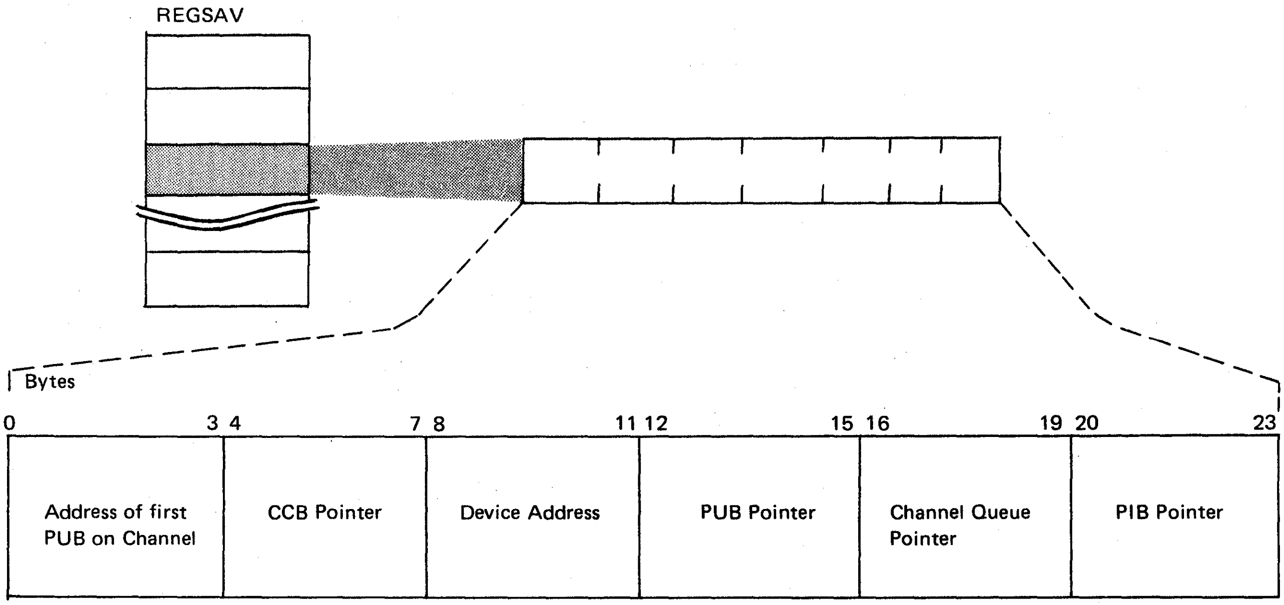
Figure 4.14 opposite) shows the format and contents of an entry made in the channel bucket for a system.



Byte 0: X'10' = Byte Multiplexer Channel
X'11' = Byte Multiplexer Channel with burst mode support
X'13' = Byte Multiplexer Channel running in burst mode
X'00' = Selector Channel
X'80' = Channel not operational or not present in the system
X'20' = Block Multiplexer Channel

Byte 1: Always zero

Figure 4.13 **Explanation of the contents of the Channel Control Table**



0 3	4 7	8 11	12 15	16 19	20 23
Address of first PUB on Channel	CCB Pointer	Device Address	PUB Pointer	Channel Queue Pointer	PIB Pointer

Notes: *1 A channel bucket contains information related to the last I/O started on the channel.*

2 The number of channel buckets in a system equals the number of I/O channels in the system.

Figure 4.14 **Contents of the Channel Bucket**

Error Recovery Block and Error Queue

Real storage area is reserved in the supervisor for the error recovery block during system generation by the ERRQ parameter of the FOPT macro.

The block is used by error queue entries that are built up by the supervisor in the event of an I/O device error during program operation.

Data recorded in an error queue entry is used by both the ERP (Error Recovery Procedure) and RMSR (Recovery Management Support Recorder) routines.

Each error queue entry is 44 bytes long (hex 2C), and the number of entries determined by the ERRQ parameter can be between 3 and 25 for a supervisor not supporting multiprogramming, or between 5 and 25 for a supervisor supporting multiprogramming.

On the occurrence of an I/O device error that can not be corrected by hardware or software error recovery, a message is printed on SYSLOG. The message may require operator response or action, and contains data recorded in the error queue. An example of this type of message is:

```
BG  0P47A         UNX  INTERV  SYS003=2A1
             CCSW=021000B49002000000  CCB=00B440
             SNS=40200004024024100000000000892B1614020102001A0010
```

If no message can be printed because of the severity of the error, for example, a hard wait state, data recorded in the error queue should be analyzed in a dump output.

By examining the contents of the error queue the following information can be obtained about any I/O device error recorded in the queue:

- The status of the I/O device and the last CCW issued.
- The active entries, if any (X'01' in byte 10).
- The address of the associated PUB entry, from which the device address can be found.
- The message code. (This code may refer to a DOS/VS message. For example, code 08 refers to device error recovery message 0P08A. The reason for the error and possible solutions are listed in *DOS/VS Messages*.)
- The address of the associated CCB, from which the address of the channel program and I/O area used in the operation can be located.

How to locate:

Bytes X'00' – '04' of SYSCOM contain the address of the first byte in this information block. Label ERBLOC in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this information block.

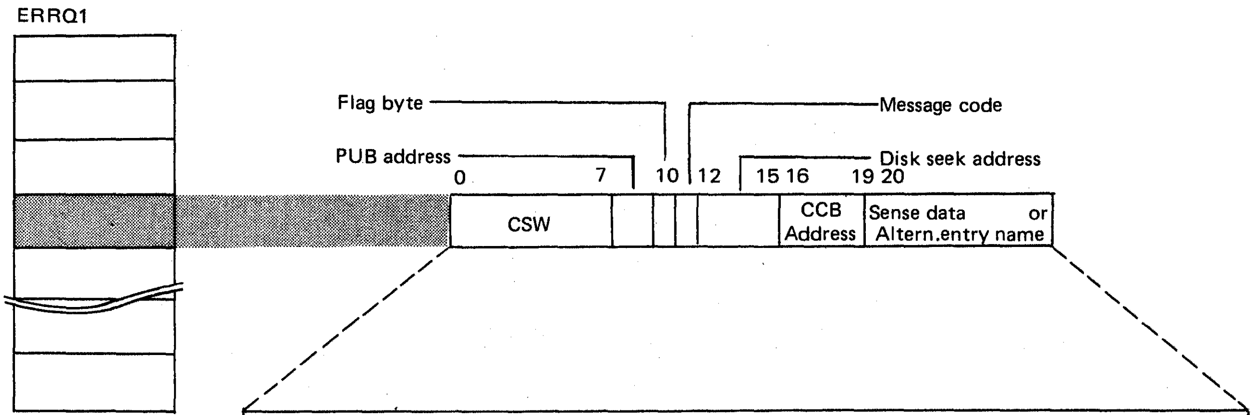
Figure 4.15 (opposite) illustrates the format and describes the contents of an error queue entry.

ERBLOC ERRQ1

0 7	8 9	10 11	12 13	14 15	First error queue entry
Name of phase to be fetched (always begins $$ABERRA)	Branch address to retry the the failing operation	Branch address to ignore the error	Branch address to cancel the task	Return address for A-transient	

The A-transient loads one of these address in register 14 before branching to the return address (see bytes 14-15).

ERROR QUEUE TABLE



Bytes 0- 7: CSW

Bytes 8- 9: Address of PUB for device in error.

Byte 10 : Flag byte: Bit 0: 1= No record found on DASD
  1: 1= Intervention required
  2: 1= Passback (Set by device ERP)
  3: 1= Allow ignore
  4: Not used
  5: 1= Allow retry
  6: Not used
  7: 1= Active entry.

Byte 11 : Message code: may refer to a device error recovery message generated by physical IOCS. (See *DOS/VS Messages* manual.)

or

This location may contain one of the following:
X'E2' = The error is recoverable.
X'AE' = A record is to be recorded on the system recorder file for SVC44 or a BTAM appendage routine, and a Physical Transient is to be fetched (last two characters of phasename are in bytes 20-21).

Bytes 12-15: Disk seek address or address of affected PIB (for alternate entry)

Bytes 16-19: Address of CCB

Bytes 20-43: Sense data: The number of sense bytes generated depends on the options specified; the minimum is 24 bytes.

or

Alternate entry name: If byte 11 contains X'AE', bytes 20-21 contain the last two characters of the phase name of the Physical Transient to be fetched for SVC 44 (A3) or BTAM (A5).
X'AF' in byte 22 indicates that the I/O area associated with an alternate entry has been fixed temporarily

Figure 4.15 Explanation of the contents of the Error Block and an entry in the Error Queue

I/O CONTROL SYSTEM

The data management facilities of DOS/VS are provided for by a group of routines collectively referred to as input/output control system (IOCS). A distinction is made between two types of routines:

1. Physical IOCS (PIOCS). The physical unit I/O routines included in the supervisor.
2. Logical IOCS (LIOCS). The logical unit I/O routines linked with the user's problem program.

Physical IOCS

Physical IOCS controls the actual transfer of data between the external medium and real storage. It performs the functions of initiating the execution of channel commands and handling associated I/O interrupts. Physical IOCS consists of the following routines:

- Start I/O routine
- I/O interrupt routine
- Channel scheduler
- Device error routines.

Logical IOCS

Logical IOCS performs the functions a user needs to locate and address a logical record for processing. A logical record is one unit of information in a file of like units, such as one employee's record in a master payroll file, one part number in an inventory file, or one customer account record in an account file. One or many logical records may be included within one physical record, such as a physical tape record (gap-to-gap). The term logical IOCS refers to the routines that perform the following functions:

- Blocking and deblocking records
- Switching between I/O areas when two areas are specified for a file
- Handling end-of-file and end-of-volume conditions
- Translating American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) into Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) on input, and EBCDIC into ASCII on output
- Checking and writing labels.

A user's problem program normally uses LIOCS for file processing (this applies also to programs using POWER/VS and VSAM files). LIOCS uses PIOCS to perform the data transfers. Figure 4.16 (opposite) illustrates the relationship between LIOCS and PIOCS using the GET macro instruction in a user program.

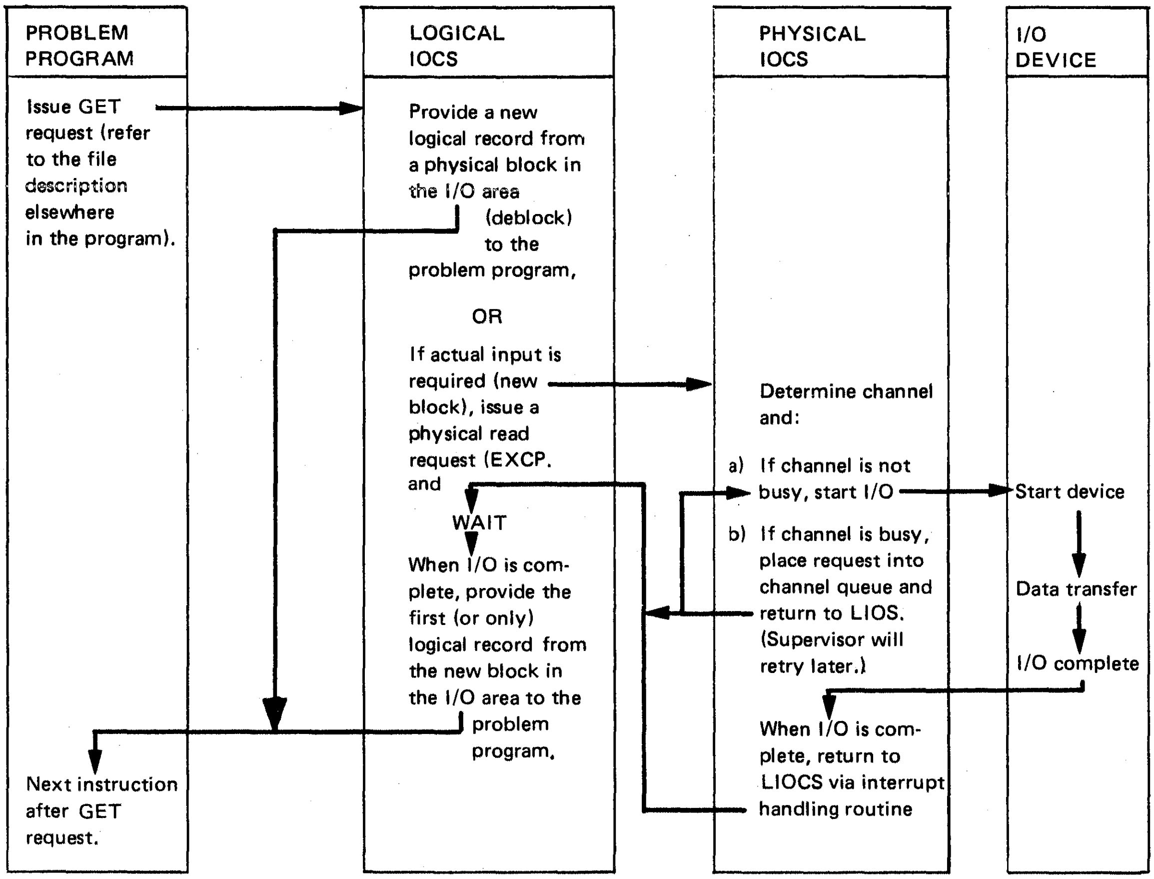


Figure 4.16 **Example of LIOCS and PIOCS interrelationship.**

Explanation of Figure 4.16:

Logical IOCS makes a request to physical IOCS to start an I/O operation by means of the EXCP macro instruction. From information in the CCB, physical IOCS determines the channel for which the request was made and places the request on a queue for that device. If the channel(s) or device is not busy, the I/O is started and control returns to the problem program. If the channel is busy, control returns to the supervisor task selection routines, but the I/O request waits in the Channel queue. When the request reaches the top of the channel queue, the I/O is started.

Control returns to the program requesting the I/O unless there was an error condition detected on the START I/O (SIO) instruction. The problem program normally continues processing until it requires that the requested I/O operation be complete (either the information being read into real storage is needed, or the output area must be freed on an output operation). At this time, the WAIT macro causes the now waiting task to be removed from task selection until the proper interrupt is processed for this device by the supervisor.

Using PIOCS and LIOCS Macro Instructions

By use of macro instructions you can create, access and maintain files at both physical and logical IOCS levels. Through these macro instructions, the user can communicate with the pre-written routines and tailor them to his needs.

As part of most user programs, LIOCS provides an interface between user programs, LIOCS provides an interface between user's file processing routines and PIOCS. (All COBOL, FORTRAN, RPG II, PL/IOPT and PL/I(D) programs use LIOCS; most assembler programs use LIOCS.)

Using PIOCS

Using PIOCS requires a detailed knowledge of device control and system operation. A channel program using the CCW assembler instruction must be written in conjunction with three macro instructions provided to communicate with PIOCS.

CCB: This macro instruction generates a command control block. (Refer to Chapter 5 in this Section for a description of the CCB.)

EXCP: This macro instruction is converted to an SVC 0 to request execution of the channel program. It supplies the location of the corresponding CCB to the supervisor.

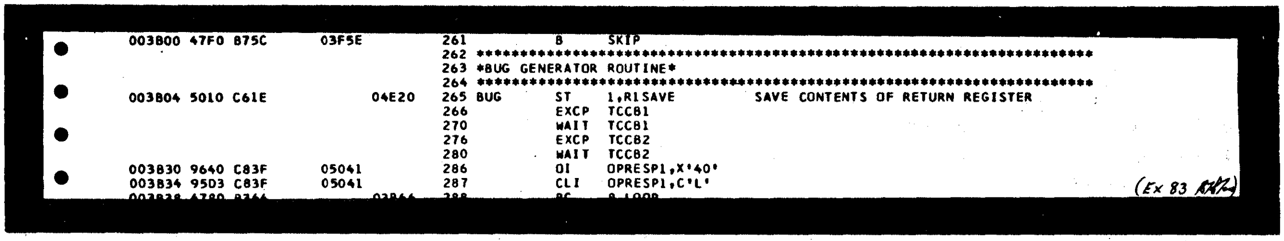
WAIT: This macro instruction generates an SVC 7 which tests CCB byte 2 bit 0 (traffic bit) to determine when an I/O operation is complete. If the operation is not complete, the supervisor gets control until PIOCS within the supervisor sets the traffic bit to indicate completion of the operation. The WAIT macro should always be used for each I/O operation.

A channel program written to make use of the RPS feature of a direct-access device must contain Set Sector commands and either Read Sector commands or the SECTVAL macro instruction.

SECTVAL: This macro instruction generates an SVC 75 to supply the sector in which the record is located.

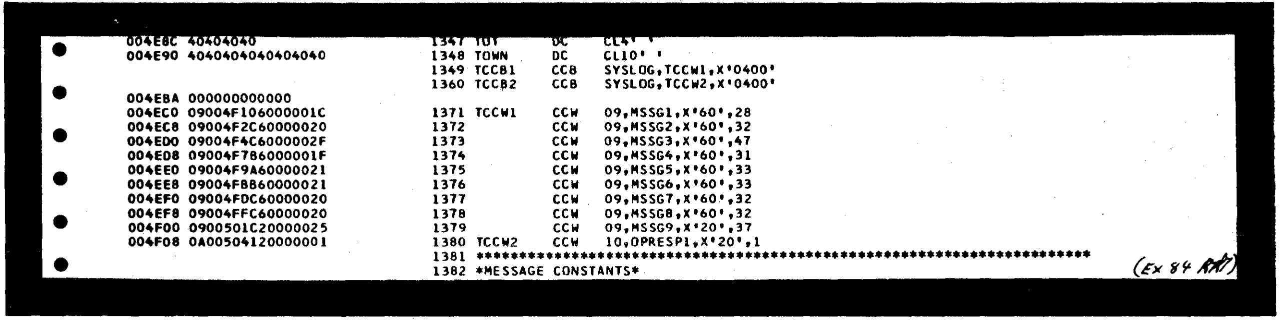
For information on the format of Sector CCWs and on Rotation Position Sensing see the Appropriate reference manual for the device.

The example below shows part of an assembly program listing using the EXCP WAIT and CCB macros. A full description of these instructions can be found in *DOS/VS Supervisor and I/O Macros.*



```
003B00 47F0 B75C       03F5E          261          B     SKIP
                                      262 **********************************************************************
                                      263 *BUG GENERATOR ROUTINE*
                                      264 **********************************************************************
003B04 5010 C61E             04E20    265 BUG      ST    1,R1SAVE          SAVE CONTENTS OF RETURN REGISTER
                                      266          EXCP  TCCB1
                                      270          WAIT  TCCB1
                                      276          EXCP  TCCB2
                                      280          WAIT  TCCB2
003B30 9640 C83F       05041          286          OI    OPRESP1,X'40'
003B34 95D3 C83F       05041          287          CLI   OPRESP1,C'L'
```

(Ex 83



```
004E8C 40404040                  1347 TOT      DC    CL4' '
004E90 4040404040404040          1348 TOWN     DC    CL10' '
                                 1349 TCCB1    CCB   SYSLOG,TCCW1,X'0400'
                                 1360 TCCB2    CCB   SYSLOG,TCCW2,X'0400'
004EBA 000000000000
004EC0 09004F106000001C          1371 TCCW1    CCW   09,MSSG1,X'60',28
004EC8 09004F2C60000020          1372          CCW   09,MSSG2,X'60',32
004ED0 09004F4C6000002F          1373          CCW   09,MSSG3,X'60',47
004ED8 09004F786000001F          1374          CCW   09,MSSG4,X'60',31
004EE0 09004F9A60000021          1375          CCW   09,MSSG5,X'60',33
004EE8 09004FB860000021          1376          CCW   09,MSSG6,X'60',33
004EF0 09004FDC60000020          1377          CCW   09,MSSG7,X'60',32
004EF8 09004FFC60000020          1378          CCW   09,MSSG8,X'60',32
004F00 0900501C20000025          1379          CCW   09,MSSG9,X'20',37
004F08 0A00504120000001          1380 TCCW2    CCW   10,OPRESP1,X'20',1
                                 1381 **********************************************************************
                                 1382 *MESSAGE CONSTANTS*
```

(Ex 84

Using LIOCS

Logical IOCS requires a minimum knowledge of the hardware I/O devices and is easily implemented within the problem program by the coding of macros. This system is also used by most of the high-level languages to control I/O operations.

Two types of macro instructions are available to communicate with LIOCS.

- Imperative Macros

These macros order an action to be performed. For example, the macro GET commands LIOCS to place the next record in the user's problem program area.

- Declarative Macros

These macros supply information about the file and about types of processing the I/O routine will have to perform for the user.

Imperative Macros

The problem programmer issues imperative logical IOCS macro instructions to initiate such functions as opening a file, making records available for processing, writing records that have been processed, and controlling physical device operations. A full list can be found in *DOS/VS LIOCS Vol 1.*

Declarative macros DTF (Define the File) Macros

For each imperative macro issued by the problem program, the assembler program generates an in-line expansion that links the instruction to the DTF table (and consequently, the logic module) for the specified file. As an operand, the imperative macro instruction must always contain the filename in the DTF macro describing the file.

For VSAM files, the DTF macro is replaced by the ACB, EXLST and RPL macros to describe a file.

Whenever logical IOCS imperative macro instructions are used in a problem program to control the transfer of records in a file, that file must be defined by a declarative DTF macro instruction. The DTF macro instruction describes (through various parameters specified by the problem programmer) the characteristics of the logical file, indicates the type of processing for the file, and specifies the virtual storage areas and routines, Figure 4.18 summarizes the various DTF table types supported by DOS/VS. Detailed descriptions of the logical IOCS file definition (DTF) macros and their parameters are described in *Supervisor and I/O Macros.*

When one of these DTF macro instructions is encountered at assembly time, the assembler builds a DTF table tailored to the DTF parameters. The table contains:

- Device CCB
- A V-type address constant used by the Linkage Editor to resolve the linkage to the logic module with this DTF
- Logic indicators; that is, one I/O area, two I/O areas, device type, etc.
- Addresses of all of the areas (except work areas) and control functions used by this device.

Regardless of the method of assembling logic modules and DTF tables (that is, together with the main program or separately), a symbolic linkage results between the DTF table and the logic module. The Linkage Editor resolves this linkage at edit time.

Byte	Bits	Function
0–15 (0–F)		CCB.
16 (10)		X'08' indicates DTF relocated by OPENR.
17–19 (11–13)		Address of logic module.
20 (14)		DTF type (X'10')
21 (15)	0	1 = No rewind.
	1	1 = Unload rewind.
	2	1 = Workfile.
	3	1 = Read backward.
	4	1 = Write.
	5	1 = PCINTW.
	6	1 = Force checking of read or write.
	7	1 = Forward space before next operation.
22–23 (16-17)		Not used.
24-25 (18–19)		Record length.
26–27 (1A–1B)		Maximum BLKSIZE.
28 (1C)		Read op code.
29–31 (1D–1F)		EOF address.
32–39 (20–27)		CCW.
40–43 (28–2B)		Block count, initialized 00000000 for read forward, 00400000 for read backward.
44 (2C)	0	1 = Error routine.
	1	1 = Ignore.
	2	1 = Read next record switch.
	3	1 = Record fixed unblocked.
	4	Not used.
	5	Not used.
	6	Not used.
	7	Not used.
45–47 (2D–2F)		Address of error routine.

Note: Numbers in parentheses are displacements in hexadecimal notation.

Figure 4.17 **The format of the DTF table generated by a DTFMT declarative macro for a DTFMT workfile.**

An example of an assembly program listing is shown in Figure 4.21 that shows the expansion of a DTFMT macro. The macro expansion was obtained by the use of the assembly control statement PRINT GEN (a useful aid to use when in doubt). Figure 4.22 shows how this same DTFMT is printed in a system dump. The table of Figure 4.18 (opposite) lists all the DTF codes and relates them to their specific files.

(Byte 20) of DTF Table	DTF	Description
X'00'	DTFCD	Combined files
X'01'	DTFPT	Paper tape files
X'02'	DTFCD	Reader and 3881 Optical Mark Reader files
X'03'	DTFCN	Console
X'04'	DTFCD	Punch files
X'08'	DTFPR	Printer files
X'09'	DTFOR	Optical Reader files except 3881 files
X'0A'	DTFOR	Optical Reader files (HEADER=YES)
X'0B'	DTFMR	Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) and Optical Reader/Sorter files
X'0C'	DTFDR	3886 Optical Character Reader files
X'10'	DTFMT	Magnetic tape workfiles
	DTFCP	Magnetic tape workfiles (compiler). (Note 1)
X'11'	DTFMT	Nonstandard or unlabeled tape files
X'12'	DTFMT	Standard labeled, output tape files
	DTFPH	Standard labeled, output tape files (physical IOCS)
X'13'	DTFMT	Standard labeled, input tape files (read backward)
X'14'	DTFMT	Standard labeled, input tape files (read forward)
X'1A'	DTFDU	3540 Diskette I/O Unit files
X'20'	DTFSD	Sequential DASD workfiles and data files
	DTFCP	DASD workfiles (compiler)
X'21'	DTFPH	Sequential DASD files, MOUNTED=SINGLE (physical IOCS)
X'22'	DTFDA	Direct access files
X'23'	DTFPH	Direct access files, MOUNTED=ALL (physical IOCS)
X'24'	DTFIS	Indexed sequential, LOAD file
X'25'	DTFIS	Indexed sequential, ADD file
X'26'	DTFIS	Indexed sequential, RETRVE file
X'27'	DTFIS	Indexed sequential, ADDRTR file
X'28'	ACB	Access Method Control Block for VSAM files
X'30'	DTFCP	Compiler file for DOS Version 1 (Note 1)
X'31'	DTFCP	Compiler file for DOS Versions 2 and 3
X'32'	DTFCP	Compiler file for DOS Versions 2 and 3 (Note 2)
X'33'	DTFDI	Device independent system unit files
X'40'	DTFBT	Basic Telecommunications Access Method (BTAM) file (Notes 3 and 4)
X'50'	DTFQT	Queued Telecommunications Access Method (QTAM) file (Notes 3 and 4)
X'60' through X'67'		Reserved

Note 1: *DTF type is X'30' except for tape or DASD assigned to units SYS000 to SYSnnn. In this case, the DTFCP open phases change the DTF type to X'10' for tape workfiles, or X'20' for DASD workfiles.*

Note 2: *DTF type is X'32' except for DASD assigned to units SYS000 to SYSnnn. In this case, the DTFCP open phases change the DTF type to X'20' for DASD workfiles.*

Note 3: *The following control unit codes are ORed into the low-order 4 bits of the DTF type code.*

Control Unit	*Code*
7770	*1*
2848	*3*
2701	*4*
2702	*5*
2703	*6*

Note 4: *The DTF tables for BTAM and QTAM files are not documented in this manual. They are documented in the respective publications DOS/VS BTAM Logic and DOS/VS QTAM Logic.*

Note 5: *VSAM differs from other DOS/VS access methods in that it does not use a DTF. The declarative macro equivalent for VSAM is the ACB. (Access Control Block).*

Figure 4.18 **DTF type codes.**

MOD (Module Generation) Macros

To speed up assembly time and save storage, LIOCS uses another type of declarative macro instruction. Called logic module generation macros, declaratives of the form xxMOD describe the type of processing that the I/O routines will have to do for a particular file. A module is generated that handles only what the user has specified.

The module generation macros generate the data handling logic modules. These modules contain generalized routines needed to perform the functions of the logical IOCS imperative macros. The generalized routines in the logic modules are altered and made more specific through various parameters (specified by the problem programmer) included in the xxMOD macro statements. It is possible, therefore, to generate many variations of a particular type of logic module, each specifically suited to the need of the problem programmer.

At assembly time, the assembler produces an EXTRN (External Symbol) card for every V-type constant (or EXTRN statement) in the user program. The assembler expansion of the DTF statement produces an EXTRN card with the name of the logic module needed to support the parameters that were specified in the DTF macro. The IBM-generated module names indicate the type of file and the support that each is capable of supplying for the DTF. Refer to Figure 4.19 for a breakdown of these names. Because of the descriptive nature of the IBM standard names, the programmer should be careful when specifying his own names for the logic modules to avoid overriding the IBM standard names. At the time this program is link-edited, the linkage editor resolves these EXTRN symbols (AUTOLINK). If the program is not to be executed immediately, option CATAL causes the linkage editor to catalog the program into the core image library.
The modules can also be assembled in the user program together with the DTFs.

	H I J K L	xxxxxx
DATA MANAGEMENT	IJB	System Service and System Control
	IJC	Card logic
	IJD	Printer logic
	IJE	Paper tape logic
	IJF	Magnetic tape logic
	IJG	Sequential DASD logic
	IJH	Indexed Sequential DASD logic
	IJI	Direct Access DASD logic
	IJJ	Device independent logic
DATA MANAGEMENT	IJL	Teleprocessing routines
	IJM	Optical Reader logic
	IJN	3540 Diskette I/O Unit logic
	IJU	Magnetic Readers logic
	IJW	Utilities
	IJZ	OLTEP
	IKQ	VSAM

Figure 4.19 A list of module names and their prefixes.

Reenterable modules

A re-enterable module is a logic module that can be used asynchronously, or shared by more than one file. The RDONLY (read only) parameter implies that the generated logic module is never modified in any way, regardless of the processing requirements of any file(s) using the module. To provide this feature, unique save areas external to the logic module are established, one for each task using the module. Each save area must be 72 bytes and doubleword aligned. Before a logic module is entered or an imperative macro is issued to the file, the task must provide the address of its unique save area in register 13.

Interrelationships of the DTF and Module Macro Instructions

The DTFCD, DTFDA, DTFDI, DTFDU, DTFMR, DTFMT, DTFOR, DTFPR, DTFPT, and DTFSD declarative macros are similar in that each of them generates a DTF table that references an IOCS logic module. The first 16 bytes of each table have the same format, that is, a command control block (CCB) and bytes 17 to 19 contain a logic module address. The length of each table depends on the particular device and file type. Figure 4.18 lists the DTF device codes. To accomplish the linkage between the DTF table and the logic module, the assembler generates a V-type address constant in the DTF of a named CSECT in the logic module. To resolve this linkage, the linkage symbols (module names) must be identical. The Figure below shows the relationship of the program, the DTF, and the logic module. The assumed parameters have generated a request for a MTMOD named IJFFBCWZ. Based on this name, the linkage editor was able to locate the module. The GET statement generated coding to load the address of the DTF table into register 1. This gives the program access to the MTMOD address, and the program branches to the required routine within the module.

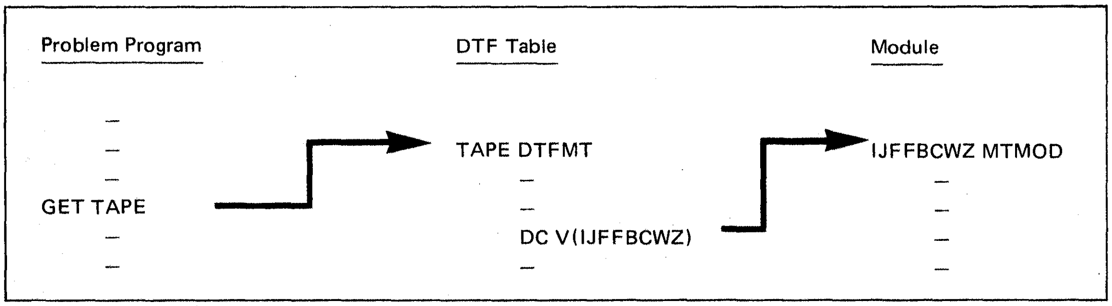
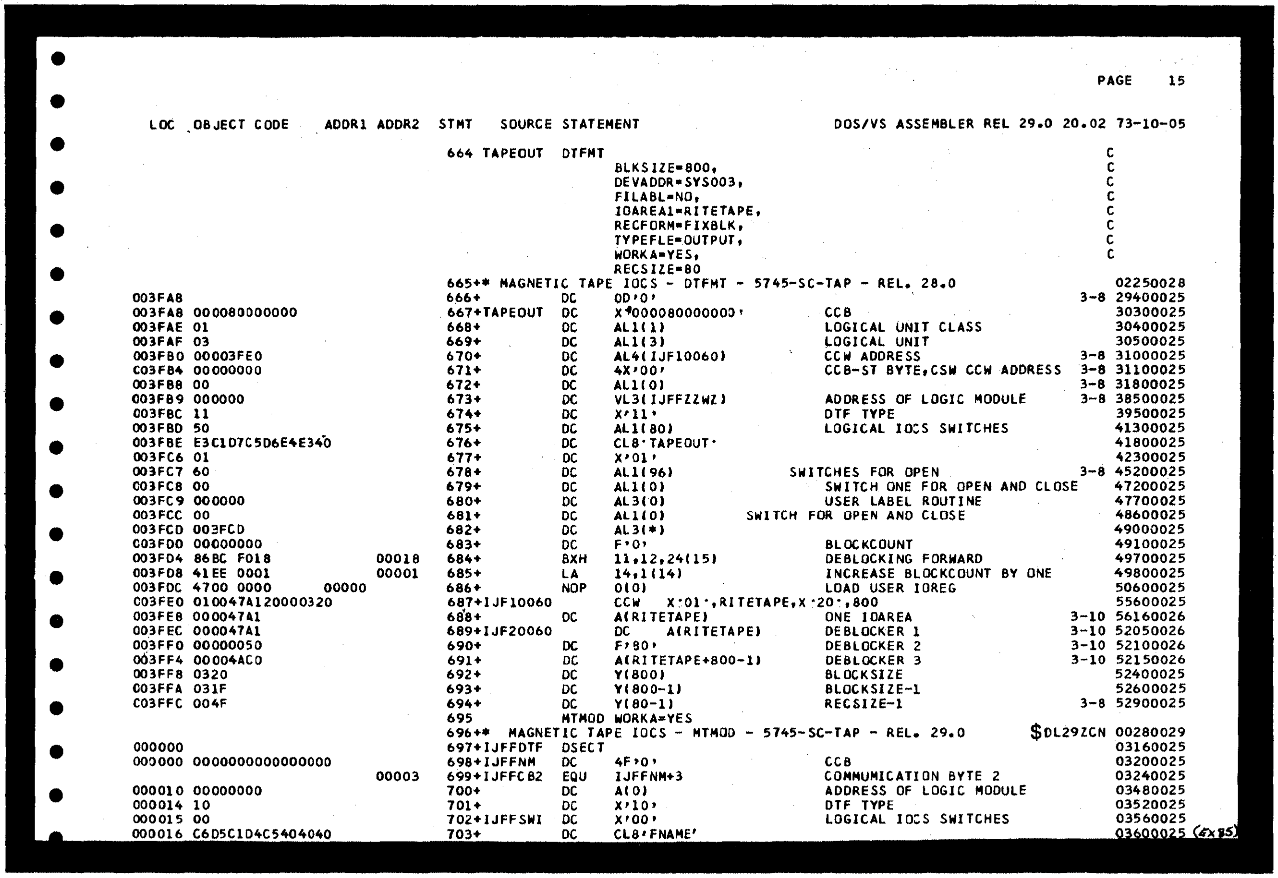


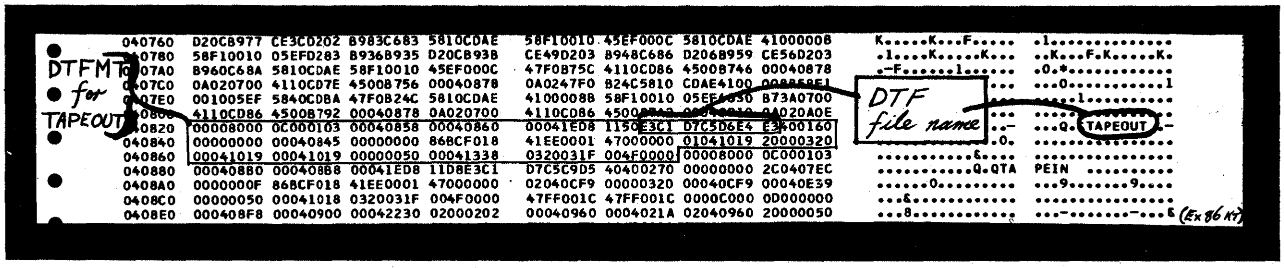
Figure 4.20 The relationship between imperative and declarative macros.
See also Figure 4.23.



```
                                                                                                    PAGE    15

  LOC  OBJECT CODE    ADDR1 ADDR2  STMT   SOURCE STATEMENT                         DOS/VS ASSEMBLER REL 29.0 20.02 73-10-05
                                   664 TAPEOUT  DTFMT                                                         C
                                                      BLKSIZE=800,                                            C
                                                      DEVADDR=SYS003,                                         C
                                                      FILABL=NO,                                              C
                                                      IOAREA1=RITETAPE,                                       C
                                                      RECFORM=FIXBLK,                                         C
                                                      TYPEFLE=OUTPUT,                                         C
                                                      WORKA=YES,                                              C
                                                      RECSIZE=80
                                   665+* MAGNETIC TAPE IOCS - DTFMT - 5745-SC-TAP - REL. 28.0                   02250028
003FA8                             666+         DC    0D'0'                                            3-8 29400025
003FA8 000080000000                667+TAPEOUT  DC    X'000080000000'        CCB                           30300025
003FAE 01                          668+         DC    AL1(1)                 LOGICAL UNIT CLASS            30400025
003FAF 03                          669+         DC    AL1(3)                 LOGICAL UNIT                  30500025
003FB0 00003FE0                    670+         DC    AL4(IJF10060)          CCW ADDRESS               3-8 31000025
C03FB4 00000000                    671+         DC    4X'00'                 CCB-ST BYTE,CSW CCW ADDRESS 3-8 31100025
003FB8 00                          672+         DC    AL1(0)                                           3-8 31800025
003FB9 000000                      673+         DC    VL3(IJFFZZWZ)          ADDRESS OF LOGIC MODULE   3-8 38500025
003FBC 11                          674+         DC    X'11'                  DTF TYPE                      39500025
003FBD 50                          675+         DC    AL1(80)                LOGICAL IOCS SWITCHES         41300025
003FBE E3C1D7C5D6E4E340            676+         DC    CL8'TAPEOUT'                                         41800025
003FC6 01                          677+         DC    X'01'                                                42300025
003FC7 60                          678+         DC    AL1(96)            SWITCHES FOR OPEN             3-8 45200025
C03FC8 00                          679+         DC    AL1(0)                 SWITCH ONE FOR OPEN AND CLOSE 47200025
003FC9 000000                      680+         DC    AL3(0)                 USER LABEL ROUTINE            47700025
003FCC 00                          681+         DC    AL1(0)           SWITCH FOR OPEN AND CLOSE           48600025
003FCD 003FCD                      682+         DC    AL3(*)                                               49000025
C03FD0 00000000                    683+         DC    F'0'                   BLOCKCOUNT                    49100025
003FD4 86BC F018             00018 684+         BXH   11,12,24(15)           DEBLOCKING FORWARD            49700025
003FD8 41EE 0001             00001 685+         LA    14,1(14)               INCREASE BLOCKCOUNT BY ONE    49800025
003FDC 4700 0000       00000       686+         NOP   0(0)                   LOAD USER IOREG               50600025
C03FE0 010047A120000320            687+IJF10060       CCW   X'01',RITETAPE,X'20',800                       55600025
003FE8 000047A1                    688+         DC    A(RITETAPE)            ONE IOAREA               3-10 56160026
003FEC 000047A1                    689+IJF20060       DC    A(RITETAPE)      DEBLOCKER 1              3-10 52050026
003FF0 00000050                    690+         DC    F'80'                  DEBLOCKER 2              3-10 52100026
003FF4 00004AC0                    691+         DC    A(RITETAPE+800-1)      DEBLOCKER 3              3-10 52150026
003FF8 0320                        692+         DC    Y(800)                 BLOCKSIZE                     52400025
C03FFA 031F                        693+         DC    Y(800-1)               BLOCKSIZE-1                   52600025
C03FFC 004F                        694+         DC    Y(80-1)                RECSIZE-1                 3-8 52900025
                                   695          MTMOD WORKA=YES
                                   696+*  MAGNETIC TAPE IOCS - MTMOD - 5745-SC-TAP - REL. 29.0       $DL29ZCN 00280029
000000                             697+IJFFDTF  DSECT                                                      03160025
000000 0000000000000000            698+IJFFNM   DC    4F'0'                  CCB                           03200025
                             00003 699+IJFFCB2  EQU   IJFFNM+3               COMMUMICATION BYTE 2          03240025
000010 00000000                    700+         DC    A(0)                   ADDRESS OF LOGIC MODULE       03480025
000014 10                          701+         DC    X'10'                  DTF TYPE                      03520025
000015 00                          702+IJFFSWI  DC    X'00'                  LOGICAL IOCS SWITCHES         03560025
000016 C6D5C1D4C5404040            703+         DC    CL8'FNAME'                                           03600025
```

Figure 4.21 An example of an assembly listing showing the expansion of a DTFMT macro instruction.

The program was assembled using the PRINT GEN assembler control statement



```
040760  D20CB977 CE3CD202 B983C683 5810CDAE   58F10010 45EF000C 5810CDAE 41000008   K.....K...F.....  .1..............
 40780  58F10010 05EFD283 B936B935 D20CB93B   CE49D203 B948C686 D206B959 CE56D203   .1....K.....K...  ..K...F.K.....K.
  07A0  B960C68A 5810CDAE 58F10010 45EF000C   47F0B75C 4110CD86 45008746 00040878   .-F.......1.....  .0.*............
  07C0  0A020700 4110CD7E 45008756 00040878   0A0247F0 B24C5810 CDAE4100 0088B8E1   ................  ...0...........1
  07E0  001005EF 5840CDBA 47F0B24C 5810CDAE   41000088 58F10010 05EF     B73A0700   ................  .....1..........
   800  4110CD86 45008792 00040878 0A020700   4110CD86 4500            0A020A0E   ................  ................
 40820  00008000 0C000103 00040858 00040860   00041ED8 1150E3C1 D7C5D6E4 E3400160   ...............-  ...Q.TAPEOUT .-
040840  00000000 00040845 00000000 86BCF018   41EE0001 47000000 01041019 20000320   ..............0.  ................
040860  00041019 00041019 00000050 00041338   0320031F 004F0000 00008000 0C000103   ...........&....  ................
040880  000408B0 000408B8 00041ED8 11D8E3C1   D7C5C9D5 40400270 00000000 2C0407EC   ...........Q.QTA  PEIN  ..........
0408A0  0000000F 86BCF018 41EE0001 47000000   02040CF9 00000320 00040CF9 00040E39   ......0.........  ...9.......9....
0408C0  00000050 00041018 0320031F 004F0000   47FF001C 47FF001C 0000C000 0D000000   ...&............  ................
0408E0  000408F8 00040900 00042230 02000202   00040960 0004021A 02040960 20000050   ...8............  ...-.......-...&
```

Figure 4.22 An example showing how the same DTFMT is printed in a dump.

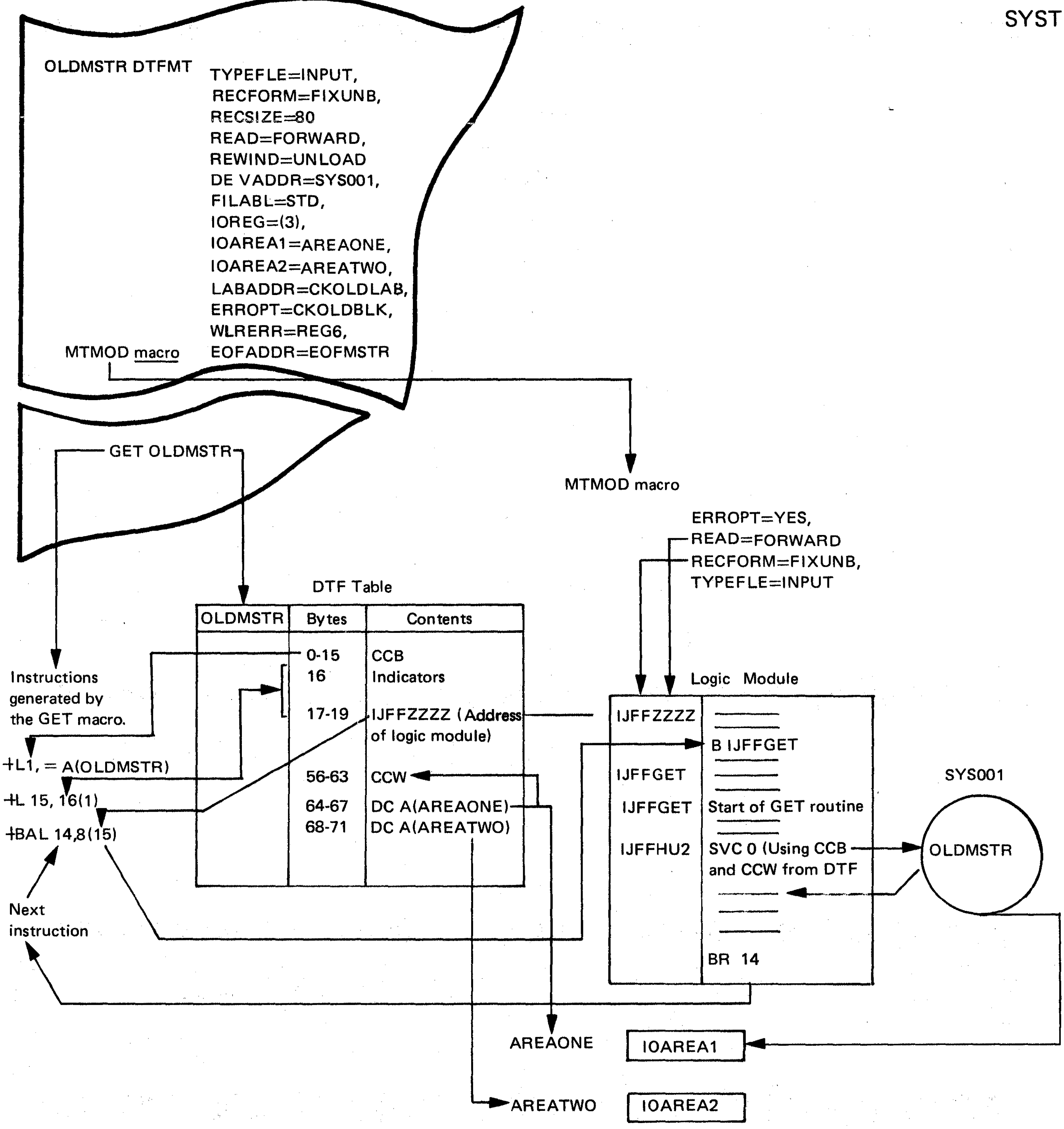


Figure 4.23 **A summary of the relationships between an imperative macro, a declarative macro, and a module generation macro specified in a program.**

The GET imperative macro is used in this illustration, which also shows the linkage between the generated DTF table and the logic module.

RPS (Rotational Position Sensing) Option

System Support

RPS support for devices attached to block multiplexer channels in full block multiplex mode (or their equivalent on Model 3115/3125 CPUs) is provided as an option in DOS/VS. The option is specifiable at the operating system and device level. System support is provided at system generation time by coding the FOPT macro with RPS=YES. The IBM 3330/3333 and 3350 support RPS as a standard feature. The IBM 3340 supports RPS when 3340R is specified in the DVCGEN macro. Please note that Block Multiplexing cannot be used with the 2311-1/3330, 2311-1/3340, and 2314/3340 Series Compatibility Features, if your CPU is a Model 3115 or a Model 3125.

Data Management Support

RPS support will be provided dynamically in Data Management when the operating system and the device support and all of the following conditions are met:

- One of the DASD access methods is being used, that is, the file is defined by one of the following DTFs: DTFSD, DTFDA, DTFIS, DTFDI, or DTFPH.
- There is room in the user's virtual storage to extend the DTF.
- An RPS version of the logic module necessary to process the DTF has been, or can be, loaded into the SVA.

At OPEN time, if it is determined that the system and the device both support RPS, a bit is set in the DTF tables (see Figure 4.24). This bit will not be turned off until CLOSE time whether or not the other conditions for RPS support are met. Space is then obtained for the DTF extension. The amount is dependent on which access method is in use (see Figure 4.24). If space is unavailable, the DTF will be opened without RPS support.

Determination as to which RPS logic module is required to process this DTF is made and the module is loaded into the SVA, unless it is already there in which case it is sharable across partitions. If the required logic module cannot be made available, OPEN releases the DTF extension space and the DTF is opened without RPS support.

If the space for the DTF extension is available and the RPS logic module is loaded into the SVA, OPEN sets another bit in the DTF table indicating that the data set will be processed in RPS mode (see Figure 4.24).

The first section of the DTF extension contains the RPS channel program (so that the pointer to the extension is also the pointer to the RPS CCW chain). The extension also contains CCW build and work areas necessary to construct the RPS channel program, a sector value bucket, and register and address save areas (see Figure 4.25 for DTF extension format).

The addresses of the original channel program and logic module are saved in the extension while the address of the RPS channel program is put into bytes 9 - 11 of the DTF and the address of the RPS logic module is put into bytes 17 - 19. These pointers are restored at CLOSE time.

The original DTF is used for all fields except the channel program so that no mapping between the DTF and the extension is required. (see Figure 4.26 for an overview of the OPEN.)

No program recompiling or relink-editing is required, though there must be enough dynamically allocatable space in the user's partition for the RPS extensions. Since RPS gets this space via the GETVIS macro, the SIZE= parameter must be specified in the program's EXEC statement.

The DTF extension provides a register save area for the RPS logic modules since they are all reenterable and sharable between partitions. If the original non-RPS logic module is reenterable because it was coded read-only, the user-supplied save area will not be used. The RPS logic modules are supersets of functions needed to process the DTF.

System Component Support

System Components support RPS where there is a significant amount of DASD I/O. This support is provided by building RPS channel commands and then changing these to NO-OPs or TICs if the affected device or system does not support RPS.

Wherever the component uses LIOCS for its I/O, this optional support is provided through the data management support of RPS.
Where LIOCS is not used, the component logic interrogates the indicator set by OPEN for I/O using DTFPH or, when DTFPH is not used, the same PUB and COMREG indicators interrogated by OPEN.

The system components supporting RPS are:

- POWER/VS
- Supervisor Fetch and Paging I/O
- Linkage Editor
- Job Control
- Librarian
- Checkpoint/Restart
- System Utilities

	DTFDA DTFPH*	DTFSD DTFPH*	DTFSD (work files)	DTFDI	DTFIS (All)
DTF offset: set at byte	32(20)	44(2C)	37(25)	42(2A)	65(41)
System supports RPS–––––bit	1	1	1	7	4,7#
DTF has been extended–––––bit	7	7	7	1	5
Length of DTF extension	512	256	256	256	384

* DTFPH has no logic module; therefore, the only RPS processing done is the setting of the System Support RPS bit.

\# Bit 4 on - prime data resides on an RPS device
Bit 7 on - index resides on an RPS device

Figure 4.24 **DTFs for RPS Support**

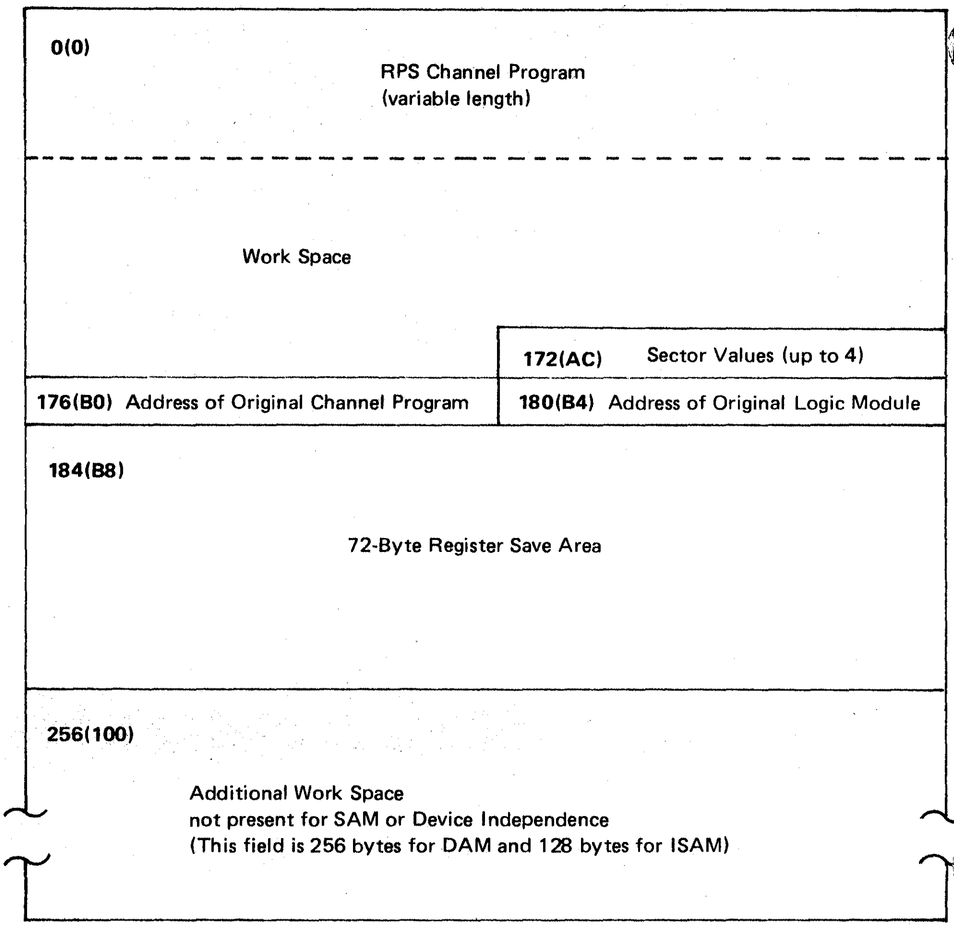


Figure 4.25 DTF Extension Work Area for RPS

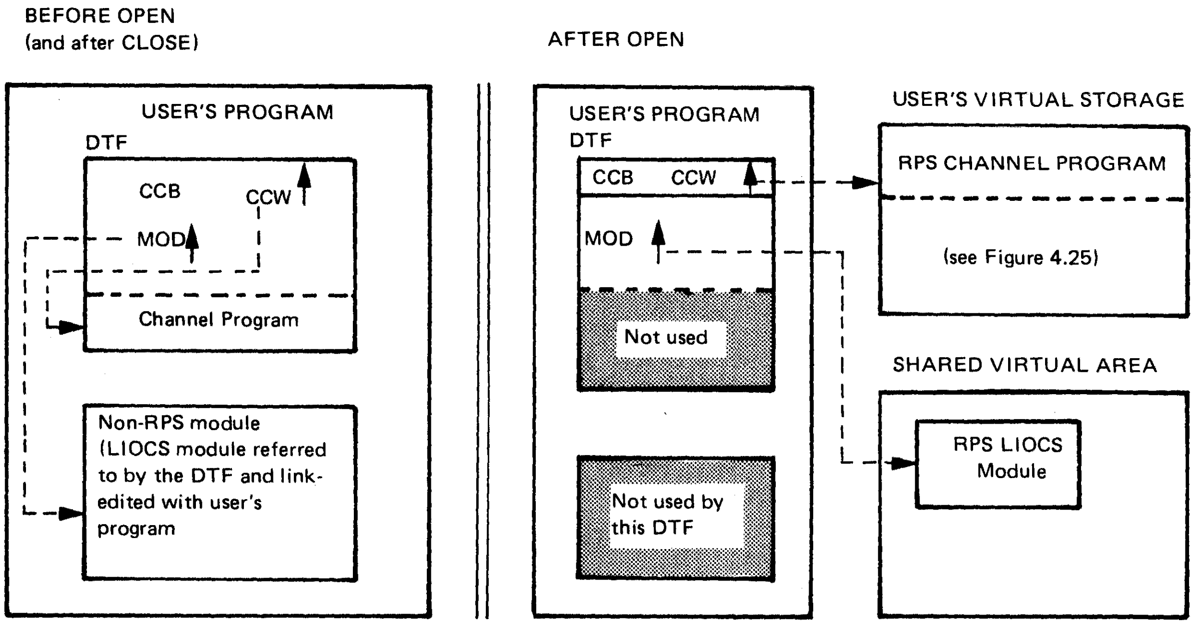


Figure 4.26 **Effect of RPS Support on OPEN**

Extended Printer Buffering for the 3800

If the output device is a 3800 Printing Subsystem (whether simulated by POWER/VS or not), extended printer buffering can be used. It is used if all of the following requirements are met:

- The DTF is DTFDI, DTFPR, or DTFCP.
- The OPEN or OPENR macro is issued.
- Sufficient user GETVIS storage is available for a work area and buffers.
- The extended buffering logic module can be loaded during OPEN.

