# **Systems**

# IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370: System Logic and Problem Determination Guide Volume 1

Control Program (CP)

# Release 6 PLC 1

This publication is intended for the IBM system hardware and software support personnel. It provides the following information for the CP component of VM/370:

- Description of program logic
- Module descriptions and cross-references
- Abend and wait state codes

# PREREQUISITE PUBLICATIONS

IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370:
Introduction, Order No. GC20-1800
Operator's Guide, Order No. GC20-1806
System Programmer's Guide, Order No. GC20-1807
Terminal User's Guide, Order No. GC20-1810
CP Command Reference for General Users,
Order No. GC20-1820

IBM System/360 Principles of Operation, Order No. GA22-6821 IBM System/370 Principles of Operation, Order No. GA22-7000 IBM OS/VS, DOS/VS, and VM/370 Assembler Language, Order No. GC33-4010



# Second Edition (March 1979)

| This is a major revision of and obsoletes SY20-0886-0 and Technical | Newsletters SW25-0446 and SW25-0467. This edition, SY20-0886-1, | corresponds to Release 6 PLC 1 (Program Level Change) of the IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370 and to all subsequent releases until otherwise indicated in new editions or Technical Newsletters.

Technical changes and additions to text and illustrations are indicated by a vertical bar to the left of the change.

Changes are periodically made to the information herein; before using this publication in connection with the operation of IBM systems, consult the latest IBM System/370 Bibliography, Order No. GC20-0001, for the editions that are applicable and current.

Publications are not stocked at the address given below; requests for copies of IBM publications should be made to your IBM representative or to the IBM branch office serving your locality.

A form for readers' comments is provided at the back of this publication. If the form has been removed, comments may be addressed to IBM Corporation, VM/370 Publications, Dept. D58, Bldg. 706-2, P.O. Box 390, Poughkeepsie, New York 12602. IBM may use or distribute any of the information you supply in any way it believes appropriate without incurring any obligation whatever. You may, of course, continue to use the information you supply.

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This publication provides the IBM system hardware and software support personnel with the information needed to analyze problems that may occur on the IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370 (VM/370).

# HOW THIS MANUAL IS ORGANIZED

# This manual comprises three volumes:

"Volume 1. VM/370 Control Program (CP),"
"Volume 2. Conversational Monitor System (CMS)," and "Volume 3. Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem (RSCS)" contain the logic description for each of the components. Each of these volumes is divided into four sections: Introduction, Method of Operation, Directory, and Diagnostic Aids.

The method of operation and program organization sections contain the functions and relationships of the program routines in VM/370. They indicate the program operation and organization in a general way to serve as a guide in understanding VM/370. They are not meant to be a detailed analysis of VM/370 programming and cannot be used as such.

The directories contain descriptions of all the assemble modules in CP, CMS, and RSCS. They also contain extensive cross-references between modules and labels within a VM/370 component.

The diagnostic aids sections contain additional information useful for determining the cause of a problem.

Appendix A, located in Volume 1, contains a description of VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support (ECPS).

| Appendix B, also located in Volume 1, describes VM/370 support for the IBM 3850 | Mass Storage System (MSS).

# HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

- Isolate the component of VM/370 in which the problem occurred.
- Use the list of restrictions in <u>VM/370</u> <u>System Messages</u> to be certain that the operation that was being performed was valid.

- Use the directories and use the <u>VM/370</u>
   <u>Data Areas</u> and <u>Control Block Logic</u> to help you to isolate the problem.
- Use the method of operation and program organization sections, if necessary, to understand the operation that was being performed.

# DEVICE TERMINOLOGY

The following terms in this publication refer to the indicated support devices:

- "2305" refers to IBM 2305 Fixed Head Storage, Models 1 and 2.
- "270x" refers to IBM 2701, 2702, and 2703 Transmission Control Units or the Integrated Communications Adapter (ICA) on the System/370 Hodel 135.
- "3330" refers to the IBM 3330 Disk Storage, Models 1, 2, or 11; the IBM 3333 Disk Storage and Control, Models 1 or 11; and the 3350 Direct Access Storage operating in 3330/3333 Model 1 or 3330/3333 Model 11 compatibility mode.
- "3340" refers to the IBM 3340 Disk Storage, Models A2, B1, and B2, and the 3344 Direct Access Storage Model B2.
- "3350" refers to the IBM 3350 Direct Access Storage Models A2 and B2 in native mode.
- "3704", "3705", or "370%" refers to IBM 3704 and 3705 Communications Controllers.
- The term "3705" refers to the 3705 I and the 3705 II unless otherwise noted.
- "2741" refers to the IBM 2741 and the 3767, unless otherwise specified.
- "3270" refers to a series of display devices, namely the IBM 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278 Display Stations. A specific device type is used only when a distinction is required between device types.

Information about display terminal usage also applies to the IBM 3036, 3138, 3148, and 3158 Display Consoles when used in display mode, unless otherwise noted.

Any information pertaining to the IBM 3284 or 3286 also pertains to the IBM 3287, 3288 and the 3289 printers, unless <u>Data Areas and Control Block Logic</u>, Order No. SY20-0884 otherwise noted. In addition, for EREP processing the following OS/VS Library publications are required: CP COMPONENT OS/VS Environmental Recording Editing and PREREQUISITE PUBLICATIONS <u>Printing</u> (EREP) Program, Order GC28-0772 IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370 OS/VS Environmental Recording Editing and Introduction, Order No. GC20-1800 <u>Printing (EREP) Program Logic, Order Nc. SY28-0773</u> Operator's Guide, Order No. GC20-1806 System Programmer's Guide, Order No. GC20-1807 If the IBM 3850 Mass Storage System is No. | attached, the following publications are Guide, Order <u>Terminal</u> User's | required: GC20-1810 | OS/VS Message Library: Mass Storage System | (MSS) Messages, Order No. GC38-1000 CP Command Reference for General Users, | IEM Order No. GC20-1820 385C Mass Storage System (MSS) | Principles of Operation: Theory, Order No. | GA32-0035 COREQUISITE PUBLICATIONS 3850 Mass Storage Syste: (MSS) Principles of Operation: Reference, Order No. GA32-C036 IBM Virtual Machine Facility/370 Planning and System Generation Guide, Order No. GC20-1801 SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS System Messages, Order No. GC20-1808 IBM System/360 Principles of Operation,

OLTSEP and Error Recording Guide, Order No. GC20-1809

Operating Systems in a Virtual Machine, | Order No. GA22-7000 Order No. GC20-1821

No. SY20-0882

Order No. GA22-6821

IEM System/370 Principles of Operation,

| IEM 3270 Information Display System Service Routines Program Logic, Order | Components Description, Crder No. GA27-2749

| <u>General Information Binary Synchronous</u> | <u>Communications</u>, Order No. GA27-3004

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3203 MODEL 5 PRINTER SUPPORT

Changed: Documentation

VM/370 supports the 3203 Model 5 printer in the same manner as the 3203 Model 4 printer.

SHARED SEGMENT MODIFICATIONS

New: Program and Documentation

VM/370 now places the user in console function mode if he modifies a protected shared segment; it returns the modified page to free storage. VM/370 continues to give other users of the segment access to a fresh copy of the modified page. This is discussed in the "CP" Introduction" section of this publication.

The LOADSYS diagnose function is changed. When LOADSYS is executed, CP finds the system name table entry for the named system. In AP mode, two sets of page and swap tables are built, one for each processor. This is done for each shared segment in attached processor mode unless the named segment was defined as unprotected.

New abend codes are also added. These are found in the "CP Diagnostic Aids" section of this publication.

MESSAGE NO HEADER (MSGNOH) COMMAND SUPPORT

New: Program and Documentation

This support allows service virtual machines with privilege class B in a VM/370 system to send unformatted messages to other user of the system. The "CP Directories" section of this publication reflects the MSGNOH update.

PASSWORD ON-THE-COMMAND-LINE SUPPRESSION

New: Program and Documentation

This support is added to VM/370 to prevent disclosure of virtual machine and minidisk passwords on the same line as the LOGON, AUTOLOG, and LINK commands. To reflect this support, the DIAGNOSE Code X 08 instruction has been updated.

Changes are contained in the "CP Introduction" section of this publication.

DIAGNOSE CODE Xº08º INSTRUCTION ENHANCED

Changed: Documentation

DIAGNOSE CODE X'08' has been modified to allow the caller to choose to have information returned to his virtual machine's buffer or handled as console line output. This information is found in the "CP Introduction" section of this publication.

LOGON, AUTOLOG AND LINK JOURNALING

New: Program and Documentation

VM/370 supports the journaling of LOGCN and AUTOLOG commands that specify invalid passwords, and the journaling of all LINK commands. This is done via the generation of type 04, 05, and 06 accounting records.

The "CP Directories" section of this publication has been updated to reflect this information.

DIRECTORY UPDATE IN-PLACE

New: Program and Documentation

The DIAGNOSE Code X'84' instruction is added to VM/370 to allow certain directory options to be changed on-line without updating the directory source file.

This information is included in the "CP Introduction" and "CP Diagnostic Aids" sections of this publication.

New modules and their entry points have been added to the "Label-To-Module" and "Module-To-Label" cross references in this publication.

## VM/370 MEASUREMENT FACILITY (MONITOR) ENHANCEMENTS

### SPECIAL MESSAGE FACILITY

New: Program and Documentation

New: Program and Documentation

The VM/370 Measurement Facility (Monitor) has been enhanced to extend its data collection and recording capabilities. These enhancements include:

A new CP command, SMSG, is provided to allow a terminal user to send a message to another user's virtual storage. The receiving virtual machine must be prepared to receive the message. This is done by issuing a VMCF AUTHORIZE and setting SMSG ON prior to receiving a message.

 The gathering of additional data related to utilization of channels, devices, storage, alternate 1/0 paths, and AP/UP PROCESSING.

Information about Special Messages is found in the "CP Introduction" and "CP Directories" sections of this publication.

 Selective seeks that allow system programmers to select devices for which seek information is to be collected.

IBM 3850 MASS STORAGE SYSTEM (MSS) SUPPORT

 Monitor-To-Disk support for real time allows system programmers to specify when the VM/370 Monitor is to close the spool file.

New: Program and Documentation

A new subroutine, DMKENTTI, is added. It is a high-frequency I/O status sampler that tests for busy conditions in all control units and devices by examining appropriate CP control blocks and in all channels via TCH instructions.

Virtual machines operating CMS, OS/VS1, or OS/VS2 (MVS) can access mass storage volumes containing VM/370 minidisks or entire mass storage volumes dedicated to the virtual machine. These volumes will appear to the virtual machine as 3330 volumes and will be accessed using 3330 device support. CF controls unit allocation, volume mounting, and volume demounting. Virtual machines running OS/VS1 or OS/VS2 (MVS) and that contain MSS support can also access mass storage volumes using dedicated device support.

A new subroutine, DMKENT62 samples the data accumulated by DMKENTTI and writes it in a new class 6 code 2 record, after the standard class 6 (DASTAP) code 1 record has been collected in DMKMONTI.

Communication with the Mass Storage Control (MSC) component of MSS is provided by service virtual machines operating either OS/VS1 or OS/VS2 (MVS). The VM/370 control program initiates volume mounts and demounts intersystem communication with an application program (DMKMSS) running under either OS/VS1 or OS/VS2 (MVS). For information about the logic of the DMKMSS application program, see the VM/370 Service Routines Program Logic Manual, Order Number SY20-0882.

This information is contained in the "CP Directories" section of this publication.

DIAGNOSE Code X'78' is added to communicate between a virtual machine and CP for MSS support. This information can be found in the "CP Introduction" section of this publication.

# 4331 AND 4341 PROCESSOR SUPPORT

# New: Documentation

VM/370 provides support for the 4331 and 4341 processors and the 3278 Model 2A display station as a system console for these processors. The character set on the 3278 Model 2A is the same as on the current 3270 display systems, plus six additional graphic national usage characters that are acceptable in input and output data streams.

Appendix B is added to this publication to show flow diagrams of functions that utilize the MSS.

## 3800 PRINTING SUBSYSTEM SUPPORT

New: Program and Documentation

VM/370 supports the full facilites of the 3800 Printing Subsystem as a dedicated device. Limited 3800 printer support is provided by the VM/370 spooling facility.

DIAGNOSE Code X'74' is added to VM/370 to save or load a named system that contains control tables and control modules for the 3800 printer. The new NAME3800 macro instruction allows named systems to be specified in the same manner as the NAMENP macro instruction. This information is contained in the "CP Introduction", "CP Directories", and "CP Method of Operation and Program Organization" sections of this publication.

Two new utility programs, GENIMAGE and IMAGELIB construct or modify the tables and modules that control feature selections and printing on the 3800 printer. The IMAGELIE utility saves the control tables and control modules as a named system. Logic details on GENIMAGE and IMAGELIB are contained in the VM/370 Service Routines Program Logic Manual, Order Number SY20-0882.

## CP ABEND CODES REMOVED

Changed: Documentation Only

To eliminate duplication, the CP Abend codes have been removed from this manual. They are found in the <a href="VM/370">VM/370</a> System Message, Order Number GC20-1808.

Summary of Amendments for SY20-0886-0 as updated by TNL SN25-0467 VM/370 Release 5 PLC 12

VARY PROCESSOR ONLINE/OFFLINE SUPPORT

New and Changed: Programming Support

VM/370 attached processor (AP) provides support to enhance the reliability, availability, and serviceability of the 158 and 168 attached processors, and the 158 and 168 asymmetric MP systems.

This support allows the attached processor to be taken offline to make needed repairs, and then be brought back online without affecting the main processor.

Summary of Amendments for SY20-0886-0 as updated by TNL SN25-0446 VM/370 Release 5 PLC 6

# 3340/3344 ALTERNATE TRACK SUPPORT

Changed: Program Support

Software error recovery procedures now provide for switching to an alternate track when an attempt to do I/O on a defective 3340 or 3344 track results in a track condition check. Logic affecting CP I/O, Diagnose I/O, and SIO issued from a virtual machine is changed. These logic changes are reflected in this publication.

# **CP** Introduction

# This part contains the following information:

- VM/370
- Program States
- Using Processor Resources
- Functional Information
- Performance Guidelines
- CP Interruption Handling

The VM/370 Control Program manages the resources of a single computer in such a manner that multiple computing systems appear to exist. Each "virtual" computing system, or virtual machine, is the functional equivalent of an IBM System/370.

A virtual machine is configured by recording appropriate information in the VM/370 directory. The virtual machine configuration includes counterparts of the components of a real IBM System/370:

- A virtual operator's console
- Virtual storage
- A virtual processor
- Virtual I/O devices

CP makes these components appear real to whichever operating system is controlling the work flow of the virtual machine.

The virtual machines operate concurrently via multiprogramming techniques. CP overlaps the idle time of one virtual machine with execution in another.

Each virtual machine is managed at two levels. The work to be done by the virtual machine is scheduled and controlled by some System/360 or System/370 operating system. The concurrent execution of multiple virtual machines is managed by the Control Program.

VM/370 performs some functions differently when running in attached processor mode. For a description of the additional processing performed when in attached processor mode, see "The Attached Processor Environment" in this section.

# Introduction to the VM/370 Control Program

A virtual machine is created for a user when he logs on VM/370, on the basis of information stored in his VM/370 directory entry. The entry for each user identification includes a list of the virtual input/output devices associated with the particular virtual machine.

Additional information about the virtual machine is kept in the VM/370 directory entry. Included are the VM/370 command privilege class, accounting data, normal and maximum virtual storage sizes, dispatching priority, and optional virtual machine characteristics such as extended control mode.

The Control Program supervises the execution of virtual machines by (1) permitting only problem state execution except in its own routines, and (2) receiving control after all real computing system interrupts. CP intercepts each privileged instruction and simulates it if the current program status word of the issuing virtual machine indicates a virtual supervisor state; if the virtual machine is executing in virtual problem state, the attempt to execute the privileged instruction is reflected to the virtual machine as a program interrupt. All virtual machine interrupts (including those caused by attempting privileged instructions) are first handled by CP, and are reflected to the virtual machine if an analogous interrupt would have occurred on a real machine. The real processor simulates multiple virtual processors. Virtual machines that are executing in a conversational manner are given access to the real processor more frequently than those that are not; these conversational machines are assigned the smaller of two possible time slices. CP determines execution characteristics of a virtual machine at the end of each time slice on the basis of the recent frequency of its console requests or terminal interrupts. The virtual machine is queued for subsequent processor utilization according to whether it is a conversational or nonconversational user of system resources.

A virtual machine can gain control of the processor only if it is not waiting for some activity or resource. The virtual machine itself may enter a virtual wait state after an input/output operation has begun. The virtual machine cannot gain control of the real processor if it is waiting for a page of storage, if it is waiting for an input/output operation to be translated and started, or if it is waiting for a CP command to finish execution.

A virtual machine can be assigned a priority of execution. Priority is a parameter affecting the execution of a particular virtual machine as compared with other virtual machines that have the same general execution characteristics. Priority is a parameter in the virtual machine's VM/370 directory entry. The system operator can reset the value with the privilege class A SET command.

### VIRTUAL MACHINE STORAGE MANAGEMENT

The normal and maximum storage sizes of a virtual machine are defined as part of the virtual machine configuration in the VM/370 directory. You may redefine virtual storage size to any value that is a multiple of 4K and not greater than the maximum defined value. VM/370 implements this storage as virtual storage. The storage may appear as paged or unpaged to the virtual machine, depending upon whether or not the extended control mode option was specified for that virtual machine. This option is required if operating systems that control virtual storage, such as OS/VS1 or VM/370, are run in the virtual machine.

Storage in the virtual machine is logically divided into 4096-byte areas called pages. A complete set of segment and page tables is used to describe the storage of each virtual machine. These tables are updated by CP and reflect the allocation of virtual storage pages to blocks of real storage. These page and segment tables allow virtual storage addressing in a System/370 machine. Storage in the real machine is logically and physically divided into 4096-byte areas called page frames.

Only referenced virtual storage pages are kept in real storage, thus optimizing real storage utilization. Further, a page can be brought into any available page frame; the necessary relocation is done during program execution by a combination of VM/370 and dynamic address translation on the System/370. The active pages from all logged on virtual machines and from the pageable routines of CP compete for available page frames. When the number of page frames available for allocation falls below a threshold value, CP determines which virtual storage pages currently allocated to real storage are relatively inactive and initiates suitable page-out operations for them.

Inactive pages are kept on a direct access storage device. If an inactive page has been changed at some time during virtual machine

execution, CP assigns it to a paging device, selecting the fastest such device with available space. If the page has not changed, it remains allocated in its original direct access location and is paged into real storage from there the next time the virtual machine references that page. A virtual machine program can use the DIAGNOSE instruction to tell CP that the information from specific pages of virtual storage is no longer needed; CP then releases the areas of the paging devices which were assigned to hold the specified pages.

Paging is done on demand by CP. This means that a page of virtual storage is not read (paged) from the paging device to a real storage block until it is actually needed for virtual machine execution. CP makes no attempt to anticipate what pages might be required by a virtual machine. While a paging operation is performed for one virtual machine, another virtual machine can be executing. Any paging operation initiated by CP is transparent to the virtual machine.

If the virtual machine is executing in extended control mode with translate on, then two additional sets of segment and page tables are kept. The virtual machine operating system is responsible for mapping the virtual storage created by it to the storage of the virtual machine. CP uses this set of tables in conjunction with the page and segment tables created for the virtual machine at logon time to build shadow page tables for the virtual machine. These shadow tables map the virtual storage created by the virtual machine operating system to the storage of the real computing system. The tables created by the virtual machine operating system may describe any page and segment size permissible in the IBM System/370.

# Storage and Processor Utilization

The system operator may assign the reserved page frames option to a single virtual machine. This option, specified by the SET RESERVE command, assigns a specific amount of the storage of the real machine to the virtual machine. CP will dynamically build up a set of reserved real storage page frames for this virtual machine during its execution until the maximum number "reserved" is reached. Since the pages of other virtual machines are not allocated from this reserved set, the effect is that most of the active pages of the selected virtual machine remain in real storage.

During CP system generation, the installation may specify an option called virtual=real. With this option, the virtual machine's storage is allocated directly from real storage at the time the virtual machine logs on (if it has the VIRT=REAL option in its directory). All pages except page zero are allocated to the corresponding real storage locations. In order to control the real computing system, real page zero must be controlled by CP. Consequently, the real storage size must be large enough to accommodate the CP nucleus, the entire virtual=real virtual machine, and the remaining pageable storage requirements of CP and the other virtual machines.

The virtual=real option improves performance in the selected virtual machine since it removes the need for CP paging operations for the selected virtual machine. The virtual=real option is necessary whenever programs that contain dynamically modified channel programs (excepting those of OS ISAM and OS/VS TCAM Level 5) are to execute under control of CP. For additional information on running systems with dynamically modified channel programs, see "Dynamically Modified Channel Programs" in VM/370 System Programmer's Guide.

A real disk device can be shared among multiple virtual machines. Virtual device sharing is specified in the VM/370 directory entry or by a user command. If specified by the user, an appropriate password must be supplied before gaining access to the virtual device. A particular virtual machine may be assigned read-only or read/write access to a shared disk device. CP checks each virtual machine input/output operation against the parameters in the virtual machine configuration to ensure device integrity.

Virtual Reserve/Release support can be used to further enhance device integrity for data on shared minidisks. Reserve/Release operation codes are simulated on a virtual basis for minidisks, including full-extent minidisks. For details on Reserve/Release support, refer to the topic "Reserve/Release," located under "Scheduling I/O Requests" in this section.

The virtual machine operating system is responsible for the operation of all virtual devices associated with it. These virtual devices may be defined in the VM/370 directory entry of the virtual machine, or they may be attached to (or detached from) the virtual machine's configuration, dynamically, for the duration of the terminal session. Virtual devices may be dedicated, as when mapped to a fully equivalent real device; shared, as when mapped to a minidisk or when specified as a shared virtual device; or spooled by CP to intermediate direct access storage.

In a real machine running under control of OS, input/output operations are normally initiated when a problem program requests OS to issue a START I/O instruction to a specific device. Device error recovery is handled by the operating system. In a virtual machine, OS can perform these same functions, but the device address specified and the storage locations referenced will both be virtual. It is the responsibility of CP to translate the virtual specifications to real.

Virtual I/O can be initiated by either processor; however, all real I/O requests must be executed by the main processor, and all I/O interrupts must be received on the main processor (the processor with I/O capability). Any I/O requests by the attached processor (the processor without I/O capability) are transferred to the main processor.

In addition, the interrupts caused by the input/output operation are reflected to the virtual machine for its interpretation and processing. If input/output errors occur, CP records them but does not initiate error recovery operations. The virtual machine operating system must handle error recovery, but does not record the error (if SVC 76 is used).

Input/output operations initiated by CP for its own purposes (paging and spooling), are performed directly and are not subject to translation.

| See Appendix B of this volume for an explanation of additional | processing when the virtual I/O request results in a real I/O request to | an MSS 3330V volume.

# Dedicated Channels

In most cases, the I/O devices and control units on a channel are shared among many virtual machines as minidisks and dedicated devices, and shared with CP system functions such as paging and spooling. Because of this sharing, CP has to schedule all the I/O requests to achieve a balance between virtual machines. In addition, CP must reflect the results of the subsequent I/O interruption to the appropriate storage areas of each virtual machine.

By specifying a dedicated channel (or channels) for a virtual machine via the Class B ATTACH CHANNEL command, the CP channel scheduling function is bypassed for that virtual machine. A virtual machine assigned a dedicated channel has that channel and all of its devices for its own exclusive use. CP translates the virtual storage locations specified in channel commands to real locations and performs any necessary paging operations, but does not perform any device address translations. The virtual device addresses on the dedicated channel must match the real device addresses; thus, a minidisk cannot be used.

## SPOOLING FUNCTIONS

A virtual unit record device, which is mapped directly to a real unit record device, is said to be dedicated. The real device is then controlled completely by the virtual machine's operating system.

CP facilities allow multiple virtual machines to share unit record Since virtual machines controlled by CMS ordinarily have modest requirements for unit record input/output devices, such device sharing is advantageous, and it is the standard mode of system operation.

Spooling operations cease if the direct access storage space assigned to spooling is exhausted, and the virtual unit record devices appear in a not-ready status. The system operator may make additional spooling space available by purging existing spool files or by assigning additional direct access storage space to the specing function.

Specific files can be transferred from the spooled card punch or printer of a virtual machine to the card reader of the same or another virtual machine. Files transferred between virtual unit record devices by the spooling routines are not physically punched or printed. With this method, files can be made available to multiple virtual machines, or to different operating systems executing at different times in the same virtual machine.

CP spooling includes many desirable options for the virtual machine user and the real machine operator. These options include printing multiple copies of a single spool file, backspacing any number of printer pages, and defining spooling classes for the scheduling of real output. Each output spool file has, associated with it, a 136-byte area known as the spool file tag. The information contained in this area and its syntax are determined by the originator and receiver of the file. For example, whenever an output spool file is destined for transmission to a remote location via the Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem, RSCS expects to find the destination identification in the file tag. Tag data is set, changed, and queried using the CP TAG command.

It is possible to spool terminal input and output. All data sent to the terminal, whether it be from the virtual machine, the control program or the virtual machine operator, can be spooled. Spooling is particularly desirable when a virtual machine is run with its console disconnected. Console spooling is usually started via the command

### SPOOL CONSOLE START

An exception to this is when a system operator logs on using a graphics device. In this instance, console spooling is automatically started and continues in effect even if the system operator should disconnect from the graphics device and log on to a nongraphic device. In order to stop automatic console spooling, the system operator must issue the command

SPOOL CONSOLE STOP

## SPOOL FILE RECOVERY

If the system should suffer an abnormal termination, there are three degrees of recovery for the system spool files; warm start (WARM), checkpoint start (CKPT), and force start (FORCE). Warm start is automatically invoked if SET DUMP AUTO is in effect. Otherwise, the choice of recovery method is selected when the following message is issued:

hh:mm:ss START ((COLD|WARM|CKPT|FORCE) (DRAIN)) | (SHUTDOWN):

Note that a cold (COLD) start does not recover any spool files.

# Warm Start

After a system failure, the warm start procedure copies spool file, accounting, and system message data to warm start cylinders on an auxiliary DASD. When the system is reloaded, this information is retrieved and the spool file chains and other system data are restored to their original status. If the warm start procedure cannot be implemented because certain required areas of storage are invalid, the operator is notified to take other recovery procedures.

# Checkpoint Start

Any new or revised status of spool file blocks, spooling devices, and spool hold queue blocks is dynamically copied to checkpoint cylinders on an auxiliary DASD as they occur. When a checkpoint (CKPT) start is requested, this is the information that is used to recreate the spool file chains. It differs from warm start data in that only spool file data is restored; accounting and system messages information is not recovered. Also, the order of spool files on any particular restored chain is not the original sequence but a random one.

### Force Start

A force start is required when checkpoint start encounters I/O errors while reading files, or invalid data. The procedure is the same as for checkpoint start except that unreadable or invalid files are bypassed.

## CP COMMANDS

The CP commands allow you to control the virtual machine from the terminal, much as an operator controls a real machine. Virtual machine execution can be stopped at any time by use of the terminal's attention key (for 3066 and 3270 terminals, the ENTER key is used); it can be restarted by entering the appropriate CP command. External, attention, and device ready interrupts can be simulated on the virtual machine. Virtual storage and virtual machine registers can be inspected and modified, as can status words such as the PSW and the CSW. Extensive trace facilities are provided for the virtual machine, as well as a single-instruction mode. Commands are available to invoke the spooling and disk sharing functions of CP.

CP commands are classified by privilege classes. directory entry for each user assigns one or more privilege classes. The classes are primary system operator (class A), system resource operator (class B), system programmer (class C), spooling operator (class D), system analyst (class E), service representative (class F), and general user (class G). Commands in the system analyst class may be used to inspect real storage locations, but may not be used to make modifications to real storage. Commands in the operator class provide real resource control capabilities. System operator commands include all commands related to virtual machine performance options, such as assigning a set of reserved page frames to a selected virtual machine. For descriptions of all the CP commands, see the VM/370 CP Command Reference for General Users and the VM/370 Operator's Guide.

# **Program States**

When instructions in the Control Program are being executed, the real computer is in the supervisor state; at all other times, when running virtual machines, the real computer is in the problem state. Therefore, privileged instructions cannot be executed by the virtual machine. Programs running on a virtual machine can issue privileged instructions; but such an instruction either (1) causes an interruption that is handled by the Control Program, or (2) is intercepted and handled by the processor, if the virtual machine assist feature or VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support is enabled and supports that instruction. CP examines the operating status of the virtual machine PSW. If the virtual machine indicates that it is functioning in supervisor mode, the privileged instruction is simulated according to its type. If the virtual machine is in problem mode, the privileged interrupt is reflected to the virtual machine.

Only the Control Program may operate in the supervisor state on the real machine. All programs other than CP operate in the problem state on the real machine. All user interrupts, including those caused by attempted privileged operations, are handled by either the control program or the processor (if the virtual machine assist feature or VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support is available). Only those interrupts that the user program would expect from a real machine are reflected to it. A problem program will execute on the virtual machine in a manner identical to its execution on a real System/370 processor, as long as it does not violate the CP restrictions. See VM/370 System Messages for a list of the restrictions.

# **Using Processor Resources**

CP allocates the processor resource to virtual machines according to their operating characteristics, priority, and the system resources available.

Virtual machines are dynamically categorized at the end of each time slice as interactive or noninteractive, depending upon the frequency of operations to or from either the virtual system console or a terminal controlled by the virtual machine.

Virtual machines are dispatched from one of two queues, called Queue 1 and Queue 2. In order to be dispatched from either queue, a virtual machine must be considered executable (that is, not waiting for some activity or for some other system resource). Virtual machines are not considered dispatchable if the virtual machine:

- Enters a virtual wait state after an I/O operation has begun.
- Is waiting for a page frame of real storage.
- Is waiting for an I/O operation to be translated by CP and started.
- Is waiting for CP to simulate its privileged instructions.
- Is waiting for a CP console function to be performed.

# Queue 1

Virtual machines in Queue 1 (Q1) are considered conversational or interactive users, and enter this queue when an interrupt from a terminal is reflected to the virtual machine. Users are considered for dispatching from this queue on a first-in-first-out (FIFO) basis. When a virtual machine uses more than a certain amount of processor time without entering a virtual wait state, that user is placed in Queue 2.

Virtual machines are dropped from Q1 when they complete their time slice of processor usage, and are placed in an "eligible list". Virtual machines entering CP command mode are also dropped from Q1. When the virtual machine becomes executable again (returns to execution mode) it is placed at the bottom of Q1.

# Queue 2

Virtual machines in Queue 2 (Q2) are considered noninteractive users. Users are selected to enter Q2 from a list of eligible virtual machines (the "eligible list"). The list of eligible virtual machines is sorted on a FIFO basis within user priority (normally defined in the user record in the VM/370 directory, but may be altered by the system operator).

Usually, a virtual machine is selected to enter Q2 only if its "working set" is not greater than the number of real page frames available for allocation at the time. The working set of a virtual machine is calculated and saved each time a user is dropped from Q2 and is based on the number of virtual pages referred to by the virtual machine during its stay in Q2, and the number of its virtual pages that are resident in real storage at the time it is dropped from the queue.

If the calculated working set of the highest priority virtual machine in the eligible list is greater than the number of page frames available for allocation, then 75 percent of the working set for that virtual machine is calculated. If the pages required for 75 percent of the working set are available, the virtual machine is placed on Q2. Otherwise, the virtual machine remains on the eligible list until there are no other users on Q1 or Q2.

Executable virtual machines are sorted by "dispatching priority". This priority is calculated each time a user is dropped from a queue and is the ratio of processor time used while in the queue to elapsed time in the queue. Infrequent processor users are placed at the top of the list and are followed by more frequent processor users. When a nonexecutable user becomes executable, he is placed on the queue based on his dispatching priority.

When a virtual machine completes its time slice of processor usage, it is dropped from Q2 and placed in the eligible list by user priority. When a user request in Q2 enters CP command mode, it is removed from Q2. When the request becomes executable (returns to virtual machine execution mode), it is placed in the eligible list based on user priority.

If a user's virtual machine is not in Q1 or Q2, it is because:

 The virtual machine is on the "eligible list," waiting to be put on 02

-- or --

 The virtual machine execution is suspended because the user is in CP mode executing CP commands

To leave CP mode and return his virtual machine to the "eligible list" for Q2, the user can issue one of the CP commands that transfer control to the virtual machine operating system for execution (for example, BEGIN, IPL, EXTERNAL, and RESTART).

In CP, interactive users (Q1), if any, are considered for dispatching before noninteractive users (Q2). This means that CMS users entering commands that do not involve disk or tape I/O operations should get fast responses from the VM/370 system even with a large number of active users.

An installation may choose to override the CP scheduling and dispatching scheme and force allocation of the processor resource to a specified user, regardless of its priority or operating characteristics. The favored execution facility allows an installation to:

- Specify that one particular virtual machine is to receive up to a specified percentage of processor time.
- Specify that any number of virtual machines are to remain in the queues at all times. Assignment of the favored execution option is discussed in the "Preferred Virtual Machines" section.

# Functional Information

The functional diagrams that follow describe the program logic associated with various control program functions. Not all CP functions are described. These functional diagrams are meant to describe the CP functions about which you may want more detailed information if you are debugging, modifying, or updating CP.

Figure 1 describes CP initialization process.

Figures 2 and 3 describe the real and virtual I/O control blocks used by CP in its I/O control.

Figures 4, 5, and 6 show how CP handles SVC, external, and program interrupts.

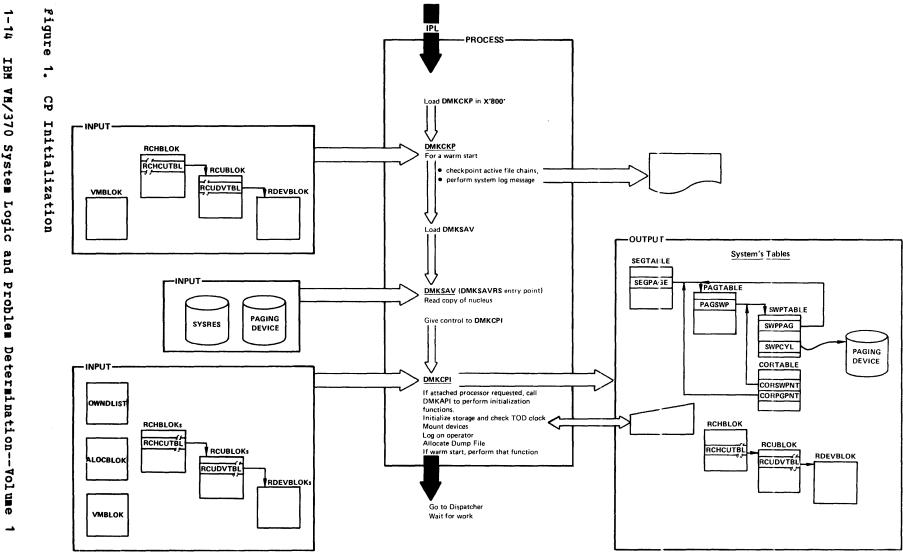
The CP paging function is described in Figure 7.

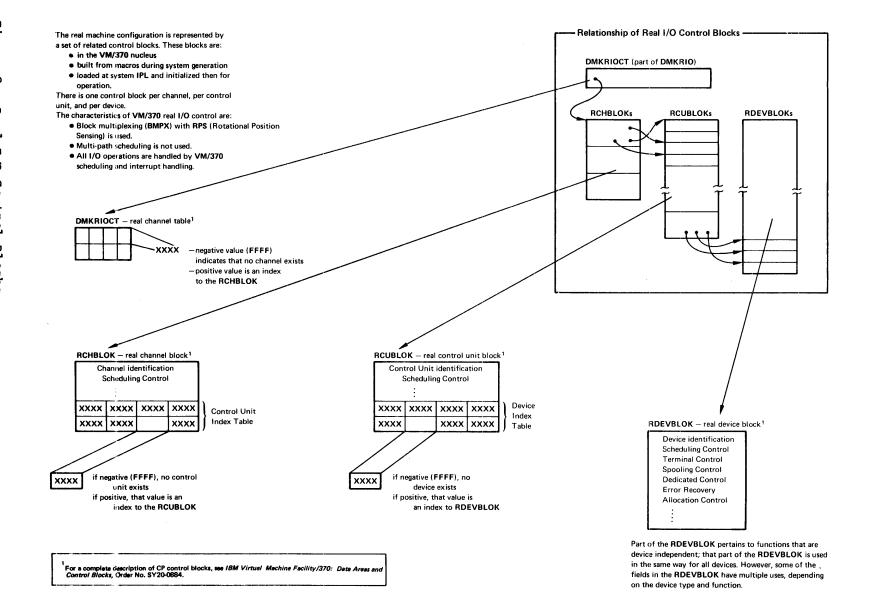
The CP spooling function (both virtual and real) is described in Figures 8 and 9.

Figure 10 shows how virtual tracing is performed.

Figure 11 shows the steps involved in translating a virtual address to a real address and gives an example of address translation.

The functional information contained in these diagrams is intended for system programmers and IBM Field Engineering program support representatives.





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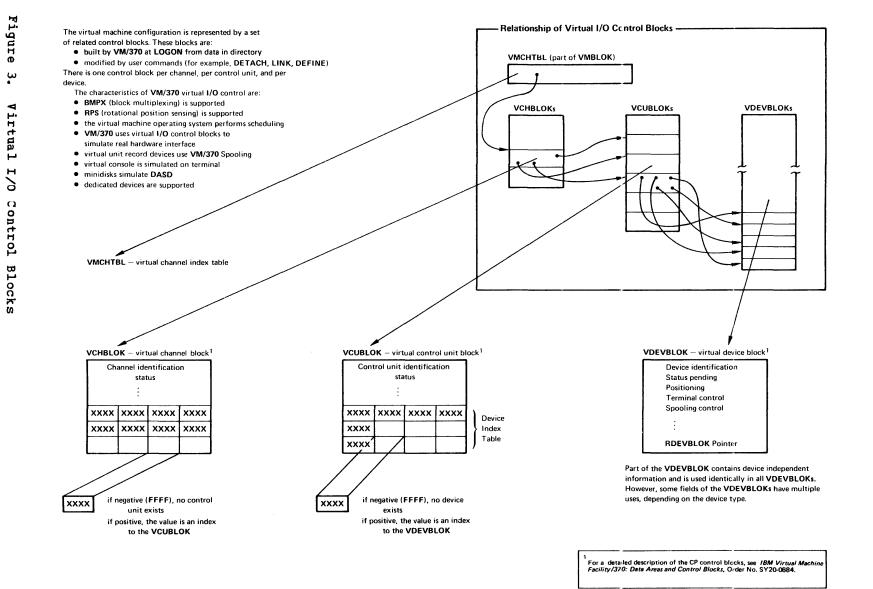
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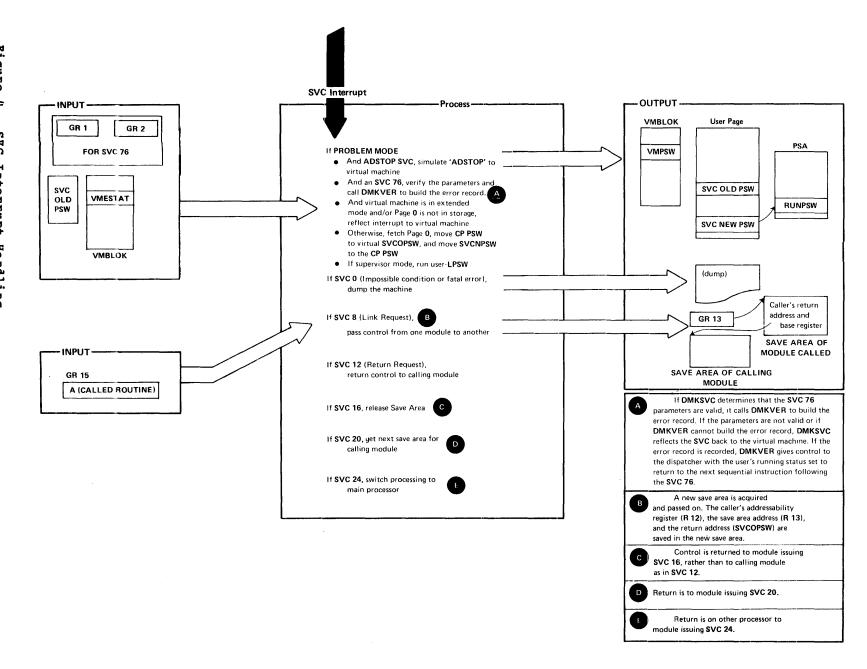
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**Blocks** 





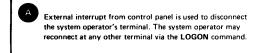
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Externa

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Handling



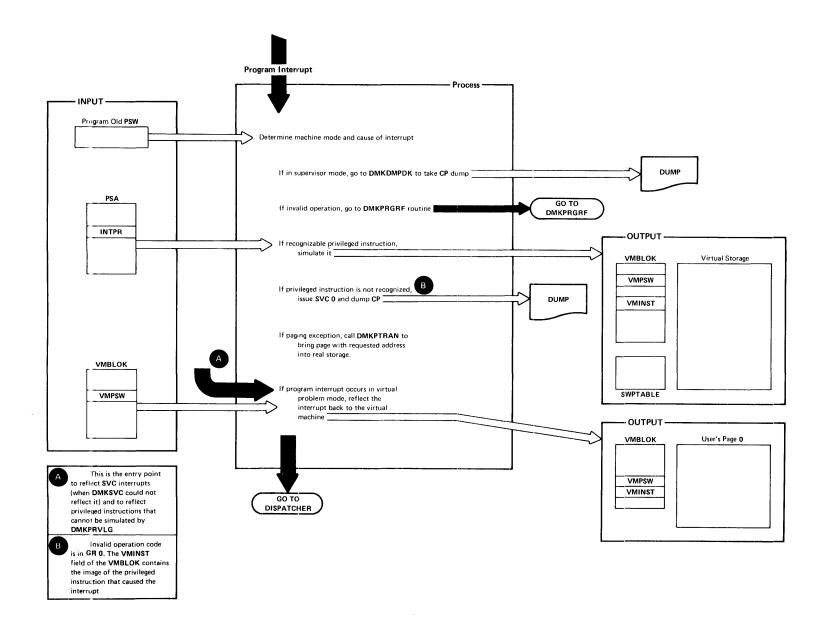
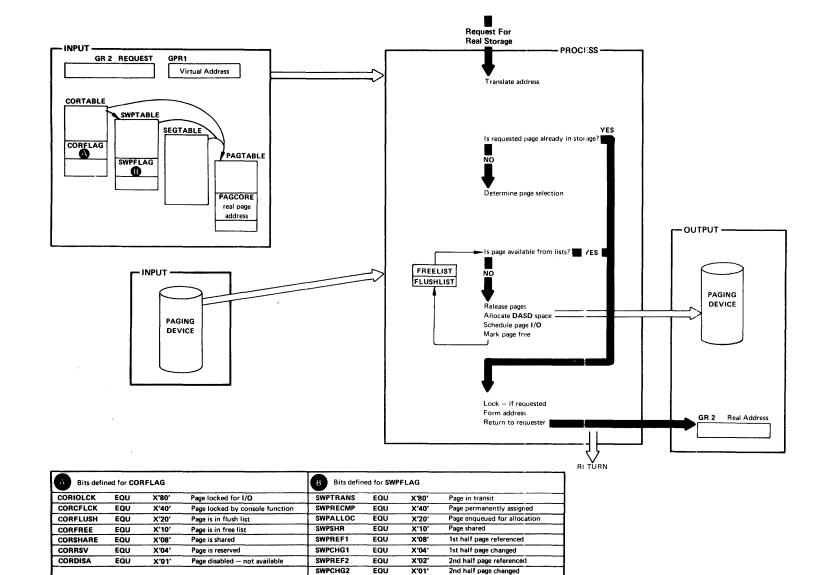
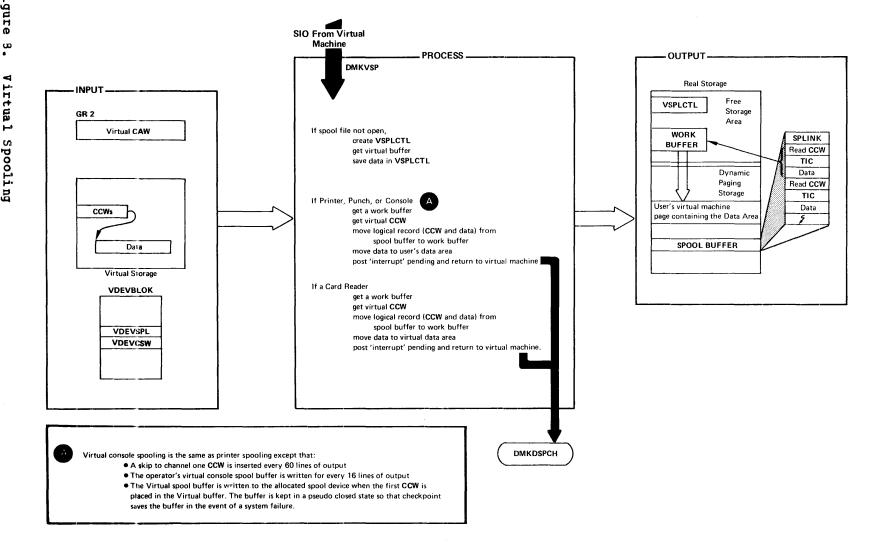
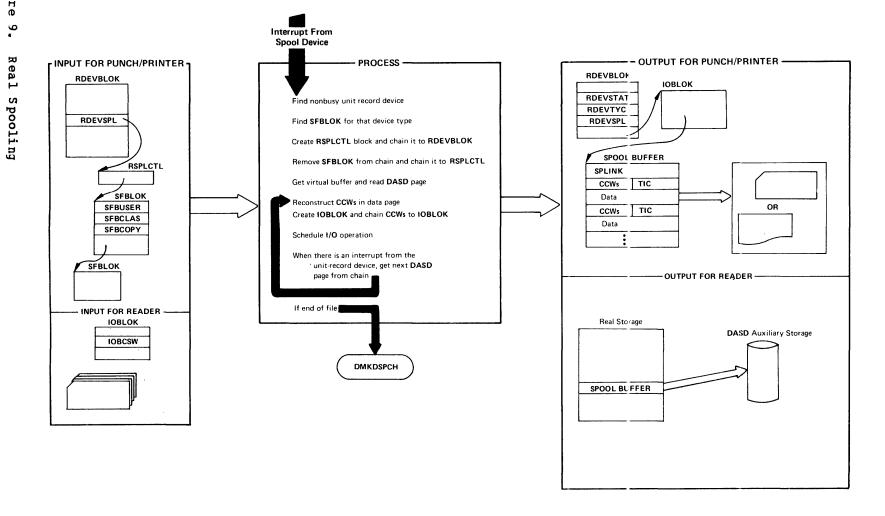
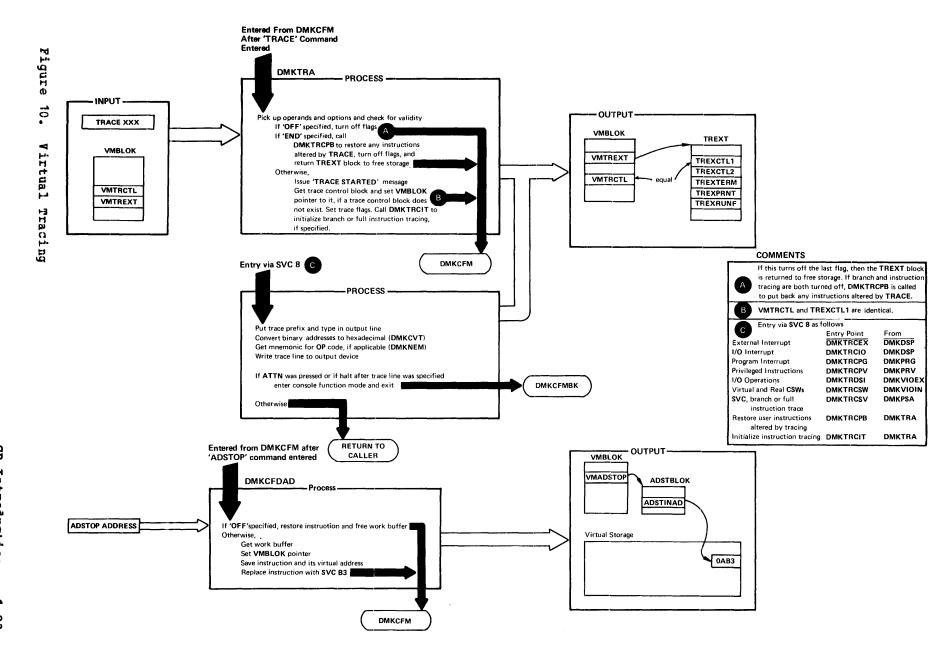


Figure 7. Paging







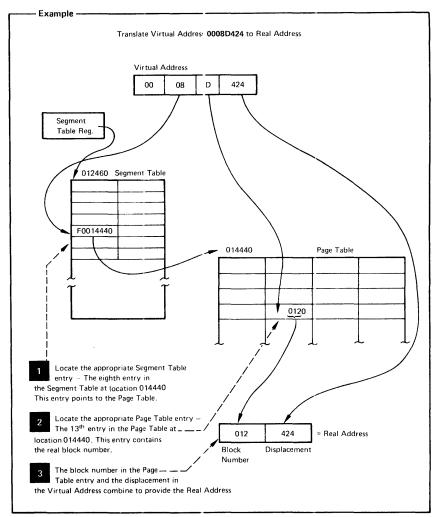


Virtual-

to-Real

Address

Translation



## **Performance Guidelines**

## **General Information**

The performance characteristics of an operating system, when it is run in a virtual machine environment, are difficult to predict. This unpredictability is a result of several factors:

- The System/370 model used.
- The total number of virtual machines executing.
- The type of work being done by each virtual machine.
- The speed, capacity, and number of the paging devices.
- The amount of real storage available.
- The degree of channel and control unit contention, as well as arm contention, affecting the paging device.
- The type and number of VM/370 performance options in use by one or more virtual machines.
- ↑ The degree of access to MSS 3330V volume.

