

Debug Tool for z/OS
Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions for z/OS



Customization Guide

Version 7.1

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Version 7.1

Note!

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under “Notices” on page 67.

First Edition (September 2006)

| This edition applies to Debug Tool for z/OS, Version 7.1 (Program Number 5655-R44), which supports the following compilers:
|

- AD/Cycle® C/370™ Version 1 Release 2 (Program Number 5688-216)
- C/C++ for MVS/ESA Version 3 (Program Number 5655-121)
- C/C++ feature of OS/390 (Program Number 5647-A01)
- C/C++ feature of z/OS (Program Number 5694-A01)
- OS/VS COBOL, Version 1 Release 2.4 (5740-CB1) - with limitations
- VS COBOL II Version 1 Release 3 and Version 1 Release 4 (Program Numbers 5668-958, 5688-023) - with limitations
- COBOL/370™ Version 1 Release 1 (Program Number 5688-197)
- COBOL for MVS & VM Version 1 Release 2 (Program Number 5688-197)
- COBOL for OS/390 & VM Version 2 (Program Number 5648-A25)
- Enterprise COBOL for z/OS and OS/390 Version 3 (Program Number 5655-G53)
- High Level Assembler for MVS & VM & VSE Version 1 Release 4, Version 1 Release 5 (Program Number 5696-234)
- OS PL/I Version 2 Release 1, Version 2 Release 2, Version 2 Release 3 (Program Numbers 5668-909, 5668-910) - with limitations
- PL/I for MVS & VM Version 1 Release 1 (Program Number 5688-235)
- VisualAge PL/I for OS/390 Version 2 Release 2 (Program Number 5655-B22)
- Enterprise PL/I for z/OS and OS/390 Version 3 (Program Number 5655-H31)

| Parts of this edition apply to Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions for z/OS, Version 7.1 (Program Number
| 5655-R45).

This edition also applies to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions or technical newsletters.

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You can find out more about Debug Tool by visiting the IBM Web site for Debug Tool at: <http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/debugtool>

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About this document

Debug Tool combines the richness of the z/OS® environment with the power of Language Environment® to provide a debugger for programmers to isolate and fix their program bugs and test their applications. Debug Tool gives you the capability of testing programs in batch, using a nonprogrammable terminal in full-screen mode, or using a workstation interface to remotely debug your programs.

This document describes the tasks you must do to customize Debug Tool and, if you purchased and installed Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions, the tasks you must do to customize it.

The Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions Coverage Utility is referred to throughout this document as the Debug Tool Coverage Utility or Coverage Utility.

Who might use this document

This document is intended for system administrators who need to customize Debug Tool and (if purchased) Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions after they have been installed.

The following operating systems and subsystems are supported:

- z/OS
 - CICS®
 - DB2®
 - IMS™
 - JES batch
 - TSO
 - UNIX® System Services in remote debug mode or full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal only
 - WebSphere® in remote debug mode or full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal only

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You can use LookAt from the following locations to find IBM message explanations for z/OS elements and features, z/VM[®], VSE/ESA[™], and Clusters for AIX[®] and Linux[®]:

- The Internet. You can access IBM message explanations directly from the LookAt Web site at <http://www.ibm.com/eserver/zseries/zos/bkserv/lookat/>.
- Your z/OS TSO/E host system. You can install code on your z/OS or z/OS.e systems to access IBM message explanations, using LookAt from a TSO/E command line (for example, TSO/E prompt, ISPF, or z/OS UNIX System Services running OMVS).
- Your Microsoft[®] Windows[®] workstation. You can install code to access IBM message explanations on the *z/OS Collection* (SK3T-4269), using LookAt from a Microsoft Windows command prompt (also known as the DOS command line).
- Your wireless handheld device. You can use the LookAt Mobile Edition with a handheld device that has wireless access and an Internet browser (for example, Internet Explorer for Pocket PCs, Blazer, or Eudora for Palm OS, or Opera for Linux handheld devices). Link to the LookAt Mobile Edition from the LookAt Web site.

You can obtain code to install LookAt on your host system or Microsoft Windows workstation from a disk on your *z/OS Collection* (SK3T-4269), or from the LookAt Web site (click **Download**, and select the platform, release, collection, and location that suit your needs). More information is available in the LOOKAT.ME files available during the download process.

Terms used in this document

Because of differing terminology among the various programming languages supported by Debug Tool, as well as differing terminology between platforms, a group of common terms has been established. The table below lists these terms and their equivalency in each language.

Debug Tool term	C and C++ equivalent	COBOL equivalent	PL/I equivalent	assembler
Compile unit	C and C++ source file	Program or class	Program (or PL/I source file for Enterprise PL/I)	CSECT

Debug Tool term	C and C++ equivalent	COBOL equivalent	PL/I equivalent	assembler
Block	Function or compound statement	Program, nested program, method or PERFORM group of statements	Block	CSECT
Label	Label	Paragraph name or section name	Label	Label

Debug Tool provides facilities that apply only to programs compiled with specific levels of compilers. Because of this, *Debug Tool Customization Guide* uses the following terms:

assembler

Refers to assembler programs with debug information assembled by using the High Level Assembler (HLASM).

COBOL

Refers to the all COBOL compilers and dialects supported by Debug Tool except OS/VS COBOL.

disassembly or disassembled

Refers to high-level language programs compiled without debug information or assembler programs without debug information. The debugging support Debug Tool provides for these programs is through the disassembly view.

Enterprise PL/I

Refers to the Enterprise PL/I for z/OS and OS/390® and the VisualAge® PL/I for OS/390 compilers.

full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal

Refers to the debugging mode that requires a second terminal, a VTAM® terminal, be started and used to debug an application. After the VTAM terminal has been started, you can optionally use the Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager to identify that terminal to Debug Tool by using a user ID instead of a LU name.

OS/VS COBOL

Refers to COBOL programs compiled using the IBM OS/VS COBOL compiler.

As you read through the information in this document, remember that OS/VS COBOL programs are non-Language Environment programs, even though you might have used Language Environment libraries to link and run your program. Please read the information regarding non-Language Environment programs for instructions on how to start Debug Tool and debug OS/VS COBOL programs, unless OS/VS COBOL-specific information is provided.

PL/I Refers to all levels of PL/I compilers. Exceptions will be noted in the text that describe which specific PL/I compiler is being referenced.

separate debug file

Refers to the Enterprise COBOL for z/OS and OS/390 side file and the Enterprise PL/I for z/OS Version 3 Release 5 separate debug file.

How to send your comments

Your feedback is important in helping us to provide accurate, high-quality information. If you have comments about this document or any other Debug Tool documentation, contact us in one of these ways:

- Use the Online Readers' Comment Form at www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/rcf/. Be sure to include the name of the document, the publication number of the document, the version of Debug Tool, and, if applicable, the specific location (for example, page number) of the text that you are commenting on.
- Fill out the Readers' Comment Form at the back of this document, and return it by mail or give it to an IBM representative. If the form has been removed, address your comments to:

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Summary of changes

This section lists the key changes made to Debug Tool for z/OS and Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions for z/OS that affect this document.

Changes introduced with Debug Tool V7.1

- The following enhancements have been made to the monitoring functions:
 - For COBOL programs, Debug Tool does not prefix the program name to the output, allowing more data to be displayed on the same line.
 - You can now display the value of variables, including members of an array or structure, in a columnar format. Debug Tool provides a new command, SET MONITOR COLUMN, which you can use to indicate that you want the Monitor window to display information in columnar format.
 - Debug Tool now displays a ruler, which indicates the offset from the start of the display to current cursor position.
 - You can now update large variables directly in the Monitor window.
 - You can now use the HEX prefix command on only one member of an array or a sublevel of a structure. Previously, you could use the HEX prefix command only on the entire array or structure.
 - You can now update an array or a structure member without making the full name of the array or structure visible. Previously, you could update an array or structure member only if the full name of the array or structure was visible.
- You can now access source code (C, C++, Enterprise PL/I if a separate debug file is not used) stored in library systems that require data sets to be allocated as a DSORG DA or VSAM data set with the SUBSYS=ssss allocation parameter, where ssss is a subsystem provided by the library system vendor.
Debug Tool provides a method (by using EQAOPTS) that instructs Debug Tool to use the SUBSYS=ssss allocation parameter when it allocates the data set.
- You can now indicate that you want COPE facilities to continue operating while Debug Tool is active. Standardware Corporation's COPE product is used in an IMS environment to deliver some additional capabilities for applications and systems administrators. You use a new option (through EQAOPTS) to enable this behavior.
- You can now indicate what Debug Tool should do if the terminal using the full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal facility or the remote debugger is not available. Use a new option (through EQAOPTS) to select the new behavior.
- Debug Tool has enhanced the LIST, CLEAR, ENABLE, and DISABLE commands to support suspended breakpoints.
- The LIST STORAGE and STORAGE commands have been enhanced so that you can provide a starting byte offset. Previously, Debug Tool used the start of the area of storage allocated to the variable as the starting byte.
- You can now set COBOL level 88 condition variables to TRUE.
- The Debug Tool CICS control utility (DTCN) has been enhanced so that you can temporarily inactivate a profile, then reactivate it at a later time.
- DTCN has been enhanced so you can select CICS tasks to debug based on the client IP name or address.

- A new option TASK has been added to the QUIT DEBUG command to help you terminate debugging sessions that involve pseudo-conversational applications. If you specify the TASK option, Debug Tool terminates immediately. It does not wait until the end of the current CICS pseudo-conversational task, which can be indicated by, for example, an EXEC CICS RETURN TRANSID. When a new task is started in the pseudo-conversation, Debug Tool resumes debugging.
- An option is added to the Debug Tool Utilities primary panel to invoke IBM File Manager (FM) for z/OS functions — FM base, FM/DB2, and FM/IMS. (Note that File Manager is a separately installed product.)
- When you specify a preference or command file in the TEST run time option, you can specify whether Debug Tool interprets the data set name as fully or partially qualified.
- Debug Tool now supports the DEBUG compile option with FORMAT (ISD), which is available with the z/OS C/C++ Version 1.6 (and later) compiler. This option helps you specify the granularity of the compiled-in hooks that the compiler inserts and the amount of debug data to save.
- You can now view the Debug Tool Setup Utility's File Allocation Panel as a full screen panel by using the ShowDD command.
- Support for Korean
You can now specify Korean as your national language. See "Changing the default and allowable values in EQACUIDF (optional)" on page 7 for more information on how to specify Korean as your national language.
- Miscellaneous updates.

Changes introduced with Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions V7.1

- The following enhancements have been made to the monitoring functions:
 - You can use a new command, SET MONITOR WRAP, to indicate how you want to display the value of a variable, which is being monitored or automonitored, in the Monitor window. Debug Tool can display the value of a variable in either a wrapped format or on a scrollable line. In a wrapped format, if the value exceeds the width of the display, Debug Tool continues the value on the next line. Once a scrollable line, if the value exceeds the width of the display, you can scroll left or right to see the rest of the value.
 - You can use a new command, SET MONITOR DATATYPE, to indicate whether you want to display the data type of a variable that is being monitored or automonitored.
- You can display the source for a compile unit or CSECT (CU) before the load module containing the CU has been loaded or run. You can work with breakpoints (for example, examine existing breakpoints or set new breakpoints) as you would for a CU that has been loaded or run. Debug Tool applies these breakpoints when the CU becomes active. This feature is also available on WebSphere Developer for zSeries and WebSphere Developer Debugger for zSeries.
- In Debug Tool Utilities, the layout of the panels and arrangement of parameters in the Create Private Message Regions function of the Manage IMS Programs section has been improved.
- You can specify which interface (Main Frame Interface (MFI), WebSphere Developer for zSeries, or WebSphere Developer Debugger for zSeries) to start when you want to debug a DB2 Stored Procedure, IMS Transaction Manager (TM), or batch program. Through an user exit, you can specify a TEST run-time option string that indicates which interface you want to start.

- You can use a utility, EQALANGP, to create a readable listing from a Fault Analyzer side file (IDILANGX or EQALANGX) or a SYSDEBUG file, which is generated by using the COBOL TEST(, ,SEPARATE) compiler option. If you do not keep compiler listings in order to conserve DASD space, EQALANGP can help you create a compiler listing that resembles the original compiler listing.

Note: EQALANGP, which is shipped as a component of Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions, is functionally equivalent to the IDILANGP program shipped as a component of Fault Analyzer for z/OS.

- The Debug Tool Coverage Utility (DTCU) SVC installer has been updated to help you ensure that the SVC numbers that you choose to use for the DTCU breakpoint SVCs do not conflict with the SVC numbers chosen for another program.
- The Coverage Utility Annotated Listing report is updated for COBOL programs so that you can add an HTML version of the report. The HTML version contains colored lines that indicate statements that were not executed and recomputed statistics based on the annotations in the listing instead of the raw coverage data. In addition, a new HTML Targeted Coverage Report, which contains an Annotated Listing with lines that were changed between two versions of source files, is available for COBOL programs
- You can use a new command, SET LIST TABULAR, to indicate how you want the output of the LIST command displayed. This helps you format the display so it matches the display of the MONITOR LIST command.
- You can use a new command, DESCRIBE LOADMODS, to indicate how you want to display information about all load modules or a specific load module, which are known to Debug Tool. Debug Tool displays information about where the load module or load modules are loaded from, and the size, the name, and the programs and CSECTs that are contained in a load module if information on a specific load module is requested.
- Enhancements have been added to better integrate Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions with WebSphere Developer for zSeries and WebSphere Developer Debugger for zSeries.

Chapter 1. Customization checklist

Use the following checklist to customize Debug Tool.

After installing Debug Tool for z/OS, do the following steps:

- 1. "Product Registration" on page 3
- 2. "Installing the Dynamic Debug facility" on page 3.
- 3. "Setting up the APF-authorized system link list data set (SEQABMOD)" on page 6
- 4. "Setting up the link list data set (SEQAMOD)" on page 7
- 5. "Changing the default and allowable values in EQACUIDF (optional)" on page 7
- 6. "Specifying global preferences (optional)" on page 8. If your site does not need to specify global preferences for Debug Tool, you can skip this step.
- 7. "Modifying the name of the default data sets that store settings, breakpoints, and monitor values (optional)" on page 9.
- 8. "Setting the SVC screening option" on page 9. If you do not need to debug non-Language Environment programs that start under Language Environment and your site does not have any host products that might use SVC screening when Debug Tool is started, you can skip this step.
- 9. "Supplying NAMES commands for the initial load module (optional)" on page 12.
- 10. "Setting the initial value for SET DEFAULT VIEW" on page 13.
- 11. "Modifying Debug Tool behavior when requested user interface is not available" on page 13
- 12. "Specifying SUBSYS to access source code in a library system" on page 14
- 13. "Customizing the data set names in EQASTART" on page 17. If your site does not use Debug Tool Utilities, you can skip this step.
- 14. "Choosing a method to start Debug Tool Utilities" on page 15. If your site does not use Debug Tool Utilities, you can skip this step.
- 15. "Adding Debug Tool Utilities to the ISPF menu" on page 17. If your site does not use Debug Tool Utilities or you do not want to add Debug Tool Utilities to your ISPF panel, you can skip this step.
- 16. "Customizing Debug Tool Setup Utility" on page 18. If your site does not use Debug Tool Utilities, you can skip this step.
- 17. Chapter 5, "Enabling debugging in full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal," on page 29. If your site does not need to debug programs in full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal, you can skip this step.
- 18. Chapter 6, "Enabling the EQAUEDAT user exit," on page 43. If your site does not need to use the EQAUEDAT user exit, you can skip this step.
- 19. Chapter 7, "Adding support for debugging under CICS," on page 45. If your site does not need to debug CICS programs, you can skip this step.
- 20. Chapter 8, "Adding support for debugging under IMS," on page 53. If your site does not need to debug IMS programs, you can skip this step.
- 21. Chapter 9, "Enabling additional languages for some Debug Tool components via EQACUIDF," on page 55. Skip this step if your site does not use any of the following functions in a Japanese or Korean environment:

- Debug Tool Utilities ISPF panels
- EQANMDBG (non-CICS non-LE)
- Debug Tool Coverage Utility

— 22. Chapter 10, “Enabling support for NLS characters when using a remote debugger,” on page 57. If your site does not use a remote debugger to display NLS characters, you can skip this step.

If you are installing Debug Tool for z/OS *and* Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions for z/OS, do all of the previous steps, then the following task:

— 1. Chapter 4, “Customizing Debug Tool Utilities functions shipped with Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions,” on page 21. If your site does not use Debug Tool Utilities, you can skip this step.

Chapter 2. Customizing Debug Tool

You are required to make some of the customizations described in this chapter to install Debug Tool. Other customizations are optional.

Use the instructions in this section to complete the following customization tasks:

- Product Registration
- Install the Dynamic Debug facility
- Set up an APF-authorized link list data set
- Set up a link list data set
- Change the default and allowable values in EQACUIDF
- Change the EQAOPTS customization module

Product Registration

You can purchase this set of tools in one of three ways. You must ensure that a Product Registration has been done that is appropriate for the way in which you purchased the tools. The following list describes where you will find the information for doing this Product Registration. Select only one method for registration. This registration must be done before you can run any component of the tools.

Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions

See the “Enable/Register Debug Tool” section of the *Program Directory* for IBM Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions for z/OS.