For further information, see *DOS/VS IBM 3800 Printing Subsystem Programmer's Guide.*

When the requirements are met, OPEN changes the channel program address in the DTF to point to a gotten area called the DTF Extension Work Area. OPEN also changes the logic module address in the DTF to point to the extended buffering logic module. The original contents of these two DTF fields are saved in the DTF Extension Work Area and restored during CLOSE.

The DTF Extension Work Area contains a pointer to a ~~DTF Ex~~tension Buffer. If more than one DTF is open to the device, each Work Area points to the same Buffer.

These areas are described here for debugging purposes. User programs should not access them directly, because their contents may change in a future release. Figure 4.26.1 shows the format of the DTF Extension Work Area for extended printer buffering. Figure 4.26.2 shows the DTF Extension Buffer for extended printer buffering.

Displacement Dec	(Hex)	Length in bytes	Description and/or Contents
0	(0)	4	Address of DTF Extension Buffer
4	(4)	4	Address of PUB
8	(8)	4	Address of user DTF
12	(C)	4	Address of next DTF Extension Work Area in chain
16	(10)	64	Register save area, from register 1 to 0
80	(50)	4	Original CCW address from user DTF
84	(54)	4	Original logic module address from DTF
88	(58)	10	Miscellaneous
98	(62)	30	Reserved

Figure 4.26.1 **DTF Extension Work Area for Extended Printer Buffering**

Displacement Dec	(Hex)	Length in bytes	Description and/or Contents
0	(0)	1	Current table reference character (TRC)
1	(1)	13	Translate table for FCB channels
14	(E)	2	Length of one channel program and data area
16	(10)	4	Address of CCB for channel program being built
20	(14)	4	Address of CCB executing
24	(18)	4	Address of next CCW
28	(1C)	4	Lowest data address so far used
32	(20)	4	Address of FCB image (in Buffer)
36	(24)	4	Address of current byte in FCB image
40	(28)	2	One less than length of FCB image
42	(2A)	1	Miscellaneous
43	(2B)	5	Reserved
48	(30)	4048	First CCB, channel program, data area, second CCB, channel program, data area, FCB image

Figure 4.26.2 **DTF Extension Buffer for Extended Printer Buffering**

The last thing in the DTF Extension Buffer is a copy of the contents of the forms control buffer. The area preceding this FCB image is split in half. Each half contains a CCB, channel program, and data area.

VSAM (Virtual Storage Access Method) I/O

VSAM IOCS differs from that of other DOS/VS access methods as follows:

- VSAM declarative macros are ACB, EXLST, and RPL instead of DTF and xxMOD.
- VSAM routines are dynamically loaded into virtual storage when a VSAM file is opened. They are not assembled or link edited with the user's program.

Declarative Macros

The VSAM declarative macros are ACB, which creates an Access-Method Control Block; EXLST, which creates an Exit List; and RPL, which creates a Request Parameter List. The Access-Method Control Block (ACB) is like a DTF in that it defines the file to be processed. Opening a VSAM file involves opening the ACB for that file. The Request Parameter List (RPL) defines the parameters necessary for a particular execution of a request (imperative) macro. It contains some of the information, such as address of the user's work area, located in the DTF in other access methods. The Exit List (EXLST) contains the addresses of optional user exit routines. Up to four exit routines can be specified – one for handling end-of-file, one for handling logical errors, one for handling I/O errors, and one to allow user processing during VSAM I/O operations.

Codes indicating errors resulting from execution of imperative macros are set in registers or in the ACB or RPL as described below.

Imperative Macros

The user's program issues imperative macros to open or close a file and to retrieve, add, delete, or update records. It can also issue imperative macros to generate, modify, display or test the control blocks created by the declarative macros. When control is returned to the user's program after execution of an imperative macro a "return code" is set in the low-order byte of register 15. The return code indicates the results of the macro execution. If an error or certain other exceptional conditions occur, an "error code" will be set in the ACB, the RPL, or in register 0, depending on the macro. Figure 4.27 summarizes the return codes and error codes issued by the imperative macros and user exit routines which can be used. More information on the return codes and user exits as well as a complete list of the error codes and their meanings is in the VSAM chapter of *DOS/VS Supervisor and I/O Macros.*

An ACB, EXLST, or RPL can be created dynamically, during program execution, by using the GENCB macro. The fields in these control blocks can be modified during program exectution by using the MODCB macro. Refer to *DOS/VS Supervisor and I/O Macros* for information on how to write the GENCB and MODCB macros.

RPL Debugging Hints

If the RPL hold byte, 35(23), is set to X'FF', the error occurred while the request was being executed by VSAM. Check the type of request byte, 29 (1D), to determine what request was active. If the request was a POINT, GET, or PUT, check the following parameters in the RPL (of GENCB for RPL) in your program to ensure that they are valid:

Macro	Check these RPL Parameters
POINT	ARG and KEYLEN
GET	AREA and AREALEN IF OPTCD=DIR or OPTCD=SKP, also check ARG and KEYLEN
PUT	AREA and RECLEN

If the RPL parameters are specified correctly or if the type of request is other than POINT, GET, or PUT, the error is probably in VSAM itself. Save the dump, console log, and program listing and contact your IBM programming support representative.

Note: MODCB, SHOWCB, and TESTCB macros also set the RPL Hold byte. If this byte was set by one of those macros, the type of request byte will have no meaning;

CCB AND THE CHANNEL PROGRAM

Command Control Block (CCB)

This information block is generated in the problem program during assembly or during program operation, depending on the methods of I/O control employed by the program. As described in Chapter 4 the CCB is generated as the first 16 bytes of a DTF when the program is using LIOCS. When using PIOCS, the CCB macro generates the CCB.

The CCB establishes communication between the problem program and physical IOCS. The CCB is 16 bytes in length with eight major fields, and does not have to be aligned on a doubleword boundary. Eight optional bytes are generated if the user request that a sense operation be performed on the occurrence of an I/O error. Data transferred from the device to real storage during a sense operation provides information concerning unusual conditions detected in the last operation and the status of the device. All data in the CCB is in the hexadecimal format.

By examining the contents of the CCB in a dump, the following information can be obtained about the associated I/O operation:

- Whether the operation was completed (by inspecting the traffic bit and device-end bit)
- Status of the channel and device to which the I/O command was issued
- The logical unit involved in the operation
- Whether the CCB is in a real or a virtual partition
- The address of the channel program (the first CCW in a CCW string)
- The addresss of the next CCW to be executed in the channel program (Subtracting eight from this address gives the address of the last CCW used.)
- The residual count associated with the last CCW.

This count taken from the channel status word (CSW), is stored by PIOCS when the pointer to this CCB is removed from the channel queue. The residual count, in conjunction with the original count specified in the last CCW used, indicates the number of bytes transferred to or from the area designated by the CCW. When an input operation is terminated, the difference between the original count in the CCW and the residual count in the CSW is equal to the number of bytes transferred to storage. For an output operation, the difference is equal to the number of bytes transferred to the I/O device.

Note: When all the following conditions have been met, bytes 9-11 will now be pointing to a non-RPS channel program in the DTF, but the one actually used has been released from the user's virtual save area:

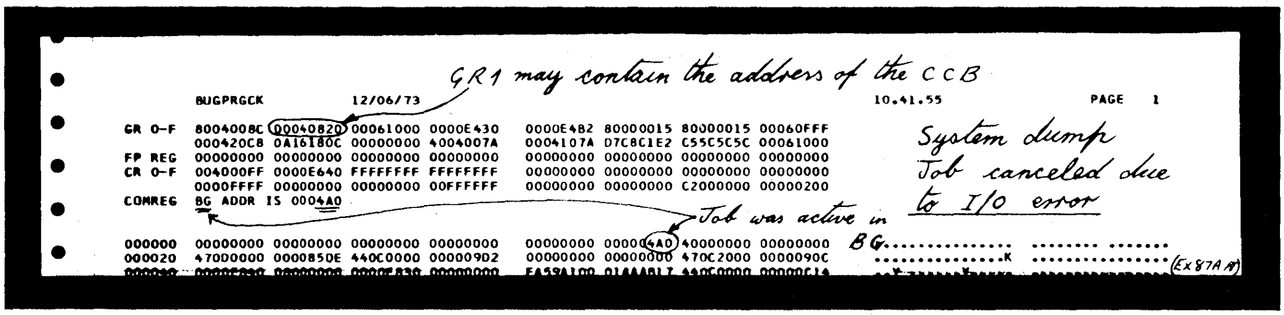
- *RPS was in effect.*
- *The data set has been closed.*
- *The CCB was generated as the first 16 bytes of a DTF in a program using LIOCS.*

When 3800 extended printer buffering is used, the CCB in the DTF is not used to schedule output to PIOCS. Instead, a CCB is built in user GETVIS storage (see Figure 4.26.1).

CCB AND THE CHANNEL PROGRAM

How to locate

1. For programs using LIOCS, locate the address of the associated DTF in the program listing. Then use the linkage editor map to locate the DTF in the dump. The first 16 bytes of the DTF is the CCB.
2. For programs using PIOCS, locate the address of the CCB macro in the program listing and use the linkage editor map to locate the CCB in the dump.
3. If the interrupt code in the PSW stored in the partition save area is 00 or 07 (SVC 0 or SVC 7), the contents of general register 1 may contain the address of the CCB. To confirm whether the address in register 1 is that of a CCB, inspect the first few bytes starting from that address. (It is not difficult to recognize a valid CCB in a dump. See the example below.)



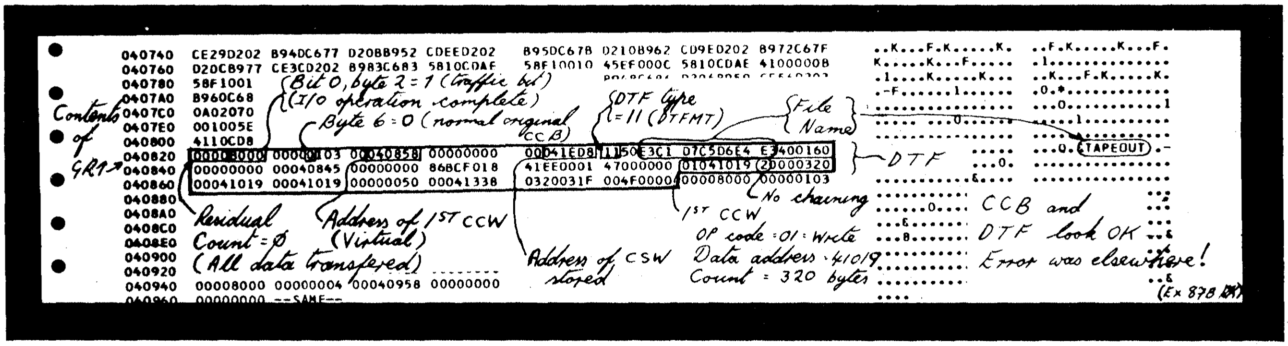
GR1 may contain the address of the CCB

```
        BUGPRGCK             12/06/73                                                        10.41.55                    PAGE   1

GR 0-F  8004008C 00040820 00061000 0000E430   0000E4B2 80000015 80000015 00060FFF
        000420C8 0A16180C 00000000 4004007A   0004107A D7C8C1E2 C5C5C5C5 00061000
FP REG  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CR 0-F  004000FF 0000E640 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
        0000FFFF 00000000 00000000 00FFFFFF   00000000 00000000 C2000000 00000200
COMREG  BG ADDR IS 0004A0

000000  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 000004A0 40000000 00000000   ................  ........ .......
000020  47D00000 000085DE 440C0000 000009D2   00000000 00000000 470C2000 0000090C   ...............K  ................
```

System dump
Job canceled due to I/O error

Job was active in BG

(Ex 87A A)



```
040740  CE29D202 B94DC677 D20BB952 CDEED202   B95DC678 D2108962 CD9ED202 8972C67F   ..K...F.K.....K.  ..F.K.....K...F.
040760  D20CB977 CE3CD202 8983C683 5810CDAE   58F10010 45EF000C 5810CDAE 4100000B   K.....K...F.....  .1..............
040780  58F1001                                                                      .1....K.....K...  ..K...F.K.....K.
0407A0  B960C68                                                                      .-F.......1.....  .0.*............
0407C0  0A02070                                                                      ................  ...0...........1
0407E0  001005E                                                                      ..... ...0......  .....1..........
040800  4110CD8                                                                      ................  ................
040820  00008000 00000103 00040858 00000000   00041ED8 1150E3C1 D7C5D6E4 E3400160         .....      ...0.TAPEOUT.-
040840  00000000 00040845 00000000 86BCF018   41EE0001 47000000 01041019 20000320         ...0.      ................
040860  00041019 00041019 00000050 00041338   0320031F 004F0000 00008000 00000103   ...........&....  ................
040880
0408A0
0408C0
0408E0
040900
040920
040940  00008000 00000004 00040958 00000000
040960  00000000 --SAME--
```

Contents of GR1

Bit 0, byte 2 = 1 (traffic bit)
(I/O operation complete)

Byte 6 = 0 (normal original CCB)

DTF type = 11 (DTFMT)

File Name

DTF

Residual Count = Ø
(All data transfered)

Address of 1ST CCW
(Virtual)

Address of CSW stored

1ST CCW
OP code = 01 = Write
Data address = 41019
Count = 320 bytes

No chaining

CCB and
DTF look OK
Error was elsewhere!

(Ex 87B AK)

Figure 4.32 The pointer and CCB in a dump

Figure 4.27 parts 1, 2 and 3 illustrate the format and contents of the information contained in any CCB.

Count	Transmission information	CSW Status Bits	Type Code	Reserved for logical IOCS	CCW Address	Reserved for physical IOCS	CCW Address in CSW	Optional Sense CCW
0 1	2 3	4 5	6 7	8	9 11	12	13 15	16 23

Byte(s)	Description		
0-1 Used for residual Count.			
2-3 Transmitting information between Physical IOCS & Problem Program	Byte 2		Set on by:
	Bit 0:	Traffic Bit (Wait) (Note 5)	PIOCS*
	Bit 1:	End of File(/* or /&); 3211-UCSB Parity Check (Line Complete). (Note 2)	PIOCS
	Bit 2:	Irrecoverable I/O error	PIOCS
	Bit 3:	Accept Irrecoverable I/O error	Problem Program
	Bit 4:	5425 not ready, or return DASD Data Checks, 2671 errors, 3540 Diskette Data Checks, or 1017/1018 errors to the user; indicate action-type message for Video Display Unit	
	Bit 5:	Post at Device End (Note 5)	Problem Program
	Bit 6:	Return Tape Read Data Check; 1018 or 2560 Data Check; 2520, 2540, 2560, 3881 or 5425 Equipment Check; Accept 3504, 3505 or 3525 Perm. Error; DASD-Data Checks on Read or Verify Command; on 3211 or 2245 Passback Requested. (Notes 3, 6 and 8)	
	Bit 7:	User Error Routine	Problem Program
	Byte 3		Set on by:
	Bit 0:	DASD-Data Check in Count Area; Permanent Error for 3330, 3340, 3350; MICR-SCU Not Operational; 1287/1288-Data Check; 3211-Print Check/Equipment Check; 3540 Special Record Transferred.	PIOCS
	Bit 1:	DASD-Track Overrun; MICR-Intervention required; 1287-Keyboard Correction in Journal Tape Mode; 1017-Broken Tape; 3211-Print Quality/Equipment Check.	PIOCS
	Bit 2:	DASD-End of Cylinder; MICR-(Note 4); 1287/1288-Hopper Empty in Document Mode. 3211/2245-Line Position Error. (Note 7)	
	Bit 3:	2520, 3881-Equipment Check; 2560, 3203, 5203, 5425 Data Check/Equipment Check; Tape-Read Data Check; DASD-Any Data Check. 1287-Equipment Check; 1017/1018-Data Check; 3211-Print Check/Data Check; 3504, 3505, 3525 Perm. Error, (Note 8); 3540 Diskette Data Check.	PIOCS
	Bit 4:	Non-Recovery Questionable Condition: Card-Unusual Command Sequence; DASD- No Record Found; 1287/1288- Document Jam or Torn Tape; 3211-UCSB Parity Check (Command retry); 5425 not ready	PIOCS
	Bit 5:	Retry on No Record Found Condition (2311, 2314, 2319, 3330, 3340, or 3350)	Problem Program
	Bit 6:	Carriage Channel 9 Overflow or Verify Error for DASD; 1287-Document Mode-Late Stacker Select; 1288-End of Page.	PIOCS
	Bit 7:	Command Chaining, Retry from the next CCW to be executed	Problem Program

*Physical IOCS

Figure 4.33 Explanation of the contents of the CCB, part 1 of 3

Count	Transmission information	CSW Status Bits	Type Code	Reserved for logical IOCS	CCW Address	Reserved for physical IOCS	CCW Address in CSW	Optional Sense CCW
0 1	2 3	4 5	6 7	8	9 11	12	13 15	16 23

Byte(s)	**Description**	
4-5 CSW Status Bits	Byte 4 (Note 1)	Byte 5
	Bit 0(32) Attention	Bit 0(40) Program Controlled Interruption
	1(33) Status Modifier	1(41) Incorrect Length
	2(34) Control Unit End	2(42) Program Check
	3(35) Busy	3(43) Protection Check
	4(36) Channel End	4(44) Channel Data Check
	5(37) Device End	5(45) Channel Control Check
	6(38) Unit Check	6(46) Interf. Control Check
	7(39) Unit Exception	7(47) Chaining Check
6-7 Type Code	Byte 6	
	X'0u' Original CCB (Bytes 9-11 and 13-15 contain virtual addresses X'2u' Translated CCB (Byte 9-11 contain real address, bytes 13-11 virtual address) X'4u' BTAM request original CCB (Bytes 9-11 and 13-15 contain virtual addresses) X'6u' BTAM request translated CCB (Bytes 9-11 contain real address, bytes 13-15 virtual address) X'8u' User-translated CCB in virtual partition (Bytes 9-11 and 13-15 contain real addresses) u: 0 = The address in byte 7 refers to a System Logical Unit. 1 = The address in byte 7 refers to a Programmer Logical Unit.	
	Byte 7	
	Hexadecimal representation of SYSnnn:	
	SYSRDR = 00	SYSREC = 0A
	SYSIPT = 01	SYSCLB = 0B
	SYSPCH = 02	SYSVIS = 0C
	SYSLST = 03	SYSCAT = 0D
	SYSLOG = 04	SYS000 = 00
	SYSLNK = 05	SYS001 = 01
	SYSRES = 06	SYS002 = 02
	SYSSLB = 07	
	SYSRLB = 08	SYSnnn
	SYSUSE = 09	(Note 9)

Figure 4.33 **Explanation of the contents of the CCB, part 2 of 3**

Count	Transmission information	CSW Status Bits	Type Code	Reserved for logical IOCS	CCW Address	Reserved for physical IOCS	CCW Address in CSW	Optional Sense CCW
0 1	2 3	4 5	6 7	8	9 11	12	13 15	16 23

Byte(s)	Description
8 Reserved for Logical IOCS	Buffer Offset ASCII Input Tapes X'00'–X'63' ASCII Output Tapes Fixed X'00' Variable X'00' or X'04' Undefined X'00'
9-11 CCW Address	Virtual or real address of CCW associated with this CCB depending on byte 6: Real address if byte 6= X'2u', X'6u', or X'8u'; Virtual address if byte 6= X'0u', or X'4u'.
12 Reserved for Physical IOCS	X'80' CCB being used by ERP X'40' Channel Appendage Routine present X'20' Sense Information desired X'10' Message writer X'08' EU Tape Error X'04' OLTEP Appendage available X'02' Tape ERP Read Opposite Recovery X'01' Seek Separation
13-15 CCW Address in CSW	Virtual Address of CCW pointed to by CSW at Channel End (if byte 6= X'8u', it is the real address) or address of the Channel End Appendage Routine
16-23 Optional Sense CCW	8 bytes appended to the CCB when Sense Information is desired.

Note 1: Bytes 4 and 5 contain the status bytes of the Channel Status Word (Bits 32-47). If byte 2, bit 5 is on and device end results as a separate interrupt, device end will be OR-ed into CCB byte 4.

Note 2: Indicates /* or/& statement on SYSRDR or SYSIPT. Byte 4, bit 7 (unit exception) is also on.

Note 3: DASD data checks on count not returned.

Note 4: For 1255/1259/1270/1275/1419, disengage. For 1275/1419D, I/O Error is external interrupt routine (Channel data check or bus-out check).

Note 5: The traffic bit (Byte 2, bit 0) is normally set on at channel end to signify that the I/O was completed. If byte 2, bit 5 has been set on, the traffic bit and bits 2 and 6 in byte 3 will be set on at device end. Also see Note 1.

Note 6: 1018 ERP does not support the Error Correction Function.

Note 7: This error occurs as an equipment check, data check or FCB parity check. For 2245, this error occurs as a data check or FCB parity check.

Note 8: For 3504, 3505, 3525 input or output files using ERROPT, byte 3-bit 3 is set on if a permanent error occurs. Byte 2-bit 6 is set on to allow you to accept permanent errors.

Note 9: The maximum number of programmer LUBs is as follows:
241 for F1
241 for BG if NPARTS=1
241–14 * (n–1) –1 if NPARTS > 1
where n is the number of supported partitions.

Figure 4.33 Explanation of the contents of the CCB, part 3 of 3.

CCB AND THE CHANNEL PROGRAM

The channel program

A channel program consists of one or more CCWs (channel command words). The channel program is generated during assembly or during program operation, depending on the method of I/O control employed by the program. A CCW specifies the command, the storage area to be used for the I/O operation, and the action to be followed when the operation is completed. When a program is running in a virtual partition, the CCWs are copied into the real address area.

Translation from the virtual I/O area addresses in the CCW to real addresses is accomplished either by the supervisor channel program translation routines, or by the user program if ECPREAL is used.

The contents of CCWs should be inspected when the cause of a system malfunction leads you to suspect I/O operation errors. For example, parts of a program being overwritten and causing invalid instructions, or unexpected information in your program I/O data area will probably cause a program check and generate incorrect output from your program.

By examining the contents of the channel program the following information can be obtained:

- Validity of the operation code and of the sequence of CCWs used. If either of these is invalid, an informatory message is normally printed on SYSLOG to help you to determine the cause of the error.
  (Consult the component manual for the I/O device for the valid codes and sequence of use:)
- Data address in the last CCW used. Translated channel programs are destroyed in a system dump by the channel programs required for the DUMP and by channel programs started for other partitions. However, they can be located in a stand-alone dump, an example of which is shown in Appendix G. (Refer to chapter 12 in this section for methods of translating real addresses to virtual and vice-versa.)
- Count in the CCW. This must be a byte count of one or more for any I/O operation not involving magnetic tape units. (For a transfer in channel (TIC) command, the count may be zero.)
- When working with wrong length records or variable length records, the suppress length indicator should be set to 1 to prevent an error condition.

How to locate:

1. Bits 8-31 of the CSW (Channel Status Word) stored in location X'40' of low address storage contain the address of the next CCW to be executed. Subtract eight from this address to obtain the address of the last CCW used. (Refer to Section 2-E-2 for details of low address storage.)
   Caution: The data stored in low address storage may be overwritten by the dump program. If this is thought to be the case, use the method described below.
2. Bytes 9-11 of the CCB associated with the channel program contain the addresses of the first CCW in the channel program. Bytes 13-15 of the same CCB contain the address of the next CCW, (only if no Channel Appendage Routine is used). Subtract eight from this address to obtain the address of the last CCW used.
   The figure below shows the format and contents of any CCW.

Command	Data Address	Flags	00	TP code	Count	
0	8	32	38	40	48	63

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Command Code	Bits 0-7: Specify the operation to be performed. Consult device component manual
Data Address	Bits 8-31: Specify the location of a byte in main storage. It is the first location referred to in the area designated by the CCW.
Flags	Bits 32-36: Specify the flag bits used in conjunction with the CCW. Bit 32— Chain-Data (CD) causes the address portion of the next CCW to be used with the current CCW. Bit 33— Chain-Command (CC) causes the command code and data address of the next CCW to be used. The chain data flag (bit 32) takes precedence over this flag. Bit 34— Suppress Length Indication (SLI) causes a possible incorrect length indication to be suppressed. The chain data flag (bit 32) takes precedence over this flag. Bit 35— Skip (SKIP) suppresses the transfer of information to real storage. Bit 36— Program Control Interruption (PCI) causes the channel to generate an interrupt when the CCW is fetched. Bit 37— IDAL bit. Set to 1 if I/O area crosses page boundary, that is, if the I/O area is not confined to one page frame in real storage.
Reserved	Bits 38-39: (Must contain zeros)*
TP	Bits 40-47: Used by TP access methods.
Count	Bits 48-63: Specify the number of bytes in the operation

*The transfer in channel command (TIC) is the one exception to this statement.

Figure 4.34 Explanation of contents of the CCW

SUPERVISOR CALLS

A problem program running in any partition fields gives control to the supervisor by issuing a supervisor call instruction. The SVC instruction contains a code that indicates its purpose. For example, SVC 0 requests the supervisor to execute the channel program. Some SVCs are optional and cause program cancellation if the supervisor does not support the option requested.

A complete list of DOS/VS SVC codes with the associated macro instructions that generate the SVC is shown in Figure 4.35 parts 1, 2 and 3.

A detailed description of the SVCs can be found in *DOS/VS Supervisor Logic.*

SVC Dec	Hex	Macro supported	Function
0	0	EXCP	Execute Channel Program
1	1	FETCH	Fetch any phase
2	2		Fetch a logical transient (B-transient)
3	3		Force dequeue
4	4	LOAD	Load any phase
5	5	MVCOM	Modify supervisor communication region (if issued by MVCOM macro) Fetch any other physical transient (if issued by a physical transient)
6	6	CANCEL	Cancel a problem program or task
7	7	WAIT	Wait for a CCB or TECB
8	8		Transfer control to the problem program from a logical transient (B-transient)
9	9	LBRET	Return to a logical transient (B-transient) from the problem program after an SVC 8
10*	A	SETIME	Set timer interval
11	B		Return from a logical transient (B-transient)
12	C		Reset switches in partition communication region.
13	D		Set switches in partition communication region.
14	E	EOJ	Cancel job and go to job control for end of job step
15	F	SYSIO	Headqueue and execute channel program
16*	10	STXIT(PC)	Provide supervisor with linkage to user's PC routine for program check interrupts
17*	11	EXIT(PC)	Return from user's PC routine
18*	12	STXIT(IT)	Provide supervisor with linkage to user's IT routine for interval timer interrupts
19*	13	EXIT(IT)	Return from user's IT routine
20*	14	STXIT(OC)	Provide supervisor with linkage to user's OC routine for external or attention interrupts (operator comm.)
21*	15	EXIT(OC)	Return from user's OC routine
22	16	SEIZE	Seize/release system; enable/disable for external and I/O interrupts; set key in users PSW
23*	17		Load phase header. Phase load address is stored at user's address
24*	18	SETIME	Set timer interval and provide supervisor with linkage to user's TECB, if any
25*	19		Issue HALT I/O on a teleprocessing device, or HALT I/O on any device if issued by OLTEP. With multiprogramming dequeue an unstarted OLTEP I/O request to a shared device
26*	1A		Validate address limits
27*	1B		Special HIO on teleprocessing devices
28*	1C	EXIT(MR)	Return from user's stacker select routine (MICR type devices only)
29*	1D	WAITM	Provide support for multiple wait macro WAITM
30*	1E	QWAIT	Wait for a QTAM element
31*	1F	QPOST	Post a QTAM element

* optional

Figure 4.29 **Supervisor Calls (Part 1 of 3)**

SVC		Macro Supported	Function
Dec	Hex		
32	20		Reserved
33	21		Reserved for COMRG macro
34	22	GETIME	Provides Time-of-Day and updates the DATE field
35*	23	HOLD	Hold a track for use by the requesting task only
36*	24	FREE	Free a track held by the task issuing the FREE
37*	25	STXIT(AB)	Provide supervisor with linkage to user's AB routine for abnormal termination of a task
38*	26	ATTACH	Initialize a subtask and establish its priority
39*	27	DETACH	Perform normal termination of a subtask. It includes calling the FREE routine to free any tracks held by the subtask
40*	28	POST	Inform the system of the termination of an event and ready any waiting tasks
41*	29	DEQ	Inform the system that a previously enqueued resource is now available
42	2A	ENQ	Prevent tasks from simultaneous manipulation of a shared data area (resource)
43	2B		Reserved
44*	2C		Provide supervisor support for external creation of unit check records by specific request
45*	2D		Provide emulator interface
46*	2E		Provide OLTEP with the facility to operate in supervisory state
47*	2F	WAITF	Provide support for multiple wait macro for MICR type devices
48*	30		Fetch a CRT transient
49	31		Used by VTAM
50	32		Reserved for LIOCS error recovery
51	33		Return phase header
52*	34	TTIMER	Return the remaining time interval, or cancel a time interval
53	35		Used by VTAM
54	36	FREEREAL	
55	37	GETREAL	Provide interf. between SDAID and PDAID initialization routine and page management routine, to create the PDAID alternate area of the SD area
56*	38		Reserved
57*	39		Reserved
58	3A		Provide interface between job control and the supervisor. Get real storage for real jobs

* optional

Figure 4.29 Supervisor Calls (Part 2 of 3)

SVC		Macro supported	Function
Dec	Hex		
59	3B		Provide interface between EOJ and the supervisor. Reset the storage key for virtual jobs
60	3C	GETADR	Provide virtual address of location within I/O areas for ERP and CRT routines
61*	3D	GETVIS	Get storage in virtual partition
62*	3E	FREEVIS	Free storage in virtual partition
63	3F	USE	Use a resource
64	40	RELEASE	Release a resource
65*	41	CDLOAD	Load VSAM or core image phase
66	42	RUNMODE	Return mode in which program is running
67*	43	PFIX	Fix page(s) in real storage
68*	44	PFREE	Free page(s) in real storage
69*	45	REALAD	Return real address corresponding to a given virtual address
70*	46	VIRTAD	Return virtual address corresponding to a given real address
71*	47	SETPFA	Establish or terminate the linkage between the supervisor and a user page-fault appendage routine
72*	48	GETCBUF- FREECBUF	Get or free copy buffer for IDAL or tape ERP
73*	49	SETAPP	Allow linkage to channel and appendage routines
74*	4A		Fix page(s) in real storage for restart
75	4B	SECTVAL	Calculate value of sector for RPS
76	4C		Initiate RMS recording of an I/O error
77	4D	TRANSCSW	Returns the virtual address of a copied CCW
82 – 84			Reserved
78*	4E	CHAP	Change subtask priority
79*	4F	SYNCH	Pass control to synchronous exit
80*	50	SETT	Set the task timer
81*	51	TESTT	Test the task timer
85	55	RELPAG	Release contents of one or more pages
86	56	FCEPGOUT	Force a page-out for one or more pages
87	57	PAGEIN	Page in one or more pages
88	58	TPIN	Start TP balancing
89	59	TPOUT	Stop TP balancing
90	5A	PUTACCT	Provide interface with POWER/VS for additional account information (by user).
91	5B		Provide interface with POWER/VS for standard account information (DOS/VS).
92*	5C	XECBTAB	Define, delete, or check an entry in the Cross-Partition ECB table.
93*	5D	XPOST	Turn on traffic bit in cross-partition ECB and ready any waiting tasks.
94*	5E	XWAIT	Wait for an XECB.
95*	5F	EXIT AB	Return from user's abnormal termination routine
96*	60	EXIT TT	Return from task timer exit routine
97*	61	STXIT TT	Store address of task timer exit routine.
98*	62	EXTRACT MODCTB	Extract a PUB2 table entry (**) Modify a PUB2 table entry (**)

*optional

| **For VSAM and 3800 support

Figure 4.35 Supervisor Calls (Part 3 of 3)

PIB AND PIB2

The PIB (program Information Block)

Real storage area is reserved in the supervisor for this information block by the MPS multiprogramming and/or NPARTS and AP (Asynchronous Processing) parameters of the SUPVR supervisor generation macro. Each entry in this block is 16 bytes and contains status information about the program and, if AP is supported about the subtasks running in each partition supported by the supervisor.

The first entry is reserved for the attention routine, this entry is called the Attention PIB (AR PIB).

Other entries in the PIB belong to the problem programs and subtasks. The sum of all subtasks and problem program entries may not exceed 15. The maximum number of entries, including the attention PIB and AP (subtask) PIBs, is 16.

For a supervisor that is not generated to support more than one partition there are two 16-byte entries.

By examining the data recorded in the appropriate PIB entry, the status and location of the programs running in any partition can be established. Some of the more important data to be looked at in the PIB during the first analysis of a dump output are:

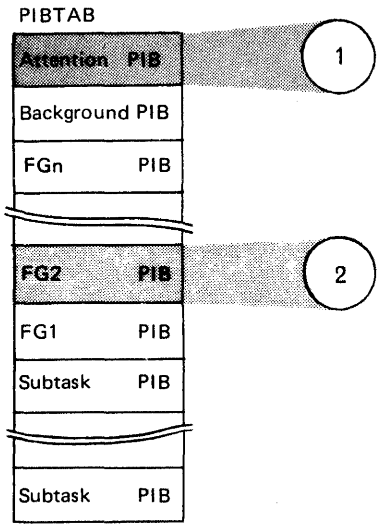
- Byte 0, from which you can determine whether the program is waiting for
    - the LTA (Logical Transient Area), X'81'
    - the PTA (Physical Transient Area), X'85'
    - the IDRA (Independent Directory Read-in Area), X'6F'
    - an I/O interrupt, X'82'
    - a page to be paged in, X'87'
    - a page to be paged in with QTAM active, X'8F'
- Byte 4, X'80', which indicates that the job or task is running in virtual mode
- The address of the program save area
- The address of the system save area.

Figure 4.36 (opposite) shows the format and describes the contents of an entry in the PIB.

How to locate:

Bytes X'5A' – X'5B' of the partition comregs contain the address of the first entry in this information block. Label PIBTAB in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this information block.

Appendix G shows an example of locating the PIB in a dump output.



①
Format of Attention PIB

0	1	2 3	4	5 6 7	8	9 10 11	12	13	14	15	
Flag Byte (See A)	Cancel Code	SYSLOG ID (AR)	always zero	Inactive = zero Active = Address of LTA save area (Note 2)	Switch Byte (See F)	Address of save area or zero (Note 1) (Note 2)	X'07' PIB assign flag (See D)	BG user LUB index	Number of BG program LUB s	Not used	

Note 1: *a. When LTA is inactive = LTA save area address.*
b. When LTA is active for Problem Programs, this address is exchanged with that in the Problem Program PIB.

Note 2: *When LTA is active for Logical Attention, bytes 9-11 are zero and bytes 5-7 contain the LTA save area address.*

②
Format of any Probl. Program or Subtask PIB

Legend: *A, B, C, D, E, F refer to next part of this figure, which describes the meaning of each bit in a PIB entry.*

0	1	2 3	4	5 6 7	8	9 10 11	12	13	14	15	
Flag Byte (See A)	Cancel Code	SYSLOG ID	DAT flag (See B)	Address of Problem Program save area or LTA save area (Note 3)	Gate ID (See C)	Address of system save area	PIB assign flag (See D)	User LUB index	Number of Program LUB s	Flag Byte (See E)	

Note 3: *When the Logical Transient Area is active the save area address in the Problem Program PIB is exchanged with that in the Attention PIB.*

The number of Problem Program PIBs generated depends on the number of partitions specified during system generation.
Subtask PIBs are generated only if AP= YES has been specified during system generation.
The number of subtask PIBs generated depends on the number of partitions; it is 15 minus the number of partitions.
A two-partition system, for example, has 13 subtask PIBs and a five-partition system has 10 subtask PIBs.

Figure 4.36 **Explanation of the contents of an entry in the PIB, part 1 of 3.**

FLAG BYTE (First byte in PIB)

Flags which are always used:

X'71' = Program is waiting for SVC58
X'73' = Program is waiting because system is seized
X'75' = Program is waiting for copy block
X'77' = Program is waiting for TFREE
X'79' = Program is waiting for channel queue entry
X'7B' = Program is waiting for CCW translation
X'7F' = Program is waiting for XECB table
X'80' = Program is not active
X'81' = Program is SVC2-bound (waiting for the LTA to be released)
X'82' = Program is SVC7-bound (waiting for an I/O interruption)
X'83' = Program is ready to run
X'85' = Program is SVC5-bound (waiting for the PTA to be released)
X'86' = Initial selection of RAS (used only for RAS PIB flag)
X'87' = Program is set to common-bound condition

Flags used only under certain conditions:

Flags with partition-dependent values:

The table below shows the various possible values of these flags and the partition to which a given value refers, depending on the number of partitions. The meanings of the flags types A, B, C, and D are explained below the table.

Flag				Partition referenced			
				NPARTS =			
A	B	C	D	2	3	4	5
X'29'	X'3D'	X'4B'	X'59'	BG	BG	BG	BG
X'2B'	X'3F'	X'4D'	X'5B'	F1	F2	F3	F4
X'2D'	X'41'	X'4F'	X5D'		F1	F2	F3
X'2F'	X'43'	X'51'	X'5F'			F1	F2
X'31'	X'45'	X'53'	X'61'				F1

Flag A is used only if AP=YES and VSAM=YES. The codes are used to gate the CDLOAD routine for tasks running in one partition.

Flag B is used only if AP=YES and GETVIS=YES. The codes are used to gate the GETVIS routine for tasks running in one partition.

Flag C is used only if AP=YES and PFIX=YES. The codes are used by the PFIX routine to set a partition PFIX-bound.

Flag D is used only if PARTS>1. The codes are used by the load leveller to deactivate a partition.

Flags with partition-independent values:

The following flags are used only if NPARTS>1:
X'6A' = Program is SVC35-bound }
X'6B' = Program is SVC35-bound } only if TRKHLD=n
X'6D' = Program is waiting for the next freed page frame.

The following flags are used only if AP=YES:
X'67' = Program is SVC38-bound
X'69' = Program is SVC41/42-bound

The following flag is used only if CBF=n:
X'7D' = Program is waiting for free console buffer table entry

The following flag is used only if TP=QTAM:
X'8B' = Task in QTAM wait

The following flag is used only if IDRA=YES or DOC=125D/3277:
X'6F' = Program is IDRA-bound

The flags X'37', X'39', and X'3B' are used if TP=VTAM to gate the SVC53 routine.

Figure 4.36 Explanation of the contents of an entry in the PIB, part 2 of 3

$\boxed{B}$ PIB DAT Flag

X'01' = Return re-enterable supervisor routine
X'02' = Return to gated supervisor routine
X'04' = Move CCB at dispatching time
X'08' = Service delayed external interrupt
X'10' = Deactivation of this task is being delayed.
X'20' = Service delayed OC request
X'40' = Task has seized the system
X'80' = Program is running in virtual mode

$\boxed{C}$ Gate Identifier

X'71' = Gating of SVC58 required
X'53' = Gating of SVC41/42 required

The flags are only used if the PIB DAT Flag is X'03', that is, the first two flags are on (See $\boxed{B}$).

$\boxed{D}$ PIB Assign Flag

X'80' = SYSRES DASD file protect inhibited (allow write operation on SYSRES)
X'40' = Channel appendage exit allowed (BTAM)
X'20' = Cancel in progress (used in terminator function)
X'10' = Cancel control (set on a foreground cancel)
X'08' = Hold foreground assignments
X'07' = Attention PIB

$\boxed{E}$ Problem Program PIB Flag (Last byte in PIB)

Bit 0: 1= Batched job in foreground (always on when tested)
Bit 1: 1= Cancel in LTA and device not assigned
Bit 2: 1= /& on SYSIN if DASD
Bit 3: 1= Partition in stopped state
Bit 4: 1= Fetch EOJ monitor
Bit 5: 1= Task is canceled
Bit 6: 1= Subtask(s) attached
Bit 7: 1= in AB routine

$\boxed{F}$ Attention PIB Switch Byte

Bit 0: Reserved
Bit 1: Fetch Physical Attention Routine $$ABERRZ
Bit 2: 1= Delay cancelation
Bit 3: 1= Emergency cancel request
Bit 4: 1= Reserved
Bit 5: Command available
Bit 6: 1= Fetch Logical Attention Routine ($$BATTNA)
Bit 7: 1= External Interrupt request

Figure 4.36 Explanation of the contents of an entry in the PIB, part 3 of 3

PIB2 (Program Information Block Extension)

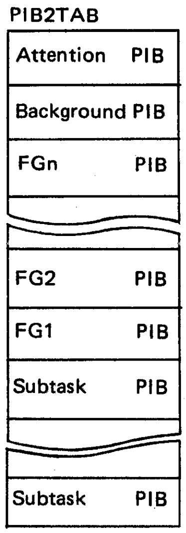
As the name of this block implies, it is an extension of the PIB and is of identical size, being generated with the PIB during system generation. Data recorded in each 16-bytes entry supplements the data recorded in the PIB.

By examining the contents of bytes 0 and 1 of the appropriate problem program PIB2 entry, the address of the associated partition communication region can be established.

How to locate:

Bytes X'7C' – X'7D' of the partition comregs contain the address of the first entry in this information block. Label PIB2TAB in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this information block.

Appendix G shows an example of locating the PIB2 in a dump.



Format of any PIB extension entry

0 1	2 3	4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11	12 13	14	15
16-bit Address of communication region of partition (Note 1)	System LUB index	Interrupt Information (See table A below)	Address of termination ECB if any, otherwise zeros	Program Interrupt Key (PIK)	unused	Flag Byte (See B below)

Note 1: *Always BG communications region in Attention and Background PIB extension. Appropriate communication region in other PIB extensions when a multiprogram system has been generated. To place this address in a register, the instruction ICM should be used. For each PIB Table entry, an entry exists in the PIB Table Extension.*

A

Type of interruption	Contents of PIB Extension Bytes			
	4	5	6	7
SVC	00	ILC*	Interruption Code	
PC	00	ILC*	Interruption Code	
I/O	00	00	I/O Address	

* ILC (Instruction Length Code) is in bits 5 and 6; other bits are zeros.

B

Byte 14	Byte 15
Not used	Bit 1: Not used Bit 2: 1 = Task owns CRT Bit 3: VTAM automatic close in process Bit 4: Not used Bit 5: 1=SVC Screening active Bit 6: Not used Bit 7: XECB: Task has issued SVC 92, 93, or 94

Figure 4.37 Explanation of the contents of an entry in the PIB2

CANCEL CODES

Byte 1 of the PIB contains a cancel code that is stored by the supervisor in the event of program cancellation. Normally a message is printed on SYSLOG and/or SYSLST that informs the operator about the reason for the cancellation, for example:

```
BG   0S04I   ILLEGAL SVC – HEX LOCATION 007884 – SVC CODE 14
```

The cancel code (stored in byte 1 of the associated partition PIB) should be examined also in the event of a system malfunction such as a LOOP or WAIT STATE that prevents the system from issuing an error message.

Figure 4.38 (below) shows a list of all the cancel codes and their message prefixes.

All these cancel codes cancel the program, task, or subtask when they occur. If multitasking is being used and a main task is canceled, all of the subtasks attached are detached and canceled as a result of the main task being canceled. If a dump option was specified at system generation time or by job control, the contents of the supervisor and the partition in which the cancel condition occurred is printed on SYSLST.

Cancel Code (hex)	Message Code	Descriptive part of Message or Condition
00	-----	Default value for all cases not mentioned below
10	-----	Normal EOJ
11	0V07I	No channel program translation for unsupported device
12	0V06I	Insufficient buffer space for channel program translation
13	0V05I	CCW with count greater than 32K
14	0V04I	Page pool too small
15	0V02I	Page fault in disabled program
16	0V01I	Page fault in MICR stacker select or PHO routine
17	0S02I	Program request (Same as 23 but causes dump because subtasks were attached when maintask issued CANCEL macro)
18	-----	Eliminates cancel message when maintask issues DUMP macro with subtasks attached
19	0P74I	I/O operator option
1A	0P73I	I/O error
1B	0P82I	Channel failure
1C	0S14I	CANCEL ALL macro
1D	0S12I	Main task termination
1E	0S13I	Unknown ENQ requestor

Figure 4.38 DOS/VS Cancel Codes and Messages, part 1 of 2.

Cancel Code (hex)	Message Code	Descriptive part of Message or Condition
1F	0P81I	CPU failure
20	0S03I or 0S11I	Program check
21	0S04I or 0S09I	Illegal SVC
22	0S05I or 0S06I	Phase not found
23	0S02I	Program request
24	0S01I	Operator intervention
25	0P77I	Invalid address
26*	0P71I	SYSxxx not assigned (unassigned LUB code)
27	0P70I	Undefined logical unit
28	-----	QTAM cancel in progress
29	0S15I	No relocating loader support (Fetch or load request for relocatable phase while supervisor does not support relocating load)
2A	0P84I	I/O error on page data set
2B	0V10I	I/O error during fetch (irrecoverable I/O error during fetch)
2C	0V09I	Illegal parameter passed by PHO routine
2D	0P88I	Program cannot be executed/restarted due to failing storage block
2E	0S16I	Invalid resource request (possible deadlock)
2F	0V03I	More than 255 PFIX requests for 1 page
30	0P72I	Reading past /& statement (on SYSRDR or SYSIPT)
31	0P75I	I/O error queue overflow (error queue over-flow)
32	0P76I	Invalid DASD address
33	0P79I	No long seek (disk)
34		Reserved
35	0P85I	Job control open failure
36	0V08I	Page fault in I/O appendage routine
37		Reserved
38	0V11I	Wrong privately translated CCW
39		Reserved
FF	0P78I	Unrecognized cancel code
	0P83A**	Supervisor catalog failure
	0P87A**	IPL failure

Figure 4.38 DOS/VS Cancel Codes and Messages, part 2 of 2.

* If the CCB is not available, the logical unit is SYSxxx.

** The cancel code is not significant in case of a supervisor catalog or IPL failure, because the system is placed in the wait state without any further processing by the Terminator.

Note: In addition to recognizing the cancel codes above, the Terminator also recognizes the same codes with the X'80' bit on (cancel occurred in LTA). The X'80' bit is tested by $$BEOJ and subsequently reset.

GENERAL PURPOSE REGISTER USAGE

The following paragraphs describe the general usage of registers 0, 1, 13, 14, and 15 by IOCS, but the description is not meant to be all-inclusive.

Registers 0 and 1: Logical IOCS macros, the supervisor macros, and other IBM-supplied macros use these registers to pass parameters. Therefore, these registers may be used without restriction only for immediate computations, where the contents of the register are no longer needed after the computation. If you use them, however, you must either save their contents yourself (and reload them later) or finish with them before IOCS uses these registers.

Register 13: Control program subroutines, including logical IOCS, use this register as a pointer to a 72-byte doubleword-aligned save area. When using the CALL, SAVE, or RETURN macros, you can set the address of the save area at the beginning of each program phase, and leave it unchanged thereafter. However, when sharing a reenterable (read only) logic module among tasks, each time that module is entered by another task, register 13 must contain the address of another 72-byte save area to be used by that logic module.

Registers 14 and 15: Logical IOCS uses these two registers for linkage. Register 14 contains the return address (to the program) from DTF routines, called programs, and your subroutines. Register 15 contains the entry point into these routines, and is used as a base register by the OPEN (R), CLOSE (R), and certain DTF macros. IOCS does not save the contents of these registers before using them. If you use these registers you either save their contents yourself (and reload them later) or finish with them before IOCS uses them.

Registers for Your Use

Registers 2-12 are available for general usage. There are, however, a few restrictions.

The assembler instruction for translate and test (TRT) makes special use of register 2. It is your responsibility to save the contents of this register before executing the TRT instruction if register 2 contains valuable information (such as pointers or counters) for later use in your program. After the TRT instruction has been executed, you can then restore the contents of register 2 from the save area.

If an ISMOD logic module precedes a USING statement or follows your program, the use of registers 2-12 remains unrestricted even at assembly time. However, if the ISMOD logic module lies within the problem program, you should issue the same USING statement (which was issued before the logic module) directly following the logic module. This action is necessary because the ISMOD logic module uses registers 1, 2, and 3 as base registers, and the ISMOD CORDATA logic module uses registers 1, 2, 3, and 5 as base registers. Each time either module is assembled, these registers are dropped.

Register usage by JOB ACCOUNTING

(The Job Accounting option is discussed in Appendix H.

The system passes registers 11-15 to the user's I/O routine ($JOBACCT). These registers contain the following information:

- Register 11: Length of the job accounting table. Each table may vary in length according to the number of SIO counts specified at system generation time.
- Register 12: Base register for $JOBACCT (this eliminates the need for the user to load the base register)
- Register 13: Address of the user save area
- Register 14: Link register ($JOBACCT must exit via BR 14 to return to job control)
- Register 15: Address of the partition's job accounting table.

Because some of the job step information is cleared in the step-to-step transition, job control calls $JOBACCT at the end of each step. If $JOBACCT does not save or accumulate this information, it is lost.

GENERAL PURPOSE REGISTER USAGE

Linkage Registers

To standardize branching and linking, registers are assigned specific roles (Figure 4.39). Registers 0, 1, 13, 14, and 15, are known as the linkage registers. Before a branch to another routine, the calling program is responsible for the following calling sequence:

1. Loading register 13 with the address of a register save area in the program that the called program is to use
2. Loading register 14 with the address to which the called program will return control
3. Loading register 15 with the address from which the called program will take control
4. Loading registers 0 and 1 with parameters, or loading register 1 with the address of a parameter list. (Although permissible, it is not normal to load register 0 with parameters).

Register Number	Register Name	Contents
0	Parameter register	Parameters to be passed to the called program.
1	Parameter register or Parameter list register	Parameters to be passed to the called program. Address of a parameter list to be passed to either the control program or a user's subprogram.
13	Save area register	Address of the register save area to be used by the called program.
14	Return register	Address of the location in the calling program to which control should be returned after execution of the called program.
15	Entry point register	Address of the entry point in the called program.

Figure 4.39 Linkage Registers

After execution of the calling sequence, the following should occur as a result of called program execution:

1. The contents of registers 2 through 14, and the program mask are unchanged.
2. The contents of registers 0, 1 and 15, the contents of the floating point registers, and the condition mode may be changed.
3. The parameter list addresses contain the results obtained by the execution of the called program.

TABLES REQUIRED BY USER EXIT ROUTINES

When support is provided during system generation for user exit routines (other than VSAM exit routines), an area is reserved in the supervisor for one or more of the following tables:
- Interval timer (IT)
- Abnormal termination (AB)
- Task timer (TT)
- Page fault handling overlap (PHO)
- Program check (PC)
- Operator communication (OC).

Entries in the table are generated from the STXIT macro issued by the problem program, and the number of entries depends on the number of partitions for which the system has been generated.

The number of entries for the PC and AB tables is increased by the number of subtasks allowed on a system generated for use with multitasking.

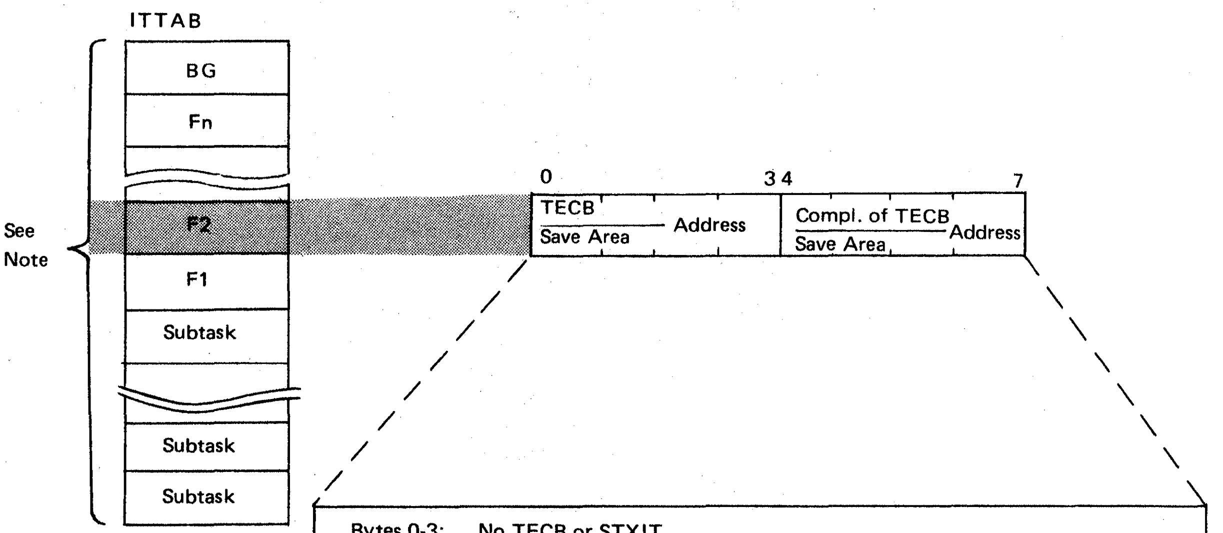
Interval Timer Support (IT)

This parameter generates programming support for the hardware interval timer feature, which is used to time-stamp the system. It enables a problem program to set a time interval (via the SETIME macro).

By using the STXIT, EXIT, and TECB macros, a specific routine within the problem program or task is entered when this time interval elapses.

How to locate the IT option table

Bytes X'66'–X'67' of the partition communication regions contain the address of the IT Option Table. Label ITTAB identifies the first byte of the table.



Bytes 0-3:	No TECB or STXIT issued	:	zero
	TECB issued	:	Address of the timer event control block
	STXIT issued	:	Address of user interval timer routine
	STXIT issued and user routine is already in use	:	Complement of the user interval timer routine
Bytes 4-7:	No TECB or STXIT issued	:	zero
	TECB issued	:	Complement of the TECB address
	STXIT issued	:	Address of the user save area

Note: *One table entry is built for each partition and an IT Request table is also built.*

With multiple timer and asynchronous processing supported, the table always comprises 15 entries; the subtask entries occupy the higher address locations in the table.

Figure 4.40 Explanation of the contents of the IT option table.