Performance of any virtual machine may be improved up to some limit by the choice of hardware, operating system, and VM/370 options. The topics discussed in this section address:

- 1. The performance options available in VM/370 to improve the performance of a particular virtual machine.
- 2. The system options and operational characteristics of operating systems running in virtual machines that will affect their execution in the virtual machine environment.

The performance of a specific virtual machine may never equal that of the same operating system running standalone on the same System/370, but the total throughput obtained in the virtual machine environment may equal or better that obtained on a real machine.

When executing in a virtual machine, any function that cannot be performed wholly by the hardware causes some degree of degradation in the virtual machine's performance. As the control program for the real machine, CP initially processes all real interrupts. A virtual machine operating system's instructions are always executed in problem state. Any privileged instruction issued by the virtual machine causes a real privileged instruction exception interruption. The amount of work to be done by CP to analyze and handle a virtual machine-initiated interrupt depends upon the type and complexity of the interrupt.

The simulation effort required of CP may be trivial, as for a supervisor call (SVC) interrupt (which is generally reflected back to the virtual machine), or may be more complex, as in the case of a Start I/O (SIO) interrupt, which initiates extensive CP processing.

When planning for the virtual machine environment, consideration should be given to the number and type of privileged instructions to be executed by the virtual machines. Any reduction in the number of privileged instructions issued by the virtual machine's operating system will reduce the amount of extra work CP must do to support the machine.

## Virtual Machine I/O

To support I/O processing in a virtual machine, CP must translate all virtual machine channel command word (CCW) sequences to refer to real storage and real devices and, in the case of minidisks, real cylinders. When a virtual machine issues an SIO, CP must:

- 1. Intercept the virtual machine SIO interrupt.
- Allocate real storage space to hold the real CCW list to be created.
- Translate the virtual device addresses referred to in the virtual CCWs to real addresses.
- 4. Page into real storage and lock, for the duration of the I/O operation, all virtual storage pages required to support the I/O operation.
- 5. Generate a new CCW sequence building a Channel Indirect Data Address list if the real storage locations cross page boundaries.
- Schedule the I/O request.
- 7. Present the SIO condition code to the virtual machine.
- 8. Intercept, retranslate, and present the channel end and device end interrupts to the appropriate virtual machine, where they must then be processed by the virtual machine operating system.

CP's handling of SIOs for virtual machines can be one of the most significant causes of reduced performance in virtual machines.

The number of SIO operations required by a virtual machine can be significantly reduced in several ways:

- Use of large blocking factors (of up to 4096 bytes) for user data sets to reduce the total number of SIOs needed.
- Use of preallocated data sets.
- Use of virtual machine operating system options (such as chained scheduling in OS) that reduce the number of SIO instructions.
- Substitution of a faster resource (virtual storage) for I/O operations, by building small temporary data sets in virtual storage rather than using an I/O device.

Frequently, there can be a performance gain when CP paging is substituted for virtual machine I/O operations. The performance of an operating system such as OS can be improved by specifying as resident as many frequently used OS functions (transient subroutines, ISAM indexes, and so forth) as are possible. In this way, paging I/O is substituted for virtual machine-initiated I/O. In this case, the only work to be done by CP is to place into real storage the page that contains the desired routine or data.

Three CP performance options are available to reduce the CP overhead associated with virtual machine I/O instructions or other privileged instructions used by the virtual machine's I/O Supervisor:

- The virtual=real option removes the need for CP to perform storage reference translation and paging before each I/O operation for a specific virtual machine.
- The virtual machine assist reduces the real supervisor state time used by VM/370. See VM/370 Planning and System Generation Guide for a list of the processors on which it is available.
- VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support further reduces the real supervisor state time used by VM/370. See <u>VM/370 Planning</u> and System Generation Guide for a list of the processors on which it is available.

Assignment and use of these options is discussed in "Preferred Virtual Machines."

# **Paging Considerations**

When virtual machines refer to virtual storage addresses that are not currently in real storage, they cause a paging exception and the associated CP paging activity.

The addressing characteristics of programs executing in virtual storage have a significant effect on the number of page exceptions experienced by that virtual machine. Routines that have widely scattered storage reference tend to increase the paging load of a particular virtual machine. When possible, modules of code that are dependent upon each other should be located in the same page. Reference tables, constants, and literals should also be located near the routines that use them. Exception or error routines that are infrequently used should not be placed within main routines, but located elsewhere.

When an available page of virtual storage contains only reenterable code, paging activity can be reduced, since the page, although referred to, is never changed, and thus does not cause a write operation to the paging device. The first copy of that page is written on the paging device when that frame is needed for some other more active page. Only inactive pages that have changed must be paged out.

Virtual machines that reduce their paging activity by controlling their use of addressable space improve resource management for that virtual machine, the VM/370 system, and all other virtual machines. The total paging load that must be handled by CP is reduced, and more time is available for productive virtual machine use.

Additional dynamic paging storage may be gained by controlling free storage allocation. The amount of free storage allocated at VM/370 initialization time can be controlled by the installation. System is being generated, the FREE operand of the SYSCOR macro statement may be used to specify the number of free storage pages to be allocated at system load time.

If, at IPL time, the amount of storage that these pages represent is greater than 25 percent of the VM/370 storage size (not including the f v=R area, if any), a default number of pages is used. The default f value is 3 pages for the first 256K bytes of storage plus 1 page for each additional 64K bytes (not including the V=R size, if any).

The SYSCOR macro definition can be found in  $\underline{VM/370}$  Planning and System Generation Guide.

CP provides three performance options, locked pages, reserved page frames, and a virtual=real area, to reduce the paging requirements of virtual machines. Generally, these facilities require some dedication of real storage to the chosen virtual machine and, therefore, improve its performance at the expense of other virtual machines.

#### LOCKED PAGES OPTION

The LOCK command, which is available to the system operator (with privilege class A), can be used to permanently fix or lock specific user pages of virtual storage into real storage. In so doing, all paging I/O for these page frames is eliminated.

Since this facility reduces total real storage resources (real page frames) that are available to support other virtual machines, only frequently used pages should be locked into real storage. Since page zero (the first 4096 bytes) of a virtual machine storage is referred to and changed frequently (for example, whenever a virtual machine interrupt occurs or when a CSW is stored), it should be the first page of a particular virtual machine that an installation considers locking. The virtual machine interrupt handler pages might also be considered good candidates for locking.

Other pages to be locked depend upon the work being done by the particular virtual machine and its usage of virtual storage.

The normal CP paging mechanism selects unreferenced page frames in real storage for replacement by active pages. Page frames belonging to inactive virtual machines will all eventually be selected and paged out if the real storage frames are needed to support active virtual machine pages.

When virtual machine activity is initiated on an infrequent or irregular basis, such as from a remote terminal in a teleprocessing inquiry system, some or all of its virtual storage may have been paged out before the time the virtual machine must begin processing. Some pages will then have to be paged in so that the virtual machine can respond to the teleprocessing request compared with running the same teleprocessing program on a real machine. This paging activity may cause an increase in the time required to respond to the request compared with running the teleprocessing program on a real machine. Further response time is variable, depending upon the number of paging operations that must occur.

Locking specific pages of the virtual machine's program into real storage may ease this problem, but it is not always easy nor possible to identify which specific pages will always be required.

Once a page is locked, it remains locked until either the user logs off or the system operator (privilege class A) issues the UNLOCK command for that page. If the "locked pages" option is in effect and the user loads his system again (via IPL) or loads another system, the locked pages are refreshed and the virtual machine's locked pages are unlocked by the system. The SYSTEM CLEAR command, when invoked, clears virtual machine storage, including the user's locked pages.

Note: In attached processor mode, no shared pages are locked. system operator attempts to lock a shared page or an address range containing one or more shared pages, he will receive the message

DMKCPV1651 PAGE (hexloc) NOT LOCKED, SHARED PAGE

for each of the shared pages within the range.

#### RESERVED PAGE FRAMES OPTION

A more flexible approach than locked pages is the reserved page frames option. This option provides a specified virtual machine with an essentially private set of real page frames, the number of frames being designated by the system operator, when he issues the CP SET RESERVE command line. Pages will not be locked into these frames. They can be paged out, but only for other active pages of the same virtual machine. When a temporarily inactive virtual machine having this option is reactivated, these page frames are immediately available. If the program code or data required to satisfy the request was in real storage at the time the virtual machine became inactive, no paging activity is required for the virtual machine to respond.

This option is usually more efficient than locked pages in that the pages that remain in real storage are those pages with the greatest amount of activity at that moment, as determined automatically by the system. Although multiple virtual machines may use the LOCK option, only one virtual machine at a time may have the reserved page frames option active. Assignment of this option is discussed further in "Preferred Virtual Machines."

The reserved page frames option provides performance that is generally consistent from run to run with regard to paging activity. This can be especially valuable for production-oriented virtual machines with critical schedules, or those running teleprocessing applications where response times must be kept as short as possible.

#### VIRTUAL=REAL OPTION

The VM/370 virtual=real option eliminates CP paging for the selected virtual machine. All pages of virtual machine storage, except page zero, are locked in the real storage locations they would use on a real computer. CP controls real page zero, but the remainder of the CP nucleus is relocated and placed beyond the virtual=real machine in real storage. This option is discussed in more detail in "Preferred Virtual Machines."

Since the entire address space required by the virtual machine is locked, these page frames are not available for use by other virtual machines except when the virtual=real machine is not logged on. option often increases the paging activity for other virtual machine users, and in some cases for VM/370. (Paging activity on the system may increase substantially, since all other virtual machine storage requirements must be managed with fewer remaining real page frames.)

The virtual=real option may be desirable or mandatory in certain situations. The virtual=real option is desirable when running a virtual machine operating system (like DOS/VS or OS/VS) that performs paging of its own because the possibility of double paging is eliminated. The option must be used to allow programs that execute self-modifying channel programs or have a certain degree of hardware timing dependencies to run under VM/370.

# **Preferred Virtual Machine Options**

VM/370 provides seven functions that create a special virtual machine environment:

- 1. Favored execution
- 2. Priority
- 3. Reserved page frames
- 4. Virtual=real option
- Affinity
- Virtual machine assist
- 7. Extended Control-Program Support

The first five functions are designed to improve the performance of a selected virtual machine; the last two functions improve the performance of VM/370. Although each of the first five functions could be applied to a different virtual machine, usually they are applied to only one if optimum performance is required for that one specific virtual machine. The sixth and seventh functions can be applied to as many virtual machines as desired.

## FAVORED EXECUTION

The favored execution options allow an installation to modify the normal scheduling algorithms and force the system to devote more of its processor resources to a given virtual machine than would ordinarily be the case. The options provided are:

- The basic favored execution option.
- 2. The favored execution percentage option.

The basic favored execution option means that the virtual machine so designated is not to be dropped from the active (in queue) subset by the scheduler, unless it becomes nonexecutable. When the virtual machine is executable, it is to be placed in the dispatchable list at its normal priority position. However, any active virtual machine represents either an explicit or implicit commitment of main storage. An explicit storage commitment can be specified by either the virtual=real option or the reserved page frames option. An implicit commitment exists if neither of these options is specified, and the scheduler recomputes the virtual machine's projected work-set at what it would normally have been at queue-drop time. Multiple virtual machines can have the basic favored execution option set. However, if their combined main storage requirements exceed the system's capacity, performance can suffer because of thrashing.

If the favored task is highly compute bound and must compete for the processor with many other tasks of the same type, an installation can define the processor allocation to be made. In this case, the favored execution percentage option can be selected for one virtual machine.

This option specifies that the selected virtual machine, in addition to remaining in queue, is guaranteed a specified minimum percentage of the total processor time if it can use it. The favored execution option can only be invoked by a system operator with command privilege class A. The format of the command is as follows:

SET FAVORED userid |nn |

## where:

userid identifies the virtual machine to receive favored execution status.

is any value from 1 through 99 and specifies the percentage n n of the in-queue time slice that is quaranteed to this virtual machine.

OFF specifies that the virtual machine is to be removed from favored execution status.

The percentage option of the SET FAVORED command is administered as follows:

- The in-queue time slice is multiplied by the specified percentage to arrive at the virtual machine's guaranteed processor time.
- The favored virtual machine, when it is executable, is always placed at the top of the dispatchable list until it has obtained its quaranteed processor time.
- If the virtual machine obtains its quaranteed processor time before the end of its in-queue time slice, it is placed in the dispatchable list according to its calculated dispatching priority.
- 4. In either case (2 or 3), at the end of the in-queue time slice the guarantee is recomputed as in step 1 and the process is repeated.

Whether or not a percentage is specified, a virtual machine with the favored execution option active is kept in the dispatching queues except under the following conditions:

- Entering CP console function mode
- Loading a disabled PSW
- Loading an enabled PSW with no active I/O in process
- Logging on or off

When the virtual machine becomes executable again, it is put back on the executable list in Q1. If dropped from Q1, the virtual machine is placed directly in Q2 and remains there even though it may exhaust its allotted amount of processor usage. Virtual machines with this option are thus considered for dispatching more frequently than other virtual machines.

Note, however, that these options can impact the response time of interactive users and that only one favored percentage user is allowed at any given time.

The VM/370 operator can assign specific priority values to different virtual machines. In so doing, the virtual machine with a higher priority is considered for dispatching before a virtual machine with a lower priority. User priorities are set by the following class A command:

#### SET PRIORITY userid nn

where userid is the user's identification and nn is an integer value from 1 to 99. The value of nn affects the user's dispatching priority in relation to other users in the system. The priority value (nn) is one of the factors considered in VM/370's dispatching algorithm. Generally, the lower the value of nn, the more favorable the user's position in relation to other users in VM/370's dispatch queues.

#### RESERVED PAGE FRAMES

VM/370 uses chained lists of available and pageable pages. Pages for users are assigned from the available list, which is replenished from the pageable list.

Pages that are temporarily locked in real storage are not available or pageable. The reserved page function gives a particular virtual machine an essentially "private" set of pages. The pages are not locked; they can be swapped, but only for the specified virtual machine. Paging proceeds using demand paging with a "reference bit" algorithm to select the best page for swapping. The number of reserved page frames for the virtual machine is specified as a maximum. The page selection algorithm selects an available page frame for a reserved user and marks that page frame "reserved" if the maximum specified for the user has not been reached. If an available reserved page frame is encountered for the reserved user selection, it is used whether or not the maximum has been reached.

The maximum number of reserved page frames is specified by a class A command of the following format:

## SET RESERVE userid xxx

where xxx is the maximum number required. If the page selection algorithm cannot locate an available page for other users because they are all reserved, the algorithm forces the use of reserved pages. This function can be specified in only one virtual machine at any one time.

<u>Note</u>: xxx should never approach the total available pages, since CP overhead is substantially increased in this situation, and excessive paging activity is likely to occur in other virtual machines.

## VIRTUAL=REAL

For this option, the VM/370 nucleus must be reorganized to provide an area in real storage large enough to contain the entire virtual=real machine. In the virtual machine, each page from page 1 to the end is in its true real storage location; only its page zero is relocated. The virtual machine is still run in dynamic address translation mode, but

since the virtual page address is the same as the real page address, no CCW translation is required. Since CCW translation is not performed, no check is made to ensure that I/O data transfer does not occur into page zero or any page beyond the end of the virtual=real machine's storage.

Systems that are generated with the virtual=real option use the system loader (DMKLD00E). For information about generating a virtual=real system, see the  $\underline{VM/370}$  Planning and System Generation Guide.

Figure 12 is an example of a real storage layout with the virtual=real option. The V=R area is 128K and real storage is 512K.

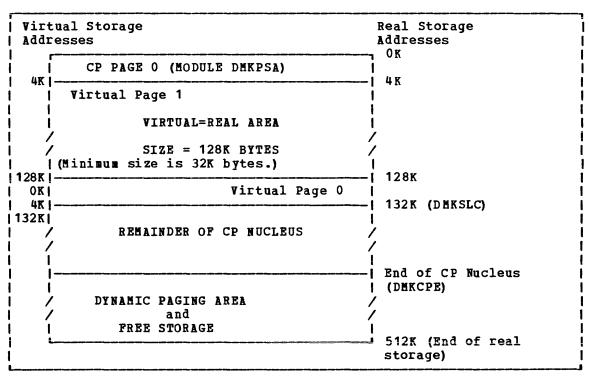


Figure 12. Storage Layout in a Virtual=Real Machine

There are several considerations for the virtual=real option that affect overall system operation:

- 1. The area of contiguous storage built for the virtual=real machine must be large enough to contain the entire addressing space of the largest virtual=real machine. The virtual=real storage size that a VM/370 system allows is defined during system generation when the option is selected.
- 2. The storage reserved for the virtual=real machine can only be used by a virtual machine with that option specified in the VM/370 directory. It is not available to other users for paging space, nor for VM/370 usage until released from virtual=real status by a system operator via the CP UNLOCK command. Once released, VM/370 must be loaded again before the virtual=real option can become active again.

- 3. The virtual machine with the virtual=real option operates in the preallocated storage area with normal CCW translation in effect until the CP SET NOTRANS ON command is issued. At that time, with several exceptions, all subsequent I/O operations are performed from the virtual CCWs in the virtual=real space without translation. The exceptions occur under any of the following conditions:
  - SIO tracing active
  - First CCW not in the V=R region
  - I/O operation is a sense command
  - I/O device is a dial-up terminal
  - I/O is for a nondedicated device

(spooled unit record console virtual CTCA

or minidisks that are less than a full volume)

- Pending device status
- I/O device has an alternate path

Any of the above conditions will force CCW translation. Since minidisks are nondedicated devices, they may be used by programs running in the V=R region even though CP SET NOTRANS ON is in effect.

- 4. If the virtual=real machine performs a virtual reset or IPL, then the normal CCW translation goes into effect until the CP SET NOTRANS ON command is again issued. This permits simulation of an IPL sequence by CP. Only the virtual=real virtual machine can issue the command. A message is issued if normal translation mode is entered.
- 5. A virtual=real machine is not allowed to IPL a named or shared system. It must IPL by device address.
- 6. When NOTRANS is in effect for a virtual=real machine, no meaningful SEEK data is collected by MONITOR operations.

#### AFFINITY

This virtual machine option allows virtual machines that operate on attached processor systems to select, if desired, the processor of their choice for program execution. The selection can be made by the VM/370 directory OPTION statement, or it can be made dynamically by an operand of the CP SET command:

For class G users

For class A users

where nn is the processor address of the main or the attached processor.

In application, the affinity setting of a virtual machine implies a preference of operation to either (or neither) processor. Affinity of

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operation for a virtual machine means that the program of that virtual machine will be executed on the selected or named processor. It does not imply that supervisory functions and the CP housekeeping functions associated with that virtual machine will be handled by the same processor.

In attached processor systems, all real I/O operations and associated interrupts are handled by the main processor. Virtual I/O initiated on the attached processor that is mapped to real devices must transfer control to the main processor for real I/O execution. Therefore, benefits may be realized in a virtual machine "mix" by relegating those virtual machines that have a high I/O-to-compute ratio to the main processor, and those virtual machines that have a high compute-to-I/O ratio to the attached processor. Such decisions should be carefully weighed as every virtual machine is in contention with other virtual machines for resources of the system.

A more important use of the affinity setting would be in applications where there are virtual machine program requirements for special hardware features that are available on one processor and not the other. Such features could be a performance enhancement such as virtual machine assist (described later in the text) or a special RPQ that is a requirement for a particular program's execution.

#### VIRTUAL MACHINE ASSIST FEATURE

The virtual machine assist feature is a processor hardware feature. It improves the performance of VM/370. Virtual storage operating systems, which run in problem state under the control of VM/370, use many privileged instructions and SVCs that cause interrupts that VM/370 must handle. When the virtual machine assist feature is used, many of these interrupts are intercepted and handled by the processor; and, consequently, VM/370 performance is improved. See VM/370 Planning and System Generation Guide for a list of the processors on which virtual machine assist is available.

The virtual machine assist feature intercepts and handles interruptions caused by SVCs (other than SVC 76), invalid page conditions, and several privileged instructions. An SVC 76 is never handled by the assist feature; it is always handled by CP. The processing of the following privileged instructions is handled by this feature:

```
(load real address)
LRA
STCTL
       (store control)
RRB
        (reset reference bit)
ISK
       (insert storage key)
SSK
       (set storage key)
       (insert PSW key)
IPK
STNSM
       (store then AND system mask)
STOSM
       (store then OR system mask)
SSM
        (set system mask)
LPSW
       (load PSW)
SPKA
       (set PSW key from address)
```

Although the assist feature was designed to improve the performance of VM/370, virtual machines may see a performance improvement because more resources are available for virtual machine users.

## Using the Virtual Machine Assist Feature

Whenever you IPL VM/370 on a processor with the virtual machine assist feature, the feature is available for all VM/370 virtual machines. However, the system operator's SET command can make the feature unavailable to VM/370 and, subsequently, available again for all users. The format of the system operator's SET command is:

If you do not know whether or not the virtual machine assist feature is available to VM/370, use the class A and E QUERY command. For a complete description of the Class A and E QUERY and SET commands, see the  $\overline{VM/370}$  Operator's Guide.

If the virtual machine assist feature is available to VM/370 when you log on your virtual machine, it is also supported for your virtual machine. If your VM/370 directory entry has the SVCOFF option, the SVC handling portion of the assist feature is not available when you log on. The class G SET command can disable the assist feature (or only disable SVC handling). It can also enable the assist feature, or if the assist feature is available, enable the SVC handling. The format of the command is:

You can use the class G QUERY SET command line to find whether you have full, partial, or none of the assist feature available. For a complete description of the Class G QUERY and SET commands, see the  $\frac{VM}{370}$  CP Command Reference for General Users.

#### Restricted Use of the Virtual Machine Assist Feature

Certain interrupts must be handled by VM/370. Consequently, the assist feature is not available under certain circumstances. VM/370 automatically turns off the assist feature in a virtual machine if it:

- Has an instruction address stop set.
- Traces SVC and program interrupts.

Since an address stop is recognized by an SVC interrupt, VM/370 must handle SVC interrupts while address stops are set. Whenever you issue the ADSTOP command, VM/370 automatically turns off the SVC handling portion of the assist feature for your virtual machine. The assist feature is turned on again after the instruction is encountered and the address stop removed. If you issue the QUERY SET command line while an address stop is in effect, the response will indicate that the SVC handling portion of the assist feature is off.

Whenever a virtual machine issues a TRACE command with the SVC, PRIV, BRANCH, INSTRUCT, or ALL operands, the virtual assist feature is automatically turned off for that virtual machine. The assist feature is turned on again when the tracing is completed. If the QUERY SET command line is issued while SVCs or program interrupts are being traced, the response will indicate the assist feature is off.

#### VM/370 EXTENDED CONTROL-PROGRAM SUPPORT (ECPS)

VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support (ECPS) improves the performance of the processor when executing VM/370 beyond the improvement attained by the virtual machine assist feature described above. See VM/370 Planning and System Generation Guide for a list of the processors on which ECPS is available. ECPS consists of three parts: CP assist, expanded virtual machine assist, and virtual interval timer assist. A detailed description of ECPS is provided in "Appendix A. VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support.

## CP Assist

The CP assist part of ECPS assists various routines that are frequently used by VM/370. Because these routines are assisted by the hardware without involving VM/370, performance of the VM/370 system is improved. The high-use paths of the following functions are assisted:

- Get Free Space (DMKFRE)
- Release Free Space (DMKFRE)
- Untranslate CSW (DMKUNT)
- Free CCW Storage (DMKUNT)
- Locate Virtual I/O Control Block (DMKSCN)
- Locate Real I/O Control Block (DMKSCN)
- Lock a page (DMKPTR)
- Unlock a page (DMKPTR)
  Common CCW command processing (DMKCCW)
- Decode First CCW command (DMKCCW)
- Decode following CCW command (DMKCCW)
- TRANBRNG subroutine (DMKCCW)
- TRANLOCK subroutine (DMKCCW)
- Invalidate page table subroutine (DMKVAT)
- Invalidate segment table subroutine (DMKVAT)
- Main entry to dispatch (DMKDSP)
- Dispatch a block or virtual machine (DMKDSP)
- SVC 8 (LINK)
- SVC 12 (RETURN)
- Locate changed shared pages (DMKVMA)

## Expanded Virtual Machine Assist

Expanded virtual machine assist extends the level of handling of the following privileged instructions:

- LPSW
- STNSM
- STOSM
- SSM

In addition, expanded virtual machine assist handles the processing of the following privileged instructions not handled by the virtual machine assist feature:

- PTLB
- SIO
- SPT
- SCKC
- STPT
- TCH

## Virtual Interval Timer Assist

Virtual interval timer assist provides hardware updating of the virtual interval timer at virtual location X'50'. This results in an update frequency of approximately 300 times per second, the same as for the real interval timer. Procedures that use the virtual interval timer for job accounting, performance measurements, and the like, will therefore generate more accurate and repeatable time data than they would if the virtual timer was being updated by CP routines.

## Using the VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support

VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support (ECPS) is controlled at two levels: the VM/370 system and the virtual machine.

At the VN/370 system level, ECPS is automatically enabled when the system is loaded. The class A command:

set cpassist off

will disable both CP assist and expanded virtual machine assist. The class A command:

set sassist off

disables only the expanded virtual machine assist part of ECPS as well as the virtual machine assist. CP assist is the only part of ECPS that is truly independent.

At the virtual machine level, whenever ECPS is enabled on the system, both expanded virtual machine assist and virtual interval timer assist are automatically enabled when you log on. If you issue the class G command:

set assist off

both assists as well as the existing virtual machine assist are disabled. If you issue:

set assist noter

only the virtual interval timer assist is disabled. If CP assist is disabled for the system, the class A command:

set sassist on

will enable the virtual machine assist. You can then enable virtual machine assist and virtual interval timer assist for your virtual machine by issuing the class A command:

set assist on tmr

## Restricted Use of ECPS

The restrictions on the use of ECPS are the same as those described for the virtual machine assist feature with one addition. Whenever a virtual machine traces external interrupts, the virtual interval timer

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assist is automatically disabled. When external interrupt tracing is completed, virtual interval timer assist is reenabled.

# **Virtual Machine Communication Facility**

The Virtual Machine Communication Facility (VMCF) allows any logged-on user of VM/370 to transfer messages, control data, data files, or combinations of all three to another virtual machine running under the same VM/370 system. Information is transferred directly from one virtual storage to the other virtual storage with CP buffering the information. Only one data page frame must be locked at any one time. The amount of data that can be transferred is limited only by the virtual storage sizes of the virtual machines involved.

VMCF contains five data movement and seven control functions and is invoked by a virtual machine via the DIAGNOSE interface (code X 0068). A special external interrupt code, X'4001', notifies a virtual machine that a VMCF communication is pending. A virtual machine can have a maximum of 50 messages active at any one time. The number of messages is an equate in the DMKVMC module and can be changed to accommodate different VM/370 storage sizes.

#### VMCF Diagnose Interface

When a virtual machine issues a DIAGNOSE instruction with a function code of X'0068', the rx register contains the virtual address, doubleword-aligned, of a 40-byte parameter list. This parameter list (VMCPARM) contains a hexadecimal code to identify the specific VMCF subfunction. It also contains the data addresses, data lengths, and control information that are required to execute the particular subfunction.

The DIAGNOSE instruction, a privileged operation, is processed by DMKPRV which passes control to DMKHVC, the DIAGNOSE interface module. DMKHVC, in turn, validates the function code and, if the code is X'0068', turns control over to DMKVMC, the VMCF module. DMKVMC validates the VMCPARM address and length, the subfunction code, and passes control to the appropriate subroutine. The VMCF subfunctions and their codes are as follows:

Code	Subfunction
X 100001	Allow virtual machine communication
X '0001'	Disallow virtual machine communication
X '0002'	Initiate a SEND request
X '0003'	Initiate a SEND/RECV request
X * 0004 *	Initiate a SENDX request
X * 0005 *	Accept data from a SEND or SEND/RECV request
X '0006 '	Cancel specific request you initiated
X '0007'	Reply to a SEND/RECV request
1 8000 T	Reject further incoming communications
X'0009'	Resume accepting communications
X '000 A '	Notify a user that you are ready for communications
X '000B'	Reject a specific incoming communication

## Special VMCF External Interrupt

Whenever a source virtual machine uses VMCF to correspond with another virtual machine (sink), the sink is notified of the pending communication via a special external interrupt (code X'4001'). When this interrupt is unstacked and processed, a copy of the information in the source's parameter list is passed to the sink in an external interrupt buffer. The buffer is defined when a user allows virtual machine communication. The contents are referred to as the external interrupt message header.

When certain transactions (SEND, SEND/RECV, SENDX) have been completed, a final response external interrupt is passed back to the source. The message header associated with this interrupt contains residual counts pertaining to the transferred data and data transfer return codes.

## VMCF Control Blocks and Data Areas

Figure 13 shows the relationship between the various VMCF control blocks and data areas. When a virtual machine allows virtual machine communication, VMCF generates a master VMCBLOK and places it at the head of a queue pointed to by the VMCPNT field of the user's VMBLOK. Two fields in this master VMCBLOK define the address (VMCVADA) and length (VMCLENA) of the user's external interrupt buffer. The length must include the maximum size of any potential SENDX data in addition to the 40 bytes for the external interrupt message header.

When a source virtual machine executes a VMCF subfunction, a VMCBLOK is built, initialized with data from the parameter list (VMCPARM), and stacked on the VMCBLOK queue pointed to by the VMCPNT field in the sink's VMBLOK. If an XINTBLOK for a X'4001' external interrupt has not already been stacked for the sink machine, DMKVMC builds one and stacks it on the XINTBLOK queue pointed to by the VMPXINT field in the sink's VMBLOK. VMCF external interrupts are assigned a sort code of X'7FFFFFFF', giving them the lowest priority in the external interrupt queue. Each virtual machine clears its own VMCF control blocks.

# Special Messages Facility

| The Special Message Facility allows users to send special messages to a | virtual machine via the SMSG command. In the Special Message | environment, CP acts as a source machine with the receiver of special | messages being the sink. This relieves the burden from the issuer of | SMSG of having to perform authorization and other setup necessary for | sending messages to the receiving virtual machine. This is performed by | CP.

The issuer of SMSG is responsible for sending message text that is meaningful to the receiving virtual machine. The format and handling of special messages is entirely up to the receiving machine, which may be one designed by the installation or prepared by others.

Before the receiving virtual machine can accept special messages, it wast be running with the Special Message flag ON, and it must have issued AUTHORIZE (via DIAGNOSE X'68') with CP. The authorization includes supplying the External Interrupt Buffer address and size. To ensure receiving the entire message, the receiving virtual machine

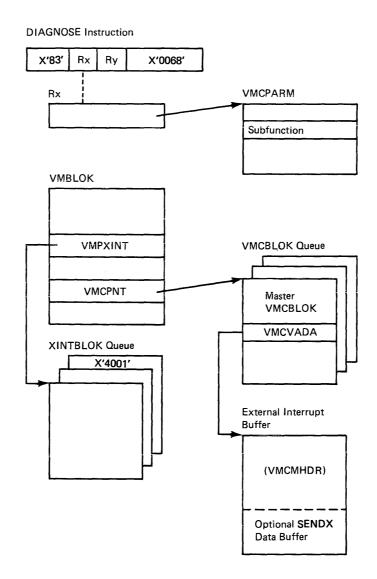


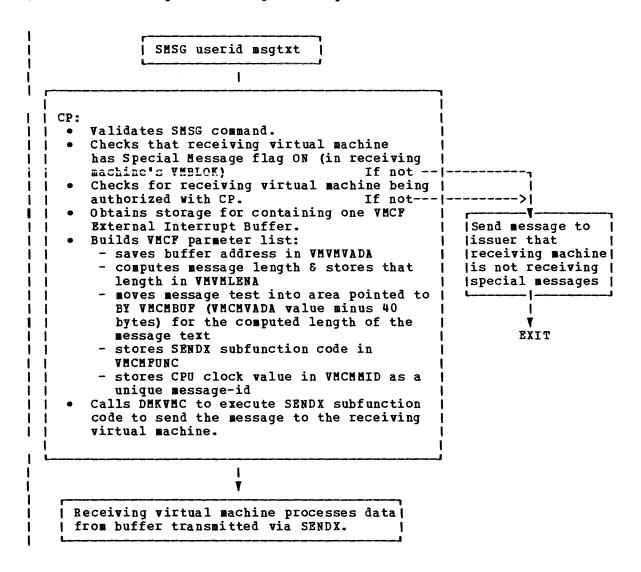
Figure 13. VMCF Control Block Relationships

| should specify the size as 169 bytes (room for a 40-byte header and a | 120- to 129-byte message buffer, depending on the length of the command | and userid).

Setting SMSG ON can be accomplished by setting the SMSG flag on in the VMCF parameter list when issuing an AUTHORIZE. It may also issue the CP command SET SMSG ON. Either method sets the Special Message flag on in the VMBLOK. When this is done, any other virtual machine can issue the SMSG command to the userid of the receiving virtual machine.

If the receiving virtual machine chooses not to accept special messages at any time, it can merely issue SET SMSG OFF. CP would then inform any machine issuing the SMSG command that the virtual machine is not receiving special messages. When it is ready to resume accepting special messages, the virtual machine need only to issue SET SMSG ON.

The following shows the processing when an SMSG command is issued.



| During a Special Message session, the following error messages could be | sent back to the issuer of the SMSG command:

```
DMKMSG003E: INVALID OPTION - option

DMKMSG020E: USERID MISSING OR INVALID

DMKMSG045W: userid NOT LOGGED ON

DMKMSG057E: userid NOT RECEIVING; [DISCONNECTED | MSG OFF |

SMSG OFF | NOT AUTHORIZED | WNG OFF]
```

# VM/VS Handshaking

The VM/VS Handshaking feature provides a communication path between CP and virtual machine operating systems that makes each system control program aware of certain capabilities or requirements of the other.

The following is a discussion of VM/VS Handshaking as it relates to OS/VS1. Functions of VM/VS Handshaking incorporated in the VM/370 control program are available and applicable to any operating system that can be system generated to use this VM/370 enhancement.

VM/VS Handshaking for OS/VS1 performs the following functions:

- Closes CP spool files when the VS1 job output from its DSO, terminator, and output writer is complete
- Processes VS1 pseudo page faults
- Provides an optional nonpaging mode for VS1 when it is run in the VM/370 environment

When a VS1 virtual machine with the handshaking feature is loaded (via IPL), its initialization routines determine whether the handshaking feature should be enabled. First, VS1 determines if it is running under the control of VM/370 by issuing a STIDP (Store Processor ID) instruction. STIDP returns a version code; a version code of X'FF' indicates VS1 is running with VM/370. If VS1 finds a version code of X'FF', it then issues a DIAGNOSE (X'00') instruction to store the VM/370 extended-identification code. If an extended-identification code is returned to VS1, VS1 knows that VM/370 supports handshaking; if nothing is returned to VS1, VM/370 does not support handshaking. At this time or any time after IPL, the operator of the VS1 virtual machine can issue the CP SET PAGEX ON command to enable the pseudo page fault handling portion of handshaking. If the VS1 virtual machine is in the nonpaging mode and, if the pseudo page fault handling is active, full handshaking support is available.

Because the VS1 system does no paging, any ISAM programs run under VS1 are treated by VM/370 as though they are running in an ADDRSPC=REAL partition. Therefore, the ISAM option is required for the VS1 machine to successfully execute the ISAM program.

## Closing CP Spool Files

If the handshaking feature is active, VS1 closes the CP spool files when its job output from the DSO, terminator, and output writer is complete. Once the spool files are closed, VM/370 processes them and they are sent to the real printer or punch. During its job termination processing, VS1 issues a DIAGNOSE (X \* 08 \*) instruction to pass the CP CLOSE command to VM/370 for each CP spool file.

## Pseudo Page Faults

A page fault is a program interruption that occurs when a page marked "not in storage" is referred to by an instruction with an active page. The virtual machine referring to the page is placed in a wait state while the page is brought into real storage. Without the handshaking feature, the entire VS1 virtual machine is placed in page wait by VM/370 until the needed page is available.

However, with the handshaking feature, a multiprogramming (or multitasking) VS1 virtual machine can dispatch one task while waiting for a page request to be answered for another task. VM/370 passes a pseudo page fault (program interrupt X'14') to VS1. When VS1 recognizes the pseudo page fault, it places only the task waiting for the page in page wait and can dispatch another tasks.

When a page fault occurs for a VS1 virtual machine, VM/370 checks that the pseudo page fault portion of handshaking is active and that the VS1 virtual machine is in EC mode and enabled for I/O interruptions. Then, VM/370 reflects the page fault to VS1 by:

- Storing the virtual machine address that caused the page fault at location X'90' (the translation exception address)
- Indicating a program interruption (interrupt code X 141) to VS1
- Removing the VS1 virtual machine from page wait and execution wait

When VS1 recognizes program interruption code X'14', it places the associated task in wait state. VS1 can then dispatch other tasks.

When the requested page becomes available in real storage, VM/370 indicates the same program interruption to VS1, except that the leftmost bit in the translation exception address field is set on to indicate completion. VS1 removes the task from page wait; the task is then eligible to be dispatched.

#### VS1 Nonpaging Mode

When VS1 runs under the control of VM/370, it executes in nonpaging mode if:

- Its virtual storage size is equal to the size of the VM/370 virtual machine
- Its virtual machine size is at least 1024K bytes and no more than 4096K bytes. For VS1 Release 6, the maximum size is 16,370K bytes.
- The VM/VS Handshaking feature is available.

When VS1 executes in nonpaging mode, it uses fewer privileged instructions and avoids duplicate paging. The VS1 Nucleus Initialization Program (NIP) fixes all VS1 pages to avoid the duplicate paging.

Note: The working set size may be larger for a VS1 virtual machine in nonpaging mode than for one in paging mode.

## Miscellaneous Enhancements

A VS1 virtual machine with the handshaking feature avoids many of the instructions or procedures that would duplicate the function that VM/370 provides. For example, VS1 avoids:

- ISK (Insert Storage Key) instructions and uses a key table
- Seek separation for 2314 direct access devices
- ENABLE/DISABLE sequences in the VS1 I/O Supervisor (IOS)
- TCH (Test Channel) instructions preceding SIO (Start I/O) instructions

# **CP Interruption Handling**

Interruption processing occurs within the CP environment. More than 30 modules control the process of interrupting events brought about by CP or virtual machine activity. Each module handles a particular I/O device or class or a function of CP, (for example: timers, paging, SVCs). For an overview of interruption handling, see Figure 14.

# **Program Interruption**

Program interruptions occur in two states. If the CPU is in the supervisor state, the interruption indicates a system failure in the CP nucleus and causes a system abnormal termination. If the CPU is in the problem state, a virtual machine is in execution. If the program interruption indicates that the Dynamic Address Translation (DAT) feature has an exception, a virtual machine issued a privileged instruction, or a protection exception occurred for a shared segment system, CP takes control and performs any required processing to satisfy the exception. Usually, the interruption is not apparent to the virtual machine. Most other program interruptions result from virtual machine processing and are reflected to the virtual machine for handling.

When a program interruption occurs, the program interruption handler (DMKPRG) is entered. Program interruptions can result from:

- Normal paging requests
- A paging request by a virtual machine in EC mode (virtual relocate mode)
- Privileged instructions
- Program errors

For information about paging requests, see "Allocation Management" in this section.

# **Privileged Instructions**

If a program interruption is caused by the virtual machine issuing a privileged instruction when it is running in supervisor state, DMKPRVLG obtains the address of the privileged instruction and determines the type of operation requested. If the virtual machine was running in problem state, the interruption is reflected back to the virtual machine.

I/O PRIVILEGED INSTRUCTIONS

DMKPRVLG transfers control to the virtual I/O executive program (DMKVSIEX).

TYPE	MODULE
SVC   External   Machine Check   I/O   Program Check	DMKSVCIN   DMKPSAEX   DMKMCHIN   DMKIOSIN   DMKPRGIN

Interrupt Handler Modules

ļ	Interrupt From	Action/Module
r- 	Unknown channel	Ignored - DMKDSPCH
i	Unsolicited device end	Build IOBLOK
ı	and for:	İ
ı	Console	DMKCNSIN
1	3270s on bisync lines	DMKRGA OF DMKRGB
ı	Local 3270, 3158, and 3066 consoles	DMKGRF
ĺ	Unit record, real spooling	DMKRSPEX
1	Solicited device end	DMKSTKIO
1	Channel error	DMKCCHNT
1	Monitor tape I/O operation	i DWKWONIO
ĺ	Dedicated device error - DASD	DMKDASER
١	Dedicated device error - Tape	DMKTAPER
١	3270 bisync line and channel errors	DMKBSG
ı	Recoverable	DMKSTKIO
I	Unrecoverable	DMKIOERR
i   	Channel error Monitor tape I/O operation Dedicated device error - DASD Dedicated device error - Tape 3270 bisync line and channel errors Recoverable	DMKCCHNT   DMKMONIO   DMKDASER   DMKTAPER   DMKBSG   DMKSTKIO

I/O Interrupt Handler (DMKIOS) Actions

Reason for Program Check	Module	
Normal paging	DMKPTRAN	
Paging - virtual machine in EC mode	DMKVAT	
Supervisor State	DMKDMP	- 1
Privileged instruction	DMKPRVLG	
DIAGNOSE	DMKHVC	
Timers	DMKTMR	1
Virtual Machine I/O	DMKVSIEX	
console	DMKVCNEX	1
unit record, virtual spooling	DMKVSPEX	

Program Check Interrupt Handler (DMKPRG) Actions

Figure 14. Overview of Interruption Handling

## NON-I/O PRIVILEGED INSTRUCTIONS

DMKPRVLG simulates valid non-I/O privileged instructions and returns control to DMKDSPCH. For invalid non-I/O privileged instructions, the routine sets an invalid interruption code and reflects the interruption to the virtual machine. For the privileged instructions (SCK, SCKC, STCKC, SPT, and STPT) that affect the TOD clock, CPU timer, and TOD clock comparator, control is transferred to DMKTMR by DMKPRVLG. Other instructions that are simulated are LPSW, SSM, SSK, ISK, IPTE, and DIAGNOSE.

Although the CS and CDS instructions are nonprivileged, they are not part of the standard instruction set on IBM System/370 Models 135, 135-3, 138, 145, 145-3, and 148; VM/370 simulates these instructions on these models that do not have the optional hardware feature installed.

