



**OS/VS VSAM
System Programming**

Second Edition (January, 1978)

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OS/VS VSAM FOR SYSTEM PROGRAMMERS [A3754]

Duration: Four days

Tuition: \$365

Audience: Personnel performing the functions of VSAM system programming, implementation and design.

Recommended Background: Knowledge of IBM direct access devices and VSAM coding. Attendees should have a knowledge of the various data set formats supported by VSAM and how they are defined. They should also understand the various methods of accessing data and have a familiarity with the basic functions of VSAM Access Method Services. This knowledge may have been obtained by completion of the course DASD Data Management (H3720) or VSAM Coding (A3750) or VSAM ISP's or equivalent experience.

Prerequisite Test: Yes

Course Abstract: This course is intended to build upon the students' knowledge of VSAM to a level at which they, as system programmers can efficiently install and implement VSAM. The student should become familiar with the VSAM catalog structure and use, and be able to define and maintain the Master and User catalogs. In addition to defining a data set, the student should become familiar with defining Alternate Indexes and Paths and how to access the data using Alternate Indexes. The student should become knowledgeable in catalog and data set recovery, including the use of the catalog recovery area. The student should be able to fully utilize VSAM Access Method Services and be able to select those VSAM options and processing techniques which will provide for proper utilization of VSAM. They will be given a functional overview of VSAM control blocks and be able to design a VSAM data set for better utilization of space, portability and performance. How to protect catalogs and data sets will also be covered. Throughout the course suggested standards for using VSAM will be presented to assist easier implementation and use of VSAM. This course is for those using OS/MVS OS/VS2 Release 1, and OS/VS1

Course Objectives: Upon completion of this course the student should be able to:

1. Create and maintain Master and User Catalogs.
2. Calculate space required for Catalogs and Data Sets.
3. Cite catalog and data set recovery methods and techniques.
4. State the relationships between define options and their effect on optimization including the impact of control interval and control area sizes.
5. Interpret an Access Method Services print listing of a VSAM catalog.
6. Identify those factors and standards necessary to successfully install and use VSAM.
7. Utilize the security and integrity features of VSAM.
8. State the requirements necessary to properly utilize the sharing capabilities of VSAM between Jobs, Systems, and Subtasks.
9. State the differences of VSAM in MVS.
10. Define and use Alternate Index capability.

Course Topics:

VSAM Catalogs
Recovering VSAM Catalogs and Data Sets
VSAM Data Set Optimization Considerations
Security and Integrity
Special Processing
VSAM Sharing
Access Methods Services - throughout the course where appropriate.
MVS Considerations
Alternate Indexes

Computer Exercises: To provide the student with experience in: (1) Defining and accessing a data set with Alternate Indexes and Paths. (2) recovery of a data set, using Access Method Services.

H.1.1

VSAM OBJECTIVES

IMPROVED PERFORMANCE

SINGLE ACCESS METHOD FOR PROCESSING MODES

CROSS SYSTEM COMPATIBILITY (DOS-OS)

NEW DATA ORGANIZATION

SIMPLE TO USE JCL

ALL DATA SETS MUST BE CATALOGED

IMPROVED RELIABILITY

VSAM SUPPORTED BY VS PROGRAM PRODUCTS (DOS/OS)

CONVERSION WITH ISAM INTERFACE

H.1.2

VSAM FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- DATA SECURITY
- DATA INTEGRITY
 - PHYSICAL RECORD MOVEMENT MINIMIZED
 - SOFTWARE EOF
- DEVICE INDEPENDENCE WITH CI/CA TYPE OF DATA STRUCTURE
- DECREASED FILE REORGANIZATION
- ERROR RETURN CODES INSTEAD OF ABENDS
- TYPES OF ACCESS
 - KEY
 - ADDRESS - (RBA)
 - CONTROL INTERVAL - CI (RBA)
 - RELATIVE RECORD NUMBER
- DATA PORTABILITY BETWEEN SYSTEMS
 - OS/VS - DOS/VS

H.1.3

REVIEW OF VSAM DATA ORGANIZATION

THREE TYPES OF DATA SETS

- KSDS KEY SEQUENTIAL DATA SET
 - 2 SEPARATE VSAM COMPONENTS DATA AND INDEX ACCESS BY KEY OR ADDRESS
 - DISTRIBUTED FREE SPACE CI AND CA
 - RECORDS ARE PHYSICALLY MOVED AND DELETED
- ESDS ENTRY SEQUENCE DATA SET
 - DATA COMPONENT ONLY NO KEYS OR INDEX ACCESS BY ADDRESS
 - ADDITIONS ADDED TO END OF THE DATA SET
 - RECORDS ARE NOT MOVED OR DELETED
- RELATIVE RECORD DATA SET
 - FIXED LENGTH RECORDS ONLY
 - VIEWED AS A STRING OF SLOTS
 - ACCESS IS BY RELATIVE RECORD NUMBER
 - ADDITIONS ARE TO EMPTY SLOTS
 - DELETIONS MARK A SLOT AS EMPTY
 - RECORDS ARE NOT MOVED
 - NO FREE SPACE
 - EACH CI CONTAINS THE SAME NUMBER OF SLOTS

H.1.4

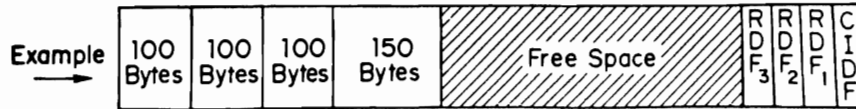
Control Interval



- Unit of transmission between virtual storage and DASD.

- Length is system-determined.

User can request a specific length.



H.1.5

CONTROL AREA SIZE

IF ALLOCATION IS BY:

CYL:	TRACKS PER CYL
TRACKS:	MIN (PRIMARY,SECONDARY)
RECORDS:	MIN (PRIMARY,SECONDARY)

H.1.6

CONTROL INTERVAL SIZE

- DATA COMPONENT
 - UP TO 8K – MULTIPLE OF 512
 - OVER 8K – MULTIPLE OF 2048
 - MAXIMUM – 32768
- INDEX COMPONENT
 - 512, 1024, 2048, 4096 (3330 AND 3340 ONLY)

phy b...
(...)
...

H.1.7

CI/PHYSICAL BLOCK RELATIONSHIPS

- PHYSICAL BLOCK SIZES VSAM USES:
 - 512, 1024, 2048, 4096
 - 4096 IS INVALID FOR 2314

CONTROL INTERVAL SIZE	PHYSICAL BLOCK SIZE	NUMBER OF BLOCKS/CI
1024	1024	1
2048	2048	1
3072	1024	3
3584	512	7
4096	4096	1
	2048	2 (2314)
6144	2048	3

H.1.8

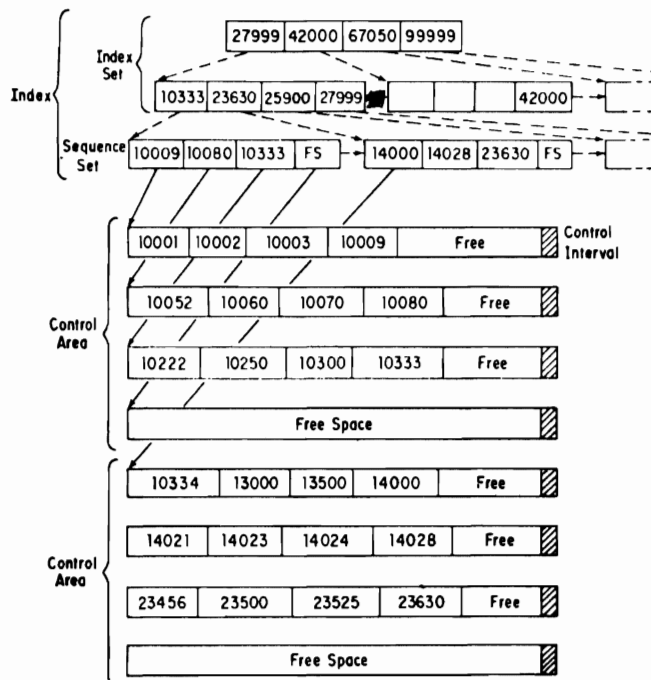
PHYSICAL BLOCK – DASD CAPACITY

BLOCKSIZE	2314		3330		3340		3350		3330 COMP. ON 3350	
	RECDS PER TRK	& UTIL	RECDS PER TRK	& UTIL	RECDS PER TRK	& UTIL	RECDS PER TRK	& UTIL	RECDS PER TRK	& UTIL
512	11	77	20	79	12	74	27	72	20	79
1024	6	84	11	86	7	86	15	80	11	86
2048	3	84	6	94	3	74	8	86	6	94
4096	1	56	3	94	2	98	4	86	3	94

which is why VSAM doesn't use it!

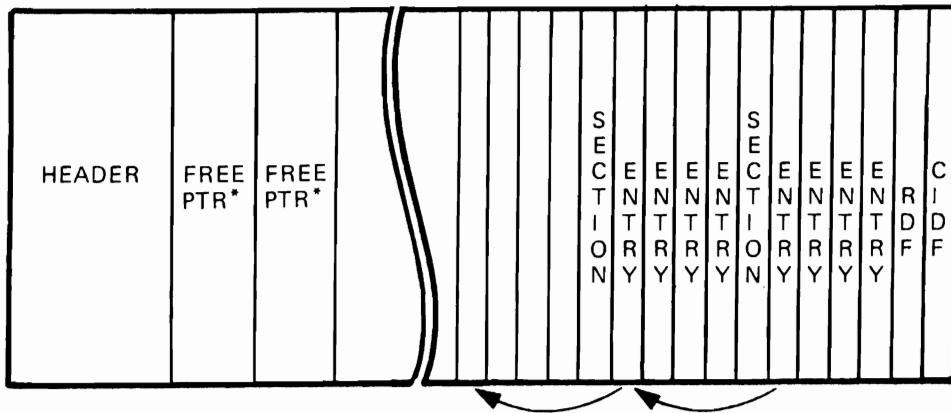
H.1.9

Index Structure



H.1.10

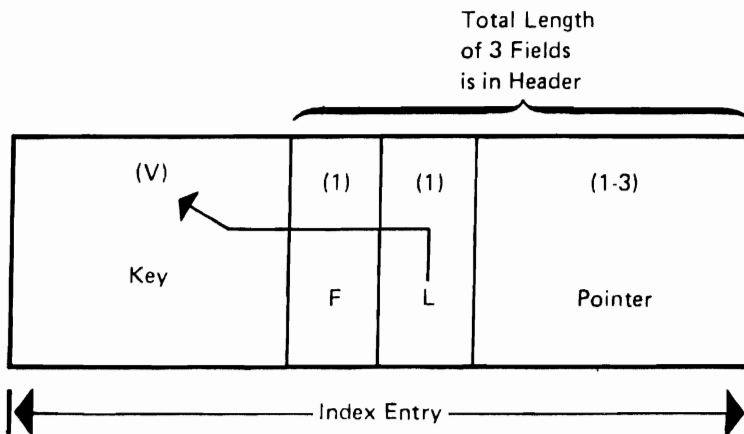
INDEX RECORD FORMAT



*EXISTS ONLY IN SEQUENCE SET RECORDS

H.1.11

INDEX ENTRY



H.1.12

<u>#</u>	<u>OF</u>	<u>INDEX</u>	<u>ENTRIES</u>	<u>PER</u>	<u>CI</u>	<u>SIZE</u>
		58				512
		120				1024
		248				2048
		502				4096

H.1.13

VSAM FEATURES AND BENEFITS

ACCESS METHOD SERVICES

CHARACTERISTICS

DATA SET UTILITY

INTERFACE TO VSAM AND THE CATALOG

INVOKED BY

JCL

TSO TERMINAL

H 1.14

ACCESS METHOD SERVICES

The following is a coding example of invoking Access Method Services within the program. This example is a LISTCAT ALL command.

```

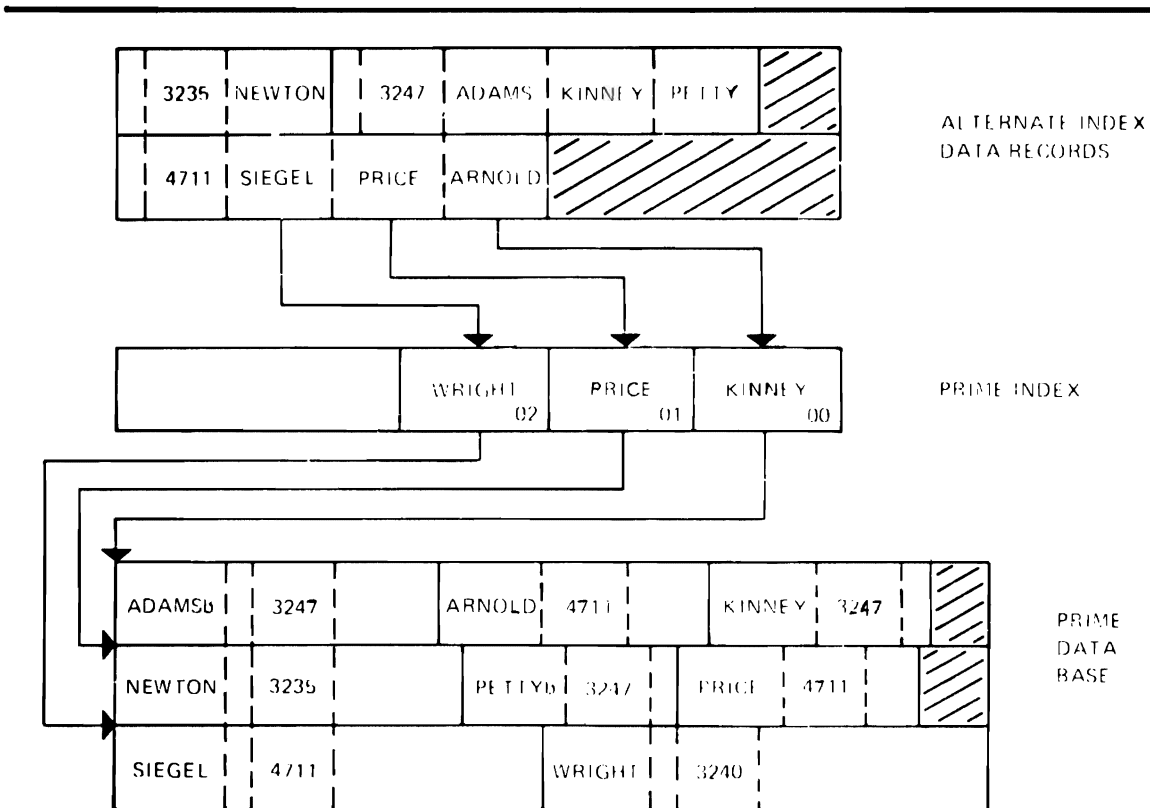
//STEP1 EXEC ASMFCLG
//ASM.SYSIN DD *
CSECT START
    SAVE (14,12)
    BALR 12,0
    USING *,12
    LA 11,SAVE
    ST 13,SAVE+4
    ST 11,8(13)
    LR 13,11
    LINK EP=IDCAMS,PARAM=(OPTION,DDNAME,PAGE,IOLIST),VL=1
    L 13,SAVE+4
    RETURN (14,12),RC=0
INROUT SAVE (14,12) I/O ROUTINE
    BALR 10,0
    USING *,10
    ST 13,SAVE2+4
    LA 11,SAVE2
    ST 11,8(13)
    LR 13,11
    L 3,4(1) REG3 - PTR I/O FLAGS
    SR 4,4
    IC 4,0(3) REG4 - CODE INDICATING OPERATION
    C 4,=P'8' TEST CODE 8 - GET
    BNE OPENCLOS
SW NOP END
    MVI SW+1,X'F0' SET SWITCH FOR SECOND GET
    L 6,8(1) REG6 - PTR I/O INFORMATION
    MVC 0(4,6),=A(COMMAND) PTR RECORD TO I/O INFO
    MVC 4(4,6),=P'80' RECORD LENGTH TO I/O INFO
    L 13,SAVE2+4
    RETURN (14,12),RC=0
END L 13,SAVE2+4 SECOND TIME - END OF DATA
    RETURN (14,12),RC=4
OPENCLOS L 13,SAVE2+4 RETURN IF OPEN/CLOSE
    RETURN (14,12),RC=0
SAVE DC 18P'0'
SAVE2 DC 18P'0'
OPTION DC H'0'
DDNAME DC H'0'
PAGE DC H'0'
IOLIST DC P'1'
    DC A(DDCARD)
    DC A(INROUT)
    DC P'0'
COMHAND DC CL80'LISTC ALL'
DDCARD DC CL10'DDSYSIN'
    END
//GO.SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//GO.STEPCAT DD DSN=OSVS.VSAMUCAT,DISP=SHR
//GO.SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=A

```

ALTERNATE INDEXES

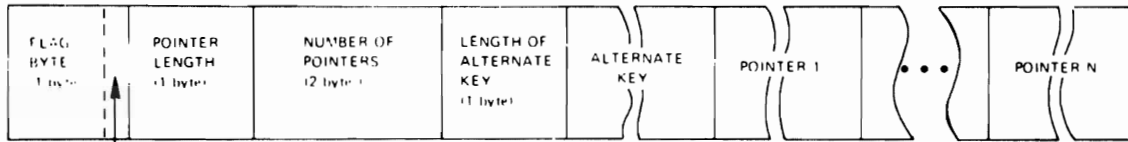
- ABILITY TO ACCESS A KSDS BY A KEY OTHER THAN THE PRIME KEY
 EXAMPLE: PAYROLL FILE BY NAME, EMPLOYEE SERIAL NUMBER, OR DEPARTMENT NUMBER
- ABILITY TO ACCESS AN ESDS BY KEY
- ABILITY TO INDEX ON A NON-UNIQUE KEY FIELD
- ABILITY TO HAVE MULTIPLE PATHS TO A DATA SET

H.2.1



H.2.2

ALTERNATE INDEX RECORD FORMAT

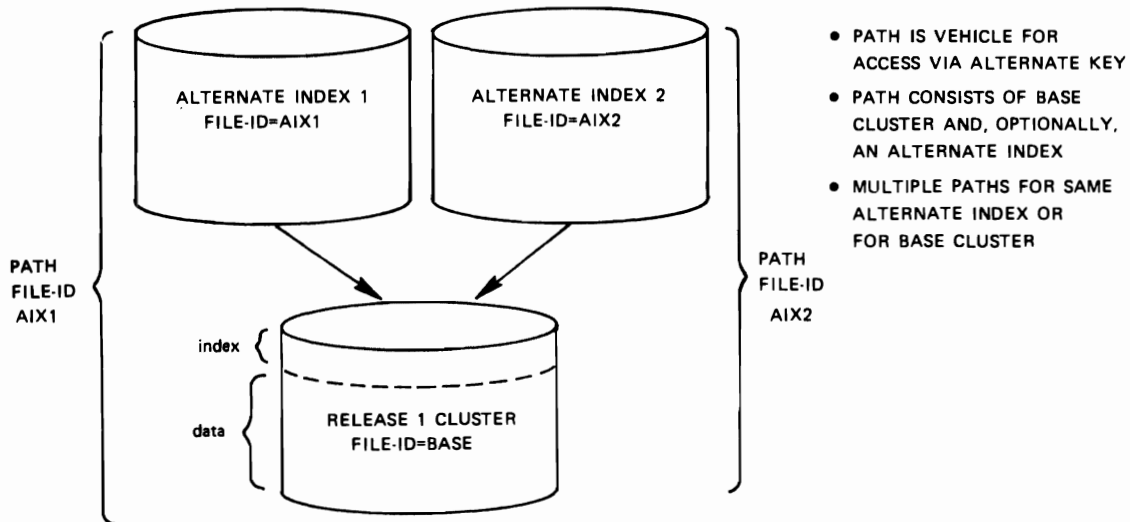


- 0 - RBA pointers (base cluster is ESDS)
- 1 - prime key pointers (base cluster is KSDS)

Handwritten notes:
 Pointers
 also points to 15

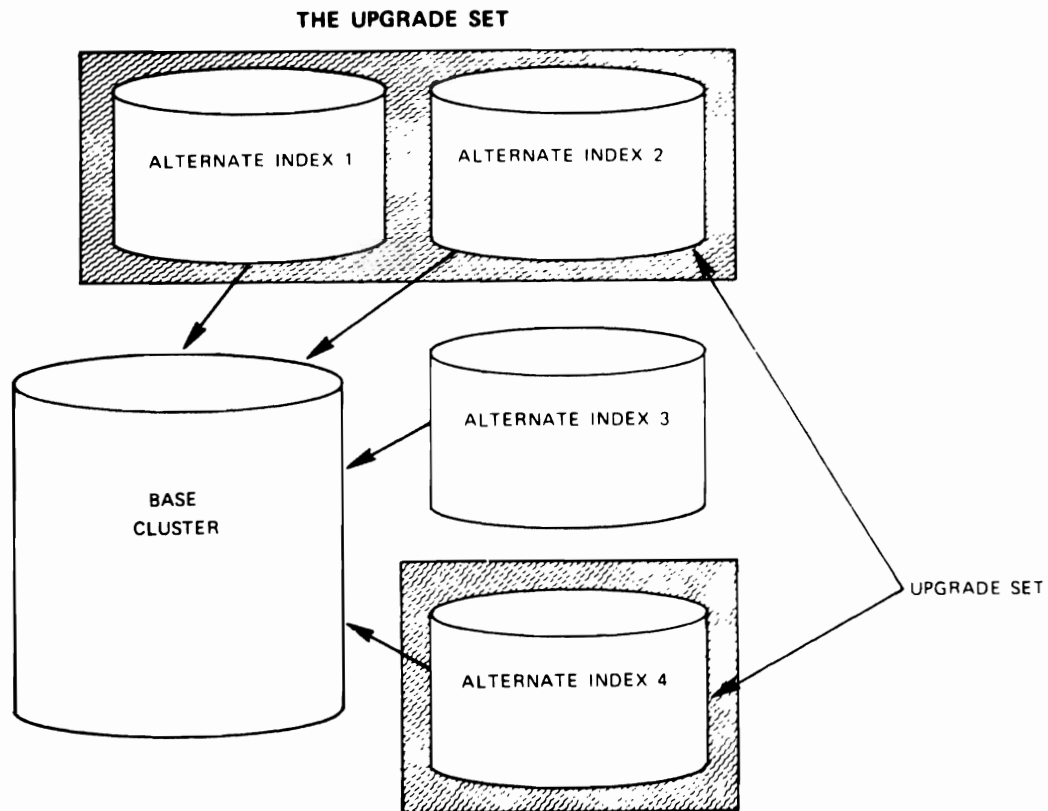
H.2.3

PATH CONCEPT



- PATH IS VEHICLE FOR ACCESS VIA ALTERNATE KEY
- PATH CONSISTS OF BASE CLUSTER AND, OPTIONALLY, AN ALTERNATE INDEX
- MULTIPLE PATHS FOR SAME ALTERNATE INDEX OR FOR BASE CLUSTER

H.2.4



AUTOMATIC UPGRADE

- FOR MEMBERS OF UPGRADE SET
- IF BASE CLUSTER OPENED DIRECTLY OR VIA UPDATE PATH
- NEW POINTERS ARE ADDED TO END OF POINTER SET OF ALTERNATE INDEX RECORD (ARRIVAL-TIME ORDER)
- ALTERNATE KEYS EXCEPT THE KEY OF REFERENCE MAY BE CHANGED
- UPDATES OR INSERTS FAIL IF THEY PRODUCE A NON-UNIQUE KEY FOR A **UNIQUEKEY** MEMBER OF THE UPGRADE SET

STEPS FOR LOADING AN ALTERNATE INDEX

1. DEFINE THE ALTERNATE INDEX
2. EXTRACT ALTERNATE KEYS & POINTERS
3. ORDER KEYS & POINTERS BY ALTERNATE KEY SEQUENCE
4. BUILD ALTERNATE INDEX RECORDS
5. BUILD ALTERNATE INDEX AS A KSDS

DEFINING AN ALTERNATE INDEX

ACCESS METHOD SERVICES

DEFINE ALTERNATEINDEX

(RELATE (entryname [/password])

[UPGRADE | NOUPGRADE]

[UNIQUEKEY | NONUNIQUEKEY]

SAME AS FOR KSDS CLUSTER LEVEL,

BUT YOU CANNOT SPECIFY

•

•

•

INDEXED, { SPANNED | NONSPANNED } .

KEYS APPLIES TO ALTERNATE KEY.

)

[DATA

([UNIQUEKEY | NONUNIQUEKEY]

SAME AS FOR KSDS DATA LEVEL,

BUT YOU CANNOT SPECIFY { SPANNED |

•

•

•

NONSPANNED } . KEYS APPLIES TO

ALTERNATE KEY.

)

]

[INDEX

•

•

•

SAME AS FOR KSDS INDEX LEVEL

]

DEFINE ALTERNATE INDEX

```
DEFINE ALTERNATEINDEX (NAME (DEPT.NUMBER.AIX.PAYROLL) -  
    RELATE (PAYROLL/MASTERPW) -  
    VOLUMES (AIX001 AIX002) -  
    UPGRADE) -  
DATA (NAME (DEPT.NUMBER.DATA) -  
    CYLINDERS (5 5) -  
    RECORDSIZE (200 4046) -  
    KEYS (7 65) -  
    NONUNIQUEKEY) -  
INDEX (NAME (DEPT.NUMBER.INDEX) -  
    IMBED -  
    CYLINDERS (2 1))
```

H.2.9

DEFINING A PATH

ACCESS METHOD SERVICES

```
DEFINE PATH (NAME (name)  
    PATHENTRY (entryname[/password])  
    [MODEL (entryname[/password]  
        [catname[/password] [dname]])]  
    [FILE (dname)]  
    [UPDATE | NOUPDATE]  
    [protection parameters]  
    )  
    [CATALOG(catname[/password] [dname])]
```

H.2.10

DEFINE PATH

DEFINE PATH (NAME (DEPT.NUMBER.PATH.PAYROLL) –
PATHENTRY (DEPT.NUMBER.AIX.PAYROLL) –
UPDATE)

H.2.11

LOADING ALTERNATE INDEXES

ACCESS METHOD SERVICES

BLDINDEX INFILE (dname [/password])

OUTFILE (dname [/password]...)

[EXTERNALSORT | INTERNALSORT]

[WORKFILES (dname1 dname2)]

[CATALOG (catname [/password])]

DEFAULT WORKFILES: IDCUT1 , IDCUT2

H.2.12

BLDINDEX

BLDINDEX INFILE (base cluster name/master password)
 OUTFILE (alternate index name) -
 WORKFILES (sortwrk1 sortwrk2)

H.2.13

PROCESSING AN ALTERNATE INDEX AS A KSDS

```
                  OPEN      ACB1  
                  .  
                  .  
                  .  
ACB1              ACB        DDNAME=DD1  
                  .  
//DD1            DD         DSNAME = alternate index name, DISP = SHR
```

```
                  OPEN      ACB2  
                  .  
                  .  
                  .  
ACB2              ACB        DDNAME DD2, MACRF (AIX, OUT, RST)  
                  .  
//DD2            DD         DSNAME = path name, DISP = SHR
```

H.2.14

PROCESSING ON A PATH LEVEL

	OPEN	ACB1
	.	
	.	
	.	
ACB1	ACB	DDNAME=DD1, MACRF=OUT
	.	
	.	
DD1	DD	DSN= path name, DISP=SHR

H.2.15

ACCESSING THROUGH A PATH

IF PATHENTRY IS ALTERNATE INDEX THEN

- KEYED PROCESSING AS FOR KSDS
- ALTERNATE KEY ASSOCIATED WITH PATHENTRY
AIX IS KEY OF REFERENCE
- HOWEVER,
 - KEY OF REFERENCE AND PRIME KEY
CANNOT BE CHANGED
 - LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY BASE CLUSTER
APPLY.

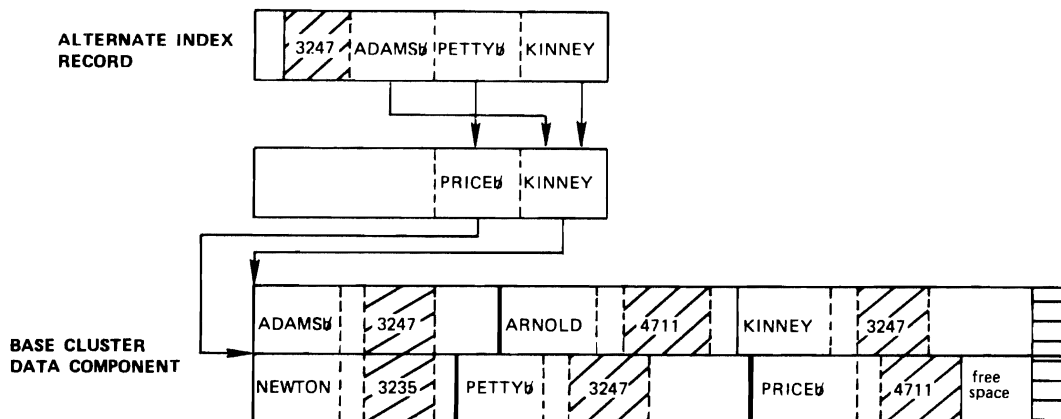
NO ERASE IF BASE CLUSTER AN ESDS,
NO UPDATE WITH LENGTH CHANGE IF
BASE CLUSTER AN ESDS,
INSERTS GO TO END OF ESDS.

IF PATHENTRY IS BASE CLUSTER THEN

- SAME AS FOR BASE CLUSTER

H.2.16

HANDLING OF NON-UNIQUE KEYS



- POINT positions to first "non-unique" of alternate index record (ADAMS)
- GET skip-sequential or direct retrieves first "non-unique" as indicated in alternate index record (ADAMS)
- GET sequential retrieves "non-uniques" in order indicated in alternate index record (ADAMS, PETTY, KINNEY)

H.2.17

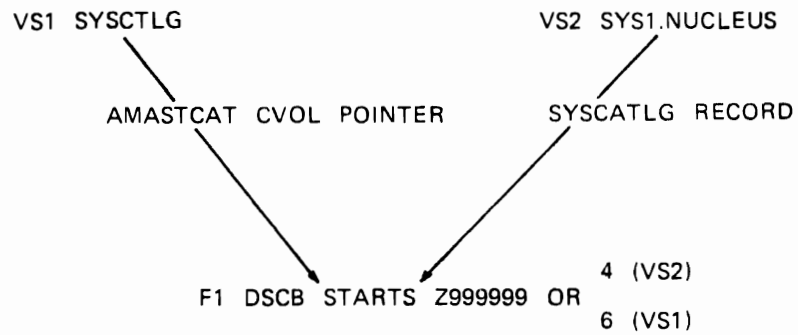
ALTERNATE INDEX RESTRICTIONS

- NO ALTERNATE INDEXES FOR RELATIVE RECORD DATA SETS
- FOR SPANNED RECORDS, ALL KEYS MUST BE WITHIN FIRST SEGMENT
- LENGTH OF ALTERNATE KEYS MUST NOT EXCEED 255
- BASE CLUSTER MUST NOT BE EMPTY FOR BLDINDEX
- UPGRADE DONE ONLY FOR NON-EMPTY ALTERNATE INDEXES

• NO ALTERNATE INDEXES FOR RELATIVE RECORD DATA SETS

H.2.18

LOCATING MASTER CATALOG



H.3.1

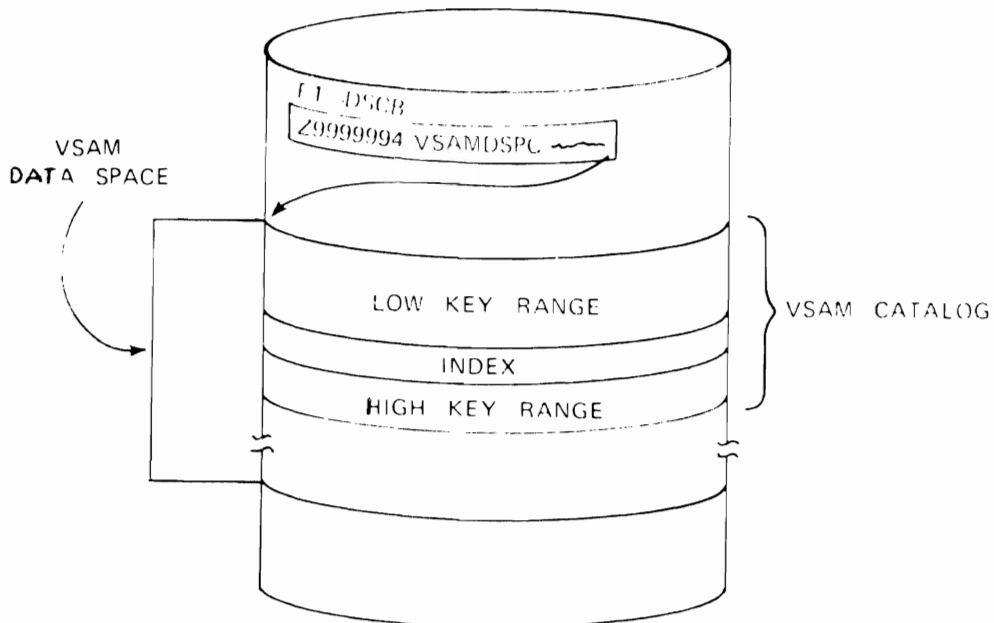
VSAM INTEGRITY

F4 DSCB -- OWNERSHIP BIT FOR VOLUME OFFSET X'54

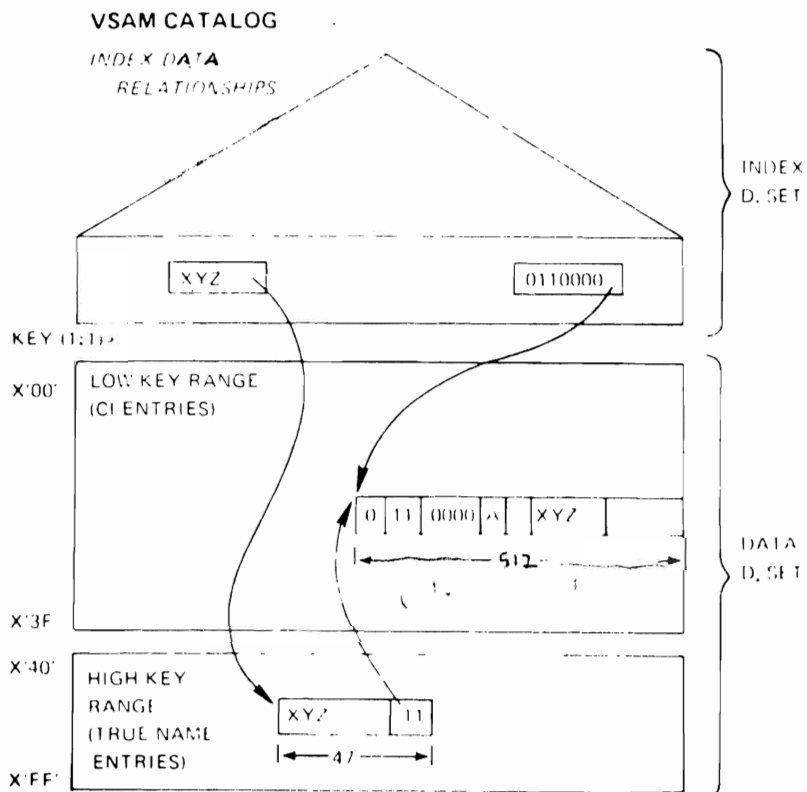
F1 DSCB -- OS/VS PROTECT BITS ALWAYS ON X'5D'

H.3.2

VOLUME CONTAINING A VSAM CATALOG



H.3.3



H.3.4

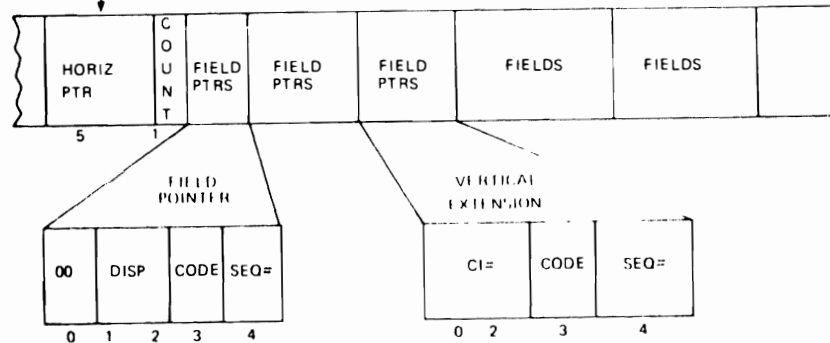
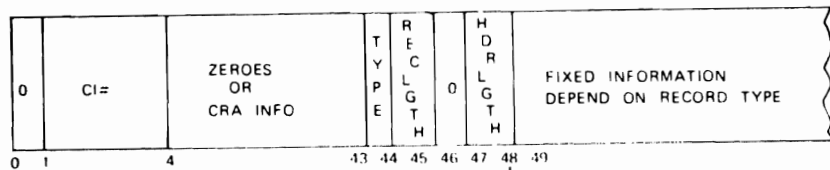
Self-Defining Catalog Records

- Located by Pre-Defined Physical Location
- Formats Same as Object Definition Records
- Record Contents