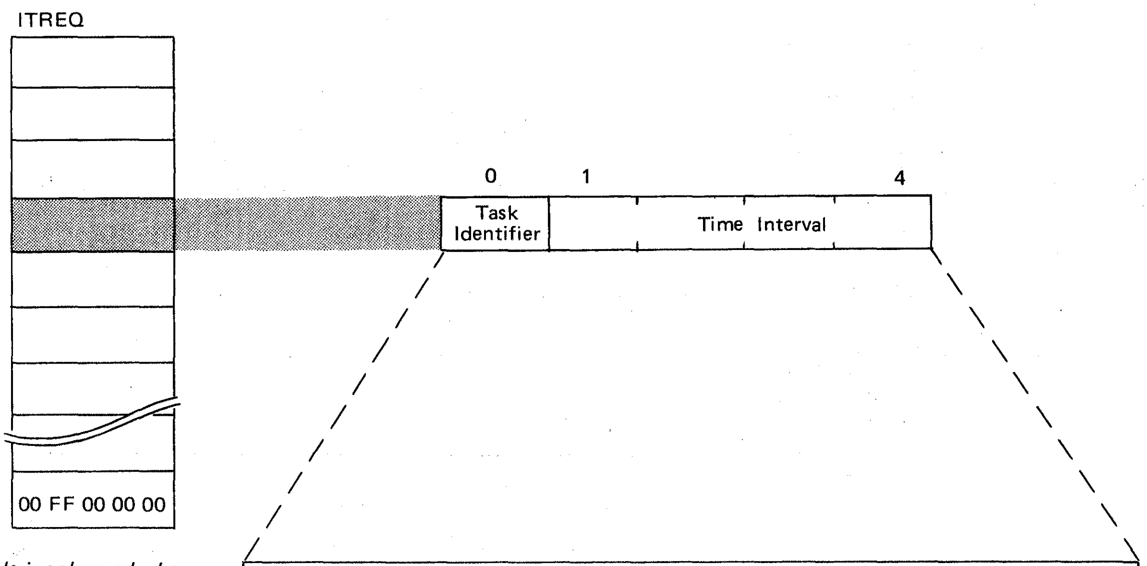
Interval Timer Request Table

This table is generated only for systems supporting the interval timer option (IT= YES). It is used in conjunction with the IT option table described in Figure 4.40.

The number of entries is one more than the number of partitions supported, but with multiple timer and asynchronous processing supported, the table always comprises 16 entries.

How to locate the IT request table

Bytes X'50'–X'53' of the System Communication region (SYSCOM) contain the address of the IT Request Table. Label ITREQ identifies the first byte of the table.



Note: This table is only used when a timer interrupt occurs while an interrupt from another partition or task is pending. See SVC 24 in DOS/VS Supervisor.

Byte 0 : PIK or TIK (X'10–X'F0') of the program or task that issued the SETIME macro. If the entry is not used or is the last entry, byte 0 contains X'00'.

Bytes 1-4: Time interval that will elapse between the occurrence of the currently pending interrupt in SYSTIMER and the occurence of the interrupt itself. The entries are in ascending order of magnitude, that is, the smallest interval appears first. If the entry is not used or is the last entry, bytes 1–4 contain the highest interval possible (X'FF000000').

The interval corresponding to the currently pending interrupt is in SYSTIMER (address X'50') and the key of the respective program or task is in TWTIMS.

Figure 4.41 Explanation of the contents of the IT option request table.

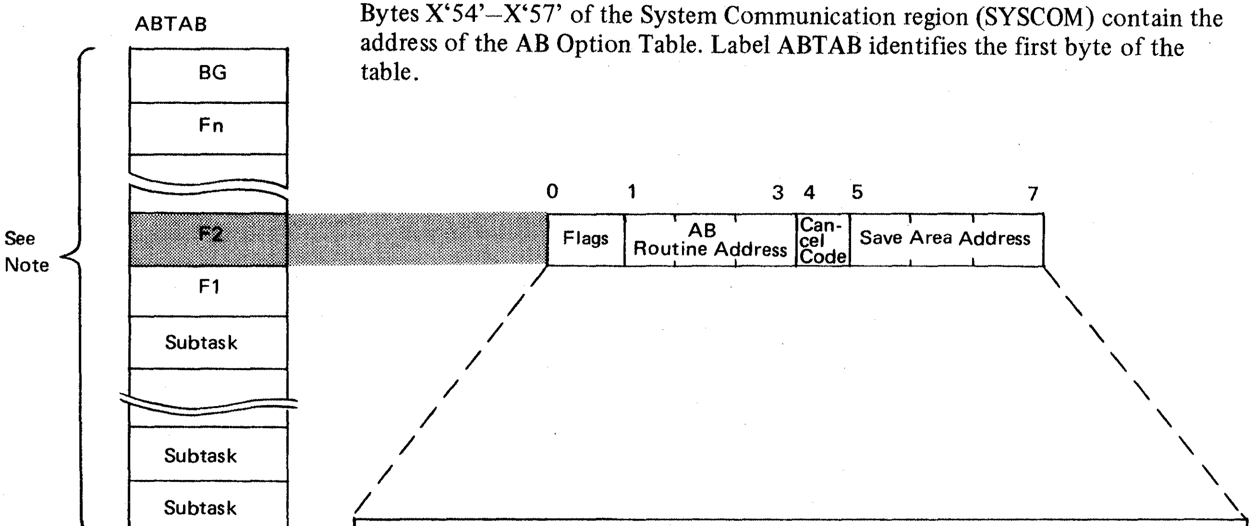
TABLES REQUIRED BY USER EXIT ROUTINES

Abnormal termination support (AB)

Abnormal termination exits are available for main tasks and/or subtasks, allowing you to gain control before an abnormal condition removes the task from the system. For example, in the abnormal termination routine, you can close your files. This function is provided by the AB operand of the STXIT macro. See *Supervisor and I/O Macros* for detailed information on the format and use of the STXIT macro.

How to locate:

Bytes X'54'–X'57' of the System Communication region (SYSCOM) contain the address of the AB Option Table. Label ABTAB identifies the first byte of the table.



Byte 0:	Bit 0	:	Zero
	Bit 1	:	1 = timer interrupt occurred during processing of abnormal termination routine.
	Bits 2-7	:	Reserved
Bytes 1-3:	No STXIT issued	:	Zero
	STXIT issued and rtnaddr parameter passed	:	Address of entry point of user's abnormal termination routine. If AP (Asynchronous Processing) is supported the maintask and subtasks may have the same or different AB routine. When a subtask is ATTACHed after a STXIT AB macro has been issued by the maintask, the subtask will receive the AB routine address specified by the maintask only if the ATTACH macro for that subtask has the ABSAVE parameter specified. The subtask can override this by ussuing its own STXIT AB macro.
Byte 4:	STXT issued and abnormal termination routine in progress	:	Original cancel code (see Figure 4.38)
	All other conditions	:	Zero
Bytes 5-7:	No STXIT issued or no save area parameter passed	:	Zero
	STXIT issued and save area parameter passed	:	Address of a 72-byte save area used by the supervisor to store the interrupt status information and the contents of the general registers. (See Chapter 12.)

Note: One table entry is generated for each partition supported. With asynchronous processing support, the table always comprises 15 entries; the subtask entries occupy the higher address locations in the table.

Figure 4.42 Explanation of the contents of the AB option table.

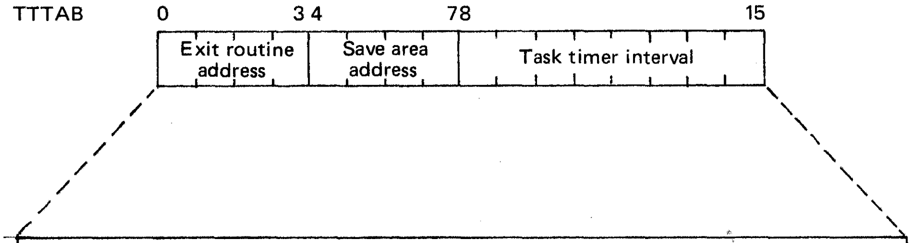
Task Timer Support (TT)

The task timer permits a task to specify that it wants to receive control via an exit routine after it has executed for a specified length of time. The time value specified is decremented only when the task is executing, and the exit routine is entered when the time value becomes zero. The task timer can be used only by the main task in the partition for which task timer support was generated.

The address of the exit routine, and a save area for the interrupted environment, must be provided with the aid of the STXIT macro. The time interval is specified with the aid of the SETT macro, and can be tested or canceled by the TESTT macro. The EXIT macro is used to return from the task timer exit routine.

How to locate:

ATTAB (Bytes X'B0'–X'B3') in the system communication region (SYSCOM) contains a pointer to TTTAB.
TTOWNR (Bytes X'BE'–X'BF') in SYSCOM contains the key (PIK) of the partition for which task timer support was generated.



Bytes 0-3:	No STXIT issued	:	Zero
	STXIT issued	:	Address of entry point of user's task timer exit routine
	STXIT issued and user's routine already in use	:	Complement of the task timer routine address
Bytes 4-7:	No STXIT issued	:	Zero
	STXIT issued	:	Address of user's save area
Bytes 8-15:	No SETT issued	:	Zero or negative
	SETT issued	:	Time remaining in the specifed interval. The time is stored in microseconds in bits 0-51. Bits 52-63 are ignored.

This table exists only if TTIME=YES was specified during system generation.

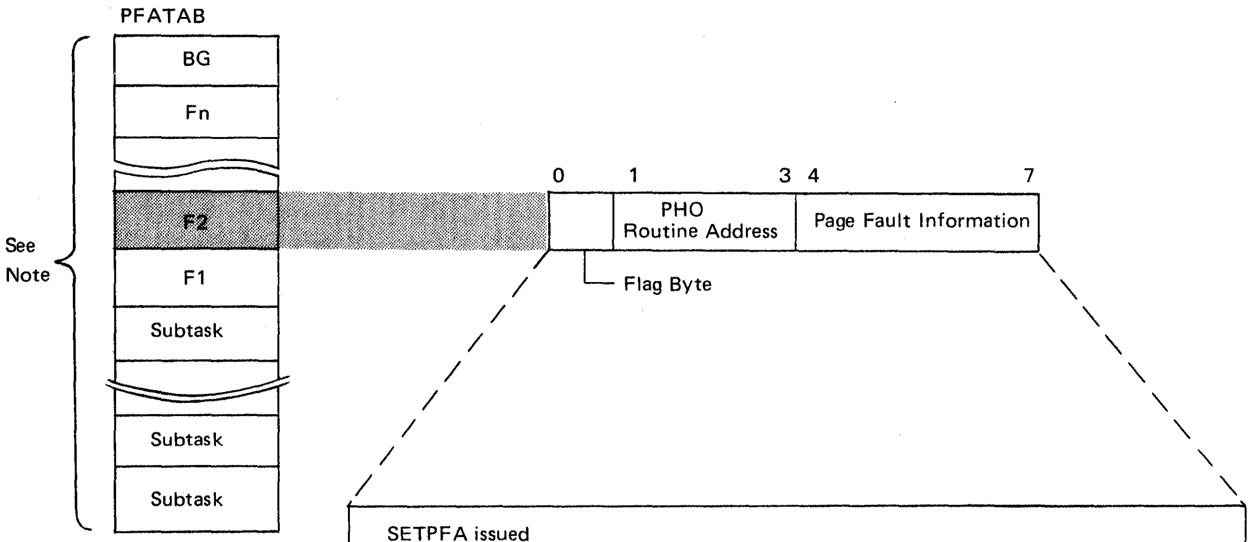
Explanation of the contents of the task timer option table

Page Fault Handling Overlap Support (PHO)

This option enables a user routine to continue processing during the time a page fault, occurring in the same task, is being handled, PHO=YES in the SUPVR supervisor generation macro reserves an area in the supervisor for the PHO option table. Entries are made in this table when the user program issues a SETPFA macro instruction. The SETPFA macro instruction is described in *DOS/VS Supervisor and I/O Macros.* If asynchronous processing (AP) is not supported, one entry is generated in the table for each partition supported by the system (NPARTS). If AP is supported, 15 entries are generated.

How to locate:

Label PFATAB in the supervisor listing identifies the first byte of this table.



SETPFA issued

Byte 0 : Bit 0 : 1= A page fault from the task is in the Page Queue Table.

Bit 1 : 1= A page fault occuring in a supervisor service of the task is queued in the Page Queue Table.

Bits 2-7: Unused.

Bytes 1-3: Address of the user's page fault appendage routine.

Bytes 4-7: Page fault information (for detailed layout see Page Queue Table).

This information is stored here only when a page fault occurs in a supervisor service working for the task, while another page fault is queued for the task in the Page Queue Table; otherwise, zeros.

NO SETPFA issued

Bytes 0-7: Zeros.

Note: One table entry is generated for each partition supported. With asynchronous processing support, the table always comprises 15 entries; the subtask entries occupy the higher address locations in the table.

PFATAB is only built if PHO=YES was specified in the SUPVR macro at supervisor generation.

Figure 4.43 Explanation of the contents of an entry in the PHO option table.

TABLES REQUIRED BY USER EXIT ROUTINES

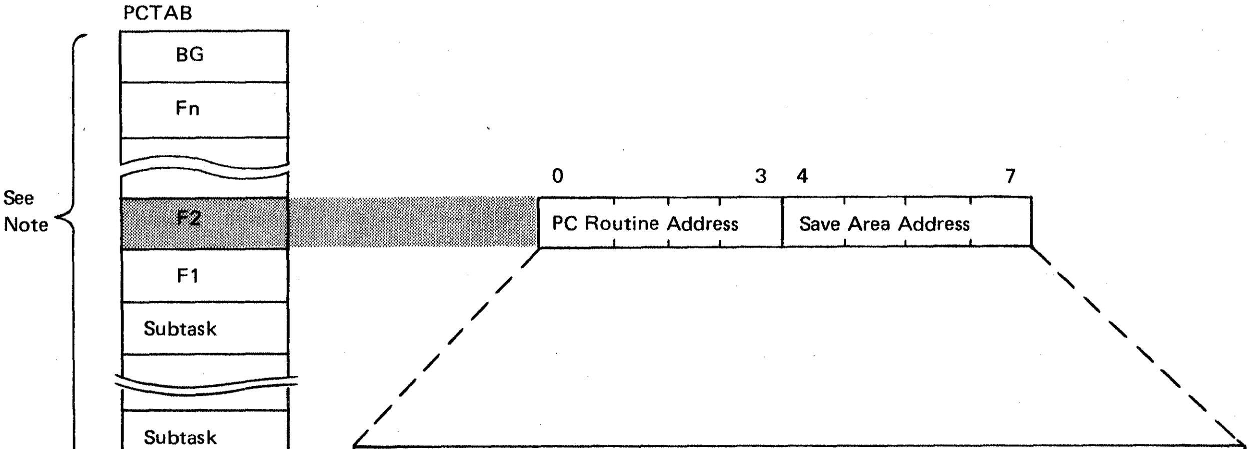
Program check support (PC)

Program check (PC) support generates a PC table within the supervisor (see the Figure below). The address of a user program check routine is placed in the table via the STXIT macro issued by the problem program. If the STXIT PC linkage is established and a program check occurs within this program, the supervisor gives control to the user's routine instead of canceling the job being run in this partition. The support is extremely advantageous when using LIOCS. (For example, files can be closed before job termination.) If a program check occurs in a routine being executed from the logical transient area (LTA), only the task associated with that routine is abnormally terminated.

In a multitasking environment each subtask and main task may have its own PC routine. A PC routine can be shared by more than one task within a partition. This can be done issuing a STXIT macro in each task with the same routine address but with separate save areas. To successfully share the same PC routine, it must be reenterable (capable of being used concurrently by two or more tasks).

How to locate:

Bytes X'64'–X'65' of the partition communication regions contain the address of the PC Option Table. Label PCTAB identifies the first byte of the table.



Bytes 0-3:	No STXIT issued	:	Zero.
	STXIT issued	:	Address of the user Program Check Routine.
	STXIT issued and the user routine is already in use	:	Complement of user Program Check Routine address.
Bytes 4-7:	No STXIT issued	:	Zero.
	STXIT issued	:	Address of the user Save Area.

Note: In a supervisor without multiprogramming support, there is only one entry (BG) in each generated table. With multiprogramming support, there is one entry for each partition supported.
With asynchronous processing support, each generated table always comprises 15 entries; the subtask entries occupy the higher address locations in the table.

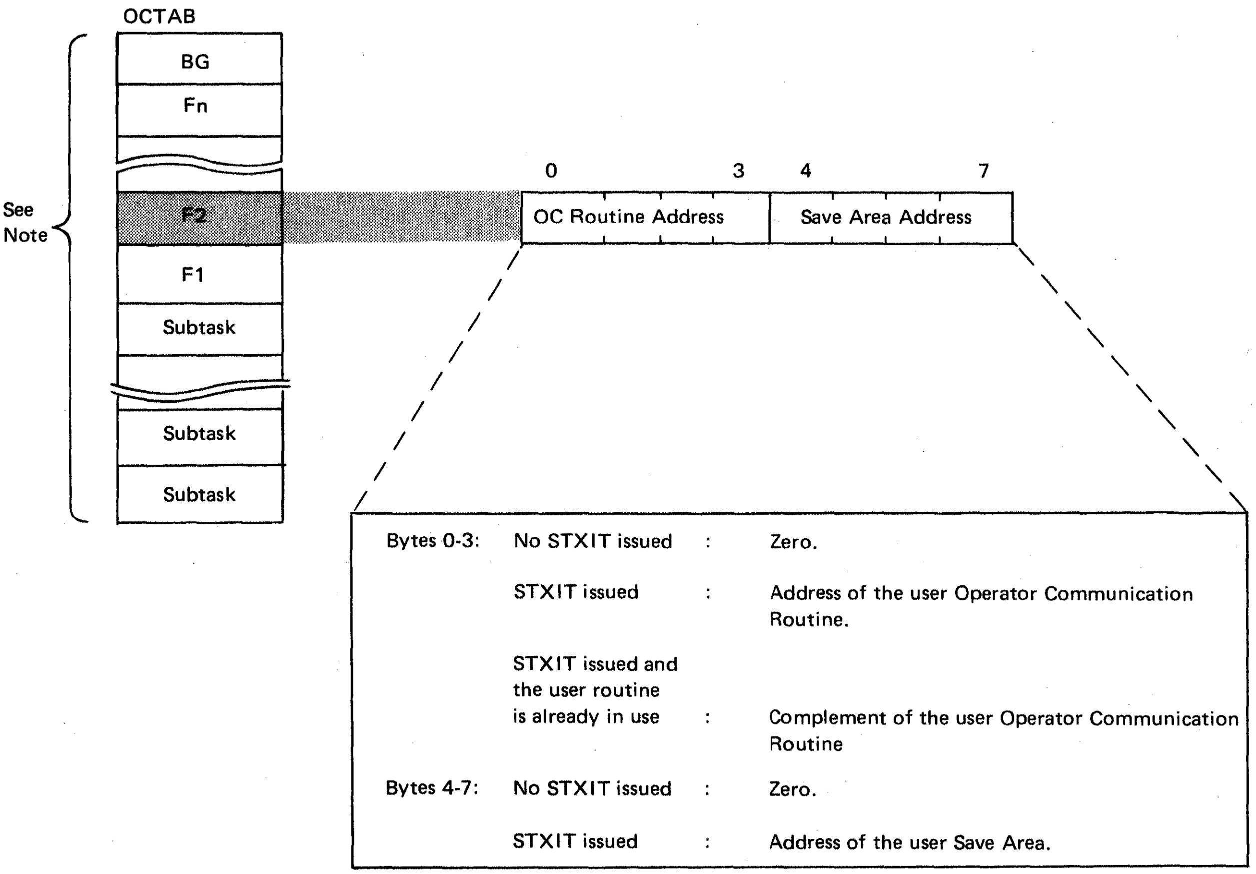
Figure 4.44 Explanation of the contents of an entry in the PC option table.

Operator communications support (OC)

Operator Communications (OC) refers to the processing of an external interrupt by a problem program. In a multitasking environment, only the main task can communicate via the OC linkage. By specifying OC=YES, a table (OC option table) is generated within the supervisor (see Figure below). When the problem program issues the STXIT macro, the address of its external interrupt routine is moved to the OC option table. The user's routine is terminated by issuing the EXIT macro. When OC=YES is specified, support is available to all partitions.

How to locate:

Bytes X'68'–X'69' of the partition communication regions contain the address of the OC Option Table. Label OCTAB identifies the first byte of the table.



Bytes 0-3:	No STXIT issued	:	Zero.
	STXIT issued	:	Address of the user Operator Communication Routine.
	STXIT issued and the user routine is already in use	:	Complement of the user Operator Communication Routine
Bytes 4-7:	No STXIT issued	:	Zero.
	STXIT issued	:	Address of the user Save Area.

Note: In a supervisor without multiprogramming support, there is only one entry (BG) in each generated table.
With multiprogramming support, there is one entry for each partition supported.
With asynchronous processing support, each generated table always comprises 15 entries; the subtask entries occupy the higher address locations in the table.

Figure 4.45 Explanation of the contents of an entry in the OC option table.

Partition Save Areas and Label Save Areas

Each partition contains a save area for program name, old program status word, and registers.

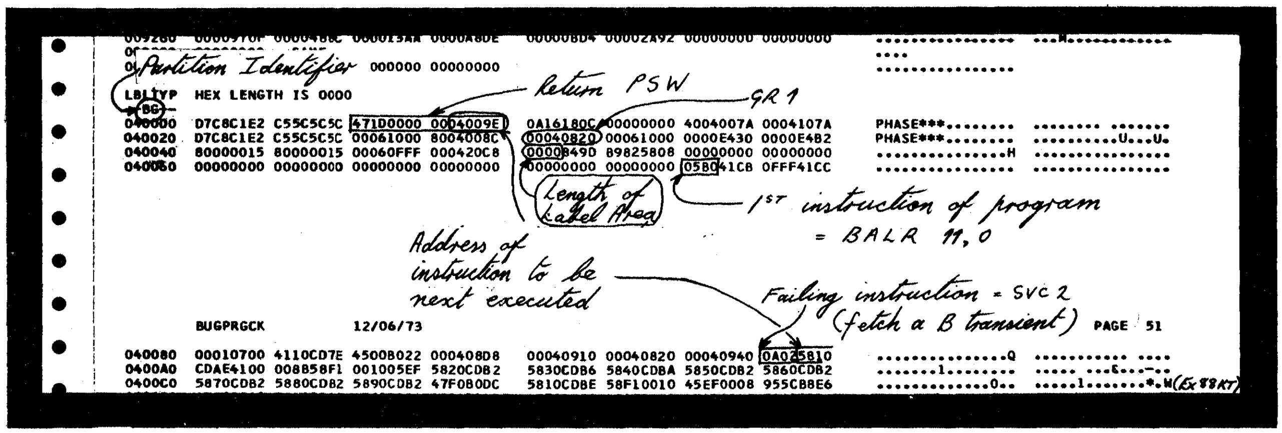
Following the partition save area, each partition contains a label area for label processing if the LBLTYP statement is used. Both areas are at the low end of the partition.

Save area length = 88 (dec) bytes or, if the floating point feature is supported, 120 (dec) bytes (FP=YES specified in the CONFG system generation macro).

Label area length is determined by the system according to the LBLTYP card specification:

- TAPE (standard tape labels) = 80 bytes
- NSD (nn) (nonsequential disk) = 84 bytes + 20 bytes per extent statement
- Omitted = 0.

Figure 4.47 (opposite) illustrates the location of the partition and label save areas in virtual storage for a system supporting multiprogramming. The figure below shows an example of a background program partition, save area as it is printed in a system dump. The programmers remarks on the figure indicate how the programmer used the save area during offline debugging.

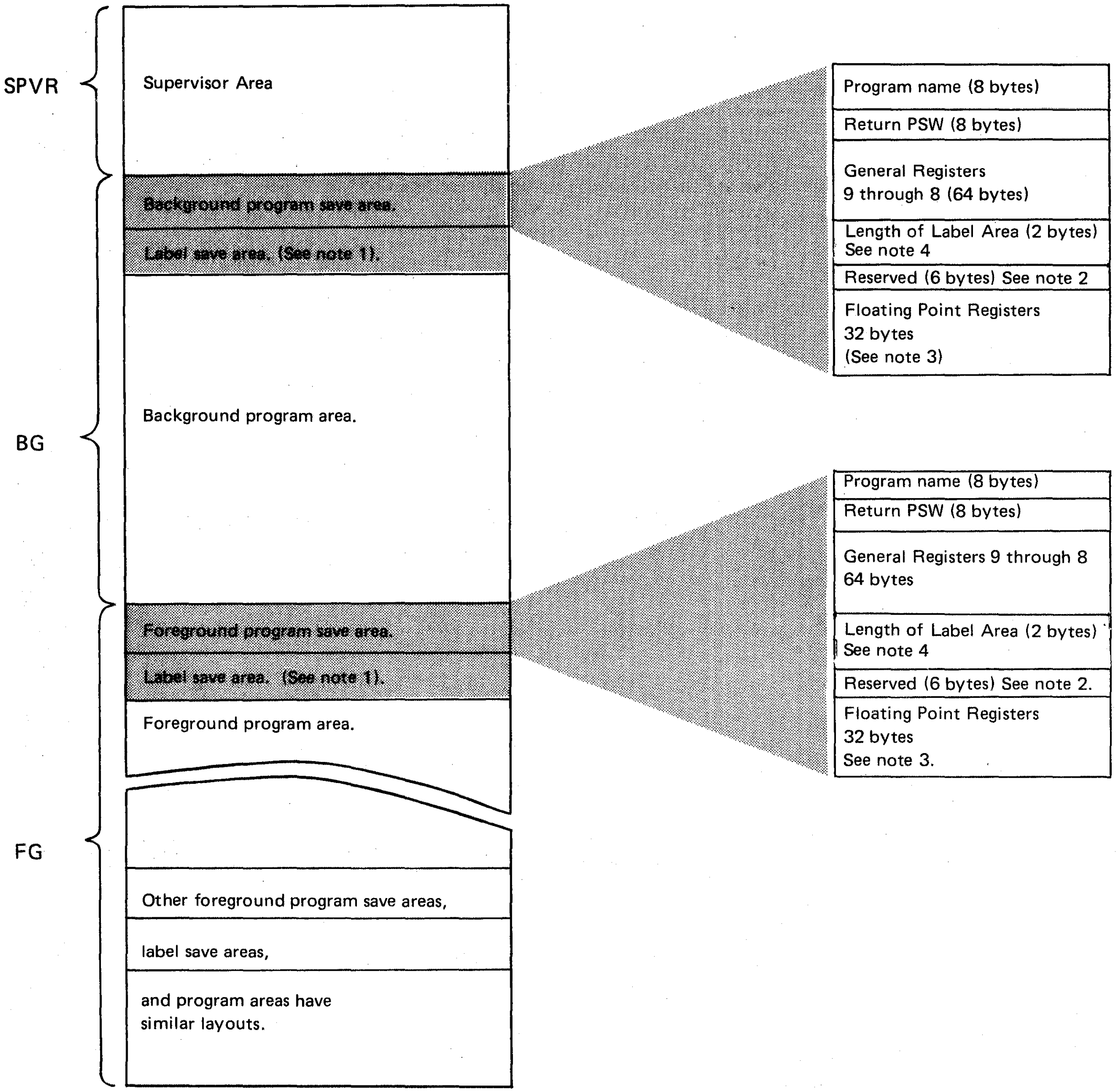


```
0                  000000 00000000                                          ....
LBLTYP  HEX LENGTH IS 0000                                                  ................
BG
040000  D7C8C1E2 C55C5C5C 471D0000 0004009E   0A16180C 00000000 4004007A 0004107A   PHASE***........ ........ .......
040020  D7C8C1E2 C55C5C5C 00061000 8004008C   00040820 00061000 0000E430 0000E4B2   PHASE***........ ..........U...U.
040040  80000015 80000015 00060FFF 000420C8   0000B49D 89825808 00000000 00000000   ...............H ................
040060  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 058041CB 0FFF41CC   ................ ................

        BUGPRGCK           12/06/73                                                                         PAGE  51

040080  00010700 4110CD7E 45008022 000408D8   00040910 00040820 00040940 0A025810   ...............Q ........... ....
0400A0  CDAE4100 008858F1 001005EF 5820CDB2   5830CDB6 5840CDBA 5850CDB2 5860CDB2   .......1........ ..... ...&...-..
0400C0  5870CDB2 5880CDB2 5890CDB2 47F080DC   5810CDBE 58F10010 45EF0008 955CB8E6   .............0.. .....1.......*.W
```

Figure 4.46 An example of a system dump output showing the partition save area. The programmer's remarks on the dump show areas of immediate interest during offline debugging.

How to locate:

The addresses of the partition save areas are stored in the problem program PIB, described in Chapter 7 in this Section.



Note 1: *Length of the label area depends on the amount of storage specified by LBLTYP statement:*

- *a. For standard tape labels (any number) -80 bytes.*
- *b. For sequential DASD and DTFPH MOUNTED SINGLE -0 bytes.*
- *c. For DTFIS, DTFDA, and DTFPH MOUNTED ALL -84 bytes plus 20 bytes per extent.*

Note 2: *Job start time, for time stamp, is stored in last 4 bytes of this area.*

Note 3: *Floating point register save area is required only when floating point feature is specified at supervisor generation, and omitted in a 1-partition (non-MPS) environment.*

Note 4: *Only nonzero if a // LBLTYP statement read before the current job step. Otherwise, reserved by the linkage editor, but not entered in these bytes.*

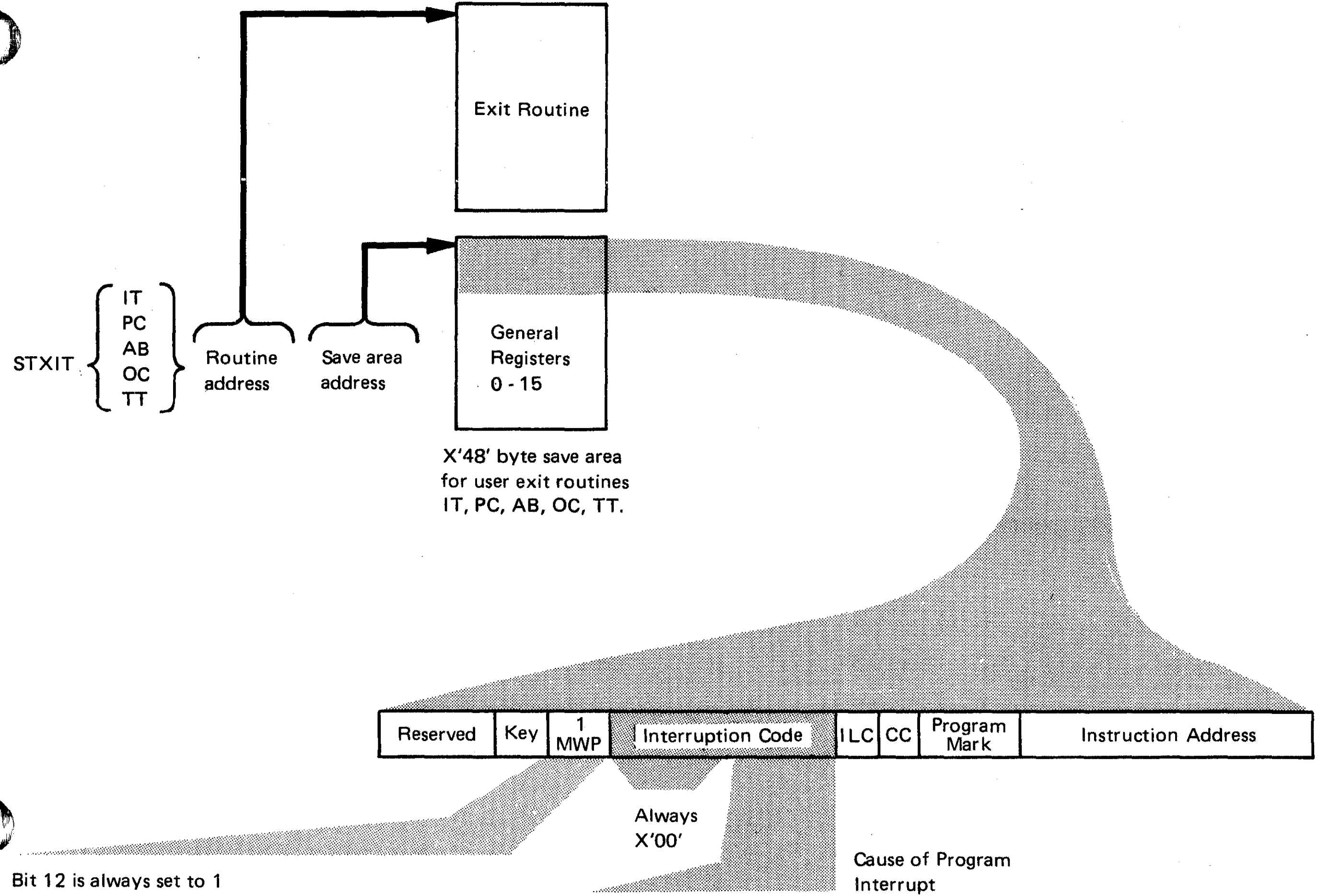
Figure 4.47 Organization of partition and label save areas

SAVE AREAS

ABSAVE area

In all abnormal termination conditions where an exit is taken to an abnormal termination routine specified and written by the user, the register values are stored in the ABSAVE save area before the appropriate error code is stored in the low-order byte of register 0. To have this value available when looking at a storage dump you should store (STC or ST) register 0 in another save area upon entry into the abnormal termination routine. You will find that the SVC code shown in the "0S04I ILLEGAL SVC– . . . " message along with the error codes in register 0 will be helpful in tracing program errors. Each user exit routine must have its own save area in order to preserve the contents of the 16 general registers and interrupt status information at the time the exit routine is entered. The address of the save area is specified in the STXIT macro and is contained in the appropriate option table.

Figure 4.48 (opposite) illustrates the format and contents of the Interrupt Status Information (the first 8 bytes of the save area). Details about the STXIT macro can be found in *DOS/VS Supervisor and I/O Macros,* and details about the option tables in the *DOS/VS Supervisor Logic.*



Bit 12 is always set to 1
Bit 13 if set to 1, enables machine check interrupt
Bit 14 if set to 1, indicates CPU wait state.
Bit 15 if set to 1, indicates CPU in problem state
if set to 0, indicates CPU in supervisor state

			Cause of Program Interrupt
Interrupt codes for PC:	X'01'	00000001	Operation
	X'02'	00000010	Privileged operation
	X'03'	00000011	Execute
	X'04'	00000100	Protection
	X'05'	00000101	Addressing
	X'06'	00000110	Specification
	X'07'	00000111	Data
	X'08'	00001000	Fixed point overflow
	X'09'	00001001	Fixed point divide
	X'0A'	00001010	Decimal overflow
	X'0B'	00001011	Decimal divide
	X'0C'	00001100	Exponent overflow
	X'0D'	00001101	Exponent underflow
	X'0E'	00001110	Significance
	X'0F'	00001111	Floating-point divide
	X'10'	00010000	Segment translation
	X'11'	00010001	Page translation
	X'12'	00010010	Translation specification exception
	X'13'	00010011	Special operation exception
	X'40'	01000000	Monitor call
	X'8x'	1xxxxxxx	PER event, where x = code for cause of program check. For example, a PER + a data exception = X'87' (10000111).
Interrupt code for IT:	X'80'	10000000	Timer
Interrupt codes for OC:	X'40'	01000000	External

Figure 4.48 **The format and contents of the user exit routine save area and interrupt status information.**

SAVE AREAS

System Save Areas (for system tasks)

There are occasions when task information must be saved by the supervisor service routines. For example, page faults may occur when supervisor services are executed under control of user PIBs. Because the user partition save area is occupied during this time, an additional system save area for each user task is provided.

The information saves is contained in a 72-byte (dec) field, and includes the return PSW and 16 general purpose registers belonging to the interrupt supervisor task. The registers are stored in numerical sequence beginning with GR9. The save areas for all tasks (maximum of 15), are within the supervisor area. The address of each user task save area is recorded in the program information block. (Refer to Chapter 7 in this Section.)

Immediately following each save area is an area reserved for the CCW/TCB (Channel Command Word/Translation Control Block), the format and contents of which is described in Chapter 13 in this Section. The addresses of system task save areas are contained in the system communication region, refer to Chapter 2 in this Section.

Save Areas for the Job Accounting option

If the JALIOCS parameter is specified in the FOPT supervisor generation macro, two save areas are reserved in the supervisor.

$$\text{JALIOCS=} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NO} \\ \text{(s, 1)} \end{array} \right\}$$

NO indicates that no special LIOCS support is required. Specification of (s, 1) indicates that a user save area and a label area are to be reserved.

S is the decimal number of bytes to be reserved for the user save area (located in the supervisor). This save area may be used to save DTF information or for any other purpose desired by the user. The system does not access this area. (The address of the save area is available in register 13 when $JOBACCT is called.) The valid range of s is 0-1024, with a default of 16. 1 is the decimal number of bytes needed for a label area. This label area replaces the one normally used by LIOCS label processing. It is required when $JOBACCT uses LIOCS for such things as standard tape labels, DTFDA, and DTFPH with MOUNTED=ALL. The valid range of 1 is 0-224, with a default of zero. The value that is substituted for 1 is normally the number of bytes that would be allocated by a given parameter on the LBLTYP statement. See Figure 4.47 in this Section to determine the number of bytes allocated for any given LBLTYP statement.

If the JA parameter is specified and JALIOCS is not,the job accounting interface is generated but no alternate label area is reserved (16 bytes are reserved for the save area). The routine $JOBACCT must then use a device or method that does not require LIOCS label programming. If the JA parameter is not specified, the JALIOCS parameter is ignored.

PAGE MANAGEMENT TABLES

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the tables that are used by the page management routines which may need to be inspected during program debugging. A knowledge of the concept of virtual storage is assumed.

The Segment Table

One segment table is generated within the supervisor area during system generation. Each entry in the segment table corresponds to one 64K segment of virtual storage.

How to locate:

The address of the first entry in the segment table is contained in bytes X'D0' to X'D3' of SYSCOM. Label STAB in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of the segment table. The address of the segment table is also contained in control register 1. Refer to the example shown in Figure 4.53

The Page Table

One page table is generated for each segment of virtual storage during system generation. Each page table is 64 (decimal) bytes in length, and has 32 two-byte entries. Each entry corresponds to 2048 (decimal) bytes of virtual storage. As illustrated in Figure 4.52, the page tables occupy a consecutive area in the supervisor.

Initialization of the Page Table

After IPL, page table entries are initialized as follows:

- All page table entries belonging to the supervisor area (nucleus and transient areas):
  Bit 13 = 0
  Bit 15 = 0
  Bits 0-12 = the leftmost 13 bits of the address of the corresponding page frame.
- All page table entries for allocated real partitions:
  Bit 13 = 0
  Bit 15 = 1
  Bit 0 = 1
  Bits 8-11 = storage key of the partition.
- Page table entries belonging to virtual partitions:
  Bit 13 = 1
  Bit 15 = 1
  Bit 0 = 0
  Bits 8-11 = storage key of corresponding partition.
- All remaining page table entries:
  Bit 13 = 0
  Bit 15 = 1
  Bit 0 = 1
  Bits 1-12 = 0

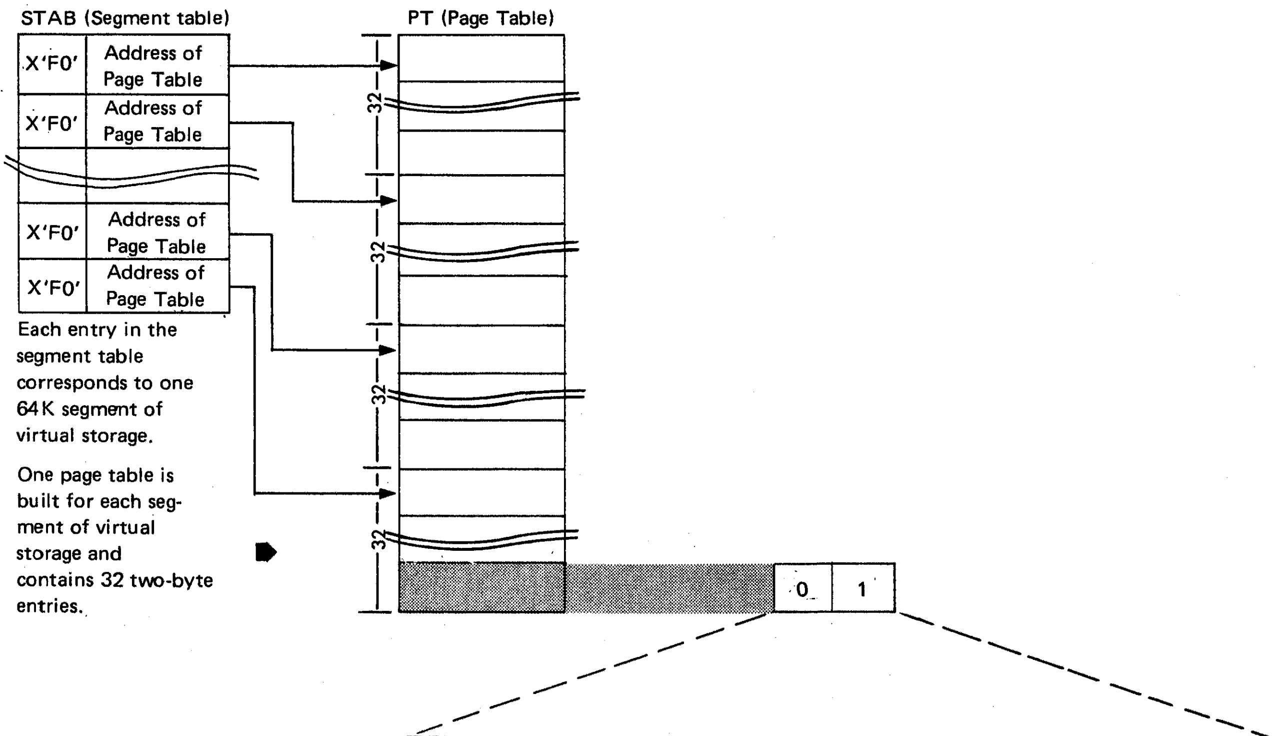
How to locate

The address of the page table belonging to the first 64K of virtual storage is contained in the first entry in the segment table.

The address of the page table belonging to subsequent segments of virtual storage are contained in the associated segment table. Refer to Figure 4.52 which illustrates this.

Appendix G shows an example of locating the segment table and page table in a dump.

The figure below shows the format and contents of an entry in the segment table and an entry in the page table. The figure also illustrates the interconnection between these two tables.



Each entry in the segment table corresponds to one 64K segment of virtual storage.

One page table is built for each segment of virtual storage and contains 32 two-byte entries.

Bytes 0 and 1	:	Bit 0	: 1= Address of any byte in the corresponding page is invalid.
		Bits 0-12	: Leftmost 13 bits of address of page in real storage if bit 13=0.
		Bits 8-11	: Storage key of corresponding partition if bit 13=1 or if bit 0=1.
		Bit 13	: 0 = Page is in real storage; 1 = Page is not in real storage.
		Bit 14	: Always zero.
		Bit 15	: 0 = Page must be read from page data set, (a valid copy of the page is on SYSVIS); 1 = Page need not be read from page date set, (there is not a valid copy of the page on SYSVIS).

Note: Label STAB identifies the first byte of the table
Label PT identifies the first byte of the Page Table.

Figure 4.49 Explanation of the contents of an entry in the Page Table.

This figure also illustrates the relationship between the page table and the segment table.

PAGE MANAGEMENT TABLES

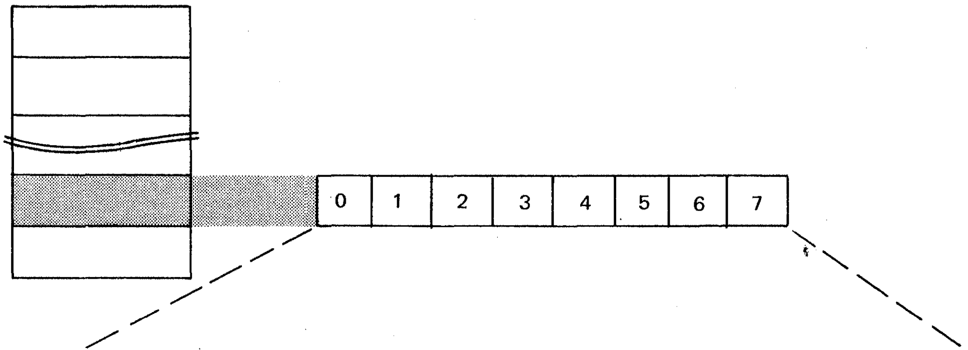
Page Frame Table

The page frame table is built at supervisor generation time and contains one 8-byte entry for each 2K block of real storage (page frame) as specified in the RSIZE parameter of the VSTAB macro.

How to locate:

Bytes X'D4'–X'D7' of the SYSCOM contain the address of the first entry in this table. Label PFT in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this table.

The format and contents of an entry in the page frame table is shown below.



Bytes 0 and 1:	
Bits 0-10 :	Counter for temporary fixes (tfix counter.)
Bit 11 :	Reserved for later use.
Bit 12 :	1= PFIX request (into another page frame) pending for the page.
Bit 13 :	If on, page frame is unusable (hardware failure).
Bit 14 :	If 0, page frame belongs to selection pool
Bit 15 :	1= PFIX (different page) or GETREAL request pending for the page frame.
Bytes 2 and 3:	Pointer to next page frame in queue or to queue header if last element in the queue (all page frames in selection pool are queued).
Bytes 4 and 5:	If the frame is occupied, the page number (The virtual address of the page divided by 2048); if unused, X'FFFF'.
Bytes 6 and 7:	Pointer to the previous frame in the queue or to queue header if first element in the queue (all page frames in the selection pool are queued).

Figure 4.50 Explanation of the contents of an entry in the Page Frame Table.

Page frame table extention (PFTX)

This table is a one-byte appendage to each entry in the page frame table. It serves as a counter for the number of times a page has been permanently fixed in a page frame, and is called PFIX counter.

How to locate

Bytes X'D8' – X'DB' of SYSCOM contain the address of the first entry in this table. Label PFTX in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this table.

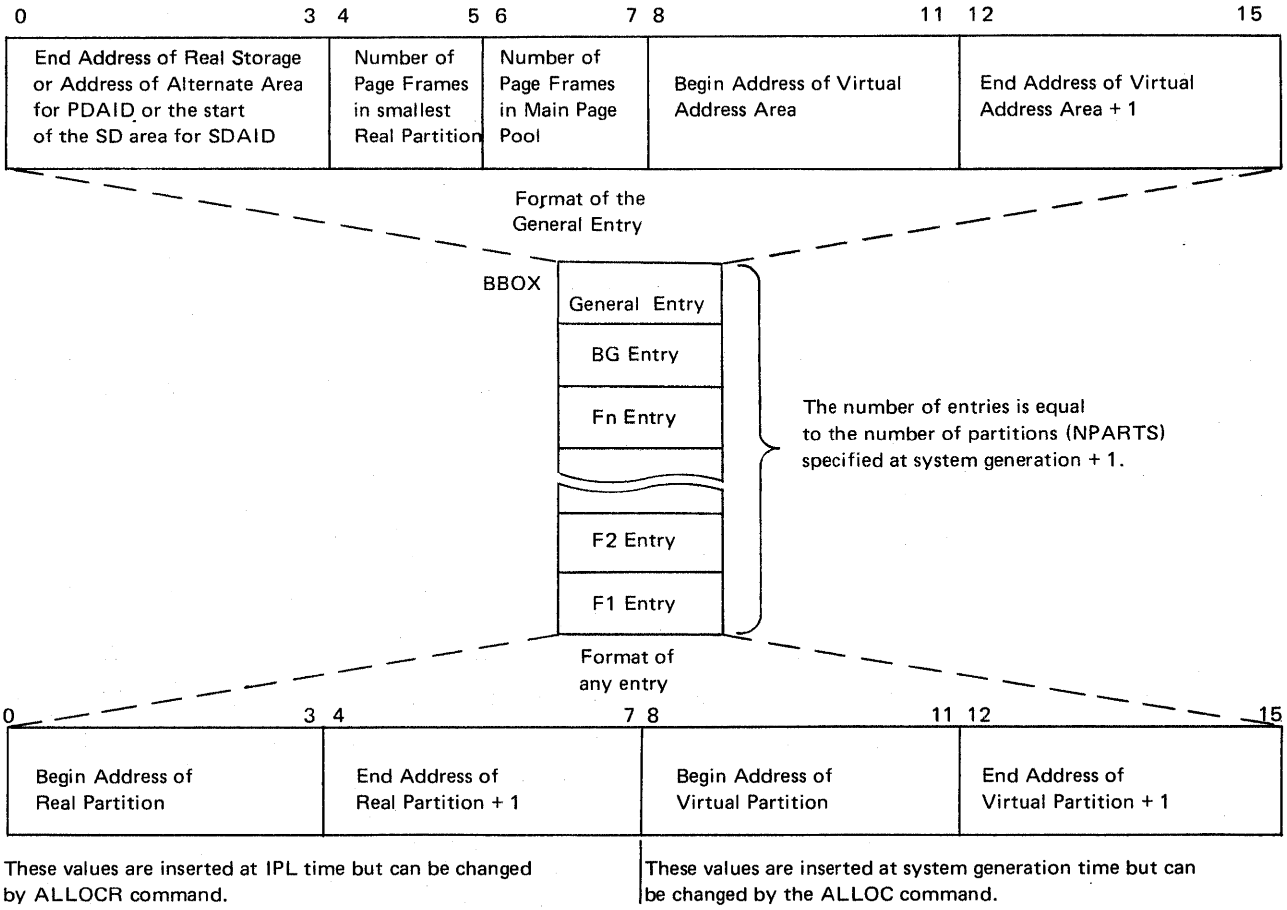
Boundary Box

This information block is generated in the supervisor during system generation. The area occupied by the boundary box is sufficient to contain up to six entries, depending on the number of partitions specified during system generation. The first entry contains information about virtual storage allocation, and the remaining entries contain information pertaining to each partition supported by the supervisor. If a partition is not supported by the supervisor, the beginning and end addresses are identical to those of the next partition.

How to locate:

Bytes X'DC' -- X'DF' of SYSCOM contain the address of the first entry in this information block. Label BBOX in the supervisor listing identifies the address of the first byte of this information block. Appendix G shows an example of locating the boundary box in a dump.

The format and contents of the boundary box is shown below:



Note: The begin and end address fields for a partition that is not allocated both contain the begin address of the following partition.

Figure 4.51 Explanation of the contents of the Boundary Box

PAGE MANAGEMENT TABLES

Converting virtual to real addresses and vice-versa

There are several methods of calculating real addresses from virtual and vice versa. One method is given below.
(The values assumed in the examples apply to the illustration opposite.)

A. Converting a virtual address to real:

1. Write the hexadecimal virtual address in binary. For example (assuming a virtual address of 1FA20),

   1FA20

   0001 1111 1010 0010 0000

2. Ignore the ten rightmost bits. For the example, this leaves

   0001 1111 10

3. If after step 2 the rightmost bit is a 1, change it to a 0; if it is a 0, leave it 0.

4. Convert the binary value obtained in step 3 to hexadecimal.
   For example,

   0001 1111 10

   7 E

5. Locate the address of the page table, contained in the first entry of the segment table, the address of which is contained in CR1. (For example shown opposite, this is 6A28,)

6. Add the address of the page table to the hexadecimal number obtained in step 4.
   For example,

   $$\begin{array}{rr} & \text{6A28} \\ + & \text{7E} \\ \hline = & \text{6AA6} \end{array}$$

   (This is the address of the entry in the page table associated with the virtual address to be converted to real.)

7. Locate the page table entry in the dump.

8. Replace the right most bit of the contents of the page table entry by a 0.
   For example, as shown in the illustration opposite, the page table at address 6AA6 contains 01B9. The right most bit is a 1 (X'9' = 1001.)

9. After replacing the right most bit by a 0, convert the resulting four-bit binary string to hexadecimal.
   For the example, 1000 - X'8'.
   The value thus obtained in this example is 01B8.

10. Increase the value obtained in step 9 by attaching two 0s to the right.
    For example, 01B800 *(This number is the address in real storage of the lower limit of the page frame in which the real address is located.)*

11. Convert the eleven rightmost bits of the binary value obtained in step 1 to hexadecimal.
    For example,

    010 0010 0000

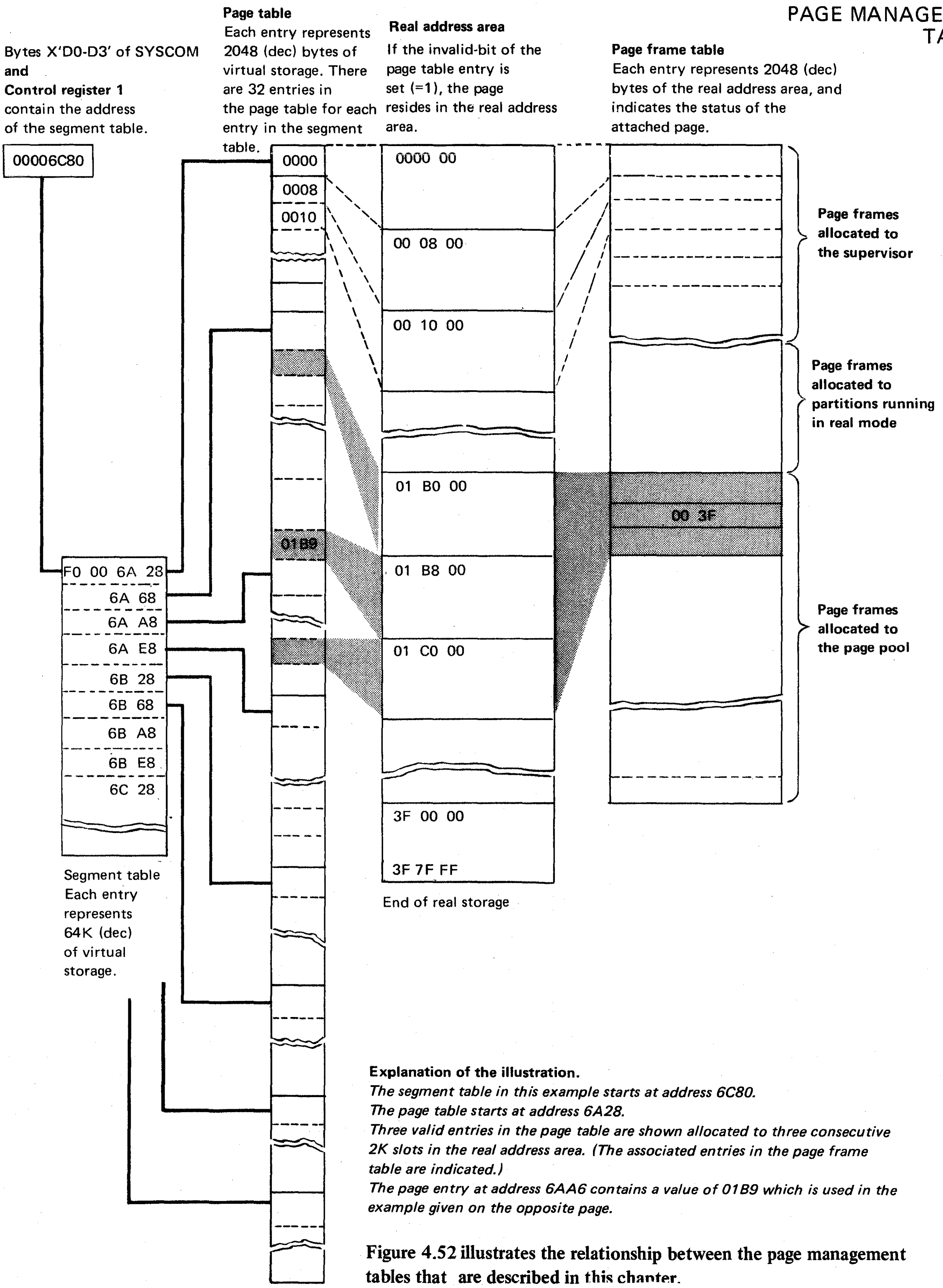
    2 2 0

12. Add the value obtained in step 11 to the number obtained in step 10.
    For example,

    $$\begin{array}{rr} & \text{01B800} \\ + & \text{220} \\ \hline = & \text{01BA20} \end{array}$$

    (This is the real address.)

