CICS Transaction Server for z/OS
6.1

CICSPlex SM Application Programming Guide



Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in Product Legal Notices.

This edition applies to the IBM® CICS® Transaction Server for z/OS®, Version 6 Release 1 (product number 5655-YA15655-BTA) and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

The IBM CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 6 Release 1 may be referred to in the product and documentation as CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, 6.1 .

© Copyright International Business Machines Corporation 1974, 2023.
US Government Users Restricted Rights – Use, duplication or disclosure restricted by GSA ADP Schedule Contract with IBM Corp.

Contents

About this PDF vii

Chapter 1. An overview of the CICSPlex SM API 1
- Supported environments and languages 1
- Available interfaces 2
- Connecting to CICSPlex SM 3
  - The connection process 4
  - Security considerations 5
- Compatibility between environments 6
- Compatibility between releases of CICSPlex SM 6
  - Special considerations for REXX applications 7
  - Accessing resource tables from a new release 8
  - Accessing resource tables from a previous release 8
- Sample programs 10

Chapter 2. Using the CICSPlex SM API 11
- CICSPlex SM managed objects 11
  - Types of managed objects 11
- CICSPlex SM resource tables 13
  - Building a customized resource table record 14
  - How to create copybooks for customized resource table records 15
- Selecting managed objects 16
  - Setting the context and scope 16
  - Using filter expressions 17
- Working with result sets 20
  - An overview of result set commands 21
  - Retrieving records from a result set 24
  - Positioning the record pointer in a result set 27
  - Processing selected records in a result set 28
  - Summarizing the records in a result set 32
  - Sorting the records in a result set 36
- Modifying managed resources 37
  - Modifying resource attributes 37
  - Performing an action against a resource 38
  - Working with CICSPlex SM and CICS definitions 39
- Asynchronous processing 47
  - Using the LISTEN command 48
  - Using the NOWAIT option 48
  - Using tokens to identify a request 49
  - Using the ADDRESS command 49
  - Using the RECEIVE command 50
- Using CICSPlex SM tokens 50
- Using metadata resource tables 51
  - ATTR 51
  - ATTRAVA 59
  - METADESC 60
  - METANAME 62
  - METAPARM 62
  - OBJACT 65
  - OBJECT 66

PARMAVA....69
Using CRESxxxx resource tables....70
Querying the CICSPlex SM API exit....70

Chapter 3. Writing an EXEC CPSM program....71
Using the resource table copy books....71
How to access the copy books....71
Copybook names and aliases....71
Copybook format....72
Copybook data characteristics....72
Supplied copy books....73
Language and environment considerations....80
Assembler considerations....80
PL/I considerations....81
NetView considerations....81
User-replaceable programs....82
CICS Global User exit programs....82
Status programs....82
Translating your program....82
Specifying the CPSM translator option....82
Compiling your program....84
Assembler considerations....84
PL/I considerations....84
COBOL considerations....84
C and C++ considerations....84
Link editing your program....85
Assembler considerations....85
PL/I, COBOL, and C considerations....86
Run-time considerations....86

Chapter 4. Dealing with exception conditions....87
Default CICSPlex SM exception handling....87
Using the RESPONSE and REASON options....87
Types of responses....87
Testing for RESPONSE and REASON....89
Retrieving FEEDBACK records....91
Using the FEEDBACK command....91
Evaluating a FEEDBACK record....91
Availability of FEEDBACK records....93
An example of FEEDBACK for a result set....94
Additional processing for BAS....94
Evaluating error result set records....95
Evaluating BINSTERR resource table records....95
Evaluating BINCONRS resource table records....96
Evaluating BINCONSC resource table records....97
An example of a BAS error result set....98
Retrieving MASQRYER records....99
Evaluating a MASQRYER record....100
Availability of MASQRYER records....100

Chapter 5. Writing a REXX program....101
Accessing the API environment....101
Specifying an API command....102
Accessing resource table data....102
Translating attribute values....104
Processing CHANGEAGENT, CHANGEAGREL, CHANGETIME, CHANGEUSRID, and CREATETIME attributes....104

The INSTALLAGENT, INSTALLTIME, INSTALLUSRID, and BASDEFINEVER attributes..... 105
Processing FEEDBACK attributes..... 105

Chapter 6. REXX error handling.....107
Translation errors..... 107
Run-time errors..... 108
TPARSE and TBUILD errors..... 108
Messages..... 108
EYU_TRACE data..... 109

Appendix A. BINCONRS, BINCONSC, and BINSTERR error codes..... 111

Appendix B. CICSPlex SM API sample programs.....113
EYU#API1..... 113
EYUCAPI2..... 115
EYUAAPI3..... 121
EYULAPI4..... 133

Notices.....143

Index..... 149

About this PDF

This PDF describes how you can write applications to access the services of the CICSPlex SM element of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS. Reference information about the commands used is in the PDF called *CICSPlex SM Application Programming Reference*.

For details of the terms and notation used in this book, see Conventions and terminology used in the CICS documentation in IBM Documentation.

Date of this PDF

This PDF was created on 2023-08-15 (Year-Month-Date).

© Copyright IBM Corp. 1974, 2023

Chapter 1. An overview of the CICSPlex SM API

The CICSPlex® SM application programming interface (API) provides a single interface for programs that are designed to monitor and control the CICS systems in your enterprise. In addition, the API provides an interface to CICSPlex SM itself. So you can also write programs to access the administrative functions that control the way CICSPlex SM operates.

Some typical uses of the API include:

- Monitoring key resources in your CICS environment.
- Changing the status of CICS resources relative to other conditions in your enterprise.
- Controlling the flow of change to your CICS environment.
- Passing the information that is provided by CICSPlex SM to an automation product.
- Developing alternative display and report formats for CICS and CICSPlex SM data.
- Processing CICSPlex SM notifications about events such as Real-time analysis thresholds being reached.
- Creating and maintaining CICSPlex SM definitions for Business Application Services, for workload management, real-time analysis, and resource monitoring.
- Creating and maintaining CICS resource definitions in the CICSPlex SM data repository.

Depending on the query structure, a CICSPlex SM API command can be executed and satisfied in the CMAS, or routed to every MAS within the scope of the command. Where the request is routed to a MAS, it is processed by a system task that uses the CONL transaction identifier, or offloaded to an instance of a system task that uses the CONA transaction identifier if configured as such.

Note: By default, CICSPlex SM API requests directed to a MAS run at a priority of 255, and issuing numerous and frequent CICSPlex SM API requests can impact workload that is running at a lower priority. However, there is a way to lower the priority of CICSPlex SM API requests:

- CICSPlex SM transaction CONL, which by default handles most requests that are directed to the MAS through the API, WUI, and RTA, runs at priority 255 (unchangeable).
- CICSPlex SM API requests can be offloaded to transaction CONA, and their priority changed by specifying **MASALTLRTCNT** in EYUPARM. For more information, see Controlling the number of long running tasks in a MAS.

It is also possible to offload some RTA processing to a system task that uses the COIR transaction identifier, by requesting a separate task in the RTA EVALDEF. Use the **COIRTASKPRI** CICSPlex SM system parameter to adjust the priority of the COIR system task. For more information, see CICSPlex SM system parameters.

Supported environments and languages

The API can be called from programs running in a variety of environments.

- z/OS Batch
- TSO
- IBM Tivoli® NetView®
- CICS element of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS

Note: The CICSPlex SM API cannot be called from within a NetView RODM method. For details on the restrictions that apply to RODM method services, see IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide.

© Copyright IBM Corp. 1974, 2023

z/OS batch considerations

z/OS batch programs that call the CICSPlex SM API must meet the following conditions:

- They must be in problem state.
- They must be in task mode, not service request block (SRB) mode.
- They must run in key8 and pass data and parms in key8 storage, addressable using 31-bit addressing mode.

If any of these conditions is not met, a program check might occur. In some cases, the call fails and a reason code is returned.

CICSPlex SM API available interfaces

CICSPlex SM provides two interfaces for API users: the command-level interface and the runtime interface.

Command-level interface

This interface uses the CICS translator to accept EXEC CPSM statements and translate them into the appropriate sequence of instructions in the source language. These instructions are then linked to an interface stub routine that is supplied by CICSPlex SM.

The command-level interface is available for programs written in the following languages:

- Assembler Version 2 and later
- OS PL/I Optimizing Compiler Version 2.3 and later
- COBOL Compiler Version 1.3.2 and later
- C Version 2.1. and later

Table 1 on page 2 shows which languages are supported by the command-level interface in each environment.

Table 1. Programming languages supported by the command-level interface

Environment	Assembler	COBOL	PL/I	C
CICS TS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
z/OS batch	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
z/OS TSO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
IBM Z® NetView	Yes		Yes	Yes

Runtime interface

The runtime interface supports programs written as REXX EXECs in the following z/OS environments:

- Batch
- TSO
- NetView

This interface consists of a REXX function package that is supplied by CICSPlex SM. The function package accepts commands in the form of text strings and generates the appropriate API calls.

Connecting to CICSPlex SM

You can think of a CICSPlex SM API program as existing in or having access to three environments.

User environment
The program itself and the environment in which it runs, such as z/OS or CICS.

CICSPlex SM environment
The data that CICSPlex SM maintains and the services it provides to the program.

Managed resource environment
The resources that CICSPlex SM manages and which the program can access.

Before your program can access the CICSPlex SM environment and the resources it manages, you must establish a connection to CICSPlex SM. This connection is called an API processing thread and serves two basic purposes:

- When a thread is created, the user is identified so that security validation and auditing of the program's operations can take place transparently.
- There are implicit relationships between some API functions, and those relationships are maintained at the thread level. Each thread is considered a unique API user and no resources can cross the boundary of a thread.

Once a thread is created, your program can issue commands within the context of the local CMAS. The local CMAS is dictated by where and how the connect command is issued:

- If issued in a CICS system, it is the local CMAS to that CICS system.
- If issued as a batch job and no CMAS is stated explicitly, the local CMAS is the last CMAS started.
- If issued as a batch job and a CMAS within the z/OS image is included in the CONNECT command, it is that CMAS.

You can look at data from CMASs other than the local CMAS but you cannot change the context to point directly to them.

A simple API program would establish only a single thread. You could establish the thread, perform the operations, and then terminate the thread. A more complex program might maintain several concurrent threads to perform parallel operations that would be prohibited on a single thread or to simplify the correlation of commands and results.

You can use the following commands to manage an API thread:

CONNECT
Establishes a connection to CICSPlex SM, defines an API processing thread, and provides default settings for the thread. The thread is maintained by the CMAS that is supporting your API session.

DISCONNECT
Disconnects an API processing thread from CICSPlex SM and releases any resources associated with the thread.

QUALIFY
Defines the CICSPlex SM context and scope for subsequent commands issued by the thread.

TERMINATE
Terminates all API processing on all the threads created by the CICS or MVS™ task that issues the command.

These commands manage the connection between the user environment (your program) and CICSPlex SM; they do not affect the managed resources. Figure 1 on page 4 illustrates the impact these commands have on the API environment.

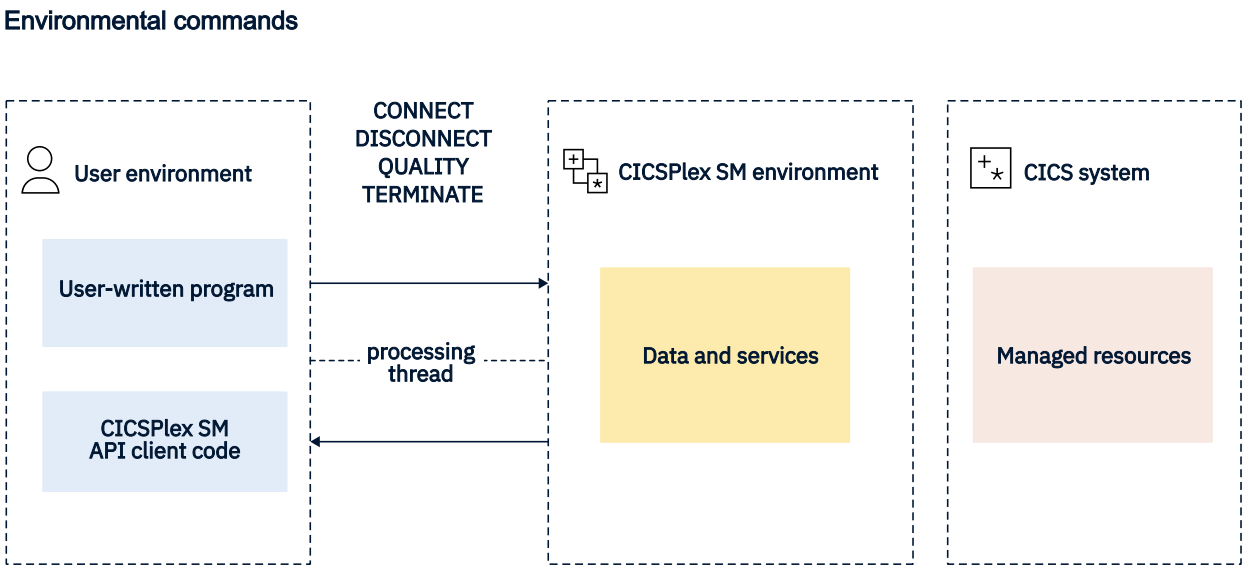


Figure 1. API commands involved in managing a thread

The connection process

The process of connecting to CICSPlex SM varies according to what type of program you write and where it runs.

For programs written using the command-level interface, keep in mind the following requirements:

CICS

A program written to run as a CICS application must be linked with the proper stub routine and must run in a CICS system that is being actively managed by CICSPlex SM as a local MAS.

A connection is established first to the MAS agent code that resides in the CICS system and then to the CMAS that controls that MAS. On the CONNECT command, you must specify a CONTEXT of the local CMAS.

Batch, NetView, or TSO

A program written to run as a batch job or under NetView or TSO must be linked with the proper stub routine and must run in the same MVS image as the CMAS to which you want to connect.

In these environments, if there is more than one CMAS in the z/OS image, the API selects a suitable CMAS and establishes a connection. The following rules apply to the selection of a CMAS:

- The CMAS must be running the same version of CICSPlex SM as the run-time module (EYU9AB00).
- If the context specified on the CONNECT command is a CMAS, CICSPlex SM connects to that CMAS. If that CMAS is either not active or not running the appropriate version of CICSPlex SM, the CONNECT command fails.
- If the context specified on CONNECT is a CICSplex, CICSPlex SM selects a CMAS running the appropriate version that participates in the management of the CICSplex.
- If no context is specified on CONNECT, CICSPlex SM connects to the CMAS that was most recently started, provided it is running the appropriate version of CICSPlex SM.

The CICSPlex SM API also supports another type of batch environment. A program can issue API commands from an address space that is running a CICS system without itself being a CICS transaction. In other words, the program can run as a separate z/OS task in the same address space as the CICS system. This type of program must be linked with the batch environment stub routine and the connection process is the same as for other batch programs.

Note: A program that is a CICS transaction must be run in a CICS system that is a CICSPlex SM local MAS.

For details on the stub routines that are required for each of these environments, see "Link editing your program" on page 85.

Note: For programs written in REXX, the connection process is the same as for a command-level program that runs in the same environment (batch, TSO, or NetView). No stub routine is required, but the REXX function package that is supplied by CICSPlex SM must have been properly installed.

z/OS restrictions: Upon successful completion of a CONNECT request, a thread token is returned to the user. All subsequent commands referring to this thread token must be issued from the same z/OS TCB that issued the connection request.

Security considerations

When an API program requests a connection to CICSPlex SM, the CMAS being connected to attempts to extract user authorization data from the environment. How the connection is established depends upon whether such authorization data exists and whether security is active in the CMAS.

If security exists

Regardless of whether CMAS security is active, if a security environment exists where the API program is running:

- The API security routine, EYU9XESV, is not called.
- The USER and SIGNONPARM options on the CONNECT command are ignored.
- The API program is connected with the user ID of the invoking user, as obtained from the accessor environment element (ACEE).

Note: If CMAS security is not active, the ACEE user ID is not validated by CICSPlex SM.

This type of security environment may exist when a program runs under TSO, batch, NetView, or a local MAS where CICS security is active. Security checking is performed by the environment where the API program is running.

If security does not exist and CMAS security is not active

- The API security routine, EYU9XESV, is not called.
- The USER and SIGNONPARM options on the CONNECT command are ignored.
- No sign-on is performed. However, the user ID specified in the XESV_CONN_USERID field of the security routine parameter block, EYUBXESV, is associated with the connection.

This type of security environment may exist when a program runs under a local MAS where CICS security is not active. Since CMAS security is not active, no security checking is performed.

If security does not exist and CMAS security is active

- The API security routine, EYU9XESV, is called.
- The USER and SIGNONPARM values from the CONNECT command are passed to EYU9XESV.
- A sign-on is performed using the user ID returned by EYU9XESV, but no password checking is performed. By default, EYU9XESV returns the default CICS user ID for the CMAS (the DFLT_UID value).

This type of security environment might exist when a program runs under a local MAS where CICS security is not active. Since CMAS security is active, security checking is performed by EYU9XESV.

Table 2 on page 6 summarizes the levels of API security and the conditions under which they are implemented.

Table 2. Possible API security environments

Environment Security	CMAS Security	No CMAS Security
YES	EYU9XESV not called. CONNECT options ignored. User ID=ACEE.	EYU9XESV not called. CONNECT options ignored. User ID=ACEE (not checked).
NO	EYU9XESV called. CONNECT options passed. User ID=As returned by EYU9XESV (sign-on with no password checking).	EYU9XESV not called. CONNECT options ignored. User ID= XESV_CONN_USERID (no sign-on).

For a description of the USER and SIGNONPARM options, see the API CONNECT command. See CONNECT command. For a description of EYU9XESV and information on customizing this security routine, see CICS TS security.

Compatibility between environments

Once you have written a CICSPlex SM API program to run in one environment, you can take that program and run it in another environment with only minor modifications.

For example, if you want to take a CICS application written with EXEC CPSM commands and convert it to a z/OS batch program, you should:

- Make the appropriate code changes, such as:
  - Remove any EXEC CICS commands that may be included
  - Add the necessary z/OS calls
- Relink-edit the program with the batch environment stub routine.

Note: A REXX program can be moved from one z/OS environment (batch, TSO, or NetView) to another without modification, provided you have not used any environment-specific functions.

Before you try to move an EXEC CPSM program to an environment other than the one for which it was written, you should review the following sections:

- "Language and environment considerations" on page 80
- "Translating your program" on page 82
- "Link editing your program" on page 85.

Compatibility between releases of CICSPlex SM

When you have written an API program to run under one release of CICSPlex SM, you can continue to access the data provided by that release, or you can access the data available from a later release of the product.

In general, if you plan to access more than one release of the CICSPlex SM API, keep the following in mind:

Run-time environment

The run-time version of a CICSPlex SM API program is equal to the level of the CMAS to which it connects:

- For a program written to run as a CICS application, the run-time version is that of the CMAS to which the MAS is connected.

- For a program written to run as a batch job or under NetView or TSO, the version is determined by the version of the CICSPlex SM run-time module (EYU9AB00), which is distributed in the version's SEYUAUTH library.

The run-time version of a program must be greater than or equal to:

- The version of the stub routine module (EYU9AxSI) with which the program was link edited.
  - For CICS programs, the stub module is called EYU9AMSI and is distributed in the version's SEYULOAD library.
  - For batch, TSO, or NetView programs, the module is called EYU9ABSI and is distributed in the version's SEYUAUTH library.

  In addition, the version of the stub module for any separately link edited and called programs must be the same as the version used to link edit the program that issued the CONNECT command.
- The value specified on the VERSION option of the CONNECT command.

Note: For programs written in REXX, the run-time version must be greater than or equal to the version of the function package (EYU9AR00), which is distributed in the version's SEYUAUTH library.

VERSION option
The VERSION option on the CONNECT command controls which release of CICSPlex SM resource tables are available to your program (resource tables are the external representation of CICSPlex SM data).

- An API program cannot access data from a release of CICSPlex SM earlier than Release 2 (the release in which the API was introduced). The VERSION value must be set to 0120 or greater.
- An API program cannot access data from a release of CICSPlex SM later than the run-time module that you specify. The VERSION value must be less than or equal to the release of the run-time module.
- An API program can access data from a later release of CICSPlex SM than that which the program was originally written for, provided:
  - You compile your program using the appropriate copy books for the version specified.
  - Your program is compatible with the copy books for the version specified.

CONTEXT option
The CONTEXT option that is supported by various API commands determines which CICS systems your program receives data from. The CONTEXT value can be set to any CMAS or CICSplex running any currently supported release of CICSPlex SM. Note, however, that the release level of the CMAS or CICSplex must be the same as the release of the run-time module.

CURRENT option
When specifying the CURRENT option, the record pointer does not move (that is, a subsequent FETCH retrieves the same record). Previously, the record pointer moved to the next record. For further information, see “Positioning the record pointer in a result set” on page 27.

Special considerations for REXX applications

If you have REXX application programs you should be aware of how CICSPlex SM behaves in the case where you apply a PTF to some members of a CICSplex but not others, you modify a REXX API program to put a value in a new table field introduced by the PTF and the REXX program then connects to a CMAS which has not had the PTF applied, and which therefore has no definition for the new field.

In this case:

1. The CMAS does not transmit the value of the new field to the maintenance point CMAS.
2. The maintenance point CMAS transforms the record area to give a default value to the new field. The new value might be different from that originally specified by the REXX program.
3. The maintenance point CMAS then broadcasts the record back to the originating CMAS, but transforms the record back to remove the new field. At this point, the maintenance point repository will not

contain the intended value, (it will contain the default value) and when it has broadcast the record back to the originating CMAS, this repository will have had the intended value removed.

4. If the same REXX program issues a TPARSE of the record, the value of the field is still the same as it was at the time it was created, and is not changed by the TPARSE. This might cause the program to indicate, wrongly, that the field contains the intended value, whereas, in the maintenance point repository, the field has the default value, and in the back-level CMAS repository, the field does not exist.
5. If a REXX API program subsequently connects to the back-level CMAS and issues a TPARSE of the record, the new field will not be populated by the TPARSE. In this case the field will have the normal REXX default value - the field value will be the same as the field name.

If the set of circumstances described above applies to you, and might cause you a problem, your REXX program should contain code to issue a QUERY to obtain and verify the record length.

Accessing resource tables from a new release

You can access the most up-to-date CICSPlex SM resource tables by running an existing program under a new release of the API.

Note: To take full advantage of a new CICSPlex SM function (such as Business Application Services), however, you would have to modify an existing program or create a new one.

To run an existing API program under a new release of CICSPlex SM:

- Make sure the following are available to your program:
  - The runtime module for the new release (EYU9AB00 from the new release's SEYUAUTH library)
  - A CMAS that is running the new release
- Change the VERSION value on the CONNECT command to reflect the new release of CICSPlex SM and relink-edit the program using the stub module supplied in the new release.
- Review the possible effects of any changes to the CICSPlex SM resource tables.

  Attributes may be added to a resource table in a new release, which could affect your program's references to that table. And with the addition or modification of attributes, the length of a given resource table may change from one release to another. The resource table copy books that are distributed with the new release are a good source of information about such changes.

  Note: If there is no requirement to take advantage of the new function in the release it is possible to continue to run an existing API program unaltered, provided the VERSION value on the CONNECT command reflects the link-edit level used.

  If your program receives RESPONSE and REASON values of INVALIDPARM LENGTH when you run it under a new release of CICSPlex SM, the table length may have increased and your data buffer may not be long enough to accommodate the new resource table records.
- If you are using customized views of resource tables, you are advised to check that the names of any new resource tables do not duplicate the names of your customized views, as this could affect your processing. For further details, see “Building a customized resource table record” on page 14.

  For a complete list of new and changed resource tables in a given release, see CICSPlex SM resource tables.

Accessing resource tables from a previous release

You can continue accessing the resource tables supplied with a previous release of CICSPlex SM.

In order to do this you must:

- Specify the release of CICSPlex SM data that you want to access on the VERSION option of the CONNECT command.
- Use the run-time module (EYU9AB00) supplied with the release you want to access or a subsequent release that supports it.

- Use a version of the stub module (EYU9AxSI) that is less than or equal to the run-time module.

Table 3 on page 9 illustrates some valid combinations of the VERSION option, stub module and run-time module for accessing data from different releases of CICSPlex SM.

Table 3. Valid ways to access data from different releases

VERSION value	Stub module (EYU9AxSI)	Run-time module (EYU9AB00)	CMASs available	CMAS used	Data available
0220	V2R2	V2R2	V1R2 V1R3 V1R4 V2R1 V2R2	V2R2	V2R2
0120	V1R2	V1R2	V1R2	V1R2	V1R2
0120	V1R2	V1R3	V1R3	V1R3	V1R2
0120	V1R3	V1R3	V1R2 V1R3	V1R3	V1R2
0120	V1R4	V1R4	V1R2 V1R3 V1R4	V1R2	V1R2
0130	V1R3	V1R3	V1R2 V1R3	V1R3	V1R3
0130	V1R3	V1R4	V1R2 V1R3 V1R4	V1R4	V1R3
0130	V1R4	V1R4	V1R2 V1R3 V1R4	V1R4	V1R3
0140	V1R4	V1R4	V1R2 V1R3 V1R4	V1R4	V1R4
0210	V2R1	V2R1	V1R2 V1R3 V1R4 V2R1	V2R1	V2R1

Table 4 on page 9 shows some invalid combinations of the VERSION option, run-time module, and stub module and describes why they produce an error.

Table 4. Common errors in accessing different releases

VERSION value	Stub module (EYU9AxSI)	Run-time module (EYU9AB00)	CMASs available	Error description
0140	V2R1	V1R4	V1R4 V2R1	Stub module release level is greater than run-time module.
0210	V2R1	V1R4	V1R4 V2R1	Stub module release level is greater than run-time module.
0210	V1R4	V1R4	V1R4	VERSION value is greater than run-time module.
0210	V2R1	V2R1	V1R4	No CMAS available at the required run-time level.

Note: For programs written in REXX, the compatibility issues are similar. The Release 2 function package (which contains the necessary stub module) can run successfully with either the Release 2 or Release 3 run-time module. The Release 3 function package, however, cannot run with the Release 2 run-time module; the Release 3 module is required.

Sample programs provided with CICSPlex SM

CICSPlex SM provides several sample programs. Sample programs for each supported language are distributed with CICSPlex SM in source form. These samples are provided to illustrate the types of programs you can write and the commands you need to use in those programs.

The sample programs are distributed in members called EYUxAPIn, where x is a 1-character language identifier and n is a sequential program identifier. For example, EYUCAPI1 is sample program number 1 coded in C. They are all located in the SEYUSAMP library.

Details of the sample programs are shown in the following table.

Table 5. Sample programs provided with CICSPlex SM

Language	Programs	Library
Assembler	EYUAAPI1 EYUAAPI2 EYUAAPI3	SEYUSAMP
COBOL	EYULAPI1 EYULAPI2 EYULAPI4	SEYUSAMP
PL/I	EYUPAPI1 EYUPAPI2	SEYUSAMP
C	EYUCAPI1 EYUCAPI2	SEYUSAMP
REXX	EYU#API1 EYU#API2 EYU#API3	SEYUSAMP

A listing is provided for each sample program (in one of its supported languages) in CICSPlex SM API sample programs.

Note: Additional sample CICSPlex SM API programs are available via the IBM CICS SupportPacs system at:

```
http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27007241
```

Chapter 2. Using the CICSPlex SM API

You need to understand a number of concepts before you use the CICSPlex SM API, including managed objects, resource tables, and result sets.

CICSPlex SM managed objects

CICSPlex SM is an object-oriented system. This means that each resource in the CICSPlex SM environment is an instance of an object. Each object is considered to be a specific type and each has a unique, formally defined name.

Types of managed objects

There are various types of objects in the CICSPlex SM environment. Some objects, such as CICS systems, programs, and transactions are real-world resources that CICSPlex SM manages. Definition objects, such as monitor specifications and workload definitions, are resources created solely for use within CICSPlex SM.

An event is an example of a run-time object that is generated as a result of CICSPlex SM processing.

The CICSPlex SM managed objects can be grouped into the following categories:

- Managed CICS resources
  - CICS resources
  - Monitored CICS resources
- CICS resource definitions
- CICSPlex SM definitions
- CICSPlex SM manager resources
- CICSPlex SM notifications
- CICSPlex SM meta-data.

Managed CICS resources

These objects represent actual CICS resources that exist in the CICS systems being managed by CICSPlex SM.

Each object of this type describes a CICS resource that CICSPlex SM can report on and manipulate. Managed objects exist for all the resources that are available to CICSPlex SM using standard CICS interfaces. In some cases, the CICSPlex SM managed objects offer a more definitive representation of the resources than CICS does. For example, the LOCTRAN and REMTRAN objects, which CICSPlex SM uses to distinguish between local transactions and remote transactions, are combined by CICS as transactions.

In addition to the standard CICS resources, CICSPlex SM creates managed objects as a result of its resource monitoring activity. Monitored CICS resources contain a subset of the resource attributes, normally those that reflect the state and consumption characteristics of the resource. In addition, CICSPlex SM may provide derived attributes that show resource utilization as an average, rate, or percentage. MLOCTRAN and MREMTRAN are examples of monitored CICS resource objects; they are derived from the LOCTRAN and REMTRAN CICS resource objects. A monitored CICS resource object can exist after the associated CICS resource object is removed from the CICS system, or even after the system itself is shut down.

© Copyright IBM Corp. 1974, 2023

CICS resource definitions

These objects represent definitions of CICS resources that CICSPlex SM can assign to, and possibly install in, CICS systems.

The actual definitions are stored in the CICSPlex SM data repository as definition records. For example, the TRANDEF object represents a CICS transaction that can be assigned both locally and remotely to multiple CICS systems throughout the CICSplex.

Assigning CICS resources to CICS systems enables CICSPlex SM to manage those resources as a logical group, such as an application. In addition, CICSPlex SM can install instances of a resource in CICS systems that support the EXEC CICS CREATE command.

CICSPlex SM definitions

These objects represent the definitions that are used by CICSPlex SM management applications.

The actual definitions are stored in the CICSPlex SM data repository as definition records. For example, the MONSPEC object represents a user-defined monitor specification that CICSPlex SM uses to establish resource monitoring in a CICS system.

Any changes you make to CICSPlex SM definitions are automatically distributed throughout the CICSplex. In addition, certain definitions are bound to other definitions for the purpose of referential integrity. If you remove one of these definitions, all the related definitions are also removed. For example, removing a CPLEXDEF object causes all definition objects for that CICSplex to be automatically removed from all CMASs that manage the CICSplex.

CICSPlex SM manager resources

These objects represent run-time resources that are either built from CICSPlex SM definitions or created by CICSPlex SM management applications during processing.

You can manipulate a CICSPlex SM manager resource without necessarily affecting the underlying definition. The RTAACTV object is an example of a CICSPlex SM manager resource; it describes the currently installed RTADEF and STATDEF definition objects.

There are other CICSPlex SM manager resources that are not directly related to any definition. For example, the CRESCONN object is a Topology Services resource map that describes the CICS connections in an active MAS.

CICSPlex SM notifications

CICSPlex SM notifications are really messages that are generated asynchronously by a CICSPlex SM managed object.

Notifications describe an interesting event related to the object. CICSPlex SM manager resources can register interest in one or more of these events. When a notification is generated, the manager resource performs whatever processing is needed based on the event that occurred.

An API program can also register interest in events that generate CICSPlex SM notifications. The EMSTATUS, EMASSICK, and EMASWELL objects are examples of notification messages generated by the CICSPlex SM MAS agent. These notifications describe the current state of the MAS.

The ERMCxxxx objects are generated by CICSPlex SM when a Topology resource map is changed. CICSPlex SM maintains resource maps which describe the topology of certain CICS resources in the MASs. CICS resources for which resource maps are maintained have a corresponding ERMCxxxx notification object. The CICSPlex SM agent detects the installations and discards of these CICS resources and causes the Topology resource map to be updated. For example, if a file definition is installed in a MAS, the Topology resource map will be changed and an ERMCFILE notification will be generated. The ACTION attribute of the ERMCFILE notification indicates that an install has occurred. Furthermore, for a local MAS, the CICSPlex SM MAS agent detects updates to these CICS resources. For example, if a program is disabled, the ERMCPRGM notification will be generated with the ACTION attribute indicating an update.

CICSPlex SM meta-data

These objects describe the structure of CICSPlex SM managed resources. This information is maintained in an object directory that exists in each active CMAS.

An API program can request the following types of meta-data from the object directory:

OBJECT
General characteristics of an object

OBJACT
Valid actions for an object

METADESC
Basic description of an object's attributes

ATTR
Complete description of an object's attributes

ATTRAVA
Valid EYUDA or CVDA values for an attribute

METANAME
All CVDAS, CVDAT, and EYUDA information

METAPARM
Description of a parameter for an action

PARMAVA
Description of the values allowed for a parameter

CICSPlex SM resource tables

Each CICSPlex SM managed object is represented externally by a resource table.

A resource table defines all the attributes of an object. The attributes represent the collection of data that is available for that object.

The formal object name is used as the name of the resource table that describes the object's attributes. You identify an object in your API program by specifying its resource table name. For example, to find out about the programs in one or more CICS systems, you could access the PROGRAM object. PROGRAM is the name of the CICSPlex SM resource table that describes CICS programs.

Each instance of an object is formatted as a resource table record that describes an actual resource in the CICSPlex SM environment. The object attributes are presented in the individual fields of a resource table record. It is important to note that a resource table is not itself an object. A resource table record is merely the format in which information about a managed object is returned by CICSPlex SM. This information includes the current attribute values, the actions that the object supports, and the releases of CICS for which the object is valid.

Table 6 on page 13 shows the resource table type for each type of CICSPlex SM managed object:

Table 6. Resource table type for CICSPlex SM managed objects

Resource table type	**Object type**
CICS Definition	CICS resource definitions
CICS Resource	CICS resources
CICS Monitored	Monitored CICS resources
CPSM Definition	CICSPlex SM definitions
CPSM Manager	CICSPlex SM manager resources
CPSM Notification	CICSPlex SM notifications
CPSM MetaData	CICSPlex SM metadata

Table 6. Resource table type for CICSPlex SM managed objects (continued)	
Resource table type	**Object type**
CPSM Configuration	CICSPlex SM configuration definitions

For a summary of the CICSPlex SM resource tables by type and full descriptions of specific resource tables, see CICSPlex SM resource tables.

Restricted Resource Table Attributes

Certain attributes in the CICSPlex SM resource tables are for internal use only; they cannot be modified or manipulated by an API program.

In CICS Resource and CICS Monitored tables, CICSPlex SM uses the following attributes to identify uniquely which CICS system contains the resource:

- EYU_CICSNAME
- EYU_CICSREL.

These attributes are included in every CICS Resource and CICS Monitored resource table record. You can specify these attributes in a GROUP command to summarize the records in a result set. However, you should not specify these attributes in an ORDER, SPECIFY FILTER, or SPECIFY VIEW command.

CPSM Definition and CICS Definition tables include a CHANGETIME attribute, that reflects the date and time at which the definition was last modified. CICS Definition tables also include a CREATETIME attribute, that is the date and time at which the definition was created. Attribute fields (CHANGEAGENT, CHANGEAGREL and CHANGEUSRID) are for BAS resource definitions. These attributes display details as to how the resource was defined or last modified, the level of CICS system running when the resource was defined or last modified and the ID of the user who created or modified the resource definition CICSPlex SM is solely responsible for maintaining the CHANGEAGENT, CHANGEAGREL, CHANGETIME, CREATETIME and CHANGEUSRID attributes; do not attempt to modify these attribute values.

Building a customized resource table record

Normally, when you create a result set, each resource table record contains the complete set of attributes in the format defined by CICSPlex SM. There might be times, however, when you want to work with a subset of those attributes or work with them in a different order. The SPECIFY VIEW command lets you decide which attributes of a resource table to include in a record and what order to present them in. In effect, you are building a temporary, custom-made resource table.

You can build views only for resource tables with a type of CICS Resource; you cannot build views for any other type of resource table. Also, a view can be built from the attributes of only one resource table at a time. You cannot combine attributes from different resource tables into a single view. You can specify the EYU_CICSNAME and EYU_CICSREL attributes in an order expression to identify the CICS system from which a view record was collected.

When you build a resource table view, you have to give it a name. The name you assign to a view takes precedence over any existing resource table names. This means you can redefine an existing resource table name to represent a subset of the attributes in a different order than they appear in the original table.

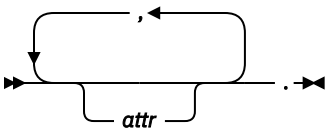
For ease of maintenance of your programs, give unique names to your customized resource table views. If you do not use unique names, you cannot access another view with the same name in the same processing thread without the programming overhead of discarding the original view. When you upgrade your version of CICSPlex SM, check that any new resource tables do not duplicate your customized view names.

To define to CICSPlex SM which resource table attributes you want to include and in what order, you specify an order expression on the FIELDS option of the SPECIFY VIEW command. This expression is

similar to the one you use when sorting records in a result set with the ORDER command. The order expression consists of a list of the attributes to be included in the view.

The syntax of an order expression for building a view is:

Order Expression – Building a View



attr
Is the name of an attribute in the resource table.

You can specify as many attribute names as you like, but the total length of an order expression, including commas and blank spaces, must not exceed 255 characters. If you do not specify an attribute name, the order expression contains the name of the first attribute in the resource table, for example, the JOBNAME attribute in the CICSRGN resource table.

For example, to build a limited view of the LOCTRAN resource table, you can specify:

```
TRANID,STATUS,USECOUNT,PROGRAM,PRIORITY,TRANCLASS.
```

An order expression must be followed by either blank spaces or null characters to the end of the specified buffer. That is, the buffer length you specify (using the LENGTH option) must not include any data other than an order expression. Once a view is built, you can specify it on the OBJECT option of a GET command. The resource table records returned by GET include only those attributes you named in the order expression on the SPECIFY VIEW command.

Any views that you build are associated with the specific processing thread on which you build them; they cannot be shared by other processing threads. When you terminate your processing thread, any views you built on it are discarded. You can also choose to discard a view at any time by using the DISCARD command.

How to create copybooks for customized resource table records

You can build a structure for your customized view by using the SPECIFY VIEW, GET and FETCH commands to move the data into your structure.

For example:

```
*****************************************************
*           SPECIFY VIEW                            *
*****************************************************
     STRING 'POOLNAME,MINITEMLEN,QUELENGTH,NUMITEMS,'
     'RECOVSTATUS,MAXITEMLEN,LASTUSEDINT,'
     'NAME,TRANSID,LOCATION.'
     DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO BUFFERA.
     MOVE 96 TO BUFFERL.
     EXEC CPSM SPECIFY
               VIEW('VTSQSHR')
               FIELDS(BUFFERA)
               LENGTH(BUFFERL)
               OBJECT('TSQSHR')
               THREAD(TTKN(1))
               RESPONSE(SMRESP)
               REASON(SMRESP2)
     END-EXEC.
```

Figure 2. SPECIFY VIEW command to build a structure

The associated structure will consist of each attribute specified in the SPECIFY VIEW FIELDS keyword and is shown in Figure 3 on page 16.

```
 01 VTSQSHR.
* Shared Temporary Storage Queue
   02 POOLNAME       PIC X(0008).
* TS Pool Name
   02 MINITEMLEN     PIC S9(0004) USAGE BINARY.
* Smallest item Length in bytes
   02 QUELENGTH      PIC S9(0008) USAGE BINARY.
* Total length in bytes . FLENGT
   02 NUMITEMS       PIC S9(0004) USAGE BINARY.
* Number items in queue
   02 RECOVSTATUS    PIC S9(0008) USAGE BINARY.
* Recovery Status
   02 MAXITEMLEN     PIC S9(0004) USAGE BINARY.
* Largest item length in bytes
   02 LASTUSEDINT    PIC S9(0008) USAGE BINARY.
* Interval since last use
   02 NAME-R         PIC X(0016).
* Queue Name                        -- RESERVED WORD --
   02 TRANSID        PIC X(0004).
* Trans that created tsqueue
   02 LOCATION       PIC S9(0008) USAGE BINARY.
* Queue Location
```

Figure 3. Structure of a customized view

Note that the EYU-CICSNAME, EYU-CICSREL, and EYU-RESERVED attributes or any field alignment or padding attributes are not used in this structure.

Selecting managed objects

Any given API program is likely to be interested in only a subset of the CICSPlex SM managed objects.

You can identify the managed objects you want to work with by:

- Setting the context and scope for your program
- Using filter expressions on individual commands.

Setting the context and scope

The set of managed objects that your API program can work with is determined primarily by the context and scope associated with the processing thread.

As with all CICSPlex SM operations, the context and scope of an API program identify the CICS systems on which the program can act.

In general, you can set the context and scope values as follows:

CONTEXT
For most operations in a CICSplex, the context is the name of the CICSplex. For operations related to CMAS configuration (such as defining CICSplexes or CMAS communication links), the context must be a CMAS name and for applications executing in a CICS local MAS the CMAS name must be the local CMAS name.

SCOPE
When the context is a CICSplex, the scope can be:

- The CICSplex itself
- A CICS system or CICS system group within the CICSplex
- A logical scope, as defined in a CICSPlex SM resource description (RESDESC)

When the context is a CMAS, the scope value is ignored. There are also a number of resources for which the scope value is ignored. These are identified by the **SCOPE applies** field in the description of resource tables in CICSPlex SM resource tables.

You can set a default context and scope for your program by using one of these commands:

CONNECT
Defines a default context and scope when the API processing thread is established.

QUALIFY
Changes the default context and scope for subsequent commands issued on the thread.

The values you set on either of these commands are in effect for all API commands that use context and scope.

Alternatively, you can specify context and scope values for individual API commands. The following commands support one or both of the CONTEXT and SCOPE options:

- CREATE
- GET
- LISTEN
- PERFORM OBJECT
- REMOVE
- UPDATE.

The context and scope values you set on any of these commands are in effect for that command alone. If you specified a default context and scope for the thread, the values on any of these commands temporarily override the default values. If you did not specify a default context and scope and you issue a command that expects these values (such as GET), you must specify a context and scope on the command.

Using filter expressions

If you are only interested in certain programs, you can use a filter expression to limit the number of records returned based on the current values of certain PROGRAM attributes.

A request for CICSPlex SM managed object data can produce a large number of resource table records. The default is to return all the resource table records that exist for a given object within the current context and scope. For example, if you ask for PROGRAM object data, you receive a resource table record for every program in every CICS system in the current context and scope.

How you can use filter expressions

You can use filter expressions in one of two ways.

- With the CRITERIA option of a GET or PERFORM OBJECT command to filter the resource table records returned by that command. The filter expression is used only once and is discarded when the command that used it completes its processing.
- With a SPECIFY FILTER command to define a filter that can be used repeatedly.

  Once a filter is defined, you can use it with these commands to limit the resource table records being processed:

  - COPY
  - DELETE
  - FETCH
  - GET
  - GROUP
  - LISTEN
  - LOCATE
  - MARK
  - PERFORM OBJECT
  - PERFORM SET
  - REFRESH
  - SET

– UNMARK

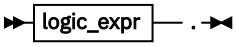
A filter expression that you define with the SPECIFY FILTER command is available to your program until you either discard it (with the DISCARD command) or terminate the processing thread.

How to build a filter expression

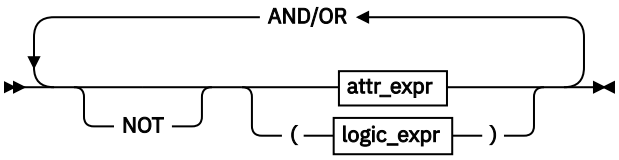
A filter expression is a character string that defines logical expressions to be used in filtering resource table records.