- CI0 – Data Portion Descriptor
- CI1 – Index Portion Descriptor
- CI2 – Cluster Descriptor
- CI3 – Catalog Control Record – CI Allocation Data
- CI4 – Extension of CI 1 – High Level Index Extents
- CI5 – Extension of CI 0 – Low Address Data Extents
- CI6 – Extension of CI 1 – Low Address Sequence Set
- CI7 – Extension of CI 0 – High Address Data Extents
- CI8 – Extension of CI 1 – High Address Sequence Set
- CI9 – This Volume Space Allocation Descriptor
- CIa – Extension of CI 9 – This Volume's Bit Map
- CI_n – Extension of CI 9 – As Many as Required

H.3.5

LOW KEY RANGE RECORD FORMAT



- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>CODES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 – AMDSB 2 – ASSOCIATION 3 – VOLUME INFO 4 – PASSWORD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 – TRACK ALLOCATION 6 – DATA SPACE INFO 8 – DATA SET DIRECTORY |
|---|---|

H.3.6

CATALOG STORAGE

LINE 2 OF WORKSHEET

NUMBER OF ENTRIES REQUIRED FOR LOW KEY RANGE:

NUMBER OF

A. KSDS X 3 = _____

B. ESDS X 2 = _____

C. RRDS X 2 = _____

D. PATHS X 1 = _____

E. AIX X 3 = _____

F. UPGRADE X 1 = _____

G. NON-VSAM X 1 = _____

H. VOL X (3+n)* = _____

TOTAL NUMBER OF ENTRIES = _____

(LINE 2)

*n=0 FOR 2314/2319

n=1 FOR 3330/3340

n=3 FOR 3350/3330-11

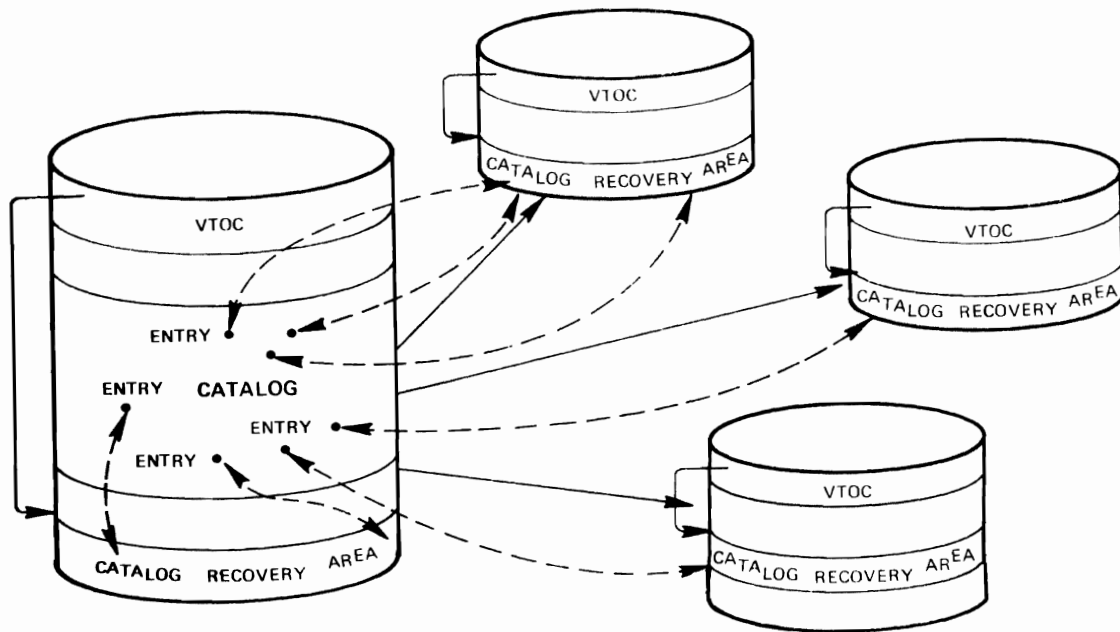
H.3.8

CATALOG RECOVERY

- ABILITY TO DUPLICATE CATALOG INFORMATION AT DECENTRALIZED PLACES
- A SET OF ACCESS METHOD SERVICES COMMANDS EASING THE RECOVERY FROM THE LOSS OF CATALOG INFORMATION

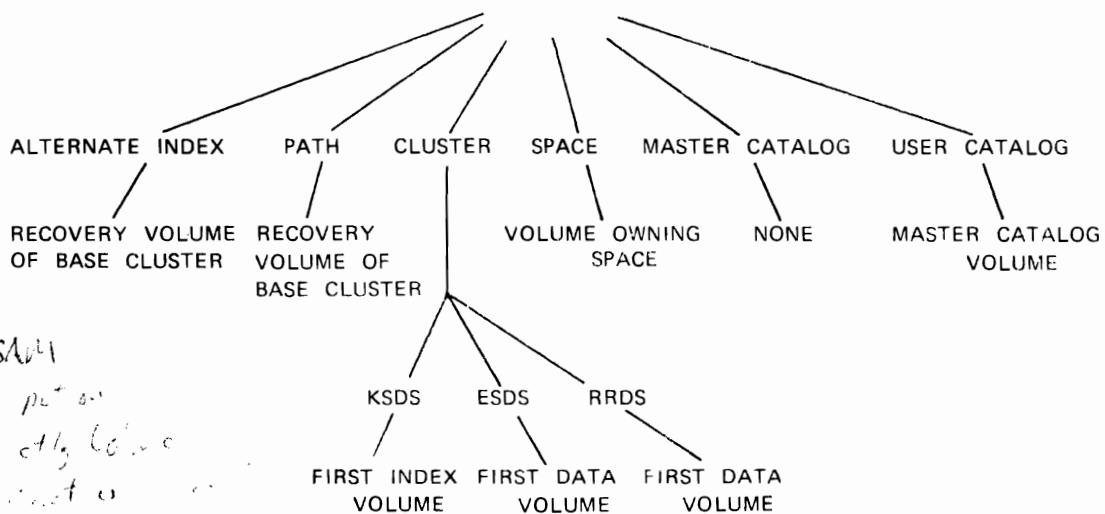
H.3.9

RECOVERABLE CATALOGS



H.3.10

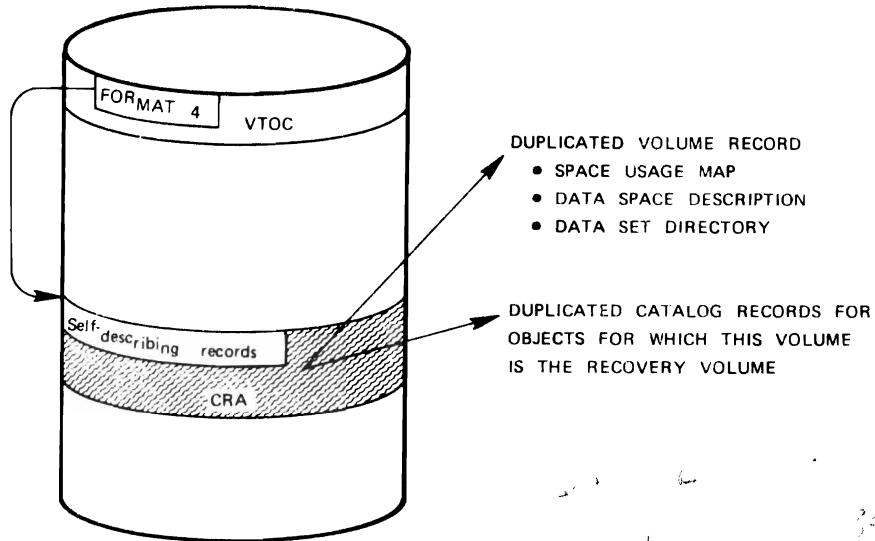
VOLUME CRA WHICH WILL CONTAIN THE DUPLICATE CATALOG RECORDS



Non-USA
 Data set on
 CRT or other volume
 will not work

H.3.11

CATALOG RECOVERY AREA (CRA)



H.3.12

ESTABLISHING A CATALOG RECOVERY AREA

- THE CATALOG RECOVERY AREA FOR A VOLUME IS ESTABLISHED AT THE TIME THE VOLUME ENTRY FOR THE VOLUME IS CREATED, I.E., WHEN THE VOLUME APPEARS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE VOLUMES OR ADDVOLUMES LIST OF AN ACCESS METHOD SERVICES COMMAND
- ONE CYLINDER OF THE FIRST SPACE ALLOCATION FOR A VOLUME IS SET ASIDE FOR THE CATALOG RECOVERY AREA

- a) ...
 b) increase DADSM if ...

Secondary ...
 ...

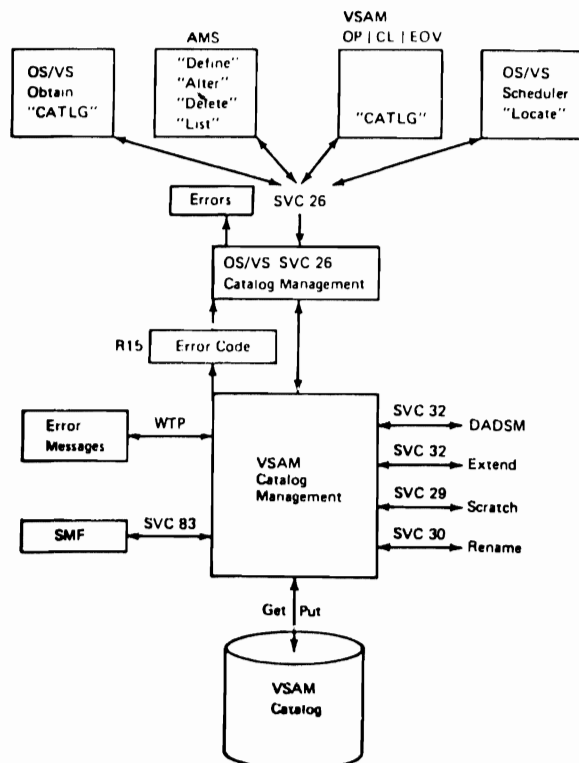
H.3.13

MOUNTING REQUIREMENTS WITH RECOVERABLE CATALOGS

ACTION	VOLUME MOUNT REQUIREMENTS
DEFINE	ALL VOLUMES OF AN EVENTUAL VOLUMES LIST, RECOVERY VOLUME OF OBJECT BEING DEFINED
ALTER	ALL VOLUMES OF EVENTUAL ADDVOLUMES OR REMOVEVOLUMES LISTS, RECOVERY VOLUME OF OBJECT BEING ALTERED
DELETE	ALL VOLUMES OF OBJECT BEING DELETED, RECOVERY VOLUME OF OBJECT BEING DELETED
BLDINDEX, EXPORT, IMPORT, PRINT REPRO, VERIFY	ALL VOLUMES REQUIRED FOR NON-RECOVERABLE CATALOG, RECOVERY VOLUMES OF OBJECTS BEING PROCESSED
LISTCAT VSAM PROGRAM	SAME AS FOR NON-RECOVERABLE CATALOG ALL VOLUMES REQUIRED FOR NON-RECOVERABLE CATALOG, RECOVERY VOLUMES OF OBJECTS BEING PROCESSED

H.3.14

Catalog Interfaces



H.3.15

FOUR LEVELS OF PROTECTION

MASTER LEVEL

CONTROL LEVEL

UPDATE LEVEL

READ LEVEL

H.4.1

ENTRY HIERARCHY

CLUSTER – HIGHEST LEVEL

DATA/INDEX – SAME LEVEL

H.4.2

ONLY READ LEVEL PASSWORD SPECIFIED

READPW(ALLOW)

RESULTS IN:

MASTER PASSWORD	ALLOW
CONTROL PASSWORD	ALLOW
UPDATE PASSWORD	ALLOW
READ PASSWORD	ALLOW

H.4.3

READ AND CONTROL PASSWORD SPECIFIED

READPW(ALLOW)

CONTROLPW(ALLOWIT)

RESULTS:

MASTER PASSWORD	ALLOWIT
CONTROL PASSWORD	ALLOWIT
UPDATE PASSWORD	not specified
READ PASSWORD	ALLOW

H.4.4

AUTHORIZATION PARAMETER

AUTHORIZATION (ENTRYPOINT STRING)

ENTRYPOINT IS THE ENTRY POINT OF YOUR ROUTINE ON
SYS1.LINKLIB. STRING IS YOUR OWN SECURITY INFORMA-
TION UP TO 256 BYTES

ABBR. AUTH (ENTRYPOINT STRING)

H.4.5

PASSWORD PROTECTION EXAMPLE 1

CATALOG PROTECTED AT THE MASTER LEVEL

DEFINE CLUSTER (NAME(FILE1)

MRPW(CM04) -

CTLPW(CC03) -

UPDPW(CU02) -

RDPW(CR01) -

DATA NAME (DATA1) -

MRPW(DM04) -

CTLPW(DC03)

UPDPW(DU02) -

RDPW(DRO1) -

INDEX (NAME(INDEX1)

MRPW(IM04) -

CTLPW(IC03) -

UPDPW(IU02) -

RDPW(IR01)

WHICH PASSWORD (S) IS/ARE REQUIRED FOR THE FOLLOWING

- a. TO UPDATE THE INDEX COMPONENT ?
- b. TO UPDATE THE DATA COMPONENT ?
- c. TO UPDATE THE DATA SET (FILE1) ?
- d. TO DELETE THE DATA SET (FILE1) ?

H.4.6

PASSWORD PROTECTION EXAMPLE 2

```
DEFINE CLUSTER (NAME(FILE2)
  MRPW(null) -
  CTPW(null)
  UPDPW(null) -
  RDPW(null)
DATA NAME(DATA2) -
  MRPW(D2M04)
  CTPW(D2C03)
  UPDPW(D2U02)
  RDPW(D2R01) -
INDEX (NAME(INDEX2) -
  MRPW(I2M04) -
  CTPW(I2C03)
  UPDPW(I2U02)
  RDPW(I2R01) )
```

WHICH PASSWORD (S) IS/ARE REQUIRED TO DO THE FOLLOWING

- a. UPDATE THE DATA COMPONENT (DATA2) ?
- b. READ THE INDEX COMPONENT (INDEX2) ?
- c. READ THE DATA SET (FILE2)
- d. DELETE THE DATA SET (FILE2)

VSAM INTEGRITY

- CONTROL INFORMATION SECURITY
- USE OF FREE SPACE
- INDEX UPDATED ONLY ON SPLIT
- SPLIT SEQUENCE CONTROL
- SOFTWARE EOF
- WRITE CHECK OPTION

H.5.1

CONTROL INTERVAL SPLIT SEQUENCE

1. TARGET CI IS DIVIDED INTO TWO CI's IN PRIMARY STORAGE
2. RECORD TO BE INSERTED IS PLACED IN THE PROPER CI IN PRIMARY STORAGE
3. NEW CI IS WRITTEN TO A SPARE CI IN THE GIVEN CA ON SECONDARY STORAGE
4. SEQUENCE SET RECORD IS UPDATED IN PRIMARY STORAGE AND WRITTEN TO SECONDARY STORAGE
5. UPDATED TARGET CI IS WRITTEN TO SECONDARY STORAGE

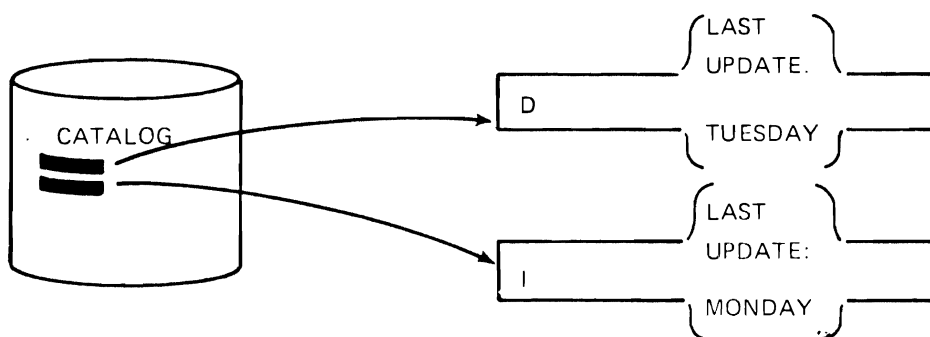
H.5.2

SMF RECORDS AND VSAM

TYPE 68 - VSAM ENTRY RENAMED
TYPE 63 - VSAM ENTRY DEFINED
TYPE 67 - VSAM ENTRY DELETED
TYPE 69 - DATA SPACE DEFINED, DELETED
OR EXTENDED
TYPE 64 - DATA SET CLOSED OR EOVS
TYPE 62 - DATA SET OPENED

H.5.3

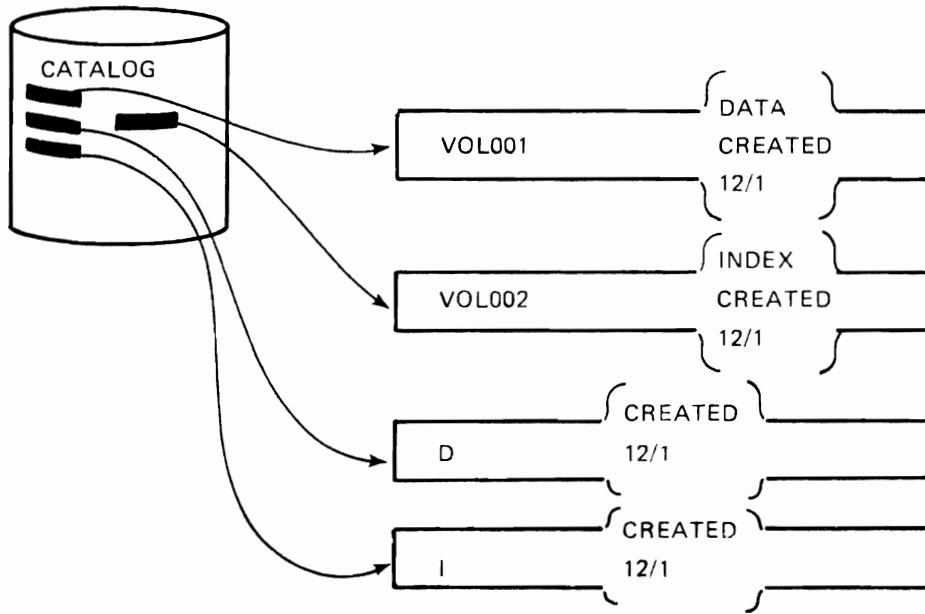
DATA & INDEX UPDATE (AMDSB) TIMESTAMP



TO CORRECT: VERIFY
OR
UNLOAD, SORT, RELOAD

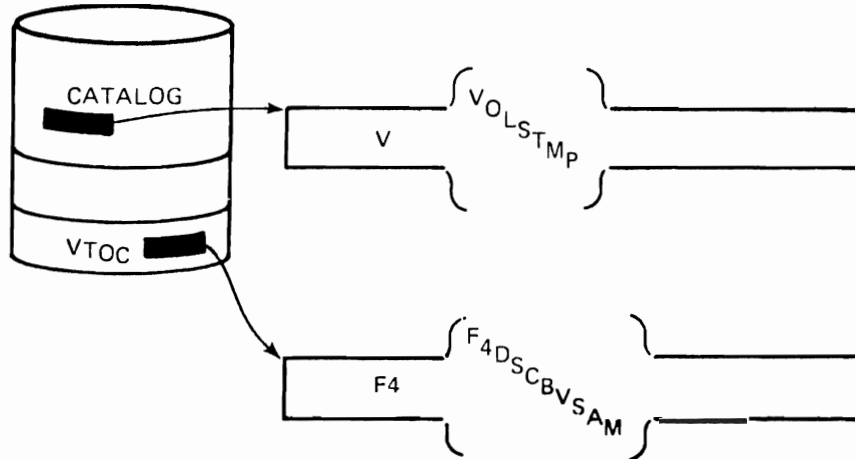
H.5.4

DATA & INDEX CREATION TIMESTAMP



H.5.5

VOLUME TIMESTAMPS



H.5.6

BACKUP / RECOVERY CONSIDERATIONS

- NECESSITY FOR BACKUP
- BACKUP
 - FREQUENCY
 - TIME REQUIRED
 - EASE
- RECOVERY
 - POSSIBLE FREQUENCY
 - TIME REQUIRED
 - EASE
- SECURITY
- INTEGRITY

H.5.7

TYPES OF RECOVERY

REPAIR

RESTORES ADDRESSABILITY AND ACCESS TO
THE CURRENT VERSION OF THE DATA

RESET

RESTORES ADDRESSABILITY AND ACCESS TO A
PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE DATA

H.5.8

RECOVERY TOOLS

NON-RECOVERABLE CATALOGS

EXPORT/IMPORT	RESET
REPRO	RESET/REPAIR
IEHDASDR	RESET
VERIFY	REPAIR

RECOVERABLE CATALOGS—ADDITIONAL TOOLS

EXPORTRA/IMPORTRA	RESET/REPAIR
LISTCRA (COMPARE)	ANALYSIS
ALTER (REMOVE VOLUMES)	RESET/REPAIR
DELETE (FORCE)	RESET/REPAIR
RESETCAT	REPAIR

H.5.9

RECOVERY FACILITIES FOR VSAM

ACCESS METHOD SERVICES

- REPRO
- EXPORT/IMPORT
- VERIFY
- EXPORTRA/IMPORTRA
- LISTCRA
- RESETCAT

USER PROGRAM - JOURNAL

SMF

IEHDASDR

H.5.10

BACKUP / RECOVERY ALTERNATIVES

- SPIN - OFF DATA SETS
- USER WRITTEN PROGRAMS
- REPRO
- EXPORT / IMPORT
- IEHDASDR

H.5.11

VSAM VOLUMES

- A GIVEN VOLUME CAN BE OWNED BY
ONE AND ONLY ONE CATALOG
- OWNERSHIP INDICATED WHEN SPACE OR
CANDIDATE VOLUME DEFINED
 FORMAT 4 FLAG
 CATALOG VOLUME RECORD
- RETURN OF VSAM VOLUMES
 DELETE DATA
 DELETE SPACE

H.5.12

PROBLEMS REQUIRING RECOVERY

DATA SET NOT PROPERLY CLOSED

- INCORRECT HIGH RBA IN CATALOG
- INCOMPLETE WRITE TO DASD
- DUPLICATE DATA

DATA SET INACCESSIBLE

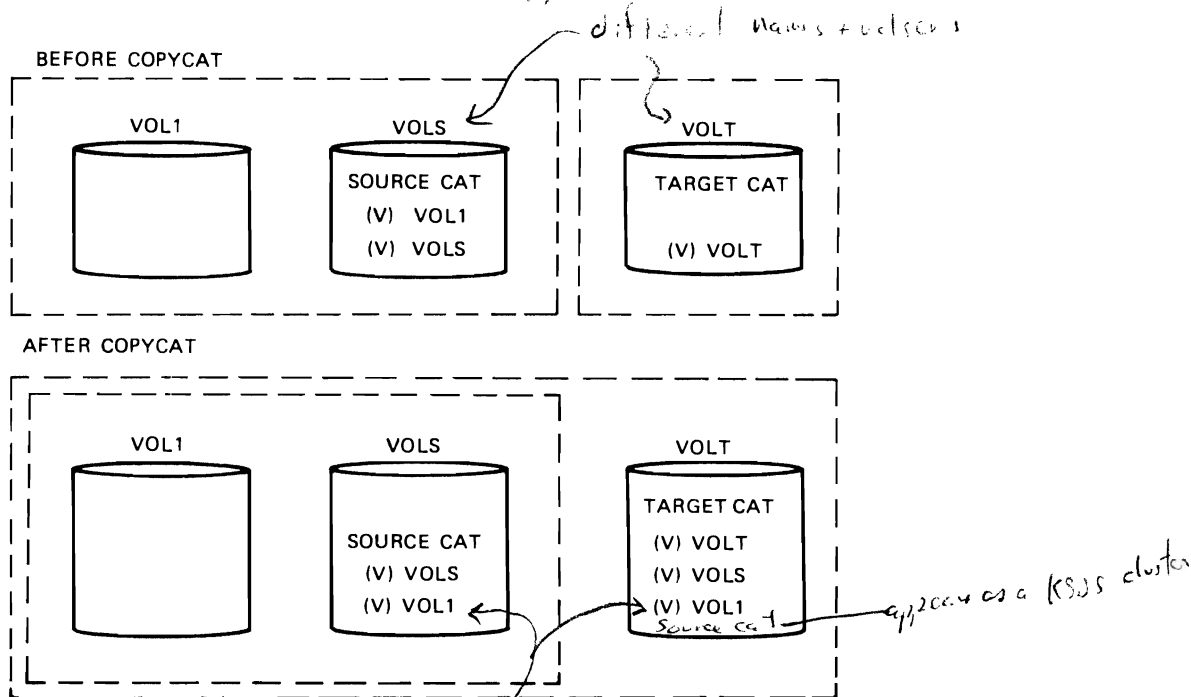
- DATA SET CANNOT BE OPENed
- DATA SET COMPLETELY UNREADABLE
- DATA SET PARTIALLY UNREADABLE

UNUSABLE CATALOG

- MANY VSAM DATA SETS CANNOT BE OPENed
- THE CATALOG CANNOT BE OPENed
- THE CATALOG VOLUME IS NOT USABLE

H.5.13

COPY A CATALOG (MVS ONLY)



H.5.14

set responsibility

1 - 2) DISCONNECT SOURCE

2 - DELETE SOURCE FROM TARGET

once merge will not

CATALOG RECOVERY AREA FUNCTIONS:
ACCESS METHOD SERVICES

1-1000

- LISTCRA. LISTS CRA OBJECTS
 DUMPS CRA RECORDS
 COMPARES CRA WITH CATALOG

- RESETCAT. COMPARES CRA AND CATALOG
 REBUILDS CATALOG FROM CRA

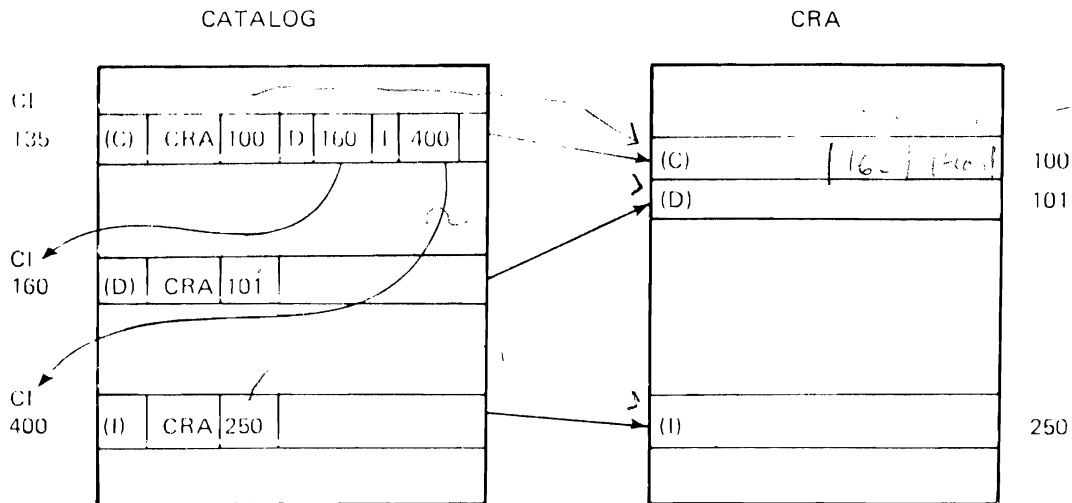
- EXPORTRA EXPORTS FILES USING CRA
 MULTIPLE FILES ON SINGLE MEDIUM

- IMPORTRA IMPORTS FILES FROM COPY
 CREATED BY EXPORTRA

H.5.15

CRA RECORD RELATIONSHIP

what's not in CRA?



source change to reflect records in CRA

THE ASSOCIATION THAT IS IN THE CATALOG IS NOT IN THE CRA
THERE ARE NO POINTERS JOINING CI'S 100,101 AND 250 IN THE CRA

H.5.16

COMPARING OR LISTING THE CRA

LISTCRA COMMAND

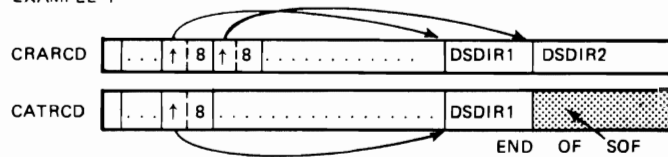
- WITHOUT COMPARE OPTION
 - LISTS NAME, TYPE, AND VOLUMES OF ALL OBJECTS "DEFINED" IN THE SPECIFIED CRA, OR
 - PRINTS ALL CRA RECORDS IN DUMP FORMAT
- WITH COMPARE OPTION
 - COMPARES CRA RECORDS WITH APPROPRIATE RECORDS OF A SPECIFIED CATALOG
 - LISTS OR DUMPS ALL NON-MATCHING CRA ENTRIES AND THEIR EQUIVALENT IN THE SPECIFIED CATALOG

H.5.17

LISTCRA DUMP COMPARE

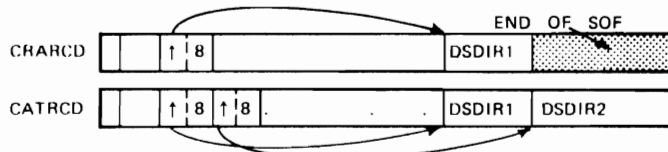
THE CRA RECORD IS ALWAYS USED AS
THE BASE FOR COMPARISON

EXAMPLE 1



"MISCOMPARE DATASET DIRECTORY" WILL ALWAYS BE
ISSUED BECAUSE DSDIR2 COMPARES INCORRECTLY.

EXAMPLE 2



THE MESSAGE ISSUED MAY BE "OTHER" BECAUSE
THE DATASET DIRECTORY FIELD COMPARES CORRECTLY.

H.5.18

LISTCRA WITH COMPARE OPTION

LISTCRA INFILE (CRA1 CRA2) -
COMPARE -
NAME -
MASTERPW(MSTPW) -
CATALOG (USER.CATALOG/UMSTPW UCAT)

H.5.19

EXPORTING DATA BASED ON THE CRA

EXPORTRA COMMAND

- USED TO RECOVER VSAM CATALOG ENTRIES AND DATA BY MEANS OF THE CATALOG RECOVERY AREA
- INFORMATION RECOVERED IS RECORDED ON A PORTABLE MEDIUM, MULTIPLE DATA SETS ON SINGLE PORTABLE MEDIUM
- SPECIFIABLE OBJECTS. ALTERNATE INDEXES, CLUSTERS, USER CATALOGS. NONVSAM
- PATHS ARE AUTOMATICALLY EXPORTED WITH PATH ENTRY CLUSTER
- RECOVERY VOLUME MUST BE MOUNTED

H.5.20

EXPORT BY MEANS OF CRA

```
//STEP1 EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
//DD2 DD UNIT=(3330,2),AMP='AMORG',DISP=OLD,VOL=SER=(VOL02,VOL03)
//DCRA1 DD UNIT=3330,VOL=SER=VOL01,AMP='AMORG'
//DCRA2 DD UNIT=3330,VOL=SER=VOL02,AMP='AMORG'
//DCRA3 DD UNIT=3330,VOL=SER=VOL03,AMP='AMORG'
//OUTFILE DD UNIT=2400,VOL=SER=TAPE1,DSN=BACKUP
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN DD *
EXPORTRA CRA ( ( DCRA1 ENTRIES ((VSAM.CLUSTER) ) ) -
              ( DCRA2 ALL INFILE (DD2) ) -
              ( DCRA3 NONE ) ) -
OUTFILE (OUTFILE) -
MASTERPW(MASTER)
```

H.5.21

IMPORTING DATA RECOVERED BY EXPORTRA

IMPORTRA COMMAND

- USED TO IMPORT OBJECTS ON A PORTABLE MEDIUM CREATED BY EXPORTRA
- AUTOMATIC DEFINITION OF OBJECTS ON PORTABLE MEDIUM
- ALREADY EXISTING OBJECTS ARE AUTOMATICALLY REPLACED BY OBJECTS ON PORTABLE MEDIUM
- RECOVERY VOLUME MUST BE MOUNTED

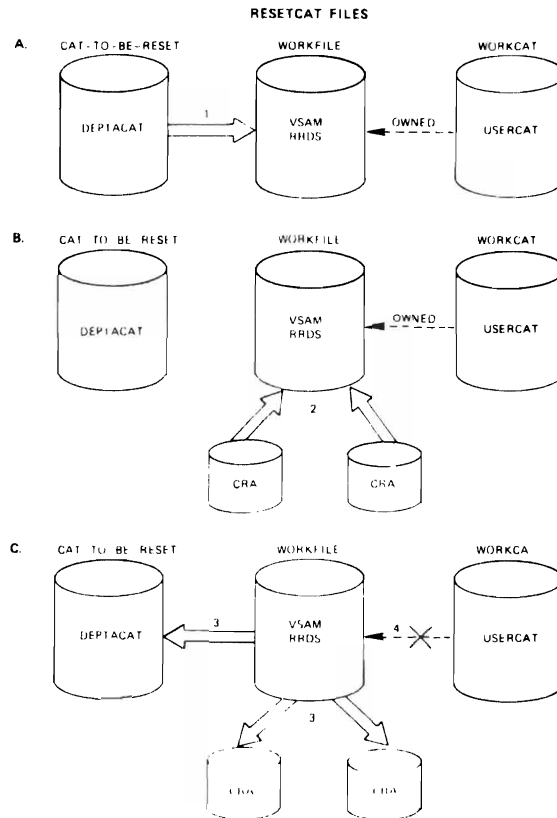
H.5.22

IMPORTRA EXAMPLE

```

//IMP      EXEC      PGM=IDCAMS
//INDD     DD        DSN-EXPORTRA.DATASETS,VOL=SER TAPE1, . . .
//OUTDD    DD        DSN-ANYNAME.NOTIN,DISP OLD,
// VOL SER=(VOL111,VOL222,VOL333),UNIT 3330,
// AMP='AMORG'
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSIN DD *
          IMPORTRA INFILE (INDD) -
          OUTFILE (OUTDD)
    
```

H.5.23



H.5.24

RESETCAT LOGIC

SIMPLIFIED REPLACE/INSERT/DELETE LOGIC

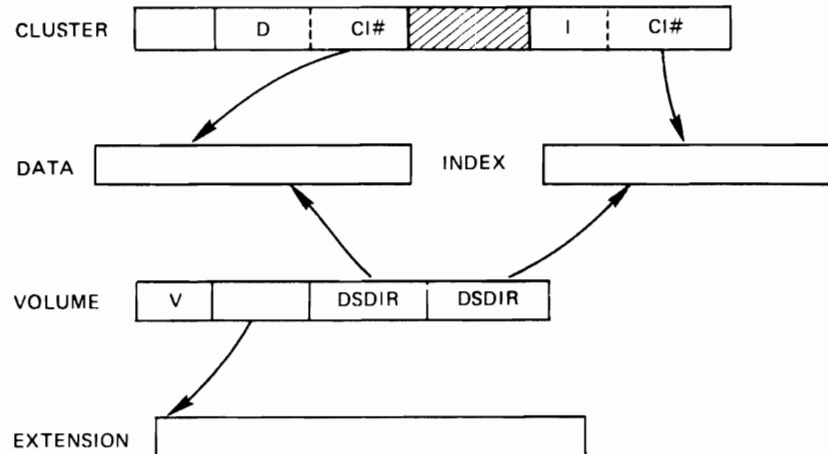
ENTRY IN CRA	Y	Y	N
ENTRY IN CATALOG	Y	N	Y
	REPLACE ENTRY IN CATALOG		-
		INSERT ENTRY IN CATALOG	-
			DELETE ENTRY IN CATALOG

H.5.25

ASSOCIATION CHECK

- MANY RECORDS IN THE VSAM CATALOG CONTAINS CI NUMBERS TO OTHER CATALOG RECORDS.

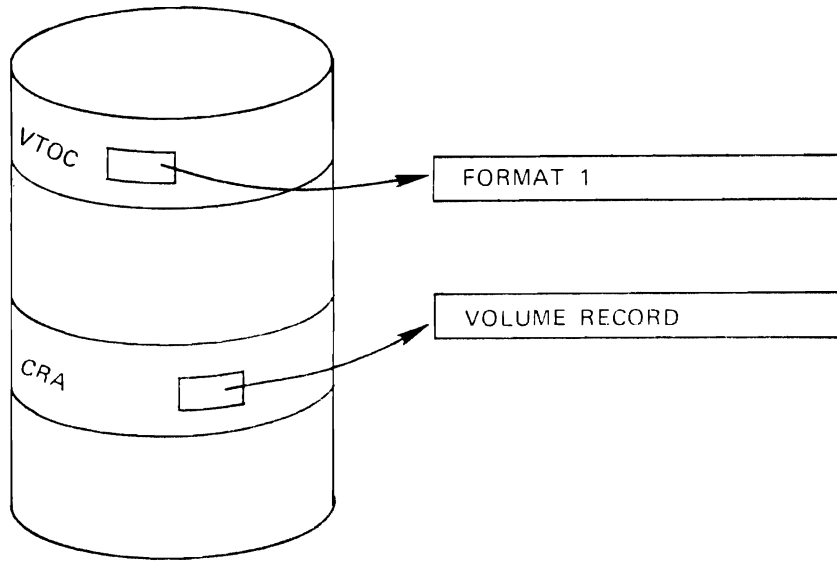
- FOR EXAMPLE



- ALL CI#s IN THE RECORDS ARE CHECKED FOR CORRECT ASSOCIATION.