PAGE MANAGEMENT TABLES



Bytes X'D0-D3' of SYSCOM **and** **Control register 1** contain the address of the segment table.

Page table Each entry represents 2048 (dec) bytes of virtual storage. There are 32 entries in the page table for each entry in the segment table.

Real address area If the invalid-bit of the page table entry is set (=1), the page resides in the real address area.

Page frame table Each entry represents 2048 (dec) bytes of the real address area, and indicates the status of the attached page.

Segment table Each entry represents 64K (dec) of virtual storage.

End of real storage

Explanation of the illustration.
The segment table in this example starts at address 6C80.
The page table starts at address 6A28.
Three valid entries in the page table are shown allocated to three consecutive 2K slots in the real address area. (The associated entries in the page frame table are indicated.)
The page entry at address 6AA6 contains a value of 01B9 which is used in the example given on the opposite page.

Figure 4.52 illustrates the relationship between the page management tables that are described in this chapter.

PAGE MANAGEMENT TABLES

B. Converting a real address to virtual:

1. Write the hexadecimal real address in binary. For example,

   01BA20

   0000 0001 1011 1010 0010 0000

2. Ignore the eleven rightmost bits. Thus, for the example,

   0000 0001 1011 1 is the remaining binary number.

3. Add three 0s to the right of the binary number obtained in step 2.
   Thus

   0000 0001 1011 1000

4. Convert this binary value to hexadecimal.
   For example,

   0000 0001 1011 1000

   0 1 B 8

5. Add the number obtained in step 4 to the address of the page frame table. Bytes X'D4' -- X'D7' of SYSCOM contain the address of the page frame table. (For the example, this is assumed to be 6100.)
   For example,

   6100

   \+ 1B8

   = 62B8

6. Locate this address in the dump. (This is the address of the page frame table entry associated with the real address to be converted.)

7. Locate bytes 4 and 5 of this page frame table entry. (For the example, as illustrated in Figure 4.52, a value of 003F is assumed.)

8. Write this hexadecimal number in binary.
   Thus for the example,

   0000 0000 0011 1111

9. Ignore the leftmost three bits, and add three 0s to the right hand end of the resulting binary string.
   Thus,

   0000 0001 1111 1000

   0 1 F 8

10. Add two zeros to the right of this hexadecimal number: 01F800

11. Convert the eleven rightmost bits of the real address (as written in binary in step 1) to hexadecimal.
    For example,

    010 0010 0000

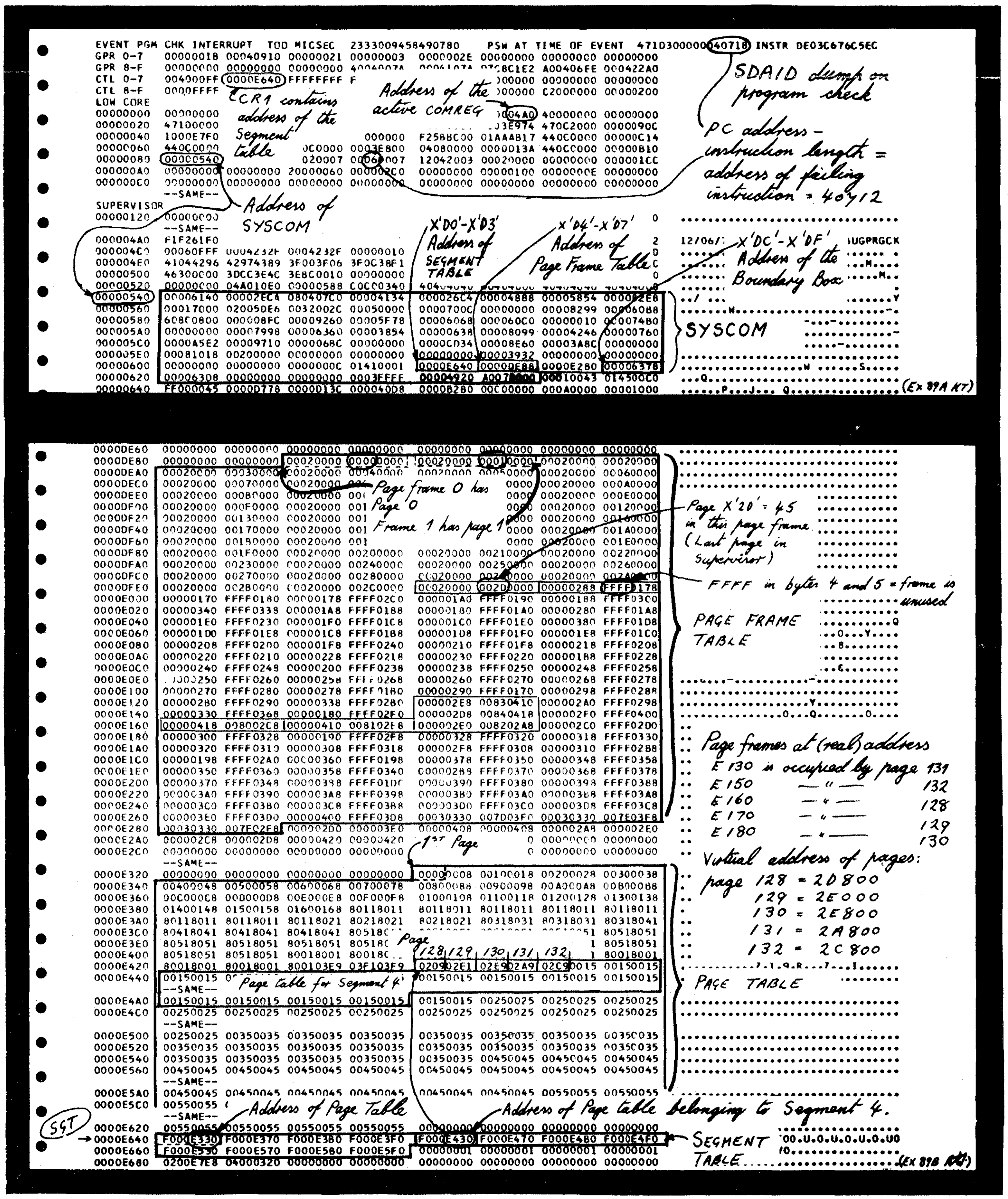
    2 2 0

12. Add the number obtained in step 10 to the number obtained in step 11.
    For example,

    01F800

    \+ 220

    = 01FA20 *(This is the virtual address.)*



```
EVENT PGM CHK INTERRUPT  TOD MICSEC  2333009458490780   PSW AT TIME OF EVENT  471D300000040718 INSTR DE03C676C5EC
GPR 0-7   0000001B 00040910 00000021 00000003  0000002E 00000000 00000000 00000000
GPR 8-F   00000000 00000000 00000000 4004007A  0004107A 07C8C1E2 A00406EE 000422A0
CTL 0-7   004000FF 0000E640 FFFFFFFF F                  )00000 00000000 00000000
CTL 8-F   0000FFFF                                      )00000 C2000000 00000200
LOW CORE
00000000  00000000                                      )004A0 40000000 00000000
00000020  47100000                                     J3E974 470C2000 0000090C
00000040  1000E7F0                   000000  F25BBC00 01AAAB17 440C0000 00000C14
00000060  440C0000          0C0000 0003E800  04080000 0000D13A 440CC000 00000B10
00000080  00000540          020007 00060007  12042003 00020000 00000000 000001CC
000000A0  00000000 00000000 20000060 000002C0  00000000 00000100 0000000E 00000000
000000C0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
          --SAME--
SUPERVISOR
00000120  00000000                                                 0   ................................
          --SAME--
000004A0  F1F261F0                                                 2   12/06/7                 UGPRGCK
000004C0  00060FFF 0004232F 0004232F 00000010                      D   ......              :..... .
000004E0  41044296 42974389 3F003F06 3F0C38F1                      C   ......              ...M....
00000500  46300000 3DCC3E4C 3E8C0010 00000000                      0   ......              .....M..
00000520  00000000 04A010E0 00000588 C0C00340  40404040            0   ......                     .
00000540  00006140 00002ECA 080407C0 00004134  000026C4 00004888 00005854 000002E8  ../ ...              .......Y
00000560  00017000 020050E6 0032002C 00050000  0000700C 00000000 00008299 000060B8  .......M.......................-.
00000580  608C0800 000008FC 00009260 00005F78  00006068 000060C0 00000010 000074B0              -...-........
000005A0  00000000 00007998 00006360 00003854  00000638 00008099 00004246 00000760              .............-
000005C0  0000A5E2 00009710 000006BC 00000000  0000CD34 00008E60 00003A8C 00000000              ....-........
000005E0  00081018 00200000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00003932 00000000 00000000  ................................
00000600  00000000 00000000 0000000C 01410001  0000E640 0000DE88 0000E280 00006378  .................W ......S.....
00000620  00006308 00000000 00000000 0003FFFF  00004920 A007     00010043 014500C0  ...Q............................
00000640  FF000045 0000D778 0000D13C 000040D8  00008280 00C00000 000A0000 00001000  ......P...J... Q................
```

```
0000DE60  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  ................................
0000DE80  00000000 00000000 00020000 00000000  00020000 00010000 00020000 00020000  ................................
0000DEA0  00020000 00030000 00020000 00040000  00020000 00050000 00020000 00060000  ................................
0000DEC0  00020000 00070000 00020000                    0000 00020000 000A0000  ................................
0000DEE0  00020000 000B0000 00020000 000                   0000 00020000 000E0000              ...........
0000DF00  00020000 000F0000 00020000 001                   0000 00020000 00120000              ...........
0000DF20  00020000 00130000 00020000 001                   0000 00020000 00160000              ...........
0000DF40  00020000 00170000 00020000 001                   0000 00020000 001A0000              ...........
0000DF60  00020000 00190000 00020000 001                   0000 00020000 001E0000              ...........
0000DF80  00020000 001F0000 00020000 00200000  00020000 00210000 00020000 00220000              ...........
0000DFA0  00020000 00230000 00020000 00240000  00020000 00250000 00020000 00260000              ...........
0000DFC0  00020000 00270000 00020000 00280000  00020000 002 0000 00020000 002A0000              ...........
0000DFE0  00020000 002B0000 00020000 002C0000  00020000 002D0000 00000288 FFFF0178
0000E000  00000170 FFFF0180 00000178 FFFF02C0  000001A0 FFFF0190 00000188 FFFF0300              ...........
0000E020  00000340 FFFF0338 000001A8 FFFF0188  00000180 FFFF01A0 00000280 FFFF01A8              ...........
0000E040  000001E0 FFFF0230 000001F0 FFFF01C8  000001C0 FFFF01E0 00000380 FFFF01D8              ..........Q
0000E060  000001D0 FFFF01E8 000001C8 FFFF01B8  000001D8 FFFF01F0 000001E8 FFFF01C0              ...O...Y....
0000E080  00000208 FFFF0200 000001F8 FFFF0240  00000210 FFFF01F8 00000218 FFFF0208              ...B........
0000E0A0  00000220 FFFF0210 00000228 FFFF0218  00000230 FFFF0220 000001B8 FFFF0228              ...........
0000E0C0  00000240 FFFF0248 00000200 FFFF0238  00000238 FFFF0250 00000248 FFFF0258              ...E........
0000E0E0  00000250 FFFF0260 00000258 FFFF0268  00000260 FFFF0270 00000268 FFFF0278  ....-...........-...............
0000E100  00000270 FFFF0280 00000278 FFFF01B0  00000290 FFFF0170 00000298 FFFF0288  ................................
0000E120  000002B0 FFFF0290 00000338 FFFF02B0  000002E8 00830410 000002A0 FFFF0298  ...................Y............
0000E140  00000330 FFFF0368 00000180 FFFF02F0  000002D8 00840418 000002F0 FFFF0400  ................O...Q.......O....
0000E160  00000418 008002C8 00000410 008102E8  000002E0 008202A8 000002C0 FFFF02D0  ..
0000E180  00000300 FFFF0328 00000190 FFFF02F8  00000328 FFFF0320 00000318 FFFF0330  ..
0000E1A0  00000320 FFFF0310 00000308 FFFF0318  000002F8 FFFF0308 00000310 FFFF02B8  ..
0000E1C0  00000198 FFFF02A0 00000360 FFFF0198  00000378 FFFF0350 00000348 FFFF0358  ..
0000E1E0  00000350 FFFF0360 00000358 FFFF0340  00000288 FFFF0370 00000368 FFFF0378  ..
0000E200  00000370 FFFF0348 00000388 FFFF010C  00000390 FFFF0380 00000398 FFFF0388  ..
0000E220  000003A0 FFFF0390 000003A8 FFFF0398  000003B0 FFFF03A0 000003B8 FFFF03A8  ..
0000E240  000003C0 FFFF03B0 000003C8 FFFF03B8  000003D0 FFFF03C0 000003D8 FFFF03C8  ..
0000E260  000003E0 FFFF03D0 00000400 FFFF03D8  00030330 007D03F0 00030330 007E03F8  ..
0000E280  00030330 007EC2F8 000002D0 000003E0  00000408 00000408 000002A8 000002E0  ..
0000E2A0  000002C8 000002D8 00000420 00000420                 0 00000000 00000000  ..
0000E2C0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000                 0 00000000 00000000  ..
          --SAME--
0000E320  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  00000008 00100018 00200028 00300038  ..
0000E340  00400048 00500058 00600068 00700078  00800088 00900098 00A000A8 00B000B8  .
0000E360  00C000C8 00D000D8 00E000E8 00F000F8  01000108 01100118 01200128 01300138  ..
0000E380  01400148 01500158 01600168 80118011  80118011 80118011 80118011 80118011  .
0000E3A0  80118011 80118011 80118021 80218021  80218021 80318031 80318031 80318041  ..
0000E3C0  80418041 80418041 80418041 80518C                            51 80518051  ..
0000E3E0  80518051 80518051 80518051 80518C                             1 80518051  ..
0000E400  80518051 80518051 80018001 80018C                             1 80018001  ..
0000E420  80018001 80018001 800103E9 03F103F9  020902E1 02E902A9 02C90015 00150015  ...........7.1.9.R...7...I......
0000E440  00150015 0                           00150015 00150015 00150015 00150015  .                       .........
          --SAME--
0000E4A0  00150015 00150015 00150015 00150015  00150015 00250025 00250025 00250025  ................................
0000E4C0  00250025 00250025 00250025 00250025  00250025 00250025 00250025 00250025  ................................
          --SAME--
0000E500  00250025 00350035 00350035 00350035  00350035 00350035 00350035 00350035  ................................
0000E520  00350035 00350035 00350035 00350035  00350035 00350035 00350035 00350035  ................................
0000E540  00350035 00350035 00350035 00350035  00350035 00450045 00450045 00450045  ................................
0000E560  00450045 00450045 00450045 00450045  00450045 00450045 00450045 00450045  ................................
          --SAME--
0000E5A0  00450045 00450045 00450045 00450045  00450045 00450045 00550055 00550055  ................................
0000E5C0  00550055 (
          --SAME--
0000E620  00550055 00550055 00550055 00550055  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  ................................
0000E640  F000E330 F000E370 F000E3B0 F000E3F0  F000E430 F000E470 F000E4B0 F000E4F0  00.U.0.U.0.U.0.U0
0000E660  F000E530 F000E570 F000E5B0 F000E5F0  00000001 00000001 00000001 00000001  10..............
0000E680  0200E7E8 04000320 00000000 00000000  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  ................
```

CR1 contains address of the Segment table

Address of the active COMREG

SDAID dump on program check

PC address - instruction length = address of failing instruction = 40712

Address of SYSCOM

X'D0'-X'D3' Address of SEGMENT TABLE

X'D4'-X'D7' Address of Page Frame Table

X'DC'-X'DF' Address of the Boundary Box

SYSCOM

(Ex 89A KT)

Page frame 0 has Page 0

Frame 1 has page 1

Page X'20' = 45 in this page frame (Last page in Supervisor)

FFFF in bytes 4 and 5 = frame is unused

PAGE FRAME TABLE

Page frames at (real) address
E130 is occupied by page 131
E150 —"— 132
E160 —"— 128
E170 —"— 129
E180 —"— 130

Virtual address of pages:
page 128 = 2D800
129 = 2E000
130 = 2E800
131 = 2A800
132 = 2C800

1st Page

Page 128 129 130 131 132

Page table for Segment 4

PAGE TABLE

SGT

Address of Page Table

Address of Page table belonging to Segment 4.

SEGMENT TABLE

(Ex 89B KT)

Figure 4.53 An example of an SDAID "dump on program check" showing how to locate the page management tables

CHANNEL PROGRAM TRANSLATION

Channel program translation

This chapter describes the control blocks used by the DOS/VS channel program translation routines, which may require examination under certain circumstances of a system malfunction.

The functions of the translation routines depend on whether the fast CCW translation option (FASTTR in the macro FOPT) is active or not.

The first part of this chapter describes the operations without the fast translation option, and the second part deals with the additional control blocks and functions for fast CCW translation.

For a full description of the channel program translation routine, refer to the *DOS/VS Supervisor Logic* manual.

General functions (without fast translation)

Because the DAT (dynamic address translation) feature is not available for data and channel command words of I/O operations, software routines are required that perform the following functions for an I/O request from a virtual partition:

1. The CCB and, if applicable, the user sense CCW will be copied into a buffer. This buffer is called the CCB copy block and is maintained by the CCW-translation buffer management.
   If another I/O operation from a virtual partition is requested, the copied and translated CCB is queued behind the first request in the CCB copy block queue. Label ACCBB in the supervisor listing points to the address of the CCB copy block queue. Displacement X'44' from this address contains the address of the second CCB copy block.

2. The complete channel program, consisting of one or more CCWs, will be copied into a buffer area called the CCW copy block. The copied channel program is logically equivalent to the original channel program, the data addresses being translated to real addresses. The copy process conserves the channel program structure, but TIC (transfer in channel) commands will be inserted in the copied channel program when there are more than seven CCWs in a channel program. Figure 4.57 shows a channel program having eleven CCWs; two copy blocks that are linked by a TIC command are therefore required. Figure 4.58 illustrates the format and contents of the CCW/TCB.

3. Addresses in the copied channel program that refer to an I/O area in a virtual partition are translated into the corresponding real addresses. If the I/O area is completed on one page, the real address will replace the virtual address in the copied channel program. If the I/O area occupies more than one page (crosses page boundaries), an IDAL (Indirect Data Address List) block is built up. The IDAL block contains the real address of the I/O area and the real page addresses of any pages occupied by the I/O area. The address of the IDAL will replace the virtual address in the copied CCW, and the IDAL bit (bit 37 in the CCW) will be set to 1. If the virtual channel program already uses the IDA feature, both the IDAL from the virtual partition copied and the virtual addresses will be replaced by the corresponding real addresses.
   Figure 4.54 illustrates the actions described in points 1, 2 and 3 above, and Figure 4.55 illustrates the relationship between the blocks described.

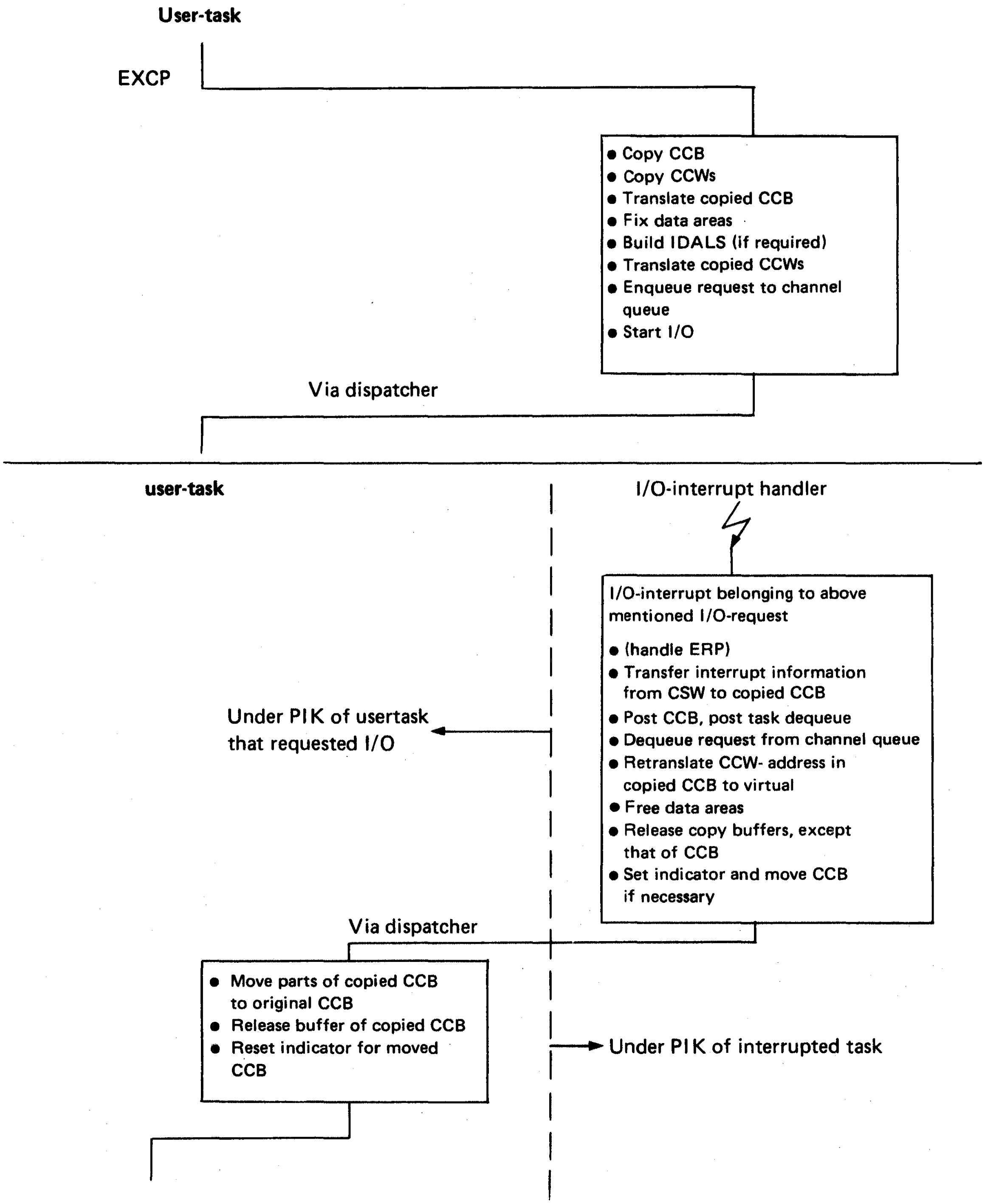


Figure 4.54 **Illustrates the activity between user program and supervisor during the handling of an I/O request from a program running in virtual mode.**

CHANNEL PROGRAM TRANSLATION

Additional functions performed by the channel program translation routine are:

4. A sense CCW (if applicable) is updated in the copied CCB.
5. All I/O areas required by the channel program must remain in real storage until the I/O operation is complete. For this reason all pages involved with an I/O operation are fixed in real storage.

After the above functions have been performed, the I/O request is handled as if it were a request from a real partition. The following supervisor activity then ensues:

1. The request is placed in the channel queue.
2. A START I/O is issued.
3. The corresponding interrupts are processed.
4. The ERPs are activated (error recovery procedures in case of I/O device errors).
5. Status information is posted in the copied CCB.
6. The request is removed from the channel queue.

After completion of an I/O request from a virtual partition, the channel program translation routine translates the real command address (from the CSW) to the corresponding virtual address, frees all fixed pages that were required by the request, transfer parts of the copied CCB to the virtual CCB, and releases all areas used by the buffers required by the channel program translation routine.

Figure 4.54 illustrates the complete operation described above under points 1 through 5.

IDAL block

The IDAL block is generated by the CCW translation routine if the I/O area specified in a CCW crosses page boundaries. The IDAL blocks are placed in the buffer area at the end of the supervisor together with associated CCB and CCW copy blocks. Each block contains real addresses of the data areas in real storage. Because each address is 4 bytes in length, an IDAL block can contain up to 18 addresses (also referred to as IDA words.) Each IDAL must be completely contained in one IDAL copy block. If more than one I/O request requires an IDAL, as many IDALs are placed in one IDAL copy block as will fit.

The figure opposite shows the relationships between the blocks.

Appendix G shows an example of locating a CCB copy block and CCW copy block in a stand-alone dump output. The CCB address in the channel queue is used as the initial pointer.

CCB copy block

CCB copy blocks are placed in a buffer area (specifically reserved for the channel program translation routine) at the end of the supervisor together with the associated CCW copy blocks and IDAL block (if required). Each CCW copy block consists of nine entries. The first seven entries are used to store copied CCWs, and the remaining two entries (16 bytes) contain pointers and end-of-buffer indicators. The format and contents of a CCW copy block is shown in Figure 4.56

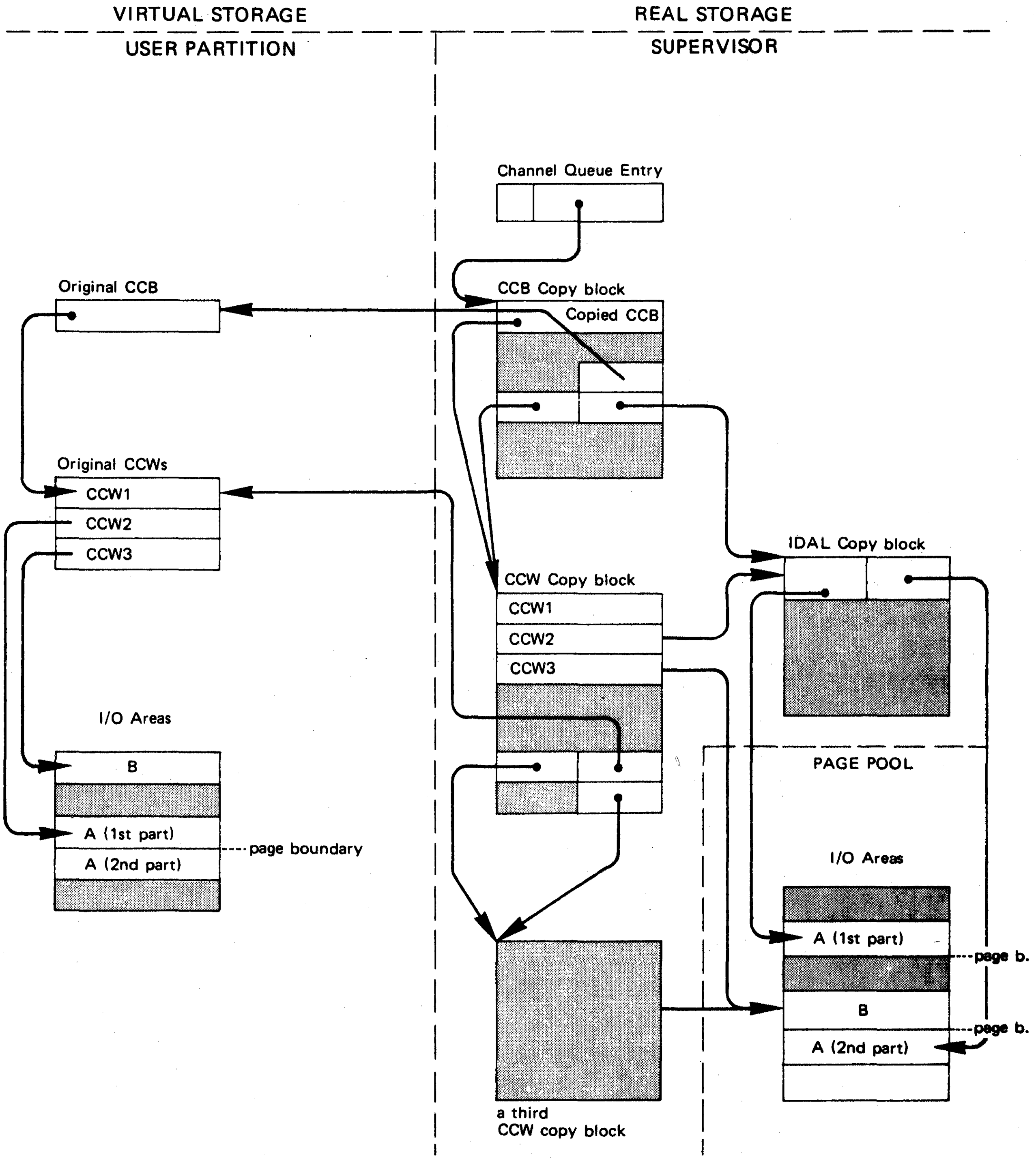


Figure 4.55 Illustrates the relationship between an original channel program in a virtual partition and the copy blocks required by the channel program translation routines. The input/output areas in real storage are also shown.

0 15	16 23	24 25	26	27	28 31	32 35	36 39
Copied and updated CCB	Sense CCW (if any)	User PIK	Flag byte	Unused	Virtual address of CCB	Address of first CCW copy block	Address of first IDAL block

40 63	64 67	68 71
Fix information	Pointer to additional fix information	Address of next CCB copy block

If fast CCW translation is specified (FASTTR = YES), the last twelve bytes of the block are changed to:

60 63	64 67	68 71
Address of REPLICA block	Forward chain pointer	Backward chain pointer

Field	Description
User PIK	The PIK value of the virtual I/O requestor. This value will be used by the MOVECCW routine to identify the requestor's CCBs.
Flag byte	Bit 0 : 1 = Translation complete 1 : 1 = Pages fixed 2 : Not used 3 : 1 = BTAM Second Time Request (I/O request from BTAM appendage) 4 : 1 = Valid for fast translation 5 : 1 = CCB copy block is on saved CCB queue 6 : 1 = Data area pages require fixing
Fix information	Each bit in this field corresponds to a physical page frame. If a bit is set to one, the corresponding frame is fixed for the current I/O request. The 128 bits in this field are sufficient for a Relocate system with up to 384K bytes of storage.
Pointer to additional fix information	If real storage is greater than 384K, the fix information is logically continued in another copy block with 68 usable bytes, corresponding to 1032K of additional real storage. The address in this field points to the additional copy block.
Address of REPLICA block	If fast CCW translation is active, this field contains the address of the REPLICA block which holds the copies of the CCB and CCW(s) of the channel program.
Forward and backward chain pointers	The saved CCB queue used by the fast CCW translation routines is a two-way queue and thus needs two chain pointers. These pointers are kept in these two fields.

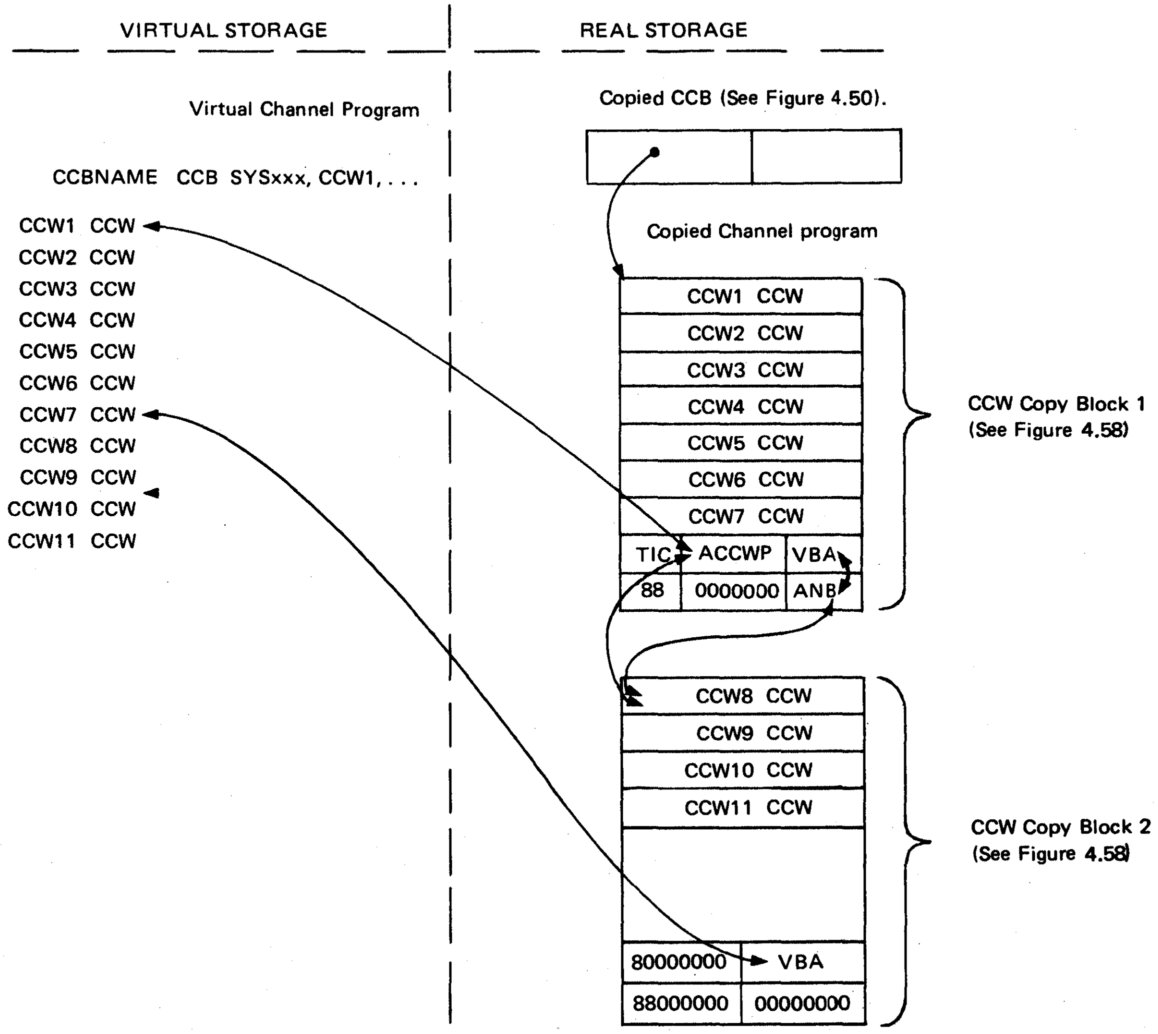
Figure 4.56 Explanation of the contents of the CCB copy block

Channel Program without TIC or SEARCH Commands

The CCWs in a channel program without TIC or SEARCH commands are copied into sequential locations in the CCW copy buffer. If the program has more than seven CCWs, a TIC is inserted in the eighth copying position and is made to point to the first CCW in the next copy buffer. CCWs 8 through 14 are then copied in the next copy buffer. If there are more than 14 CCWs, the process is repeated until all CCWs are copied.

Refer to the *DOS/VS Supervisor Logic* manual for a full description of the CCW copy block when using TIC and SEARCH commands.

The figure below shows the copying of CCWs for a channel program requiring two CCW copy buffers.



Legend:
TIC = Transfer in channel command
ACCW8 = Address of CCW8
ANB = Address of next CCW Copy Block
VBA = Virtual Address of CCW1 (for Copy Block 1) and virtual address of CCW8 (for Copy Block 2).

Figure 4.57 A channel program requiring a TIC to be inserted in copying.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1st Copy location for CCW							
8	2nd Copy location for CCW							
16	3rd Copy location for CCW							
24	4th Copy location for CCW							
32	5th Copy location for CCW							
40	6th Copy location for CCW							
48	7th Copy location for CCW							
56	X'80'*	X'000000'			Virtual address of first CCW in the Copy block			
64	X'88'**	X'000000'			Address of next CCW Copy block in the chain			

* X'80' indicates the end of the CCW copy locations in the block. It is replaced by a TIC (Transfer in Channel command) if the 7th copy location contains a copied CCW with data- or command chaining. Bytes 57-59 will then point to the copy location of the CCW following the CCW in the 7th copy location.
Bytes 56-59 will not be changed if the CCW in the 7th copy location is a TIC.

** X'88' indicates the last 8-byte entry in the block. It is replaced by a TIC if the CCW in the 7th copy location is a status modifier CCW. For example a SEARCH command to a disk. Bytes 65-67 will then point to the copy location of the second CCW following the status modifier CCW.

Figure 4.58 Format and contents of a CCW copy block

Translation Control Block

The routine CCWTRANS is called by the channel scheduler whenever a channel program must be copied and translated. Since a page fault may occur during CCWTRANS, the routine and its subroutines are reenterable and can therefore process several translation requests concurrently. In order to make CCWTRANS reenterable a translation control block (TCB) is built for each task to serve as a dynamic work and save area. Each TCB is located behind the special save area for its task and has the format shown in the figure below.

How to locate:

To locate the TCB (associated with the partition/task), add X'50' to the address of the System Save Area (displacement X'09' of the appropriate PIB). Labels CCWTCB1 - CCWTCBn identify the first byte of the appropriate TCB.

Format
of any TCB

0	1	2 3	4 7	8 11	12 15	16 19	20 23	24 27
Flag byte *	used by BTAM	TIK/PIK	Pointer to Status Modifier List	Pointer to Control Com'd List	Pointer to TIC line	Pointer to Copy Block End	Address of copied CCB (for cancel)	Number of free IDA words in IDAL blocks

28 47	48 51	52 55	56 59	60 61	62 63	64 67
Work Areas	Address of last TFIX request	Pointer to DIDAL chain	Address of current DIDAL	Number of DIDALS in use	Number of free DIDAL entries	Address of current DIDAL entry

68 71	72 127	128 131
Virtual CCW address	Save Area (Registers 2-F)	Pointer to next used TCB

* Byte 0: bit 0 = 1 : data chaining specified
1 = 1 : Read/Sense command specified
2 = 1 : Read backward command specified
3 = 1 : Status modifier command with data chaining
4 = 1 : Status modifier command only
5 : Reserved
6 : Reserved
7 = 1 : REPLICA creation flag (fast CCW translation)

Note: *One TCB is generated for each partition supported.*
With asynchronous processing support, 15 TCBs are generated.

Figure 4.59 Explanation of the contents of the TCB.

Fix Information Blocks

In order to keep track of which page frames have been TFIXed for a request, a bit string is used which has a bit for at least every page frame up to the highest one which is TFIXed. If no page is TFIXed in an address higher than 384K, then the bit string in CCBXINF is sufficient (192 bits = 384K). Whenever a page is TFIXed, the bit corresponding to its page frame is set to one. If a page is used more than once by a single request, it is TFIXed only once.

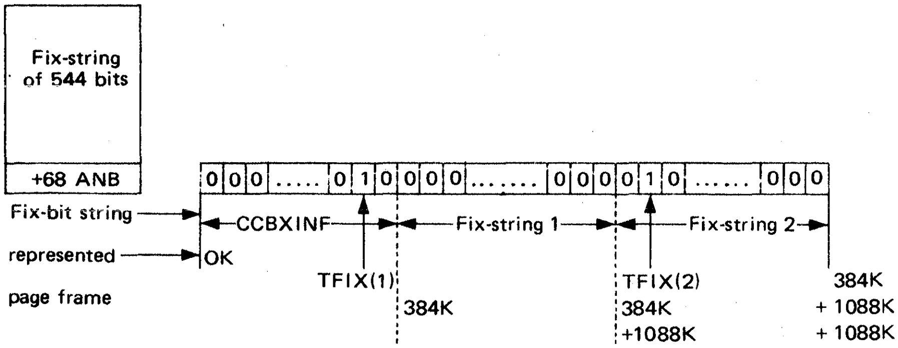
If a page is TFIXed at a location beyond 384K, one or more additional bit strings must be added. This is done by enqueuing a copy block. Each copy block thus enqueued provides fix information for an additional 1088K of real storage. The additional blocks are queued with the first one being pointed to by the field CCBXPTR in the CCB copy block. The figure shows how fix information is kept.

Fix-String:

bit-table where each bit belongs unequivocally to a page frame (for 1038K bytes); if a bit is on, the page frame belonging to this bit has been TFIXed for this I/O-request.

ANB:

—0 if Fix-block is last one in Fix-block queue.
—address of next Fix-block.



- *if for a specific page frame the Fix-bit is already on, no TFIX-request is transferred to the page manager*
- *the TFIX-blocks are freed after I/O-request has been posted complete*

Figure 4.60 Fix information Bit String and Block

General Rules for channel program translation

The following rules apply to IBM-supplied channel program translation routine

1. Channel program translation is skipped:
    - for I/O requests from programs running in real mode
    - for I/O requests from system tasks (FETCH/LOAD has its own small CCW-translation.)
    - for I/O requests for console when console buffering option is supported
2. Channel program translation is modified for BTAM running in virtual mode (modify CCW-chain from I/O appendages).
3. The following components work via copied and translated CCW chains:
    - CRT
    - seek separation routine
    - ERPs
    - BTAM-ERPs
4. Channel program translation does not support:
    - self-modifying channel programs
    - start of I/O requests from I/O appendages for not translated channel programs (except BTAM)
    - time dependent I/O requests (channel program may get longer after translation)
    - channel programs with CCWs whose count is 32K (invalid)
    - channel programs with data chaining in connection with TIC-commands when the same CCW gets different command codes during execution of channel program.

Additional functions for fast translation

In order to save time when translating a series of similar channel programs, the translation routines attempt to save and reuse any channel programs that have already been translated and to keep the pages containing the associated I/O areas fixed in real storage. This is carried out until the number of copy blocks in the copy block pool becomes insufficient and/or the paging rate becomes too high due to the large number of fixed pages.

In order to carry out these operations, the translation routines require two additional control blocks:

REPLICA	-	a copy of a virtual channel program and its virtual CCB.
DIDAL	-	a double-word indirect data address list which is used to locate the I/O areas in real storage.

These blocks and their formats are described in more detail later in this chapter.

Operation (see Figure 4.61)

When the fast translation option is active, the translation routine first checks, after receipt of a channel program that is to be translated, whether there is a REPLICA of this program available. If so, the translation routine tests whether the pages containing the I/O areas for the program are still fixed, fixes the pages again if necessary, and returns control to the calling routine.

If there is no REPLICA of the channel program available, normal CCW translation takes place and the DIDAL blocks are built. The translation routine then checks if the channel program is valid for fast translation (the CCWs must be contiguous and the request may not come from BTAM). If so, a REPLICA of the channel program is built and stored for future use.

The resulting structure of the control blocks after fast translation is shown in Figure 4.62, which uses the same sample channel program as Figure 4.55.

After completion of the I/O request, the channel program translation routines simply retranslate the CSW command address, move the CCB from the active queue to the top of the saved CCB queue, and transfer the necessary parts of the CCB copy to the virtual CCB. If, however, there is an insufficient number of copy blocks in the copy block pool, the routine frees the I/O areas and releases the copy blocks of the least recently used CCB copy. If the paging rate exceeds a given threshold, the I/O areas of the least recently used CCB copy with fixed pages are freed, but the copy blocks are retained.

DIDAL block

The DIDAL block is created by the CCW translation routine in order to save the virtual addresses of the I/O areas and the addresses of the locations which contain the corresponding real addresses (CCW copy or IDAL block). The formats of the DIDAL block and its entries are shown in Figure 4.63. Each DIDAL block occupies one or more copy blocks.

REPLICA block

The REPLICA block is created by the CCW translation routine and contains replicas, or copies, of the CCB and CCWs of a channel program. The first, or main, REPLICA block also contains additional header information. If there is insufficient space in the main REPLICA block, additional blocks, without the header, are added. Each main or additional block occupies one copy block. The formats of the main and additional REPLICA blocks are shown in Figure 4.64.

Queue organization

Similarly to the normal channel program translation, the CCB copy blocks for which I/O is being executed, or is to be executed, are placed in the channel queue, which can be regarded as an active CCB queue. All pages containing I/O areas for CCBs in this queue are fixed.

After completion of I/O operations for a given channel program, the CCB copy is placed in a second queue, called the saved CCB queue, and retained until it is needed again or is deleted. The pages associated with CCBs in this queue may or may not be fixed.

Each partition contains a REPLICA queue which holds the REPLICAs of the channel program issued by the partition.

An example of the three queues is shown in Figure 4.65.

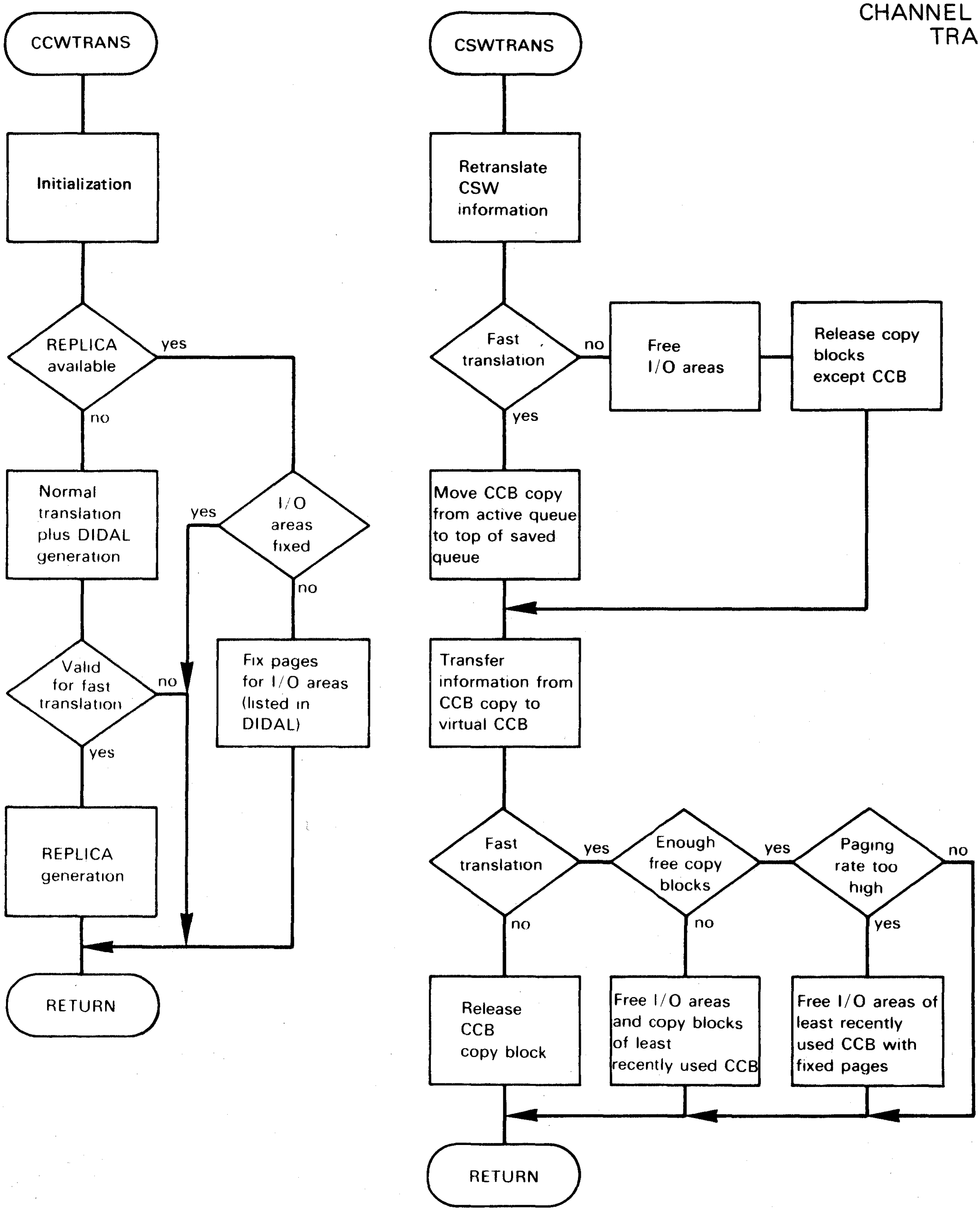


Figure 4.61 Basic flowcharts of fast CCW translation

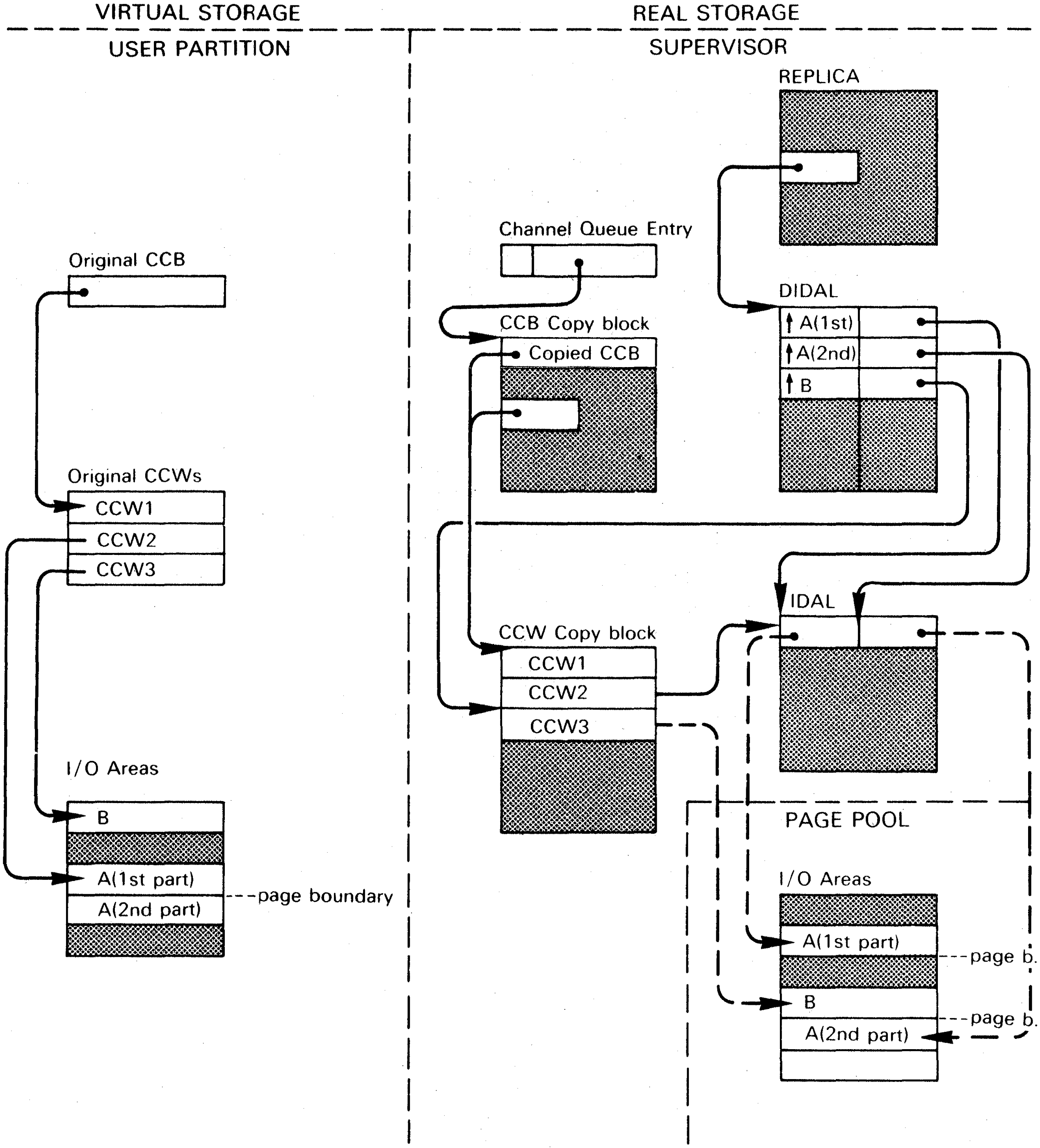
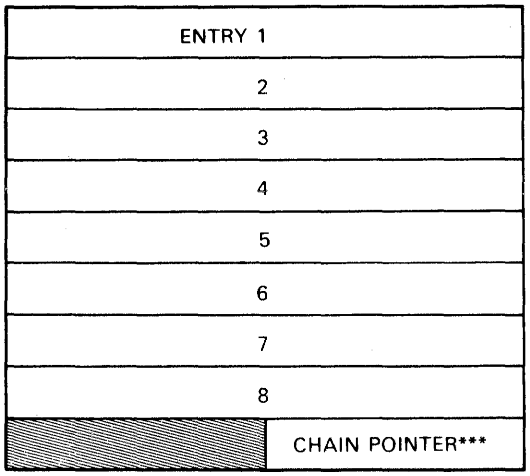
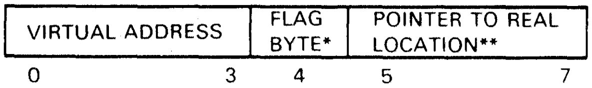


Figure 4.62 Control block structure for fast CCW translation

DIDAL BLOCK



DIDAL ENTRY:



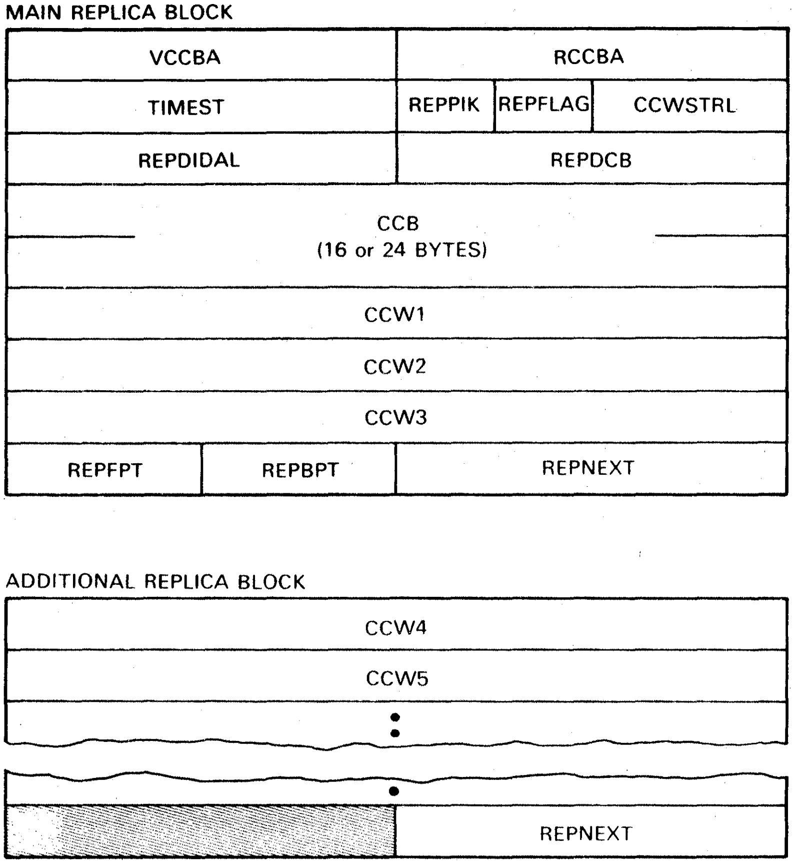
* Legend FLAGBYTE: bit 0 - indicates that TFIXing is not necessary because the page has already been TFIXed for this request

bit 7 - indicates that TFIX-request for this entry has been completed

** Real location (either copied CCW or IDA-word) that should contain the translated I/O area address.

*** Pointer to (next) additional DIDAL. Contains 4X'00' in last DIDAL.

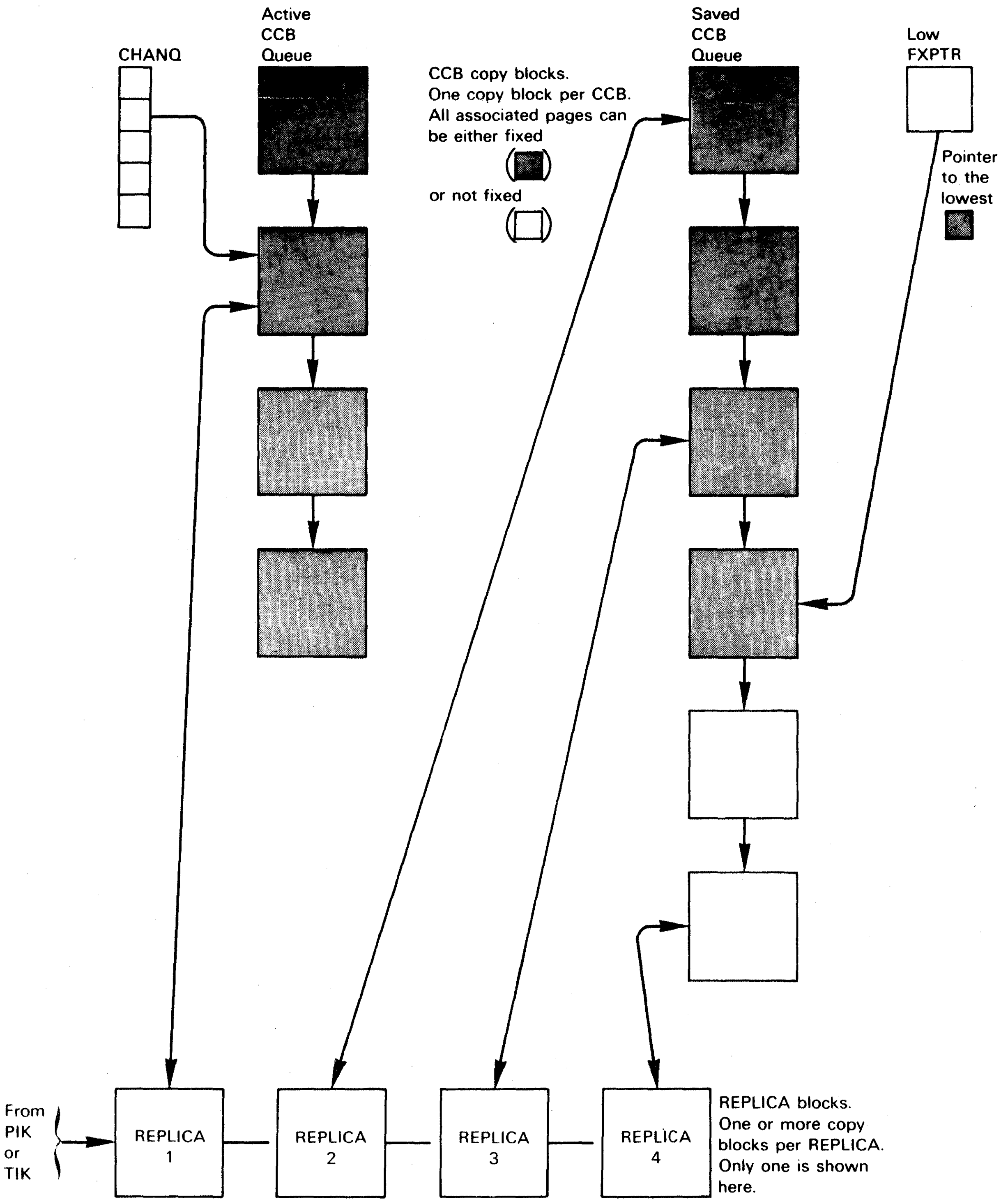
Figure 4.63 Format of DIDAL block and DIDAL entry



Legend:

VCCBA	-	Virtual CCB address
RCCBA	-	Address of copied CCB
TIMEST	-	Timestamp
REPPIK	-	Partition identification key
REPLCNT	-	The number of tasks currently testing this REPLICA for a match with their channel program
CCWSTRL	-	Length of CCW string (number of CCWs)
REPDIDAL	-	Address of DIDAL block
REPDCB	-	Pointer to chain of DIDAL blocks
REPFPT, REPBPT	-	Pointers used for chaining REPLICAs (forward and backward pointer)
REPNEXT	-	Pointer to (next) additional REPLICA block

Figure 4.64 Format of REPLICA blocks



CCB copy blocks.
One copy block per CCB.
All associated pages can
be either fixed
(▨)
or not fixed
(☐)

REPLICA blocks.
One or more copy
blocks per REPLICA.
Only one is shown
here.