System/370 EC mode non-I/O privileged instruction simulation includes the following:

Code <u>Definition</u> SCK Set Clock SCKC Set Clock Comparator STCKC Store Clock Comparator Set CPU Timer SPT Store CPU Timer STPT STNSM Store and AND System Mask Store and OR System Mask STOSM STIDP Store CPU Identification STIDC Store Channel Identification LCTL Load Control STCTL Store Control Load Real Address LRA RRB Reset Reference Bit PTLB Purge Table Look-aside Buffer IPK Insert PSW Key SPKA Set PSW Key From Address

#### DIAGNOSE INSTRUCTION IN A VIRTUAL MACHINE

The DIAGNOSE instruction cannot be used in a virtual machine for its normal function. If a virtual machine attempts to execute a DIAGNOSE instruction, a program interrupt returns control to CP. Since a DIAGNOSE instruction issued in a virtual machine results only in returning control to CP and not in performing normal DIAGNOSE functions, the instruction is used for communication between a virtual machine and CP. The machine language format of DIAGNOSE is:

<b>&lt;</b>		4	bytes	<del>&gt;</del>
83	RX	1	Ry	CODE

#### where:

is X'83' and interpreted by the assembler as the DIAGNOSE instruction.

Note: There is no mnemonic for DIAGNOSE.

Rx specifies a register containing the address of the VMCPARM parameter list.

Ry is a register that contains a return code.

CODE is X'68' and specifies that you are requesting execution of a VMCF.

The operand storage addresses, passed to the DIAGNOSE interface in Rx and Ry, must be real addresses to the virtual machine issuing the DIAGNOSE.

The code is a two-byte hexadecimal value that CP uses to determine what function to perform. The codes defined for the general VM/370 user are described in this section. The code must be a multiple of 4. Codes X'00' through X'FC' are reserved for IBM use, and codes X'100' through X'1FC' are reserved for users.

Because DIAGNOSE operates differently in a virtual machine than it does in a real machine, a program should determine that it is operating in a virtual machine before issuing a diagnose instruction, and prevent execution of a DIAGNOSE when in a real machine. The Store Processor ID (STIDP) instruction provides a program with information about the processor in which it is executing, including the processor version number. If STIDP is issued from a virtual machine, the version number will be X'FF' in the first byte of the CPUID field.

A virtual machine issuing a diagnose instruction should run with interrupts disabled. This prevents loss of status information pertaining to the diagnose operation such as condition codes and sense data.

## DIAGNOSE Code X'00' -- Store Extended-Identification Code

Execution of DIAGNOSE code X'00' allows a virtual machine to examine the VM/370 extended-identification code. For example, an OS/VS1 virtual machine issues a DIAGNOSE code X'00' instruction to determine if the version of VM/370 under which it is executing supports the VM/VS Handshaking feature. If the extended-identification code is returned to VS1, VM/370 supports handshaking; otherwise, it does not.

The register specified as Rx contains the doubleword aligned virtual storage address where the VM/370 extended-identification code is to be stored. The Ry register contains the number of bytes to be stored entered as an unsigned binary number.

If the VM/370 system currently executing does not support the DIAGNOSE code X\*00\* instruction, no data is returned to the virtual machine. If it does support the DIAGNOSE code X\*00\* instruction, the following data is returned to the virtual machine (at the location specified by Rx):

<u>Field</u> System Name	Description "VM/370"		<u>haracte</u> bytes,	
Version Number	The first byte is the version number, the second byte is the level, and the third byte is the PLC (Program Level Change) number.	3	bytes,	hexadecimal
Version Code	VM/370 executes the STIDP (Store Processor ID) instruction to determine the version code.	1	byte,	hexadecimal
MCEL	VM/370 executes the STIDP instruction to determine the maximum length of the MCEL (Machine Check Extended Logout) area.	2	bytes,	hexadecimal
Processor Address	VM/370 executes the STAP (Store Processor Address) instructi to determine the processor address.			hexadecimal
Userid	The userid of the virtual machine issuing the DIAGNOSE.	8	bytes,	EBCDIC
Program Product Bit Map	Reserved for IBM use	8	bytes,	hexadecimal

If VM/370 is executing in a virtual machine, another 24 bytes, or less, of extended identification data is appended to the first 24 bytes described above. Up to five nested levels of VM/370 virtual machines are supported by this diagnose instruction resulting in a maximum of 120 bytes of data that can be returned to the virtual machine that initially issued the diagnose instruction.

1

Upon return, Ry contains its original value less the number of bytes that were stored.

No completion code is returned, and the condition code remains unchanged.

## DIAGNOSE Code X'04' -- Examine Real Storage

Execution of a DIAGNOSE code X 04 allows a user with command privilege class C or E to examine real storage. The register specified as Rx contains the virtual address of a list of CP (real) addresses to be examined. The Ry register contains the count of entries in the list. Ry+1 contains the virtual address of the result field. The result field contains the values retrieved from the specified real locations.

Note: The request and result tables must be in the same page of virtual storage, and that page must be resident in real storage, at the time the DIAGNOSE is executed. This is guaranteed if the instruction itself is also in the same page.

In the attached processor environment, each processor has a prefix register to relocate addresses between 0 and 4095 to another page frame in main storage. The prefix register enables each processor to use a different page frame in order to avoid conflict with the other processor for such activity as interrupt code recording. Thus, the range 0 through 4095 refers to different areas of storage, depending upon which processor generates the address.

All references to main storage from either processor are handled as if they were made on the main processor. Existing user programs remain valid for performance data; in the attached processor environment, they receive the statistics for the main processor.

References to the PSA of the attached processor may be made as follows: first, retrieve the value of PREFIXB, the value of the prefix register for the other processor (the attached processor in this case). Next, specify addresses that are the sum of the value of PREFIXB and the PSA displacement. References to 0 through 4095 are made by summing the value of PREFIXA and the PSA displacement to form the request address. Several system values that are processor independent are maintained in 0 through 4095, such as the restart PSW and the trace table vectors.

## DIAGNOSE Code X'08' -- Virtual Console Function

The execution of DIAGNOSE code X\*08\* allows a program executing in supervisor mode in a virtual machine to perform a CP command. register specified as Rx contains the address, in virtual storage, of the data area defining the CP command and parameters. The Ry register I contains flags in the high-order byte, and contains the command length (up to 132 characters) in the three low-order bytes. If the first bit of the high-order bytes is on (X'80'), it indicates that the virtual machine issuing the DIAGNOSE code X'08' instruction wants CP to reject | passwords from the terminal for AUTOLOG and LINK commands. This will be I done only if the installation has elected to use the password | suppression facility (PSUPRS=YES parameter of the SYSJRL macro in | DMKSYS).

If the second bit of the high-order byte is on (X'40'), it indicates I that the virtual machine issuing the CP command requires the response to that command to be returned to the virtual storage area specified by | register Rx+1. The length of this area must be passed in register Ry+1. The following example illustrates how DIAGNOSE code X'08' would be issued to perform the CP command, QUERY, to determine the number of input and output spool files:

LA 6,CMMD
LA 10,CMMDL
DC X'83',X'6A',XL2'0008'

CMMD DC C'QUERY FILES'
CMMDL EQU \*-CMMD

If the high-order byte of the Ry register is an X'40', the output of the command is returned to the user's virtual storage area; otherwise, it is at the user's terminal. A completion code is returned to the user as a value in the register specified as Ry. In the example above, it would be register 10. A completion code of 0 signifies normal completion. If there is an error, the completion code is the binary value of the numeric portion of the error message. For instance, the error message

#### DMKCFM045E userid NOT LOGGED ON

returns "045" in the Ry register. The condition code remains unchanged.

If a CP command is to be executed, the instruction acts as a no-op. If Ry contains a zero, CP is entered. The BEGIN command then returns control to your program.

I The user can have the response returned in a buffer rather than to his console. He is entirely responsible for setting up the buffer, providing the buffer address, and examining and processing the returned response (contents of the buffer). To have the response returned in the buffer, the user sets up registers as follows:

- Rx contains the virtual address of the CP console functions command and parameters.
- Rx+1 contains the virtual address of the buffer to receive the response.
- Ry contains the length of the CP console function command (up to 132 characters) with an X'40' in the high-order byte.
- Ry+1 contains the length of the response buffer (a positive number not greater than 8192).
- Neither Rx nor Ry can be register 15; Rx and Ry cannot be consecutive registers.

| When returned in a buffer, the DIAGNOSE code X'08' output will also have | the following successful or unsuccessful conditions set:

- If the response fits into the user's buffer, the condition code is set to zero and the number of response characters returned in the user's buffer is returned in Ry+1.
- If the response does not fit in the user's buffer, the condition code is set to one, and the amount of overflow (number of response bytes that would not fit in the user's buffer) is returned in register Ry+1.

## DIAGNOSE Code X'OC' -- Pseudo Timer

Execution of DIAGNOSE code X'OC' causes CP to store four doublewords of time information in the user's virtual storage. The register specified as Rx contains the address of the 32-byte area where the time information is to be stored. The address must be on a doubleword boundary.

The first eight bytes contain the month/day-of-month/year. The next eight bytes contain the time of day in hours:minutes:seconds. One-hundredths of seconds are not returned. The last 16 bytes contain The next the virtual and total processor time used by the virtual machine that issued the DIAGNOSE. These times are expressed as doubleword, unsigned integers, in microseconds. No completion code is returned, and the condition code remains unchanged.

## DIAGNOSE Code X'10' -- Release Pages

Pages of virtual storage can be released by issuing a DIAGNOSE code When a page is released, it is considered all zero. register specified by Rx contains the address of the first page to be released, and the Ry register contains the address of the last page to be released. Both addresses must be on page boundaries. A page boundary is a storage address whose low-order three digits, expressed in hexadecimal, are zero. No completion code is returned, and the condition code remains unchanged.

| Note: DIAGNOSE code X'10' is not to be used to release discontiquous | storage. See DIAGNOSE code X'64' for releasing discontiquous storage.

## DIAGNOSE Code X'14' -- Input Spool File Manipulation

Execution of DIAGNOSE code X'14' causes DMKDRDER to perform input spool file manipulation. Depending upon the value of the function subcode, the register specified as Rx contains a buffer address, a copy count, or a spool file identifier. The Ry register, which must be an even register, contains either the virtual address of a spool input card reader or, if Ry+1 contains X'OFFF', a spool file ID number. Ry+1 contains a hexadecimal code indicating the file manipulation to be performed. The codes are:

Code Function 0000 Read next spool buffer (data record) Read next print spool file block (SFBLOK) 0004 8000 Read next punch spool file block (SFBLOK) 000C Select a file for processing 0010 Repeat active file nn times Restart active file at beginning 0014 0018 Backspace one record 001C Read next monitor spool file block 0020 Read next monitor spool record OFFF Retrieve subsequent file descriptor

On return Ry+1 may contain error codes that further define a returned condition code of 3.

	Condition		
	Code	Ry+1	Error
	0		Data transfer successful
	1		End of file
	2		File not found
	3	4	Device address invalid
	3	8	Device type invalid
	3	12	Device busy
	3	16	Fatal paging I/O error
1	3	20	Page already locked for I/O

Subcode X'0000'

Rx = start address of fullpage virtual buffer

Ry = virtual spool reader address

The specified device is checked for a file already activated via DIAGNOSE and, if there is one, the next fullpage buffer is made available to the virtual machine via a call to DMKRPAGT. If no file is active via DIAGNOSE, the chain of reader files is searched for a file for the calling user and connected to the virtual device for further reading. If no file is found, virtual condition code 2 is set. When the end of an active file is reached, the device status settings are tested for "spool continuous." If not set, virtual condition code 1 is set, indicating end of file. If the device is set for continuous input, the active file is examined to determine whether or not it is a multiple-copy file. If it is, reading is restarted at the beginning of the file. If it is not, the file is closed via DMKVSPCR and the reader chain is searched for another input file. If no other file is found, virtual condition code 1 is set. A specific DIAGNOSE X'14' Subcode X'0000' must be issued to get the first spooled page again.

Subcode X'0004'

Rx = virtual address of a 12-doubleword buffer

Ry = virtual spool reader address

If the specified device is in use via diagnose, the VSPLCTL block is checked to see whether or not this is a repeated call for printer SFBLOKs. If it is, then the chain search continues from the point where the last SFBLOK was given to the virtual machine. In this case, cc = 1 is set when there are no more print files. If this is the first call for an SFBLOK, or if there have been intervening calls for file reading, the spool input chain is searched from the beginning, and cc=2 is set if no files are found.

<u>Note</u>: The virtual buffer specified via Rx must not cross a page boundary or a specification exception will result.

Subcode X'0008'

Rx = virtual address of a 12-doubleword buffer

Ry = virtual spool reader address

Processing for subcode X'0008' is the same as for subcode X'0004', except that only card-image input files are processed.

Note: For both subcode X'0004' and subcode X'0008', the format definition for a VM/370 SFBLOK can be found in the system macro library.

Subcode X 1000C

Rx = file identifier of requested file

Ry = virtual spool reader address

The spool input chain is searched for the file specified. If it is not found, cc=2 is set. If it is found, the file is moved to the head of the chain so that it will be the next file processed by any of the other functions.

Subcode X'0010'

Rx = new copy count for the active file

Ry = virtual spool reader address

The specified device is checked for an active file. If no file is active, cc=2 is set. Otherwise, the copy COUNT for the file is set to the specified value, with a maximum of 255. If the specified count is not positive, a specification exception is generated. If the count is greater than 255, it is adjusted to module 256.

Subcode X'0014'

Rx = start address of virtual fullpage buffer

Ry = virtual spool reader address

The specified device is checked for an active file. If no active file is found, cc=2 is set. Otherwise, the VSPLCTL pointers are reset to the beginning of the file.

Subcode X'0018'

Rx = start address of virtual fullpage buffer

Ry = virtual spool reader address

The specified device is checked for an active file. If no active file is found, cc=2 is set. Otherwise, the file is backspaced one record and the record is given to the user as in subcode X'0000'. If the file is already positioned at the first record, the first record is given to the user.

Subcode X'001C'

Rx = virtual address of a 12-doubleword buffer

Ry = virtual spool reader address

Processing is the same as Subcode X'0008', except that only monitor spool files, as identified by the SFBMON flag is SFBFLAG2, can be handled.

Subcode X'0020'

Rx = start address of fullpage virtual buffer

Ry = virtual spool reader address

Processing is the same as Subcode X'0000', except that only monitor spool files, as identified by the SFBMON flag in SFBFLAG2, can be handled.

Subcode X'OFFF'

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Rx = virtual address of a 252-byte buffer

Ry = spool file ID number

If Ry is nonzero, the spool input chain is searched for a file with a matching ID number: If none is found or if one is found that is owned by a different virtual machine, cc=2 is set. The chain search is continued from the file that was found, or from the anchor if Ry is zero, for the next file owned by the caller, independent of file type, class, INUSE flag, etc. If none is found, cc=1 is set. Otherwise, the SFBLOK and the first record of the file (generally, the TAG) are copied to the caller's virtual storage buffer.

## DIAGNOSE Code X'18' -- Standard DASD I/O

Input/output operations to a direct access device, of the type used by CMS, can be performed from a virtual machine using DIAGNOSE code X'18'. No I/O interrupts are returned by CP to the virtual machine; the DIAGNOSE instruction is completed only when the READ or WRITE commands associated with the DIAGNOSE are completed. The Rx register contains the virtual device address of the direct access device. The Ry register contains the address of a chain of CCWs. The CCW chain must be in a standard format that CP expects when DIAGNOSE code X'18' is used, as shown below. Register 15 must be loaded by the user with the number of READs or WRITEs in the CCW chain.

A typical CCW string to read or write two 800-byte records is as follows:

SEEK, A, CC, 6 SET SECTOR (not used for 2314/2319) SRCH, A+2,CC,5 TIC, \*-8,0,0 RD or WRT, DATA, CC+SILI, 800 SEEK HEAD, B, CC, 6 (omitted if HEAD number unchanged) SET SECTOR SRCH, B+2, CC, 5 TIC,\*-8,0,0 RD or WRT, DATA+800, SILI, 800

- SEEK and SRCH arguments for first RD/WRT
- SEEK and SRCH arguments for second RD/WRT

The condition codes and completion codes returned are as follows:

- cc=0 I/O complete with no errors
- cc=1 Error condition. Register 15 contains one of the following:
  - R15=1 Device not attached
  - R15=2 Device not 2319, 2314, 3330, 3340, or 3350
  - R15=3 Attempt to write on a read-only disk
  - R15=4 Cylinder number not in range of user's disk
  - R15=5 Virtual device is busy or has an interrupt pending
- cc=2 Error condition. Register 15 contains one of the following:
  - R15=5 Pointer to CCW string not doubleword-aligned.
  - R15=6 SEEK/SEARCH arguments not within range of user's storage
  - R15=7 READ/WRITE CCW is neither Read (06) nor Write (05)

  - R15=8 READ/WRITE byte count=0
    R15=9 READ/WRITE byte count greater than 2048
    R15=10 READ/WRITE buffer not within user's storage
  - R15=11 The value in R15, at entry, was not a positive number from 1 through 15, or was not large enough for the given CCW string.
  - R15=12 Cylinder number on seek head was not the same number as on the first seek.
- cc=3 Uncorrectable I/O error:

R15=13

CSW (8 bytes) returned to user

Sense bytes are available if user issues a SENSE command

## DIAGNOSE Code X'1C' -- Clear Error Recording Cylinders

Execution of DIAGNOSE code X'1C' allows a user with privilege class F to clear the error recording data on disk. The DMKIOEFM routine performs the clear operation. The register specified as Rx contains a one-byte code value in the low-order byte as follows:

**Function** 

X'01' Clear and reformat all error recording, leaving any frame records intact

X'02' Clear and reformat all error recording cylinders, erasing both frame records and error records

## DIAGNOSE Code X'20' -- General I/O

With DIAGNOSE code X'20', a virtual machine user can specify any valid CCW chain to be performed on a tape or disk device. No I/O interrupts are reflected to the virtual machine; the DIAGNOSE instruction is completed only when all I/O commands in the specified CCW chain are finished. The register specified as Rx contains the virtual device address. The Ry register contains the address of the CCW chain.

The CCWs are processed via DMKCCWTR through DMKGIOEX, providing full virtual I/O in a synchronous fashion (self-modifying CCWs are not permitted, however) to any virtual machine specified. Control returns to the virtual machine only after completion of the operation or detection of a fatal error condition. EREP support is provided for tape and DASD devices only; all other devices will present an error condition in the PSW to the virtual user. Condition codes and error codes are returned to the virtual system.

The condition codes and error codes returned are as follows:

- cc=0 I/O completed with no errors
- cc=1 Error condition. Register 15 contains the following:
  - R15=1 Device is either not attached or the virtual channel is dedicated.
  - R15=5 Virtual device is busy or has an interrupt pending.
- cc=2 Exception conditions. Register 15 contains one of the following:
  - R15=2 Unit exception bit in device status byte=1
  - R15=3 Wrong length record detected.
- cc=3 Error Condition:
  - R15=13 A permanent I/O error occurred or an unsupported device was specified. The two rightmost positions of the user's Ry register contain the first two sense bytes

## DIAGNOSE Code X'24' -- Device Type and Features

| DIAGNOSE code X°24° requests CP to provide a virtual machine with identifying information and status information about a specified virtual device. The virtual machine must specify the virtual device for which information is requested. CP returns information about the virtual device and associated real device in the Rx, Ry, and Ry+1 registers. CP also provides a condition code identifying the specific device information returned to the virtual machine.

When a virtual machine issues DIAGNOSE code X'24', the Rx register must contain the virtual device address for which information is requested or the value negative 1 (-1). Specify -1 when the device is a virtual console whose address is unknown to the virtual machine.

When CP returns control to the virtual machine, the Ry, Ry+1, and Rx registers contain device information. The Ry register contains information about the virtual device and the Ry+1 register information about the real device. If -1 was specified and CP located the virtual console, the Rx register contains information about the virtual console.

| CP obtains device information from three control blocks: virtual | device information from the virtual device block (VDEVBLOK), and real

| device information from the real device block (RDEVBLOK) and from NICBLOK. The following diagrams identify specific information returned by CP and show how to locate this information in the Rx, Ry, and Ry+1 registers. The symbolic names used in these diagrams are the symbolic names used with VDEVBLOK, RDEVBLOK, and NICBLOK in VM/370 Data Areas and | Control Block Logic.

## | Rx Register

Byte 0	1	Byte	1	ı	Byte	2	l	Byte	3
RDEVINCD	ı			1			rtu		
- or -	l			1		đе	vic	e	
NICTMCD	1			1		ad	dre	SS	1
1	1			1			- 1		1
L									

| Symbolic Name Meaning Terminal code bits defining the type of console and RDEVINCD the translate table the console is using. RDEVIMCD is - or for a local virtual console; NICTMCD for a remote 3270 NICTMCD virtual console

## | Ry Register

Byte	0	1	Byte	1	1	Byte	2	1	Byte	3
VDEVTY:	PC	1	V DEV TY	PE	1	VDEVS	TA?	1	VDEVF	LAG

| Symbolic Name Meaning

! V DEVTYPC Virtual device type class

| VDEVTYPE Virtual device type

Virtual device status I V DEVSTAT

V DEV FLAG Virtual device flags

## | Ry+1 Register

Byte 0	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3
RDEVTYPC	RDEVTYPE OF - NICOTYPE	•	RDEVFTR - or - RDEVLLEN - or - NICLLEN

1	Symbolic Name	<u>Meaning</u>
1	R DEVTYPC	Real device type class
ł	RDEVTYPE	Real device type
ı	R DEV M DL	Real device model number
1	RDEVFTR	Real device feature code for a device other than a virtual console
1	RDEVLLEN	Current device line length for a local virtual console
1	NICDTYPE	Real device type for a remote 3270 virtual console
1	NICMDL	Real device model number for a remote 3270 virtual console

| The following chart lists the condition codes CP can return for | DIAGNOSE code X'24', the meaning of each condition code, and the

Current device line length for a remote virtual console

If the condition		This register   contains information					1
code equals	i	R x 1	1	Ry	1	Ry+ 12	Comments
0	1	X	1	X	1	X	Normal completion
1	ı		ı		1		Undefined
2	1 1	X	1	X			The virtual device   exists but is not asso-   ciated with a real   device
3	   		1				Invalid device address   or the virtual device   does not exist

| The Rx register contains information only when DIAGNOSE code X 24 | specifies a virtual console whose address in unknown. | If Ry is register 15, CP returns only virtual device information: no | information is returned in register Ry+1.

## DIAGNOSE Code X'28' -- Channel Program Modification

DIAGNOSE code X'28' allows a virtual machine to correctly execute some channel programs modified after the Start I/O (SIO) instruction is issued and before the input/output operation is completed. The channel command word (CCW) modifications allowed are:

- A Transfer in Channel (TIC) CCW modified to a No Operation (NOP) CCW
- A TIC CCW modified to point to a new list of CCWs
- A NOP modified to a TIC CCW

| NICLLEN

| registers where data is returned.

When a virtual machine modifies a TIC CCW, it is modifying a virtual channel program. CP has already translated that channel program and is waiting to execute the real CCWs. The DIAGNOSE instruction, with code X'28', must be issued to inform CP of the change in the virtual channel program, so that CP can make the corresponding change to the real CCW before it is executed. In addition, when a NOP CCW is modified to point to a new list of CCWs, CP translates the new CCWs.

To be sure that the DIAGNOSE instruction is recognized in time to update the real CCW chain, the virtual machine issuing the DIAGNOSE instruction should have a high favored execution value and a low dispatching priority value. The CP SET command should be issued:

SET FAVORED XX

SET PRIORITY nn

where xx has a high numeric value and nn has a low numeric value. The virtual machine issuing the DIAGNOSE code X'28' must be in the supervisor mode at the time it issues the DIAGNOSE instruction.

When DIAGNOSE code X'28' is issued, the Rx register contains the address of the TIC or NOP CCW that was modified by the virtual machine. The Ry register contains the device address in bits 16 through 31. Rx and Ry cannot be the same register. The addresses specified in the Rx register, the new address in the modified TIC CCW, and the new CCW list to which the modified TIC CCW points must all be addresses that appear real to the virtual machine: CP knows these addresses are virtual, but the virtual machine thinks they are real.

The condition codes (cc) and completion codes are as follows:

- cc=0 The real channel program was successfully modified; register 15 contains a zero.
- cc=1 There was probably an error in issuing the DIAGNOSE instruction. Register 15 (R15) contains one of the following completion codes:
  - R15=1 The same register was specified for Rx and Ry.
  - R15=2 The device specified by the Ry register was not found.
  - R15=3 The address specified by the Rx register was not within the user's storage space.
  - R15=4 The address specified by the Rx register was not doubleword aligned.
  - R15=5 A CCW string corresponding to the device (Ry) and address (Rx) specified was not found.
  - R15=6 The CCW at the address specified by the Rx register is not a TIC nor a NOP, or the CCW in the channel program is not a TIC nor a NOP.
  - R15=7 The new address in the modified TIC CCW is not within the user's storage space.
  - R15=8 The new address in the modified TIC CCW is not doubleword aligned.
- cc=2 The real channel program cannot be modified because a channel end or device end already occurred. Register 15 contains a 9. The virtual machine should restart the modified channel program.

### DIAGNOSE Code X'2C' -- Return DASD Start of LOGREC

Execution of DIAGNOSE code X°2C° allows a user with privilege class C, E, or F to find the location on the disk of the error recording area, the number of error recording cylinders, and the location of the first error record.

The register specified as Rx contains a one-byte code in the low-order byte, indicating the function to be performed:

- X'01' Return the DASD location of the start of the error recording area, and the number of error recording cylinders.
- X'02' Return the HDRSTART value (DASD location of first error record).
- X'04' Return indication of whether there are frame records on the error recording cylinders.

On return to the issuer of DIAGNOSE '2C':

If code '01' is specified: Register Rx will contain the DASD location (in VM/370 control program internal format) of the start of the error recording area. Ry contains, in the low-order halfword, the number of error recording cylinders.

If code '02' is specified: Register Rx will contain the DASD location of the first error record (in CCPD format). The value actually points to the last frame record written, or record 2 if no frame records present.

If code '04' is specified: Register Ry will contain a X'02' in the low-order byte if frame records are present on the error recording cylinders; X'00' if no frame records present.

Note: Codes '02' and '04' may both be specified (code '06') on invoking DIAGNOSE. Both an Rx and Ry value must be specified.

### DIAGNOSE Code X'30' -- Read One Page of LOGREC Data

Execution of DIAGNOSE code X'30' allows a user with privilege class C, E, or F to read one page of the system error recording area. The register specified as Rx contains the DASD location (in VM/370 control program internal format) of the desired record. The Ry register contains the virtual address of a page-size buffer to receive the data. The DMKRPAGT routine supplies the page of data. The condition codes returned are:

Condition	
Code	<u>Meaning</u>
0	Successful read, data available
1	End of cylinder, no data
2	I/O error
3	Invalid cylinder, outside recording area

## DIAGNOSE Code X'34' -- Read System Dump Spool File

----

A user with privilege class C or E can read the system spool file by issuing a DIAGNOSE code X 34 instruction. The register specified as Rx contains the virtual address of a page-size buffer to receive the data. The Ry register, which must not be register 15, contains the virtual

address of the spool input card reader. Ry+1, on return, may contain error codes as follows:

Condition	R y + 1	
Code_	Error Code	<u>Meaning</u>
0		Data transfer successful
1		End of file
2		File not found
3	4	Device address invalid
3	8	Device type invalid
3	12	Device busy
3	16	Fatal paging I/O error

The DMKDRDMP routine searches the system chain of spool input files for the dump file belonging to the user issuing the DIAGNOSE instruction. The first (or next) record from the dump file is provided to the virtual machine via DMKRPAGT and the condition code is set to zero. The dump file is closed via VM/370 console function CLOSE.

## DIAGNOSE Code X 38 -- Read System Symbol Table

Execution of DIAGNOSE code X'38' causes the routine DMKDRDSY to read the system table into storage. The register specified as Rx contains the address of the page buffer to contain the symbol table.

## DIAGNOSE Code X'3C' -- VM/370 Directory

Execution of DIAGNOSE code X'3C' allows a user to dynamically update the The register specified as Rx contains the first 4 VM/370 directory. bytes of the volume identification. The first two bytes of Ry contain the last 2 bytes of the volume identification. The routine DMKUDRDS dynamically updates the directory.

### DIAGNOSE Code X'4C' -- Generate Accounting Cards for the Virtual User

This code can be issued only by a user with the account option (ACCT) in his directory.

Rx contains the virtual address of either a 24-byte parameter list identifying the "charge to" user, or a variable length data area that is to be punched into the accounting card. The interpretation of the address is based on a hexadecimal code supplied in Ry. If the virtual address represents a parameter list, it must be doubleword aligned; if it represents a data area, the area must not cross a page boundary. Rx is interpreted as pointing to a parameter list and the value in Rx is zeros, the accounting card is punched with the identification of the user issuing the DIAGNOSE instruction.

Ry contains a hexadecimal code interpreted by DMKHVC as follows:

Rx points to: Code 0000 a parameter list containing only a userid. 0004 a parameter list containing a userid and account number. 8000 a parameter list containing a userid and distribution number. 000C a parameter list containing a userid, account number, and distribution number. a data area containing up to 70 bytes of user information to 0010 be transferred to the accounting card starting in column 9.

Note: If Ry contains X'0010', Ry cannot be register 15.

Ry\*1 contains the length of the data area pointed to by Rx. If Rx points to a parameter list (Ry not equal to X'0010'), Ry\*1 is ignored.

DMKHVC checks the VMACCOUN flag in VMPSTAT to verify that the user has the account option and if not, returns control to the user with a condition code of one.

If Ry contains a code of X'0010', DMKHVC performs the following checks:

- If the address specified in Rx is negative or greater than the size of the user's virtual storage, an addressing exception is generated.
- If the combination of the address in Rx and the length in Ry+1 indicates that the data area crosses a page boundary, a specification exception is generated.
- If the value in Ry+1 is zero, negative, or greater than 70, a specification exception is generated.

If both the virtual address and the length are valid, DMFREE is called to obtain storage for an account buffer (ACNTBLOK) which is then initialized to blanks. The userid of the user issuing the DIAGNOSE instruction is placed in columns 1 through 8 and an accounting card identification code of "CO" is placed in columns 79 and 80. The user data pointed to by the address in Rx is moved to the accounting card starting at column 9 for a length equal to the value in Ry+1. A call to DMKACOQU queues the ACNTBLOK for real output. If a real punch is available, DMKACOPU is called to punch the card; otherwise, the buffer is stored in main storage until a punch is free. DMKHVC then returns control to the user with a condition code of zero.

If Ry contains other than a X\*0010 code, control is passed to DMKCPV to generate the card. DMKCPV passes control to DMKACO to complete the "charge to" information; either from the User Accounting Block (ACCTBLOK), if a pointer to it exists, or from the user's VMBLOK. DMKCPV then punches the card and passes control back to DMKHVC to release the storage for the ACCTBLOK, if one exists. DMKHVC then checks the parameter list address for the following conditions:

- If zero, control is returned to the user with a condition code of zero.
- If invalid, an addressing exception is generated.
- If not aligned on a doubleword boundary, a specification exception is generated.

For a parameter list address that is nonzero and valid, the userid in the parameter list is checked against the directory list and if not found, control is returned to the user with a condition code of two. If the function hexadecimal code is invalid, control is returned to the user with a condition code of three. If both userid and function hexadecimal code are valid, the User Accounting Block (ACCTBLOK) is built and the userid, account number, and distribution number are moved to the block from the parameter list or the User Machine Block belonging to the userid in the parameter list. Control is then passed to the user with a condition code of zero.

### DIAGNOSE Code X'50' -- Save the 370% Control Program Image

DIAGNOSE code X'50' (Privilege class A, B, or C only) invokes the CP module DMKSNC to (1) validate the parameter list and (2) write the page-format image of the 370% control program to the appropriate system volume.

When a 370% control program load module is created, the CMS service program SAVENCP builds a communications controller list (CCPARM) of control information. It passes this information to CP via a DIAGNOSE code X'50'.

The register specified as Rx contains the virtual address of the parameter list (CCPARM). The Ry register is ignored on entry.

Upon return, the Ry register contains the following error codes:

- Meaning
- 'ncpname' was not found in system name table. 044
- 171 System volume specified not currently available.
- 178 Insufficient space reserved for program and system control information.
- 179 System volume specified is not a CP-owned volume.
- 435 Paging error while writing saved system.

# DIAGNOSE Code X'54' -- Control The Function of the PA2 Function Key

DIAGNOSE code X'54' controls the function of the PA2 function key. The PA2 function key can be used either to simulate an external interrupt to a virtual machine or to clear the output area of a display screen.

The function performed depends upon how Rx is specified when DIAGNOSE code X'54' is issued. If Rx contains a nonzero value, the PA2 key simulates an external interrupt to the virtual machine. If Rx contains a value of zero, the PA2 key clears the output area of the display

The external interrupt is simulated only when the display screen is in the VE READ, HOLD, or MORE status and the TERMINAL APL ON command has been issued.

## DIAGNOSE Code X'58' -- 3270 Virtual Console Interface

Execution of DIAGNOSE code X'58' allows a virtual machine to display large amounts of data on a 3270 in a very rapid fashion. The interface can display the entire 3270 screen with one write operation instead of 22 writes (one for each line in the output area of a 3270 screen).

The register specified as Rx contains the address of the console CCW string. The Ry register contains (in bits 16 through 31) the device address of the virtual console.

To specify the special display CCW, use the following assembler language instructions:

DC X'19', AL3 (dataddr), AL1(flags), AL1(ctl), AL2(count)

### where:

dataddr is the beginning address of the data to be displayed. flags is the standard CCW flag field with the suppress incorrect length indication (SLI) bit on.

is a control byte that indicates the starting output display line. If the high order bit is on, the entire 3270 output display area is erased before the new data is displayed. A value of X'FF' clears the screen, but writes nothing.

count is a two byte field indicating the number of bytes to be displayed. The maximum number of bytes for the 3278 Model 2A is 1440. For other types it is 1760.

When the DIAGNOSE is executed with a valid CCW string, a buffer (whose length is the number of bytes specified by <u>count</u>) is built in free storage. The data pointed to by <u>dataddr</u> is loaded into the buffer. Data chaining may be specified in the CCW to link noncontiguous data areas; however, command chaining is an end of data indication for the current buffer.

Using the starting output line (ctl) and the number of bytes of output (count), CP checks that the data will fit on the screen. CP then does the display. A zero condition code indicates the I/O operation completed successfully; a nonzero condition code indicates an I/O error occurred.

Note: An I/O error occurs when the display screen is placed in MORE status and the PA2 key is pressed to allow screen display.

### DIAGNOSE Code X'5C': Error Message Editing

Execution of DIAGNOSE code X'5C' causes the editing of an error message according to the user's setting of the EMSG function:

Rx contains the address of the message to be edited.

Ry contains the length of the message to be edited.

DMKHVC tests the VMMLEVEL field of the VMBLOK and returns to the caller with Rx and Ry modified as follows:

VMML	EVEL	Registers on Return				
VMMCODE	VMMTEXT	RX	Ry			
ON	ON	no change	no change			
ON	OFF	no change	10 (length of   code)			
OFF	ON	pointer to text part of message	length of text			
OFF	OFF	N/A	0			

Note: DIAGNOSE code X'5C' does not write the message; it merely rearranges the starting pointer and length. For CMS error messages, a console write is performed following the DIAGNOSE unless Ry is returned with a value of 0.

### DIAGNOSE Code X'60' - Determining the Virtual Machine Storage Size

Execution of DIAGNOSE code X 60° allows a virtual machine to determine its size. On return, the register specified as Rx contains the virtual machine storage size.

### DIAGNOSE Code X'64' - Finding, Loading, and Purging a Named Segment

Execution of DIAGNOSE code X'64' controls the linkage of discontiguous saved segments. The type of linkage that is performed depends upon the function subcode in the register specified as Ry.

Subcode		Function
X 100 1	LOADSYS	 Loads a named segment in shared mode
X * 04 *	LOADSYS	 Loads a named segment in nonshared mode
X . 08 .	PURGESYS	 Releases the named segment from virtual storage
X10C1	FINDSYS	 Finds the starting address of the named segment

The register specified as Rx must contain the address of the name of the segment. The segment name must be 8 bytes long, left justified, and padded with trailing blanks.

### The LOADSYS Function

When the LOADSYS diagnose function is executed, CP finds the system name | table entry for the named system and builds the necessary page and swap | tables. Two sets of page and swap tables, one for each processor, are | built for each shared segment in attached processor mode unless the I named system was defined as unprotected. CP releases all the virtual pages of storage that are to contain the named segment and then loads the segment in those virtual pages. When the LOADSYS function is executed, CP expands the virtual machine size dynamically, if necessary. CP also expands the segment tables to match any expansion of virtual storage.

When LOADSYS executes successfully, the address of where the named segment was loaded is returned in the register specified as Rx. When the LOADSYS function loads a segment in shared mode, it resets instruction and branch tracing if either was active.

After a LOADSYS function executes, the storage occupied by the named segment is addressable by the virtual machine, even if that storage is beyond the storage defined for the virtual machine. However, any storage beyond that defined for the virtual machine and below that defined for the named segment is not addressable. Figure 15 shows the virtual storage that is addressable before and after the LOADSYS function executes.

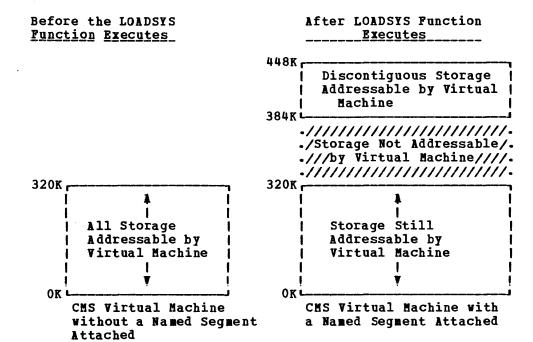


Figure 15. Addressable Storage Before and After a LOADSYS Function

When you save a named segment that is later loaded by the LOADSYS function, you must be sure that the addresses at which segments are saved are correct and that they do not overlay required areas of storage in the virtual machine. This is crucial because the LOADSYS function invokes the PURGESYS function before it builds the new page and swap tables. CP purges all saved systems that are overlayed in any way by the saved system it is loading.

A condition code of 0 in the PSW indicates that the named segment was loaded successfully; the Rx register contains the load address.

A condition code of 1 in the PSW indicates the named segment was loaded successfully within the defined storage of the virtual machine. The Rx register contains the address at which the named segment was loaded. The Ry register contains the ending address of the storage released before the named segment was loaded.

Note: CMS only allows named segments to be attached beyond the defined size of the virtual machine.

A condition code of 2 in the PSW indicates the LOADSYS function did not execute successfully. Examine the return code in the Ry register to determine the cause of the error.

Return Code
44 Mamed segment does not exist
177 Paging I/O errors

### The PURGESYS Function

When the PURGESYS function is executed; CP releases the storage, and associated page and swap tables, that were acquired when the

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corresponding LOADSYS function was executed. If the storage occupied by the named segment was beyond the defined virtual machine storage size, that storage is no longer addressable by the virtual machine.

When a PURGESYS function is executed for a segment that was loaded in nonshared mode, the storage area is cleared to binary zeros. PURGESYS is invoked for a named segment that was not previously loaded via LOADSYS, the request is ignored.

A condition code of 0 in the PSW indicates successful completion.

A condition code of 1 in the PSW indicates that the named segment was not found in the virtual machine.

A condition code of 2 in the PSW and a return code of 44 in the Ry register indicate that the named segment either does not exist or was not previously loaded via the LOADSYS function.

#### The FINDSYS Function

When the FINDSYS function is executed, CP checks that the named segment exists and that it has not been loaded previously.

A condition code of 0 in the PSW indicates that the named segment is already loaded. The address at which it was loaded is returned in the register specified as Rx and its highest address is returned in the Ry register.

A condition code of 1 in the PSW indicates that the named segment exists but has not been loaded. In this case, the address at which the named segment is to be loaded is returned in the register specified as Rx and the highest address of the named segment is returned in the Ry register.

A condition code of 2 in the PSW indicates the FINDSYS function did not execute successfully. Examine the return code in the Ry register to determine the error that occurred.

Return Code <u>Meaning</u>

Named segment does not exist

177 Paging I/O errors

## DIAGNOSE Code X'68' -- Virtual Machine Communication Facility (YMCF)

The DIAGNOSE code X'68' is used by a virtual machine to initiate subfunction of the Virtual Machine Communication Facility (VMCF). The general register specified as Rx contains the virtual address, doubleword aligned, of a parameter list (VMCPARM). One of the entries in this parameter list is a subfunction code, specifying the particular request being initiated. The subfunctions and their codes are:

Subfunction AUTHORIZE UNAUTHORIZE SEND SEND/RECV SENDX RECEIVE CANCEL REPLY	Code x'0000' x'0001' x'0002' x'0003' x'0004' x'0005' x'0006'
- <b></b>	
QUIESCE RESUME	X'0008' X'0009'
IDENTIFY REJECT	X * 0 0 0 B *

A description of all the fields of the VMCPARM is contained in the VM/370 System Programmer's Guide.

The general register specified as Ry will contain the return code upon completion of DIAGNOSE X'68' or the detection of an error condition. The return codes are contained in the <u>VM/370</u> System Programmer's Guide.

 ${\tt Rx}$  and  ${\tt Ry}$  can be any general register, R0 through R15. They may also be the same register.

# | DIAGNOSE Code X'74' -- Load 3800 Named System Into Virtual Storage

| DIAGNOSE code X'74' allows a virtual machine to load a 3800 named system into virtual storage beginning at a specified virtual address and to take a copy of an image library and save it in a specified named system. A named system is one that contains 3800 character arrangement tables, copy modifications, and file control blocks (FCBs). These can be referenced by name, and the data can be obtained when the file referencing them is about to print on a 3800 printer. The new data in the named system is used to load into the 3800 the next time NAMED SYSTEM is specified as the IMAGELIB parameter in a START command for a 3800 printer.

At system generation time, the NAME3800 macro instruction establishes the name of the 3800 system in the DMKSNT module. The active named system for a particular 3800 printer will be in its RDEVBLOK.

The GENIMAGE command creates the image library in virtual storage. I This is done by interfacing with the OS IEBIMAGE utility program (DMKIMG). The IMAGELIB command saves the image library and issues the DIAGNOSE code X°74° to establish the named system.

When using DIAGNOSE code X'74', the registers specified by the user as Rx and Rx+1 must contain the eight-character name of the system desired, left-justified and padded with trailing blanks.

| The register specified by the user as Ry must contain the virtual | address at which to start loading or saving the storage image of an | image library.

The register specified by the user as Ry+1 must contain a one-byte code in the high-order byte indicating the function to be performed as follows:

X'00' - LOAD operation X'04' - SAVE operation | The low-order bytes of register Ry+1 must contain the number of bytes to | load or save.

If either Rx or Ry is specified as register 15, or if the virtual address specified in Ry is not on a page boundary, a specification exception results and the program terminates.

An addressing exception results if the end of the area to be loaded or saved extends beyond the end of the user's virtual storage. A privileged operation results if the user does not have privileged class A, B, or C.

Register Ry contains a return code upon completion of processing as I follows:

•	Condition Code	<u>Meaning</u>
	X 100 1 X 104 1 X 108 1 X 10C 1 X 110 1 X 114 1	Load or save successfully performed Named system not found Named system currently active Volid for system not CP-owned Volid for system not mounted Too many bytes to load or save. Residual Byte count is in register Ry+1 Paging error during load or save

### | DIAGNOSE Code X'78' -- MSS Support

MSS requests.

1 X'10'

| DIAGNOSE code X'78' is used to communicate between a virtual machine and | CP for MSS support. A subfunction code is placed in the Ry register. | The specific subfunction codes and their meanings are:

The virtual machine is no longer able to process

## | Subfunction Code Meaning 1 X'00' The virtual machine is running OS/VS with MSS support and is now ready to communicate with both VM/370 and the mass storage control (MSC). The Rx field of the instruction contains the number of a register that contains the virtual device address of the MSS communication device. 1 X '04' The virtual machine is ready to process an MSS request. The request, in the form of an MSSCOM control block, is to be placed at the virtual machine address indicated by the register in the Rx field of the instruction. 1 X'08' The MSS request, in the form of an MSSCOM control block, located at the virtual machine address contained in register Rx, has been processed by the MSC.

## | DIAGNOSE Code X'84' -- Directory Update In-Place

| DIAGNOSE code X'84' can be used to make changes to the online directory | if the change causes no expansion to the entry and when the user wants | the change to go into effect immediately. This interface is provided | for the privilege class B virtual machine that owns the directory. | Validity checking is performed on update parameters and the specified | user's directory is updated in storage and written on the current DASD | copy. If any errors are encountered, either in specifications or in | DASD I/O, the update in-place is not performed and an error condition is | passed to the invoking virtual machine.

General register Rx points to a variable length parameter list. Register Ry contains the length of the parameter list, in bytes. The parameter list contains fixed common fields and variable fields as shown below:

ı	<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Function</u>
 	Common	UUSERID UCURPASS UOP UCMMONSZ	Userid to be updated Current logon password Update operation to perform Length of common fields
	Variable	UDISTRIB UMDISKAD	New logon password  New storage size  Up to eight privilege classes  New priority (a number between 0 and 99)  Edit characters (LE, LD, CD, ES)  New IPL name  New account data  New distribution data  New minidisk address  New minidisk link mode  New minidisk read password  New minidisk write password  New minidisk multiple password  Up to 9 options

| The variable field chosen is positioned after the UOP field. Only one | variable field can be used at one time. A separate DIAGNOSE code X'84' | must be issued for each variable function desired.

If any errors are found, the condition code is set to 1 and register Ry may contain one of the following codes:

1	Return	
ı	Code	<u>Meaning</u>
1	10	Error in DMKRPAPT when writing object DASD
1	11	Error in DMKRPAPT when writing paging DASD
Ì	20	Error during 'TRANS' of UDIR page
ĺ	21	NO UMAC address in UCNTRL
Ì	22	Error during 'TRANS' of UMAC page
i	23	No UDEV address in UCNTRL
i	24	No UDEV address in UCNTRL
ì	25	Error during 'TRANS' of UDEV page
i	26	UDEV block not found
i	27	Object DASD not synchronous with DMKSYSPL
i	28	Operation invalid
i	30	Userid not found
i	31	Logon password mismatch
i	40	Storage exceeds maximum allowed
i	41	Maximum storage greater than 16M
i	42	No sign after packing new size

1	Return	
Ĺ	Code	Meaning
i	43	Invalid bytes in storage data
İ	50	Privilege operand all blanks
Ì	51	No valid privilege classes in operand
1	52	Error in accumulated privilege value
i	53	Invalid data in privilege field
Ì	60	Invalid data in priority field
İ	61	Priority field all blanks
1	62	No sign after packing new priority
1	63	Priority greater than maximum
1	<b>7</b> 0	Invalid option
ĺ	71	No fence of X'FF's at end of parameter list
1	72	Invalid accumulated option values, signifying an
1		option error
1	80	Invalid MDISK address in parameter list
İ	81	Invalid link mode

| If no errors are found, the condition code is set to zero.