H.5.26

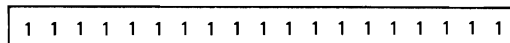
DATA SPACE ACCOUNTING



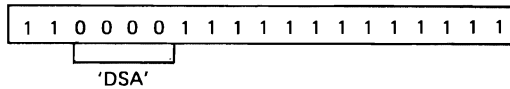
H.5.27

SPACE CONSISTENCY CHECK

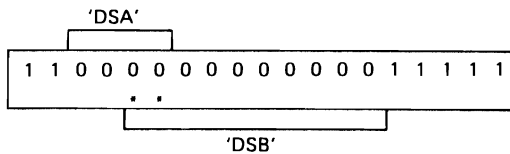
- FROM VOLUME RECORD SPACE HEADER BUILD A BIT MAP



- FOR EVERY TRACK OCCUPIED BY 'DSA' ZERO OUT CORRESPONDING BIT

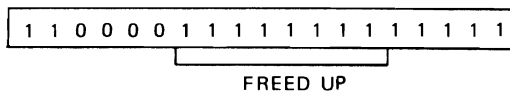


- DO THE SAME FOR 'DSB'



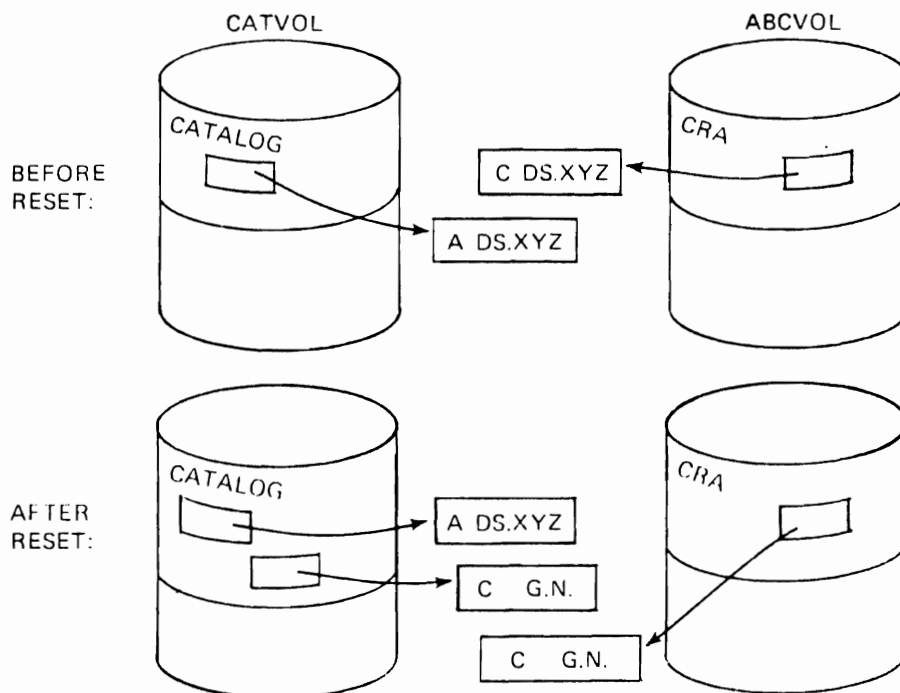
INDICATES SPACE CLAIM
IN CONFLICT

- 'DSB' WILL BE MARKED USUSABLE, 8 TRACKS FREED UP



H.5.28

RENAME EXAMPLE



G.N.=TXXXXXXX.VSAMDSSET.DFDYYDDD.TYYYYYYY

H.5.29

PROCEDURES TO TAKE BEFORE RESETCAT

LISTCAT ALL ON THE CATALOG TO BE RESET.

LISTVTOC ON ALL THE VOLUMES TO BE USED IN RESET.

LISTCRA COMPARE DUMP SHOULD ALSO BE TAKEN.
(OPTIONALLY, PRINT THE CATALOG AND LISTCRA
SDUMP).

THE CATALOG OR THE CATALOG VOLUME SHOULD BE
BACKED UP.

THE VOLUMES TO BE USED FOR RESET SHOULD BE
DUMPED.

H.5.30

PROCEDURES TO TAKE AFTER RESETCAT

EXAMINE THE MESSAGES!
LISTCAT ALL
LISTCRA COMPARE ON THE RESET VOLUMES
DATASETS MARKED NOTUSABLE?
DELETE
ENTRIES RENAMED?
ALTER
CHANGE JCL OF PROCESSING PROGRAMS

H.5.31

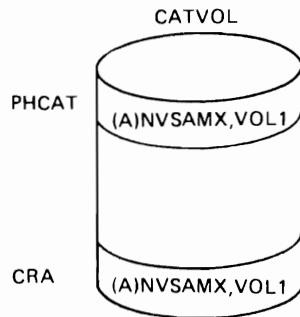
RESETCAT COMMAND

RESETCAT CATALOG (CATNAME [DNAME])
CRAVOLUMES ((VOLSER [DEVTYPE])(. . . .) . . .) |
CRAFILES ((DNAME { ALL | NONE })(. . . .))
[WORKFILE (DNAME)]
[WORKCAT (CATNAME)]
[MASTERPW (PASSWORD)]
[IGNORE | NOIGNORE]

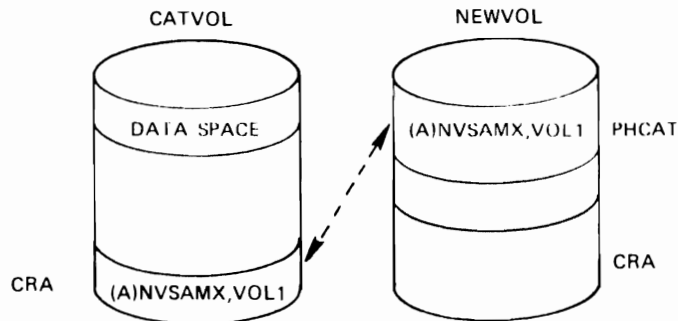
H 5.32

RESETTING INTO A NEWLY DEFINED CATALOG

BEFORE RESETCAT:
NONVSAM IN
CRA OF CATALOG
VOLUME



AFTER RESETCAT
NONVSAM NOT IN
CRA OF CATALOG
VOLUME



H.5.35

FORCED RELEASE OF VOLUME OWNERSHIP

- DELETE FORCE [necessary]
 - SCRATCHES AND RETURNS NON-EMPTY VSAM DATA SPACES TO VTOC
 - RELEASES VOLUME OWNERSHIP
 - MARKS ALL CATALOG ENTRIES FOR VSAM DATA SETS OF RELEASED VOLUME AS UNUSABLE, ENTRIES ARE NOT DELETED

H.5.36

3 p. 1

ACTIONS WHICH CAUSE MISMATCHES
FROM A BACKUP CATALOG

DEFINE / DELETE / EXTEND DATA SPACE

- VOLUME ENTRY IN BACKUP CATALOG NO LONGER VALID

DEFINE / DELETE DATA SETS

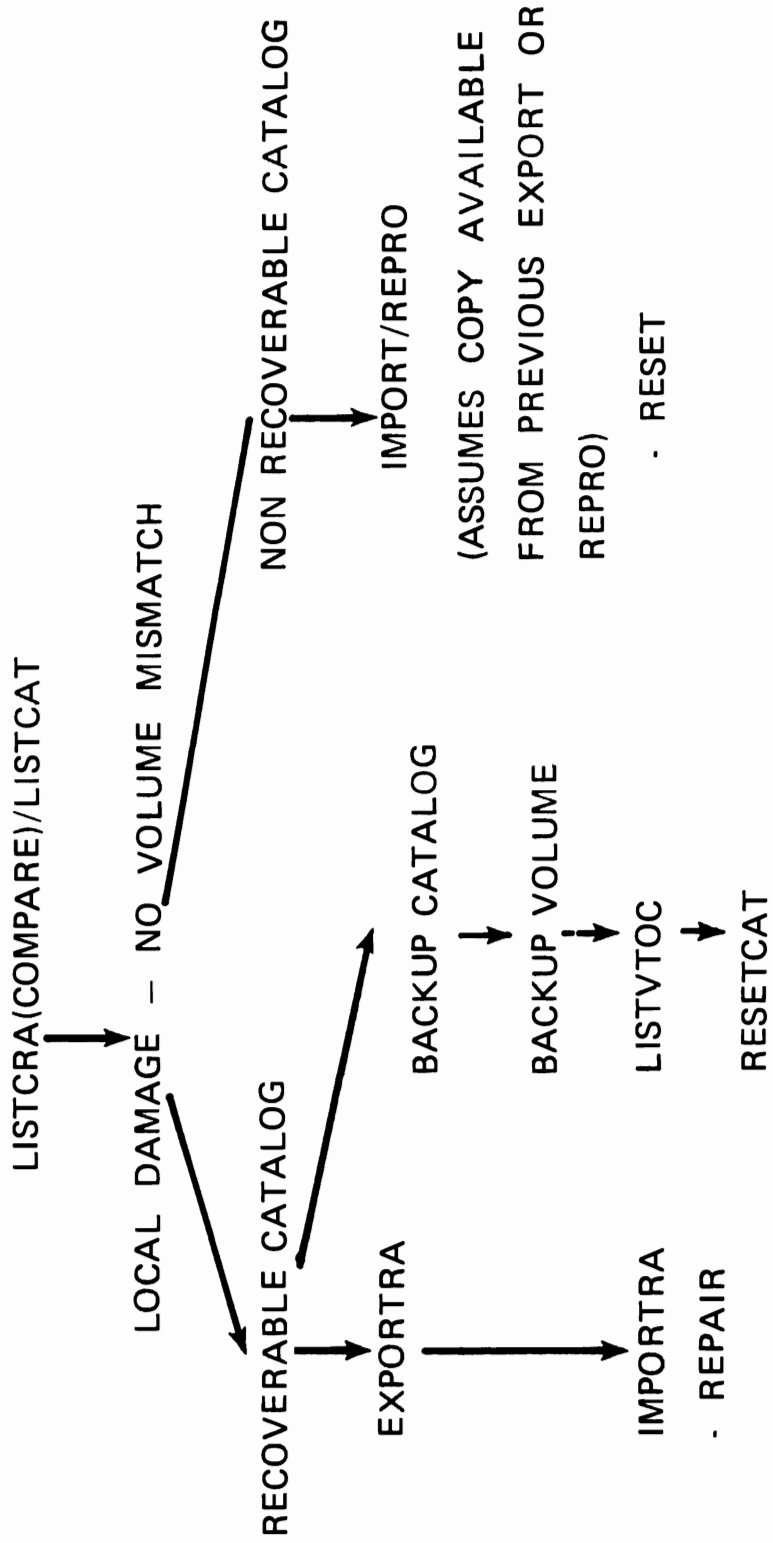
- VOLUME ENTRY IN BACKUP CATALOG NO LONGER VALID
- DATA SET ENTRIES (SOME) IN BACKUP CATALOG NO LONGER VALID

DATA SET EXTEND VIA SUBALLOCATION

- VOLUME SPACE MAP IN BACKUP CATALOG NO LONGER VALID
- DATA SET ENTRY (ONE) IN BACKUP CATALOG NO LONGER VALID

SAMPLE RECOVERY PROCEDURES

DATA SET CANNOT BE OPENED



SAMPLE RECOVERY PROCEDURES

DATA SET COMPLETELY UNREADABLE

LISTCRA (COMPARE) / LISTCAT

CATALOG DAMAGE ?

NO

IMPORT/REPRO

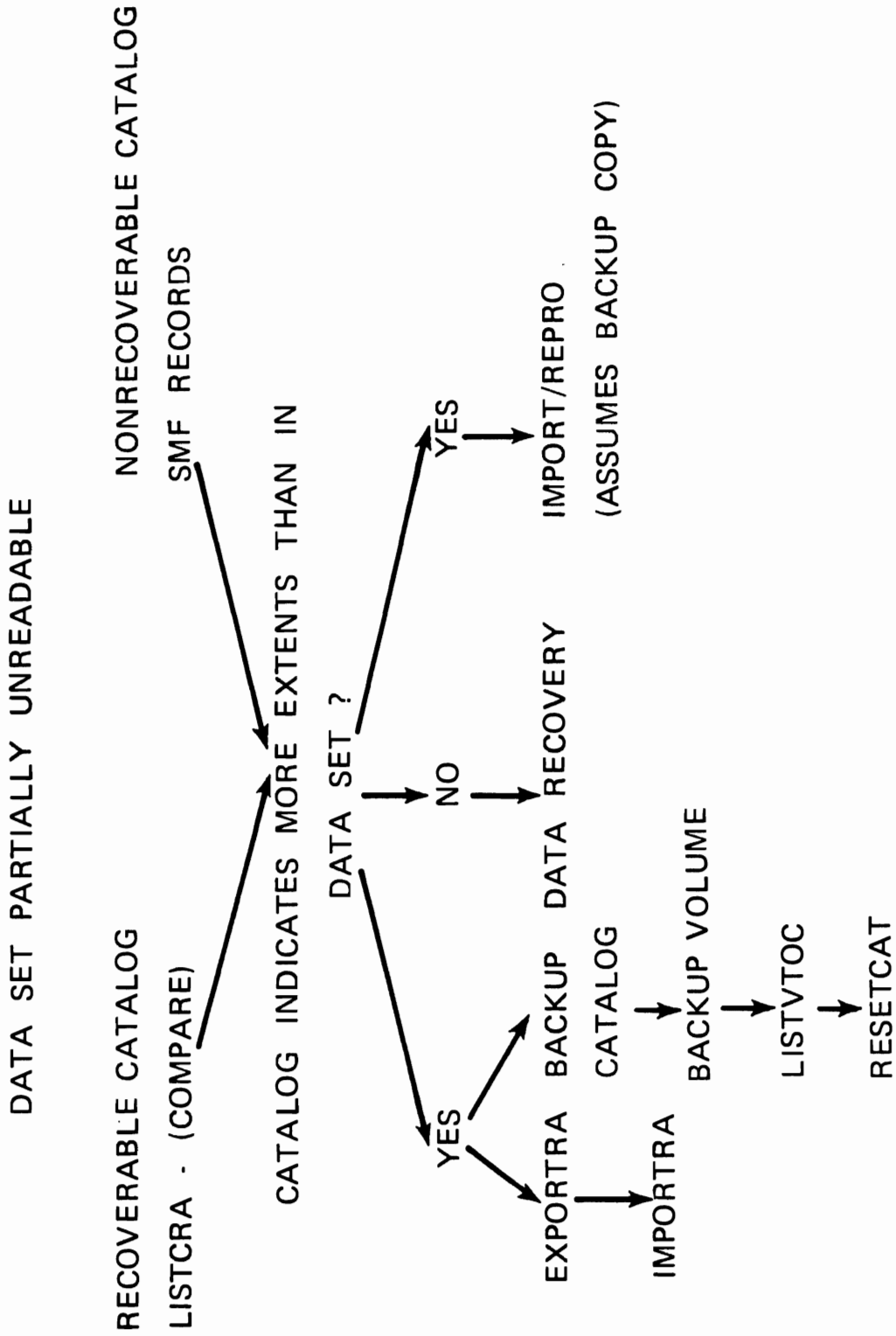
(ASSUMES BACKUP COPY
AVAILABLE)

RESET

YES

SEE PROCEDURE FOR DATA
SET CANNOT BE OPENED

SAMPLE RECOVERY PROCEDURES



SAMPLE RECOVERY PROCEDURES

UNUSABLE CATALOG

LISTCRA(COMPARE)/LISTCAT

CATALOG PROBLEM ? → NO → DATA SET RECOVERY

YES

- (1) RECOVERABLE CATALOG AND UNLOADED COPY WITH REPRO
- (A) REPRO UNLOADED CATALOG INTO EXISTING CATALOG
- (B) LISTCRA (COMPARE)

CATALOG VOLUME ENTRY MISMATCHED ?

NO

OTHER MISMATCHED VOLUME ?

NO

MISMATCHED DATA SET ?

YES

VERIFY - RBA MISMATCH

EXPORTRA/IMPORTRA -

MORE SERIOUS MISMATCH

YES

EXPORTRA

DELETE FORCE

DEFINE SPACE

IMPORTRA

BACKUP VOLUME

LISTVTOC

RESETCAT

YES

EXPORTRA CATALOG VOL.

ALTER REMOVEVOLUMES

EXPORT DISCONNECT

DEFINE CATALOG & SPACE

REPRO CATALOG

IMPORTRA

BACKUP

VOLUME

LISTVTOC

RESETCAT

SAMPLE RECOVERY PROCEDURES

UNUSABLE CATALOG (CONT)

(2) DUMP OF VOLUME AVAILABLE AND RESET OF DATA ON CATALOG

- (A) RESTORE BACKUP OF VOLUME TO WORK VOLUME
- (B) REPRO - CATALOG UNLOAD
- (C) DO PROCEDURE (1)

(3) DUMP OF VOLUME AVAILABLE AND RESET OF DATA ON CATALOG VOLUME
DESIRED

- (A) RESTORE CATALOG VOLUME
- (B) DO PROCEDURE (1) STARTING WITH B

SAMPLE RECOVERY PROCEDURES

UNUSABLE CATALOG (CONT.)

(4) CATALOG NOT RECOVERABLE - AND UNLOADED COPY OF CATALOG FROM REPRO

(A) REPRO UNLOADED CATALOG INTO EXISTING

(B) LISTCAT - SMF VSAM RECORDS

(C) MISMATCHED CATALOG VOLUME ?

NO

YES

OTHER VOLUME MISMATCH ?

NO

YES

MISMATCHED DATA SETS ?

RESET DATA TO MATCH

YES

CATALOG (IMPORT, REPRO,

VERIFY - RBA

DASDR - MAY FIRST

IMPORT/REPRO

REQUIRE CLEANUP OF SPACE)

ALTER REMOVEVOLUMES

EXPORT DISCONNECT

DEFINE UCAT & SPACE

REPRO CATALOG

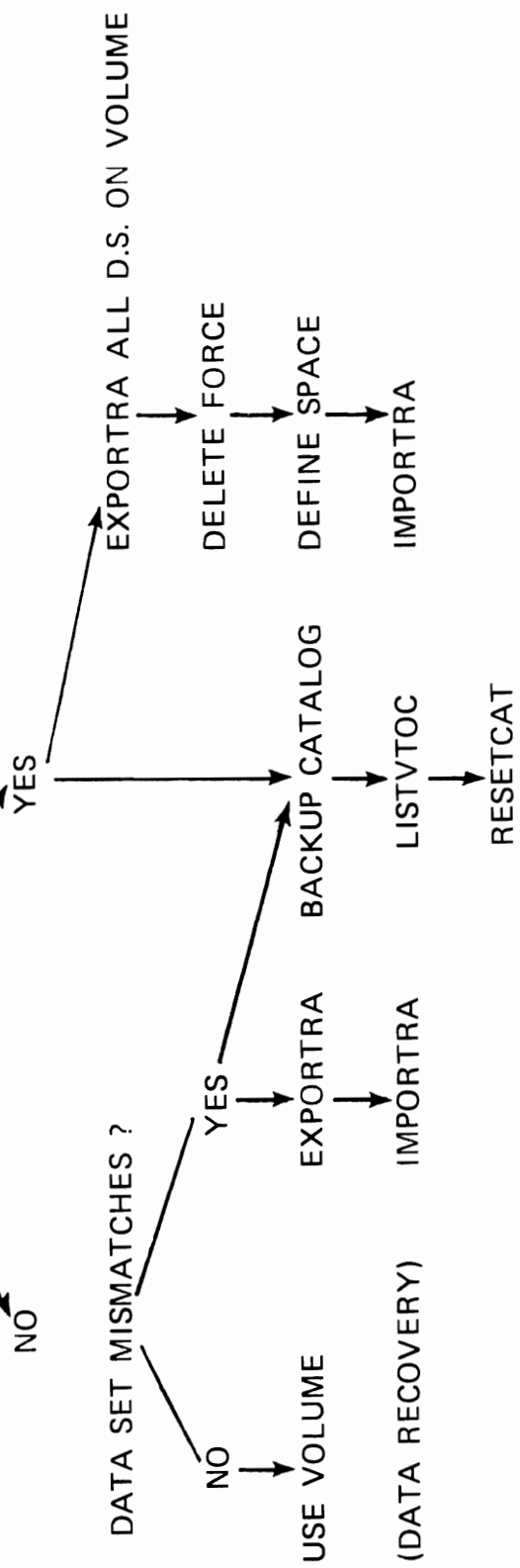
IMPORT/REPRO BACKUP DATA

SAMPLE RECOVERY PROCEDURES

UNUSABLE VOLUME

(RECOVERABLE CATALOGS)

- (1) DUMP OF VOLUME AVAILABLE AND VOLUME RESET DESIRED
- (A) RESTORE DAMAGED VOLUME
- (B) LISTCRA (COMPARE)
- (C) VOLUME MISMATCH OTHER THAN SPACE MAP ?



SAMPLE RECOVERY PROCEDURES

UNUSABLE VOLUME
(RECOVERABLE CATALOG)

- (2) DUMP OF VOLUME AVAILABLE, RESET DATA SETS AND DATA SETS
ACCESSIBLE
 - (A) EXPORTRA/EXPORT VSAM DATA SETS
 - (B) RESTORE VOLUME
 - (C) DELETE FORCE
 - (D) DEFINE SPACE
 - (E) IMPORTRA/IMPORT

- (3) NO DUMP OF VOLUME, VSAM DATA SETS ACCESSIBLE
 - (A) EXPORTRA/EXPORT
 - (B) INITIALIZE VOLUME – RESTORE NON-VSAM DATA SETS
 - (C) DELETE FORCE
 - (D) DEFINE SPACE
 - (E) IMPORTRA/IMPORT

SAMPLE RECOVERY PROCEDURES

UNUSABLE VOLUME (RECOVERABLE CATALOGS)

(4) NO DUMP OF VOLUME, VSAM DATA SETS NOT ACCESSIBLE, BACKUP

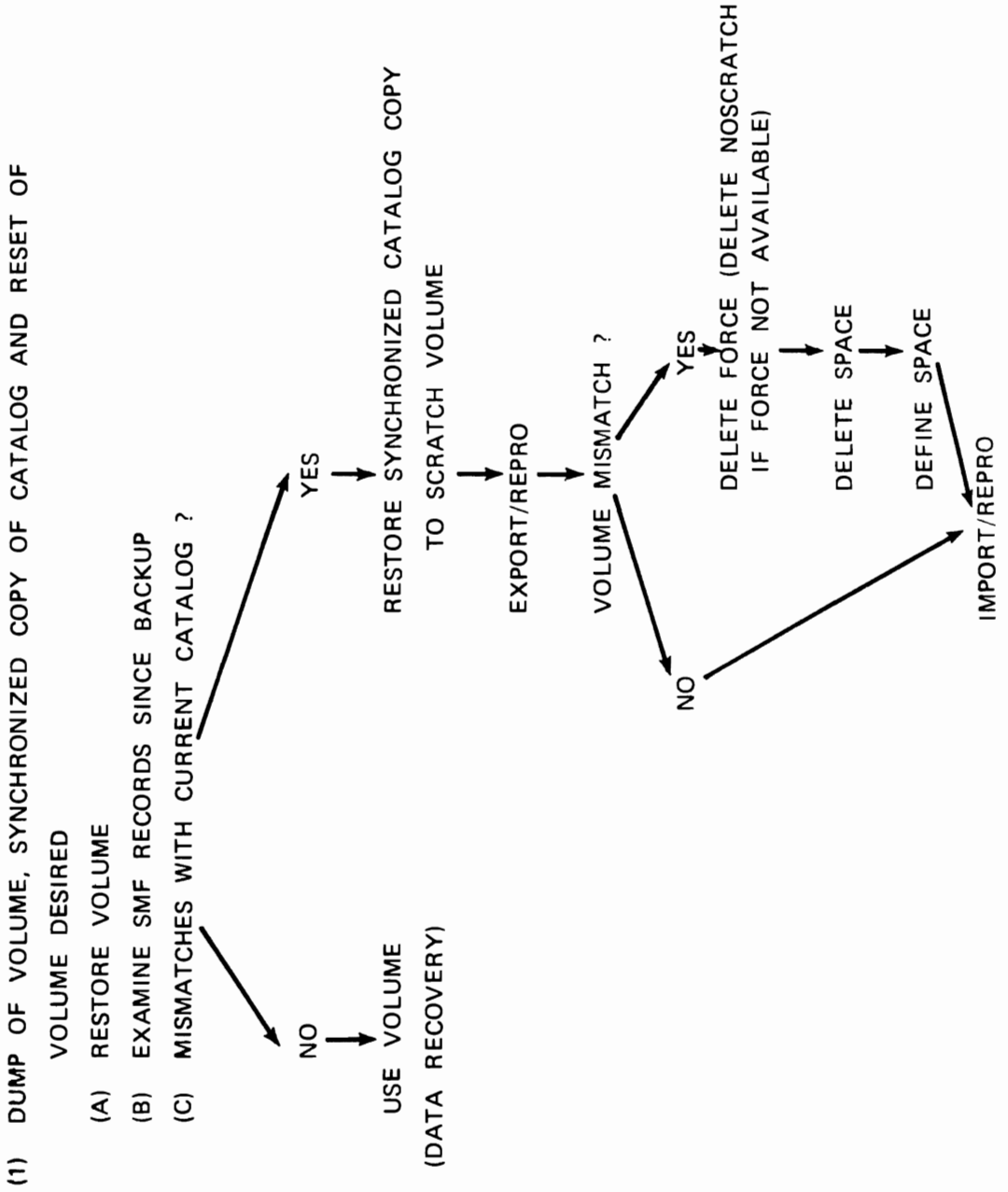
COPIES OF DATA SETS

- (A) INITIALIZE VOLUME
- (B) RESTORE NON-VSAM DATA SETS
- (C) DELETE FORCE
- (D) DEFINE SPACE
- (E) EXPORTED COPIES OF VSAM DATA SETS ?



SAMPLE RECOVERY PROCEDURES

UNUSABLE VOLUME
(NON-RECOVERABLE CATALOGS)



SAMPLE RECOVERY PROCEDURES

UNUSABLE VOLUME

(NON-RECOVERABLE CATALOGS)

- (2) DUMP OF VOLUME AVAILABLE, REPAIR OF VSAM DATA SETS DESIRED
AND VSAM DATA SETS ACCESSIBLE
 - (A) EXPORT VSAM DATA SETS
 - (B) RESTORE VOLUME
 - (C) DELETE FORCE/DELETE NOSCRATCH
 - (D) DELETE SPACE
 - (E) DEFINE SPACE
 - (F) IMPORT

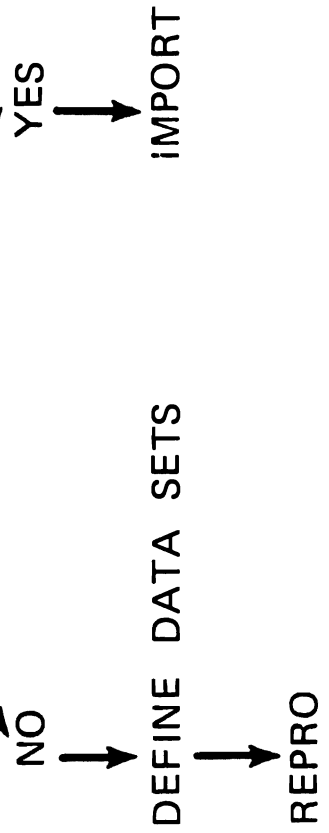
- (3) NO DUMP OF VOLUME AND VSAM DATA SETS ACCESSIBLE
 - (A) EXPORT VSAM DATA SETS
 - (B) INITIALIZE VOLUME AND RESTORE NON-VSAM DATA SETS
 - (C) DELETE FORCE/DELETE NOSCRATCH
 - (D) DELETE SPACE
 - (E) DEFINE SPACE
 - (F) IMPORT

SAMPLE RECOVERY PROCEDURES

UNUSABLE VOLUME (NON-RECOVERABLE CATALOGS)

(4) NO DUMP OF VOLUME, VSAM DATA SETS NOT ACCESSIBLE AND
BACKUP COPIES OF DATA SETS

- (A) INITIALIZE VOLUME
- (B) RESTORE NON-VSAM DATA SETS
- (C) DELETE FORCE/DELETE NOSCRATCH
- (D) DELETE SPACE
- (E) DEFINE SPACE
- (F) EXPORTED COPIES AVAILABLE ?



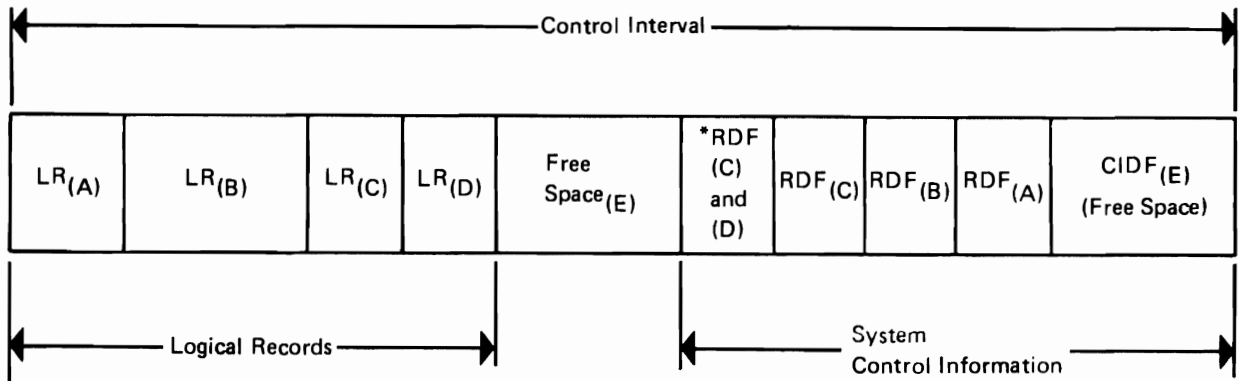
QUICK RECOVERY

USE WHEN DATA SET RECOVERY MUST BE DONE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, SUCH AS IN THE CASE OF AN OUTLINE TP SYSTEM. REQUIRES RESTRICTIONS TO BE PLACED ON VSAM DATA SETS IN ORDER TO DO QUICK RECOVERY.

- (1) DEFINE ALL DATA SETS WITH ONLY PRIMARY SPACE
(WILL NOT PROHIBIT CONTROL AREA SPLITS AS LONG AS
UNUSED SPACE IN PRIMARY)
- (2) REPRO UNLOAD CATALOG WHEN ANY DATA SETS DEFINED,
ALTERED OR DELETED
- (3) IF CATALOG LOST,
 - (A) REPRO UNLOADED CATALOG INTO EXISTING OR DEFINE
NEW CATALOG AND REPRO
 - (B) RUN VERIFY ON ALL DATA SETS
- (4) IF VOLUME LOST,
 - (A) RESTORE LOST VOLUME TO BACKUP COPY
 - (B) REPRO BACKUP CATALOG INTO EXISTING
 - (C) VERIFY ALL DATA SETS
 - (D) UPDATE RESTORED DATA SETS FROM JOURNALLED RECORDS

USING THE ABOVE PROCEDURES ELIMINATES ANY NEED FOR THE CATALOG TO BE RECOVERABLE.

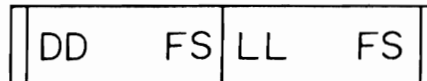
CONTROL INTERVAL FORMAT



* Since logical records $LR_{(C)}$ and $LR_{(D)}$ are of equal length, RDF $_{(C)}$ and $_{(D)}$ tells the system that $LR_{(D)}$ is the same size as $LR_{(C)}$.

H.6.1

Control Interval Definition Field (CIDF)

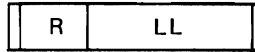


DD FS 2 Bytes : Offset from the beginning of the control interval to the free space areas.

LL FS 2 Bytes : Specifies the length of the free space area within the control interval.

H.6.2

RECORD DEFINITION FIELD (RDF)



R 1 BYTE; CONTROL INDICATORS

BIT POSITION	VALUE	INDICATION
0	0	RESERVED (SET TO 0).
1	0	NO ADDITIONAL CONTROL INFORMATION RELATED TO THIS RDF FOLLOWS.
	1	ADDITIONAL CONTROL INFORMATION RELATED TO THIS RDF FOLLOWS.
2-3	00	NOT SPANNED RECORD
	01	FIRST SEGMENT
	10	LAST SEGMENT
	11	INTERMEDIATE SEGMENT
4	0	SINGLE-RECORD DESCRIPTOR.
	1	REPLICATION COUNT DESCRIPTOR.
	0	SLOT CONTAINS RECORD-RRDS
5	1	SLOT EMPTY-RRDS
6-7	00	RESERVED

LL 2 BYTES; LENGTH OR COUNT

H.6.3

ACCESSING A CONTROL INTERVAL

ACB MACRF=(CNV,...

RPL OPTCD=(CNV,...

- WITH USER BUFFER MANAGEMENT

ACB MACRF=(CNV,UBF,...

RPL OPTCD=(CNV,MVE,...),AREA=BUF

- WITH "IMPROVED" CI PROCESSING

ACB MACRF=(CNV,UBF,ICI,...

RPL OPTCD=(CNV,MVE,...),AREA=BUF

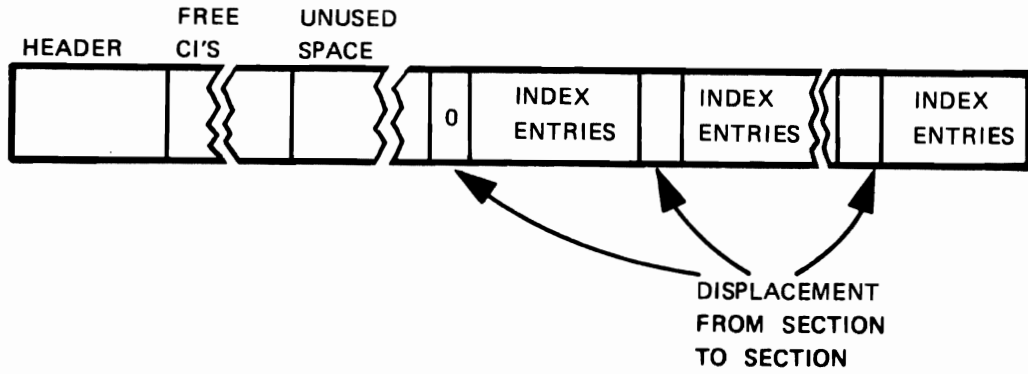
- WITH FIXED CONTROL BLOCKS

ACB MACRF=(CNV,UBF,ICI,CFX,...