REPLICA -
queue for each partition/task,
(only one queue is shown)

2 System queues:
Active CCBs, all associated pages fixed.
Saved CCBs, CCBs having their
associated pages fixed come first.

Figure 4.65 Queue organization for fast CCW translation

FOR YOUR NOTES

CONTENTS

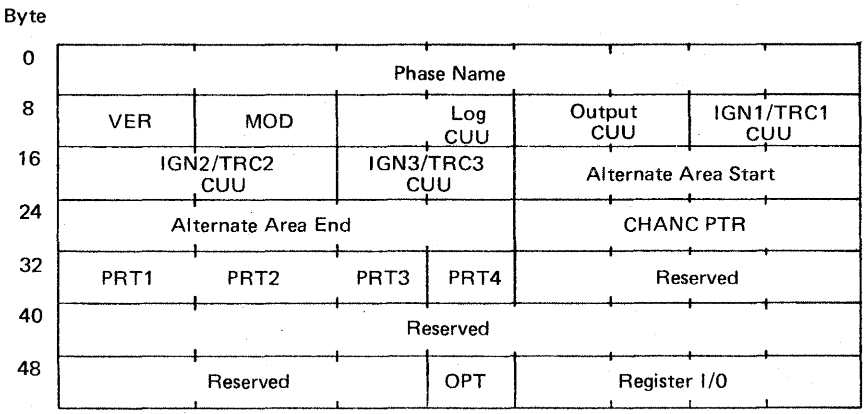
Appendix A

PD AREA TABLES

	Byte		
PDAREA	0	PDAREAND	– Address of end of PD area
	4	PDINTRHK	– Address of interrupt trace hook*
	8	PDSIOHK	– Address of START I/O hook*
	12	PDTRANHK	– Address of transient dump hook*
	16	PDFLTHK1	– Address of F/L trace hook 1*
	20	PDFLTHK2	– Address of F/L trace hook 2*
	24		– Reserved
PDREGSAV	28		– Save area for registers 9, 10, and 11
	32		
	36		

**A hook is coding introduced at supervisor generation. The coding normally branches around itself. The initialization makes the branch instruction a NOP to allow a PDAID function to be performed.*

Figure A.1. The PD address table (Displacements are in decimal)



Displacement	Label	Description
0-7	Phase Name	Phase being run
8	VER	Version number in hex
9	MOD	Modification level in hex
10-11	LOG	Address of system log device
12-13	Output	Address of output device
14-15	IGN1/TRC1	
16-17	IGN2/TRC2	Address(es) of devices to ignore or trace
18-19	IGN3/TRC3	
20-23	Alternate Area Start	Start address of alternate area
24-27	Alternate Area End	Ending address of alternate area
28-31	CHANQ PTR	Address of channel queue pointer for SYSLOG
32	PTR1	
33	PTR2	
34	PTR3	Partitions to be ignored (see note)
35	PTR4	
36	PTR5	
37-50	Reserved	
51	OPT	Option byte X'00' = TRC device X'80' = IGN device
52-55	Register 10	Save area for register 10 (used by GSVC trace only)

Note: The initializer inverts the logic. When the user specifies a partition(s) to be traced, PDAID enters the partition(s) to be ignored in the standard preface table.

Figure A.2. The PD Standard Preface Table (Displacements are in decimal)

PIK (Partition Identification Key)

During debugging, it may be necessary to locate and to be able to interpret the PIK value allocated to each partition.

The PIK of each partition is determined during system generation the PIK value being contained in a two byte field at displacement address X'2E' in the appropriate partition communication region. Byte 0 of this location always contains X'00', and byte 1 a hex number equal to the displacement from the start of the PIB to the start of the entry in the PIB belonging to the partition.

Foreground partition PIK

The PIK value for foreground partitions depends on how many partitions are specified by NPARTS parameter of SUPVR macro.

PIK value at displacement address X'2E' of foreground COMREGs, where byte 0=X'00' and byte 1= ;				
NPARTS=5	NPARTS=4	NPARTS=3	NPARTS=2	PIK value indicated
50	40	30	20	F1
40	30	20		F2
30	20			F3
20				F4

Note: The PIK values for foreground partitions do not change during system operation.

Figure B.1. PIK Values

Background partition PIK

The PIK value for the BG partition is always X'10'. However, unlike the values in the foreground communication regions, the value held in this address changes during system operation. It always contains the PIK value of the active partition.

Attention PIK

A separate PIK value is given to the attention routine. The value is X'00', and indicates that the logical attention routine is in control.

SYSLOG ID

For PD output, values will be AR, BG, F4, F3, F2, or F1, which identify the partition generating the trace entry.
Normally, this ID is the prefix of all messages to SYSLOG on the console, if the related partition can be determined. If not, it is SP.

Appendix B

TIK, LIK, LTK

TIK (Task Interrupt Key)

The halfword TIK at displacement X'5A' in the SCP Communications Region (SYSCOM) has a zero value in the high-order byte and a key value in the low-order byte. This key value is only significant when AP is supported. The key value in the TIK is the key of the program (task or subtask) that is being serviced.When an interruption occurs, the value of the TIK indicates to the supervisor which program (task or subtask) was interrupted.

The TIK is set by Task Selection in the General Exit Routine and equals the index displacement of the task's Program Information Block (PIB) within the PIB Table.

Depending on the number of partitions supported, the value of the TIK indicates which task was interrupted according to the following table:

TIK Value				Interrupted Task
NPARTS=2	NPARTS=3	NPARTS=4	NPARTS=5	
X'00'	X'00'	X'00'	X'00'	Attention
X'10'	X'10'	X'10'	X'10'	BG
			X'20'	F4
		X'20'	X'30'	F3
	X'20'	X'30'	X'40'	F2
X'20'	X'30'	X'40'	X'50'	F1
X'30' – X'F0'	X'40' – X'F0'	X'50' – X'F0'	X'60' – X'F0'	Subtasks*

**Asynchronous Processing option. The number of PIBs initially available for subtasks is 10, 11, 12, or 13, depending on the number of partitions (in an AP supervisor the total number of PIBs is always sixteen).*

LIK (Logical Transient Owner Identification Key)

The halfword LIK at displacement 88 in the SCP Communications Region (SYSCOM) is only significant if AP is supported and contains the same value as the TIK when the logical Transient Area (LTA) is in use. LIK therefore, identifies the owner of the LTA. When the LTA is free, the halfword LIK contains zeros. The SVC 2 routine sets the LIK, and the SVC 11 routine resets it to zero. If AP is not supported the LIK contains zeros.

LTK (Logical Transient Key)

The halfword LTK at displacement X'6E' in each partition's communications region has a zero value in the high-order byte and a key value in the low-order byte.

In a foreground communications region, the key value in the LTK is not significant. The LTK in the background communications region (BGCOMREG) has the same value as the PIK of the partition of the task that owns the LTA, or contains zeros when the LTA is free. When the LTA is occupied by a task, therefore, the BGCOMREG has the same value in its LTK as in its PIK when the owning task is active. The SVC 2 routine sets the LTK, and the SVC 11 routine resets it to zero.

REQID (I/O Requestor's Partition or System Task ID)

The REQID is one-byte identifier in the Channel Queue (CHANQ) entry.

When a background or foreground program has requested I/O, the REQID has the same value as the key byte of the PIK for that task's partition. When the Attention Task has requested I/O, the REQID contains X'00'.

When the request for I/O is from a System Task, the REQID has one of the following values:

X'01' – SNS
X'02' – DSK
X'03' – RAS
X'04' – PMGR
X'06' – PAGEIN
X'07' – SUPVR
X'09' – CRT
X'0B' – ERP
X'0F' – SVT

The REQID is set by the Channel Scheduler Routine.

TKREQID (I/O Requestor's Task Identification)

The TKREQID is a one-byte identifier in the Channel Queue (CHANQ) entry for a task that has requested I/O (see Figure 4.13). In an unused CHANQ entry the TKREQID contains X'FF'.

The TKREQID byte in an active CHANQ entry has the same value as the key byte of the TIK of the task that has requested I/O.

If AP is not supported it has the same value as the PIK of the task that requested the I/O.

TKREQID is set by the Channel Scheduler Routine and reset by the I/O Interrupt Handler.

SELECT

This byte at displacement X'45' in the SCP Communications Region (SYSCOM) indicates which system task has control.
Possible values are:

X'01' – SNS
X'02' – DSK
X'03' – RAS
X'04' – PMGR
X'06' – PAGEIN
X'07' – SUPVR
X'09' – CRT
X'0B' – ERP
X'0F' – SVT

When this byte contains X'00', no system task is active.

Appendix C

CONTROL REGISTER ALLOCATION

<table>
<tr><th>Control Register</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr>
<tr><td>0</td><td>SYSTEM CONTROL</td><td>TRANSL. CONTROL</td><td colspan="2">EXTERNAL-INTERRUPTION MASKS</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>SEGM–TBL LENGTH</td><td colspan="2">SEGMENT–TABLE–ORIGIN ADDRESS</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td colspan="4">CHANNEL MASKS</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">MONITOR MASKS</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>PER EVENT MASKS</td><td></td><td colspan="2">PER GR ALTERATION MASKS</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td></td><td colspan="3">PER STARTING ADDRESS</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td></td><td colspan="3">PER ENDING ADDRESS</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>13</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>14</td><td colspan="2">ERROR–RECOVERY CONTROL & MASKS</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>15</td><td></td><td colspan="3">MCEL ADDRESS</td></tr>
</table>

Figure C.1 **Control Register Allocation**

ESERV EXAMPLE JOB STREAMS

The following two examples show the two different features of the ESERV program: that of de-editing *without updating* an edited macro definition, and that of de-editing and *updating* an edited macro definition.

Sample Coding for De-editing without Updating a Macro Definition

```
// JOB NOUPDATE              (See note 1)
// EXEC ESERV                (See note 2)
  PUNCH E.MAC1,MAC2          (See note 3)
/*
/&
```

Notes:

1. *Name of job is NOUPDATE.*
2. *Causes ESERV to de-edit the macro specified in the following PUNCH statement.*
3. *Causes the macros MAC1 and MAC2 to be punched out from the macro library (E)*

You could use the above coding to produce a de-edited source macro for possible future updates.

Sample Coding for De-editing and Updating a Macro Definition

The Procedure in the following example produces a de-edited, updated macro definition in source format, and edits and places the update macro definition in the macro library, using the MAINT program.

```
// JOB UPDATE
// EXEC ESERV                     Causes ESERV to de-edit the macro
                                  specified in the following DSPCH statement.
   GENEND                         Causes an END and /* statement to be
                                  generated. These are necessary to allow
                                  output from ESERV to be used immediately
                                  as input to assembler program.
   DSPCH E.MAC1                   Causes the macro definition MAC1 to be
                                  punched and printed from the macro
                                  library (E).

) COL 77,4
) VER 72+1,5

.PP9
) ADD 72+1
  AIF (&PCH NE 1400).D4
) DEL 102,103
) REP 245
JOYCE CLC 0(4,REGG),BLANKS
) END
/*
// PAUSE                          Check list, move deck to reader.
// OPTION EDECK,NODECK            Causes the assembler to produce an edited
// EXEC ASSEMBLY                  deck (EDECK): no object module
                                  will be produced (NODECK).
      (deck produced by ESERV
       goes here)
/*
// PAUSE                          Move SYSPCH deck to reader.
// EXEC MAINT                     Causes MAINT to put edited macro
                                  definition on macro library.

      (deck produced by
       assembler goes here)
/&
```

Appendix E

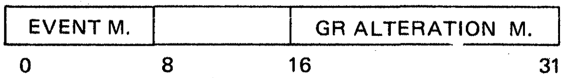
PROGRAM EVENT RECORDING

The purpose of the program-event-recording facility is to assist in debugging programs, for example, SDAIDS. It permits the program to monitor the following events:

- Successful execution of a branch instruction within the designated virtual storage limit
- Alteration of the contents of designated general registers
- Fetching of an instruction from designated storage locations
- Alteration of the contents of designated storage locations

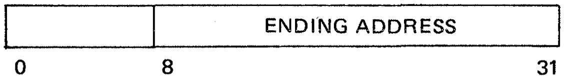
The information for controlling program-event-recording resides in control registers 9, 10, and 11, and consists of the following fields:

Control register 9:



Control register 10 (X'A'):

Control register 11 (X'B'):



PER Event Mask: Bits 0-7 of control register 9 specify which events are monitored. The bits are assigned as follows:
Bit 0: Successful Branching
Bit 1: Instruction Fetching
Bit 2: Storage Alteration
Bit 3: General-Register Alteration
Bit 4: Unassigned
Bit 5: Unassigned
Bit 6: Unassigned
Bit 7: Unassigned
Bits 0-3, when ones, specify that the corresponding events are monitored. When a bit is zero, the event is not monitored.
A PER event is signalled as a program interrupt.

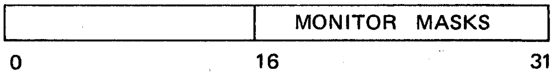
Appendix E

MONITOR CALL

The monitor call instruction provides the capability for passing control to a monitoring program such as the IBM supplied SDAID trace routines, when selected indicators are reached in the monitored program. The indicators are MONITOR CALL instructions implanted in the monitored program. When executed, these instructions cause a program interruption for monitoring to take place, provided that an interruption is allowed for the monitor class specified by the instruction. Along with the interruption, the monitor class number and a monitor code are stored for subsequent use by the monitoring program.

The instruction MONITOR CALL designates one of 16 monitoring classes together with a set of 16 monitor masks in a control register. One mask bit is associated with each class. The execution of the instruction causes a program interruption when the monitor-mask bit for the class specified in the instruction is one. The cause of the interruption is identified by setting bit 9 of the interruption code to one, and by the information placed at locations 148-149 and 156-159 of low address storage.

The monitor-mask bits are in bit positions 16-31 of control register 8.

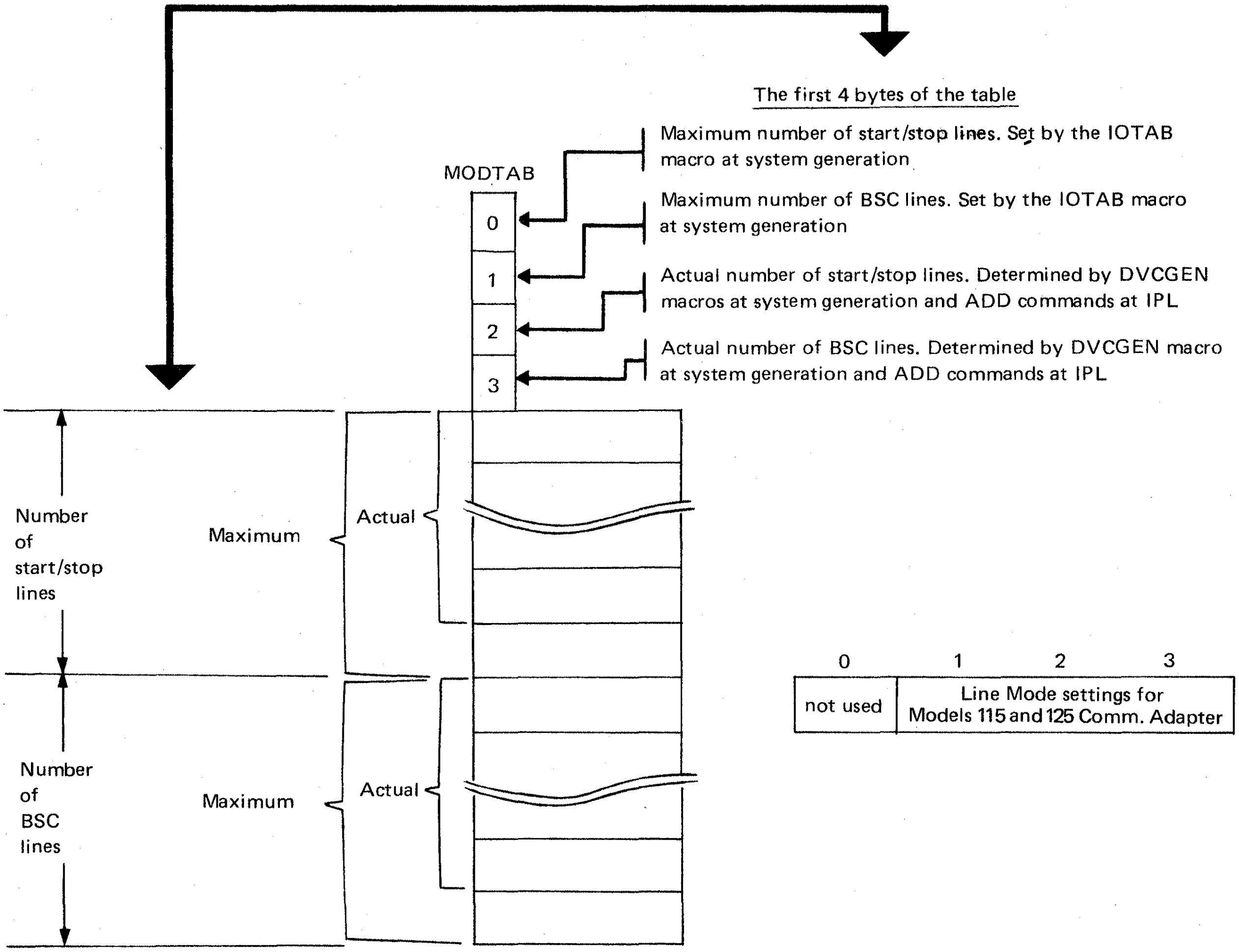


The mask bits, in ascending order of bit positions, correspond to monitor classes 0-15. Any number of monitor-mask bits may be on at any time; together they specify the classes of monitor events that are monitored at that time. The mask bits are initialized to zero.

Appendix F

LINE MODE TABLE

This table is built at supervisor generation time when the POWER=YES, TP=BTAM, QTAM, or VTAM parameter is included in the SUPVR macro, and MODEL=115 or 125. An entry is built for each device for which the DVCGEN macro includes the MODE=X'ssss' or X'ssssss' parameter. Each entry contains the actual mode setting for the device.
This entry will only be generated for device type 2703, address X'020' – X'03F' inclusive.



The first 4 bytes of the table

Maximum number of start/stop lines. Set by the IOTAB macro at system generation

Maximum number of BSC lines. Set by the IOTAB macro at system generation

Actual number of start/stop lines. Determined by DVCGEN macros at system generation and ADD commands at IPL

Actual number of BSC lines. Determined by DVCGEN macro at system generation and ADD commands at IPL

0	1	2	3
not used	Line Mode settings for Models 115 and 125 Comm. Adapter		

Bytes 140-143 (X'8C'–X'8F') of the System Communication Region (SYSCOM) contain the address of the table.

Label MODTAB identifies the first byte of the table

Figure F.1 Line Mode Table (LMT)

EXAMPLE OF A STAND ALONE DUMP OUTPUT

This appendix shows an example of the output obtained from a formatted stand-alone dump as generated by the IBM program DUMPGEN with the parameters FORMAT=YES and PPOOL=NO.

Refer to Section 2-A-3 for a description of DUMPGEN and the stand-alone dump program.

In a system dump output, the supervisor area dumped is almost identical to that dumped by the formatted stand-alone dump, the only difference being that a system dump does not divide the dump into blocks of 2K storage areas. Refer to Section 2-A-2 for a description of the system dump.

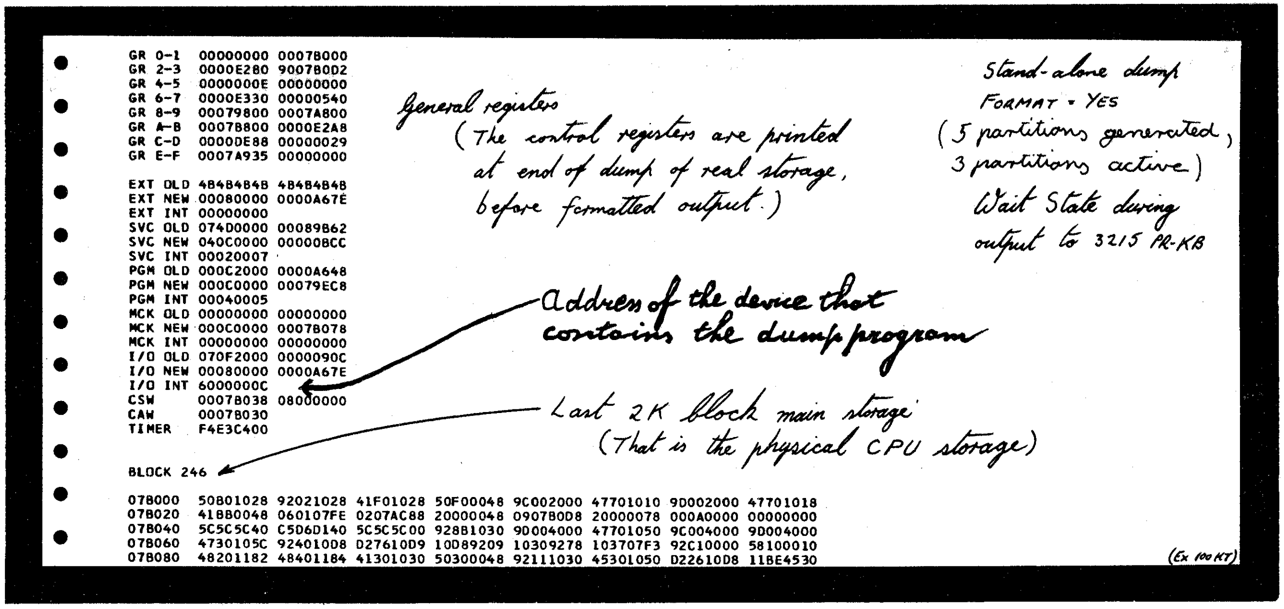
The programmer's remarks on the dump example indicate how the various tables and information blocks are located by using addresses stored in the communication regions. The programmer has also indicated the meaning of several bytes on the dump, enabling a mental picture to be built up of the system status just before the dump program was executed.

Following the last but one 2K block of real storage (246 in the example shown), the page status information and contents of the control registers is printed. In the example shown of a formatted dump, the control registers are followed by the communication regions. (This does not include the system communication region.)

The remaining part of the example shows the order and format of the tables and information blocks printed in a formatted dump output.

The last block to be printed is the SELECTION POOL, the contents of which are explained in a note at the end of the example.

IMPORTANT NOTE
The location and addresses of the table and information blocks shown in this example apply only to the system that produced this example. The actual location of areas indicated depends on the system generation options specified, and the program running in your system just before the dump program is executed.



```
GR 0-1   00000000 0007B000
GR 2-3   0000E280 9007B0D2
GR 4-5   0000000E 00000000
GR 6-7   0000E330 00000540
GR 8-9   00079800 0007A800
GR A-B   0007B800 0000E2A8
GR C-D   0000DE88 00000029
GR E-F   0007A935 00000000

EXT OLD  4B4B4B4B 4B4B4B4B
EXT NEW  00080000 0000A67E
EXT INT  00000000
SVC OLD  074D0000 00089B62
SVC NEW  040C0000 00000BCC
SVC INT  00020007
PGM OLD  000C2000 0000A648
PGM NEW  000C0000 00079EC8
PGM INT  00040005
MCK OLD  00000000 00000000
MCK NEW  000C0000 0007B078
MCK INT  00000000 00000000
I/O OLD  070F2000 0000090C
I/O NEW  00080000 0000A67E
I/O INT  6000000C
CSW      0007B038 08000000
CAW      0007B030
TIMER    F4E3C400

BLOCK 246

07B000   50B01028 92021028 41F01028 50F00048 9C002000 47701010 9D002000 47701018
07B020   41BB0048 060107FE 0207AC88 20000048 0907B0D8 20000078 000A0000 00000000
07B040   5C5C5C40 C5D6D140 5C5C5C00 928B1030 9D004000 47701050 9C004000 9D004000
07B060   4730105C 92401008 D27610D9 10D89209 10309278 103707F3 92C10000 58100010
07B080   48201182 48401184 41301030 50300048 92111030 45301050 D22610D8 11BE4530
```

General registers
(The control registers are printed
at end of dump of real storage,
before formatted output.)

Stand-alone dump
FORMAT = YES
(5 partitions generated,
3 partitions active)
Wait State during
output to 3215 PR-KB

Address of the device that
contains the dump program

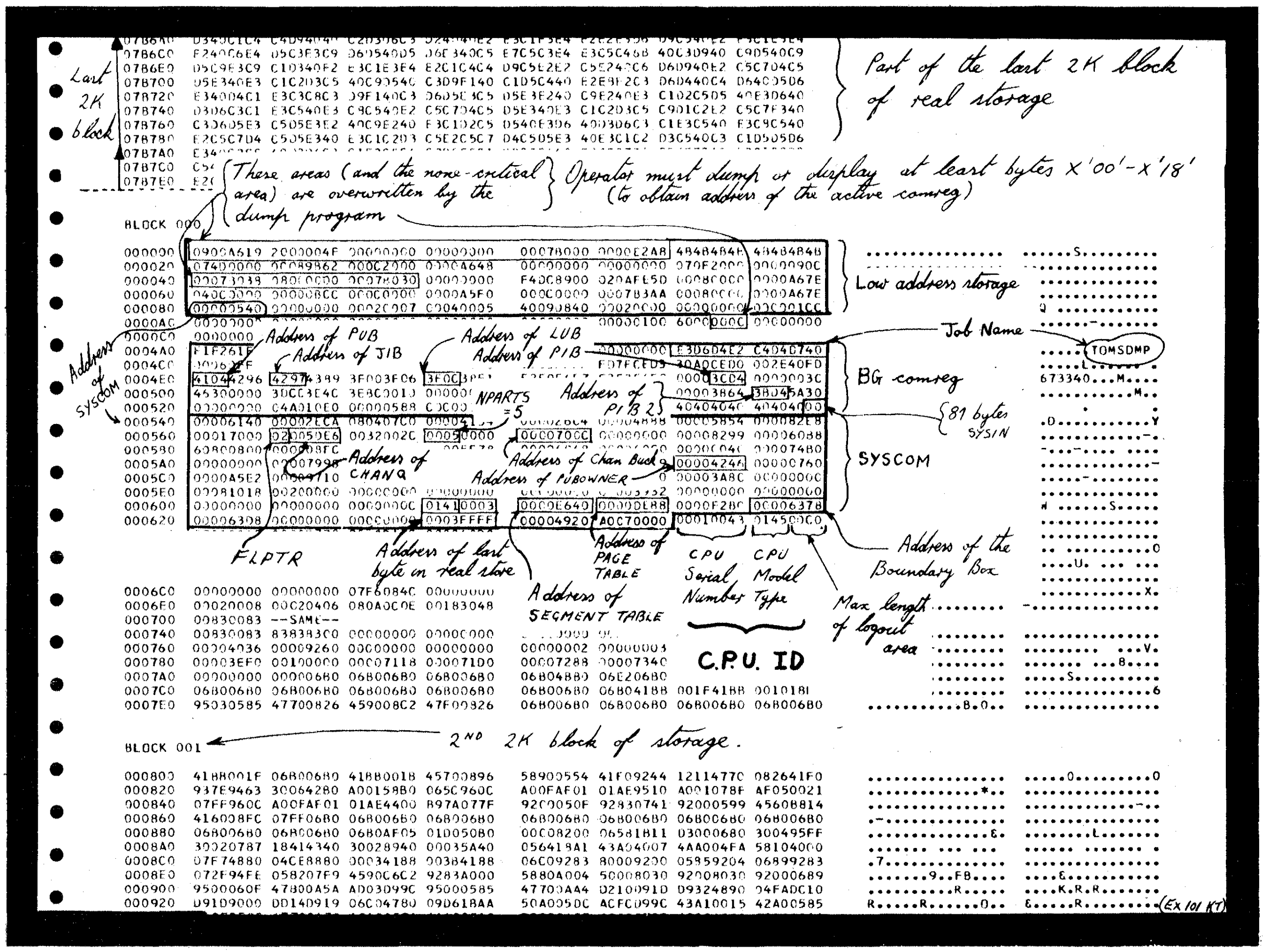
Last 2K block main storage
(That is the physical CPU storage)

(Ex 100 KT)

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 1 of 20

Appendix G

EXAMPLE OF A STAND ALONE DUMP OUTPUT



```
07B6C0   F240C6E4 D5C3E3C9 D6D540D5 D6E340C5   E7C5C3E4 E3C5C46B 40C3D940 C9D540C9
07B6E0   D5C9E3C9 C1D340F2 E3C1E3E4 E2C1C4C4   D9C5E2E2 C5E240C6 D6D940E2 C5C7D4C5
07B700   D5E340E3 C1C2D3C5 40C9D54C C3D9F140   C1D5C440 E2E9F2C3 D6D440C4 D640D5D6
07B720   E340D4C1 E3C3C8C3 D9F140C3 D6D5E3C5   D5E3E240 C9E240E3 C1D2C5D5 40E3D640
07B740   D3D6C3C1 E3C540E3 C8C540E2 C5C7D4C5   D5E340E3 C1C2D3C5 C9D1C2E2 C5C7F340
07B760   C3D6D5E3 C5D5E3E2 40C9E240 E3C1D2C5   D540E3D6 40D3D6C3 C1E3C540 E3C8C540
07B780   E2C5C7D4 C5D5E340 E3C1C2D3 C5E2C5C7   D4C5D5E3 40E3C1C2 D3C540C3 C1D5D5D6
07B7A0   E34
07B7C0   C5
07B7E0   E2

BLOCK 000

000000   0900A619 2000004F 00000000 00000000   00078000 0000E2A8 4B4B4B4B 4B4B4B4B   ................  ......S.........
000020   07400000 00089862 000C2000 0000A648   00000000 00000000 070F2000 0000090C   ................  -...............
000040   00073038 080C0CD0 00078030 00000000   F40C8900 020AFE5D 0008C000 0000A67E                     ................
000060   040C0000 00000BCC 000C0000 0000A5F0   000C0000 0007B3AA 0008C000 0000A67E                     ................
000080   00000540 00000000 0002C007 00040005   40090840 00020000 00000000 000001CC                     Q ..............
0000AC   0000000                                        00000100 6000000C 00000000                     .....-.........
0000C0   0000000
0004A0   F1F261F                                        00000000 E3D6D4E2 C4D4D740                     .....TOMSDMP
0004C0   0006 F                                         F07FCED5 30A0CED0 002E40FD                     .....L.......
0004E0   41044296 42974399 3F003F06 3F0C3P                       00003C04 0000003C                     673340...M....
000500   45300000 3DCC3E4C 3E3C0010 00000                        00003864 3B045A30                     ...........M..
000520   00000000 C4A010E0 00000588 C0C00                        4040404C 40404000                     .            .
000540   00006140 00002ECA 080407C0 0000          00002B04 00004888 00005854 000082E8                     .D............Y
000560   00017000 020050E6 0032002C 00050000   0000700C 00000000 00008299 00006088                     ..............-.
000580   60800800 000008FC                                      0000C04C 00007480                     -...-.... ....
0005A0   00000000 00007998                                      00004246 00000760                     ..............-
0005C0   0000A5E2 00004710                                   0 00003A8C 0C00000C                     .....-........
0005E0   00081018 00200000 00000000 00000000            005952 00000000 00000000                     ..............
000600   00000000 00000000 0000000C 01410003   0000E640 0000DE88 0000F28C 00006378                     W ......S.....
000620   00006308 00000000 000C0000 0003FFFF   00004920 A0C70000 00010043 014500C0                     ..............
                                                                                                           ..............
                                                                                                           .. ..........0
                                                                                                           ....U. ... ...
                                                                                                           ..............
0006C0   00000000 00000000 07F6084C 00000000                                                               ..............X.
0006E0   00020008 00C20406 080A0C0E 00183048                                             ........  -...............
000700   00830083 --SAME--
000740   00830083 83838300 00000000 0000C000       0000                                 ........  ................
000760   00004036 00009260 00000000 00000000   00000002 00000003                        ........  .........   ...V.
000780   00003EF0 00100000 00007118 000071D0   00007288 00007340                        ........  .......  ...B....
0007A0   00000000 000006B0 06B006B0 06B006B0   06B04BB0 06E206B0                        ........  .....S..........
0007C0   06B006B0 06B006B0 06B006B0 06B006B0   06B006B0 06B041B8 001F41B8 0010181       ........  ...............6
0007E0   95030585 47700826 459008C2 47F00826   06B006B0 06B006B0 06B006B0 06B006B0   ...........B.0..  ................

BLOCK 001

000800   41B8001F 06B006B0 41B8001B 45700896   58900554 41F09244 1211477C 082641F0   ................  .....0.........0
000820   937E9463 30064280 A00158B0 065C960C   A00FAF01 01AE9510 A001078F AF050021   .............*..  ................
000840   07FF960C A00FAF01 01AE4400 B97A077F   92C0050F 92830741 92000599 4560B814   ................  ..............-..
000860   416008FC 07FF06B0 06B006B0 06B006B0   06B006B0 06B006B0 06B006B0 06B006B0   .-..............  ................
000880   06B006B0 06B006B0 06B0AF05 01D050B0   00C08200 06581B11 D3000680 300495FF   ..............&.  ........L.......
0008A0   30020787 18414340 30028940 00035A40   056418A1 43A04007 4AA004FA 58104000   .......  ... ...  .....  ...... .
0008C0   07F74880 04CE8880 00034188 00384188   06C09283 80009200 05859204 06899283   .7..............  ................
0008E0   072F94FE 058207F9 4590C6C2 9283A000   5880A004 50008030 92008030 92000689   .......9..FB....  ....&...........
000900   9500060F 47800A5A AD03099C 95000585   47700A44 D210091D D9324890 04FADC10   ..........R.....  ....K.R.R.......
000920   D91D9000 DD14D919 06C04780 09D61BAA   50A0050C ACFC099C 43A10015 42A00585   R.....R......0..  &.....R........
```

Last 2K block

Part of the last 2K block of real storage

These areas (and the none-critical area) are overwritten by the dump program

Operator must dump or display at least bytes X'00'-X'18' (to obtain address of the active comreg)

Low address storage

Address of SYSCOM

Address of PUB

Address of JIB

Address of LUB

Address of PIB

Job Name

BG comreg

NPARTS =5

Address of PIB 2

81 bytes SYSIN

SYSCOM

Address of CHANQ

Address of Chan Buck

Address of PUBOWNER

FLPTR

Address of last byte in real store

Address of PAGE TABLE

Address of SEGMENT TABLE

CPU Serial Number

CPU Model Type

C.P.U. ID

Max length of logout area

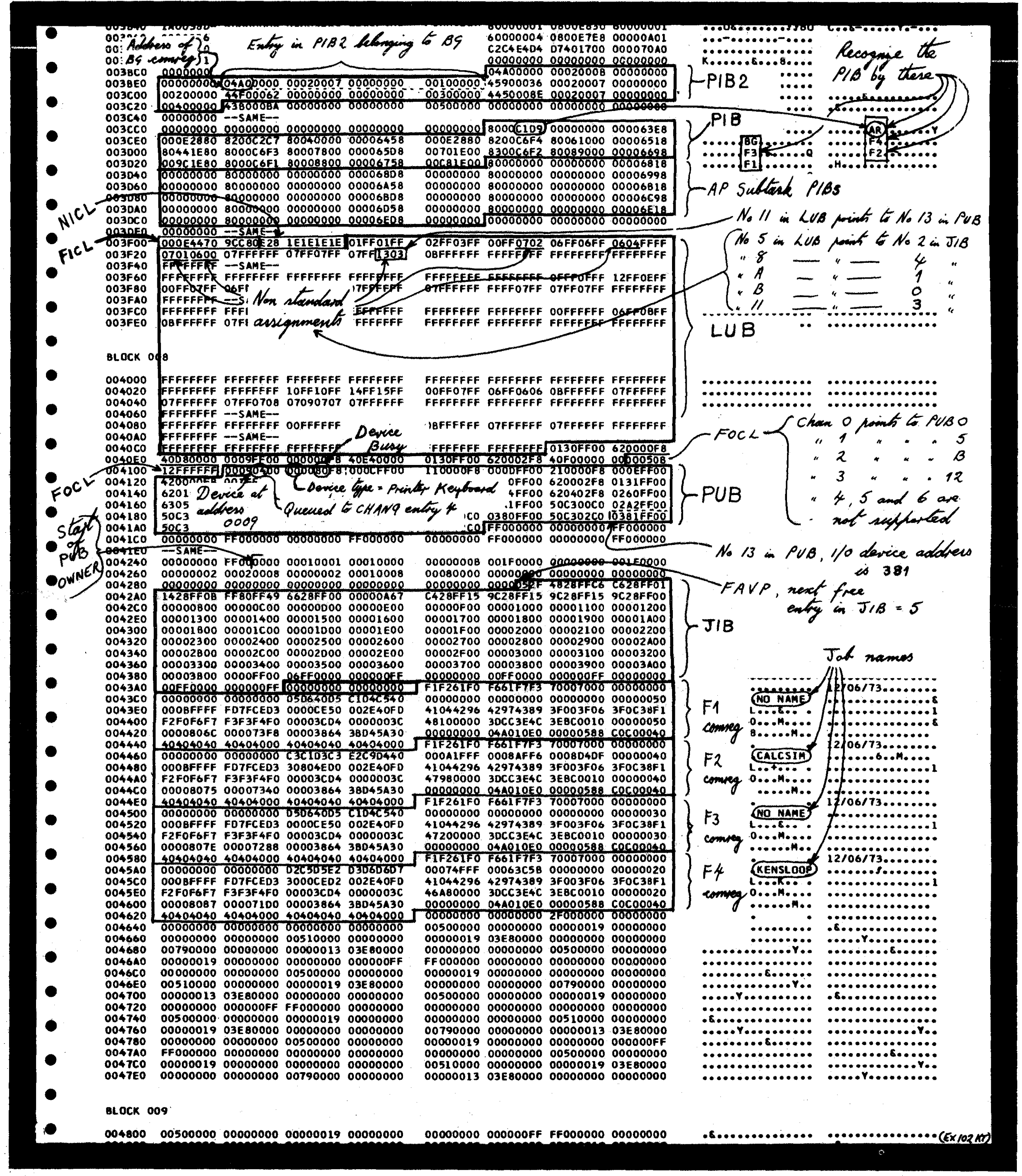
Address of the Boundary Box

2ND 2K block of storage.

(Ex 101 KT)

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 2 of 20

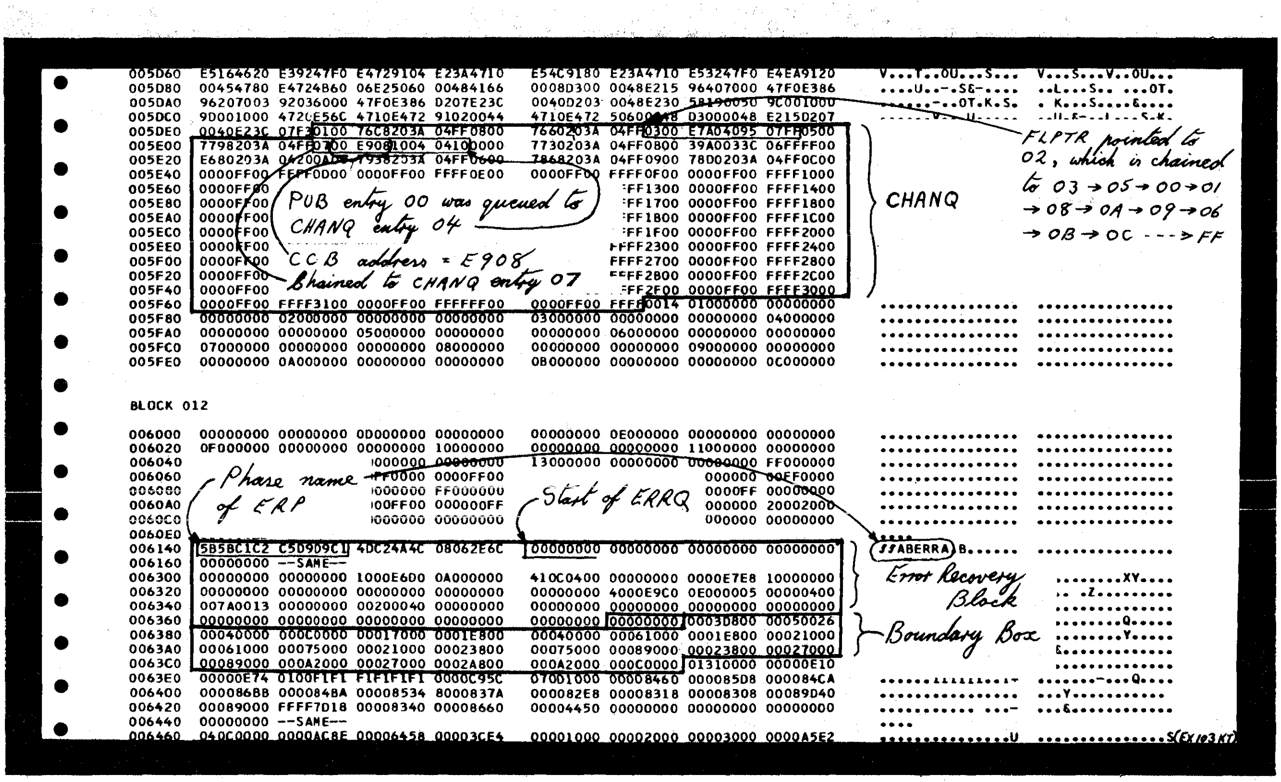
EXAMPLE OF A STAND ALONE DUMP OUTPUT



```
003B40  1A0038D                                      80000001 0800E830 80000001   ...08.........380  C...-.....Y.-...
003?6?  ?????6                                       60000004 0800E7E8 00000A01   ...-.......-....
00:                                                  C2C4E4D4 D7401700 000070A0   ................
00:                                                  00000000 00000000 00000000   K......&...8....
003BC0  00000000                                     04A00000 00020008 00000000
003BE0  00000000 04A00000 00020007 00000000         00100000 45900036 00020007 00000000   ....
003C00  00200000 44F00062 00000000 00000000         00300000 4450008E 00020007 00000000   ....   .....&........
003C20  00400000 43B000BA 00000000 00000000         00500000 00000000 00000000 00000000   ....   ..&.............
003C40  00000000 --SAME--
003CC0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000         00000000 8000C1D9 00000000 000063E8   ....   .....AR......Y
003CE0  000E2880 8200C2C7 80040000 00006458         000E2880 8200C6F4 80061000 00006518   .....BG.......  .....F4.......
003D00  80441E80 8000C6F3 80007800 000065D8         00701E00 8300C6F2 80089000 00006698   .....F3......Q  .....F2.......
003D20  009C1E80 8000C6F1 80008800 00006758         00C81E00 80000000 00000000 00006818   .....F1.......  .H............
003D40  00000000 80000000 00000000 000068D8         00000000 80000000 00000000 00006998
003D60  00000000 80000000 00000000 00006A58         00000000 80000000 00000000 00006B18
003D80  00000000 80000000 00000000 00006BD8         00000000 80000000 00000000 00006C98
003DA0  00000000 80000000 00000000 00006D58         00000000 80000000 00000000 00006E18
003DC0  00000000 80000000 00000000 00006ED8         00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
003DE0  00000000 --SAME--
003F00  000E4470 9CC80E28 1E1E1E1E 01FF01FF         02FF03FF 00FF0702 06FF06FF 0604FFFF
003F20  07010600 07FFFFFF 07FF07FF 07FF1303         0BFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF
003F40  FFFFFFFF --SAME--
003F60  FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF         FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF 0FFF0FFF 12FF0EFF
003F80  00FF07FF 06FF                7FFFFFFF       07FFFFFF FFFF07FF 07FF07FF FFFFFFFF
003FA0  FFFFFFFF --S
003FC0  FFFFFFFF FFFI                FFFFFFFF       FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF 00FFFFFF 06FF0BFF   ..............
003FE0  0BFFFFFF 07FI                FFFFFFF        FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF   ..  ..............

BLOCK 008

004000  FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF         FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF   ..............  ..............
004020  FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF 10FF10FF 14FF15FF         00FF07FF 06FF0606 0BFFFFFF 07FFFFFF   ..............  ..............
004040  07FFFFFF 07FF0708 07090707 07FFFFFF         FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF   ..............  ..............
004060  FFFFFFFF --SAME--
004080  FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF 00FFFFFF                  )BFFFFFF 07FFFFFF 07FFFFFF FFFFFFFF
0040A0  FFFFFFFF --SAME--
0040C0  FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF                  FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF 0130FF00 620000F8
0040E0  40080000 0009FF00 000000F8 40E40000         0130FF00 620002F8 40F00000 0000050B
004100  12FFFFFF 00090400 000080F8 000CFF00         110000F8 000DFF00 210000F8 000EFF00
004120  4200                                            0FF00 620002F8 0131FF00
004140  6201                                            4FF00 620402F8 0260FF00
004160  6305                                            1FF00 50C300C0 02A2FF00
004180  50C3                                          C0 0380FF00 50C302C0 0381FF00
0041A0  50C3                                          C0 FF000000 00000000 FF000000
0041C0  00000000 FF000000 00000000 FF000000         00000000 FF000000 00000000 FF000000
0041E0  --SAME--
004240  00000000 FF000000 00010001 00010000         0000000B 001F0000 00000000 001E0000
004260  00000002 00020008 00000002 00010008         00080000 00000000 00000000 00000000
004280  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000         00000000 0000052F 4828FFC6 C628FF01
0042A0  1428FF0B FF80FF49 6628FF00 00000A67         C428FF15 9C28FF15 9C28FF15 9C28FF00
0042C0  00000800 00000C00 00000D00 00000E00         00000F00 00001000 00001100 00001200
0042E0  00001300 00001400 00001500 00001600         00001700 00001800 00001900 00001A00
004300  00001800 00001C00 00001D00 00001E00         00001F00 00002000 00002100 00002200
004320  00002300 00002400 00002500 00002600         00002700 00002800 00002900 00002A00
004340  00002800 00002C00 00002D00 00002E00         00002F00 00003000 00003100 00003200
004360  00003300 00003400 00003500 00003600         00003700 00003800 00003900 00003A00
004380  00003800 0000FF00 06FF0000 000000FF         00000000 00FF0000 000000FF 00000000
0043A0  00FF0000 000000FF 00000000 00000000         F1F261F0 F661F7F3 70007000 00000000   .........  12/06/73........
0043C0  00000000 00000000 D5D640D5 C1D4C540         00000000 00000000 00000000 00000050   NO NAME    ..............&
0043E0  000BFFFF FD7FCED3 0000CE50 002E40FD         41044296 42974389 3F003F06 3F0C38F1   L...&...   ..............1
004400  F2F0F6F7 F3F3F4F0 00003CD4 0000003C         48100000 3DCC3E4C 3EBC0010 00000050   0...M....  ..............&
004420  0000806C 000073F8 00003864 38D45A30         00000000 04A010E0 00000588 C0C00040   8.....M..  ..............
004440  40404040 40404000 40404040 40404000         F1F261F0 F661F7F3 70007000 00000000   .          12/06/73........
004460  00000000 00000000 C3C1D3C3 E2C9D440         000A1FFF 0008AFF6 0008D4DF 00000040   CALCSIM    ........6..M.....
004480  000BFFFF FD7FCED3 30804ED0 002E40FD         41044296 42974389 3F003F06 3F0C38F1   L..+....   ..............1
0044A0  F2F0F6F7 F3F3F4F0 00003CD4 0000003C         47980000 3DCC3E4C 3EBC0010 00000040   0...M....  ..............
0044C0  00008075 00007340 00003864 38D45A30         00000000 04A010E0 00000588 C0C00040   .....M..   ..............
0044E0  40404040 40404000 40404040 40404000         F1F261F0 F661F7F3 70007000 00000000   .          12/06/73........
004500  00000000 00000000 D5D640D5 C1D4C540         00000000 00000000 00000000 00000030   NO NAME    ..............
004520  000BFFFF FD7FCED3 0000CE50 002E40FD         41044296 42974389 3F003F06 3F0C38F1   L...&...   ..............1
004540  F2F0F6F7 F3F3F4F0 00003CD4 0000003C         47200000 3DCC3E4C 3EBC0010 00000030   0...M....  ..............
004560  0000807E 00007288 00003864 38D45A30         00000000 04A010E0 00000588 C0C00040   .....M..   ..............
004580  40404040 40404000 40404040 40404000         F1F261F0 F661F7F3 70007000 00000000   .          12/06/73........
0045A0  00000000 00000000 D2C5D5E2 D3D6D6D7         00074FFF 00063C58 00000000 00000020   KENSLOOP   ......../.......
0045C0  000BFFFF FD7FCED3 3000CED2 002E40FD         41044296 42974389 3F003F06 3F0C38F1   L...K...   ..............1
0045E0  F2F0F6F7 F3F3F4F0 00003CD4 0000003C         46A80000 3DCC3E4C 3EBC0010 00000020   0...M....  ..............
004600  00008087 000071D0 00003864 38D45A30         00000000 04A010E0 00000588 C0C00040   ......M..  ..............
004620  40404040 40404000 40404040 40404000         00000000 00000000 2F000000 00000000   .       .  ..............
004640  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000         00500000 00000000 00000019 00000000   .........  .&.............
004660  00000000 00000000 00510000 00000000         00000019 03E80000 00000000 00000000   .........  .....Y.........
004680  00790000 00000000 00000013 03E80000         00000000 00000000 00500000 00000000   ............Y..  .........&......
0046A0  00000019 00000000 00000000 000000FF         FF000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   ...............  ...............
0046C0  00000000 00000000 00500000 00000000         00000019 00000000 00000000 00000000   .........&.....  ...............
0046E0  00510000 00000000 00000019 03E80000         00000000 00000000 00790000 00000000   ............Y..  ...............
004700  00000013 03E80000 00000000 00000000         00500000 00000000 00000019 00000000   .....Y.........  .&.............
004720  00000000 000000FF FF000000 00000000         00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   ...............  ...............
004740  00500000 00000000 00000019 00000000         00000000 00000000 00510000 00000000   .&.............  ...............
004760  00000019 03E80000 00000000 00000000         00790000 00000000 00000013 03E80000   .....Y.........  .............Y..
004780  00000000 00000000 00500000 00000000         00000019 00000000 00000000 000000FF   .........&.....  ...............
0047A0  FF000000 00000000 00000000 00000000         00000000 00000000 00500000 00000000   ...............  ..........&.....
0047C0  00000019 00000000 00000000 00000000         00510000 00000000 00000019 03E80000   ...............  .............Y..
0047E0  00000000 00000000 00790000 00000000         00000013 03E80000 00000000 00000000   ...............  .....Y.........

BLOCK 009

004800  00500000 00000000 00000019 00000000         00000000 000000FF FF000000 00000000   .&..............  ...............
```