Debug Tool (stand alone)

See the “Enable/Register Debug Tool section” of the *Program Directory* for IBM Debug Tool for z/OS.

Debug Tool as a feature of a full-function compiler

See the *Program Directory* for the appropriate compiler.

Installing the Dynamic Debug facility

The Dynamic Debug facility enables the user to debug the following types of programs and code:

- Programs compiled with the TEST(NOH00K,SYM) compiler option and the Enterprise PL/I for z/OS Version 3 Release 4 compiler.
- Programs compiled with the TEST(NONE) compiler option and one of the following compilers:
 - Enterprise COBOL for z/OS and OS/390, Version 3
 - COBOL for OS/390 & VM, Version 2 Release 2
 - COBOL for OS/390 & VM, Version 2 Release 1 with APAR PQ40298 installed
- Programs for which no debug data is available by using the disassembly view.
- Assembler code that complies with the requirements described in *Debug Tool User's Guide*. You must also install Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions, Version 7 Release 1.
- Load modules loaded by using the MVS™ LOAD and LINK macros.

- Programs that do not run under the Language Environment, including OS/VS COBOL programs. You must also install Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions, Version 7 Release 1.
 - Programs compiled with the suboption of the TEST compiler option that adds compiled in hooks and with one of the following compilers:
 - Any COBOL compiler supported by Debug Tool
 - Any PL/I compiler supported by Debug Tool
 - Any C/C++ compiler supported by Debug Tool
- The Dynamic Debug facility provides performance enhancements for these programs.

The Dynamic Debug facility requires the installation of the Dynamic Debug facility SVC programs EQA00SVC(IGC0014E) and EQA01SVC(IGX00051):

- EQA00SVC is a type 3 SVC with a reserved number of 145 (x'91').
- EQA01SVC is a type 3 using SVC number 109 (X'6D') with function code 51.

The Dynamic Debug facility SVCs from this version of Debug Tool are backwards compatible to Debug Tool for z/OS and OS/390, Version 3 Release 1 (Program Number 5655-H32).

To install the SVCs, you can select one or both of the following alternatives:

- Install the SVCs through a system IPL. The SMP/E APPLY operation, which you run when you install Debug Tool or apply a PTF, updates the library *hlq.SEQALPA* with the SVCs. To place *hlq.SEQALPA* in the LPA list, add it to an LPA1STxx member of parmlib that is used for IPL. If you have earlier releases of Debug Tool installed at your site, remove any other SEQALPA data sets. The next time you IPL your system, the SVCs are automatically installed.

Check SYS1.LPALIB for the following members and, if you find them, remove them:

- EQA00SVC
- EQA01SVC
- IGC0014E (ALIAS of EQA00SVC)
- IGX00051 (ALIAS of EQA01SVC)

These members might have been placed there by previous installations of Debug Tool. Because SYS1.LPALIB is always searched before the data sets in LPA1STxx, these older members would be found before the newer members in LPA1STxx.

- Install the SVCs without a system IPL. The SMP/E APPLY operation, which you run when you install Debug Tool or apply a PTF, updates the library *hlq.SEQAAUTH* with the SVCs and the dynamic SVC installer. See “Installing the SVCs without using a system IPL” for information on how to immediately install or update the SVCs.

Installing the SVCs without using a system IPL

To install the Dynamic Debug facility SVCs without using a system IPL (referred to as a dynamic installation), perform the following steps:

1. Mark the *hlq.SEQAAUTH* data set as APF-authorized². This data set contains SVC installation programs; therefore, access to it must be limited to system programmers.
2. Update both places in the SVC dynamic install job EQAWISVC (shipped as a member of the data set *hlq.SEQASAMP*) with the fully qualified name for the

Debug Tool *hlq*.SEQAAUTH data set. Eye-catchers (<<<<<) in the job highlight the statements that require changing. You might also need to update the job card.

3. Submit the job. The job installs both SVCs. After the job is completed, verify that the return code is 00 (RC=00).

Verifying the installation of the SVCs

To verify the installation of the SVCs, you need to check the level of the Dynamic Debug facility SVCs, then run the installation verification programs.

Checking the level of the Dynamic Debug facility SVCs

Display the level of the Dynamic Debug facility SVCs installed by entering the following command:

```
EXEC 'hlq.SEQAEXEC(EQADTSVC)'
```

Information about EQA00SVC that is similar to the following is displayed. Verify that the version and compile date that are displayed are the same or higher than what is shown here.

```
x4.h.EQA00SVC2006.2325655-R44 Debug Tool Version 04 EQA00SVC-F5592a (C) Copyright .
All Rights Reserved. US Government Users Restricted Rights - Use, dupl
***> EQA00SVC is Version 04 with compile date 20 Aug 2006
```

Information about EQA01SVC that is similar to the following is displayed. Verify that the version and compile date that are displayed are the same or higher than what is shown here.

```
x4.g.EQA01SVC2006.2325655-R44 Debug Tool Version 06 EQA01SVC-F5398 (C) Copyright .
All Rights Reserved. US Government Users Restricted Rights - Use, dupl
***> EQA01SVC is Version 06 with compile date 20 Aug 2006

x4.h.EQA01SV22006.2325655-R44 Debug Tool Version 01 EQA01SV2-f5592a (C) Copyright .
All Rights Reserved. US Government Users Restricted Rights - Use, dupl
***> EQA01SV2 is Version 01 with compile date 20 Aug 2006
```

Running the installation verification programs

To help you verify the installation of the Dynamic Debug facility (that the SVCs are installed and working correctly), the *hlq*.SEQASAMP data set contains installation verification programs (IVPs) in the following members. Run the IVPs that are appropriate for the tasks that your users will be performing. Before you run any IVP, customize it for your installation as described in the member.

IVP	Task
EQAWIVP4	COBOL TEST(NONE,SYM)
EQAWIVPF	PL/I TEST(ALL,SYM,NOHOOK)
EQAWIVPI	Enterprise PL/I TEST(ALL,SYM,NOHOOK,SEPARATE)
EQAWIVPP	COBOL TEST(NONE,SYM,SEPARATE)
EQAWIVPS	disassembly
EQAZIVPA¹	Language Environment assembler
EQAZIVPC¹	Non-Language Environment assembler
EQAZIVPV¹	OS/VS COBOL

Using the Authorized Debug facility for protected programs

If your users need to use the Dynamic Debug facility to debug programs that are loaded into protected storage (located in subpool 251 or 252), your security

1. This IVP is available only if you installed Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions.

administrator must authorize those users to use the Authorized Debug facility. Examples of reentrant programs that are loaded into protected storage are:

- Programs loaded from an APF authorized library by MVS
- Programs loaded by CICS into RDSA or ERDSA because RENTPGM=PROTECT

Important: Before you do this task, you must have installed and verified the SVCs.

To authorize users to use the Authorized Debug facility:

1. Establish a profile for the Authorized Debug Facility in the FACILITY class by entering the RDEFINE command:

```
RDEFINE FACILITY EQADTOOL.AUTHDEBUG UACC(NONE)
```

2. Verify that generic profile checking is in effect for the class FACILITY by entering the following command:

```
SETROPTS GENERIC(FACILITY)
```

3. Give a user permission to use the Authorized Debug Facility by entering the following command, where *DUSER1* is the name of a RACF-defined user or group profile:

```
PERMIT EQADTOOL.AUTHDEBUG CLASS(FACILITY) ID(DUSER1) ACCESS(READ)
```

Instead of connecting individual users, the security administrator can specify *DUSER1* to be a RACF[®] group profile and then connect authorized users to the group.

4. If the FACILITY class is not active, activate the class by entering the SETROPTS command:

```
SETROPTS CLASSACT(FACILITY)
```

Issue the SETROPTS LIST command to verify that FACILITY class is active.

5. Refresh the FACILITY class by issuing the SETROPTS RACLIST command:

```
SETROPTS RACLIST(FACILITY) REFRESH
```

Setting up the APF-authorized system link list data set (SEQABMOD)

You must make certain Debug Tool load modules available in an APF-authorized data set that is in the system link list concatenation. You can do this in one of the following ways, depending on your site policy:

- Mark and add the load modules by doing the following steps:
 1. Mark the *hlq*.SEQABMOD data set as APF-authorized.²
 2. Add the data set to the system link list concatenation.³
 3. If you have earlier releases of Debug Tool installed, remove any other SEQABMOD data sets.
- Copy the load modules and refresh the members by doing the following steps:
 1. Copy⁴ all the members of the *hlq*.SEQABMOD data set into an existing APF-authorized system link list data set.
 2. Do an LLA refresh to make these members available to Debug Tool.

Setting up the link list data set (SEQAMOD)

The *hlq*.SEQAMOD data set must be in the load module search path whenever you debug a program with Debug Tool. Except for two cases, it will be convenient for your users if you put *hlq*.SEQAMOD in the system link list concatenation. The exceptions are:

- CICS, where *hlq*.SEQAMOD must be placed in the DFHRPL concatenation. See Chapter 7, “Adding support for debugging under CICS,” on page 45.
- When the Debug Tool Setup Utility component of the Debug Tool Utilities ISPF function is used to start the debugging session (where DTSU accesses *hlq*.SEQAMOD for you).

In all other cases, unless you put *hlq*.SEQAMOD in the system link list concatenation, the user will have to alter the execution environment of any program being debugged so that *hlq*.SEQAMOD is in the load module search path (such as placing it in JOBLIB, STEPLIB, ISPLLIB or via use of TSOLIB). Therefore, it is recommended that you add the *hlq*.SEQAMOD data set to the system link list concatenation³.

Changing the default and allowable values in EQACUIDF (optional)

The EQACUIDF member of *hlq*.SEQABMOD contains the default and allowable values for the parameters NATLANG, LOCALE, and LINECOUNT. These values are used by the following Debug Tool and the Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions components:

- Debug Tool Utilities ISPF dialogs: NATLANG
- EQANMDBG (non-CICS non-LE support): NATLANG
- Debug Tool Coverage Utility: NATLANG, LOCALE, and LINECOUNT

The default and allowable values for NATLANG, LOCALE, and LINECOUNT are as follows:

- NATLANG. The national language, which can be one of the following:
 - Mixed-case English (ENU)
 - Uppercase English (UEN)
 - Japanese (JPN)
 - Korean (KOR)

See Chapter 9, “Enabling additional languages for some Debug Tool components via EQACUIDF,” on page 55 for more information on changing the language for these Debug Tool components.

- LOCALE. The format of date, time, and numeric values. You can also create date, time, and numeric formats. The default values are as follows:
 - Date format: MM/DD/YYYY
 - Time format: HH:MM:SS
 - Numeric format: 1,234,567.89

2. To APF-authorize a data set, add an APF ADD statement for the data set to a PROGxx member of parmlib that is used for IPL. To immediately APF-authorize the data set, use the SETPROG APF MVS command.

3. To add a data set to the link list, add a LNKLIST ADD statement for the data set to a PROGxx member of parmlib that is used for IPL. To immediately add a data set to the link list, use the SETPROG LNKLIST MVS command. Then, if the link list data set is managed by LLA, enter a F,LLA REFRESH MVS command to refresh the Library Lookaside Directories.

4. If you do this copy, you must repeat this copy after you apply any service to Debug Tool. SMP/E does not do this copy for you.

- **LINECOUNT.** The number of lines (including headings) that print on a page. The default is 66 lines.

If the default values for these parameters are the values that you want to use, you can skip this section.

To change the default values:

1. Copy the EQACUIDF member in the *hlq*.SEQASAMP data set into another data set.
2. Follow the instructions that are in the comment sections of the code to modify the copy that you made.
3. Assemble the modified copy by using the IBM High Level Assembler and specifying *hlq*.SEQASAMP as a SYSLIB.
4. Link edit the resulting object into the *private*.SEQABMOD data set.
5. Copy the output load module to *hlq*.SEQABMOD.

Sample JCL is provided in the EQACUIID member of the *hlq*.SEQASAMP data set to perform steps 3 and 4.

The SEQABMOD from this version of Debug Tool is backwards compatible with earlier versions of Debug Tool. If you have multiple versions of Debug Tool installed on your system, you need only the SEQABMOD from this version installed in your system link list concatenation.

Specifying global preferences (optional)

You can define settings or preferences for Debug Tool that apply to all Debug Tool sessions in a global preferences file. For example, if your site uses the PF6 key as the program exit key, you can assign the Debug Tool exit key to be the PF6 key. To create a global preferences file, do the following steps:

1. Create a preferences file that is stored as a sequential file or a PDS member. Refer to *Debug Tool User's Guide* for a description of preferences files.
The rules for the preferences file are dependant on the language of the first program Debug Tool encounters. Because you might not know what language Debug Tool will encounter first, we recommend you use the following rules when you create the preferences file:
 - Put the commands in columns 8 - 72.
 - Do not put line numbers in the file.
 - Use COMMENT or /* */ to delimit comments.

2. Copy the EQAOPTS member from the *hlq*.SEQASAMP library to a private library.
3. Edit this copy of EQAOPTS and code an EQAXOPT macro invocation to indicate the name of the global preferences file. In the following example, the fully qualified data set name of the global preferences file is DEVELP.TEST.GLBLPREF:

```
EQAXOPT GPFDSN, 'DEVELP.TEST.GLBLPREF'
```

See the EQAXOPT member of the *hlq*.SEQASAMP data set for the complete syntax of the macro invocation.

4. Follow the directions in EQAOPTS to generate a new EQAOPTS load module.
5. Place the EQAOPTS load module in a private data set that is in the load module search path and appears before *hlq*.SEQAMOD.

Whenever a user starts Debug Tool, the commands in the global preferences file are run first. The user can also create his or her own preferences file and a commands file. In this situation, Debug Tool processes the files in the following order:

1. Global preferences file
2. User preferences file
3. Commands file

Modifying the name of the default data sets that store settings, breakpoints, and monitor values (optional)

You can modify the default names of the data sets used to save and restore the following information:

- settings (default name: *userid.DBGT00L.SAVESETS*)
- breakpoints, monitor values, and LOADDEBUGDATA (LDD) specifications (default name: *userid.DBGT00L.SAVEBPS*)

In most environments, you can modify the name so that it complies with any of the following naming conventions:

- Any other data set name that includes *userid*
- A DD name (Reminder: DD names are not supported under CICS)
- The string NULLFILE to indicate that saving and restoring this information is not supported

To change the default name for either or both of these data sets, do the following steps:

1. Copy the EQAOPTS member from the *hlq.SEQASAMP* library to a private library.
2. Edit this copy of EQAOPTS and code EQAXOPT macro invocations to indicate the names of the default data sets that store settings, breakpoints, and monitor values. For example:

```
EQAXOPT SAVESETDSN, '&&USERID.DBGT00L.SETSAVE'  
EQAXOPT SAVEBPDSN, '&&USERID.DBGT00L.BPSAVE'
```

See the EQAXOPT member of the *hlq.SEQASAMP* data set for the complete syntax of the macro invocation.

3. Follow the directions in EQAOPTS to generate a new EQAOPTS load module.
4. Place the EQAOPTS load module in a private data set that is in the load module search path and appears before *hlq.SEQAMOD*.

Setting the SVC screening option

In a non-CICS environment, Debug Tool requires SVC screening for the following situations:

- Invoking Debug Tool by using EQANMDBG to debug programs that start outside Language Environment including OS/VS COBOL programs.
- Debugging programs that do not run in Language Environment and are started by programs that begin in Language Environment.
- Detecting services such as MVS LINK, LOAD and DELETE.

If you need to run Debug Tool in any of the following situations, you must specify the actions that Debug Tool must take regarding SVC screening:



The following diagram shows how to code an invocation of the EQAXOPT macro:

The default for `SVCSCREEN` is one of the following:

- If Debug Tool is started by using the EQANMDBG program:
SVCSCREEN,ON,CONFLICT=NOOVERRIDE,NOMERGE
- If Debug Tool is started by any other method:
SVCSCREEN,OFF,CONFLICT=NOOVERRIDE,NOMERGE

If Debug Tool is started by using the EQANMDBG program, the OFF setting is ignored.

Each user or group can control this behavior by creating their own copy of `EQAOPTS` with their desired options and placing it in the load module search path before `hlq.SEQAMOD`.

To set the SVC screening option, do the following steps:

1. Copy the EQAOPTS member from the *hlq*.SEQASAMP library to a private library.
2. Edit this copy of EQAOPTS and code an EQAXOPT macro invocation to indicate one of the SVCSCREEN options described in Table 1.

Table 1. Combination of SVSCREEN options and their effects

SVCSCREEN options	Type of Debug Tool session	Action
OFF,CONFLICT=NOOVERRIDE (default)	Debug Tool started by using EQANMDBG	Same as for ON,CONFLICT=NOOVERRIDE.
	Debug Tool started by any other method	• Debug Tool does not enable its SVC screening. • You cannot debug programs that do not run in Language Environment which were started by programs that do run in Language Environment. • Debug Tool does not detect the MVS services LINK, LOAD and DELETE. • The CONFLICT setting is ignored when the OFF setting is specified.