# I/O Interruption

I/O interruptions from completed I/O operations initiate various completion routines and the scheduling of further I/O requests. The I/O interruption handling routine also gathers device sense information.

# **Machine Check Interruption**

When a machine check occurs, CP Recovery Management Support (RMS) gains control to save data associated with the failure for FE maintenance. RMS analyzes the failure and determines the extent of damage.

Damage assessment results in one or more of the following actions being taken:

- System termination
- Attached processor varied offline (system converts to uniprocessor mode)
- Virtual user running at the time of error is terminated
- Refreshing of damaged information with no effect on system configuration
- Refreshing of damaged information with the defective storage page removed from further system use
- Error recording only for certain soft machine checks

The system operator is informed of all actions taken by the RMS routines. When a machine check occurs during VM/370 startup (before the system is set up well enough to permit RMS to operate successfully), the processor goes into a disabled wait state and places a completion code of X'00B' in the leftmost bytes of the current PSW.

# **SVC** Interruption

When an SVC interruption occurs, the SVC interruption routine (DMKSVCIN) is entered. If the machine is in the problem state, DMKSVCIN takes the following action:

- If the interruption was the result of an ADSTOP (SVC code X'B3'), the message ADSTOP AT XXXXX is sent to the user's terminal, the overlaid instruction is replaced, and the virtual machine is placed in console function mode (CP mode) via DMKCFMBK.
- If the interruption was the result of an error recording interface (SVC 76), DMKSVC checks for valid parameters and passes control to DMKVER to convert virtual device addresses in the error record to real device addresses. The actual recording is accomplished in DMKIOE and DMKIOF. If recording is not possible, the interrupt is reflected back to the virtual machine.
- If the virtual wachine's page 0 was not in real storage, then all general and floating-point registers are saved, the user's VMBLOK is flagged as being in an instruction wait, and control is transferred (via GOTO) to DMKPRGRF to reflect the interruption to the virtual machine.
- If the virtual machine's page 0 is in main storage, an appropriate SVC old PSW is stored in the user's page 0 and the interruption is reflected to the virtual machine, bypassing unnecessary register saving (fast reflection). If the new virtual PSW indicates a mode or enablement change, all registers are saved in the VMBLOK and control is transferred to DMKDSPB for PSW validation.

If the machine is in the supervisor state, the SVC interruption code is determined and a branch is taken to the appropriate SVC interruption handler.

 $\underline{\text{SVC}}$  O Impossible condition or terminal error. The SVCDIE routine initiates an abnormal termination by using the DMKDMPDK routine.

SVC 4 Reserved for IBM use.

SVC 8
A link request that transfers control from the calling routine to the routine specified by register 15. The SVCLINK routine sets up a new save area, and then saves the caller's base register in register 12 and save area address in register 13, and the return address (from the SVCOPSW) in the new save area. If the called routine is within the resident CP nucleus, SVCLINK places its address in register 12 and branches directly to the called routine. If the called routine is in a pageable module, a TRANS macro is performed for register 12 to ensure that the page containing the called routine is in storage. Upon return from the TRANS execution, the real address of the pageable routine is placed in register 12 and SVCLINK branches to the called routine. The real storage location of DMKCPE is the end of the resident CP nucleus. Any modules loaded at a higher real storage address are defined as pageable modules. If bit zero of register 15 is on when DMKSVC is entered, then the caller has requested APFINITY. DMKSVC turns on a bit in the save area passed to the caller to indicate that control is to be returned to the caller on the same processor on which it was running before issuing the SVC. It is not ensured that control will be retained by the initiating processor throughout the called operation, but only that final return will occur on the initiating processor.

- <u>SYC 12</u>
  A return request that transfers control from the called routine to the calling routine). The SYCRET routine is invoked. If the routine that issued the SYC 12 is pageable, then DMKPTRUL is called to unlock the page. SYCRET then restores registers 12 and 13 (addressability and save area address saved by SYCLINK), places the user's return address (also saved in this area) back into the SYCOPSW, and returns control to the calling routine by loading the SYCOPSW.
- SYC 16
  Releases current save area from the active chain (removes linkage pointers to the calling routine). The SYCRLSE routine releases the current save area by placing the address of the next higher save area in register 13 and returns control to the current routine by loading the SYCOPSW. This SYC is used by second level interrupt handlers to bypass returning the first-level handler under specific circumstances. The base address field (register 12) in the save area being released is examined to determine if the bypassed routine is in a pageable module. If so, DMKPTRUL is called to unlock the page.
- $\underline{SVC}$   $\underline{20}$  Obtain a new save area. The SVCGET routine places the address of the next available save area in register 13 and the address of the previous save area in the save area pointer field of the current save area.
- $\underline{SVC}$   $\underline{24}$  In attached processor mode, SVC 24 causes the instructions following the SVC to be executed by the main processor. This SVC is used only via the SWITCH macro to force processing to continue on the main processor (the processor capable of performing I/O). If the SWITCH macro determines that the code is currently running on the main processor then the SVC is not issued.

There are 35 save areas initially set up by DMKCPINT for use by the SVC linkage handlers. If all the save areas are used, the linkage handlers call DMKFREE to obtain additional save areas.

# **External Interruption**

### TIMER INTERRUPTION

If DMKPSAEX is entered because of a timer interruption, the state of the machine must be determined. If the machine was in wait state, control is transferred to DMKDSPCH, and the machine stays idle until another interruption occurs. If the machine is in problem state, the address of the current user's VMBLOK is obtained from RUNUSER. The user's current PSW (VMPSW) is updated from the external interruption old PSW, the address of the current VMBLOK is placed in register 11, and control is transferred to DMKDSPCH. For additional information about timers, see "Virtual Timer Maintenance."

### EXTERNAL INTERRUPTION

If DMKPSAEX is entered because the operator pressed the console interrupt button (INTERRUPT), a CPEXBLOK is stacked to do the following:

- Reference the current system operator's VMBLOK (DMKSYSOP).
- Disconnect this virtual machine.

The operator can now log on from another terminal. Pressing the console interrupt button activates an alternate operator's console.

Note: If this interrupt comes from the attached processor, it is ignored.

For a description of the processing of the external interruption command, refer to module DMKCPB in Section 2.

See "Multiprocessor External Interrupts" for a discussion of external interrupts that occur in attached processor mode.

## EXTENDED VIRTUAL EXTERNAL INTERRUPTIONS

To reflect external interruptions to a virtual machine, DMKDSPE queues an XINTBLOK on a chain pointed to by VMPXINT in the VMBLOK. The XINTBLOKs are chained sequentially by the XINTSORT field that contains the collating number of the pending interruption. If more than one interruption has the same collating number, the interruption codes are ORed together in the XINTCODE field for possible simultaneous reflection.

When a virtual machine is enabled for external interruptions, the XINTBLOK queue for that machine is searched for an eligible block. An XINTBLOK is eligible for reflection if one or more bits of the XINTMASK field match the bits in the rightmost halfword of control register 0. If the interruption was an interruption such as CPU timer or clock comparator, the block is left chained because reflection does not reset these interruptions. If the reflected interruption(s) does not represent all those coded in the XINTMASK field, the block is left chained and only the interruptions that were reflected are reset. In all other conditions, the XINTBLOK is unchained and returned to free storage.

A special external interrupt, code X'4001' notifies a virtual machine of a pending Virtual Machine Communication Facility request. The XINTBLOK for this interrupt is set up with an XINTSORT field of X'7FFFFFFF', the lowest priority.

# System Support

#### FREE STORAGE MANAGEMENT

During its execution, CP occasionally requires small blocks of storage that are used for the duration of a task. CP obtains this storage from the free storage area. The free storage area is divided into various size subpools. The requester informs the free storage manager of the size of the block required and the smallest available subpool that fulfills the request is allocated to the requester. When the block is no longer needed, the requester informs the free storage manager and CP returns the block to free storage.

If the request for free storage cannot be fulfilled, the free storage manager requests the temporary use of a page of storage from the dynamic paging area. If a page is obtained, the page is chained to the free storage area and used for that purpose until it is no longer needed and subsequently returned to the dynamic paging area.

If the request for a page cannot be fulfilled, the requester waits until free storage becomes available.

### STORAGE PROTECTION

VM/370 provides both fetch and store protection for real storage. The contents of real storage are protected from destruction or misuse caused by erroneous or unauthorized storing of fetching by the program. Storage is protected from improper storing or from both improper storing and fetching, but not from improper fetching alone.

When the processor accesses storage, and protection applies, the protection key of the current PSW is used as the comparand. The protection key of the processor is bit positions 8-11 of the PSW.

If the processor access is prohibited because of a protection violation, the operation is suppressed or terminated, and a program interruption for a protection exception takes place.

When the reference is made to a channel, and protection applies, the protection key associated with the I/O operation is used as the comparand. The protection key for an I/O operation is in bit positions 0-3 of the CAW and is recorded in bit positions 0-3 of the CSW stored as a result of an I/O operation. If channel access is prohibited, the CSW stored as a result of the operation indicates a protection-check condition.

When a storage access is prohibited because of a store protection violation, the contents of the protected location remain unchanged. If a fetch protection violation occurs, the protected information is not loaded into an addressable register, moved to another storage location, or provided to an I/O device.

To use fetch protection, a virtual machine must execute the set storage key (SSK) instruction referring to the data areas to be protected, with the fetch protect bit in the key. VM/370 subsequently:

- Checks for a fetch protection violation when handling privileged and nonprivileged instructions.
- Saves and restores the fetch protection bit (in the virtual storage key) when writing and recovering virtual machine pages from the paging device.
- Checks for a fetch protection violation on a write CCW (except for spooling or console devices).

A special case of storage protection occurs when the CMS nucleus resides in a protected shared segment. The CMS nucleus may be protected and still be shared by many CMS users. After a virtual machine has used a protected shared segment, the pages are checked for changes. If any pages have been changed, the user gets placed in console function mode after receiving error message DMKVMA456W, and the changed page is returned to CP free storage.

#### EXECUTING THE PAGEABLE CONTROL PROGRAM

Calls to pageable routines are recognized at execution time by the SVC 8 linkage manager in DMKSVC. For every SVC 8, the called address (in the caller's GPR15) is tested to see if it is within the resident nucleus. If it is less than DMKCPEND and greater than DMKSLC, the called routine's base address is placed in GPR12 and control is passed to the called routine in the normal way. However, if the called address is above DMKCPEND or below DMKSLC, the linkage manager issues a TRANS macro, requesting the paging manager to locate and, if necessary, page-in the called routine. The TRANS is issued with LOCK option. Thus, the lock count associated with the called routine's real page indicates the responsibility count of the module.

- · When the module is called, the count is incremented.
- When the routine exits via SVC 12, the count is decremented.

When the count reaches zero, the pageable routine is unlocked and is eligible to be paged out of the system. However, because all CP pageable modules are reenterable, the page is never swapped out, but when the page is stolen, it is placed directly on the free page list.

Because unlocked pageable routines participate in the paging process in a manner similar to user virtual storage pages, the least recently used approximation used by page selection tends to make highly used control program routines, even when not locked, remain resident. The called routine is locked into real storage until it exits. Thus, it can request asynchronously scheduled function, such as I/O or timer interrupts, as long as it dynamically establishes the interruption return address for the requested operation and does not give up control via an EXIT macro prior to receiving the requested interruption.

Addressability for the module, while it is executing, is guaranteed because the CALL linkage loads the real address of the paged module into GPR12 (the module base register) prior to passing control. If all addressing is done in a base/displacement form, the fact that the module is executing at an address different from that at which it was loaded is not apparent. Although part of CP is pageable, it never runs in relocate mode. Thus, the processor is not degraded by the DAT feature being active, and no problems occur because of handling disabled page faults.

#### SYSTEM SUPPORT MODULES

The system support modules provide CP with several common functions for data conversion and control block scanning and verification. Most of the routines are linked to via the BALR option of the CALL macro, and make use use of the BALRSAVE and TEMPSAVE workareas in DMKPSA. Two exceptions are the virtual and real I/O control block scan routines DMKSCNVU and DMKSCNRU. These routines do not alter the contents of the BALRSAVE area, and hence may be called by another low-level BALR routine.

### CONTROL REGISTER USAGE

Every IBM System/370 processor provides the program with 16 logical control registers (logical registers since the number that are active depends on the features installed in the machine at any one time) that are addressable for loading and storing from basic control (BC) mode. VM/370 provides only a single control register, control register zero, for normal virtual machines, and for processing systems that do not require the full set of registers (for example, CMS, DOS, or other operating systems for System/360).

Any user whose virtual machine operating system requires the use of control registers other than control register zero, can request the full set of 16 registers by specifying the ECMODE option in the VM/370 directory entry for his virtual machine.

A virtual machine, which utilizes any System/370 features that use the control registers, requires the ECMODE option. Some of these features are expanded timer support of the System/370 CPU timer, clock comparator, etc., the virtual relocate mode and its instructions, RRB, LRA, PTLB, virtual monitor calls, virtual Program Event Recording (PER), etc.

#### RESTRICTIONS AND CONVENTIONS FOR PAGEABLE CP MODULES

Pageable CP modules must observe the following restrictions and conventions when they are designed and coded:

- The module must be entered by the standard SVC 8 CALL linkage.
   Modules entered by BALR or GOTO cannot be pageable. The module must return to its caller by SVC also.
- The module cannot contain any A- or V-type address constants that point to locations within itself or within other pageable modules, and it cannot contain any CCWs that contain data addresses within themselves. The only exceptions are address constant literals generated as the result of calls to other modules (because these addresses are dynamically relocated at execution time, they must be resolved by the loader to the loaded address of the called module) and a pageable module that locks itself into storage. In practice, this restriction means that data or instructions within the pageable routine must be referenced via base/displacement addressing, and the address in register 15 for a CALL may not be generated by a LOAD ADDRESS instruction.
- The pageable module must be no more than 4096 bytes in length.

If the three above design and coding restrictions are adhered to, the CP module can be added to the existing pageable nucleus modules by utilizing the service routine, VMFLOAD, which is described in "VM/370 Maintenance Procedures" of the VM/370 Service Routines Program Logic. Additional information can be found in the VM/370 Planning and System Generation Guide.

## Executable Resident Modules

DMKBSC		DMKGRF	DMKPRG	- 1	DMKSSS
DMKCCH	ı	DMKGRT	DMKPRV		DMKSTK
DMKCCW		DWKHVC	DMKPSA		DMKSVC
DMKCFM		DMKIOE	DMKPTR		DMKTMR
DMKCNS		DMKIOS	DMKQCN		DMKTRK
DMKCVT		DMKLOC	DMKRGA		DMKUNT
DMKDAS		DMKLOK	DMKRGB		DMKVAT
DMKDGD		DMKMCH	DMKRNH		DMKVCN
DMKDMP		DMKMCT	DMKRPA		DMKVIO
DMKDSB		DMKMSW	DMKRSP		DMKVMA
DMKDSP		DMKOPR	DMKSCH		DMKVSI
DMKEXT		DMKPAG	DMKSCN		DMKVSP
DMKFRE		DMKPGT			

## Executable Pageable Modules

	DMKACO		DMKCPB		DMKDIB		DMKNEM		DMKTRC
	DMKALG		DMKCPI		DMKDRD		DMKNES		DMKTRD
	DMKAPI		DMKCPS		DMKEIG		DMKNET		DMKTRM
1	DMKATS	1	DMKCPU		DMKERM		DMKNLD		DMKUDR
•	DMKBLD	·	DMKCPV		DMKGIO		DMKNLE	1	DMKUDU
	DMKCDB		DMKCQG		DWKHAD		DMKPGS	•	DHKUSO
	DMKCDM	- 1	DMKCQH		DHKIOC		DMKRSE		DMKVCA
	DMKCDS	•	DMKCQP		DMKIOF		DMKSAV		DMKVCH
	DMKCFC		DMKCQR		DMKIOG		DMKSEP		DHKVDA
	DMKCFD		DMKCQY		DMKISM		DMKSEV		DMKVDC
	DMKCFG		DMKCSB		DMKJRL		DMKSIX		DHKVDD
	DMKCFH		DMKCSO	•	DMKLNK		DMKSNC		DMKVDE
	DMKCFO		DMKCSP		DMKLOG		DMKSPL		DMKVDR
	DMKCFP	1	DMKCSQ		DMKLOH		DMKTAP		DMKVDS
	DMKCFS	•	DMKCST		DHKHCC	1	DMKTCS		DMKVER
	DMKCFT		DMKCSU		DMKMID	•	DMKTDK		DHKVHC
	DMKCKP	- 1	DMKCSV		DMKMNI		DMKTHI		DMKVMI
	DMKCKS	•	DMKDEF		DMKMON		DMKTRA		DHKWRH
	DMKCLK		DMKDIA		DMKMSG				

## | Figure 16. Executable Modules

### DATA AREA MODULES

In addition to the executable resident and pageable modules (see Figure 16), there are certain modules that only contain data areas and do not contain executable code. These modules are:

	Resident		
	Module	<u>Contents</u>	
	DMKCPE	Defines the end of	the CP nucleus
ı	DMKGRW	CCW's and data for	3278 model 2A
	DMKRIO	I/O device blocks	
	DMKSYS	System constants	
	DMKTBL	Terminal translate	table

Pageable Module Contents DMKBOX Output separator table Bootstrap routines for 3705 DMKBTS Error message data module DMKEMA DMKEMB Error message data module DMK EM C Error message data module DMKFCB 3203 and 3211 Forms Control Buffer (FCB) load tables DMKSNT System name table DMKSYM System symbol table DMKUCB 3211 Universal Character Set Buffer (UCSB) load tables DMKUCS 1403 Universal Character Set (UCS) load tables DMKTBM Terminal translate tables 3203 Universal Character Set Buffer (UCSB) load tables DMKVCC

### VIRTUAL TIMER MAINTENANCE

The System/370 with EC mode provides the system user (both real and virtual) with four timing facilities. They are:

- The interval timer at main storage location X'50'
- The time-of-day clock
- The time-of-day clock comparator
- The CPU timer

## Real Timing Facilities

Before describing how CP maintains these timers for virtual machines, it is necessary to review how VM/370 uses the timing facilities of the real machine.

The location X'50' interval timer is used only for time-slicing. The value placed in the timer is the maximum length of time that the dispatched virtual machine is allowed to execute.

Because the BLIP function of CMS uses the interval timer (location X'50'), the use of STIMER can cause extra blips at the user's terminal. To avoid extra blips, issue the CMS command SET BLIP OFF.

- The time-of-day clock is used as a time stamp for messages and enables the scheduler to compute elapsed in-queue time for the dispatching priority calculation.
- 3. The time-of-day clock comparator facility is used by CP to schedule timer-driven events for both control program functions and for virtual machines. A stack of comparator requests is maintained and as clock comparator interrupts occur, the timer request blocks are stacked for the dispatcher via calls to DMKSTKIO.
- 4. The processor timer facility performs three functions:
  - Accumulates CP overhead
  - Detects in-queue time slice end
  - Simulates virtual processor timer

The accumulation of CP overhead is accomplished as follows. The VMTTIME field in the VMBLOK contains the total CP overhead incurred by the virtual machine; it is initialized to the maximum positive number in a doubleword, X'7FFFFFFF FFFFFFFF. Whenever CP performs a service for a virtual machine, GR 11 is loaded with the address of the VMBLOK and the current value in VMTTIME is placed in the processor timer. When CP is finished with the service for that virtual machine the processor timer, which has been decremented by the amount of processor time used, is stored back into VMTTIME. GR 11 is then loaded with a new VMBLOK pointer and the processor timer is set from the new VMTTIME field. The amount of CP overhead for a given virtual machine at any point in time is the difference between the maximum integer and the current value in the VMTTIME field.

Since VMTTIME only accounts for supervisor state overhead, detection of in-queue time slice end is performed by the processor timer when the virtual machine is dispatched in the problem state. The VMTMOUTQ field in the VMBLOK is initialized to the amount of problem state time that the virtual machine is allowed to accumulate before being dropped from a queue. This initial value is set by the scheduler (DMKSCH) when the virtual machine is added to a queue and its value depends on the queue entered (interactive or noninteractive) and on the processor model. For example, the initial value of VMTMOUTQ for a user entering Q1 (interactive) on a Model 145 is 300 milliseconds, while for the same user entering Q2 (noninteractive) it is 2 seconds. Each time the user is dispatched, the value in VMTMOUTQ is entered into the processor timer; whenever the user is interrupted, the decremented processor timer is stored into VMTMOUTQ prior to being set from the new VMTTIME. When the problem state time slice has been exhausted; a processor timer interrupt occurs, the VMQSEND flag bit is set in the VMBLOK, and the scheduler drops the user from the queue. At each queue drop, the problem time used in-queue (the difference between VMTMOUTQ and the initial value) is added to the total problem time field (VMVTIME) in the VMBLOK.

Virtual processor timer simulation is handled for EC mode virtual machines if the value in the virtual processor timer is less than that in VMTMOUTQ. In this case, the VMBLOK is flagged as "tracking processor timer" and a processor timer interrupt is interpreted as a virtual timer interrupt rather than as an in-queue time slice end.

## Virtual Timing Facilities

Virtual location X°50° timers are updated by the elapsed processor time each time the dispatcher has been entered after a running user has been interrupted. The size of the update is the difference between the value of the timer at dispatch (saved in QUANTUM at location X°54°) and the value of the timer at the time of the interruption (saved in QUANTUMR at location X°46°).

Virtual clock comparator requests are handled by the virtual timer maintenance routine, DMKTMR. They are inserted into the general comparator request stack and the virtual machine is posted when the interruption occurs.

Virtual clock comparator requests to set the virtual processor timer place the new value into the ECBLOK. Requests to store the new value update the ECBLOK field with the virtual processor time used since the last entry to dispatch and pass the value to the user. Requests to set the time-of-day clock are ignored.

A real interval timer or processor timer is one that runs when the virtual machine is executing or is in a self-imposed wait state (that

is, the wait bit is on in the virtual PSW). A real timer does not run if the virtual machine is in a CP pseudo wait state (for example, page wait or I/O wait) or if the virtual machine can be run but is not being dispatched because of other user interaction. Real timers provide accurate interrupts to programs that depend on measurement of elapsed processor and/or wait time. They do not accurately measure wall time -the TOD clock must be used for this function.

An EC mode virtual machine with the real timer option has both a real interval timer and a real processor timer. Real timer requests for waiting machines are maintained in the clock comparator stack. processor timer requests are added to TOD clock value at the time that Interval timer requests must have their units they are issued. converted. In addition, if the virtual processor timer contains a large negative value, then a real timer request is scheduled to occur when the virtual machine becomes positive, so that the pending timer interruption can be unflagged. Comparator requests for real timer interruptions are inserted into the stack whenever a virtual machine enters a self-imposed wait. They are removed either when the virtual machine resumes execution or when it is forced (or places itself) into a pseudo wait.

## I/O Management

I/O SUPERVISOR

The module, DMKIOS, handles the I/O requirements of all system devices except the following terminals: 1052, 3210, 3215, 2150, 2741, 3270 remote equipment, and compatible teletypewriter devices. Scheduling and interruption handling for these devices is essentially a synchronous process and does not require the queuing and restart services of DMKIOS. This is handled by the module DMKCNS. For handling the I/O requirements of 3270 remote equipment, refer to "Programming for 3270 Remote Terminals - an Introduction" in this section.

### REAL I/O CONTROL BLOCKS

To schedule I/O requests and control the activity of the I/O devices of the system, I/O control uses several types of control blocks. These blocks are separated into two basic types.

- Static blocks that describe the components of the I/O system.
- The dynamic blocks that represent active and pending requests for I/O operations.

The I/O devices of the real system are described by one control block for each channel, control unit, and device available to the control program. Units present but not represented by control blocks are not available for either user-initiated or CP-initiated operations.

Because all virtual machines are run in the problem state, any attempt to issue a SIO instruction results in a program interruption that indicates a privileged operation exception. This interruption is handled by CP's first level program interrupt handler, DMKPRGIN. It determines if the virtual machine was in virtual supervisor state (problem state bit in the virtual PSW is zero). If so, the instruction causing the interruption is saved in the VMBLOK for the virtual machine and control is transferred to the privileged instruction simulator, DMKPRVLG, via a GOTO.

DMKPRVLG determines if the privileged operation affects the virtual I/O configuration. DMKPRVLG simulates non-I/O privileged instructions (such as LPSW). If the instruction's operation code is from X'9C to X'9F', control is transferred to DMKVSIEX.

After clearing the condition code in the user's VMBLOK, DMKSCNVU is then called to locate the virtual I/O blocks representing the I/O components (channel, control unit and device) addressed by the instruction. DMKVSIEX then branches to handle the request based on the operation requested.

In attached processor systems, the I/O control blocks are protected by forcing all critical execution paths in CP to operate on the main processor.

### VIRTUAL I/O REQUESTS

The virtual I/O interface maintained by CP provides to the software operating in the user's virtual machine, the condition codes, CSW status information, and interruptions necessary to make it appear to the user's virtual machine that it is in fact running on a real System/370. The virtual I/O interface consists of:

- A virtual I/O configuration for each active virtual machine that
  consists of a set of I/O control blocks that are maintained in the
  Control Program's free storage. This configuration is built at logon
  time from information contained in the user's directory file, and can
  be changed by the user or the system operator.
- A set of routines that maintain the status of the virtual I/O configuration.
- Other system routines that simulate or translate the channel programs provided by the user to initiate I/O on units in the real system's configuration.

## Virtual SIO

With a SIO, the condition code returned from DMKSCNVU is tested to verify that all addressed components were located. If they were not, then a condition code of 3 (unit not available) is placed in the PSW and control returns to the dispatcher. Otherwise, the addresses of the appropriate virtual I/O control blocks are saved, and DMKVSIEX tests the status of the addressed I/O units by scanning the VCHBLOKS, VCUBLOKS, and VDEVBLOKS to locate the block that contains the status of the addressed subchannel. The subchannel status is indicated in:

- The VCHBLOK for a selector or block multiplexer channel.
- The VCUBLOK for a shared selector subchannel on a byte multiplexer channel.
- The VDEVBLOK for a nonshared subchannel on a byte multiplexer channel.

When the block containing the status is found, the status is tested. If the subchannel is busy or has an interruption pending, condition code 2 is placed in the virtual PSW. Otherwise, the subchannel is available and the device and the control unit are tested for interruption pending

or busy. If either is found, condition code 1 is placed in the virtual PSW and the proper CSW status is stored in the virtual machine's page If all components in the subchannel path are free, DMKVSIEX proceeds to simulate the SIO by locating and loading the contents of the virtual machine's CAW from virtual location X'48' and testing the device type of the unit addressed.

The device type is in the VDEVBLOK. If the device class code indicates a terminal or console, control is passed to the module DMKVCNEX with a GOTO. DMKVCNEX interprets and simulates the entire channel program, moving the necessary data to or from virtual storage and reflecting the proper interruptions and status bytes. When DMKVCNEX has finished, it passes control directly to the dispatcher, DMKDSPCH.

If the referenced device is a spooled unit record device, DMKVSIEX passes control to DMKVSPEX for additional processing. When control returns to DMKVSIEX, it passes control to DMKDSPCH.

If the device is not a terminal or a spooling device, the SIO is translated and executed directly on the real system's I/O device. DMKVSIEX calls DMKFREE to obtain free storage and then it constructs an IOBLOK in the storage obtained. The IOBLOK serves as an identifier of the I/O task to be performed. It contains a pointer to the channel program to be executed and the address of the routine that is to handle any interruptions associated with the operation.

DMKVSIEX stores the contents of the user's CAW in IOBCAW and sets the interruption return address (IOBIRA) to be the same as the virtual interruption return address (DMKVIOIN) in DMKVIO. The CCW translation routine (DMKCCWTR) is then called to locate and bring into real main storage all user pages associated with the channel program, including those containing data and CCWs. The following occurs:

- · The CCWs are translated.
- A corresponding real channel program is constructed.
- The data pages are locked into real storage.
- DMKCCWTR returns control to DMKVSIEX. DMKVSIEX places the user in a pseudo wait state, IOWAIT, and calls the real I/O scheduler DMKIOSQV to schedule the I/O on the real configuration.

DMKIOSQV queues the request for operation on the real channel, control unit, and device corresponding to the address used by the virtual machine. When the real SIO is issued, DMKIOS takes the user out of IOWAIT and reflects the condition code for the SIO if it is zero. If it is not zero, the operation is further analyzed by DMKVIOIN. In any case, DMKIOSQV returns control to DMKVSIEX, which passes control to DMKDSPCH.

## Other Privileged I/O Instructions

Other privileged I/O instructions are handled directly by DMKVSIEX. DMKVSIEX scans the virtual channel, control unit, and device blocks in the same manner as for a SIO and reflects the proper status and condition to the virtual machine. In some cases (TIO), the status of the addressed devices is altered after the status is presented.

If the operation active on the virtual device is actually in progress in the real equipment, the simulation of a HIO or HDV is somewhat more involved, since it requires the actual execution of the instruction. In this case, the active operation is halted and the resultant condition code/status is returned to the user.

## <u>Virtual Channel-to-Channel Adapter</u>

The virtual channel-to-channel adapter (CTCA) simulates data transfer and control communication between two selector channels, either on two distinct processors or two channels on a single processor. Data transfer is accomplished via synchronized complementary I/O commands (for example, read/write, write/read) issued to both parts of the CTCA. Each part of the CTCA is identical and the operation of the unit is completely symmetrical. The CTCA occupies an entire control unit slot on each of the two channels attached. The rightmost four bits of the unit address (device address) are ignored completely and are not available for use.

The VM/370 control program support for virtual CTCA includes all status, sense data, and interruption logic necessary to simulate the operation of the real CTCA. Data transfer, command byte exchange, sense data, and status data presentation for the virtual CTCA is accomplished via storage-to-storage operations (MVCL, etc.). No real I/O operations (excluding paging I/O) nor I/O interruptions are involved. Unit errors or control errors cannot occur.

## Virtual Selector Channel I/O Requests

The CCW translator, DMKCCWTR, is called by the virtual machine I/O executive program (DMKVSIBX) when an I/O task block has been created and a list of virtual CCWs associated with a user's SIO request must be translated into real CCWs.

When the I/O operation from a self-modifying channel program is completed, DMKUNTIS is called by DMKIOS. When retranslation of OS ISAM CCWs is required, the self-modifying channel program checking portion of DMKCCWTR calls DMKISMTR.

DMKCCWTR operates in two phases:

- A scan and a translate phase.
- A TIC-scan phase.

A self-modifying channel program checking function is also included.

The scan and translate phase analyzes the virtual CCW list. Some channel commands require additional doublewords for control information (for example, seek addresses). Additional control words are also allocated (in pairs) if the data area specified by a virtual CCW crosses 4096-byte page boundaries, or if the virtual CCW includes an IDA (indirect data address) flag.

Space is obtained from DMKFREE for the real CCW list, and the translation phase then translates the virtual CCW list into a real CCW list. TIC commands that cannot be immediately translated are flagged for later processing by the TIC-scan phase. A READ or WRITE command that

specifies that data cross 4096-byte boundaries is revised to include an IDA flag that points to an indirect data address list (IDAL) and a pair of words for each 4096-byte page, in which each word handles a data transfer of 2048 bytes (or less). The real CCW is flagged as having a CP-generated IDA. DMKPTRAN is called (via the TRANS macro) to lock each 4096-byte page.

If the real CCW string does not fit in the allocated free storage block, a new block is obtained. The old block is transferred and adjusted before being released. The translation continues with the new block. The process is repeated, as needed, to contain the real CCW string.

Virtual CCWs having an IDA flag set are converted to user translated addresses for each IDAW (indirect data address word) in the virtual IDAL. DMKPTRAN is called for each IDAW is. The CCW is flagged as having a user (but not CP) generated IDA.

The TIC-scan phase scans the real CCW list for flagged (untranslated) TIC commands and creates a new virtual CCW list for the untranslated commands. Scan-translate phase processing is then repeated. When all virtual CCWs are translated, the virtual CAW in the IOBLOK task block is replaced by the real CAW (that is, a pointer to the real CCW list created by  $\tt DMKCCWTR$ ), and  $\tt DMKCCWTR$  returns control to  $\tt DMKVIOEX$ . The user protection key is saved.

## OS ISAM Handling by DMKISMTR

Because many of the OS PCP, MFT, and MVT ISAM channel programs are self-modifying, special handling is required by the VM/370 control program to allow virtual machines to use this access method. particular CCWs that require special handling have the following general format:

(	) 2	:	ŀ	6
A	REA	DDATA C	-7 10 b	ytes
В		TIC	O E	-
С				
D				
E	<del></del>	SEEK: SI	EK head	on D
<b>r</b>		SEARCH	on D+2	-

The CCW at A reads 10 bytes of data. The tenth byte forms the command code of the CCW at E. In addition, the data read in makes up the seek and search arguments for the CCWs at E and F. After the CCW string is translated by the VM/370 control program, it usually is in the following format:

	0 2	4	6	5 8
1	READDAT	A C+7	10 by	es
2	   	TIC to	3	
3	SEEK:	SEEK hea	d on (	5
4	SE	ARCH on	D# 2	! <del></del> [
5		etc.		[
6			ISAM	word

To accomplish an efficient and non-timing-dependent translated operation for OS ISAM, the virtual CCW string is modified in the following manner.

DMKISMTR is called by DMKCCWTR if, during normal translation, a CCW of the type at 1 is encountered. The scan program locates the TIC at 2 by searching the translated CCW strings. The TIC at 2 locates the SEEK at 3.

The virtual address of the virtual SEEK CCW at E is located from the RCWTASK header. Seven doublewords of free storage are obtained and the address of the block is saved in the ISAM control word at 5. The seven doublewords are used to save the following information from the translated CCW strings:

7	Address of Read   Address of TIC   at 2			
8	Unused Unused			
9	Data area for READ at 1			
10	SEEK HEAD on 9			
11	TIC to 4			
12	Image of READ CCW at 1			
13	Image of TIC CCW at 2			
	<del></del>			

The translated read CCW (at 1) is moved to the save block at 12. The TIC CCW (at 2) is moved to the save block at 13, and the addresses of 1 and 2 are saved at 7. The read CCW at 1 is modified to point to a 10-byte data area at 8+7 in the save block. The seek head CCW at 3 is copied into the save block at 10, and the seek address is modified to point to the data area at 9. At 11, a TIC CCW is built to rejoin the translated CCW string at 4. The search at 4 (or any subsequent search referencing D+2) is modified to point to 9+2. The completed CCW string has the following format:

1	Readdata 8+7 10 Bytes
2	TIC to 10
3	Unused
4	Search on 9 + 2
5	Btc.
6	( ISAM word
7	
8	Unused
9	Data Area for Readdata
10	Seek Head on 9
11	TIC to 4
	<u> </u>

The interruption return address in the IOBLOK is set to DMKUNTIS. DMKUNTIS restores the CCWs to their original format from the seven doubleword extensions, moves the 10 bytes of data from 8+7 into virtual storage (at C+7), and releases the block. Normal I/O handling is resumed by DMKVIO and DMKUNT.

### I/O COMPONENT STATES

The I/O components represented by the control blocks described in "Real I/O Control Blocks" are in one of four states and the state is indicated by the flag bits in the block status byte. If the component is not disabled, it is either busy, scheduled, or available.

If the disabled bit is on, the component has been taken offline by the operator or the system and is at least temporarily unavailable. A request to use a disabled component causes the IOBLOK to be stacked with an indication of condition code 3 on the SIO and the real SIO is not performed.

An I/O unit is busy if it is transferring data (in the case of a channel or control unit), or if it is in physical motion (in the case of a device). If an I/O unit is busy, the IOBLOK for the request is queued from the control block representing that I/O unit.

An I/O unit is scheduled if it is not busy but will become busy after a higher-level component in the subchannel path becomes available and an operation is started. For example, if a request is made to read from a tape drive and the drive and control unit are available, but the channel is busy, the IOBLOK for that request is queued from the RCHBLOK for the busy channel and the RCUBLOK and RDEVBLOK of the drive and control unit are marked as scheduled. Future requests to that drive are queued from the RDEVBLOK for the scheduled device. When the channel completes the operation, the next pending operation is dequeued and started; the scheduled control unit and device are then marked as busy.

The IOBLOKs for various I/O requests indicate the status of that request by a combination of the status bits in the IOBLOK and the queue

in which the block resides. In general, an IOBLOK is queued from the control block of the highest level I/O unit (taken from device up to channel) in the subchannel path that is not available. Once the I/O operation is started, the IOBLOK is chained from the active IOBLOK pointer (RDEVAIOB) in the real device control block. Flags in the IOBLOK status fields may also indicate that a unit check has occurred, that a sense is in progress, or that a fatal I/O error (unrecoverable) has been recognized by error recovery procedures. After I/O control releases control of the IOBLOK, it is stacked on the queue of IOBLOKS and CPEXBLOKs anchored at DMKDSPRQ in the dispatcher and control is passed to the second-level interruption handler whose address is stored in IOBIRA.

### I/O INTERRUPTIONS

I/O interruptions are either synchronous or asynchronous. Asynchronous interruptions indicate the change in status of an I/O unit from the not-ready to ready state or busy to not-busy state. In either case, if the affected component has any pending requests queued from its control block, they are restarted, and whether or not the given interrupt is processed any further depends upon the status of the interrupting component. Channel-available and control-unit-end interruptions restart the interrupting component. An asynchronous device end is passed to the user if the device is dedicated; otherwise, the device is restarted.

An interruption is considered to be synchronous if the interrupting device has a nonzero pointer to an active IOBLOK. In this case, the following processing occurs:

- If a unit check has occurred, a sense is scheduled, and when the sense is completed, the appropriate ERP is called.
- If an ERP is currently in control of the task (indicated by a flag in the IOBLOK), return the IOBLOK to the appropriate ERP.
- If the operation is incomplete (for example, channel end is received without device end), the IOBLOK is copied and the copy is stacked but the original IOBLOK remains attached to RDEVAIOB to receive the final interrupt; then, the control unit and the channel is restarted.
- If the operation is complete (that is, the device is available), the IOBLOK is detached from the device and stacked, and the device, control unit and channel are restarted.

The restart operation usually dequeues the next IOBLOK that is queued to the restarted component and queues it to the next higher component in the subchannel path. When the channel level is reached, a SIO is issued and exit is taken to the dispatcher after handling any nonzero condition codes as previously described.

### VIRTUAL I/O INTERRUPTIONS

When an I/O interruption is received, the IOBLOK is stacked for dispatching and control is passed to the address specified in the IOBIRA (interrupt return address) field. For operations requested by DMKVIOEX, the return address is DMKVIOIN (virtual interrupt return address). When DMKVIOIN receives control from the dispatcher, it loads the virtual address of the unit with which the interruption is associated from the IOBLOK and calls DMKSCNVU to locate the virtual device control blocks.

DMKVIOIN then tests the IOBLOK status field to determine the cause for the interruption. If the block has been unstacked because of an interruption, the field is zero. If the operation was not started, it contains the condition code from the real SIO.

Note: The VIRA should not see a real condition code 2 as the result of a SIO, since channel-busy conditions are detected and reflected before any real I/O operation is attempted.

A condition code of 3 is reflected virtual machine and exit is taken to the to the dispatcher. For a condition code of 1, the CSW status field in the IOBLOK is examined to determine the cause for the CSW stored condition. The status is reflected to the virtual machine and various components of the virtual configuration may be freed, if the status so indicates. For example, if the CSW status indicated both channel end and device end, the operation was immediate and has completed. Thus, the CCW string (real) may be released and all virtual components marked available.

The CSW status returned for a virtual interruption must be tested in the same manner, with the additional requirement that the status be saved in the affected virtual I/O control blocks and that the CSW be saved in the VDEVCSW field for the device causing the interruption. If the unit check bit is on in the status field, the sense information saved in the associated IOERBLOK (pointed to by the IOBLOK) must be retained so that a sense initiated by the virtual machine receives the proper information.

In any case, when an interruption is received for a virtual device, a bit in the interruption mask, VCUDVINT, for the device's control unit is set to 1. The bit that is set is the one corresponding to the relative address of the interrupting device on the control unit. For example, if device 235 interrupts, the fifth bit in the VCUDVINT mask in the VCUBLCK for control unit 30 on channel 2 is flagged. Similarly, the bit in the VCHCUINT in the affected VCHBLOK is also set; in this case, bit 3 in VCHBLOK for channel 2. If the interruption is a channel class interrupt (PCI or CE), the address of the interrupting unit (235) is stored in the VCHCEDEV field in the VCHBLOK. The final interruption flag is set in the VMPEND field in the VMBLOK for the interrupted virtual machine; the bit set corresponds to the address of the interrupting channel. The next time, the virtual machine is dispatched and becomes enabled for I/O.

### SCHEDULING I/O REQUESTS

A task that requests an I/O operation must specify the device on which the operation is to take place and must provide an IOBLOK that describes tion. Upon entry to DMKIOS, register 10 must point to the The IOBLOK must contain at least a pointer to the channel the operation. IOBLOK. program to be started in IOBCAW and the address to which the dispatcher is to pass control in IOBIRA. In addition, the flags and status fields should be set to zero. If the operation is a VM/370 control program function such as for spooling or paging, the entry point DMKIOSQR is If the requester is the virtual I/O executive (DMKVIOEX) attempting to start a virtual machine operation, the entry point DMKIOSQV is called and some additional housekeeping is done. In either case, an attempt is made to find an available subchannel path from the device to its control unit and channel. If an I/O unit in the path is busy or scheduled, the IOBLOK for the request is queued to the control block of the I/O unit.

Requests are usually queued first-in-first-out (FIFO), except those requests:

- To movable-head DASDs that are queued in order of seek address
- That release the affected component after initiation (SEEKS and other control commands) which are queued last-in-first-out (LIFO) from the control block

Whether or not the operation has been successfully started, the caller requesting the I/O operation receives control from DMKIOS. If a free path to the device is found, the unit address is constructed and an SIO is issued. If the resulting condition code is zero, control is returned to the caller; otherwise, the code is stored in the requester's IOBLOK along with any pertinent CSW status, the IOBLOK is stacked, any components that become available are restarted, and control is returned to the caller.

### Alternate Path Scheduling

Alternate path I/O scheduling is performed according to the following scheme:

DMKIOS searches for an available path beginning with the primary path to the device. If an available path to the device exists, the I/O request is started immediately on the first available path to the device.

If the device is busy or scheduled, the IOBLOK is queued off the RDEVBLOK. No alternate path processing is performed at the device level.

If the device is not busy, not scheduled, nor offline, an IOBLOK for this I/O request is promoted upward to the RCUBLOK or RCHBLOK level in search of an available path. If a busy or scheduled path is encountered, an IOBLOK is queued to the real block and the search continues for an available path. If more than one busy path is encountered, multiple IOBLOKs are queued for the same I/O request. This is accomplished by creating mini IOBLOKs for each busy/scheduled path after the first. The primary IOBLOK is queued off the first busy path encountered. The mini IOBLOK is 16 bytes in length and consists of the first two doublewords of the IOBLOK, which is the same as the current IOBLOK structure. The IOBLOK and associated mini IOBLOKs are chained in a single-threaded queue by means of the IOBLINK field. The active IOBLOK pointer is not stored in the IOBLINK field until just prior to the SIO. Zeros are stored in IOBLINK at entry to DMKIOSQR to indicate no mini IOBLOKs have been queued as yet. See Figure 17 for an example of mini IOBLOK queuing.

The last two words of the mini IOBLOK (IOBFPNT and IOBBPNT) are used as the double-threaded queue pointers for the RCUBLOK/RCHBLOK from which it is queued. A flag is set in the mini IOBLOK to identify it as a mini IOBLOK.

Figure 18 shows a sample control block structure when mini IOBLOKs are queued.

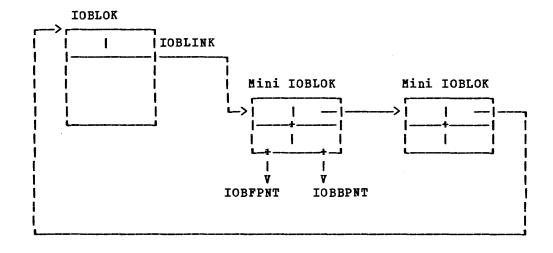


Figure 17. Mini IOBLOK Queuing

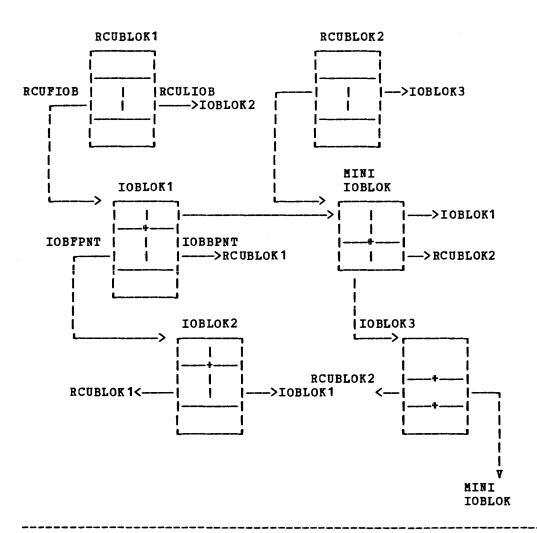


Figure 18. Control Block Structure for Alternate Path Request

Prior to starting an I/O operation associated with the request, a check is made to see if the IOBLOK is a mini IOBLOK and whether mini IOBLOKs are queued off this IOBLOK. All mini IOBLOKs associated with this request are dequeued from their respective queues by running the IOBLINK chain. The storage for the blocks is released. If the active IOBLOK is a mini IOBLOK, the IOBRADD from the mini IOBLOK is moved to the primary IOBLOK and the I/O started using the primary IOBLOK. Once the storage for the mini IOBLOKs has been released and the SIO initiated, any busy condition encountered causes the IOBLOK to be queued on this same path. That is, there will be no alternate path scheduling after the SIO if a busy condition is encountered. The I/O request will be restarted on the same path as the original request.