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 3 of 20

EXAMPLE OF A STAND ALONE DUMP OUTPUT



```
005D60  E5164620 E39247F0 E4729104 E23A4710   E54C9180 E23A4710 E53247F0 E4EA9120   V...T..OU...S...  V...S...V..OU...
005D80  00454780 E4724B60 06E25060 00484166   0008D300 0048E215 96407000 47F0E386   ....U..-.S&-....  ..L...S.. ...OT.
005DA0  96207003 92036000 47F0E386 D207E23C   0040D203 0048E230 58190050 9C001000   ......-..OT.K.S.  . K...S.....&....
005DC0  9D001000 472CE56C 4710E472 91020044   4710E472 50600048 D3000048 E215D207
005DE0  0040E23C 07F30100 76C8203A 04FF0800   7660203A 04FF0300 E7A04095 07FF0500
005E00  7798203A 04FF0700 E9081004 04100000   7730203A 04FF0800 39A0033C 06FFFF00
005E20  E680203A 04200A00 7938203A 04FF0600   7868203A 04FF0900 78D0203A 04FF0C00
005E40  0000FF00 FFFF0D00 0000FF00 FFFF0E00   0000FF00 FFFF0F00 0000FF00 FFFF1000
005E60  0000FF00                                   FF1300 0000FF00 FFFF1400
005E80  0000FF00                                   FF1700 0000FF00 FFFF1800
005EA0  0000FF00                                   FF1B00 0000FF00 FFFF1C00
005EC0  0000FF00                                   FF1F00 0000FF00 FFFF2000
005EE0  0000FF00                                  FFFF2300 0000FF00 FFFF2400
005F00  0000FF00                                  FFFF2700 0000FF00 FFFF2800
005F20  0000FF00                                  FFFF2B00 0000FF00 FFFF2C00
005F40  0000FF00                                   FF2F00 0000FF00 FFFF3000
005F60  0000FF00 FFFF3100 0000FF00 FFFFFF00   0000FF00 FFFF0014 01000000 00000000   ................  ................
005F80  00000000 02000000 00000000 00000000   03000000 00000000 00000000 04000000   ................  ................
005FA0  00000000 00000000 05000000 00000000   00000000 06000000 00000000 00000000   ................  ................
005FC0  07000000 00000000 00000000 08000000   00000000 00000000 09000000 00000000   ................  ................
005FE0  00000000 0A000000 00000000 00000000   0B000000 00000000 00000000 0C000000   ................  ................

BLOCK 012

006000  00000000 00000000 0D000000 00000000   00000000 0E000000 00000000 00000000   ................  ................
006020  0F000000 00000000 00000000 10000000   00000000 00000000 11000000 00000000   ................  ................
006040                    1000000 00000000   13000000 00000000 00000000 FF000000   ................  ................
006060                    FF0000 0000FF00                      000000 00FF0000   ................  ................
006080                    1000000 FF000000                      0000FF 00000000   ................  ................
0060A0                    100FF00 000000FF                      000000 20002000   ................  ................
0060C0                    1000000 00000000                      000000 00000000   ................  ................
0060E0                                                                              ....
006140  5B5BC1C2 C5D9D9C1 4DC24A4C 08062E6C   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   $$ABERRA.B......  ................
006160  00000000 --SAME--
006300  00000000 00000000 1000E600 0A000000   410C0400 00000000 0000E7E8 10000000                     ........XY....
006320  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 4000E9C0 0E000005 00000400                     ..  .Z.........
006340  007A0013 00000000 00200040 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000                     ...............
006360  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 0003D800 00050026                     ........Q.....
006380  00040000 000C0000 00017000 0001E800   00040000 00061000 0001E800 00021000                     ........Y.....
0063A0  00061000 00075000 00021000 00023800   00075000 00089000 00023800 00027000                     &.............
0063C0  00089000 000A2000 00027000 0002A800   000A2000 000C0000 01310000 00000E10                     ..............
0063E0  00000E74 0100F1F1 F1F1F1F1 0000C95C   07001000 00008460 000085D8 000084CA   ......1111111..*  ......-...Q....
006400  000086BB 000084BA 00008534 8000837A   000082E8 00008318 00008308 00089D40   ................  ...Y...........
006420  00089000 FFFF7D18 00008340 00008660   00004450 00000000 00000000 00000000   .......... ...-   ...&...........
006440  00000000 --SAME--                                                           ....
006460  040C0000 0000AC8E 00006458 00003CE4   00001000 00002000 00003000 0000A5E2   ...............U  ...............S
```

PUB entry 00 was queued to CHANQ entry 04

CCB address = E908 chained to CHANQ entry 07

CHANQ

FLPTR pointed to 02, which is chained to 03 → 05 → 00 → 01 → 08 → 0A → 09 → 06 → 0B → 0C ---> FF

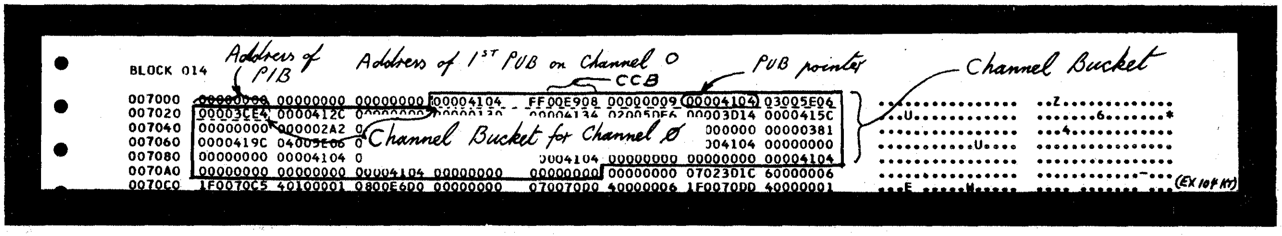
Phase name of ERP

Start of ERRQ

Error Recovery Block

Boundary Box

(EX 103 KT)



```
BLOCK 014

007000  00000000 00000000 00000000 00004104   FF00E908 00000009 00004104 03005E06   ................  ..Z.............
007020  00003CE4 0000412C 00000000 00000130   00004134 02005DE6 00003D14 0000415C   ..U.............  .......6.......*
007040  00000000 000002A2 0                           000000 00000381   ................  ...4............
007060  0000419C 04005E06 0                           004104 00000000   ............U...  ................
007080  00000000 00004104 0                  0004104 00000000 00000000 00004104   ................  ................
0070A0  00000000 00000000 00004104 00000000   00000000 00000000 07023D1C 60000006   ................  ............-...
0070C0  1F0070C5 40100001 0800E6D0 00000000   07007000 40000006 1F0070DD 40000001   ...E .....W.....  .... ....... ...
```

Address of PIB

Address of 1ST PUB on Channel 0

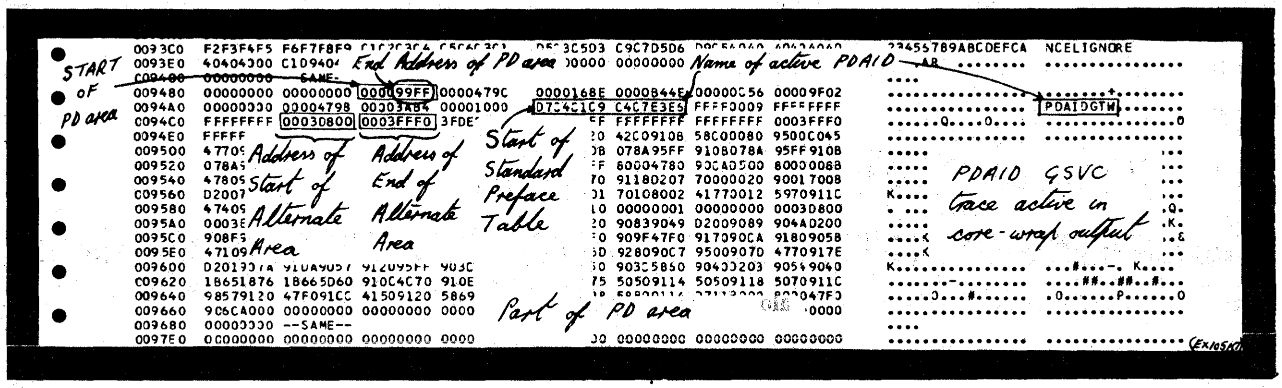
CCB

PUB pointer

Channel Bucket

Channel Bucket for Channel 0

(EX 104 KT)



```
0093C0  F2F3F4F5 F6F7F8F9 C1C2C3C4 C5C6C3C1   D5C3C5D3 C9C7D5D6 D9C54040 40404040   23456789ABCDEFCA  NCELIGNORE
0093E0  40404000 C1D940                          00000 00000000                       AB ........  ................
C09400  00000000 --SAME-                                                            ....
009480  00000000 00000000 000099FF 0000479C   0000168E 0000B44E 00000C56 00009F02   ........+.......  ................
0094A0  00000000 00004798 00003AB4 00001000   D7C4C1C9 C4C7E3E6 FFFF0009 FFFFFFFF   ................  PDAIDGTW........
0094C0  FFFFFFFF 00030800 0003FFF0 3FDE             FF FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF 0003FFF0   .....Q....0.....  ...............0
0094E0  FFFFF                                      20 42C0910B 58C00080 9500C045   ................  ................
009500  47709                                      0B 078A95FF 910B078A 95FF910B   .....                          ...
009520  078A9                                      FF 80004780 90CAD500 80000088   .....                          ...
009540  47809                                      70 91180207 70000020 90017008   .....                          ...
C09560  D2007                                      01 70108002 41770012 5970911C   K....                          ...
009580  47409                                      10 00000001 00000000 0003D800   . ...                          .Q.
0095A0  0003E                                      20 90839049 D2009089 904AD200   .....                          .K.
0095C0  908F9                                      F0 909F47F0 917090CA 9180905B   ....K                          ..&
0095E0  47109                                      D0 928090C7 9500907D 4770917E   ....K                          ...
009600  D201907A 910A9057 912095FF 903C             50 90305850 90400203 90549040   K...............  ...#...-. K....
C09620  18651876 18665D60 910C4C70 910E             75 50509114 50509118 5070911C   .......-........  ....##..##..#...
009640  98579120 47F091CC 41509120 5869             18 58000114 07113000 800047F0   .....0...#......  .0......P......0
009660  906CA000 00000000 00000000 0000                                    0000   ................  ................
009680  00000000 --SAME--                                                           ....
0097E0  00000000 00000000 00000000 0000             00 00000000 00000000 00000000   ................  ................
```

START OF PD area

End Address of PD area

Name of active PDAID

Address of Start of Alternate Area

Address of End of Alternate Area

Start of Standard Preface Table

PDAID GSVC trace active in core-wrap output

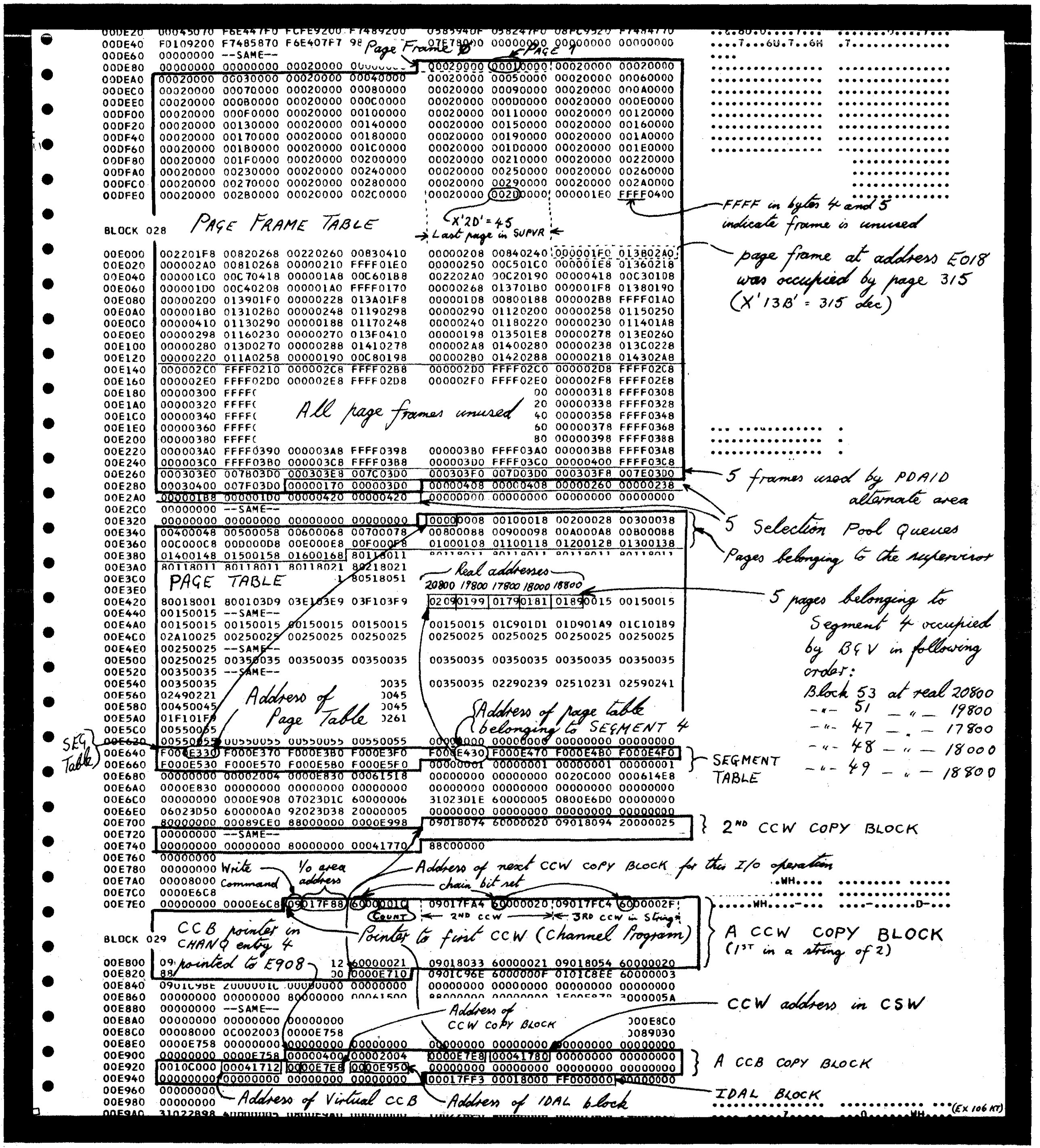
Part of PD area

(EX105KT)

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 4 of 20

Appendix G

EXAMPLE OF A STAND ALONE DUMP OUTPUT



```
00DE20   00045070 F6E447F0 FCFE9200 F7489200   0585940F 058247F0 08FC9520 F74847 70
00DE40   FD109200 F7485870 F6E407F7 98         07E78000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00DE60   00000000 --SAME--
00DE80   00000000 00000000 00020000 0000....   00020000 00010000 00020000 00020000
00DEA0   00020000 00030000 00020000 00040000   00020000 00050000 00020000 00060000
00DEC0   00020000 00070000 00020000 00080000   00020000 00090000 00020000 000A0000
00DEE0   00020000 000B0000 00020000 000C0000   00020000 000D0000 00020000 000E0000
00DF00   00020000 000F0000 00020000 00100000   00020000 00110000 00020000 00120000
00DF20   00020000 00130000 00020000 00140000   00020000 00150000 00020000 00160000
00DF40   00020000 00170000 00020000 00180000   00020000 00190000 00020000 001A0000
00DF60   00020000 001B0000 00020000 001C0000   00020000 001D0000 00020000 001E0000
00DF80   00020000 001F0000 00020000 00200000   00020000 00210000 00020000 00220000
00DFA0   00020000 00230000 00020000 00240000   00020000 00250000 00020000 00260000
00DFC0   00020000 00270000 00020000 00280000   00020000 00290000 00020000 002A0000
00DFE0   00020000 002B0000 00020000 002C0000   00020000 002D0000 000001E0 FFFF0400

BLOCK 028

00E000   002201F8 00820268 00220260 00830410   00000208 00840240 000001F0 013B02A0
00E020   000002A0 00810268 00000210 FFFF01E0   00000250 00C501C0 000001E8 01360218
00E040   000001C0 00C70418 000001A8 00C601B8   002202A0 00C20190 00000418 00C301D8
00E060   000001D0 00C40208 000001A0 FFFF0170   00000268 013701B0 000001F8 01380190
00E080   00000200 013901F0 00000228 013A01F8   000001D8 00800188 000002B8 FFFF01A0
00E0A0   000001B0 013102B0 00000248 01190298   00000290 01120200 00000258 01150250
00E0C0   00000410 01130290 00000188 01170248   00000240 01180220 00000230 011401A8
00E0E0   00000298 01160230 00000270 013F0410   00000198 013501E8 00000278 013E0260
00E100   00000280 013D0270 00000288 01410278   000002A8 01400280 00000238 013C0228
00E120   00000220 011A0258 00000190 00C80198   000002B0 01420288 00000218 014302A8
00E140   000002C0 FFFF0210 000002C8 FFFF0288   000002D0 FFFF02C0 000002D8 FFFF02C8
00E160   000002E0 FFFF02D0 000002E8 FFFF02D8   000002F0 FFFF02E0 000002F8 FFFF02E8
00E180   00000300 FFFF(                              00 00000318 FFFF0308
00E1A0   00000320 FFFF(                              20 00000338 FFFF0328
00E1C0   00000340 FFFF(                              40 00000358 FFFF0348
00E1E0   00000360 FFFF(                              60 00000378 FFFF0368
00E200   00000380 FFFF(                              80 00000398 FFFF0388
00E220   000003A0 FFFF0390 000003A8 FFFF0398   000003B0 FFFF03A0 000003B8 FFFF03A8
00E240   000003C0 FFFF03B0 000003C8 FFFF03B8   000003D0 FFFF03C0 00000400 FFFF03C8
00E260   000303E0 007B03D0 000303E8 007C03D0   000303F0 007D03D0 000303F8 007E03D0
00E280   00030400 007F03D0 00000170 000003D0   00000408 00000408 00000260 00000238
00E2A0   000001B8 000001D0 00000420 00000420   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00E2C0   00000000 --SAME--
00E320   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000008 00100018 00200028 00300038
00E340   00400048 00500058 00600068 00700078   00800088 00900098 00A000A8 00B000B8
00E360   00C000C8 00D000D8 00E000E8 00F000F8   01000108 01100118 01200128 01300138
00E380   01400148 01500158 01600168 80118011   80118011 80118011 80118011 80118011
00E3A0   80118011 80118011 80118021 80218021
00E3C0                              1 80518051
00E3E0
00E420   80018001 800103D9 03E103E9 03F103F9   02090199 01790181 01890015 00150015
00E440   00150015 --SAME--
00E4A0   00150015 00150015 00150015 00150015   00150015 01C901D1 01D901A9 01C101B9
00E4C0   02A10025 00250025 00250025 00250025   00250025 00250025 00250025 00250025
00E4E0   00250025 --SAME--
00E500   00250025 00350035 00350035 00350035   00350035 00350035 00350035 00350035
00E520   00350035 --SAME--
00E540   00350035                      )035   00350035 02290239 02510231 02590241
00E560   02490221                      )045
00E580   00450045                      )045
00E5A0   01F101F9                      )261
00E5C0   00550055
00E620   00550055 00550055 00550055 00550055   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00E640   F000E330 F000E370 F000E3B0 F000E3F0   F000E430 F000E470 F000E4B0 F000E4F0
00E660   F000E530 F000E570 F000E5B0 F000E5F0   00000001 00000001 00000001 00000001
00E680   00000000 00002004 0000E830 00061518   00000000 00000000 0020C000 000614E8
00E6A0   0000E830 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00E6C0   00000000 0000E908 07023D1C 60000006   31023D1E 60000005 0800E6D0 00000000
00E6E0   06023D50 600000A0 92023D38 20000005   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00E700   80000000 00089CE0 88000000 0000E998   09018074 60000020 09018094 20000025
00E720   00000000 --SAME--
00E740   00000000 00000000 80000000 00041770   88000000
00E760   00000000
00E780   00000000
00E7A0   00008000
00E7C0   0000E6C8
00E7E0   00000000 0000E6C8 09017F88 6000001C   09017FA4 60000020 09017FC4 6000002F

BLOCK 029

00E800   09                     12 60000021   09018033 60000021 09018054 60000020
00E820   88                     00 0000E710   0901C96E 6000000F 0101C8EE 60000003
00E840   0901C98E 2000001C 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00E860   00000000 00000000 80000000 00041500   88000000 00000000 1500E878 3000005A
00E880   00000000 --SAME--
00E8A0   00000000 00000000 00000000                                      )00E8C0
00E8C0   00008000 0C002003 0000E758                                      )089030
00E8E0   0000E758 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00E900   00000000 0000E758 00000400 00002004   0000E7E8 00041780 00000000 00000000
00E920   0010C000 00041712 0000E7E8 0000E950   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00E940   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00017FF3 00018000 FF000000 00000000
00E960   00000000
00E980   00000000
00E9A0   31022898 40000005 0800E9A0 00000000
```

Page Frame 0

PAGE 1

PAGE FRAME TABLE

X'2D' = 45

Last page in SUPVR

FFFF in bytes 4 and 5 indicate frame is unused

page frame at address E018 was occupied by page 315 (X'13B' = 315 dec)

All page frames unused

5 frames used by PDAID alternate area

5 Selection Pool Queues

Pages belonging to the supervisor

PAGE TABLE

Real addresses

20800 19800 17800 18000 18800

5 pages belonging to Segment 4 occupied by BGV in following order:

Block 53 at real 20800
-"- 51 -"- 19800
-"- 47 -"- 17800
-"- 48 -"- 18000
-"- 49 -"- 18800

Address of Page Table

Address of page table belonging to SEGMENT 4

SEG Table

SEGMENT TABLE

2ND CCW COPY BLOCK

Write Command

I/O area address

Address of next CCW COPY BLOCK for this I/O operation

chain bit set

COUNT

← 2ND CCW → ← 3RD CCW in String

CCB pointer in CHANQ entry 4 pointed to E908

Pointer to first CCW (Channel Program)

A CCW COPY BLOCK (1ST in a string of 2)

CCW address in CSW

Address of CCW COPY BLOCK

A CCB COPY BLOCK

IDAL BLOCK

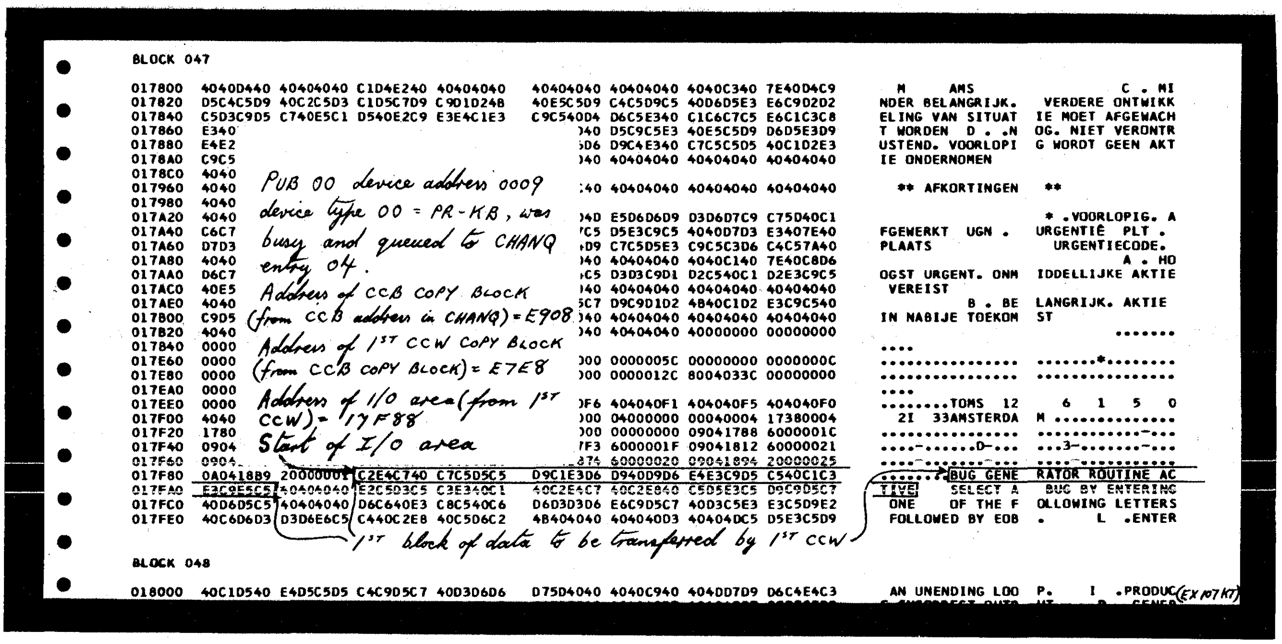
Address of Virtual CCB

Address of IDAL block

(EX 106 KT)

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 5 of 20

EXAMPLE OF A STAND ALONE DUMP OUTPUT



```
BLOCK 047

017800  4040D440 40404040 C1D4E240 40404040   40404040 40404040 4040C340 7E40D4C9     M     AMS                C . MI
017820  D5C4C5D9 40C2C5D3 C1D5C7D9 C9D1D24B   40E5C5D9 C4C5D9C5 40D6D5E3 E6C9D2D2    NDER BELANGRIJK.   VERDERE ONTWIKK
017840  C5D3C9D5 C740E5C1 D540E2C9 E3E4C1E3   C9C540D4 D6C5E340 C1C6C7C5 E6C1C3C8    ELING VAN SITUAT  IE MOET AFGEWACH
017860  E340                                      )40 D5C9C5E3 40E5C5D9 D6D5E3D9    T WORDEN  D . .N  OG. NIET VERONTR
017880  E4E2                                      5D6 D9C4E340 C7C5C5D5 40C1D2E3    USTEND. VOORLOPI  G WORDT GEEN AKT
0178A0  C9C5                                      )40 40404040 40404040 40404040    IE ONDERNOMEN
0178C0  4040
017960  4040                                      :40 40404040 40404040 40404040      ** AFKORTINGEN    **
017980  4040
017A20  4040                                      )4D E5D6D6D9 D3D6D7C9 C75D40C1                      * .VOORLOPIG. A
017A40  C6C7                                      'C5 D5E3C9C5 4040D7D3 E3407E40    FGEWERKT  UGN .   URGENTIÊ  PLT .
017A60  D7D3                                      +D9 C7C5D5E3 C9C5C3D6 C4C57A40    PLAATS              URGENTIECODE.
017A80  4040                                      )40 40404040 4040C140 7E40C8D6                               A . HO
017AA0  D6C7                                      +C5 D3D3C9D1 D2C540C1 D2E3C9C5    OGST URGENT. ONM  IDDELLIJKE AKTIE
017AC0  40E5                                      )40 40404040 40404040 40404040     VEREIST
017AE0  4040                                      5C7 D9C9D1D2 4B40C1D2 E3C9C540              B . BE  LANGRIJK. AKTIE
017B00  C9D5                                      )40 40404040 40404040 40404040    IN NABIJE TOEKOM  ST
017B20  4040                                      )40 40404040 40000000 00000000                             .......
017B40  0000                                                                        ....
017E60  0000                                      )00 0000005C 00000000 0000000C    ................  .......*........
017E80  0000                                      )00 0000012C 8004033C 00000000    ................  ................
017EA0  0000                                                                        ....
017EE0  0000                                      )F6 404040F1 404040F5 404040F0    .........TOMS  12    6   1   5   0
017F00  4040                                      )00 04000000 00040004 17380004      2I  33AMSTERDA  M ...............
017F20  1780                                      )00 00000000 09041788 6000001C    ................  ...........-...
017F40  0904                                      7F3 6000001F 09041812 60000021    ....-.......D-...  ...3-.......-...
017F60  0904                                      874 60000020 09041894 20000025    ....-.......-...  ....-...........
017F80  0A0418B9 20000001 C2E4C740 C7C5D5C5   D9C1E3D6 D940D9D6 E4E3C9D5 C540C1C3    ........BUG GENE  RATOR ROUTINE AC
017FA0  E3C9E5C5 40404040 E2C5D3C5 C3E340C1   40C2E4C7 40C2E840 C5D5E3C5 D9C9D5C7    TIVE    SELECT A   BUG BY ENTERING
017FC0  40D6D5C5 40404040 D6C640E3 C8C540C6   D6D3D3D6 E6C9D5C7 40D3C5E3 E3C5D9E2     ONE    OF THE F  OLLOWING LETTERS
017FE0  40C6D6D3 D3D6E6C5 C440C2E8 40C5D6C2   4B404040 404040D3 40404DC5 D5E3C5D9     FOLLOWED BY EOB  .       L  .ENTER

BLOCK 048

018000  40C1D540 E4D5C5D5 C4C9D5C7 40D3D6D6   D75D4040 4040C940 404DD7D9 D6C4E4C3     AN UNENDING LOO  P.     I  .PRODUC
```

PUB 00 device address 0009 device type 00 = PR-KB, was busy and queued to CHANQ entry 04.

Address of CCB COPY BLOCK (from CCB address in CHANQ) = E908

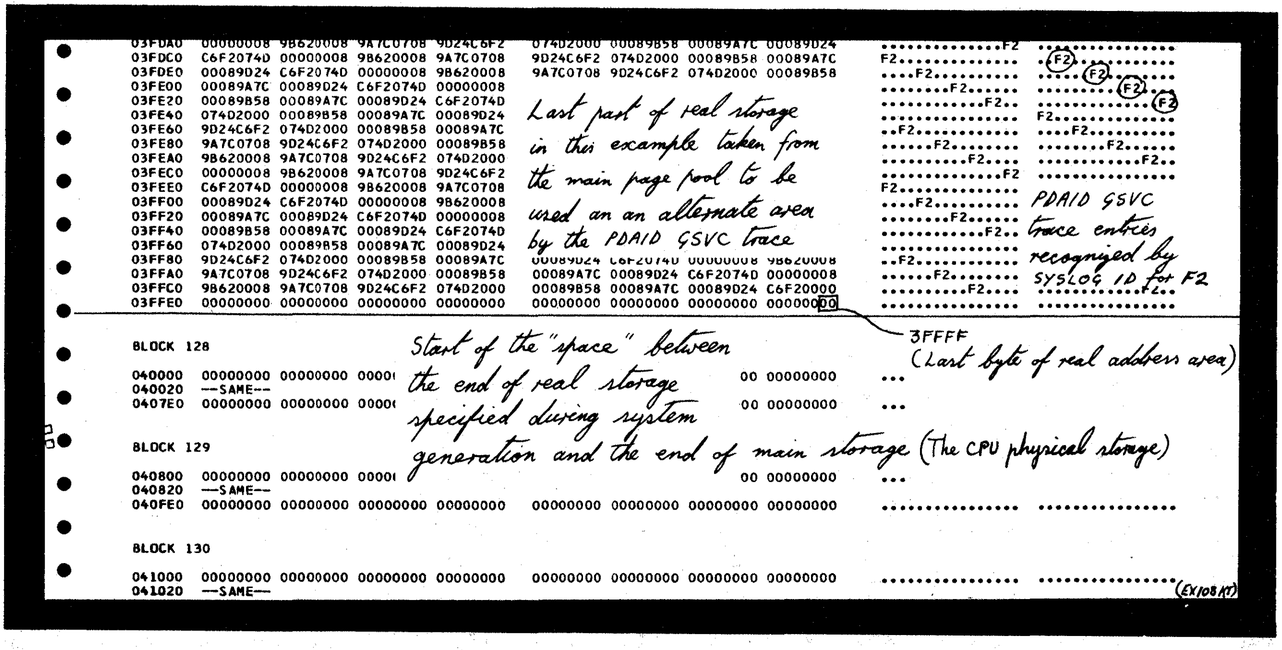
Address of 1ST CCW COPY BLOCK (from CCB COPY BLOCK) = E7E8

Address of I/O area (from 1ST CCW) = 17F88

Start of I/O area

1ST block of data to be transferred by 1ST CCW

(EX 107 KT)



```
03FDA0  00000008 9B620008 9A7C0708 9D24C6F2   074D2000 00089B58 00089A7C 00089D24   ...............F2  ................
03FDC0  C6F2074D 00000008 9B620008 9A7C0708   9D24C6F2 074D2000 00089B58 00089A7C   F2..............  ..F2............
03FDE0  00089D24 C6F2074D 00000008 9B620008   9A7C0708 9D24C6F2 074D2000 00089B58   ....F2..........  ......F2........
03FE00  00089A7C 00089D24 C6F2074D 00000008                                          ........F2......  ..........F2....
03FE20  00089B58 00089A7C 00089D24 C6F2074D                                          ............F2..  ..............F2
03FE40  074D2000 00089B58 00089A7C 00089D24                                          ................  F2..............
03FE60  9D24C6F2 074D2000 00089B58 00089A7C                                          ..F2............  ....F2..........
03FE80  9A7C0708 9D24C6F2 074D2000 00089B58                                          ......F2........  ........F2......
03FEA0  9B620008 9A7C0708 9D24C6F2 074D2000                                          ..........F2....  ............F2..
03FEC0  00000008 9B620008 9A7C0708 9D24C6F2                                          ..............F2  ................
03FEE0  C6F2074D 00000008 9B620008 9A7C0708                                          F2..............
03FF00  00089D24 C6F2074D 00000008 9B620008                                          ....F2..........
03FF20  00089A7C 00089D24 C6F2074D 00000008                                          ........F2......
03FF40  00089B58 00089A7C 00089D24 C6F2074D                                          ............F2..
03FF60  074D2000 00089B58 00089A7C 00089D24                                          ................
03FF80  9D24C6F2 074D2000 00089B58 00089A7C   00089D24 C6F2074D 00000008 9B620008   ..F2............
03FFA0  9A7C0708 9D24C6F2 074D2000 00089B58   00089A7C 00089D24 C6F2074D 00000008   ......F2........
03FFC0  9B620008 9A7C0708 9D24C6F2 074D2000   00089B58 00089A7C 00089D24 C6F20000   ..........F2....  ............F2..
03FFE0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   ................  ................

BLOCK 128

040000  00000000 00000000 0000                               00 00000000   ...
040020  --SAME--
0407E0  00000000 00000000 0000                               00 00000000   ...

BLOCK 129

040800  00000000 00000000 0000                               00 00000000   ...
040820  --SAME--
040FE0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   ................  ................

BLOCK 130

041000  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   ................  ................
041020  --SAME--
```

Last part of real storage in this example taken from the main page pool to be used an an alternate area by the PDAID GSVC trace

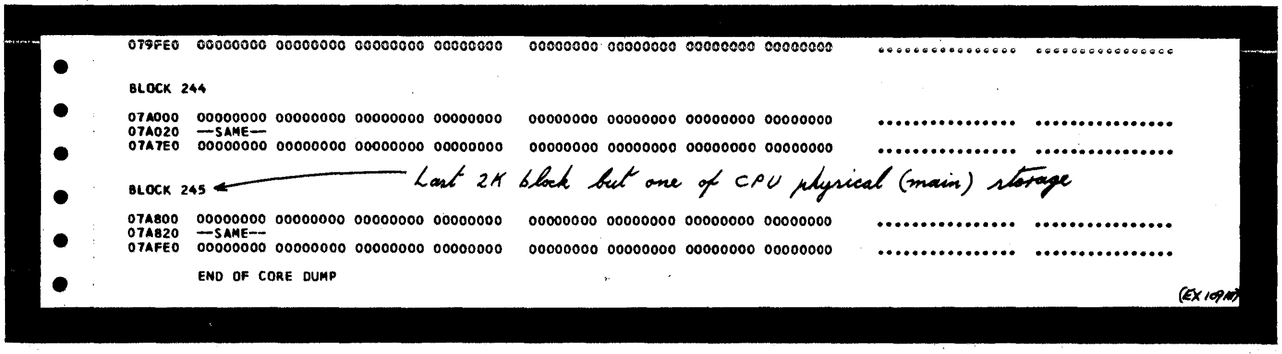
PDAID GSVC trace entries recognized by SYSLOG ID for F2

3FFFF (Last byte of real address area)

Start of the "space" between the end of real storage specified during system generation and the end of main storage (The CPU physical storage)

(EX108 KT)

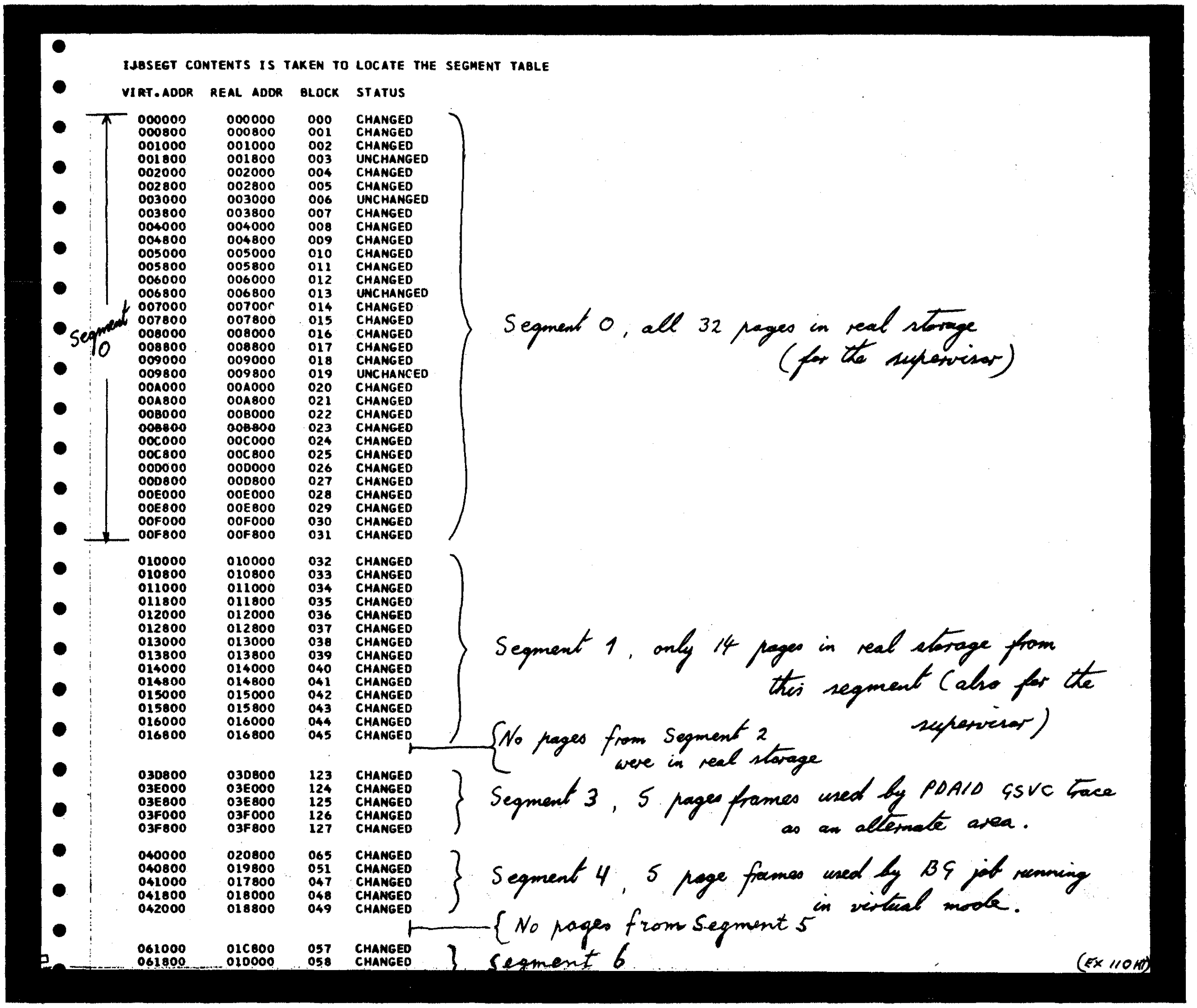
Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 6 of 20



```
079FE0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    ................  ................

BLOCK 244

07A000  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    ................  ................
07A020  --SAME--
07A7E0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    ................  ................

BLOCK 245

07A800  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    ................  ................
07A820  --SAME--
07AFE0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    ................  ................

        END OF CORE DUMP
```

Last 2K block but one of CPU physical (main) storage

(EX 109KT)



```
    IJBSEGT CONTENTS IS TAKEN TO LOCATE THE SEGMENT TABLE

    VIRT.ADDR  REAL ADDR  BLOCK  STATUS

      000000     000000    000   CHANGED
      000800     000800    001   CHANGED
      001000     001000    002   CHANGED
      001800     001800    003   UNCHANGED
      002000     002000    004   CHANGED
      002800     002800    005   CHANGED
      003000     003000    006   UNCHANGED
      003800     003800    007   CHANGED
      004000     004000    008   CHANGED
      004800     004800    009   CHANGED
      005000     005000    010   CHANGED
      005800     005800    011   CHANGED
      006000     006000    012   CHANGED
      006800     006800    013   UNCHANGED
      007000     007000    014   CHANGED
      007800     007800    015   CHANGED
      008000     008000    016   CHANGED
      008800     008800    017   CHANGED
      009000     009000    018   CHANGED
      009800     009800    019   UNCHANCED
      00A000     00A000    020   CHANGED
      00A800     00A800    021   CHANGED
      00B000     00B000    022   CHANGED
      00B800     00B800    023   CHANGED
      00C000     00C000    024   CHANGED
      00C800     00C800    025   CHANGED
      00D000     00D000    026   CHANGED
      00D800     00D800    027   CHANGED
      00E000     00E000    028   CHANGED
      00E800     00E800    029   CHANGED
      00F000     00F000    030   CHANGED
      00F800     00F800    031   CHANGED

      010000     010000    032   CHANGED
      010800     010800    033   CHANGED
      011000     011000    034   CHANGED
      011800     011800    035   CHANGED
      012000     012000    036   CHANGED
      012800     012800    037   CHANGED
      013000     013000    038   CHANGED
      013800     013800    039   CHANGED
      014000     014000    040   CHANGED
      014800     014800    041   CHANGED
      015000     015000    042   CHANGED
      015800     015800    043   CHANGED
      016000     016000    044   CHANGED
      016800     016800    045   CHANGED

      03D800     03D800    123   CHANGED
      03E000     03E000    124   CHANGED
      03E800     03E800    125   CHANGED
      03F000     03F000    126   CHANGED
      03F800     03F800    127   CHANGED

      040000     020800    065   CHANGED
      040800     019800    051   CHANGED
      041000     017800    047   CHANGED
      041800     018000    048   CHANGED
      042000     018800    049   CHANGED

      061000     01C800    057   CHANGED
      061800     01D000    058   CHANGED
```

Segment 0

Segment 0, all 32 pages in real storage (for the supervisor)

Segment 1, only 14 pages in real storage from this segment (also for the supervisor)

No pages from Segment 2 were in real storage

Segment 3, 5 pages frames used by PDAID GSVC trace as an alternate area.

Segment 4, 5 page frames used by BG job running in virtual mode.

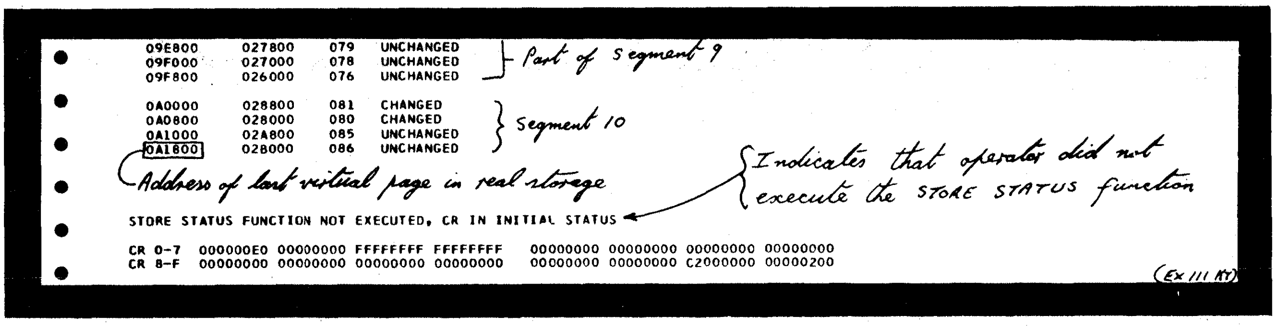
No pages from Segment 5

Segment 6

(EX 110KT)

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 7 of 20

EXAMPLE OF A STAND ALONE DUMP OUTPUT



```
09E800       027800     079    UNCHANGED
09F000       027000     078    UNCHANGED
09F800       026000     076    UNCHANGED

0A0000       028800     081    CHANGED
0A0800       028000     080    CHANGED
0A1000       02A800     085    UNCHANGED
0A1800       028000     086    UNCHANGED

STORE STATUS FUNCTION NOT EXECUTED, CR IN INITIAL STATUS

CR 0-7   000000E0 00000000 FFFFFFFF FFFFFFFF    00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
CR 8-F   00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000    00000000 00000000 C2000000 00000200
```

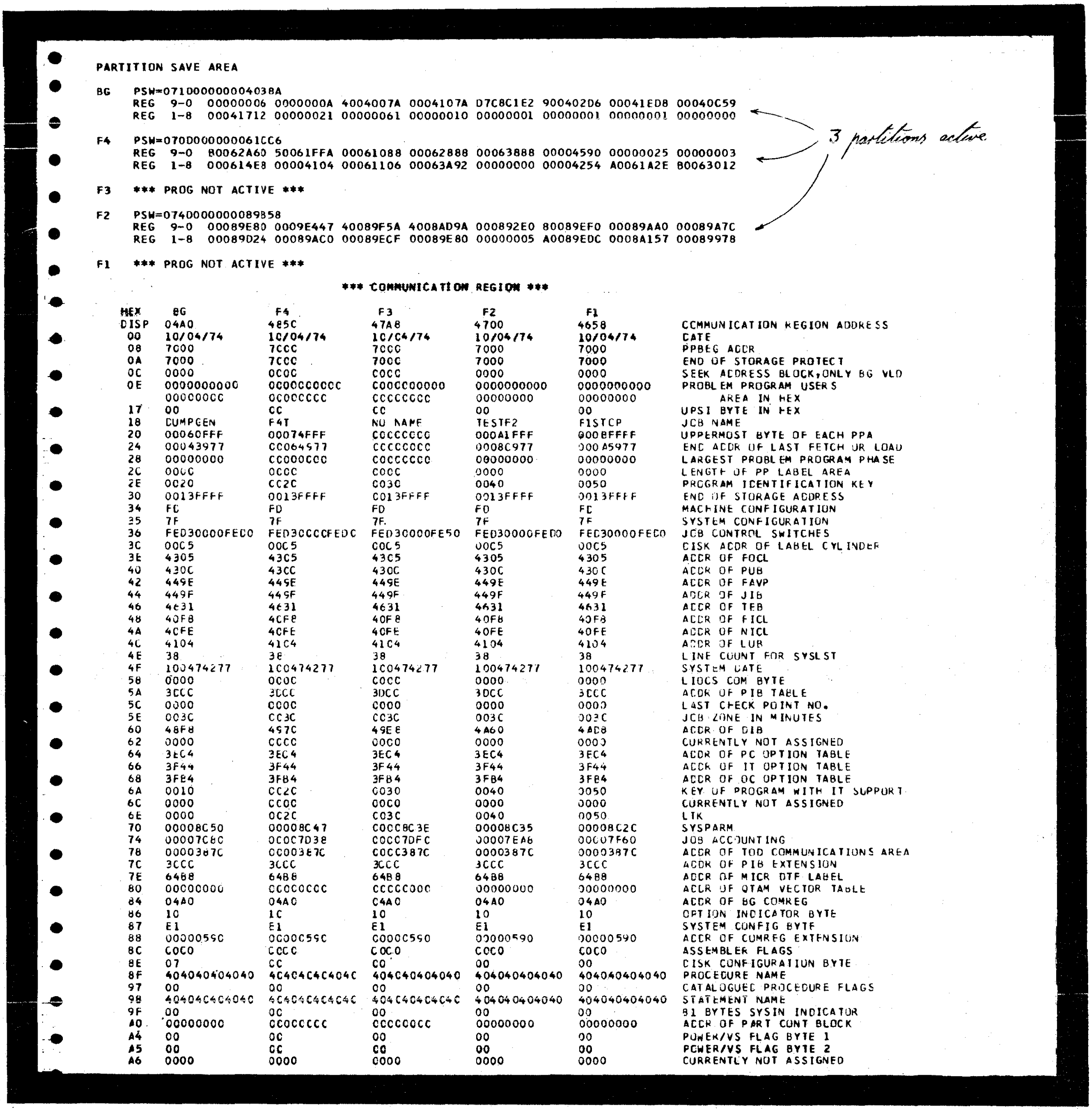
Part of Segment 9

Segment 10

Address of last virtual page in real storage

Indicates that operator did not execute the STORE STATUS function

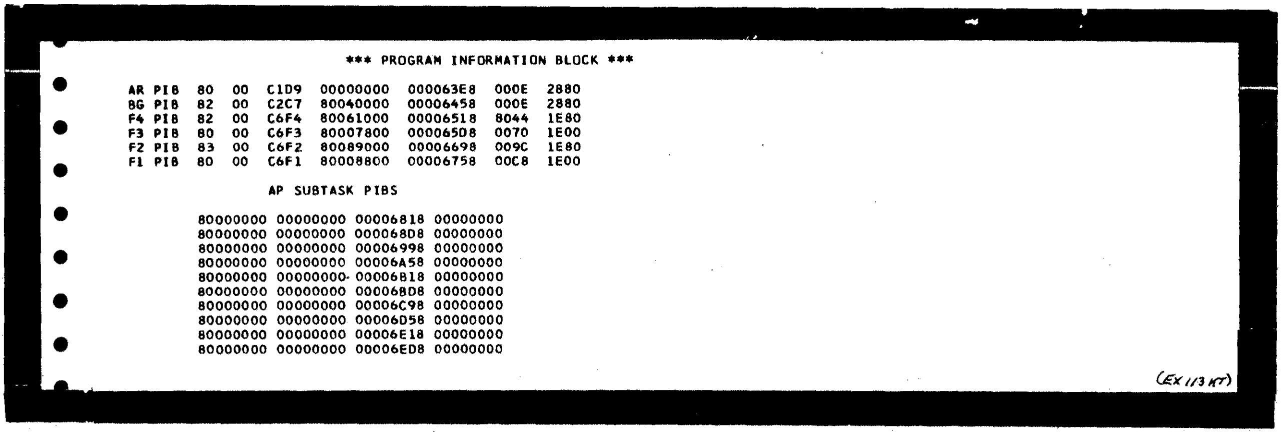
(Ex 111 KY)



```
PARTITION SAVE AREA

BG     PSW=07100000000403BA
       REG  9-0  00000006 0000000A 4004007A 0004107A D7C8C1E2 900402D6 00041ED8 00040C59
       REG  1-8  00041712 00000021 00000061 00000010 00000001 00000001 00000001 00000000

F4     PSW=070D000000061CC6
       REG  9-0  B0062A60 50061FFA 00061088 00062888 00063888 00004590 00000025 00000003
       REG  1-8  000614E8 00004104 00061106 00063A92 00000000 00004254 A0061A2E B0063012

F3     *** PROG NOT ACTIVE ***

F2     PSW=074D00000089B58
       REG  9-0  00089E80 0009E447 40089F5A 4008AD9A 000892E0 80089EF0 00089AA0 00089A7C
       REG  1-8  00089D24 00089AC0 00089ECF 00089E80 00000005 A0089EDC 0008A157 00089978

F1     *** PROG NOT ACTIVE ***

                                  *** COMMUNICATION REGION ***

    HEX    BG               F4               F3               F2               F1
   DISP    04A0             485C             47A8             4700             4658             CCMMUNICATION KEGION ADDRESS
    00     10/04/74         10/04/74         1C/C4/74         10/04/74         10/04/74         CATE
    08     7C00             7CCC             7CCC             7000             7000             PPBEG ACCR
    0A     7000             7CCC             700C             7000             7000             END OF STORAGE PROTECT
    0C     0000             0C0C             C0CC             0000             0000             SEEK ACCRESS BLOCK,ONLY BG VLD
    0E     0000000000       0C0CCCCCCC       C00CC00000       0000000000       0000000000       PROBLEM PROGRAM USERS
           000000CC         0C0CCCCC         CCCCCCCC         00000000         00000000              AREA IN HEX
    17     00               CC               CC               00               00               UPSI BYTE IN FEX
    18     CUMPGEN          F4T              NU NAME          TESTF2           F1STCP           JCB NAME
    20     00060FFF         00074FFF         CCCCCCCC         000A1FFF         000BFFFF         UPPERMOST BYTE OF EACH PPA
    24     00043977         CC064977         CCCCCCCC         0008C977         000A5977         ENC ACDR OF LAST FETCH UR LOAD
    28     00000000         CC000CCC         C0CCCCCC         00000000         00000000         LARGEST PROBLEM PROGRAM PHASE
    2C     000C             0C0C             C00C             0000             0000             LENGTF OF PP LABEL AREA
    2E     0020             CC2C             C030             0040             0050             PROGRAM ICENTIFICATION KEY
    30     0013FFFF         0013FFFF         C013FFFF         0013FFFF         0013FFFF         END OF STORAGE ACDRESS
    34     FC               FD               FD               FD               FC               MACHINE CONFIGURATION
    35     7F               7F               7F.              7F               7F               SYSTEM CONFIGURATION
    36     FED30000FEC0     FED3CCCCFEDC     FED30000FE50     FED30000FED0     FEC30000FEC0     JCB CONTROL SWITCHES
    3C     00C5             00C5             C0C5             00C5             00C5             CISK ACDR OF LABEL CYLINDER
    3E     4305             43C5             43C5             4305             4305             ACCR OF FOCL
    40     430C             43CC             430C             430C             430C             ACCR OF PUB
    42     449E             449E             449E             449E             449E             ACCR OF FAVP
    44     449F             449F             449F             449F             449F             ADCR OF JIB
    46     4631             4631             4631             4631             4631             ACCR OF TEB
    48     40F8             4CF8             40F8             40F8             40F8             ACCR OF FICL
    4A     4CFE             40FE             40FE             40FE             40FE             ACCR OF NICL
    4C     4104             41C4             41C4             4104             4104             ACCR OF LUB
    4E     38               38               38               38               38               LINE COUNT FOR SYSLST
    4F     100474277        1C0474277        1C0474277        100474277        100474277        SYSTEM DATE
    58     0000             0C0C             C0CC             0000             0000             LIOCS COM BYTE
    5A     3CCC             3DCC             3DCC             3DCC             3CCC             ACDR OF PIB TABLE
    5C     0000             C00C             C000             0000             0000             LAST CHECK POINT NO.
    5E     003C             CC3C             CC3C             003C             003C             JCB ZONE IN MINUTES
    60     48F8             497C             49EE             4A60             4AD8             ACCR OF DIB
    62     0000             CCCC             00C0             0000             0000             CURRENTLY NOT ASSIGNED
    64     3EC4             3EC4             3EC4             3EC4             3EC4             ACCR OF PC OPTION TABLE
    66     3F44             3F44             3F44             3F44             3F44             ACCR OF IT OPTION TABLE
    68     3FB4             3FB4             3FB4             3FB4             3FB4             ACCR OF OC OPTION TABLE
    6A     0010             CC2C             C030             0040             0050             KEY OF PROGRAM WITH IT SUPPORT
    6C     0000             CC0C             00C0             0000             0000             CURRENTLY NOT ASSIGNED
    6E     0000             0C2C             C03C             0040             0050             LTK
    70     00008C50         00008C47         C00C8C3E         00008C35         00008C2C         SYSPARM
    74     00007C8C         0C0C7D38         C0CC7DFC         00007EA6         00C07F60         JOB ACCOUNTING
    78     0000387C         CC003E7C         C0CC387C         0000387C         0000387C         ACCR OF TOD COMMUNICATIONS AREA
    7C     3CCC             3CCC             3CCC             3CCC             3CCC             ACDR OF PIB EXTENSION
    7E     6488             6488             6488             6488             6488             ACCR OF MICR DTF LABEL
    80     00000000         CC0C0CCC         CCCCC000         00000000         00000000         ACCR OF QTAM VECTOR TABLE
    84     04A0             04A0             C4A0             04A0             04A0             ACCR OF BG COMREG
    86     10               1C               10               10               10               OPTION INDICATOR BYTE
    87     E1               E1               E1               E1               E1               SYSTEM CONFIG BYTE
    88     0000059C         0C00C59C         C000C590         00000590         00000590         ACCR OF COMREG EXTENSION
    8C     C0C0             CCCC             C0C0             C0C0             C0C0             ASSEMBLER FLAGS
    8E     07               CC               C0               00               00               CISK CONFIGURATION BYTE
    8F     404040404040     4C4C4C4C404C     404C40404040     404040404040     404040404040     PROCEDURE NAME
    97     00               00               00               00               00               CATALOGUEC PROCEDURE FLAGS
    98     40404C404040     4C404C4C4C4C     404C404C4C4C     404040404040     404040404040     STATEMENT NAME
    9F     00               0C               00               00               00               81 BYTES SYSIN INDICATOR
    A0     00000000         CC0CCCCC         CCCCCCCC         00000000         00000000         ACCR OF PART CONT BLOCK
    A4     00               0C               00               00               00               POWER/VS FLAG BYTE 1
    A5     00               CC               C0               00               00               PCWER/VS FLAG BYTE 2
    A6     0000             0000             C000             0000             0000             CURRENTLY NOT ASSIGNED
```