Table 1. Combination of SVSCREEN options and their effects (continued)

SVCSCREEN options	Type of Debug Tool session	Action
OFF, CONFLICT=OVERRIDE	Debug Tool started by using EQANMDBG	Same as for ON, CONFLICT=OVERRIDE.
	Debug Tool started by any other method	Same as for OFF, CONFLICT=NOOVERRIDE. The CONFLICT setting is ignored when the OFF setting is specified.
ON, CONFLICT=NOOVERRIDE	Debug Tool started by using EQANMDBG	If SVC screening is active, Debug Tool terminates. If SVC screening is not active, Debug Tool enables its SVC screening, runs the debugging session, and disables its SVC screening after the debugging session ends.
	Debug Tool started by any other method	If SVC screening is active, Debug Tool does not enable its SVC screening. You cannot debug programs that do not run in Language Environment which were started by programs that do run in Language Environment. Debug Tool does not detect the MVS services LINK, LOAD and DELETE. If SVC screening is not active, Debug Tool enables its SVC screening, runs the debugging session, and disables its SVC screening after the debugging session ends.
ON, CONFLICT=OVERRIDE	Debug Tool started by using EQANMDBG	If any SVC screening is active and the NOMERGE option is in effect, Debug Tool overrides the existing SVC screening. This is also the default behavior. Debug Tool enables its SVC screening, runs the debugging session, and disables its SVC screening after the debugging session ends. If any SVC screening was active, Debug Tool restores the previous SVC screening. If you specify the MERGE option, see the following information on MERGE.
	Debug Tool started by any other method	

If you need to start Debug Tool in an environment that already uses SVC screening, specify one of the following MERGE options:

NOMERGE

Indicates that SVC screening is not to be merged with SVC screening used by any other product. NOMERGE is the default.

MERGE

Indicates that when SVC screening is already being used by another program when Debug Tool starts, Debug Tool saves the current SVC screening environment, then enables SVC screening for both Debug Tool and the other program. When Debug Tool terminates, it restores the original SVC screening environment.

Currently, Debug Tool supports the MERGE option with only one other program: COPE.

If you specify the MERGE option and Debug Tool does not recognize the program that is using the SVC screening, the MERGE option is ignored and Debug Tool starts based on the value of the CONFLICT option.

MERGE=(COPE)

If COPE is active, Debug Tool saves the current SVC screening environment, then enables SVC screening for both Debug Tool and COPE. When Debug Tool terminates, it restores COPE's SVC screening environment.

If COPE is not active, Debug Tool starts based on the value of the CONFLICT option.

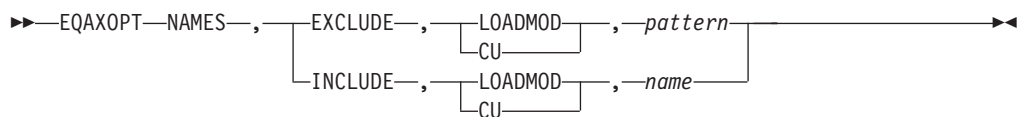
3. Follow the directions in EQAOPTS to generate a new EQAOPTS load module.
4. Place the EQAOPTS load module in a private data set that is in the load module search path and appears before *hlq.SEQAMOD*.

Supplying NAMES commands for the initial load module (optional)

The *Debug Tool User's Guide* describes how the NAMES command can be used to perform several specific functions dealing with load module and compile unit names recognized by Debug Tool. However, the NAMES command cannot be used to alter the behavior of load module or compile unit names that have already been seen by Debug Tool at the time the NAMES command is processed.

If it becomes necessary to perform these functions on the initial load module processed by Debug Tool or on any of the compile unit's contained in that load module, you must provide the information (that would otherwise have been specified using the NAMES command) in the EQAOPTS Debug Tool customization module.

One or more invocations of the EQAXOPT macro with the NAMES operand can be used for this purpose. The syntax of this macro is shown in the following diagram:



Each of these fields corresponds to the similar field in the NAMES command.

To generate a copy of EQAOPTS with EQAXOPT NAMES specifications, do the following steps:

1. Copy the EQAOPTS member from the *hlq.SEQASAMP* library to a private library.
2. Edit this copy of EQAOPTS and specify as many invocations of EQAXOPT NAMES as needed. For example:

```

EQAXOPT NAMES, INCLUDE, LOADMOD, EQATES
EQAXOPT NAMES, EXCLUDE, LOADMOD, DATA*
EQAXOPT NAMES, EXCLUDE, LOADMOD, $DATA
  
```

See the EQAXOPT member of *hlq.SEQASAMP* for the complete syntax of the macro invocation.

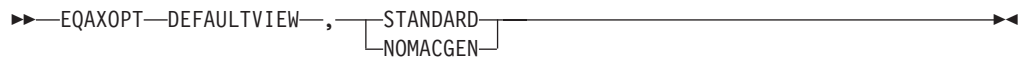
3. Follow the directions in EQAOPTS to generate a new EQAOPTS load module.

4. Place the EQAOPTS load module in a private data set that is in the load module search path and appears before *hlq.SEQAMOD*.

Setting the initial value for SET DEFAULT VIEW

The default view used when a LOADDEBUGDATA command is issued for an assembler CU can be set using the SET DEFAULT VIEW command. It is possible to use the EQAXOPTS Debug Tool customization module to specify the initial value to be used for SET DEFAULT VIEW.

The following invocation of the EQAXOPT macro with the DEFAULTVIEW operand can be used for this purpose. The syntax of this macro is shown in the following diagram:



Each of these fields corresponds to the similar field in the SET DEFAULT VIEW command. If EQAXOPT DEFAULTVIEW is not coded, the initial setting for DEFAULTVIEW is STANDARD.

To generate a copy of EQAOPTS with an EQAXOPT DEFAULTVIEW specification, do the following steps:

1. Copy the EQAOPTS member from the *hlq.SEQASAMP* library to a private library.
2. Edit this copy of EQAOPTS and specify an invocation of EQAXOPT DEFAULTVIEW. For example:
EQAXOPT DEFAULTVIEW,NOMACGEN
3. Follow the directions in EQAOPTS to generate a new EQAOPTS load module.
4. Place the EQAOPTS load module in a private data set that is in the load module search path and appears before *hlq.SEQAMOD*.

Modifying Debug Tool behavior when requested user interface is not available

In the following two situations, in which a user can request a specific user interface, that interface may not be available:

- full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal (with or without the Terminal Interface Monitor). If the terminal is not available, the program being debugged terminates with a U4038 abend.
- remote debugger. If the remote debugger is not available, Debug Tool will use full-screen mode if the user is running under TSO. If the user is not using TSO, Debug Tool will use batch mode.

In both cases, Write To Operator (WTO) messages also appear.

You can modify these behaviors by customizing the EQAOPTS Debug Tool customization module so that Debug Tool instead continues to process as if the user immediately entered a QUIT DEBUG command. This modification prevents any forced abend or the debugger from starting, which is often preferable.

The following invocation of the EQAXOPT macro with the NODISPLAY operand can be used for this purpose. The syntax of this macro is shown in the following diagram:

EQAXOPT NODISPLAY, — DEFAULT
QUITDEBUG —

DEFAULT

Debug Tool follows the default behavior.

QUITDEBUG

Debug Tool displays a message that indicates that Debug Tool will quit, and that the user interface could not be used. Debug Tool processing continues as if the user entered a QUIT DEBUG command.

To generate a copy of EQAOPTS with an EQAXOPT NODISPLAY specification:

1. Copy the EQAOPTS member from the *hlq.SEQASAMP* library to a private library.
2. Edit this copy of EQAOPTS and specify an invocation of EQAXOPT NODISPLAY. For example:
EQAXOPT NODISPLAY,QUITDEBUG
3. Follow the directions in EQAOPTS to generate a new EQAOPTS load module.
4. Put the EQAOPTS load module in a private data set that is in the load module search path and that appears before the *hlq.SEQAMOD* data set.

Specifying SUBSYS to access source code in a library system

If the following conditions apply at your site, you need to create a custom version of the EQAOPTS options module that specifies `SUBSYS=library_subsystem_name` allocation parameter:

- The source code is managed by a library system that requires that you specify the `SUBSYS=library_subsystem_name` allocation parameter when you allocate a data set.
- Your users are debugging C, C++, or Enterprise PL/I programs compiled without the SEPARATE suboption of the TEST compiler option.

To create this custom version of the EQAOPTS option module, do the following steps:

1. Copy the EQAOPTS member from the *hlq.SEQASAMP* library to a private library.
2. Edit this copy of EQAOPTS and code an EQAXOPT macro invocation to indicate the name of the library subsystem. In the following example, the library subsystem name is ABCD:
EQAXOPT SUBSYS=ABCD
See the EQAXOPT member of *hlq.SEQASAMP* for the complete syntax of the macro invocation.
3. Follow the directions in EQAOPTS to generate a new EQAOPTS load module.
4. Place the EQAOPTS load module in a private data set that is in the load module search path and appears before *hlq.SEQAMOD*.

You must run Debug Tool and the specified subsystem on the same system. You cannot use this feature to debug programs that run under CICS.

Chapter 3. Customizing Debug Tool Utilities functions shipped with Debug Tool

Debug Tool Utilities is a utility that brings together tools provided by Debug Tool and Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions. If you order only Debug Tool, you receive Debug Tool Setup Utility, which manages setup files. Setup files help application programmers prepare programs to debug them interactively or in batch mode. If you also order Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions, you receive the following tools and functions:

- Program Preparation Utilities to help application programmers precompile, compile, and link their programs and then start Debug Tool.
- Coverage Utility to help application programmers conduct coverage tests on their programs.
- COBOL and CICS Command Level Conversion Aid (CCCA) to help application programmers convert OS/VS COBOL programs to Enterprise COBOL programs.
- Load Module Analyzer helps you analyze load modules to determine the language translator that was used to compile or assemble each CSECT in the load module.
- Manage TEST Run-time Option Data Set helps you edit a TEST runtime option data set that the Debug Tool Language Environment user exit routines uses to start a debug session.
- Manage IMS Programs can help you create and maintain setup files and submit batch jobs to create a private message region or to run a BMP program. If you are running IMS Version 8, you can also manage your Language Environment run-time options.

If you have only Debug Tool, do the instructions in this section and you can skip Chapter 4, “Customizing Debug Tool Utilities functions shipped with Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions,” on page 21. If you have Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions, do the instructions in Chapter 4, “Customizing Debug Tool Utilities functions shipped with Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions,” on page 21 after you have completed the instructions in this section.

The instructions in this section describe the following customization tasks:

- Modify the TSO logon procedure so that your users can start Debug Tool Utilities by using the EQASTART command.
- Customize the data set names in EQASTART.
- Add Debug Tool Utilities to an ISPF menu so that your users can start Debug Tool Utilities from an ISPF menu.
- Modify Debug Tool Setup Utility so that your users can access procedure libraries.
- Customize the Problem Determination Tools interface.

Choosing a method to start Debug Tool Utilities

Your users can start Debug Tool Utilities by doing one of the following methods:

Method 1: Enter the EXEC 'hlq.SEQAEXEC(EQASTART)' command. This is the default method.

Method 2: Enter the EQASTART command. To use this method, you must do the following steps, which are described in this section:

1. Include or copy the Debug Tool Utilities data sets to your system's TSO logon data sets. To add the data sets, do one of the following alternatives:
 - Include the data sets listed in Table 2, Table 3, or Table 4 into the DD concatenations specified in the tables.
 - Copy⁴ the members of the data sets listed in Table 2, Table 3, or Table 4 to a data set allocated to the DD concatenation specified in the table.

For either alternative, the data sets you include into the DD concatenations must match the national language you chose in “Changing the default and allowable values in EQACUIDF (optional)” on page 7.
2. Edit the EQASTART member of the *hlq.SEQAEXEC* data set and set the *Inst_NATLANG_commonlib* variable to ENU, UEN, JPN, or KOR depending on the national language you chose in “Changing the default and allowable values in EQACUIDF (optional)” on page 7.
3. Inform your users how to specify a language other than the one selected in step 2. If your users need to start Debug Tool in a language other than the default, they need to add the NATLANG(*xxx*) parameter to the EQASTART command.

Table 2. For English, data sets that need to be included or copied into the specified DD concatenations

DD concatenation	Data set name
SYSEXEC or SYSPROC	<i>hlq.SEQAEXEC</i>
ISPMLIB	<i>hlq.SEQAMENU</i>
ISPLLIB	<i>hlq.SEQAMOD</i>
ISPPLIB	<i>hlq.SEQAPENU</i>
ISPSLIB	<i>hlq.SEQASENU</i>
ISPTLIB	<i>hlq.SEQATLIB</i>

Table 3. For uppercase English, data sets that need to be included or copied into the specified DD concatenations

DD concatenation	Data set name
SYSEXEC or SYSPROC	<i>hlq.SEQAEXEC</i>
ISPMLIB	<i>hlq.SEQAMENP</i>
ISPLLIB	<i>hlq.SEQAMOD</i>
ISPPLIB	<i>hlq.SEQAPENP</i>
ISPSLIB	<i>hlq.SEQASENP</i>
ISPTLIB	<i>hlq.SEQATLIB</i>

Table 4. For Japanese, data sets that need to be included or copied into the specified DD concatenations

DD concatenation	Data set name
SYSEXEC or SYSPROC	<i>hlq.SEQAEXEC</i>
ISPMLIB	<i>hlq.SEQAMJPN</i>

Table 4. For Japanese, data sets that need to be included or copied into the specified DD concatenations (continued)

DD concatenation	Data set name
ISPLLIB	hlq.SEQAMOD
ISPPLIB	hlq.SEQAPJPN
ISPSLIB	hlq.SEQASJPN
ISPTLIB	hlq.SEQATLIB

Table 5. For Korean, data sets that need to be included or copied into the specified DD concatenations

DD concatenation	Data set name
SYSEXEC or SYSPROC	hlq.SEQAEXEC
ISPLLIB	hlq.SEQAMKOR
ISPMLIB	hlq.SEQAMOD
ISPPLIB	hlq.SEQAPKOR
ISPSLIB	hlq.SEQASKOR
ISPTLIB	hlq.SEQATLIB

Customizing the data set names in EQASTART

You must modify member EQASTART of the hlq.SEQAEXEC data set to specify the data set names that you chose at installation time. Edit the EQASTART member and follow the directions in the member's prologue for site customization of data set names.

Adding Debug Tool Utilities to the ISPF menu

To add Debug Tool Utilities to an ISPF panel, add code that calls EQASTART to an existing panel. For example, to add Debug Tool Utilities to the ISPF Primary Option Menu panel (ISR@PRIM), insert the additional lines (**←New**) as shown below:

```

...
)BODY CMD(ZCMD)
...
9 IBM Products IBM program development products
10 SCLM SW Configuration Library Manager
11 Workplace ISPF Object/Action Workplace
F File Manager File Manager for z/OS and OS/390
D Debug Tool - Debug Tool Utility functions ←New
...
)PROC
...
&ZSEL; = TRANS( TRUNC (&ZCMD;','.')
...
9,'PANEL(ISRDIIS) ADDPOP'
10,'PGM(ISRSCLM) SCRNAME(SCLM) NOCHECK'
11,'PGM(ISRUDA) PARM(ISRWORK) SCRNAME(WORK)'
F,'PANEL(FMNSTASK) SCRNAME(FILEMGR) NEWAPPL(FMN)' /* File Manager */
D,'CMD(EXEC 'hlq.SEQAEXEC(EQASTART)')' /* Debug Tool Utilities */ ←1
...

```

If you copied Debug Tool Utilities to system data sets or concatenated them to existing DDnames (as described in Method 2 in “Choosing a method to start Debug Tool Utilities” on page 15), then change line **1** to the following:

```
D,'CMD(%EQASTART)' /* Debug Tool Utilities */
```

For more information about configuring your ISPF Primary Option Menu panel, see *z/OS ISPF Planning and Customizing*.

Customizing Debug Tool Setup Utility

Debug Tool Setup Utility provides a command called COPY, which copies a JCL stream into a setup file. The EQAZPROC member of the *hlq*.SEQATLIB data set includes a list of JCL procedure libraries that Debug Tool Setup Utility uses as a source for the COPY command. You can add your own procedure libraries to the list by editing EQAZPROC and adding the procedure library names, one name per line and without trailing commas, beginning on column 1. The order in which you list procedure libraries in EQAZPROC must match the order in which you list procedure libraries in the PROCLIB concatenation.

For example, to add the LOCAL.PROCLIB procedure library name, do the following steps:

1. Edit the EQAZPROC member of the *hlq*.SEQATLIB data set.
2. Add the LOCAL.PROCLIB procedure library name. The result looks like the following:

```
LOCAL.PROCLIB  
SYS1.PROCLIB
```

3. Save and close the file.

Customizing for the Problem Determination Tools

The Problem Determination Tools allow your users to access other IBM problem determination tools. You can supply your users with parameter values needed for accessing the tools.

To give users access to the proper tools:

1. Edit the EQAZDFLT member of the *hlq*.SEQATLIB data set.
2. Modify the data set names to match what you use at your site.
3. Add parameters required by your site. You can add parameters by doing one of the following alternatives:
 - Use the INCLUDE 'any.data.set.name'; statement to include statements from a data set that you created.
 - Use the INCLUDE membername; statement to include parameters from other members in the data set *hlq*.SEQATLIB.

See the EQAZDSYS and EQAZDUSR members of the *hlq*.SEQATLIB data set for the complete list of parameters and the syntax convention for these parameters.

If your users use terminals that cannot display mixed-case English text, enter all parameters in uppercase English.