RPL OPTCD=(CNV,MVE,...),AREA=BUF

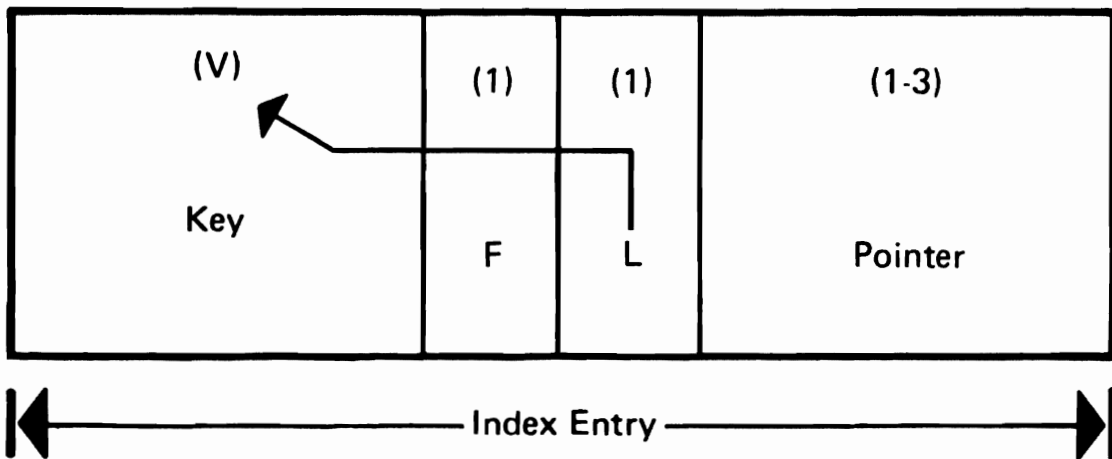
H.6.4

INDEX RECORD GENERAL FORMAT



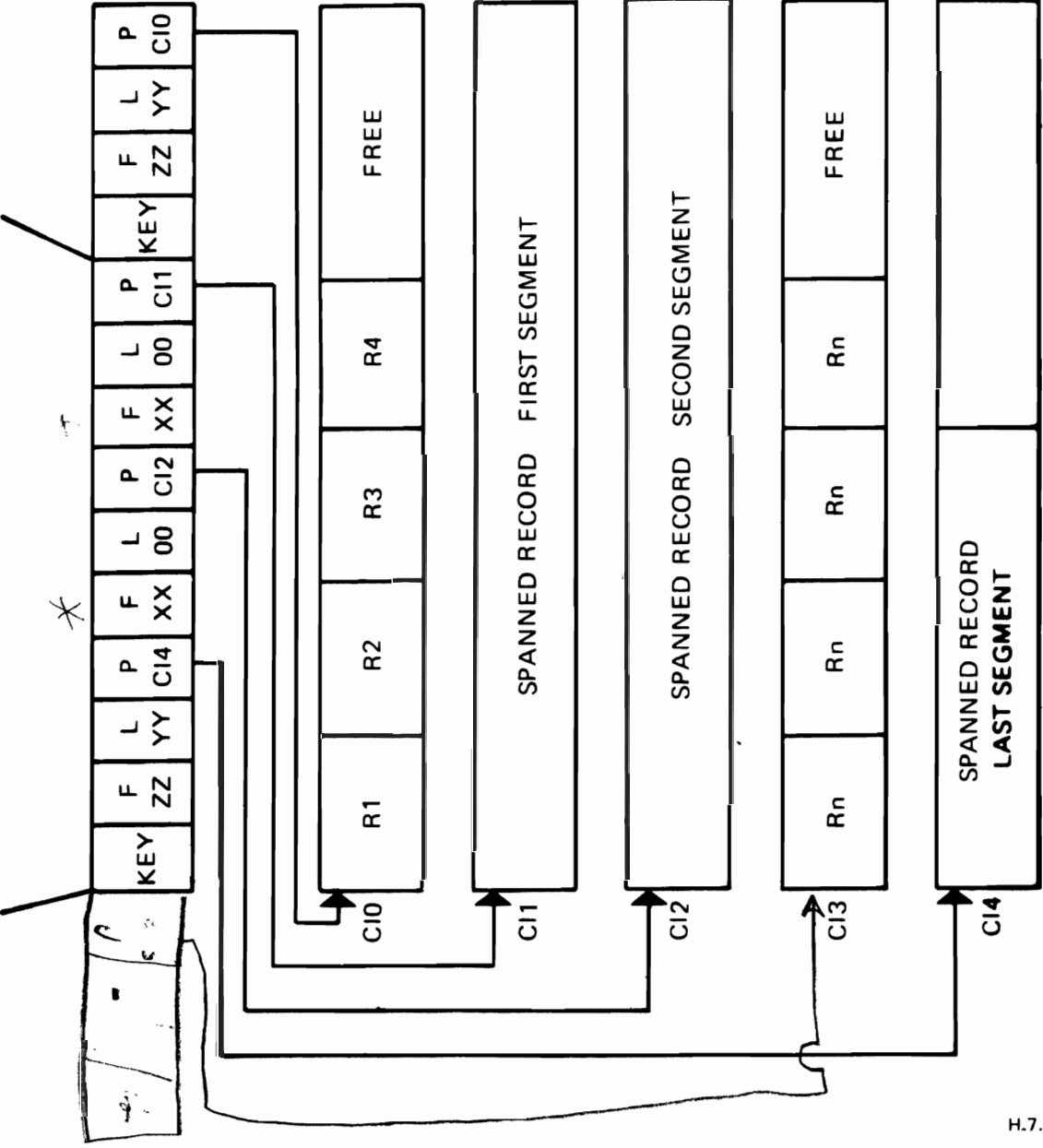
H.7.1

LENGTH OF
POINTER IS
IN HEADER



H.7.2

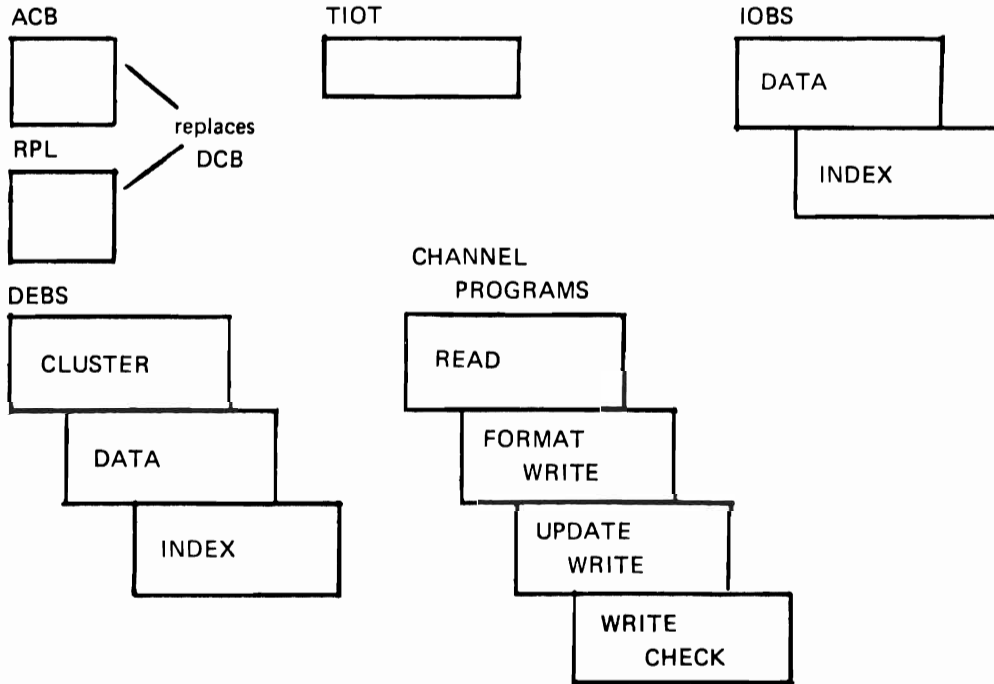
SPANNED RECORD INDEX ENTRIES



XX = FULL KEY -
 FRONT COMPRESSED
 YY = LENGTH KEY STORED
 ZZ = NORMAL KEY
 COMPRESSION

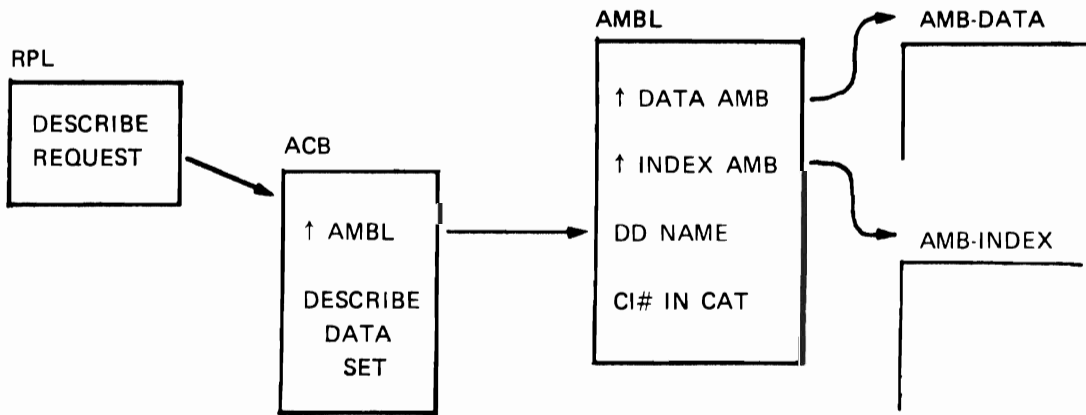
*Normal entries start from F=0 and L=0 (would be implied)
 VSB's see a table of F, L, and L=0
 so the key is the extent of spanning.*

I/O CONTROL BLOCKS



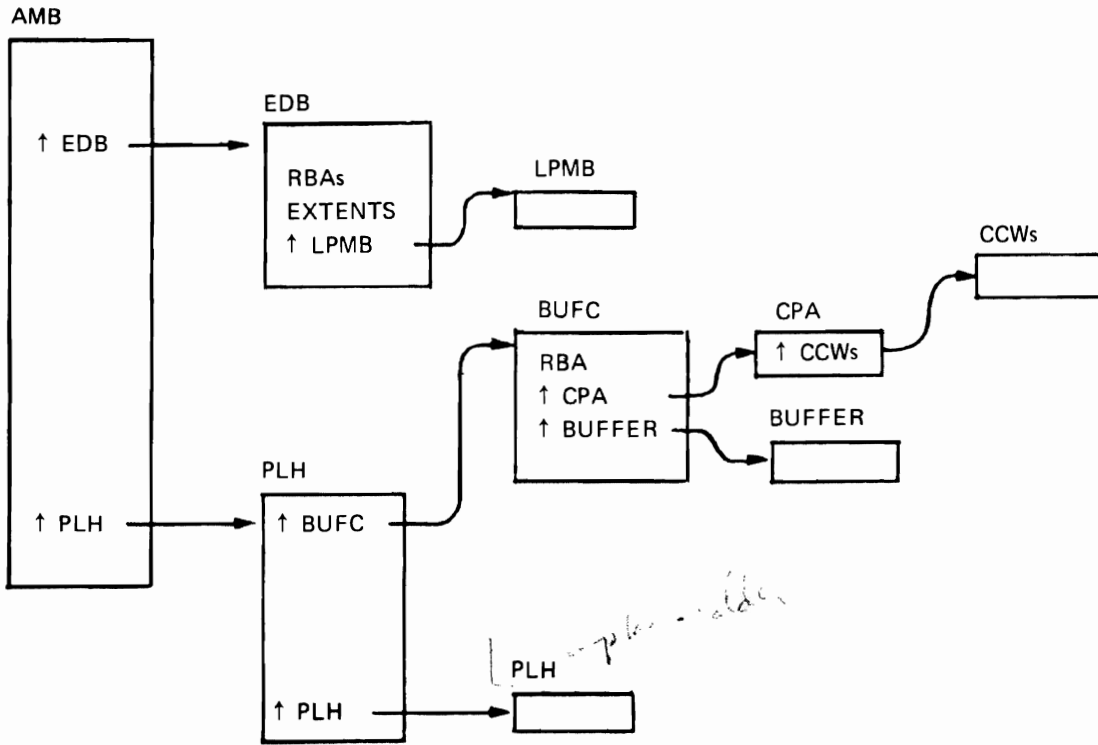
H.8.1

CLUSTER CONTROL BLOCKS



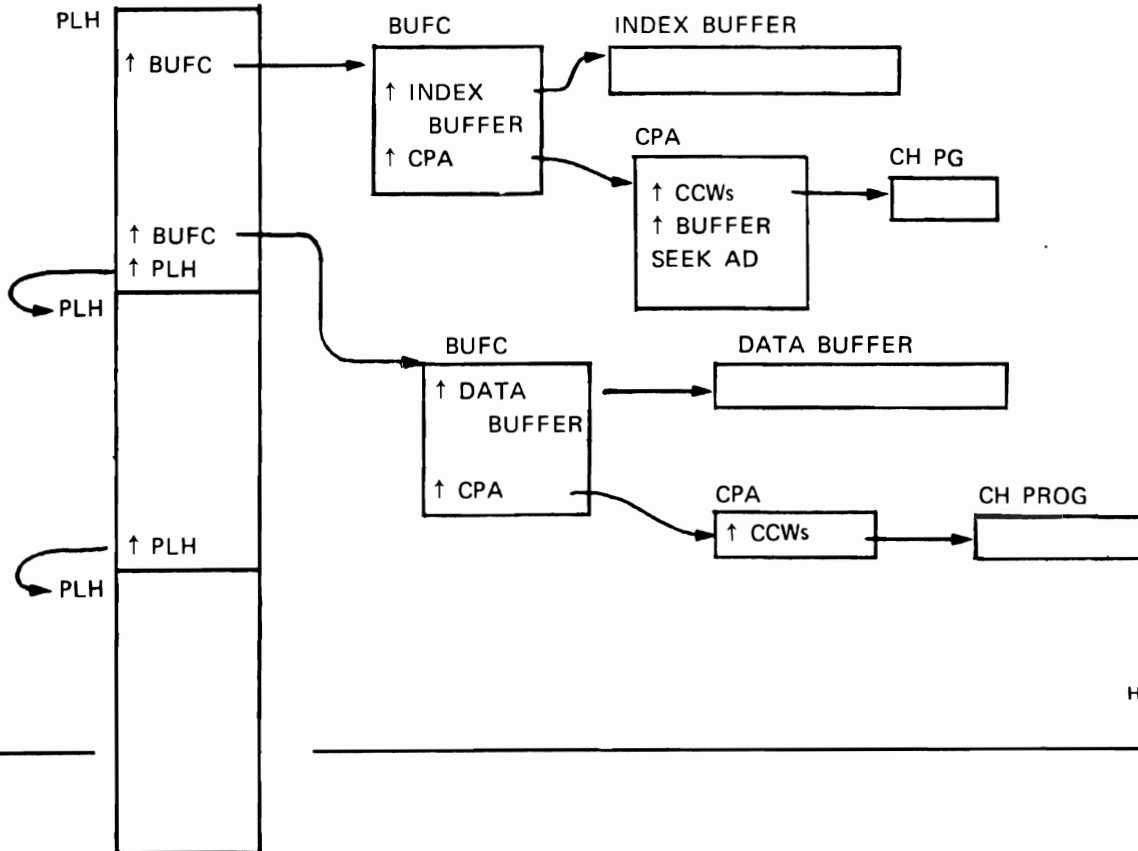
H.8.2

COMPONENT CONTROL BLOCKS



H.8.3

PLACEHOLDERS & BUFFERS



H.8.4

SHARED RESOURCES

- SHARE CONTROL BLOCKS & BUFFERS
- REDUCED STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- DEFERRED WRITES
- RELATE I/O OPERATIONS
- FOR RANDOM OPERATIONS
- USER CODE OR PACKAGE
- LOCAL SHARED RESOURCES (LSR)
- MVS ONLY: GLOBAL SHARED RESOURCES (GSR)

H.8.5

BUILD & USE THE RESOURCE POOL

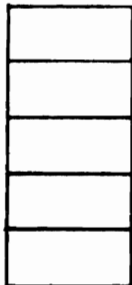
BLDVRP BUFFERS=(512(5),1024(8),4096(5)),
STRNO=10,KEYLEN=12

CUST ACB MACRF=(LSR,DFR,. . .), . . .

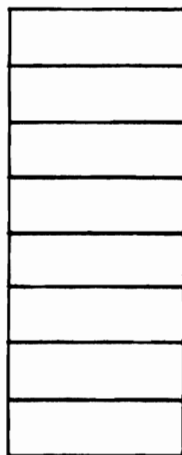
H.8.6

BUFFER POOL EXAMPLE

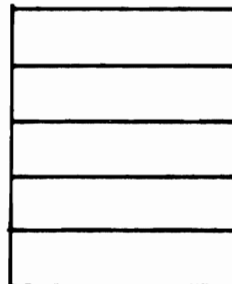
512 SUBPOOL



1024 SUBPOOL



4096 SUBPOOL



H.8.7

WRTBFR MACRO

WRTBFR RPL=any,TYPE=ALL

WRTBFR RPL=name,TYPE=LRU(50)

WRTBFR RPL=name,TYPE=TRN

WRTBFR RPL=name,TYPE=DS

H.8.8

THE "DISP" PARAMETER

```
//MYDATA DD DSNAME=MY.VSAM.CLUSTER,DISP=OLD
```

exclusive enq for dsname

```
//OTHER DD DSNAME=MY.OTHER.CLUSTER,DISP=SHR
```

check shareoptions

H.9.1

VSAM SHAREOPTIONS

- PROVIDE DATA INTEGRITY WHILE SHARING FILES
- SPECIFY AMOUNT OF SHARING:

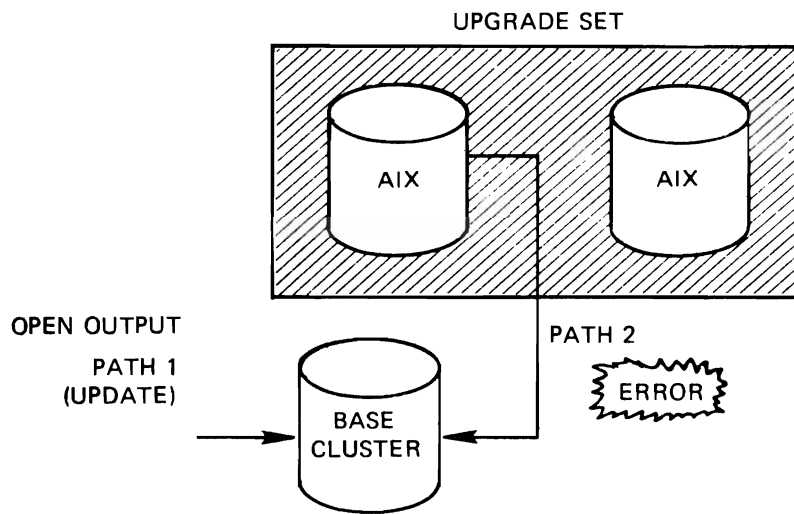
– ACROSS REGIONS

```
DEFINE SHR (1, 3)
```

– ACROSS SYSTEMS

H.9.2

SHARE OPTION 1
ALTERNATE INDEXES



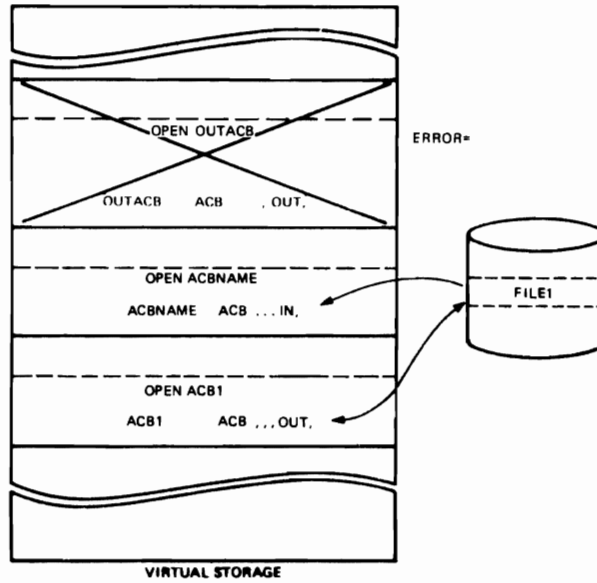
H.9.3

SHAREOPTION 2
WRITE INTEGRITY

– OPEN FOR SEVERAL INPUTS AND ONE OUTPUT

H.9.4

SHAREOPTION 2



H.9.5

SHAREOPTION 3 NO INTEGRITY

PROCESSING FOR

– SEVERAL INPUTS AND SEVERAL OUTPUTS

VSAM DOES NOT MONITOR THE ACCESSING TO
ENSURE DATA INTEGRITY

H.9.6

**SHAREOPTION 4 – NO INTEGRITY
BUT HELP FROM VSAM**

- SEVERAL INPUTS AND SEVERAL OUTPUTS
- LIMITED AID FROM VSAM → *question mark, say the, in 112-1, 2, 3*
- RESTRICTION ON PROCESSING
- USER RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTEGRITY

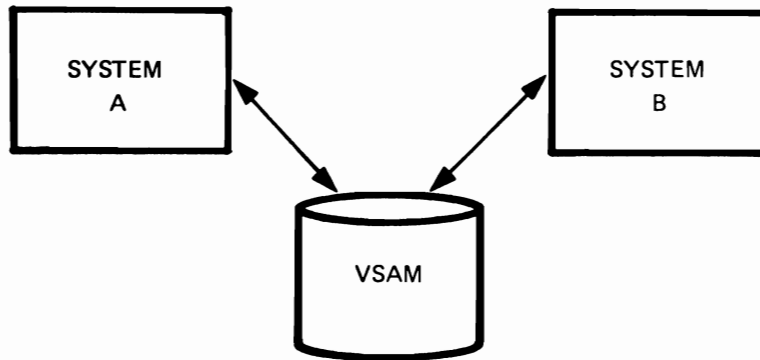
H.9.7

**SHARING WITHIN A REGION
FULL INTEGRITY**

- MULTIPLE STRINGS: ACB STRNO=#
- REQUEST FAILS IF
 - CI ALREADY HELD BY OTHER STRING
 - CI OR CA SPLIT IN PROGRESS

H.9.8

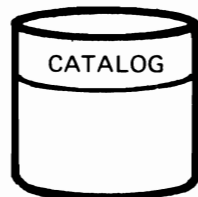
SHARING ACROSS SYSTEMS



DEFINE SHR (X, 3)
or
SHR (X, 4)

H.9.9

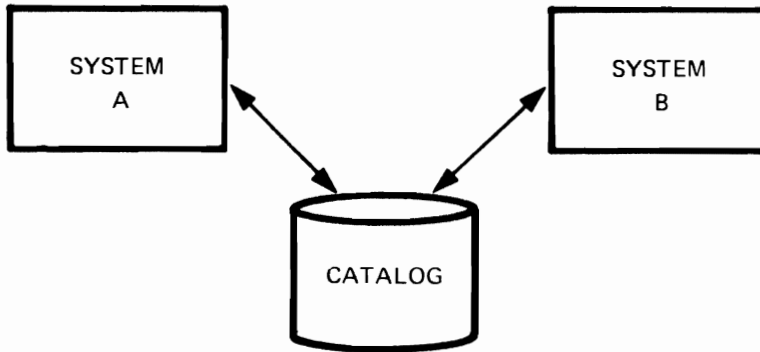
SHARING A CATALOG WITHIN A SYSTEM



- TOTAL INTEGRITY
- UP TO 7 CONCURRENT REQUEST
- BUFFER SPACE
 - 512 – EXTRA BUFFER
 - 1K – PER STRING

H.9.10

SHARING A CATALOG ACROSS SYSTEMS



- COMPLETE INTEGRITY
- NO RESTRICTIONS

VSAM OPTIMIZATION

- CI SIZE
- CA SIZE
- ALLOCATION
- INDEX OPTIONS
- KEY COMPRESSION
- BUFFER SPACE
- FREE SPACE
- MULTIPLE VOLUMES
- SPEED/RECOVERY
- 3350

H.10.1

CI SIZE CONCERNS

- DASD UTILIZATION
- MULTIPLE BLOCKS
- SPANNING A TRACK

H.10.2

CONTROL INTERVAL SIZE GENERAL PROCESSING GUIDELINES

- SEQUENTIAL/SKIP SEQUENTIAL
LARGER DATA CI IMPROVES PERFORMANCE WITHIN
THE TASK
- DIRECT
SMALLER DATA CI IMPROVES PERFORMANCE WITHIN
THE TASK
- SEQUENTIAL/SKIP SEQUENTIAL AND DIRECT
SMALLER DATA CI
MULTIPLE BUFFERS WHEN PROCESSING SEQUENTIALLY

H.10.3

BUFFER SPACE

SPECIFIED IN

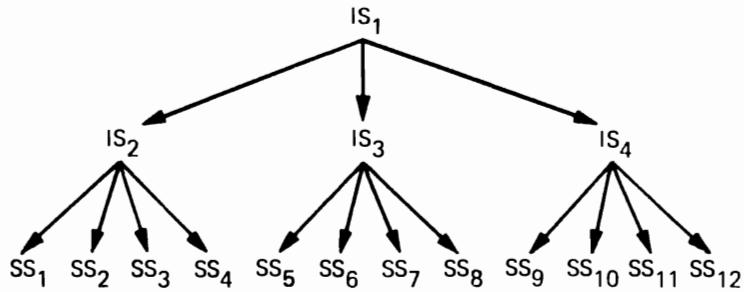
- DEFINE
- ACB (OVERRIDES DEFINE)*
- // DD (OVERRIDES ACB & DEFINE)*

*MUST *NOT* BE LESS THAN VALUE OF DEFINE

H.10.4

SCHEDULING BUFFERS – DIRECT

DIRECT GET FROM CA _n	STRING 1 DATA BUFFER 1	STRING 2 DATA BUFFER 2				
CA2	CA2-CI		IS ₁	IS ₂	SS ₂	
CA3		CA3-CI				SS ₃
CA5	CA5-CI			IS ₃	SS ₅	
CA2		CA2-CI		IS ₂		SS ₂
CA6	CA6-CIA			IS ₃	SS ₆	
CA6 SAME CI		CA6-CIA				SS ₆



H.10.5

INDEX BUFFERS RECOMMENDATION

DIRECT:

MIN = #LEVELS - 1 + STRNO


MAX = #INDEX SET RECORDS + STRNO

SEQUENTIAL:

STRNO

H.10.6

SCHEDULING BUFFERS – SEQUENTIAL/SKP

	GET SEQ REC	DATA BUFFER 1	DATA BUFFER 2	DATA BUFFER 3
	1	CI 1	CI 2	
	2			
	3	CI 4		CI 3
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7		CI 5	CI 6
	8			
	9			
	10			
	11	CI 7	CI 8	

ASSUME 3 DATA BUFFERS
 1 INDEX BUFFER
 6 CIS PER CA
 2 RECORDS PER CI

H.10.7

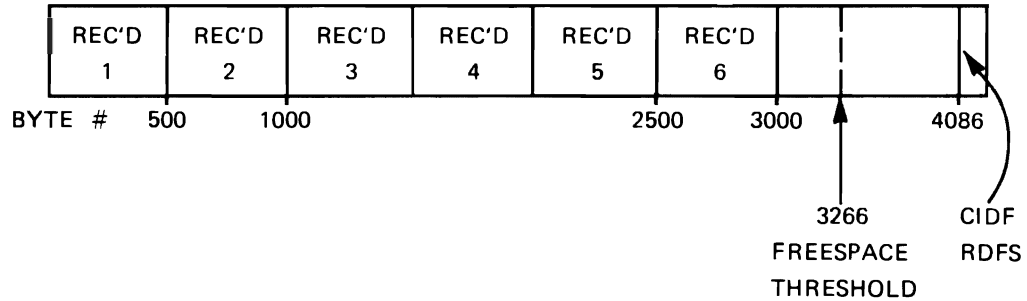
CA SIZE

- GOOD PERFORMANCE WHEN ENTIRE CA_s NUMBER IN CYLINDER
- THE LARGER THE CA:
 - THE FEWER THE PROBABILITIES OF CA SPLITS
 - THE FEWER THE READS OF SEQUENCE SET RECORDS
 - THE MORE CONSOLIDATED THE INDEX

H.10.8

FREE SPACE EXAMPLE

FSPC (20,10) CISZ (40 96) RESCZ (500,500)
119 CIs/CA



H.10.9

FREESPACE CONSIDERATIONS

- LARGE FREESPACE
 - MORE DASD SPACE
 - MORE I/O FOR SEQUENTIAL PROCESSING FOR SAME NUMBER OF RECORDS
 - MORE LEVELS OF INDEX, SO POSSIBLE INCREASE IN RUN TIME FOR DIRECT PROCESSING
- SMALL FREESPACE
 - MORE CI/CA SPLITS
 - AFTER SPLITS, MORE TIME FOR SEQUENTIAL PROCESSING WHEN FILE NOT IN PHYSICAL SEQUENCE

H.10.10

FREE SPACE ESTIMATION

EVALUATE PRESENT AND UNIFORMITY OF GROWTH

GROWTH

- EVENLY DISTRIBUTED
 - SPECIFY THAT PERCENT AS FREE SPACE
- UNEVENLY DISTRIBUTED
 - SPECIFY SMALL PERCENT OF FREE SPACE
 - LOAD THE DATA SET
 - ALTER PERCENT OF FREE SPACE

H.10.11

MULTIPLE VOLUME SUPPORT SPACE ALLOCATION

✓ PRIMARY ALLOCATION ON EACH VOLUME

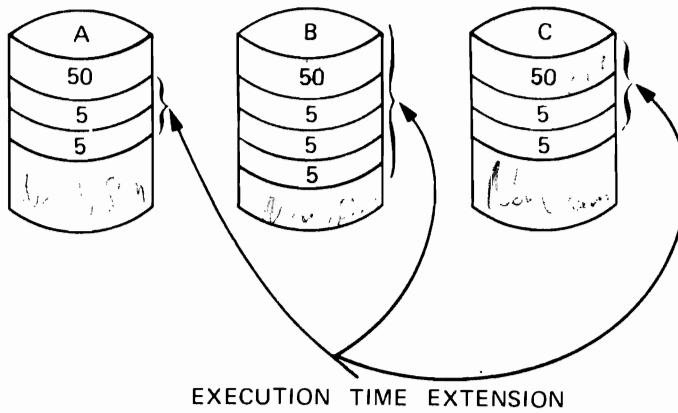
- WITHOUT KEYRANGE
 - ACQUIRED FROM FIRST VOLUME WITH DEFINE
 - ACQUIRED FROM OTHER VOLUMES WHEN
NEEDED FOR EXTENSION OF FILE
- WITH KEYRANGE
 - ACQUIRED FROM EVERY VOLUME WITH
DEFINE

Handwritten notes:
Volume 1
Volume 2
Volume 3
Volume 4
Volume 5
Volume 6
Volume 7
Volume 8
Volume 9
Volume 10
Volume 11
Volume 12
Volume 13
Volume 14
Volume 15
Volume 16
Volume 17
Volume 18
Volume 19
Volume 20
Volume 21
Volume 22
Volume 23
Volume 24
Volume 25
Volume 26
Volume 27
Volume 28
Volume 29
Volume 30
Volume 31
Volume 32
Volume 33
Volume 34
Volume 35
Volume 36
Volume 37
Volume 38
Volume 39
Volume 40
Volume 41
Volume 42
Volume 43
Volume 44
Volume 45
Volume 46
Volume 47
Volume 48
Volume 49
Volume 50
Volume 51
Volume 52
Volume 53
Volume 54
Volume 55
Volume 56
Volume 57
Volume 58
Volume 59
Volume 60
Volume 61
Volume 62
Volume 63
Volume 64
Volume 65
Volume 66
Volume 67
Volume 68
Volume 69
Volume 70
Volume 71
Volume 72
Volume 73
Volume 74
Volume 75
Volume 76
Volume 77
Volume 78
Volume 79
Volume 80
Volume 81
Volume 82
Volume 83
Volume 84
Volume 85
Volume 86
Volume 87
Volume 88
Volume 89
Volume 90
Volume 91
Volume 92
Volume 93
Volume 94
Volume 95
Volume 96
Volume 97
Volume 98
Volume 99
Volume 100

H.10.12

EXAMPLE 1

DEFINE •
 •
 •
 VOLUMES C A B
 (A B C)
 CYLINDERS (50 5)
 •
 •
 •



DEFINE

- PRIMARY SPACE ACQUIRED FROM FIRST VOLUME
(NEED NOT BE VOLUME A)

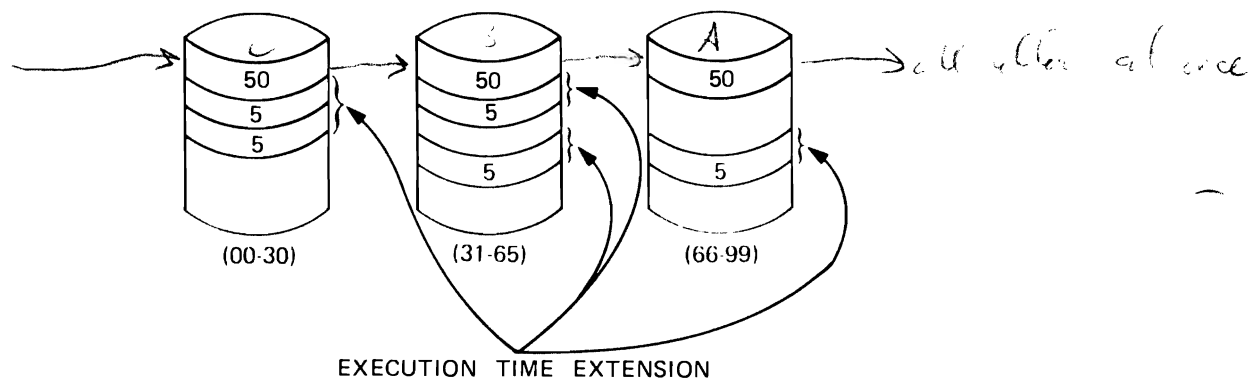
EXECUTION

- USE REMAINING SPACE ON VOLUME IN SECONDARY EXTENTS
- IF MORE SPACE REQUIRED TAKES PRIMARY ALLOCATION FROM NEXT VOLUME
- REPEAT EXECUTION ALLOCATIONS

EXAMPLE 2

```

DEFINE      •
           •
           •
           VOLUMES (A B C)
           → KEYRANGES ((00 30) (31 65) (66 99))
           → UNORDERED
           → CYLINDERS (50 5)
    
```



DEFINE

- PRIMARY ALLOCATION TAKEN FROM EACH VOLUME

*NOTE: IF ANY VOLUME DOES NOT HAVE SPACE FOR PRIMARY,
SEVERAL MAY BE PLACED ON SAME VOLUME*

EXECUTION

- SECONDARY ALLOCATIONS FOR A KEYRANGE WILL BE ON VOLUME OF ITS PRIMARY ALLOCATION

UNORDERED/ORDERED

UNORDERED

- PRIMARY ALLOCATION* MUST BE AVAILABLE ON ONE OF SPECIFIED VOLUMES OR DEFINE FAILS
- SECONDARY ALLOCATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM ANY VOLUME

ORDERED

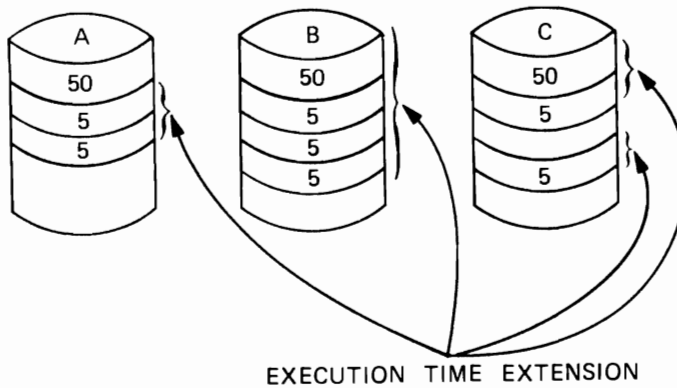
- SPACE IS ALLOCATED* ON VOLUMES IN THE ORDER SPECIFIED IN THE VOLUMES PARAMETERS
- PRIMARY ALLOCATION MUST BE AVAILABLE ON FIRST VOLUME SPECIFIED OR DEFINE FAILS

*PER KEY RANGE IF SPECIFIED

EXAMPLE 3

```

DEFINE      •
            •
            •
VOLUMES (A B C)
ORDERED
CYLINDERS (50 5)
    
```



DEFINE

- PRIMARY ALLOCATION TAKEN FROM VOLUME A OR DEFINE FAILS

EXECUTION

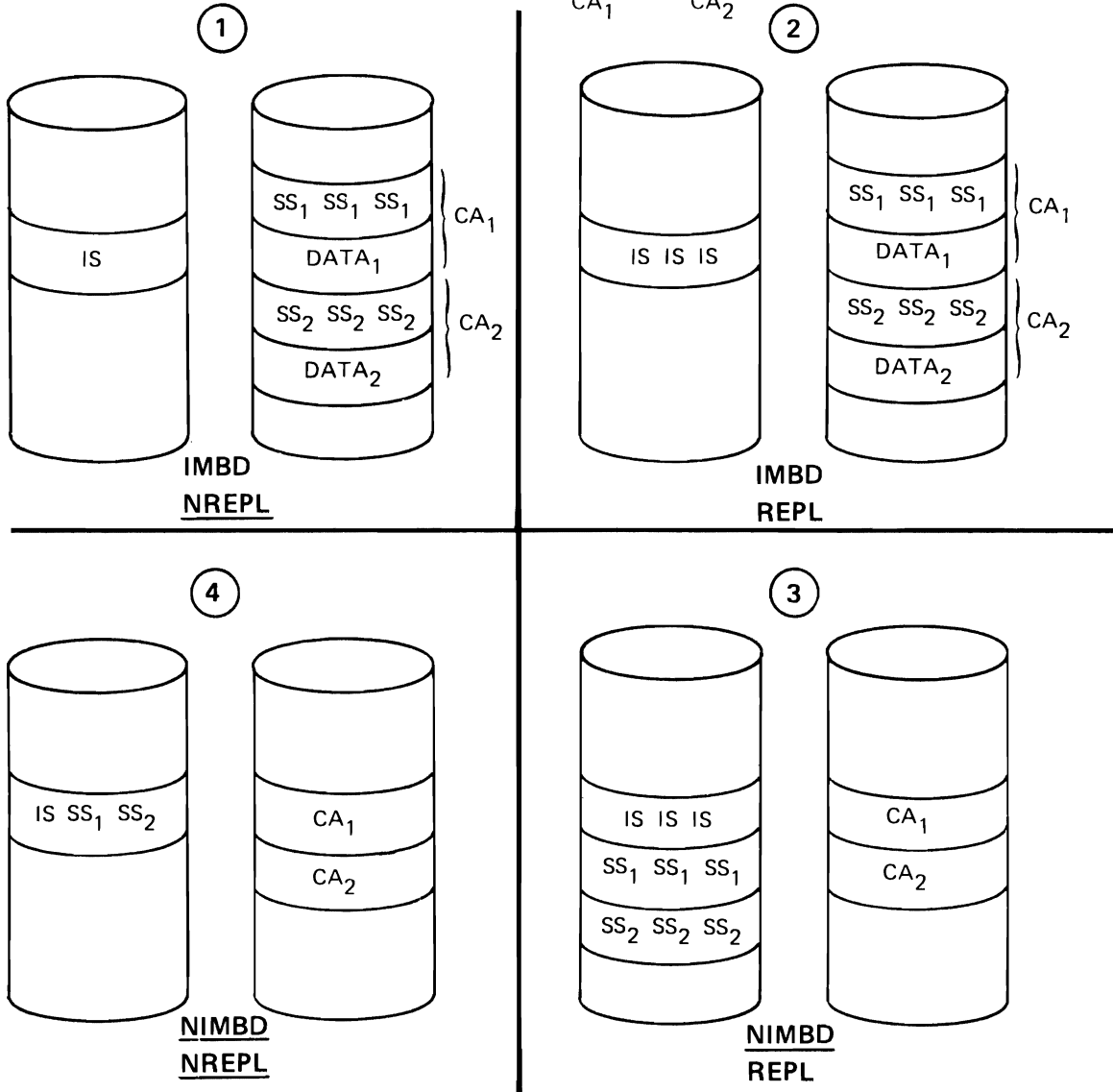
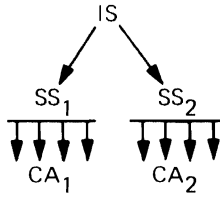
- USE REMAINING SPACE ON VOLUME A IN SECONDARY EXTENTS
- IF MORE SPACE REQUIRED TAKE PRIMARY ALLOCATION FROM VOLUME B; IF NOT POSSIBLE, REQUEST IS REJECTED
- REPEAT FOR VOLUME C.

loc (A, B, C)
to ... (-, - -) (...)
(...)
) ... (...)