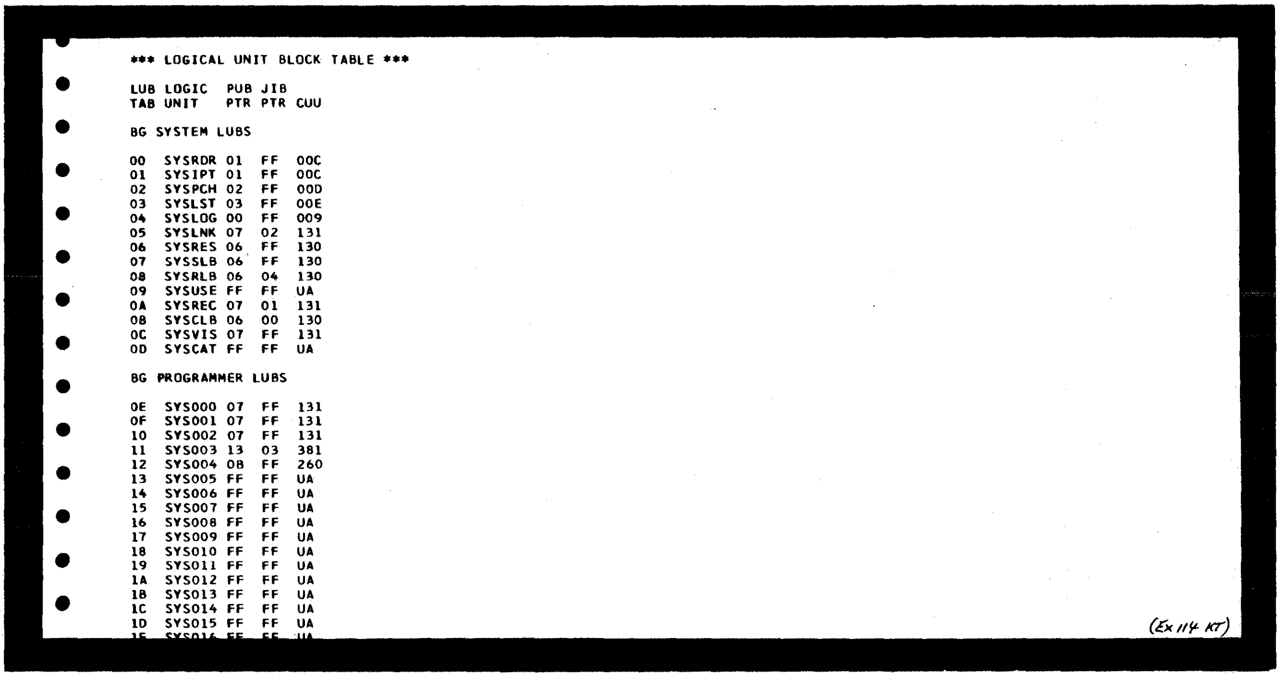
3 partitions active

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 8 of 20



```
                          *** PROGRAM INFORMATION BLOCK ***

AR PIB  80  00  C1D9  00000000  000063E8  000E  2880
BG PIB  82  00  C2C7  80040000  00006458  000E  2880
F4 PIB  82  00  C6F4  80061000  00006518  8044  1E80
F3 PIB  80  00  C6F3  80007800  000065D8  0070  1E00
F2 PIB  83  00  C6F2  80089000  00006698  009C  1E80
F1 PIB  80  00  C6F1  80008800  00006758  00C8  1E00

                AP SUBTASK PIBS

        80000000 00000000 00006818 00000000
        80000000 00000000 000068D8 00000000
        80000000 00000000 00006998 00000000
        80000000 00000000 00006A58 00000000
        80000000 00000000- 00006B18 00000000
        80000000 00000000 00006BD8 00000000
        80000000 00000000 00006C98 00000000
        80000000 00000000 00006D58 00000000
        80000000 00000000 00006E18 00000000
        80000000 00000000 00006ED8 00000000
```

(Ex 113 KT)



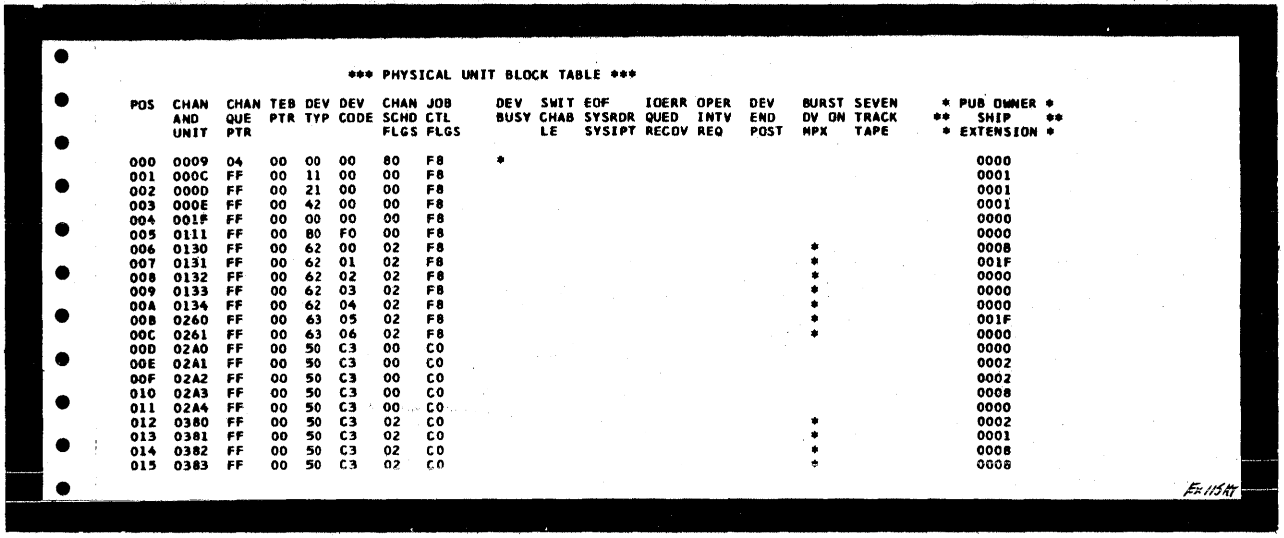
```
*** LOGICAL UNIT BLOCK TABLE ***

LUB LOGIC  PUB JIB
TAB UNIT   PTR PTR CUU

BG SYSTEM LUBS

00  SYSRDR 01  FF  00C
01  SYSIPT 01  FF  00C
02  SYSPCH 02  FF  00D
03  SYSLST 03  FF  00E
04  SYSLOG 00  FF  009
05  SYSLNK 07  02  131
06  SYSRES 06  FF  130
07  SYSSLB 06  FF  130
08  SYSRLB 06  04  130
09  SYSUSE FF  FF  UA
0A  SYSREC 07  01  131
0B  SYSCLB 06  00  130
0C  SYSVIS 07  FF  131
0D  SYSCAT FF  FF  UA

BG PROGRAMMER LUBS

0E  SYS000 07  FF  131
0F  SYS001 07  FF  131
10  SYS002 07  FF  131
11  SYS003 13  03  381
12  SYS004 0B  FF  260
13  SYS005 FF  FF  UA
14  SYS006 FF  FF  UA
15  SYS007 FF  FF  UA
16  SYS008 FF  FF  UA
17  SYS009 FF  FF  UA
18  SYS010 FF  FF  UA
19  SYS011 FF  FF  UA
1A  SYS012 FF  FF  UA
1B  SYS013 FF  FF  UA
1C  SYS014 FF  FF  UA
1D  SYS015 FF  FF  UA
1E  SYS016 FF  FF  UA
```

(Ex 114 KT)

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 9 of 20

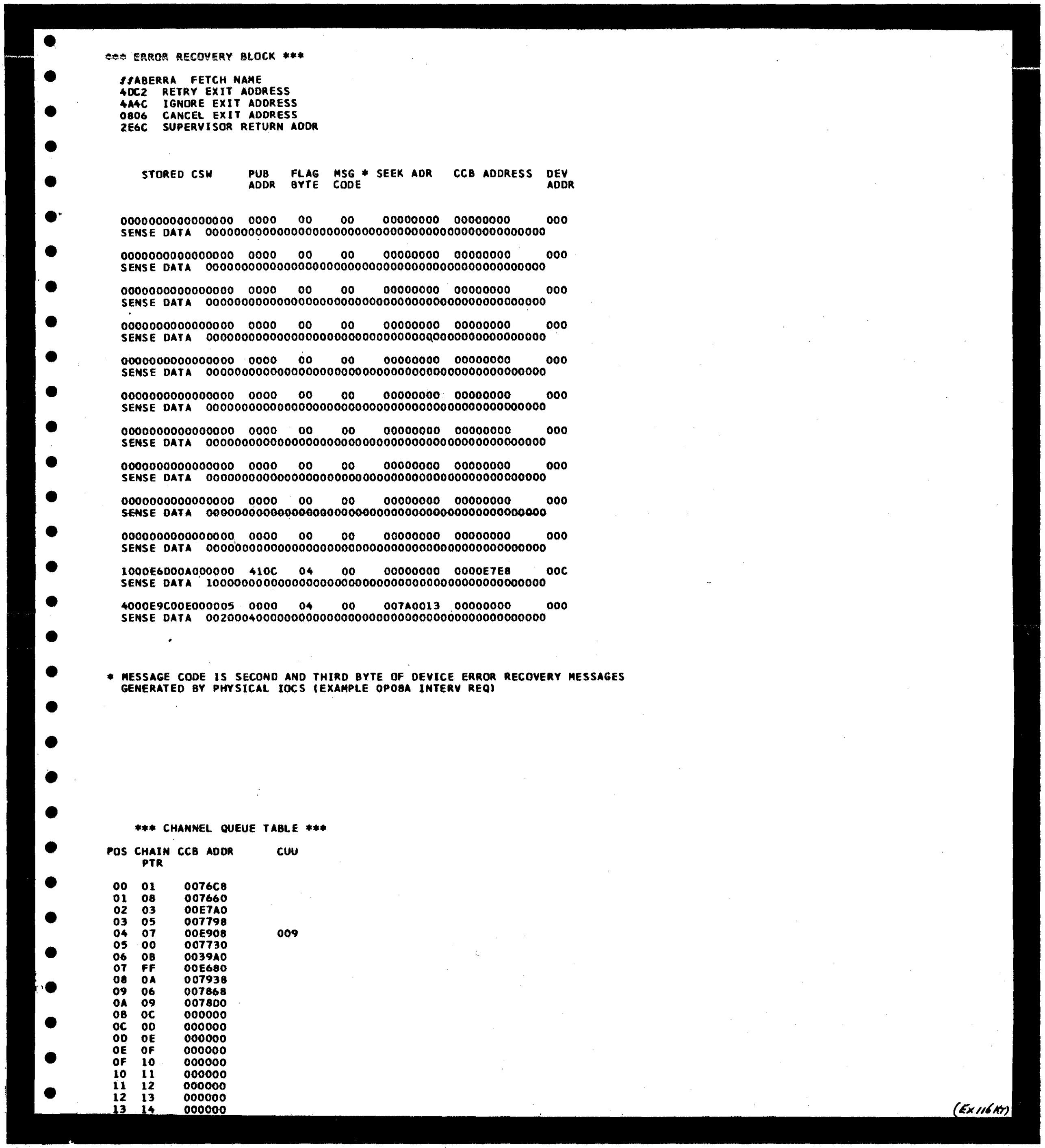
Appendix G

EXAMPLE OF A STAND ALONE DUMP OUTPUT



```
                         *** PHYSICAL UNIT BLOCK TABLE ***

POS  CHAN  CHAN TEB DEV DEV  CHAN JOB     DEV  SWIT EOF    IOERR OPER  DEV   BURST SEVEN      * PUB OWNER *
     AND   QUE  PTR TYP CODE SCHD CTL     BUSY CHAB SYSRDR QUED  INTV  END   DV ON TRACK     **   SHIP    **
     UNIT  PTR                   FLGS FLGS          LE   SYSIPT RECOV REQ   POST  MPX   TAPE        * EXTENSION *

000  0009  04   00  00  00   80   F8      *                                                       0000
001  000C  FF   00  11  00   00   F8                                                              0001
002  000D  FF   00  21  00   00   F8                                                              0001
003  000E  FF   00  42  00   00   F8                                                              0001
004  001F  FF   00  00  00   00   F8                                                              0000
005  0111  FF   00  80  F0   00   F8                                                              0000
006  0130  FF   00  62  00   02   F8                                           *                  0008
007  0131  FF   00  62  01   02   F8                                           *                  001F
008  0132  FF   00  62  02   02   F8                                           *                  0000
009  0133  FF   00  62  03   02   F8                                           *                  0000
00A  0134  FF   00  62  04   02   F8                                           *                  0000
00B  0260  FF   00  63  05   02   F8                                           *                  001F
00C  0261  FF   00  63  06   02   F8                                           *                  0000
00D  02A0  FF   00  50  C3   00   C0                                                              0000
00E  02A1  FF   00  50  C3   00   C0                                                              0002
00F  02A2  FF   00  50  C3   00   C0                                                              0002
010  02A3  FF   00  50  C3   00   C0                                                              0008
011  02A4  FF   00  50  C3   00   C0                                                              0000
012  0380  FF   00  50  C3   02   C0                                           *                  0002
013  0381  FF   00  50  C3   02   C0                                           *                  0001
014  0382  FF   00  50  C3   02   C0                                           *                  0008
015  0383  FF   00  50  C3   02   C0                                           *                  0008
```

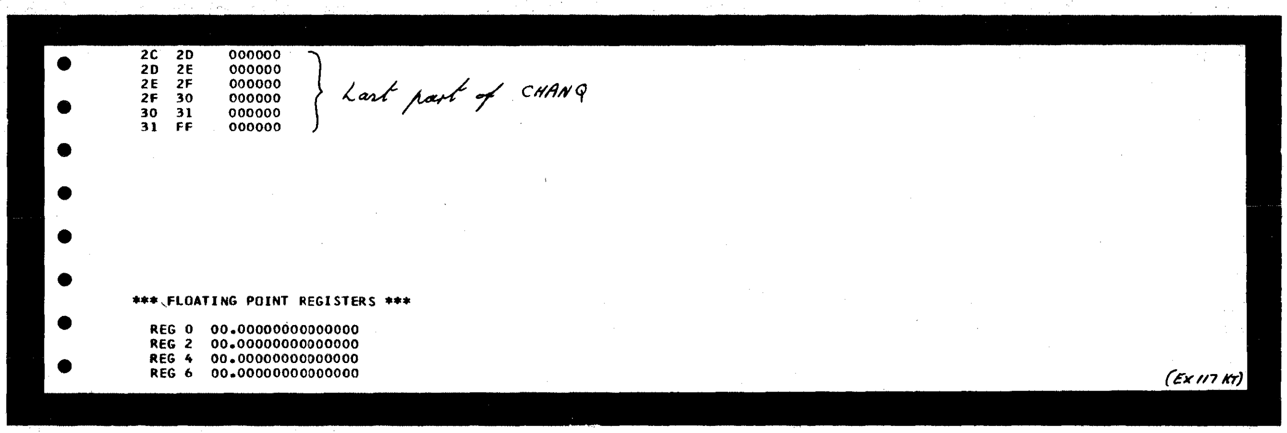
Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 10 of 20



```
*** ERROR RECOVERY BLOCK ***

  ##ABERRA  FETCH NAME
  4DC2  RETRY EXIT ADDRESS
  4A4C  IGNORE EXIT ADDRESS
  0806  CANCEL EXIT ADDRESS
  2E6C  SUPERVISOR RETURN ADDR


     STORED CSW       PUB   FLAG  MSG * SEEK ADR   CCB ADDRESS  DEV
                      ADDR  BYTE  CODE                          ADDR


  0000000000000000  0000   00    00    00000000  00000000       000
  SENSE DATA  000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

  0000000000000000  0000   00    00    00000000  00000000       000
  SENSE DATA  000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

  0000000000000000  0000   00    00    00000000  00000000       000
  SENSE DATA  000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

  0000000000000000  0000   00    00    00000000  00000000       000
  SENSE DATA  000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

  0000000000000000  0000   00    00    00000000  00000000       000
  SENSE DATA  000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

  0000000000000000  0000   00    00    00000000  00000000       000
  SENSE DATA  000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

  0000000000000000  0000   00    00    00000000  00000000       000
  SENSE DATA  000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

  0000000000000000  0000   00    00    00000000  00000000       000
  SENSE DATA  000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

  0000000000000000  0000   00    00    00000000  00000000       000
  SENSE DATA  000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

  0000000000000000  0000   00    00    00000000  00000000       000
  SENSE DATA  000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

  1000E6D00A000000  410C   04    00    00000000  0000E7E8       00C
  SENSE DATA  100000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

  4000E9C00E000005  0000   04    00    007A0013  00000000       000
  SENSE DATA  002000400000000000000000000000000000000000000000



* MESSAGE CODE IS SECOND AND THIRD BYTE OF DEVICE ERROR RECOVERY MESSAGES
  GENERATED BY PHYSICAL IOCS (EXAMPLE OP08A INTERV REQ)







    *** CHANNEL QUEUE TABLE ***

POS CHAIN CCB ADDR       CUU
     PTR

 00  01     0076C8
 01  08     007660
 02  03     00E7A0
 03  05     007798
 04  07     00E908       009
 05  00     007730
 06  0B     0039A0
 07  FF     00E680
 08  0A     007938
 09  06     007868
 0A  09     0078D0
 0B  0C     000000
 0C  0D     000000
 0D  0E     000000
 0E  0F     000000
 0F  10     000000
 10  11     000000
 11  12     000000
 12  13     000000
 13  14     000000
```

(Ex116Kt)

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 11 of 20

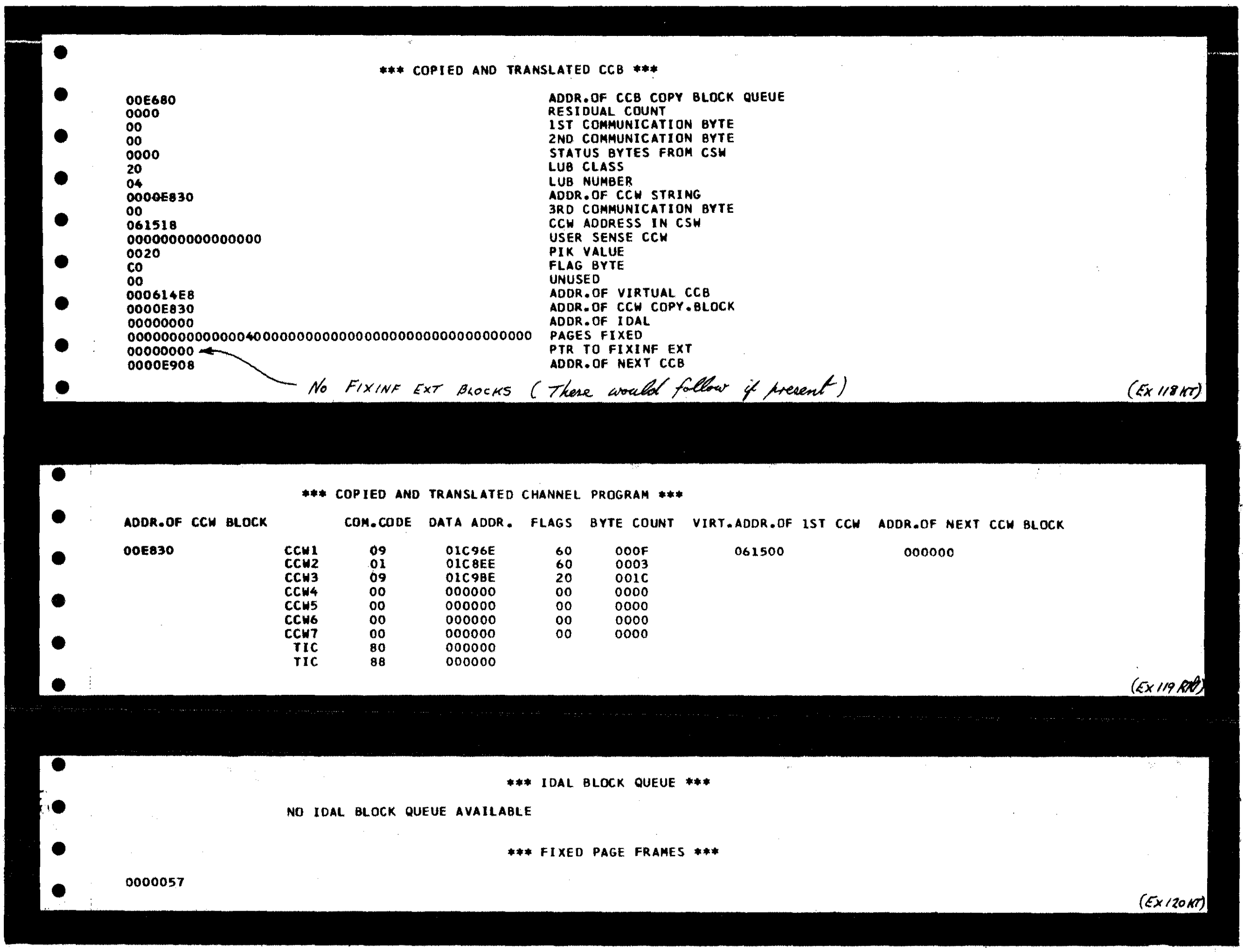


```
2C  2D     000000
2D  2E     000000
2E  2F     000000
2F  30     000000
30  31     000000
31  FF     000000






*** FLOATING POINT REGISTERS ***

  REG 0  00.00000000000000
  REG 2  00.00000000000000
  REG 4  00.00000000000000
  REG 6  00.00000000000000
```

Last part of CHANQ

(Ex 117 KT)

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 12 of 20



```
                          *** COPIED AND TRANSLATED CCB ***

00E680                                            ADDR.OF CCB COPY BLOCK QUEUE
0000                                              RESIDUAL COUNT
00                                                1ST COMMUNICATION BYTE
00                                                2ND COMMUNICATION BYTE
0000                                              STATUS BYTES FROM CSW
20                                                LUB CLASS
04                                                LUB NUMBER
0000E830                                          ADDR.OF CCW STRING
00                                                3RD COMMUNICATION BYTE
061518                                            CCW ADDRESS IN CSW
0000000000000000                                  USER SENSE CCW
0020                                              PIK VALUE
C0                                                FLAG BYTE
00                                                UNUSED
000614E8                                          ADDR.OF VIRTUAL CCB
0000E830                                          ADDR.OF CCW COPY.BLOCK
00000000                                          ADDR.OF IDAL
000000000000004000000000000000000000000000000000  PAGES FIXED
00000000                                          PTR TO FIXINF EXT
0000E908                                          ADDR.OF NEXT CCB
```

No FIXINF EXT BLOCKS (There would follow if present)

(Ex 118 KT)

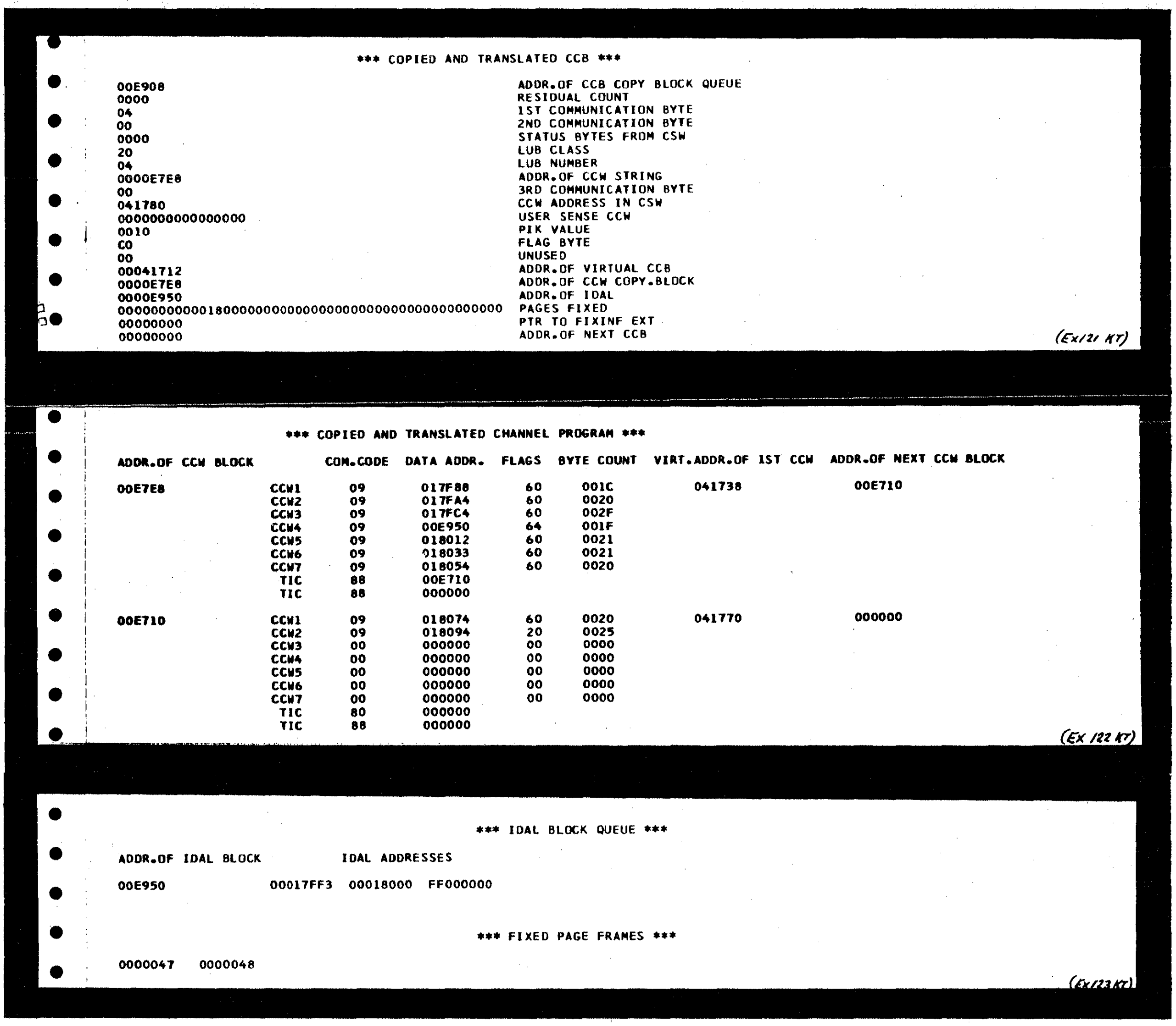
```
                     *** COPIED AND TRANSLATED CHANNEL PROGRAM ***

ADDR.OF CCW BLOCK         COM.CODE  DATA ADDR.  FLAGS  BYTE COUNT  VIRT.ADDR.OF 1ST CCW  ADDR.OF NEXT CCW BLOCK

00E830             CCW1      09      01C96E      60      000F           061500                000000
                   CCW2      01      01C8EE      60      0003
                   CCW3      09      01C9BE      20      001C
                   CCW4      00      000000      00      0000
                   CCW5      00      000000      00      0000
                   CCW6      00      000000      00      0000
                   CCW7      00      000000      00      0000
                    TIC      80      000000
                    TIC      88      000000
```

(Ex 119 RR)

```
                                     *** IDAL BLOCK QUEUE ***

                   NO IDAL BLOCK QUEUE AVAILABLE

                                     *** FIXED PAGE FRAMES ***

0000057
```

(Ex 120 KT)

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 13 of 20



```
                                  *** COPIED AND TRANSLATED CCB ***

     00E908                                                   ADDR.OF CCB COPY BLOCK QUEUE
     0000                                                     RESIDUAL COUNT
     04                                                       1ST COMMUNICATION BYTE
     00                                                       2ND COMMUNICATION BYTE
     0000                                                     STATUS BYTES FROM CSW
     20                                                       LUB CLASS
     04                                                       LUB NUMBER
     0000E7E8                                                 ADDR.OF CCW STRING
     00                                                       3RD COMMUNICATION BYTE
     041780                                                   CCW ADDRESS IN CSW
     0000000000000000                                         USER SENSE CCW
     0010                                                     PIK VALUE
     C0                                                       FLAG BYTE
     00                                                       UNUSED
     00041712                                                 ADDR.OF VIRTUAL CCB
     0000E7E8                                                 ADDR.OF CCW COPY.BLOCK
     0000E950                                                 ADDR.OF IDAL
     00000000000018000000000000000000000000000000000000000    PAGES FIXED
     00000000                                                 PTR TO FIXINF EXT
     00000000                                                 ADDR.OF NEXT CCB
```

(Ex/21 KT)

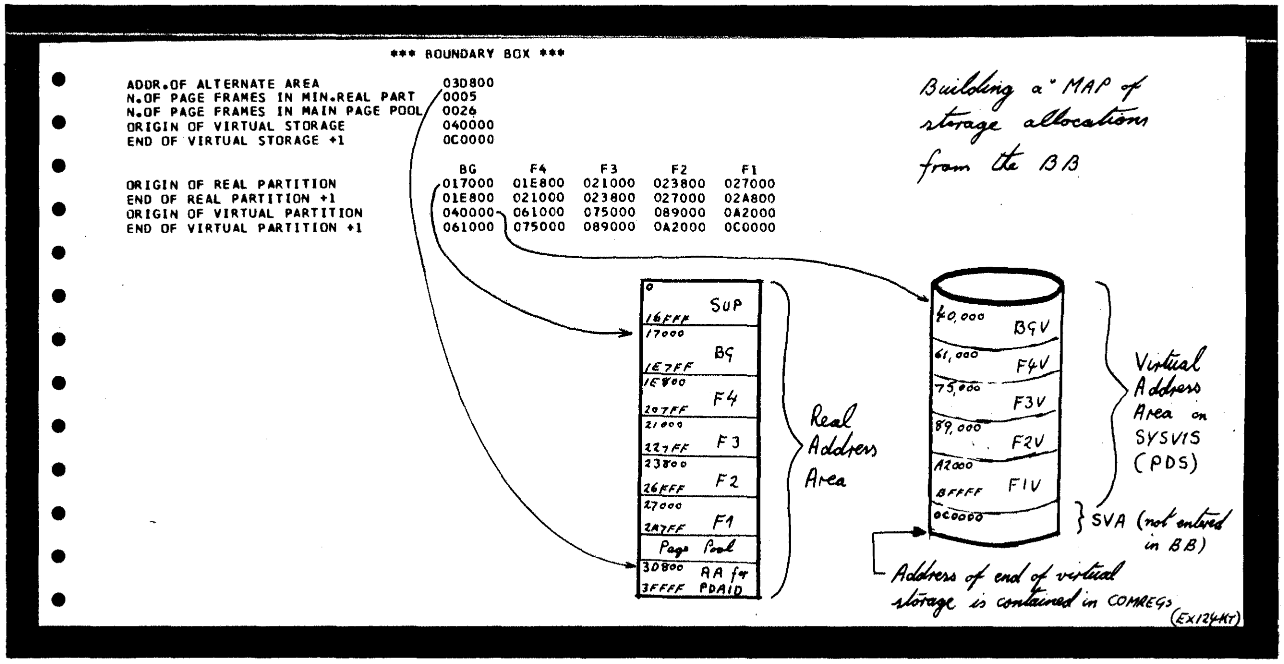
```
                         *** COPIED AND TRANSLATED CHANNEL PROGRAM ***

     ADDR.OF CCW BLOCK          COM.CODE  DATA ADDR.  FLAGS  BYTE COUNT  VIRT.ADDR.OF 1ST CCW  ADDR.OF NEXT CCW BLOCK

     00E7E8               CCW1     09       017F88     60      001C            041738              00E710
                          CCW2     09       017FA4     60      0020
                          CCW3     09       017FC4     60      002F
                          CCW4     09       00E950     64      001F
                          CCW5     09       018012     60      0021
                          CCW6     09       018033     60      0021
                          CCW7     09       018054     60      0020
                           TIC     88       00E710
                           TIC     88       000000

     00E710               CCW1     09       018074     60      0020            041770              000000
                          CCW2     09       018094     20      0025
                          CCW3     00       000000     00      0000
                          CCW4     00       000000     00      0000
                          CCW5     00       000000     00      0000
                          CCW6     00       000000     00      0000
                          CCW7     00       000000     00      0000
                           TIC     80       000000
                           TIC     88       000000
```

(Ex 122 KT)

```
                                              *** IDAL BLOCK QUEUE ***

     ADDR.OF IDAL BLOCK          IDAL ADDRESSES

     00E950               00017FF3  00018000  FF000000


                                              *** FIXED PAGE FRAMES ***

     0000047    0000048
```

(Ex/23 KT)

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 14 of 20

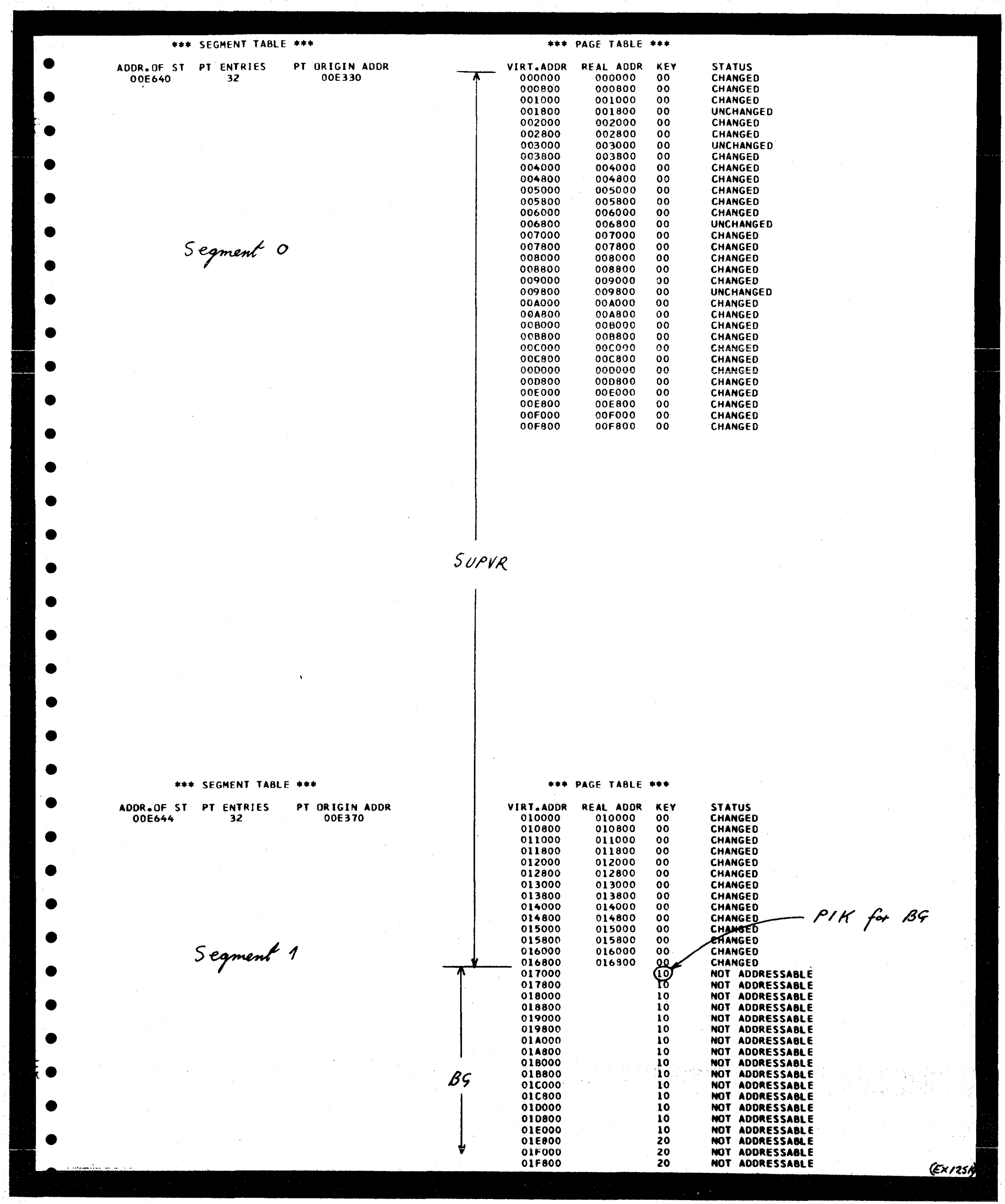


```
                           *** BOUNDARY BOX ***

ADDR.OF ALTERNATE AREA                 03D800
N.OF PAGE FRAMES IN MIN.REAL PART      0005
N.OF PAGE FRAMES IN MAIN PAGE POOL     0026
ORIGIN OF VIRTUAL STORAGE              040000
END OF VIRTUAL STORAGE +1              0C0000

                                         BG      F4      F3      F2      F1
ORIGIN OF REAL PARTITION               017000  01E800  021000  023800  027000
END OF REAL PARTITION +1               01E800  021000  023800  027000  02A800
ORIGIN OF VIRTUAL PARTITION            040000  061000  075000  089000  0A2000
END OF VIRTUAL PARTITION +1            061000  075000  089000  0A2000  0C0000
```

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 15 of 20

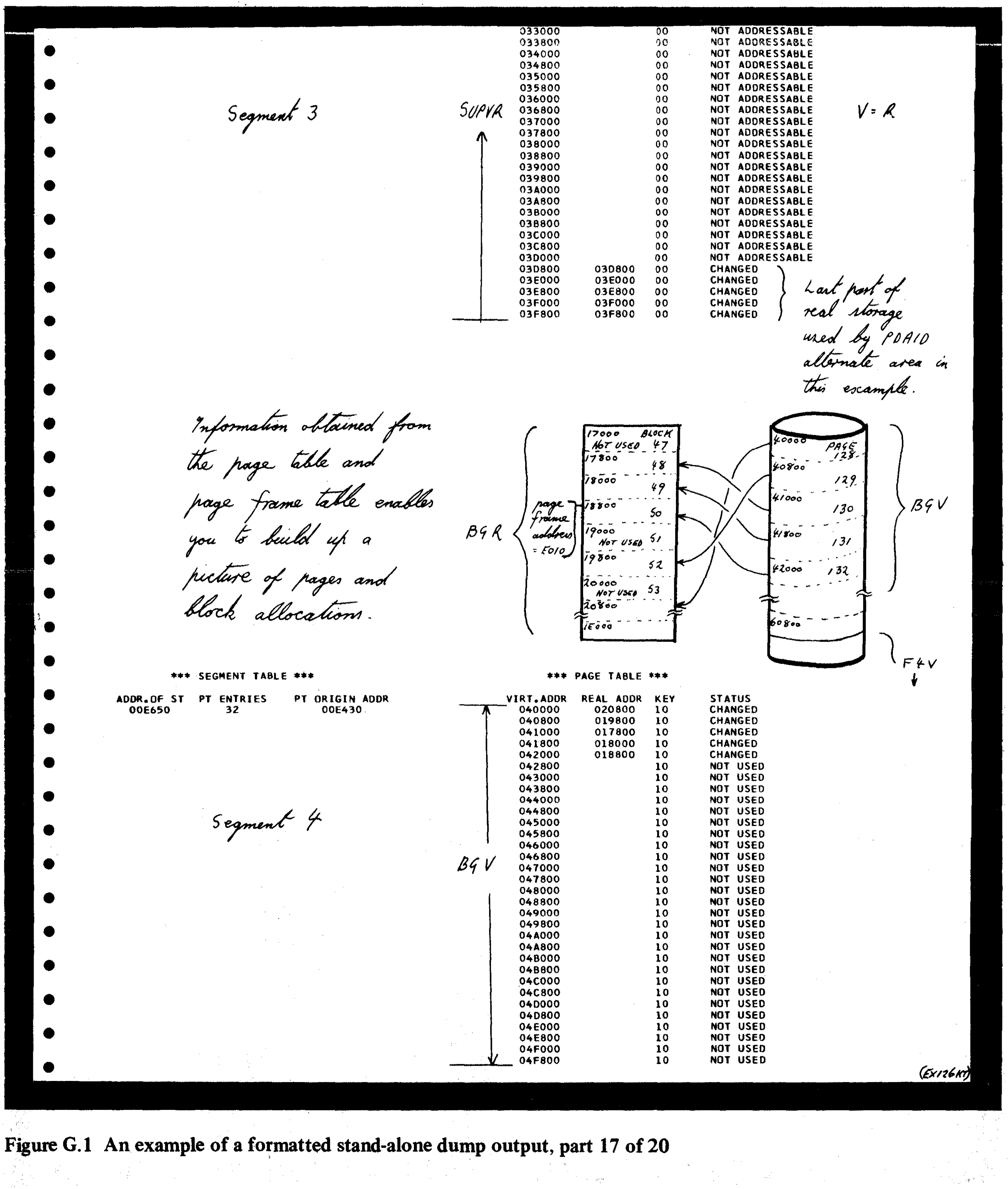
Appendix G

EXAMPLE OF A STAND ALONE DUMP OUTPUT



```
        *** SEGMENT TABLE ***                                     *** PAGE TABLE ***

ADDR.OF ST  PT ENTRIES    PT ORIGIN ADDR                VIRT.ADDR  REAL ADDR  KEY      STATUS
 00E640        32            00E330                      000000     000000    00      CHANGED
                                                         000800     000800    00      CHANGED
                                                         001000     001000    00      CHANGED
                                                         001800     001800    00      UNCHANGED
                                                         002000     002000    00      CHANGED
                                                         002800     002800    00      CHANGED
                                                         003000     003000    00      UNCHANGED
                                                         003800     003800    00      CHANGED
                                                         004000     004000    00      CHANGED
                                                         004800     004800    00      CHANGED
                                                         005000     005000    00      CHANGED
                                                         005800     005800    00      CHANGED
                                                         006000     006000    00      CHANGED
                                                         006800     006800    00      UNCHANGED
                                                         007000     007000    00      CHANGED
                                                         007800     007800    00      CHANGED
                                                         008000     008000    00      CHANGED
                                                         008800     008800    00      CHANGED
                                                         009000     009000    00      CHANGED
                                                         009800     009800    00      UNCHANGED
                                                         00A000     00A000    00      CHANGED
                                                         00A800     00A800    00      CHANGED
                                                         00B000     00B000    00      CHANGED
                                                         00B800     00B800    00      CHANGED
                                                         00C000     00C000    00      CHANGED
                                                         00C800     00C800    00      CHANGED
                                                         00D000     00D000    00      CHANGED
                                                         00D800     00D800    00      CHANGED
                                                         00E000     00E000    00      CHANGED
                                                         00E800     00E800    00      CHANGED
                                                         00F000     00F000    00      CHANGED
                                                         00F800     00F800    00      CHANGED


        *** SEGMENT TABLE ***                                     *** PAGE TABLE ***

ADDR.OF ST  PT ENTRIES    PT ORIGIN ADDR                VIRT.ADDR  REAL ADDR  KEY      STATUS
 00E644        32            00E370                      010000     010000    00      CHANGED
                                                         010800     010800    00      CHANGED
                                                         011000     011000    00      CHANGED
                                                         011800     011800    00      CHANGED
                                                         012000     012000    00      CHANGED
                                                         012800     012800    00      CHANGED
                                                         013000     013000    00      CHANGED
                                                         013800     013800    00      CHANGED
                                                         014000     014000    00      CHANGED
                                                         014800     014800    00      CHANGED
                                                         015000     015000    00      CHANGED
                                                         015800     015800    00      CHANGED
                                                         016000     016000    00      CHANGED
                                                         016800     016800    00      CHANGED
                                                         017000               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         017800               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         018000               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         018800               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         019000               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         019800               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         01A000               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         01A800               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         01B000               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         01B800               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         01C000               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         01C800               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         01D000               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         01D800               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         01E000               10      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         01E800               20      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         01F000               20      NOT ADDRESSABLE
                                                         01F800               20      NOT ADDRESSABLE
```

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 16 of 20



Segment 3

SUPVR

V = R

```
033000                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
033800                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
034000                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
034800                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
035000                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
035800                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
036000                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
036800                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
037000                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
037800                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
038000                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
038800                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
039000                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
039800                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
03A000                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
03A800                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
03B000                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
03B800                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
03C000                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
03C800                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
03D000                 00      NOT ADDRESSABLE
03D800      03D800     00      CHANGED
03E000      03E000     00      CHANGED
03E800      03E800     00      CHANGED
03F000      03F000     00      CHANGED
03F800      03F800     00      CHANGED
```

Last part of real storage used by PDAID alternate area in this escample.

Information obtained from the page table and page frame table enables you to build up a picture of pages and block allocations.

```
         *** SEGMENT TABLE ***                          *** PAGE TABLE ***

ADDR.OF ST   PT ENTRIES     PT ORIGIN ADDR         VIRT.ADDR   REAL ADDR   KEY      STATUS
 00E650          32           00E430                040000      020800     10      CHANGED
                                                    040800      019800     10      CHANGED
                                                    041000      017800     10      CHANGED
                                                    041800      018000     10      CHANGED
                                                    042000      018800     10      CHANGED
                                                    042800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    043000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    043800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    044000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    044800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    045000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    045800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    046000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    046800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    047000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    047800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    048000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    048800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    049000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    049800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    04A000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    04A800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    04B000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    04B800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    04C000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    04C800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    04D000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    04D800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    04E000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    04E800                 10      NOT USED
                                                    04F000                 10      NOT USED
                                                    04F800                 10      NOT USED
```

Segment 4

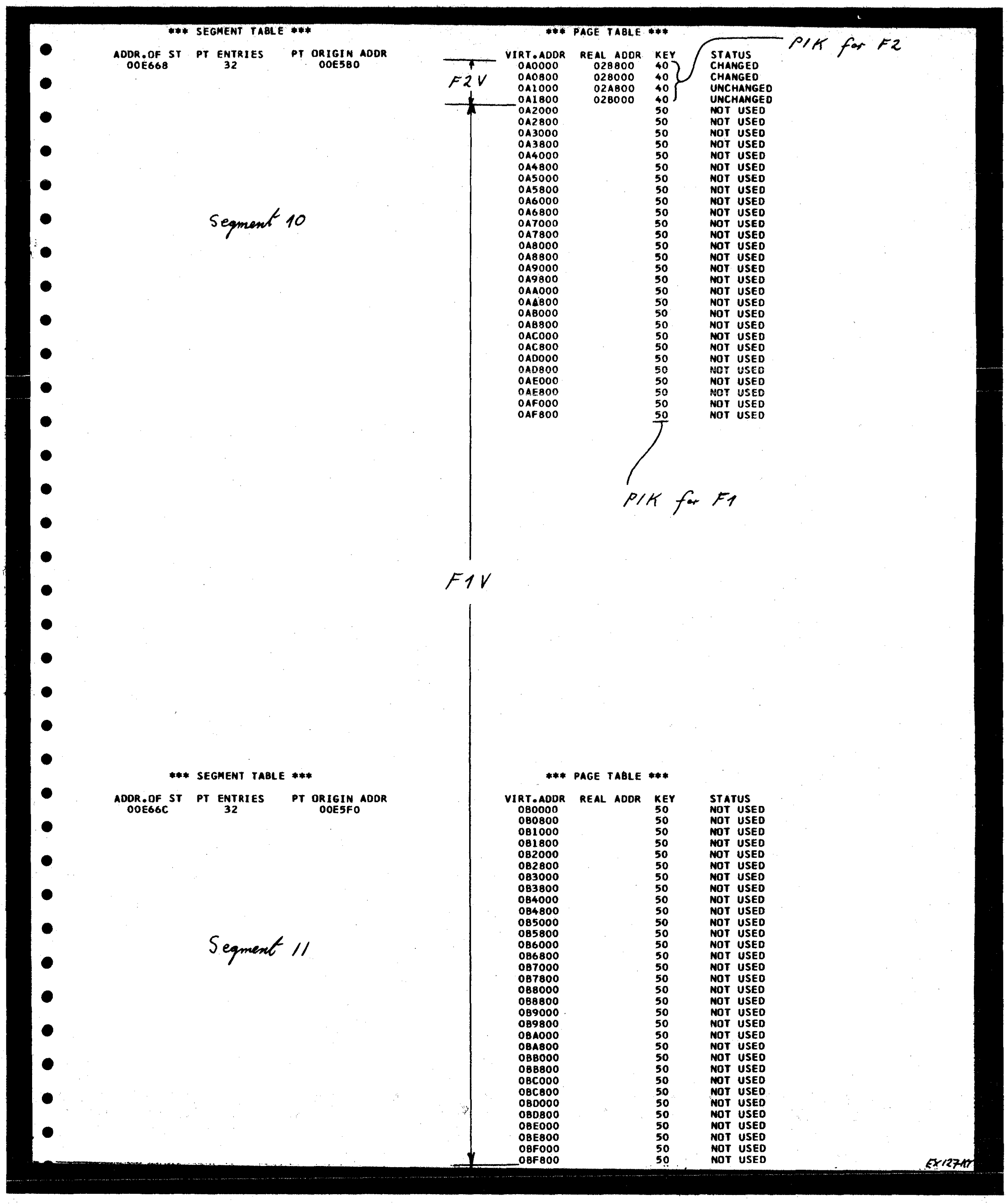
BG V

(Ex126KT)

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 17 of 20

Appendix G

EXAMPLE OF A STAND ALONE DUMP OUTPUT

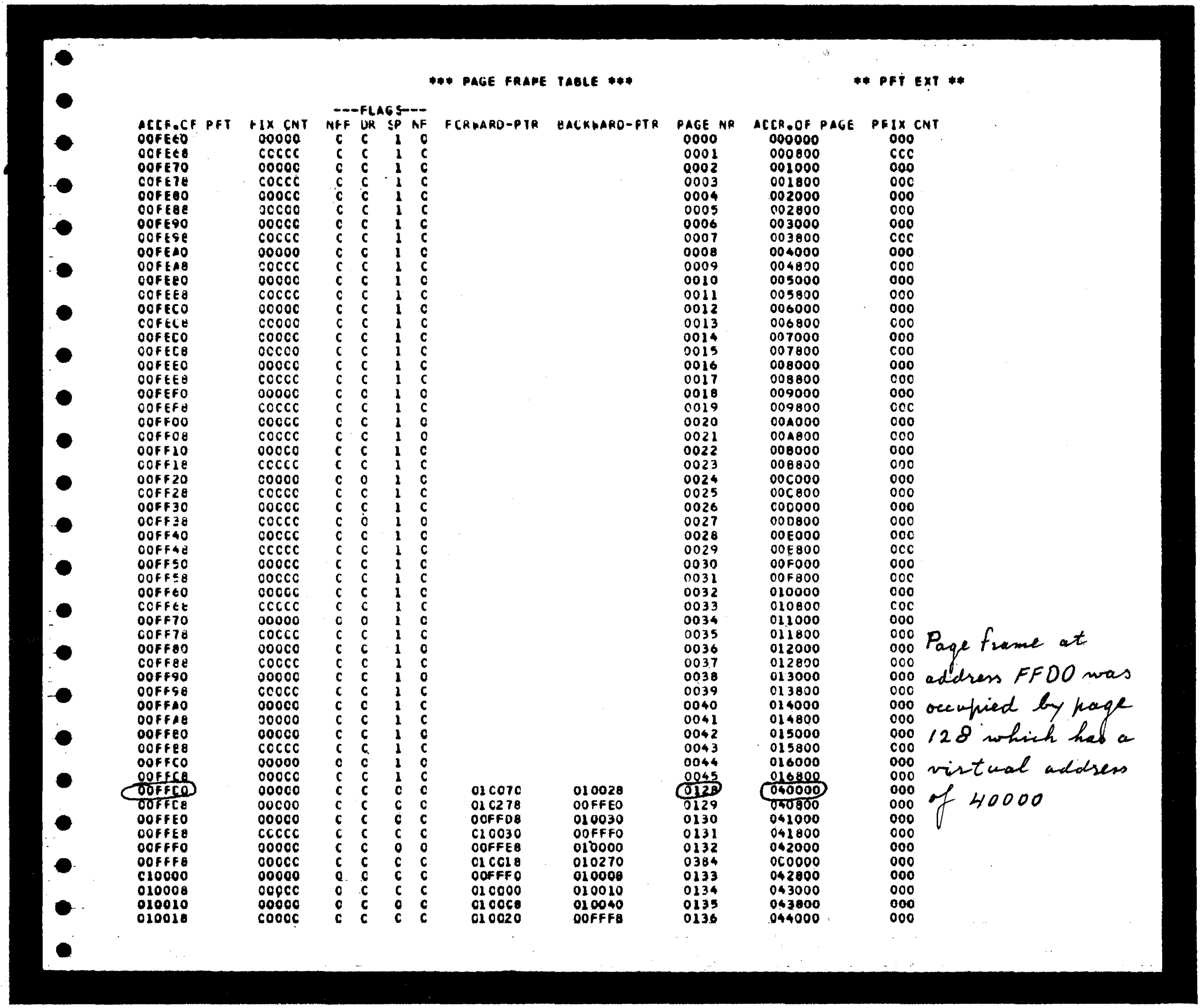


```
          *** SEGMENT TABLE ***                                        *** PAGE TABLE ***

  ADDR.OF ST   PT ENTRIES     PT ORIGIN ADDR               VIRT.ADDR  REAL ADDR  KEY      STATUS
   00E668         32             00E580                      0A0000     02B800    40      CHANGED
                                                             0A0800     028000    40      CHANGED
                                                             0A1000     02A800    40      UNCHANGED
                                                             0A1800     02B000    40      UNCHANGED
                                                             0A2000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A2800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A3000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A3800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A4000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A4800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A5000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A5800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A6000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A6800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A7000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A7800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A8000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A8800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A9000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0A9800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0AA000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0AA800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0AB000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0AB800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0AC000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0AC800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0AD000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0AD800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0AE000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0AE800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0AF000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0AF800               50      NOT USED

          *** SEGMENT TABLE ***                                        *** PAGE TABLE ***

  ADDR.OF ST   PT ENTRIES     PT ORIGIN ADDR               VIRT.ADDR  REAL ADDR  KEY      STATUS
   00E66C         32             00E5F0                      0B0000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B0800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B1000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B1800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B2000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B2800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B3000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B3800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B4000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B4800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B5000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B5800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B6000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B6800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B7000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B7800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B8000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B8800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B9000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0B9800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0BA000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0BA800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0BB000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0BB800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0BC000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0BC800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0BD000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0BD800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0BE000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0BE800               50      NOT USED
                                                             0BF000               50      NOT USED
                                                             0BF800               50      NOT USED
```