Parameters you can set

The first two characters of each parameter are always 'pt'. The third character corresponds to the tool:

- 1 IBM File Manager parameters

The last five characters correspond to the parameter:

flg1 Base function availability flag: Yes or No.

flg2 DB2 function availability flag: Yes or No.

flg3 IMS function availability flag: Yes or No.

ttl Title for the tool.

elib ISPF EXEC library data set.

mllib ISPF message library data set.

plib ISPF panel library data set.

slib ISPF skeleton library data set.

tlib ISPF table library data set.

pnl1 ISPF panel name for the base function.

pnl2 ISPF panel name for the DB2 function.

pnl3 ISPF panel name for the IMS function.

Customizing for Problem Determination Tools for multiple systems

You can customize Problem Determination Tools for multiple systems by doing one of the following alternatives:

- Modify EQASTART to use a fully qualified data set name or member name other than EQAZDFLT to start Debug Tool Utilities.
- Instruct your users to enter one of the following commands, depending on the customization they want to use:
 - EXEC 'hlq.SEQAEXEC(EQASTART)' 'PUMEMBER(''*data.set.name*'')'
 - EXEC 'hlq.SEQAEXEC(EQASTART)' 'PUMEMBER(*membername*)'

Chapter 4. Customizing Debug Tool Utilities functions shipped with Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions

Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions adds the following tools and functions to Debug Tool Utilities:

- Program Preparation Utilities to help application programmers precompile, compile, and link their programs and then start Debug Tool.
- Coverage Utility to help application programmers conduct coverage tests on their programs.
- COBOL and CICS Command Level Conversion Aid (CCCA) to help application programmers convert OS/VS COBOL programs to Enterprise COBOL programs.
- Load Module Analyzer helps you analyze load modules to determine the language translator that was used to compile or assemble each CSECT in the load module.
- Manage TEST Run-time Option Data Set helps you edit a TEST runtime option data set that the Debug Tool Language Environment user exit routine uses to start a debug session.
- Manage IMS Programs can help you create and maintain setup files and submit batch jobs to create a private message region or to run a BMP program. If you are running IMS Version 8, you can also manage your Language Environment run-time options.

Do the steps described in this section only if you installed Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions, and after you have completed the instructions in Chapter 3, “Customizing Debug Tool Utilities functions shipped with Debug Tool,” on page 15.

Customizing the Program Preparation Utilities

The Program Preparation Utilities help your users access the proper compilers and development utilities that are installed at your site. You can supply your users with default values for data set naming patterns, data set allocation parameters, and compiler and utility option strings.

To give users access to the proper compilers and development utilities, do the following steps:

1. Edit the EQAZDFLT member of the *hlq*.SEQATLIB data set.
2. Modify the data set names to match what you use at your site.
3. Add parameters required by your site. You can add parameters by doing one of the following alternatives:
 - Use the INCLUDE 'any.data.set.name'; statement to include statements from a data set that you created.
 - Use the INCLUDE membername; statement to include parameters from other members in the data set *hlq*.SEQATLIB.

See the EQAZDSYS and EQAZDUSR members of the *hlq*.SEQATLIB data set for the complete list of parameters and the syntax convention for these parameters.

If your users use terminals that cannot display mixed-case English text, you must enter all parameters in uppercase English.

If your site uses CCCA and requires that you use the VOLUMES parameter when you define private data sets (for example, a cluster is not managed by SMS), you must include the VOLUMES parameter when you define private data sets. Modify the following variables to include the VOLUMES parameter:

- yccctlal
- yccclcpal
- yccchgall
- yccwrkal
- ycctknal

The following example illustrates how the variable yccctlal is modified to include the parameter VOLUMES(SYS166):

```
yccctlal =          ! CONTROL FILE KSDS
                   RECORDS(10000 1000)
                   FREESPACE(30 30)
                   INDEXED
                   SPEED
                   CISZ(4096)
                   UNIQUE
                   KEYS(15 0)
                   VOLUMES(SYS166)
                   RECORDSIZE(188 188);
```

Parameters you can set

The first two characters of each parameter are always 'yc'. The third character corresponds to the compiler or development utility parameters:

- 1 COBOL compiler parameters
- 3 PL/I compiler parameters
- 4 C and C++ compiler parameters
- 5 Assembler parameters
- L Link Edit parameters
- c CCCA parameters
- F Fault Analyzer parameters
- G Fault Analyzer listing create parameters

DB2 and CICS parameters

The DB2 precompiler and CICS translator are listed by the compiler you use. You can specify a different DB2 precompiler or CICS translator for each compiler.

The last five characters correspond to the parameter:

- ciclb** LINKLIST or load module data set name for CICS translator.
- cicmd** Load module name for CICS translator.
- cicps** CICS translator options.
- clib** LINKLIST or load module data set name for the compiler.
- cmod** Load module name for the compiler or utility.

For the Fault Analyzer side file create and Fault Analyzer listing create utilities, the following modules are available from the Debug Tool load library or from the Fault Analyzer load library. They are functionally the same.

	• Fault Analyzer side file create function:
	– Debug Tool load library: EQALANGX
	– Fault Analyzer load library: IDILANGX
	• Fault Analyzer side file listing create function:
	– Debug Tool load library: EQALANGP
	– Fault Analyzer load library: IDILANGP
	ctovr TEST compiler option override flag. Use this flag to allow or disallow the TEST or DEBUG compiler option specified in the ctst, ctst1, ctst2, ctst3, ctst4, or ctst5 parameters to be overridden by the settings in the user profile. This parameter is valid for the COBOL compiler, PL/I compiler, and C and C++ compiler.
	ctst Use TEST, NOTEST, DEBUG, or NODEBUG as the main compiler debugging option. This parameter is valid for the COBOL compiler, PL/I compiler, and C and C++ compiler.
	ctst1, ctst2, ctst3, ctst4, ctst5 TEST or DEBUG suboptions. These parameters are valid for the COBOL compiler, PL/I compiler, and C and C++ compiler.
	cttl Title for the compiler.
	db2lb LINKLIST or load module data set name for the DB2 precompiler.
	db2md Load module name for DB2 precompiler.
	db2ps DB2 precompiler options.
	flg Enable or disable the compiler or development utility.
	lsta1 Parameters of the TSO ALLOCATE command to use when data sets for compiler listings are allocated.
	lstat Data set type for the compiler listing. The type can be one of these values: PDSE, PDS, or SEQ.
	lstxx Pattern to use to create a name for the compiler listing data set. The name is created by using the characters in the pattern. The special characters, which start with a slash (/), are replaced by the following values:
	/1, /2, ..., /n The nth qualifier of the fully qualified data set name that was used as input to the compiler.
	/B The second to (n-1) qualifier of the fully qualified data set name that was used as input to the compiler.
	/L The right-most qualifier of the fully qualified data set name that was used as input to the compiler.
	/U Current TSO user ID.
	/P Current TSO profile prefix.
	sds1 Shared data set prefix for CCCA.
	svs1 Shared VSAM data set prefix for CCCA.
	tmpa1 Parameters of the TSO ALLOCATE command to use when temporary data sets are allocated.

Customizing Preparation Utilities for multiple systems

You can customize Program Preparation Utilities for multiple systems by doing one of the following alternatives:

- Modify EQASTART to use a fully qualified data set name or member name other than EQAZDFLT to start Debug Tool Utilities.
- Instruct your users to enter one of the following commands, depending on the customization they want to use:
 - EXEC 'hlq.SEQAEXEC(EQASTART)' 'PUMEMBER('any.data.set.name')'
 - EXEC 'hlq.SEQAEXEC(EQASTART)' 'PUMEMBER(membername)'

Customizing Coverage Utility

This section describes the steps you must do to enable Coverage Utility:

Setting up the APF-authorized non-link list data sets

This section describes where to place certain Coverage Utility load modules so that the correct people have access to them.

Placing Coverage Utility load modules in an APF-authorized data set accessible to all users

Certain Coverage Utility load modules must be placed in an APF-authorized data set that is accessible to all your users. The APF-authorized data set does not need to be in the link list.

1. Make the load modules in *hlq.SEQAMOD* accessible to all users by using one of the following alternatives:
 - Mark the *hlq.SEQAMOD* data set as APF-authorized² and make it accessible to all users by creating a Resource Access Control Facility (RACF) profile.
 - Do not mark the *hlq.SEQAMOD* data set as APF-authorized. Copy⁴ the following load modules to an APF-authorized data set that all users can access.
 - EQACUOCM (monitor interface)
 - EQACU9M0 (monitor messages)
 - EQACU9M1 (monitor messages)
 - EQACU9M2 (monitor messages and only if the Japanese feature is installed)
 - EQACU9M3 (monitor messages and only if the Korean feature is installed)
2. Add the EQACUOCM program to the AUTHPGM entry in the member IKJTS0xx of the SYS1.PARMLIB data set.
3. Issue the PARMLIB UPDATE(xx) command from TSO or IPL your system.
4. Edit the EQASTART member of the *hlq.SEQAEXEC* data set and set the *INST_Auth_SEQAMOD* variable to the name of the data set from step 1 that contains EQACUOCM.

Placing Coverage Utility load modules in an APF-authorized data set not accessible to general users

Certain Coverage Utility load modules must be placed in an APF-authorized data set that is accessible only to system programmers. The APF-authorized data set must not be in the link list.

To place the load modules in an APF-authorized data set, do one of the following alternatives:

- Mark the *hlq.SEQAAUTH* data set as APF-authorized² and do one of the following:

- Limit access to only system programmers.
- Create Resource Access Control Facility (RACF) profiles to restrict access to these load modules.
- Do not mark the *hlq*.SEQAAUTH data set as APF-authorized. Copy⁴ the following load modules into an APF-authorized data set that only system programmers can access:
 - EQACU0IN (SVC installer)
 - EQACU0SV (SVCs)

Creating RACF profiles

If you place Coverage Utility load modules that must not be accessible to all users in an APF-authorized data set that is accessible to all users, you must create RACF profiles to prevent access to these load modules. You can add the code in the following example to the RACF profile:

```
RDEFINE PROGRAM(EQACU0IN) NOTIFY(notify) UACC(NONE) +
DATA('RACF profile for Coverage Utility monitor') +
ADDMEM('authlib'/'volser'/PADCHK) OWNER(owner)
RDEFINE PROGRAM(EQACU0SV) NOTIFY(notify) UACC(NONE) +
DATA('RACF profile for Coverage Utility monitor') +
ADDMEM('authlib'/'volser'/PADCHK) OWNER(owner)

SETROPTS WHEN(PROGRAM) REFRESH

PERMIT EQACU0IN CLASS(PROGRAM) ID(id) ACCESS(READ)
PERMIT EQACU0SV CLASS(PROGRAM) ID(id) ACCESS(READ)

SETROPTS WHEN(PROGRAM) REFRESH
```

The above code restricts access to EQACU0IN and EQACU0SV by granting read access to only *id*. The following list describes the operands used in this example:

notify

TSO user ID of the person who is notified of a RACF access failure.

authlib

Name of the APF-authorized data set that contains EQACU0IN and EQACU0SV.

volser

Volume serial of authlib data set or ***** to specify the current SYSRES volume.

owner

TSO user ID or RACF group name of the person or persons that own this profile.

id

TSO user ID or RACF group name of the person or persons who have the ability to install the SVCs.

Installing and enabling the monitor SVCs

The EQACU0IN module installs and enables the monitor SVCs. The monitor SVCs must be installed and enabled before a user starts a monitor session. The EQACU0IN module must be run:

- When the SVCs are initially installed
- After service is applied
- Any time you IPL your system

The monitor SVCs use some common system storage, as described below. In addition, each user session uses ECSA storage. See Appendix B of the *Debug Tool Coverage Utility Users Guide* for more information on the amount of ECSA storage used by each user session.

CSA 13248 bytes

SQA 25496 bytes

Perform the following steps to:

- Install and enable the monitor SVCs immediately.
 - Prepare the system so that the monitor SVCs are installed and enabled after each IPL.
1. Reserve two free *user* SVC numbers. User SVC numbers must be in the range 200 to 255 (X'C8' to X'FF'). Verify that these SVC numbers are not being used on your system. SYS1.PARMLIB(IEASVCxx) does not need to be updated since these user SVCs can only be installed dynamically. However, for future reference, add a comment to IEASVCxx to indicate that these SVCs are used.
 2. Copy *hlq*.SEQASAMP(EQACUOPS) to your SYS1.PROCLIB data set as member EQACUOIN. Make the following edits to the new EQACUOIN member:
 - a. Change the STEPLIB data set name to the name of the APF-authorized data set that contains the EQACUOIN and EQACUOSV modules.
 - b. Change the PARM operands to contain the two user SVC numbers (in hexadecimal notation) that you reserved for Coverage Utility. Verify that you typed these numbers correctly.
 3. Use the PERMIT commands, as described in “Creating RACF profiles” on page 25, to give the process started by EQACUOIN access to the EQACUOIN and EQACUOSV load modules. The process started by EQACUOIN is assigned an ID by the RACF started procedures table or STARTED class. Use this ID as the value for the *id* variable of the ID parameter of the PERMIT command.
 4. The SYS1.PARMLIB(COMMNDxx) data set contains the names of programs to start at IPL time. Add the following line to the COMMNDxx member of the SYS1.PARMLIB data set:


```
COM='S EQACUOIN'
```
 5. Run the EQACUOIN procedure by entering the following START command from the system console:


```
S EQACUOIN
```

Verify that the job completed with a return code of 0.

To verify that the monitor was installed properly, run the following command from ISPF panel 6:

```
ex 'hlq.SEAEXEC(EQACUOSE) 'LEVEL'
```

An ISPF Browse panel similar to the following panel is displayed:

```

BROWSE      SMITH.MSGS.FILE                      Line 00000000 Col
Command ==>                                     Scroll ==
***** Top of Data *****
Monitor Release: V7R1M0 Date: 2002.245
MAST: 00F9B8E8 PSA: 00F87000 CPU: 00F87000 SEST: 00F9BCE8 UNID: 00000000

```

Customizing the Coverage Utility defaults

Complete the following steps to edit *hlq*.SEAEXEC(EQACUDFT):

1. Change all occurrences of EQAW to *hlq*. For example, to use the high-level qualifier EQAW.V7R1M0, change all occurrences of EQAW to EQAW.V7R1M0.

2. In the execute step data entry for EXEJOBLB, change the name *hlq*.SEQAMOD to the name of the APF-authorized data set you used for the EQACUOCM program identified in “Placing Coverage Utility load modules in an APF-authorized data set accessible to all users” on page 24.
3. Enter the Coverage Utility Monitor SVC numbers (in hexadecimal notation) in the CUSVC2B and CUSVC4B entries.
4. When you create JCL, the *JOBn lines become the first three lines of the JOB card for each respective job. Customize these lines and customize all of the *JOB* lines to specify any JES control information as appropriate for your site.
5. If your site requires a specification for allocation parameters such as STORCLAS or UNIT on new or temporary data set allocations, look for the word *SPACE* in this EXEC and the '*hlq*.SEQAS*' data sets and update the allocation specifications.
6. If you want Coverage Utility to generate or build each data set as sequential or partitioned, set the USEPRGNM variable to Y. To generate a data set as sequential, set the DSORG variable to SEQ. To generate a data set as partitioned, set the DSORG variable to PDS.
Coverage Utility uses the following forms to generate data set names:
 - For sequential data sets:
`'proj_qual.program_name.file_type'`

For example: 'PROGA.SAMPLE.COB01.BRKTAB'
 - For partitioned data sets:
`'proj_qual.file_type(program_name)'`

For example: 'PROGA.SAMPLE.BRKTAB(COB01)'
7. If you do not want Coverage Utility to generate or build any data set names automatically, set the USEPRGNM variable to N.

Configuring for IMS Version 8 or later

If your users use the Manage IMS Programs - Manage LE Runtime Options function in Debug Tool Utilities, you must do the following tasks:

1. Install and configure IMS Version 8 or later as an IMSplex. See *IMS Version 8: Administration Guide: System* for information about configuring an IMSplex.
2. Include the IMS load library, which is located in the *hlq*.SDFSRESL data set, in the standard search path for load modules used by your users. *hlq* is the high level qualifier of IMS installed on your system.

If you do not include the IMS load library in the search path, your users will see one or both of the following messages and they will not be able to use the Manage LE Runtime Options function in Debug Tool Utilities:

- EQAZ60E REXX IMS SPOC environment is not available. Return Code = nnn
- IKJ56500I COMMAND CSLULXSB NOT FOUND

If you want the debug session to use the options you specify in the Manage LE Runtime Options function, you must use the DFSBXITA user exit supplied by IMS. This exit contains a copy of the Language Environment CEEBXITA user exit that is customized for IMS. The DFSBXITA user exit either replaces the exit supplied by Language Environment in CEEBINIT, or is placed in your load module.

- To make the user exit available installation-wide, do a replace link edit of the IMS CEEBXITA into the CEEBINIT load module in your system *hlq*.SCEERUN Language Environment runtime library.

- To make the user exit available region-wide, copy the CEEBINIT in your *hlq.SCEERUN* library into a private library, and then do a replace link edit of the IMS CEEBXITA into the CEEBINIT load module in your private library. Then place your private library in the STEPLIB DD concatenation sequence before the system *hlq.SCEERUN* data set in the MPR region startup job.
- To make the user exit available to a specific application, link the IMS CEEBXITA into your load module. The user exit runs only when the application is run.