A filter expression can be made up of one or more attribute expressions in the form:

Filter Expression



logic_expr



attr_expr



where:

attr
Is the name of an attribute in the resource table.

You can name the same attribute more than once in a filter expression.

Note: In a filter expression you cannot specify the EYU_CICSREL attribute, or attributes with a maximum length over 256 bytes.

oper
Is one of the following comparison operators:

<
Less than

<=
Less than or equal to

=
Equal to

>=
Greater than or equal to

>
Greater than

¬=
Not equal to

Important: Use less than (<) or greater than (>) operators in your CRITERIA expression instead of equal (=), when you are working with store clock based fields. If you are directly using the CICSPlex SM API, or the CMCI and require to select records that are based on a specific store clock value, a compound CRITERIA expression can be used. For example, "RESPTIME>='0000:00:00.008351' AND RESPTIME<'0000:00:00.008352'.".

value
Is the value for which the attribute is being tested. The value must be a valid one for the resource table attribute.

Generic values

If the attribute accepts character data, this value can be a generic. Generic values can contain:

- An asterisk (*), to represent any number of characters, including zero. The asterisk must be the last or only character in the specified value. For example:

```
TRANID=PAY*.
```

- A plus sign (+), to represent a single character. A + can appear in one or more positions in the specified value. For example:

```
TRANID=P++9.
```

Note:

1. Generic value checking is applied only to the filter value. For example, a filter value of USERID=S* returns resource table records that have a user ID starting with S. However, a filter value of USERID=SMITH does not return resource table records that appear to contain generic characters, for example, those with a user ID of S*.
2. For hexadecimal data types, the data must be converted to hexadecimal before appending the asterisk (*) for the generic search. The plus sign (+) is not supported for hexadecimal data types.
3. The Web User Interface does not support the use of embedded generic characters in attribute filters in WLM active views such as EYUSTARTWLMATAFF. A single asterisks (*) may be used to request all values.

Imbedded blanks or special characters

If the value contains imbedded blanks or special characters (such as periods, commas, or equal signs), the entire value string must be enclosed in single quotes. For example:

```
TERMID='Z AB'.
```

To include a single quote or apostrophe in a value, you must repeat the character, like this:

```
DESCRIPTION='October''s Payroll'.
```

Note: Be sure to consider the quoting conventions of your programming language when using single quotes in a CICSPlex SM value string.

Hexadecimal data

If the attribute has a datatype of HEX the value must be in hexadecimal notation.

For example, the NAME attribute of the REQID resource table is a HEX datatype. To specify a name equal to 01234567 the value, using hexadecimal notation, would be

```
NAME=F0F1F2F3F4F5F6F7.
```

AND/OR

Combines attribute expressions into compound logic expressions using the logical operators AND and OR, like this:

```
attr_expr AND attr_expr.
```

Filter expressions are evaluated from left to right. You can use parentheses to vary the meaning of a filter expression. For example, this expression:

```
attr_expr AND (attr_expr OR attr_expr).
```

has a different meaning than this one:

```
(attr_expr AND attr_expr) OR attr_expr.
```

NOT
Negates one or more attribute expressions.

You can negate a single attribute expression, like this:

```
NOT attr_expr.
```

You can also negate multiple attribute expressions or even a whole filter expression, like this:

```
NOT (attr_expr OR attr_expr).
```

Note that you must place parentheses around the attribute expressions (or the filter expression) to be negated.

Note: A filter expression must be followed by either blank spaces or null characters to the end of the specified buffer. That is, the buffer length you specify (using the LENGTH option) should not include any data other than a filter expression.

For example, the following is a simple filter expression that you could use to select LOCTRAN objects representing local transactions that are enabled and have a storage violation count greater than zero:

```
STATUS=ENABLED AND STGVCNT>0.
```

You can build more complex filter expressions to select objects with a very specific combination of attributes. For example, to select LOCTRAN objects that:

- Have a transaction ID starting with P
- Have a program name starting with PAY
- Are enabled
- Have a nonzero use count and storage violations, or have been restarted.

you could specify a filter expression like this:

```
(TRANID=P* AND PROGRAM=PAY* AND STATUS=ENABLED) AND
((USECOUNT>0 AND STGVCNT>0) OR NOT RESTARTCNT=0).
```

Note that the RESTARTCNT attribute in this example could also have been specified with the greater than operator instead of the NOT operator.

Parameter expressions

Parameter expressions support additional capabilities for some objects, in addition to facilities provided by filters, in order to reduce the number of records in a result set.

The syntax to be used for parameter expressions is the same as that described in “Performing an action against a resource” on page 38. For example, to build a result set containing completed task history (HTASK) records that finished between 05:00pm and 05:05pm on the 17th of July 2006, use the following parameter expression:

```
PARM('STARTDATE(07/17/2006) STARTTIME(17:00)
   INTERVAL(300).')
```

See CICSPlex SM resource tables for a description of the parameters for GET.

Working with result sets

CICSPlex SM places the resource table records that you select in a result set. A result set is a logical group of resource table records that can be accessed, reviewed, and manipulated by an API program.

A result set can be created in one of two ways:

- By a direct API request to obtain resource data. The GET command is the primary means of collecting resource data and creating a result set.

- By an API request that manipulates one result set to create another. COPY is an example of a command that can create a new result set from the records in an existing one. The result set from which records are being copied is referred to as the source result set. The one being copied to is the target result set.

The resource table records in a result set must all represent one type of managed object. That is, a result set that contains PROGRAM resource table records cannot also contain LOCTRAN resource table records. The resource table records must also be collected from the same CICSPlex SM context. So a result set that contains records from one CICSplex cannot be used to hold records from any other CICSplex. Once a result set is created, its resource type and context are fixed. The only way to change the type or context of a result set is to completely replace the contents of the result set with new resource table records.

Keep in mind that a resource table record in a result set is not the actual managed object; it is a report of the managed object's attributes at the point in time when data was collected. This is an important distinction because the actual managed object may have changed or may no longer exist by the time the resource table record is returned to your program. The number of records returned may vary as managed objects come and go, but the structure of the records in a result set remains constant.

A simple API program might deal with only one result set at a time. Each new request for data could create a result set that replaces the previous one. A more complex program might maintain several result sets concurrently and control the retention of those result sets more directly.

An overview of result set commands

You can use the following commands to create result sets and manage the resources that they represent.

GET
Returns a result set containing selected resource table records that represent instances of a managed resource.

PERFORM
Performs an action on one or more managed resources. PERFORM SET acts upon the resource table records in an existing result set. PERFORM OBJECT does not require a result set to exist; it creates one implicitly.

REFRESH
Refreshes the data for some or all of the managed resources as represented by resource table records in a result set.

SET
Modifies the attributes of one or more managed resources as represented by resource table records in a result set.

These commands affect not only the resource table records in a result set, but also the managed resources that those records represent. Figure 4 on page 22 illustrates the relationship of these commands to the API environment.

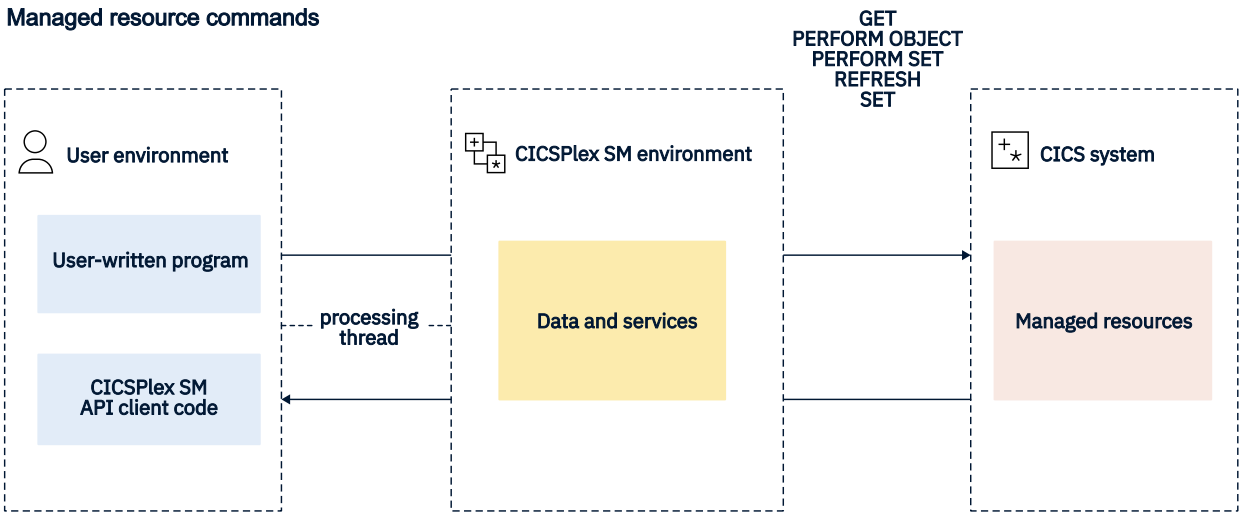


Figure 4. API commands that manipulate managed resources

Once a result set is created, you can perform various operations on the records it contains. You can sort, mark, copy, delete, and summarize the records in a result set. Most importantly, perhaps, you can retrieve records from a result set into local storage where they can be processed by your program.

You can use the following commands to manipulate one or more records in a result set:

COPY
Copies some or all of the resource table records in one result set to another result set.

DELETE
Deletes one or more resource table records from a result set.

EXPAND
Returns a result set containing all of the records summarized in a summary record.

FETCH
Retrieves data and status information for one or more resource table records in a result set.

GROUP
Returns a summarized result set by grouping some or all of the resource table records in a result set.

LOCATE
Positions the record pointer within a result set.

MARK
Marks selected resource table records in a result set.

ORDER
Sorts the resource table records in a result set.

UNMARK
Removes the marks placed on resource table records by a previous MARK command.

These commands affect only the current contents of a result set; they have no impact on the managed resources that the result set represents. Figure 5 on page 23 illustrates the relationship of these commands to the API environment.

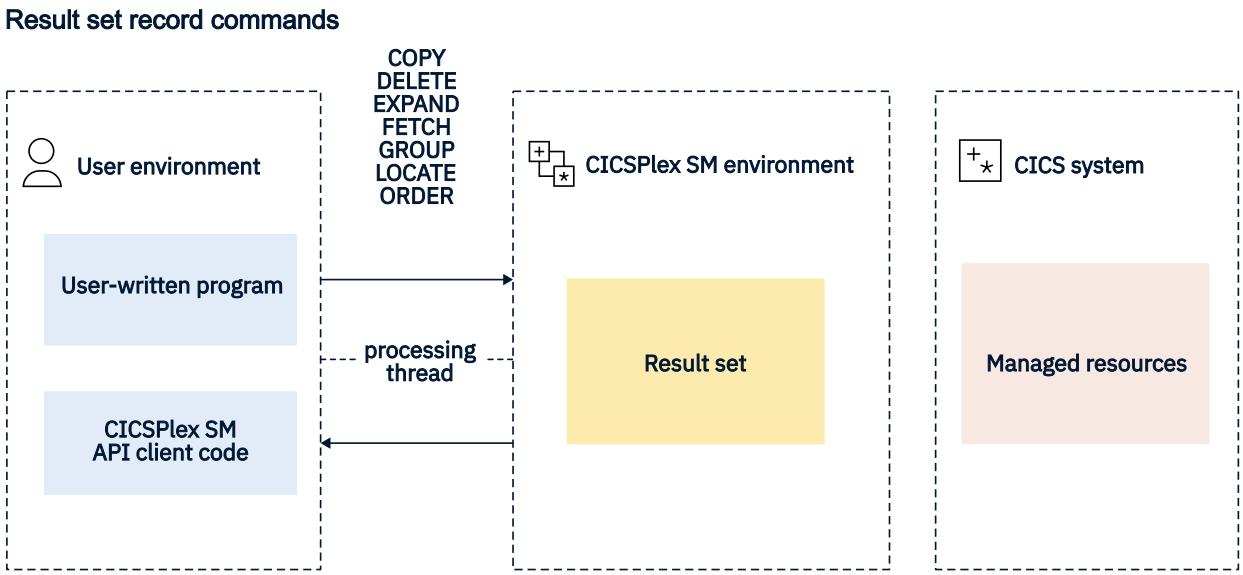


Figure 5. API commands that manipulate result set records

CICSPlex SM also provides tools for managing result sets as a whole: filters and views for controlling the contents of a result set and commands for reviewing and discarding result sets.

You can use the following commands to manage result sets and their contents:

DISCARD
Discards a result set.

QUERY
Retrieves information about a result set and the resource table records it contains.

SPECIFY FILTER
Defines an attribute or value filter that can be used to control the contents of a result set.

SPECIFY VIEW
Builds a customized view of a resource table that can be used to control the contents of a result set

These commands affect only an existing or newly created result set; they have no impact on the managed resources that the result set represents. Figure 6 on page 24 illustrates the relationship of these commands to the API environment.

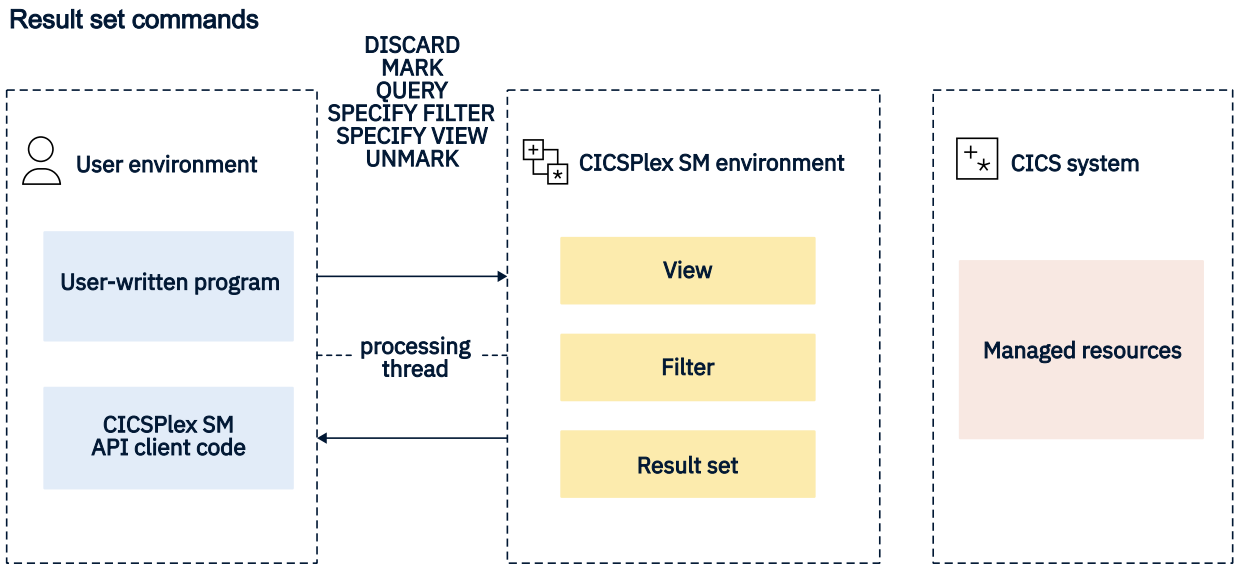


Figure 6. API commands that manipulate result sets

Retrieving records from a result set

Once you have created a result set (using the GET command), you can transfer some or all of the records it contains to local storage for processing.

You can use the FETCH command to retrieve a single resource table record, multiple selected records, or the entire result set at one time.

Each resource table record that you retrieve contains current data about the managed resource that it represents. Each record also contains certain status information that is maintained by CICSPlex SM.

This status information is presented as a resource table called OBJSTAT. The contents of the OBJSTAT resource table are described below:

In effect, each record in a result set contains a pair of resource tables: an instance of the OBJSTAT resource table followed by an instance of the resource table that was requested. The managed resource data and the OBJSTAT status information can be retrieved either as a pair or separately, depending on the option you specify with the FETCH command:

DATA
Retrieves only the specified resource table data.

STATUS
Retrieves only the OBJSTAT status information.

BOTH
Retrieves both the resource table data and the OBJSTAT status information.

Figure 7 on page 25 illustrates the information available in result set records and the FETCH commands you can use to retrieve that information.

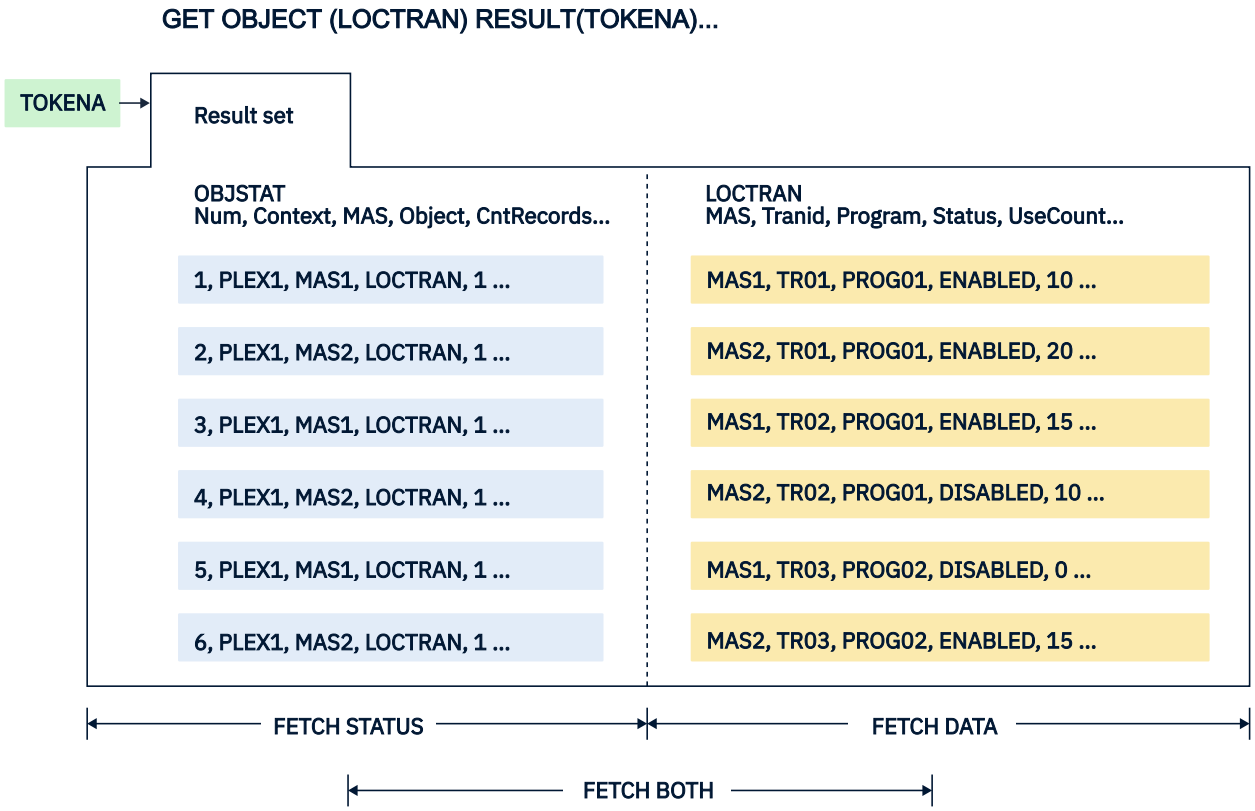


Figure 7. Using FETCH to retrieve result set records

The result set referenced by TOKENA was created by issuing a GET command for LOCTRAN records. Each record in the result set consists of LOCTRAN data and OBJSTAT data.

You can use the FETCH commands shown in Figure 7 on page 25 to selectively retrieve some or all of the data. For example, Figure 8 on page 26 shows the output of a FETCH DATA command.

FETCH DATA ALL RESULT(TOKENA) INTO(AREA1)

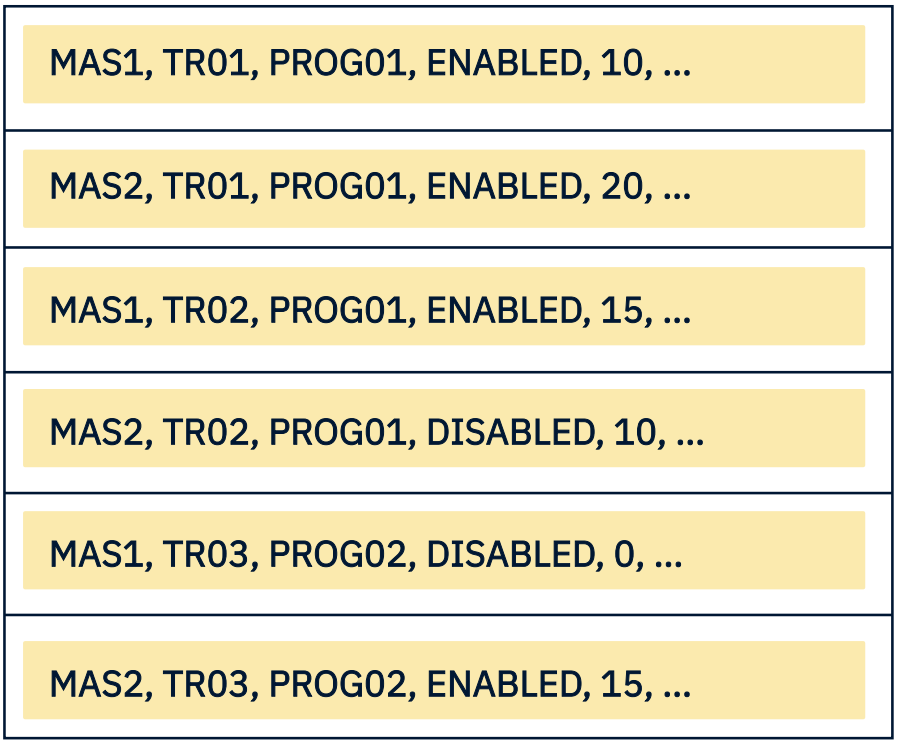


Figure 8. Sample FETCH DATA output

OBJSTAT

The OBJSTAT resource table provides status information for a specific record in a result set.

Name
Description

RECORDNUM
The number of the record within the result set.

CONTEXT
The context in effect when the data for the record was collected.

CICSNAME
The name of the CICS system from which the data was collected.

CICSREL
The release level of the CICS system from which the data was collected.

OBJECT
The name of the managed object to which the data refers.

OBJTYPE
The data type of the managed object:

1
CICSPlex SM resource

2
Logical view

RECTYPE
The type of record data:

1
Detail data

2
Summary data

LASTOPER
The last operation performed against the object:

1
COPY operation

2
DELETE operation

3
GET operation

4
MARK operation

5
REFRESH operation

6
PERFORM OBJECT operation

7
PERFORM SET operation

8
SET operation

9
UNMARK operation

STATUS
The current record status:

```
1... ....    X'80'      The record is MARKED
.... ...1    X'01'      Operation error
```

The attribute is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

CNTRECORDS
The record count. For RECTYPE=1 the record count is zero. For RECTYPE=2 the record count will reflect the number of detail records.

KEYLEN
The length of the key data.

KEYDATA
The native key data

RESERVE1
Reserved area for future use.

Positioning the record pointer in a result set

CICSPlex SM maintains a current record pointer in each result set. When you first create a result set (with a GET command, for example), the pointer is positioned at the top of the result set. The first command that you issue against the result set affects the first record.

In most cases, when you issue FETCH commands to retrieve records from the result set, the record pointer is positioned to the next record in the result set (that is, the record following the last record that was fetched). However, certain API commands always act upon the last record that was fetched. When you issue any of these commands after a FETCH command, the record pointer is not advanced to the next record:

- COPY
- DELETE
- MARK

- UNMARK
- PERFORM SET CURRENT
- REFRESH CURRENT
- SET CURRENT

The record pointer in a result set may move either forward or backward, depending on the direction in which you are retrieving records. If you issue a FETCH command and no records are found that match the specified criteria, no records are retrieved. In that case, the pointer is positioned to the top or bottom of the result set, depending on the direction the pointer was moving.

If you issue a FETCH command and there is insufficient storage to retrieve all of the records, the pointer is positioned at the last record that would have been retrieved if there had been enough space. The pointer is not positioned at the last record that was retrieved. To be certain of the pointer's location, you should use the LOCATE command to explicitly position it within the result set.

The GET and FETCH commands leave the record pointer in specific, predefined positions, but other API commands do not. Many API commands manipulate records or update the data in a result set. The position of the record pointer after one of these commands depends on a combination of factors, including the options that you specified on the command. The pointer may have moved forward or backward one or more records, or it may be positioned to the top or bottom of the result set. If you specified the CURRENT option, the record pointer does not move; it remains positioned on the current record after the command is complete.

For this reason, CICSPlex SM provides the LOCATE command, which lets you explicitly position the record pointer within a result set. If you want to use the record pointer after issuing any of these commands, first use the LOCATE command to reposition it:

- COPY
- DELETE
- GETDEF
- GROUP
- MARK
- ORDER
- PERFORM OBJECT
- PERFORM SET
- REFRESH
- SET
- UNMARK.

Processing selected records in a result set

If you want to process a subset of the resource table records in a result set, you can identify the records you are interested in.

You can do this by:

- Using the SPECIFY FILTER command to define a filter for selecting records, as described in “Using filter expressions” on page 17.
- Using the MARK and UNMARK commands to mark the records.

Using MARK and UNMARK

The MARK command enables you to mark some or all of the resource table records in a result set for future reference.

The UNMARK command removes existing marks from selected records. Once you have marked records in a result set, you can refer to the records that are either marked or not marked in subsequent commands. The following API commands support the MARKED and NOTMARKED options:

- COPY
- DELETE
- FETCH
- GROUP
- LOCATE
- PERFORM SET
- REFRESH
- SET

For example, Figure 9 on page 30 shows a result set in which selected resource table records have been marked. The MARKED option is then used with the FETCH command to retrieve only those records that are marked.

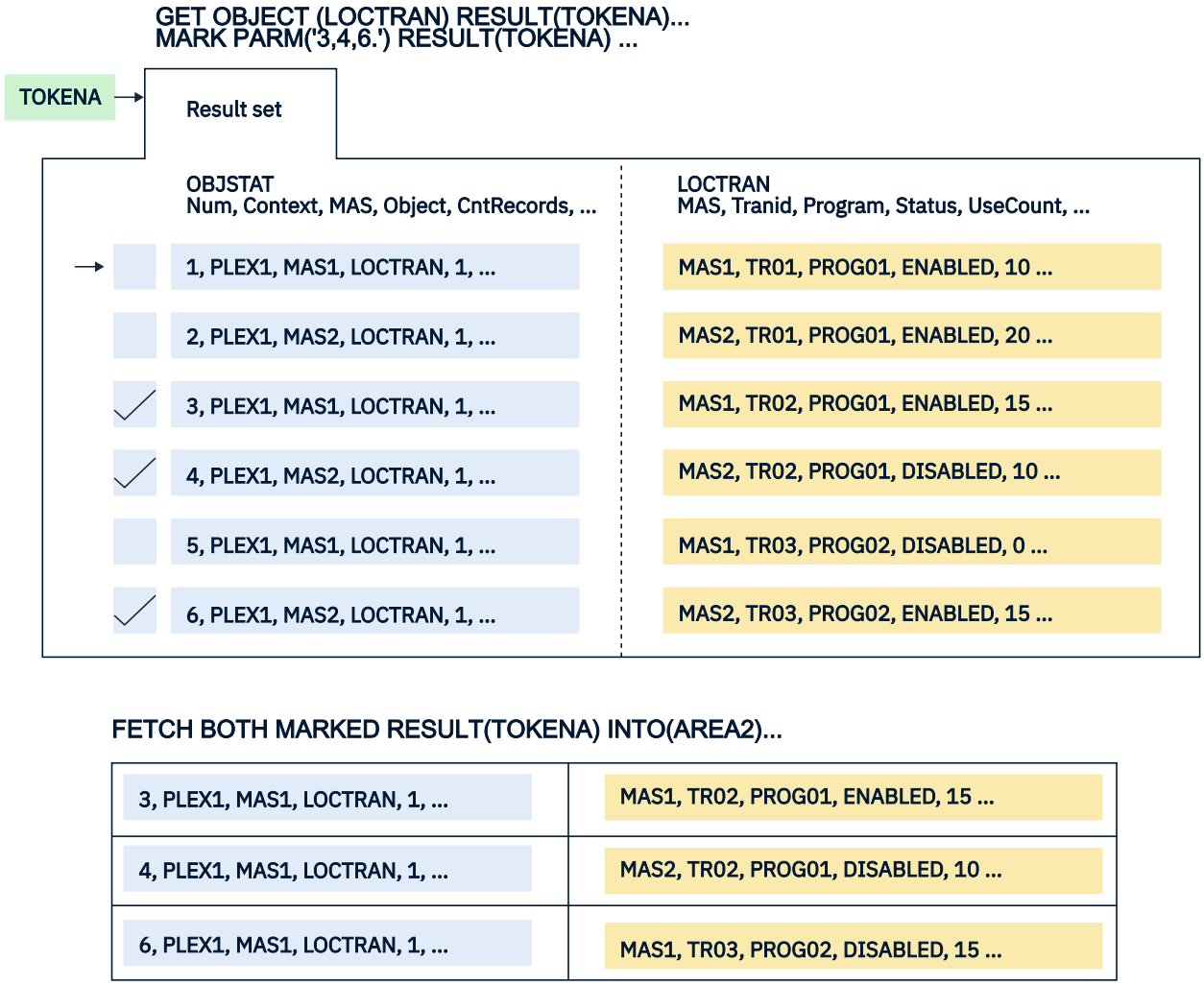


Figure 9. Marking and retrieving records in a result set

Identifying the records to be marked

By default, when you issue a MARK or UNMARK command, only the current resource table record is marked or unmarked.

But there are a variety of ways that you can identify the records to be marked:

- To mark a specific record other than the current record, use the POSITION option and identify the record by its relative position in the result set.

- To mark one or more records that meet previously defined filtering criteria, use the FILTER or NOTFILTER option.
- To mark all the records in a result set, use the ALL option.

In addition to these options, you can use the PARM option to identify a list of records to be marked. To use the PARM option, you specify a character string of record numbers in a parameter expression. The parameter expression can contain:

- Individual record numbers, separated by commas.
- Ranges of record numbers, with the low and high numbers separated by a colon.

The whole parameter expression must end with a period.

For example, to mark records 1, 3, 6 through 9, and 24 in a result set, you would specify:

```
PARM('1,3,6:9,24.')
```

When you use the PARM option, you must also use the PARMLEN option to specify the length of the buffer that contains the parameter expression.

Note:

1. Negative values and 0 are not valid record numbers. If you specify an invalid record number, the MARK (or UNMARK) command returns RESPONSE and REASON values of INVALIDPARM PARM.
2. If you mistakenly specify the higher value in a range first (such as 9:6), CICSPlex SM reverses the values to produce a valid range.
3. If you mistakenly specify a single value preceded or followed by a colon (such as 6:), the colon is ignored. CICSPlex SM marks only the specified record.

Identifying records that could not be marked

When you are marking or unmarking records, it might be useful to know if all the records you identified were successfully processed.

For example, you might mistakenly ask CICSPlex SM to mark or unmark a record that was previously deleted from the result set. Or you might identify a record number that is out of range for the result set.

You can use the COUNT option on a MARK or UNMARK command to determine the number of records that could not be marked or unmarked. You can also use the INTO and LENGTH options to identify a buffer to receive a list of records that could not be marked. When deciding on the length of the INTO buffer, keep in mind that it must be long enough to hold the maximum number of record numbers that could result from your MARK request (if none of them can be marked). Furthermore, all record numbers are listed individually (not by range) in the INTO buffer and are separated by commas. So if you specified the PARM option like this:

```
PARM('1,3:6,12,15.')
```

the INTO buffer would have to be long enough to hold the following character string:

```
1,3,4,5,6,12,15
```

If the INTO buffer you specify is not long enough to hold a complete list of records that could not be marked, you receive a RESPONSE value of WARNING AREATOOSMALL. In that case, the INTO buffer returns a partial list of records and the LENGTH value is set to the buffer length that would be required for a complete list. You could then resubmit the MARK command with the appropriate LENGTH value to determine which records could not be marked.

How to remove the marks in a result set

You can use the UNMARK command to remove some or all of the marks placed on resource table records by a previous MARK command. However, if you want to mark other records at the same time, you can save a step by using the RESET option of the MARK command.

By default, the records you specify on a MARK command are marked in addition to any records that are already marked in the result set. That is, any resource table records that were marked previously remain marked unless you use the RESET option. RESET wipes the result set clean of any previous marks. So the records identified on the current MARK command are the only records marked when processing is complete. Using the RESET option on a MARK command is an alternative to using the UNMARK command before the MARK command.

Note: Any marks that you placed on resource table records are also removed when you use the COPY command to copy those records from one result set to another.

Summarizing the records in a result set

If you want to analyze or modify a large number of records in a result set, you might find it useful to summarize those records.

The GROUP command lets you summarize the records in a result set based upon the value of some resource table attribute.

Note: You can summarize only on those attributes that have a length of 251 or less.

When you issue a GROUP command, CICSPlex SM summarizes the records in one result set to create a new, summarized result set. A summarized result set is a special type of result set. It contains summary resource table records that correspond to one or more records in the source result set.

For example, you could use the GROUP command to summarize a result set that contains LOCTRAN resource table records. If you want to group the records according to the value of the STATUS attribute, the summarized result set would contain, at most, two records: one representing those records with a STATUS value of ENABLED, and one representing those with a STATUS of DISABLED. Figure 10 on page 32 illustrates this use of the GROUP command.

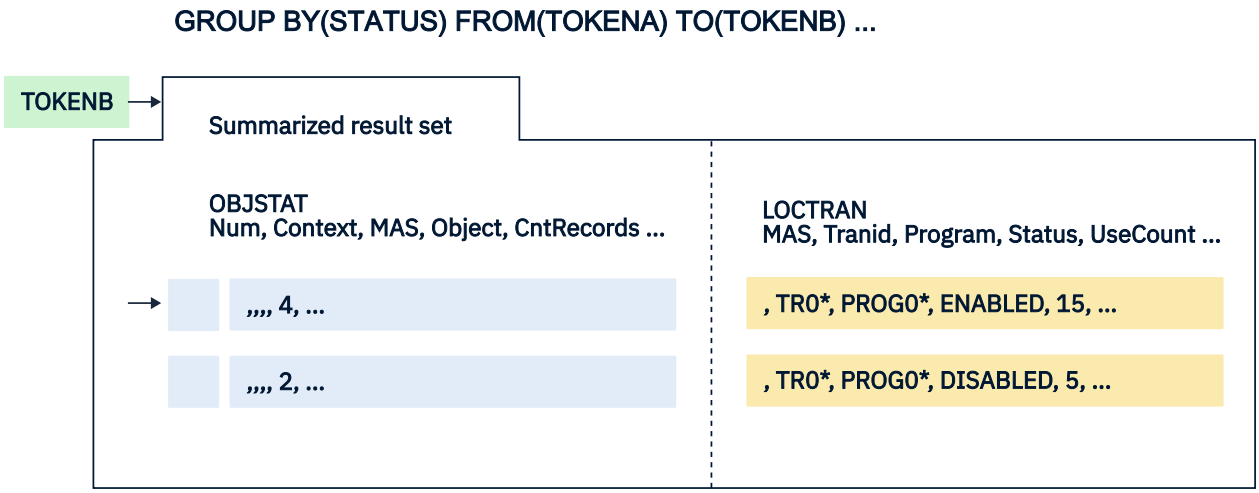


Figure 10. Using GROUP to summarize result set records

In general, you can work with a summarized result set in the same ways that you do a regular result set. You can use the FETCH command to retrieve records from a summarized result set. You can also retrieve the individual records of the source result set on which the summary is based. The DETAIL option of the FETCH command lets you retrieve that subset of records in the source result set that correspond to a particular summary record.

Figure 11 on page 33 shows an example of fetching the detail records associated with a summary record. In this case, the summary record was a LOCTRAN record that represented all enabled transactions.

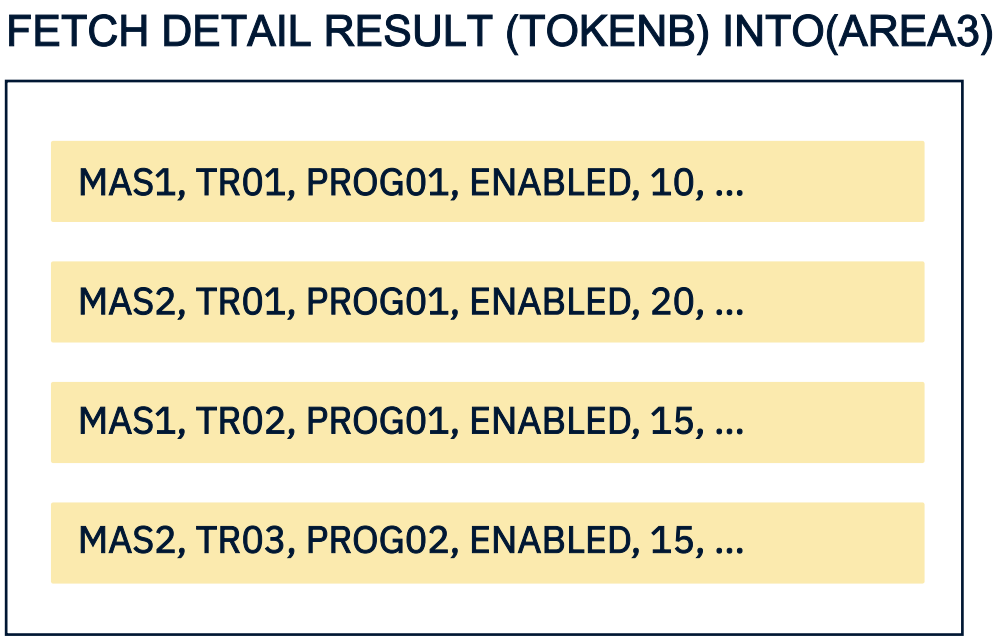


Figure 11. Sample FETCH DETAIL output

You can modify the records in a summarized result set using the PERFORM or SET commands. This is equivalent to modifying all the records in the source result set that are represented by a given summary record. However, since each record in a summarized result set has a single OBJSTAT record associated with it (rather than one for each of the source records being modified), you may want to use the FETCH DETAIL command to determine the results of a summary action.

Another method of working with individual records from a summarized result set is by using the EXPAND command. This is similar to the FETCH command when used with the DETAIL option, but EXPAND creates a new result set containing one record for each of the records summarized by GROUP in an individual summary record. This allows you to perform further actions on the result set including using additional GROUP or FETCH commands. EXPAND includes a number of options for manipulating the record counter in order to select the summarized record you want to work with. It can also be used in conjunction with the MARK and UNMARK commands.

The OBJSTAT records in a source result set are not summarized when you issue a GROUP command. So the OBJSTAT records in a summarized result set do not represent the OBJSTAT information for all of the source records. However, the OBJSTAT records in a summarized result set do include a summary count, which indicates how many source records were combined to produce each summary record.

A summarized result set and its source result set should be thought of as a pair to be used together. They share certain attributes and the summarized result set has certain dependencies on the source result set:

- A summarized result set cannot exist without the source result set from which it was built. If you discard a source result set, all the summarized result sets that were built from it are also discarded.
- You can reuse a summarized result set only to resummarize the records in the same source result set. An existing summarized result set cannot be used as the target of a GROUP command for a different source result set.
- A summarized result set cannot be used as the source of a COPY command.
- If you modify a source or summarized result set in any way, all the summarized result sets that have been built from the source result set are rebuilt.

Note: To prevent this from happening, you can specify the NOREFRESH option on the PERFORM or SET command.

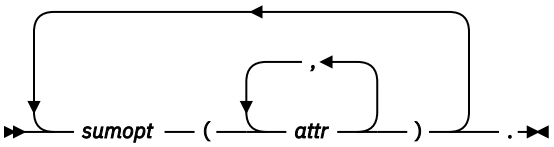
Specifying summary expressions

The attributes of a summary record are set according to a summary option that is appropriate for the attribute's data type. For each resource table attribute, CICSPlex SM defines a default summary option. CICSPlex SM uses these defaults when summarizing records unless you explicitly override them.

You tell CICSPlex SM how to summarize the attributes in a record by specifying a summary expression on the SUMOPT option of the GROUP command. A summary expression is a character string that consists of one or more summary options and the resource table attributes to which they apply.

The syntax of a summary expression is:

Summary Expression



where:

sumopt
Is the summary option to be used for the specified resource table attributes:

AVG
Provides the average attribute value. Valid for numeric fields only.

DIF
Provides those characters that are common to all underlying records and displays an asterisk (*) for those not common. Valid for character fields only.

LIKE
Provides the CVDA or EYUDA value, if all records contain a common value. Otherwise, displays N/A. Valid for CVDA and EYUDA fields only.

MAX
Provides the maximum attribute value.

MIN
Provides the minimum attribute value.

SUM
Provides the sum of the attribute values. Valid for numeric fields only.

You can specify the same summary option more than once in a summary expression.

attr
Is the name of an attribute in the resource table.

Note: You can summarize only on those attributes that have a length of 251 or less.

You can specify as many attribute names for each summary option as you like.

Note: A summary expression must be followed by either blank spaces or null characters to the end of the specified buffer. That is, the buffer length you specify (using the LENGTH option) should not include any data other than a summary expression.

For example, you could use a summary expression like this when grouping LOCTRAN records:

```
SUM(USECOUNT) MAX(PRIORITY,TWASIZE).
```

By default, the values for these attributes would be averaged. But this summary expression specifies that each summary record should include the sum of all USECOUNT values and the maximum PRIORITY and TWASIZE values.

Table 7 on page 35 shows the valid summary options for the various datatypes.

Table 7.

Valid summary options by attribute data type

	AVG	DIF	LIKE	MAX	MIN	SUM
ADDRESS				X	X	
AVG	X			X	X	X
AVG3	X			X	X	X
BIN	X			X	X	X
BIT				X	X	
CHAR		X		X	X	
CODEBIN	X			X	X	X
COMPID				X	X	
CVDAS			X	X	X	
CVDAT			X	X	X	
DATE				X	X	
DATETIME				X	X	
DEC				X	X	
DECSTP				X	X	
EYUDA			X	X	X	
HCHAR		X		X	X	
HEX		X		X	X	
HHMM				X	X	
INTVMSEC	X			X	X	X
INTVSEC	X			X	X	X
INTVSTCK	X			X	X	X
INTVUSEC	X			X	X	X
INTV16US	X			X	X	X
PCT	X			X	X	X
PCT3	X			X	X	X
RATE	X			X	X	X
RATE3	X			X	X	X
RATIO	X			X	X	X
RESTYPE				X	X	
SCLOCK	X			X	X	X
SCLOCK12	X			X	X	X
SUM	X			X	X	X

Table 7. (continued)						
Valid summary options by attribute data type						
SUM3	X			X	X	X
TEXT		X		X	X	
TIMESTP				X	X	

Sorting the records in a result set

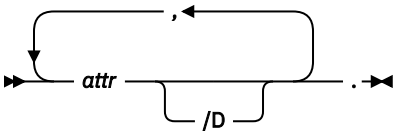
The records in a result set are normally sorted by the key attributes for that resource table.

In the case of CICS Resource and CICS Monitored tables, records are sorted by the CICS system from which they were collected. In working with result sets, you may find it easier to process the records if they are in some logical order of your own choosing. The **ORDER** command in the CICSPlex SM API lets you sort the records in a result set according to the values of a particular resource table attribute. If you are using the CICS management client interface (CMCI), use the **ORDERBY** parameter instead.