INDEX OPTIONS

- INDEX AND DATA ON SEPARATE VOLUMES
 - SIMULTANEOUS ACCESS TO INDEX AND DATA
 - INDEX ON FASTER DEVICE
 - SPECIFY VOLUMES AT DATA AND INDEX LEVELS
- SEQUENCE SET IMBEDDED IN CAs
 - SEQUENCE SET ALSO REPLICATED
 - DISK ARM MOVEMENT REDUCED
 - SPECIFY IMBED AT EITHER CLUSTER OR INDEX LEVELS
- INDEX RECORDS REPLICATED
 - INDEX SET AND SEQUENCE SET REPLICATED
 - ROTATIONAL DELAY REDUCED
 - SPECIFY REPLICATE AT EITHER CLUSTER OR INDEX LEVELS

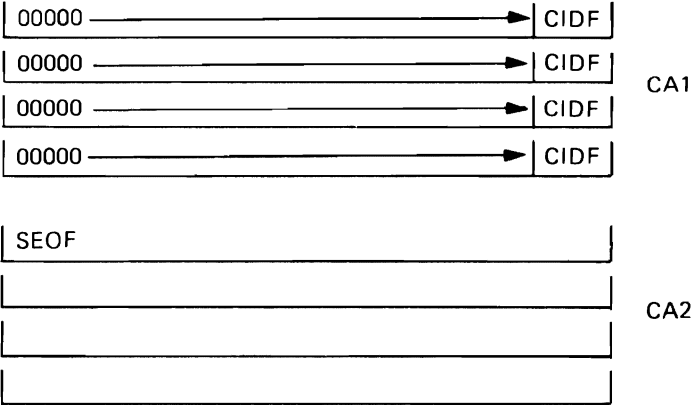
INDEX OPTIONS*



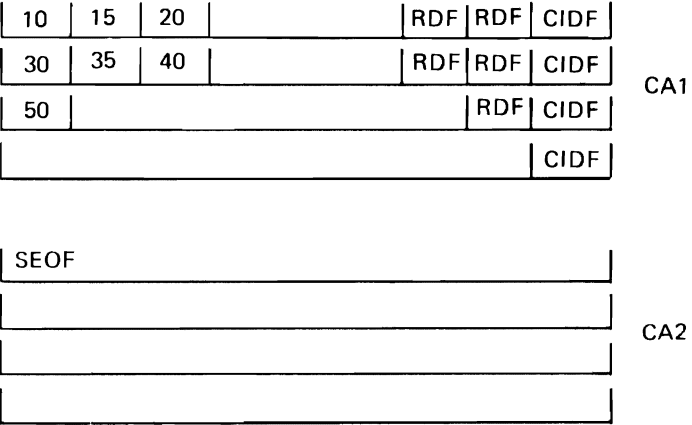
* 2 VOLUMES ARE SHOWN, COULD BE 2 AREAS ON 1 VOLUME

RECOVERY EXAMPLE

PREFORMATTING



LOADING



SPEED EXAMPLE

LOADING

10	15	20		RDF	RDF	CIDF
----	----	----	--	-----	-----	------

30	35	40		RDF	RDF	CIDF
----	----	----	--	-----	-----	------

50				RDF	CIDF
----	--	--	--	-----	------

CA1

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

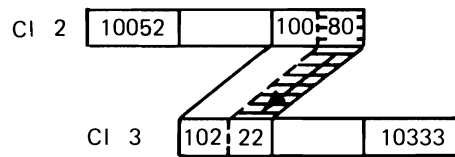
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CA2

INDEX KEY COMPRESSION

- MINIMIZE KEY SIZE
- MINIMIZE BYTES EXAMINED
- MAXIMIZE INDEX FAN-OUT
- FEWER INDEX LEVELS → FASTER KEYED ACCESS
- FRONT COMPRESSION
- REAR COMPRESSION
- DIFFERENCES BETWEEN KEYS – NOT IDENTIFICATION OF COMPLETE KEY
- INDEX ONLY – KEYS NOT COMPRESSED IN DATA RECORD

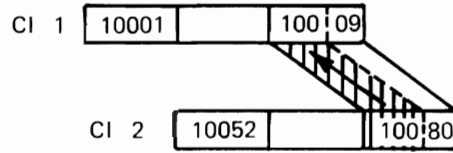
REAR KEY COMPRESSION



CONTROL INTERVAL	COMPLETE KEY	KEY AFTER REAR KEY COMPRESSION
CI 1	(10001)* 10009 **	1000--
CI 2	(10052) 10080	100--
CI 3	(10222) 10333	10333
CI 4	(10334) 14000	1400--
CI 5	(14021) 14028	1-----
CI 6	(23456) 23630	2363--
CI 7	(23685)	

*FIRST KEY IN THE CONTROL INTERVAL
 **LAST KEY IN THE CONTROL INTERVAL

FRONT KEY COMPRESSION



<u>CONTROL INTERVAL</u>	<u>COMPLETE KEY</u>	<u>REAR COMPRESSION</u>	<u>KEY AFTER FRONT KEY COMPRESSION</u>
CI 1	10009	1000-	1000
CI 2	10080	100 -	
CI 3	10033	10333	= = 333
CI 4	14000	1400	400
CI 5	14028	1-----	-----
CI 6	23630	2363-	2363-

H.10.23

KEY COMPRESSION

FRONT COMPRESSION

BEST WHEN MANY KEYS HAVE SAME LEADING CHARACTERS

REAR COMPRESSION

BEST WHEN KEYS HAVE LARGE DIFFERENCES IN RIGHTMOST CHARACTERS

H.10.24

3850 OPTIONS

OPEN: BIND
CYLINDERFAULT
STAGE

CLOSE: DESTAGEWAIT
NODESTAGEWAIT

H.10.25

MVS MASTER CATALOG

VSAM CATALOG STRUCTURE

ENTRIES FOR SYSTEM DATA SETS

ENTRIES FOR CATALOGS

CREATED AT SYSGEN

LOCATED VIA 'SYSCATLG' MEMBER IN
SYS1.NUCLEUS

H.11.1

BACKUP

- VOLUME BACKUP WITH STANDALONE RESTORE

OR

- DUPLICATE CATALOG
DEFINE UCAT
LOAD UCAT - Eg REPRO
ENTRY IN SYS1.NUCLEUS

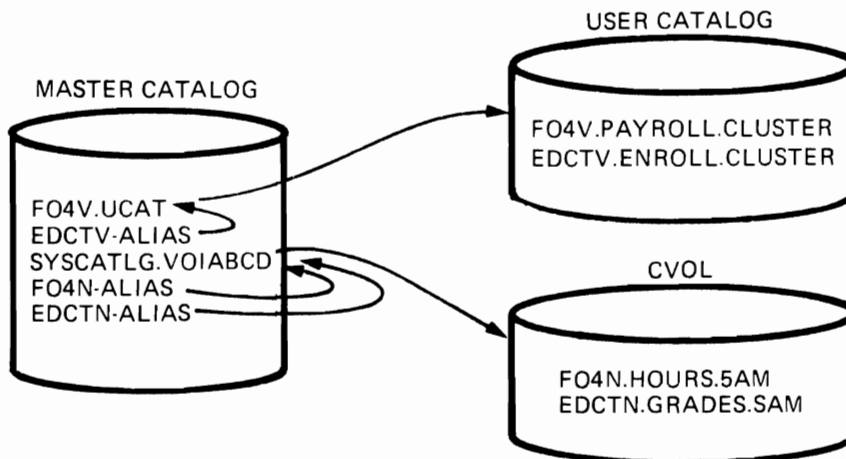
H.11.2

IPL WITH DUPLICATE CATALOG

1. ADDRESS STOP AT IEAVNP11
2. IPL
3. ALTER CONSTANT AT @CC02209

H.11.3

QUALIFIED NAMES



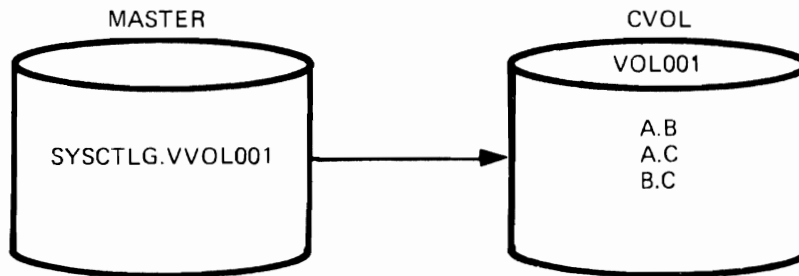
H.11.4

ESTABLISH CVOL POINTER

DEFINE NONVSAM

NAME (SYSCTLG.VVOL001) -
DEVICE TYPES (2314) -
VOLUMES (VOL001)

The first qualifier Must Be 'SYSCTLG'.



H.11.5

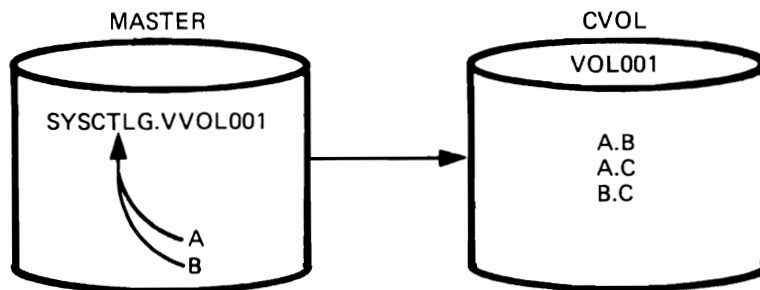
ESTABLISH ALIAS

DEFINE ALIAS -
NAME (A) -

RELATE (SYSCTLG.VVOL001)

DEFINE ALIAS NAME (B)

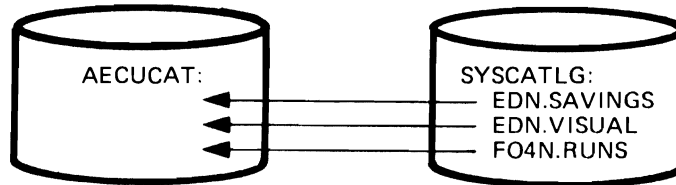
RELATE (SYSCTLG.VVOL001)



H.11.6

CONVERT CVOL TO VSAM UCAT

```
// MVE      EXEC  IDCAMS
// OSCAT    DD    DSN=SYSCATLG,VOL=SER=CAT004,
//          UNIT=3330
// SYSPRINT DD          SYSOUT=A
// SYSIN    DD    *
           CNVTCAT INFILE (OSCAT) CAT (AECUCAT)
```



H.11.7

GENERIC NAMES AND LISTC, DEL, ALTER

LISTCAT ENTRIES (F04V.*.PRIOR.CLUSTER)

will list: F04V.anyname.PRIOR.CLUSTER

as in F04V.ENROLL.PRIOR.CLUSTER
F04V.MACHINE.PRIOR.CLUSTER

But not ~~F04V.ENROLL.PRIOR.CLUSTER.ADDED
F04V.MACHINE.PRIOR.AIX~~

H.11.8

LEVEL PARAMETER

LISTCAT LEVEL (F04V)

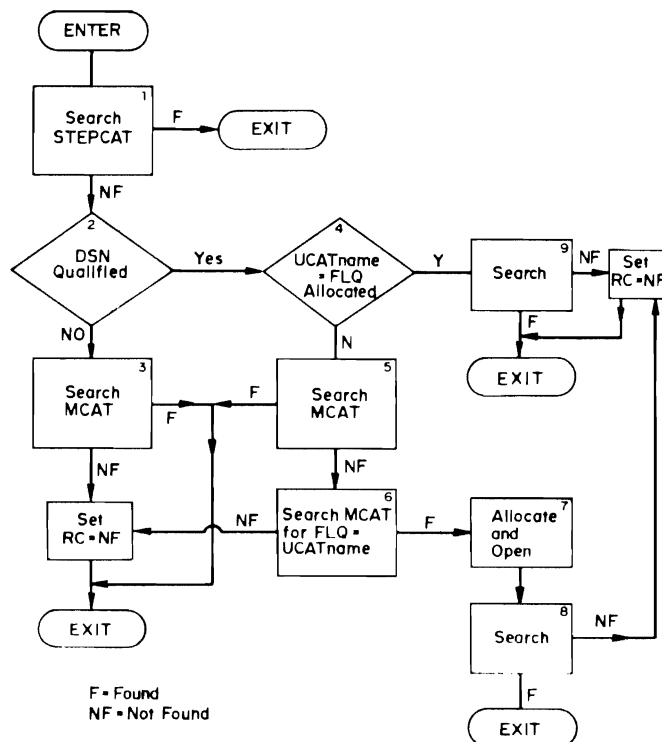
includes F04v.ENROLL.PRIOR.CLUSTER
F04V.ROSTER.AFTER.CLUSTER
F04V.GRADES.CLUSTER
F04V.MACHINE.PRIOR.CLUSTER

LISTCAT LEVEL (F04V.*.PRIOR)

includes F04V.ENROLL.PRIOR.CLUSTER
F04V.MACHINE.PRIOR.CLUSTER

H.11.9

CATALOG SEARCH ALGORITHM



H.11.10

LISTING OF DATA SET -USERCAT1

```

KEY OF RECORD - 0000000010000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000 00000000 01000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0020 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 C4011600 8FE5E2C1 0448C3C1 E3C1D3D6 C748C2C1
0040 F0C54FC4 C1E3C14E 09C5C3D6 09C44040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40FF0000
0060 FFFF0000 F0000000 00000000 A0000000 0C000000 0A000000 80000000 00000000
0080 00000000 F9000000 FFFF0000 FFFF0000 C3000002 06260A4 00600000 0000002C
00A0 00000000 00000000 00000000 02000000 01F90000 00000000 00000000 00002000
00C0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00020000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00E0 00000000 00000000 96000000 00000000 00000000 00190000 00000000 00000000
0100 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0120 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0140 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0160 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0180 CCCCCCCC 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
01A0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
01C0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
01E0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

```

```

KEY OF RECORD - 0000000100000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000 00000001 01000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0020 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 8FF5E2C1 0448C3C1 E3C1D3D6 C748C2C1
0040 F0C54FC4 C1E3C14E 09C5C3D6 09C44040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40FF0000
0060 FFFF0000 F0000000 00000000 A0000000 FFFF0000 05000000 80000000 00000000
0080 00000000 F9000000 FFFF0000 FFFF0000 C3000002 06260A4 00600000 0000002C
00A0 00000000 00000000 00000000 02000000 01F90000 00000000 00000000 00002000
00C0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00020000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00E0 00000000 00000000 96000000 00000000 00000000 00020000 00000000 00000000
0100 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0120 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0140 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0160 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0180 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
01A0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
01C0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
01E0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

```

```

KEY OF RECORD - 0000000201000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000 00000002 01000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0020 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 6CE4E2C5 09C3C1E3 F1404040 40404040
0040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40FF0000
0060 FFFF0000 FF75178F 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0080 01000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00A0 FFFF0000 FFFF0000 FFFF0000 FFFF0000 FFFF0000 02FFFF00 02FFFF00 02FFFF00
00C0 FF000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0100 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0120 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
0140 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

```


IOCAMS SYSTEM SERVICES

LISTC CAT(USERCAT1/MASTER) ALL

TIME: 08:39:48

07/01/75

PAGE 1

LISTING FROM CATALOG -- USERCAT1

AIX --- AREACDIX

HISTORY
 OWNER-IDENT---CREATION---EXPIRATION---REL---RCVY-VOL---RCVY-DEVT---RCVY-CI
 (NULL) 75.182 00.000 2 TSOPAK X'30C02008' X'000013'
 PROTECTION (NULL)
 ASSOCIATIONS
 DATA T5547990.VSAMDSSET.DFD75182.T876CC52.T5547990
 INDEX T554F5E0.VSAMDSSET.DFD75182.T876CC52.T554F5E0
 CLUSTER PHONFILE
 PATH ARCDPATH
 ATTRIBUTES
 NUPG

DATA --- T5547990.VSAMDSSET.DFD75182.T876CC52.T5547990

HISTORY
 OWNER-IDENT---CREATION---EXPIRATION---REL---RCVY-VOL---RCVY-DEVT---RCVY-CI
 (NULL) 75.182 00.000 2 TSOPAK X'30C02008' X'000014'
 PROTECTION (NULL)
 ASSOCIATIONS
 AIX AREACDIX

SHR(1,3)	RCVY	SUBAL	NERAS	4086	IXD	NWCK	NIMBD	NREPL	4096	UNORD	EXCP	NRUS	SPND
49		3		32600		8704		30					

STATISTICS
 SYSTEM-TIMESTAMP
 X'0000000000000000'
 FREESPACE: 8BYTES 8CIS TOTAL BYTES
 IN-CI IN-CA IN DATA SET
 X'0000000000000000' 0 0 122880

TOTAL	DELETED	INSERTED	UPDATED	RETRIEVED	SPLITS	CA	EXCPS	EXTENTS
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

ALLOCATION	TYPE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	HIGH-ALLOC	HIGH-USED	RBA
	CYL	1	1	X'0001E000'	X'00000000'	X'00000000'

VOLUMES	VOLSER	DEVTYPE	VOLFLAG	NUMBER	TYPE	HIGH-ALLOC	HIGH-USED	PHYSICAL	PHYRECS	TRACKS
	TSOPAK	X'30C02008'	PRIME	1	X'40'	X'0001E000'	X'00000000'	REC-SIZE	PER-TRK	PER-CA
	EXTENTS:	LOW-CCHM	HIGH-CCHM	TRACKS	LOW-RBA	HIGH-RBA		2048	3	20
		X'00100000'	X'00100013'	20	X'00000000'	X'0001DFFF'				

INDEX --- T554F5E0.VSAMDSSET.DFD75182.T876CC52.T554F5E0

HISTORY
 OWNER-IDENT---CREATION---EXPIRATION---REL---RCVY-VOL---RCVY-DEVT---RCVY-CI
 (NULL) 75.182 00.000 2 TSOPAK X'30C02008' X'000015'
 PROTECTION (NULL)
 ASSOCIATIONS
 AIX AREACDIX
 ATTRIBUTES

LISTING FROM CATALOG --- USERCAT1

RKP---KEYLEN---AVGLRECL---MAXLRECL---BUFSPC---CISZ---CI/CA---EXCPEXIT
 5 3 0 505 0 512 11 (NULL)
 SHR(1,3) RCVY SUBAL 0 NERAS NMCK NIMBD MREPL UNORD NRUS
 STATISTICS FREESPACE: 8BYTES RC1'S TOTAL BYTES
 SYSTEM-TIME STAMP IN-CI IN-CA IN DATA SET
 X'0000000000000000' 0 0 5632

TOTAL DELETED INSERTED UPDATED RETRIEVED SPLITS---NUMBER---
 0 0 0 0 0 CA 0 EXCPS EXTENTS 0 1
 INDEX
 ENTRIES SEQUENCE-SET HIGH-LEVEL
 LEVELS PER SECT RBA RBA
 0 5 X'00000000' X'00000000'
 ALLOCATION TYPE PRIMARY SECONDARY HIGH-ALLOC HIGH-USED
 TRK 1 1 X'00001600' X'00000000'
 VOLUMES
 VOLSER---DEVTYPE---VOLFLAG---NUMBER---TYPE---HIGH-ALLOC---HIGH-USED---PHYSICAL PHYRECS TRACKS
 TSOPAK X'30C02008' PRIME 1 X'40' X'00001600' X'00000000' X'00000000' 512 11 1
 EXTENTS: LOW-CCHH---HIGH-CCHH---TRACKS---LDW-RBA---HIGH-RBA
 X'000F000F' X'000F000F' 1 X'00000000' X'000015FF'

PATH --- ARCDPATH

HISTORY
 OWNER-IDENT---CREATION---EXPIRATION---REL---RCVY-VOL---RCVY-DEVT---RCVY-CI
 (NULL) 75.182 00.000 2 TSOPAK X'30C02008' X'000017'
 PROTECTION
 MASTERPW---CTLPW---UPDATEPW---READPW---CODE---ATTEMPTS---USVR
 WRITE WRITE (NULL) (NULL) 2 (NULL)
 USER-SECURITY-AUTHORIZATION-RECORD
 (NONE)

ASSOCIATIONS

AIX AREACDIX
 DATA T5547990.VSAMDSSET.DF075182.T876CC52.T5547990
 INDEX T554F5E0.VSAMDSSET.DF075182.T876CC52.T554F5E0
 DATA TA904C00.VSAMDSSET.DF075182.T876CC4E.TA904C00
 ATTRIBUTES
 NUPD

CLUSTER --- FILEZ

HISTORY
 OWNER-IDENT---CREATION---EXPIRATION---REL---RCVY-VOL---RCVY-DEVT---RCVY-CI
 (NULL) 75.182 00.000 2 TSOPAK X'30C02008' X'000017'
 PROTECTION (NULL)
 ASSOCIATIONS
 DATA TD05FA90.VSAMDSSET.DF075182.T876CC51.TD05FA90

DATA --- TD05FA90.VSAMDSSET.DF075182.T876CC51.TD05FA90

LISTING FROM CATALOG --- USERCAT1

HISTORY
OWNER-IDENT---CREATION---EXPIRATION---REL---RCVY-VOL---RCVY-DEVT---RCVY-CI
(NULL) 75.182 00.000 2 TSOPAK X'30C02008' X'000012'

PROTECTION (NULL)
ASSOCIATIONS
CLUSTER FILE2
ATTRIBUTES
RKP---KEYLEN---AVGL RECL---MAXL RECL---BUFSPC---CISZ---CI/CA---EXCPEXIT
0 80 80 80 NIXD NIMBD 512 11 (NULL)
SHR(1,3) RCVY SUBAL NERAS IN-CA IN-CA IN DATA SET NRUS NSPND
FREESPACE: 8BYTES 8BYTES 8BYTES 8BYTES 8BYTES 8BYTES UNORD
SYSTEM-TIMESTAMP
X'876CD2158FC5F000'

---RECORDS--- DELETED 0
---SPLITS--- CI CA 0
---NUMBER--- EXCPS EXTENTS 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

ALLOCATION
TYPE PRIMARY SECONDARY HIGH-ALLOC HIGH-USED
TRK 5 1 X'00006E00' X'00000000'

VOLUMES
VOLSER---DEVTYPE---VOLFLAG---NUMBER---TYPE---HIGH-ALLOC---HIGH-USED---PHYSICAL PHYRECS TRACKS
TSOPAK X'30C02008' PRIME 1 X'00' X'00006E00' X'00000000' 512 11 1
EXTENTS: X'000F000A' X'000F000E' TRACKS 5 X'00000000' X'00000600FF'

CLUSTER -- KEYPHON

HISTORY
OWNER-IDENT---CREATION---EXPIRATION---REL---RCVY-VOL---RCVY-DEVT---RCVY-CI
(NULL) 75.182 00.000 2 TSOPAK X'30C02008' X'00000F'

PROTECTION (NULL)
ASSOCIATIONS
DATA T11A6820.VSAM0SET.DFD75182.T876CC4F.T11A6820
INDEX T11A6820.VSAM0SET.DFD75182.T876CC4F.T11A6820

DATA
HISTORY
OWNER-IDENT---CREATION---EXPIRATION---REL---RCVY-VOL---RCVY-DEVT---RCVY-CI
(NULL) 75.182 00.000 2 TSOPAK X'30C02008' X'00000F'

PROTECTION (NULL)
ASSOCIATIONS
CLUSTER KEYPHON
ATTRIBUTES
RKP---KEYLEN---AVGL RECL---MAXL RECL---BUFSPC---CISZ---CI/CA---EXCPEXIT
0 24 80 80 NERAS IXD NIMBD 512 11 (NULL)
SHR(1,3) RCVY SUBAL NERAS IN-CA IN-CA IN DATA SET NRUS NSPND
FREESPACE: 8BYTES 8BYTES 8BYTES 8BYTES 8BYTES 8BYTES UNORD
SYSTEM-TIMESTAMP
X'876CD22A59944000'

LISTING FROM CATALOG --- USERCAT1

ALLOCATION		RECORDS		SPLITS		NUMBER	
TOTAL	DELETED	INSERTED	UPDATED	RETRIEVED	CI	CA	EXCPS EXTENTS
534	0	0	0	0	0	0	101 6
VOLUMES		HIGH-ALLOC		HIGH-USED		PHYSICAL	
VOLSER	DEVTYPE	VOLFLAG	NUMBER	TYPE	HIGH-USED	REC-SIZE	PHYRECS
TSOPAK	X'30C02008'	PRIME	6	X'00'	X'0000C600'	512	11 1
EXTENTS:		LOW-CCHH	HIGH-CCHH	TRACKS	LOW-RBA	HIGH-RBA	PER-TRK
		X'000F0005'	X'000F0008'	4	X'00000000'	X'000057FF'	11
		X'00110000'	X'00110000'	1	X'00005800'	X'00006DFF'	
		X'00110001'	X'00110001'	1	X'00006E00'	X'000083FF'	
		X'00110002'	X'00110002'	1	X'00008400'	X'000099FF'	
		X'00110003'	X'00110003'	1	X'00009A00'	X'0000AFFF'	
		X'00110004'	X'00110004'	1	X'00008000'	X'0000C5FF'	

INDEX --- T11AE530.VSAMDSSET.DFD75182.T876CC4F.T11AE530

HISTORY

OWNER-IDENT --- CREATION --- EXPIRATION --- REL --- RCVVY-VOL --- RCVVY-DEVT --- RCVVY-CI
 (NULL) 75.182 00.000 2 TSOPAK X'30C02008' X'000010'

ASSOCIATIONS

CLUSTER KEYPHON

ATTRIBUTES

RKP --- KEYLEN --- AVGLRECL --- MAXLRECL --- BUFSPC --- CISZ --- CI/CA --- EXCPEXIT
 0 24 0 505 0 512 11 (NULL)
 SHR(1,3) RCVVY SUBAL MERAS NMCK NIMBD NREPL UNORD MRUS
 FREESPACE: 3BYTES 3CIS TOTAL BYTES
 IN-CI IN-CA IN DATA SET
 X'876C02A59944000' 0 0 512

ALLOCATION		RECORDS		SPLITS		NUMBER	
TOTAL	DELETED	INSERTED	UPDATED	RETRIEVED	CI	CA	EXCPS EXTENTS
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	50 1

INDEX

ENTRIES	SEQUENCE-SET	HIGH-LEVEL
LEVELS	PER SECT	RBA
2	3	X'00000000' X'00000400'

ALLOCATION

ALLOCATION		RECORDS		SPLITS		NUMBER	
TOTAL	DELETED	INSERTED	UPDATED	RETRIEVED	CI	CA	EXCPS EXTENTS
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	50 1
VOLUMES		HIGH-ALLOC		HIGH-USED		PHYSICAL	
VOLSER	DEVTYPE	VOLFLAG	NUMBER	TYPE	HIGH-USED	REC-SIZE	PHYRECS
TSOPAK	X'30C02008'	PRIME	1	X'00'	X'00001600'	512	11 1
EXTENTS:		LOW-CCHH	HIGH-CCHH	TRACKS	LOW-RBA	HIGH-RBA	PER-TRK
		X'000F0009'	X'000F0009'	1	X'00000000'	X'000015FF'	11

CLUSTER --- PHONFILE

LISTING FROM CATALOG -- USRCAT1

HISTORY OWNER-IDENT---CREATION---EXPIRATION---REL---RCVY-VOL---RCVY-DEVT---RCVY-CI
(NULL) 75.182 00.000 2 TSOPAK X'30C02008' X'000000C'

PROTECTION (NULL)
ASSOCIATIONS
DATA TA904C00.VSAMSET.DFD75182.T876CC4E.TA904C00
AIX AREACDIX

DATA --- TA904C00.VSAMSET.DFD75182.T876CC4E.TA904C00

HISTORY OWNER-IDENT---CREATION---EXPIRATION---REL---RCVY-VOL---RCVY-DEVT---RCVY-CI
(NULL) 75.182 00.000 2 TSOPAK X'30C02008' X'000000D'

PROTECTION (NULL)
ASSOCIATIONS
CLUSTER PHONFILE
ATTRIBUTES

RKP---KEYLEN---AVGLRECL---MAXLRECL---BUFSPC---CISZ---CI/CA---EXCPEXIT
0 80 80 80 NIXD 1024 512 11 (NULL)
SHR(1,3) RCVY SUBAL NERAS FREESPACE: %CI'S TOTAL BYTES NIMBD NREPL UNORD NRUS NSPND
IN-CA IN DATA SET 4608

SYSTEM-TIMESTAMP
X'876CD21329DD8000'
TOTAL DELETED 0 INSERTED 0 UPDATED 0 RETRIEVED 537 SPTS CA EXCPS EXTENTS
537 0 0 0 0 189 5

ALLOCATION TYPE PRIMARY SECONDARY HIGH-ALLOC HIGH-USED RBA
TRK 5 1 X'0000C600' X'00008400'
VOLUMES
VOLFR---DEVTYPE---VOL FLAG---NUMBER---TYPE---HIGH-ALLOC---HIGH-USED---PHYSICAL PHYRECS TRACKS
TSOPAK X'30C02008' PRIME 5 X'00' X'0000C600' X'00008400' 512 11 1
EXTENTS: LOW-CCHH---HIGH-CCHH---TRACKS---LOW-RBA---HIGH-RBA

X'000F0000' X'000F0004' 5 X'00000000' X'00006DFF'
X'000F0010' X'000F0010' 1 X'00006E00' X'000083FF'
X'000F0011' X'000F0011' 1 X'00008400' X'000099FF'
X'000F0012' X'000F0012' 1 X'00009A00' X'0000AFFF'
X'000F0013' X'000F0013' 1 X'00008000' X'0000C5FF'

VOLUME --- TSOPAK
REL---RCVY-VOL---RCVY-DEVT---RCVY-CI
2 TSOPAK X'30C02008' X'0000009'

MAX-DEVICE
DEVTYPE---PHYREC-SIZE---BYTE/TRK---TRK/CYL---CYL/VOL---VOLUME-TIMESTAMP---PER-ALLOC---ON-VOLUME---ON-VOLUME
X'30C02008' 7294 7294 20 203 X'876CD208E7234000' 5 7 2

DATASPACE
---FORMAT 1 DSCB---
C C H R TIMESTAMP
X'0019000006' X'8767E0A987D76000' SUBAL EXPL UCAT EXTENTS 1 1 5 7 1 1
SECONDARY ALLOCATION TYPE DATASETS

LISTING FROM CATALOG -- USERCAT1

```

EXTENT-DESCRIPTOR:  TOTAL USED  BEG-CCHH  SPACE-MAP
                   35   35  X'000A0000'  23
DATASET DIRECTORY
USERCAT1
DATASPACE
-----FORMAT 1 DSCB-----
C C H R  TIME STAMP
X'0019000004' X'876CC4CC6CEB6000'
                   SUBAL  EXPL
EXTENT-DESCRIPTOR:  TOTAL USED  BEG-CCHH  SPACE-MAP
                   60   45  X'000F0000'  2DOF
DATASET DIRECTORY
TA904C00.VSAMDSSET.DFD75182.T876CC4E.TA904C00
T11A6820.VSAMDSSET.DFD75182.T876CC4F.T11A6820
T11AE530.VSAMDSSET.DFD75182.T876CC4F.T11AE530
TD05FA90.VSAMDSSET.DFD75182.T876CC51.TD05FA90
T5547990.VSAMDSSET.DFD75182.T876CC52.T5547990
T554F5E0.VSAMDSSET.DFD75182.T876CC52.T554F5E0

```

```

CLUSTER -- USERCAT1
HISTORY
OWNER-IDENT---CREATION---EXPIRATION---REL
(NULL) 75.178 00.000 2
PROTECTION
MASTERPW---CTLPW---UPDATEPW---READPW---CODE---ATTEMPTS---USVR
MASTER (NULL) (NULL) (NULL) (NULL) 2 (NULL)
USER-SECURITY-AUTHORIZATION-RECORD
(NONE)
ASSOCIATIONS
DATA VSAM.CATALOG.BASE.DATA.RECORD
INDEX VSAM.CATALOG.BASE.INDEX.RECORD

```

```

DATA -- VSAM.CATALOG.BASE.DATA.RECORD
HISTORY
OWNER-IDENT---CREATION---EXPIRATION---REL
(NULL) 00.000 00.000 2
PROTECTION (NULL)
ASSOCIATIONS
CLUSTER USERCAT1
ATTRIBUTES
RKP---KEYLEN---AVGLRECL---MAXLRECL---BUFPSP---CISZ---CI/CA---EXCPEXIT
0 44 505 505 3072 512 44 (NULL)
SHR(3,3) RCVY RVBL INRD NREPL UNORD NRUS NSPND
FREE SPACE: 8 BYTES 8 CI'S TOTAL BYTES
SYSTEM-TIME STAMP IN-CA IN-CA IN DATA SET
X'8767E0B3F4EB2000' 0 0 38400

```

LISTING FROM CATALOG -- USERCAT1

TOTAL		RECORDS		SPLITS		NUMBER	
DELETED	INSERTED	UPDATED	RETRIEVED	CI	CA	EXCPS	EXTENTS
14	0	0	108	0	0	67	2
ALLOCATION							
SPACE		RBA		PHYSICAL		TRACKS	
TYPE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	HIGH-ALLOC	HIGH-USED	REC-SIZE	PER-TRK	PER-CA
TRK	10	5	X'00008000'	X'00008000'	512	11	5
VOLUMES							
VOLSER		VOLFLAG		HIGH-ALLOC		HIGH-USED	
TSOPAK	X'30C02008'	PRIME	1 X'00'	X'00005800'	X'00005800'	512	11
LOW-KEY: 00		HIGH-KEY: 3F		HIGH-KEY-RBA: X'00001600'		HIGH-KEY-EXTENTS: X'0000A0004'	
LOW-KEY: 40		HIGH-KEY: FF		HIGH-KEY-RBA: X'00005800'		HIGH-KEY-EXTENTS: X'0000A0004'	
EXTENTS							
VOLSER		VOLFLAG		HIGH-ALLOC		HIGH-USED	
TSOPAK	X'30C02008'	PRIME	1 X'00'	X'00008000'	X'00008000'	512	11
LOW-KEY: 40		HIGH-KEY: FF		HIGH-KEY-RBA: X'00005800'		HIGH-KEY-EXTENTS: X'0000A0004'	
EXTENTS							
VOLSER		VOLFLAG		HIGH-ALLOC		HIGH-USED	
TSOPAK	X'30C02008'	PRIME	1 X'00'	X'00008000'	X'00008000'	512	11
LOW-KEY: 40		HIGH-KEY: FF		HIGH-KEY-RBA: X'00005800'		HIGH-KEY-EXTENTS: X'0000A0004'	

INDEX -- VSAM.CATALOG.BASE.INDEX.RECORD

HISTORY
 OWNER-IDENT--CREATION--EXPIRATION--REL
 (NULL) 00.000 00.000 2

PROTECTION (NULL)

ASSOCIATIONS

CLUSTER USERCAT1

ATTRIBUTES

RPK	KEYLEN	AVGLRECL	MAXLRECL	BUFSPC	CISZ	CI/CA	EXCPXIT
0	44	0	505	0	512	11	(NULL)
SHR(3,3)	RCVY	SUBAL	NERAS	NMCK	IMBED	NREPL	NRUS
FREESPACE:		%BYTES		%CI'S		TOTAL BYTES	
SYSTEM-TIMESTAMP		IN-CI		IN-CA		IN DATA SET	
X'8767E0B3F4E62000'	0	0	0	0	27648		

TOTAL	DELETED	INSERTED	UPDATED	RETRIEVED	CI	CA	EXCPS	EXTENTS
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	3

INDEX

ENTRIES	SEQUENCE-SET	HIGH-LEVEL
PER SECT	RBA	RBA
2	X'00006E00'	X'00000000'

ALLOCATION

TYPE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	HIGH-ALLOC	HIGH-USED
TRK	5	5	X'00007200'	X'00007200'

VOLUMES

PHYSICAL	PHYRECS	TRACKS

LISTING FROM CATALOG -- USERCAT1

```

VOLSER---DEVTYPE---VOLFLAG---NUMBER---TYPE---HIGH-ALLOC---HIGH-USED---REC-SIZE---PER-TRK---PER-CA
TSOPAK X'30C02008' PRIME 1 X'00' X'00006E00' X'00000200' 512 11 1
EXTENTS:  LOW-CCHH---HIGH-CCHH---TRACKS---LOW-RBA---HIGH-RBA
          X'000A0005' X'000A0009' 5 X'00000000' X'00000600'
VOLUMES
VOLSER---DEVTYPE---VOLFLAG---NUMBER---TYPE---HIGH-ALLOC---HIGH-USED---REC-SIZE---PER-TRK---PER-CA
TSOPAK X'30C02008' PRIME 1 X'80' X'00007000' X'00007000' 512 11 5
LOW-KEY: 00
HIGH-KEY: 3F
EXTENTS:  LOW-CCHH---HIGH-CCHH---TRACKS---LOW-RBA---HIGH-RBA
          X'000A0000' X'000A0004' 5 X'00006E00' X'00006FFF'
VOLUMES
VOLSER---DEVTYPE---VOLFLAG---NUMBER---TYPE---HIGH-ALLOC---HIGH-USED---REC-SIZE---PER-TRK---PER-CA
TSOPAK X'30C02008' PRIME 1 X'80' X'00007200' X'00007200' 512 11 5
LOW-KEY: 40
HIGH-KEY: FF
EXTENTS:  LOW-CCHH---HIGH-CCHH---TRACKS---LOW-RBA---HIGH-RBA
          X'000A000A' X'000A000E' 5 X'00007000' X'000071FF'
    
```

LISTING FROM CATALOG -- USERCAT1

THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES PROCESSED WAS:

ALIAS -----	0
CLUSTER -----	4
DATA -----	5
GDG -----	0
INDEX -----	3
AIX -----	1
PATH -----	1
NONVSAM -----	0
PAGESPACE -----	0
SPACE -----	1
USERCATALOG -	0
TOTAL -----	15

THE NUMBER OF PROTECTED ENTRIES SUPPRESSED WAS 0

IDC00011 FUNCTION COMPLETED, HIGHEST CONDITION CODE WAS 0

OS/VS VSAM System Programming
Student Materials

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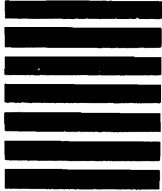
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Systems

**OS/VS2 Virtual Storage
Access Method (VSAM)
Logic**

Release 3.7

IBM

INTRODUCTION

Virtual Storage Access Method (VSAM) is an access method for use with OS/VS1 and OS/VS2. VSAM is used with direct-access storage to provide fast storage and retrieval of data.