The following sample JCL describes how to do a replace link edit of the IMS CEEBXITA into a CEEBINIT load module:

```
INCLUDE MYOBJ(CEEBXITA) 1
REPLACE CEEBXITA
INCLUDE SYSLIB(CEEBINIT)
ORDER CEEBINIT MODE AMODE(24),RMODE(24)
ENTRY CEEBINIT
ALIAS CEEBLIBM
NAME CEEBINIT(R)
```

When you assembled the IMS user exit DFSBXITA, if you named the resulting object member DFSBXITA, replace CEEBXITA on line **1** with DFSBXITA.

Chapter 5. Enabling debugging in full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal

To enable users to debug the following types of programs while using a 3270-type terminal, you need to enable full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal:

- Batch programs
- TSO programs (using a separate terminal for debugging)
- Programs running under UNIX System Services
- DB2 stored procedures
- IMS programs

How Debug Tool uses VTAM in full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal

The following steps describe how a user would start a debugging session for a batch job using full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal. Study these steps to understand how Debug Tool uses VTAM in full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal and to understand why you need to do the configuration steps described in “The steps for enablement” on page 30.

1. Start two terminal emulator sessions. Connect the second session to a terminal LU that can handle a full-screen mode debugging session through a VTAM terminal.
2. On the first terminal emulator session, log on to TSO.
3. Note the LU name to which the second terminal emulator session is connected. If the second session displays a session manager screen, exit from the session manager.
4. Edit the PARM string of your batch job so that you specify the TEST run time parameter as follows:

```
TEST(,,MFI%luname:*)
```

Place a slash (/) before or after the parameter, depending on your programming language. *luname* is the VTAM LU name to which the second terminal emulator session is connected.

5. Submit the batch job. The following tasks are completed:
 - a. Debug Tool allocates a VTAM minor node ACB (EQAMVnnn) for its end of a VTAM conversation.
 - b. Debug Tool uses VTAM to initiate a conversation with the terminal LU to which the second terminal emulator session is connected. In particular it will acquire the terminal LU and do a SIMLOGON from it.
 - c. A VTAM conversation is then conducted between the Debug Tool minor node and the terminal LU.

The user does not logon to any host application through the second terminal emulator session. Debug Tool initiates the connection between itself and the terminal LU to which the second session is connected.

6. On the second terminal emulator session, a full-screen mode debugging session is displayed. Interact with it in the same way you would with any other full-screen mode debugging session.

This technique requires you to define and configure a number of items in VTAM for Debug Tool, in VTAM for the terminal definitions, and in TCP/IP (if the TN3270 server is used to manage the terminal). Section “The steps for enablement” describes these definitions and configuration.

The steps for enablement

To enable full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal, do the following steps:

1. Define the VTAM minor nodes that Debug Tool uses for its end of the conversation with the terminal LU.
2. Define the terminals used by Debug Tool.
3. Configure the TN3270 Telnet Server.
4. Verify the installation of the facility to debug programs in full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal.

Defining the VTAM EQAMVnnn minor nodes

You must define the minor nodes that Debug Tool uses for its end of the VTAM conversation with the terminal LU. You can define up to 999 minor nodes for Debug Tool. You can define a minor node by using one of the following naming conventions:

- Define each minor node with the following naming convention: the first five characters of the minor node name must be EQAMV and the last three characters must be consecutive three digit numbers, starting with 001.
- Define each minor node name with the naming convention you use at your site. Code an ACBNAME operand on the APPL definition statement that uses EQAMV as the first five characters, and three numeric digits (starting with 001) as the last three characters.

Tip: The EQAMVnnn minor node names are used internally by Debug Tool. Do not confuse these node names with the terminal minor node (LU) names that define the display terminal. The user needs to know only the terminal LU name of the display terminal.

The number of minor node names you define must be sufficient to allow for the maximum number of concurrent Debug Tool full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal sessions. (Debug Tool uses one of these minor node names for its end of each VTAM session that is initiated with a terminal LU.)

The descriptions and examples used in this book assume you defined minor node names by using the EQAMVnnn naming convention. Debug Tool uses the EQAMVnnn minor node names for internal processing. These names are not the terminal LU names that are specified by the user in the MFI%VTAM_LU_id sub-option of the TEST run-time option.

The EQAWAPPL member in the *hlq*.SEQASAMP data set predefines 20 minor node names, EQAMV001 to EQAMV020. You can copy EQAWAPPL into a new member or into an existing member in the VTAM definitions library (VTAMLST).

- To copy EQAWAPPL into a new member:
 1. Create a new member in the VTAM definitions library (VTAMLST). The VTAM definitions library is often stored in the data set SYS1.VTAMLST.
 2. Copy the contents of the EQAWAPPL member into the new member.
 3. Add the new member’s name to the VTAM start options configuration file, ATCCONxx.

- To copy EQAWAPPL into an existing member:
 1. Select a member in the VTAM definitions library (VTAMLST) that contains the major node definitions.
 2. Copy the minor node name definitions (APPL statements) for Debug Tool from the EQAWAPPL member into the selected member.

If you are running VTAM in a sysplex or a VTAM multi-domain environment and you require the ability to debug full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal on more than one host in the sysplex, edit the copy of EQAWAPPL on each system to make the names for Debug Tool major and minor nodes unique for each system.

For example, if you have hosts SYSA, SYSB, and SYSC, and need to provide definitions for up to 20 concurrent users debugging programs in full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal on each system, you can code the following entries:

- SYSA VTAMLST EQAWAPPL entry:


```
EQAAPPLA VBUILD TYPE=APPL
EQAMV001 APPL AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
EQAMV002 APPL AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
...
EQAMV020 APPL AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
```
- SYSB VTAMLST EQAWAPPL entry:


```
EQAAPPLB VBUILD TYPE=APPL
EQAMV021 APPL AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
EQAMV022 APPL AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
...
EQAMV040 APPL AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
```
- SYSC VTAMLST EQAWAPPL entry:


```
EQAAPPLC VBUILD TYPE=APPL
EQAMV041 APPL AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
EQAMV042 APPL AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
...
EQAMV060 APPL AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
```

You can have up to 999 unique minor node names for full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal spread across the sysplex.

As an alternative to coding each minor node name, you can use the Model Application Names function. With this function, VTAM dynamically creates the minor nodes. Use one of the following ways (alter these examples, if needed, to maintain unique names per system as discussed in “Defining the VTAM EQAMVnnn minor nodes” on page 30):

- EQAMV??? APPL AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
- ABCDE??? APPL AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO,ACBNAME=EQAMV???

Activating the VTAM EQAMVnnn minor nodes

Activate the VTAM minor nodes by entering the following command from the console, where *member-name* is the member name in the VTAM library:

```
VARY NET,ACT,ID=member-name
```

If you used the Model Application Names function, enter the one of the following commands from the console:

- DISPLAY NET,E,ID=EQAMV001
- DISPLAY NET,E,ID=ABCDE001, where ABCDE001 is the first application node name. Use this command if you used something other than EQAMVnnn for the application node name.

Defining terminal LUs used by Debug Tool

The terminal LUs used by Debug Tool in full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal must meet the requirements specified in the following sections:

“Terminal LU specifications”

“Terminal LU state requirements”

Terminal LU specifications

All terminal LUs that are used to debug programs in full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal must have a default LOGMODE specified in the corresponding VTAM definitions. This LOGMODE must match the characteristics of the terminal emulator session that is attached to this terminal LU. Use the DLOGMOD= operand on the APPL definition for the terminal logical unit (LU) to specify the default LOGMODE.

To support the widest range of terminal characteristics, we recommend you use a DLOGMOD specification of D4C32XX3, in the IBM supplied MODETAB of ISTINCLM. If you use a DLOGMOD specification of D4C32XX3, you must use a TN3270E emulator that responds to a VTAM query with terminal characteristics, such as size, color, and extended graphics.

If your terminal emulator session cannot provide this information, select a logmode that matches your terminal emulator session characteristics. For example, if you have a TN3270E emulator that does not respond to a query, select one of the following logmodes that matches the terminal size that the user will be using:

- D4C32782 24x80
- D4C32783 32x80
- D4C32784 43x80
- D4C32785 27x132

When you specify these types of log modes, the user must select a terminal size that matches your DLOGMOD specification.

An example of a set of terminal LU definitions for the terminal side of the VTAM conversation is *hlq.SEQASAMP(EQAWTRML)*. See the logon mode definitions in the *IBM Communications Server SNA Resource Definition Reference (SC31-8778)* for further information about log modes. The MODETAB logon mode table load module that contains the DLOGMOD default log on mode specification must be available to VTAM via the VTAMLIB DD statement.

You need to VARY on these new terminal LU definitions, similar to the way it was done in “Activating the VTAM EQAMVnnn minor nodes” on page 31.

Terminal LU state requirements

When Debug Tool accesses the terminal LU, the terminal LU must be in the following state:

- It must be known to the z/OS system on which the application runs.
- It must be marked secondary logical unit (SLU) enabled.
- It must not be in session with any application.

You can determine whether a particular terminal LU meets these criteria by using the DISPLAY VTAM operator command:

1. Access the desired LU using your terminal emulator session, and exit any session manager.

2. On your system console, enter the following command, where *name* is the LU name:
`DISPLAY NET, ID=name, SCOPE=ALL`
3. Inspect the output of the command for the following information:
 - The IST486I message indicates STATUS=ACTIV and DESIRED STATE=ACTIV, and an IST172I NO SESSIONS EXIST message is displayed.
 - The IST597I message indicates SLU ENABLED.
 - The IST934I message indicates that a DLOGMOD was specified.

Configuring the TN3270 Telnet Server to access the terminal LUs

This section applies if you use the IBM Communications Server for z/OS TN3270 Telnet Server.

If you use this TN3270 Telnet Servers to manage your terminals, you can set up a new TN3270 telnet port that will allow the TN3270 Telnet Server to support the requirements stated previously. The particular requirements are as follows:

- Terminal LUs that have a proper DLOGMOD specified must be accessed.
- The LUMAP KEEPOPEN statement needs to be specified, so that VTAM allocates the ACB for the terminal LU when a terminal emulator session is connected to it, rather than only when an application is started.
- The terminal LU name must be available to the user of the terminal emulator session.

The following changes guide you through configuring such a port. For reference you might also want to refer ahead to working examples of this new port shown in the next section.

1. Select an unused port, such as 2023. If you have a firewall installed, ensure that this port is allowed through the firewall.
2. Specify a PORT num TCP INTCLIEN statement to reserve the new port for the TN3270 Telnet Server.
3. Create a new set of TELNETPARMS and BEGINVTAM blocks for the new port by copying the existing TELNETPARMS and BEGINVTAM blocks for port 23.
4. Customize the new TELNETPARMS and BEGINVTAM blocks to use this new port number. Ensure that the previous TELNETPARMS and BEGINVTAM blocks also specify a port number (typically 23).
5. Make the following changes to your new BEGINVTAM block:
 - a. If you intend to use this new port for only Debug Tool in full screen-mode through a VTAM terminal, you can remove all the statements from the BEGINVTAM block that you created in step 3, except the PORT statement. Go to step 5c.
 - b. Remove any copied DEFAULTLUS, DEFAULTLUSSPEC, DEFAULTAPPL and LUMAP statements.
 - c. Specify a new LUGROUP specification that indicates which terminal LUs that will be used as VTAM terminals for debugging in full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal. These terminal LUs must have a DLOGMOD specification in their APPL definition statement.
 - d. Specify some client_identification statements (such as HNGROUP and IPGROUP).
 - e. Specify a new LUMAP statement with KEEPOPEN (along with the proper LU group operand and client_identification operand).

The KEEPOPEN operand forces the TN3270 Telnet Server to keep the access control block (ACB) for the LU open at all times (for those LUs affected by this LUMAP statement). With the ACB open, Debug Tool can acquire the LU if the LU is connected to a client terminal emulator session but is not in session.

- f. Specify a new ALLOWAPPL EQAMV* statement (or ALLOWAPPL * if site policies allow it) in the BEGINVTAM block to let Debug Tool do a SIMLOGON of an application that is named EQAMVnnn from the terminal LU.

If you defined the minor node name that Debug Tool uses for its side of the VTAM conversation with a node name other than EQAMVnnn, then you should specify that node name on the ALLOWAPPL statement, rather than EQAMVnnn. (Or just use * if your site policies allow it.)

- g. Specify whether the terminal is to display a session manager panel, a USSMSG10 panel, or a Telnet Solicitor Logon panel.

The user must know what terminal LU they have acquired when they connect their terminal emulator session to this new port. If you normally use a session manager that displays the terminal LU, then you can continue to use that method. Otherwise, use one of the following panels:

- A modified USSMSG10 panel that displays the terminal LU name
- The Telnet Solicitor Logon panel, if the terminal emulator itself shows the terminal LU name

To specify which panel is to be displayed, do the following steps:

- 1) To display a session manager panel, specify the FIRSTONLY operand on a DEFAULTAPPL statement that defines the session manager to run. To use the LU to debug a program in full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal, the user must first exit the session manager panel and return to the Telnet Solicitor Logon panel.
- 2) To display a USSMSG10 panel, specify a USSTCP statement. If your terminal emulator session supports the TN3270E protocol, the USSMSG10 panel can be customized to display the terminal LU name. See the *IBM Communication Server IP Configuration Reference* manual for information on how to create a new USS table load module that contains a USSMSG10 panel which includes the @@LUNAME parameter.
- 3) To display a Telnet Solicitor Logon panel, code no additional statements.

If you want to restrict access for a terminal connected to this new port so that no one can use it to start any application and that no application other than Debug Tool can acquire it, then do the following steps:

1. Remove any statements from the port's BEGINVTAM block other than those recommended above.
2. Write only one ALLOWAPPL statement, specifying EQAMVnnn or, if you didn't use EQAMVnnn, the minor node name that Debug Tool uses for its side of the VTAM conversation.
3. Use the USSMSG10 panel or Telnet Solicitor Logon Panel display method.

After you make these changes to the TCP/IP configuration data set, you must instruct TCP/IP to use this updated definition and start the new port. The Telnet server uses the VARY command to change Telnet functions. One of the following commands can help you change Telnet functions:

VARY TCPIP,,OBEYFILE

To start, restart or change a port by updating the Telnet profile.

VARY TCPIP,,TELNET,STOP and VARY TCPIP,,OBEYFILE

To stop a Telnet port, and then restart that port or a new port without stopping the TCP/IP stack.

See *IBM Communication Server IP Configuration Reference (SC31-8775)* for more information on the VARY TCPIP command.

After making these changes, your users can set up a unique terminal emulator session that connects to this new port, and debug programs that require the use of full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal.

Example: Activating full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal when using TCP/IP TN3270 Telnet Server

The examples below describe how to define the Debug Tool minor node names, define the terminal LUs for use by Debug Tool, and three ways to define Telnet ports that the TN3270 Telnet server can use.

After you code these definitions, you need activate these changes by using the VARY NET and VARY TCPIP commands as described previously.

Defining Debug Tool to VTAM

These are the Debug Tool minor node names defined to VTAM through VTAMLST:

```
EQAAPPL  VBUILD TYPE=APPL
EQAMV001  APPL  AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
EQAMV002  APPL  AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
EQAMV003  APPL  AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
EQAMV004  APPL  AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
EQAMV005  APPL  AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
...
EQAMV020  APPL  AUTH=(PASS,ACQ),PARSESS=NO
```

See *hlq.SEQASAMP(EQAWAPPL)* for a sample of these definitions.

Defining the terminals used by Debug Tool

These are the terminal LUs defined to VTAM through VTAMLST:

```
TRMLU001  APPL  AUTH=NVPACE,EAS=1,PARSESS=NO,MODETAB=ISTINCLM,      *
           SESSLIM=YES,DLOGMOD=D4C32XX3
TRMLU002  APPL  AUTH=NVPACE,EAS=1,PARSESS=NO,MODETAB=ISTINCLM,      *
           SESSLIM=YES,DLOGMOD=D4C32XX3
TRMLU003  APPL  AUTH=NVPACE,EAS=1,PARSESS=NO,MODETAB=ISTINCLM,      *
           SESSLIM=YES,DLOGMOD=D4C32XX3
TRMLU004  APPL  AUTH=NVPACE,EAS=1,PARSESS=NO,MODETAB=ISTINCLM,      *
           SESSLIM=YES,DLOGMOD=D4C32XX3
TRMLU005  APPL  AUTH=NVPACE,EAS=1,PARSESS=NO,MODETAB=ISTINCLM,      *
           SESSLIM=YES,DLOGMOD=D4C32XX3
...
TRMLU020  APPL  AUTH=NVPACE,EAS=1,PARSESS=NO,MODETAB=ISTINCLM,      *
```

See *hlq.SEQASAMP(EQAWTRML)* for a sample of these definitions.

Note that the DLOGMOD operand is specified. Change the TRMLUnnn names on the terminal LU APPL definition statements to names that meet your site convention for terminal LU names. These names must match the entries in the LUGROUP statements in the BEGINVTAM blocks shown in “Example 1” on page 36, “Example 2” on page 36, and “Example 3” on page 37.

Configuring the TN3270 Telnet Server

The examples below highlight the changes made to the TCP/IP TN3270 server's configuration file.

Example 1

The example defines a new port (2023). When a user connects a terminal emulator session to this port, the Netview Access Services (NVAS) menu appears when the LU is created. The user copies the LU name that appears on the NVAS screen and specifies it as the value for the MFI%VTAM_LU_id sub-option of the TEST run-time option. After the user copies the LU name, the user exits NVAS and returns to the Telnet Solicitor Logon panel to make the terminal LU available to Debug Tool.