If you are using the CICSPlex SM API you can choose how the records are sorted by specifying an order expression on the **BY** option of the **ORDER** command. If you are using the CICS management client interface (CMCI) you can specify how the records are sorted using the **ORDERBY** parameter. An order expression is a character string that consists of one or more attribute names to be used in sorting the resource table records.

The syntax of an order expression for sorting records is:

Order Expression – Sorting Records



where:

attr
Is the name of an attribute in the resource table.

You can specify as many attribute names as you like, but the total length of an order expression, including commas and blank spaces, must not exceed 255 characters.

/D
Indicates the attribute values should be sorted in descending order. By default, the values are sorted in ascending order.

Note: An order expression must be followed by either blank spaces or null characters to the end of the specified buffer. That is, the buffer length you specify (using the LENGTH option) should not include any data other than an order expression.

For example, to sort a result set of LOCTRAN records by transaction ID and enabled status, you could specify:

```
TRANID,STATUS.
```

In this example, transaction ID is the primary sort key and enabled status is the secondary sort key.

To sort records in descending order of use count, add /D to the end of the attribute name, like this:

```
USECOUNT/D
```

Modifying managed resources

You can modify the resources managed by CICSPlex SM in various ways. The actions described here are issued against resource table records in a result set. However, the changes that you request are made to the actual resources which those records represent.

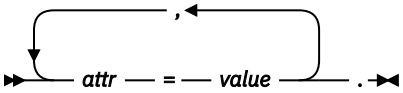
Modifying resource attributes

You can change the current value of a resource attribute by using the SET or UPDATE command.

SET modifies the attributes of a CICS resource, while UPDATE modifies CICSPlex SM and CICS definitions. The MODIFY option of these commands accepts a modification expression, which is a character string that defines the attribute changes to be made.

A modification expression can be made up of one or more attribute expressions in the form:

Modification Expression



where:

attr
Is the name of a modifiable attribute in the resource table.

value
Is the value to which you want the attribute set. The following restrictions apply:

- The value must be a valid one for the attribute.
- If the value contains imbedded blanks or special characters (such as periods, commas, or equal signs), the entire value string must be enclosed in single quotes, like this:

```
DESCRIPTION='Payroll.OCT'
```

- To include a single quote or apostrophe in a value, you must repeat the character, like this:

```
DESCRIPTION='October''s Payroll'
```

Note: Be sure to consider the quoting conventions of your programming language when using single quotes in a CICSPlex SM value string.

Note: A modification expression must be followed by either blank spaces or null characters to the end of the specified buffer. That is, the buffer length you specify (using the LENGTH option) should not include any data other than a modification expression.

For example, to disable one or more local transactions (LOCTRAN), you could specify:

```
STATUS=DISABLED.
```

in the MODIFY option of a SET command.

If you issue a SET command against CICS systems that do not support the requested modification, the request is ignored for those CICS systems. If your context and scope consist solely of CICS systems that do not support the modification, you receive RESPONSE and REASON values of NOTAVAILABLE SCOPE.

To change the task storage location of a CICS transaction definition (TRANDEF), you could specify:

```
TASKDATALOC=ANY
```

in the MODIFY option of an UPDATE command.

Note that the MODIFY option of UPDATE is valid only for CICS Definition resource tables.

For a list of the attributes for each resource and their valid values, see CICSPlex SM resource tables.

Performing an action against a resource

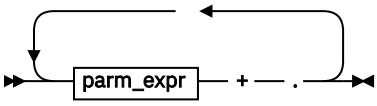
In addition to modifying individual attributes, you can also perform actions against many resources by using either of the PERFORM commands; PERFORM OBJECT or PERFORM SET.

The difference between these two commands is that PERFORM SET performs an action against the resource table records in an existing result set, while PERFORM OBJECT first creates a result set and then performs the requested action.

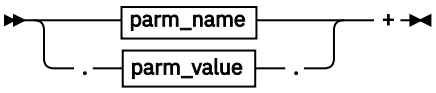
Some actions are self-contained and self-explanatory; specifying the action is enough to indicate the changes to be made to the resource. For example, you can discard a local file by issuing the DISCARD action against a LOCFILE resource table record.

Other actions require you to specify additional parameters. For these actions you might require a parameter expression to obtain the function you need. A parameter expression can be made up of one or more `parm` expressions in the form:

Parameter Expression



parm_expr:



where:

- `parm_name` is the name of a parameter associated with the action.
- `parm_value` is the value associated with the specified parameter name, if applicable.

Multiple instances of `parm_exp` should be delimited by spaces. The parameter expression buffer is terminated with a period (.).

Examples

- To disable a local file (LOCFILE), you must indicate how to handle a file that is currently busy. To do that, you could specify the following parameter expression:

  ```
  PARM('BUSY(cvda).')
  ```

  where `cvda` is a valid CVDA value for the file busy condition, for example WAIT, NOWAIT or FORCE.
- To request a dump of a CICS region (CICSRGN) specifying the dump code and title of the dump, you could use the following parameter expression:

  ```
  PARM('DUMPCODE(PMR12345) TITLE('Doc for PMR12345').')
  ```

  Note that if the `parm_value` contains special characters such as spaces or periods, the value must be enclosed in single quotes. Also note that all parameter values are folded to upper case.

If you issue a PERFORM command against CICS systems that do not support the requested action, the request is ignored for those CICS systems. If your context and scope consist solely of CICS systems that do not support the action, you receive RESPONSE and REASON values of NOTAVAILABLE SCOPE.

The PERFORM OBJECT command does not require an existing result set, as it will effectively run a GET command followed be a PERFORM SET. In this case any parameter expression may be passed on the GET or PERFORM SET phase of the command depending on whether the parameter expression is valid on the GET or PERFORM SET as follows:

- If the parameter expression is valid for GET it is used on the GET phase of the PERFORM OBJECT command

- If the parameter expression is valid for PERFORM it is used on the PERFORM SET phase of the PERFORM OBJECT command.
- If the parameter expression is valid for GET and PERFORM it is used on the GET and PERFORM SET phases of the PERFORM OBJECT command. This rule may mean that some actions are not possible via PERFORM OBJECT. Instead separate GET and PERFORM SET commands may be required to achieve the intended results.
- If the parameter is not valid for GET or PERFORM, then an INVALIDPARM PARM condition will be raised.

For a list of the valid actions for each resource and their required parameters, see CICSPlex SM resource tables.

Working with CICSPlex SM and CICS definitions

When you work with CICSPlex SM and CICS definitions there are some special API commands and command options available.

Creating, updating, and removing definitions

You can use certain API commands to maintain the CICSPlex SM and CICS definitions in your data repository.

CREATE
Creates a CICSPlex SM or CICS definition that uses the attribute values you specify. The new definition is stored in the data repository.

UPDATE
Updates an existing CICSPlex SM or CICS definition according to the attribute values you specify. The updated definition replaces the existing definition in the data repository.

REMOVE
Removes a CICSPlex SM or CICS definition from the data repository.

Note:

1. Before you can update or remove a definition, you must use the FETCH command to retrieve the appropriate resource table record from a result set.
2. For CICSPlex SM definitions that have a CICSplex as their context (such as workload management or real-time analysis definitions), any changes you make are automatically distributed to all the CMASs involved in managing the CICSplex.

With each of these commands, you use the FROM option to supply a CICSPlex SM Definition or CICS definition resource table record for the definition you are working with. The record must include all of the attributes in the resource table for the definition. If you do not want to specify certain optional attributes, you must set those fields to null (that is zero) values.

As an alternative, when you are updating CICS definitions, you can use the RESULT and MODIFY options of the UPDATE command. You can use these options to modify multiple definitions at one time (this is the equivalent of using the ALTER action command from the CICSPlex SM user interface).

To update CICS definitions, identify a result set that contains CICS Definition resource table records in the RESULT option. Then use the MODIFY option to specify the changes to be made to the definitions. MODIFY accepts a modification expression, as described in “Modifying resource attributes” on page 37.

When resources are installed, if resource definition overrides support is in use, resource overrides are applied to relevant resources. See How it works: Resource definition overrides. These resource overrides do not change the CICS resource definitions that are stored in the data repository.

The CHANGEAGENT, CHANGEAGREL, CHANGETIME, CHANGEUSRID, and CREATETIME attributes

When you work with existing CICSPlex SM or CICS definitions, keep in mind that the first 8 bytes of each record contain an attribute called CHANGETIME, reflects the date and time when the record was last

modified. CICS Definition records also include a CREATETIME attribute, which is the date and time the definition was created.

Attribute fields CHANGEAGENT, CHANGEAGREL, and CHANGEUSRID in the resource table resource definition record, combined with the existing CHANGETIME and CREATETIME attributes, form the resource definition signature and are valid only for BAS resource definitions.

CHANGEAGENT displays how the resource was defined or last modified. CHANGEAGREL contains the level of CICS system that created or last modified the resource definition. CHANGEUSRID contains the user ID that created or last modified the resource definition.

The CHANGEAGENT, CHANGEAGREL, CHANGETIME, CHANGEUSRID, and CREATETIME attributes are maintained internally by CICSPlex SM. Do not attempt to modify these attribute values. When you update or remove a definition resource table record, the CHANGETIME and CREATETIME values you return to CICSPlex SM must be the same values you received.

Using the PARM option

For most CICSPlex SM and CICS definitions, all of the information needed to process an API request is included in the attributes of the resource table.

Some definitions, however, allow you to supply optional data and some require additional data. For those definitions, you have to specify the PARM option on the appropriate API command:

- CREATE
- UPDATE
- REMOVE
- GET

The PARM option accepts a parameter expression, which is a character string that defines the parameters required for a definition to be processed.

For example, suppose you want to create an LNKSMSCG definition, which is a CICSPlex SM definition that describes the association between a CICS system group and a monitor specification (MONSPEC). Before CICSPlex SM can process your request, it must know how to handle other links that may be affected by the change. So when you issue the CREATE command, you must specify a parameter expression like this on the PARM option:

```
PARM('FORCE.')
```

which tells CICSPlex SM that all CICS systems in the CICS system group are to inherit the new specification.

The PARM option is especially useful when working with CICS definitions. For each CICS Definition resource table there is another resource table that describes the definition's association with a resource group (RESGROUP), if one exists. For example, the CONNDEF resource table represents a connection definition and the CONINGRP resource table represents an association between a connection definition and a resource group. The RESGROUP parameter provided with the CREATE and GET commands for CICS Definitions simplifies the processing of these records.

When you create a CICS Definition record, you can identify an existing resource group to which the definition should be added. To do this, use the PARM option to identify the resource group like this:

```
PARM('RESGROUP(resgroup).')
```

Using the RESGROUP parameter automatically creates an xxxINGRP record (such as a CONINGRP record), which describes the association between the CICS definition and its resource group.

When you use the GET command to request CICS Definition records from the data repository, you can select definitions according to the resource group to which they belong. Use the PARM option to identify the resource group:

```
PARM('RESGROUP(resgroup).')
```

CICSPlex SM selects CICS definitions only from the specified resource group. If you do not use the PARM option, CICSPlex SM selects definitions from all resource groups, according to the other criteria you specify on the GET command.

Note: For a complete list of the CREATE, UPDATE, REMOVE, and GET parameters required (or supported) by a given resource table, see CICSPlex SM resource tables.

Special considerations for CSD resources

CICSPlex SM supports the management of CSD resource definitions with certain limitations.

Compatibility mode is not supported by the CICSPlex SM API.

For a CSD request, you must specify the scope as an individual CICS system. Logical scopes, CICS system groups, and CICSplex names cannot be used. Specifying the scope of individual CICS systems means that you cannot issue commands to multiple systems concurrently.

BAS-specific attributes that are not valid for CSD are ignored if they are specified on a **CREATE** or **UPDATE** request.

The **CSDLOCK** and **CSDUNLOCK** actions have limited capability in the CICSPlex SM API because the requests they generate always use the same values to authenticate. The values used by these actions are the OPIDENT of the PLTPIUSR, and the APPLID for the CICS system specified in the SCOPE. You can use these actions to prevent inadvertent updates, however; you are not recommended to use them for security.

You cannot use an EXEC CPSM COPY command in any of the following situations:

- To copy resource table records from a CSD result set to a non-CSD result set.
- To copy resource table records from a non-CSD result set to a CSD result set.
- To copy resource table records from a CSD result set to a CSD result set in a different scope.

Example of using the CICSPlex SM API to install a file definition

You can use the CICSPlex SM API to install a CICS resource definition either from the CICS system definition file (CSD) or by using BAS.

To simplify the example, only the attributes that relate to the task have been included. For example, the THREAD and RESULT attributes are omitted from CRITERIA, and the LENGTH and PARMLEN values are omitted from PARM.

Installing a file using BAS

This example shows the installation of a single CICS file definition, `filedef_name`, into a CICS System, `cics_system_name`, in the CICSplex, `cicsplex_name`.

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name) SCOPE(cicsplex_name)  1

GET OBJECT(FILEDEF)
    CRITERIA(NAME=filedef_name AND DEFVER=def_ver.)  2

PERFORM SET ACTION(INSTALL)
        PARM(TARGET(cics_system_name) USAGE(LOCAL).) 3
```

Installing a tailored file using BAS

This example shows a method of tailoring the installed attributes, including name, of a single CICS file definition, `filedef_name`. This can be used to exploit the use of template definitions or to provide region specific variations to attributes. In the example the CICS file definition, `filedef_name`, will be installed into a CICS System, `cics_system_name`, in the CICSplex, `cicsplex_name`, as CICS file, `cics_file_name`, and Status, `cics_file_status`.

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name) SCOPE(cicsplex_name) 1
GET OBJECT(FILEDEF)
     CRITERIA(NAME=filedef_name AND DEFVER=def_ver.) 2
PERFORM SET ACTION(INSTALL)
     PARM(TARGET(cics_system_name) USAGE(LOCAL) 3
     OVERRIDE(NAME=cics_file_name,STATUS=cics_file_status)
     OVERTYPE)TARGET).) 5
```

3 The TARGET parameter specifies the CICS system, or systems, into which BAS will install the resources.

5 The OVERRIDE parameter specifies the `attribute_name=attribute_new_value` pairings that will be used at install time by the resource. The OVERTYPE parameter says where the OVERRIDE will be applied.

Installing a file from the CSD

This example shows the installation of a single CICS file definition, `filedef_name`, into a CICS System, `cics_system_name`, in the CSD group `csd_group_name`.

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name) SCOPE(cicsplex_name)  1

GET OBJECT(FILEDEF)
    SCOPE(cics_system_name)                          1
    PARM(CSDGROUP(csd_group_name).)                  4
    CRITERIA(NAME=filedef_name.)                     2

PERFORM SET ACTION(CSDINSTALL)
```

1 The SCOPE value is not used for BAS installs. For CSD installs the active SCOPE must be the name of the CICS system whose CSD the resources are extracted from, and into which definitions are installed.

2 The DEFVER attribute specifies the definition version of a resource, this is useful if you have more than one resource with the same name. If you are installing a resource using BAS and you have more than one resource with the same name, you must specify both the resource name and the definition version. Do not use the DEFVER attribute with resources defined in the CSD.

3 The TARGET parameter specifies the CICS system, or systems, into which BAS will install the resources.

4 The CSDGROUP parameter specifies that the resource definition objects are to be retrieved from the CSD associated with the CICS system in the SCOPE.

Example of using the CICSPlex SM API to install a CICS connection definition

You can use the CICSPlex SM API to install a CICS connection definition either from the CSD, or from the CICSPlex SM data repository using BAS.

The installation of CICS connection definitions differs from the installation of other CICS resources in that they must be installed with at least one associated session definition. In BAS the installation of CICS connection definitions is achieved through the use of a Resource Assignment (RASGNDEF). In the CSD installation of CICS connection definitions is achieved by installing the connection and session from a group.

Installing a connection definition using BAS

This example shows the installation of a CICS connection definition, `conndef_name`, into a CICS System, `cics_system_name`, in the CICSplex, `cicsplex_name`.

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name) SCOPE(cicsplex_name)

GET OBJECT(CONNDEF)
    CRITERIA(NAME=conndef_name AND DEFVER=def_ver.))

PERFORM SET ACTION(INSTALL)
        PARM(TARGET(cics_system_name)
             USAGE(LOCAL)
             REFASSIGN(rasgndef_name).)              1
```

Installing a connection definition from the CSD

This example shows the installation of a CICS connection definition, `condef_name`, defined to the CSD group, `csd_group_name`, into a CICS System, `cics_system_name`.

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name) SCOPE(cicsplex_name)

GET OBJECT(CSDGROUP)                                 2
    SCOPE(cics_system_name)
    CRITERIA(NAME=csd_group_name.)

PERFORM SET ACTION(CSDINSTALL)                       3
```

1 The REFASSIGN parameter is required for a CONNDEF install. The value is the Resource Assignment (RASGNDEF) that identifies the session definition or definitions in a Resource Group (RESGROUP) to be installed with the connection definition.

2 One of CSDGROUP, CSDINGRP, CSDINLST, or CSDLIST must be used to install connection definitions from the CSD and must include at least one connection and session pair in the result set being installed.

3 The CSDINSTALL action does not require any parameters because the OBJECT is a CSD only resource.

Example of using the CICSPlex SM API to install a remote CICS transaction definition

You can use the CICSPlex SM API to install a remote CICS transaction definition either from the CSD or by using BAS.

For resources which support Function Shipping, BAS provides the ability to install both the local and remote definitions of the resource simultaneously. If you are installing from the CSD, discrete local and remote definitions must be installed separately.

Installing a remote CICS transaction definition using BAS

This example shows the installation of a local CICS transaction definition, `trandef_name`, into a routing CICS System, `cics_system_local`, and the reciprocal remote definition, with the same name, into the target CICS System, `cics_system_remote`, both of which are in the CICSplex, `cicsplex_name`.

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name) SCOPE(cicsplex_name)

GET OBJECT(TRANDEF)
    CRITERIA(NAME=trandef_name AND DEFVER=def_ver.))

PERFORM SET ACTION(INSTALL)
        PARM(TARGET(cics_system_remote)
             USAGE(REMOTE)
             MODE(DYNAM)
             RELATED(cics_system_local).)
```

Installing a remote CICS transaction definition from the CSD

This example shows the installation of a local CICS transaction definition, `trandef_name`, into the local CICS System, `cics_system_local`, in the CSD group, `csd_group_local`. This is followed by a separate install of the reciprocal remote definition, into the target CICS System, `cics_system_remote`, in the CSD group, `csd_group_remote`.

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name) SCOPE(cicsplex_name)

GET OBJECT(TRANDEF)
    SCOPE(cics_system_local)
    PARM(CSDGROUP(csd_group_local).)
    CRITERIA(NAME=trandef_name.)

PERFORM SET ACTION(CSDINSTALL)

GET OBJECT(TRANDEF)
    SCOPE(cics_system_remote)
    PARM(CSDGROUP(csd_group_remote).)
    CRITERIA(NAME=trandef_name.)

PERFORM SET ACTION(CSDINSTALL)
```

Example of using the CICSPlex SM API to create an ATOM service definition

You can use the CICSPlex SM API to create a CICS ATOM service definition in both the CICS CSD and in CICSPlex SM BAS.

Create an ATOM service definition using BAS

This example shows the creation of a CICS ATOM service definition, `atomdef_name`, using BAS.

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name)                    1

CRERESG_RESGROUP     = resgroup_name
CRERESG_DESCRIPTION  = “Sample BAS Resource Group”

CREATE OBJECT(RESGROUP)
       FROM(CRERESG)
       LENGTH(resgroup_tbl_len)                   2

CREATOM_DEFVER       = "1";                       3
CREATOM_NAME         = atomdef_name;
CREATOM_DESCRIPTION  = “Dummy FILE ATOM Service”;
CREATOM_STATUS       = "ENABLED”;
CREATOM_ATOMTYPE     = "FEED";
CREATOM_RESOURCETYPE = "FILE";
CREATOM_RESOURCENAME = atomdef_file_name;
CREATOM_BINDFILE     = atomdef_bindfile_name;
CREATOM_CONFILE      = atomdef_configfile_name;

CREATE OBJECT(ATOMDEF)
       FROM(CREATOM)
       LENGTH(atomdef_tbl_len)
       PARM(RESGROUP(resgroup_name).)              4
```

Create an ATOM service definition from the CSD

This example shows the creation of a CICS ATOM service definition, `atomdef_name`, into a CICS System, `cics_system_name`, in the CSD group `csd_group_name`.

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name)

CREATOM_CSDGROUP     = csd_group_name;            5
CREATOM_NAME         = atomdef_name;
CREATOM_DESCRIPTION  = “Dummy FILE ATOM Service”;
CREATOM_STATUS       = "ENABLED”;
CREATOM_ATOMTYPE     = "FEED";
CREATOM_RESOURCETYPE = "FILE";
CREATOM_RESOURCENAME = atomdef_file_name;
CREATOM_BINDFILE     = atomdef_bindfile_name;
CREATOM_CONFILE      = atomdef_configfile_name;
```

```
CREATE OBJECT(ATOMDEF)
       SCOPE(cics_system_name)                    6
       FROM(CREATOM)
       LENGTH(atomdef_tbl_len)
       PARM(CSD.)                                 7
```

1 BAS resource definitions are stored in the CICSplex identified by the **CONTEXT** parameter. Do not specify the **SCOPE** parameter for BAS resource definitions.

2 If the **RESGROUP** parameter is specified on the **CREATE** command, the RESGROUP must have already been defined to the CICSplex.

3 If you are defining a BAS resource, you must specify a value for the **DEFVER** parameter. If the **DEFVER** parameter and the **CSDGROUP** parameter are both specified the **CSDGROUP** parameter is ignored.

4 Adding a BAS CICS resource definition to a resource group is optional. If you specify the **RESGROUP** parameter, the CICS resource definition is associated with a BAS resource group. Resource definitions can also be explicitly added to one or more resource groups using a **PERFORM** command with the action set to `ACTION=ADDTOGRP`.

5 The **CSDGROUP** parameter specifies the CSD group in which the resource definition are created. All CSD resource definitions must have belong to a group; if the group does not already exist in the CSD it is created dynamically.

6 The **SCOPE** parameter specifies the name of the CICS system using the CSD in which the definition is to be created.

7 Specifying the CSD attribute on the **PARM** parameter identifies the resource definition as a CSD resource definition.

Example of using the CICSPlex SM API to add a CSD group to a list

You can use the CICSPlex SM API to add a CSD group to a list.

Adding a CSD group to a list

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name)
        SCOPE(cics_system_name)         1

GET OBJECT(CSDGROUP)
    CRITERIA(NAME=csd_group_new.)

PERFORM SET ACTION(CSDADD)
        PARM(TO_LIST(csd_list_name)
             ADD_CSDGROUP(csd_group_old)
             ADD_LOCATION(AFTER))       2
```

1 The value of the **SCOPE** parameter must be the name of the CICS system using the CSD in which the group to be added, and the list that it is added to, are defined. For a **PERFORM SET** command the **SCOPE** parameter must be specified as the active scope for the thread because the **PERFORM** command must have the same scope as the **GET** command and it cannot be specified explicitly on the command. The **SCOPE** parameter is specified by a **CONNECT** or **QUALIFY** command.

2 The example adds the group, `csd_group_new` after the `csd_group_old` in the list `csd_list_name`, as specified by `ADD_LOCATION(AFTER)`.

Example of using the CICSPlex SM API to delete a CSD resource from a group

You can use the CICSPlex SM API to delete a resource from a group.

Deleting a CSD resource from a group

This example shows the deletion of a CICS transaction definition `trandef_name`, defined to a CSD group, `csd_group_name`, in the CSD used by CICS System, `cics_system_name`.

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name)
        SCOPE(cics_system_name)         1

GET OBJECT(TRANDEF)
    CRITERIA(NAME=trandef_name.)
    PARM(CSDGROUP(csd_group_name).)     2
    RESULT(result_set_token)

FETCH INTO(trandef_record_buffer)
      LENGTH(trandef_record_length)
      RESULT(result_set_token)

REMOVE OBJECT(TRANDEF)
       FROM(trandef_record_buffer)
       LENGTH(trandef_record_length)
       PARM(CSD.)                       3
```

1 The value of the **SCOPE** parameter for both the GET and REMOVE commands must be the name of the CICS system which is using the CSD.

2 The **CSDGROUP** parameter on the transaction definition, TRANDEF, identifies the resource as being defined to the CSD, and specifies the CSD group in which it is defined.

3 The **CSD** parameter identifies the CICS transaction definition record, which was retrieved by the **FETCH** command, as a CSD resource. The transaction definition record contains both the name of the transaction definition and the CSD group it is currently defined in, and from which it will be deleted.

Example of using the CICSPlex SM API to remove a CSD group from a list

You can use the CICSPlex SM API to remove a CSD group from a CSD list.

Remove a CSD group from a list

This example shows the removal of a CSD group, `csd_group_name`, from a CSD list, `csd_list_name`, in the CSD used by the CICS System, `cics_system_name`.

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name)
        SCOPE(cics_system_name)         1

GET OBJECT(CSDINLST)
    CRITERIA(CSDLIST=csd_list_name
             AND CSDGROUP=csd_group_name.)
          RESULT(result_set_token)

FETCH INTO(csdinlst_record_buffer)
      LENGTH(csdinlst_record_length)
      RESULT(result_set_token)

REMOVE OBJECT(CSDINLST)
       FROM(csdinlst_record_buffer)
       LENGTH(csdinlst_record_length)
```

1 The value of the **SCOPE** parameter for both the GET and REMOVE commands must be the name of the CICS system which is using the CSD.

Example of using the CICSPlex SM API to delete a CSD group

You can use the CICSPlex SM API to delete a CSD group from the CSD.

Delete a CSD group

This example shows the deletion of a CSD group, `csd_group_name`, all the CICS resource definitions in the group, and all references to the group in CSD lists in the CSD used by the CICS System, `cics_system_name`.

```
CONNECT CONTEXT(cicsplex_name)
        SCOPE(cics_system_name)          1

GET OBJECT(CSDGROUP)
    CRITERIA(NAME=csd_group_name.)
          RESULT(result_set_token)

FETCH INTO(csdgroup_record_buffer)
      LENGTH(csdgroup_record_length)
      RESULT(result_set_token)

REMOVE OBJECT(CSDGROUP)
       FROM(csdgroup_record_buffer)
       LENGTH(csdgroup_record_length)
       PARM(LISTREMOVE.)
```

1 The value of the **SCOPE** parameter for both the GET and REMOVE commands must be the name of the CICS system which is using the CSD.

2 The **LISTREMOVE** parameter removes the CSD group from all lists in the CSD. If this parameter is not specified, the CSD group is deleted but references to the group remain in any CSD lists to which it belonged.

Asynchronous processing

Most CICSPlex SM API commands normally function in a synchronous manner, where your program issues a request and then waits until command processing is complete.

The CANCEL command cancels an outstanding LISTEN request. The other commands can be used in either a synchronous or asynchronous manner. If you specify the NOWAIT option on any of these commands, the request is processed asynchronously.

The API commands you can use to monitor and receive the results of asynchronous processing are:

- ADDRESS
- RECEIVE.

Figure 12 on page 48 illustrates the relationship of these commands to the API environment.

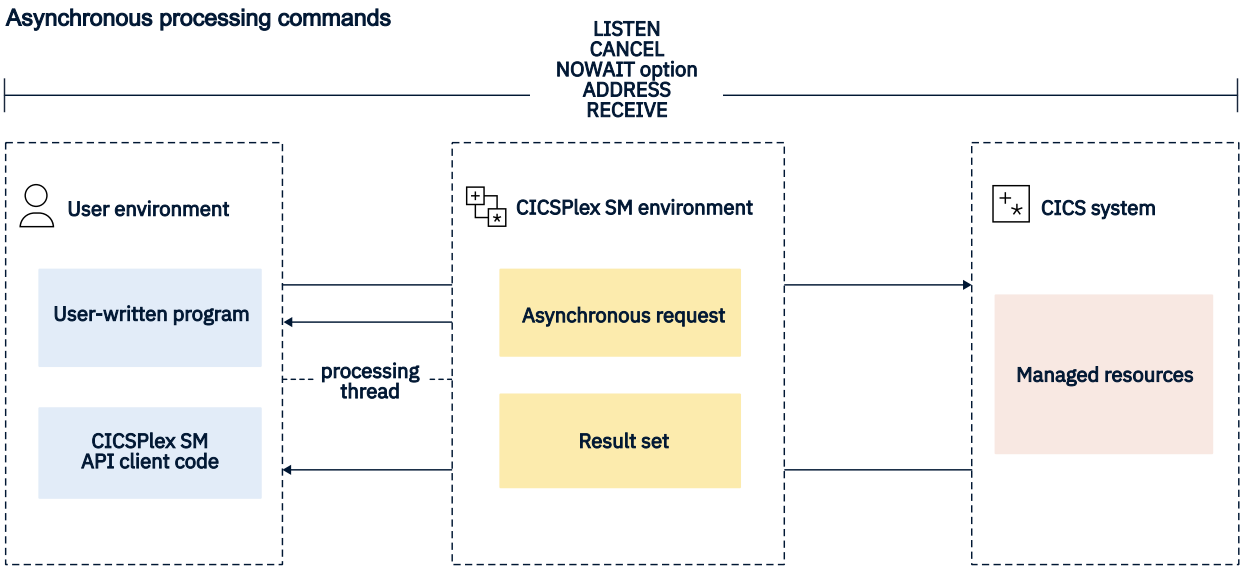


Figure 12. API commands for asynchronous processing

Using the LISTEN command

Many of the resources that are managed by CICSPlex SM can notify the system when events occur that are considered significant to the CICSplex.

Such events are not scheduled and cannot be anticipated, so a program designed to process these notifications must do so asynchronously. You can identify the event notifications you are interested in by using the LISTEN command.

The events that can be listened for are represented by resource tables with a type of notification. For example, an EMASSICK notification is produced by a MAS when a condition occurs that adversely affects the health of the CICS system. For a list of the notification resource tables, and complete descriptions of other resource tables, see CICSPlex SM resource tables.

When you issue a LISTEN command, the resulting notifications are added to an outstanding data queue for the API processing thread. The number of completed asynchronous requests, including event notifications and requests issued with the NOWAIT option, is reported by the SENTINEL option of the ADDRESS command. You can retrieve the event notifications by issuing a RECEIVE command.

Using the NOWAIT option

If you specify the NOWAIT option on a GET, PERFORM OBJECT, PERFORM SET, REFRESH, or SET command, the request does not complete processing immediately. Instead, the request is scheduled for processing, the command returns a RESPONSE value of SCHEDULED, and control returns to your program.

While the asynchronous request is executing, your program can perform other processing, even issuing another CICSPlex SM API command. However, as long as a command is active, the result set it has been given to process is unavailable. A RESPONSE value of INUSE is returned if you try to access a result set that is still being processed by an asynchronous request.

An ASYNCREQ resource table record is produced when the asynchronous request completes. The number of completed asynchronous requests, including ASYNCREQ records that represent requests issued with the NOWAIT option, is reported by the SENTINEL option of the ADDRESS command. You can retrieve ASYNCREQ records by issuing a RECEIVE command.

The ASYNCREQ resource table includes much of the information that is normally returned by the command itself. Because control returns to your program before the command completes processing, that information is not available to the command. The information returned in the ASYNCREQ resource table includes:

- The command that was issued.

- The associated result set token.
- The RESPONSE and REASON values returned by the command.
- The diagnostic data normally returned in a FEEDBACK resource table record, if the RESPONSE value is not OK.
- A user-defined token that identifies the asynchronous request, if one was specified.

Note: To access the ASYNCREQ data from a REXX program, you can use either the CICSPlex SM TPARSE command with the ASIS option or the REXX SUBSTR function.

Using tokens to identify a request

To keep track of the asynchronous requests your program issues, you can assign each request a unique identifying token.

This allows your program to correlate LISTEN requests and requests made with the NOWAIT option with the results of a subsequent RECEIVE command. The CICSPlex SM API makes no use of any tokens you define. User token values are held until the associated requests are complete and then returned to your program by the RECEIVE command. You can use any 1- to 4-character value as an identifying token. For example, you might specify:

- A literal constant
- An offset of a service routine
- The address of a data structure.

Using the ADDRESS command

When you issue a CONNECT command and an API processing thread is established, two control fields are created in the MVS address space or CICS system where the program is running.

By requesting the addresses of these thread control fields, you can determine if asynchronous output is available without the need for polling or suspending processing.

You can use the ADDRESS ECB() SENTINEL() command to request the addresses of these fields:

ECB
The ECB is posted by the API each time an asynchronous request completes and is added to the thread's outstanding data queue. With the ECB address, you can:

- Test the appropriate MVS post bits to determine if output is available.
- Issue an MVS WAIT command in a batch, TSO, or NetView program.
- Issue an EXEC CICS WAITCICS or WAIT EXTERNAL command in a CICS program.

The ECB field is cleared whenever the counter value in the SENTINEL field reaches 0.

SENTINEL
The sentinel is a 4-byte counter of completed asynchronous requests associated with the thread.

The sentinel value increases each time an asynchronous request completes. Examples of completed asynchronous requests include:

- An event occurs that is named in a LISTEN command
- A command that was issued with the NOWAIT option completes processing.

The sentinel value decreases when a RECEIVE command is issued.

Note:

1. You should use the ADDRESS command before issuing the RECEIVE command. If the sentinel value is 0, it means there are no completed asynchronous requests to be received.
2. Because of the nature of asynchronous processing, the sentinel value may understate the actual number of outstanding requests at any point in time. When processing multiple asynchronous

requests, you should issue the RECEIVE IMMEDIATE command until a response of NODATA is returned to ensure that all output has been received.

Using the RECEIVE command

You can use the RECEIVE command to determine if any of the asynchronous requests you issued have completed.

RECEIVE returns the output from those requests. The output returned can be:

- A resource table record representing an event named in a previous LISTEN command
- An ASYNCREQ resource table record representing completion of an asynchronous GET, PERFORM, REFRESH, or SET request.

Note: Before you issue the RECEIVE command, you should issue the ADDRESS command and check the SENTINEL value to determine if there are any outstanding asynchronous requests to be received. If the sentinel value is 0, there are no outstanding asynchronous requests to be received.

As an example, your program might issue a LISTEN command and a GET command with the NOWAIT operand on the same API thread. Then, in response to a RECEIVE command, you would receive either an ASYNCREQ resource table record for the GET command or a resource table record associated with the event you were listening for.

Alternatively, you can use multiple API threads to separate the output returned by subsequent RECEIVE commands. For example, you might create one thread and use it only for receiving event notifications from the LISTEN command. You might also create another thread for use by other API functions. In this way, you can control what output is returned by the RECEIVE commands issued against each thread.

Another reason you might want to create multiple API threads is because each thread can have only 256 asynchronous requests outstanding at one time. If your program issues a large number of asynchronous requests on a single API thread, you should issue the RECEIVE command at regular intervals. If a processing thread reaches its maximum of 256, asynchronous requests are discarded and are not processed.

A third reason you might want to create multiple API threads is because the size of a thread buffer pool for asynchronous requests is limited to 16K. With longer requests, a thread can reach the buffer limit with far fewer asynchronous requests than the maximum of 256.

By default, the RECEIVE command waits until asynchronous output is available before returning control to your program. This means processing is suspended until an asynchronous request completes. As an alternative to waiting indefinitely, you can specify one of these options on the RECEIVE command:

DELAY(data-value)
Checks for asynchronous output, waits the specified number of seconds for output to become available, and then returns control to the processing thread, with or without output.

IMMEDIATE
Checks for asynchronous output and then immediately returns control to the processing thread, whether or not any output is available.

Using CICSPlex SM tokens

Many of the CICSPlex SM API commands are interrelated; you use them in conjunction with each other to accomplish the objectives of your program. For example, you issue a GET command to build a result set and then issue a FETCH command to access the resource table records in that result set.

To correlate the results of various operations with subsequent requests that you make, CICSPlex SM assigns 4-byte tokens to the following objects of the API environment:

- Processing threads
- Result sets
- Filters
- Views

- LISTEN requests.

So, for example, each processing thread has a unique, 4-byte identifying token. You must specify a thread token on each API command that your program issues to identify the thread where it should be processed. Likewise, once a result set or filter is created, you refer to it on subsequent commands by supplying the token value assigned to it by CICSPlex SM. And each LISTEN request is given a token so that you can cancel the request using the CANCEL command.

Note:

1. CICSPlex SM assigns a token to views for internal use only. Externally, you refer to a view by the name which you assigned to it.
2. There is a limit to the number of CICSPlex SM tokens available to each processing thread. In general, the number of result sets, filters, views, and LISTEN requests created on a processing thread cannot exceed 255.

Token values are not only unique for individual objects, but the structure of the tokens varies by object type. So a thread token cannot be mistaken by CICSPlex SM for any other type of token. If you specify an invalid token (such as, a result set token on the FILTER option), you receive a RESPONSE value of INVALIDPARM.

Using metadata resource tables

The GETDEF command is used to obtain records describing the structure of the CICSPlex SM managed objects, including general characteristics, valid actions, and object attributes.

The OBJECT option of the GETDEF command identifies the type of metadata to be retrieved. The contents of the following metadata resource tables are described:

- ATTR
- ATTRAVA
- METADESC
- METANAME
- METAPARM
- OBJACT
- OBJECT
- PARMAVA

ATTR

The ATTR resource table contains detailed information for a specific attribute of a managed object.

Attribute
Description

OBJECT
The name of the managed object to which the specific attribute belongs.

TABLEVER
The version of the table identified by the OBJECT attribute.

NAME
The name of the specific attribute. 1 to 12 characters in length.

ID
The ID of the attribute

LENGTH
The length of the data associated with the attribute. Not to be confused with the length of the ATTR attribute NAME.

OFFSET
The offset in the resource table at which the attribute data begins.

DATATYPE
The data type of the attribute data:

COMPID
CICSPlex SM component ID

BINARY
Binary

RATE
Rate to 1 decimal place

PERCENT
Percentage to 1 decimal place

SUM
Sum of values to 1 decimal place

RATIO
Ratio

AVERAGE
Average to 1 decimal place

TIMESTP
Time stamp

BIT
Bit string

TEXT
Text

CHAR
Character

EYUDA
EYUDA

CVDAS
Standard CVDA

CVDAT
Terminal CVDA

RESTYPE
Restype

DECIMAL
Packed Decimal

DECDATE
Date in decimal form

ILABEL
Internal Label

HHMM
Binary Hours/Minutes

SCLOCK
CMF 8 byte interval store clock

SCLOCK12
CMF 12 byte interval store clock

INTUSEC
Interval in microseconds

INTMSEC
Interval in milliseconds

INT16US
Interval in 16 microseconds

INTSEC
Interval in Seconds

INTTSTP
Interval Timestamp Delta

DATETIME
Date Time Group

DECTSTP
Decimal Timestamp

ADDRESS
Address

CNUMERIC
Coded Numeric

HIDCHAR
Non Display Character

HEX
Hexadecimal

TBLVER
Resource table version

RATE3
Rate to 3 decimal places

PERCENT3
Percentage to 3 decimal places

SUM3
Sum of values to 3 decimal places

AVERAGE3
Average to 3 decimal places

DECTIME
Time in units of tenths of a second

DECTIMES
Time in units of seconds

SUMOPT
The default summary option used for the attribute:

AVG
Average

DIFF
Difference

LIKE
Like

MAX
Maximum

MIN
Minimum

SUM
Summary

IDATATYPE
A numeric value which represents the internal data type

0
Component

4
Numeric

8
Rate

12
Percent

16
Sum

20
Ratio

24
Average

28
Timestamp

32
Bit

36
Text

40
Character

44
EYUDA

48
CVDA standard

52
CVDA terminal

56
Resource type

60
Packed decimal

64
Packed decimal date

68
Internal label field

72
HHMM

76
Interval store clock, 8 byte

80
Interval microseconds

84
Interval milliseconds

88
Interval 16 microseconds

92
Interval seconds

96
Store clock delta

100
Date time group

104
Packed decimal timestamp to tenths of seconds

108
Address

112
Coded numeric

116
Non-display character

120
Hexadecimal

124
Table version

128
Binary derived rate to 3 decimal places

132
Binary derived percent to 3 decimal places

136
Binary derived sum to 3 decimal places

140
Binary derived average to three deecimal places

144
Packed decimal time to seconds

148
Packed decimal time to tenths of seconds

152
Interval store clock, 12 byte

SETVALID
Whether or not the attribute may be set/modified: Y or N

REQUIRED
Whether or not the attribute is required for CREATE: Y or N

AVAAVAIL
Whether or not attribute value assertion information is available for the attribute: Y or N. When available, refer to the ATTR attributes:

- AVACOUNT

Use the ATTRAVA resource table to obtain attribute value assertion information.

CICSVALAVAIL
Whether or not CICS validity data is available: Y or N. When available, refer to the ATTR attributes:

- VALCICSESA
- VALCICSVSE
- VALCICSOS2
- VALCICSWNT
- VALCICSES2

- VALCICSES3

HDRTXTAVAIL
Whether or not attribute header text is available: Y or N. When available, refer to the ATTR attributes:

- HDRTEXT

VALSETAVAIL
Whether or not value set information is available: Y or N. When available, refer to the ATTR attributes:

- VALCOUNT

Use the ATTRAVA resource table to obtain value set information.

SOURCE
The source of the attribute data:

V
Created by CICSPlex SM

I
Acquired from CICS INQ

S
Acquired from CICS STATS

P
Acquired from CICS CMF data

KEY
Whether or not the attribute participates in the key of the managed object: 0 or n, where 0 means the attribute is not part of the key, and n means the part number of the key.

AVACOUNT
The number of attribute value assertions for the attribute. This value corresponds to the number of ATTRAVA resource table records available with a LISTTYPE value of AVA for the attribute. Only present if the AVAAVAIL attribute is Y.

VALCOUNT
The number of value set values for the attribute. This value corresponds to the number of ATTRAVA resource table records available with a LISTTYPE value of VALUE for the attribute. Only present if the VALSETAVAIL attribute is Y.

VALCICSESA
First byte of flags indicating whether or not the attribute is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS/MVS 2.1.2
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS/ESA 3.3.0
..1. ....    X'20'      CICS/ESA 4.1.0
...1 ....    X'10'      CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 1
.... 1...    X'08'      CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 2
.... .1..    X'04'      CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 3
.... ..1.    X'02'      CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 1
.... ...1    X'01'      CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 2
```

The attribute is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSES2
Second byte of flags indicating whether or not the attribute is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 3
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 3 Release 1
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 3 Release 2
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 4 Release 1
.... 1...    X'08'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 4 Release 2
.... .1..    X'04'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 1
.... ..1.    X'02'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 2
.... ...1    X'01'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 3
```

The action is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSES3
Third byte of flags indicating whether or not the attribute is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 4
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 5
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 6
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 6 Release 1
```

The parameter is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSVSE
Flags indicating whether or not the attribute is valid in different versions of CICS/VSE:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS/VSE 2.2.0
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS/VSE 2.3.0
..1. ....    X'20'      CICS/VSE 4.1.0
...1 1111               Reserved
```

The attribute is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSOS2
Flags indicating whether or not the attribute is valid in different versions of CICS OS/2:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS OS/2 2.0.1
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS OS/2 3.0.0
..1. ....    X'20'      CICS OS/2 3.1.0
...1 1111               Reserved
```

The attribute is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSWNT
Flags indicating whether or not the attribute is valid in different versions of TXSeries®:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS for TXSeries 4.3.0
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS for TXSeries 5.0.0
..11 1111               Reserved
```

The attribute is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

SETCICSESA
First byte of flags indicating whether or not the attribute is modifiable in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS/MVS 2.1.2
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS/ESA 3.1.0
..1. ....    X'20'      CICS/ESA 4.1.0
...1 ....    X'10'      CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 1
.... 1...    X'08'      CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 2
.... .1..    X'04'      CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 3
.... ..1.    X'02'      CICS Transaction Server for z/OS Version 2 Release 1
.... ...1    X'01'      CICS Transaction Server for z/OS Version 2 Release 2
```

The attribute is not modifiable in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

SETCICSES2
Second byte of flags indicating whether or not the attribute is modifiable in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 3
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 3 Release 1
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 3 Release 2
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 4 Release 1
.... 1...    X'08'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 4 Release 2
.... .1..    X'04'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 1
.... ..1.    X'02'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 2
.... ...1    X'01'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 3
```

The attribute is not modifiable in the version of CICS if the bit is set on

SETCICSES3
Third byte of flags indicating whether or not the attribute is modifiable in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 4
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 5
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 6
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 6 Release 1
```

SETCICSVSE
Flags indicating whether or not the attribute is modifiable in different versions of CICS/VSE:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS/VSE 2.2.0
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS/VSE 2.3.0
..1. ....    X'20'      CICS/VSE 4.1.0
...1 1111               Reserved
```

The attribute is not modifiable in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

SETCICSOS2
Flags indicating whether or not the attribute is modifiable in different versions of CICS OS/2:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS OS/2 2.0.1
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS OS/2 3.0.0
..1. ....    X'20'      CICS OS/2 3.1.0
...1 1111               Reserved
```

The attribute is not modifiable in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

SETCICSWNT
Flags indicating whether or not the attribute is modifiable in different versions of TXSeries:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS for TXSeries 4.3.0
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS for TXSeries 5.0.0
..11 1111               Reserved
```

The attribute is not modifiable in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

IGNVALUE
The value that signifies Not Applicable or Ignore for the attribute.