### Reserve/Release

Reserve/release is supported for shared DASD as though each virtual machine has a separate channel path to a shared device. Reserve/release support prevents the occurrence of a channel lockout situation. This is accomplished by changing reserve CCWs to sense CCWs when a reserve is issued to a device that has alternate paths defined to it. This means that whenever alternate paths are defined to a device, the real reserve does not execute on the hardware. Reserve/release support is implemented in VM/370 on a virtual basis allowing the reserve/release operation codes to be simulated on a virtual basis for minidisks, including full-extent minidisks. When a reserve is issued against a minidisk, the reserve is accomplished by a locking mechanism. The status of the minidisk is maintained in the VRRBLOK that is chained from the VDEVBLOK.

The following matrix identifies how the reserve operation code is handled in the various situations.

	Defined Alternate Paths to Device	  Will Reserve/    Release     Execute     on the     Hardware	Virtual Reserve/ Release Requested for Minidisks	RESERVE1  or SENSE2
Dedicated	NO	N/A	N/A	RESERVE
Tape	YES	N/A	N/A	SENSE
Minidisk	NO	NO	NO	RESERVE
	NO	NO	YES	SENSE
į į	NO	YES	NO	RESERVE
	NO	YES	YES	RESERVE
	YES	N/A	N/A	SENSE

| 'The 'RESERVE' keyword in the chart indicates that the real reserve is allowed to execute on the hardware. | 'The SENSE keyword indicates that the reserve CCW is changed to a sense CCW. Virtual Reserve/Release is requested by means of a new option on the MDISK directory control statement.

#### DMKVIO

DMKVIO performs the following steps when virtual reserve/release processing is requested:

- 1. DMKVSI calls DMKCCW to perform CCW translation. For DASD devices, DMKCCW checks if the virtual reserve/release feature bit is on in the VDEVBLOK. If virtual reserve/release processing has been requested and if the device is not reserved by anyone or it is reserved by this user, processing continues normally. If the device is reserved by another user, DMKCCW calls DMKUNTFR to restore the CCWs to their original state and returns to the caller, unless sense bytes have been transferred to the user's storage in which case CP enqueues on the minidisk and waits until it is no longer reserved at which time the I/O can proceed. If the I/O request can continue and the CCW chain contains a reserve command, the VDEVBLOK and the VRRBLOK are flagged as reserved. If the CCW chain also contains a release, the IOBLOK is flagged to indicate to DMKUNTFR to release the virtual disk. Control returns to DMKVSI.
- DMKVSI reflects a device-busy condition to the virtual machine if the minidisk is currently reserved by another user.
- DMKUNT reflects a device end interrupt to all virtual machine users who previously received a busy condition, when the device is released.

Ordered Seek Queuing: Requests to start I/O on system devices are normally handled first in first out. However, requests to movable-head DASD devices are queued on the device in ascending order by seek address. This ordered seek queuing is performed to minimize intercylinder seek times and to improve the overall throughput of the I/O system.

CP assumes that very few virtual machines perform chained SEEKs. Therefore, the first logical address represents the position of the arm upon completion of the I/O operation. Ordered SEEK queuing is based on the relocated real cylinder. DMKIOS uses the cylinder location supplied in IOBCYL for ordered SEEK queuing. This field is initialized by the calling CP routine for paging and spooling or by the CCW translator for virtual I/O. The CCW translator, DMKCCW, supplies the IOBCYL value in the following manner:

- Reads the IPL record, relocates to virtual cylinder 0
- Recalibrates, issues a real calibrate, and then a SEEK to virtual cylinder 0
- Issues a channel SEEK, relocates to the virtual cylinder

The IOBLOK queuing subroutine of DMKIOS recognizes that a request is being queued on a movable-head DASD by means of the device class and type fields of RDEVBLOK. Instead of adding the IOBLOK to the end of the queue on the RDEVBLOK, the queuing routine sorts the block into the queue based on the cylinder number for the request. The cylinder number for any request to DASD is recorded in the IOBCYL field. The queue of IOBLOKs on a real device block is sorted in ascending order by SEEK address, unless the entire device is dedicated to a given user. In this case, DMKIOS does not automatically schedule the device, and no more than one request can be outstanding at any one time.

When an outstanding I/O request for a device has completed, DMKIOS attempts to restart the device by dequeuing and starting the next IOBLOK queued on the device. For non-DASD, this is the first IOBLOK queued. However, for movable-head DASD, the queued requests are dequeued in either ascending or descending order, depending upon the current position (recorded in RDEVCYL) and the direction of motion of the arm. If the arm is seeking up (that is, toward the higher cylinder numbers), the queue of IOBLOKs is scanned from the first block toward the last until an IOBLOK is found with an IOBCYL value equal to or greater than the value in RDEVCYL, or until the end of the queue is reached. At this point, the device is flagged as seeking down and the queue is scanned from last to first until an IOBLOK with an IOBCYL value equal to or less than RDEVCYL is found. When the IOBLOK is found, it is dequeued and started. The direction of motion is indicated by an RDEVFLAG bit and the next request is dequeued downward until the head of the queue is reached.

Because the queue itself is a two-way chained list, no special handling for null or unity set lists is required, and the ordered seek algorithm returns to first-in-first-out queuing.

<u>Dedicated Channel Support</u>: One of the facilities of the VM/370 control program allows a virtual machine to control one or more channels on a dedicated basis. The channels are attached to the virtual machine by using the privileged ATTACH CHANNEL command. A virtual machine can have one or more dedicated channels. In addition, channels can be split between virtual machines but a dedicated channel cannot be shared between two virtual machines. For instance, channel 1 could be dedicated to virtual machine A, and channel 2 could be dedicated to virtual machine B, or both could be dedicated to virtual machine A or B.

With a dedicated channel, all virtual machine device addresses must be identical to the real machine device addresses. For instance, virtual device 130 must be real device 130, and virtual device 132 must be real device 132. With dedicated channels, CP does not perform any virtual device address mapping.

CP error recording and channel recovery procedures are still in effect for dedicated channels. The dedicated channel support can be used in conjunction with the virtual=real feature for any virtual machine that is occupying the virtual=real storage space.

#### VIRTUAL CONSOLE SIMULATION

DMKVCN receives control from the virtual machine I/O executive, DMKVIO. When control is received, the device is available with no interruptions pending. A console control block, VCONCTL, that is obtained from storage and chained from the virtual device control block, VDEVBLOCK, by DMKLOG is accessed for use during the interpretation of the virtual console I/O sequence. The user's CAW is examined for validity. If it is valid, the TRANS macro is issued to fetch the first user CCW. This CCW is moved to the VCONCTL block for analysis.

The CCW is analyzed to determine if it is a read, a write, a control, a sense, a TIC, or an invalid operation. Based upon the analysis, the appropriate processing routine in DMKVCN is invoked.

The Read Simulation Routine: Obtains a buffer for input data from free storage. The location of the buffer is set in the VCONCTL block. The DMKQCNRD routine is called to schedule and perform an actual read to the corresponding real device representing the user's virtual console. If

SET LINEDIT ON is specified, the buffer data is edited and translated to EBCDIC. When the read is completed, the data is moved to the specified user address obtained from the address portion of the virtual CCW. If command chaining is specified, processing returns to fetch and analyze the next CCW. If command chaining is not specified, the virtual CSW is constructed in the VDEVBLOK and an interrupt is flagged as pending in the VMBLOK.

The Write Simulation Routine: Obtains a buffer for the construction of the output message from free storage. The virtual machine data is located from the virtual CCW address in the VCONCTL block and moved to the data buffer. The DMKQCNWT routine is called to write the data in the buffer and provide the necessary length, translation, and format functions. Control is received at the DMKVCN module upon completion of the writing. At this point, the virtual CCW is re-examined. If command chaining is specified, processing continues to fetch and analyze the next CCW. If command chaining is not specified, the virtual CSW is constructed in the VDEVBLOK and an interruption is flagged as pending in the VMBLOK.

The Control Simulation Routine: Is used for the NOP and ALARM operations. A NOP operation requires no data transfer or I/O operation. An ALARM operation has no equivalent on low-speed teleprocessing equipment; thus, a message indicating the ALARM operation is constructed. DMKQCNWT is called to output the constructed message. If the command is chained, processing continues (for NOP or ALARM) to fetch the next CCW and analyze it. If command chaining is not specified and this is not the first CCW, a virtual CSW is constructed in the VDEVBLOK and an interruption is flagged as pending in the VMBLOK. If this is the first (and only) CCW, then a condition code of 1 is presented with channel end and device end in the virtual CSW.

<u>A Virtual Sense Operation</u>: Is similar to a control operation, because no actual I/O operation is performed. However, there is data transfer. The sense data from the VDEVBLOK is moved to the virtual storage location specified in the virtual CCW address. If the command is chained, processing continues to fetch the next CCW and analyze it. Otherwise, an interruption is flagged as pending in the VMBLOK.

A <u>Virtual TIC Operation</u>: Fetches the virtual CCW addressed by the TIC address and analyzes the fetched CCW. If the fetched CCW is itself a TIC, or if the TIC is the first CCW, a channel program check condition is reflected to the virtual machine as an interruption or as a CSW-stored condition, respectively.

<u>Invalid Operation</u>: Any other operation is considered invalid. Command reject status is posted in the virtual sense byte and the operation is terminated with unit check status presented in the virtual CSW.

#### REMOTE 3270 PROGRAMMING

For a basic understanding of CP processing of data relating to 3270 devices on binary synchronous lines, the information and terminology contained in <u>IBM 3270 Information Display System Component Description</u>, and <u>General Information - Binary Synchronous Communications</u> is required.

A digest of some of this essential information as it applies to VM/370 follows:

- Text messages to and from remote terminals and printers can only be achieved when the bisync line is in text mode.
- Text messages from a remote device can be the result of a general poll or specific poll operation to the related device or devices on the bisync line. This polling communication interface is accomplished by each line-connected control unit having unique specific poll and general poll recognition circuitry and by the CP terminal list of valid bisync lines and 3270 remote control unit addresses. This list, the terminal list, is generated by VM/370 system generation procedures employing TERMINAL and CLUSTER macros. For more details about terminal list generation, see the VM/370 Planning and System Generation Guide.
- Reliability and dependability of line operation is achieved by the use of: a double addressing scheme, control characters with a rigid message protocol, and complex redundancy-check characters appended to transmission messages. Examples of these techniques are shown in the formats that follow.
- Every message (text or control) that is issued by CP may or may not be responded to by the remote station or control unit. The type of response (or absence of response) that CP receives depends on the receptiveness of that device or control unit to the previously sent message (is the device ready and enabled and accurately addressed) and the content and correctness of the message (no line errors).
- To establish the relationship of the line of terminal response to a
  particular line or device write or read operation, CP employs an
  operation "tracking" facility (TP op code) imbedded in the issued
  CCWs. The function performed by the CP op code is described in the
  following CCW formats.

### Format of the 3270 Remote CCW

1		Address Field 3 bytes	1	Cod	le (	1
0	7	8 3	1 32	39 40	47 48	63

#### where:

Operation Code

contains the hexadecimal value of the type of operation performed by the command.

Valid operation codes are:

X'01' WRITE X'02' READ X'03' NO-OP X'09' POLL X'23' SET MODE X'27' ENABLE X'2F' DISABLE

### Address Field

Depending on CCW usage, this field may address an:

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Area

The address of the data area (read buffer) located in the BSCBLOK at BSCREAD.

Table

The appropriate location in the table of data-link control characters provided in the module DMKGRF (Example: RVI, EOT, ENQ).

Response

(BSCRESP). The address location of the response message in the BSCBLOK.

List

The appropriate entry in terminal list (NICBLOKS) associated with the READ or WRITE operation. The entry for WRITE operation is at location BSCSEL. The entry for the READ operation is at location BSCPOLL.

Note: To see how the key words AREA, TABLE, RESPONSE, and LIST are used, refer to the CCW sequences described in "I/O Program Routines for Bisync Lines and 3270 Remote Devices" in this section.

Flags

The flag bits turned on in the CCW: CC (channel commands), CD (chained data), SILI (suppress incorrect length indication), skip (suppress data transfer to main storage) and PCI (program-controlled interrupt).

TP Op Code

An imbedded teleprocessing operation code in the CCWs used in bisync line communications. This code is inspected by the secondary interruption handler, DMKRGAIN, when channel end and device end are received. The code is also used by the error processing module, DMKBSC. The code indicates the function being performed by the associated command. For use of the TP op codes, refer to the formatted CCWs that follow.

Count

Refers to the byte length of the CCW READ or WRITE operation.

I/O PROGRAMS FOR BISYNCHRONOUS LINES AND REMOTE 3270S

Before data communication to remote 3270 equipment can take place, the remote teleprocessing line, the control unit and the device(s) must be enabled for communication. This occurs when control unit hardware recognizes a unique string of characters transmitted on the line from CP. Disabling a line occurs in a similar manner. The following is the format of the CCWs used in the enabling/disabling operation:

#### Enable a Line

Opera-	•		•	Address	1	•	TP Op Code	•	ount
Dis-  able  Line	1	X'2F'	1	0	1	CC,   SILI	01	1	1
Set  Mode	!	X'23'	1	X 40		CC,   SILI	01	1	1
Enable		x'27'	1	0	1	SILI	01	1	1

# Disable a Line

Opera-				ddress		•	TP Or Code	•	ount
Dis-	1	X'2F'	1	0	1	SILI	01	ı	1
lable	١		1		ı	i		1	1
Line	1		1		1			١	1

After a line is enabled, communication can then be directed to a particular resource. The sequence of events (for a write disable and write continue) is as follows:

Send a data link control character on the line that places the control unit in control mode. This mode makes the control unit receptive to the specific address indicated by the second CCW. The third CCW is a read CCW that is needed for the acknowledgement response from the addressed control unit. Normally, in response, CP transmits a block of data to that device with a write text CCW. Acknowledgement of receipt of this data is contained by the read response (write continue) CCW. The format of the CCW write initial and write continue operation follows.

## Write Initial

Opera-   tion		d   Address	  Flags	TP Op	
Write    an EOT		Table	CC,   SILI		1 1
Write    ad-    dress-   ing    char.	01	List       	CC,   SILI   	•	LIST
Read    Re-    sponse	02	Response   	SILI   	05   	2   

#### Write Continue

Opera- tion	-		•	ddress		?lags	•	ode		ount
Tite   text	1	01	   	Area	1	CC,	•			ari- ble
Read Re- sponse	     	02	R   	esponse	)     	SILI	1	11	1	2

In situations where the line is found to be in text mode, CP can issue a write reset sequence to put the binary synchronous line in control mode. The following format illustrates the write reset CCW.

### Write Reset

Opera-				Address			TP Op Code		ount
Write EOT	1	01	1	Table	1	SILI	09	1	1

In situations where the expected response from a remote station was not received or was invalid, the channel program may request the remote station to retransmit the response. The following write ENQ format shows this sequence. The remote station, upon receipt of the ENQ message, responds by transmitting the expected or valid response to the response area indicated by the second CCW.

## Write ENQ

Opera-			l   Address	1		TP 0	
Write ENQ	1	01	Table	1	CC,   SILI	03	<u> </u>
Read  Re-  sponse	1	02	Response	)       	SILI     	11	2   

Read operations occur following a general poll or a specific poll for text messages. In a general poll sequence, CP transmits the general poll characters to the attached control unit on the bisync line. The control unit recognizes the polling request, then the list (referred to in the poll CCW) of enabled devices is scanned for any messages that are queued and ready for transmission. A positive acknowledgement (yes, I have a message to transmit) from any of the attached devices causes the next CCW to be skipped. The last CCW provides the read buffer and the count necessary for the incoming data block from the first remote

station on the list that had a message queued for transmission. If, however, all remote stations respond with negative acknowledgement (no messages queued) or any station queried for a response fails to respond, then the channel program ends with the third CCW. The following read initial format shows the initial read CCW sequence.

### Read Initial

Opera-	•		•	ddress	1	TP C  Tags Code	•
Write   EOT	1	01	1	Table	1	CC,   02 SILI	1 
Poll	1	09		List	1	CC,   03 SILI	LIST
T/O  No-  opera-  tion	!	03	! ! !	n	!	SILI 07	! 1 ! !
Read  Text	1	02	! 	Area	!	SILI  10	162 

After CP receives a message from a remote station, it may reissue the initial read sequence to poll the remaining stations on the list (assuming the list of enabled devices was not exhausted on the first pass of the initial read sequence). In the event that the list was exhausted on either the first or a subsequent initial read sequence, CP starts the poll delay, then allows the poll delay interval to expire before starting another read scan to the line (assuming CP has no higher line priority tasks to process). If, in the process of receiving messages from remote stations, CP receives a message block that is invalid or its beginning or ending bisync control characters are not recognized, CP can elect to send a negative response back to the remote station. This negative response, the NAK control character, causes the remote station to retransmit the previous message to CP; this incoming message is processed by the second CCW of the read repeat sequence as shown in the format below.

#### Read Repeat

Opera-				ddress		Flags	•	ode		Count
Write		01	1	Table		CC, SILI	•	06	1	1
Read  Text		02		Area		SILI		10		162

Once CP message processing receives an error-free message from a remote station, CP sends an RVI control character to the remote station before processing the message. The remote station, upon recognition of the RVI character, halts the sending of additional queued data and responds with EOT (instead of the normal ACKO/ACK1 response). The

second CCW of the read interruption sequence processes the EOT response from the remote station as shown in the format below.

#### Read Interruption

Opera-			  Address	1	Flags	•	P Op	•	ount
Write   RVI	1	X1011	Table	1	CC, SILI	-	06	1	2
Read  Re-  sponse	i	X*02*	Response   	1 1	SILI	! ! !	11	1	2

### DATA FORMATS - BISYNCHRONOUS LINES AND REMOTE 3270S

CP, in conjunction with remote 3270 support, uses the following formats for its text messages. For a detailed explanation of the abbreviations used, see the IBM 3270 Information Display System Component Description.

### Write Text Data Message Format

Display commands use this message format for the placement or erasure of data anywhere on the display screen. The display commands that implement this function are: WRITE (X'F1'), ERASE/WRITE (X'F7') and COPY (X'F7').

### Write Data Stream

				Buffer  Address				, !	//!	ETX	7
<b>i</b>	 	<u>.                                    </u>	<u> </u>	2	 	riable	 2	,	//	1	ٔ د

## Write Text Messages for the Copy Command

The COPY command is limited to compatible printers located on the same control unit. Action starts by pressing a PF key designated for the COPY function. CP responds by sending a message to the control unit that contains both the designated printer and the display station that requested the action and directs the control unit to print the designated display buffer to the printer specified.

The format of the COPY messages follows:

## 3271 Copy Data Stream

r				
STX   ESC	CMD	ICCCI	From	IETXI
			-	
1 1 1	X'F7'	1 1.	Addres:	31 1
		•		

## 3275 Copy Data Stream

SI	XIES	 : 1	CMD	IWCC	SBA	Buff	ETX
1	1	Į X	'F1'	1	1	Adr	1 1
1	1	1		1	1	1 (4040	1 1

### Read Text and Read Header Message Formats

The following is representative of typical input-to-processor message formats. The format of a multiline read operation follows.

## Read Text Data Stream

r		//		//
Index STX CU	Dev AID Cursor SB	A Buff  Text	SBA Buff	Text     ETX
	Addr			
L		//		//

### Error Status Data Stream

Another form of input message is the error status message. Error status is processed by the DMKRGF module. The characters, %R, following the SOH signify that this message contains sense and status data. The format of this message follows.

Index	SOH	1 %	R	STXICU	Dev Sense/ ETX	i
Byte	1	1	1	ADI	R Adr Status	١
1	1	1	1	1 1	Bytes	1
L						_J

## Test Request Data Stream

The test request message, upon receipt from display terminals, is ignored by CP. The input inhibit mode that the display terminal enters upon pressing the test request key can be reset only if the terminal user presses the RESET key. The characters, %/, following SOH indicate the test request function. The format of this message follows.

_			 	 			 	 	 _
-	Index	-			-				
1	Byte	ı	1	١		ļ	ı	١	١

#### ALLOCATION MANAGEMENT

Real storage space above the Control Program nucleus is made up of the dynamic paging area and the free storage area. Page frames (allocation space in real storage for a page of data) in the dynamic paging area are allocated to virtual machines and the control program to satisfy paging requests. Blocks of storage, requested by virtual machines and CP for working storage, are allocated from the free storage area.

#### NORMAL PAGING REQUESTS

If a program interruption is caused by a normal paging request (not from a virtual machine that is running in EC mode with translation on), DMKPRGIN determines whether a segment or page translation error has occurred. If one of these errors occurred, an invalid address interruption code is set, and the interruption is reflected to the virtual machine supervisor. If a segment or page translation error has not occurred, the virtual machine's current PSW is updated from the program old PSW (PROPSW), the address of the current VMBLOK is placed in register 11, and DMKPTRAN is called to obtain the required page. When the paging operation is completed, control is returned to DMKDSPCH.

### Virtual Storage Management

When operating in the CP relocate environment, each virtual machine's virtual storage space is described by two sets of tables.

- One set, the segment and page tables, describes the location and availability of any of the virtual machine's virtual pages that may be resident in real storage. Locations in these tables are indexable by virtual address, and the entries contain index values that reference corresponding real storage addresses. In addition, each table entry contains an indication of whether the corresponding virtual page is available to the user in real storage. These tables are referenced directly by the DAT feature when the virtual machine's program is running.
- The second set of tables, called swap tables, is a map of the locations of the virtual machine's pages on the DASD devices that comprise the system's paging or auxiliary storage. The DASD addresses in these tables can either represent the source of a page of virtual storage (the location to which a page may be moved if necessary) or a dummy address, indicating that the given page has not yet been referenced and, thus, has a value of binary zeros.

The swap tables are arranged in a format indexable by virtual storage address. In addition to containing the address of a page, each entry contains flags and status bytes that indicate such information as:

- The storage protection keys to be assigned to the page when it is made resident.
- Whether the page is currently on its way into or out of the system (in transit), etc.

These tables are not referenced directly by the hardware as are the page and segment tables, but are used by paging management to locate user pages that are needed to execute a program.

Virtual storage management is done by the technique known as demand paging. This means that a page of virtual storage is not "paged in" from its DASD auxiliary storage area until it is needed. CP does not determine the pages required by a virtual machine before the virtual machine executes. A demand for a page can be made either implicitly by the virtual machine or explicitly by CP.

- An implicit demand for a page is made when a program attempts to reference a page that is not available in real main storage. This attempt causes a program interruption with the interruption code indicating a page or segment exception. Upon recognition of this condition, control is passed to the paging manager to obtain a page frame of real main storage and to bring in the desired page.
- An explicit demand for a page can be made by CP (for example, in the course of translating a user's channel program). If, in the process of translation, CP encounters a CCW that addresses a page that is not resident in real storage, a call is made to the paging manager to make the referenced page resident.

While the requested page is being fetched, the requesting virtual machine is unable to continue execution; however, it may be possible to run other tasks in the system, and CP runs these while the needed page is being paged in. When the requested page is resident, the virtual machine can be run and is dispatched in its turn.

In addition to demanding pages, virtual machines implicitly or explicitly release page frames of their virtual storage space. Part of the space may be explicitly released from both real and virtual storage via a DIAGNOSE instruction that indicates to the control program those page frames that are to be released. An entire virtual storage is released when a user loads (via IPL) a new operating system or logs off from the system.

CP also has virtual storage associated with it. This space contains CP (some parts of which need not always be resident in real storage), and virtual storage buffers for spooling and system directory operations. Although CP makes use of virtual storage space for its execution, it does not run in relocate mode. Thus, nonresident modules must be completely relocatable.

### Real Storage Management

Real storage management allocates the system's page frames of real storage to satisfy the demands for virtual pages made by the system's virtual machines. Efficiency of allocation involves a trade-off; the paging manager uses only enough processor time to ensure that:

- The set of virtual storage pages that are resident represent those pages that are most likely to be used.
- A sufficient number of cycles is available to execute virtual machine programs.

Inefficiency in the first area causes a condition known as thrashing, which means that frequently used pages are not allowed to remain resident long enough for useful work to be performed by or on them. Thrashing could be aggravated by the paging manager's page frame selection algorithm or by a dispatcher that attempts to run more tasks than the system can handle (the sum of their storage requirements

exceeds the real paging space available in the system). Thus, the paging manager must keep statistics on system and virtual machine paging activity and make these statistics available to the dispatcher to detect and prevent a potential thrashing condition.

Inefficiency in the second area causes an unacceptable ratio of CP overhead to virtual machine program time, and in extreme cases may cause CP to use excessive processor time. To understand how allocation is determined by CP, the way in which the inventory of real storage page frames is described to the system must be understood.

Each page frame (4096-byte block) of real storage in the system is in one of two basic states: nonpageable or pageable. A nonpageable page must remain resident in real storage for some period of time; thus, the page frame cannot be taken from its current owner to be given to someone Pages can be either permanently or temporarily nonpageable, depending upon their use.

Temporary locks usually occur when an I/O operation has been initiated that is moving data either to or from the page, and the page must be kept in real storage until the operation has completed.

A page can also be temporarily nonpageable if it contains an active nonresident CP routine.

In addition, a page can be nonpageable through use of the LOCK command. Pages locked this way are permanently resident until they are explicitly unlocked by the UNLOCK command. Pages that are usually considered permanently nonpageable are those that contain the resident portion of CP and those that contain the system's free storage area in which control blocks, I/O buffers, etc., are built.

The data area that page management routines use to control and allocate real storage is the CORTABLE. Each page frame of real storage has a corresponding entry in the CORTABLE, and because the table entries are fixed in length and contiguous, the entry for any given real page frame may be located directly by indexing into the table. Each entry contains pointers that indicate both the status and ownership of the real page that it represents. Some pointers link page table and swap table entries to the real page (and thus establish ownership), while others link the entry into one of several lists that the paging routines use to indicate the page frame's status and availability for paging. A given CORTABLE entry may appear on either of two lists if its real page frame is available for paging; however, if the page referenced is locked or is in transit, its entry is not in either list and is not referenced when available page frames are being searched for swap candidates. The lists are known as the free list (FREELIST) and the flush list (FLUSHLST), and they represent various levels of page frame availability.

- The free list contains page frames that are immediately available for assignment to a requesting virtual machine. The virtual storage pages for which they were last used have either been released by their owners or they have been paged out to auxiliary storage. Requests for real storage are always satisfied from the free list. If the list has been depleted, the requestor waits until a new page frame becomes available as the result of a virtual storage release or a swap-out.
- The flush list contains page frames that belong to those virtual machines that have been dropped from an active dispatching queue. The flush list is the first place that the page frame selection routine looks to find a page to swap out or to assign to the free list for a virtual machine that requires real storage space.

• The scheduler aids the page selection algorithm by notifying it of virtual machines that are no longer eligible for dispatching (either because they have completed or because they are being held suspended in the eligible list). The scheduler calls the page reset routine when a virtual machine is dropped from a queue and does not immediately reenter the dispatch list. Under heavy paging loads, it is the responsibility of the page reset routine to group all in-storage virtual pages belonging to the virtual machine on an available (or flush) list for easy selection by the page replacement algorithm.

# Requests for Real Storage Page Frames

Requests for real storage fall into two general categories; those that are requesting space for a page of virtual storage, and those (such as requests for CP work space) that need page frames for their own use. The former, more general case is discussed first, because the latter case is a subset of the first.

The main page manager routine, DMKPTRAN, maps a request for a specific virtual storage address into a page frame of real storage. This requires that the virtual page be read in and the necessary tables be updated to show the proper status of the page frame.

DMKPTRAN requires that the caller supply only the virtual address to be translated and any options that apply to the page to be located. Most calls are made via the TRANS macro, which sets up the necessary parameters, determines whether or not the required page is resident, and calls DMKPTRAN if it is not.

When DMKPTRAN receives control, it first tests to see if the requested page is resident. This is done via the LRA instruction. If the page is resident, the routine locks the page if requested and exits to the caller. If the LRA indicates that the page is unavailable, it is still possible that the required page is resident. This occurs if the page frame has been placed on the FREELIST but has not been assigned to another virtual machine. When the page swap routine removes a page frame from a virtual machine, the unavailable bit is set in the corresponding page table entry; however, the real main storage index for the page frame is left unchanged. The page table entry is set to zero only when the corresponding page is actually assigned to another virtual machine. Thus, if DMKPTRAN finds the page unavailable, a further test is made on the page table entry to see if the page can be reclaimed. If the entry is not zero (aside from the unavailable bit), the CORTABLE entry for the page frame is removed from the FREELIST and the page frame is returned to the calling virtual machine.

If the page table entry corresponding to the requested virtual page is zero, the required page is not in real storage and must be paged in. However, it is possible that the page is already on its way into main storage. This condition is indicated by a flag in the SWPTABLE entry for the virtual page. The DMKPAGIO routine maintains a queue of CPEXBLOKs to be dispatched when the pending page I/O is complete. The CPEXBLOK for the page in transit is located and a new CPEXBLOK, representing the current request, is chained to it.

Before exiting to wait for the paging operation to complete, DMKPTRAN checks to see if the deferred return (DEFER option) has been specified. If it has not, DMKPTRAN returns to the caller. If the DEFER option has been requested, DMKPTRAN exits to the dispatcher to wait for page I/O completion. When the requested page has been read into real storage, the list of CPEXBLOKs are unstacked first in first out to satisfy all requests for the page that arrived while it was in transit.

If a page is not in transit, a page frame of real storage must be allocated to fill the request. Before the allocation routine is called, a test is made to see if the caller wishes the return to his routine or to be delayed until after the requested page is available. If the DEFER option is not requested, DMKPTRAN returns to the caller after first building and stacking a CPEXBLOK that allows processing of the page request to be continued the next time the dispatcher (DMKDSPCH) is entered.

DMKPTRAN next calls the FREELIST manager (DMKPTRFR) to obtain the address of the next available CORTABLE entry. DMKPTRFR maintains a first-in-first-out list of the CORTABLE entries for those page frames that are immediately available for assignment. As DMKPTRFR releases these page frames, a check is made to see if the number of entries on the FREELIST has fallen below a dynamically maintained minimum value. If it has, the page selection routine (SELECT) is called to find a suitable page frame for placement in the FREELIST. The number maintained as the FREELIST threshold has a value equal to the number of users in queue1 plus the number of users in queue 2 plus 1.

The FREELIST is replenished directly by users releasing virtual storage space. The page-out routine, DMKPGSPO, calls DMKPTRFT to place released page frames directly on the FREELIST. However, most replenishment is done via the page selection routine, SELECT. SELECT is called by DMKPTRFR when the FREELIST count falls below the current minimum, or when a user page is reclaimed from the FREELIST. In either case, the selection algorithm attempts to find a page to swap to auxiliary storage. The highest-priority candidates for a swap are those page frames whose CORTABLE entries appear on the FLUSHLST. attempts to take a flushed page frame before it takes a page frame from an active user. If such a page frame is found, it is checked to see if it has been changed since page-in. If it has not, it is placed in the FREELIST by DMKPTRFT; otherwise, it is scheduled for a swap-out by dequeuing the CORTABLE entry from the FLUSHLST, constructing a CPEXBLOK for dispatching after I/O completion, and exiting to DMKPAGIO by a GOTO. After the paging I/O is complete, the entry is placed on the FREELIST via a call to DMKPTRFT.

If no pages are found on the FLUSHLST, the selection algorithm examines each page in real storage, searching for an available page that does not have its reference bit on. It begins the search at the first available page at the high end of real storage and searches by descending page address. When it reaches the lowest available page address, it starts again from the top of storage. When a page has been found, that page address minus one is checkpointed. The next time the selection algorithm is invoked, it starts from the checkpointed address. As the selection process proceeds, those pages that were not selected have their reference bits turned off. When the selection algorithm is operating in this mode, a virtual page must be referenced at least once per reset cycle (loop around real storage) to avoid selection.

Once a page frame has been selected and page-out is scheduled, control is returned to DMKPTRFR, which then passes control back to DMKPTRAN with the address of the CORTABLE entry that was allocated. In most cases, page-outs are completely overlapped with page-ins. Approximately one half of all page-ins require a corresponding page-out.

Once a page frame has been assigned, DMKPTRAN checks to see if a page-in is required. It usually is, and the DASD address of the virtual storage page must be obtained from the user's swap table entry and the I/O operation scheduled. However, if the page frame has not yet been referenced (as indicated by a DASD address of zero), the real main | storage page frame is set to zero, and no page-in is required. After

the page-in operation has been queued, DMKPTRAN exits to the paging I/O scheduler (DMKPAGIO), which initiates the paging operation and exits to the dispatcher (DMKDSPCH) to await the interruption.

Some requests for main storage page frames are handled differently from general virtual-to-real storage mapping. In particular, it may be necessary for CP to obtain additional free storage for control blocks, I/O lists, buffers, etc. This is handled by the free storage manager, which makes a direct call to DMKPTRFR to obtain the needed storage. Usually, this storage is immediately available (due to the page buffering technique previously described). However, if the FREELIST is exhausted, the request for free storage is recognized as a high-priority call and queued first on the list of those waiting for free page frames.

The real storage manager (DMKPTR) accumulates paging statistics that the scheduler (DMKSCH) uses to anticipate user storage requirements. A count of page-reads and page-writes is kept in each virtual machine's VMBLOK; the corresponding total counts for the system are kept in DMKPSA. A running total of the number of pages a virtual machine has resident, at each instance of page-read, is kept in the VMBLOK. A count of the number of times a virtual machine enters page-wait, because a page frame has been stolen from it, is also kept in the VMBLOK. The section entitled "Controlling Multiprogramming" under "Dispatching and Scheduling" describes the use to which the scheduler puts these counts.

<u>VM/370 Virtual=Real Option</u>: The VM/370 virtual=real option involves the mapping in a one-for-one correspondence of a virtual machine storage area with an equivalent real storage area. For instance, virtual page 1 is in real page frame 1 and virtual page 20 is in real page frame 20. Virtual page 0 is relocated at the end of the virtual storage space because it cannot occupy real page frame 0.

The CP nucleus is altered at system generation to support the virtual=real option. Virtual machines with virtual=real (specially identified in the directory) can then log on and use the space reserved for this option. That space can be used by only one virtual machine at a time. Two virtual machines with the virtual=real capability cannot occupy the same space at the same time.

The virtual=real option allows the virtual machine to bypass the control program's CCW translation. This is possible because I/O from a virtual machine occupying a virtual=real space contains a list of CCWs whose data addresses reflect the real storage addresses. The restriction in this situation is that the virtual machine does not perform I/O into page frame 0 because this would perform a data transfer into real page frame 0. At the same time, it is assumed, and cannot be checked, that the virtual machine also does not attempt to do I/O beyond the bounds of its virtual addressing space. To do so would cause the destruction of either the CP nucleus, which resides beyond the virtual machine space, or another user's page.

If the real I/O device is an MSS 3330V, then CCW translation is not bypassed since CP must still be able to recognize an MSS cylinder fault. See Appendix B for details.

The bypassing of CCW translation for the virtual machine occupying the virtual=real space is only invoked after the virtual machine has executed the SET NOTRANS ON command. This command can only be issued by the virtual machine occupying the virtual=real space. The command initiates the bypass of CCW translation. This option is automatically turned off if the virtual machine performs an explicit reset or an implied reset by performing a virtual IPL. During virtual machine IPL, I/O must be performed into page frame O. For this reason, normal virtual IPL simulation assumes CCW translation in effect to accomplish

the full simulation. Once the IPL sequence has completed, CCW translation can be bypassed by issuing the SET NOTRANS ON command.

When the virtual machine demands a page frame through normal use of CP's page tables, the paging routine recognizes the virtual=real capability. It then assigns the virtual page to the equivalent real page frame and does not perform a paging operation, because all these pages are resident and are never swapped out.

 $\underline{\text{Note}}$ : The virtual machine running with virtual=real is still run in System/370 relocate mode.

Virtual 270% lines and sense operations from the virtual machine do not use the virtual=real function. These invoke CCW translation for the virtual enable/disable lines and the transfer of the sense bytes.

The UNLOCK command has a VIRT-REAL operand that essentially releases the virtual-real area for normal system paging use. Once the area has been released, it can only be reclaimed for additional virtual-real operations only by an IPL of the VM/370 system. The size of the virtual-real area is an installation specification that is part of the special nucleus generation procedure that is outlined in the VM/370 Planning and System Generation Guide. The size of the area must be large enough to contain the entire addressing space of whatever virtual machine wishes to occupy that space. A virtual machine can use a smaller space than is provided but cannot use a larger space without regenerating the CP nucleus.

#### DASD STORAGE MANAGEMENT

Any virtual machine's virtual storage pages that have been referenced but are not resident in real storage must be kept in slots on the DASD paging device. DASD page space is assigned only when the page is selected for a page-out. Certain DASD pages may also be marked read-only. Thus, the DASD address slot initially associated with the page should be considered to be the source of the page only. If the page is changed after it has been read into real storage, a new slot must be obtained when it is paged out. Examples of read-only pages are those which contain portions of pageable saved systems and pages which are part of a system spool file. Slots can be reassigned when DMKPTRAN finds that it must swap a page out to a movable-head DASD device. In this case, the old slot is released and the new slot is obtained.

### Slot Allocation

If a new slot is required, DMKPGT is called to supply the address of an available slot. DMKPGT maintains a chain of cylinder allocation maps for each cylinder that has been assigned for either virtual storage or spool file paging. The allocation chains for spooling are kept separately from those used for paging so that they can be checkpointed in case of a system failure. However, in other respects they are the same. The allocation blocks for a given volume are chained from the RDEVBLOK for the device on which the volume is mounted. The chains of cylinder and slot allocation blocks are initialized by DMKCPI. Each block on an allocation chain represents one cylinder of space assigned to paging, and contains a bit map indicating which slots have been allocated and which are available. Each block also has a pointer to the next allocation block on the chain, a cylinder number, and a record count. DMKPGT searches this list sequentially until an available slot is found;

its DASD address is then determined and passed back to the calling routine. If DMKPGT cannot find a cylinder with a de-allocated slot, it enters the cylinder allocation phase. When an available cylinder is found, it constructs a page allocation block for this cylinder and allocates a page to the caller.

### Cylinder Allocation

DMKPGT controls the paging and spooling I/O load of the system by allocating cylinders evenly across all available channels and devices. In order for a device to be considered available for the allocation of paging and spooling space:

- Its volume serial number must appear in the system's owned list.
- It must have at least one cylinder of temporary space marked as available in the cylinder allocation block which is located on cylinder 0, head 0, record 3.
- | It must not be an MSS 3330V volume.

At system initialization time, CPINIT reads in the allocation records for each volume and constructs the chains of device allocation blocks from which DMKPGT allocates the cylinders. In managing the cylinder allocation, DMKPGT takes three factors into consideration: device type, device address, and possible status as a preferred paging device.

A request for a cylinder of virtual storage page space is satisfied by allocating space on a preferred paging device, provided that one exists on the system and that it has page space available. Preferred paging devices are specified by the installation at system generation time, and generally should be devices on which excessive seek times do not occur. A typical preferred paging device would be the IBM 2305 Fixed Head Storage facility. If the 2305 is assigned as a preferred device, it is possible to allocate some of its space for other high-priority data files without excessively degrading paging. An example of such usage would be for high activity read-only saved system pages that are not shared in real storage, and high-activity system residence disks.

It is also possible to designate movable-head DASD devices such as the 3330, 3340, 3350 and 2314/2319 Direct Access Storage facilities as preferred paging devices. The module(s) so designated should not be required to seek outside of a relatively narrow cylinder band around the center of the paging areas. It is advisable to share the access arm of a movable-head preferred paging device with only the lowest-usage data files.

If one or more preferred devices are defined on the system, CP allocates all of the page space available space on these before it allocates on any other available owned volumes. Within the class of preferred devices, space is allocated first on the fastest devices, and these are spread out across channels and devices. Allocation on nonpreferred devices is spread out in the same manner. Cylinders for spooling space are not allocated from preferred devices. Allocation on a given device is done from the relative center of the volume outward, a cylinder at a time in a zig-zag fashion in an attempt to minimize seek times.

When a request to allocate a slot for virtual storage paging is received by DMKPGTGT and the slot must be allocated on a moveable head (2314/2319, 3330, 3340, or 3350) device, a cylinder and slot are selected in the following manner:

- CP tries to allocate a space on the cylinder at which the arm on the selected device is currently positioned.
- If slots are not available on the current cylinder, CP tries to allocate space on a cylinder for which paging I/O has been queued.
- If the above conditions cannot be met, CP allocates space as close to the center of the volume as is possible.

Before DMKIOSQR is called, the queue of IOBLOKS currently scheduled on the device is examined. If paging I/O has already been scheduled on a device, the paging channel programs are slot-sorted and chained together with TICs.

#### PAGING I/O

DMKPAGIO handles all input/output requests for virtual storage and spooling pages. DMKPAGIO constructs the necessary task blocks and channel programs, expands the compressed slot addresses, and maintains a queue of CPEXBLOKs for pages to be moved. Once the I/O scheduled by DMKPAGIO completes, it unchains the CPEXBLOKs that have been queued and calls DMKSTKCP to stack them for execution. DMKPAGIO is entered by a GOTO from:

- DMKPTRAN to read and write virtual storage pages
- DMKRPA to read and write virtual storage spool buffers

In either case, all that needs to be passed to DMKPAGIO is the address of the CORTABLE entry for the page that is to be moved, the address of a SWPTABLE entry for the slot, a read or write operation code, and the address of a CPEXBLOK that is to be stacked for dispatching after the I/O associated with the page has completed. DMKPAGIO obtains an IOBLOK and builds a channel program to do the necessary I/O, and uses the device code that is part of the page address to index into the system's OWNDLIST and locate the real device to which the I/O request should be directed. If the device is capable of rotational position sensing, the required sector is computed and a SET SECTOR command is inserted into the channel program. The real SIO supervisor DMKIOSQR is then called to schedule the operation on the proper device.

When the interruption for the paging operation is processed by the primary I/O interruption handler, the IOBLOK that controls the operation is unstacked to the interruption return address, waitpage, in DMKPAGIO. Waitpage then unchains the CPEXBLOKs that are queued to DMKPAGQ, and then stacks the queued CPEXBLOKs, by calls to DMKSTKCP, in the order in which they were received. The address of the real page frame is filed into the appropriate page table entry and the pointers denoting the ownership of the real page frame are filed into the CORTABLE entry by the processing routines in DMKPTRAN. If a fatal I/O error occurred for the related page frame, the CPEXBLOKs associated with it are flagged, and the dispatcher, DMKSDPCH, sets a nonzero condition code when it activates the pending task. The error recovery followed depends on the operation being performed. Paging I/O errors associated with spooling operations are discussed in "DASD Errors During Spooling" in this

section, while errors associated with virtual storage paging operations are discussed later in the section "Virtual Storage Paging Error Recovery".

DMKPAGIO maintains its own subpool of preformatted paging IOBLOKs. As I/O operations complete, their IOBLOKs are added to a list of available blocks; as new blocks are needed, they are taken from this list. If the list is empty, DMKFREE is called to obtain storage for a new block. DMKPAGIO also periodically calculates system paging overhead. After 200 pages have been moved (read or written), the elapsed time for the 200 page moves is computed, and the paging rate is calculated in page moves per second. The recent paging load, expressed as the percentage of time that more than one half of the system's pages were idle due to page-wait, is averaged with the previous load and re-projected as the expected load for the next interval.

#### | PAGING SUBSYSTEM

| The paging subsystem has three major components that have resource | optimization algorithms associated with them:

- The page replacement and page selection algorithm that manages the allocation of real storage frames and selects which virtual page to replace.
- An algorithm for the allocation of DASD backing store pages.
- | An algorithm for ordering the queue of page I/O reqests.

#### | PAGE REPLACEMENT AND PAGE SELECTION ALGORITHM

| VM/370 is a demand paging system. Programs run in virtual storage and when a storage reference is made to a virtual page not currently in real storage, a page fault occurs. A page fault is a program interruption that occurs when a page marked "not in real storage" is referred to by an active page. This page fault represents a demand for a real storage frame in which to place the virtual page. The page replacement algorithm chooses which real storage frame will be allocated to fulfill such a demand. If all real frames in real storage are occupied by other virtual pages, a real frame can only be obtained by replacing one of those virtual pages. The selection of which virtual page to replace is carried out by the page selection algorithm.

I The scheduler aids the page selection algorithm by notifying it of virtual machines that are no longer eligible for dispatching (either because they have been dispatched, or because they are being held suspended in the eligible list). The scheduler calls the page reset routine when a virtual machine is dropped from a queue and reset routine when a virtual machine is dropped from a queue and does not immediately reenter the dispatch list. Under heavy paging loads, it is the responsibility of the page reset routine to group all in-storage virtual pages belonging to the virtual machine; it groups them on an available (or flush) list for easy selection by the page replacement algorithm.

I The page reset routine cycles through the virtual machine's segment table looking for valid segment entries. When it finds a valid entry, it turns on the segment table entry invalid flag and the page reset routine begins to process the page table associated with that segment table entry. The page table header is timestamped, and if it is a

shared segment, the active segment table entry count is decreased. For a shared segment, if the active count is still greater than zero, no further processing is done. If the count has decreased to zero, for a shared segment, processing continues as if it were a private segment. Each page table entry in a segment is then examined for an in-storage page. If one is found, it has its reference bit reset to zero. In addition, if the heavy paging condition flag has been set, the page table entry is marked invalid, and the real page is placed on the flush list in last-in-first-out order.

#### | Page Selection

I The page replacement/page selection algorithm must find a real frame to satisfy a demand for a virtual page. It first attempts to satisfy the demand with a page from the flush list. The flush list contains virtual pages (if any) that belong to virtual machines that are not eligible for dispatching, and therefore are not being used.

| Note: A virtual machine may reenter the dispatch list after its pages have been placed on the flush list. If the virtual machine attempts to access any of those pages, they will be reclaimed. The pages are placed on the flush in last-in-first-out order under the assumption that the longer they remain on the list, the higher the probability the virtual machine will reenter the dispatch list and reclaim them.

If no pages are found on the flush list, the selection algorithm examines each virtual page in real storage, searching for an available page that does not have its reference bit on. It begins the search at the first available virtual page at the high end of real storage and searches by descending page address. When it reaches the lowest available page address, it starts again from the top of storage. When a page has been found, that page address minus one is checkpointed. The next time the selection algorithm is invoked, it will start from the checkpointed address. As the selection process proceeds, those pages that were not selected have their reference bits turned off. When the selection algorithm is operating in this mode, a virtual page must be referenced at least once per reset cycle (loop around real storage) to avoid selection.

### | BACKING STORE ALLOCATION ALGORITHM

| There are two parts to the algorithm for allocation of a DASD page | record. The first is to find the optimal device on which to allocate a | record. The second is then to optimize the record allocation on a | particular device.