Each change is highlighted with a number in **reverse highlighting**. This number corresponds to the step number in the list of instructions in "Configuring the TN3270 Telnet Server to access the terminal LUs" on page 33.

```
PORT
...
2 2023 TCP INTCLIEN          ; Telnet Server - Debug Tool
...

;
; Define Telnet pool for Debug Tool
;
TELNETPARMS
4  PORT 2023
    ... the rest of this should be a copy of port 23
ENDTELNETPARMS

BEGINVTAM
4  PORT 2023

    LUGROUP DBGTOOL
5b TRMLU001..TRMLU020
    ENDLUGROUP

    IPGROUP EVERYONE
5c 0.0.0.0:0.0.0.0
    ENDIPGROUP

5f1 DEFAULTAPPL NVAS FIRSTONLY
5d LUMAP DBGTOOL EVERYONE KEEPOPEN
5e ALLOWAPPL EQAMV*
ENDVTAM
```

See *hlq*.SEQASAMP(EQAWTTS1) for a sample of these definitions.

Example 2

The example defines a new port (2023). When a user connects a terminal emulator session to this port, a USSMSG10 panel is displayed. The USSTCP statement is coded to point to a customized USSMSG10 panel that you defined that displays the LU name. The user copies this LU name and assigns it to the MFI%VTAM_LU_id suboption of the TEST run-time parameter. When the USSMSG10 panel is displayed, the terminal LU is available to Debug Tool.

Each change is highlighted with a number in **reverse highlighting**. This number corresponds to the step number in the list of instructions in "Configuring the TN3270 Telnet Server to access the terminal LUs" on page 33.

```

PORT
...
2 2023 TCP INTCLIEN          ; Telnet Server - Debug Tool
...

;
; Define Telnet pool for Debug Tool
;
TELNETPARMS
4  PORT 2023
... the rest of this should be a copy of port 23
ENDTELNETPARMS

BEGINVTAM
4  PORT 2023

LUGROUP DBGTOOL
5b TRMLU001..TRMLU020
ENDLUGROUP

IPGROUP EVERYONE
5c 0.0.0.0:0.0.0.0
ENDIPGROUP

5f2 USSTCP USS$EQAW EVERYONE
5d LUMAP DBGTOOL EVERYONE KEEPOPEN
5e ALLOWAPPL EQAMV*
ENDVTAM

```

See *hlq*.SEQASAMP(EQAWTTS2) for a sample of these definitions.

Example 3

The example defines a new port (2023). When the user connects a terminal emulator session to this port, the Telnet Solicitor Logon panel is displayed, and the terminal LU is available to Debug Tool. The user copies the LU name from the terminal emulator session's information area and assigns it to the MF1%VTAM_LU_id suboptions of the TEST run-time parameter.

Each change is highlighted with a number in **reverse highlighting**. This number corresponds to the step number in the list of instructions in "Configuring the TN3270 Telnet Server to access the terminal LUs" on page 33.

```

PORT
...
2 2023 TCP INTCLIEN          ; Telnet Server - Debug Tool
...

;
; Define Telnet pool for Debug Tool
;
TELNETPARMS
4  PORT 2023
... the rest of this should be a copy of port 23
ENDTELNETPARMS

BEGINVTAM
4  PORT 2023

LUGROUP DBGTOOL
5b TRMLU001..TRMLU020
ENDLUGROUP

IPGROUP EVERYONE

```

```

5c      0.0.0.0:0.0.0.0
      ENDIPGROUP

5d LUMAP DBGTOOL EVERYONE KEEPOPEN
5e ALLOWAPPL  EQAMV*
      ENDVTAM

```

See *hlq.SEQASAMP(EQAWTTS3)* for a sample of these definitions.

Verifying the customization of the facility to debug full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal

Connect a terminal emulator session to the new telnet port to one of the terminal LUs setup as described above. Issue the DISPLAY command from your system console as shown in “Terminal LU state requirements” on page 32. Verify that the output of the DISPLAY command is correct. Then run one of the install verification jobs described below.

To help you verify the installation of the facility to debug full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal, the *hlq.SEQASAMP* data set contains the following installation verification program (IVP) jobs:

- EQAWIVP5 (COBOL)
- EQAWIVP6 (C)
- EQAWIVP7 (PL/I)
- EQAWIVP9 (Enterprise PL/I)
- If you have installed Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions:
 - EQAZIVPB (Language Environment assembler)
 - EQAZIVPD (Non-Language Environment assembler)
 - EQAZIVPW (OS/VS COBOL)

Before you run a sample, customize it for your installation as described in the sample.

Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager

The Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager enables a user to use full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal without having to know the LU name of the VTAM terminal. The Terminal Interface Manager provides a method to correlate a user ID to the terminal. This is useful in situations where it is cumbersome to edit the TEST run time parameter with the LU name of the VTAM terminal.

Complete the steps in “The steps for enablement” on page 30 before you do the instructions in this section to ensure that the basic full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal function works at your site.

Example: a debugging session using the Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager

Compare the following steps with the steps shown in “How Debug Tool uses VTAM in full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal” on page 29 to understand how using the Terminal Interface Manager affects the flow of work.

1. Start two terminal emulator sessions. Connect the second session to a terminal that starts the Terminal Interface Manager.
2. On the first terminal emulator session, log on to TSO.

3. On the second terminal emulator session, provide your TSO user ID and password to the Terminal Interface Manager and press Enter.

Note: You are not logging on TSO. You are indicating that you want your user ID associated with this terminal LU.

A panel similar to the following panel is then displayed on the second terminal emulator session:

DEBUG TOOL TERMINAL INTERFACE MANAGER

EQAY001I Terminal TRMLU001 connected for user USER1
EQAY001I Ready for Debug Tool

PF3=EXIT PF12=LOGOFF

The terminal is now ready to receive a Debug Tool full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal session.

4. Edit the PARM string of your batch job so that you specify the TEST run time parameter as follows:

```
TEST(,,VTAM%userid:*)
```

Place a slash (/) before or after the parameter, depending on your programming language. *userid* is the TSO user ID that you provided to the Terminal Interface Manager.

5. Submit the batch job.

The tasks completed are similar to the tasks described in step 5 on page 29 except that first the batch job communicates with the Terminal Interface Manager to correlate the user ID to the terminal LU of the second terminal emulator session. The remaining steps are the same as described in step 5 on page 29.

6. On the second terminal emulator session, a full-screen mode debugging session is displayed. Interact with it the same way you would with any other full-screen mode debugging session.
7. After you exit Debug Tool, the second terminal emulator session displays the panel and messages you saw in step 3. This indicates that Debug Tool can use this session again. (this will happen each time you exit from Debug Tool).
8. If you want to start another debugging session, return to step 5. If you are finished debugging, you can do one of the following tasks:
 - Close the second terminal emulator session.
 - Exit the Terminal Interface Manager by choosing one of the following options:

- Press PF12 to display the Terminal Interface Manager logon panel. You can log in with the same ID or a different user ID.
- Press PF3 to exit the Terminal Interface Manager.

The steps for enablement

To enable full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal with Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager, do the following steps:

1. Define the VTAM minor node as described in “Defining the Terminal Interface Manager VTAM minor node.”
2. Start the Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager as described in “Starting the Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager.”
3. Configure the Telnet Server as described in “Configuring the TN3270 Telnet Server to access the Terminal Interface Manager” on page 41.
4. Verify that the customizations are completed correctly by following the steps in “Verifying the customization of the Terminal Interface Manager” on page 41.

Defining the Terminal Interface Manager VTAM minor node

You must define the VTAM minor node that the Terminal Interface Manager will use for its conversations. To define the VTAM minor node, do the following steps:

1. Define the minor node as shown in the EQAWSESS member in the *hlq*.SEQASAMP data set by doing one of the following:
 - Copy EQAWSESS into a new member:
 - a. Create a new member in the VTAM definitions library (VTAMLST). The VTAM definitions library is often stored in the data set SYS1.VTAMLST.
 - b. Copy the contents of the EQAWSESS member into the new member.
 - c. Add the new member’s name to the VTAM start options configuration file, ATCCONxx.
 - Copy EQAWSESS into an existing member:
 - a. Select a member in the VTAM definitions library (VTAMLST) that contains the major node definitions.
 - b. Copy the minor node name definition (APPL statement) for Debug Tool from the EQAWSESS member into the selected member.

To activate the new definitions, enter the following command from the console:

```
VARY NET,ACT,ID=member-name
```

member-name is the member name in the VTAM definitions library.

Starting the Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager

The Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager is a VTAM application that must be started (following the start of VTAM itself) before users can access it. Follow these steps to start it:

1. Copy the EQAYSESM member of the data set *hlq*.SEQASAMP to the SYS1.PROCLIB data set, making any changes required by your installation.
2. Make sure that the Debug Tool Terminal Interface manager load module, EQAYSESM, resides in an APF authorized library (this module can be found in the *hlq*.SEQAAUTH data set). This is required to allow access to functions to validate users by TSO user ID and password.

3. Start the Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager using the START command from the console. The START command can be added to the COMMNDxx member of SYS1.PARMLIB to start the Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager when the system is IPLed.

Configuring the TN3270 Telnet Server to access the Terminal Interface Manager

Select an additional unused port (for example, 2024) and then implement “Example 1” on page 36 with the following changes:

- Specify port 2024 instead of 2023 (3 times)
- Specify the following value for the DEFAULTAPPL statement:
DEFAULTAPPL EQASSESS FIRSTONLY
- Make the following change on the ALLOWAPPL statement:
ALLOWAPPL EQA*

Instruct TCP/IP to use this additional definition, as described on page 34.

After you make these changes, your users can set up a unique terminal emulator session that connects to this new port, and debug programs that require the use of full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal with the Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager. The user does the following steps:

1. Starts a terminal emulator session that connects to this new port. The Debug Tool Terminal Interface Manager is displayed.
2. The user enters his user ID and password and then presses Enter. A Telnet Solicitor Logon panel is displayed. The terminal is now ready to receive a Debug Tool full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal session.
3. On another terminal emulator session, the user starts his program with the TEST run-time option and specifies the VTAM%userid suboption. The terminal emulator session connected to this new port displays a full-screen mode through a VTAM terminal session.

Verifying the customization of the Terminal Interface Manager

Do the following steps to verify the installation and customization:

1. Start a terminal emulator session that starts the Terminal Interface Manager. Enter your user ID and password and then press Enter.
2. On your other terminal emulator session, select the same IVP as you used above, change the run time parameter string from MFI%lname:* to VTAM%userid:*, submit the job and then follow the rest of the instructions in the IVP.

Chapter 6. Enabling the EQAUEDAT user exit

The EQAUEDAT user exit enables the library administrator or system programmer to direct Debug Tool to the location where source, listing, or separate debug files are stored. If your site policy is to control the location of these files, this user exit supports this policy by allowing your application programmers to debug their programs without knowing where these files are located.

This sample is designed to operate only under the Language Environment. If you require an exit to run at any time in a non-Language Environment environment, you must replace the CEEENTRY and CEEEXIT macro invocations with the proper prologue and epilogue code for your environments. If Debug Tool detects a Language Environment-enabled EQAUEDAT when the Language Environment is not active, the exit will not be started.

To enable this user exit, do the following steps:

1. Copy the EQAUEDAT member from the *hlq.SEQASAMP* library to a private library.
2. Edit the copy, as instructed in the member. Write the logic required to implement your site policy.
3. Submit the JCL.
4. Add the private library where the generated EQAUEDAT load module is located to the load module search path for the application that you are debugging and for which you want this site policy enabled, in front of *hlq.SEQAMOD*.

Chapter 7. Adding support for debugging under CICS

To debug applications that run in CICS, Debug Tool requires the following:

- Language Environment. Refer to the Language Environment installation and customization information for more information.
- Do the steps described in this chapter.

Note: You can use DTCN or CADP to add support for debugging, depending on the version of CICS:

- CICS version 2.2 or earlier: you must use DTCN.
- CICS version 2.3 or 3.1: either DTCN or CADP.
- CICS version 3.2 or later: you must use CADP.

To add Debug Tool support for CICS applications:

1. Verify that the current Debug Tool resources are defined in the CICS CSD and installed in the CICS region. The CICS definitions are in the EQACCSO and EQACDCT members of the *hlq.SEQASAMP* data set.
 - a. If your site policy is to define the Transient Data queues by using DCT macro definitions, add the definitions in the EQACDCT member to your DCT and reassemble it.

If your site uses COBOL or PL/I separate debug files, follow the instructions in EQACDCT to define the appropriate queues to CICS.
 - b. Add the Debug Tool definitions to the CICS CSD. These definitions are specified in the group EQA, which is in the EQACCSO member. Follow the directions at the beginning of EQACCSO. After making all of the required changes, run the job to add the definitions to CICS.
2. Update the JCL that starts CICS:
 - a. Include Debug Tool's *hlq.SEQAMOD* data set and the Language Environment run-time libraries (SCEECICS, SCEERUN, and, if required by your applications, SCEERUN2) in the DFHRPL concatenation. The DFHRPL concatenation is in the CICS region start-up JCL.
 - b. Remove any data sets from the concatenation that refer to old releases of Debug Tool.
 - c. Include EQA00DYN and EQA00HFS from Debug Tool's *hlq.SEQAMOD* data set in the STEPLIB concatenation by either of the following ways:
 - Use the Authorized Program Facility (APF) to authorize² the *hlq.SEQAMOD* data set and add the data set to the STEPLIB concatenation.
 - Copy⁴ the EQA00DYN and EQA00HFS modules from the *hlq.SEQAMOD* data set to a library that is already in the STEPLIB concatenation.
 - d. Ensure that no DD statements exist for CINSPIN, CINSPLS, CINSPOT, IBMDBGIN, or IGDZBGIN.
3. For any terminal that Debug Tool uses to display a debugging session, verify that the CICS TYPETERM definition for that terminal specifies a minimum value of 4096 for the RECEIVSIZE parameter or sets the BUILDCHAIN parameter to YES.
4. Verify that users can run the CDT# transaction without receiving any errors.

If the CDT# transaction runs successfully, no messages are displayed. You might see X-SYSTEM after you press Enter. This disappears when the transaction finishes and the keyboard unlocks.

5. If you are running your CICS programs in a multi-region CICS environment:
 - a. Define the DTCN transaction name the same across all local and remote systems. If the DTCN transaction name is changed, or if a DTCN transaction is duplicated and given a different name, change the name on all systems.
 - b. If a debugging session might run in a region that is different from the one where DTCN or CADP was used to save the debugging profile, use the PLTPI program EQA0CPLT in conjunction with the CICS start up parameter INITPARM=(EQA0CPLT='NWP').
 - c. If you are using DTCN, ensure that the region shares the EQADTCN2 temporary storage queue (TSQ). See “Sharing DTCN repository profile items among CICS systems” on page 49 for more information on defining the region that owns EQADTCN2. The most common multi-region debugging scenario is where the EQADTCN2 temporary storage queue is shared and DTCN runs in the TOR while the application to be debugged is transaction routed to an AOR.

One of two methods must be used in this case to start Debug Tool’s new program support in the AOR. Either use EQA0CPLT to enable this support when the region starts (see step 9 on page 47 for information about EQA0CPLT), or use the Debug Tool DTCPO transaction to start or stop this support as needed. In the AOR, enter DTCPO on a clear CICS screen to activate this support and enter DTCPF to deactivate it. You can activate and deactivate this support multiple times.
 - d. If you are using CADP for debugging profiles, set the startup parameter DEBUGTOOL=YES for any region where a Debug Tool session could start. This parameter activates the Debug Tool new program support.
6. If users need to debug Enterprise PL/I for z/OS, Version 3 Release 4 (or later), applications under CICS:

- a. Install the following co-requisites:
 - The PTF for the Language Environment run time APAR PK03093, which is available for z/OS Version 1 Release 3 through Version 1 Release 6.
 - The PTF for the Enterprise PL/I for z/OS, Version 3 Release 4, compiler APAR PK03264.

Users can begin a debug session by using DTCN or CADP at either of the following points:

- The entry to programs invoked by EXEC CICS LINK or XCTL.
 - The entry to any program, even if it is a nested program within a composite load module, invoked as a static or dynamic CALL.
- b. To enable users to start debug sessions with CADP, use PLTPI program EQA0CPLT in conjunction with the CICS start up parameter INITPARM=(EQA0CPLT='NWP'). See step 9 on page 47 for information about EQA0CPLT.
7. If you are planning to debug command-level assembler application programs that do not run under or use Language Environment services, activate the CICS non-Language Environment exits as described in “Activating CICS non-Language Environment exits” on page 48.
 8. If your CICS region is started with the SEC parameter set to YES and the XCMD parameter is set to YES to activate command security, review the access settings for the following resources:

EXITPROGRAM

Do one of the following options:

- Verify that Debug Tool users have UPDATE authority to the EXITPROGRAM resource so that they can run EXEC CICS ENABLE PROGRAM EXIT, DISABLE PROGRAM EXIT, and EXTRACT EXIT.
- Activate Debug Tool's single-terminal mode screen stacking user exits during CICS start up by doing the following:
 - a. Verify that the user ID that runs the CICS region has UPDATE access to the EXITPROGRAM resource.
 - b. Add the program EQA0CPLT to your Program List Table (PLTPI).
 - c. Add INITPARM=(EQA0CPLT='STK') to your CICS startup parameters.