LOWVALUE
The lowest value allowed in the range of valid values for the attribute.

HIGHVALUE
The highest value allowed in the range of valid values for the attribute.

HDRTEXT
The header text of the attribute. Only present if the HDRTXTAVAIL attribute value is Y.

DESC
The description of the attribute.

DEFAULT
The default value for the attribute, if any.

UCHAR
Whether or not the attribute value is uppercase: Y or N.

CICSSETAVAIL
Indicates whether or not the SET command is valid for an attribute: **Y** or **N**. When set to **Y**, the following ATTR attributes indicate the levels of different CICS products for which the command is valid:

- SETCICSESA
- SETCICSVSE
- SETCICSOS2

- SETCICSWNT
- SETCICSES2
- SETCICSES3

SORT
Indicates whether or not the attribute participates in ORDER

Y
The attribute participates in ORDER

N
The attribute does not participate in ORDER

FILTER
Indicates whether or not the attribute participates in SPECIFY FILTER

Y
The attribute participates in SPECIFY FILTER

N
The attribute does not participate in SPECIFY FILTER

SUMMARISE
Eligibility of the attribute for summarizing

Y
The attribute may be summarized

N
The attribute may not be summarized

VIEWMOD
Eligibility of the attribute for view support

Y
The attribute is eligible for view support

N
The attribute is not eligible for view support

INHERIT
Indicates whether or not the attribute participates in inheritance

Y
The attribute participates in inheritance

N
The attribute does not participate in inheritance

ATTRAVA

Information in this resource table is available only when the AVAAVAIL or VALSETAVAIL attributes of the ATTR resource table have a value of Y.

The ATTRAVA resource table provides an acceptable value for a specific attribute of a managed object. The set of ATTRAVA base tables for a specific attribute provide the list of all acceptable values.

However, please note that the attribute may support a range of values (for example, zero to 999) and there are no ATTRAVA base tables for the range values. There also may not be an ATTRAVA base table for the default value for the attribute. The default value, and the highest and lowest in range values can be found from the ATTR base table for the attribute.

Attribute
Description

OBJECT
The name of the managed object to which the specific attribute belongs.

TABLEVER
The version of the table identified by the OBJECT attribute.

NAME
The name of the specific attribute. 1 to 12 characters in length.

AVAVALUE
A value for the attribute.

LISTTYPE
Indicates if the AVAVALUE data is an attribute value assertion or other acceptable value for the attribute:

AVA
A value derived from an attribute value assertion

VALUE
At present, this is only used to return the special value meaning "ignore"

IOTYPE
Indicates whether the attribute value is used for input, output, or input and output operations:

I
Input

O
Output

B
Input and output

METADESC

The METADESC resource table provides basic structure and layout information for a specific attribute of a managed object.

Attribute
Description

NAME
The name of the specific attribute. 1 to 12 characters in length.

LENGTH
The length of the data associated with the attribute. Not to be confused with the length of the METADESC attribute NAME.

OFFSET
The offset in the resource table at which the attribute data begins.

DATATYPE
The data type of the attribute data:

0
Component Identifier

4
Binary Numeric

8
Binary Derived Rate

12
Binary Derived Percent

16
Binary Derived Sum

20
Binary Derived Ratio

24
Binary Derived Average

28
Operating system timestamp

32
Bit

36
Text

40
Character

44
EYUDA

48
CVDA Standard

52
CVDA Terminal

56
Resource Type

60
Packed Decimal

64
Packed decimal date

68
Internal Label Field

72
Binary HHMM

76
Interval store clock, 8 byte

80
Interval Microseconds

84
Interval Milliseconds

88
Interval 16 Microseconds

92
Interval Seconds

96
Interval Store Clock delta

100
Date Time Group

104
Packed Decimal Timestamp to tenths of seconds

108
Address

112
Coded Numeric

116
Non Display Character

120
Hexadecimal

124
Table version

128
Binary derived rate to 3 decimal places

132
Binary derived percent to 3 decimal places

136
Binary derived sum to 3 decimal places

140
Binary derived average to three decimal places

144
Packed decimal timestamp to seconds

148
Packed decimal timestamp to tenths of seconds

152
Interval store clock, 12 byte

INHERIT
Whether or not the attribute value is inheritable: Y or N. Valid only for CICSPlex SM definition resource tables that participate in CICSplex inheritance.

METANAME

The METANAME resource table contains information about all CVDASs, CVDATs, and EYUDAs.

Attribute
Description

NAMETYPE
Type of data

1
CVDAS

2
CVDAT

3
EYUDA

VALUE
Numeric value of CVDA or EYUDA

NAME
Name of CVDA or EYUDA

DESCRIPTION
Description of CVDA or EYUDA

METAPARM

The METAPARM resource table contains information about a parameter for an action.

Attribute
Description

TABLE
Table name

ACTION
Action name

NAME
Parameter name as it appears in the API PARM string

ID
Parameter number

GROUP_ID
Multiple parameters may be related to each other in the sense that only one of a group may be specified. Parameters that are related in this way will have the same group ID.

REQUIRED
Indicates whether or not the parameter is required

Y
The parameter is required

N
The parameter is not required

WORKLOAD
Indicates whether or not the parameter is a workload name

Y
The parameter is a workload name

N
The parameter is not a workload name

WRKLOWNER
Indicates whether or not the parameter is the name of a workload owner

Y
The parameter is the name of a workload owner

N
The parameter is not the name of a workload owner

VALUE
Parameter value

MODE
Method by which parameter is applied

1
Copy from base table

2
Array of values

3
Bit setting

4
Keyword in API parameter string:

5
Filter string

6
API keyword with value

7
Base table field with existence bit

8
API modification string

Modes 3 and 4 appear in the API parameter string as stand-alone keywords. Modes 2, 5, 6 and 8 appear in the API parameter string as keywords with a value. Modes 1 and 7 do not appear in the API parameter string.

DESCRIPTION
Description

CICSVALAVAIL
Indicates whether or not CICS validity data is available

Y
CICS validity data is available

N
CICS validity data is not available

VALCICSESA
First byte of flags indicating whether or not the parameter is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS/MVS 2.1.2
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS/ESA 3.3.0
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS/ESA 4.1.0
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 1
.... 1...    X'08'    CICS Transaction server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 2
.... .1..    X'04'    CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 3
.... ..1.    X'02'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 1
.... ...1    X'01'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 2
```

The parameter is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSES2
Second byte of flags indicating whether or not the parameter is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 3
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 3 Release 1
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 3 Release 2
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 4 Release 1
.... 1...    X'08'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 4 Release 2
.... .1..    X'04'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 1
.... ..1.    X'02'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 2
.... ...1    X'01'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 3
```

The parameter is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSES3
Third byte of flags indicating whether or not the parameter is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 4
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 5
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 6
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 6 Release 1
```

The parameter is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSVSE
Flags indicating whether or not the parameter is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for VSE:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS/VSE 2.2.0
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS/VSE 2.3.0
..1. ....    X'20'      CICS/VSE 4.1.0
...1 1111               Reserved
```

The parameter is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSOS2
Flags indicating whether or not the parameter is valid in different versions of CICS OS/2:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS OS/2 2.0.1
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS OS/2 3.0.0
..1. ....    X'20'      CICS OS/2 3.1.0
...1 1111               Reserved
```

The parameter is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSWNT
Flags indicating whether or not the parameter is valid in different versions of TXSeries:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS for TXSeries 4.3.0
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS for TXSeries 5.0.0
..11 1111               Reserved
```

The parameter is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

OBJACT

The OBJACT resource table contains action information for a specific managed object.

Attribute
Description

OBJECT
The name of the managed object to which the specific action applies.

TABLEVER
The version of the table identified by the OBJECT attribute.

ACTION
The name of the action. 1 to 12 characters in length.

VALCICSESA
First byte of flags indicating whether or not the action is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS/MVS 2.1.2
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS/ESA 3.3.0
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS/ESA 4.1.0
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 1
.... 1...    X'08'    CICS Transaction server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 2
.... .1..    X'04'    CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 3
.... ..1.    X'02'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 1
.... ...1    X'01'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 2
```

The action is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSES2
Second byte of flags indicating whether or not the action is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 3
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 3 Release 1
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 3 Release 2
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 4 Release 1
.... 1...    X'08'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 4 Release 2
.... .1..    X'04'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 1
.... ..1.    X'02'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 2
.... ...1    X'01'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 3
```

The action is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSES3
Third byte of flags indicating whether or not the action is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 4
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 5
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 6
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 6 Release 1
```

The action is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSVSE
Flags indicating whether or not the action is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for VSE:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS/VSE 2.2.0
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS/VSE 2.3.0
..1. ....    X'20'      CICS/VSE 4.1.0
...1 1111               Reserved
```

The action is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSOS2
Flags indicating whether or not the action is valid in different versions of CICS OS/2:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS OS/2 2.0.1
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS OS/2 3.0.0
..1. ....    X'20'      CICS OS/2 3.1.0
...1 1111               Reserved
```

The action is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

VALCICSWNT
Flags indicating whether or not the action is valid in different versions of TXSeries:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS for TXSeries 4.3.0
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS for TXSeries 5.0.0
..11 1111               Reserved
```

The action is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

DESCRIPTION
The description of the action

ID
The number of the action

PARMCOUNT
The number of parameters for this action

APIPERFORM
Indicates whether or not an action is valid for EXEC CPSM PERFORM, GET, SET, CREATE, UPDATE, and REMOVE.

N
The action is not valid.

Y
The action is valid.

OBJECT

The OBJECT resource table contains detailed information for a specific managed object.

Attribute
Description

NAME
The name of the managed object. 1 to 8 characters in length.

ID
The numeric resource table ID.

NUMTBLVER
The number of different versions of the managed object which are known to exist.

HIGHTBLVER
The number of the highest version of the managed object.

RELTBLVER
The version of the managed object at the current CICSPlex SM release.

OWNERNAME
The name of the component which owns the managed object.

CREATREL
CICSPlex SM release at which the managed object was introduced.

QUERYREL
CICSPlex SM release of the querying CMAS.

OBJTYPE
The object type of the managed object:

C
CICS Resource

M
Monitored CICS Resource

D
CPSM Definition

V
CPSM Resource

O
CPSM Metadata

N
CPSM Notification

R
CICS Resource Definition

L
CPSM Configuration Definition

CURTBLVER
Version of the managed object at the current CONNECT version

CURNUMATTR
Number of attributes in the managed object at the current CONNECT version

CURSTGSIZE
External length of the managed object at the current CONNECT version

CURCPSMREL
CICSPlex SM release when the version of the managed object at the current CONNECT version was created

CURVALRTA
Whether or not the managed object is valid for use with RTA: Y or N.

CURVALUTL
Whether or not the managed object is valid for use with the batch utility: Y or N.

CURGETVAL
Whether or not the managed object is valid for GET requests: Y or N.

CURSETVAL
Whether or not the managed object is valid for SET requests: Y or N.

CURCREVAL
Whether or not the managed object is valid for CREATE requests: Y or N.

CURUPDVAL
Whether or not the managed object is valid for UPDATE requests: Y or N.

CURREMVAL
Whether or not the managed object is valid for REMOVE requests: Y or N.

CURACTVAL
Whether or not the managed object has actions defined: Y or N.

Use the OBJACT resource table to obtain action information.

CURVALESA
First byte of flags indicating whether or not the managed object is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS/MVS 2.1.2
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS/ESA 3.3.0
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS/ESA 4.1.0
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 1
.... 1...    X'08'    CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 2
.... .1..    X'04'    CICS Transaction Server for OS/390, Version 1 Release 3
.... ..1.    X'02'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 1
.... ...1    X'01'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 2
```

The object is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

CURVALES2
Second byte of flags indicating whether or not the managed object is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 2 Release 3
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 3 Release 1
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 3 Release 2
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 4 Release 1
.... 1...    X'08'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 4 Release 2
.... .1..    X'04'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 1
.... ..1.    X'02'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 2
.... ...1    X'01'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 3
```

The managed object is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

CURVALES3
Third byte of flags indicating whether or not the managed object is valid in different versions of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS:

```
1... ....    X'80'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 4
.1.. ....    X'40'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 5
..1. ....    X'20'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 5 Release 6
...1 ....    X'10'    CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 6 Release 1
```

The managed object is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

CURVALVSE
Flags indicating whether or not the managed object is valid in different versions of CICS/VSE:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS/VSE 2.2.0
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS/VSE 2.3.0
..1. ....    X'20'      CICS/VSE 4.1.0
...1 1111               Reserved
```

The object is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

CURVALOS2
Flags indicating whether or not the managed object is valid in different versions of CICS OS/2:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS OS/2 2.0.1
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS OS/2 3.0.0
..1. ....    X'20'      CICS OS/2 3.1.0
...1 1111               Reserved
```

The object is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

CURVALWNT
Flags indicating whether or not the managed object is valid in different versions of TXSeries:

```
1... ....    X'80'      CICS for TXSeries 4.3.0
.1.. ....    X'40'      CICS for TXSeries 5.0.0
..11 1111               Reserved
```

The object is not valid in the version of CICS if the bit is set on.

DESC
The description of the managed object.

VIEWMOD
Eligibility of the managed object for view support

Y
The managed object is eligible for view support

N
The managed object is not eligible for view support

APIPREFIX
Indicates whether or not an API prefix is required

Y
An API prefix is required

N
An API prefix is not required

SCOPESORT

Y
The API sorts by scope

N
The API does not sort by scope

SCOPEREQ

Y
Scope must be specified

N
Scope need not be specified

PARMAVA

The PARMAVA resource table provides information about the values that may be specified for a parameter.

Attribute
Description

PARMIDN
Parameter number

PARMAVAIDN
AVA number for parameter

LITERAL
Parameter literal

VALUE
Parameter value in numeric form

VALUENAME
Parameter value as a character string

Using CRESxxxx resource tables

The CRESxxxx resource tables are externalized versions of the topology resource maps, and are usually updated when a resource is installed, added, discarded or removed. This information is captured via the CICS XRSINDI global user exit, or for CRESIPCN, via the XMEOUT message exit.

In addition, a small number of CRESxxxx resource tables are also updated when the characteristics of an existing resource is modified. Those CRESxxxx resource tables that are updated regularly at MAS heartbeat time are:

- CRESDSNM data set
- CRESFECO FEPI connection
- CRESGLUE global user exit
- CRESSDMP system dump code
- CRESTDMP transaction dump code
- CRESTRUE task-related user exit

An application program that needs to be informed when any of the CRESxxxx topology resource maps is changed can use the API LISTEN command to register an interest in the corresponding ERMCxxxx CPSM notification resource table.

Note: When an IPCONN is acquired, or released, owing to the synchronization of the states on both sides of the connection, the actual values returned may be a combination of **Obtaining** and **Acquired,** or **Freeing** and **Released**, for the instigator and partner resource respectively.

Querying the CICSPlex SM API exit

In a CICS LMAS environment the CICSPlex SM API function is implemented via a task-related user exit. CICS application programs can use the EXEC CICS INQUIRE EXITPROGRAM command to retrieve information about the CICSPlex SM API task-related user exit.

```
EXEC CICS INQUIRE EXITPROGRAM(EYU9XLAP)
                  CONNECTST(cvda)
                  QUALIFIER(data-area)
```

In CICS systems that support the CONNECTST and QUALIFIER keywords of the INQUIRE EXITPROGRAM command, CONNECTST returns a CVDA indicating the status of the CICSPlex SM API task-related user exit, and QUALIFIER returns the name of the CICSplex to which the LMAS is connected. For more information about the INQUIRE EXITPROGRAM command, see INQUIRE EXITPROGRAM.

Chapter 3. Writing an EXEC CPSM program

You can use the CICSPlex SM command-level interface to write an API program. Language-specific copy books are supplied for each CICSPlex SM resource table.

Using the resource table copy books

The CICSPlex SM API accepts and returns resource data in the form of records that contain the resource attributes.

For example, if you issue a FETCH command against a result set containing LOCTRAN resource table records, the API returns all the attributes for a given transaction in a single record. Your program must identify an area of storage to receive the resource table records.

Note: This method of returning data differs from the EXEC CICS system programming interface, where you must fetch each attribute of a resource individually.

To simplify the use of these resource table records, CICSPlex SM provides a set of copy books for each resource table that you can access from an API program. By including these copy books in your program, you can access the resource table data in the appropriate structure and format for the language you are using.

How to access the copy books

The copy books are installed as part of the CICSPlex SM installation process.

The copy books are installed as part of the CICSPlex SM installation process. They are placed into the following libraries:

Assembler
CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUMAC

COBOL
CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUCOB

PL1
CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUPL1

C
CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUC370

If you want to include the copy books in your program, make sure the appropriate library is available to the assemble or compile step.

Note: The CICSPlex SM API uses variable names that begin with EYU. Make sure your program does not define variables or structures with variable names that are the same as variable names generated by the translator or declared in the resource table copy books. Also be careful that your program does not implicitly generate such variable names.

Copybook names and aliases

Each CICSPlex SM resource table has a name that is unique within the product.

In addition, a unique name is created for each copy book version of the resource table in each language. The copy book names take the form:

```
EYUtnnnn
```

where:

t
Identifies which language the copy book supports, as one of the following:

© Copyright IBM Corp. 1974, 2023

A
Assembler

P
PL/I

L
COBOL

C
C

nnnn
Is a 4-character numeric resource table identifier.

For example:

EYUA0001
Is the Assembler DSECT for the CICSRGN resource table.

EYUC2451
Is the C structured data type for the CMAS resource table.

To make the copy books easy to reference in your program, CICSPlex SM provides alias support for the copy book names. The appropriate data set contains the following two entries for each resource table:

EYUtnnnn
The resource table copy book name.

formname
The format name alias, which is the resource table name as described in CICSPlex SM resource tables.

So, using the previous example, the Assembler DSECT for the CICSRGN resource table could be referred to as either EYUA0001 or its alias, CICSRGN.

Copybook format

Each copy book contains a prologue that describes the resource table and its characteristics.

The copy book prologue includes:

- Valid API operations
- Any parameters that are required for an operation
- Valid API actions
- CICS releases that do not support the resource table, if any.

A description is provided for each attribute of the resource table. In addition, the following information is provided for an attribute, if appropriate:

- Whether the attribute can be modified by a SET command
- CICS releases that do not support the attribute, if any
- CICS releases that do not allow the attribute to be modified, if any.

Copybook data characteristics

Each resource table that can be processed by an API program contains data values for each of its attributes.

The attribute values are presented in an internal format that is appropriate for the data type and the environment in which the program is running:

- Standard System/390® data formats are used. No translation or formatting operations are performed on the attribute values.
- For programs written in C, variable-length character fields do not contain the zero-byte ending delimiter.

- The lengths of all resource table records are a multiple of 8 bytes. Each copy book contains a definition of the resource table length.
- System/390 boundary alignments are observed for all data types. That means all resource table records are maintained internally starting on doubleword-aligned storage locations. Alignment fields are automatically generated in each copy book. These alignment fields, which contain binary zeros, have names like:

  ```
  EYU_RSVnnnn
  ```

  Make sure the data areas your program uses to send and receive resource table records have proper boundary alignment.

Supplied copy books

Resource table copy books are supplied for each language.

Assembler copy books

Assembler copy books are distributed in CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUMAC.

Distributed as:
DSECTs

Copybook names:
EYUAnnnn

Note the following as you use the Assembler copy books:

- DSECT and DS statements are used to describe the resource table.
- The DSECT name is the resource table format name (such as, EMASSTRT).
- The attribute names are a concatenation of the resource table format name and the attribute name, connected by an underscore (such as, EMASSTRT_CMASNAME).
- EQU statements are used to describe the setting of indicator fields for bit, binary, and character values.
- The table length field is a concatenation of the resource table format name and the constant TBL_LEN, connected by an underscore (such as, EMASSTRT_TBL_LEN).

The resource table data types are defined using the data definition operands of the DS statement. The following data type definitions are used:

```
DS   X  - Bit, binary values greater than 8 bytes
        - Odd number binary values less than 8 bytes
        - Mixed character and binary data

DS   H  - 2-byte binary numeric values

DS   F  - 4-byte binary numeric values
        - 4-byte intervals

DS   D  - Time stamps and 8-byte intervals
        - 8-byte numeric values

DS   P  - Packed decimal data

DS   C  - Character data
```

Figure 13 on page 74 is a representative extract of an Assembler resource table copy book:

```
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*   Name = EYUA2400                                                 *
*   Format Name = EMASSTRT                                          *
*   Version = 0001                                                  *
*   Status = CPSMREL(0310)                                          *
*   Function = Base Table Structure generator                       *
*   Format definition for this element = EMASSTRT                   *
*   Valid Operations = None                                         *
*   Valid Actions = None                                            *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
EMASSTRT               DSECT       Notify CICS System Start Event
EMASSTRT_CMASNAME      DS  CL0008  CMAS Name
EMASSTRT_PLEXNAME      DS  CL0008  CICSPlex Name
EMASSTRT_CSYSNAME      DS  CL0008  CICS System Name
EMASSTRT_MON_SPEC      DS  CL0008  Monitor Spec Name
EMASSTRT_RTA_SPEC      DS  CL0008  Real Time Analysis Spec Name
EMASSTRT_WLM_SPEC      DS  CL0008  Work Load Manager Spec Name
EMASSTRT_STATUS        DS  XL0001  Status
EMASSTRT_STATUS_LOCAL          EQU 128      Local MAS
EMASSTRT_STATUS_REMOTE         EQU 64       Remote MAS
EMASSTRT_DYNROUTE      DS  XL0001  Dynamic Routing Mode
EMASSTRT_DYNROUTE_ACTIVE       EQU 1        Routing ACTIVE
EMASSTRT_DYNROUTE_SUSPEND      EQU 2        Routing SUSPENDED
EMASSTRT_DYNTYPE       DS  CL0003  Dynamic Routing Type
EMASSTRT_DYNTYPE_WLMTOR        EQU C'TOR'   Routing TOR
EMASSTRT_DYNTYPE_WLMAOR        EQU C'AOR'   Routing AOR
EMASSTRT_DESC          DS  CL0030  Description
EMASSTRT_CSYSAPPL      DS  CL0008  CICS System VTAM APPLID
EMASSTRT_EYU_RSV0015   DS  XL0005  Alignment Padding
EMASSTRT_MASSTART      DS  D       MAS Start STCK Value
EMASSTRT_TMEZONEO      DS  XL0001  Time Zone Offset
EMASSTRT_TMEZONE       DS  CL0001  Time Zone
EMASSTRT_EYU_RSV0019   DS  XL0002  Alignment Padding
EMASSTRT_DAYLGHTSV     DS  F       DayLight saving in effect
EMASSTRT_SYSID         DS  CL0004  MAS System Id
EMASSTRT_OPSYSREL      DS  CL0004  MAS Op Sys Release
EMASSTRT_MVSNAME       DS  CL0004  MVS System Name
EMASSTRT_JOBNAME       DS  CL0008  MAS Job Name
EMASSTRT_CECNAME       DS  CL0008  CEC Name
EMASSTRT_SYSPLEX       DS  CL0008  SYSPlex Name
EMASSTRT_EYU_RSV0257   DS  XL0004  Alignment Padding
EMASSTRT_TBL_LEN       EQU 152     Current Table size
```

Note: VTAM® is now z/OS Communications Server.

Figure 13. Sample Assembler copy book

PL/I copy books

PL/I copy books are distributed in CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUPL1.

Distributed as:
Based structures

Copybook names:
EYUPnnnn

Note the following as you use the PL/I copy books:

- The variable EYUPTPTR must be explicitly declared as follows:

```
DCL EYUPTPTR POINTER;
```

- The structure level 1 name is the resource table format name (such as, EMASSTRT).
- The attribute names are used as subordinate level names.
- For attributes that describe bit indicators, subordinate structure levels are used. Each bit indicator is assigned a unique name.
- All other indicator attributes result in constant declarations being generated at the end of the resource table. These constants can be used for assignment or evaluation of the attribute. The constant name is a concatenation of the resource table name, the attribute name, and the indicator name, connected by underscores (such as, EMASSTRT_DYNROUTE_ACTIVE).

- The table length field is a concatenation of the resource table format name and the constant TBL_LEN, connected by an underscore (such as, EMASSTRT_TBL_LEN).

The resource table data types are mapped into the valid set of PL/I data types. However, exact mapping is not always possible. The resource table data types are mapped as follows:

```
      BIT(8) ALIGNED  - 1-byte binary numeric values

       FIXED BIN(15)  - 2-byte binary numeric values

       FIXED BIN(31)  - 4-byte binary numeric values
                      - 4-byte intervals

   (2) FIXED BIN(31)  - Time stamps and 8-byte intervals
                      - 8-byte binary numeric values
                         (an array of two fullwords)

        FIXED DEC(n)  - Packed decimal data

          CHAR(nnnn)  - Character data
                      - Binary values greater than 8 bytes
                      - Odd number binary values less than 8 bytes
```

Figure 14 on page 76 is a representative extract of a PL/I resource table copy book:

```
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/* Name = EYUP2400                                                   */
/* Format Name = EMASSTRT                                            */
/* Version = 0001                                                    */
/* Status = CPSMREL(0310)                                            */
/* Function = Base Table Structure generator                         */
/* Format definition for this element = EMASSTRT                     */
/* Valid Operations = None                                           */
/* Valid Actions = None                                              */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
```

```
DCL 01 EMASSTRT BASED(EYUPTPTR), /* Notify CICS System Start Event*/
       02 CMASNAME        CHAR(0008),
          /* CMAS Name                                              */
       02 PLEXNAME        CHAR(0008),
          /* CICSPlex Name                                          */
       02 CSYSNAME        CHAR(0008),
          /* CICS System Name                                       */
       02 MON_SPEC        CHAR(0008),
          /* Monitor Spec Name                                      */
       02 RTA_SPEC        CHAR(0008),
          /* Real Time Analysis Spec Name                           */
       02 WLM_SPEC        CHAR(0008),
          /* Work Load Manager Spec Name                            */
```

```
       02 STATUS,
          /* Status                                                 */
          03 LOCAL        BIT(1) UNALIGNED,
          /* Local MAS                                              */
          03 REMOTE       BIT(1) UNALIGNED,
          /* Remote MAS                                             */
          03 RSVD0003     BIT(1) UNALIGNED,
          /* Reserved                                               */
          03 RSVD0004     BIT(1) UNALIGNED,
          /* Reserved                                               */
          03 RSVD0005     BIT(1) UNALIGNED,
          /* Reserved                                               */
          03 RSVD0006     BIT(1) UNALIGNED,
          /* Reserved                                               */
          03 RSVD0007     BIT(1) UNALIGNED,
          /* Reserved                                               */
          03 RSVD0008     BIT(1) UNALIGNED,
          /* Reserved                                               */
```

```
       02 DYNROUTE        BIT(8) ALIGNED,
          /* Dynamic Routing Mode                                   */
       02 DYNTYPE         CHAR(0003),
          /* Dynamic Routing Type                                   */
       02 DESC            CHAR(0030),
          /* Description                                            */
       02 CSYSAPPL        CHAR(0008),
          /* CICS System VTAM APPLID                                */
       02 EYU_RSV0015     CHAR(0005),
          /* Alignment Padding                                      */
       02 MASSTART(2)     FIXED BIN(31),
          /* MAS Start STCK Value                                   */
       02 TMEZONEO        BIT(8) ALIGNED,
          /* Time Zone Offset                                       */
       02 TMEZONE         CHAR(0001),
          /* Time Zone                                              */
       02 EYU_RSV0019     CHAR(0002),
          /* Alignment Padding                                      */
       02 DAYLGHTSV       FIXED BIN(31),
          /* DayLight saving in effect                              */
       02 SYSID           CHAR(0004),
          /* MAS System Id                                          */
       02 OPSYSREL        CHAR(0004),
          /* MAS Op Sys Release                                     */
       02 MVSNAME         CHAR(0004),
          /* MVS System Name                                        */
       02 JOBNAME         CHAR(0008),
          /* MAS Job Name                                           */
       02 CECNAME         CHAR(0008),
          /* CEC Name                                               */
       02 SYSPLEX         CHAR(0008),
          /* SYSPlex Name                                           */
       02 EYU_RSV0257     CHAR(0004);
          /* Alignment Padding                                      */
```

Note: VTAM is now z/OS Communications Server.

```
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*                                                                   */
/* EMASSTRT Constants for Table                                      */
/*                                                                   */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
DCL EMASSTRT_DYNROUTE_ACTIVE BIT(8) ALIGNED STATIC INIT('01'BX);
          /* Routing ACTIVE                                         */
DCL EMASSTRT_DYNROUTE_SUSPEND BIT(8) ALIGNED STATIC INIT('02'BX);
          /* Routing SUSPENDED                                      */
DCL EMASSTRT_DYNTYPE_WLMTOR CHAR(3) STATIC INIT('TOR');
          /* Routing TOR                                            */
DCL EMASSTRT_DYNTYPE_WLMAOR CHAR(3) STATIC INIT('AOR');
          /* Routing AOR                                            */
DCL EMASSTRT_TBL_LEN FIXED BIN(15) STATIC INIT(152);
```

Figure 14. Sample PL/I copy book

COBOL copy books

COBOL copy books are distributed in CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUCOB.

Distributed as:
Structures

Copybook names:
EYULnnnn

Note the following as you use the COBOL copy books:

- The structure level 1 name is the resource table format name (such as, EMASSTRT).
- The attribute names are used as subordinate level names.
- For attributes that describe indicators, subordinate 88 levels are used. Each indicator is assigned a unique name. Hexadecimal literals are used to describe the content of the indicator setting.
- By default,CICSPlex SM attribute names are formed with a connecting underscore character, as in WLM_SPEC. However, earlier versions of COBOL that are supported by CICS do not support underscores. All attribute names that contain underscores are therefore converted in the copy books to use hyphens, as in WLM-SPEC. When attribute names are passed to the API, they must contain the underscore character, not the hyphen.
- All the resource tables use apostrophe characters as literal delimiters. When you translate or compile your program with a supplied copy book, you must specify the APOST option. Otherwise, you will receive COBOL warning messages.
- COBOL reserves many words for its own use. Some of the CICSPlex SM resource table and attribute names conflict with these reserved words. To prevent such a conflict, any CICSPlex SM name that conflicts with a COBOL reserved word is modified by adding a suffix of -R. For example, the name of the CONNECT resource table becomes CONNECT-R and the name of the STATUS attribute becomes STATUS-R. The comment area for a name that would conflict with COBOL shows the description "-- RESERVED WORD --". When resource table or attribute names are passed to the API, they must not include the -R suffix.
- COBOL does not support duplicate names at different levels in the same data structure. Some of the CICSPlex SM attribute names are the same as resource table names. To prevent a duplicate name problem, any attribute name that is the same as a resource table name is modified by adding a suffix of -A. For example, the name of the DSNAME attribute becomes DSNAME-A. The name of the DSNAME resource table remains unchanged. The comment area for an attribute that has the same name as a resource table shows the description "-- RESERVED WORD --". When attribute names are passed to the API, they must not include the -A suffix.
- The table length field is a concatenation of the resource table format name and the constant TBL-LEN, connected by a hyphen (such as, EMASSTRT-TBL-LEN).

Mapping of the resource table data types to COBOL data types

The resource table data types are mapped into the valid set of COBOL data types. However, exact mapping is not always possible. The resource table data types are mapped as follows:

```
          PIC S9(0004) USAGE BINARY  - 2-byte binary numeric values

          PIC S9(0008) USAGE BINARY  - 4-byte binary numeric values
                                     - 4-byte intervals

          PIC S9(0016) USAGE BINARY  - Time stamps and 8-byte intervals
                                     - 8-byte binary numeric values

  PIC S9(nnnn) USAGE PACKED-DECIMAL  - Packed decimal data

                       PIC X(0001)   - 1-byte binary and bit indicators

                       PIC X(nnnn)   - Character data
                                     - Binary values greater than 8 bytes
                                     - Odd number binary values less than
                                       8 bytes
```

Sample COBOL copy book

This sample is a representative extract of a COBOL resource table copy book:

```
* ------------------------------------------------------------*
*   Name = EYUL2400                                           *
*   Format Name = EMASSTRT                                    *
*   Version = 0001                                            *
*   Status = CPSMREL(0310)                                    *
*   Function = Base Table Structure generator                 *
*   Format definition for this element = EMASSTRT             *
*   Valid Operations = None                                   *
*   Valid Actions = None                                      *
* ------------------------------------------------------------*
 01 EMASSTRT.
* Notify CICS System Start Event
   02 CMASNAME       PIC X(0008).
* CMAS Name
   02 PLEXNAME       PIC X(0008).
* CICSPlex Name
   02 CSYSNAME       PIC X(0008).
* CICS System Name
   02 MON-SPEC       PIC X(0008).
* Monitor Spec Name
   02 RTA-SPEC       PIC X(0008).
* Real Time Analysis Spec Name
   02 WLM-SPEC       PIC X(0008).
* Work Load Manager Spec Name
   02 STATUS-R       PIC X(0001).
* Status                          -- RESERVED WORD --
      88 LOCAL       VALUE X'80'.
* Local MAS
      88 REMOTE      VALUE X'40'.
* Remote MAS
   02 DYNROUTE       PIC X(0001).
* Dynamic Routing Mode
      88 ACTIVE      VALUE X'01'.
* Routing ACTIVE
      88 SUSPEND     VALUE X'02'.
* Routing SUSPENDED
   02 DYNTYPE        PIC X(0003).
* Dynamic Routing Type
      88 WLMTOR      VALUE 'TOR'.
* Routing TOR
      88 WLMAOR      VALUE 'AOR'.
* Routing AOR
   02 DESC           PIC X(0030).
* Description
   02 CSYSAPPL       PIC X(0008).
* CICS System VTAM APPLID
   02 EYU-RSV0015    PIC X(0005).
```

Note: VTAM is now z/OS Communications Server.

```
* Alignment Padding
   02 MASSTART       PIC S9(0016) USAGE BINARY.
* MAS Start STCK Value
   02 TMEZONEO       PIC X(0001).
* Time Zone Offset
   02 TMEZONE        PIC X(0001).
* Time Zone
   02 EYU-RSV0019    PIC X(0002).
* Alignment Padding
   02 DAYLGHTSV      PIC S9(0008) USAGE BINARY.
* DayLight saving in effect
   02 SYSID          PIC X(0004).
* MAS System Id
   02 OPSYSREL       PIC X(0004).
* MAS Op Sys Release
   02 MVSNAME        PIC X(0004).
* MVS System Name
   02 JOBNAME        PIC X(0008).
* MAS Job Name
   02 CECNAME        PIC X(0008).
* CEC Name
   02 SYSPLEX        PIC X(0008).
* SYSPlex Name
     02 EYU-RSV0257  PIC X(0004).
* Alignment Padding
```

```
* ------------------------------------------------------------*
*                                                             *
*   EMASSTRT Constants for Table                              *
*                                                             *
* ------------------------------------------------------------*
 01 EMASSTRT-TBL-LEN PIC S9(4) USAGE BINARY VALUE 152.
```

C copy books

C copy books are distributed in CICSTS61.CPSM.CPSM.SEYUC370.

Distributed as:
Structured data types

Copybook names:
EYUCnnnn

Note the following as you use the C copy books:

- Typedef statements are used to describe the resource table.
- The structure name is the resource table format name (such as, EMASSTRT).
- The attribute names are used as subordinate names.
- For attributes that describe bit indicators, #define statements are generated at the end of the resource table Each #define statement identifies a single indicator value. These constants can be used for assignment or evaluation of the attribute. The constant name is a concatenation of the resource table name, the attribute name, and the indicator name, connected by underscores (such as, EMASSTRT_DYNROUTE_ACTIVE).
- The copy books use trigraphs, which are multi-character combinations, to represent square brackets.
- Any variable-length data that you send to the API must be padded with blanks to the end of the field. The API does not insert the zero-byte ending delimiter.
- The table length field is a concatenation of the resource table format name and the constant TBL_LEN, connected by an underscore (such as, EMASSTRT_TBL_LEN).

The resource table data types are mapped into the valid set of C data types. However, exact mapping is not always possible. The resource table data types are mapped as follows:

```
                char  - 1-byte binary numeric values

           short int  - 2-byte binary numeric values

                long  - 4-byte binary numeric values
                      - 4-byte intervals

              long 2  - Time stamps and 8-byte intervals
                        8- byte binary numeric values
                         (an array of two fullwords)

            char nnnn - Packed decimal data

            char nnnn - Character data
                      - Binary values greater than 8 bytes
                      - Odd number binary values less than 8 bytes
```

Figure 15 on page 80 is a representative extract of a C resource table copy book:

```
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
 * Name = EYUC2400                                                 *
 * Format Name = EMASSTRT                                          *
 * Version = 0001                                                  *
 * Status = CPSMREL(0310)                                          *
 * Function = Base Table Structure generator                       *
 * Format definition for this element = EMASSTRT                   *
 * Valid Operations = None                                         *
 * Valid Actions = None                                            *
 *-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
typedef struct EMASSTRT  {
 char      CMASNAME??(8??);       /* CMAS Name                    */
 char      PLEXNAME??(8??);       /* CICSPlex Name                */
 char      CSYSNAME??(8??);       /* CICS System Name             */
 char      MON_SPEC??(8??);       /* Monitor Spec Name            */
 char      RTA_SPEC??(8??);       /* Real Time Analysis Spec Name */
 char      WLM_SPEC??(8??);       /* Work Load Manager Spec Name  */
 char      STATUS;                /* Status                       */
 char      DYNROUTE;              /* Dynamic Routing Mode         */
 char      DYNTYPE??(3??);        /* Dynamic Routing Type         */
 char      DESC??(30??);          /* Description                  */
 char      CSYSAPPL??(8??);       /* CICS System VTAM APPLID      */
 char      EYU_RSV0015??(5??);    /* Alignment Padding            */
 long      MASSTART??(2??);       /* MAS Start STCK Value         */
 char      TMEZONEO;              /* Time Zone Offset             */
 char      TMEZONE;               /* Time Zone                    */
 char      EYU_RSV0019??(2??);    /* Alignment Padding            */
 long      DAYLGHTSV;             /* Daylight saving in effect    */
 char      SYSID??(4??);          /* MAS System Id                */
 char      OPSYSREL??(4??);       /* MAS Op Sys Release           */
 char      MVSNAME??(4??);        /* MVS System Name              */
 char      JOBNAME??(8??);        /* MAS Job Name                 */
 char      CECNAME??(8??);        /* CEC Name                     */
 char      SYSPLEX??(8??);        /* SYSPlex Name                 */
 char      EYU_RSV0257??(4??);    /* Alignment Padding            */
  } EMASSTRT;
```

Note: VTAM is now z/OS Communications Server.

```
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*
 *                                                                 *
 * EMASSTRT Defines for Table                                      *
 *                                                                 *
 *-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
 #define  EMASSTRT_STATUS_LOCAL          128
 #define  EMASSTRT_STATUS_REMOTE         64
 #define  EMASSTRT_DYNROUTE_ACTIVE       1
 #define  EMASSTRT_DYNROUTE_SUSPEND      2
 #define  EMASSTRT_DYNTYPE_WLMTOR        "TOR"
 #define  EMASSTRT_DYNTYPE_WLMAOR        "AOR"
 #define  EMASSTRT_TBL_LEN               152
```

Figure 15. Sample C copy book

Language and environment considerations

You must consider both the language and environment when writing a CICSPlex SM API program.

All of the usual language considerations that apply to the various environments (CICS, MVS batch, TSO, and NetView) also apply to CICSPlex SM programs written to run in those environments.

Assembler considerations

For Assembler programs that run in an MVS batch, TSO, or NetView environment, you need to be aware of some special considerations.

- Since the program does not execute in CICS, do not use the DFHEIENT or DFHEIRET macros. Instead, use the CICS translator options NOEPILOG, NOPROLOG, and NOSYSEIB.
- You must explicitly code the DFHEISTG and DFHEIEND macros to provide the required work areas for EXEC CPSM commands. Your program is responsible for acquiring storage for the DFHEISTG area and setting up any necessary base registers before making any EXEC CPSM calls. This storage can be acquired dynamically using local GETMAIN services or, if the program is nonreentrant, the storage can

be defined directly in the program area. Reentrant programs are recommended if there is any possibility of the program being used concurrently in the same address space.

- You must make the appropriate CICS macro library available in the SYSLIB concatenation for the Assembler step. The DFHEISTG, DFHEIEND, and DFHSCALL macros are fetched from this library.
- Add a storage declaration of 64 fullwords in length with a label of DFHEIPL. This is required as a result of dependency on the DFHSCALL macro. The CICSPlex SM batch sample API program EYUAAPI3 that is located in the SEYUSAMP library provides such an example.

PL/I considerations

For PL/I programs, you need to be aware of the following special consideration regarding the variable EYUPTPTR.

- The variable EYUPTPTR must be explicitly declared as follows:

```
DCL EYUPTPTR POINTER;
```

NetView considerations

If you plan to run C programs under NetView, you need to be aware of several special considerations.

- Depending on which resource tables you access, you may encounter some name conflicts between the CICSPlex SM #define statements for resource table attributes and the standard NetView #define statements. For example, the NetView statement `#include "dsic.h"` generates the following define statement:

```
#define COMMAND "COMMAND "
```

Some of the CICSPlex SM resource tables use COMMAND as an attribute name. If you use `#include "dsic.h"` as supplied by NetView, the resource table attribute names are converted and cannot be processed by CICSPlex SM.

One way of handling any potential conflicts is to undefine the COMMAND value, like this:

```
#include "dsic.h"
#undef COMMAND
#include "feedback.h"
      .
      .
      .
```

If you want to, you can also redefine the COMMAND value using a new name that does not conflict with any resource table attribute name, like this:

```
#include "dsic.h"
#undef COMMAND
#define XCOMMAND "COMMAND "
#include "feedback.h"
      .
      .
      .
```

User-replaceable programs

The CICSPlex SM API cannot be used from within the user-replaceable programs EYU9XESV and EYU9WRAM.

CICS Global User exit programs

You can use the CICSPlex SM API from within the CICS XICEREQ Global User Exit program. You must avoid recursion within the CICSPlex SM API program and the exit should not delay any requests issued by CICSPlex SM-related tasks.

It is not advisable to use the CICSPlex SM API from within other CICS Global User Exit points, because the results are unpredictable.