## | Device Selection

CP maintains the DASD device chain in two parts. The major part is the ordering of all devices by type and by the TEMP/PAGE classification. All PAGE devices are ordered before all TEMP devices. The device type ordering is: 2305, 3350, 3340, 3330, and 2314. All devices of the same type are chained together off the primary chain. CP attempts to allocate a page record on the highest-level device until all devices at that level are full and then it tries the next lower device type. Within a particular device type, CP allocates records in a round-robin manner, attempting to evenly distribute the allocated records.

### | Cylinder Selection

Once a device is selected, CP must determine on which cylinder to allocate a record on that device. CP maintains a chain of cylinder record maps, one for each allocatable cylinder on the device. For 2305 devices, CP attempts to keep cylinder map blocks at the head of the chain. The only optimization done for a 2305 is an attempt to minimize the amount of processor time involved in the allocation process. For movable-arm DASD (that is, not 2305), CP attempts to allocate the first available record found when scanning the cylinder map chain.

#### | Page Selection Routine Support

Whenever a changed page is selected for replacement, it must first be copied onto DASD before the real page can be made available. In cases where there is already a DASD record allocated for the page and it is on a movable-arm DASD, the page selection routine deallocates the old record and requests that a new record be allocated. This occurs each time a page is to be written and its current backing-store location is on a movable-arm DASD. Although this represents overhead in terms of processor use, it is justified because it should minimize arm movement and reduce page wait time.

#### | PAGE I/O REQUEST QUEUEING ALGORITHM

| The ordering of page I/O requests that are chained together for | initiation with one SIO is done on a priority ordering basis. The | priority is:

- 1. In-queue requests
- 2. Not-in-queue requests
  - 3. Reads
- 4. Writes
  - 5. Q1 requests
- 6. Q2 requests

| PCI flags are set for page I/O requests. For non-2305 requests, there | is an interruption after each request. For 2305 requests, the PCI flag | is set so that there is one interruption for each revolution of the drum | (one interruption for every three requests).

Note: For installations that are much more constrained by a page I/O bottleneck (as opposed to processor bottleneck), the 2305 PCI mode can be changed to operate in the same way as the non-2305 processing, that is, by allowing an interruption immediately after each request. The SET SRM PCI DISK command causes the PCI flag to be set so there is one interruption for each 2305 page request. SET SRM PCI DRUM changes it back to the default mode of operation.

### VIRTUAL STORAGE PAGING ERROR RECOVERY

Errors encountered during virtual storage (as opposed to spooling) paging operations can generally be classified as either soft or hard errors. Soft errors allow the system to continue operation without delay or degradation. Hard errors can cause noticeable effects such as the

abnormal termination of user tasks (abend) and response degradation. Errors that are successfully retried or corrected are known only to the I/O supervisor and the I/O error retry and recording routines; they appear to the second level interruption handlers (such as WAITPAGE) as if the original operation completed normally.

SOFT ERROR RECOVERY: An I/O error that occurs on a page swap-out is considered to be a soft error. DMKPTRAN calls DMKPGTPG to assign a different DASD page slot and the page is re-queued for output. The slot that caused the error is not de-allocated, and thus is not assigned to another virtual machine. All other uncorrectable paging errors are hard because they more drastically affect system performance.

HARD ERROR RECOVERY: Hard paging errors occur on either I/O errors for page reads or upon exhausting the system's spooling and paging space. Recovery attempted on hard errors depends upon the nature of the task for which the read was being done. If the operation was an attempt to place a page of a virtual machine's virtual storage into real storage, the operation of that particular virtual machine is terminated by setting the page frame in error to zero and placing the virtual machine in console function mode. The user and operator are informed of the condition, and the page frame causing the error is not de-allocated, thereby ensuring that it is not allocated to another user.

The control program functions that call DMKPTRAN (such as spooling, pageable control program calls, and system directory management) have the option of requesting that unrecoverable errors be returned to the caller. In this case, the CP task may attempt some recovery to keep the entire system from terminating (abend). In general, every attempt is made to at least allow the operator to bring the system to orderly shutdown if continued operation is impossible.

Proper installation planning should make the occurrence of a space exhaustion error an exception. An unusually heavy user load and a backed-up spooling file could cause this to happen. The operator is warned when 90% of the temporary (paging/spooling) space in the system is exhausted. He should take immediate steps to alleviate the shortage. Possible remedies that exist include preventing more users from logging on and requesting users to stop output spooling operations. More drastic measures might include the purging of low-priority spool files. If the system's paging space is completely exhausted, the operation of virtual machines progressively slows as more and more users have paging requests that cannot be satisfied and operator intervention is required.

#### VIRTUAL RELOCATION

CP provides the virtual machine the capability of using the DAT feature of the real System/370. Programming simulation and hardware features are combined to allow usage of all of the available features in the real hardware, (that is, 2K or 4K pages, 64K or 1M segments).

For clarification, some term definitions follow:

First-level storage: The physical storage of the real CPU, in which CP resides.

<u>Second-level storage:</u> The virtual storage available to any virtual machine, maintained by CP.

<u>Third-level</u> <u>storage</u>: The virtual storage space defined by the system operating in second-level storage, under control of page and segment tables which reside in second-level storage.

<u>Page and segment tables:</u> Logical mapping between first-level and second-level storage.

<u>Virtual page and segment tables</u>: Logical mapping between second-level and third-level storage.

<u>Shadow page and sequent tables:</u> Logical mapping between first-level storage and third-level storage.

A standard, nonrelocating virtual machine in CP is provided with a single control register, control register zero that can be used for:

- Extended masking of external interruptions
- Special interruption traps for SSM
- Enabling of virtual block multiplexing

A virtual machine that is allowed to use the extended control feature of System/370 is provided with a full complement of 16 control registers, allowing virtual monitor calls, PER, extended channel masking, and dynamic address translation.

An extension to the normal virtual-machine VMBLOK is built at the time that an extended control virtual machine logs onto CP. This BCBLOK contains the 16 virtual control registers, 2 shadow control registers, and several words of information for maintenance of the shadow tables, virtual CPU timer, virtual TOD clock comparator, and virtual PER event data. The majority of the processing for virtual address translation is performed by the module DMKVAT, with additional routines in DMKPRG, DMKPRV, DMKDSP, DMKCDB, DMKLOG, DMKUSO, and DMKPTR. The simulation of the relocation-control instructions (that is, LCTL, STCTL, PTLB, RRB, and LRA) is performed by DMKPRV. These instructions, with the exception of LCTL and STCTL, are not available to virtual machines which are not allowed the extended control mode.

When an extended-control virtual machine is first active, it has only the real page and segment tables provided for it by CP and operates entirely in second-level storage. DMKPRV examines each PSW loaded via LPSW to determine when the virtual machine enters or leaves extended control or translate mode, setting the appropriate flag bits in the VMBLOK. Flag bits are also set whenever the virtual machine modifies control registers 0 or 1, the registers that control the dynamic address translation feature. DMKDSP also examines PSWs that are loaded as the result of interruptions to determine any changes in the virtual machine's operating mode. The virtual machine can load or store any of the control registers, enter or leave extended control mode, take interruptions, etc., without invoking the address translation feature.

If the virtual machine, already in extended control mode, turns on the translate bit in the EC mode PSW, then the DMKVATMD routine is called to examine the virtual control registers and build the required shadow tables. (Shadow tables are required because the real DAT hardware is capable of only a first-level storage mapping.) DMKVATMD examines virtual control registers 0 and 1 to determine if they contain valid information for use in constructing the shadow tables. Control register zero specifies the size of the page and segment the virtual machine is using in the virtual page and segment tables. The shadow tables constructed by DMKVATMD are always in the same format as the virtual tables.

The shadow segment table is constructed in first-level storage and initialized to indicate that all segments are unavailable. Flags are maintained in the VMBLOK to indicate that the shadow tables exist. DMKVATMD also constructs the shadow control registers 0 and 1. Shadow control register 0 contains the external interruption mask bits used by CP, mixed with the hardware controls and enabling bits from virtual control register 0. Shadow control register 1 contains the segment table origin address of the shadow segment table.

When the virtual machine is operating in virtual translate mode, CP loads the shadow control registers into the real control registers and dispatches the user. The immediate result of attempting to execute an instruction is a segment exception, intercepted by DMKPRG and passed to DMKVATSX. DMKVATSX examines the virtual segment table in second-level storage. If the virtual segment is not available, the segment exception interruption is reflected to the virtual machine. If the virtual segment is marked available, then DMKVATSX:

- Allocates one full segment of shadow page table, in the format specified by virtual control register 0.
- Sets all of the page table entries to indicate page not in storage.
- Marks the segment available in the shadow segment table.
- Redispatches the virtual machine via DMKDSP.

Once again, the immediate result is an interruption, which is a paging exception and control is passed to DMKVATPX. DMKVATPX references the virtual page table in second-level storage to determine if the virtual page is available. If the virtual page is not available, the paging interruption is reflected to the virtual machine. However, if the virtual page is marked in storage, the virtual page table entry determines which page of second-level storage is being referenced by the third-level storage address provided. DMKVATPX next determines if that page of second-level storage is resident in first-level storage at that time. If so, the appropriate entry in the shadow page table is filled in and marked in storage. If not, the required page is brought into first-level storage via DMKPTRAN and the shadow page table filled in as above.

As the virtual machine continues execution, more shadow tables are filled in or allocated as the third-level storage locations are referenced. Whenever a new segment is referenced, another segment of shadow page tables is allocated. Whenever a new page is referenced, the appropriate shadow page table entry is validated, etc. No changes are made in the shadow tables if the virtual machine leaves translate mode (usually via an interruption), unless it also leaves extended control mode. Dropping out of EC mode is the signal for CP to release all of the shadow page and segment tables and the copy of the virtual segment table.

There are some situations that require invalidating all of the shadow tables constructed by CP or even releasing and reallocating them. Whenever DMKPTR swaps out a page that belongs to a virtual relocating machine, it sets a bit in the VMBLOK indicating that all of the shadow page tables must be invalidated. Invalidation of all of the tables is required since CP does not know which third-level storage pages map into the second-level page that is being swapped out. The actual invalidation is handled by DMKVATAB, called from DMKDSP when the virtual machine is on the verge of being dispatched.

The other situations which cause shadow table invalidation arise from the simulation of privileged instructions in DMKPRV. Flags are set in the VMBLOK whenever the virtual machine loads either control register 0 or 1, and DMKPRV calls DMKVATAB to perform whatever maintenance is required. When control register 1 is loaded by the virtual machine, DMKVATAB must re-copy the virtual segment table into first-level storage and invalidate the entire shadow segment table. When control register 0 is loaded, DMKVATAB examines the relocation-architecture control bits to determine if they have changed, (such that the format of the virtual page and segment tables no longer matches that of the shadow tables). If the format has not changed, the shadow tables are left intact; otherwise, all of the shadow tables must be returned to free storage and another set, in the new format, must be allocated and initialized. The same actions can result from modifying the control registers via the CP console functions, in which case DMKVATAB is called from DMKCDB. The privileged operation, PTLB, also causes the virtual segment tables to be re-copied and all of the shadow page tables to be invalidated because the shadow tables are the logical equivalent of the translation look-aside buffer.

DMKPRV provides virtual interrogation of the reference and change bits in the virtual storage keys, which involve the privileged instructions ISK, SSK, and RRB. The privileged instruction LRA is simulated via DMKVATLA, which searches the virtual page and segment tables to translate a third-level storage address to a second-level storage address, returning a condition code indicator to DMKPRV, or forcing an interruption if the tables are incorrectly formatted.

Most error situations that occur in the virtual machine are handled by means of the extended program interruptions associated with the real address translation hardware. Whenever a virtual relocating machine loads control registers 0 or 1 with an invalid value, DMKVAT releases all of the shadow tables exactly as if the hardware controls had changed. The shadow control registers are set valid, with the shadow segment table re-allocated at a minimum size and all segments marked unavailable. Flag bits are set in the VMBLOK to indicate that the shadow tables are artificially valid, and DMKVATSX reflects a translation specification exception to the virtual machine as soon as it is dispatched. While it is possible for the virtual machine to enter an interruption loop (if the new PSW is also a translate mode PSW), the cited process prevents the occurrence of a disabled loop within CP, which would result if the virtual machine is never dispatched.

#### FREE STORAGE MANAGEMENT

DMKFRE is responsible for the management of free storage, and CP uses it to obtain free storage for I/O tasks, CCW strings, various I/O buffers, etc. It is used, in fact, for practically all such applications except real channel, control unit, and device blocks, and the CORTABLE.

Block sizes of 30 doublewords or less, constituting about 99 per cent of all calls for free storage, are grouped into 10 subpool sizes (3 doublewords each), and are handled by LIFO (push-down stack) logic. Blocks of greater than 30 doublewords are strung off a chained list in the classic manner.

When subpools are exhausted, small blocks are generally obtained from the first larger block at the end of available free storage. Large blocks, on the other hand, are obtained from the high-numbered end of the last larger block. This procedure tends to keep the volatile small subpool blocks separated from the large blocks, some of which stay in storage for much longer periods of time; thus, undue fragmenting of available storage is avoided.

DMKFRE initially starts without any subpool blocks. They are obtained from DMKFREE and returned to DMKFRET on a demand basis.

The various cases of calls to DMKFREE for obtaining free storage, or to DMKFRET for returning it, for subpool sizes and large sizes, are handled as follows:

### Calling DMKFREE for a Subpool

<u>Subpool Available</u>: If a call for a subpool is made and a block of the suitable size is available, the block found is detached from the chain, the chain patched to the next subpool block of the same size (if any), and the given block returned to the caller.

<u>Subpool Not Available</u>: If a block of suitable size is not available when a call to DMKFREE is made for a subpool, the chained list of free storage is searched for a block of equal or larger size. The first block of larger or equal storage is used to satisfy the call (an equal-size block taking priority), except that blocks within the dynamic paging area are avoided if at all possible. If no equal or larger block is found, all the subpool blocks currently not in use are returned to the main free storage chain, and then the free storage chain is again searched for a block large enough to satisfy the call. If there still is no block large enough to satisfy the request, then DMKPTRFR is called to obtain another page frame of storage from the dynamic paging area, and the process is repeated to obtain the needed block.

### Calling DMKFREE for a Large Block

If a call to DMKFREE is made for a block larger than 30 doublewords, the chained list of free storage is searched for a block of equal or larger size. If an equal-size block is found, it is detached from the chain and given to the caller. If at least one larger block is found, the desired block size is split off the high-numbered end of the last larger block found, and given to the caller. If no equal or larger block is found, DMKPTRFR is called to obtain another page frame of storage from the dynamic paging area, and the above process is repeated (as necessary) to obtain the needed block.

### Calling DMKFRET for a Subpool

If a subpool block is given back via a call to DMKFRET, the block is attached to the appropriate subpool chain on a LIFO (push-down stack) basis, and return is made to the caller. If, however, the block was in a page within the dynamic paging area, the block is returned to the regular free storage chain instead.

### Calling DMKFRET for a Large Block

If a block larger than 30 doublewords is returned via DMKFRET, it is merged appropriately into the regular free storage chain. Then, unless the block was returned by DMKFRETR (see "Initialization") a check is made to see if the area given back (after all merging has been done) is a page frame within the dynamic paging area. If so, DMKPTRFT returns it to the dynamic paging area for subsequent use.

### Free Storage Page Frame Allocation

The number of page frames allocated to free storage depends upon:

- 1. The real machine storage size
- 2. The RMSIZE operand specified in the SYSCOR macro at system generation time
- 3 The FREE operand in the SYSCOR macro

The storage size used by VM/370 is the smaller of the real machine storage size and the RMSIZE value.

If the FREE operand was not included in the SYSCOR macro statement for DMKSYS, the default number of fixed free storage pages allocated at IPL time for the first 256K of storage is 3 and 1 page for each 64K thereafter, not including V=R size, if any.

If the FREE operand was included in the SYSCOR macro statement for DMKSYS, that value is the number of fixed free storage page frames allocated at IPL time. If those pages represent an amount of free storage greater than 25% of the VM/370 storage size (not including V=R size, if any) the default allocation is used.

#### CP INITIALIZATION

System initialization starts when the operator selects the DASD device address of the CP system residence volume (SYSRES) and presses the IPL button. The System/370 hardware reads 24 bytes from record 1 of cylinder 0 on SYSRES into location 0 of main storage. This record consists of an initial PSW and a channel program. The channel program reads the module DMKCKP into location X'800' and gives it control. DMKCKP checks location CPID in module DMKPSA.

If CPID contains the value CPCP or WARM, DMKCKP saves the spool file control blocks, system log messages, accounting information, status of spool devices, spool hold queue blocks, and spool record allocation blocks and writes them on the warm start cylinders. If CPID contains the value CPCP, DMKCKP loads a disabled wait state code X 008.

If location CPID does not contain the value CPCP, DMKCKP now loads DMKSAV and passes control to it at entry point DMKSAVRS. DMKSAV reloads a page image copy of the CP nucleus into real storage starting at page 0. When DMKSAV is finished, control is transferred to DMKCPI. DMKCPI performs the main initialization function. This includes calling DMKWRM to retrieve the information stored on the warm start cylinder. This also includes calling DMKCKS to initialize the dynamic checkpoint cylinders and to checkpoint the current status of the spool file system. When DMKCPI has finished, it passes control to DMKDSPCH. DMKDSPCH loads a wait state PSW to wait for work. See "CP Initialization for the Attached Processor" for additional information.

#### INITIALIZATION AND TERMINATION

### Attaching a Virtual Machine to the System

After CP has been initialized, DMKCPVEN enables the communication lines in response to the ENABLE command. Then an individual virtual machine is attached to the system, using the following steps:

### 1. Terminal Identification

When the CP receives the initial interrupt from a terminal on an enabled line (normally initiated by a user dialing in on a data-set), the DMKCNSIN routine is entered. DMKCNSIN determines the terminal device type, stores this information in the terminal device block, writes the online message and puts the terminal line in a state to receive an attention interruption.

#### 2. Attention from User

After the online message has been displayed at the user's terminal, and he has pressed the ATTENTION key, DMKCNSIN (the console interruption routine) calls DMKBLDVM to build a skeleton VMBLOK for the user. At this time, the userid is LOGONXXX, where XXX is the terminal real device address, and a flag is set to indicate that the user has not yet completed the logon process.

Then DMKCNSIN calls DMKCFMBK, which types a single blank at the terminal, and issues a read to the terminal for the user to enter his first command (normally LOGON or DIAL).

#### 3. First Command from User

After the first command has been entered by the user, DMKCNSIN further determines the type of terminal. If the terminal is a 2741, DMKTRMID is called to identify it as either a 2741P (PTTC/EBCD) or a 2741C (Correspondence) terminal. If successful, the correct device type and translate tables for input and output are set; if not, flags are set to indicate that the terminal is not yet identified.

Then control is returned to DMKCFMBK, which determines if the first command is valid (for example, LOGON, MSG, or DIAL). If the first command is not valid, a restart message is given, and the read to the terminal occurs again for the first command. If the first command was LOGON (or its abbreviation), DMKLOGON is called to complete the process of attaching the virtual machine to the system.

The operations performed by DMKLOGON include the following:

- Ensures that the maximum number of virtual machines allowed on the system is not being exceeded.
- Obtains the userid from the command line, and checks for a possible password and other optional operands.
- Checks the userid and password (entered separately if not on the LOGON command line) against entries in CP's directory of users.

- Ensures that the user is not logged on at another terminal (an error condition), or reconnects the user if he was running in disconnect mode.
- Obtains pertinent information on the user's virtual machine from the user machine block portion of the directory.
- Stores the correct userid (replacing the LOGONXXX userid used until now), virtual storage size, and other vital information in the virtual machine's VMBLOK.
- Allocates and initializes segment, page, and swap tables (necessary for handling of the virtual machine's virtual storage).
- Schedules MSS volume mounts for any required MSS volumes if the MSS is available and the volume is not already mounted.
- Allocates an extended VMBLOK (ECBLOK) if the user's virtual machine has the ability to run in the extended control mode.
- Allocates and initializes virtual device blocks, control unit blocks, and channel blocks, using information from the user device blocks portion of the directory.
- Establishes links (as feasible) to all DASD devices included in the directory, the accessibility of any disk being determined by the user access mode in the directory, and whether any other users are presently linked to the disk, in read mode and/or write mode.
- Initializes all other virtual device blocks as appropriate, such as reader, punch, printer, and terminal.
- Maps all virtual devices to real devices.
- · Performs appropriate accounting.
- Informs the user of the date and time of the most recent revision to the system log message (LOGMSG), and of the presence of any outstanding spooled files in his virtual reader, printer, or punch.
- Sends a ready message to the user with the date and time (and weekday), and a message to the system operator indicating that the user has logged on.

If the virtual machine has a device address or a named system in the directory and the initialization was not suppressed via an option on the LOGON command line, then that device or named system is then loaded (via IPL) at the conclusion of the logon process. Otherwise, when the logon functions are complete, the user's terminal is placed in CP read mode ready for the entry of his first desired command.

Under the latter condition of no automatic IPL, the user can IPL an alternate nucleus by using the STOP option in the IPL command. This option causes the normal IPL procedure to halt execution prior to loading the initial PSW, and issues a DIAGNOSE code 8 that places the user's terminal in CP read mode. A hexadecimal character entered in location X'08' changes the nucleus name. A hexadecimal character entered in location X'09' changes the apparent storage size. The BEGIN command allows the IPL procedure to continue.

### I/O Reconfiguration

Three commands alter the I/O configuration of a user's virtual machine after he has logged on. Two are user commands, while the third a system operator command, because it affects the status of real devices attached to the system. The ATTACH and DETACH commands are contained in DMKVDA, DMKVDC, DMKVDD, and DMKVDE and the DEFINE command in DMKDEF. The system command scanner (DMKCFM) calls both pageable modules after their format and privilege classes have been validated. These commands access the same control-block building subroutines in the module DMKVDS that DMKLOG, the LOGON processor, uses.

Attaching a Real Device: The system operator can dedicate any real device to a single virtual machine by issuing the ATTACH command. The device attached is available only to the given virtual machine, and all I/O requests to it are handled by CCW translation. If the device is a DASD, cylinder relocation does not occur when SEEK addresses or home addresses are referenced. The I/O supervisor does not queue operations on the device, nor does it automatically restart it or do ordered seek queuing. Nonsharable devices such as tape drives must be attached to a virtual machine to be accessed by the virtual machine. A virtual machine can also have a dedicated card reader/punch or printer. However, this is usually not necessary because of the unit record (attached) device is not spooled by CP. The unit attached may be given a virtual address different from its real address; however, the virtual machine may not already have a virtual device at the attached address. A real device cannot be attached (1) if it is currently dedicated to another virtual machine, (2) if it contains minidisks that are in use by other vitual machines, or (3) if it is a system-owned volume that is in use for spooling or paging.

<u>Defining a Virtual Device</u>: A system user can define a new virtual device with the DEFINE command that does not require the dedication of a corresponding real device. Devices that can be defined are consoles, spooled readers, punches and printers, dialable TP lines, virtual channel-to-channel adapters, pseudo timers, and temporary disks. With the DEFINE command, the user can change any existing virtual device address whether it corresponds to a shared or dedicated real device or no real device unit.

The DEFINE command can also describe the virtual machine channel mode of operation, that is, either selector or block multiplexer. The default mode, selector channel mode, reflects a channel busy to any SIO operation attempted on the same channel path that has not completed the previous channel SIO operation. Block multiplexer mode allows the successful initiation of different devices on the same channel path. Channel O, a byte-multiplexer channel, is unaffected by the DEFINE command. Also, any channel with a channel-to-channel adapter (CTCA) defaults to selector mode of operation regardless of the channel mode selected. Use of the DEFINE command with the CHANNELS operand generates a virtual machine reset; therefore, it should be invoked prior to the virtual machine IPL operation.

Note: The channel mode selected has no bearing on the types of channels that are attached to the real system.

Temporary disks are dynamically obtained cylinders of DASD storage space. They are available to the user for as long as they are part of his virtual machine configuration, but the data on them is destroyed after the user detaches the area. For all other purposes, however, they appear to be a standard disk.

<u>Detaching</u> a <u>Virtual</u> <u>Device</u>: A virtual device can be removed from a virtual machine configuration prior to logging off with the DETACH command. A user can detach any of his own devices, and the system operator can detach a real device from a virtual machine. If the operator detaches the device, the user is informed of the operator's action. A real device can be detached only if it is dedicated to a single virtual machine or is attached to the system and is not in use when the DETACH is issued.

### Disconnecting a Terminal or Virtual Machine

A user may permanently or temporarily disconnect his terminal or virtual machine from the system by a console command, or the terminal or virtual machine may be forcibly disconnected by the operator. The system can also log off the virtual machine. In any case, the routines that handle the termination process are in the pageable module, DMKUSO.

<u>PERMANENT DISCONNECT</u>: The user may voluntarily remove his virtual machine from the system via the LOGOFF command. This command terminates all virtual machine operation, releases all storage occupied by control blocks and virtual storage pages, and disconnects the teleprocessing line connection to the user's terminal. If the user specifies the HOLD option with LOGOFF, all of the above occurs, except that the teleprocessing line remains enabled. This option is especially useful for dialed connections that are reused immediately by another user.

The virtual machine can be forced off the system by the system operator via the FORCE command. This has the same effect as a user-initiated logoff, except that the user is informed that the operator has logged off his machine. A virtual machine may also be logged off the system:

- If the time for a read of a system password expires (28 seconds).
- If the user makes a connection to the system but does not logon within a given period.
- If the virtual machine is running disconnected (without an active terminal) and the virtual machine attempts a terminal read or enters a disabled wait state.

The DMKUSOLG and DMKUSOFF subroutines process the LOGOFF command. DMKDSP calls DMKUSOFF directly by DMKDSP to force the logoff of a disconnected user as previously described.

TEMPORARY DISCONNECT: A user may temporarily disconnect his terminal from his virtual machine by using the DISCONN command, while allowing the virtual machine to continue to run. This command flags the virtual machine as being disconnected and releases the user's terminal and teleprocessing line. If the HOLD option was specified in the DISCONN command, CP allows the line to remain enabled, and another user can use the terminal to log on. The disconnected virtual machine continues to be dispatched until it either attempts to execute a terminal read to the disconnected console or it enters a disabled wait state. At this time, the dispatcher (DMKDSP) calls the routine DMKUSOFF directly to force the machine out of the system. While the machine is disconnected from its virtual console (real terminal) any terminal output is lost; in addition, CP may apply a disconnected penalty to the machines scheduling priority, to bias the system in favor of interactive users.

A user's virtual machine may also be disconnected by the system. If the disconnected user logs on to the system while the disconnected machine is still running, it is reconnected and can continue to interact with the system in the usual manner.

The DMKUSO subroutine processes the DISCONN command.

#### CONSOLE FUNCTIONS

DMKCFM analyzes CP commands and passes control to the appropriate routine to handle the command. DMKCFM can be entered by the Attention key (or equivalent) at the user's terminal or directly from a virtual machine.

When a console interruption occurs by the Attention key at the user's terminal, DMKIOSIN calls DMKCNSIN to handle the unsolicited interruption, then DMKCNSIN calls DMKCFMBK.

DMKCFMBK first calls DMKFREE to obtain storage for an 18-doubleword input buffer. Next, DMKQCNWT is called to send the CP message to the terminal to inform the user that he has entered console function mode. DMKQCNRD is then called to read the command line entered at the console.

DMKCFMEN is the entry point for commands coming directly from the virtual machine. DMKPRGIN enters at DMKCFMEN here when a DIAGNOSE instruction with a code of 8 is detected. The address of an 18-doubleword input buffer is passed in register 1; therefore, a read to the terminal is not needed.

After either the read to the terminal or entry from the virtual machine, DMKSCNFD is called to find the command type. On return from DMKSCNFD, register 1 points to the start of the command and register 0 contains the length of the command. DMKCFCMD is then called and the command is matched against a list of valid commands. The list contains a 16-byte entry for each command. Each entry contains 8 bytes for the name, 2 bytes for class mask, 2 bytes for an abbreviation count, and 4 bytes containing the routine address. If the entered command matches an entry in the list, it is then checked to ensure that a valid abbreviation for the command has been used. If this test is not successful, DMKSCN continues to scan the list for a valid command. Should the abbreviation be valid, a check is then made to determine if this user is of the proper class to use the command entered. If this is successful, DMKCFM then calls the appropriate routine to process the command.

After the command has been processed, control is returned to DMKCFM. There are three possible returns. (1) On a normal return, the input buffer is scanned to see if there are any more commands. If none exist, DMKCFM returns to the virtual machine (if entered via DIAGNOSE) or calls DMKQCNRD to read the next command from the terminal. (2) On a return plus 4, the VMCFWAIT bit is turned off to allow the virtual machine to run. DMKFRET is called to return the input buffer storage. Then control returns to either the virtual machine, if entered via a DIAGNOSE, or to DMKDSPCH if entered via the Attention key. (3) On a return plus 8, the operation is the same as plus 4 except that the VMCFWAIT bit is left on. The scheduler, DMKSCH, selects dispatchable virtual machines from the virtual machine population. The auxiliary routine that assists the scheduler and dispatcher is the request stack maintenance routine, DMKSTK.

To make decisions on dispatching and scheduling, the control program places all virtual machines into various categories, and recognizes user machines as being in one of several states. The virtual machine categories either interactive or noninteractive virtual machine, are defined in the following way:

- An interactive virtual machine is one whose use of the system is punctuated by regular and frequent terminal I/O, and does not have long processor execution times. A virtual machine becomes eligible to enter interactive status whenever a channel program for virtual console I/O has completed, or whenever I/O for a dedicated or dialed virtual telecommunications line has completed.
- A non-interactive virtual machine is one that has violated an interactive criterion, or one that has entered an idle wait state by entering console function mode (equivalent to stopped state), or by loading a wait state PSW that is not enabled for any busy channel. CP schedules interactive users ahead of non-interactive users. Non-interactive users are subdivided into several classes. Normal non-interactive virtual machines are scheduled by a priority scheme described below. A virtual machine is allowed to execute for a specified time period and then it is placed in a list of those machines that are waiting.

To give preference to certain classes of virtual machines, a priority scheduling scheme allows virtual machines to be scheduled with a priority class. The priority is a number assigned by the directory; however, the number may be altered by the system operator.

### Virtual Machine Dispatching Lists and States

To efficiently manage the large inventory of potential virtual machines that are logged on to the system, CP defines several states that a virtual machine may occupy. The scheduler can move a virtual machine from one state to another; however, a virtual machine may exist in only one state at any given instant. CP can then make scheduling and dispatching decisions by looking only at the subset of virtual machines that are in the appropriate state. To do this search, it also maintains lists of virtual machines in certain executable states.

A user's virtual machine may be in one of the following states:

#### <u>State</u> Meaning Interactive and dispatchable (in queue1, in dispatch list) 2 Interactive and not dispatchable (in queue1, in dispatch list) Interactive and eligible for queue1, but no available real storage (waiting for queue1, in eligible list) 3 4 In wait state with terminal read or write active Non-interactive and dispatchable (in queue2, in dispatch list) 5 6 Non-interactive and not dispatchable (in queue2, in dispatch list) Non-interactive and eligible for queue2, but no available real storage (waiting for queue2, in eligible list) 7 Idle - waiting for asynchronous I/O or external interruption, or 8 stopped (in console function mode)

Entries on the dispatch list are the VMBLOKs for those virtual machines in states 1, 2, 5, and 6, and represent the virtual machines that can be run at any given time. (States 2 and 6 remain in the dispatch list even though they are not dispatchable.) The dispatch list is sorted by dispatching priority, which is the ratio of processor time to wait time over the length of the current virtual machine task. A task is defined as that execution that takes place between terminal reads or entry to enabled wait (that is, movement from state 4 or 8 to state 1) and is re-projected for a virtual machine each time it is dropped from a queue. Virtual machines entering state 1 always have a priority of 0.

The eligible list contains virtual machines in states 3 and 7: these virtual machines are potentially executable, but due to the current load on the system they are not allowed to compete for the processor. As soon as a virtual machine in the dispatch list is dropped from queue, the highest-priority virtual machine(s) in the eligible list is added to the dispatch list. Conditions can arise where the virtual machine that is added to the dispatch list has a projected working set size that far exceeds the remaining system capacity. The eligible list has two components; a section composed of those virtual machines waiting for Q1 (interactive) and a section composed of those virtual machines waiting for Q2 (non-interactive). Each section of the list is sorted by scheduling priority, which is determined at the time the virtual machine is added to the eligible list, as follows:

- 1. The virtual machine's projected working set size, calculated the last time it was dropped from a queue, is expressed as a percentage of the amount of main storage available for paging. This percentage, usually between 0 and 100, is multiplied by the paging bias factor (stored at DMKSCHPB).
- 2. The virtual machine's priority (the priority set by the directory or the class A SET PRIORITY command) is multiplied by the user bias factor (stored at DMKSCHUB), and is added to the paging bias calculated in step 1.
- 3. The sum of paging and user bias is divided by the sum of the bias factors to obtain a weighted average.
- 4. A base priority is obtained by storing the TOD clock and using the leftmost word, which increases by 1 approximately once per second. This word is then modified by shifting it left or right based on the priority delay factor (stored at DMKSCHPD). If DMKSCHPD is positive, it indicates a right shift, thereby increasing the delay interval of the base priority. A negative value indicates a left shift.
- 5. The weighted average obtained in step 3 is then logically added to the adjusted base obtained in step 4.
- 6. If the virtual machine is entering Q2 for the first time after being dropped from Q1, the interactive bias factor (stored at DMKSCHIB) is subtracted from the priority obtained in step 5. If the virtual machine is entering Q1, or if it was last dropped from Q2, the interactive bias is not applied.
- 7. The result of steps 1 through 6 is the scheduling or eligible list priority, and is stored in the VMEPRIOR field of the VMBLOK.

The VMBLOK is then sorted into the appropriate section of the eligible list in ascending value of VMEPRIOR. The effects of the various biases and the delay factor are illustrated by the following examples.

Example 1
Assume that two virtual machines are to be added to the eligible list for Q2. The paging bias factor is 1, the user bias factor is 1, and the priority delay factor is 0. Virtual machine A has a projected working set size of 80 percent of available storage and a user priority of 50. Virtual machine B has a projected working set size of 20 percent of available storage and also has a user priority of 50. The biases are obtained as follows:

If A is added to the eligible list at base time 0, its eligible list priority is 65. If the priority delay factor is 0, B is added ahead of A provided that B is eligible for entry to the list within the next (65-35) 30 seconds. If the priority delay factor is set to +1, the base is incremented once every two seconds. Therefore, although the bias difference is still 30, the delay time is now 60 seconds.

Example 2
To force A to be given a weighted bias equal to B, a priority
differential is calculated as follows:

Therefore, for the biases to be equal,  $\lambda$  must have a priority of 60 less than B. For example, if  $\lambda$  is given a priority of 10 and B is given a priority of 70, the biases would compute as follows:

User	Pag B:			se:	_	Weighte Bia				
A B	80	X	1	10 70				90/2 90/2		

Example 3
The large difference in priorities could be lessened by increasing the user bias factor. If the user bias factor is set to 3 instead of 1, the calculated priority differential is as follows:

$$3(B - A) = 60$$

$$A = B - 20$$

Now, A requires a priority of only 20 less than B to achieve parity. For example:

```
        User
        Weighted

        Bias
        Bias
        Bias

        B
        80 x 1 + 30 x 3 = 170/4 = 42

        B
        20 x 1 + 50 x 3 = 170/4 = 42
```

The above examples illustrate the following general points about the use of the bias factors, the delay factor, and the user priority value:

- 1. The paging and user bias factors are a measure of the relative importance of the bias value. A high user bias allows greater discrimination via the assigned priority; while a high paging bias makes storage requirement the primary scheduling parameter.
- 2. The virtual machine priority value, in the directory, may be overridden, and is the means through which selected users obtain improved performance.
- 3. The priority delay factor is the measure of the impact that the paging and user biases are to have. The greater the delay value, the greater is the maximum delay that can be experienced by a given user.
- 4. The interactive bias factor is a tool that enhances command response to conversational commands that require disk I/O, and that may be partially executed in Q2.

If the paging bias factor is nonzero, the net effect of the priority scheme is to discriminate against virtual machines that require large amounts of real storage. This discrimination results in a higher level of multiprogramming and increased processor utilization; however, it must be traded off against poorer throughput for large storage users. The distributed scheduler is <u>not</u> biased; the bias factors are as follows:

Paging bias factor	(DMKSCHPB)	=	0
User bias factor	(DMK SCHUB)	=	1
Priority delay factor	(DMKSCHPD)	=	0
Interactive bias factor	(DMKSCHIB)	_	0

Thus, the basic VM/370 scheduler schedules virtual machines FIFO within user priority.

Figure 19 is a graphic breakdown of the user states, showing the relationship between interactive and non-interactive states, in-queue and not-in-queue states, and in-list and not-in-list states.

	In-Queue		Not-in-Queu		eue		
!	Dispatch List				ligible List		No List
Interactive	1	ı	2	1	3	١	4
Non-Inter-   active	5	1	6	1	7	1	8

Figure 19. User Dispatching States

Figure 20 shows the possible user-state changes and the reasons for them; any changes not described are not possible.

Change	
From   To	Reason for Status Change
1	Pagewait, SIO-WAIT, or enabled wait for any busy channel Enabled wait for interactive terminal read or write Exceeds in-queue time slice Same as 1 to 5 except that queue 2 is full Wait without active I/O, disabled WAIT or hit ATTN Wait condition complete Wait completes, but in-queue time slice exceeded Another user drops from queue 1 and now there is room Terminal I/O completes while user is waiting Terminal I/O completes, but queue 1 is full Terminal I/O completes while user is active in queue 2 User puts up terminal read or write and enters wait Pagewait, SIO-WAIT, or enabled wait for busy channel Dropped from queue 2 due to in-queue time-slice end Wait without active I/O, disabled WAIT, or hit ATTN Wait condition completes Room is found in queue 2 Asynchronous I/O or external interruption or BEGIN

Figure 20. User Status Changes

# Controlling of Multiprogramming

To control the number of virtual machines allowed in queue, the scheduler monitors the paging activity of all virtual machines and of the total system. A decision as to whether or not to move a potential virtual machine from the eligible to the dispatch list is based upon whether or not that its projected working set exceeds the system's remaining capacity. Individual virtual machines' working sets are calculated and projected at queue drop time according to one of the following formulas:

```
P=(A+P)/2

If (LP-LA) * (P-A) < 0

-- or --

P=A

If (LP-LA) * (P-A) ≥ 0
```

# where:

- A actual working set at queue drop time
- LA Last actual working set
- LP Last projected working set
- P Current projected working set
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The working set is added to the current system load, which consists of the sum of the working sets for all virtual machines currently in a queue. The sum is compared to the system maximum, which is equal to the number of dynamically assignable pages in the system. If the virtual machine's projected working set will not push the system load over the virtual machine maximum, it is placed in the queue and added to the dispatchable list.

The actual working set, A, is the smaller of the two values determined at queue drop time by the following formula:

#### where:

N Number of page reads while in queue.

PR Number of pages resident at the ith page read.

Steals Number of times page wait was entered because of a stolen page.

The number of referenced pages is determined by scanning the virtual machine's page tables for software referenced bits. These bits are set by DMKPTRAN when the page is taken from the virtual machine by CP. Thus the actual working set is generally the average number of pages resident at each page read. However, this estimate is sensitive to the overall system paging activity for the following reasons:

- 1. If there is no paging load on the system, there is one page read for each resident page, and no steals; the working set therefore tends to be equal to about one half of the resident page total.
- As paging activity increases, and the working set location shifts, the working set tends to increase toward the average number of resident pages.
- 3. If paging activity becomes excessive, the number of page steals increases to the extent that the working set expands to the maximum of the total number of pages referenced while in the queue.

In summary, the scheduler selects the subset of logged-on virtual machines that are allowed to compete for the resources of the processor, with the constraint that a new virtual machine is not added to the active subset if its projected main storage requirement, added to those of the other active virtual machines, causes the current capacity of the

system to be exceeded. Selection within scheduling priority simply means that a executable virtual machine of high priority is always added to the active subset (to a queue) before a executable virtual machine of lower priority. If the paging bias mechanism is activated by setting the paging bias factor to a nonzero value, scheduler selection is in favor of smaller virtual machines; otherwise, selection is within priority. Once the active subset (the set of in-queue virtual machines) has been selected, the dispatcher allocates resources of the processor among them.

The list of executable virtual machines in a queue is sorted by dispatching (as opposed to scheduling) priority. The dispatching priority is a running average of a given virtual machine's processor time/wait-time ratio. Thus, virtual machines who are most likely to go into wait state, based on past performance, are dispatched ahead of those whose demands on the processor are more extensive. This simple ratio priority is normally altered if a virtual machine is identified as compute-bound by means of the fact that it has executed for at least 50 ms. without entering the wait state. In this case, it is placed at the bottom of the dispatchable list. On the other hand, virtual machines identified as interactive by virtue of the frequency their requests for terminal I/O are placed at the top of the dispatchable list.

#### | Fast Redispatch

DMKDSP also provides a fast dispatch path for virtual machines that have issued specific privileged instructions that are not handled by the Virtual Machine Assist feature.

These virtual machines can be dispatched very rapidly because the virtual machine's program old PSW needs very little reconstruction to redispatch the virtual machine, hence use of full PSW reconstruction path is not required. The decision for using the fast dispatch path (DMKDSPA) is accomplished by the module that handles privileged operation, DMKPRV or DMKVIO. A fast redispatch path is also available after I/O interrupts. If DMKDSP can determine that the I/O interrupt processing had no effect on the running virtual machine's status and it caused no higher-priority virtual machine to become runnable, then the virtual PSW stored at the I/O old PSW location will be used to redispatch the virtual machine.

# Enable Window

The CP supervisor runs disabled for all I/O and external interrupts. The dispatcher, in order to alleviate part of this problem, will temporarily enable for interrupts and then disable. There are three occasions when the dispatcher enables for interruptions (enable windows):

- 1. When an enabled wait state is entered.
- When an enabled problem state is entered to run a virtual machine.
- When another part of the supervisor is entered via the unstacking of a CP request block.

| On occasions 1 and 2, the dispatcher ignores the enable since the system | will soon be enabled for interruptions. On occasion 3, if the | dispatcher finds a CP request block to unstack, it first enables then | disables for interruptions before unstacking the request.

# Favored Execution Options

When the resources of the processor (and real storage) are being allocated, the dispatching and scheduling functions are implemented in such a manner that options exist which allow an installation to designate that certain virtual machines are to receive preferential treatment.

The favored execution options allow an installation to modify the algorithms described above and force the system to devote more of its resources to a given virtual machine than would ordinarily be the case. The options provided are:

- 1. The favored execution option.
- 2. The favored execution percentage.

The favored execution option means that the virtual machine so designated is never to be dropped from the active (in-queue) subset by the scheduler. When the virtual machine is executable, it is to be placed in the dispatchable list at its normal priority position. However, any active virtual machine represents either an explicit or implicit commitment of main storage. An explicit storage commitment can be specified by either the virtual=real option or the reserved page option. An implicit commitment exists if neither of these options are specified, and the scheduler recomputes the virtual machine's projected work-set at what it would normally have been at queue-drop time. Multiple virtual machines can have the basic favored execution option set. However, if their combined main storage requirements exceed the sytem's capacity, performance can suffer due to thrashing.

The basic favored execution option removes the primary source of elapsed time stretch-out in a loaded time-sharing environment. However, if the favored task is highly compute-bound and must compete for the processor with many other tasks of the same type, an installation can define the processor allocation to be made. In this case, the favored execution percentage option can be selected for the virtual machine. This option specifies that the selected virtual machine, in addition to remaining in queue, receives a given minimum percentage of the total processor time, if he can use it. The percentage is assured in the following manner:

- The in-queue time slice is multiplied by the requested percentage and added to the virtual machine's current total processor time usage.
- When the favored virtual machine, is executable, it is always placed at the top of the dispatchable list until it has obtained his guarantee.
- 3. If the virtual machine obtains its guarantee before the interval has elapsed, it is placed in the dispatchable list according to its caluculated dispatching priority.
- 4. In any case, at the end of the in-queue time slice, the guarantee is recomputed as in step 1 and the process repeated.

These options can impact the response time of interactive virtual machines and only one favored percentage virtual machine is allowed at any given time.

### Dispatching and Scheduling Support Routines

Most of the routines in the CP nucleus are reenterable and multiple control program or virtual machine tasks can make use of one routine at the same time. However, there are certain areas where requests for a resource must be serialized (as in paging) or delayed while previous requests are serviced (as in requests to schedule I/O).

#### The CP Request Stack

The routine handling the request obtains a CPEXBLOK from free storage and stores the caller's registers in it; when the requested resource is free, the CPEXBLOK is stacked for the dispatcher via a call to the request stack manager (DMKSTK). The dispatcher unstacks the block and exits to the requesting routine the next time it is entered. I/O requests are stacked in the same manner, except that the stacking vehicle is the IOBLOK, and return is passed to the address specified in the interrupt return address (IOBIRM). In either case, it should be noted that the dispatcher always unstacks and gives control to any stacked IOBLOKs and CPEXBLOKs prior to dispatching a user. This guarantees that CP information needed by a virtual machine (such as page availability) is always as up to date as possible.

#### CP SPOOLING

The spooling support in CP performs three functions.

- Simulates the operation of the virtual unit record devices that are attached to each user's virtual machine configuration. The simulation is done in such a way that it appears to the program in the virtual machine that it is controlling a real unit record device. This support involves the interception and interpretation of virtual machine SIOs, the movement of data to and from the virtual machine's virtual storage space, and the reflection of the necessary interruption codes and ending conditions in PSWs, CSWs, and sense bytes. This support is provided by the virtual spooling executive.
- Operates the real unit record equipment, attached to the system, that transcribes virtual machine output spool files to the real printer or punch and input from the real card reader to DASD storage. This function is provided by the real spooling executive.
- Provides an interface among the virtual machines, the system operator, and the spooling system so that the location, format, priority and utilization of the systems spooling data and resources can be controlled.

#### SPOOL DATA AND FILE FORMAT

#### Data Format

The buffers that collect and write spool data are all one page (4096 bytes) in length, and contain the data to be transcribed and all CCWs necessary for operating the unit record devices that perform the transcription. The data is provided in the exact format required with no compression except that trailing blanks are suppressed. The first two doublewords of each buffer contain linkage information described | below, followed by the data and CCWs, except for the first spool buffer | which contains 3800-related information.