See step 9 for instructions on using EQA0CPLT.

TDQUEUE

Verify that all users have UPDATE authority to the TDQUEUE resource, so that they can run EXEC CICS INQUIRE and EXEC CICS SET TDQUEUE.

PROGRAM

Verify that all users have READ authority to the PROGRAM resource, so that they can run EXEC CICS INQUIRE PROGRAM.

For more information about the CICS security features, see *CICS RACF Security Guide*.

9. (Optional) Set up the CICS PLTPI program called EQA0CPLT:

- a. Add the program EQA0CPLT to your Program List Table (PLTPI). EQA0CPLT initializes parts of Debug Tool during CICS startup as indicated by a CICS INITPARM system initialization parameter. Run EQA0CPLT as a Stage 2 or Stage 3 PLTPI program. The following sample PLT includes EQA0CPLT:

```
TITLE 'DFHPLTXX - IBM Debug Tool CICS Sample PLT'
DFHPLT TYPE=INITIAL,SUFFIX=XX
*
DFHPLT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=DFHDELIM
DFHPLT TYPE=ENTRY,PROGRAM=EQA0CPLT
*
DFHPLT TYPE=FINAL END DFHPLTBA
```

- b. Add the INITPARM keyword to the CICS startup parameters. Multiple parameters can be passed to EQA0CPLT in the same INITPARM. The following common parameters can be used:

NLE

Non-Language Environment support. See "Activating CICS non-Language Environment exits" on page 48.

STK

Screen stack exits. This parameter is required if you are using command security.

NWP

New program support. This parameter is required if you are using multi-regions or Enterprise PL/I Version 3 Release 4 (or later) with CADP.

For example, to activate the non-Language Environment support, screen stack exits, and new program support (multi-region and Enterprise PL/I Version 3 Release 4 with CADP) in a single INITPARM, add the following to your CICS startup parameters:

INITPARM=(EQA0CPLT='NLE,STK,NWP')

Any combination of these three can be coded on the same INITPARM.

10. If the users use COBOL or PL/I separate debug files, verify that the users specify the following attributes for the PDS or PDSE that contains the separate debug files:

- RECFM=FB
- LRECL=1024
- BLKSIZE set so that the system determines the optimal size

Important: Users must allocate files with the correct attributes to optimize the performance of Debug Tool.

11. (Optional) Increase the DSALIM and EDSALIM sizes in your CICS region so that Debug Tool functions properly with multiple concurrent users. The amount of increase is based on the current workload in the CICS region.

Recommendation: Increase the sizes of SALIM and EDSALIM in increments of 5% or 10%. Monitor the storage in the region as Debug Tool users are debugging for the highest amount of storage that is used at any one point.

See the *Debug Tool User's Guide* for information about how to debug CICS programs.

Activating CICS non-Language Environment exits

To debug non-Language Environment assembler programs or OS/VS COBOL programs that run under CICS, you must start the required Debug Tool global user exits before you start the programs. Debug Tool provides the following global user exits to help you debug non-Language Environment applications: XPCFTCH, XEIIIN, XEIIOUT, XPCTA, and XPCHAIR. The exits can be started by using either the DTCX transaction (provided by Debug Tool), or using a PLTPI program that runs during CICS region startup

DTCX: You can turn the exits on and off by using the transaction DTCX. To activate all of the exits, from a clear CICS terminal screen enter DTCXXO. To deactivate all of the exits, enter DTCXXF. You need to activate the exits only once. If you deactivate the exits and then want to debug a non-Language Environment assembler program, you need to enter DTCXXO from a clear CICS terminal screen to activate the exits.

After you enter DTCXXO, a series of messages are displayed on your screen. If all exits are activated successfully, the following messages are displayed:

```
EQA9972I - DT XPCFTCH CICS exit now ON.  
EQA9972I - DT XEIIIN exit now ON.  
EQA9972I - DT XEIIOUT exit now ON.  
EQA9972I - DT XPCTA exit now ON.  
EQA9972I - DT XPCHAIR exit now ON.  
EQA9970I - CICS exit activation successful.
```

When you enter DTCXXF, the following messages are displayed:

```
EQA9973I - DT XPCFTCH CICS exit now OFF.  
EQA9973I - DT XEIIIN exit now OFF.  
EQA9973I - DT XEIIOUT exit now OFF.  
EQA9973I - DT XPCTA exit now OFF.  
EQA9973I - DT XPCHAIR exit now OFF.  
EQA9971I - CICS exit deactivation successful.
```

If there is a problem starting or activating one of the exits, an error message like the following is displayed:

```
EQA9974I Error enabling XPCFTCH - EQANCFTC
```

If you see this error message, verify that the CICS CSD is properly updated to include the latest Debug Tool resource definitions, and that the Debug Tool SEQAMOD data is in the DFHRPL DD concatenation for the CICS region.

You can start the exits during region initialization by using a sequential terminal or any other mechanism that runs transactions during CICS startup. You are not required to shut down the exits prior to or during a region shutdown.

PLT: The non-Language Environment exits can also be activated during CICS region initialization by using the CICS Program List Table (PLTPI) program EQA0CPLT (supplied by Debug Tool). In addition to adding EQA0CPLT to your CICS region PLT, you must specify the CICS startup parameter `INITPARM=(EQA0CPLT='NLE')`. EQA0CPLT supercedes the function provided earlier by PLTPI program EQANCPLT. See step 9 on page 47 for instructions on using EQA0CPLT. For more information on PLT processing, see the *CICS Resource Definition Guide*.

Sharing DTCN repository profile items among CICS systems

The DTCN debug profile repository is a CICS temporary storage queue called EQADTCN2. If you want to share the repository among CICS systems (for example, MRO), designate a single CICS region as the *queue-owning region* and define the queue as REMOTE in a TSMODEL resource definition (or temporary storage table) on regions that need to access it remotely. This makes the queue profile items owned by one CICS system accessible to other CICS systems.

The following sample resource definition shows how to define the Debug Tool EQADTCN2 temporary storage queue in a region that will use it remotely. To optimize the performance of Debug Tool, it is important that you define this queue as Location MAIN.

```
CEDA View TSmode1( DTCN1 )
Tsmode1      ==> DTCN1
Group        ==> DTCNREM
Description   ==> TEST DTCN TSQ REMOTE
PRefix       ==> EQADTCN2
XPrefix      ==>
Location     ==> Main Auxiliary | Main
RECOVERY ATTRIBUTES
RECOvery     ==> No No | Yes
SECURITY ATTRIBUTES
Security     ==> No No | Yes
SHARED ATTRIBUTES
POolname     ==>
REMOTE ATTRIBUTES
REMOTESystem ==> P6
REMOTEPrefix ==> EQADTCN2
XRemotepfx   ==>
Group        ==>
```

For details on defining a TSMODEL resource, see *CICS Resource Definition Guide*.

Requiring users to specify resource types

If your users use DTCN to specify debugging profiles, you can customize Debug Tool to require that your users specify some or all resource types. For example, if your users are debugging a heavily used CICS program, you can require that they specify a Terminal ID and a Transaction ID to avoid having Debug Tool started every time that CICS program is run.

To make this customization, do the following steps:

1. Copy the EQAOPTS member from the *hlq.SEQASAMP* library to a private library.
2. Edit this copy of EQAOPTS and code an EQAXOPT macro invocation to indicate which resource types you want to require. In the following example, DTCN users are forced to specify a User ID and a Program ID:

```
EQAXOPT DTCNFORCEUSERID,YES  
EQAXOPT DTCNFORCEPROGID,YES
```

See the EQAXOPT member of the *hlq.SEQASAMP* data set for the complete syntax of the macro invocation.

3. Follow the directions in EQAOPTS to generate a new EQAOPTS load module.
4. Place the EQAOPTS load module in a private data set that is in the load module search path and appears before *hlq.SEQAMOD*.

Enabling communication between Debug Tool and a remote debugger

If you use a remote debugger, Debug Tool communicates with the remote debugger by using TCP/IP sockets.

If you have CICS Transaction Server for z/OS Version 2 Release 3 or later, you must start the CICS Sockets Domain and install the DFHSO group:

- To start the Sockets Domain, ensure that the CICS system initialization parameter TCP/IP is set to YES. For more information about the CICS system initialization parameters, see the *CICS System Definition Guide*.
- Install the IBM-supplied group DFHSO, which contains the resource definitions for External sockets support. For information on installing this group, see the *CICS Migration Guide*

If you have an earlier version of CICS, Debug Tool uses the TCP/IP Socket Interface for CICS feature of TCP/IP for MVS. For instructions on activating this feature, see *z/OS Communications Server IP CICS Sockets Guide Version 1 Release 4 Document Number, SC31-8807-01*.

You can use EZAC, a TCP/IP-supplied CICS transaction, to inquire about the status of TCP/IP connections in the CICS region. EZAC,DISPLAY,LISTENER provides information about the TCP/IP listener task that needs to be running. EZAC,DISPLAY,CICS displays information about the CICS-TCP/IP configuration.

Enabling the CADP transaction

Beginning with CICS Transaction Server for z/OS Version 2 Release 3, you can use the debugging profiles created by the application debugging profile manager (CADP transaction) with Debug Tool. Set the DEBUGTOOL system initialization parameter to YES to indicate that Debug Tool must use debugging profiles created by the CADP transaction. With the DEBUGTOOL system initialization parameter set to YES, you cannot use DTCN to define debugging profiles.

The default setting of `DEBUGTOOL=NO` indicates that Debug Tool will not use CADP profiles and will use DTCN-defined profiles. With `DEBUGTOOL=NO`, you can use CADP to update or add debugging profiles, but these profiles will not be used by Debug Tool.

You can dynamically switch between the CADP and DTCN debug profiles that are used by Debug Tool. After the CICS region is started, enter `CEMT SET DEBUG` to have CADP profiles used and `CEMT SET NODEBUG` to have DTCN profiles used.

Running multiple debuggers in a CICS region

Coexistence with other debuggers cannot be guaranteed since situations can occur where multiple debuggers might contend for use of storage, facilities and interfaces which are intended for only one requester.

It is suggested that if you must have multiple debuggers installed in a CICS region, then only one should be active at any given time. When another debugger is used, ensure that the Debug Tool CICS non-Language Environment user exits are deactivated and that there are no active CADP or DTCN profiles in the region. The user exits can be deactivated by issuing the `DTCXXF` transaction. To deactivate other debuggers, please consult the documentation provided by the vendor of the other debuggers.

Running the installation verification programs

To help you verify that your CICS region has been customized properly for Debug Tool, the `hlq.SEQASAMP` data set contains installation verification programs (IVPs) in the following members. Run the IVPs that are appropriate for the tasks that your users will be performing.

IVP	Task
EQAWIVCI	Dynamic Debug facility and Enterprise PL/I TEST(ALL,SYM,NOHOOK,SEPARATE)
EQAWIVCP	Dynamic Debug facility and COBOL TEST(NONE,SYM,SEPARATE)
EQAWIVC2	C TEST(ALL)
EQAWIVC8	Enterprise PL/I TEST(ALL)
EQAZIVCC ¹	Non-Language Environment Assembler

¹This IVP is available only if you installed Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions.

Chapter 8. Adding support for debugging under IMS

To debug applications that run in IMS, Debug Tool requires the following:

- Language Environment. Refer to the Language Environment installation and customization information for more information.
- Do the steps described in this chapter.

To add Debug Tool support for IMS applications, include the Debug Tool *hlq*.SEQAMOD data set and the Language Environment run-time library in the STEPLIB concatenation of your IMS region.

To give IMS users enough time to run and debug their applications, increase the time-out limit in the message-processing region (MPR) region to 1440.

If you are running your IMS Transaction Manager program in IMS Version 8 and you want to use Debug Tool Utilities to update TEST run-time options, ensure that you do the instructions in “Configuring for IMS Version 8 or later” on page 27.

Adding support for non-Language Environment IMS MPPs

To add support that enables users to debug IMS MPPs that do not run in Language Environment, do the following steps:

1. Copy the load modules EQANIAFE and EQANISET from the *hlq*.SEQAMOD data set into the IMS.PGMLIB data set.
2. Define the following IMS transaction:

```
APPLCTN GPSB=EQANISET,PGMTYPE=TP,LANG=ASSEM  HIDAM/OSAM
TRANSACT CODE=EQASET,MODE=SNGL,
          DCLWA=NO,EDIT=UC,INQ=(YES,NORECOV),
MSGTYPE=(SNGLSEG,NONRESPONSE,1)
```
3. Add the application front end parameter APPLFE=EQANIAFE to the MPR start up job.
4. Assign the EQASET transaction to a class served by the MPR that is started with the APPLFE=EQANIAFE parameter.

Chapter 9. Enabling additional languages for some Debug Tool components via EQACUIDF

The EQACUIDF member of *hlq*.SEQABMOD contains the default and allowable values for the parameters NATLANG, LOCALE and LINECOUNT. These parameters are used by the following Debug Tool and Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions components:

- Debug Tool Utilities ISPF dialog: NATLANG
- EQANMDBG (non-CICS non-LE support: NATLANG
- Debug Tool Coverage Utility: NATLANG, LOCALE, LINECOUNT

If you use these components, and have installed either of the additional language features (Japanese or Korean), you must do the following steps to enable the user to specify the additional language feature with the NATLANG parameter.

To change the language to Japanese or Korean:

1. Create a private SEQASAMP data set like *hlq*.SEQASAMP.
2. Create a private SEQABMOD data set like *hlq*.SEQABMOD.
3. Copy members EQACUIDF, EQACUIDM and EQACUIID from *hlq*.SEQASAMP to your private SEQASAMP. Any edits that are described in this section are to be done in the private SEQASAMP copies of these members.
4. Edit the EQACUIDM member and add each additional installed language feature to the line starting with &ValLang(1), using JPN for Japanese, and KOR for Korean. For example, adding Japanese would be done as follows:
&ValLang(1) SetC 'ENU','UEN','JPN' Set valid languages
5. Edit the EQACUIDF member and add each additional installed language feature after the following line:

UEN Language UEN

For example:

UEN Language UEN
JPN Language JPN

6. If you want to change the default value for NATLANG, edit the EQACUIDF member and change the DfltLang value. For example, making JPN the default for NATLANG would be as follows:
EQACUIDF InstDflt DfltLang=JPN, +
7. Assemble and link a new copy of EQACUIDF into the private SEQABMOD by editing and submitting the JCL that is supplied in member EQACUIID.
8. Copy the EQACUIDF member from the private SEQABMOD into *hlq*.SEQABMOD.

For more information, see “Changing the default and allowable values in EQACUIDF (optional)” on page 7.

Chapter 10. Enabling support for NLS characters when using a remote debugger

If your users debug programs in remote debug mode and they debug programs that contain NLS characters, you must create a conversion image for Debug Tool.

Creating a conversion image for Debug Tool

To create and activate a conversion image, submit a JCL job that includes specifications for the following items:

- The conversion table that specifies the source CCSID (Coded Character Set Identifiers) and target CCSID. For Debug Tool, specify a pair of conversion images between the host code page specified in the VADSCPnnnnn suboption of TEST run-time option and Unicode code page (UTF-8). The following table shows the images required for CCSIDs 930, 939 (Japanese EBCDIC), 933 (Korean EBCDIC), and 1141 (Germany EBCDIC). See *Debug Tool Reference and Messages* for a detailed description of the suboption VADSCPnnnnn.

Table 6. Source and target CCSID to specify, depending on the code page option used

VADSCPnnnn suboption	Source CCSID	Target CCSID
VADSCP930	1390 ¹	1208 (UTF-8)
	1208	1390 ¹
VADSCP939	1399 ¹	1208 (UTF-8)
	1208	1399 ¹
VADSCP933	933	1208 (UTF-8)
	1208	933
VADSCP1141	1141	1208 (UTF-8)
	1208	1141

Notes:

1. For backward compatibility, 1390 and 1399 are used.

For each suboption, a pair of conversion images are needed for bidirectional conversion.

- The conversion technique, also called the technique search order. Debug Tool uses the technique search order RECLM, which means roundtrip, enforced subset, customized, Language Environment-behavior, and modified language. RECLM is the default technique search order, so you do not have to specify the technique search order in the JCL.

Example: JCL for generating conversion images

The following JCL generates the conversions images required for Debug Tool.

This JCL is a variation of the JCL located at *hlq.SCUNJCL(CUNJIUTL)*, which is provided by the Unicode conversion services package.

```
//CUNMIUTL EXEC PGM=CUNMIUTL
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
```

```

//SYSIMG DD DSN=UNI.IMAGES(CUNIMG01),DISP=SHR
//TABIN DD DSN=UNI.SCUNTB,DISP=SHR
//SYSIN DD *
/*****
/* Conversion image input for Debug Tool in Remote */
/* debug mode */
*****/
CONVERSION 1390,1208; /* IBM-930 to UTF-8,RECLM */
CONVERSION 1208,1390; /* UTF-8 to IBM-930,RECLM */
CONVERSION 1399,1208; /* IBM-939 to UTF-8,RECLM */
CONVERSION 1208,1399; /* UTF-8 to IBM-939,RECLM */
CONVERSION 933,1208; /* IBM-933 to UTF-8,RECLM */
CONVERSION 1208,933; /* UTF-8 to IBM-933,RECLM */
CONVERSION 1141,1208; /*IBM-1141 to UTF-8,RECLM */
CONVERSION 1208,1141; /*UTF-8 to IBM-1141,RECLM */
/*

```

Debug Tool uses the character conversion services but not the case conversion or the normalization services of Unicode conversion services. You do not need to include CASE or NORMALIZE control statements unless other applications require them.