Status programs

The CICSPlex SM API cannot be used from within a program that is invoked through the STATDEF view. Where access to the API is required, you must start another task and invoke the API from the new task.

Translating your program

Separate translation is the process of converting programs into executable code that the compiler (or assembler) can understand.

Some compilers allow you to use the **integrated CICS translator** approach, where the compiler interfaces with CICS at compile time to interpret CICS commands and convert them automatically to calls to CICS service routines. If you use the integrated CICS translator approach many of the translation tasks are done for you. For details of the integrated CICS translator see The integrated CICS translator.

For programs written using the command-level interface, you must use a language translator to interpret the source program for the API. Any external program that contains EXEC CPSM commands must be processed by the appropriate version of the CICS command level translator.

The CICS TS translator supports EXEC CPSM commands. If you are using Business Application Services (BAS) to create CICS resource definitions, be sure to use the appropriate version of the translator for the definitions you are creating.

Note: To determine who is allowed to use the CPSM option on the CICS translator, you can use RACF® to control who is allowed to load the DFHSMTAB table at translation time. For a description of RACF program control, see the z/OS Security Server RACF Security Administrator's Guide. DFHSMTAB is the language definition table that defines the CICSPlex SM API commands. It is loaded only on demand.

Specifying the CPSM translator option

Because CICSPlex SM uses the CICS translator, you can use your CICS translate JCL as a model for translating CICSPlex SM API programs.

You must specify one additional translator option, called CPSM, in order to translate CICSPlex SM programs. The CPSM option can be specified by using either the PARM operand of the EXEC statement or a language-specific XOPTS options statement.

If your program also contains EXEC CICS commands, those commands are processed in the same translation step. The CICS translator inserts the necessary variable and invocation definitions required for proper execution of the program.

When using the CICSPlex SM API in a non-CICS environment, be sure to remove any CICS or SP translator options, and only specify the CPSM translator option.

As a result of the translation process, EXEC CPSM statements are replaced with language specific calls to an EXEC interface stub program.

Sample Assembler translation

To specify the CPSM translator option, use either the PARM or the XOPTS operand of the EXEC statement or the XOPTS options statement.

Use PARM like this:

```
//TRANSLAT EXEC PGM=DFHEAP1$,PARM='CPSM',REGION=4096K
```

or XOPTS like this:

```
*ASM XOPTS(...CPSM)
```

Sample PL/I translation

To specify the CPSM translator option, use either the PARM operand of the EXEC statement or the XOPTS options statement.

Use PARM , like this:

```
//TRANSLAT EXEC PGM=DFHEPP1$,PARM='CPSM',REGION=4096K
```

or XOPTS , like this:

```
*PROCESS XOPTS(...CPSM)
```

Sample COBOL translation

To specify the CPSM translator option, you can use one of three methods.

Use the PARM operand of the EXEC statement, like this:

```
//TRANSLAT EXEC PGM=DFHECP1$,PARM='COBOL3,CPSM',REGION=4096K
```

or (for the separate translator) an XOPTS options statement, like this:

```
PROCESS XOPTS(...CPSM)
```

or (for the integrated translator) a CICS compiler option like this:

```
CICS('opt1 opt2 optn ...')
```

Note that when you translate a COBOL program, you must specify both the CPSM and the COBOL3 translator options.

Sample C translation

To specify the CPSM translator option, use either the PARM operand of the EXEC statement or the XOPTS options statement.

Use PARM like this:

```
//TRANSLAT EXEC PGM=DFHEDP1$,PARM='CPSM',REGION=4096K
```

or XOPTS like this:

```
#pragma XOPTS(...CPSM)
```

Compiling your program

Compiling a CICSPlex SM API program is similar to compiling a CICS program. You can use your CICS compile JCL as a model and then make the following modifications according to the language you are using.

Assembler considerations

To assemble CICSPlex SM programs, you must include a SYSLIB statement for the CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUMAC macro library in your compile JCL.

```
//ASM     EXEC PGM=ASMA90,REGION=4096K
                          .
                          .
                          .
//SYSLIB   DD DSN=CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUMAC,DISP=SHR
                          .
                          .
                          .
```

PL/I considerations

To compile CICSPlex SM programs, include a SYSLIB statement for the CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUPL1 macro library in your compile JCL.

```
//COMPILE EXEC PGM=IBMZPLI,REGION=1000K,
//       PARM='OBJECT,MACRO,LIST'
                    .
                    .
                    .
//SYSLIB   DD DSN=CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUPL1,DISP=SHR
                    .
                    .
                    .
```

See Changes to CICS support for application programming languages for information about supported PL/I compilers.

COBOL considerations

To compile CICSPlex SM programs, include a SYSLIB statement for the CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUCOB macro library in your compile JCL.

```
//COMPILE EXEC PGM=IGYCRCTL,REGION=4096K
                          .
                          .
                          .
//SYSLIB   DD DSN=CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUCOB,DISP=SHR
                          .
                          .
                          .
```

See Changes to CICS support for application programming languages for information about supported COBOL compilers.

C and C++ considerations

To compile CICSPlex SM programs, include a SYSLIB statement for the CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUC370 macro library in your compile JCL.

```
//COMPILE EXEC PGM=EDCCOMP,REGION=4096K
                          .
                          .
                          .
//SYSLIB   DD DSN=CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUC370,DISP=SHR
                          .
```

```
                                .
                                .
```

See Changes to CICS support for application programming languages for information about supported C and C++ compilers.

Link editing your program

The CICS translator inserts a call to the CICSPlex SM EXEC interface stub program.

The stub entry name is not the name of an object or load module. Because CICSPlex SM API programs can run in a variety of environments, the stub reference must be resolved to a module consistent with the intended usage. This resolution is performed at link-edit time using the INCLUDE linkage editor control statement.

You must link edit all program load modules with the correct CICSPlex SM stub module for the environment where the program will run. To do this, specify one of the following stub modules in the INCLUDE statement:

EYU9AMSI
For CICS TS programs. EYU9AMSI is supplied in the CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYULOAD library.

EYU9ABSI
For batch, TSO, or NetView programs. EYU9ABSI is supplied in the CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUAUTH library.

Each of these stub modules contains the appropriate entrypoint identifier. The services provided by the entrypoint are unique to the type of execution environment. Failure to include the appropriate stub module and SYSLIB dataset during the linkedit step will result in a message reporting that symbol EYUEI1 is unresolved, similar to the following IEW2456E SYMBOL EYUEI1 UNRESOLVED.

Note: You should not attempt to run a program identified as a CICS program in a batch environment. Likewise, batch programs are not suitable for running under CICS.

You can use your CICS link-edit JCL as a model for link editing CICSPlex SM programs. Be sure to review the language-specific considerations in the remainder of this section and modify your JCL accordingly.

In addition, if your program contains EXEC CICS commands, you should review the link-edit considerations. Likewise, if your program runs under NetView, refer to the NetView information for your programming language: IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: Assembler or IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C.

Assembler considerations

Assembler load modules can reside in 24- or 31-bit storage and can be entered in either addressing mode.

To link edit an Assembler module to run with a CICSPlex SM program, you must include a SYSLIB statement for the SEYULOAD load library in your link-edit step. This allows you to include the appropriate CICSPlex SM stub module when link editing. For example:

```
//LKED     EXEC  PGM IEWL,
//    PARM='XREF,LET,LIST,AMODE=ANY,RMODE=31',
//    REGION=4096K,COND=(7,LT,ASM)
                                .
                                .
                                .
//SYSLIB   DD DSN=CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYULOAD,DISP=SHR
                                .
                                .
                                .
  INCLUDE  SYSLIB(userprog)
  INCLUDE  SYSLIB(EYU9AMSI)
  NAME     LMODNAME(R)
```

PL/I, COBOL, and C considerations

PL/I, COBOL, and C load modules can reside in 24- or 31-bit storage and can be entered in either addressing mode.

To link edit a module to run with a CICSPlex SM program, you must include a SYSLIB statement for the SEYULOAD load library in your link-edit step. This allows you to include the appropriate CICSPlex SM stub module when link editing. For example:

```
//LKED     EXEC  PGM=IEWL,
//    PARM='XREF,LET,LIST,AMODE=ANY,RMODE=31',
//    REGION=4096K,COND=(8,LE,COMPILE)
                       .
                       .
                       .
//SYSLIB   DD DSN=CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYULOAD,DISP=SHR
                       .
                       .
                       .
  INCLUDE  SYSLIB(userprog)
  INCLUDE  SYSLIB(EYU9AMSI)
  NAME     LMODNAME(R)
```

Run-time considerations

You need to be aware of a number of run-time considerations:

- The run-time version of a CICSPlex SM API program is equal to the level of the CMAS to which it connects:
  - For a program written to run as a CICS application, the run-time version is that of the CMAS to which the MAS is connected.
  - For a program written to run as a batch job or under NetView or TSO, the version is determined by the version of the CICSPlex SM run-time module (EYU9AB00).

    EYU9AB00 is distributed in CICSTS61.CPSM.SEYUAUTH At run time,CICSPlex SM must find EYU9AB00 in the STEPLIB, MVS linklist, or LPA library concatenation.
- The run-time version of a program must be greater than or equal to:
  - The version of the stub routine module (EYU9AxSI) with which the program was link edited.
  - The value specified on the VERSION option of the CONNECT command.
- For programs written in PL/I, COBOL, or C, a set of run-time libraries is shipped with the language compiler. To run a CICSPlex SM program written in one of these languages, you must modify your environment startup procedure to reference the appropriate run-time libraries for the language.
- Before running anyCICSPlex SM program under CICS, make sure the program and its associated transaction are defined to CEDA. The program may be defined with an EXECKEY value of either User or CICS. The associated transaction may be defined with a TASKDATAKEY value of either User or CICS.

Chapter 4. Dealing with exception conditions

Several tools and techniques are available for dealing with error conditions in a CICSPlex SM API program.

Default CICSPlex SM exception handling

The CICSPlex SM API writes an exception trace, in the form of a user trace record, to the CICS trace data set.

Resources available via the CICSPlex SM API are not recoverable, and, therefore, resources updated before the exception are neither recovered nor are they available for backout by the application using EXEC CICS SYNCPOINT and EXEC CICS SYNCPOINT ROLLBACK commands.

Using the RESPONSE and REASON options

The RESPONSE and REASON options are required on each API command.

You should specify these options as user-defined variables to receive the numeric response and reason values returned by a command. You can then convert the numeric values into more meaningful character equivalents. In general, RESPONSE describes the result of command processing and REASON further qualifies the response to certain commands.

Note: The TBUILD and TPARSE commands, which can be used only with the REXX run-time interface, do not use the RESPONSE and REASON options. The result of these REXX-specific processes is returned by their STATUS option. For more information, see Chapter 6, “REXX error handling,” on page 107.

Types of responses

An API command can return normal, warning or error response codes.

The character equivalents of the RESPONSE and REASON values that can be returned are given in the description of each command. For a summary of RESPONSE and REASON character values by command, see CICSPlex SM API commands. For a list of RESPONSE and REASON character values and their numeric equivalents, also see RESPONSE and REASON values.

Normal responses

A normal response indicates the API command completed processing successfully.

A normal response indicates the API command completed processing successfully. The following values represent a normal response:

OK
The command was successfully processed and control was returned to the program. There are no reasons associated with a response of OK.

SCHEDULED
A command that was issued with the NOWAIT option has been scheduled for processing. The actual result of command processing is returned by the RECEIVE command in an ASYNCREQ resource table record. There are no reasons associated with a response of SCHEDULED.

Warning responses

A warning response indicates the API command was successfully processed, but a condition occurred that should be investigated.

A REASON value is also returned that describes the condition. The following values represent a warning response:

© Copyright IBM Corp. 1974, 2023

NODATA
A command that normally results in data being returned to the program was processed successfully, but there was no data to return. The reasons for a NODATA response are given with the commands that return it.

WARNING
A command that normally results in data being returned to the program was processed successfully, but not all of the available data was returned. A typical reason for this response might be that the output area provided by the program was not large enough to hold all the data. The actual reasons for a WARNING response are given with the commands that return it.

Error responses

An error response indicates the API command was not successful. One or more REASON values are also returned that describe the error.

Note: Note that, except for the FAILED error response, these response codes usually indicate either an error in the user's API program (for example, failing to discard resources when they are no longer required), or an error with the CICSPlex SM environment (for example, a CMAS or MAS is not available).

The following values represent an error response:

BUSY
A resource referred to by the command is currently being processed by another command. This situation can occur when a command that was previously issued with the NOWAIT option is processing a resource that is required by the current command. The reasons for a BUSY response are given with the commands that return it.

DUPE
A resource referred to by the command already exists. The reasons for a DUPE response are given with the commands that return it.

ENVIRONERROR
An environmental condition (such as short on storage) prevented the command from being processed. The reasons for an ENVIRONERROR response are given with the commands that return it.

FAILED
An unexpected problem occurred during command processing. The reasons for a FAILED response are given with the commands that return it.

In the case of a FAILED EXCEPTION response, you should check the following sources for information related to the condition:

- EYULOG
- Job log
- AUXTRACE data set

INCOMPATIBLE
Two or more resources referred to by the command are incompatible. The reasons for an INCOMPATIBLE response are given with the commands that return it.

INUSE
A resource referred to by the command is in use and, therefore, cannot be discarded. The reasons for an INUSE response are given with the commands that return it.

INVALIDATA
The command parameter list contains invalid data. The reason for an INVALIDATA response is always the name of the parameter that contains invalid data. The reasons are given with the commands that return this response.

INVALIDCMD
The command is invalid as indicated by the reason code:

Filter
The filter that is being built is too large or complex.

Length
The total length of all the inputs used in the command exceeds the maximum limit.

N_A
The command is invalid. Check which version of the CICS translator was used to translate the API command. Also check that the command being used is available on the CICSPlex SM release that the program is using.

INVALIDPARM
The command parameter list is invalid. There are a variety of situations that could result in an INVALIDPARM response. For example:

Syntax error
The syntax of an input parameter is incorrect (for example, a resource table name begins with a numeric character).

Null parameter address
An input parameter could not be found because the generated address for that parameter is 0.

The reason for an INVALIDPARM response is always the name of the parameter that is invalid. The reasons are given with the commands that return this response.

NOTAVAILABLE
A required CMAS or MAS resource is not available. The reasons for a NOTAVAILABLE response are given with the commands that return it.

NOTFOUND
A resource referred to by the command could not be found. The reasons for a NOTFOUND response are given with the commands that return it.

NOTPERMIT
The API request is not permitted by RACF. The reasons for a NOTPERMIT response are given with the commands that return it.

SERVERGONE
The CMAS to which the processing thread was connected is no longer active. There are no reasons associated with a response of SERVERGONE.

TABLEERROR
An error was detected in a resource table record (either a result set record or a CICSPlex SM definition record). The reasons for a TABLEERROR response are given with the commands that return it.

VERSIONINVL
An invalid version of CICSPlex SM was detected. The reasons for a VERSIONINVL response are given with the commands that return it.

Testing for RESPONSE and REASON

To evaluate the results of an API command, you code the RESPONSE and REASON options on the command and follow the command immediately with a test of the returned values.

The RESPONSE and REASON options return numeric values. Different built-in functions are provided for converting and testing the numeric response and reason values in the command-level interface and the REXX run-time interface.

Using the CICSPlex SM command-level interface to test RESPONSE and REASON

When you are using the CICSPlex SM command-level interface, you can use the EYUVALUE built-in function to convert and test the numeric RESPONSE and REASON values returned by an API command.

As an example, consider this API command:

```
EXEC CPSM CONNECT
          CONTEXT(WCONTEXT)
          SCOPE(WSCOPE)
          VERSION('0310')
```

```
            THREAD(WTHREAD)
            RESPONSE(WRESPONSE)
            REASON(WREASON)
      .
      .
```

To test for the RESPONSE value in each of the supported languages, you could code as follows:

COBOL or PL/I:

```
IF WRESPONSE NOT = EYUVALUE(OK) GO TO NOCONNECT.
```

C:

```
if (WRESPONSE ¬= EYUVALUE(OK)) { goto NOCONNECT; }
```

Assembler language:

```
CLC   WRESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)
BNE   NOCONNECT
```

which the built-in function changes to:

```
CLC   WRESPONSE,=F'1024'
```

You can use EYUVALUE in the same way to test for the REASON value, if the RESPONSE is one that returns a reason.

Using the REXX run-time interface to test RESPONSE and REASON

When you are using the REXX run-time interface, you can use the EYURESP and EYUREAS built-in functions to convert and test the numeric RESPONSE and REASON values returned by an API command.

As an example, consider this API command:

```
var = EYUAPI('CONNECT'              ,
             'CONTEXT('WCONTEXT')'  ,
             'SCOPE('WSCOPE')'      ,
             'VERSION(0310)'      ,
             'THREAD(WTHREAD)'      ,
             'RESPONSE(WRESPONSE)'  ,
             'REASON(WREASON)')
   .
   .
```

To test for the RESPONSE value, you could code:

```
If WRESPONSE <> EYURESP(OK) Then Signal NOCONNECT
```

to compare the numeric RESPONSE value returned in WRESPONSE with the numeric equivalent of OK.

Alternatively, you could code:

```
If EYURESP(WRESPONSE) <> "OK" Then Signal NOCONNECT
```

to convert the numeric RESPONSE value to its character equivalent first.

Note: The RESPONSE and REASON options report only run-time errors. Errors in interpreting an API command are reported in either the REXX RC variable or the variable assigned to a REXX function.

Retrieving FEEDBACK records

In addition to the specific values returned by a command's RESPONSE and REASON options, CICSPlex SM also provides diagnostic data in the form of FEEDBACK resource table records. This data can help you evaluate the results of an API command, especially if the command did not complete successfully.

Using the FEEDBACK command

You can retrieve diagnostic data about a previously issued API command by issuing the FEEDBACK command.

The type of command for which you want diagnostic data affects how you specify the FEEDBACK command and where the data is placed:

A command that processed a result set
Use the RESULT option of the FEEDBACK command to retrieve data about the last command that processed a specific result set.

If the command that processed the result set returned a RESPONSE other than OK, a FEEDBACK resource table record is appended to the end of each resource table record in the result set that had an error associated with it. You can use the FIRST, NEXT, and COUNT options of the FEEDBACK command to retrieve multiple FEEDBACK records.

The diagnostic data in a result set is available to the FEEDBACK command until another command processes the same result set. At that point, the data is replaced with FEEDBACK records for the subsequent command.

Note: No FEEDBACK records are produced if the command that processed the result set returned a RESPONSE of OK.

A command that did not process a result set
Use the FEEDBACK command without the RESULT option to retrieve data about the command issued immediately before FEEDBACK.

The FEEDBACK resource table records are returned in a separate feedback area. The records in that feedback area are cleared and refreshed for each command that is not result set-oriented. So for commands that place their diagnostic data in the feedback area rather than in a result set, FEEDBACK can retrieve data only for the most recently issued command.

Once you have issued the FEEDBACK command to retrieve diagnostic data for a command, the feedback record or area is cleared. You cannot request the same FEEDBACK resource table records more than once.

Evaluating a FEEDBACK record

The diagnostic data for a CICSPlex SM API command is presented in a FEEDBACK resource table record. The attributes of that resource table provide a variety of information about the completion status of an API command.

Note: This section provides general information about FEEDBACK records. The FEEDBACK resource table copy book that is supplied by CICSPlex SM provides a detailed description of the contents and structure of a FEEDBACK record. See CICSPlex SM resource tables or the supplied copy book when writing a program that uses the FEEDBACK command.

To identify which API operation the FEEDBACK record applies to, check the values in these fields:

COMMAND
A numeric code that identifies the command to which this FEEDBACK record applies. The API commands and their numeric equivalents are given in Table 8 on page 91.

Table 8. Numeric codes and API commands

Numeric code	Mnemonic	Command
02	CANCEL	Cancel

Table 8. Numeric codes and API commands (continued)		
Numeric code	**Mnemonic**	**Command**
03	CONNECT	Connect
04	COPY	Copy
05	CREATE	Create
06	DELETE	Delete
07	DISCARD	Discard
08	DISCONN	Disconnect
09	FETCH	Fetch
10	GET	Get
11	LOCATE	Locate
12	MARK	Mark
13	ORDER	Order
14	PERFSET	Perform Set
15	PERFOBJ	Perform Object
16	QUALIFY	Qualify
17	QUERY	Query
18	RECEIVE	Receive
19	REMOVE	Remove
20	FILTER	Specify Filter
21	UNMARK	Unmark
22	ADDRESS	Address
23	GETDEF	Getdef
24	LISTEN	Listen
25	REFRESH	Refresh
26	SET	Set
27	VIEW	Specify View
28	TERM	Terminate
29	TRANS	Translate
30	GROUP	Group by
31	UPDATE	Update
32	FEEDBACK	Feedback
33	EXPAND	Expand

OBJECT
The CICSPlex SM object that the command was issued against.

OBJECT_ACT
The action that was being performed against the CICSPlex SM object.

RSLTRECID
If the FEEDBACK record applies to a result set, the numeric ID of the result set record associated with this FEEDBACK record.

To determine what type of problem the FEEDBACK record describes, check the values in these fields:

ATTRDATAVAL
Indicates whether attribute data is available for the command. Attribute data is included only if the command itself did not complete successfully.

If the ATTRDATAVAL value is Y, the FEEDBACK record identifies as many as five attributes (ATTR_NM1 through ATTR_NM5) that contributed to the error. Each attribute is identified by its name and its offset and relative number within the resource table record. The data type and length of each attribute is also included.

If the ATTRDATAVAL value is N, you can ignore the ATTR_ fields.

CEIBDATAVAL
Indicates whether CICS EIB data is available for the command. EIB data is included only if the command encountered a CICS error.

If the CEIBDATAVAL value is Y, the FEEDBACK record includes the EIBFN, RESP, and RESP2 values as provided by CICS. Note that if the RESP value indicates a NOTAUTH condition that was raised due to CICSPlex SM simulated security, EIBFN is not set.

If the CEIBDATAVAL value is N, you can ignore the CEIBFN, CEIBRESP, and CEIBRESP1 fields.

ERRCODEVAL
Indicates whether a CICSPlex SM error code is available for the command. An error code is included only if the command itself did not complete successfully.

If the ERRCODEVAL value is Y, the FEEDBACK record includes a numeric ERROR_CODE value. Each resource table copy book includes a list of the error codes for that object and their meanings.

If the ERRCODEVAL value is N, you can ignore the ERROR_CODE field, as well as the RESPONSE and REASON fields.

For some API operations that affect BAS resources, the FEEDBACK record may point to additional diagnostic data in an error result set. For more information about using the diagnostic data in error result sets, see “Additional processing for BAS” on page 94.

Availability of FEEDBACK records

In general, FEEDBACK records are produced for all API commands, whether they are successful or not. However, for some API commands and in some situations, FEEDBACK records are not produced because they would not provide useful diagnostic data.

FEEDBACK records are not available for these commands:

DISCONNECT and TERMINATE
When you disconnect an API processing thread from CICSPlex SM, any remaining diagnostic data is discarded.

FEEDBACK
The FEEDBACK command cannot report on its own processing.

TBUILD and TPARSE
These REXX-specific commands issue a series of API commands internally and reuse the same feedback area. Therefore, the feedback area cannot represent the entire sequence of events.

FEEDBACK records are also not available in these situations:

- A command processes a result set and completes with a RESPONSE value of OK, and no additional information was returned by CICS in the EIBRESP2 field.
- A command is processed asynchronously (that is, you specify the NOWAIT option). The diagnostic data for asynchronous requests is returned in the ASYNCREQ notification resource table.

An example of FEEDBACK for a result set

As an example of how you can use FEEDBACK data, this example illustrates the results of issuing a SET command. In this case, SET was issued to modify the service status of CONNECT records in the result set referenced by TOKENC.

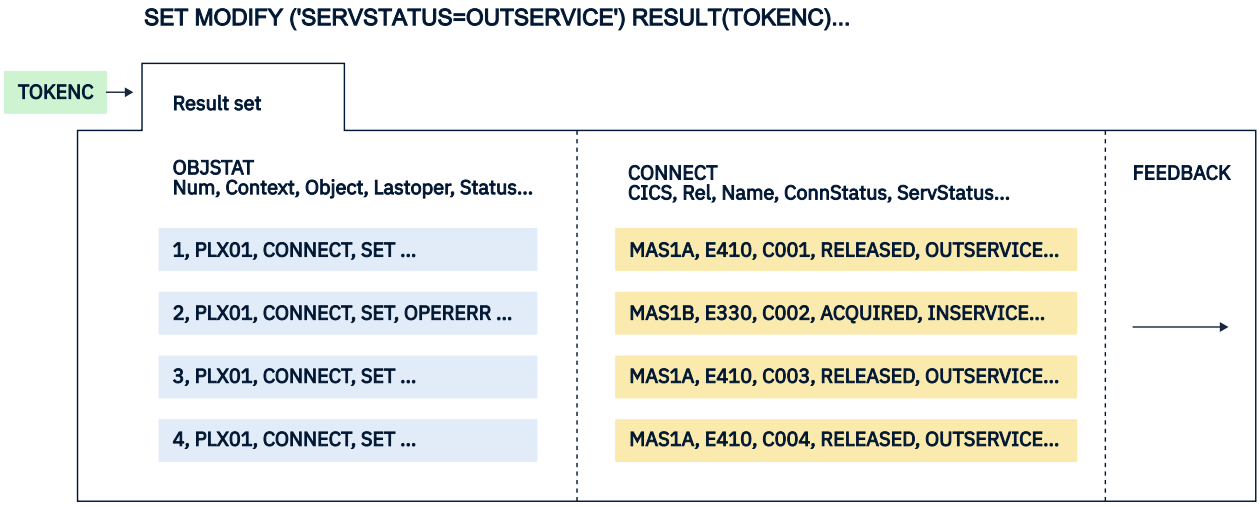


Figure 16. Using SET to modify result set records

One of the connections (C002 in MAS1B) was not successfully taken out of service by the SET command. The ServStatus field is still set to INSERVICE and there is a pointer to FEEDBACK data.

Figure 17 on page 94 shows how you can use the FEEDBACK command to retrieve the FEEDBACK records associated with the result set referenced by TOKENC.

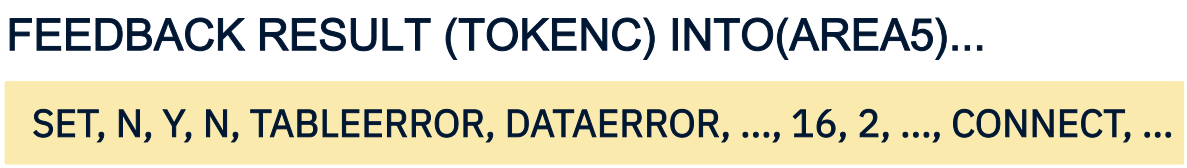


Figure 17. Using FEEDBACK to retrieve diagnostic data for a result set

The FEEDBACK record shown in Figure 17 on page 94 reveals the cause of the problem. CICSPlex SM returned RESPONSE and REASON values of TABLEERROR DATAERROR, which means the value associated with one or more resource table attributes is invalid. Furthermore, CICS responded to the SET request for this connection with RESP(16) RESP2(2). A check of the CICS response codes indicates that the attempt to take the connection out of service was invalid because the connection is currently acquired.

Note: The LASTOPER and STATUS attributes of the OBJSTAT resource table and some of the FEEDBACK attributes are binary fields (that is, they are represented by a bit being set on or off). For detailed information about the attribute values for a given resource table, see CICSPlex SM resource tables or the supplied copy books.

Additional processing for BAS

For API operations that affect BAS resources, the diagnostic data in a FEEDBACK record may not be enough to fully describe an error condition.

In these cases, the FEEDBACK record points to an error result set. An error result set is identified by the following fields:

ERR_RESULT
A 4-byte token identifying an error result set.

ERR_COUNT
The number of records in the error result set referenced by ERR_RESULT.

ERR_OBJECT
The type of records in the error result set referenced by ERR_RESULT. This value is the 1- to 8-character name of a CICSPlex SM resource table, and may be BINSTERR, BINCONRS, BINCONSC, or FEEDBACK.

Note: For details of the BINSTERR, BINCONRS, and BINCONSC resource tables, see CICSPlex SM resource tables.

Evaluating error result set records

If the ERR_OBJECT field of the FEEDBACK record contains FEEDBACK, the error result set contains errors that arose when CICSPlex SM attempted to update CICS resources.

In response to the API command:

```
UPDATE RESULT(token) MODIFY(string)
```

CICSPlex SM tries to update multiple CICS definition records in a result set according to the supplied modification string. For each CICS definition that could not be modified, an error record is created in the error result set. The RESPONSE and REASON values returned are TABLEERROR and DATAERROR.

The records are standard FEEDBACK records. To access the error result records, use the FEEDBACK command to retrieve diagnostic data about each of the CICS definitions in the ERR_RESULT result set. The ERR_COUNT value in the original FEEDBACK record for the UPDATE command indicates how many records are in the ERR_RESULT result set and therefore the number of times you should issue the FEEDBACK command against the ERR_RESULT result set.

Evaluating BINSTERR resource table records

If the ERR_OBJECT field of the FEEDBACK record contains BINSTERR, errors were encountered while CICS resources were being installed.

In response to **PERFORM OBJECT ACTION(INSTALL)** or **PERFORM SET ACTION(INSTALL)**, CICSPlex SM tries to install CICS resources in one or more active CICS regions. A BINSTERR record is created for each CICS resource that cannot be installed. The RESPONSE and REASON values returned are TABLEERROR and DATAERROR.

The BINSTERR records that you receive contain the following information:

CMASNAME
The 1- to 8-character name of a CMAS that manages the specified CICSplex.

PLEXNAME
The 1- to 8-character name of the CICSplex to which the specified CICS system belongs.

CICSNAME
The 1- to 8-character name of the CICS system into which the resource could not be installed.

RESNAME
The name of the CICS resource that could not be installed.

RESVER
The version of the CICS definition that represents the resource being installed.

ERRCODE
A numeric CICSPlex SM error code. See BINSTERR Resource Table. The BINSTERR resource table copy book also contains a list of the error codes and their meanings.

CRESP1
The RESP value as returned by CICS.

CRESP2
The RESP2 value as returned by CICS.

CEIBFN
The EIBFN value as returned by CICS.

To access the error result set records, use the FETCH command to retrieve the BINSTERR records from the ERR_RESULT result set. The ERR_COUNT value in the FEEDBACK record for the PERFORM command indicates how many records are in the ERR_RESULT result set and therefore the number of times you should issue the FETCH command against the ERR_RESULT result set.

Evaluating BINCONRS resource table records

If the ERR_OBJECT field of the FEEDBACK record contains BINCONRS, inconsistent resource set errors were encountered when attempting to update or create the specified definition.

In response to **`CREATE OBJECT(basdef)`** or **`UPDATE OBJECT(basdef)`**, CICSPlex SM tries to create or update one of the following Business Application Services definitions:

- RASGNDEF (resource assignment)
- RASINDSC (resource assignment in resource description)
- RESDESC (resource description)
- RESGROUP (resource group)
- RESINDSC (resource group in resource description)

A BINCONRS resource table record is created for each CICS definition that would cause an inconsistent set error. The RESPONSE and REASON values returned are TABLEERROR and DATAERROR.

The BINCONRS records that you receive contain the following information:

CMASNAME
The 1- to 8-character name of a CMAS that manages the specified CICSplex.

PLEXNAME
The 1- to 8-character name of the CICSplex to which the specified CICS system belongs.

CICSNAME
The 1- to 8-character name of the CICS system that experienced inconsistent resource set errors.

RESTYPE
The type of CICS resource.

ERROP
A numeric value that identifies the operation being performed when the error occurred (such as updating a RASGNDEF). See BINCONRS Resource Table. The BINCONRS resource table copy book also contains a list of the ERROP values and their meanings.

CANDNAME
The name of the candidate resource

CANDVER
The version of the candidate resource

CANDRGRP
The group of the candidate resource

CANDRASG
The assignment of the candidate resource

CANDRDSC
The description of the candidate resource

CANDUSAGE
The candidate assignment usage

CANDSGRP
The candidate system group

CANDTYPE
The candidate system type

CANDASGOVR
The candidate assignment override

EXISTNAME
The name of the existing resource

EXISTVER
The version of the existing resource

EXISTRGRP
The group of the existing resource

EXISTRASG
The assignment of the existing resource

EXISTRDSC
The description of the existing resource

EXISTUSAGE
The existing assignment usage

EXISTSGRP
The existing system group

EXISTTYPE
The existing system type

EXISTASGOVR
The existing assignment override

To access the error result records, use the FETCH command to retrieve the BINCONRS records from the ERR_RESULT result set. The ERR_COUNT value in the FEEDBACK record for the CREATE or UPDATE command indicates how many records are in the ERR_RESULT result set and therefore the number of times you should issue the FETCH command against the ERR_RESULT result set.

Evaluating BINCONSC resource table records

If the ERR_OBJECT field contains BINCONSC, inconsistent scope errors were encountered while attempting to update or create the specified definition.

If the ERR_OBJECT field contains BINCONSC, inconsistent scope errors were encountered while attempting to update or create the specified definition.

In response to **`CREATE OBJECT(basdef)`** or **`UPDATE OBJECT(basdef)`**, the RESPONSE and REASON values returned, one of the following API commands, are TABLEERROR and DATAERROR:

-
-

BINCONSC records contain the following information:

CMASNAME
The 1- to 8-character name of a CMAS that manages the specified CICSplex.

PLEXNAME
The 1- to 8-character name of the CICSplex to which the specified CICS system belongs.

CICSNAME
The 1- to 8-character name of the CICS system that experienced inconsistent scope errors.

ERROP
A numeric value that identifies the operation being performed when the error occurred (such as updating a RASGNDEF). See BINCONSC Resource Table. The BINCONSC resource table copy book also contains a list of the ERROP values and their meanings.

ERRCODE
A numeric CICSPlex SM error code. See BINCONSC Resource Table. The BINCONSC resource table copy book contains a list of the error codes and their meanings.

TARGSCOPE
The name of the target scope

TARGRASG
The assignment for the target scope

TARGRDSC
The description for the target

RELSCOPE
The name of the related scope

RELRASG
The assignment for the related scope

RELRDSC
The description for the related scope

To access the error result records, use the FETCH command to retrieve the BINCONSC records from the ERR_RESULT result set. The ERR_COUNT value in the FEEDBACK record for the CREATE or UPDATE command indicates how many records are in the ERR_RESULT result set and therefore the number of times you should issue the FETCH command against the ERR_RESULT result set.

An example of a BAS error result set

As an example of how you can the FEEDBACK data to obtain BAS error result set information,this example illustrates the results of issuing a PERFORM OBJECT command. In this case, PERFORM OBJECT ACTION(INSTALL) was issued to install the CONNDEF definitions in the result set referenced by TOKENC.

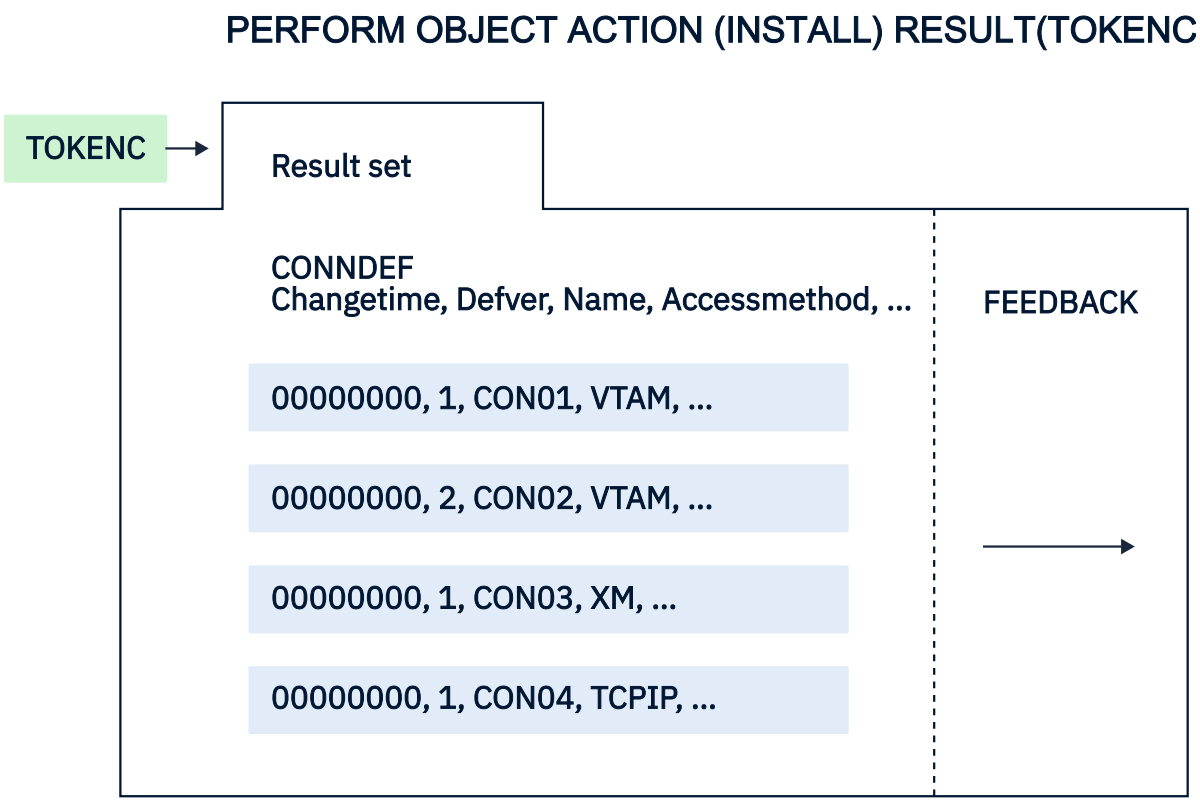


Figure 18. Using PERFORM OBJECT to install BAS definitions

One of the connection definitions (CON02, z/OS Communications Server) was not successfully installed by the PERFORM OBJECT command. There is a pointer to the FEEDBACK data.

Figure 19 on page 99 shows how you can use the FEEDBACK command to retrieve the FEEDBACK records associated with the result set referenced by TOKENC.

```
FEEDBACK RESULT (TOKENC) INTO(AREA5)...

PERFORM OBJECT, N, Y, N, TABLEERROR, DATAERROR, ..., → , 1, BINSTERR
```

Figure 19. Using FEEDBACK to retrieve diagnostic data for a result set

The FEEDBACK data shown in Figure 19 on page 99 reveals the cause of the problem. CICSPlex SM returned RESPONSE and REASON values of TABLEERROR DATAERROR, which means that one or more connection definitions did not install successfully. Furthermore, the ERR_RESULT attribute points to an error result set which contains a single BINSTERR resource table record.

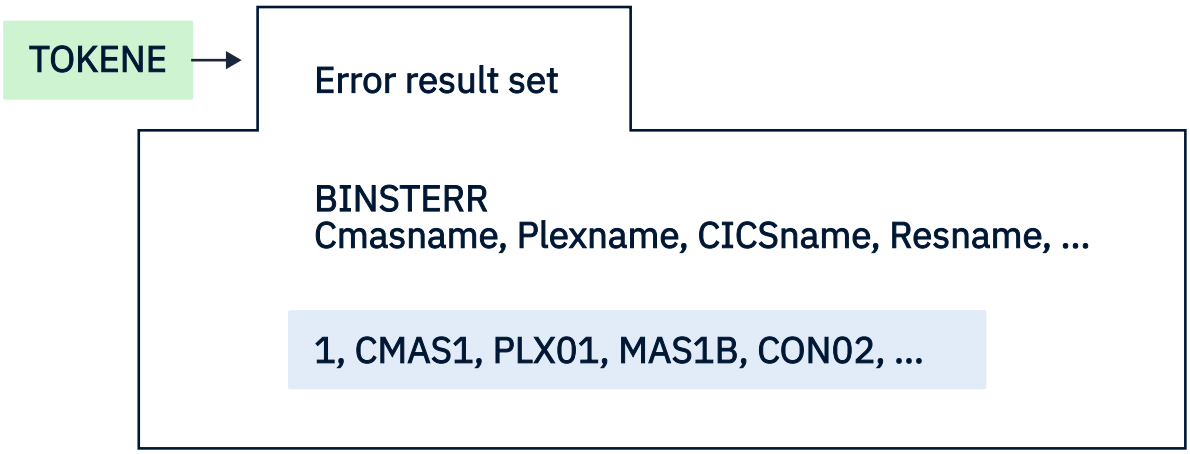


Figure 20. BINSTERR error result set

The BINSTERR error result set referenced by TOKENE, and shown in Figure 20 on page 99 is accessed using a FETCH command.

```
FETCH RESULT (TOKENE) INTO(AREA6)..

CMAS1, PLX01, MAS1B, CONO2, 2, FORCENO, ...
```

Figure 21. Using FETCH to retrieve BINSTERR records

Figure 21 on page 99 shows how you can use the FETCH command to retrieve the BINSTERR records associated with the error result set referenced by TOKENE.

Retrieving MASQRYER records

When a command directed at CICS operate resources fails to complete because one or more target systems do not respond in a timely manner, CICSPlex SM provides more diagnostic data in the form of MASQRYER resource table records. This data can help you identify MASs or CMASs that failed to respond, and the reason for the failure.

The set of MASQRYER resource table records generated by an API command can be interrogated by adding the **QUERYERROR** parameter to a **QUERY** command directed at the result set acted on by the previous **GET**, **PERFORM**, or **SET** command. MASQRYER resource table records can be retrieved by adding the **QUERYERROR** parameter to a **FETCH** command directed at the result set acted on by the previous **GET**, **PERFORM**, or **SET** command.

Evaluating a MASQRYER record

A MASQRYER record contains fields identifying a CMAS or MAS which did not respond in a timely manner to an API request.

Note: This section provides general information about MASQRYER records. The MASQRYER resource table copy book that is supplied by CICSPlex SM provides a detailed description of the contents and structure of a MASQRYER record. You should refer to CICSPlex SM resource tables or the supplied copy book when writing a program that uses the MASQRYER resource.

To identify regions which failed to respond to a request, check the values in these fields:

PLEXNAME
The CONTEXT of the API request.

CICSNAME
The name of the CMAS or MAS which failed to respond.

ERRORTYPE
A value identifying the reason why the region was unable to respond.

CICSTYPE
C = CMAS, M = MAS

Availability of MASQRYER records

MASQRYER resource table records may be produced by any **GET**, **PERFORM OBJECT**, **PERFORM SET**, **REFRESH**, or **SET** command retrieving or acting on a CICS Operate resource table. MASQRYER records will be produced if a response is not received from one or more of the regions in the target scope for a request.

MASQRYER records are not available in these situations:

- A command processes a result set and completes with a RESPONSE value of OK.
- A command processes a result set and completes with a RESPONSE value of FAILED.

Chapter 5. Writing a REXX program

You can use the REXX run-time interface to write an API program. You access the API through the REXX function package that is supplied with CICSPlex SM.

Accessing the API environment

The REXX run-time interface does not require any translation of API commands. The commands are interpreted by a REXX function package that is supplied by CICSPlex SM.

For instructions on installing the REXX function package, see Installing the REXX function package.

The first call to CICSPlex SM in your program must be an EYUINIT or EYUAPI function. EYUINIT is the primary means of initializing the API environment. However, if EYUINIT is not issued first, the EYUAPI function initializes the environment.

Note: Your program must be an EYUINIT or EYUAPI function. EYUINIT is the primary means of initializing the API environment. However, if EYUINIT is not issued first, the EYUAPI function initializes the environment.