Each spool logical record (card or print line) is stored as one CCW that moves data (READ or WRITE), a TIC to the following CCW, and the full data record. Space is left at the end of each buffer so that a SENSE command can be inserted to force concurrent channel end and device end. For card punch channel programs there is an additional back chain field that points to the card previously punched so that error recovery for punch equipment checks can back up one card. The only exception to the format of READ/WRITE-TIC-Data is in buffers of files directed to the printer. In this case, immediate operation code CCWs (skips and spaces) are followed by the next CCW.

#### File Format

In addition to the data and CCWs contained in each spool buffer, the first two doublewords contain forward and backward links to the next and previous buffers in the file. This two-way linkage allows the file to be backspaced or restarted from any point at any time. Also, it means that if I/O errors are encountered while reading one buffer, the file is put in system hold status. If purged, all buffers except those in error are released. The two-way chain allows this control of the file while preventing fragmentation by allowing pages to be assigned and released individually regardless of their ownership.

The first spool buffer of an output spool file contains a special data record called the tag record. This record immediately follows the two doublewords containing the forward and backward buffer linkage pointers. The tag record allows VM/370 users to specify information to be associated with spool files that they generate. The information is entered via the CP TAG command, although the tag record is not considered a spool file data record and is not printed or punched as part of the spool file. However, the contents may be interrogated via the CP TAG QUERY command.

The format of the tag record is a NOP CCW, followed by a TIC to the next CCW and a 136-byte data field. To differentiate the tag record from an immediate NOP CCW (no TIC-data sequence) independently of the command code, the "skip" bit (bit 35) in the CCW has the following convention:

Bit 35 = 0 for NOP CCW, TIC, data (tag record)

= 1 for NOP CCW (immediate NOP command)

Each spool file in the system is controlled by a spool file control block (SFBLOK) that is resident in storage. While the file is open, these blocks are chained from the devices (either real or virtual) that are processing the file, and from device type file anchors after the file is closed. There is one file chain each for printer, reader, and punch files. Each SFBLOK contains information about the file that describes its owner and originator (these can be different for transferred files), the filename and filetype, and the class and number of copies for output files. All of these attributes can be examined and most can be changed by the file's owner or the system operator. The SFBLOK also contains information such as the starting and ending buffer addresses for the file, the record size, certain file status flags, etc.

#### SPOOL BUFFER MANAGEMENT

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#### Real/Virtual Storage Management

Buffers that temporarily store spool data on its way between DASD secondary storage and the user's virtual machine are allocated from a pool of virtual storage space that belongs to CP. The size of this pool varies with the real storage available to VM/370 (the storage specified at system generation or actual real storage, whichever is less). Allocation is as follows:

Storage Size Available	Virtual Buffers Allocated
384K to 655,360 bytes	128
655,361 bytes to 1.1 megabytes	320
1.1 megabytes to 3 megabytes	640
over 3 megabytes	1280

Virtual storage buffers are allocated in 1-page increments by DMKPGT at the time the spool file is opened for either input or output. If no virtual storage space is available, the virtual machine is terminated with a PGT008 abend. This places limits on the number of concurrent spooling operations permitted by the system because spooling operates as a high-priority task.

Real storage is not allocated for a spooling buffer until a virtual machine actually issues a SIO that attempts to transfer data between the buffer and the user's virtual storage space. At this time, a page of real storage is allocated to the buffer via the real storage paging manager. The buffer is locked in main storage (that is, is unavailable to be paged out) only for the amount of time necessary to transfer the data. After the data transfer is complete, the buffer is treated as a normal page of virtual storage, and can be selected to be paged out. This ensures that low-usage spool files do not have buffers in real storage, while the buffers for high-usage files should remain resident. (Two spool file buffers are maintained for a 3800 printer.) The location of the spool buffer in real storage is transparent to the virtual spooling executive, because all references to the data therein are accomplished through the DAT feature of the processor.

#### DASD Space Allocation

While a spool buffer is inactive, it resides in real storage or on the paging device. After it has been filled with data from the virtual machine or a real input reader, it is written to a page of secondary DASD storage. The allocation of pages on the spooling disk(s) is managed by DMKPGT, which handles requests for both pages of virtual storage and semipermanent spool file residence. DMKPGT maintains separate allocation block chains for virtual storage and spooling pages. Each block contains control information and a bit map that allocates pages on a single cylinder. If none of the cylinders allocated have any available pages, DMKPGT enters its cylinder allocation routine.

DMKPGT attempts to even out the spooling and paging I/O load by allocating cylinders across channels and devices. To minimize seek times on a given device, cylinders are allocated as close to the relative center of the spooling or paging area as possible.

Paging Device Support: All actual I/O for the page buffers on any device is controlled by the paging I/O executive DMKPAGIO.

#### VIRTUAL SPOOLING MANAGER (DMKVSP)

The two functions of the virtual spooling manager are (1) to simulate the operation of all spooled unit-record devices attached to the user's virtual machine, and (2) to read and write the spool files associated with those devices. The following virtual devices are supported for spooling, with the exceptions noted:

- IBM 2540 Card Reader/Punch, except for punch feed read and column binary
- I IBM 3203 Printer Model 4 and Model 5 (132 positions)
  - IBM 1403 Printer Models 2 and N1 (132 positions)
  - IBM 3211 Printer (150 print positions)
  - IBM 3505 Card Reader (except for mark senses reading)
  - IBM 3525 Punch (except for the card read, print, and data protect features).

The following consoles are supported for spooling when entered into the directory as the virtual system console:

- IBM 1052 Printer-Keyboard, Model 7 (via the 2150 Console)
- IBM 3210 Console Printer-Keyboard, Models 1 and 2
- IBM 3215 Console Printer-Keyboard, Model 1

All virtual printers must have the universal character set feature. No checking is done on the spooled printer data. However, any UCS buffer commands issued by the virtual machine (load UCS buffer, block data checks, etc.) are ignored. It is up to the user and the installation to ensure that the output is directed to the proper real printer via use of the output CLASS feature described below. For the 3211 or 3203 printer, forms control buffer (FCB) commands are accepted

and simulated by means of a virtual FCB maintained by the executive. The use of the virtual FCB is the only way to simulate end-of-form conditions reflected by the detection of a channel 9 or 12 punch. When the spooled file is directed to a real 3211, 3203, or 1403, the operator is responsible for loading the FCB or mounting the proper carriage tape.

If any of the unsupported unit record features are required, the real device must be attached directly to the user's virtual machine. Thus, a 3505 reader could be a spooling input reader, but attached directly to a batch virtual machine when it is necessary to read mark sense cards.

# Output File Processing

DMKVSP receives control from the virtual I/O executive, DMKVIO, when the user's machine issues a SIO to a spooled unit record device. DMKVIO does not pass control until it has been determined that the device is available (that is, it is not busy and has no interruptions pending). DMKVSP first determines if the device is currently processing a file. If it is, processing continues. If this is the first command issued by the given device, a new output file must be opened. An open subroutine is called to build the control blocks necessary to manage the file and to obtain virtual storage and DASD buffer space. Control is then returned to DMKVSP.

Before the first record of an output spool file is written, DMKVSP writes a tag record (NOP CCW, TIC, data sequence) and initializes the 136-byte data area to blanks. It then sets the spool buffer displacement pointer to the first doubleword in the buffer beyond the tag record. DMSVSP then analyzes and interprets the channel program associated with the virtual machine's SIO. Each CCW is tested for validity of command, address, flags, alignment, protection, etc., and if the CCW is valid, the virtual machine's data is moved from his own virtual storage space to the buffer in the spooling virtual storage. When this buffer is full, it is written to a page of DASD secondary storage and a new buffer is obtained. The interpretation of the virtual machine's channel program continues until there are no more CCWs or until an error condition is detected that prohibits further processing. In either case, the device is marked as having the proper interruptions pending, a CSW is constructed, and DMKVSP exits to the main dispatcher. In contrast to nonspooled I/O, the virtual machine has remained in a pseudo-wait (IOWAIT) for the time it took to interpret the entire channel program.

The output file can be logically closed by the virtual machine either by issuing an invalid CCW command code, or by the CP CLOSE command. In either case, DMKSPL checks for tag record information | and 3800-related information in the VSPXBLOK. (The VSPXBLOK, pointed to by the VDEVEXTN field of the VDEVBLOK for the output spool device, contains the tag information entered via the CP TAG command.) If tag data exists, the first spool buffer for the file is read in, the tag data is inserted in the tag record, and the buffer is rewritten to DASD storage. If no tag data exists, the tag record data field is left blank. The device is then cleared of pending interruptions, the file chains are completed, and the file is either queued for output on a real device of the proper type (printer or punch), or, if XFER is in effect, is queued for input to another virtual machine.

- | The 3800-related information includes:
- | CHARS character arrangement table
- | MODIFY copy modification name
- | FCB file control block

- | FLASH flash count overlay use
- | This information is contained in the VSPXBLOK for a virtual printer. | When the file is closed, the information is contained in the first DASD | buffer.

#### Input File Processing

Input file processing is similar to output file processing, except for the open and close functions, and the analysis of CCW commands and the direction of data movement. Many common routines are utilized to locate and verify CCWs, obtain buffer space, and to move the spooling data.

The difference in the open function is that instead of creating a new file, it is necessary to locate a reader file that already exists in the system. To do this, the open subroutine scans the SFBLOKs chained from the anchor, READERS, to find a file with an owner userid that matches that of the caller and is not in hold status. If a file is not found, a unit check or intervention required condition is reflected to the virtual machine; otherwise, its SFBLOK is chained to the control block for the reader and the channel program is interpreted in the same manner as for an output file.

After the input file is exhausted, a unit exception is reflected to the user machine, unless the user has requested either continuous spooling or that an EOF not be reflected. With continuous spooling, the unit exception is not reflected until the last file for that virtual machine is processed. If NOEOF is specified, the simulation terminates with a unit check or intervention-required condition (similar to what happens if the EOF button on a real reader is not pushed).

In either case, the input file is then deleted from the system, unless the user has specifically requested that his input files be saved. If the file is saved, it can be re-read any number of times.

# Virtual Console Spooling

Support of virtual console I/O for both the virtual machine and VM/370 is provided as an option for the VM/370 spooling capabilities. This support fulfills the following requirements:

- Provides hardcopy support for CMS Batch Facility virtual machines.
- Provides hardcopy support for display devices used as system or virtual machine consoles.
- Allows disconnected virtual machines to spool virtual console output,
   CP commands and system resources to disk instead of losing the output.
- Improves the performance of virtual machines that currently produce a large amount of console output.

Whenever a SIO is issued to a virtual machine console, the virtual console manager (DMKVCN) determines if the spooling option is active. If it is, control is passed to the virtual spooling manager at DMKVSPBP to insert the data into a spool file buffer. While console spooling utilizes, basically, the same code as printer spooling, the following exceptions are made:

- A skip to channel 1 CCW is inserted after every 60 lines of output.
- The operator's virtual console spool buffer is written out after every 16 lines of output.
- The virtual spool buffer is written out to the allocated spool device when the first CCW is placed in that virtual buffer. The linkage area of the virtual spool buffer takes the form of a CLOSE file to allow checkpoint (DMKCKP) to recover the active spool file in the event of a shutdown because of system failure. If data in the virtual buffer has not yet been written to the spool device, it will not be recovered.

To maintain a pseudo closed file status for console spool files, DMKSPL now assigns spool identifications to all output spool files where they are first queued.

A virtual system reset, device reset, or IPL <u>does not</u> close the virtual console spool file. The LOGOFF, FORCE, or DETACH of virtual console commands <u>does</u> close the virtual console spool file. The SHUTDOWN command does close the operator's console spool file. If the SHUTDOWN command is issued by a Class A user other than the operator, the console spool file for both the user and operator is closed.

The inclusion of the spool file tag record in a virtual console spool file is processed by DMKVSP and DMKSPL as described for printer spool files in "Output File Processing" under "Virtual Spooling Manager."

#### REAL SPOOLING MANAGER (DMKRSP)

The real spooling manager operates the real unit record devices that are attached to the system and that are used to transcribe input data into reader spool files and user output spool files onto the real printers and punches. The executive optimizes the use of main storage and the processor rather than running the system unit record devices at their rated speeds. DASD input files are not double-buffered except for a 3800 printer, and under periods of peak load, input and output devices tend to run in bursts. However, command chaining is used for all unit record channel programs so that the devices are running at their maximum speed with a minimum of interruptions.

# Output File Processing

Both the input and output operations of DMKRSP are interruption driven. Thus, DMKRSP does not process unless an internally or externally generated not-ready to ready device end interruption occurs. External interruptions are generated by the hardware in the normal manner, while internal, "pseudo interruptions," are generated by the software when an output file has been queued on the real printer or punch file chain, or when the operator issues a START command to a drained device.

Upon receipt of the initial device end for a printer or punch, DMKRSP searches the appropriate file chain for the SFBLOK of a file whose class matches that of the device that was made ready. If FLASH is specified for a 3800 printer, the flash overlay name must also match. When the SFBLOK is located (provided the file is not in a hold status), it is

unchained from the output queue and chained to the real device block that services the file. A page of real main storage (two pages for a 3800 printer) is then obtained for use as a buffer, and the output separator routine (DMKSEP) is called to print output identifier pages. DMKTCS is then called to set up the 3800 for printing that file. When DMKSEP returns control to DMKRSP, the first buffer of the file is paged into real main storage, and the CCWs in the channel program that it contains are adjusted so that their data addresses correspond to the real addresses at which the data resides. The real SIO supervisor (DMKIOSQR) is then called to start the channel program, and DMKRSP exits to the dispatcher (DMKDSPCH) to await the interruption.

When the channel end/device end interruption for the completed buffer is unstacked to DMKRSP, the forward chain file link field locates the next buffer. This buffer is paged-in, and the process is repeated until the final buffer is processed. At this point, the number of copies requested for the file is decremented. If the number of copies is 0, processing is terminated and the file is deleted from the system; otherwise, the process is repeated as many times as necessary. For a 3800 printer, double buffering is maintained so that the second buffer is filled while the first buffer is being printed.

When file processing is complete, a scan of the appropriate output queue is again made, and if a file is found it is processed. If the queue is empty, or if a file with a matching class is not found, an exit is taken to DMKDSPCH to wait for another ready interruption. If a 3800 device is used, the file is placed on the 3800 delayes purge queue. If this queue reaches maximum size, the oldest file in the queue is deleted from the system.

Output file processing can be modified by either the system operator, by a spooling support command or as a result of system errors. The operator commands allow a given file to be backspaced or restarted, and the files of individual users or the whole system to be held and released for output. I/O errors also affect the spooling system, and a description of how they are processed is in the section "Spool File Error Recovery."

# Input File Processing

Reader file processing is initiated by the receipt of a device end interruption from a spooling card reader. No explicit operator command is required to start the processing of an input file. When the device end is unstacked to DMKRSP, an open subroutine is called to build the necessary control blocks and to obtain the virtual, real, and DASD buffer space required for the file. A channel program to read 41 cards is built in the buffer, and DMKIOSQR is called to start the reader.

When the interruption for the first buffer is unstacked, the first card is checked for its validity as a userid card. The minimum information that this card must contain is the userid of the owner of the input file. It may appear anywhere on the card, with the restriction that it must be the first information punched. Optional information on the userid card can include a filename and type and/or the class of the virtual card reader to which the file is to be directed. If the userid is valid, the file processing continues; otherwise, the operator receives an error message and processing is terminated.

After each file buffer is read, it is written onto disk by the paging I/O routines in the same way that virtual output files are handled. When a unit exception signaling physical end of file is received from

the reader, the file is closed by writing the final buffer to disk and completing and queuing the SFBLOK to the reader's file chain. If the owner of the file is currently logged on, he is given a message indicating that a file has been read and if he has an available card reader, it is posted with a device end interruption. An available reader is one of the correct class which is ready, is not busy, has no active file, and has no pending interruptions.

# Accounting Card Processing

Various routines in CP accumulate, format, and punch account cards that contain system usage information for certain users. These routines format the information into an 80-column card image preceded by a punch CCW and call DMKACOAQ to queue the card for real output. DMKACOAQ calls DMKACOPU to punch the card on a real punch, if one is available; otherwise, the card is queued in main storage until a punch is free. When a punch finishes processing its last file, a test is made to see if any accounting cards have been queued. If they have, DMKACOPU is called to process them.

In addition to the cards generated by CP to account for a virtual machine's use of system resources, the user may request cards to be punched in order to account for the use of virtual machine resources by jobs running under his userid. In order to do so, the user must have the account option (ACCT) entered into the directory.

To punch an accounting card, the user must issue a code X'004C' DIAGNOSE instruction with a pointer to either a parameter list containing user-specified "charge to" information, or a data area containing up to 70 bytes of user-specified information to be punched into the accounting card. DMKHVC validates the instruction operands, builds an account buffer (ACNTBLOK), and DMKACOQU is called to queue the card for real output. For additional information about this user option, see "DIAGNOSE Interface (DMKHVC)" under "Privileged Instructions."

When the user accounting option is being utilized, the user must keep in mind that each additional accounting record requested is occupying real storage space. Degradation of system performance occurs if available storage becomes filled with accounting data.

#### SPOOLING COMMANDS

The spooling commands provide an interface between the user, the system operator, and the spooling system. There are three types of spooling commands:

- Those that affect virtual devices
- Those that affect real devices
- Those that affect spool files that are queued within the system

The commands that affect virtual devices are generally available to all system users, and a user can only affect the status of devices that are attached to his own virtual machine. Commands that affect the status of the real system's spooling devices can be used by the system operator only. Commands that affect closed spool files that are awaiting processing are generally available to all users, with some additional capabilities assigned to the system operator. For example, a

user may alter the characteristics only of those files that have an owner's userid that matches his own, whereas the system operator may change any spool file in the system.

## File States and Attributes

Each spool file in the system has a number of attributes that are assigned to it, either explicitly or by default, at the time that it is created. These attributes and their values are as follows:

- Filename and filetype can be 24-character fields. Either or both can be replaced by a user-supplied value.
- Spoolid number is a system-assigned number between 1 and 9900. It is automatically assigned when the file is created (input) or closed (output), and is unique within the system. The file's owner, the device type, and the id number are specified. Usually, the userid defaults to the identification of the user issuing the given command. Because the identification number rather than the filename and filetype is an identifier, duplicate user-assigned names do not present an identification problem.
- The number of logical records (cards or print lines) in the file is an integer between 1 and 16 million. For printer files, the record count also includes any immediate operation code space or skip CCWs.
- The originating user is the identification of the file's creator, if the file has been internally transferred from the originator's printer or punch to the new owner's card reader.
- The number of copies requested for an output file is between 1 and 99. Unless altered by the user or operator, it defaults to 1.
- The device type is used by DIAGNOSE for a file transferred to a reader to determine the virtual type of output device.
- CHARS for 3800 printer
- FCB for 3800 printer
- MODIFY for 3800 printer
- FLASH for 3800 printer

In addition to those attributes, a file that is queued for real output or virtual input always has a class associated with it. A class is a single alphameric character from A through Z or from 0 to 9. It controls both the real or virtual device on which the file will be printed, punched, or read, and the relative priority and sequence of output on the device. While each file is assigned a single class, each real spooling output device can be assigned from one to four classes. The device then processes only files that have a class attribute that corresponds to one of its own, and processes these files in the order that its own classes are specified.

For example, if a printer is assigned the classes A, D, 2, it processes any printer file with a class of A before it searches the printer output queue for a file with class D. All class D files are printed before class 2 files.

The output class for a file is assigned at the time the file is created and is the class that is associated with the virtual device that created it. While each real spooling device can have up to four

classes, each virtual spooling device can have only one. When a user logs onto to the system, the class associated with a device is the one defined in his directory entry for that device. However, he can alter this class at any time by the SPOOL command. As files are created and closed by a device, they take on the device's output class.

After they are closed and are awaiting output, their class can be changed by a CHANGE command issued either by the file's owner or the system operator. The system operator can alter the system generated output class(es) of a real output device by the START command.

Output files transferred to a user's virtual reader can also be controlled by class. If the receiving user has several readers, the input to each can be limited to files of a certain class. In addition, the ORDER command allows sequencing of input files by class as well as spoolid number.

Output priorities can also be managed by altering the hold status of a file. Individual users can alter the hold status with the CHANGE command, while the system operator can change (hold or free) the files of specific individual users.

| SPOOL and CHANGE commands can be used to modify the CHARS, FCB, MODIFY, | and FLASH attributes of a file or a virtual printer.

#### Virtual Device Spooling Commands

These commands affect the status of a user's virtual spooling devices:

# CLOSE Terminates spooling operations on a specified device. It clears the device of any pending interrupt conditions, and for output files, updates the tag record, completes and queues the file for real output. Optional operands allow the user to specify a filename and filetype, and to override for the given file any standard CLASS, HOLD/NOHOLD or COPY operands set into the output device by the SPOOL command.

SPOOL Establishes the file attributes that apply to files created on, or read by, the given device. It establishes the class that will be in effect, whether: files are to be automatically held, input files are to be saved or purged after reading, and output files are to be directed to the real system printers and punches or are to be transferred to a user's virtual reader. The SPOOL command also specifies 3800 attributes.

# Real Device Spooling Commands

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The operator can use these commands to control the activity of the real spooling devices:

# Command Meaning BACKSPAC Backspaces an active spooling device for either a specified number of pages (printers only) or to the beginning of the file (printers or punches).

DRAIN Stops the operation of a specified output or input device after it has finished processing the file on which it is currently working. A printer must be drained prior to the issuance of the LOADBUF command. Unit record devices are normally drained prior to system shutdown.

- START Restart a device after it has been drained. Options allow the operator to specify the spooling output class for the output device and output separator records. For a 3800 printer, the IMAGE CHAR, FCB and PURGE options may also be specified.
- FLUSH Immediately halts the output on the specified device and either flushes that copy of the file from the system, or puts it into the system hold status for future processing.
- REPEAT Supplements the number of copies requested by the user for the file when it was created. The operator can specify a number from 1 to 99 that is added to the number specified by the user.
- LOADBUF Loads the universal character set buffer of the FCB of the specified printer with the specified image. If requested, the system verifies the loading by printing its contents on the affected printer.
- SPACE Forces the output on the specified printer to be single spaced, regardless of the skipping or spacing commands specified by the file's creator.

Spool File Management Commands: The spooling commands alter the attributes and status of closed spool files that are queued and awaiting processing. When a command applies to an individual file, the device type (RDR, PUN, PRT) and the spoolid number must be provided to identify the file. In most commands requiring a spoolid, the keyword CLASS followed by a valid spool class or the keyword ALL are acceptable substitutes for the spoolid number. This causes the command to be executed for all files of the given class or device type. The userid is the identification of the user issuing the command, except that the system operator must explicitly supply the identification of the user whose files he wishes to affect or he must specify the keyword SYSTEM, which gives access to all files (valid for CHANGE, PURGE, ORDER, and TRANSFER commands also).

- CHANGE Changes the filename and filetype, the number of copies, and the class of the specified file. The CHANGE command also specifies 3800 attributes. Any of the above attributes of a file can be determined via the QUERY command.
- HOLD Places, via the system operator, the specified file in a hold status. The file is not printed or punched is released by the system operator. The operator can hold any user files by device type.
- FREE Opposite of the HOLD command. Allows a file or group of files that were previously held to become available for processing. However, the user cannot reset a hold that was set by the operator with the HOLD command.
- PURGE Removes unwanted spool files from the system before they are printed or punched.
- ORDER Reorders the input files in a virtual card reader. It can order files by identification number, by class, or by any combination of the two.
- TRANSFER Transfers a virtual reader to another user's virtual reader without any processing. The TRANSFER command causes a changing in the owning userid field in the file's SFBLOK.

### Unit Record I/O Errors

I/O errors on real spooling unit record devices are handled by a transient routine that is called by DMKIOS after it has sensed the unit check associated with the error on a spooling device. If appropriate, a restart CAW is calculated and DMKIOS is requested to retry the operation, in some cases waiting for a device end that signals that the failing device has been made ready after manual corrective measures have been taken. If, after retrying the operation, the error is unrecoverable, DMKIOS is informed that a fatal error has occurred. DMKIOS then unstacks the interruption, flagged as a fatal error, and passes control to real spooling executive. The routines that handle unstacked interruptions in real spooling execute only module operations that have been completed correctly or those that are fatal errors. If a fatal error is unstacked, the recovery mechanism depends on the operation in progress.

For fatal reader errors, processing of the current file is terminated and any portion of the file that has been read and stored on disk is purged. The owner of the file is not informed of the presence of a fractional part of the file in the system.

For fatal printer or punch errors, the SFBLOK for the partially completed file is re-queued to the appropriate output list and processing can be resumed by another available printer or punch, or can be deferred until the failing device is repaired.

In any case, the failing device is marked logically offline, and no attempt is made by the system to use it until the operator varies it back online via the VARY command.

If an invalid load module is specified for a 3800 printer (refer to DIAGNOSE code X'74'), the file involved is held or purged, and the printer queue is searched for the next file to print. In addition, the user and operator are sent a message (DMKRSE241E), describing the action.

# DASD Errors During Spooling

DASD I/O errors for page writes are transparent to the user. A new page for the buffer is assigned, the file linkage pointers are adjusted, and the buffer is rewritten. The failing page is not de-allocated and no subsequent request for page space is granted access to the failing page. If an unrecoverable error is encountered while reading a page, processing depends on the routine that is reading the file. If the processing is being done for a virtual reader, the user is informed of the error and a unit check/intervention required condition is reflected to the reader. If the processing is being done for a real printer or punch, the failing buffer is put into the system hold status, and processing continues with the next file. In either case, the DASD page is not de-allocated and it is not available for the use of other tasks.

#### DASD Spool Space Exhausted

If the space allocated for paging and spooling on the system's DASD volumes is exhausted and more is requested by a virtual spooling function, the user receives a message and a unit check intervention required condition is reflected to the virtual output device that is requesting the space, the output file is automatically closed and it is available for future processing. The user can clear the unit check and periodically retry the operation which will start when space is free or completely restart later from the beginning of the job. If the task requesting the space is the real spooling reader task, the operator receives an error message and the partially complete file is purged. Any time the spooling space is exhausted, the operator is warned by a console message and alarm. However, the system attempts to continue normal operation.

#### RECOVERY FROM SYSTEM FAILURE

Should the system suffer an abnormal termination, CP attempts to perform a warm start. Spool file and device data, as well as other system information is copied from real storage to warm start cylinders on DASD storage. When the system is reinitialized, the spool data and other system data is retrieved from the warm start cylinders and operation continues.

If the warm start data in real storage was damaged by the abnormal termination, the warm start procedure recognizes the situation and notifies the operator that a warm start cannot be performed. Another recovery method would be to attempt a checkpoint start.

The spool file recovery routines (DMKCKS) dynamically checkpoint on DASD storage; the status of all open reader files, the status of all closed output files, real spooling device data, and system hold queue information. This information is stored on checkpoint cylinders that are allocated, along with warm start cylinders, at system generation.

When a checkpoint (CKPT) start is requested, spool file and spooling device information is retrieved from the checkpoint cylinders. Spool file blocks are chained to their appropriate reader, printer or punch chains; record allocation blocks are reconstructed; spooling device status is restored; and, system hold queues are chained to the proper devices. System operation then continues.

If the checkpoint start procedure encounters I/O errors or invalid DASD data on the checkpoint cylinders, the operator is notified. The FORCE option of the checkpoint start performs all the checkpoint start functions except that, invalid or unreadable files are bypassed. While this is at best a partial recovery, the only other alternative is a cold (COLD) start, where all spool file data is lost.

#### RECOVERY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (RMS)

The machine check handler (MCH) minimizes lost computing time caused by machine malfunction. MCH does this by attempting to correct the malfunction immediately, and by producing machine check records and messages to assist the service representatives in determining the cause of the problem.

The channel check handler (CCH) aids the I/O supervisor (DMKIOS) to recover from channel errors. CCH provides the device-dependent error recovery programs (ERPs) with the information needed to retry a channel operation that has failed.

This support is standard and model-independent on the external level (from the user's point of view there are no considerations, at system generation time, for model dependencies).

#### SYSTEM INITIALIZATION FOR RMS

DMKCPI calls DMKIOEFL to initialize the error recording at cold start and warm start. DMKIOEFL gives control to DMKIOG to initialize the MCH area. A store CPU ID (STIDP) instruction is performed to determine if VM/370 is running in a virtual machine environment, or running standalone on the real machine. If VM/370 is running in a virtual machine, the version code is set to X'FF' by DMKPRV. If the version code returned is X'FF', the RMS functions are not initialized beyond setting the wait bit on in the machine check new PSW (virtual). This occurs because machine check interruptions are not reflected to any virtual machine. VM/370, running on the real machine, determines whether the virtual machine should be terminated.

If the version code is not X'FF', DMKIOG determines what channels are online by performing a Store Channel ID (STIDC) instruction and saves the channel type for each channel that is online. The maximum machine check extended logout length (MCEL) indicated by the Store CPU ID (STIDP) instruction is added to the length of the MCH record header, fixed logout length and damage assessment data field. DMKIOG then calls DMKFRE to obtain the necessary storage to be allocated for the MCH record area (MCRECORD), the CP execution block (CPEXBLOK), MCHAREA, and MCEL. The address of MCHAREA is put in the PSA (AMCHAREA). Pointers to MCRECORD and the CPEXBLOK and put in MCHAREA. DMKIOG puts the address of MCEL in control register 15. DMKIOG obtains the storage for the I/O extended logout area and initializes the logout area and the ECSW to ones. The I/O extended logout pointer is saved at location 172 and control register 15 is initialized with the address of the extended logout area. The length of the CCH record and the online channel types are saved in DMKCCH. It should be noted that the ability of a CPU to produce an extended logout or I/O extended logout and the length of the logouts are both model- and channel-dependent. If VM/370 is being initialized on a Model 165 II or 168, the 2860, 2870, and 2880 standalone channel modules are loaded and locked by the paging supervisor and the pointers are saved in DMKCCH. If VM/370 is being initialized on any other model, the integrated channel support is assumed; this support is part of the channel control subroutine of DMKCCH. Before returning to DMKIOE, the VM/370 error recording cylinders are initialized. DMKIOE passes control back to DMKCPI and control register 14 is initialized with the proper mask to record machine checks.

# OVERVIEW OF MACHINE CHECK HANDLER

A machine malfunction can originate from the processor, real storage or control storage. When any of these fails to work properly, the processor attempts to correct the malfunction.

When the malfunction is corrected, the machine check handler (MCH) is notified by a machine check interruption and the processor logs out fields of information in real storage, detailing the cause and nature of the error. The model-independent data is stored in the fixed logout area

and the model-dependent data is stored in the extended logout area. machine check handler uses these fields to analyze the error, format an error record, and write the record out on the error recording cylinder of SYSRES.

If the machine fails to recover from the malfunction through its own recovery facilities, the machine check handler is notified by a machine check interruption. An interruption code, noting that the recovery attempt was unsuccessful, is inserted in the fixed logout area. The machine check handler then analyzes the data and attempts to keep the system as fully operational as possible.

Recovery from machine malfunctions can be divided into the following categories: functional recovery, system recovery, operator-initiated restart, and system repair. These levels of error recovery are discussed in their order of acceptability, functional recovery being most acceptable and system repair being least acceptable:

FUNCTIONAL RECOVERY: Functional recovery is recovery from a machine check without adverse effect on the system or the interrupted user. This type of recovery can be made by processor retry, the ECC facility, or the machine check handler. Processor retry and ECC error correcting facilities are discussed separately in this section because they are significant in the total error recovery scheme. Functional recovery by MCH is made by correcting storage protect feature (SPF) keys and intermittent errors in real storage.

SYSTEM RECOVERY: System recovery is attempted when functional recovery is impossible. System recovery is the continuation of system operations at the expense of the interrupted user, whose virtual machine operation is terminated. System recovery can only take place if the user in question is not critical to continued system operation. An error in a system routine that is considered to be critical to system operation precludes functional recovery and would require logout and a system dump followed by reloading the system.

OPERATOR-INITIATED RESTART: When the errors may have caused a loss of supervisor or system integrity, the system is put into a disabled wait state. The operator is instructed to run the standalone error recovery (SEREP) program and then manually restart the system.

<u>SYSTEM REPAIR:</u> System repair is recovery that requires the services of maintenance personnel and takes place at the discretion of the operator. Usually, the operator has tried to recover by system-supported restart one or more times with no success.

# SYSTEM/370 RECOVERY FEATURES

The operation of the Machine Check Handler depends on certain automatic recovery actions taken by the hardware and on logout information given to it by the hardware.

#### Processor Retry

Processor errors are automatically retried by microprogram routines. These routines save source data before it is altered by the operation. When the error is detected, a microprogram returns the processor to the beginning of the operation, or to a point where the operation was executing correctly, and the operation is repeated. After several unsuccessful retries, the error is considered permanent.

#### ECC Validity Checking

ECC checks the validity of data from real and control storage, automatically correcting single-bit errors. It also detects multiple-bit errors but does not correct them. Data enters and leaves storage through a storage adapter unit. This unit checks each doubleword for correct parity in each byte. If a single-bit error is detected, it is corrected. The corrected doubleword is then sent back into real or control storage and on to the processor. When a multiple-bit error is detected, a machine check interruption occurs, and the error location is placed in the fixed logout area. MCH gains control and attempts to recover from the error.

#### Control Registers

Two control registers are used by MCH for loading and storing control information (see Figure 21). Control register 14 contains mask bits which specify whether certain conditions can cause machine check interruptions and mask bits which control conditions under which an extended logout can occur. Control register 15 contains the address of the extended logout area.

	ts  Name of Field	Associated with
14     14     14     14     14     14     14	Check-stop control Synchronous MCEL control I   Synchronous MCEL control I   I/O extended logout control I   Recovery report mask I   Degradation report mask I   External damage report mask I   Warning mask I   Asynchronous MCEL control I   Asynchronous fixed log control I   MCEL address	Mch-Chk handling   Mch-Chk handling   Chan-Chk handling   Mch-Chk handling   Mch-Chk handling   Mch-Chk handling   Mch-Chk handling   Mch-Chk handling   Mch-Chk handling

Figure 21. RMS Control Register Assignments

#### Machine Check Handler Subroutines

VM/370 Machine Check Handler module (DMKMCH) consists of the following functions:

- Initial analysis subroutine
- Main storage analysis subroutine
- SPF analysis subroutine
- Recovery facility mode switching
- Operator communication subroutine
- Virtual user termination subroutine
- Soft recording subroutine
- Buffer error subroutine
- Termination subroutine

# Initial Analysis Subroutine

The initial analysis subroutine of DMKMCH receives control by a machine check interruption. To minimize the possibility of losing logout information by recursive machine check interruptions, the machine check new PSW gives control to DMKMCH with the system disabled for further interruptions. There is always a danger that a machine malfunction may occur immediately after DMKMCH is entered and the system is disabled for interruption. Disabling all interruptions is only a temporary measure to give the initial analysis subroutine time to make the following emergency provisions:

- It disables for soft machine check interruptions. Soft recording is not enabled until the error is recorded.
- It saves the contents of the fixed and extended logout areas in the machine check record.
- It alters the machine check new PSW to point to the term subroutine. The term subroutine handles second machine check errors.
- It enables the machine for hard machine check interruption.
- If a virtual user was running when the interruption occurred, the running status (GPRs, FPRs, PSW, M.C. old PSW, CRs, etc.) is saved in the user's VMBLOK.
- It initially examines the machine check data for the following error types:

MCIC=ZERO
PSW invalid
System damage
Timing facilities damage
Channel inoperative on 3031/3032/3033 processor

The occurrence of any of these errors is considered uncorrectable by DMKMCH; the primary system operator is informed, the error is formatted and recorded, and the system enters a wait state, code 001 or 013.

- If the instruction processing damage bit is on, it tests for the following types of malfunctions:
  - -- Multiple-Bit Error in Main Storage -- Control is given to the main storage analysis subroutine.
  - -- SPF Key Error -- Control is given to the SPF analysis subroutine.
  - -- Retry failed -- If the processor was in supervisor state the error is considered uncorrectable and the VM/370 system is terminated. If the processor was in problem state, the virtual machine is reset or terminated and the system continues operation.
- If processor retry or ECC was successful on a soft error, control is given to the soft recording subroutine to format the record, write it out on the error recording cylinder, and update the count of soft error occurrences.
- If external damage was reported, control is given to the soft recording subroutine to format the record and write it out on the error recording cylinder.

## Main Storage Analysis Subroutine

The main storage analysis subroutine is given control when the machine check interruption was caused by a multiple-bit storage error. An initial function points the machine check new PSW to an internal subroutine to indicate a solid machine check, in case a machine check interruption occurs while exercising main storage.

Damaged storage areas associated with any portion of the CP nucleus itself cannot be refreshed; multiple-bit storage errors in CP cause the VM/370 system to be terminated. An automatic restart reinitializes VM/370.

If the damage is not in the CP nucleus, main storage is exercised to determine if the failure is solid or intermittent. Multiple-bit ECC storage errors on a 3031, 3032, or 3033 processor are always treated as solid errors. If the failure is solid, the 4K page frame is marked unavailable for use by the system. If the failure is intermittent, the page frame is marked invalid. The change bits associated with the damaged page frame are checked to determine if the page had been altered, by the virtual machine. If no alteration had occurred, VM/370 assigns a new page frame to the virtual machine and a backup copy of the page is brought into storage the next time the page is referenced. If the page had been altered VM/370 resets or terminates the virtual machine, clears its virtual storage, and sends an appropriate message to the user. Normal system operation continues for all other users.

# Storage Protect Feature (SPF) Analysis Subroutine

The SPF analysis subroutine is given control when the machine check interruption was caused by an SPF error. An initial function points the machine check new PSW to an internal subroutine if a machine check interrruption occurs during testing and validation. The SPF analysis routine then determines if the error was associated with a failure in virtual machine storage or in the storage associated with the control program.

An SPF error associated with VM/370 is a potentially catastrophic failure. Namely, VM/370 always runs with a PSW key of zero, which means that the SPF key in main storage is not checked for an out-of-parity condition. The SPF analysis subroutine exercises all 16 keys in the failing storage 2K page frame. If an SPF machine check occurs in exercising the 16 keys 5 times each, the error is considered solid and the operating system is terminated with a system shutdown. If an SPF machine check does not occur, the machine check is considered intermittent. The zero key is restored to the failing 2K page frame and this is transparent to the virtual machine.

If an SPF machine check occurs, which is associated with a virtual machine, the SPF analysis subroutine exercises all 16 keys in the failing storage 2K page frame. If an SPF machine check does not occur, the machine check is intermittent and the SWPTABLE for the page associated with the failing storage address is located. The storage key for the failing 2K storage page frame is retrieved from the SWPTABLE and the change and reference bits are set on in the storage key. The storage key is then stored into the affected failing storage 2K page frame. If an SPF machine check occurs in exercising the 16 keys 5 times each, then the machine check is considered solid and the following actions are taken. (1) The virtual machine is selectively reset or terminated by the virtual machine termination subroutine; (2) The 4K page frame associated with the failing address is removed as an

available system resource. This is accomplished by locating the CORTABLE for the defective page and altering the CORFPNT and CORPBPNT pointers to make the page unavailable to the system. The CORDISA bit in this CORTABLE is set on to identify the reason for the status of this page in a system dump.

# Recovery Facility Mode Switching

The recovery facility mode switching subroutine (DMKMCHMS) allows the service representative to change the mode that processor retry and ECC recording are operating in. This subroutine receives control when a user with privilege class F issues some form of the SET command with the MODE operand. A check is initially made to determine if this is VM/370 running under VM/370. If this is the case, the request is ignored and control is returned to the calling routine. For the format and usage of the SET command with the MODE operand, refer to the VM/370 Operator's Guide.

# Operator Communication Subroutine

The operator communciation subroutine is invoked when the integrity of the system has degraded to a point where automatic shutdown and reload of the system has been tried and was unsuccessful, or could not be attempted due to the severity of the hardware failure. A check is first made to determine if the system operator is logged on as a user, next a check is made to determine if the system operator is disconnected. If either of these checks is not affirmative a message cannot be issued directly to the system operator. A LPSW is performed to place the processor in a disabled wait state with a recognizable wait state code in the processor instruction counter.

# Virtual User Termination Subroutine

The virtual machine termination subroutine selectively resets or terminates a virtual user whose operation has been interrupted by an First, the machine is uncorrectable machine check. nondispatchable to prevent the damaged machine from running before reset or termination is performed. The machine check record is formatted and DMKIOEMC is called to record the error. Then the user is notified by a call to DMKQCNWT that a machine check has occurred and that his operation is terminated. The primary system operator is notified of the virtual user termination by a message issued by a call to DMKQCNWT. the virtual machine is running in the virtual=real area, DMKUSO is called to log the virtual machine off the system and to return the storage previously allocated to the virtual machine and to clear any outstanding virtual machine I/O requests. The HOLD option of LOGOFF is invoked to allow a user on a dial facility to retain the connection and thus permit LOGON without re-establishing the line connection. However, if the virtual machine is running in the virtual area, and DMKCFM is then called to put the virtual machine in console function mode, the user must re-initialize the system to commence operation.

#### Soft Recording Subroutine

The soft recording subroutine performs two basic functions:

- Formats a machine check record and calls DMKIOEMC to record the error on the error recording cylinder.
- Maintains the threshold for processor retry and ECC errors and switches from recording to quiet mode when the threshold value is exceeded. To accomplish this, a counter is maintained by DMKMCH for successful processor retry and corrected ECC events.

Processor Retry Recording Mode: Recording mode (bit 4 of control register 14 set to one) is the initialized state, and normal operating state of VM/370 for processor retry errors. Recording mode may also be entered by use of the CP SET command. When 12 soft machine checks have occurred, the soft recording subroutine switches the processor from recording mode to quiet mode. For the purpose of model-independent implementation this is accomplished by setting bit 4 of control register 14 to zero. Because in quiet mode no soft machine check interruptions occur, a switch from quiet mode to recording mode can be made by issuing the SET MODE RETRY! MAIN RECORD command. While in recording mode, corrected CPU RETRY! MAIN reports are formatted and recorded on the VM/370 error recording cylinder, but the primary systems operator is not informed of these occurrences.

<u>Processor Retry Quiet Mode</u>: Quiet mode (bit 4 of control register 14 set to 0) can be entered in one of two ways: (1) when 12 soft machine checks have occurred, or (2) when the SET MODE RETRY QUIET command is executed by a class F user. In this mode, both processor retry and ECC reporting are disabled. The processor remains in quiet mode until the next system IPL (warm start or cold start) occurs or a SET MODE RETRY MAIN RECORD command is executed by a class F user. SET MODE MAIN is treated as invalid on a 3031, 3032, or 3033 processor.

ECC Recording Modes: To achieve model-independent support, RMS does not set a specific mode for ECC recording. The mode in which ECC recording is initialized depends upon the hardware design for each specific processor model. For the IBM System/370 Models 135, 135-3, 138, 145, 145-3, 148, 158, 168, 3031, 3032, and 3033, the hardware-initialized state (therefore the normal operational state for VM/370) is quiet mode. For the IBM System/370 Models 155 II and 165 II, the hardware initialized state (the normal operational state for VM/370) is record mode. An automatic restart incident due to a VM/370 failure does not reset the ECC recording mode in effect at the time of failure.

The change from record to quiet mode for ECC recording can be initiated in either of the following ways: (1) by issuing the SET MODE {MAIN|RETRY} QUIET command, or (2) automatically whenever 12 soft machine checks have occurred. For the purpose of model-independent implementation, this occurs by setting bit 4 of control register 14 to zero.

The change from quiet to record mode for ECC recording can be accomplished by use of the SET MODE MAIN RECORD command. This recording mode option is for use by maintenance personnel only. It should be noted that processor retry is placed in recording mode if it is not in that state when the SET MODE MAIN RECORD command is issued.

While in recording mode, corrected ECC reports are formatted and recorded on the error recording cylinder, but the primary systems operator is not informed of these incidents.

# Buffer Error Subroutine

On processor models equipped with a high-speed buffer (155 II, 158, 165 II, 168, 3031, 3032, 3033) or a data lookaside table (DLAT) (165 II, 168, 3031, 3032, 3033) the deletion of buffer blocks because of hardware failure is reported via a degradation report machine check interruption. MCH enables itself for degradation report machine check interruptions at system initialization by setting bit 5 of control register 14 to 1. If a machine check interruption occurs that indicates high-speed buffer or DLAT damage, MCH formats the record and calls DMKIOEMC to record it on the error recording cylinder, informs the primary systems operator of the failure, and returns control to the system to continue normal operation.

#### Termination Subroutine

The termination subroutine is given control if a hard machine check interruption occurs while DMKMCH is in the process of handling a machine check interruption. Note that soft error reporting is disabled for the entire time that MCH is processing an error.

An analysis is performed of the machine check interruption code of the first error to determine if it was a soft error. If it was, the first error is recorded, the system status is restored and control is restored to the point where the first error occurred. If the first error was a hard error, the operator communication subroutine is given control to issue a message directly to the system operator, and to terminate CP operation.

#### OVERVIEW OF CHANNEL CHECK HANDLER

The channel check handler (CCH) aids the I/O supervisor in recovering from channel errors and informs the operator or service representative of the occurrence of channel errors.

CCH receives control from the I/O supervisor when a channel data check, channel control check, or interface control check occurs. CCH produces an I/O error block (IOERBLOK) for the error recovery program and a record to be written on the error recording cylinder for the system operator or service representative. The operator or service representative may obtain a copy of the record by using the CMS CPEREP command. A message about the channel error is issued to the system operator each time a record is written on the error recording cylinder.

When the I/O supervisor program detects a channel error during routine status examination following an SIO, TIO, HIO, or an I/O interruption, it passes control to the channel check handler (DMKCCH). DMKCCH analyzes the channel logout information and constructs an IOERBLOK and, if the error is a channel control or interface control check, an ECSW is constructed and placed in the IOERBLOK. The IOERBLOK provides information for the device-dependent error recovery procedures. DMKCCH also constructs a record to be recorded on the error recording cylinder. Normally, DMKCCH returns control to the I/O supervisor after constructing an IOERBLOK and a record. However, if DMKCCH determines that system integrity has been damaged (system reset or invalid unit address, etc.), then CP operation is terminated. CP termination causes DMKCCH to issue a message directly to the system operator and place the processor in a disabled wait state with a recognizable wait code in the processor instruction counter.

Normally, when DMKCCH returns control to the I/O supervisor, the error recovery program for the device which experienced the error is scheduled. When the ERP receives control, it prepares to retry the operation if analysis of the IOERBLOK indicates that retry is possible. Depending on the device type and error condition, the ERP either effects recovery or marks the event fatal and returns control to the I/O supervisor. The I/O supervisor calls the recording routine DMKIOE to record the channel error.