Appendix A. Support information

If you have a problem with your IBM software, you want to resolve it quickly. This section describes the following options for obtaining support for IBM software products:

- “Searching knowledge bases”
- “Obtaining fixes”
- “Receiving weekly support updates” on page 60
- “Contacting IBM Software Support” on page 60

Searching knowledge bases

You can search the available knowledge bases to determine whether your problem was already encountered and is already documented.

Searching the information center

IBM provides this documentation in an information center. You can use the search function of the information center to query conceptual information, instructions for completing tasks, and reference information.

Searching the Internet

If you cannot find an answer to your question in the information center, search the Internet for the latest, most complete information that might help you resolve your problem.

To search multiple Internet resources for your product, use the **Web search** topic in your information center. In the navigation frame, click **Troubleshooting and support ► Searching knowledge bases** and select **Web search**. From this topic, you can search a variety of resources, including the following:

- IBM technotes
- IBM downloads
- IBM Redbooks™
- IBM developerWorks®
- Forums and newsgroups
- Google

Obtaining fixes

A product fix might be available to resolve your problem. To determine what fixes are available for your IBM software product, follow these steps:

1. Go to the IBM Software Support Web site at <http://www.ibm.com/software/support>.
2. Click **Downloads and drivers** in the **Support topics** section.
3. Select the **Software** category.
4. Select a product in the **Sub-category** list.
5. In the **Find downloads and drivers by product** section, select one software category from the **Category** list.
6. Select one product from the **Sub-category** list.

7. Type more search terms in the **Search within results** if you want to refine your search.
8. Click **Search**.
9. From the list of downloads returned by your search, click the name of a fix to read the description of the fix and to optionally download the fix.

For more information about the types of fixes that are available, see the *IBM Software Support Handbook* at <http://techsupport.services.ibm.com/guides/handbook.html>.

Receiving weekly support updates

To receive weekly e-mail notifications about fixes and other software support news, follow these steps:

1. Go to the IBM Software Support Web site at <http://www.ibm.com/software/support>.
2. Click **My support** in the upper right corner of the page.
3. If you have already registered for **My support**, sign in and skip to the next step. If you have not registered, click **register now**. Complete the registration form using your e-mail address as your IBM ID and click **Submit**.
4. Click **Edit profile**.
5. In the **Products** list, select **Software**. A second list is displayed.
6. In the second list, select a product segment, for example, **Application servers**. A third list is displayed.
7. In the third list, select a product sub-segment, for example, **Distributed Application & Web Servers**. A list of applicable products is displayed.
8. Select the products for which you want to receive updates, for example, **IBM HTTP Server** and **WebSphere Application Server**.
9. Click **Add products**.
10. After selecting all products that are of interest to you, click **Subscribe to email** on the **Edit profile** tab.
11. Select **Please send these documents by weekly email**.
12. Update your e-mail address as needed.
13. In the **Documents** list, select **Software**.
14. Select the types of documents that you want to receive information about.
15. Click **Update**.

If you experience problems with the **My support** feature, you can obtain help in one of the following ways:

Online

Send an e-mail message to erchelp@ca.ibm.com, describing your problem.

By phone

Call 1-800-IBM-4You (1-800-426-4968).

Contacting IBM Software Support

IBM Software Support provides assistance with product defects.

Before contacting IBM Software Support, your company must have an active IBM software maintenance contract, and you must be authorized to submit problems to IBM. The type of software maintenance contract that you need depends on the type of product you have:

- For IBM distributed software products (including, but not limited to, Tivoli®, Lotus®, and Rational® products, as well as DB2 and WebSphere products that run on Windows, or UNIX operating systems), enroll in Passport Advantage® in one of the following ways:

Online

Go to the Passport Advantage Web site at http://www.lotus.com/services/passport.nsf/WebDocs/Passport_Advantage_Home and click **How to Enroll**.

By phone

For the phone number to call in your country, go to the IBM Software Support Web site at <http://techsupport.services.ibm.com/guides/contacts.html> and click the name of your geographic region.

- For customers with Subscription and Support (S & S) contracts, go to the Software Service Request Web site at <https://techsupport.services.ibm.com/ssr/login>.
- For customers with IBMLink™, CATIA, Linux, S/390®, iSeries™, pSeries®, zSeries®, and other support agreements, go to the IBM Support Line Web site at <http://www.ibm.com/services/us/index.wss/so/its/a1000030/dt006>.
- For IBM eServer™ software products (including, but not limited to, DB2 and WebSphere products that run in zSeries, pSeries, and iSeries environments), you can purchase a software maintenance agreement by working directly with an IBM sales representative or an IBM Business Partner. For more information about support for eServer software products, go to the IBM Technical Support Advantage Web site at <http://www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/techsupport.html>.

If you are not sure what type of software maintenance contract you need, call 1-800-IBMSERV (1-800-426-7378) in the United States. From other countries, go to the contacts page of the *IBM Software Support Handbook* on the Web at <http://techsupport.services.ibm.com/guides/contacts.html> and click the name of your geographic region for phone numbers of people who provide support for your location.

To contact IBM Software support, follow these steps:

1. "Determining the business impact"
2. "Describing problems and gathering information" on page 62
3. "Submitting problems" on page 62

Determining the business impact

When you report a problem to IBM, you are asked to supply a severity level. Therefore, you need to understand and assess the business impact of the problem that you are reporting. Use the following criteria:

Severity 1

The problem has a *critical* business impact. You are unable to use the program, resulting in a critical impact on operations. This condition requires an immediate solution.

Severity 2

The problem has a *significant* business impact. The program is usable, but it is severely limited.

Severity 3

The problem has *some* business impact. The program is usable, but less significant features (not critical to operations) are unavailable.

Severity 4

The problem has *minimal* business impact. The problem causes little impact on operations, or a reasonable circumvention to the problem was implemented.

Describing problems and gathering information

When describing a problem to IBM, be as specific as possible. Include all relevant background information so that IBM Software Support specialists can help you solve the problem efficiently. To save time, know the answers to these questions:

- What software versions were you running when the problem occurred?
- Do you have logs, traces, and messages that are related to the problem symptoms? IBM Software Support is likely to ask for this information.
- Can you re-create the problem? If so, what steps were performed to re-create the problem?
- Did you make any changes to the system? For example, did you make changes to the hardware, operating system, networking software, and so on.
- Are you currently using a workaround for the problem? If so, be prepared to explain the workaround when you report the problem.

Submitting problems

You can submit your problem to IBM Software Support in one of two ways:

Online

Click **Submit and track problems** on the IBM Software Support site at <http://www.ibm.com/software/support/probsub.html>. Type your information into the appropriate problem submission form.

By phone

For the phone number to call in your country, go to the contacts page of the *IBM Software Support Handbook* at <http://techsupport.services.ibm.com/guides/contacts.html> and click the name of your geographic region.

If the problem you submit is for a software defect or for missing or inaccurate documentation, IBM Software Support creates an Authorized Program Analysis Report (APAR). The APAR describes the problem in detail. Whenever possible, IBM Software Support provides a workaround that you can implement until the APAR is resolved and a fix is delivered. IBM publishes resolved APARs on the Software Support Web site daily, so that other users who experience the same problem can benefit from the same resolution.

Appendix B. Technical support and applying maintenance

If you have a problem with Debug Tool, you can first check to see whether the resolution to your problem is already documented:

<http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/debugtool/support/>

If you cannot find an answer, you can report any difficulties you have using this program to your IBM Support Center. If an APAR is required, the Support Center will provide the address to which any needed documentation can be sent.

Applying Service APAR or PTF

This chapter describes how to apply service updates to Debug Tool and (if purchased) Debug Tool Utilities and Advanced Functions. To use the maintenance procedures effectively, you must install the product or products by using SMP/E before doing the maintenance procedures below.

What you receive

If you report a problem with Debug Tool to your IBM Support Center, you may receive a tape containing one or more Authorized Program Analysis Reports (APARs) or Program Temporary Fixes (PTFs) that were created to solve your problem.

You might also receive a list of prerequisite APARs or PTFs, which you must apply to your system before applying the current APAR. These prerequisite APARs or PTFs might relate to Debug Tool or any other licensed product you have installed, including z/OS.

Checklist for applying an APAR or PTF

The following checklist describes the steps and associated SMP/E commands to install the APAR or PTF:

- ___ Step 1. Prepare to install the APAR or PTF.
- ___ Step 2. Receive the APAR or PTF. (SMP/E RECEIVE)
- ___ Step 3. Review the HOLDDATA.
- ___ Step 4. Accept previously applied APARs or PTFs (optional). (SMP/E ACCEPT)
- ___ Step 5. Apply APAR or PTF. (SMP/E APPLY)
- ___ Step 6. Run REPORT CROSSZONE and apply any missing requisites.
- ___ Step 7. Test APAR or PTF.
- ___ Step 8. Accept APAR or PTF. (SMP/E ACCEPT)

Step 1. Prepare to install APAR or PTF

Before you start to install an APAR or PTF, do the following:

1. Create a backup copy of the current Debug Tool libraries. Save this copy of Debug Tool until you have completed installing the APAR or PTF, and you are confident that the service runs correctly.
2. Research each service tape through the IBM Support Center for any errors or additional information. Note all errors on the tape that were reported by

APARs or PTFs and apply the relevant fixes. You should also review the current Preventive Service Planning (PSP) information.

Step 2. Receive the APAR or PTF

Receive the service using the SMP/E RECEIVE command from either the SMP/E dialogs in ISPF, or using a batch job similar to EQAWRECV or EQAZRECV in *hlq.SEQASAMP*.

Step 3. Review the HOLDDATA

Review the HOLDDATA summary reports for the APAR or PTF. Follow any instructions described in the summary reports.

Step 4. Accept previously applied APAR or PTF (optional)

If there is any APAR or PTF which you applied earlier but did not accept, and the earlier APAR or PTF is not causing problems in your installation, accept the applied service from either the SMP/E dialogs in ISPF, or using a batch job similar to EQAWACPT or EQAZACPT in *hlq.SEQASAMP*.

Accepting the earlier service allows you to use the SMP/E RESTORE command to return to your current level if you encounter a problem with the service you are currently applying. You can do this either from the SMP/E dialogs in ISPF, or using a batch job.

Step 5. Apply the APAR or PTF

We recommend you first use the SMP/E APPLY command with the CHECK operand. Check the output; if it shows no conflict, rerun the APPLY command without the CHECK operand. This can be done from the SMP/E dialogs in ISPF or using a batch job similar to EQAWAPLY or EQAZAPLY in *hlq.SEQASAMP*.

Step 6. Run REPORT CROSSZONE and apply any missing requisites

Run an SMP/E REPORT CROSSZONE by using the SMP/E dialogs or by using a batch job similar to EQAWRPXZ or EQAZRPXZ in *hlq.SEQASAMP*. Apply any missing requisites found by SMP/E.

Step 7. Test the APAR or PTF

Thoroughly test your updated Debug Tool. Do not accept an APAR or PTF until you are confident that it runs correctly.

Step 8. Accept the APAR or PTF

We recommend you first use the SMP/E ACCEPT command with the CHECK operand. Check the output; if it shows no conflict, rerun the ACCEPT command without the CHECK operand. You can do this either from the SMP/E dialogs in ISPF, or using a batch job similar to EQAWACPT or EQAZACPT in *hlq.SEQASAMP*.

Appendix C. Accessibility

Accessibility features help a user who has a physical disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use software products successfully. The accessibility features in z/OS provide accessibility for Debug Tool.

The major accessibility features in z/OS enable users to:

- Use assistive technology products such as screen readers and screen magnifier software
- Operate specific or equivalent features by using only the keyboard
- Customize display attributes such as color, contrast, and font size

Using assistive technologies

Assistive technology products work with the user interfaces that are found in z/OS. For specific guidance information, consult the documentation for the assistive technology product that you use to access z/OS interfaces.

Keyboard navigation of the user interface

Users can access z/OS user interfaces by using TSO/E or ISPF. Refer to *z/OS TSO/E Primer*, *z/OS TSO/E User's Guide*, and *z/OS ISPF User's Guide Volume 1* for information about accessing TSO/E and ISPF interfaces. These guides describe how to use TSO/E and ISPF, including the use of keyboard shortcuts or function keys (PF keys). Each guide includes the default settings for the PF keys and explains how to modify their functions.

Accessibility of this document

Information in the following formats of this document is accessible to visually impaired individuals who use a screen reader:

- PDF format when viewed with Adobe Acrobat Reader 5.0 or later
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Syntax diagrams start with the word **Format** or the word **Fragments**. Each diagram is preceded by two images. For the first image, the screen reader will say "Read syntax diagram". The associated link leads to an accessible text diagram. When you return to the document at the second image, the screen reader will say "Skip visual syntax diagram" and has a link to skip around the visible diagram.

For BookManager users only: A screen reader might say the lines, symbols, and words in a diagram, but not in a meaningful way. For example, you might hear "question question dash dash MOVE dash dash plus dash dash literal-1 dash dash plus" for part of the MOVE statement. You can enter **Say Next Paragraph** to move quickly through syntax diagrams if your screen reader has that capability.

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Glossary

This glossary defines technical terms and abbreviations used in *Debug Tool Customization Guide* documentation. If you do not find the term you are looking for, refer to the *IBM Glossary of Computing Terms*, located at the IBM Terminology web site:

<http://www.ibm.com/ibm/terminology>

B

batch. Pertaining to a predefined series of actions performed with little or no interaction between the user and the system. Contrast with *interactive*.

batch job. A job submitted for batch processing. See *batch*. Contrast with *interactive*.

C

CADP. A CICS-supplied transaction used for managing debugging profiles from a 3270 terminal.

compile. To translate a program written in a high level language into a machine-language program.

compile unit. A sequence of HLL statements that make a portion of a program complete enough to compile correctly. Each HLL product has different rules for what comprises a compile unit.

compiler. A program that translates instructions written in a high level programming language into machine language.

D

data set. The major unit of data storage and retrieval, consisting of a collection of data in one of several prescribed arrangements and described by control information to which the system has access.

debug. To detect, diagnose, and eliminate errors in programs.

DTCN. Debug Tool Control utility, a CICS transaction that enables the user to identify which CICS programs to debug.

debugging profile. Data that specifies a set of application programs which are to be debugged together.

F

full-screen mode. An interface mode for use with a nonprogrammable terminal that displays a variety of information about the program you are debugging.

H

hook. An instruction inserted into a program by a compiler when you specify the TEST compile option. Using a hook, you can set breakpoints to instruct Debug Tool to gain control of the program at selected points during its execution.

L

link-edit. To create a loadable computer program using a linkage editor.

load module. A program in a form suitable for loading into main storage for execution. In this document this term is also used to refer to a Dynamic Load Library (DLL).

LU. See "logical unit."

logical unit. (1) A type of network accessible unit that enables users to gain access to network resources and communicate with each other. (2) A name used by VTAM to identify a terminal or other resource.

N

node name. The name assigned to a node during network definition. The format for the node name is *netid.cpname*.

P

parameter. Data passed between programs or procedures.

partitioned data set (PDS). A data set in direct access storage that is divided into partitions, called members, each of which can contain a program, part of a program, or data.

PDS. See *partitioned data set*.

PLU. See *primary logical unit*.

primary logical unit. (1) In SNA, the logical unit that contains the primary half-session for a particular logical

unit-to-logical unit (LU-to-LU) session. (2) In SNA, the logical unit (LU) that sends the BIND to activate a session with its partner LU.

profile. A group of customizable settings that govern how the user's session appears and operates.

program. A sequence of instructions suitable for processing by a computer. Processing can include the use of an assembler, a compiler, an interpreter, or a translator to prepare the program for execution, as well as to execute it.

S

secondary logical unit. (1) In SNA, the logical unit (LU) that contains the secondary half-session for a particular LU-LU session. An LU may contain secondary and primary half-sessions for different active LU-LU sessions. (2) A VTAM Secondary Logical Unit (i.e., terminal).

session. The events that take place between the time the user starts an application and the time the user exits the application.

SIMLOGON. A VTAM macro instruction that initiates a session in which the application program acts as the PLU.

Single Point of Control. The control interface that sends commands to one or more members of an IMSplex and receives command responses.

SLU. See "secondary logical unit."

SPOC. See "Single Point of Control."

U

utility. A computer program in general support of computer processes; for example, a diagnostic program, a trace program, or a sort program.

V

VTAM. See "Virtual Telecommunications Access Method."

Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (VTAM). (1) IBM software that controls communication and the flow of data in an SNA network by providing the SNA application programming interfaces and SNA networking functions. An SNA network includes subarea networking, Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking® (APPN), and High-Performance Routing (HPR). Beginning with Release 5 of the OS/390 operating system, the VTAM for MVS/ESA™ function was included in Communications Server for OS/390; this function is called Communications Server for OS/390 - SNA Services. (2) An access method

commonly used by MVS to communicate with terminals and other communications devices.

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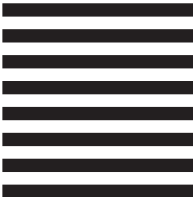
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