For example, sample program EYU#API1, which is distributed in the CICSTS22.CPSM.SEYUSAMP library, begins like this:

```
Say 'Initializing API...'
XX = EYUINIT()
If XX <> 0 Then Signal UNEXPECTED
Say 'Establishing connection...'
XX = EYUAPI('CONNECT' ,
            'CONTEXT('W_CONTEXT')' ,
            'SCOPE('W_SCOPE')' ,
            'VERSION(0310)' ,
            'THREAD(W_THREAD)' ,
            'RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)' ,
            'REASON(W_REASON)')
If XX <> 0 Then Signal UNEXPECTED
```

In this example, the EYUINIT function is issued first to initialize the API environment. Then an EYUAPI function is used to issue the API CONNECT command.

Once you have issued an EYUINIT or EYUAPI function, you can:

- Issue any other CICSPlex SM function.
- Access the host subcommand environment by issuing the REXX ADDRESS command.

Once the API environment is initialized, it exists until it is terminated, either by your program or by REXX. Therefore, the final call to CICSPlex SM in your program should always be an EYUTERM function. If you do not issue EYUTERM, some REXX resources, such as storage, may remain allocated and REXX becomes responsible for releasing them.

For example, sample program EYU#API1 ends like this:

```
XX = EYUAPI('TERMINATE RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE) REASON(W_REASON)')
XX = EYUTERM()
```

In this example, the EYUAPI function is used to issue an API TERMINATE command. Then EYUTERM is issued to terminate the API environment and release its allocated resources.

Using the EYUTERM function is always a good idea. However, if the CICSPlex SM host subcommand environment is installed at your enterprise (as opposed to being called from the function package), you may not need to use the EYUTERM function at the end of every program. Depending on the programming guidelines at your enterprise, the REXX resources that remain allocated can be reused by the next CICSPlex SM API program that accesses the host subcommand environment.

© Copyright IBM Corp. 1974, 2023

Specifying an API command

When you write a program in REXX, you pass a character image of the command to be issued to the REXX function package supplied by CICSPlex SM.

The command string can include imbedded REXX variables, as appropriate. You can specify the command in one of two ways:

- Invoke the EYUAPI function with the name of the command as its parameter.
- Use the REXX ADDRESS command to pass subsequent statements to the function package.

Note: You can also use the REXX PARSE VALUE command to pass API commands to the function package. However, the processing overhead of PARSE VALUE is quite high. Furthermore, the EYUAPI function returns only a single character (0 or 1), so there is no need to parse its results. For these reasons, using PARSE VALUE is not recommended.

The following example shows a partial GET command as it would be issued using the EYUAPI function:

```
var = EYUAPI('GET OBJECT(LOCTRAN)...')
```

`var` is the variable assigned to receive the return code from the EYUAPI function.

The next example shows the same GET command being issued by the REXX ADDRESS command:

```
 ADDRESS CPSM 'GET OBJECT(LOCTRAN)...'
```

When the data in a REXX variable is to be passed to the function package the text portion of the API command must be terminated, the REXX variable provided, and the rest of the API command completed. The following is an example of a complete GET command that demonstrates the imbedded use of REXX variables:

```
var = EYUAPI('GET OBJECT(LOCTRAN)' ,
            'RESULT(setvar) THREAD(THRD1)' ,
            'RESPONSE(rspvar) REASON(reavar)')
```

In this example, the result set to receive the LOCTRAN objects, and the RESPONSE and REASON options are all specified as REXX variables.

Because of the way REXX handles variable substitution, you must keep in mind whether a variable is being used to send data to the API, receive data from the API, or both. The next example shows a CONNECT command where the USER and VERSION options send data to the API. The THREAD, RESPONSE, and REASON options all name variables to receive data from the API. Note that names of variables that receive data are specified as part of the command.

```
var = EYUAPI('CONNECT USER('userid') VERSION(0310)' ,
            'THREAD(thdtkn) RESPONSE(rspvar) REASON(reavar)')
```

In those cases where you want to access a resource table, special processing is required. An example of this is a FETCH command, which requires an INTO option to define where the resource table data should be placed for processing by your program. In REXX, you must specify the INTO option as the prefix of a stem variable to receive one or more resource table records. The zero entry of the stem variable indicates the number of records returned.

Accessing resource table data

Because of the way CICSPlex SM supplies resource table data to REXX, two additional commands are provided as part of the REXX function package.

These commands are:

TPARSE
Extracts individual resource table attributes from a record and places them into standard REXX variables. The resource table record itself can be supplied in any valid REXX variable, including a stem variable.

You can use **TPARSE** to break down and access the attribute data in a resource table record.

TBUILD
Builds a CPSM Definition or CICS Definition resource table record from a set of variables that you supply. Each variable must contain an individual resource table attribute.

You can use **TBUILD** to build the resource table record for a definition that you want to create, update, or remove in the CICSPlex SM data repository.

Note: TBUILD only uses attributes that you specify; it does not assume any default values for optional attributes. If you do not supply a variable for an attribute that is optional, the corresponding field in the resource table record is initialized according to its data type (that is, character fields are set to blanks, binary data and EYUDA values are set to zeroes).

The variables that represent the resource table attributes are created either by CICSPlex SM, in the case of **TPARSE**, or by you, in the case of **TBUILD**. The variable names are formed by adding a prefix to the attribute name, like this:

```
prefix_fieldname
```

where:

prefix
Is a text string that you supply. The maximum allowable length for a prefix is determined by REXX and the environment in which the program runs.

fieldname
Is the name of an attribute in the resource table.

An underscore character (_) must be inserted between the prefix and the attribute name.

When a program written in REXX passes resource table records to the API, the format and layout of the record must be exactly as it is defined by CICSPlex SM.

Best practices for using TBUILD and TPARSE

The TBUILD and TPARSE processors require significant sets of internal storage structures to execute. Where possible, these structures are reused for the execution of consecutive **TBUILD** and **TPARSE** commands. But over time storage fragmentation will arise, causing the eventual consumption of an increasing amount of address space storage. TPARSE and TBUILD failures will occur because of storage unavailability.

This issue should not cause ill effects to applications that execute in the form of a single logical pass. However, applications that run in the form of extended long running processes might start to report TPARSE and TBUILD failures.

To resolve this issue, you can insert EYUINIT() and EYUTERM() calls to cause these structures to be released and reallocated with each process pass.

For example, observe the following code:

```
 XX = EYUINIT();
 XX = EYUAPI('CONNECT CONTEXT('my_context') THREAD(TTKN.1) .... ;
   Do Forever;
   /* perform application processing that includes TPARSE or TBUILD commands */
     ...
     ...
   If Loop_Termination = True then
       Signal EndJob;
   End; /* Do Forever */
EndJob:
 XX = EYUAPI('DISCONNECT THREAD(TTKN.1) .... ;
 XX = EYUTERM();
 Return;
```

If the `Do Forever` loop executes TBUILD or TPARSE calls, over time the executions will fail because of storage fragmentation. The recommended solution is to insert EYUINIT() and EYUTERM() calls inside the loop, as follows, to cause these structures to be released and reallocated with each process pass:

```
  Do Forever;
    XX = EYUINIT();
    XX = EYUAPI('CONNECT CONTEXT('my_context') THREAD(TTKN.1) .... ;
    /* perform application processing that includes TPARSE or TBUILD commands */
     ...
     ...
    XX = EYUAPI('DISCONNECT THREAD(TTKN.1) .... ;
    XX = EYUTERM();
    TTKN. = '00'X; /* Reset the Thread Token */
    If Loop_Termination = True then
      Signal EndJob;
  End; /* Do Forever */
EndJob:
  Return;
```

Translating attribute values

The TBUILD and TPARSE commands use the TRANSLATE API command when processing certain resource table attributes.

For example, EYUDA and CVDA values are maintained in a resource table record in their numeric form. By default, the TPARSE command converts these values into a displayable character form. TBUILD, on the other hand, converts any EYUDA or CVDA character values that you supply into their numeric equivalents.

However, if you use the ASIS option on these commands, attribute values are not converted. If you specify ASIS on the TPARSE command, you must also specify ASIS on the TBUILD command when you rebuild the record so that the API does not try to reconvert the values.

If you specify ASIS on the TPARSE command and then decide you want to convert the attribute values, you can use the TRANSLATE API command.

Processing CHANGEAGENT, CHANGEAGREL, CHANGETIME, CHANGEUSRID, and CREATETIME attributes

The first 8 bytes of every CPSM Definition and CICS Definition resource table record contain an attribute called CHANGETIME, which reflects the date and time at which the record was last modified. CICS Definition records also include a CREATETIME attribute, which is the date and time at which the definition was created.

CICS Definition records also include a CREATETIME attribute, which is the date and time at which the definition was created.

Attribute fields CHANGEAGENT, CHANGEAGREL, and CHANGEUSRID in the resource table resource definition record, combined with the existing CHANGETIME and CREATETIME attributes, form the resource definition signature and are valid only for BAS resource definitions.

CHANGEAGENT displays how the resource was defined or last modified. CHANGEAGREL contains the level of CICS system that created or last modified the resource definition. CHANGEUSRID contains the user ID that created or last modified the resource definition.

You can use the Operations base table resource name and the BAS resource definition version to identify the resource definition used to install a resource. However, the BAS definition record might have changed since the resource was installed. Compare the CHANGETIME value in the Operations base table record with the CHANGETIME value in the BAS resource definition record to see if the time values correspond. You can only compare the first word of the STCK time values because the CHANGETIME value in the BAS record is in full local STCK format but the CHANGETIME value in the Operations base table record is in reduced granularity STCK format. This restriction also applies when comparing a BAS resource definition CREATETIME with the corresponding Operations base table DEFINETIME STCK values.

The CHANGEAGENT, CHANGEAGREL, CHANGETIME, CHANGEUSRID and CREATETIME attributes are maintained internally by CICSPlex SM; do not attempt to modify these attribute values. When you update a resource table record, the CHANGEAGENT, CHANGEAGREL, CHANGETIME, CHANGEUSRID and CREATETIME values you pass to the TBUILD command must be the same values you received from TPARSE.

By default, the TPARSE command translates the CHANGETIME and CREATETIME values into displayable, character values. However, the character forms of these values cannot be passed back to TBUILD. So, if you plan to update a definition and then rebuild the resource table record, you should use the ASIS option on the TPARSE and TBUILD commands. When you use ASIS, the CHANGETIME and CREATETIME values appear as 16-byte hexadecimal values.

The INSTALLAGENT, INSTALLTIME, INSTALLUSRID, and BASDEFINEVER attributes

Attribute fields, INSTALLAGENT, INSTALLTIME, INSTALLUSRID, and BASDEFINEVER are in the CICSPlex SM Operations resource tables for a number of resource types. The combined INSTALLAGENT, INSTALLTIME, and INSTALLUSRID fields form the installation signature for a resource. The installation signature shows how, when, and by whom each resource is installed.

Being able to display information about when the resource was installed helps with problem determination and the details improve the auditing and tracing of resources.

INSTALLAGENT displays how the resource was installed, INSTALLTIME is the time when the resource was installed and INSTALLUSRID is the ID of the user who installed the resource. For further details see Summary of the resource signature field values.

The Operations base tables that support the installation signature are: ATOMSERV, BUNDLE, CONNECT, DB2CONN, DB2ENTRY, DB2TRN, DOCTEMP, EJCOSE, EJDJAR, ENQMODEL, EXTRATDQ, INDTDQ, INTRATDQ, IPCONN, JRNLMODL, LIBRARY, LOCFILE, LOCTRAN, PIPELINE, PROCTYP, PROFILE, PROGRAM, REMFILE, REMTDQ, REMTRAN, RQMODEL, TCPIPS, TRANCLAS, TSMODEL, URIMAP, and WEBSERV.

To display the installation signature using the CICSPlex SM DETAILED view, a **Resource signature** local link is provided at the bottom of the display that links to a separate view showing the resource signature attributes for the resource.

The BASDEFINEVER attribute in an Operations resource table shows the value of the BAS resource definition version that is installed. Use the BASDEFINEVER attribute in CICSPlex SM API requests to identify the BAS resource definition used to install a resource. The attribute is a binary halfword that contains the *nn* portion of the DEFINESOURCE CPSM*nn* string for resources with a CHANGEAGENT value of DREPAPI.

The INSTALLAGENT, INSTALLTIME, INSTALLUSRID, and BASDEFINEVER attributes are maintained internally by CICSPlex SM; do not attempt to modify these attribute values.

Processing FEEDBACK attributes

Having used a TPARSE command to extract the individual resource table attributes additional processing may be required before the data can be used in subsequent API commands.

The ERR_RESULT error result set token is returned in decimal format and must be converted to character format before it can be used in a RESULT() option. To do this you can use the D2X() and X2C() REXX built-in functions, for example:

```
var = X2C(RIGHT(D2X(FEEDBACK_ERR_RESULT),8,'0'))
```

Chapter 6. REXX error handling

Several types of errors are associated with REXX run-time interface.

Translation errors

Errors that occur while REXX is trying to interpret a CICSPlex SM API command result in a REXX return code.

Errors that occur while REXX is trying to interpret a CICSPlex SM API command result in a REXX return code. If REXX cannot process a command string or function, the run-time interface sets the REXX return code in one of two places:

RC variable
When the ADDRESS CPSM command is used.

The return code value is one of the following:

0
The command was successfully processed.

8
The command contained syntax errors that prevented REXX from processing it. EYUARnnnn messages that describe the error are written to the destination defined on your system for IRXSAY WRITEERR output.

16
The command could not be processed because of some system failure (such as a lack of storage). REXX messages that describe the error may be produced.

-3
The CICSPlex SM API environment is not available. This condition can occur if the function package is not properly installed. If the function package is installed, it could mean that you did not issue at least one EYUxxxx REXX function before invoking the ADDRESS CPSM command.

Function variable
When an EYUxxxx REXX function is used.

For most EYUxxxx functions, the return code value is one of the following:

0
The function was successfully processed.

1
The function failed. EYUARnnnn messages that describe the error are written to the destination defined on your system for IRXSAY WRITEERR output.

For the EYURESP and EYUREAS functions, the return code is either the numeric equivalent of the value being translated or -1, if the translation failed.

In general, if the REXX return code is anything other than:

0
From EYUAPI, EYUINIT, or EYUTERM

A valid RESPONSE or REASON value
From EYURESP or EYUREAS

the API command was not successfully interpreted by REXX and, therefore, was not passed to CICSPlex SM for processing. If a command is not processed, the RESPONSE and REASON values are not set and you do not need to check them.

If the return code is 0, the API command was interpreted by REXX and passed to CICSPlex SM. Note that a return code of 0 does not indicate whether the command was successfully processed by CICSPlex SM.

© Copyright IBM Corp. 1974, 2023

To determine the results of an API command, refer to the RESPONSE and REASON values returned by the command.

Run-time errors

Errors that occur while CICSPlex SM is trying to process an API command are reported by the RESPONSE and REASON values for the command.

Errors that occur while CICSPlex SM is trying to process an API command are reported by the RESPONSE and REASON values for the command. For more information, see "Using the RESPONSE and REASON options" on page 87.

TPARSE and TBUILD errors

The results of a TPARSE or TBUILD command are returned by the STATUS option, which is a required option on those commands. The STATUS option serves a similar purpose to the RESPONSE and REASON options on other API commands.

The STATUS option returns the REXX status value in character form as one of the following:

OK
The command completed processing successfully.

SYNTAX ERROR
The command could not be processed because of a syntax error. EYUAR*nnnn* messages that describe the error are written to the destination defined on your system for IRXSAY WRITEERR output.

FAILURE
The command failed as a result of either of the following causes:

- Some of the data that the command was attempting to process is invalid.
- The storage needed for processing the command is not available.

  Note: Storage unavailability could occur because processing of **TBUILD** and **TPARSE** commands might cause storage fragmentation over time, resulting in the eventual consumption of an increasing amount of address space storage. For details about this cause of failure and the best practice that you can follow to avoid this issue, see "Accessing resource table data" on page 102.

Trace data is written to a REXX stem variable called EYU_TRACE. EYUAR*nnnn* messages that describe the failure might also be written to the destination defined on your system for IRXSAY WRITEERR output. In addition, some failures attempt to issue a region dump to the EYU#DUMP dataset. You should only include an EYU#DUMP DD statement in your execution JCL at the request of IBM Support.

Messages

Many of the error conditions you might encounter when using the REXX run-time interface are accompanied by messages that describe the error.

Many of the error conditions you might encounter when using the REXX run-time interface are accompanied by messages that describe the error. These messages, which begin with the prefix EYUARnnnn, are written to the destination defined on your system for IRXSAY WRITEERR output. By default, such output goes to one of the following places:

- For a program running in TSO foreground, the output goes to the terminal.
- For a program running in background, the output goes to the SYSTSPRT DD destination.

EYU_TRACE data

The run-time interface creates a REXX stem variable called EYU_TRACE anytime an error occurs that warrants tracing.

The run-time interface creates a REXX stem variable called EYU_TRACE anytime an error occurs that warrants tracing. Such conditions include:

- A STATUS of FAILURE from a TBUILD or TPARSE command
- A return code other than 0 from an EYUxxxx function.

The zero entry of the stem array indicates the number of trace records that were produced. Entries 1 through n contain the actual trace records.

If you are having problems with a REXX program or the run-time interface, IBM support may request the trace records from EYU_TRACE. CICSPlex SM distributes a REXX EXEC that IBM support will ask you to include in your REXX program to format and print the EYU_TRACE records. The formatting routine is called EYU#TRCF and is distributed in the SEYUCLIB library. EYU#TRCF should be used only at the request of IBM support.

Appendix A. BINCONRS, BINCONSC, and BINSTERR error codes

The BINCONRS, BINCONSC, and BINSTERR copy books contain error codes.

See Retrieving feedback records for information on interpreting feedback error result sets containing these error codes.

© Copyright IBM Corp. 1974, 2023

Appendix B. CICSPlex SM API sample programs

CICSPlex SM provides several sample programs.

Each sample program is shown here in one of the languages in which it is distributed. For a list of the sample programs provided in each language and the libraries where they are distributed, see Sample programs.

EYU#API1

Program EYU#API1 is written in REXX for the TSO environment.

About EYU#API1

This program does the following processing:

- Establishes a connection to the API.
- Creates a result set containing all PROGRAM resource table records that do not begin with DFH, EYU, or IBM.
- Retrieves each record in the result set.
- Translates any CICS CVDA attributes into meaningful character values.
- Displays each record on the terminal, showing the program name, language, enable status, and CEDF status.
- Terminates the API connection.

Commands used: CONNECT, FETCH, GET, TERMINATE, TRANSLATE

```
/* REXX */
/*********************************************************************/
/*                                                                   */
/* MODULE NAME = EYU#API1                                            */
/*                                                                   */
/* DESCRIPTIVE NAME = CPSM Sample API Program 1                      */
/*                    (Sample REXX Version)                          */
/*                                                                   */
/*    5695-081                                                       */
/*    COPYRIGHT = NONE                                               */
/*                                                                   */
/* STATUS = %CP00                                                    */
/*                                                                   */
/* FUNCTION =                                                        */
/*                                                                   */
/*  To provide an example of the use of the following EXEC CPSM      */
/*  commands: CONNECT, GET, FETCH, TRANSLATE, TERMINATE.             */
/*                                                                   */
/*  When invoked, the program depends upon the values held in the    */
/*  W_CONTEXT and W_SCOPE declarations when establishing a           */
/*  connection with CICSPlex SM. They must take the following        */
/*  values:                                                          */
/*                                                                   */
/*  W_CONTEXT  = The name of a CMAS or CICSplex. Refer to the        */
/*               description of the EXEC CPSM CONNECT command        */
/*               for further information regarding the CONTEXT       */
/*               option.                                             */
/*                                                                   */
/*  W_SCOPE    = The name of a CICSplex, CICS system, or CICS        */
/*               system group within the CICSplex. Refer to the      */
/*               description of the EXEC CPSM CONNECT command        */
/*               for further information regarding the SCOPE         */
/*               option.                                             */
/*                                                                   */
/*  This sample requires no parameters at invocation time.           */
/*                                                                   */
/*  The sample establishes an API connection and issues a GET        */
/*  command to create a result set containing program resource       */
/*  table records which match the criteria.                          */
/*                                                                   */
```

© Copyright IBM Corp. 1974, 2023

```
/*  Using the FETCH command each record in the result set is       */
/*  retrieved. Once retrieved the TRANSLATE command is used to     */
/*  convert those attributes of each record which are EYUDA or     */
/*  CVDA values into meaningful character representations. A       */
/*  record is then displayed on the terminal showing the program   */
/*  name, language, program status, and CEDF status.               */
/*                                                                 */
/*  Finally, the API connection is terminated.                     */
/*                                                                 */
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*NOTES :                                                          */
/*  DEPENDENCIES = S/390, TSO                                      */
/*  RESTRICTIONS = None                                            */
/*  REGISTER CONVENTIONS =                                         */
/*  MODULE TYPE  = Executable                                      */
/*  PROCESSOR    = REXX                                            */
/*  ATTRIBUTES   = Read only, Serially Reusable                    */
/*                                                                 */
```

```
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*                                                                 */
/*ENTRY POINT = EYU#API1                                           */
/*                                                                 */
/*   PURPOSE = All Functions                                       */
/*                                                                 */
/*   LINKAGE = From TSO as a REXX EXEC.                            */
/*                                                                 */
/*   INPUT   = None.                                               */
/*                                                                 */
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*                                                                 */
```

```

Address 'TSO'
Parse Value 0 0 With W_RESPONSE W_REASON .
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    CHANGE W_CONTEXT AND W_SCOPE TO MATCH YOUR INSTALLATION      */
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
W_CONTEXT = 'RTGA'
W_SCOPE = 'RTGA'
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    OBTAIN A CPSM API CONNECTION.                                */
/*                                                                 */
/*    THE API WILL RETURN A TOKEN IDENTIFYING THE THREAD IN        */
/*    VARIABLE W_THREAD.                                           */
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
Say 'Initializing API...'
XX = EYUINIT()
If XX <> 0 Then Signal UNEXPECTED
Say 'Establishing connection...'
XX = EYUAPI('CONNECT' ,
            'CONTEXT('W_CONTEXT')' ,
            'SCOPE('W_SCOPE')' ,
            'VERSION(0310)' ,
            'THREAD(W_THREAD)' ,
            'RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)' ,
            'REASON(W_REASON)')
If XX <> 0 Then Signal UNEXPECTED
If W_RESPONSE <> EYURESP(OK) Then Signal NO_CONNECT
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    GET THE PROGRAM RESOURCE TABLE.                              */
/*                                                                 */
/*    CREATE A RESULT SET CONTAINING ENTRIES FOR ALL PROGRAMS      */
/*    WITH NAMES NOT BEGINNING DFH, EYU or IBM.                    */
/*    THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES MEETING THE CRITERIA IS RETURNED IN    */
/*    VARIABLE W_RECCNT.                                           */
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
Say 'Get the PROGRAM resource table...'
W_CRITERIA = 'NOT (PROGRAM=DFH* OR PROGRAM=EYU* OR PROGRAM=IBM*).'
W_CRITERIALEN = 'LENGTH'(W_CRITERIA)
XX = EYUAPI('GET OBJECT(PROGRAM)' ,
               'CRITERIA(W_CRITERIA)' ,
               'LENGTH('W_CRITERIALEN')' ,
               'COUNT(W_RECCNT)' ,
               'RESULT(W_RESULT)' ,
               'THREAD(W_THREAD)' ,
               'RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)' ,
               'REASON(W_REASON)')
```

```
If XX <> 0 Then Signal UNEXPECTED
If W_RESPONSE <> EYURESP(OK) Then Signal NO_GET
```

```
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    RETRIEVE INFORMATION ABOUT EACH PROGRAM.                       */
/*                                                                   */
/*    FETCH EACH ENTRY AND USE TPARSE TO OBTAIN EACH ATTRIBUTE.      */
/*    DISPLAY DETAILS OF EACH PROGRAM TO THE USER.                   */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
Say 'Fetching' W_RECCNT 'PROGRAM entries...'
Say 'Program  Language     Status       CEDF Status'
W_INTO_OBJECTLEN = 136                  /* LENGTH OF PROGRAM TABLE */
Do III = 1 To W_RECCNT
  XX = EYUAPI('FETCH INTO(W_INTO_OBJECT)' ,
                    'LENGTH(W_INTO_OBJECTLEN)' ,
                    'RESULT(W_RESULT)' ,
                    'THREAD(W_THREAD)' ,
                    'RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)' ,
                    'REASON(W_REASON)')
  If XX <> 0 Then Signal UNEXPECTED
  If W_RESPONSE <> EYURESP(OK) Then Signal NO_FETCH
  XX = EYUAPI('TPARSE OBJECT(PROGRAM)' ,
                     'PREFIX(PGM)' ,
                     'STATUS(W_RESPONSE)' ,
                     'VAR(W_INTO_OBJECT.1)' ,
                     'THREAD(W_THREAD)')
  If W_RESPONSE <> 'OK' Then Signal UNEXPECTED
  W_TEXT = PGM_PROGRAM
  W_TEXT = 'OVERLAY'(PGM_LANGUAGE,W_TEXT,10)
  W_TEXT = 'OVERLAY'(PGM_STATUS,W_TEXT,23)
  W_TEXT = 'OVERLAY'(PGM_CEDFSTATUS,W_TEXT,36)
  Say W_TEXT
End III
Signal ENDIT
```

```
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    PROCESSING FOR API FAILURES.                                   */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
UNEXPECTED:
      W_MSG_TEXT = 'UNEXPECTED ERROR.'
      Signal SCRNLOG
NO_CONNECT:
      W_MSG_TEXT = 'ERROR CONNECTING TO API.'
      Signal SCRNLOG
NO_GET:
      W_MSG_TEXT = 'ERROR GETTING RESOURCE TABLE.'
      Signal SCRNLOG
NO_FETCH:
      W_MSG_TEXT = 'ERROR FETCHING RESULT SET.'
      Signal SCRNLOG
SCRNLOG:
      Say W_MSG_TEXT
      Say 'RESPONSE='||W_RESPONSE ,
          'REASON='||W_REASON 'RESULT='XX
ENDIT:
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    TERMINATE API CONNECTION.                                      */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
XX = EYUAPI('TERMINATE RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE) REASON(W_REASON)')
XX = EYUTERM()
Exit
```

The C/370, COBOL, and PL/I versions of EYUxAPI1 are written for the CICS environment and can be converted to run in the MVS batch environment by commenting the **EXEC CICS SEND** commands and uncommenting the preceding language specific output statements.

EYUCAPI2

Program EYUCAPI2 is written in C for the CICS enviornment.

About EYUxAPI2

This program does the following processing:

- Establishes a connection to the API.
- Defines a filter to identify PROGRAM resource table records with a language attribute of Assembler.
- Creates a result set containing all PROGRAM resource table records that do not begin with DFH, EYU, or IBM.
- Marks those records in the result set that match the specified filter (LANGUAGE=ASSEMBLER).
- Copies the marked records to a new result set.
- Deletes the marked records from the original result set.
- For each result set (LANGUAGE=ASSEMBLER and LANGUAGE≠ASSEMBLER):
  - Retrieves each record.
  - Translates any CICS CVDA attributes.
  - Displays each record on the terminal.
- Terminates the API connection.

Commands used: CONNECT, COPY, DELETE, FETCH, GET, LOCATE, MARK, SPECIFY FILTER, TERMINATE, TRANSLATE

```
/*****************************************************************/
/*                                                               */
/* MODULE NAME = EYUCAPI2                                        */
/*                                                               */
/* DESCRIPTIVE NAME = CPSM Sample API Program 2                  */
/*                    (Sample C Version)                         */
/*                                                               */
/*    5695-081                                                   */
/*    COPYRIGHT = NONE                                           */
/*                                                               */
/* STATUS = %CP00                                                */
/*                                                               */
/* FUNCTION =                                                    */
/*                                                               */
/*  To provide an example of the use of the following EXEC CPSM  */
/*  commands: CONNECT, SPECIFY FILTER, GET, MARK, COPY, DELETE,  */
/*  LOCATE, FETCH, TRANSLATE, TERMINATE.                         */
/*                                                               */
/*  When invoked, the program depends upon the values held in the*/
/*  W_CONTEXT and W_SCOPE declarations when establishing a       */
/*  connection with CICSPlex SM. They must take the following    */
/*  values:                                                      */
/*                                                               */
/*  W_CONTEXT  = The name of a CMAS or CICSplex. Refer to the    */
/*               description of the EXEC CPSM CONNECT command    */
/*               for further information regarding the CONTEXT   */
/*               option.                                         */
/*                                                               */
/*  W_SCOPE    = The name of a CICSplex, CICS system, or CICS    */
/*               system group within the CICSplex. Refer to the  */
/*               description of the EXEC CPSM CONNECT command    */
/*               for further information regarding the SCOPE     */
/*               option.                                         */
/*                                                               */
/*  This sample requires no parameters at invocation time.       */
/*                                                               */
/*  The sample establishes an API connection and issues a SPECIFY*/
/*  FILTER command to create a filter which will match only      */
/*  specific program resource table records. The filter is used  */
/*  later in the program by the MARK command.                    */
/*                                                               */
/*  A GET command is issued to create a result set containing    */
/*  program resource table records which match the criteria. The */
/*  result set is then used by the MARK command to flag records  */
/*  meeting the previous filter specification. The marked records*/
/*  are then COPYed to a new result set, and then DELETEd from   */
/*  the original result set. After this sequence of commands we  */
/*  have two results sets; one containing records which did not  */
/*  meet the filter specification (that is, records where the    */
/*  LANGUAGE is not ASSEMBLER), and one containing records       */
/*  which did match the filter (that is, records where the       */
/*  LANGUAGE is ASSEMBLER).                                      */
/*                                                               */
/*  Taking each of the two results sets in turn a LOCATE command */
/*  is used to ensure we start at the top of the result set      */
```

```
 /*  before a FETCH command is used to retrieve each record in       */
 /*  the result set. Once retrieved the TRANSLATE command is used    */
 /*  to convert those attributes of each record which are EYUDA      */
 /*  or CVDA values into meaningful character representations. A     */
 /*  record is then displayed on the terminal showing the program    */
 /*  name, language, program status, and CEDF status.                */
 /*                                                                  */
 /*  Finally, the API connection is terminated.                      */
 /*                                                                  */
```

```
* ------------------------------------------------------------------*
 /*NOTES :                                                          */
 /*  DEPENDENCIES = S/390, CICS                                     */
 /*  RESTRICTIONS = None                                            */
 /*  REGISTER CONVENTIONS =                                         */
 /*  MODULE TYPE  = Executable                                      */
 /*  PROCESSOR    = C                                               */
 /*  ATTRIBUTES   = Read only, Serially Reusable                    */
 /*                                                                 */
 /*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
 /*                                                                 */
 /*ENTRY POINT = EYUCAPI2                                           */
 /*                                                                 */
 /*   PURPOSE = All Functions                                       */
 /*                                                                 */
 /*   LINKAGE = From CICS either with EXEC CICS LINK or as a CICS   */
 /*             transaction.                                        */
 /*                                                                 */
 /*   INPUT   = None.                                               */
 /*                                                                 */
 /*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
 /*                                                                 */
#include <PROGRAM>
void main()
{
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    CHANGE W_CONTEXT AND W_SCOPE TO MATCH YOUR INSTALLATION      */
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
char    *W_CONTEXT       = "RTGA    ";
char    *W_SCOPE         = "RTGA    ";
int      W_RESPONSE;
int      W_REASON;
int      W_THREAD;
char    *W_CRITERIA;
int      W_CRITERIALEN;
int      W_FILTER_TOKEN;
int      W_RESULT        = 0;
int      W_COUNT;
int      W_RESULT2       = 0;
int      W_COUNT2;
int      III;
int      JJJ;
int      W_RESULT_TOK;
int      W_RECCNT;
PROGRAM  W_INTO_OBJECT;
int      W_INTO_OBJECTLEN;
char     W_TRANSCVDA??(12??);
char     W_TEXT??(81??);
char     W_MSG_TEXT??(81??);
W_TEXT??(80??) = 0x13;
W_MSG_TEXT??(80??) = 0x13;
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    OBTAIN A CPSM API CONNECTION.                                */
/*                                                                 */
/*    THE API WILL RETURN A TOKEN IDENTIFYING THE THREAD IN        */
/*    VARIABLE W_THREAD.                                           */
/*-----------------------------------------------------------------*/
strcpy(W_TEXT,"Establishing connection...");
/* printf("Establishing connection...\n"); */
EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_TEXT) LENGTH(81) ERASE;
EXEC CPSM CONNECT
          CONTEXT(W_CONTEXT)
          SCOPE(W_SCOPE)
          VERSION("0310")
          THREAD(W_THREAD)
          RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)
          REASON(W_REASON) ;
if (W_RESPONSE != EYUVALUE(OK)) { goto NO_CONNECT; }
```

```
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    CREATE A FILTER.                                               */
/*                                                                   */
/*    CREATE A FILTER WHICH WILL MATCH ONLY THOSE PROGRAMS WITH      */
/*    A LANGUAGE OF ASSEMBLER.                                       */
/*    THE FILTER WILL BE USED IN A SUBSEQUENT MARK COMMAND.          */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
strcpy(W_TEXT,"Create a filter...        ");
/* printf("Create a filter...\n"); */
EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
W_CRITERIA = "LANGUAGE=ASSEMBLER.";
W_CRITERIALEN = strlen(W_CRITERIA);
EXEC CPSM SPECIFY FILTER(W_FILTER_TOKEN)
          CRITERIA(W_CRITERIA)
          LENGTH(W_CRITERIALEN)
          OBJECT("PROGRAM ")
          THREAD(W_THREAD)
          RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)
          REASON(W_REASON) ;
if (W_RESPONSE != EYUVALUE(OK)) { goto NO_FILTER; }
```

```
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    GET THE PROGRAM RESOURCE TABLE.                                */
/*                                                                   */
/*    CREATE A RESULT SET CONTAINING ENTRIES FOR ALL PROGRAMS        */
/*    WITH NAMES NOT BEGINNING DFH, EYU OR IBM.                      */
/*    THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES MEETING THE CRITERIA IS RETURNED IN      */
/*    VARIABLE W_COUNT.                                              */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
strcpy(W_TEXT,"Get the PROGRAM resource table...");
/* printf("Get the PROGRAM resource table...\n"); */
EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
W_CRITERIA = "NOT (PROGRAM=DFH* OR PROGRAM=EYU* OR PROGRAM=IBM*).";
W_CRITERIALEN = strlen(W_CRITERIA);
EXEC CPSM GET OBJECT("PROGRAM ")
          CRITERIA(W_CRITERIA)
          LENGTH(W_CRITERIALEN)
          COUNT(W_COUNT)
          RESULT(W_RESULT)
          THREAD(W_THREAD)
          RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)
          REASON(W_REASON) ;
if (W_RESPONSE != EYUVALUE(OK)) { goto NO_GET; }
sprintf(W_TEXT,"Total number of entries: %d", W_COUNT);
/* printf(W_TEXT); */
EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    MARK SELECTED PROGRAM ENTRIES.                                 */
/*                                                                   */
/*    USING THE FILTER WE MARK THOSE ENTRIES IN THE RESULT SET       */
/*    WHICH MEET THE FILTER SPECIFICATION IE. THOSE ENTRIES WITH     */
/*    A LANGUAGE OF ASSEMBLER.                                       */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
strcpy(W_TEXT,"Mark LANGUAGE=ASSEMBLER entries...");
/* printf("Mark LANGUAGE=ASSEMBLER entries...\n"); */
EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
EXEC CPSM MARK FILTER(W_FILTER_TOKEN)
          RESULT(W_RESULT)
          THREAD(W_THREAD)
          RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)
          REASON(W_REASON) ;
if (W_RESPONSE != EYUVALUE(OK)) { goto NO_MARK; }
```

```
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    COPY MARKED ENTRIES TO ANOTHER RESULT SET.                     */
/*                                                                   */
/*    HAVING MARKED ENTRIES IN THE RESULT SET WE CAN COPY THEM       */
/*    TO A NEW RESULT SET.                                           */
/*    AFTER THIS COMMAND WE WILL HAVE TWO RESULT SETS. ONE           */
/*    CONTAINING ALL THE PROGRAM ENTRIES, AND THE OTHER CONTAINING   */
/*    JUST THOSE ENTRIES WITH A LANGUAGE OF ASSEMBLER.               */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
strcpy(W_TEXT,"Copy marked entries...       ");
/* printf("Copy marked entries...\n"); */
EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
EXEC CPSM COPY FROM(W_RESULT)
          TO(W_RESULT2)
          MARKED
          COUNT(W_COUNT2)
```

```
          THREAD(W_THREAD)
          RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)
          REASON(W_REASON) ;
if (W_RESPONSE != EYUVALUE(OK)) { goto NO_COPY; }
sprintf(W_TEXT,"Number of entries copied: %d", W_COUNT2);
/* printf(W_TEXT); */
EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    DELETE MARKED ENTRIES FROM RESULT SET.                         */
/*                                                                   */
/*    WE CAN NOW DELETE THE MARKED ENTRIES FROM THE ORIGINAL         */
/*    RESULT SET.                                                    */
/*    AFTER THIS COMMAND WE HAVE TWO RESULT SETS. ONE RESULT SET     */
/*    CONTAINING ENTRIES WITH LANGUAGE NOT ASSEMBLER, AND THE        */
/*    OTHER CONTAINING ENTRIES WITH A LANGUAGE OF ASSEMBLER.         */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
strcpy(W_TEXT,"Delete marked entries...     ");
/* printf("Delete marked entries...\n"); */
EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
EXEC CPSM DELETE MARKED
          COUNT(W_COUNT)
          RESULT(W_RESULT)
          THREAD(W_THREAD)
          RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)
          REASON(W_REASON) ;
if (W_RESPONSE != EYUVALUE(OK)) { goto NO_DELETE; }
sprintf(W_TEXT,"Number of entries remaining: %d", W_COUNT);
/* printf(W_TEXT); */
EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
```

```
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    RETRIEVE INFORMATION ABOUT EACH PROGRAM.                       */
/*                                                                   */
/*    FETCH EACH ENTRY, USE INCLUDED STRUCTURE TO OBTAIN EACH        */
/*    ATTRIBUTE AND USE TRANSLATE TO CONVERT CICS CVDAS.             */
/*    DISPLAY DETAILS OF EACH PROGRAM TO THE USER.                   */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
W_INTO_OBJECTLEN = PROGRAM_TBL_LEN;
for (JJJ = 1; JJJ <= 2; JJJ++)
 {
   if (JJJ == 1)
    {
      sprintf(W_TEXT,"Fetching %d non-ASSEMBLER PROGRAM entries...\n",
              W_COUNT);
      W_RESULT_TOK = W_RESULT;
      W_RECCNT = W_COUNT;
    }
   else
     {
       sprintf(W_TEXT,"Fetching %d ASSEMBLER PROGRAM entries...\n",
               W_COUNT2);
       W_RESULT_TOK = W_RESULT2;
       W_RECCNT = W_COUNT2;
     }
   /* printf(W_TEXT); */
   EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
   EXEC CPSM LOCATE TOP
             RESULT(W_RESULT_TOK)
             THREAD(W_THREAD)
             RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)
             REASON(W_REASON) ;
   if (W_RESPONSE != EYUVALUE(OK)) { goto NO_LOCATE; }
   strcpy(W_TEXT,"Program  Language     Status       CEDF Status");
   /* printf("Program  Language     Status       CEDF Status\n"); */
   EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
   for (III = 1; III <= W_RECCNT; III++)
    {
      EXEC CPSM FETCH INTO(&W_INTO_OBJECT)
                LENGTH(W_INTO_OBJECTLEN)
                RESULT(W_RESULT_TOK)
                THREAD(W_THREAD)
                RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)
                REASON(W_REASON) ;
      if (W_RESPONSE != EYUVALUE(OK)) { goto NO_FETCH; }
      memcpy(W_TEXT,W_INTO_OBJECT.PROGRAM,8);
      EXEC CPSM TRANSLATE OBJECT("PROGRAM ")
                ATTRIBUTE("LANGUAGE    ")
                FROMCV(W_INTO_OBJECT.LANGUAGE)
                TOCHAR(W_TRANSCVDA)
                THREAD(W_THREAD)
                RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)
```

```
                REASON(W_REASON) ;
      if (W_RESPONSE != EYUVALUE(OK)) { goto NO_TRANSLATE; }
      memcpy(W_TEXT+9,W_TRANSCVDA,12);
      EXEC CPSM TRANSLATE OBJECT("PROGRAM ")
                ATTRIBUTE("STATUS      ")
                FROMCV(W_INTO_OBJECT.STATUS)
                TOCHAR(W_TRANSCVDA)
                THREAD(W_THREAD)
                RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)
                REASON(W_REASON) ;
```

```
      if (W_RESPONSE != EYUVALUE(OK)) { goto NO_TRANSLATE; }
      memcpy(W_TEXT+22,W_TRANSCVDA,12);
      EXEC CPSM TRANSLATE OBJECT("PROGRAM ")
                ATTRIBUTE("CEDFSTATUS  ")
                FROMCV(W_INTO_OBJECT.CEDFSTATUS)
                TOCHAR(W_TRANSCVDA)
                THREAD(W_THREAD)
                RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE)
                REASON(W_REASON) ;
      if (W_RESPONSE != EYUVALUE(OK)) { goto NO_TRANSLATE; }
      memcpy(W_TEXT+35,W_TRANSCVDA,12);
      /* printf("%s\n",W_TEXT); */
      EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
    }
 }
goto ENDIT;
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    PROCESSING FOR API FAILURES.                                   */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
NO_CONNECT:
   strcpy(W_MSG_TEXT,"ERROR CONNECTING TO API.\n");
   goto SCRNLOG;
NO_FILTER:
   strcpy(W_MSG_TEXT,"ERROR CREATING FILTER.\n");
   goto SCRNLOG;
NO_GET:
   strcpy(W_MSG_TEXT,"ERROR GETTING RESOURCE TABLE.\n");
   goto SCRNLOG;
NO_MARK:
   strcpy(W_MSG_TEXT,"ERROR MARKING RESULT SET.\n");
   goto SCRNLOG;
NO_COPY:
   strcpy(W_MSG_TEXT,"ERROR COPYING RESULT SET.\n");
   goto SCRNLOG;
NO_DELETE:
   strcpy(W_MSG_TEXT,"ERROR DELETING FROM RESULT SET.\n");
   goto SCRNLOG;
NO_LOCATE:
   strcpy(W_MSG_TEXT,"ERROR LOCATING TO TOP OF RESULT SET.\n");
   goto SCRNLOG;
NO_FETCH:
   strcpy(W_MSG_TEXT,"ERROR FETCHING RESULT SET.\n");
   goto SCRNLOG;
NO_TRANSLATE:
   strcpy(W_MSG_TEXT,"ERROR TRANSLATING ATTRIBUTE\n");
   goto SCRNLOG;
SCRNLOG:
   /* printf(W_MSG_TEXT); */
   EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_MSG_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
   sprintf(W_MSG_TEXT,"RESPONSE=%d REASON=%d\n",W_RESPONSE,W_REASON);
   /* printf(W_MSG_TEXT); */
   EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W_MSG_TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT;
ENDIT:
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
/*    TERMINATE API CONNECTION.                                      */
/*-------------------------------------------------------------------*/
EXEC CPSM TERMINATE RESPONSE(W_RESPONSE) REASON(W_REASON);
EXEC CICS RETURN;
}
```

The C, C++, COBOL, and PL/I versions of EYUxAPI2 are written for the CICS environment and can be converted to run in the MVS batch environment by commenting the **EXEC CICS SEND** commands and uncommenting the preceding language specific output statements.

EYUAAPI3

Program EYUAAPI3 is written in Assembler for the MVS batch environment.