VSAM's record format is different from that of other access methods. All VSAM records are stored in *control intervals*. A control interval is a continuous segment of auxiliary storage. The records are ordered according to values in a key field or according to when they were stored. With key-sequenced data sets, the user can gain access to a record by specifying its key or its relative byte address (RBA). With entry-sequenced data sets, the user can gain access to a record only by specifying its RBA. For additional information on VSAM records and how they are stored, see "Data Areas."

User programs that contain Indexed Sequential Access Method (ISAM) macros can be used to process records in a VSAM data set. The ISAM interface program that allows the use of ISAM macros builds the necessary VSAM control blocks when an OPEN macro is issued and ensures that VSAM control blocks are properly initialized when subsequent requests are made for reading or writing records.

Most of VSAM resides in the pageable link pack area in the common area of virtual storage. Figure 1 illustrates VSAM's relationship to OS/VS2, to the processing program, and to the data stored on a direct-access storage device and in mass storage. The subpools indicated in the figure (230, 231, 239, 241, 245, 250, 252) contain VSAM control blocks. For more information see "Virtual-Storage Management" in "Diagnostic Aids."

VSAM is controlled by user macros. These macros are expanded into calling sequences to VSAM functions. For additional information on user macros, see *OS/VS Virtual Storage Access Method (VSAM) Programmer's Guide* and *OS/VS Access Method Services*.

VSAM communicates with other parts of the operating system through the SVC processor and through VS2 control blocks used by VSAM. In addition to the VS2 control blocks used by VSAM, VSAM builds and uses the access-method control block (ACB). The ACB describes a VSAM data set in much the same way that a DCB describes a nonVSAM data set.

In addition to processing records and data sets, VSAM opens and closes data sets and does most of its own space management, that is, VSAM makes only minor use of VS2 Open and Close and relies on VS2 DADSM for only part of its space management. To do much of this work, VSAM uses the VS2 catalog. VS2 catalogs contain a description of VSAM space, where available space is, how space is used, and the location of data sets. For additional information on the catalog, see *OS/VS2 Catalog Management Logic*.

VSAM is logically grouped into the following functional areas:

- Data-Set Management (sometimes referred to in program documentation as "I/O Support"), which comprises Open and Close for VSAM and for the ISAM Interface, Virtual-Storage Management, and BLDVRP/DLVRP processing
 - Open connects a user's program to a VSAM data set and builds the control blocks required to permit the user to read from and write to the data set.

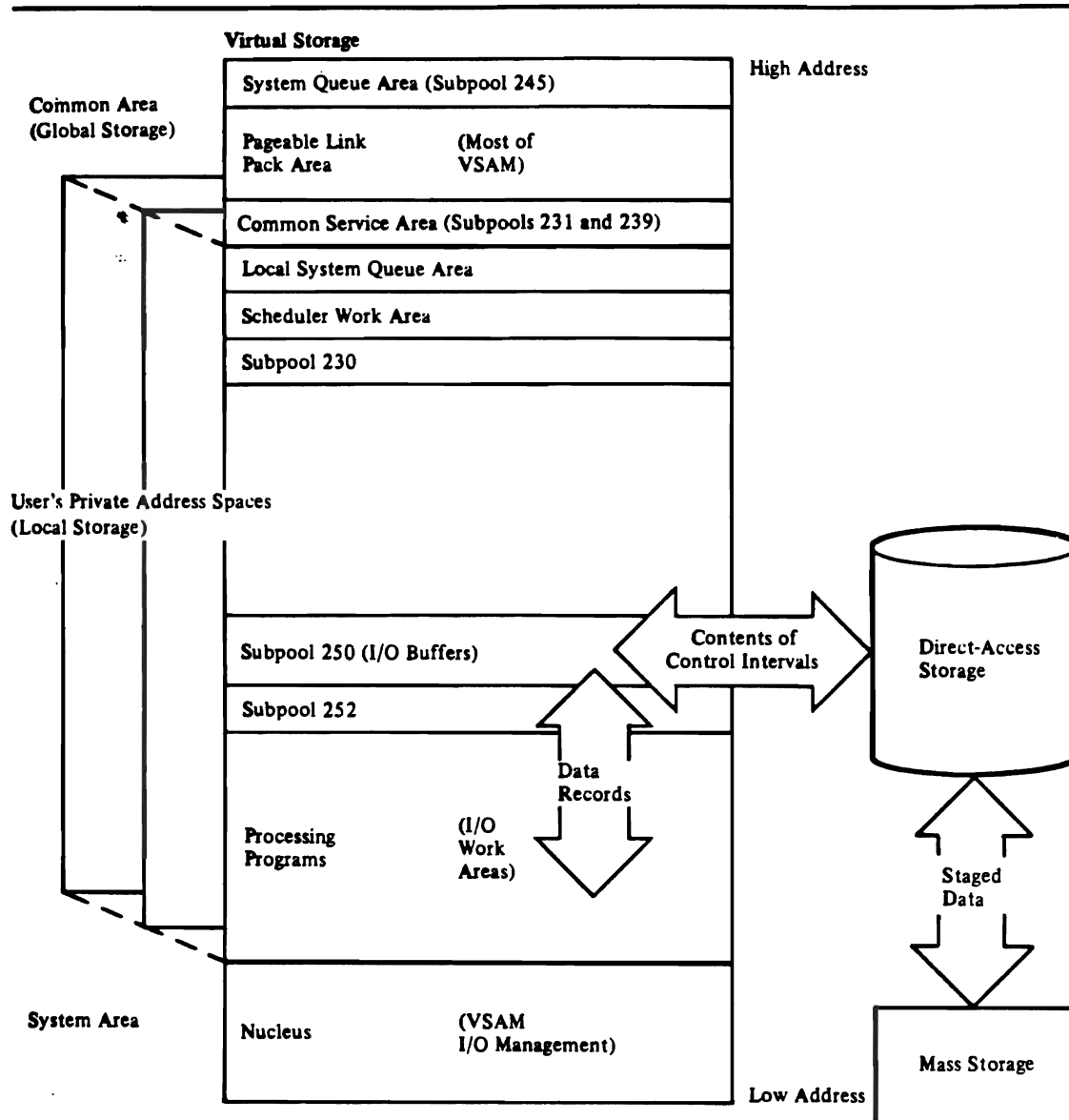


Figure 1. Relationship of VSAM, OS/VS2, User's Processing Program, and Stored Data

- Close disconnects a user's program from a data set and releases the data set's control blocks built by Open. Close also updates statistics in the catalog.
- Virtual-Storage Management centralizes the processing of most requests for virtual storage.
- BLDVRP/DLVRP processing builds and deletes VSAM resource pools for processing with local or global shared resources. (Processing with shared resources is described from the user's point of view in *OS/VS VSAM Options for Advanced Applications*.)
- Record Management, which comprises processing to satisfy user requests for access to data, including end-of-volume processing
 - Data-Request Processing requests I/O Management to read and write records in response to user-issued VSAM and ISAM macros (the latter by way of the ISAM Interface). It also requests I/O Management to read and write records for VS2 Catalog Management.

- **End of Volume mounts volumes and allocates space. It modifies the existing control blocks to reflect the newly mounted volumes and newly allocated space.**
- **Control Block Manipulation, which allows a user's program to generate some control blocks (ACB, EXLST, and RPL) dynamically and to modify, display, and test their contents**
- **I/O Management, which comprises the Problem-State I/O Driver, the Supervisor-State I/O Driver, the Actual Block Processor, end appendages, an asynchronous routine, and a purge routine**
 - **The drivers and the Actual Block Processor translate requests for access to the contents of control intervals to requests for reading and writing physical records. They build a channel program to give to the VS2 I/O Supervisor.**
 - **The appendages and the asynchronous routine get control back to the requester after I/O is finished.**

Diagram AA. Method of Operation Contents

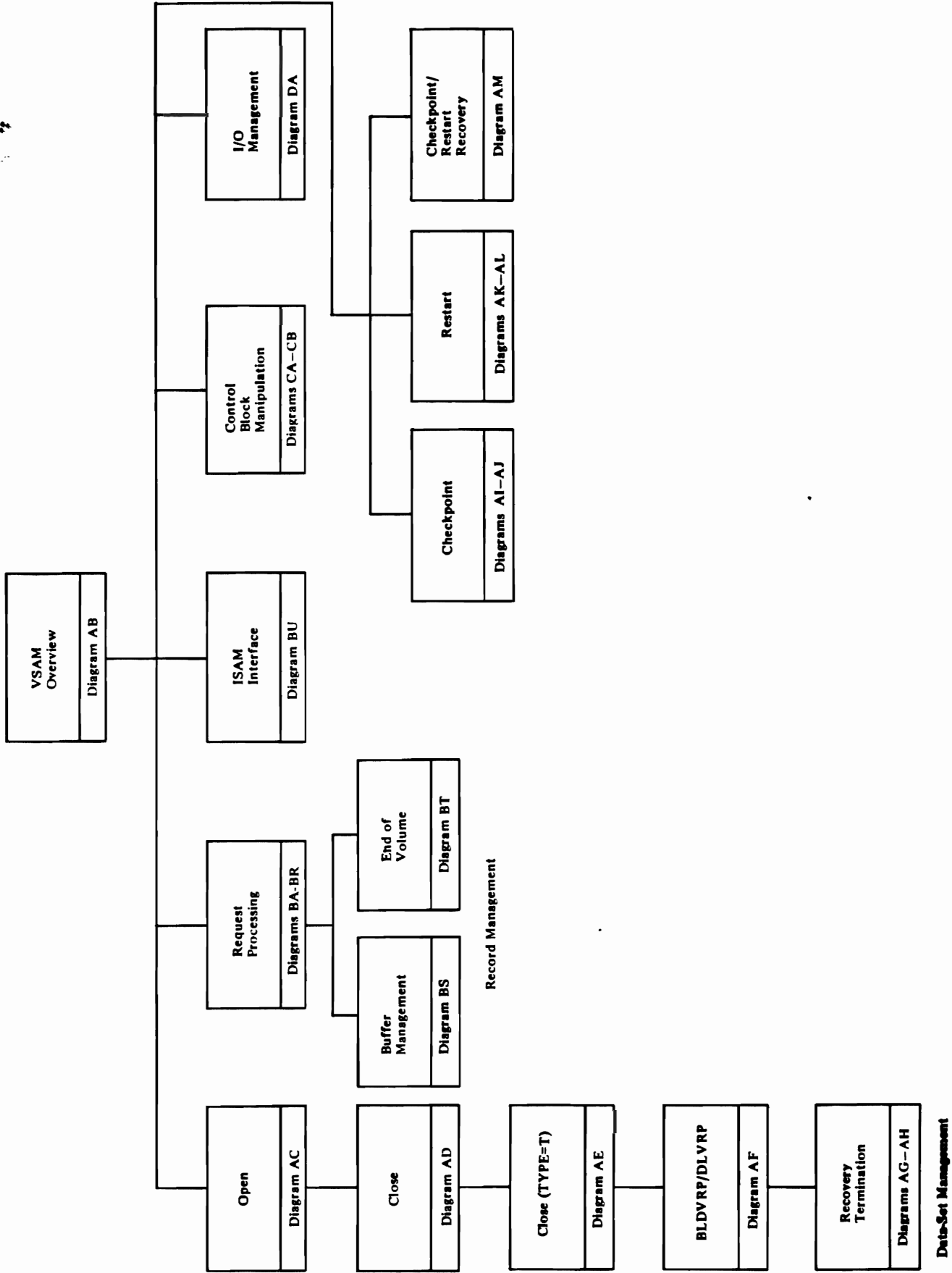


Diagram AB. VSAM Overview

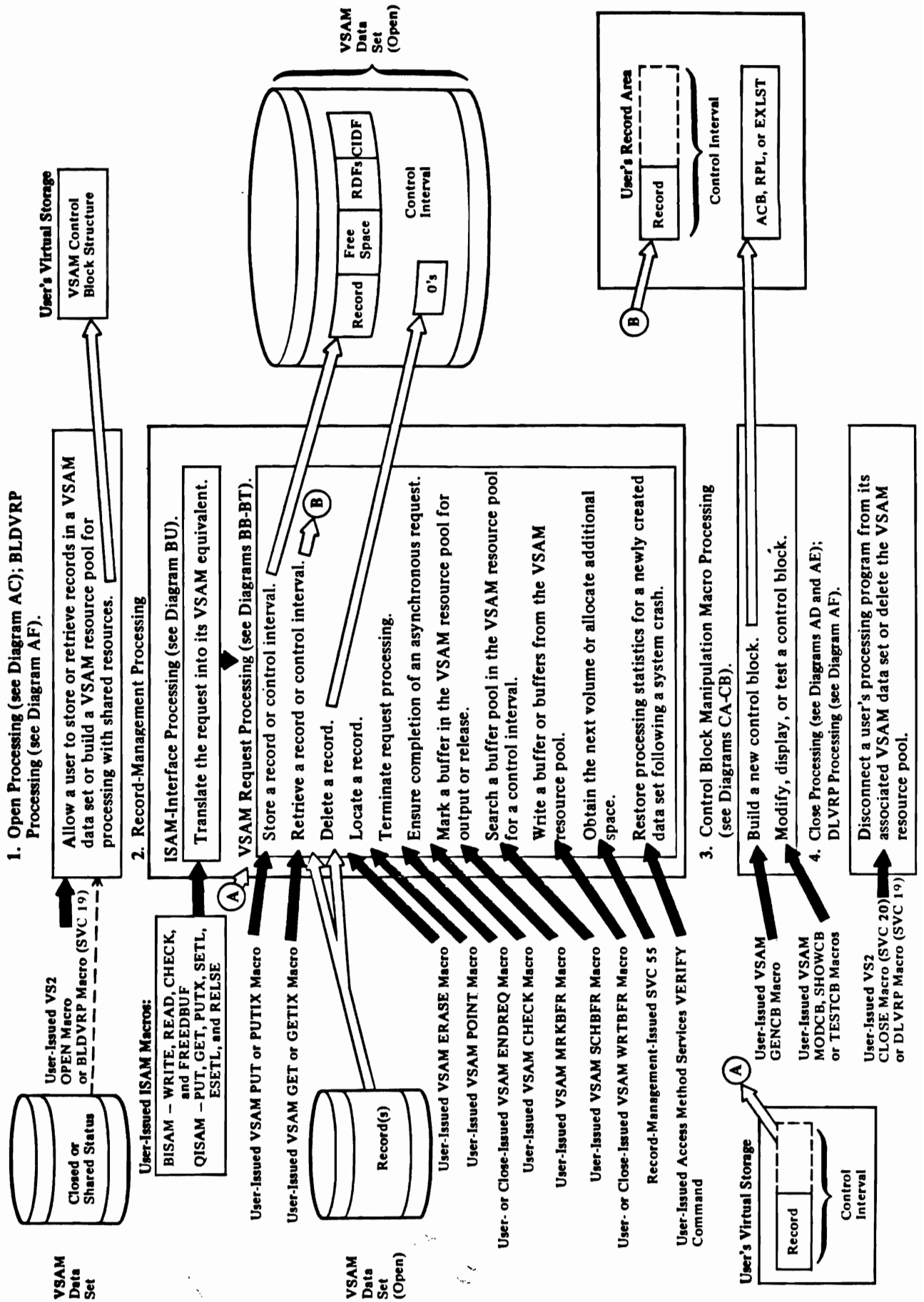
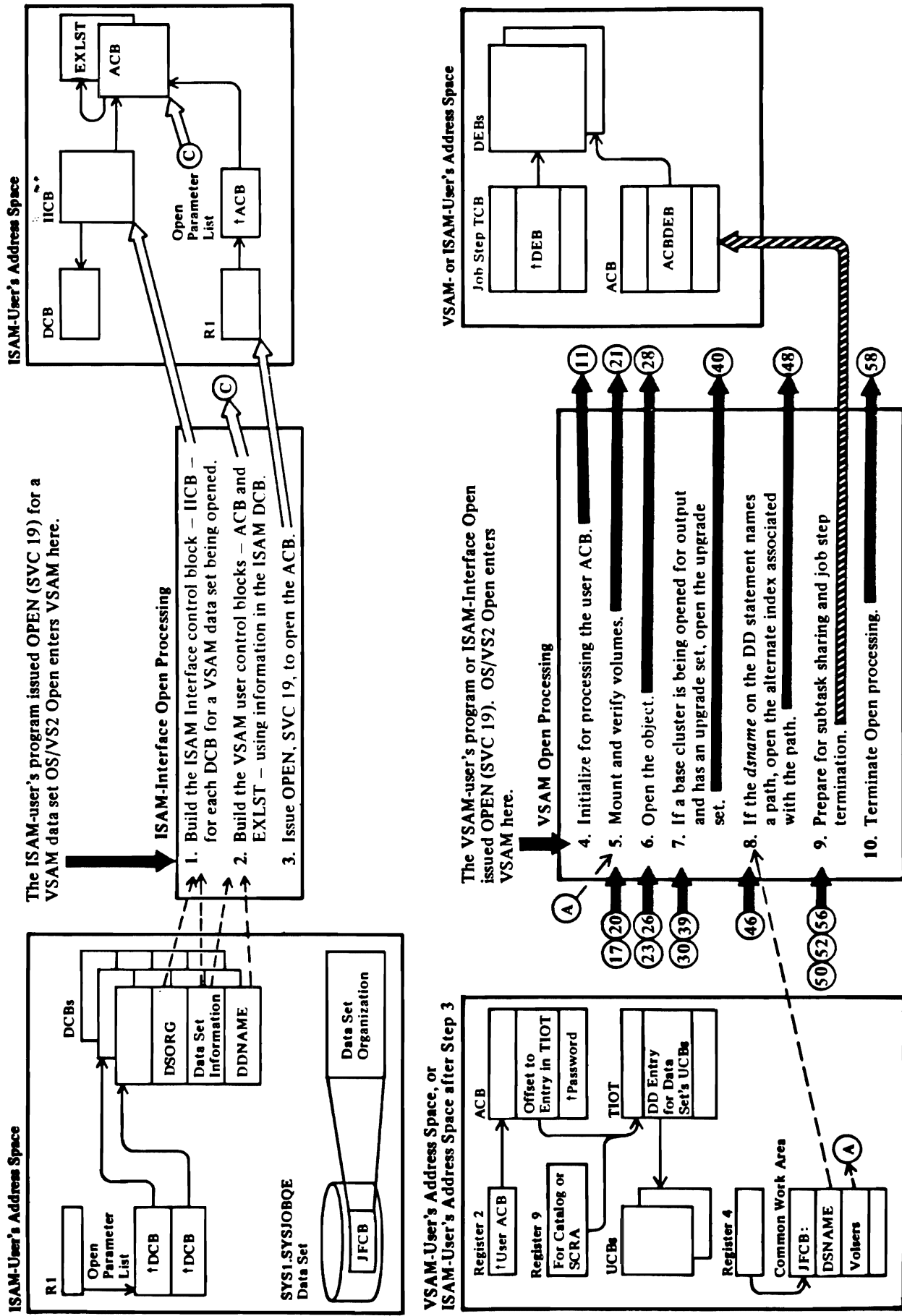


Diagram AC1. VSAM OPEN: Connect a User to a VSAM Data Set



Notes for Diagram AC1

- When the caller issues the OPEN macro, SVC 19, IGC00011 (VS2 Open) is entered by the VS2 SVC Interruption handler.
- VS2 Open obtains the JFCB from the scheduler work area.
- If the JFCB data-set organization (JFCDSORG) field indicates a VSAM data organization and the DCB data-set organization (DCBDSORG) indicates indexed sequential organization, IFG0193A (VS2 Open) sets the identifier for each DCB-for-VSAM-data-organization entry in the WTG table to '2I', the identifier of the ISAM-Interface Open routine.
- 1 IDA0192I: BLDIICB, INITIICB**

The IICB serves as a bridge between the ISAM user program's DCB and the VSAM control blocks that allow the user's program to read and write records.

See "Data Areas" for details about the IICB.

See OS/VS2 Data Areas for details about the DCB.
- 2 IDA0192I: BLDIICB, INITIICB, ACBMERGE**

The ISAM-Interface Open routine builds an ACB and an EXLST for each DCB for a VSAM data set being opened. The ACB is initialized with the DCB DDNAME and MACRF fields.

See "Data Areas" for details about the ACB and EXLST.
- 3 IDA0192I: OPENACB**

The ISAM-Interface Open routine builds an open parameter list and issues SVC 19 to open the ACB.

VS2 Open copies the ACB from the user's area into the Open work area.

If the open-parameter-list entry addresses a VSAM ACB, VS2 Open sets the identifier field for each ACB entry in the WTG table to 'C'2A', the identifier of the VSAM Open routine. All further VS2 Open processing is bypassed for each ACB entry until the VSAM Open routine returns control to VS2 Open at step 57.

VSAM Open Processing
- See Diagram AC2.
- See Diagram AC3. This step is skipped for a dummy data set.
- See Diagram AC4. The object could be an alternate index that is itself being opened for processing by the user.

7 See Diagram AC3. This step is skipped for a dummy data set.

8 See Diagram AC6. This step is skipped for a dummy data set.

9 IDA0192A: BLDDEB

VSAM Open builds a "dummy DEB" for the user ACB and adds its address to the job step's TCB DEB chain. (The device-dependent section of the DEB is set to 0.) Each open ACB is identified by a dummy DEB in the chain. If the user's program ends abnormally, ABEND closes the ACB or DCB associated with each DEB in the chain.

10 See Diagram AC7.

A Note about Dynamic String Addition

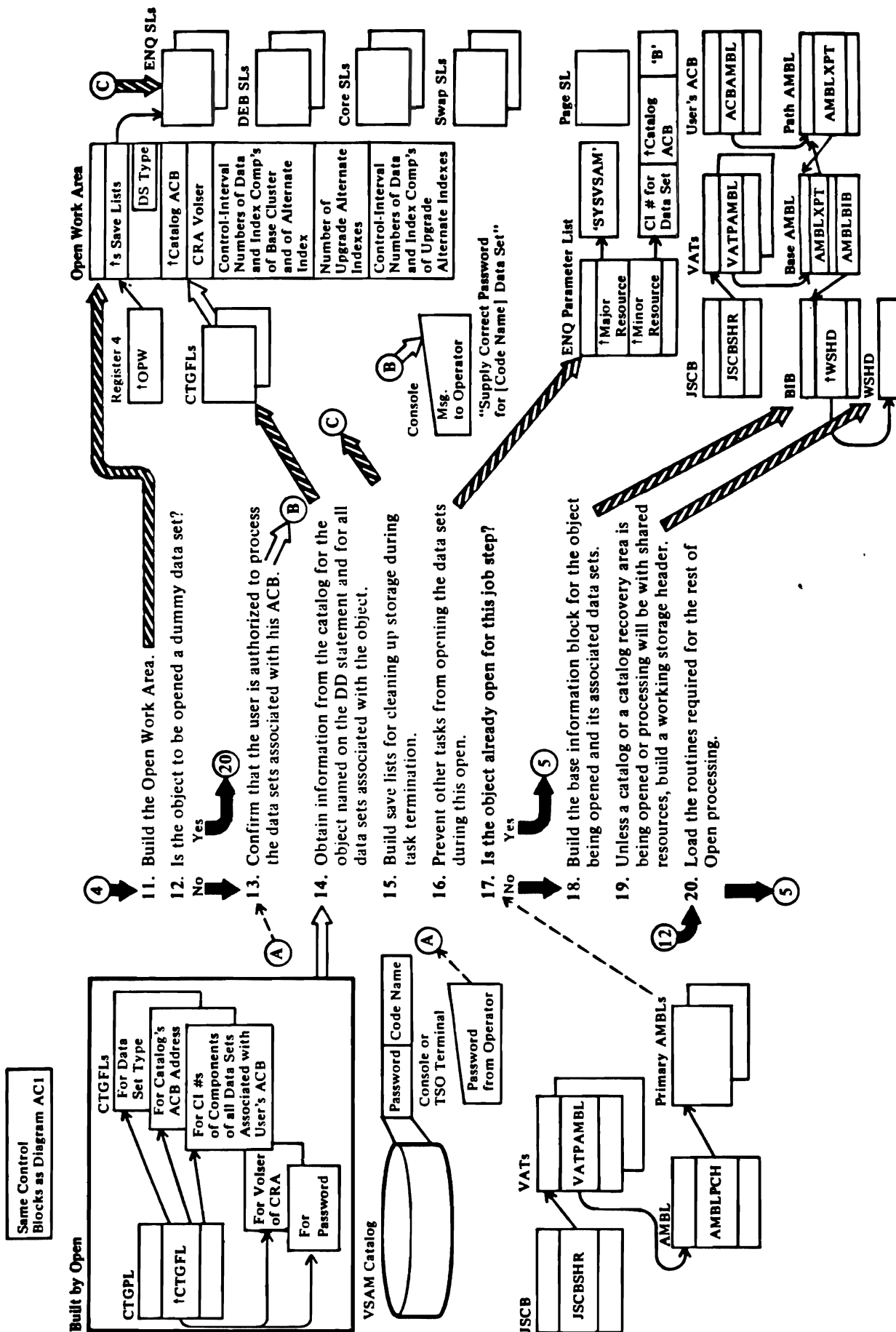
When OPEN is issued, not to open a data set, but to dynamically add a string to the user's capability to process multiple requests concurrently, the string is added and Open returns to the caller. VSAM Record Management requests dynamic string addition when more strings are required than the user specified.

Record Management indicates dynamic string addition by a flag in the ACB.

IDA0192Y (ENQBUSY) issues ENQ on 'SYSVSAM' with 'B' (busy) indicated to prevent Open from using the control block structure that is affected by dynamic string addition.

IDA0192Y (INTPLH) builds and initializes an additional PLH, IOMB, IOSB, and PFL. IDA0192Y (BLDDBUFC) builds and initializes an additional BUFC and buffer. IDA0192W builds an additional CPA and chains it to the BUFC. IDA0192Y (DYNSTRAD) chains these new control blocks into the existing control block structure. (PLHDR points to the PLH, and BUFDR points to the BUFC.)

Diagram AC2. VSAM OPEN: Initialize for Processing the User ACB



Notes for Diagram AC2

11 IDA0192A: INIT192A

The open work area is mapped by the IDAOPWRK macro.

13 IDA0192C

The user establishes the number of times the operator may attempt to supply the correct password, as described in *OS/VS2 Access Method Services*. If the correct password isn't supplied, VSAM Open sets the 'ACB not opened' return code in register 15 and the 'user password invalid' flag in ACBERFLG.

14 IDA0192C: LOC1

LOC1 issues a LOCATE (SVC 26) to obtain data-set type, catalog ACB address, catalog recovery area volume serial number, and control-interval number for each data set associated with the object named on the DD statement.

15 IDA0192A: BLDLISTS

During termination the ENQs indicated in the ESL (enqueue save list) will be dequeued, the DEBs indicated in the DSL will be unchained, the storage ("core") indicated in the CSL will be freed, and the pages indicated in the PLS will be freed. The SSL enables Open to chain control blocks at the end of Open processing.

16 IDA0192A: BLDENQFL, INIT192A

Open enqueues on each data set to prevent it from being opened by other tasks during the current Open processing.

17 IDA0192A: CONBASE

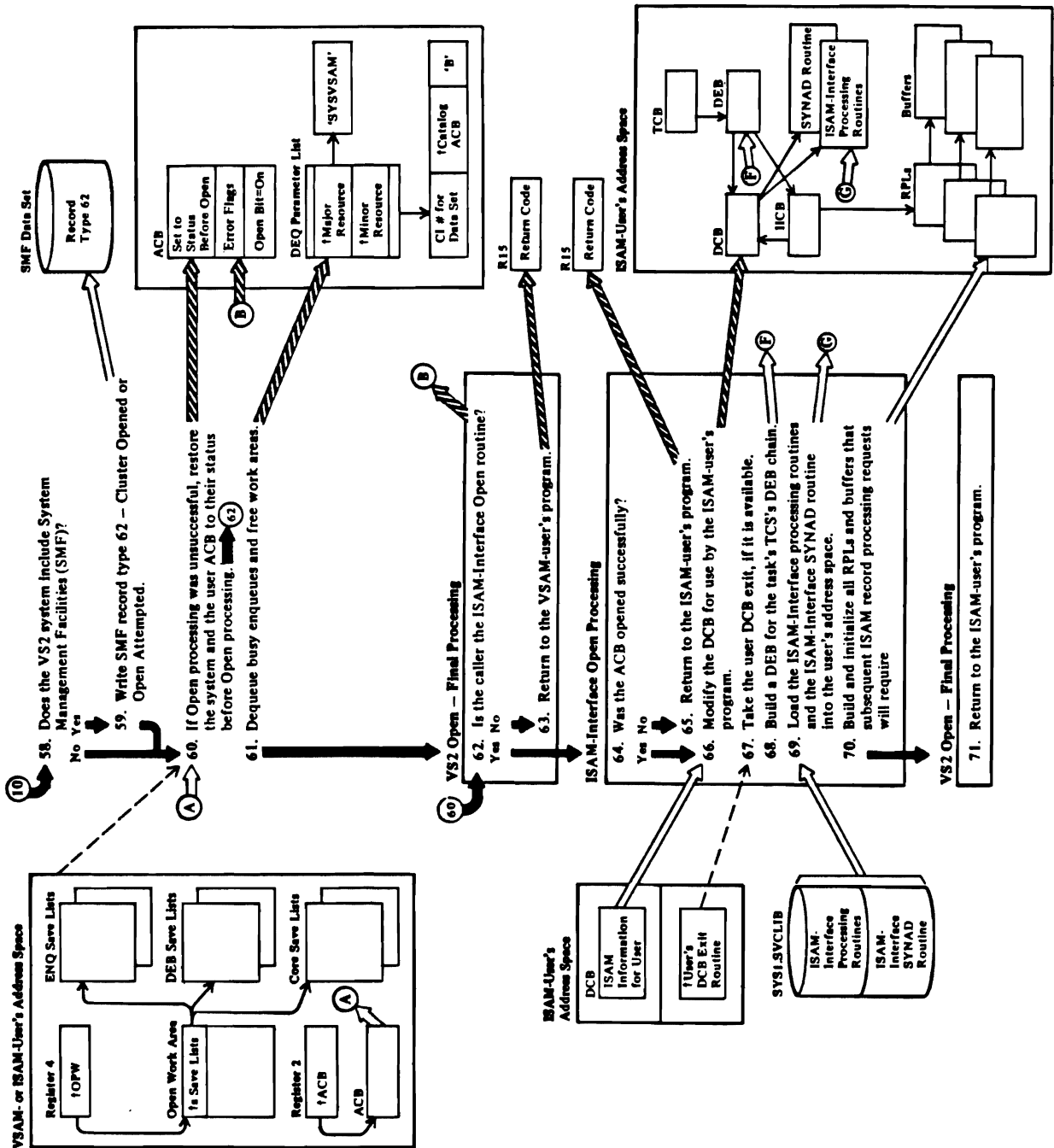
If the IDF field in the AMBL of the data set being opened matches the IDF field of an AMBL on the primary chain, the control blocks for the base cluster already exist.

18 The base information block contains the addresses of many of the control blocks built by Open for Record Management.

19 No working storage header is used for processing a catalog, which is a special case.

20 The addresses of various VSAM routines (Record-Management modules, I/O appendages, special processing routines) are placed in various control blocks (AMBL, IOBB, IRB, DEB, EXLST).

Diagram AC7. VSAM OPEN: Terminate Open Processing



Notes for Diagram AC7

- 58 IDA0192A: TERM192A, UPSMF
- 59 IDA0192S

See *OS/VS System Management Facilities (SMF)* for details about SMF record type 62.

- 60 IDA0192A: TERM192A, CLNUP

CLNUP resets open indicators in the VSAM catalog for data sets that were processed. It unchains AMBLs and deletes entries from the valid-AMBL table. It unchains DEBs. It decrements any use counts that were incremented.

CLNUP deletes all volume mount table entries that were added.

- 61 IDA0192A: DEQBUSY

A DEQ is issued for each data set that was enqueued busy (in step 16) to allow other tasks to open them.

- 63 IDA0192A

The VSAM Open routine sets the ACB's open bit (ACBOFLGS) on if the ACB is opened successfully. If an error occurs while opening an ACB, the VSAM Open routine or VS2 Open sets the appropriate error flag.

The VSAM Open routine returns control to VS2 Open by putting the identifier of the Open Final Termination routine, C'8N', in the WTG table and transferring control (through the IECRES macro) to the Open/Close/End-of-Volume resident routine. The resident routine examines the open parameter list and, if all ACB entries have been processed by the VSAM Open routine, returns to the VS2 Open Final Termination routine. If not, the next ACB entry in the open parameter list is processed (return to step 4).

VS2 Open modules (IFG0196V and IFG0196W) ensure that an ACB entry in the open parameter list is not processed by any access method executor routine.

IFG0196V sets the identifier for each VSAM ACB entry in the WTG table to 0.

IFG0196W sets the identifier for each VSAM ACB entry in the WTG table to C'8N', the identifier of the VS2 Open Final Termination routine.

IFG0198N sets the return code in register 15.

See "Diagnostic Aids" for details about the VSAM Open return codes.

- 64 IDA0192I: OFENACB

The ISAM-Interface Open routine sets the DCB open bit (DCBOFLGS) to 1 if the DCB's associated ACB was opened correctly.

- 66 IDA0192I: DCBMERGE, AMSMERGE, VALIDCHK
- See *OS/VS2 Data Areas* for details about the DCB.

- 67 IDA0192I: DCBEXIT

Register contents passed to the user's DCB exit routine are:

- R1: address of DCB
- R2 through 13: User's registers
- R14: return address
- R15: address of user's DCB exit routine

- IDA0192I: BFRMERGE

Merge buffer-related information into the DCB.

- 68 IDA0192I: BUILDDDB

The ISAM-Interface Open routine builds a DEB so that:

- There is meaningful DEB information for the user's program to examine;

- The DEB fields on which COBOL, PL/I, and ISAM System Integrity routines depend are properly initialized;

- The checkpoint/restart or abnormal end (ABEND) routines can examine the task's DEB chain and close all of the user's DCBs and ACBs; and

- The user's program cannot modify the IICB address or other fields in the DEB.

The DEB's ISAM-Interface indicator is now set on.

See *OS/VS2 Data Areas* for details about the DCB, DEB, and TCB.

- 69 IFG0192I: LOADMOD

Each DCB module-address field addresses an ISAM-Interface processing routine that will translate an ISAM record-processing request into a VSAM request.

The ISAM SYNAD routine is loaded when it is specified in the user's JCL AMP parameter.

The EXLST (built in step 2) addresses ISAM exit routines.

See "Data Areas" for details about the EXLST.

The DEB (built in step 68) is initialized to point to the ISAM-Interface FREEDBUF routine.