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 18 of 20

Appendix G

EXAMPLE OF A STAND ALONE DUMP OUTPUT



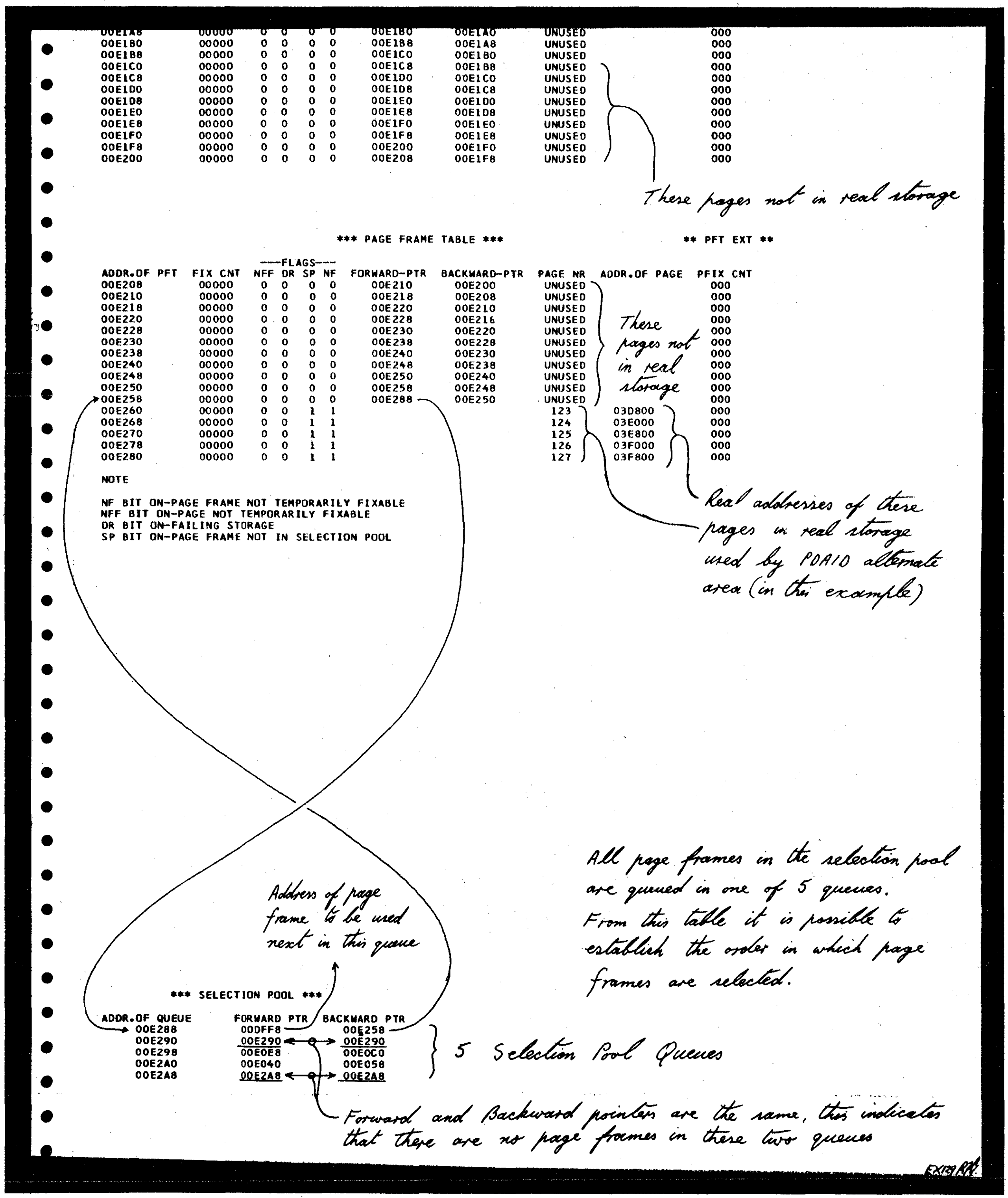
```
                                             *** PAGE FRAME TABLE ***                           ** PFT EXT **

                         ---FLAGS---
ACCR.CF PFT    FIX CNT   NFF DR SP NF   FCRWARD-PTR   BACKWARD-PTR   PAGE NR   ACCR.OF PAGE   PFIX CNT
00FE60          00000     C  C  1  0                                  0000        000000        000
00FE68          CCCCC     C  C  1  C                                  0001        000800        CCC
00FE70          0000C     C  C  1  C                                  0002        001000        000
C0FE78          C0CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0003        001800        00C
00FE80          000CC     C  C  1  C                                  0004        002000        000
00FE88          0CC00     C  C  1  C                                  0005        002800        000
00FE90          000CC     C  C  1  C                                  0006        003000        000
00FE98          C0CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0007        003800        CCC
00FEA0          00000     C  C  1  C                                  0008        004000        000
00FEA8          C0CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0009        004800        000
00FEB0          0000C     C  C  1  0                                  0010        005000        000
C0FEB8          C0CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0011        005800        000
00FEC0          0000C     C  C  1  C                                  0012        006000        000
C0FEC8          CC000     C  C  1  C                                  0013        006800        C00
00FED0          C00CC     C  C  1  C                                  0014        007000        000
00FED8          0CC00     C  C  1  C                                  0015        007800        C00
00FEE0          000CC     C  C  1  C                                  0016        008000        000
00FEE8          C0CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0017        008800        C00
00FEF0          0000C     C  C  1  0                                  0018        009000        000
00FEF8          C0CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0019        009800        C0C
00FF00          C00CC     C  C  1  0                                  0020        00A000        000
C0FF08          C0CCC     C  C  1  0                                  0021        00A800        C00
00FF10          000C0     C  C  1  C                                  0022        00B000        000
C0FF18          CCCCC     C  C  1  C                                  0023        00B800        0C0
00FF20          C0000     C  0  1  C                                  0024        00C000        000
C0FF28          C0CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0025        00C800        000
00FF30          00CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0026        C0D000        000
00FF38          C0CCC     C  0  1  0                                  0027        00D800        000
00FF40          C0CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0028        00E000        00C
00FF48          CCCCC     C  C  1  C                                  0029        00E800        0CC
00FF50          000CC     C  C  1  C                                  0030        00F000        000
00FF58          00CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0031        00F800        C0C
00FF60          0000C     C  C  1  C                                  0032        010000        000
C0FF68          CCCCC     C  C  1  C                                  0033        010800        C0C
00FF70          00000     C  0  1  C                                  0034        011000        000
C0FF78          C0CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0035        011800        000
00FF80          000C0     C  C  1  0                                  0036        012000        000
C0FF88          C0CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0037        012800        000
00FF90          00000     C  C  1  0                                  0038        013000        000
00FF98          CC0CC     C  C  1  C                                  0039        013800        000
00FFA0          000C0     C  C  1  C                                  0040        014000        000
00FFA8          00000     C  C  1  C                                  0041        014800        000
00FFB0          000C0     C  C  1  C                                  0042        015000        000
00FFB8          C0CCC     C  C  1  C                                  0043        015800        C00
00FFC0          00000     0  C  1  0                                  0044        016000        000
00FFC8          000CC     C  C  1  C                                  0045        016800        000
00FFD0          000C0     C  C  0  0      01C070         010028       0128        040000        000
00FFD8          00C00     C  C  C  0      01C278         00FFE0       0129        040800        000
00FFE0          000C0     C  C  C  C      00FFD8         010030       0130        041000        000
00FFE8          CCCCC     C  C  C  C      C10030         00FFF0       0131        041800        000
00FFF0          0000C     C  C  0  0      00FFE8         010000       0132        042000        000
00FFF8          000CC     C  C  C  C      01CC18         010270       0384        0C0000        000
C10000          00000     0  C  C  C      00FFF0         010008       0133        042800        000
010008          000CC     0  C  C  C      01C000         010010       0134        043000        000
010010          00000     0  C  0  C      01C0C8         010040       0135        043800        000
010018          C000C     C  C  C  C      010020         00FFF8       0136        044000        000
```

Page frame at
address FFD0 was
occupied by page
128 which has a
virtual address
of 40000

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 19 of 20

Appendix G

EXAMPLE OF A STAND ALONE DUMP OUTPUT



```
00E1A8       00000   0  0   0  0    00E1B0      00E1A0      UNUSED                  000
00E1B0       00000   0  0   0  0    00E1B8      00E1A8      UNUSED                  000
00E1B8       00000   0  0   0  0    00E1C0      00E1B0      UNUSED                  000
00E1C0       00000   0  0   0  0    00E1C8      00E1B8      UNUSED                  000
00E1C8       00000   0  0   0  0    00E1D0      00E1C0      UNUSED                  000
00E1D0       00000   0  0   0  0    00E1D8      00E1C8      UNUSED                  000
00E1D8       00000   0  0   0  0    00E1E0      00E1D0      UNUSED                  000
00E1E0       00000   0  0   0  0    00E1E8      00E1D8      UNUSED                  000
00E1E8       00000   0  0   0  0    00E1F0      00E1E0      UNUSED                  000
00E1F0       00000   0  0   0  0    00E1F8      00E1E8      UNUSED                  000
00E1F8       00000   0  0   0  0    00E200      00E1F0      UNUSED                  000
00E200       00000   0  0   0  0    00E208      00E1F8      UNUSED                  000


                            *** PAGE FRAME TABLE ***                         ** PFT EXT **

                            ---FLAGS---
ADDR.OF PFT   FIX CNT   NFF DR SP NF   FORWARD-PTR  BACKWARD-PTR  PAGE NR  ADDR.OF PAGE  PFIX CNT
00E208         00000     0  0   0  0     00E210       00E200      UNUSED                  000
00E210         00000     0  0   0  0     00E218       00E208      UNUSED                  000
00E218         00000     0  0   0  0     00E220       00E210      UNUSED                  000
00E220         00000     0  0   0  0     00E228       00E216      UNUSED                  000
00E228         00000     0  0   0  0     00E230       00E220      UNUSED                  000
00E230         00000     0  0   0  0     00E238       00E228      UNUSED                  000
00E238         00000     0  0   0  0     00E240       00E230      UNUSED                  000
00E240         00000     0  0   0  0     00E248       00E238      UNUSED                  000
00E248         00000     0  0   0  0     00E250       00E240      UNUSED                  000
00E250         00000     0  0   0  0     00E258       00E248      UNUSED                  000
00E258         00000     0  0   0  0     00E288       00E250      UNUSED                  000
00E260         00000     0  0   1  1                                 123    03D800        000
00E268         00000     0  0   1  1                                 124    03E000        000
00E270         00000     0  0   1  1                                 125    03E800        000
00E278         00000     0  0   1  1                                 126    03F000        000
00E280         00000     0  0   1  1                                 127    03F800        000

NOTE

NF BIT ON-PAGE FRAME NOT TEMPORARILY FIXABLE
NFF BIT ON-PAGE NOT TEMPORARILY FIXABLE
DR BIT ON-FAILING STORAGE
SP BIT ON-PAGE FRAME NOT IN SELECTION POOL




                 *** SELECTION POOL ***

ADDR.OF QUEUE       FORWARD PTR   BACKWARD PTR
    00E288            00DFF8         00E258
    00E290            00E290         00E290
    00E298            00E0E8         00E0C0
    00E2A0            00E040         00E058
    00E2A8            00E2A8         00E2A8
```

These pages not in real storage

These pages not in real storage

Real addresses of these pages in real storage used by PDAID alternate area (in this example)

All page frames in the selection pool are queued in one of 5 queues. From this table it is possible to establish the order in which page frames are selected.

Address of page frame to be used next in this queue

5 Selection Pool Queues

Forward and Backward pointers are the same, this indicates that there are no page frames in these two queues

EX139 RH.

Figure G.1 An example of a formatted stand-alone dump output, part 20 of 20

Appendix H

TABLES USED BY JOB ACCOUNTING

Job Accounting Interface

The Job Accounting Interface provides job step and job information that you can use for charging system use, supervising system operation, planning new applications.

The job accounting option is supported when JA=YES in the FOPT supervisor generation macro. When this option is supported, the following tables are generated:

- A job accounting interface partition table for each partition
- A job accounting common table.

Both tables are generated as part of the supervisor.

The interface table is part of the partition table and provides user access to the job accounting routines and information.

For each job step the following information is accumulated in this table:

- Job name
- User information
- Partition ID
- Cancel code
- Record type
- Date
- Job start time
- Phasename (from EXEC card)
- Highest address used (from communications region)
- CPU time
- Overhead time
- Stop time (at EOJ only)
- All bound time
- SIO count (optional).

Note: *If the CPU is not equipped with a timer, time fields are zero.*

To utilize this information, you must link-edit a routine to be relocatable by using the relocating loader option (or write a self-relocating routine) to store or print the desired portions of the table. This routine must be cataloged in the core image library under the name $JOBACCT.

How to locate

The address of the interface partition table is contained in bytes X‘74’ – X‘77’ of the partition communication region.

The address of the common table is contained in bytes X‘7C’ – X‘7F’ of SYSCOM.

Appendix H

TABLES USED BY JOB ACCOUNTING

Displacement	Label	Description
	(ACCTABLE)	
0 -3	ACCTWK1	Work area used in SIO update
4 -7	ACCTWK2	Work area used with ACCTWK1 in start/stop time routine
8 -11	ACCTSVPT	Job card pointer; address of job card field following jobname
12	ACCTPART	ID of partition in charge (partition switch name)
13	ACCTRES2	Reserved
14-15	ACCTLEN	Length of SIO area = 6n+1, where n = number of devices for this partition in SYSGEN option JA = n1, n2, n3, etc.)
16-21	ACCTLOAD	Label area instruction; moves JAI label area address to OPEN/CLOSE transients
22-23	ACCTRES3	Reserved
24-27	ACCTLADD	Address of alternate label area
28-31	ACCTPUT	Counter for CPU time elapsed in a jobstep, counted in 300ths of a second
32-35	ACCTOVHT	Counter for overhead time: time not charged to any partition
36-39	ACCTBNDT	Counter for all-bound time: system wait state time divided between running partitions
40-47	ACCTSVJN	Save area for job name during simulated EOJ
48-55	ACCTJBNM	Job name; taken from job card
56-71	ACCTUSRS	User information 16 bytes from job card
72-73	ACCTPTID	Partition ID: 'BG', 'F1', 'F2', etc. in EBCDIC format
74	ACCTCNCL	Cancel code; see Cancel Codes and Messages
75	ACCTYPER	Type of record: 'S' = job step, 'L' = last step of job
76-83	ACCTDATE	Date in format specified at SYSGEN (MM/DD/YY or DD/MM/YY)
84-87	ACCTSTRT	Start time of job step, in packed decimal (DHHMMSSF; F = sign)
88-91	ACCTSTOP	Stop time of job step, in same format as ACCTSTRT
92-95	ACCTRES	Reserved
96-103	ACCTEXEC	Phase name taken from execute card
104-107	ACCTHICR	Real mode: high storage address of partition. If SIZE= was specified in the EXEC statement, this field contains the specified value. Virtual mode: simulated high storage address. The number of pages referenced in the partition is multiplied by 2K and the result is added to the start address of the virtual partition.
108-111	ACCTIMES	CPU time elapsed in a job step counted in 300th of a second
112-115	----------------	Overhead time: elapsed time not charged to any partition, in 300ths of a second
116-119	----------------	All-bound time: system wait state time divided between running partitions, in 300ths of a sec.
120	ACCTSIOS	SIO tables: 6 bytes for each device specified by SYSGEN options, as follows: 2 bytes for device address (0cuu), 4 bytes for count of SIOs in current jobstep.
--------	----------------	Overflow byte: normally X'20', but is X'30' if more devices are used within a partition than specified by SYSGEN options

This part of the table is for user reference

Notes: DSECT ACCTABLE symbolically addresses the JAI Partition Tables with labels as shown. Each partition in which JAI is supported has its own JAI Partition Table. This table is labeled ACCTBG for the active partition BG, ACCTF1 for the active partition F1, ACCTF2 for the active partition, F2, etc.

Figure H-1 Explanation of the contents of the Job Accounting Interface partition table.

Displacement	Label	Description
	(ACCTCOMN)	
0-15	ACCTSVRG	Temporary register save area
16-17	ACCTSVRX	Save area for remainder of overhead counter times distributed by partition on exit
18-19	ACCTSVRE	Save area for remainder of all-bound counter times distributed by partitions on entry
20-23	ACCTPCNT	Count of partitions using the Job Accounting interface
24	ACCTSAID	Owner of physical transient area *)
25	ACCTFAID	Interrupted program *)
26	ACCTRAID	Active program *)
27	ACCTSWCH	Accounting switches: if bit = 1, true; if bit = 0, not true bit 0: cancel accounting bit 4: IPL indicator bit 1: no active partitions bit 5: not used bit 2: catalog in process bit 6: not used bit 3: alternate label area bit 7: not used
28-31	ACCTIME	Start time of current accounting interval, in complement format
32-33	ACCTRESC	Reserved
34-35	ACCTUSEP	Address of user save area (ACCTUSER)
36-37	ACCTUSEL	Length of user save area (Set with 1st operand of FOPT macro parameter JALIOCS)
38-39	ACCTSJOB	Job accounting partition indication
40-43	ACCTBLES	Address of BG Job Accounting Table

If multiprogramming is supported, this table is to be extended with one of the following fields (depending on the number of supported partitions), otherwise the table ends here.

44-47		Address of F1 Job Accounting Table
48-51	ACCTSEAS	Control Field: prevents the accounting routine being active in more than one partition simultaneously

NPARTS = 2

44-47		Address of F2 Job Accounting Table
48-51		Address of F1 Job Accounting Table
52-57	ACCTSEAS	Control Field: prevents the accounting routine being active in more than one partition simultaneously

NPARTS = 3

44-47		Address of F3 Job Accounting Table
48-51		Address of F2 Job Accounting Table
52-55		Address of F1 Job Accounting Table
56-63	ACCTSEAS	Control Field: prevents the accounting routine being active in more than one partition simultaneously

NPARTS = 4

44-47		Address of F4 Job Accounting Table
48-51		Address of F3 Job Accounting Table
52-55		Address of F2 Job Accounting Table
56-59		Address of F1 Job Accounting Table
60-69	ACCTSEAS	Control Field: prevents the accounting routine being active in more than one partition simultaneously

NPARTS = 5

*) These values are the same as the PIK values for the relevant tasks

Figure H-2 Explanation of the contents of the Job Accounting common table.

Programming considerations

The user program for processing the information entered by the supervisor in the Job Accounting Table must be cataloged and be self relocating with the name $JOBACCT in a core image library. For efficiency, an overlay structure should be avoided, and the length of the program should preferably not exceed one core image library block.

Because $JOBACCT is called in at the end of each job step, it should perform only data gathering and recording, but not data reduction and formatting if additional system overhead is to be held to a minimum. Overhead depends largely upon the efficiency of $JOBACCT. The optional SIO accounting (JA=n1, n2, n3) also causes additional overhead.

LIOCS uses registers 13-15. If $JOBACCT needs any of these registers after a LIOCS function has been performed, save and restore the desired registers (register 14 should always be saved when using LIOCS because it is necessary to return to job control via the instruction BR 14). Chapter 9 in this section describes the usage of the general registers by system control programming and job accounting.

If $JOBACCT uses LIOCS, it should save at least part of the DTF information (status switches, extent information, and pointers) in the user save area. If more than one DTF is used, information from each should be saved. The user save area may be used to save any type of information as well as to accumulate step to step statistics for end job accounting. This accumulation reduces the rate of scheduled output records caused by writing a step accounting record for each job step. The user save area is not accessed by system functions. Chapter 12 in this section describes the save areas and the system generation macro JALIOCS.

If an error causes $JOBACCT to be canceled, "JOB ACCT" appears in the cancel message, and the problem program name appears in the EOJ message. The STXIT option may be used to pass a message informing the operator that an error occurred in $JOBACCT rather than in the problem program. (A description of tables used by user exit routines can be found in Section 4 of this manual, Chapter 10). The job in that partition is terminated and normal processing continues with the next job.

Refer to *DOS/VS System Management Guide* for details on writing job accounting routines.

PROCESSING TAPE ERROR STATISTICS USING EREP

You can cause detailed or summarized tape statistics to be printed through the use of the various combinations of EREP options shown in Figure F-3-D in Section 2-F of this manual. The summarized format combines the individual recordings (for example, Unit Check, Volume Dismount, and End-of-Day records) either by volume serial number or by tape unit, and prints the summarized statistics. The detail format prints each recording in either volume serial number format or tape unit format. Whenever detail or summarized data is printed in volume serial number format, the data is printed in sequence by volume serial number.

Example 1: Print detail tape error statistics from SYSREC. The information is printed in the format of record 4 of the example printout below. Enter the following job control statements:

```
// EXEC EREP
  OPTION TES,NOTAPE,PRINT
/*
```

Example 2: Print the summarized tape error statistics from SYSREC only. The data is printed in the format of record 3 of the example printout below. Enter the following job control statements:

```
// EXEC EREP
  OPTION TES,NOTAPE,SUM
/*
```

Example 3: Print the detail tape error records and then print their summary by volume serial number. The data is printed in the format of records 1 and 3 of the example printout below. The following job control statements:

```
// EXEC EREP
  OPTION TES,NOTAPE,PRINT,SUM,SUMTAPE,VOL
/*
```

The work tape will contain a sequential list of all volume serial numbers along with a 5-byte disk address for each of these numbers. The message

```
3E08A MOUNT SCRATCH TAPE ON SYS008
```

is printed on SYSLOG. After the scratch tape is mounted the operator should press END or ENTER. If the operator chooses not to mount a work tape, he should type CANCEL and press END or ENTER. This causes the SUM and PRINT TES options to be canceled. Any other response results in the messages

```
3E25I  INVALID RESPONSE
3E08A  MOUNT SCRATCH TAPE ON SYS008
```

being printed on SYSLOG.

Example 4: Update the TES history tape on SYS007. Then a scratch tape is mounted on SYS008. The error records are edited and printed from SYSRES onto SYSLST in the detail volume serial number format (record 2 of the example printout below). The tape error records on the history tape are then summarized and printed on SYSLST in the summarized volume serial number format (record 1 of the example printout below). Enter the following job control statements:

```
// LBLTYP TAPE
// TLBL EREPNEW
// EXEC EREP
 OPTION HIST
 OPTION TES,PRINT,SUM,SUMTAPE,VOL
/*
```

First the TES history tape is updated: the message

3E09A MOUNT TES HISTORY TAPE ON SYS007

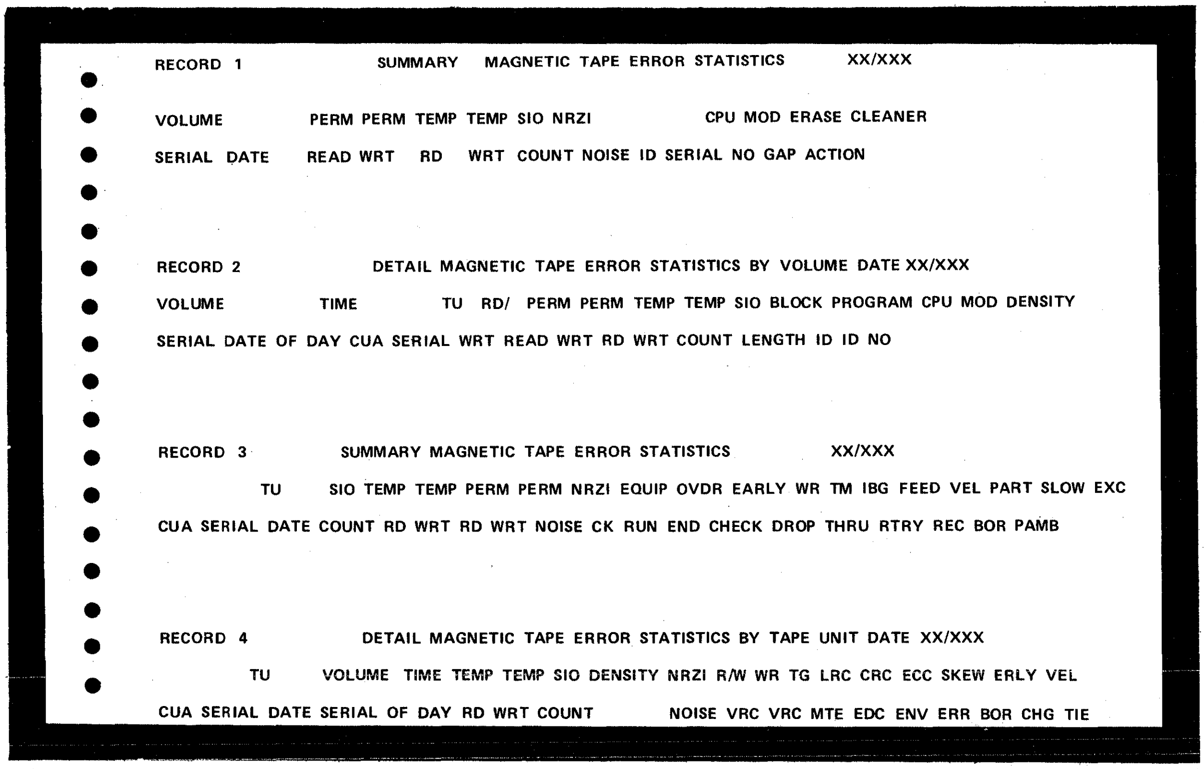
is printed on SYSLOG. After the TES history tape has been updated, the tape error data on SYSREC is edited. The message

3E08A MOUNT SCRATCH TAPE ON SYS008

is printed on SYSLOG. The tape data is printed on SYSLOG and then the message

3E18A MOUNT HISTORY/RDE TAPE

is printed on SYSLOG. The history tape is read and the tape error data is summarized by volume serial number. Finally, the history tape is updated and the SYSREC file is cleared.



```
RECORD  1              SUMMARY   MAGNETIC TAPE ERROR STATISTICS       XX/XXX

VOLUME          PERM PERM TEMP TEMP SIO NRZI            CPU MOD ERASE CLEANER

SERIAL  DATE    READ WRT   RD   WRT  COUNT NOISE ID SERIAL NO GAP ACTION



RECORD 2               DETAIL MAGNETIC TAPE ERROR STATISTICS BY VOLUME DATE XX/XXX

VOLUME          TIME          TU  RD/  PERM PERM TEMP TEMP SIO BLOCK PROGRAM CPU MOD DENSITY

SERIAL DATE OF DAY CUA SERIAL WRT READ WRT RD WRT COUNT LENGTH ID ID NO



RECORD  3           SUMMARY MAGNETIC TAPE ERROR STATISTICS            XX/XXX

            TU      SIO TEMP TEMP PERM PERM NRZI EQUIP OVDR EARLY WR TM IBG FEED VEL PART SLOW EXC

CUA SERIAL DATE COUNT RD WRT RD WRT NOISE CK RUN END CHECK DROP THRU RTRY REC BOR PAMB



RECORD  4             DETAIL MAGNETIC TAPE ERROR STATISTICS BY TAPE UNIT DATE XX/XXX

           TU      VOLUME  TIME TEMP TEMP SIO DENSITY NRZI R/W WR TG LRC CRC ECC SKEW ERLY VEL

CUA SERIAL DATE SERIAL OF DAY RD WRT COUNT          NOISE VRC VRC MTE EDC ENV ERR BOR CHG TIE
```

An example of the EREP TES print formats.

EXAMPLES OF THE SUM OPTION OF EREP

Example 1: The job control statements required for a summary of the SYSREC file by disk, tape, unit record, and TP groups are:

```
// EXEC EREP
 OPTION SUM
 GROUP=DISK,TAPE,UNITREC,TP
/*
```

Example 2: The control statements required for a summary of the SYSREC file by MICR/OCR, CPU, and 2715 hardware groups are:

Note: This option of EREP is not applicable to Models 115, 125, and 155.

```
// EXEC EREP
 OPTION SUM
 GROUP=MICR/OCR,CPU,2715
/*
```

The 2715 groups is summarized first

Example 3: job entered through SYSIPT requesting the RDE Summary Option

```
// JOB EXAMPLE
// ASSGN SYS009,X'283'
// TLBL EREPNEW
// LBLTYP TAPE
// EXEC EREP
   OPTION SELECT,TAPE
   DEVICE=2314
   CUA=0134
    OPTION RDESUM
   OPTION RDESUM
   OPTION EDIT
/*
/&
```

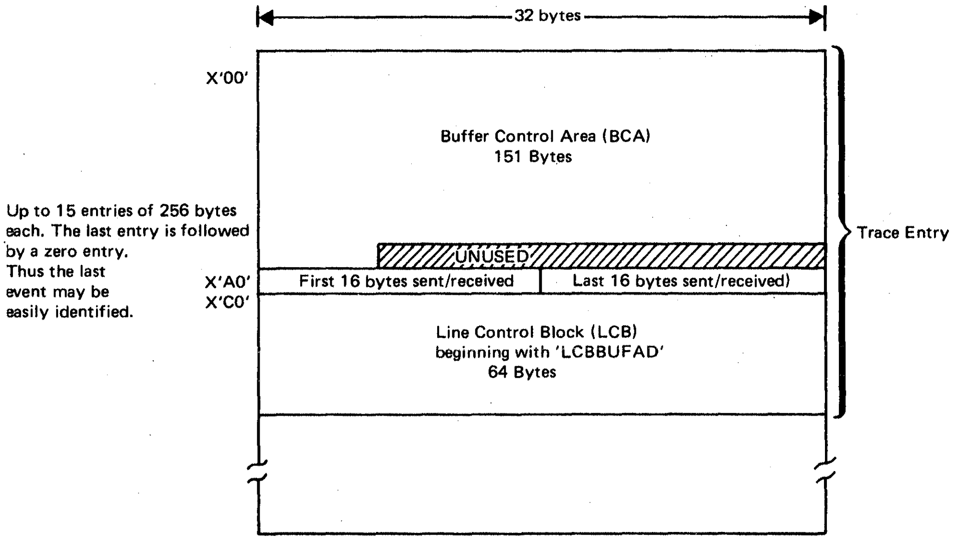
The RDE summary parameters will be requested on SYSLOG.

SERVICEABILITY AIDS FOR POWER/VS

RJE, BSC I/O TRACE

An I/O trace for an RJE, BSC line after SIGNON can be initiated by specifying YES to TRACE = in the PRMT macro.

Entries are made in a wraparound buffer in the phase IPW$$TM. The following information is recorded at every I/O interrupt from this terminal.



For details of the BCA and LCB formats, see DOS/VS POWER/VS Logic, SY33-8576.

The trace is to be used when RJE, BSC line errors occur or incorrect output is encountered which can be caused by the I/O operation.

A dynamic, continuous trace of BSC RJE activity may be taken using the following steps. The user should be familiar with SDAIDS before referring to these steps.

- Obtain a dump of the POWER/VS partition.
- Locate the POWER/VS line manager in the dump ("LMCS VxMy").
- Within the line manager locate the constant "SDAID 'IF' ––––>".
- The instruction immediately following this constant is fetched when the trace area is full and wrap-around will occur.
- Use SDAIDS instruction fetch at this location with OUTCLASS=PDUMP, X'AAAAAA', X'BBBBBB', where "AAAAAA" is the virtual address of the start of trace area (beginning on the second DOS/VS page from the above instruction), and "BBBBBB" equals "AAAAAA" + X'10001'.

This will provide a continuous trace of activity on any or all lines generated with TRACE=YES in the PRMT macro.

Note: Trace activity begins with SIGNON.

POWER/VS FILE DUMP PROGRAM

This program enables any of the POWER/VS files (account, queue, data) to be dumped on a line printer assigned to SYSLST. An option is also provided to enable queue records and their associated track groups belonging to specific jobs to be dumped.

How to Execute

The program is requested by JCL commands entered either via SYSLOG or SYSIN. Before requesting ensure relevant assignments are made for the file to be dumped.

Example Job Stream

```
// JOB name
// ASSGN  (SYS000    for Account file)
          (SYS001    for Queue file)
          (SYS002-6  for Data files)
// EXEC   IPW$$DD
```

When the program is loaded successfully, the following message will be issued to SYSLOG:

```
DUMP FUNCTION =
```

At this point one of the following options can be entered via SYSLOG:

A (to specify the Account file)
Q (to specify the Queue file)[1]
D (to specify the Data file)
Jobname (,jobnumber)(,queue)[2]
EOJ (to enable cancelation of the program or selection of a new option)

[1] The complete data file will be dumped.

[2] This enables queue record(s) belonging to a specific job in the RDR, LST, or PUN queue plus its associated track group(s) to be dumped. Job name may be eight characters, job number may be six characters. For the 'queue' option one of the following three entries can be specified:

L, for LST queue (default)
P, for PUN queue
R, for RDR queue.

After the dump is completed, the message

```
DUMP FUNCTION =
```

is issued to SYSLOG again to enable either a new option to be specified or the program to be terminated by the option EOJ.

Format of Output

For every 100 bytes, a block of four lines is printed. Line 1 contains the printable characters in those bytes; line 2 contains the zone-part of each byte; line 3 contains the numeric part of each byte; line 4 contains a scale indicating the position of the bytes in the string.

```
line 1:  CHAR   // JOB POWJOB01                  DATE 08/19/74,
line 2:  ZON    664DDC4DDEDDCFF4444444444  4444CCEC4FF6FF6FF6
line 3:  NUMR   1101620766162010000000000  00004135008119174B
line 4:           01...5...10...15...20...25.  .85...90...95.....
```

GLOSSARY

This glossary contains technical terms associated with the subject of this publication. A more general range of terms is contained in *IBM Data Processing Glossary, GC20 - 1699.*

IBM is grateful to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for permission to reprint its definitions from the American National Standard Vocabulary for Information Processing (copyright © 1970 by American National Standards Institute, Incorporated) which was prepared by subcommitte X3K5 on Terminology and Glossary of American National Standards Committee X3. These definitions are indicated by an asterisk.

A

address translation. The process of changing the address of an item of data or an instruction from its virtual address to its real storage address. See also dynamic address translation.

asynchronous. without regular time relationship.

auxiliary storage. Data storage other than real storage; for example, storage on magnetic tape or disk. Synonymous with external storage, secondary storage.

B

basic control mode. When PSW bit 12 is 0, PSW format and system operation are compatible with standard System/360 operation. This is the basic control mode in which control registers 0, 8, and 14 are available to the system. Abbreviated to BC mode. See also "Extended Control Mode."

BTAM (basic telecommunications access method). A basic access method that permits a READ/WRITE communication with remote devices.

buffer. (1) A storage device in which data is assembled temporarily during data transfer. (2) During I/O operations, a portion or real storage from which data is read or into which data is writtten.

C

cardless system. A system /370 model 115/125 configured without a card reader or card punch, but with an IBM 3540 diskette input/output unit.

Channel program. One or more Channel Command Words (CCWs) that control(s) a specific sequence of channel operations. Execution of the specific sequence is initiated by a single start I/O instruction.

channel program translation. In a channel program, replacement, by software, of virtual addresses with real addresses.

command control block (CCB). A 16-byte field required for each channel program executed by physical IOCS. This field is used for communication between physical IOCS and the problem program.

communicaton region. An area of the supervisor set aside for interprogram and intraprogram communication. It contains information useful to both the supervisor and the problem program. Abbreviated comreg. (Not to be confused with the COMRG macro instruction).

control program. A program that is designed to schedule and supervise the performance of data processing work by a computing system.

control registers. A set of registers used for operating system control of relocation, priority interruption, program event recording, error recovery, and masking operations.

core-wrap mode. The method of operation that records the events of a trace in the PD area or an alternate area (used by PDAIDS). It is the default process when no output device for a PDAID trace has been specified.

D

DTF (define the file) macro instuction. A macro instruction that describes the characteristics of a logical input/output file, indicates the type of processing for the file, and specifies the I/O areas and routines to process the file.

default value. The choice among exclusive alternatives made by the system when no explicit choice is specified by the user. A default value is indicated by underlining in tables listing parameters.

diskette. A flexible magnetic oxide coated disk suitable for data storage and retrieval.

dump. (1) To print out the contents of all or part of virtual storage or of auxiliary storage (2) The data resulting from the process as in (1).

dynamic address translation (DAT). (1) The change of a virtual storage address to an address in real storage during execution of an instruction. (2) A hardware feature that performs the translation.

E

emulator (1) * A device or computer program that emulates. (2) The combination of programming techniques and special machine features that permits a given computing system to execute programs written for another system.

environmental recording, editing, and printing (EREP). A program that processes the data contained on the system recorder file.

error recovery procedures. Procedures designed to help isolate, and, when possible, to recover from hardware errors in equipment. The procedures are often used in conjunction with programs that record the statistics of machine malfunctions.

error volume analysis (EVA). With this option, the system issues a message to the operator when a number of temporary read or write errors (specified by the user at system generation time) has been exceeded on a currently accessed tape file.

event. An occurrence of significance to a task; typically, the completion of an asynchronous operation, such as input/output.

extent. The physical locations on Input/Output devices occupied by or reserved for a particular volume.

extended control mode. When PSW bit 12 is set to 1, the PSW format is changed from that used for standard System/360 operation: the channel mask bits, instruction length code, and interruption code are removed, and additional mode and mask bits are included. This is the extended control mode, in which all control registers are available to the system for control of facilities that are particular to System/370. Abbreviated to EC mode. See also "Basic Control Mode."

F

fetch. (1) To bring a program phase into real storage from a core image library or from the page data set for immediate execution. (2) The routine that retrieves requested phases and loads them. (3) The name of a macro instruction (FETCH) used to transfer control to the system loader. (4) To transfer control to the system loader.

***file.** A collection of related records treated as a unit. For example, one line of an invoice may form an item, a complete invoice may form a record, the complete set of such records may form a file, the collection of inventory control files may form a library, and the libraries used by an organization are known as its data bank.

fixed page. A page in real storage that is not to be paged out.

F/L Trace (Fetch/Load Trace). A program that records information about phases and transients as they are called from a core image library.

G

GSVC Trace (Generalized Supervisor Calls Trace). A program that records SVC interrupts as they occur. All or a selected group of SVCs can be traced.

H

hard copy. A printed copy of machine output in a visually readable form, for example, a printed recording of the messages displayed on the System/370 Model 125 video display unit.

hard wait. A condition, usually caused by an error, in which the CPU is stopped and is not executing the microprogram.

* **hardware.** Physical equipment, as opposed to the computer program or method of use, for example, mechanical, magnetic, electrical, or electronic devices. Contrast with software.

Input Job Stream. A sequence of job control statements entering the system, which may also include input data.

* **interface.** A shared boundary. An interface might be a hardware component to link two devices or it might be a portion of storage or registers accessed by two or more computer programs.

interrupt. A break in the normal sequence of instruction execution. It causes an automatic transfer to a present storage location where appropriate action is taken.

invalid page. A page that cannot be directly addressed by the dynamic address translation feature of the central processing unit.

I/O area. An area (portion) of real storage into which data is read or from which data is written, the term buffer is often used in place of I/O area.

I/O Trace (Input/Output Trace). A program that records I/O device activity for all or a selected group of I/O devices.

IOCS (input/output control system). A group of macro instruction routines provided by IBM for handling the transfer of data between main storage and external storage devices.

irrecoverable error. A hardware error which cannot be recovered from by the normal hardware and retry procedures.

J

job. (1) * A specified group of tasks prescribed as a unit of work for a computer. By extension, a job usually includes all necessary computer programs, linkages, files, and instructions to the operating system. (2) A collection of related problem programs, identified in the input stream by a JOB statement followed by one or more EXEC statements.

L

linkage editor. A processing program that prepares the output of language translators for execution. It combines separately produced object or load modules; resolves symbolic cross references among them, and generates overlay structures on request; and produces executable code (a load module) that is ready to be fetched into virtual storage.

load. In programming, to enter instructions or data into storage or working registers. In DOS/VS, to bring a program phase from a core image library into virtual storage for execution.

logic module. The logical IOCS routine that provides an interface between a processing program and physical IOCS.

* **loop.** A sequence of instructions that is executed repeatedly until a terminal condition prevails.

LSERV (label cylinder display). A program that formats a listing of the label cylinder located on SYSRES.

M

machine check analysis and recovery. A feature that checks the severity of a CPU hardware failure and attempts to recover from the interrupt. Abbreviated MCAR.

machine check interrupt. The interrupt that occurs if the CPU fails to operate.

main page pool. The set of all page frames in real storage not assigned to the supervisor or one of the real partitions.

main storage. (1) The real address area of virtual storage. Contrast with auxiliary storage. (2) All program addressable storage from which instructions may be executed and from which data can be loaded directly into registers.

microprogram. A set of basic or elementary machine instructions that is loaded into control storage to control CPU operations.

* **module.** A program unit that is discrete and identifiable with respect to compiling, combining with other units, and loading, for example, the input to, or output from, an assembler, compiler, linkage editor, or executive routine.

multiplexer channel. A channel designed to operate with a number of I/O devices simultaneously on a byte basis. That is, several I/O devices can be transferring records over the multiplexer channel, time sharing it on a byte basis.

multiplexer mode. A means of transferring records to or from low-speed I/O devices on the multiplexer channel, by interleaving bytes of data. The multiplexer channel sustains simultaneous I/O operations on several subchannels. Bytes of data are interleaved and then routed to or from the selected I/O devices or to and from the desired locations in main storage. Multiplex mode is sometimes referred to as byte mode.

multiprogramming system. A system that controls more than one program simultaneously by interleaving their execution.

multitasking. The concurrent execution of one main task and one or more subtasks in the same partition.

O

offline. (1) * Pertaining to equipment or devices not under control of the central processing unit. (2) Pertaining to program error diagnosis without using the computer system (offline program debugging).

* **online.** (1) Pertaining to equipment or devices under control of the central processing unit. (2) Pertaining to a user's ability to interact with a computer.

online test executive program (OLTEP). The control program of the online test system. OLTEP is the interface between the online test and the operating system.

operand. (1) * That which is operated upon. An operand is usually identified by an address part of an instruction. (2) Information entered with a command name to define the data on which the command processor operates and to control the execution of the command processor.

* **overflow.** (1) That portion of the result of an operation that exceeds the capacity of the intended unit of storage. (2) Pertaining to the generation of overflow as in (1).

P

page. (1) A fixed-length block of instructions, data, or both, that can be transferred between real storage and external page storage. (2) To transfer instructions, data, or both between real storage and external page storage.

page data set. An extent in auxiliary storage, in which pages are stored.

page fault. A program interruption that occurs when a page that is marked "not in real storage" is referred to by an active page. Synonymous with page translation exception.

page frame. A 2K block of real storage that can contain a page.

page frame table. In DOS/VS, a table that contains an entry for each frame. Each frame table entry describes how the frame is being used.

processor. (1) * In hardware, a data processor. (2) * In software, a computer program that includes the compiling, assembling, translating, and related functions for a specific programming language. RPG II processor, FORTRAN processor. (3) Same as processing program.

Private Second Level Directory (PSLD). The Private Second Level Directory is a table, located in the Supervisor and containing the highest phasenames found on the corresponding directory tracks of the Private Core Image Library.

page pool. The set of all page frames that may contain pages of programs in virtual mode.

page table (PGT). A table that indicates whether a page is in real storage and correlates virtual addresses with real storage addresses.

page translation exception. A program interruption that occurs when a virtual address cannot be translated by the hardware because the invalid bit in the page table entry for that address is set. See also segment translation exception, translation specification exception.

paging. The process of transferring pages between real storage and the page data set.

* **parameter.** A variable that is given a constant value for a specific purpose or process.

physical IOCS. Macro instructions and supervisor routines (Channel Scheduler) that schedule and supervise the execution of channel programs. Physical IOCS controls the actual transfer of records between the external storage medium and real storage.

problem determination aids (PDAID). Programs that trace a specified event when it occurs during the operation of a program. The traces provided are: QTAM Trace, I/O Trace, F/L Trace, and GSVC Trace.

problem program. (1) The user's object program. It can be produced by any of the language translators. It consists of instructions and data necessary to solve the user's problem. (2) A general term for any routine that is executed in the data processing system's problem state; that is, any routine that does not contain privileged operations. (Contrasted with Supervisor.)

processing program. (1) A general term for any program that is not a control program. (2) Synonymous with problem program.

program event recording. A System/370 feature that enables a program to be alerted to specific events. Abbreviated PER.

Q

QTAM Trace. A program that records certain supervisor and I/O activities on tape or in core-wrap mode.

queue. (1) A waiting line or list formed by items in a system waiting for service; for example, tasks to be performed or messages to be transmitted in message switching system. (2) To arrange in, or from, a queue.

R

real address. The address of a location in real storage.

real address area. In DOS/VS, the area of virtual storage where virtual addresses are equal to real addresses.

real mode. In DOS/VS, the mode of a program that may not be paged.

real storage. The storage of a System/370 computing system from which the central processing unit can directly obtain instructions and data, and to which it can directly return results. Synonymous with processor storage.

real partition. In DOS/VS, a division of the real address area of virtual storage that may be allocated for programs that are not to be paged, or programs that contain pages that are to be fixed.

recovery management support. The facilities that gather information about hardware reliability and allow retry of operations that fail because of CPU, I/O device, or channel errors. Abbreviated to RMS.

reenterable. The attribute of a set of code that allows the same copy of the set of code to be used concurrently by two or more tasks.

reliability data extractor (RDE). A function that provides hardware reliability data that is analyzed by IBM.

relocatable library. A library or relocatable object modules and IOCS modules required by various compilers. It allows the user to keep frequently used modules available for combination with other modules without recompilation.

resource. Any facility of the computing system or operating system required by a job or task, and including main storage, input/output devices, the central processing unit, data files, and control and processing programs.

Rotational Position Sensing. A standard feature of IBM 3330/3333/3350 and an optional feature of IBM 3340 disk storage devices. It permits a device to disconnect from a block multiplexer channel (or its equivalent on Model 3115/3125 CPUs) during rotational positioning operations, thereby allowing the channel to service other devices on the channel during the positioning delay.

* **routine.** An ordered set of instructions that may have some general or frequent use.

S

Second Level Directory (SLD). The table, located in the Supervisor and containing the highest phase-names found on the corresponding directory tracks of the system core image.

segment. A continuous 64K area of virtual storage, which is allocated to a job or system task.

segment table (SGT). A table used in dynamic address translation to control user access to virtual storage segments. Each entry indicates the length, location, and availability of a corresponding page table.

segment translation exception. A program interruption that occurs when a virtual address cannnot be translated by the hardware because the invalid bit in the segment table entry for that address is set. See also page translation exception, translation specification exception.

self-relocating. A programmed routine that is loaded at any doubleword boundary and can adjust its address values so as to be executed at that location.

self-relocating program. A program that is able to run in any area of storage by having an initialization routine to modify all address constants at object time.

selector channel. A channel designed to operate with only one I/O device at a time. Once the I/O device is selected, a complete record is transferred one byte at a time.

SEREP. A stand-alone environment recording, editing, and printing program that makes the data contained in an error logout area of real storage available for further analysis.

Shared Virtual Area (SVA): The last part of the virtual system address space that contains phases which are reenterable and relocatable and which can be shared between partitions.

Soft wait. A condition in which the CPU has stopped processing but continues to handle any requested interruptions.

stand-alone dump. A program that displays the contents of the registers and all of real storage and that runs independently and is not controlled by DOS/VS.

subtask. A task in which control is initiated by a main task by means of a macro instruction that attaches it.

* **storage protection.** An arrangement for preventing access to storage for either reading, or writing or both.

system generation. The process of tailoring the IBM supplied operating system to user requirements.

system debugging aids. A set of routines provided to trace specific program events by using the program event recording facilities. Abbreviated SDAIDS.

System Directory List (SDL). A list of highly used phases (either only in the system CIL or also in the SVA). This list is placed in the SVA.

system recorder file. The data file that is used to record hardware reliability data.

T

task. A unit of work for the central processing unit from the standpoint of the control program.

task selection. The supervisor mechanism for determining which program should gain control of CPU processing.

teleprocessing. The processing of data that is received from or set to remote locations by way of telecommunication lines.

terminal. (1) * A point in a system or communication network at which data can either enter or leave. (2) Any device capable of sending and receiving information over a communication channel.

Terminating partition. This is a partition owning a program which is in the process of being terminated either because of a program cancel condition or because of EOJ.

trace. (1) To record a series of events as they occur. (2) The record of a series of events.

* **tracing routine.** A routine that provides a historical record of specified events in the execution of a program.

track hold. A function for protecting DASD tracks that are currently being processed. When track hold is specified in the DTF, a track that is being modified by a task in one partition cannot be concurrently accessed by a task or subtask in another partition.

transient area. An area in the supervisor used for temporary storage of transient routines, such as non-resident supervisor call or error-handling routines.

transient routines. These self-relocating routines are permanently stored on the system residence device and loaded (by the supervisor) into the transient area when needed for execution.

translation specification exception. A program interruption that occurs when a page table entry, segment table entry, or the control register pointing to the segment table contains information in an invalid format. See also page translation exception, segment translation exception.

U

user program. see problem program.

unrecoverable error. see irrecoverable error.

utility program. A program designed to perform a routine task, such as transcribing data from one storage device to another.

V

virtual address. An address that refers to virtual storage and must, therefore, be translated into a real storage address when it is used.

virtual address area. In DOS/VS, the area of virtual storage whose addresses are greater than the highest address of the real address area.

virtual mode. In DOS/VS, the mode of a program which may be paged.

virtual storage. Addressable space that appears to the user as real storage, from which instructions and data are mapped into real storage locations. The size of virtual storage is limited by the addressing scheme of the computing system and by the amout of auxiliary storage available, rather than by the actual number of real storage locations.

virtual storage access method (VSAM). VSAM is an access method for direct or sequential processing of fixed and variable length records on direct access devices. The records in a VSAM file can be organized either in logical sequence by a key field (key sequence) or in the physical sequence in which they are written on the file (entry-sequence). A key sequenced file has an index, an entry-sequenced file does not.

virtual telecommunications access method (VTAM). A set of IBM programs that control communications between terminals and application programs running under DOS/VS, OS/VS1, and OS/VS2.

volume. (1) That portion of a single unit of storage media which is accessible to a single read/write mechanisn for example, a drum, a disk pack, or part of a disk storage module. (2) A recording medium that is mounted and dismounted as a unit, for example, a reel or magnetic tape, a disk pack, a data cell.

VSAM access method servies. A multifunction utility program that defines VSAM files and allocates space for them, converts indexed sequential files to key-sequenced files with indexes, facilitate data portability between operating systems, creates backup copies of files and indexes, helps make inaccessible files accessible, and lists file and catalog entries.

VTAM. Virtual telecommunications access method.

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Introduction to IBM Data Processing Systems, GC20-1684
A Guide to IBM System/370 Model 135, GC20-1738

Note: These publications identify and describe all literature in, or related to, the Systems Library for the System/370.

Publication title	**Form No.**
Introduction to DOS/VS	GC33-5370
DOS/VS System Management Guide	GC33-5371
DOS/VS Data Management Guide	GC33-5372
DOS/VS Supervisor and I/O Macros	GC33-5373
DOS/VS Tape Labels	GC33-5374
DOS/VS DASD Labels	GC33-5375
DOS/VS System Control Statements	GC33-5376
DOS/VS System Generation	GC33-5377
DOS/VS Operating Procedures	GC33-5378
DOS/VS Messages	GC33-5379
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DOS/VS Serviceability Aids and Debugging Procedures

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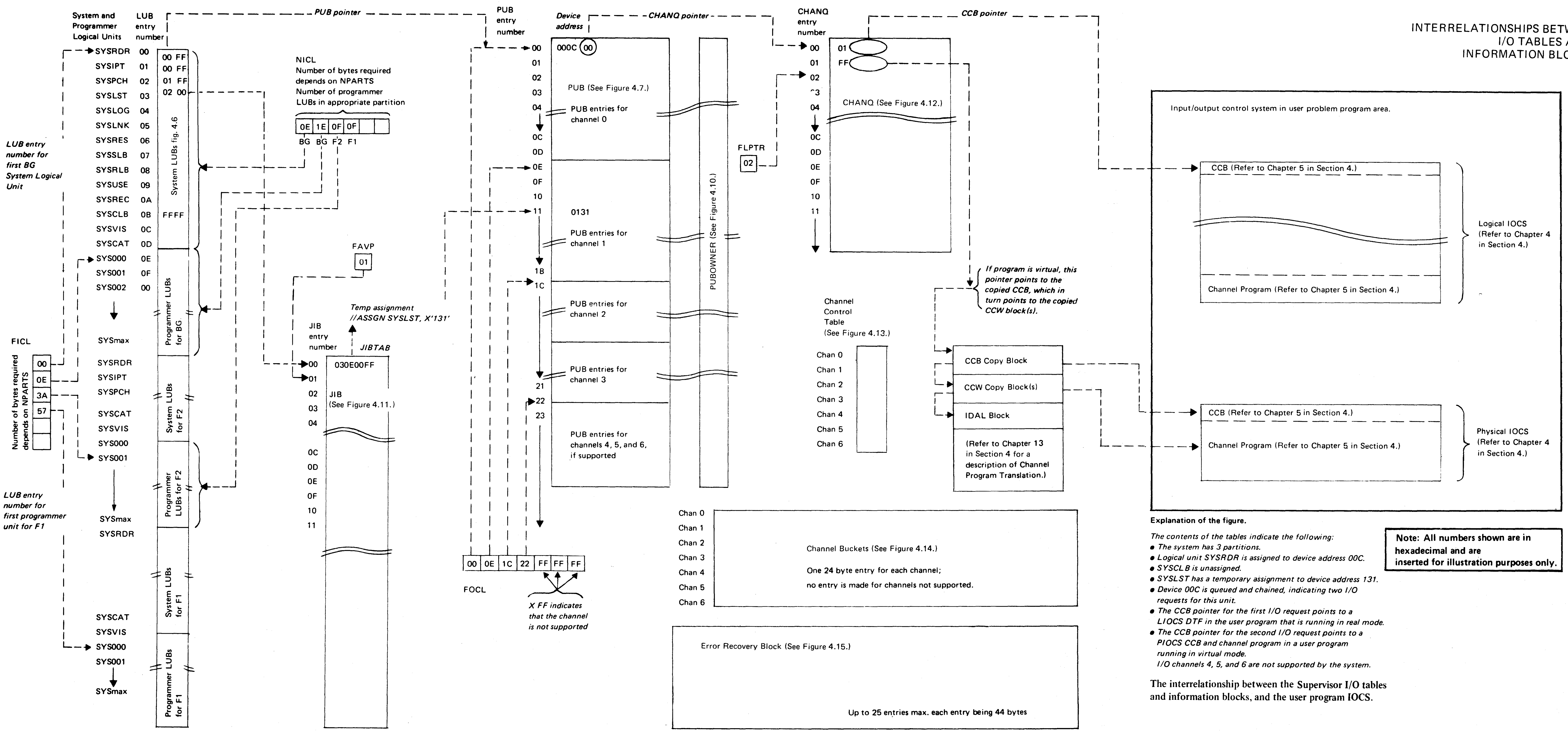
INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN I/O TABLES AND INFORMATION BLOCKS



Explanation of the figure.

The contents of the tables indicate the following:

- *The system has 3 partitions.*
- *Logical unit SYSRDR is assigned to device address 00C.*
- *SYSCLB is unassigned.*
- *SYSLST has a temporary assignment to device address 131.*
- *Device 00C is queued and chained, indicating two I/O requests for this unit.*
- *The CCB pointer for the first I/O request points to a LIOCS DTF in the user program that is running in real mode.*
- *The CCB pointer for the second I/O request points to a PIOCS CCB and channel program in a user program running in virtual mode.*

I/O channels 4, 5, and 6 are not supported by the system.

Note: All numbers shown are in hexadecimal and are inserted for illustration purposes only.

The interrelationship between the Supervisor I/O tables and information blocks, and the user program IOCS.

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