About EYUAAPI3

This program does the following processing:

- Establishes a connection to the API with the context set to an existing CICSplex.
- Verifies that a proposed new CICSplex name is not already defined to CICSPlex SM as a CICSplex, CMAS, CICS system, or CICS system group.
- Creates a result set containing the CPLEXDEF resource table record for the existing CICSplex definition and retrieves that record.
- Creates a new CPLEXDEF resource table record using the existing record as a model.
- Creates a result set containing the CICSPLEX resource table records associated with the existing CICSplex and retrieves those records.
- Creates new CICSPLEX resource table records using the existing records as models.
- Sequentially retrieves all the resource table records associated with the existing CICSplex, including CICS systems, CICS system groups, workload management definitions, real-time analysis definitions, and resource monitoring definitions.
- Creates all the necessary resource table records for the new CICSplex using the existing records as models.
- If an error occurs before all the necessary resource table records are created, removes the new CICSplex definition.
- Disconnects the API processing thread.

Commands used: CONNECT, CREATE, DISCARD, DISCONNECT, FETCH, GET, PERFORM OBJECT, QUALIFY, QUERY, REMOVE

```
*
EYUAAPI3 TITLE 'EYUAAPI3 - CPSM SAMPLE API PROGRAM 3 - ASSEMBLER'
*********************************************************************
*                                                                   *
* MODULE NAME = EYUAAPI3                                            *
*                                                                   *
* DESCRIPTIVE NAME = API sample program 3 ASSEMBLER Version         *
*                                                                   *
*        5695-081                                                   *
*        COPYRIGHT = NONE                                           *
*                                                                   *
* STATUS = %CP00                                                    *
*                                                                   *
* FUNCTION =                                                        *
*                                                                   *
*    To mirror an existing PLEX to a new PLEX.                      *
*                                                                   *
*    When invoked, the program depends upon the values held in the  *
*    OLDPLEX, NEWPLEX, and MPCMAS variables.  They must be set to   *
*    the following values:                                          *
*                                                                   *
*    OLDPLEX    = The name of an existing PLEX that will be mirrored. *
*                                                                   *
*    NEWPLEX    = The name that will be given to the new PLEX.      *
*                                                                   *
*    MPCMAS     = The maintenance point CMAS of the OLDPLEX.  This  *
*                 will also be the MP for the NEWPLEX.              *
*                                                                   *
*    This sample requires no parameters at invocation time.         *
*                                                                   *
*    The sample processes as follows:                               *
*                                                                   *
*    -  a CONNECTion is established to CPSM, with the CONTEXT and   *
*       SCOPE of the OLDPLEX.                                       *
*                                                                   *
*    -  since a PLEX can be either a CONTEXT or SCOPE, we verify    *
*       that the NEWPLEX is not already a valid CONTEXT (i.e, an    *
*       existing CICSplex or CMAS) or SCOPE in the OLDPLEX (i.e,    *
```

```
*       an existing CICS system or CICS system group).                *
*                                                                     *
*    -  we GET the CPLEXDEF record for the OLDPLEX, and use this as   *
*       a module to CREATE the NEWPLEX.                               *
*                                                                     *
*    -  we GET the CICSPLEX records for the OLDPLEX, and use these    *
*       to add the CMASs in the OLDPLEX to the NEWPLEX.               *
*                                                                     *
*    -  using a list that contains CICSplex definitions including     *
*      CICS systems, CICS system groups, workload management          *
*      definitions, real-time analysis definitions and resource       *
*      monitoring definitions, we GET and FETCH the records from      *
*      the OrigPlex, and CREATE them in the NewPlex.                  *
*                                                                     *
*    -  we then DISCONNECT from CPSM.                                 *
*                                                                     *
```

```
* -------------------------------------------------------------------*
*                                                                     *
* NOTES :                                                             *
*    DEPENDENCIES = S/370                                             *
*    RESTRICTIONS = None                                              *
*    REGISTER CONVENTIONS =                                           *
*        R0              Workarea / external call parameter pointer   *
*        R1              Workarea / external call parameter pointer   *
*        R2              Resource Table record pointer                *
*        R3              Loop counter                                 *
*        R4              List pointer                                 *
*        R5              Loop counter                                 *
*        R6              Unused                                       *
*        R7              Unused                                       *
*        R8              Unused                                       *
*        R9              Subroutine linkage                           *
*        R10             Subroutine linkage                           *
*        R11             Base register                                *
*        R12             Base register                                *
*        R13             Workarea pointer                             *
*        R14             External call linkage                        *
*        R15             External call linkage                        *
*                                                                     *
*    MODULE TYPE  = Executable                                        *
*    PROCESSOR    = Assembler                                         *
*    ATTRIBUTES   = Read only, Serially Reusable                      *
*                   AMODE(31), RMODE(ANY)                             *
*                                                                     *
* -------------------------------------------------------------------*
*                                                                     *
* ENTRY POINT = EYUAAPI3                                              *
*                                                                     *
*     PURPOSE = All Functions                                         *
*                                                                     *
*     LINKAGE = Executed as a batch program.                          *
*                                                                     *
*     INPUT   = None                                                  *
*                                                                     *
*     OUTPUT  = File for messages.                                    *
*               DDNAME  = SYSPRINT                                    *
*               DSORG   = PS                                          *
*               RECFM   = FB                                          *
*               LRECL   = 80                                          *
*               BLKSIZE = a multiple of 80                            *
*                                                                     *
* -------------------------------------------------------------------*
         EJECT
EYUAAPI3 CSECT
         STM   R14,R12,12(R13)
         LR    R12,R15
         USING EYUAAPI3,R12
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        GETMAIN working storage and set up SA chain.                *
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
         GETMAIN R,LV=WORKLEN
         ST    R13,4(,1)
         ST    R1,8(,R13)
         L     R1,24(,R13)
         L     R13,8(,R13)
         USING SAVEAREA,R13
```

```
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Preset return code to error - will change to 0 if all ok.   *
```

```
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
         MVC   RETCODE,=F'8'
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        OPEN file for error messages.                               *
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
         OPEN  (SYSPRINT,OUTPUT)
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Specify variables: OLDPLEX, NEWPLEX, MPCMAS                 *
*                                                                    *
*        Ensure that the values specified are valid NAME type (i.e,  *
*        valid member name) or following code will fail.             *
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
         MVC   OLDPLEX,=CL8'plexold'    *** SPECIFY AS DESIRED ***
         MVC   NEWPLEX,=CL8'plexnew'    *** SPECIFY AS DESIRED ***
         MVC   MPCMAS,=CL8'mpcmas'      *** SPECIFY AS DESIRED ***
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Connect to CPSM API via OLDPLEX.                            *
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
         MVC   CONTEXT,OLDPLEX
         EXEC  CPSM CONNECT                                          X
                    CONTEXT(CONTEXT)                                 X
                    VERSION(=CL4'0130')                              X
                    THREAD(THREAD)                                   X
                    RESPONSE(RESPONSE)                               X
                    REASON(REASON)
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)    RESPONSE OK?
         BNE   ERRCON                   No - msgs and out
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Verify that the desired NEWPLEX name is not already a       *
*        PLEX or CMAS.  We do this by trying to set the CONTEXT      *
*        to the NEWPLEX name.  If successful (NEWPLEX already exists *
*        as a CONTEXT) issue messages and get out.                   *
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
         EXEC  CPSM QUALIFY                                          X
                    CONTEXT(NEWPLEX)                                 X
                    THREAD(THREAD)                                   X
                    RESPONSE(RESPONSE)                               X
                    REASON(REASON)
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)    RESPONSE OK?
         BE    ERRNISPC                 Yes - already a CONTEXT
```

```
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Verify that the NEWPLEX name is not already a               *
*        CSYSDEF or CSYSGRP in the old, soon to be new, CICSplex.    *
*                                                                    *
*        Here we will start issuing EXEC CPSM GET requests, to       *
*        get result sets of different Resource Tables.  We make      *
*        the call through the GETOBJ subroutine.  Variable OBJECT    *
*        must be set with the Resource Table name.  If we only want  *
*        a subset of the records for a given Resource Table, we also *
*        set variable CRITERIA with a selection criteria string.     *
*        This string can contain references to any fields in the     *
*        Resource Table, connected by logical operators, and must    *
*        end with a period - . -.  Variable CRITLEN must be loaded   *
*        with the length of the criteria string.                     *
*                                                                    *
*        We will check the RESPONSE from GET calls inline, instead   *
*        of in the subroutine.  The reason for this is that sometimes *
*        a RESPONSE of OK will mean that we have a problem (e.g.,    *
*        the NEWPLEX name already exists as a CICS System name).     *
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
*
*        Ask for a CSYSSYS record equal to the NEWPLEX name.
*
         MVC   OBJECT,=CL8'CSYSDEF'
         MVC   CRITERIA(5),=CL5'NAME='
         MVC   CRITERIA+5(8),NEWPLEX
         MVI   CRITERIA+13,C'.'
         MVC   CRITLEN,=F'14'
         BAS   R10,GETOBJ               Build result set
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)    RESPONSE OK?
         BE    ERRNISC                  Yes - already a CICS system
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(NODATA) No CSYSDEF with NEWPLEX name?
         BE    NOTCSYS                  Yes - continue
         B     ERRGETO                  No - some error - msgs and out
NOTCSYS  DS    0H
*
*        Ask for a CSYSGRP record equal to the NEWPLEX name.
*
         MVC   OBJECT,=CL8'CSYSGRP'
         MVC   CRITERIA(6),=CL6'GROUP='
```

```
         MVC   CRITERIA+6(8),NEWPLEX
         MVI   CRITERIA+14,C'.'
         MVC   CRITLEN,=F'15'
         BAS   R10,GETOBJ               Build the result set
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)    RESPONSE OK?
         BE    ERRNISS                  Yes - already a system group
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(NODATA) No CSYSGRP with NEWPLEX name?
         BE    NOTCGRP                  Yes - continue
         B     ERRGETO                  No - some error - msgs and out
NOTCGRP  DS    0H
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        If we have gotten this far, we know that NEWPLEX is not     *
*        already the name of a CICSplex, CMAS, CICS System, or       *
*        CICS System group - so we can start building the NEWPLEX.   *
*                                                                    *
*        Switch CONTEXT to MPCMAS to build NEWPLEX and add CMASs.    *
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
         MVC   CONTEXT,MPCMAS
```

```
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Build new plex using OLDPLEX as a model.                    *
*                                                                    *
*        The record that defines a CICSplex is the CPLEXDEF Resource *
*        Table.  We will GET the OLDPLEX CPLEXDEF record, modify     *
*        it as needed, and then CREATE the NEWPLEX CPLEXDEF records. *
*        This creates the NEWPLEX.                                   *
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
         MVI   PLEXBLT,C'N'             Indicate NEWPLEX not built yet
*
*        First GET CPLEXDEF record for the OLDPLEX.
*
         MVC   OBJECT,=CL8'CPLEXDEF'
         MVC   CRITERIA(9),=CL9'CICSPLEX='
         MVC   CRITERIA+9(8),OLDPLEX
         MVI   CRITERIA+17,C'.'
         MVC   CRITLEN,=F'18'
         BAS   R10,GETOBJ               Build result set
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)    RESPONSE OK?
         BNE   ERRGETO                  No - msgs and out
*
*        Here we start using the GETBUF subroutine.  This subroutine
*        GETMAINs a buffer into which we can FETCH the records of the
*        result set that we last issued a GET for.
*
         BAS   R10,GETBUF               Get storage to receive recs
*
*        Here we start using the FETCH subroutine.  This subroutine
*        reads all the records from the result set into the buffer.
*        On return to mainline, R2 points to the first record in
*        the buffer.
*
         BAS   R10,FETCH                Sets R2 to fetched record
*
*        Change the OLDPLEX CPLEXDEF record into the NEWPLEX
*        CPLEXDEF record.
*
         USING CPLEXDEF,R2              Map the record
         MVC   CPLEXDEF_CICSPLEX,NEWPLEX                               X
                                        Set CICSplex name to NEWPLEX
         MVC   CPLEXDEF_DESC,=CL30'API cloned from'                    X
                                        Modify CICSPlex ....
         MVC   CPLEXDEF_DESC+16(8),OLDPLEX                             X
                                        .... description
         MVC   NEWPLXD(CPLEXDEF_TBL_LEN),0(R2)                         X
                                        Save NEWPLEX def and len ....
         MVC   NEWPLXDL,=A(CPLEXDEF_TBL_LEN)                           X
                                        .... for possible later REMOVE
```

```
*
*        Here we start using the CREATE subroutine.  This subroutine
*        will cause a CPSM Resource Table record to be built.  Variable
*        OBJECT needs to be preset to the Resource Table name, the
*        Resource Table record to be built must be pointed to by R2
*        and must be filled out before called CREATE.
*
         BAS   R10,CREATE               CREATE NEWPLEX
         MVI   PLEXBLT,C'Y'             Indicate NEWPLEX now built
*
*        Here we start using the FREEBUF subroutine.  This subroutine
*        FREEMAINs the buffer into which we FETCHed the records.
```

```
*
         BAS   R10,FREEBUF             Free record storage
*
*        When a result set is built (in our program by either GET or
*        PERFORM) an id is associated with the result set and placed
*        into the variable pointed to by keyword RESULT (for GET we
*        are using variable RESULT - for PERFORM, RESULT2).  This is
*        done so that subsequent calls can reference the result set
*        built (e.g, FETCH can retrieve records for GET).  When we
*        are done using a result set, we must DISCARD it, so that
*        CPSM frees us resources allocated for the result set.
*        Note that we have not done this with the 2 previous GETs
*        we did since the object of them was to NOT get a result set.
*        If any of the previous GETs caused a result set to get built,
*        we DISCONNECT from CPSM - which causes all our resources to
*        be released - and exit.
*
         MVC   RESULTD,RESULT          Copy GET result set id for     X
                                       DISCARD
         BAS   R10,DISCARD             Discard the GET result set
         DROP  R2                      Drop mapping to CPLEXDEF rec
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Add CMASs in OLDPLEX to NEWPLEX.                           *
*                                                                   *
*        There is a CICSPLEX Resource Table record for each CMAS    *
*        that participates in the management of a plex.  We first   *
*        ask for all the CICSPLEX records for OLDPLEX, and use      *
*        this info to add the CMASs to the NEWPLEX.                 *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Ask for the CICSPLEX records from the OLDPLEX.
*
         MVC   OBJECT,=CL8'CICSPLEX'
         MVC   CRITERIA(9),=CL9'PLEXNAME='
         MVC   CRITERIA+9(8),OLDPLEX
         MVI   CRITERIA+17,C'.'
         MVC   CRITLEN,=F'18'
         BAS   R10,GETOBJ              Build result set
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)   RESPONSE OK?
         BNE   ERRGETO                 no - msgs and out
         BAS   R10,GETBUF              Get storage for records
         BAS   R10,FETCH               Points R2 to first record
         USING CICSPLEX,R2             Map the Resource Table
         L     R5,COUNT                Will loop the number of        X
                                       returned CMASs
*        The MP CMAS is added to the CICSplex when the CPLEXDEF
*        record was CREATEd.  To add any other CMASs to the CICSplex
*        we issue a PERFORM against the CPLEXDEF record for NEWPLEX,
*        with a parm = CICSPLEX(newplex) CMAS(cmasname).
*
         MVC   ADDCPARM(ADDCLEN),ADDC  Build most of parm
         MVC   PARMLEN,=A(ADDCLEN)     Set its length
         MVC   ADDCPLEX,NEWPLEX        Add CICSplex name to parm
         MVC   OBJECT,=CL8'CPLEXDEF'   PERFORM against CPLEXDEF
ADDCMAS  DS    0H
         CLC   CICSPLEX_CMASNAME,MPCMAS CMAS = MPCMAS?
         BE    NOADDMP                 Yes - don't add it then
         MVC   ADDCCMAS,CICSPLEX_CMASNAME                         X
                                       Add CMAS name to PARM      X
                                       This comes from the CICSPLEX   X
                                       records.
```

```
*
*        Note that we already have the CICSPLEX result set active,
*        with the id in RESULT.  So here we will use RESULT2 for
*        result set that is built for each PERFORM.
*
         MVC   RESULT2,=F'0'           Always build new result set
         EXEC  CPSM PERFORM                                       X
                    OBJECT(OBJECT)                                X
                    ACTION(=CL12'ASSIGN')                         X
                    PARM(ADDCPARM)                                X
                    PARMLEN(PARMLEN)                              X
                    RESULT(RESULT2)                               X
                    CONTEXT(CONTEXT)                              X
                    THREAD(THREAD)                                X
                    RESPONSE(RESPONSE)                            X
                    REASON(REASON)
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)   RESPONSE OK?
         BNE   ERRPERF                 no - msgs and out
         MVC   RESULTD,RESULT2         Copy PERFORM result set id for X
                                       DISCARD
```

```
         BAS   R10,DISCARD              Discard the PERFORM result set
NOADDMP  DS    0H
*
*        We need to get to the next CICSPLEX record for the next CMAS.
*        The GETBUF subroutine places into variable RECLEN the length
*        of the Resource Table record.  We now add this to the address
*        of the current record to point to the next record.
*
         A     R2,RECLEN
         BCT   R5,ADDCMAS              Add the next CMAS
*
*        No more CICSPLEX records - discard the CICSPLEX result set
*        and continue on.
*
         BAS   R10,FREEBUF             Free FETCHed record storage
         MVC   OBJECT,=CL8'CICSPLEX'   For possible DISCARD error msg
         MVC   RESULTD,RESULT          Copy GET result set id for     X
                                       DISCARD
         BAS   R10,DISCARD             Discard the GET result set
         DROP  R2                      Drop mapping to CICSPLEX rec
```

```
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Take all defs in OLDPLEX and put into NEWPLEX.              *
*                                                                    *
*        We have a list of all CICSplex Resource Table names.  We    *
*        loop through this list, getting all the records for a       *
*        specific Resource Table from the OLDPLEX and adding them    *
*        to the NEWPLEX.                                             *
*--------------------------------------------------------------------*
         MVC   CRITLEN,=F'0'           Want all records from each     X
                                       Resource Table - so we don't   X
                                       want a CRITERIA for GET.
         LA    R3,DEFNUM               Get number of Resource Tables
         LA    R4,DEFLIST              Point R4 to first Resource     X
                                       Table in list
BLDLOOP  DS    0H
         MVC   OBJECT,0(R4)            Move in Resource Table name
*
*        Get old data -  set CONTEXT to OLDPLEX.
*
         MVC   CONTEXT,OLDPLEX
         MVC   SCOPE,OLDPLEX
         BAS   R10,GETOBJ              Build result set
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)   RESPONSE OK?
         BE    GOTDEFS                 Yes - FETCH and add
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(NODATA) No records returned?
         BE    NODATA                  Yes - on to next Resource Tab
         B     ERRGETO                 GET error - msgs and out
GOTDEFS  DS    0H
         BAS   R10,GETBUF              Get storage for records
         BAS   R10,FETCH               Point R2 to first record
         L     R5,COUNT                Load number of records for loop
*
*        Add new data - set CONTEXT to NEWPLEX.
*
         MVC   CONTEXT,NEWPLEX
CRELOOP  DS    0H
*
*        We need to check if the object being created is a RTAINAPS
*        table.  If it is, we need to check if the SCOPE is the
*        OLDPLEX name - and if so, change it to the NEWPLEX name.
*        The RTAINAPS table is the only resource table in our list
*        that may have the OLDPLEX specified as a SCOPE.
*
         CLC   OBJECT,=CL8'RTAINAPS'   Creating an RTAINAPS?
         BNE   CRELOOP2                No, just CREATE it
         USING RTAINAPS,R2             May to the record
         CLC   RTAINAPS_SCOPE,OLDPLEX  Is SCOPE equal to OLDPLEX?
         BNE   CRELOOP2                No, don't change record
         MVC   RTAINAPS_SCOPE,NEWPLEX  Alter SCOPE to NEWPLEX
         DROP  R2                      Drop mapping to RTAINAPS rec
CRELOOP2 DS    0H
         BAS   R10,CREATE              CREATE record in NEWPLEX
         A     R2,RECLEN               Point to next record
         BCT   R5,CRELOOP              Loop
         BAS   R10,FREEBUF             Release record storage
         MVC   RESULTD,RESULT          Copy GET result set id for     X
                                       DISCARD
         BAS   R10,DISCARD             Discard the GET result set
NODATA   DS    0H
         LA    R4,8(,R4)               Point to next Resource Table
```

```
         BCT   R3,BLDLOOP              Do next Resource Table
*
*        We have gone through all the Resource Tables ok.  Set
*        the return code to 0.
*
         MVC   RETCODE,=F'0'
```

```
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Disconnect the connection and exit the program.            *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
EXITDISC DS    0H
         EXEC  CPSM DISCONNECT                                      X
                    THREAD(THREAD)                                  X
                    RESPONSE(RESPONSE)                              X
                    REASON(REASON)
EXIT     DS    0H
         CLOSE (SYSPRINT)
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Unchain save area, FREEMAIN working storage, and restore   *
*        registers.                                                 *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
         L     R2,RETCODE              Retrieve return code
         L     R13,4(,R13)
         L     R1,8(,R13)
         FREEMAIN R,A=(R1),LV=WORKLEN
         L     R14,12(,R13)
         LR    R15,R2
         LM    R0,R12,20(R13)
         LA    R15,0
         BR    R14
```

```
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Error routines.                                            *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
ERRCON   DS    0H
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80'Error: Connecting to the API'
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
         BAS   R10,DORR                Format and msg RESPONSE/REASON
         B     EXIT                    Exit
ERRNISPC DS    0H
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80'Error: NEWPLEX is already defined as a CICX
               Splex or CMAS'
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
         B     EXITDISC                DISCONNECT and exit
ERRNISC  DS    0H
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80'Error: NEWPLEX is already defined as a CICX
               S system in the OLDPLEX'
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
         B     EXITDISC                DISCONNECT and exit
ERRNISS  DS    0H
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80'Error: NEWPLEX is already defined as a CICX
               S system group in the OLDPLEX'
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
         B     EXITDISC                DISCONNECT and exit
ERRPERF  DS    0H
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80'Error: Adding a CMAS to the NEWPLEX'
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80' '
         MVC   OUTTXT1,=CL10'CMASNAME:'
         MVC   OUTDAT1,ADDCCMAS
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
         BAS   R10,DORR                Format and msg RESPONSE/REASON
         B     EXITERR
ERRGETO  DS    0H
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80'Error: GETting an object'
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
         B     DOOBJMSG
ERRQUERY DS    0H
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80'Error: QUERYing a record size.'
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
         B     DOOBJMSG
ERRFETCH DS    0H
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80'Error: FETCHing an object.'
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
         B     DOOBJMSG
ERRCREAT DS    0H
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80'Error: CREATEing an object.'
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
         B     DOOBJMSG
ERRDISCA DS    0H
```

```
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80'Error: DISCARDing object.'
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
DOOBJMSG DS    0H
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80' '
         MVC   OUTTXT1,=CL10'OBJECT:'
         MVC   OUTDAT1,OBJECT
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
         BAS   R10,DORR
EXITERR  DS    0H
         CLI   PLEXBLT,C'Y'             Did we CREATE the NEWPLEX?
         BNE   EXITDISC                 No - just DISCONNECT and exit
```

```
*
*        We had already CREATEd the NEWPLEX when an error occurred
*        so we want to delete the NEWPLEX before ending our program.
*
         EXEC  CPSM REMOVE                                          X
                    OBJECT(=CL8'CPLEXDEF')                          X
                    FROM(NEWPLXD)                                   X
                    LENGTH(NEWPLXDL)                                X
                    CONTEXT(MPCMAS)                                 X
                    THREAD(THREAD)                                  X
                    RESPONSE(RESPONSE)                              X
                    REASON(REASON)
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)    RESPONSE OK?
         BE    EXITDISC                 Yes - DISCONNECT and exit
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80'Error: REMOVEing NEWPLEX.'
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG
         BAS   R10,DORR
         B     EXITDISC                 DISCONNECT and exit
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        End of error routines.                                     *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Subroutines.                                               *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
PUTMSG   DS    0H
         PUT   SYSPRINT,OUTLINE
         BR    R9
DORR     DS    0H
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Subroutine: DORR                                           *
*        Entry:      Via BAS R10,DORR                               *
*        Function:   Put out error messages indicating what function  *
*                    failed and the RESPONSE and REASON from that   *
*                    function.                                      *
*        Processing: -  Format the EXEC CPSM RESPONSE and move to the *
*                       OUTLINE.                                    *
*                    -  Format the EXEC CPSM REASON and move to the  *
*                       OUTLINE.                                    *
*                    -  Call the PUTMSG subroutine to send the      *
*                       RESPONSE/REASON data to SYSPRINT.           *
*                    -  Return to caller.                           *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80' '          clear format area
         MVC   OUTTXT1,=CL10'RESPONSE:'  move in ....
         L     R3,RESPONSE               load up the RESPONSE
         CVD   R3,DOUBLE                 convert to decimal
         MVC   OUTDAT1(6),=XL6'402020202120' move in EDIT pattern
         ED    OUTDAT1(6),DOUBLE+5       EDIT RESPONSE to format area
         MVC   OUTTXT2,=CL10'REASON:'    .... constant data
         L     R3,REASON                 load up the REASON
         CVD   R3,DOUBLE                 convert to decimal
         MVC   OUTDAT2(6),=XL6'402020202120' move in EDIT pattern
         ED    OUTDAT2(6),DOUBLE+5       EDIT REASON to format area
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG                 SEND it
         MVC   OUTLINE,=CL80' '          clear out OUTLINE again
         BAS   R9,PUTMSG                 put out blank line
         BR    R10                       return to caller
```

```
GETOBJ   DS    0H
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Subroutine: GETOBJ                                         *
*        Entry:      Via BAS R10,GETOBJ                             *
*        Function:   Issue the EXEC CPSM GET command to create a    *
*                    result set for a specific object.  Note that   *
*                    all operands for GET must be preset in         *
*                    mainline code - except for RESULT.             *
*        Processing: -  Clear out the result set id - RESULT - so   *
*                       that a new result set is always built.  It  *
*                       is the responsibility of mainline to DISCARD *
```

```
*                     any previous result set for GET.             *
*                   -  Determine if the GET request has a CRITERIA   *
*                     and use the proper EXEC CPSM GET call.        *
*                   -  Note that GETOBJ does not check the RESPONSE  *
*                     from CPSM - this is done in mainline.         *
*                   -  Return to caller.                            *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
         MVC   RESULT,=F'0'            Always get new result set
         CLC   CRITLEN,=F'0'
         BE    GETNOCRT
         EXEC  CPSM GET                                             X
                    OBJECT(OBJECT)                                  X
                    CRITERIA(CRITERIA)                              X
                    LENGTH(CRITLEN)                                 X
                    COUNT(COUNT)                                    X
                    RESULT(RESULT)                                  X
                    THREAD(THREAD)                                  X
                    CONTEXT(CONTEXT)                                X
                    RESPONSE(RESPONSE)                              X
                    REASON(REASON)
         BR    R10
GETNOCRT DS    0H
         EXEC  CPSM GET                                             X
                    OBJECT(OBJECT)                                  X
                    COUNT(COUNT)                                    X
                    RESULT(RESULT)                                  X
                    THREAD(THREAD)                                  X
                    CONTEXT(CONTEXT)                                X
                    RESPONSE(RESPONSE)                              X
                    REASON(REASON)
         BR    R10
```

```
GETBUF   DS    0H
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Subroutine: GETBUF                                         *
*        Entry:      Via BAS R10,GETBUF                             *
*        Function:   Get a buffer to hold all the records contained *
*                    in the last result set we build though GET.    *
*        Processing: -  Issue EXEC CPSM QUERY to get the length of  *
*                      the Resource Table record.  We use the same  *
*                      OBJECT and RESULT from the GET.  Variable    *
*                      RECLEN gets the record length.               *
*                    -  Check the RESPONSE from QUERY and issue msgs*
*                      and EXIT if not OK.                          *
*                    -  Multiple the RECLEN times the COUNT (returned *
*                      from last GET) to determine the buffer size  *
*                      required and GETMAIN it.                     *
*                    -  Save the buffer length (BUFLEN) and buffer  *
*                      address (BUFFER) for the FREEMAIN call in    *
*                      the FREEBUF subroutine.                      *
*                    -  Return to caller.                           *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
         EXEC  CPSM QUERY                                           X
                    OBJECT(OBJECT)                                  X
                    DATALENGTH(RECLEN)                              X
                    RESULT(RESULT)                                  X
                    THREAD(THREAD)                                  X
                    RESPONSE(RESPONSE)                              X
                    REASON(REASON)
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)    RESPONSE OK?
         BNE   ERRQUERY                 No - msgs and out
         L     R0,RECLEN
         L     R1,COUNT
         MR    R0,R0
         GETMAIN R,LV=(R1)
         ST    R0,BUFLEN
         ST    R1,BUFFER
         BR    R10
FREEBUF  DS    0H
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Subroutine: FREEBUF                                        *
*        Entry:      Via BAS R10,FREEBUF                            *
*        Function:   To FREEMAIN the buffer created to hold the     *
*                    records from the last result set we built .    *
*                    through GET.                                   *
*        Processing: -  Use BUFLEN and BUFFER from GETBUF, FREEMAIN  *
*                      the buffer area.                             *
*                    -  Return to caller.                           *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
         L     R0,BUFLEN
         L     R1,BUFFER
```

```
         FREEMAIN R,A=(R1),LV=(R0)
         BR    R10
```

```
FETCH    DS    0H
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Subroutine: FETCH                                          *
*        Entry:      Via BAS R10,FETCH                              *
*        Function:   Issue the EXEC CPSM FETCH command to retrieve  *
*                    the result set created by the last GET.        *
*                    mainline code - except for RESULT.             *
*        Processing: -  For FETCH we must provide a receiving area  *
*                       and length.  We put in the area length into *
*                       R2 and the area length in variable LENGTH.  *
*                       Note that we got both the area and length   *
*                       in the GETBUF routine.                      *
*                    -  Issue the FETCH request using the result set*
*                       id - RESULT - from the last GET.            *
*                    -  Check the RESPONSE - if not OK, issue msgs  *
*                       and exit.                                   *
*                    -  Return to caller.                           *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
         L     R2,BUFFER
         MVC   LENGTH,BUFLEN
         EXEC  CPSM FETCH                                           X
                    ALL                                             X
                    INTO(0(,R2))                                    X
                    LENGTH(LENGTH)                                  X
                    COUNT(COUNT)                                    X
                    RESULT(RESULT)                                  X
                    THREAD(THREAD)                                  X
                    RESPONSE(RESPONSE)                              X
                    REASON(REASON)
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)
         BNE   ERRFETCH
         BR    R10
```

```
CREATE   DS    0H
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Subroutine: CREATE                                         *
*        Entry:      Via BAS R10,CREATE                             *
*        Function:   Issue the EXEC CPSM CREATE to build a Resource *
*                    Table record.                                  *
*        Processing: -  Place the length of the record to be build  *
*                       (RECLEN from GETBUF) into variable LENGTH.  *
*                       R2 should have been set by mainline to point*
*                       to the record itself.                       *
*                    -  When CREATEing a LNKxxCG record (spec to    *
*                       group link) we need to specify a parm -     *
*                       NONE. - to indicate that we only want the   *
*                       CREATE to associate the spec to the group.  *
*                       Any systems in the group that need to be    *
*                       added to the spec have already been done    *
*                       by CREATE of LNKxxCS records (spec to       *
*                       system link).  If this is a LNKxxCG record, *
*                       set the PARM and PARMLENgth.                *
*                    -  Issue the proper format of EXEC CPSM CREATE *
*                       (either with PARM/PARMLEN or without).      *
*                    -  Check the RESPONSE - if not OK, issue msgs  *
*                       and exit.                                   *
*                    -  Return to caller.                           *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
         MVC   LENGTH,RECLEN
         CLC   OBJECT(4),=CL4'LNKS'
         BNE   CRENOPRM
         CLC   OBJECT+6(2),=CL2'CG'
         BNE   CRENOPRM
         MVC   PARM,=CL5'NONE.'
         MVC   PARMLEN,=F'5'
         EXEC  CPSM CREATE                                          X
                    OBJECT(OBJECT)                                  X
                    FROM(0(,R2))                                    X
                    LENGTH(LENGTH)                                  X
                    PARM(PARM)                                      X
                    PARMLEN(PARMLEN)                                X
                    THREAD(THREAD)                                  X
                    CONTEXT(CONTEXT)                                X
                    RESPONSE(RESPONSE)                              X
                    REASON(REASON)
         B     CRECHKRR
CRENOPRM DS    0H
```

```
         EXEC  CPSM CREATE                                          X
                    OBJECT(OBJECT)                                  X
                    FROM(0(,R2))                                    X
                    LENGTH(LENGTH)                                  X
                    THREAD(THREAD)                                  X
                    CONTEXT(CONTEXT)                                X
                    RESPONSE(RESPONSE)                              X
                    REASON(REASON)
CRECHKRR DS    0H
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)
         BNE   ERRCREAT
         BR    R10
```

```
DISCARD  DS    0H
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        Subroutine: DISCARD                                        *
*        Entry:      Via BAS R10,DISCARD                            *
*        Function:   Issue the EXEC CPSM DISCARD to discard a result  *
*                    set built by CPSM.  In our program, both GET     *
*                    and PERFORM build result sets.                 *
*        Processing: -  Issue EXEC CPSM DISCARD for the result set.   *
*                       The result set id must be placed into       *
*                       RESULTD by mainline.                        *
*                    -  Check the RESPONSE - if not OK, issue msgs    *
*                       and exit.                                   *
*                    -  Return to caller.                           *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
         EXEC  CPSM DISCARD                                          X
                    RESULT(RESULTD)                                 X
                    THREAD(THREAD)                                  X
                    RESPONSE(RESPONSE)                              X
                    REASON(REASON)
         CLC   RESPONSE,EYUVALUE(OK)
         BNE   ERRDISCA
         BR    R10
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
*        End of subroutines.                                        *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
```

```
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
* Copy the CPSM definitions from OrigPlex to NewPlex                *
*                                                                   *
* Following is a list of all CPSM Resource Tables that will         *
* be copied into NewPlex. The order that they are in (which         *
* is the order they will be built in our program) is                *
* important, since some Resource Tables will reference other        *
* Resource Tables previously built. The order of the following      *
* list is OK for the current release of CPSM.                       *
*                                                                   *
*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
DEFLIST  DS    0C
         DC    CL8'PERIODEF'    Time period definitions
         DC    CL8'ACTION  '    RTA action definitions
         DC    CL8'CSYSDEF '    CICS system definitions
         DC    CL8'CSYSGRP '    CICS system group definitions
         DC    CL8'CSGLCGCS'    CICS systems in groups links
         DC    CL8'CSGLCGCG'    CICS groups in groups links
         DC    CL8'MONDEF  '    Monitor definitions
         DC    CL8'MONGROUP'    MON group definitions
         DC    CL8'MONSPEC '    MON specification definitions
         DC    CL8'MONINGRP'    MON def in MON group links
         DC    CL8'MONINSPC'    MON spec to MON group links
         DC    CL8'LNKSMSCS'    MON spec to CICS system links
         DC    CL8'LNKSMSCG'    MON spec to CICS group links
         DC    CL8'EVALDEF '    RTA evaluation definitions
         DC    CL8'RTADEF  '    Real time analysis definitions
         DC    CL8'STATDEF '    User status probe definitions
         DC    CL8'RTAGROUP'    RTA group definitions
         DC    CL8'RTASPEC '    RTA specification definitions
         DC    CL8'RTAINGRP'    RTADEF in RTA group links
         DC    CL8'STAINGRP'    STATDEF in RTA group links
         DC    CL8'RTAINSPC'    RTA spec to RTA group links
         DC    CL8'LNKSRSCS'    RTA spec to CICS group links
         DC    CL8'LNKSRSCG'    RTA spec to CICS system links
         DC    CL8'APSPEC  '    RTA/APM specification defs
         DC    CL8'RTAINAPS'    RTA/APM spec to RTA group links
         DC    CL8'CMDMPAPS'    RTA spec to primary CMAS links
         DC    CL8'CMDMSAPS'    RTA spec to secondary CMAS links
         DC    CL8'TRANGRP '    transaction group definitions
         DC    CL8'WLMDEF  '    Workload definitions
```

```
         DC    CL8'WLMGROUP'    WLM group definitions
         DC    CL8'WLMSPEC '    WLM specification definitions
         DC    CL8'DTRINGRP'    Transactions in trangrp links
         DC    CL8'WLMINGRP'    WLM def in WLM group links
         DC    CL8'WLMINSPC'    WLM spec to WLM group links
         DC    CL8'LNKSWSCS'    WLM spec to CICS group links
         DC    CL8'LNKSWSCG'    WLM spec to CICS system links
DEFNUM   EQU   (*-DEFLIST)/8
ADDC     DS    0X
         DC    CL09'CICSPLEX('
         DC    CL08' '
         DC    CL07') CMAS('
         DC    CL08' '
         DC    CL02').'
ADDCLEN  EQU   *-ADDC
SYSPRINT DCB   DDNAME=SYSPRINT,DSORG=PS,MACRF=PM
WORKSTOR DSECT
SAVEAREA DS    18F
DFHEIPL  DS    13F
         DS    51F
```

```
DOUBLE   DS    D
RETCODE  DS    F
RESPONSE DS    F
REASON   DS    F
THREAD   DS    F
RESULT   DS    F
RESULT2  DS    F
RESULTD  DS    F
COUNT    DS    F
LENGTH   DS    F
PARMLEN  DS    F
BUFLEN   DS    F
BUFFER   DS    F
RECLEN   DS    F
NEWPLXDL DS    F
CRITLEN  DS    F
CRITERIA DS    CL80
CONTEXT  DS    CL8
SCOPE    DS    CL8
OBJECT   DS    CL8
OLDPLEX  DS    CL8
NEWPLEX  DS    CL8
MPCMAS   DS    CL8
OUTLINE  DS    0CL80
OUTTXT1  DS    CL10
OUTDAT1  DS    CL8
         DS    CL2
OUTTXT2  DS    CL10
OUTDAT2  DS    CL8
         DS    CL42
PARM     DS    CL5
PLEXBLT  DS    CL1
ADDCPARM DS    0XL(ADDCLEN)
         DS    CL09
ADDCPLEX DS    CL08
         DS    CL07
ADDCCMAS DS    CL08
         DS    CL02
         DS    D
NEWPLXD  DS    XL(CPLEXDEF_TBL_LEN)
WORKLEN  EQU   *-WORKSTOR
         COPY  CPLEXDEF
         COPY  CICSPLEX
         COPY  RTAINAPS
R0       EQU   0
R1       EQU   1
R2       EQU   2
R3       EQU   3
R4       EQU   4
R5       EQU   5
R6       EQU   6
R7       EQU   7
R8       EQU   8
R9       EQU   9
R10      EQU   10
R11      EQU   11
R12      EQU   12
R13      EQU   13
R14      EQU   14
```

```
R15      EQU   15
         END   EYUAAPI3
```

EYULAPI4

Program EYULAPI4 is written in COBOL for the CICS environment.

About EYULAPI4

This program does the following processing:

- Establishes a connect to the API.
- Creates a BAS definition for a TS Model (TSMDEF) specifying a version of 1.
- Creates a result set containing the previously defined TSMDEF.
- Issues a PERFORM OBJECT command to INSTALL the TSMDEF into the target scope.
- Terminates the API connection.
- BAS errors are processed using BINCONRS, BINCONSC, and BINSTERR resource table records.