- 70 IDA0192I: BLDRPL, INTRPL, BLDBUFR

RPLs and ISAM-Interface buffers are built for each ACB (the number of RPLs and buffers is based on the ACB's STRNO value for BISAM; one of each is built for QISAM) that the ISAM user opens. Two of the uses of the ISAM-Interface buffers are to support ISAM locate mode and dynamic buffer processing.

- IDA0192I: DCBINIT

When the ISAM-Interface Open processing completes, the DCB open flags (DCBOFLGS) field contains:

- Busy bit on (set to 0)
- Open bit on (set to 1)
- Lock bit off (set to 1)

71

VS2 Open modules (IFG0196V and IFG0196W) ensure that a DCB for a VSAM entry in the open parameter list is not processed by any access method executor routine.

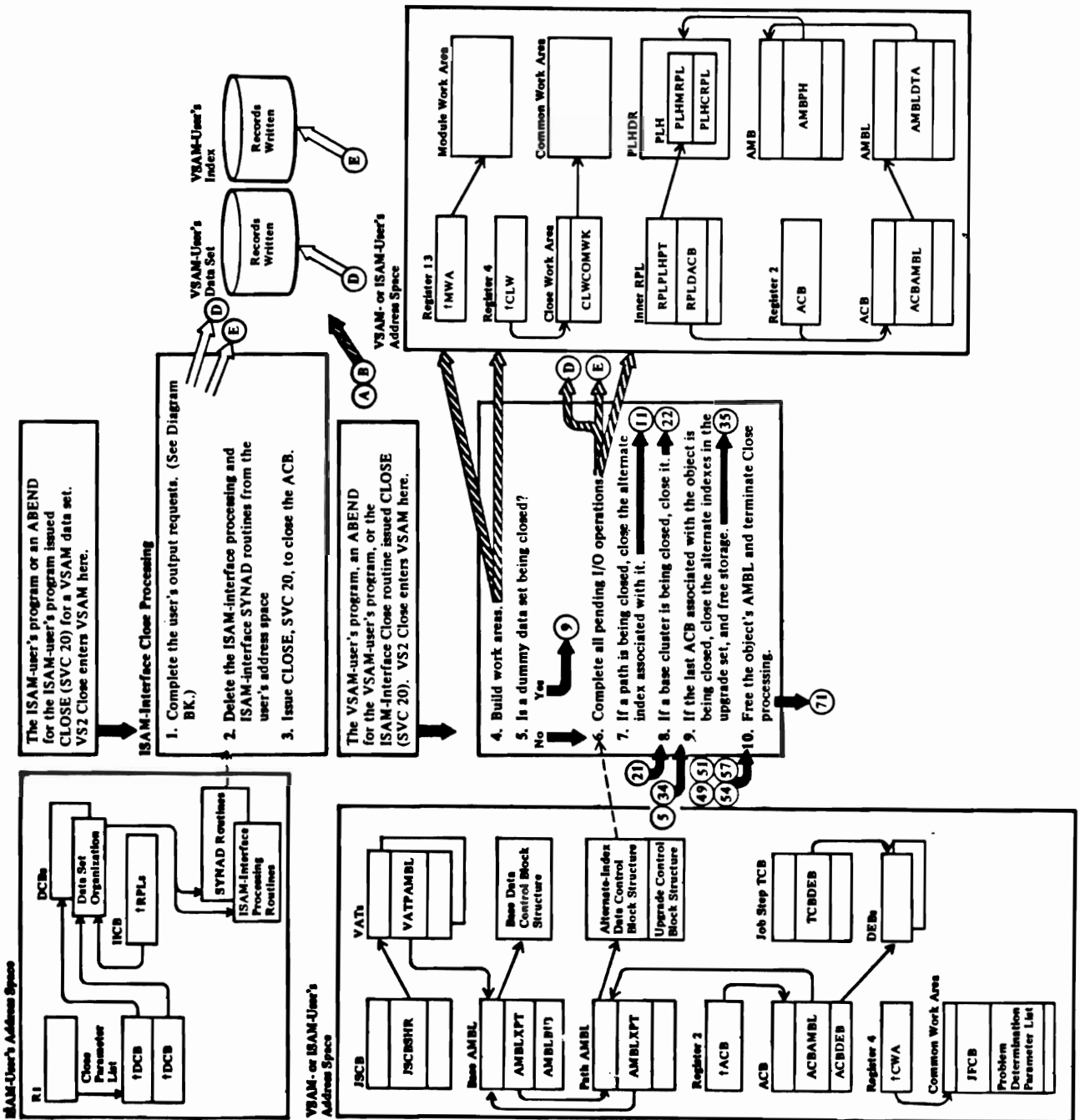
IFG0196V sets the ID field for each DCB-for-VSAM entry in the WTG table to 0.

IFG0196W sets the identifier field for each DCB-for-VSAM entry in the WTG table to C'8N', the identifier of the VS2 Open Final Termination module (IFG0198N).

IFG0198N sets the return code in register 15.

If the ACB (built by the ISAM-Interface Open routine in step 2) is not opened correctly by the VSAM Open routine, the ISAM-Interface Open routine sets the DCB open bit to 0 (DCBOFLGS) and sets all DCB module-address fields to 0. If the user's ISAM program issues an ISAM record processing request without confirming that the DCB is successfully opened, an ABEND 0C4 (caused by a branch to address 000) results.

Diagram AD1. VSAM CLOSE: Disconnect a User from a VSAM Data Set



Notes for Diagram AD1

If the DCB data-set organization (DCBDSORG) field indicates that an ACB is being processed and if the DEBFLGS1 field (in the DEB) indicates ISAM-Interface processing, VS2 Close modules (IGC00020 and IFG02000V) do the following:

IGC00020: Bypasses purging of the outstanding EXCP requests.

IFG02000V: Bypasses DSCB processing and transfers control to the ISAM-Interface Close routine, IDA0200S.

1 IDA0200S: FLUSHBFR

The ISAM-Interface Close routine issues a SYNCH macro to transfer control to the ISAM-Interface Load routine, which issues the final PUT request, if all of these conditions exist:

- The DCB was opened for output in the locate mode and a PUT request was issued prior to the CLOSE request (indicated in the DCBMACRF field).
- No errors occurred (indicated in the DCBEXCD field).
- The ACB associated with the user program's DCB was not previously closed (indicated in the ACBOFLGS field).

See "Data Areas" for details about the ACB.

See OS/VS2 Data Areas for details about the DCB and the DEB.

2 IDA0200S: DELETRTN

The ISAM-Interface Close routine resets each DCB module address field. Virtual storage for the routines is released to the system by issuing a DELETE macro against the ISAM-Interface routines that were loaded by ISAM-Interface Open processing.

3 IDA0200S: CLOSEACB

The ISAM-Interface Close routine issues a CLOSE macro (SVC 20) to close the VSAM ACB.

VS2 Close modules (IGC00020 and IFG02000V) allow an ACB to be closed and copy it into the Close work area.

IGC00020 bypasses the DEB validity check and the purging of outstanding EXCP requests and, if a VS2 catalog is being closed, calls IFG02000N to locate the TIOT entry and read the JFCB for the catalog ACB.

IFG02000V reads the JFCB for non-catalog ACBs and tests for the user program's diagnostic options (that is, Generalized Trace Facility), and sets the ID field for each ACB entry in the WTG table to 'C'0T', the identifier of the VSAM Close module.

VSAM Close Processing

The input is from IFG02000T.

4 IDA0200T: INIT200T, GETCORE

The module work area and the close work area are built.

If neither a catalog nor a catalog recovery area in system storage (SCRA) is being closed, the dummy DEB is verified. Unless a dummy data set is being closed, IDA0200T (ENQFUNC, ENQINIT, PARMINIT) builds an ENQ parameter list and issues ENQ for every data set associated with the user ACB. The parameter list indicates 'SYSVSAM' as the major resource and control-interval number of the data set, catalog ACB address, and 'B' (busy) as the minor resource.

6 IDA0200T: FLQUIS, ENDIO

If the close is not for an ABEND and is not for improved control-interval access to load a data set or process the mass storage volume inventory data set, the data set is flushed and quiesced (that is, any I/O activity yet to be done or already started is done):

An inner RPL is built and pointed to the user ACB. The PLH chain is searched for PLHs connected to the user ACB. The inner RPL is connected to each PLH and an ENDREQ macro is issued. No record is returned for an incomplete input request (GET or POINT). The output buffer is written to the VSAM data set for an incomplete output request (PUT or ERASE). After I/O completes, the inner RPL is freed.

7 IDA0200T: CLSPATH calls IDA0200B

The alternate index in a path is closed before the base cluster. See Diagram AD2.

8 IDA0200T: CLSBASE calls IDA0200B

The cluster being closed may be a base cluster (part of a path), a cluster that was not processed through a path, or an alternate index that was itself processed by the user. See Diagram AD3.

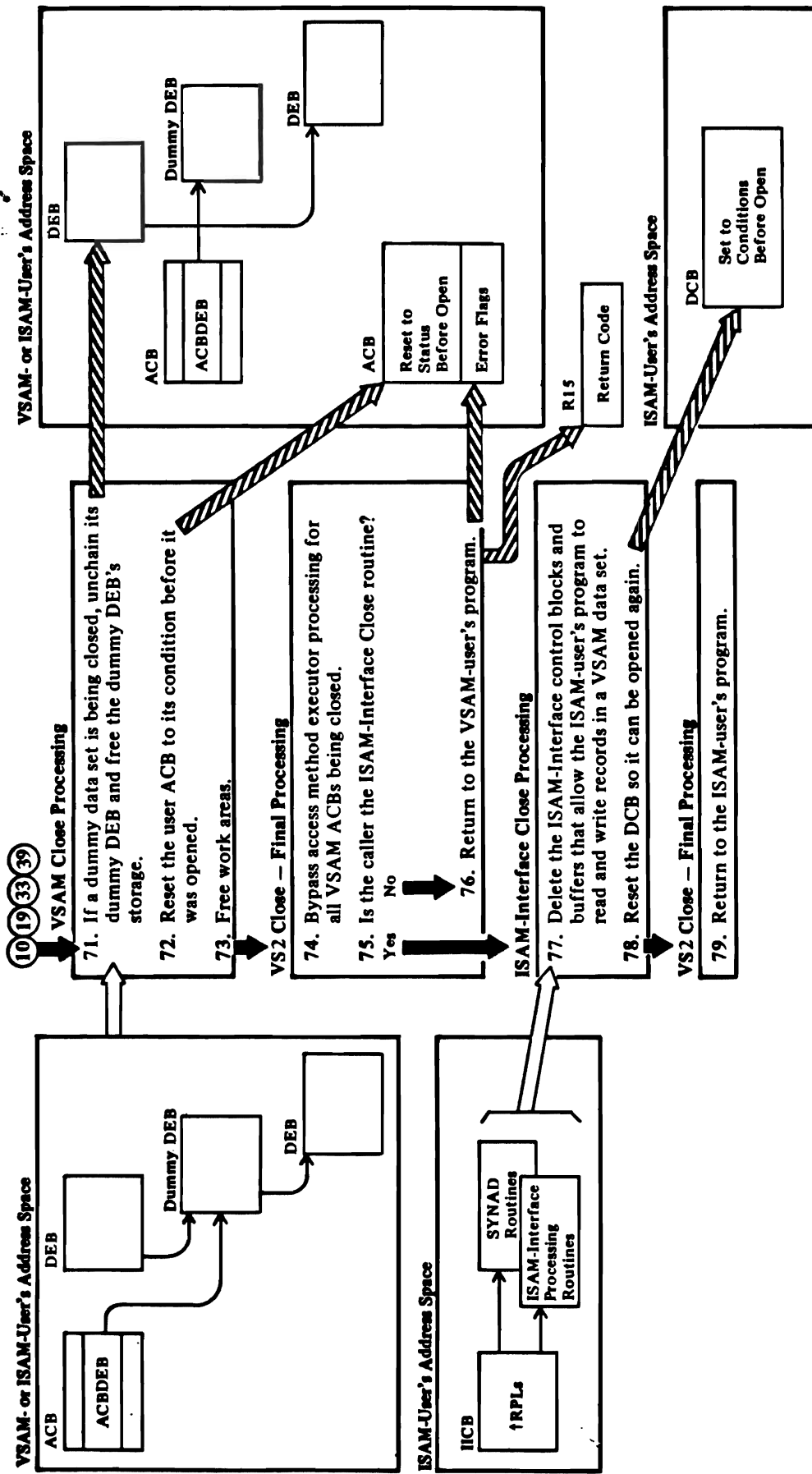
9 IDA0200T: CLSPHERE

This processing is not done if an ACB for the cluster is still open. For example, two users might have been processing a cluster, and the first user is closing his ACB. See Diagrams AD4 and AD5.

10 IDA0200T: FREECORE, TERM200T

See Diagram AD7 for a description of termination processing.

Diagram AD7. VSAM CLOSE: Terminate Close Processing



Notes for Diagram AD7

71 IDA0200T: DEHOOK, DECHNDEB

IDA0200T calls IDA0192C

If a catalog is being closed, IDA0192C issues a dummy LOCATE to indicate that the closing of the catalog is complete.

Unless a dummy data set has been closed (see note between notes for steps 4 and 6), a DEQ parameter list is built and a DEQ is issued for every data set associated with the user ACB. The parameter list indicates 'SYSVSAM' as the major resource and control-interval number of the data set, catalog ACB address, and 'B' (busy) as the minor resource.

72 IDA0200T: RESTORE

The ACB condition before it was opened is:

- Open bit (ACBOFLGS) is off
- Address of the VSAM interface routine (IDA019R1) is 0
- Address of the AML is 0
- DDNAME field contains the DDNAME from the TIOEDDNM field in the TIOT DD entry

73 IDA0200T: FREECORE

The storage for the close work area and the module work area is freed.

74 IDA0200T

The VSAM Close routine sets the ACB's open bit (ACBOFLGS) off if the ACB is closed successfully. If an error occurs while closing an ACB, the VSAM Close routine or VS2 Close sets the appropriate error flag.

The VSAM Close routine returns control to VS2 Close by putting the identifier of the Close Final Termination routine, X'2L', in the WTG table and transferring control (through the IECRES macro) to the Open/Close/End-of-Volume resident routine. The resident routine examines the close parameter list and, if all ACB entries have been processed by the VSAM Close routine, returns to the VS2 Close Final Termination routine. If not, the next ACB entry in the close parameter list is processed (return to step 4).

VS2 Close modules (IFG0200W and IFG0200Y) ensure that an ACB entry in the close parameter list is not processed by any access method executor routine.

IFG0200W sets the identifier for each VSAM ACB entry in the WTG table to 0.

IFG0200Y sets the identifier for each VSAM ACB entry in the WTG table to C'2L', the identifier of the VS2 Close Final Termination routine.

77 IDA0200S: FREEBFRS, FREEDEB, RESETDCB, FREEWA, FREEMAIN

The ISAM-Interface Close routine releases the virtual storage obtained for the ACB, the IICB, the DEB, the RPLs, and the ISAM-Interface buffers.

78 IDA0200S: RESETDCB

The DCB conditions before open are:

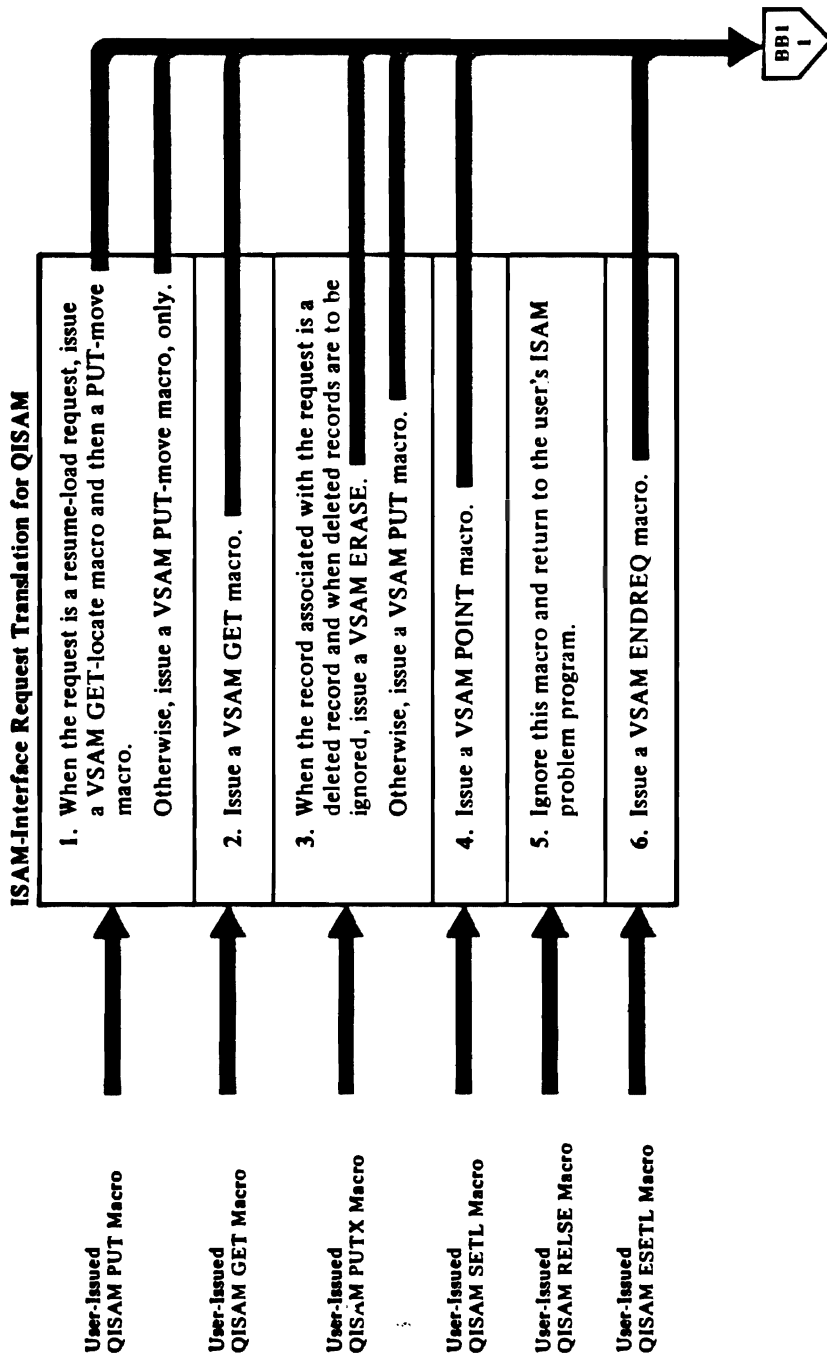
- DCBOFLGS: Open bit off, Lockbit off (set to 1), and Busy bit off
- DCBDSORG: ISAM-Interface bit off

79

IFG0202L sets the return code in register 15.

See "Diagnostic Aids" for details about the VSAM Close return codes.

Diagram BU1. ISAM-Interface: Processing a VSAM Data Set with an ISAM-User's Program



Notes for Diagram BUI

1 IDAIIPM1: QISAM PUT Processing

To handle an ISAM PUT-locate request, VSAM uses the ISAM-Interface buffer to contain records to be written. For ISAM PUT-move requests, the user supplies the buffer. (Note: In both cases, VSAM treats the buffer as the user's work area, and transfers records to its own output buffers before writing them.)

For ISAM resume-load requests, a GET-locate is issued to VSAM to search the previously created data set for a key greater than or equal to the key of the first record to be written by resume-load. If the VSAM search is unsuccessful, it is assumed that the previous last key and the new key are in correct sequence, and load processing continues.

A successful search indicates that the new key is less than a key already in the data set (a logical error); and control is passed to the user's ISAM SYNAD routine if it exists. Otherwise, an ABEND is issued.

2 IDAIIPM2: QISAM GET Processing

If the ISAM GET request is preceded by a SETL request (used to determine whether the located record was a deleted record), the retrieved record is moved from the ISAM-Interface buffer to the user's buffer and a VSAM GET macro is not issued.

When the ISAM GET request is in locate mode or specifies data-only, the ISAM-Interface buffer is used for the record; otherwise, the user's buffer is used. (Note: Data-only implies that the key resides at the beginning of the data record; the relative key position of the record is 0.) A VSAM GET macro is issued. If the request specifies move-mode and data-only options, the data (minus the key) is moved into the user's buffer. When a deleted record is retrieved, and such records are to be ignored, successive GET macros are issued until a normal record is retrieved.

3 IDAIIPM2: QISAM PUTX Processing

If the record to be written had only the data portion of the record retrieved (see note 2), the data is moved from the user's buffer to the ISAM-Interface buffer to rejoin its key before it is written; otherwise, the complete record already resides in the appropriate buffer.

The record is then examined to determine whether it is marked as a deleted record. Deleted records are ignored, if requested, by issuing a VSAM ERASE macro to eliminate the original record from the data

set. A VSAM PUT macro is issued for those records that are to be written.

4 IDAIIPM2: QISAM SETL Processing

The validity of the request is tested, and if two SETL requests have been issued without an intervening GET, PUTX, or ESETL macro, an invalid SETL macro has been issued or an invalid generic key has been used. An invalid request error code is set and control is passed to the ISAM-Interface SYNAD routine (see note 11).

If the request is valid, the address of the key to be located is placed in the RPL, and a VSAM POINT macro is issued.

If the data set contains deleted records and if the request is directed at a specific record's key, a VSAM GET macro is issued to retrieve the record. If the record is a deleted record, a no-record-found indicator is set in the DCB and control is passed to the ISAM-Interface SYNAD routine (see note 11).

5 IDAIIPM2: QISAM RELESE Processing

This request is ignored by the ISAM-Interface routine, and control is immediately returned to the user. The release function is not required by ISAM-Interface or VSAM because each QISAM request handled by ISAM-Interface uses only a single data record for request processing.

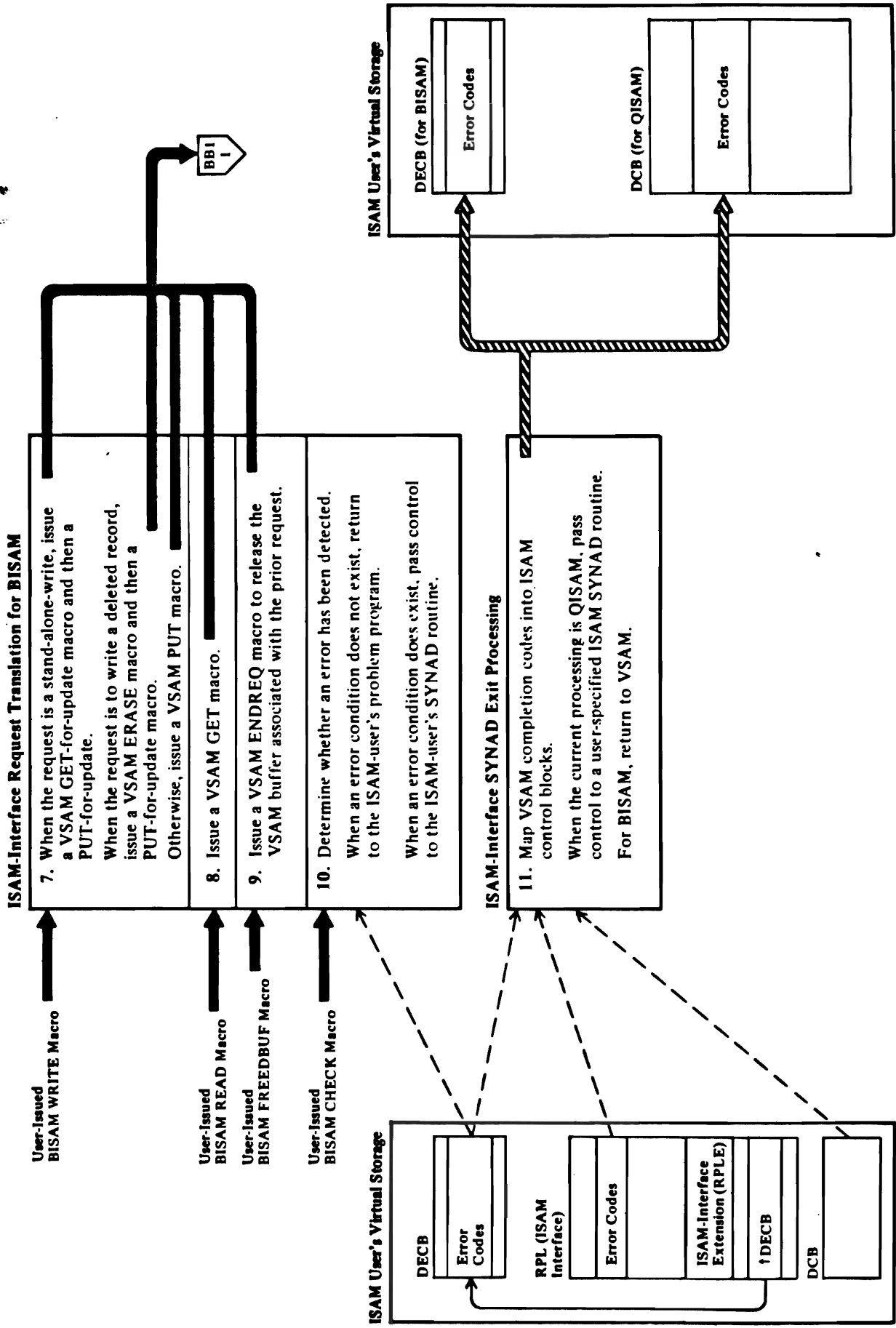
6 IDAIIPM2: QISAM ESETL Processing

A VSAM ENDREQ macro is issued to release any VSAM resources. ISAM Interface resets the scan-mode indicator in the IICB, which enables another SETL request to be issued, and returns control to the user.

IDAIIPM2: QISAM EODAD Processing

This routine receives control when VSAM reaches an end-of-data condition. The ISAM EODAD routine is given control if one has been specified; otherwise, an ABEND is issued.

Diagram BU2. ISAM-Interface: Processing a VSAM Data Set with an ISAM User's Program



Notes for Diagram BU2

7 IDAIIPM3: BISAM WRITE Processing

The ISAM-Interface RPLs are searched for one which is associated with the current request's DECB. If an RPL is not found, an available RPL is assigned to the request and initialized. If an RPL is not available, an invalid request is indicated in the DECB and a return is made to the user's problem program.

If the write request is an ISAM stand-alone-write for update, VSAM GET-for-update and PUT-for-update macros are issued to satisfy the request.

For a write request to overlay an existing data record with a deleted record, the VSAM PUT macro is issued to satisfy the request unless the option to ignore the deleted record is specified. In this case, the ERASE macro is issued. (Note: Deleted records have a 'X' FF' in their first byte.)

For a write-key-new request, a VSAM PUT is issued. If VSAM returns an error code indicating that the record to be written is a duplicate of an existing data record, ISAM-Interface issues a VSAM GET to retrieve the existing data record to determine whether it is a deleted record. If the record is a deleted record, a VSAM PUT-for-update request is issued to replace it with the new record.

When VSAM returns control, the ISAM-Interface RPL is released (disconnected from the DECB), a VSAM ENDREQ macro is issued to free the VSAM resources, and the request is posted complete.

8 IDAIIPM3: BISAM READ Processing

The RPLs are searched for one which is associated with the current request's DECB. If an RPL is not found, an available RPL is assigned to the request and initialized. If an RPL is not available, a return is made to the user's problem program.

After establishing the buffer to be used (that is, an ISAM buffer or an ISAM-Interface buffer) and adjusting the record pointer to include a record descriptor word (RDW) for variable-length records, a VSAM GET macro is issued.

When VSAM returns control, the ISAM-Interface RPL is released (disconnected from the DECB) and a VSAM ENDREQ macro is issued to free the VSAM resources, unless the ISAM request was a successful read-for-update.

9 IDAIIPB: BISAM FREEDBUF Processing

This routine issues a SYNCH SVC to get into problem program state and then searches the ISAM-Interface request-string for an RPL associated with the current ISAM DECB. When found, a VSAM ENDREQ macro is issued to free the resources held by the RPL. The RPL is then disconnected from the DECB. If an associated RPL is not found, a return is made to the user's problem program.

If the RPL is found and processing of it is complete, a VSAM ENDREQ macro is issued to free the VSAM resources, and then the ISAM-Interface RPL is released (disconnected from the DECB) for reuse by another request.

10 IDAIIPM3: BISAM CHECK Processing

The ISAM-Interface Check routine tests for an error code in the DECB (see note 3). If an error is not detected, a return is made to the user's problem program. If an error is detected, the Check routine passes control to the user's ISAM SYNAD routine if it exists; otherwise, an ABEND is issued.

11 IDAIISM1: ISAM-Interface SYNAD Processing

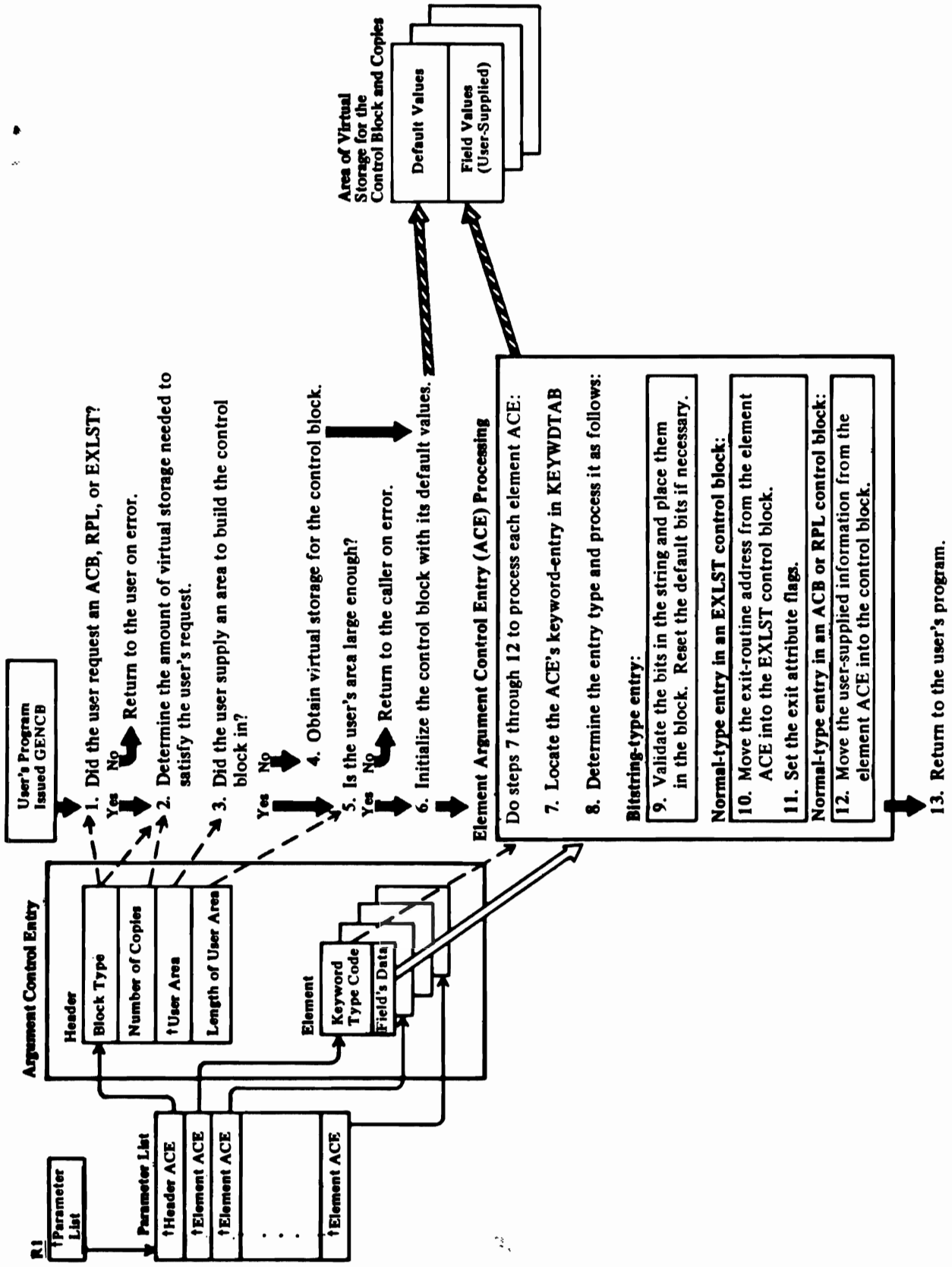
The ISAM-Interface SYNAD routine is entered by a VSAM processing routine when an error condition is detected.

For QISAM processing, the VSAM error codes in the RPL are copied into the DCB, and for BISAM processing, the error codes are copied into the DECB. For QISAM processing, control is passed to the user's ISAM SYNAD routine if it exists. If it does not exist, an ABEND is issued.

For BISAM processing, a return is made to VSAM, which returns to the ISAM-Interface BISAM processing routine and then to the user's problem program. An ensuing ISAM CHECK macro causes the user's ISAM SYNAD routine to receive control if it exists (see note 10).

The ISAM-Interface SYNAD routine also builds the SYNADAF message.

Diagram CA. GENCB: Build a New Control Block



Notes for Diagram CA

1 IDA019C1

The GENCB macro is issued to create an ACB, RPL, or EXLST dynamically.

2-5

The ACB and RPL are fixed-length control blocks, but the EXLST is variable-length. The Control Block Manipulation routine calculates the amount of space needed for the control block and any copies the user requested. The Control Block Manipulation routine issues a GETMAIN macro to obtain the required virtual storage for any block for which a user area is not provided.

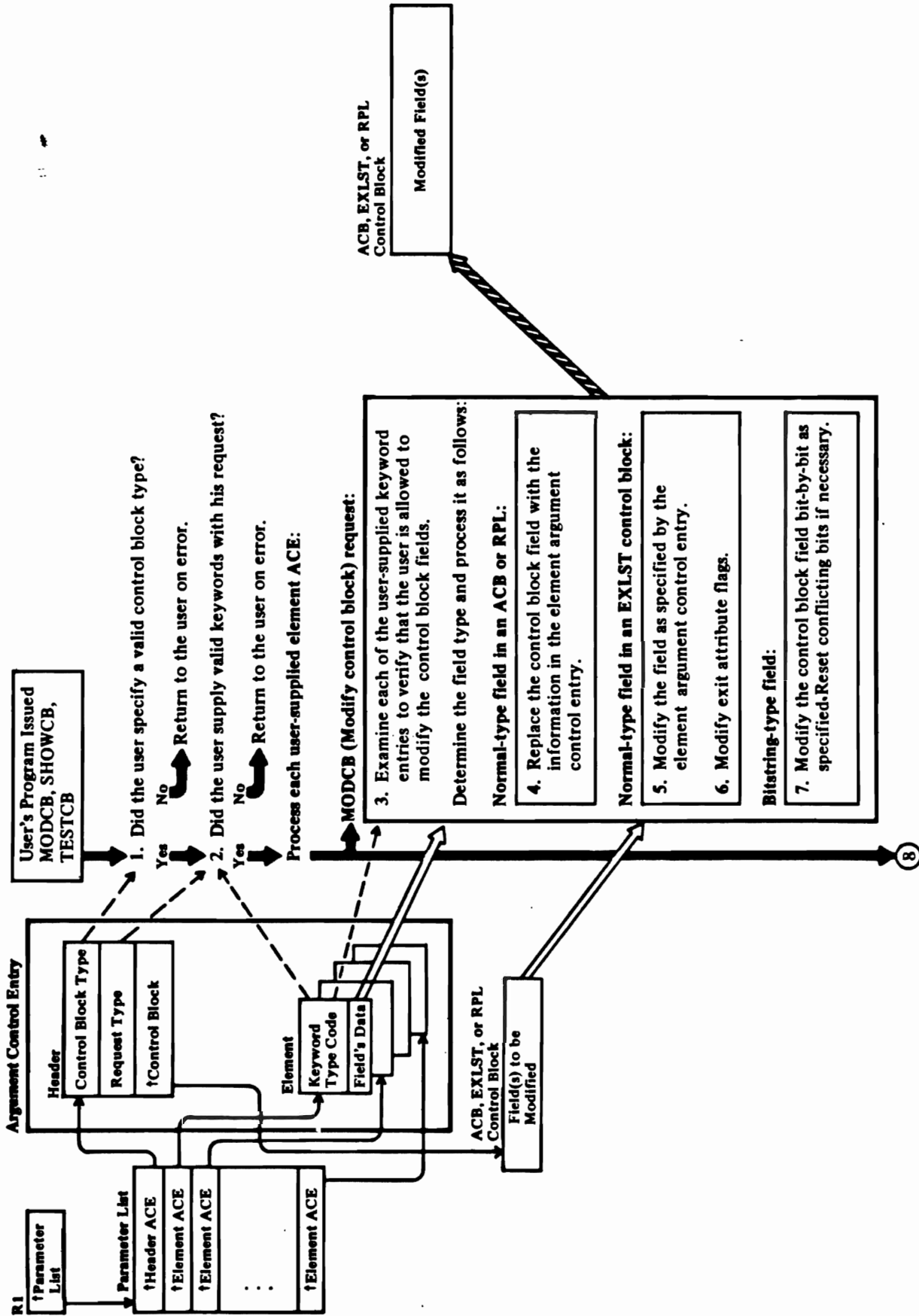
6

The block is initialized to its default values. Information is subsequently added to the block as specified by the element argument control entries (ACEs)

11

The exit attribute flags indicate that an exit address is present, active, inactive, or set during link-edit.

Diagram CB1. MODCB, SHOWCB, TESTCB: Modify, Display, or Test a Control Block

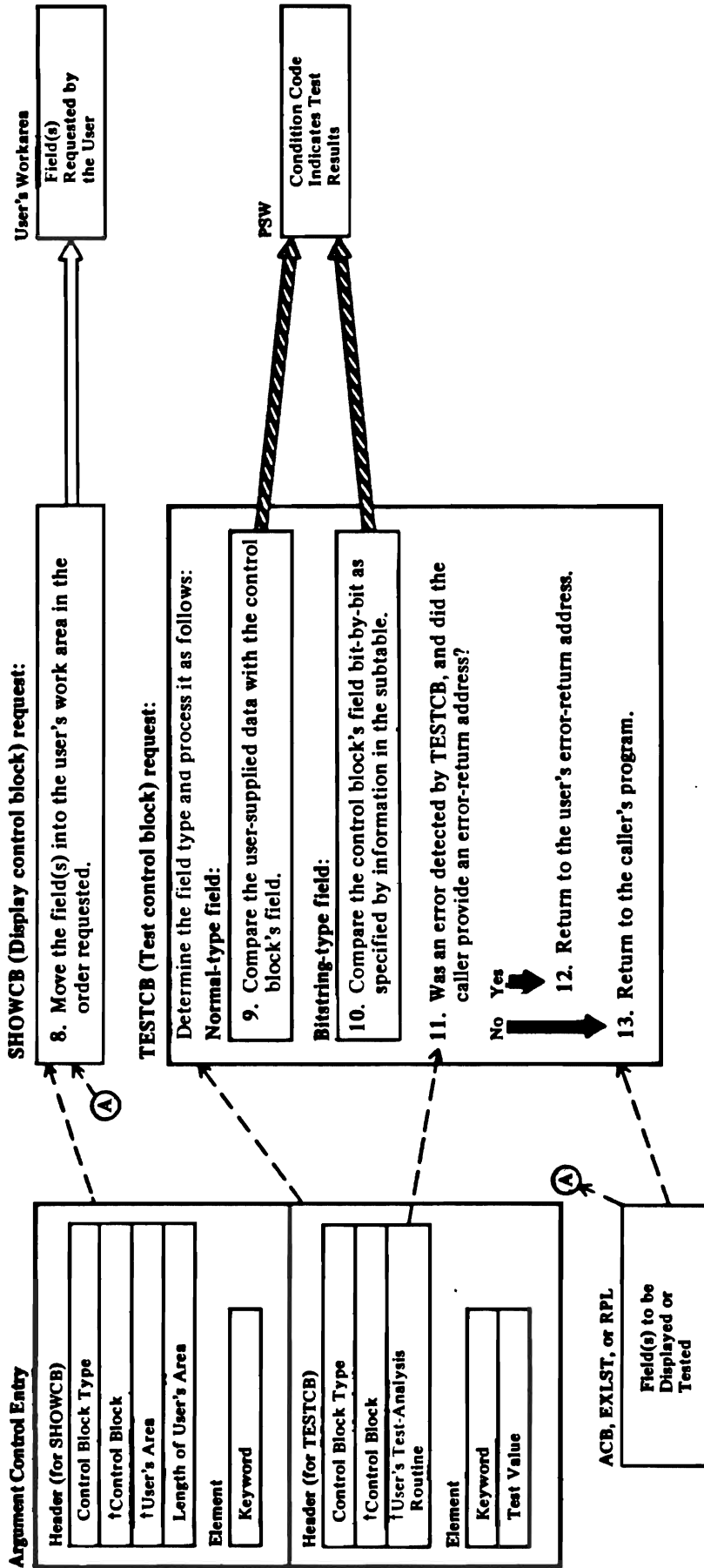


Notes for Diagram CB1

1 IDA019C1

The MODCB, SHOWCB, and TESTCB macros are issued to modify, display, and test, respectively, the ACB, RPL, and EXLST control blocks in the user's address space.

Diagram CB2. MODCB, SHOWCB, TESTCB: Modify, Display, or Test a Control Block



Notes for Diagram CB2

4-13

The field attribute table entry contains the length, offset from the beginning of the block, and characteristics of the field in the control block.

Three types of entries are identified in the field attribute table: bitstring, normal, and entries that require a special subroutine to process them.

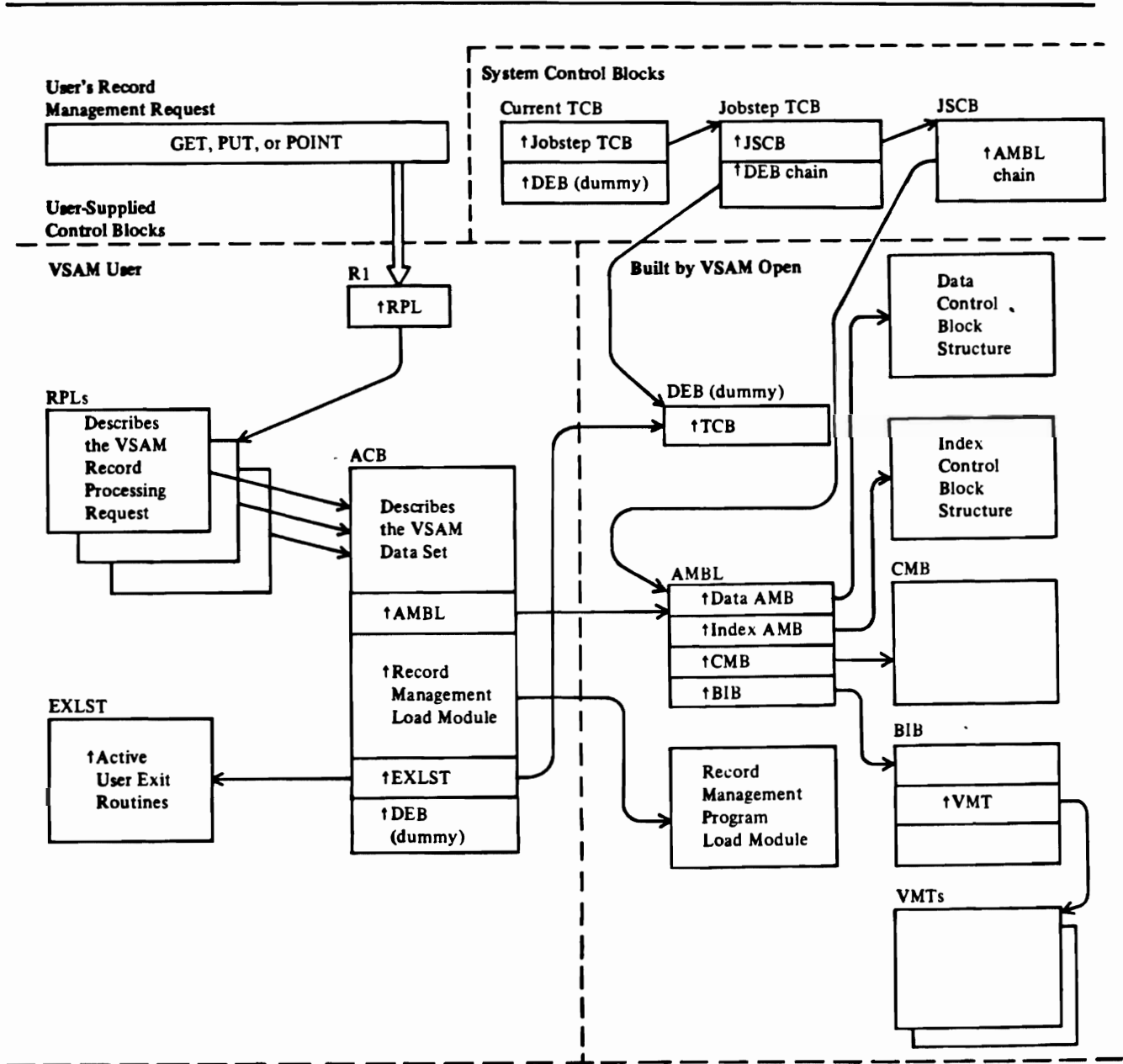
If the entry is a bitstring type, the field attribute table points to a series of bit entries in the bitstring table that are used to modify the control block (MODDCB), or are compared to a value supplied by the user (TESTCB).

If the entry is a normal type, the element argument control entry is moved into the block (MODCB), a character string or field is moved into the user's area (SHOWCB), or the user's argument field is compared with the appropriate fields in the block (TESTCB).

Control Block Interrelationships

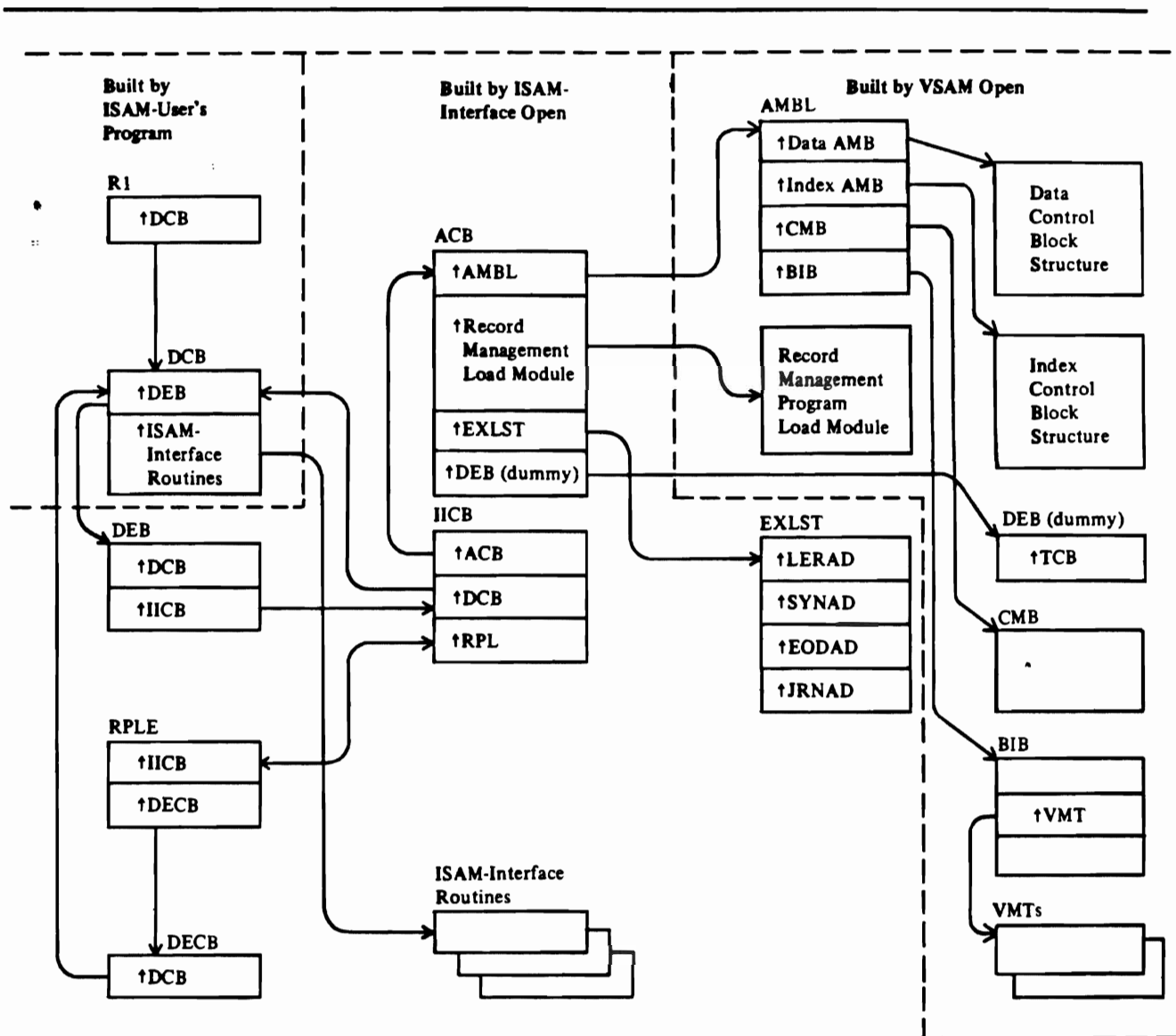
Figure 47 and 48 show the VSAM control blocks built when a key-sequenced data set is opened.

The role of the BIB and CMB in virtual-storage management is described in "Virtual-Storage Management" in "Diagnostic Aids."



Note: The data control block structure is shown in Figure 52. The index control block structure is shown in Figure 54.

Figure 47. VSAM Control Block Structure for a Key-Sequenced Data Set (VSAM User)



Note: The data control block structure is shown in Figure 52. The index control block structure is shown in Figure 54.

Figure 48. VSAM Control Block Structure for a Key-Sequenced Data Set (ISAM User)

ACB—Access Method Control Block

The VSAM ACB describes a VSAM cluster. It is built by the user's program with the ACB or GENCB macro. Before the cluster is opened, the ACB can be modified by the user's DD statements and by the MODCB macro. After the cluster is opened, the ACB is pointed to by the RPL (RPLDACB) that describes the user's record processing request.

Access Method Control Block (ACB)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bit Pattern	Field Name	Description
0 (0)	1	ACBID	Control block identifier, X'A0'
1 (1)	1	ACBSTYP	Subtype: X'10' = VSAM X'20' = VTAM
2 (2)	2	ACBLENG	Length of the ACB
4 (4)	4	ACBAMBL ACBIXLST ACBJWA ACBIBCT	Address of the AMBL Address of the index list
8 (8)	4	ACBINRTN	Address of the VSAM Interface routine (IDA019R1)
12 (C)	2	ACBMACRF	MACRF flags:
		ACBMACR1	MACRF flag byte 1:
	1... ..	ACBKEY	The record is identified by a key—keyed processing
	.1... ..	ACBADR ACBADD	The record is identified by a RBA (relative byte address)—addressed processing
	..1... ..	ACBCNV ACBBLK	Control interval processing
	...1... ..	ACBSEQ	Sequential processing
	.... 1... ..	ACBDIR	Direct processing
	.... .1.. ..	ACBIN	Input (GET, READ) processing
	.... ..1. ..	ACBOUT	Output (PUT, WRITE) processing
	.... ....1 ..	ACBUBF	User-supplied buffer space
13 (D)		ACBMACR2	MACRF flag byte 2:
	...1... ..	ACBSKP	Skip sequential processing
	.... 1... ..	ACBLOGON	VTAM LOGON indicator
	.... .1.. ..	ACBRST	Set data set to empty state
	.... ..1. ..	ACBDSN	Basic subtask shared control-block connection on common DSNAMES
	.... ....1 ..	ACBAIX	Object to be processed is the alternate index of the path specified in the given DDNAME
	xxx.		Reserved
14 (E)	1	ACBBSTNO	Number of concurrent strings for alternate-index path
15 (F)	1	ACBSTRNO	Number of RPL strings
16 (10)	2	ACBBUFND	Number of buffers requested for data
18 (12)	2	ACBBUFNI	Number of buffers requested for index
20 (14)	4	ACBBUFPL	Address of the buffer header (BUFC)

Access Method Control Block (ACB)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bit Pattern	Field Name	Description
20 (14)	1	ACBMACR3	MACRF flag byte 3:
	.1.	ACBLSR	Local shared resource
	..1.	ACBGSR	Global shared resources
	...1	ACBICI	Improved control-interval access
	.... 1...	ACBDFR	Write operations are to be deferred
	.... .1..	ACBSIS	Sequential insert strategy
	.... ..1.	ACBNCFX	Control blocks are fixed in real storage
	x... ..x		Reserved
21 (15)	1	ACBMACR4	Reserved
22 (16)	2	ACBJBUF	Number of buffers requested for journal
24 (18)	1	ACBRECFCM	Record format:
	1...	ACBRECAF	JES format
25 (19)	1	ACBCCTYP	Control character:
	xxxx		Reserved
	.... xxxx	ACBASA	Control character type
26 (1A)	2	ACBOPT	Non-user options:
			Byte 1:
	xx..	ACBCROPS	Checkpoint/restart options:
	1...	ACBCRNCK	Restart hasn't checked for modification since last checkpoint
	.1..	ACBCRNRE	Data added since last checkpoint hasn't been erased by restart, and no reposition to last checkpoint takes place
	..xx xxxx		Reserved
			Byte 2:
	.... 1...	ACBDSORG	Match with DCBDSORG
	xxxx .xxx		Reserved
28 (1C)	4	ACBMSGAR	Message area
32 (20)	4	ACBPASSW	Address of the user-supplied password
36 (24)	4	ACBEXLST ACBUEL	Address of the user exit list
Before OPEN			
40 (28)	8	ACBDDNM	DD name
After OPEN			
40 (28)	2	ACBTIOT	Offset to the TIOT
42 (2A)	1	ACBINFL	Indicator flags
43 (2B)	1	ACBAMETH	Access method type
44 (2C)	1	ACBERFL	Error flags
45 (2D)	3	ACBDEB	Address of the DEB
Not Changed by OPEN			
48 (30)	1	ACBOFLGS	Open/Close flags:
	..1.	ACBEOV	EOV concatenation
	...1	ACBOPEN	The ACB is open
	.... 1...	ACBDSERR	No further requests are possible against the ACB
	.... ..1.	ACBEXFG	An ACB Exit routine exists
	.... ..1	ACBIOFSG	The Open or Close routine is in control
	xx.. ..x..		Reserved

Access Method Control Block (ACB)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Blt Pattern	Field Name	Description
49 (31)	1	ACBERFLG	Error flags Note: See "Open and Close Return Codes" in "Diagnostic Aids" for details on the ACBERFLG error flags.
50 (32)	2	ACBINFLG	Indicator flags:
	.1.	ACBJEPS	JEPS processing
	..1.	ACBJRQE	RQE being held by JAM
	...1	ACBCAT	The ACB describes a VSAM catalog
	.... 1...	ACBSCRA	Catalog recovery area is built in system storage
	.... .1..	ACBUCRA	Catalog recovery area is built in user's storage
	.... ..1.	ACBSDS	A VSAM data set is being opened as a system data set
	x... ..x		Reserved
51 (33)	1		Reserved
52 (34)	4	ACBUJFCB	Address of the user JFCB
56 (38)	4	ACBBUFSP	Amount of space available for the buffers
60 (3C)	2	ACBBLKSZ	Length of the physical DASD record
		ACBMSGLEN	Message length
62 (3E)	2	ACBLRECL	Length of the user's record
64 (40)	4	ACBUAPTR	Address of the user's work area
68 (44)	4	ACBCBWA	Address of the work area for control block manipulation
72 (48)	4	ACBAPID	Address of application ID

AMB—Access Method Block

The AMB describes a VSAM data set or index and points to control blocks needed to process data set and index records, such as the BUFC, the PLH, the catalog's ACB, and the AMDSB. An AMB is built for a cluster's data set and, if the cluster is key-sequenced, an AMB is built for the index. Each AMB associated with the cluster is pointed to by the AMBL (AMBLDTA points to the data AMB; AMBLIX points to the index AMB). When a data set's or index's record is being processed by VSAM record management, register 3 (RAMB) points to the data set's or index's AMB.

Access Method Block (AMB)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Blt Pattern	Field Name	Description
0 (0)	1	AMBID	Control block identifier, X'40'
1 (1)	1	AMBRSC	Resource TS byte
2 (2)	2	AMBLLEN	Length of the AMB
4 (4)	4	AMBLINK	Address of the next AMB in the AMB chain
8 (8)	4	AMBBUFC	Address of the BUFC associated with the AMB
12 (C)	4	AMBPH	Address of the PLH associated with the AMB
16 (10)	4	AMBCACB	Address of the VSAM catalog's ACB (the ACB of the catalog that contains the object's catalog record)

EXLST—Exit List

The EXLST contains the addresses of exit routines supplied by the user. It is created by the user with the EXLST or GENCB macro. The EXLST is pointed to by the ACB (ACBEXLST).

Exit List (EXLST)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bit Pattern	Field Name	Description
0 (0)	1	EXLID	Control block identifier, X'81'
1 (1)	1	EXLSTYP	Subtype identifier: X'10' = VSAM X'20' = VTAM
2 (2)	2	EXLLEN	Length of the control block
4 (4)	1		Reserved
5 (5)	1	EXLEODF	Entry description
6 (6)	4	EXLEODP	Address of the EODAD exit routine
10 (A)	1	EXLSYNF	Entry description
11 (B)	4	EXLSYNP	Address of the SYNAD exit routine
15 (F)	1	EXLLERF	Entry description
16 (10)	4	EXLLERP	Address of the LERAD exit routine
20 (14)	10		Reserved
30 (1E)	1	EXLJRNf	Entry description
31 (1F)	4	EXLJRNP	Address of the JRNAD exit routine
35 (23)	10		Reserved

HEB—Header Element Block

The HEB is used by VSAM Virtual-Storage Management to allocate and free unprotected storage blocks. It contains 16 header elements, each of which describes a storage block. It is further described in "Virtual-Storage Management" in "Diagnostic Aids."

The HEB is pointed to by the BIB (BIBHEBPT). The first free header element is pointed to by BIBHEBFQ.

Header Element Block (HEB)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bit Pattern	Field Name	Description
HEB Block Definition			
0 (0)	1	HEBID	Control block identifier, X'13'
1 (1)	1		Reserved
2 (2)	2	HEBLEN	Length of the HEB (including header elements)
4 (4)	4	HEBNHEB	Address of the next HEB (or 0)
8 (8)	2		Reserved
10 (A)	2	HEBCNT	Number of header elements
12 (C)	20 x 16	HEBHDELS	Header elements:
HEB Header Element Definition			
0 (0)	8	HEBFREMN	Information for freeing the storage block described by this header element:
0 (0)	1	HEBSP	Subpool in which the storage block is located

Index Create Work Area (ICWA)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bit Pattern	Field Name	Description
42 (2A)	2	ICWKEY1L	Length of the current key
44 (2C)	2	ICWKEY2L	Length of the previous key
46 (2E)	2	ICWKEY3L	Length of the section key
48 (30)	2	ICWNEST	Number of entries in the index section
50 (32)	2	ICWNOSEG	Number of segments in a spanned record
52 (34)	2	ICWCRSEG	Number of the segment being processed
54 (36)	1	ICWREQ	Request type
55 (37)	1	ICWPTL	Index entry pointer length
56 (38)	1	ICWCER	Rear compression count of the current index entry
57 (39)	1	ICWCEF	Current index entry F—number of front-key compressed bytes
58 (3A)	1	ICWCEL	Current index entry L—length of the compressed key in the entry
59 (3B)	1	ICWCERP	Rear compression count of the previous index entry
60 (3C)	(key length)	ICWKEY1	Save area for the current key
	(key length)	ICWKEY2	Save area for the previous key
	(key length)	ICWKEY3	Save area for the section key

IICB—ISAM Interface Control Block

The IICB is used to address the DCB (ISAM) and the ACB and RPL (VSAM) control blocks and associated areas needed by the ISAM interface. The IICB is pointed to by the DEBWKPT5 field in the ISAM DEB to provide integrity and by the RPLIICB field in the RPL Extension to provide the connection to VSAM control programs.

ISAM Interface Control Block (IICB)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bit Pattern	Field Name	Description
0 (0)	1	IICBID	Control block identifier, X'80'
1 (1)	1		Reserved
2 (2)	2	IICBLEN	Length of IICB, in bytes
4 (4)	4	IIDCBPTR	Address of DCB
8 (8)	4	IICBPTR	Address of ACB
12 (C)	4	IIRPLPTR	Address of RPL
16(10)	4	IIW1CBF	Address of dummy scan work area
16 (10)	2	IISAVLRL	Length of current record
18 (12)	2	IIMAXLRL	Maximum record length
20 (14)	4	IKEYPT	Address of key (dummy ISAM) save area
24 (18)	1	IIFLAG1	ISAM interface status flags:
	1...	IIFSCAN	Scan mode
	.1.	IIFGET	First GET request
	..1.	IIFPASS	First pass in load mode
	...1	IIFCLOSE	Close in process
	.... 1...	IIDATA	Data only retrieval

ISAM Interface Control Block (IICB)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bk Pattern	Field Name	Description
	.... .1..	IIFTEST	Loop test bit
	.... ..1.	ISEQCHK	Resume load sequence check
	.... ....1	IIQBFRS	QISAM does not use buffers—no FREEMAIN is required
25 (19)	3	IIACBL	ACB, EXLST, IICB length for GETMAIN/FREEMAIN
28 (1C)	1	IIFLAG2	ISAM interface status flags used by Open to designate the fields being merged by ISAM Interface. ISAM Interface Close uses the same mask to restore the DCB to its pre-open status.
	1...	MRKP	Relative key position
	.1..	MLRECL	Logical record length
	..1.	MBLKSI	Block size
	...1	MOPTCD	Option code
	.... 1...	MRECFM	Record format
	.... ..1..	MBUFL	Buffer length
	.... ..1.	MBUFNO	Buffer number
	.... ....1	MKEYLE	Key length
29 (1D)	3	IIRPLL	RPL and RPLE: length for GETMAIN/FREEMAIN
32 (20)	2	IIKEYSL	Length of key save area, in bytes
34 (22)	2	IIBUFL	Length of single ISAM Interface buffer (used in calculations)
36 (24)	1	IIFLAG3	ISAM interface status flags:
	1...	MBFALN	BFALN merge bit
	.xxx xxxx		Reserved
37 (25)	3	IIMSGL	Message area length
40 (28)	4	IIMSGPTR	Message area pointer
44 (2C)	1	IIBUFNO	Number of ISAM Interface buffers built by Open
45 (2D)	3	IITBUFL	Total BCB and buffer length for GETMAIN/FREEMAIN
48 (30)	4	IISVCLST	SVC exit for SYNADAF
52 (34)	8	IISAMSYN	ISAM SYNAD name—used when SYNAD is specified in the AMP parameter
60 (3C)	72	IIREGSAV	Register save area
60 (3C)	4		Reserved
64 (40)	4	IIREGBC	Previous save area pointer
68 (44)	4	IIREGFC	Next save area pointer
72 (48)	60		Remainder of save area
132 (84)	36	IIAUD	Audit information
132 (84)	4	IIAUDHDR	
132 (84)	1	IIAUDFL1	Audit flags
	1...	AUDACBOP	OPEN was issued for ACB
	.1..	AUDACBRO	Control was returned from Open
	..1.	AUDDCBEX	A DCB exit was taken
	...1	AUDDCBRT	Control was returned from the DCB exit
	.... xx..	AUDPRMOD	A processing module was loaded: '01'IDAIPM1

ISAM Interface Control Block (IICB)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bit Pattern	Field Name	Description
			'10'IDAIIPM2 '11'IDAIIPM3
	.... ..1.	AUDIISYN	ISAM-Interface SYNAD routine was loaded
	.... ..1	AUDURSYN	User SYNAD routine was loaded
133 (85)	1	IIAUDFL2	Audit flags
	1...	AUDIIFBF	IDAIIFBF was loaded
	.1..	AUDACBCL	CLOSE was issued for ACB
	..1.	AUDACBRC	Control was returned from Close
	...1	AUDBFEX	A flush-buffer exit was taken to IDAIIPM1
	.... 1...	AUDBRFRT	Control was returned from IDAIIPM1
	.... .1..	AUDDEBXF	The DEB extension was freed
	.... ..xx		Reserved
134 (86)	2	IIGMCNTR	Offset from IIAUD to the next available entry in the audit-information fields
136 (88)	32	IIGMAUD	Address of virtual-storage areas gotten
136 (88)	4	AUDIICB	Address of this IICB
140 (8C)	4	AUDCSPLI	Subpool number and length
140 (8C)	1	AUDCSPI	Subpool number
141 (8D)	3	AUDCLI	Length
144 (90)	4	AUDCDEB	Address of the DEB
148 (94)	4	AUDCSPLD	Subpool number and length
148 (94)	1	AUDCSPD	Subpool number
149 (95)	3	AUDCLD	Length
152 (98)	4	AUDCBFRS	Address of the area for buffers and RPLs
156 (9C)	4	AUDCSPLB	Subpool number and length
156 (9C)	1	AUDCSPB	Subpool number
157 (9D)	3	AUDCLB	Length
160 (A0)	4	AUDCMGA	Address of the physical-error message area
164 (A4)	4	AUDCSPLM	Subpool number and length
164 (A4)	1	AUDCSPM	Subpool number
165 (A5)	3	AUDCLM	Length

IMWA—Index Insert Work Area

The IMWA is a control block used in inserting an index entry into the index of a key-sequenced data set. The IMWA is created by the Open routine, and is pointed to by the ICWA (ICWCHN).

Index Modification Work Area (IMWA)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bit Pattern	Field Name	Description
0 (0)	1	IMWID	Control Block identifier, X'42'
1 (1)	1	IMWFLAGS	Control flags:
	1...	IMWNEWHL	Indicates a new high level should be built in the index structure
	.1..	IMWRIPL	Indicates a new entry must be built in an index record at the next higher level to reflect a new index record created by an index split

RPL—Request Parameter List

The RPL contains user-request information and error feedback information. It also contains information required by GET and PUT macros.

The RPL is created by the user with the RPL or the GENCB macro.

Request Parameter List (RPL)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bk Pattern	Field Name	Description
0 (0)	4	RPLIDWD	Identification word of the RPL:
0 (0)	1	RPLID	Control block identifier, X'00'
1 (1)	1	RPLSTYP	RPL subtype: X'10' = VSAM X'20' = VTAM
2 (2)	1	RPLREQ	Request type—when the user issues a VSAM macro, register 0 contains one of the following request-type codes; when VSAM processes the request, the request-type code in register 0 is transferred to the RPLREQ field (unless the request is CHECK or ENDREQ)
			0(0) GET request 1(1) PUT request 2(2) CHECK request 3(3) POINT request 4(4) ENDREQ request 5(5) ERASE request 6(6) VERIFY request 8(8) Data preformat request 9(9) Index preformat request 10(A) Force I/O request 11(B) GETIX request 12(C) PUTIX request 13(D) SCHBFR request 14(E) MRKBFR request 15(F) WRTBFR request
3 (3)	1	RPLLEN	Length of the RPL
4 (4)	4	RPLPLHPT	Address of the PLH
8 (8)	1	RPLECB	Address of the external ECB, or an internal ECB:
	1... ..	RPLWAIT	The event has not yet completed
	.1... ..	RPLPOST	The event has completed
	...xx xxxx		Reserved
9 (9)	3		Reserved, if RPLECB is an internal ECB, or the address of the external ECB
12 (C)	4	RPLFDBWD	Feedback work:
12 (C)	1	RPLSTAT	RPL status flags:
	.1... ..	RPLCHKI	CHECK has been issued
	..1... ..	RPLEDRQI	ENDREQ has been issued
	x..x xxxx		Reserved
13 (D)	3	RPLFDBK	RPL feedback area (See "Diagnostic Aids" for a list of RPL return codes and condition codes.)
13 (D)	1	RPLRTNCD RPLERREG	RPL return code
	X'00'		Normal return
	X'04'		Invalid control block

Request Parameter List (RPL)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bkt Pattern	Field Name	Description
	X'08'		Logical error
	X'0C'		Physical error
14 (E)	2	RPLCND CD	RPL condition code
14 (E)	1	RPLCMP ON	Component issuing the code
15 (F)	1	RPLERR CD	Error code
16 (10)	2	RPLKEY LE RPLKEY L	Key length
18 (12)	2	RPLSTR ID	RPL string identifier
20 (14)	4	RPLCCHAR	Address of the control character
24 (18)	4	RPLDAC B	Address of the caller's ACB
28 (1C)	4	RPLTCB PT	Address of the user's TCB—this field is always zero for a VSAM RPL
32 (20)	4	RPLAREA	Address of the caller's record area
36 (24)	4	RPLARG	Address of the caller's search argument
40 (28)	4	RPLOPT CD	Option flags
40 (28)	1	RPLOPT 1	Option flag byte 1:
	1... ..	RPLLOC	Locate mode
	0... ..		Move mode
	.1... ..	RPLDIR	Direct-search access
	..1... ..	RPLSEQ	Sequential access
	...1... ..	RPLSKP	Skip sequential processing
	.... 1... ..	RPLASY	Asynchronous request
	.... 0... ..		Synchronous request
	.... .1... ..	RPLKGE	Search key greater than or equal
	.... .0... ..		Search key equal
	.... ..1... ..	RPLGEN	Generic key
	.... ..0... ..		Full key
	.... ...1... ..	RPLECBSW	The RPLECB field contains the ECB's address
41 (29)	1	RPLOPT 2	Option flag byte 2:
	1... ..	RPLKEY	Locate the record identified by a key
	.1... ..	RPLADR	Locate the record at the caller-specified relative byte address (RBA)
	..1... ..	RPLADD	Locate the control interval at the caller-specified RBA
	...1... ..	RPLBWD	Process in backward direction
	.... 1... ..	RPLLRD	Locate or retrieve the last record in the data set
	.... ..1... ..	RPLUPD	Update processing
	.... ...1... ..	RPLNSP	Note the string position
	.... ..X... ..		Reserved

Request Parameter List (RPL)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bkt Pattern	Field Name	Description
42 (2A)	1	RPLOPT3	Option flag byte 3:
	1... ..	RPLEODS	End of the user's output data set
	.1... ..	RPLSFORM	Spool form on remote
	..1... ..	RPLBLK	Block the records
	..0... ..		The records are unblocked
	...1... ..	RPLVfy	UCS/FCB verify
	.... 1... ..	RPLFLD	UCS fold
	.... .xx. ..	RPLFMT	Format type:
	.... .00. ..		UCS load
	.... .01. ..		FCB load
	.... .10. ..		Reserved
	.... .11. ..		Reserved
	.... ...1 ..	RPLALIGN	Align the buffer and notify the operator
	.... ...0 ..		Do not align the FCB buffer loads
43 (2B)	1	RPLOPT4	Reserved
44 (2C)	4	RPLNXTRP RPLCHAIN	Address of the next RPL in the chain
48 (30)	4	RPLRLEN	Length of the record
52 (34)	4	RPLBUFL	Length of the user's buffer
56 (38)	4		Reserved
60 (3C)	8	RPLRBAR	RBA return location
60 (3C)	2	RPLAIXPC	Alternate-index pointer count
62 (3E)	1	RPLAIXID	Alternate-index pointer type:
	x... ..	RPLAXPKP	Pointer is:
			0 Prime-key pointer
			1 RBA pointer
	.xxx xxxx		Reserved
63 (3F)	1		Reserved
64 (40)	4	RPLDDDD	Relative byte address
68 (44)	1		Reserved
69 (45)	1	RPLACTIV	CHECK not issued
70 (46)	2	RPLEMLEN	Error message length
72 (48)	4	RPLERMSA	Address of the error message area

RPLE—Request Parameter List Extension

An RPLE is built and appended to each ISAM Interface RPL when the user's ISAM program opens a VSAM cluster. The RPLE contains the address of the IICB, a register save area, a linkage to other RPLs in the ISAM Interface RPL pool, and a pointer to the ISAM DECB.

Request Parameter List Extension (RPLE)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bkt Pattern	Field Name	Description
0 (0)	4	RPLIICB	Address of the IICB
4 (4)	4	RPLDECB	Address of the DECB—if the field contains zeros, the RPL has not been assigned to a DECB (BISAM only)

8 (8)	4	RPLIBFR	Address of the ISAM Interface buffer associated with the RPL (the buffer is required for locate mode processing, data only retrieval, dynamic buffering, and BISAM stand-alone write)
12 (C)	4	RPLRPLPT	Address of the next RPL in the ISAM Interface RPL pool—if the RPL is the last RPL in the pool, this field contains zeros
16 (10)	1	RPLITSB	Test-and-set (TS) byte—this field is used to indicate the assignment of the RPL to a BISAM DECB
17 (11)	3		Reserved
20 (14)	4	RPLSAVE	Register save area
24 (18)	4	RPLSAVE2	Register save area

SRB—Service Request Block

The SRB is used by the VS2 I/O Supervisor to dispatch I/O processing for a request. It identifies the address space in which processing is to be done.

The format of the SRB is given in *OS/VS2 Data Areas*.

SSL—Swap Save List

The SSL contains up to 16 entries that identify control blocks that are to be chained after Open has otherwise completed successfully. Deferring chaining makes it unnecessary to unchain the control blocks should Open fail.

Open uses the Compare-and-Swap instruction to chain or alter storage that is subject to simultaneous alteration by two or more tasks.

The SSL is pointed to by OPWA (called the ACB work area). Additional SSLs are chained as required.

Swap Save List (SSL)—Description and Format

Offset	Bytes and Bit Pattern	Field Name	Description
0 (0)	1	SSLSUBPL	Subpool number of the SSL
1 (1)	3	SSLENTH	Length of the SSL
4 (4)	8	SSLID	Identifier: 'bIDASSLb'
12 (C)	4	SSLNXPTR	Address of the next SSL (zero for the last SSL in the chain)
16 (10)	2	SSLACEN	Number of active entries
18 (12)	2		Reserved
20 (14)	8 x 16	SSLENTRY	Entries for control blocks to be chained:
20 (14)	4	SSLSWPTR	Address of the word in which SSLSWAP is to be placed
24 (18)	4	SSLSWAP	The value that is to be placed at the address given is SSLSWPTR