Commands used: CONNECT, CREATE, GET, PERFORM OBJECT, FEEDBACK, FETCH, TERMINATE, TRANSLATE

```
       IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
       PROGRAM-ID. EYULAPI4
      ****************************************************************
      *                                                              *
      * MODULE NAME = EYULAPI4                                       *
      *                                                              *
      * DESCRIPTIVE NAME = CPSM SAMPLE API PROGRAM 4                 *
      *                    (SAMPLE COBOL VERSION)                    *
      *                                                              *
      *  COPYRIGHT = Licensed Materials - Property of IBM            *
      *              5695-081                                        *
      *              (C) Copyright IBM Corp. 1995, 1997              *
      *              All Rights Reserved                             *
      *                                                              *
      *              US Government Users Restricted Rights - Use,    *
      *              duplication or disclosure restricted by GSA ADP *
      *              Schedule Contract with IBM Corp.                *
      *                                                              *
      * STATUS = %CP00                                               *
      *                                                              *
      * FUNCTION =                                                   *
      *                                                              *
      * TO PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF THE FOLLOWING EXEC CPSM  *
      * COMMANDS: CONNECT, CREATE, FEEDBACK, FETCH, GET,             *
      *           PERFORM OBJECT, TERMINATE.                         *
      *                                                              *
      * WHEN INVOKED, THE PROGRAM DEPENDS UPON THE VALUES HELD IN THE *
      * W-CONTEXT AND W-SCOPE DECLARATIONS WHEN ESTABLISHING A       *
      * CONNECTION WITH CICSPLEX SM. THEY MUST TAKE THE FOLLOWING    *
      * VALUES:                                                      *
      *                                                              *
      * W-CONTEXT  = THE NAME OF A CMAS OR CICSPLEX. REFER TO THE    *
      *              DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEC CPSM CONNECT COMMAND    *
      *              FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE CONTEXT   *
      *              OPTION.                                         *
      *                                                              *
      * W-SCOPE    = THE NAME OF A CICSPLEX, CICS SYSTEM, OR CICS    *
      *              SYSTEM GROUP WITHIN THE CICSPLEX. REFER TO THE  *
      *              DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEC CPSM CONNECT COMMAND    *
      *              FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE SCOPE     *
      *              OPTION.                                         *
      *                                                              *
      * THIS SAMPLE REQUIRES NO PARAMETERS AT INVOCATION TIME.       *
      *                                                              *
      * WHEN CREATING THE BAS DEFINITION THE PROGRAM DEPENDS UPON THE *
      * VALUES HELD IN THE W-DEFNAME AND W-DEFPREFIX DECLARATIONS.   *
      * THEY MUST TAKE THE FOLLOWING VALUES:                         *
      *                                                              *
      * W-DEFNAME  = THE NAME OF THE CREATED BAS DEFINITION. A       *
      *              1 TO 8 CHARACTER VALUE.                         *
      *                                                              *
```

```
      * W-DEFPFIX  = THE MODEL PREFIX OF THE CREATED BAS DEFINITION.  *
      *              A 1 TO 16 CHARACTER VALUE.                       *
      *                                                               *
      *                                                               *
```

```
      * WHEN INSTALLING THE BAS DEFINITION THE PROGRAM USES THE       *
      * VALUE HELD IN THE W-TSCOPE DECLARATION AS THE TARGET FOR      *
      * THE INSTALL OPERATION. IT MUST TAKE THE FOLLOWING VALUE :     *
      *                                                               *
      * W-TSCOPE   = THE NAME OF A CICS SYSTEM, OR CICS               *
      *              SYSTEM GROUP WITHIN THE CICSPLEX. REFER TO THE   *
      *              DESCRIPTION OF THE TARGET PARAMETER OF AN        *
      *              INSTALL ACTION IN THE RESOURCE TABLE REFERENCE   *
      *              FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE TARGET     *
      *              SCOPE VALUE.                                     *
      *                                                               *
      *                                                               *
      * THE SAMPLE ESTABLISHES AN API CONNECTION AND ISSUES A CREATE  *
      * COMMAND TO CREATE A BAS DEFINITION. A GET COMMAND IS ISSUED   *
      * TO OBTAIN A RESULT SET CONTAINING THE CREATED BAS DEFINITION. *
      *                                                               *
      * USING THE PERFORM OBJECT ACTION(INSTALL) COMMAND EACH RECORD  *
      * IN THE RESULT SET IS INSTALLED INTO THE TARGET SCOPE          *
      * IDENTIFIED BY THE W-SCOPE DECLARATION.                        *
      *                                                               *
      * FINALLY, THE API CONNECTION IS TERMINATED.                    *
      *                                                               *
      * ANY BAS ERRORS ARE REPORTED USING THE BINCONRS, BINCONSC, AND *
      * BINSTERR RESOURCE TABLES.                                     *
      *                                                               *
```

```
      * NOTES :                                                       *
      *   DEPENDENCIES = S/390, CICS                                  *
      *   RESTRICTIONS = NONE                                         *
      *   REGISTER CONVENTIONS =                                      *
      *   MODULE TYPE  = EXECUTABLE                                   *
      *   PROCESSOR    = COBOL                                        *
      *   ATTRIBUTES   = READ ONLY, SERIALLY REUSABLE                 *
      *                                                               *
      * ------------------------------------------------------------- *
      * ENTRY POINT = EYULAPI4                                        *
      *                                                               *
      * PURPOSE = ALL FUNCTIONS.                                      *
      *                                                               *
      * LINKAGE = FROM CICS EITHER WITH EXEC CICS LINK OR AS A CICS   *
      *           TRANSACTION.                                        *
      *                                                               *
      * INPUT   = NONE.                                               *
      *                                                               *
      * ------------------------------------------------------------- *
       ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
       DATA DIVISION.
       WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
      *---------------------------------------------------------------*
      *    CHANGE W-CONTEXT AND W-SCOPE TO MATCH YOUR INSTALLATION  *
      *    CHANGE W-DEFNAME AND W-DEFPFIX FOR THE CREATE COMMAND.   *
      *    CHANGE W-TSCOPE FOR THE PERFORM OBJECT COMMAND.          *
      *---------------------------------------------------------------*
       01 W-CONTEXT         PIC X(8) VALUE 'RTGA    '.
       01 W-SCOPE           PIC X(8) VALUE 'RTGA    '.
       01 W-DEFNAME         PIC X(8) VALUE 'EYULAPI4'.
       01 W-DEFPFIX         PIC X(16) VALUE 'EYUL*           '.
       01 W-TSCOPE          PIC X(8) VALUE 'RTGF    '.
      *---------------------------------------------------------------*
```

```
       01 W-RESPONSE        PIC S9(8) USAGE BINARY.
       01 W-REASON          PIC S9(8) USAGE BINARY.
       01 W-BUFFER          PIC X(32767).
       01 W-BUFFERLEN       PIC S9(8) COMP.
       01 W-FBBUFF          PIC X(248).
       01 W-FBTTKN          PIC S9(8) COMP.
       01 W-THREAD          PIC S9(8) USAGE BINARY.
       01 W-RESULT          PIC S9(8) USAGE BINARY.
       01 W-RECCNT          PIC S9(8) USAGE BINARY.
       01 W-CRITERIA        PIC X(80) VALUE SPACES.
       01 W-CRITERIALEN     PIC S9(8) USAGE BINARY.
       01 W-PARM            PIC X(80) VALUE SPACES.
       01 W-PARMLEN         PIC S9(8) USAGE BINARY.
       01 W-MSG-TEXT.
```

```
   02 W-TEXT          PIC X(80) VALUE SPACES.
   02 W-LINECTL       PIC X(1) VALUE X'13'.
 01 ARRAYS.
   02 CH8ARR          OCCURS 20 TIMES PIC X(8).
   02 FULLARR         OCCURS 60 TIMES PIC S9(8) COMP.
 01 III               PIC S9(8) VALUE ZERO.
 01 CODEV             PIC S9(8) COMP.
 01 CHARV             PIC X(12).
 01 LASTCMD           PIC X(20).
 01 LASTTHR           PIC S9(8) COMP.
 01 LASTRES           PIC S9(8) COMP VALUE 0.
 01 BINZERO           PIC X(1)  VALUE X'00'.
 01 BLNKPAD           PIC X(40)
     VALUE '                                        '.
 01 FBCHAR2           PIC X(2).
 01 FBHALF4           REDEFINES FBCHAR2.
   02 FBHALF          PIC S9(4) COMP.
 01 PICZZZ9A          PIC ZZZ9.
 01 PICZZZ9B          PIC ZZZ9.
 01 PICZZZ9           PIC ZZZ9.
 01 PYCZZZ9           PIC ZZZ9.
 01 PIKZZZ9           PIC ZZZ9.
 01 PYKZZZ9           PIC ZZZ9.
 01 PICZZZZZZZ9       PIC ZZZZZZZ9.
 01 CHR8              PIC X(8).
 01 CHR12             PIC X(12).
 01 CHAR6             PIC X(6).
 01 CHAR12            PIC X(12).
* Include the resource table copybooks...
 COPY TSMDEF.
 COPY FEEDBACK.
 COPY BINCONRS.
 COPY BINCONSC.
 COPY BINSTERR.
```

```
*****************************
* Start of LINKAGE section *
*****************************
 LINKAGE SECTION.

 PROCEDURE DIVISION.
 EYULAPI4-START SECTION.
 EYULAPI4-00.

*-------------------------------------------------------------*
*    OBTAIN A CPSM API CONNECTION.                            *
*                                                             *
*    THE API WILL RETURN A TOKEN IDENTIFYING THE THREAD IN    *
*    VARIABLE W-THREAD.                                       *
*-------------------------------------------------------------*
     MOVE 'Establishing Connection...' TO W-TEXT.
*    DISPLAY W-TEXT.
     EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W-TEXT) LENGTH(81) ERASE END-EXEC.
     EXEC CPSM CONNECT
               CONTEXT(W-CONTEXT)
               SCOPE(W-SCOPE)
               VERSION('0140')
               THREAD(W-THREAD)
               RESPONSE(W-RESPONSE)
               REASON(W-REASON)
     END-EXEC.
     IF W-RESPONSE NOT = EYUVALUE(OK) GO TO NO-CONNECT.
```

```
*-------------------------------------------------------------*
*    CREATE A TS MODEL DEFINITION (TSMDEF)                    *
*                                                             *
*    A TSMDEF is created with a version of 1.                 *
*-------------------------------------------------------------*
     INITIALIZE TSMDEF.
     MOVE X'01' TO DEFVER OF TSMDEF.
     MOVE W-DEFNAME TO NAME-R OF TSMDEF.
     MOVE W-DEFPFIX TO PREFIX OF TSMDEF.
     MOVE DFHVALUE(AUXILIARY) TO LOCATION OF TSMDEF.
     MOVE EYUVALUE(NO) TO RECOVERY OF TSMDEF.
     MOVE EYUVALUE(NO) TO SECURITY-R OF TSMDEF.
     MOVE 'Sample TSMDEF definition' TO DESCRIPTION OF TSMDEF.
* Copy the definition into our buffer...
     MOVE TSMDEF TO W-BUFFER.
```

```
           MOVE TSMDEF-TBL-LEN TO W-BUFFERLEN.
           MOVE 'Creating TSMDEF...' TO W-TEXT.
      *    DISPLAY W-TEXT.
           EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W-TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT END-EXEC.
           EXEC CPSM CREATE
                     OBJECT('TSMDEF')
                     FROM(W-BUFFER)
                     LENGTH(W-BUFFERLEN)
                     THREAD(W-THREAD)
                     RESPONSE(W-RESPONSE)
                     REASON(W-REASON)
           END-EXEC.
           MOVE 'CREATE' TO LASTCMD.
           MOVE W-THREAD TO LASTTHR.
           MOVE 0 TO LASTRES.
           IF W-RESPONSE NOT = EYUVALUE(OK) GO TO UNEXPECTED.
```

```
      *-------------------------------------------------------------*
      *    GET THE TSMDEF RESOURCE TABLE.                           *
      *                                                             *
      *    CREATE A RESULT SET CONTAINING ENTRIES FOR ALL TSMDEFS   *
      *    WITH NAMES EQUAL TO THE VALUE OF W-DEFNAME. .            *
      *    THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES MEETING THE CRITERIA IS RETURNED   *
      *    IN VARIABLE W-RECCNT.                                    *
      *-------------------------------------------------------------*
           MOVE 'Get the created TSMDEF Resource Table...' TO W-TEXT.
      *    DISPLAY W-TEXT.
           EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W-TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT END-EXEC.
           STRING 'NAME=' DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  W-DEFNAME DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  '.' DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  INTO W-CRITERIA.
           MOVE LENGTH OF W-CRITERIA TO W-CRITERIALEN.
           MOVE BINZERO TO W-RESULT.
           EXEC CPSM GET OBJECT('TSMDEF')
                         CRITERIA(W-CRITERIA)
                         LENGTH(W-CRITERIALEN)
                         COUNT(W-RECCNT)
                         RESULT(W-RESULT)
                         THREAD(W-THREAD)
                         RESPONSE(W-RESPONSE)
                         REASON(W-REASON)
           END-EXEC.
           IF W-RESPONSE NOT = EYUVALUE(OK) GO TO NO-GET.
```

```
      *-------------------------------------------------------------*
      *    INSTALL EACH RECORD INTO THE SCOPE IDENTIFIED BY THE     *
      *    VALUE OF W-TSCOPE.                                       *
      *-------------------------------------------------------------*
           MOVE W-RECCNT TO PICZZZZZZZ9.
           STRING 'Installing ' DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  PICZZZZZZZ9 DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  ' TSMDEF Entries...' DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  INTO W-TEXT.
      *    DISPLAY W-TEXT
           EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W-TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT END-EXEC.
           STRING '(USAGE(LOCAL) TARGET(' DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  W-TSCOPE DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  ')).' DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  INTO W-PARM.
           MOVE LENGTH OF W-PARM TO W-PARMLEN.

           EXEC CPSM PERFORM OBJECT('TSMDEF')
                     ACTION('INSTALL')
                     PARM(W-PARM)
                     PARMLEN(W-PARMLEN)
                     RESULT(W-RESULT)
                     THREAD(W-THREAD)
                     RESPONSE(W-RESPONSE)
                     REASON(W-REASON)
           END-EXEC.
           MOVE 'PERFORM OBJECT' TO LASTCMD.
           MOVE W-THREAD TO LASTTHR.
           MOVE W-RESULT TO LASTRES.
           IF W-RESPONSE NOT = EYUVALUE(OK) GO TO UNEXPECTED.

           MOVE 'Completed. Remove TSMDEF to re-run.' TO W-TEXT.
```

```
           GO TO SCRNLOG2.


      ************************************************
      * Branch here if an unexpected CPSM error occurs *
      ************************************************
       UNEXPECTED.
           MOVE W-RESPONSE TO PICZZZ9.
           STRING '*** RESPONSE=' DELIMITED BY SIZE PICZZZ9
           DELIMITED BY SIZE BLNKPAD DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE W-REASON TO PICZZZ9.
           STRING '*** REASON=' DELIMITED BY SIZE PICZZZ9
           DELIMITED BY SIZE BLNKPAD DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE '*** Unexpected error condition arose' TO W-TEXT.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
      * Obtain FEEDBACK information
           IF LASTCMD = 'DISCONNECT' GO TO NOFEED.
           IF LASTCMD = 'FEEDBACK' GO TO NOFEED.
           IF LASTCMD = 'TERMINATE' GO TO NOFEED.
           STRING
           '*** Getting FEEDBACK data for ' DELIMITED BY SIZE
           LASTCMD DELIMITED BY SIZE
           INTO W-TEXT.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           STRING
           BLNKPAD DELIMITED BY SIZE
           BLNKPAD DELIMITED BY SIZE
           INTO W-TEXT.
      * Get the FEEDBACK data
       GETFEED.
      * Clear error result set count
           MOVE 0 TO FULLARR(1).
           PERFORM GETFB THROUGH EGETFB
      * Display FEEDBACK information
      * Display information
           IF W-RESPONSE = EYUVALUE(OK)
             PERFORM DISPFEED
             IF FULLARR(1) NOT = 0 PERFORM GETFERT THROUGH EGETFER END-I
      -F
             IF LASTRES NOT = 0 GO TO GETFEED END-IF
             MOVE '*** End of FEEDBACK data' TO W-TEXT
             PERFORM SCRNLOG2
             GO TO NOFEED
           END-IF.
           MOVE W-RESPONSE TO PICZZZ9.
           MOVE W-REASON TO PYCZZZ9.
           STRING '*** FEEDBACK not available (' DELIMITED BY SIZE
           PICZZZ9 DELIMITED BY SIZE ',' DELIMITED BY SIZE
           PYCZZZ9 DELIMITED BY SIZE ')' DELIMITED BY SIZE
           BLNKPAD DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
       NOFEED.
           EXEC CICS DELAY FOR SECONDS(10) END-EXEC.
      * Exit from test case
           EXEC CICS RETURN END-EXEC.
           GOBACK.
           EXIT.


      *******************************************
      * This subroutine obtains the FEEDBACK data *
      *******************************************
       GETFB.
      * Use exact buffer size
           MOVE FEEDBACK-TBL-LEN TO W-BUFFERLEN.
           IF LASTRES = 0 GO TO NORESULT.
       RESULT.
           EXEC CPSM FEEDBACK
                     INTO(W-FBBUFF) LENGTH(W-BUFFERLEN)
                     RESULT(LASTRES)
                     THREAD(LASTTHR)
                     RESPONSE(W-RESPONSE)
                     REASON(W-REASON)
           END-EXEC.

      * If command didn't execute, get FEEDBACK no result set
      * Command didn't execute?
           IF W-RESPONSE = EYUVALUE(NODATA)
```

```
             MOVE 0 TO LASTRES
             GO TO NORESULT
           END-IF.
           GO TO ENDFBACK.
       NORESULT.
      * Use exact buffer size
           MOVE FEEDBACK-TBL-LEN TO W-BUFFERLEN.
           EXEC CPSM FEEDBACK
                     INTO(W-FBBUFF) LENGTH(W-BUFFERLEN)
                     THREAD(LASTTHR)
                     RESPONSE(W-RESPONSE)
                     REASON(W-REASON)
           END-EXEC.

       ENDFBACK.
       EGETFB.
           EXIT.
```

```
      ******************************************************
      * Branch here if FEEDBACK Error Result Token available *
      ******************************************************
       GETFERT.
           MOVE ERR-OBJECT OF FEEDBACK TO CH8ARR(1).
           STRING
           '*** Getting ' DELIMITED BY SIZE
           CH8ARR(1) DELIMITED BY SIZE
           ' error result set data for FEEDBACK' DELIMITED BY SIZE
           INTO W-TEXT.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
       FERTRES.
      * Use largest buffer size
           MOVE FEEDBACK-TBL-LEN TO W-BUFFERLEN.
           EXEC CPSM FETCH
                     INTO(W-BUFFER) LENGTH(W-BUFFERLEN)
                     RESULT(ERR-RESULT OF FEEDBACK)
                     THREAD(LASTTHR)
                     RESPONSE(W-RESPONSE)
                     REASON(W-REASON)
           END-EXEC.

      * Display FEEDBACK Error Result Token information
      * Display information
           IF W-RESPONSE = EYUVALUE(OK)
             IF CH8ARR(1)= 'FEEDBACK'
               MOVE W-BUFFER TO W-FBBUFF
               PERFORM DISPFEED
             END-IF
             IF CH8ARR(1)= 'BINSTERR'
               PERFORM DISPBIER
             END-IF
             IF CH8ARR(1)= 'BINCONRS'
               PERFORM DISPBIRS
             END-IF
             IF CH8ARR(1)= 'BINCONSC'
               PERFORM DISPBISC
             END-IF
             GO TO FERTRES
           END-IF.
           MOVE W-RESPONSE TO PICZZZ9.
           MOVE W-REASON TO PYCZZZ9.
           STRING '*** FEEDBACK not available (' DELIMITED BY SIZE
           PICZZZ9 DELIMITED BY SIZE ',' DELIMITED BY SIZE
           PYCZZZ9 DELIMITED BY SIZE ')' DELIMITED BY SIZE
           BLNKPAD DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
       EGETFER.
           EXIT.
```

```
      ************************************************
      * This subroutine displays FEEDBACK information *
      ************************************************
       DISPFEED.
           MOVE W-FBBUFF TO FEEDBACK.
           STRING BINZERO COMMAND OF FEEDBACK DELIMITED BY SIZE
           INTO FBCHAR2.
           MOVE FBHALF TO PICZZZ9.
           MOVE RESPONSE OF FEEDBACK TO PYCZZZ9.
           MOVE REASON OF FEEDBACK TO PIKZZZ9.
```

```
           MOVE RSLTRECID OF FEEDBACK TO PYKZZZ9.
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING 'Cmd=' PICZZZ9 ' Attr=' ATTRDATAVAL OF
           FEEDBACK ' Eib=' CEIBDATAVAL OF FEEDBACK ' Err='
           ERRCODEVAL OF FEEDBACK ' Rspn=' PYCZZZ9 ' Reas='
           PIKZZZ9 ' ResId=' PYKZZZ9
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE ERROR-CODE OF FEEDBACK TO PICZZZ9.
           MOVE CEIBRESP OF FEEDBACK TO PYCZZZ9.
           MOVE CEIBRESP1 OF FEEDBACK TO PIKZZZ9.
           MOVE CEIBFN OF FEEDBACK TO PYKZZZ9.
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING '  ECode=' PICZZZ9 ' RESP=' PYCZZZ9
           ' RESP1=' PIKZZZ9 ' EibFn=' PYKZZZ9 ' Obj='
           OBJECT-A OF FEEDBACK ' OAct=' OBJECT-ACT OF FEEDBACK
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING '  Att1=' ATTR-NM1 OF FEEDBACK ' 2='
           ATTR-NM2 OF FEEDBACK ' 3=' ATTR-NM3 OF FEEDBACK
           ' 4=' ATTR-NM4 OF FEEDBACK ' 5=' ATTR-NM5 OF
           FEEDBACK DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE ERR-COUNT OF FEEDBACK TO PICZZZ9.
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING '  FObj=' ERR-OBJECT OF FEEDBACK
           '  FCnt=' PICZZZ9
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE ERR-COUNT OF FEEDBACK TO FULLARR(1).
           EXIT.
```

```
      ************************************************
      * This subroutine displays BINSTERR information *
      ************************************************
       DISPBIER.
           MOVE W-BUFFER TO BINSTERR.
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING 'CMAS=' CMASNAME OF BINSTERR ' Plex='
           PLEXNAME OF BINSTERR ' CSys=' CICSNAME OF BINSTERR
           ' ResName=' RESNAME OF BINSTERR
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE RESVER OF BINSTERR TO PICZZZ9.
           MOVE ERRCODE OF BINSTERR TO PYCZZZ9.
           MOVE CRESP1 OF BINSTERR TO PIKZZZ9.
           MOVE CRESP2 OF BINSTERR TO PYKZZZ9.
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING '  ResVer=' PICZZZ9 ' ECode=' PYCZZZ9
           ' RESP=' PIKZZZ9 ' RESP1=' PYKZZZ9
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE CEIBFN OF BINSTERR TO PICZZZ9.
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING ' EibFn=' PICZZZ9
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           EXIT.
```

```
      ************************************************
      * This subroutine displays BINCONRS information *
      ************************************************
       DISPBIRS.
           MOVE W-BUFFER TO BINCONRS.
           MOVE ERROP OF BINCONRS TO PICZZZ9.
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING 'CMAS=' CMASNAME OF BINCONRS ' Plex='
           PLEXNAME OF BINCONRS ' CSys=' CICSNAME OF BINCONRS
           ' ResType=' RESTYPE OF BINCONRS ' EOp=' PICZZZ9
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE CANDVER OF BINCONRS TO PICZZZ9.
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING '  CandName=' CANDNAME OF BINCONRS
           ' CandVer=' PICZZZ9 ' CResGrp=' CANDRGRP OF BINCONRS
           ' CResAss=' CANDRASG OF BINCONRS ' CResDes='
           CANDRDSC OF BINCONRS
```

```
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE CANDUSAGE OF BINCONRS TO CODEV.
           MOVE 'BINCONRS' TO CHR8.
           MOVE 'CANDUSAGE' TO CHR12.
           PERFORM XCV2CH
           MOVE CHARV TO CHAR6.
           MOVE CANDTYPE OF BINCONRS TO CODEV.
           MOVE 'BINCONRS' TO CHR8.
           MOVE 'CANDTYPE' TO CHR12.
           PERFORM XCV2CH
           MOVE CHARV TO CHAR12.
           MOVE CANDASGOVR OF BINCONRS TO CODEV.
           MOVE 'BINCONRS' TO CHR8.
           MOVE 'CANDASGOVR' TO CHR12.
           PERFORM XCV2CH
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING '  CandUsa=' CHAR6
           ' CandSGrp=' CANDSGRP OF BINCONRS
           ' CandSTyp=' CHAR12 ' CandAssO=' CHARV
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE EXISTVER OF BINCONRS TO PICZZZ9.
           MOVE EXISTUSAGE OF BINCONRS TO CODEV.
           MOVE 'BINCONRS' TO CHR8.
           MOVE 'EXISTUSAGE' TO CHR12.
           PERFORM XCV2CH
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING '  ExistName=' EXISTNAME OF BINCONRS
           ' ExistVer=' PICZZZ9 ' EResGrp=' EXISTRGRP OF
           BINCONRS ' EResAss=' EXISTRASG OF BINCONRS
           ' EResDes=' EXISTRDSC OF BINCONRS ' ExistUsa=' CHARV
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE EXISTTYPE OF BINCONRS TO CODEV.
           MOVE 'BINCONRS' TO CHR8.
           MOVE 'EXISTTYPE' TO CHR12.
           PERFORM XCV2CH
           MOVE CHARV TO CHAR12.
           MOVE EXISTASGOVR OF BINCONRS TO CODEV.
           MOVE 'BINCONRS' TO CHR8.
           MOVE 'EXISTASGOVR' TO CHR12.
           PERFORM XCV2CH
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING '  ExistSGrp=' EXISTSGRP OF BINCONRS
           ' ExistSTyp=' CHAR12 ' ExistAssO=' CHARV
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           EXIT.
```

```
      ************************************************
      * This subroutine displays BINCONSC information *
      ************************************************
       DISPBISC.
           MOVE W-BUFFER TO BINSTERR.
           MOVE ERROP OF BINCONSC TO PICZZZ9.
           MOVE ERRCODE OF BINCONSC TO PYCZZZ9.
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING 'CMAS=' CMASNAME OF BINCONSC ' Plex='
           PLEXNAME OF BINCONSC ' EOp=' PICZZZ9 ' ECode='
           PYCZZZ9 ' TScope=' TARGSCOPE OF BINCONSC
           ' TAssgn=' TARGRASG OF BINCONSC
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           MOVE SPACES TO W-TEXT.
           STRING '  TDesc=' TARGRDSC OF BINCONSC ' RScope='
           RELSCOPE OF BINCONSC ' RAssgn=' RELRASG OF BINCONSC
           ' RDesc=' RELRDSC OF BINCONSC ' CSys=' CICSNAME OF
           BINCONSC
           DELIMITED BY SIZE INTO W-TEXT END-STRING.
           PERFORM SCRNLOG2.
           EXIT.
```

```
      ************************************************************
      * This subroutine converts coded value to character string *
      ************************************************************
       XCV2CH.
      * Use new thread for TRANSLATE
```

```
           EXEC CPSM CONNECT
                     VERSION('0140')
                     THREAD(W-FBTTKN)
                     RESPONSE(W-RESPONSE)
                     REASON(W-REASON)
           END-EXEC.

      * Translate internal coded value to character value
           EXEC CPSM TRANSLATE
                     OBJECT(CHR8)
                     ATTRIBUTE(CHR12)
                     FROMCV(CODEV) TOCHAR(CHARV)
                     THREAD(W-FBTTKN)
                     RESPONSE(W-RESPONSE)
                     REASON(W-REASON)
           END-EXEC.
           EXIT.

      *-------------------------------------------------------------*
```

```
      *    PROCESSING FOR API FAILURES.                             *
      *-------------------------------------------------------------*
       NO-CONNECT.
           MOVE 'ERROR CONNECTING TO API.' TO W-MSG-TEXT.
           GO TO SCRNLOG.
       NO-CREATE.
           MOVE 'ERROR CREATING DEFINITION.' TO W-MSG-TEXT.
           GO TO SCRNLOG.
       NO-GET.
           MOVE 'ERROR GETTING RESOURCE TABLE.' TO W-MSG-TEXT.
           GO TO SCRNLOG.
       NO-INSTALL.
           MOVE 'ERROR INSTALLING RESULT SET.' TO W-MSG-TEXT.
           GO TO SCRNLOG.
       NO-TRANSLATE.
           MOVE 'ERROR TRANSLATING ATTRIBUTE.' TO W-MSG-TEXT.
           GO TO SCRNLOG.
       SCRNLOG.
      *    DISPLAY W-MSG-TEXT.
           EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W-MSG-TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT END-EXEC.
           MOVE W-RESPONSE TO PICZZZ9A.
           MOVE W-REASON TO PICZZZ9B.
           STRING 'RESPONSE=' DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  PICZZZ9A DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  ' REASON= ' DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  PICZZZ9B DELIMITED BY SIZE
                  INTO W-MSG-TEXT.
       SCRNLOG2.
      *    DISPLAY W-MSG-TEXT.
           EXEC CICS SEND FROM(W-MSG-TEXT) LENGTH(81) WAIT END-EXEC.

       ENDIT.
      *-------------------------------------------------------------*
      *    TERMINATE API CONNECTION.                                *
      *-------------------------------------------------------------*
           EXEC CPSM TERMINATE RESPONSE(W-RESPONSE) REASON(W-REASON)
           END-EXEC.
           EXEC CICS RETURN END-EXEC.
      *    GOBACK
           EXIT.
       EYULAPI4-END.
```

The COBOL version of EYUxAPI4 is written for the CICS environment and can be converted to run in the MVS/ESA batch environment by commenting the **EXEC CICS SEND** commands and uncommenting the preceding language specific output statement.

Notices

This information was developed for products and services offered in the United States of America. This material might be available from IBM in other languages. However, you may be required to own a copy of the product or product version in that language in order to access it.

IBM may not offer the products, services, or features discussed in this document in other countries. Consult your local IBM representative for information on the products and services currently available in your area. Any reference to an IBM product, program, or service is not intended to state or imply that only that IBM product, program, or service may be used. Any functionally equivalent product, program, or service that does not infringe any IBM intellectual property rights may be used instead. However, it is the user's responsibility to evaluate and verify the operation of any non-IBM product, program, or service.

IBM may have patents or pending patent applications covering subject matter described in this document. The furnishing of this document does not grant you any license to these patents. You can send license inquiries, in writing, to:

IBM Director of Licensing
IBM Corporation
North Castle Drive, MD-NC119
Armonk, NY 10504-1785
United States of America

For license inquiries regarding double-byte character set (DBCS) information, contact the IBM Intellectual Property Department in your country or send inquiries, in writing, to:

Intellectual Property Licensing
Legal and Intellectual Property Law
IBM Japan Ltd.
19-21, Nihonbashi-Hakozakicho, Chuo-ku
Tokyo 103-8510, Japan

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION PROVIDES THIS PUBLICATION “AS IS” WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Some jurisdictions do not allow disclaimer of express or implied warranties in certain transactions, therefore this statement may not apply to you.

This information could include technical inaccuracies or typographical errors. Changes are periodically made to the information herein; these changes will be incorporated in new editions of the publication. IBM may make improvements and/or changes in the product(s) and/or the program(s) described in this publication at any time without notice.

Any references in this information to non-IBM websites are provided for convenience only and do not in any manner serve as an endorsement of those websites. The materials at those websites are not part of the materials for this IBM product and use of those websites is at your own risk.

IBM may use or distribute any of the information you supply in any way it believes appropriate without incurring any obligation to you.

Licensees of this program who want to have information about it for the purpose of enabling: (i) the exchange of information between independently created programs and other programs (including this one) and (ii) the mutual use of the information which has been exchanged, should contact

IBM Director of Licensing
IBM Corporation
North Castle Drive, MD-NC119 Armonk,
NY 10504-1785
United States of America

© Copyright IBM Corp. 1974, 2023

Such information may be available, subject to appropriate terms and conditions, including in some cases, payment of a fee.

The licensed program described in this document and all licensed material available for it are provided by IBM under terms of the IBM Client Relationship Agreement, IBM International Programming License Agreement, or any equivalent agreement between us.

The performance data discussed herein is presented as derived under specific operating conditions. Actual results may vary.

Information concerning non-IBM products was obtained from the suppliers of those products, their published announcements or other publicly available sources. IBM has not tested those products and cannot confirm the accuracy of performance, compatibility or any other claims related to non-IBM products. Questions on the capabilities of non-IBM products should be addressed to the suppliers of those products.

This information contains examples of data and reports used in daily business operations. To illustrate them as completely as possible, the examples include the names of individuals, companies, brands, and products. All of these names are fictitious and any similarity to actual people or business enterprises is entirely coincidental.

COPYRIGHT LICENSE:

This information contains sample application programs in source language, which illustrate programming techniques on various operating platforms. You may copy, modify, and distribute these sample programs in any form without payment to IBM, for the purposes of developing, using, marketing or distributing application programs conforming to the application programming interface for the operating platform for which the sample programs are written. These examples have not been thoroughly tested under all conditions. IBM, therefore, cannot guarantee or imply reliability, serviceability, or function of these programs. The sample programs are provided "AS IS", without warranty of any kind. IBM shall not be liable for any damages arising out of your use of the sample programs.

Programming interface information

IBM CICS supplies some documentation that can be considered to be Programming Interfaces, and some documentation that cannot be considered to be a Programming Interface.

Programming Interfaces that allow the customer to write programs to obtain the services of CICS Transaction Server for z/OS, Version 6 Release 1 (CICS TS 6.1) are included in the following sections of the online product documentation:

- Developing applications
- Developing system programs
- CICS TS security
- Developing for external interfaces
- Application development reference
- Reference: system programming
- Reference: connectivity

Information that is NOT intended to be used as a Programming Interface of CICS TS 6.1, but that might be misconstrued as Programming Interfaces, is included in the following sections of the online product documentation:

- Troubleshooting and support
- CICS TS diagnostics reference

If you access the CICS documentation in manuals in PDF format, Programming Interfaces that allow the customer to write programs to obtain the services of CICS TS 6.1 are included in the following manuals:

- Application Programming Guide and Application Programming Reference
- Business Transaction Services

- Customization Guide
- C++ OO Class Libraries
- Debugging Tools Interfaces Reference
- Distributed Transaction Programming Guide
- External Interfaces Guide
- Front End Programming Interface Guide
- IMS Database Control Guide
- Installation Guide
- Security Guide
- CICS Transactions
- CICSPlex System Manager (CICSPlex SM) Managing Workloads
- CICSPlex SM Managing Resource Usage
- CICSPlex SM Application Programming Guide and Application Programming Reference
- Java™ Applications in CICS

If you access the CICS documentation in manuals in PDF format, information that is NOT intended to be used as a Programming Interface of CICS TS 6.1, but that might be misconstrued as Programming Interfaces, is included in the following manuals:

- Data Areas
- Diagnosis Reference
- Problem Determination Guide
- CICSPlex SM Problem Determination Guide

Trademarks

IBM, the IBM logo, and ibm.com® are trademarks or registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corp., registered in many jurisdictions worldwide. Other product and service names might be trademarks of IBM or other companies. A current list of IBM trademarks is available on the Web at Copyright and trademark information at www.ibm.com/legal/copytrade.shtml.

Adobe, the Adobe logo, PostScript, and the PostScript logo are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Adobe Systems Incorporated in the United States, and/or other countries.

Apache, Apache Axis2, Apache Maven, Apache Ivy, the Apache Software Foundation (ASF) logo, and the ASF feather logo are trademarks of Apache Software Foundation.

Gradle and the Gradlephant logo are registered trademark of Gradle, Inc. and its subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries.

Intel, Intel logo, Intel Inside, Intel Inside logo, Intel Centrino, Intel Centrino logo, Celeron, Intel Xeon, Intel SpeedStep, Itanium, and Pentium are trademarks or registered trademarks of Intel Corporation or its subsidiaries in the United States and other countries.

Java and all Java-based trademarks and logos are trademarks or registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates.

The registered trademark Linux® is used pursuant to a sublicense from the Linux Foundation, the exclusive licensee of Linus Torvalds, owner of the mark on a worldwide basis.

Microsoft, Windows, Windows NT, and the Windows logo are trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.

Red Hat®, and Hibernate® are trademarks or registered trademarks of Red Hat, Inc. or its subsidiaries in the United States and other countries.

Spring Boot is a trademark of Pivotal Software, Inc. in the United States and other countries.

UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group in the United States and other countries.

Zowe™, the Zowe logo and the Open Mainframe Project™ are trademarks of The Linux Foundation.

The Stack Exchange name and logos are trademarks of Stack Exchange Inc.

Terms and conditions for product documentation

Permissions for the use of these publications are granted subject to the following terms and conditions.

Applicability
These terms and conditions are in addition to any terms of use for the IBM website.

Personal use
You may reproduce these publications for your personal, noncommercial use provided that all proprietary notices are preserved. You may not distribute, display or make derivative work of these publications, or any portion thereof, without the express consent of IBM.

Commercial use
You may reproduce, distribute and display these publications solely within your enterprise provided that all proprietary notices are preserved. You may not make derivative works of these publications, or reproduce, distribute or display these publications or any portion thereof outside your enterprise, without the express consent of IBM.

Rights
Except as expressly granted in this permission, no other permissions, licenses or rights are granted, either express or implied, to the publications or any information, data, software or other intellectual property contained therein.

IBM reserves the right to withdraw the permissions granted herein whenever, in its discretion, the use of the publications is detrimental to its interest or, as determined by IBM, the above instructions are not being properly followed.

You may not download, export or re-export this information except in full compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, including all United States export laws and regulations.

IBM MAKES NO GUARANTEE ABOUT THE CONTENT OF THESE PUBLICATIONS. THE PUBLICATIONS ARE PROVIDED "AS-IS" AND WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, NON-INFRINGEMENT, AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

IBM online privacy statement

IBM Software products, including software as a service solutions, (*Software Offerings*) may use cookies or other technologies to collect product usage information, to help improve the end user experience, to tailor interactions with the end user or for other purposes. In many cases no personally identifiable information (PII) is collected by the Software Offerings. Some of our Software Offerings can help enable you to collect PII. If this Software Offering uses cookies to collect PII, specific information about this offering's use of cookies is set forth below:

For the CICSPlex SM Web User Interface (main interface):
Depending upon the configurations deployed, this Software Offering may use session and persistent cookies that collect each user's user name and other PII for purposes of session management, authentication, enhanced user usability, or other usage tracking or functional purposes. These cookies cannot be disabled.

For the CICSPlex SM Web User Interface (data interface):
Depending upon the configurations deployed, this Software Offering may use session cookies that collect each user's user name and other PII for purposes of session management, authentication, or other usage tracking or functional purposes. These cookies cannot be disabled.

For the CICSPlex SM Web User Interface ("hello world" page):
Depending upon the configurations deployed, this Software Offering may use session cookies that do not collect PII. These cookies cannot be disabled.

For CICS Explorer®:

Depending upon the configurations deployed, this Software Offering may use session and persistent preferences that collect each user's user name and password, for purposes of session management, authentication, and single sign-on configuration. These preferences cannot be disabled, although storing a user's password on disk in encrypted form can only be enabled by the user's explicit action to check a check box during sign-on.

If the configurations deployed for this Software Offering provide you, as customer, the ability to collect PII from end users via cookies and other technologies, you should seek your own legal advice about any laws applicable to such data collection, including any requirements for notice and consent.

For more information about the use of various technologies, including cookies, for these purposes, see IBM Privacy Policy and IBM Online Privacy Statement, the section entitled *Cookies, Web Beacons and Other Technologies* and the IBM Software Products and Software-as-a-Service Privacy Statement.

Index

A

accessing API from REXX 101
accessing CICSPlex SM 3
accessing resource tables from REXX 102
actions, performing 38
Assembler language programs
  compiling 84
  language considerations 80
  link editing 85
  run-time considerations 86
  supported environments 2
  translating 83
  using resource table copy books 73
asynchronous processing
  overview 47
  using ADDRESS 49
  using LISTEN 48
  using NOWAIT 48
  using RECEIVE 50
  using tokens 49
ASYNCREQ records
  description 48
  retrieving 50
attribute expression
  in filter expression 18
  in modification expression 37
attributes, resource table
  modifying 37
  ordering 14
  translating
    in REXX program 104
availability, CICS release 1

B

BINCONRS resource table records 96, 97
BINCONSC resource table records 96, 97
BINSTERR resource table records 95

C

C programs
  compiling 84
  link editing 86
  run-time considerations 86
  running under 81
  supported environments 2
  translating 83
  using resource table copy books 79
C++ programs
  compiling 84
CHANGEAGENT attribute
  description 40
CHANGEAGREL attribute
  description 40
CHANGETIME attribute
CHANGETIME attribute *(continued)*
  description 14, 40
  processing with REXX 104
CHANGEUSRID attribute
  description 40
CICS definitions
  description 12
  working with 39
CICS Global User exit programs 82
CICS release availability 1
CICS resources, managed
  description 11
  resource tables 13
CICSPlex SM API in status program 82
CICSPlex SM API in user-replaceable program 82
CICSPlex SM API task related user exit 70
CICSPlex SM definitions
  description 12
  resource tables 13
  working with 39
CICSPlex SM manager resources
  description 12
  resource tables 13
CICSPlex SM meta-data
  description 13
  resource tables 13
CICSPlex SM notifications
  description 12
  processing 48
  resource tables 13
CICSPlex SM tokens 50
COBOL programs
  compiling 84
  link editing 86
  run-time considerations 86
  supported environments 2
  translating 83
  using resource table copy books 77
command responses
  testing for
    using the command-level interface 89
    using the run-time interface 90
  types 87
command-level interface
  compiling a program 84
  environment considerations 80
  language considerations 80
  link editing a program 85
  run-time considerations 86
  supported environments 2
  translating a program 82
  using resource table copy books 71
compatibility of API programs
  between environments 6
  between releases 6
compiling a command-level program 84
connecting to CICSPlex SM 3

context
description 16
specifying on commands 17
copy books, resource table
accessing 71
Assembler 73
BINCONRS 96
BINCONSC 97
BINSTERR 95
C 79
COBOL 77
data characteristics 72
description 71
format 72
names and aliases 71
PL/I 74
CREATETIME attribute
description 40
processing with REXX 104
CRESxxxx resource tables 70
customizing resource table records 14

D

definitions, CICS
description 12
working with 39
definitions, CICSPlex SM
description 12
resource tables 13
working with 39
dumps
requesting 38

E

ECB field
description 49
environment
compatibility 6
considerations 81
support 1
ERR_RESULT token 105
error codes 111
error handling
in REXX programs 107
using error result sets 94
using FEEDBACK data 91
using MASQRYER data 99
using RESPONSE and REASON 87
error result set
description 94
fields in FEEDBACK record 93
for BAS definitions 96, 97
for installing CICS resources 95
for updating CICS definitions 95
event control block (ECB)
description 49
event, listening for 48
EXPAND command 33
expanding records
in a summarized result set 33
expression
expression *(continued)*
attribute
in filter expression 18
in modification expression 37
filter 17
modification 37
order 14, 36
parameter 38, 40
summary 34
EYU_ attributes 14
EYU_TRACE stem variable 109
EYU9XESV security routine
considerations 5
EYU9XLAP 70
EYUAPI function
using 102
EYUREAS function
using 90
EYURESP function
using 90
EYUTERM function
using 101
EYUVALUE function
using for response and reason 89

F

FEEDBACK attributes
processing with REXX 105
FEEDBACK command
using 91
feedback records
availability 93
description 91
example 94
location 91
retrieving 91
FETCH command
using 24
filter
description 17
filter expression
description 17
generic values 19
filtering result set records 17
function package, REXX 101

G

GROUP command
using 32

I

integrated CICS translator 82

L

language considerations
Assembler 80
PL/I 81
link editing a command-level program 85
LISTEN command

LISTEN command *(continued)*
using 48
listening for event 48
local file
disabling 38
LOCATE command
using 27
locating a result set record 27
LOCFILE
disabling 38

M

managed CICS resources
description 11
resource tables 13
managed object
modifying 37
selecting 16
types 11
MARK command
using 28
MASQRYER command
using 99
masqryer records
availability 100
description 100
meta-data, CICSPlex SM
description 13
resource tables 13
migrating an API program 6
modification expression
description 37
modifying CICS definitions 39
modifying CICSPlex SM definitions 39
modifying resource attributes 37

N

notifications, CICSPlex SM
description 12
processing 48
resource tables 13
NOWAIT option, using 48

O

objects, managed by CICSPlex SM
modifying 37
selecting 16
types 11
OBJSTAT records
description 24
in summarized result set 33
retrieving 24
OBJSTAT resource table records 26
ORDER command
using 36
order expression
description 14, 36
ordering result set records 36

P

parameter expression
for CICS definitions 31, 40
for CICSPlex SM definitions 40
when performing an action 38
PERFORM OBJECT command
using parameter expression with 38
performing actions 38
PL/I programs
compiling 84
language considerations 81
link editing 86
run-time considerations 86
supported environments 2
translating 83
using resource table copy books 74
programs, sample
descriptions 10
list of supplied 10
listings 113

R

REASON option
using 87
RECEIVE command
using 50
record pointer, positioning 27
release compatibility 6
resource table
copy books 71
customizing 14
description 13
restricted attributes 14
SCOPE applies field 16
translating attributes
in REXX program 104
using with command-level interface 71
using with REXX 102
view 14
resource table copy books
accessing 71
Assembler 73
BINCONRS 96
BINCONSC 97
BINSTERR 95
C 79
COBOL 77
data characteristics 72
description 71
format 72
names and aliases 71
PL/I 74
RESPONSE option
using 87
responses, command
testing for
using the command-level interface 89
using the run-time interface 90
types 87
restricted resource table attributes 14
result set
commands

result set *(continued)*
commands *(continued)*
overview 21
creating 20
description 20
positioning record pointer 27
records
customizing 14
filtering 17
locating 27
retrieving 24
sorting 36
summarizing 32
result set, error
description 94
fields in FEEDBACK record 93
for BAS definitions 96, 97
for installing CICS resources 95
for updating CICS definitions 95
retrieving ASYNCREQ records 50
retrieving FEEDBACK records 91
retrieving MASQRYER records 99
retrieving OBJSTAT records 24
retrieving result set records 24
REXX function package 101
REXX processing
CHANGETIME attribute 104
CREATETIME attribute 104
FEEDBACK attribute 105
REXX run-time interface
accessing resource tables 102
EYU_TRACE data 109
function package 101
messages 108
run-time errors 108
STATUS values 108
supported environments 2
translation errors 107
using 101
run-time considerations, command-level 86
run-time errors, REXX 108

S

sample programs
descriptions 10
list of supplied 10
listings 113
scheduling a request 48
scope
description 16
specifying on commands 17
security
considerations 5
selecting managed objects
using context and scope 16
using filter expressions 17
sentinel field
description 49
sorting result set records 36
SPECIFY VIEW command
using 14
status program
CICSPlex SM API 82
STATUS values, interpreting 108
summarized result set
description 32
summarizing result set records 32
summary expression
description 34
summary options
description 34
supported environments 1

T

task related user exit 70
TBUILD command
handling errors 108
using 102
tokens
CICSPlex SM 50
user-defined 49
TPARSE command
handling errors 108
using 102
translating
command-level program 82
resource table attributes
in REXX program 104
RESPONSE and REASON values
using the command-level interface 89
using the run-time interface 90
translation errors, REXX 107

U

UNMARK command
using 28
user tokens 49
user-replaceable program
CICSPlex SM API 82

V

view
description 14

W

Web User Interface
filter expressions 19

X

XICEREQ 82