The primary system operator is notified of the failure, and DMKIOE returns control to the system and normal processing continues.

If the channel check is associated with an I/O event initiated by a SIO in a virtual machine, the logout is reflected to the virtual machine in one of two ways, depending upon whether the channel check occurred at SIO time or later in an interrupt. If it occurred at SIO time, then DMKVSI (or occasionally DMKVIO) calls upon DMKCCHRF to reflect the logout. If it occurred in an I/O interrupt, the dispatcher notices the channel check as it is reflecting the I/O interrupt to the virtual machine, and so, at that time, DMKDSP calls upon DMKCCHRF to reflect the logout.

#### CHANNEL CONTROL SUBROUTINE

Control is passed to the channel control subroutine of DMKCCH after a SIO with failing status stored, or an I/O interrupt because of a channel control check, interface control check, or channel data check.

If "logout pending" is indicated in the CSW, the CP termination flag is set. The existence of real device blocks (RCHBLOK, RCUBLOK, RDEVBLOK), for the failing device address, is determined by a call to DMKSCNRU and an indicator is set if they do exist. An indicator is also set if the IOBLOK for the failing device address exists. A call to DMKFREE obtains storage space for the channel check record and the channel control subroutine builds the record. If the indicators show that the real device blocks and the IOBLOK exist, a call to DMKFREE obtains storage space and the channel control subroutine builds the I/O error block (IOERBLOK); if these blocks do not exist, the IOERBLOK is not built. The IOERBLOK is used for two purposes:

- 1. The device-dependent error recording program (ERP) uses the IOERBLOK to attempt recovery on CP-initiated I/O events. If the I/O events that resulted in a channel check are associated with a virtual machine, the I/O fatal flag is set in the IOBLOK and the virtual machine is reset, cleared, and put into CP read status. The length and address of the channel check record is placed in the IOERBLOK and the IOERBLOK is chained off the IOBLOK.
- 2. DMKIOECC uses the IOERBLOK to record the channel check record on the error recording cylinder.

The channel control subroutine gives control to a channel-dependent error analysis routine to build or save the extended channel status word (ECSW). When the channel control subroutine regains control, eight active addresses are saved in the channel check record.

If the CP termination flag is set, the I/O extended logout data from the channel check record is restored to main storage for use by SEREP. If the system operator is both logged on as a user and connected to the system, a message (DMKCCH603W) is sent to him advising him of the channel error. A LPSW is then executed to place the processor in a disabled wait state with a wait state code of 002 in the processor instruction counter.

If the CP termination flag is not set, a check is made to determine if an IOERBLOK was built by the channel control subroutine.

If an IOERBLOK was not built, DMKIOECC is called to record the channel check record on the error recording cylinder. The system operator is then sent a message (DMKCCH601I or DMKCCH602I) informing him of the error and control is then returned to DMKIOS to continue system operation.

If an IOERBLOK was built, control is returned to DMKIOS, which calls the appropriate ERP. Whether or not recovery is successful, DMKIOS eventually calls DMKIOE to record the channel check record. DMKIOE examines the status of the in CSW error in the IOERBLOK to determine if it was a channel error; if so, it finds the length and pointer to the channel check record and records the error on the error recording cylinder. If this was not a channel error, DMKIOE continues normal processing.

#### INDIVIDUAL ROUTINES

A separate channel error analysis routine is provided for each type of channel for which DMKCCH can be used. The purpose of these routines and the channel control subroutine is to analyze the channel logout to determine the extent of damage and to create a sequence and termination code to be placed in the ECSW in the IOERBLOK. At system initialization, the correct model dependent channel recovery routine is loaded and the storage necessary to support the routine is allocated. The model-dependent error analysis subroutines and routines and their functions are as follows:

<u>Integrated Channels</u> (<u>Models 135</u>, <u>135-3</u>, <u>138</u>, <u>145</u>, <u>145-3</u>, <u>148</u>, <u>155 II</u>, <u>158</u>, <u>and 3031</u>, <u>3032</u>, <u>and 3033 Processors</u>)

Since all of these systems have integrated channels one common subroutine is used to handle all of these processor types. This subroutine:

- Indicates CP termination if the ECSW is not complete, the channel has been reset, the reset codes are invalid, or the I/O interface is inoperative.
- Moves the ECSW to the IOERBLOK
- Moves the hardware stored unit address and the I/O extended logout to the channel check record
- Sets the I/O extended logout area and ECSW area to ones
- Returns control to the channel control subroutine

# 2860 Channel (Models 165 II, 168)

The 2860 logout area is checked to determine if a complete logout exists; if not, CP termination is necessary.

A check is made in the logout area for validity of the CSW fields and bits are set in the channel check record's ECSW field to indicate bad fields.

The channel logout is then checked and sequence codes are set based on the presence of a channel control check, or an interface control check. If a channel control check is present, the codes set are determined through parity. The count determines if parity is good and sets a resultant condition code.

The logout area is examined to ensure that the unit address has valid parity and is the same address passed by DMKIOS. If so, the unit-address-valid bit in the ECSW is set. If the unit address is not valid, the unit-address-valid bit is reset to indicate the invalid condition.

The ECSW field in the channel check record is moved to the IOERBLOK, if one exists.

After completing the ECSW the 2680 routine moves the 2860 I/O extended logout into the channel check record, set the I/O extended logout area to ones, and returns to the channel control subroutine.

#### 2870 Channel (Models 165 II, 168)

If the channel failed to log out completely, at least part of the logout area is all ones. If a fullword of ones is found, a CP termination condition exists.

A check is made in the logout area for valid CSW fields, and bits are set in the channel check record's ECSW field to indicate bad fields.

The termination and sequence codes are set depending on the presence of an interface control check or channel control check. If a channel control check is present, the codes set are determined through parity, count, and/or data transfer checks. For the 2870, parity can be determined directly from the channel logout.

The logout area is also examined to ensure valid parity in the unit address and to ensure that the address is the same as that passed to DMKCCH by DMKIOS. If so, the unit-address-valid bit in the ECSW is set.

The third word of the logout area is also analyzed for type II errors. If a type II error is found, a CP termination condition exists.

The ECSW field in the channel check record is moved to the IOERBLOK, if one exists.

Before returning to the channel control subroutine, the 2870 routine moves the 2870 I/O extended logout into the channel check record and sets the I/O extended logout area to ones.

# 2880 Channel (Models 165 II and 168)

This routine analyzes 9 words of the 28-word logout.

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The 2880 analysis routine handles channel data checks, interface control checks, and channel control checks.

Termination code 3 (system reset) is not set in the ECSW because the 2880 channel does not issue system reset to the devices. Retry codes of 0 to 5 are possible.

Note: There are several catastrophic conditions under which the CP termination flag can be set, in the 2880 analysis routine. They are:

- The channel did not complete the logout.
- The CSW is not reliable.
- The unit address in the I/O interruption device address field is not correct.

Only a channel check record is needed if the channel has recognized an internal error and has recovered from it without any damage. No recovery action is necessary in these cases.

If the channel address in the I/O interruption device address field does not match the channel address in the logout, a CP termination condition exists.

If the channel was doing a scan and the unit control word had a parity check a CP termination condition exists. If there was no parity check, there was no damage during the scan and only a channel check record is required.

Depending on the sequence the channel has entered, the termination and sequence codes are set; command address, unit address, and unit status validity is determined; and the sequence code is set valid. The ECSW field in the channel check record is moved into the IOERBLOK, if one exists.

Before returning to the channel control subroutine, the 2880 routine moves the I/O extended logout into the channel check record and sets the I/O extended logout area to ones.

#### ERROR RECORDING INTERFACE FOR VIRTUAL MACHINES

The error recording interface provides a means of recording errors encountered by operating systems running in a virtual machine under VM/370. If the virtual operating system is VM/370, it must be the Release 2.0 version or later. An SVC 76 issued by a virtual machine is used to signal VM/370 that error recording is required. The SVC interruption handler in DMKPSA examines general registers 0 and 1 to determine if valid parameters have been passed. If valid parameters are not found, the SVC is reflected back to the virtual machine and no recording takes place. If valid parameters are passed, a pageable routine (DMKVER) processes the error record.

DMKVER validates the record passed by the virtual machine. If invalid conditions are found, no recording takes place. Control is returned to the SVC interruption routine in DMKPSA to reflect the SVC to the virtual machine as an SVC interruption. The action taken by the virtual machine is dependent on the operating system running in the virtual machine, not VM/370. If the record is valid, it is modified by changing virtual information to real. The actual recording is accomplished by using existing modules in DMKIOE and DMKIOF.

Control is then returned to the instruction following the SVC 76 rather than reflecting the SVC. This eliminates the duplication of error recording in VM/370 and the operating system in the virtual machine. If DMKVER determines that the recording represented a permanent I/O error, a message is sent to the primary system operator.

#### ERROR RECORDING AND RECOVERY

The error recording facility is made up of four modules. One module (DMKIOE) is resident and the other three (DMKIOC, DMKIOF, and DMKIOG) are pageable.

The error recording modules record temporary errors (statistical data recording) for CP generated I/O except for DASDs with a buffered log.

The error recording routines record: unit checks, statistical data counter overflow records, selected temporary DASD errors, machine checks, channel checks, and hardware environmental counter sense data on the error recording cylinders of the system resident device in a format suitable for subsequent processing by the CPEREP command (DMSIFC). The recorder asynchronously updates the statistical data counters for supported devices. The recorder also initializes the error recording cylinders at IPL if they are in an unrecognizable format.

When the recorder is entered from DMKIOS, it is entered at DMKIOERR. This entry is used for unit checks and channel data checks. A test is made of the failing CSW (located in the IOERBLOK) to see if the error was a channel error. If it was, control is passed to the routine for recording channel checks.

The IOERBLOK sense data, IOBLOK flags, and VMBLOK privilege class are examined to determine if the error should be recorded.

#### ERROR RECORD WRITING

After an error record is formatted, it is added to the error recording cylinder using DMKRPAGT and DMKRPAPT. The error recording cylinders have page-sized records (4096 bytes). Each page contains a header (8 bytes) which signifies: the cylinder and page number of the page (4 bytes), the next available space for recording within page (2 bytes), a page-in-use indicator (1 byte), and a flag byte. Each record within the page is recorded with a 4-byte prefix.

If an error record is too large to be added into a page, a new page is retrieved, updated with record, and placed back on the error recording cylinder with the paging routines.

From two to nine cylinders are used for error recording; errors are recorded in the order in which they occur. The cylinders that are used for error recording are specified by the installation or system programmer at system generation time. If the error recording cylinders become 90 percent full, a message is issued to the operator using DMKQCNWT to warn him of the condition. If the cylinders become full, another message is issued to inform the operator and recording is stopped.

On the 3031, 3032, and 3033 processors, frame records are read from the SRF device and written on the error recording cylinders during initialization if no records exist after a CPEREP CLEARF operation.

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If a channel check error is to be recorded, the recorder is entered at DMKIOERR or DMKIOECC. The channel check handler determines the entry. A channel check error record is formatted.

A machine check enters at DMKIOEMC. Pointers are passed from the machine check handler in registers 6 and 7 to locate a buffer where the machine check record and length are saved. A machine check error record is recorded with the saved machine check logout and additional information. The machine check error record is written onto the error recording cylinder by using the paging routines.

Hardware environmental counter records are formed using routine DMKIOEEV. This routine is scheduled by DMKIOS after control is returned from the ERP. Sense data information is stored in the IOERBLOK by the ERP. The record formed is called a nonstandard record.

#### Clear and Format Recording Area

DMKIOEFM is called by DMSIFC (CPEREP command) via a DIAGNOSE instruction. DMKIOEFM is invoked to reset the specified error recording cylinders (if CLEAR, CLEARF, or ZERO=Y was specified). The clear is performed by resetting each page-header, space-available field. Pointers in storage are then updated to address the first available page on each of the error recording cylinders. Control is then returned to the calling routine. For details on the CPEREP command and EREP execution, refer to the <u>VM/370 OLTSEP</u> and <u>Error Recording Guide</u> and OS/VS EREP publications.

CLEARF on a 3031, 3032, or 3033 processor clears the cylinders, then causes the frame records to be read from the SRF device.

## Find First Recording Cylinder at IPL

DMKIOEFL is called by DMKCPI to find the first available page that can be used for error recording. The paging routines, DMKRPAPT and DMKRPAGT, are used to read the error recording cylinders' pages (4096-byte records). As each page record is read, it is examined to see if this record is the last recorded. If so, a pointer in storage is saved so recording can continue on that page record. Control is then returned to the caller. If any error recording cylinder is in an unrecognizable format, the error recording area is automatically reformatted by CP.

#### DASD ERROR RECOVERY, ERP (DMKDAS)

Error recovery is attempted for CP-initiated I/O operations to its supported devices and for user-initiated operations to CP-supported devices that use a DIAGNOSE interface. The primary control blocks used for error recovery are the RDEVBLOK, the IOBLOK and the IOERBLOK. In addition, auxiliary storage is sometimes used for recovery channel programs and sense buffers.

The initial error is first detected by the I/O interruption handler which performs a SENSE operation if a unit check occurs. Unit check errors are then passed to an appropriate ERP. If a channel check is encountered, the channel check interruption handler determines whether

or not retry is possible and passes control to an ERP through the I/O interruption handler. DASD errors are processed as described below.

#### Channel Errors

- I/O interface inoperative on a 3031, 3032, or 3033 processor is reflected to the virtual machine if the channel is dedicated. Otherwise, a wait state X'0002' occurs.
- Channel control check is treated as seek check. It is retried 10 times.
- Interface control check is treated as seek check. It is retried 10 times.
- Channel data check is treated as data check. It is retried 10 times.

#### Unit Check Errors

Equipment check: Retry the operation 10 times for 3330, 3340, 3350, and 2305 devices; twice for the 2314 and 2319.

No record found and missing address marks: Recalibrate and retry the channel program 10 times (2314/2319).

No record found: Execute a READ HOME ADDRESS and check home address against seek address. If they are the same, consider the error permanent. If they are not equal recalibrate and retry the channel program 10 times (2314/2319). For other devices, return to caller.

<u>Seek check:</u> Retry the operation 10 times except that 3330/3350 seek checks are retried by hardware.

<u>Intervention</u> <u>required</u>: Issue a message to console and wait for solicited device end. This procedure is repeated once.

Bus out check: One retry of the operation.

<u>Data checks</u>: For 2314/2319 retry the operation 256 times, with a recalibrate being executed every 16th time. For the 2305/3340, retry the operation 10 times. For the 3330/3350, the operation is retried by hardware.

Overrun: Retry the operation 10 times.

Missing address marker: Retry the operation 10 times.

Command reject: The command is not retried.

<u>Chaining check:</u> Test for command reject. If not present, retry the operation 10 times.

Environmental data present: Issue a BUFFER UNLOAD command and retry the operation.

<u>Track condition check</u>: On CP I/O and Diagnose I/O, when a track condition check is received from a device for which CP does not provide alternate track software recovery, the condition is treated as a permanent error. CP does provide alternate track support for other devices; this support is described in the section "Alternate Track Recovery, ERP (DMKTRK)."

The error recovery routine keeps track of the number of retries in the IOBRCNT field of the IOBLOK. This count determines if a retry limit has been exceeded for a particular error. On initial entry from DMKICS for an error condition, the count is zero. Each time a retry is attempted, the count is increased by one.

The ERP preserves the original error CSW and sense information by placing a pointer to the original IOERBLOK in the RDEVBLOK. Additional IOERBLOKs, which are received from DMKIOS on failing restart attempts, are discarded. The original IOERBLOK is thus preserved for recording purposes.

If after a specified number of retries, DMKDAS fails to correct the error, the operator may or may not be notified of the error. Control is returned to DMKIOS. DMKIOS is notified of the permanent error by posting the IOBLOK (IOBSTAT=IOBFATAL). The error is recorded via DMKIOS by DMKIOERR, if DMKDAS and DMKIOE determine that the error warrants recording.

If the error is corrected by a restart, the temporary or transient error is not recorded. Control is returned to DMKIOS with the error flag off.

Before returning control to DMKIOS on either a permanent error or a successful recovery, the ERP frees all auxiliary storage gotten for recovery CCWs, buffers, and IOERBLOKs, and updates the statistical counters for 2314 and 2319 devices.

The DMKIOS interface with the ERP uses the IOBSTAT and IOBFLAG fields of the IOBLOK to determine the action required when the ERP returns to DMKIOS.

When retry is to be attempted, the ERP turns on the restart bit of the IOBFLAG field. The ERP bit of the IOBFLAG field is also turned on to indicate to DMKIOS that the ERP wants control back when the task has finished. This enables the ERP to receive control even if the retry was successful and allows the freeing of all storage gotten for CCWs and temporary buffers. The IOBRCAW is set to the recovery CCW string address.

In handling an intervention-required situation, the ERP sends a message to the operator and then waits for the device end to arrive. This is accomplished by a return to DMKIOS with the ERP bit in the IOBFLAG field set on and the IOBSTRT bit in the IOBFLAG field set off. When the device end interruption arrives, the original channel program which was interrupted is then started.

The ERP flags of the IOERBLOK are also used to indicate when special recovery is being attempted. For example, a READ HOME ADDRESS command when a no record found error occurs.

The other two indicators are self-explanatory and are explained in Figure 22.

	Field		
• ,	IOBFLAG	•	Action To Be performed by DMKIOS
1 1	0	0	Return control when solicited device end arrives
1 1	l   1	0	Restart using IOBRCAW
0	0	1	Permanent I/O error
0	l   0	0	   Retry successful

Figure 22. Summary of IOB Indicators

If the error is uncorrectable or intervention is required, the ERP calls DMKMSW to notify operator. The specific message is identified in the MSGPARM field of the IOERBLOK.

#### ALTERNATE TRACK RECOVERY, ERP (DMKTRK)

The software alternate track recovery support described in the following paragraphs applies only to the 3340/3344 disk. For 3330 and 3350 disks no software support is needed since the hardware performs alternate track recovery. No support is needed for the 2305 drum since the CE is able to rewire the device to use spare tracks in place of defective tracks. For the 2314 and 2319 disks no true alternate track recovery is provided by CP. But track condition checks from any device type are reflected back to the virtual machine. Therefore, even though CP itself cannot use a 2314 or 2319 cylinder that contains a defective track, it it possible for a virtual machine to use such a cylinder if it provides its own error recovery. To facilitate this, the VM/370 version of the IBCDASDI program allows 2314 and 2319 minidisks to be formatted with an alternate track cylinder as the last cylinder of each minidisk rather than using the last cylinders of the real disk for this purpose.

#### Overview of 3340 Alternate Track Support

The 3340 alternate track support applies to CP I/O, to Diagnose I/O (thereby giving alternate track support to CMS), and to SIO executed in a virtual machine. For CP I/O and Diagnose I/O, the alternate track recovery support essentially consists of directing (seeking) an interrupted channel program to an alternate track and restarting it. Later, in some cases, the interrupted channel program is directed back to the original cylinder and restarted there. For SIO in a virtual machine, the operating system in the virtual machine provides its own error recovery when CP reflects a track condition check to the virtual machine.

On the 3340 disk, alternate tracks are assigned in the conventional alternate tracks cylinders at the high end of the real disk, not in the last cylinder of each minidisk. Therefore a virtual machine may need to seek outside of its minidisk extent. This occurs when an operating system in a virtual machine performs its own error recovery following a track condition check. So for SIO issued from a virtual machine, CP's

alternate track support must permit the virtual machine to escape from the confines of its minidisk to get to the alternate tracks assigned to the defective tracks of that minidisk. Yet at the same time CP must still prevent the virtual machine from accessing other tracks that it does not own.

Since alternate tracks are assigned only in the conventional alternate tracks cylinders at the high end of the real disk, CP does not apply minidisk cylinder relocation values to a virtual machine's channel commands that reference alternate tracks. Similarly, CP does not unrelocate alternate track CCHH addresses returned by read home address, by read record zero, in sense information, or for error recording.

### Alternate Track Hardware Operation and Implications

The home address record (HA) on any track contains a flag byte with two bits that are involved in alternate track assignments. One bit, when set to one, indicates that the track is defective and that the track should have (and ordinarily does have) an alternate track assigned. The count field of record zero of a track with this bit set should point to (have the CCHH address of) the assigned alternate track. The second bit in the flag byte, when set to one, indicates that the track in which it appears is an assigned alternate track. The count field of record zero of an assigned alternate track should point back to (have the CCHH address of) the flagged defective track that it is assigned to.

Before using the pointer in record zero of a flagged track to get to the corresponding alternate, it is considered good form for an operating system to check the pointers both ways to see that each points to the other. CP performs two-way checks of the pointers for seeks to an alternate track initiated by Diagnose or by SIO in a virtual machine. For its own I/O, CP uses the forward record zero pointer without performing a two-way check. Performing a two-way check would decrease performance and should not be necessary since all of the record zero pointers were checked in both directions by the Format/Allocate program (DMKFMT) when the CP-owned disk was originally formatted.

Note: the DASD Dump/Restore (DDR) program also checks the record zero pointers both ways when a tape is restored to a disk.

Except for those channel commands that deal specifically with the home address and record zero, any attempt to search or read or write on a track that is flagged as defective results in a unit check with "track condition check" indicated in the sense data.

Operations on an assigned alternate track can also result in a unit check with "track condition check" indicated in the sense data. But in this case it occurs when an attempt is made to <u>leave</u> the assigned alternate track, not when the operation is reading or writing on the track. The situations where trying to leave the alternate track results in a track condition check are:

- Any multi-track operation
- A record overflow operation

The hardware does <u>not</u> generate a track condition check when a seek is used to leave the track. This applies to any kind of seek, including seek head.

When a channel program from a virtual machine SIO (or from a Diagnose) is allowed to access an alternate track, subsequent CCWs in the channel program must be prevented from accessing adjacent tracks in

the alternate track cylinder since these may belong to other virtual machines. A channel program may attempt a transition from one track to the next by any of the following:

- Seek
- Seek head
- Multi-track search or read
- Record overflow

The full seek causes no problem: since it specifies the cylinder as well as the track, it causes the channel program to leave the alternate track and to return to a cylinder within the minidisk extent. It is certain to go back to the minidisk because the seek address was verified when the virtual CCWs were translated to real.

The multi-track operations and record overflow operations also cause no problem, because, as explained above, these are caught by the hardware and result in a track condition check.

The seek head is dealt with as follows. When a seek to an alternate track is encountered in a virtual channel program by CP during the CCW translation process, CP converts all seek head commands (in the real, translated CCWs) to an invalid CCW opcode (X'FF'). Then when the translated channel program is executed, it is interrupted (with a command reject) at each seek head CCW so that the track to which the channel program is seeking can be checked to see that it really belongs to the virtual machine that requested the I/O. Note that this only happens to channel programs that seek out of the minidisk to an alternate track.

#### Module Function and Control Flow

DMKTRKVA - When DMKCCWTR finds a virtual machine seeking out of its minidisk extent to what should be an assigned alternate track, it has to do a check of the backward record zero pointer to verify that the alternate belongs to that minidisk. So DMKCCWTR calls DMKTRKVA, passing the CCHH address of the alternate as input, and DMKTRKVA performs CP I/O to read record zero of the alternate and then returns the pointer found in record zero to DMKCCWTR.

<u>DMKTRKFP</u> - This is called by both DMKUNT and DMKVIO. Its function is to handle command rejects in channel programs initiated by virtual machine SIO when the channel program was found (by DMKCCWTR) to be seeking to an alternate track outside the minidisk extent. The command rejects result because, for these channel programs, any seek head commands have been invalidated (opcode changed to X'FF') in order to trap seek heads that might switch to another minidisk's track in the alternate track cylinder.

Note: Even though DMKCCWTR may also find Diagnose I/O channel programs that seek directly to an alternate track and invalidate the seek head opcodes on these channel programs, the command rejects resulting from these channel programs are handled by DMKTRKIN, not by DMKTRKFP.

<u>DMKTRKIN</u> - This routine performs alternate track recovery for CP I/O and for Diagnose I/O both when the Diagnose channel program results in a track condition check and when a command reject results from a seek head whose opcode DMKCCWTR made invalid. The routine has nothing to do with alternate track recovery for SIO issued by a virtual machine. But it does share a few small subroutines with DMKTRKFP.

DMKTRKIN is called only by DMKDASER, which in turn is called only by DMKIOS. These three routines work closely together during alternate track error recovery and the control flow back and forth between these routines is controlled to a great degree by flags in the IOBLOK and the IOERBLOK.

The control blocks of major concern in this area are the RDEVBLOK, the IOBLOK, and the IOERBLOK. When an error occurs and DMKIOS makes the initial call to DMKDASER (at the time of the first error associated with this IOBLOK), an IOERBLOK containing sense data has already been created; the IOBIOER field of the IOBLOK points to it. When DMKDASER gets control, it notices that this is a first call and it moves the pointer out of IOBIOER into RDEVIOER so that this first IOERBLOK, associated with the original error, can be kept over a period of time during which attempts may be made to retry the I/O operation. During these retries, further errors may cause new IOERBLOKs, pointed to by IOBIOER, to be sent back from DMKIOS. Generally speaking, RDEVIOER continues to point to the original IOERBLOK and new IOERBLOKs are created and sent back from DMKIOS after each retry that ends with an error. Generally, the new IOERBLOK from the failed retry is discarded before the next retry. But occasionally a new IOERBLOK is used by DMKDASER or DMKTRKIN to replace the original IOERBLOK, so it is pointed to by RDEVIOER and the first original IOERBLOK is discarded before the next retry. This happens when the new error is deemed to be more severe than the original (DMKDASER gives priority to channel checks) or when the original error gets corrected by a retry, but then the channel program fails on a later CCW (DMKTRKIN does this).

Control flow back and forth between DMKIOS and DMKDASER is controlled by the setting of the flags IOBERP, IOBRSTRT, and IOBFATAL, and has been described earlier in the section "DASD Error Recovery, ERP (DMKDAS)."

The control flow back and forth between DMKDASER and DMKTRKIN is controlled by the flags IOERRDRO and IOERALTR and by a return code that DMKTRKIN passes back in register 1. Whenever either of the two flags is set, they cause DMKDASER to call DMKTRKIN whenever DMKDASER gets control (which in this case happens after a retry), even though there is no track condition check indicated in the new IOERBLOK. The IOERRDRO flag indicates to DMKTRKIN that the retry being returned from was used to execute a channel program to read record zero. The IOERALTR flag indicates to DMKTRKIN that the retry being returned from is a restart of a user channel program (not strictly error recovery CCWs) that had a track condition check earlier. This means that invalidated seek head opcodes can be expected.

### Details of Alternate Track Recovery for CP I/O and Diagnose I/O

Once a CP I/O or Diagnose I/O channel program has to be restarted because of a track condition check, the error recovery procedure invalidates (for Diagnose I/O only) all seek head opcodes in the channel program and sets the IOERALTR flag (indicating that alternate track error recovery is in progress) before proceeding. The IOERALTR flag remains set whenever any portion of the users channel program is being retried, until the channel program either ends successfully or ends with a permanent error.

Note: The flag does not remain set continuously; there are breaks while the error recovery procedure takes time out to use its own channel program to read record zero (the channel program is passed back to IOS as a "retry"). At these times the IOERRDRO flag is set instead of the IOERALTR flag.

During the further execution of a Diagnose Channel program, invalidated seek head opcodes may be encountered once the IOERALTR flag is turned on. CP channel programs do not use seek head. The number of these opcodes encountered may be several, or none at all, depending on the user's channel program. Also, these invalidated seek heads may be trying to seek off of an assigned alternate track (usually to the next logical track) or they may have no involvement with flagged tracks at all, again depending on the nature of the user's channel program. Whenever the channel program is stopped by an invalidated seek head, a determination is made of whether or not it is trying to get off of an alternate track. This determination is made by looking at the current cylinder number (available in sense data taken at the time of the command reject) and seeing whether or not it falls within the alternate track cylinder area at the high end of the disk. If the seek head was not trying to get off of an alternate track, there is no problem and the subject channel program is restarted with a seek to the current cylinder and to the track specified by the invalidated seek head. If the seek head was trying to get off of an alternate track, record zero of the alternate track is read first to get the cylinder number of the defective track. Then the subject channel program is restarted with a seek to the cylinder of the defective track, but to the track specified by the invalidated seek head.

### TAPE ERROR RECOVERY, ERP (DMKTAP)

Error recovery is attempted for user-initiated tape I/O operations to CP-supported devices that use the DIAGNOSE interface. The primary control blocks used for error recovery are the RDEVBLOK, the IOBLOK, and the IOERBLOK. In addition, auxiliary storage is used for recovery channel programs (repositioning and erase).

The interruption handler, DMKIOS, performs a SENSE operation when a unit check occurs. Tape errors are then passed to DMKTAP. The sense information associated with a unit check is contained in the IOERBLOK. If a channel check is encountered, the channel check interruption handler determines if retry is possible and passes control to the ERP through the I/O interruption handler.

When an error is encountered and ERP receives control, DMKTAP determines if this is the first entry into the ERP for this task. The IOBRCNT (IOB error count) field of the IOB is zero on initial entry. On this first entry, the pointer to the IOERBLOK is placed in the RDEVIOER field of the RDEVBLOK. This preserves the original error CSW and sense information for recording. Thereafter, IOERBLOKS are discarded before a retry is attempted or a permanent error is passed to IOS.

The ERP looks for two other specific conditions. If the error count field is not zero, entry must be due to a recovery attempt. Thus, it may be a solicited device end to correct an intervention-required condition or a retry attempt for either tape repositioning or channel program re-execution.

The ERP keeps track of the number of retries in the IOBRCNT field of the IOBLOK to determine if a retry limit has been exceeded for a particular error. If the specified number of retries fails to correct the error, the error is recorded and DMKIOS is notified of the permanent error by turning on a status flag in the IOBLOK (IOBSTAT=IOBFATAL).

If the error is corrected by DMKTAP, the temporary error is not recorded and control is returned to DMKIOS with error flags all off. When repositioning is required in order to attempt recovery, additional ERP flags are contained in the IOERBLOK to indicate paths for specific errors (that is, data check on write must reposition, erase, and then reissue original channel program).

All error recovery is started the same except for intervention-required errors. The IOBFLAG is turned on to indicate RESTART (IOBFLAG=IOBRSTRT), and the IOBRCAW (IOBLOK Restart CAW) is filled with the restart channel address word. In addition, an IOBFLAG flag is turned on to indicate that the ERP is in control so that control can be returned to ERP during all tape error recovery (IOBFLAG=IOBERP). In the case of an intervention required error, the ERP sends a message to the operator, and then returns to DMKIOS with indications that tell DMKIOS the ERP is waiting for a device end on this device. This is done by clearing the restart flag and returning to DMKIOS with only the IOBERP flag on.

When ERP has determined a permanent error situation or successfully recovered from an error, all auxiliary storage obtained for recovery CCWs, buffers, and IOERBLOKs is freed before a return is made to DMKIOS (see Figure 22 for a summary of the IOB indicators), also, the statistical counters for 2400, 3410, and 3420 devices are updated.

If the error is uncorrectable or operator intervention is necessary, ERP calls the message writer to write the specific message.

#### 3270 REMOTE SUPPORT ERROR RECOVERY

Recovery from errors associated with binary synchronous lines, and the related channel and transmission control unit hardware is processed by DMKBSC. Recovery from errors associated with data and control processing by the remote station (the device) as defined by remote status and sense byte definition (see IBM 3270 Information Display Component Description,) is processed by DMKRGF. Control blocks associated with these errors are the CONTASK, the RDEVBLOK, the BSCBLOK, the NICBLOK, the IOBLOK, and the IOERBLOK.

The interruption handler, DMKIOS, performs a SENSE operation upon detection of a unit check condition (IOERBLOK). The related sense data is analyzed as it relates to the previous operation (CONTASK or BSCBLOK, whichever is applicable). If a channel check is encountered by the channel check interruption handler, the channel check interruption (DMKBSC) procedures determine if recovery can be attempted. If it cannot be retried, that operation is aborted and an appropriate message is sent to the system operator.

Depending upon the error encountered, ERP receives control and either DMKBSC or DMKGRA and DMKGRB determines if this is the first entry into the ERP for this task. The IOBRCNT (IOB error count) field of the IOB is zero on initial entry. On this first entry, the pointer to the IOERBLOK is placed in the RDEVIOER field of the RDEVBLOK. This preserves the original error CSW and sense information for recording. Thereafter, IOERBLOKs are discarded before a retry is attempted or a permanent error is passed to IOS.

The ERP looks for two other specific conditions. If the error count field is not zero, entry must be due to a recovery attempt. Thus, it may be a solicited device end to correct an intervention-required condition or a retry of channel program execution.

The ERP keeps track of the number of retries in the IOBRCNT field of the IOBLOK to determine if a retry limit has been exceeded for a particular error. If the specified number of retries fails to correct the error, the error is recorded and DMKIOS is notified of the permanent error by turning on a status flag in the IOBLOK (IOBSTAT=IOBFATAL).

If the error is corrected, the temporary error is not recorded and control is returned to DMKIOS with all error flags off.

When ERP has determined a permanent error situation or successfully recovered from an error, all auxiliary storage obtained for recovery CCWs, buffers, and IOERBLOKs is freed before a return is made to DMKIOS (see Figure 22 for a summary of the IOB indicators). Also, the statistical counters for 3270 are updated.

### The Attached Processor Environment

Attached processor support is requested by specifying AP=YES on the SYSCOR macro. For a complete description of system generation considerations, see <u>VM/370 Planning and System Generation Guide</u>.

### CP Initialization for the Attached Processor

<u>IBM System/370 Principles of Operation</u>, has a detailed discussion of prefixing that is necessary for understanding the initialization done for the attached processor.

#### PROCESSOR ADDRESSES

The CP initialization routine, DMKCPI, begins normal processing by storing the physical, main processor address -- usually X°00° -- in the IPUADDR field in the PSA at location absolute zero. (Prefixing has not yet been established.) The logical processor address is computed by doing a logical OR of the physical address with X°40° and is stored in the PSA in LPUADDR. The logical value is used by the CP LOCK manager to avoid using a zero value. The physical value is used for signaling between the two processors.

If AP=YES was coded on the SYSCOR macro, DMKCPI uses the SIGP function to see if the attached processor is available. If so, its physical and logical addresses are stored in the PSA in IPUADDRX and LPUADDRX, respectively. If the attached processor is not available, APUNONLN is set to 1. If the multi-processing option is installed, message DMKCPI959W is sent to the operator.

#### PSA SETUP

The top two 4K pages of storage are marked (in the CORTABLE) as being CP-owned and are used as the PSAs for the two processors. The addresses of these two pages are stored at PREFIXA and PREFIXB in the PSA at location absolute zero. DMKAPI copies the information from the PSA at location absolute zero to the new PSA locations. In the PSA designated for the attached processor, PREFIXA and PREFIXB are switched. Thus, on either processor PREFIXA always represents the current processor and PREFIXB the other processor. The values of IPUADDR, LPUADDR, IPUADDRX, and LPUADDRX are also switched so that IPUADDR and LPUADDR always contain the processor addresses of the current processor and IPUADDRX and LPUADDRX contain the other processor addresses.

#### LOCKING

To provide system integrity, VM/370 attached processor support is designed around one global system lock, a VMBLOK local lock, and several system local locks for specifically identified queues or modules.

#### Global System Lock

All of the control program runs under the global system lock except specifically identified paths. If the lock cannot be obtained, the function is deferred by storing the necessary information in the VMBLOK appendage and stacking that VMBLOK for later processing. That processor then takes a special unlocked path through the dispatcher to dispatch a new virtual machine. In some situations the processor cannot defer the requested function and spins on the lock until it becomes available.

To ensure system integrity along the special unlocked paths, various local locks have been defined. These locks are basically spin locks and are held for short periods of time.

#### VMBLOK Lock

Each VMBLOK contains one lock, called VMLOCK, which is used by routines that need to serialize certain virtual machine related resources. These resources include the following:

- 1. Any unlocked or unshared pages belonging to the virtual machine.
- Any of the unshared translation or backing store tables defining the address space of the virtual machine.
- 3. Certain fields of the VMBLOK that are modified by routines that do not hold the system lock. Some of these fields are VMPSW, VMGPRS, and VMRSTAT.

The dispatcher obtains the VMBLOK lock before a virtual machine is dispatched and also before a CP request or an I/O request is unstacked. When a virtual machine is dispatched, the VMBLOK address of this virtual machine is saved in the processor's PSA in the field RUNUSER. Normally this virtual machine is also unlocked by the dispatcher when it is entered after an interrupt handler has finished processing. When RUNUSER is still locked, the PSA field LASTUSER is equal to RUNUSER. When RUNUSER is unlocked, LASTUSER is set to ASYSVM.

When a CP request or an I/O request is unstacked, the associated virtual machine is locked and the VMBLOK address is placed in register 11. When the dispatcher is entered after a CP request or an I/O request has been serviced, the virtual machine whose VMBLOK address is in register 11 is locked and will be unlocked by the dispatcher. This virtual machine may not be the same virtual machine that was locked when the CP request or the I/O request was unstacked.

A CP routine must lock another virtual machine for any of the following reasons:

- The routine, or a routine it calls, accesses any unshared page of the virtual machine.
- The routine, or a routine it calls, alters any field of the VMBLOK that is serialized only by the VMBLOK lock.
- The routine, or a routine it calls, could be interrupted and an exit taken to the dispatcher.

The original VMBLOK lock must be released before gaining the new lock.

Figure 23 shows the modules that obtain the VMBLOK lock for a virtual machine other than the one requesting the service.

There are situations when a CP routine may access a virtual machine without locking it. If the CP routine, or any routine it calls, is only altering VMBLOK fields that are serialized by the system lock, locking the virtual machine is not necessary. For example, to process the SET PRIORITY command for a virtual machine, locking the virtual machine is not necessary since the altered VMBLOK field, VMUPRIOR, is serialized by the system lock. But to process the SET FAVORED command, locking the virtual machine is necessary since some of the VMBLOK fields altered, such as VMRSTAT, are only serialized by the VMBLOK lock.

DMKLOKFR \_ Free Storage Lock

DMKLOKRL - Run List Lock

DMKLOKTR - Timer Request Queue Lock

DMKLOKDS - Dispatcher Queues Lock

CPEXBLOK Queue Lock

deferred execution blocks processor related blocks

IOBLOK/TRQBLOK Queue Lock

These are system spin locks that are held for very short periods of time. The control program code that runs without the global system lock must manipulate these queues and these locks insure system integrity along the unlocked paths.

#### User-Defined Locks

If you have user-defined areas that are used by more than one virtual machine and you need to serialize their use, you will need to define your own locking conventions. You can use the LOCK macro to obtain and release a PRIVATE lock. <u>VM/370 System Programmer's Guide</u> has details on how to code the LOCK macro.

### MACHINE CHECK HANDLER IN ATTACHED PROCESSOR

A machine check interrupt is initially handled without the global system lock. DMKMCH determines if the error requires system termination, virtual machine termination, or simply recording and continuation. If the system was in a wait state or a virtual machine was in control and the system is not to be terminated, the machine check handler requests the global system lock with the defer option. If the lock can be

	Action
DMKAPI	Locks the virtual machine that was last dispatched.
	Locks the virtual machine just built.
	Locks the virtual machine being set as favored.
	Locks the virtual machine associated with a real device
DMKCPS	Locks the virtual machine whose virtual device is being
i i	reset when a real device is halted.
DMKCPU	Locks each virtual machine in order to prepare the VMBLOK for uniprocessor mode.
DMKCPV	Locks the virtual machine whose storage is being locked or
	unlocked, or for whom accounting is being done.
i i	Locks the virtual machine receiving transferred spool   files.
DMKDIA	Locks the virtual machine of the dialed system, the virtual
1	machine of the line being dropped (DHKDIADR), or the
1	virtual machine that owns the channel-to-channel adapter
1	being coupled.
DMKGRF	Locks the virtual machine associated with a real device block.
DMKLOG	Locks the virtual machine being reconnected or the virtual
i i	machine being autologged.
DMKMID	Locks the virtual machines receiving messages at midnight.
DMKMSG	Locks the virtual machine receiving a message.
	Locks the system operator.
DMKNES	Locks each virtual machine active when the NETWORK SHUTDOWN
1	command is processed.
DMKNLD	Locks the virtual machine associated with a real device   block.
i i	Locks the virtual machine associated with a queued I/O request.
DMKPTR	Locks the virtual machine from which a page will be stolen.
	Locks the system operator.
	Locks the virtual machine associated with a NICBLOK.
DMKRGB	Locks the virtual machine associated with a CONTASK or a   NICBLOK.
DMKRNH	Locks the virtual machine of the destination user for a
į į	console task or the virtual machine associated with a remote teleprocessing line.
DMKSPL	Locks the virtual machine receiving a transferred spool i
	file or the virtual machine owning a spooled reader   file.
i DMKVCA !	Locks the virtual machine of the coupled-to CTCA.
	Locks the virtual machine of the coupled to cick.  Locks the virtual machine to which the channel is being
	attached, or the the virtual machine from which the
ו האממטיין	channel is being detached.
DMKVDA	Locks the virtual machine involved in attaching or
I DWKADD I	detaching a real device.  Locks the virtual machine involved in detaching a real
1 24226	device.
DHKVMC I	Locks the virtual machine to which the caller is communicating.

Figure 23. Modules that Obtain Additional VMBLOK Lock

obtained, normal DMKMCH processing continues. If the lock cannot be obtained, DMKMCH stacks a CPEXBLOK with CPMCHLK set and exits to DMKDSPRU. This CPEXBLOK causes processing to resume at DMKMCHSE with the global system lock held. Any machine checks that occur before the CPEXBLOK processing has completed are considered recursive machine checks and handled appropriately. If the control program was in control and the system is not to be terminated, the machine check handler saves status in the CPEXBLOK, set CPMCHLK and reloads MCOPSW. CPMCHLK is set to prevent the dispatcher from starting any new work on this processor until the machine check processing has completed.

DMKMCH passes control to DMKMCTPT if the system is running in attached processor mode and a decision has been made to terminate the system. In general, if a virtual machine was running when the machine check occurred, only that virtual machine is terminated.

DMKMCTPT determines if the system can continue and if the processor can continue. For the attached processor, if the machine check was not a clock error and the control program was not in control, the virtual machine running at the time of the error is terminated. If the machine check was a clock error on the main processor or the control program was in control on either processor, the other processor is signalled to stop and store status and a wait state PSW is loaded on the failing processor. An attempt is made to issue message 610W to the operator before the main processor is stopped. If the machine check was a clock error on the attached processor and the control program was not in control, the main processor is signalled via an external call to initiate automatic processor recovery with an indicator to continue processing.

The malfunction alert interrupt handler (DMKMCTMA) receives control from the external second level interrupt handler. If the malfunction alert came from the main processor, a 001 wait state PSW is loaded. If the malfunction alert came from the attached processor and a virtual machine was in control, an indication is set to terminate the virtual user and CPAPRPND is set for processor recovery. If the attached processor was in supervisor state, message 610W is sent to the operator and a 013 wait state PSW is loaded. If the attached processor was in a wait state, CPAPRPND is set for processor recovery.

The automatic processor recovery routine (DMKMCTPR) receives control from the external SLIH or the dispatcher. If the system is to continue processing, the vary processor offline routne (DMKCPUUP) is called. DMKCPUUP examines the chain of virtual machines for attached processor affinity and shared segment pointers. Any shared segment pointers for the attached processor are switched to point to the main processor shared segments. All the system control blocks and save areas necessary to run in attached processor mode are also freed. The time from the first timer request queue element is placed into the clock comparator for the main processor.

While preserving the maintained fields in the absolute zero area, the main processor's prefix storage area is copied to the absolute zero area and prefixing is stopped. The attached processor operational flag is turned off in the absolute zero area, and the prefix storage areas for the main and attached processors are freed. The pages and DASD slots held by the attached processor for shared segments are freed by DMKPGT and DMKPTR. A message (1941) is issued, and return is made to DMKMCTPR. For any virtual machines with affinity to the attached processor, DMKMCTPR resets the affinity for each, issues message 6211, and puts the machine in console function mode (if the virtual machine is not disconnected). If a virtual machine is to be terminated, the virtual machine is reset, messages 6161 and 6191 issued. Normal return causes the system to continue processing in uniprocessor mode.

The action that the machine check handler takes for a given situation is determined by the error itself, the operating environment of VM/370, and whether the system was performing a CP function or a virtual machine function — or the system was not performing at all (a loaded wait state condition when the error occurred). Figure 24 clarifies the action the system takes for the given situations.

!	▼M/370 ]	Processing	3	Virtual Machine Processing			
Error Condition	uniprocessor	attached	processor	uniprocessor	attached	processor	
		Main	Attached		Main	lattached	
Invalid machine   check interrupt   code		1	1 1	1	1	1 1	
Invalid PSW   data	1	1   1	1 1	1	3	3	
Register, Program mask instruction address invalid	1	1	1	1	3	3   	
System damages	1	1	1	1	3	3	
TOD or CPU Clock Errors	1	1	1 1	1	1	3,4	
Multibit   (solid) Storage! error	1	1	1	3,2	3,2	3,2	
Multibit   (intermittent)   storage error	1	1	1 1	3,2	3,2	3,2	
Storage Protect  Key (solid)   failure	1	1	1 1	3	3	3   3 	
Storage Protect  (intermittent)   failure	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Malfunction   alert	5	1	1 1	5	1	3,4	
Channel   inoperative	1	1	1 1	1 1	1	1 1 I	

| 4 = automatic processor recovery

| 5 = Not applicable

Figure 24. Condition/Action Table for Uncorrectable Errors

### Multiprocessor External Interrupts

For external interrupts that can occur in attached processor mode (time-of-day sync check, malfunction alert, external call, and emergency signal), DMKPSAEX gives control to DMKEXTSL. DMKEXTSL does the following for each kind of interrupt:

#### Malfunction alert

• Call DMKMCTMA, which will either load a disabled wait state on the appropriate processor or initiate automatic processor recovery, to allow the system to run in uniprocessor mode. If a user was running at the time of the malfunction alert he is terminated.

### SHUTDOWN Emergency Signal

Issued to the attached processor prior to shutting the system down.

- Turn off APUOPER in each PSA to indicate that the attached processor is not operational.
- Load a 008 disabled wait PSW.
- Disable channel zero.
- Pass control to the dispatcher at DMKDSPRU.

#### QUIESCE Emergency Signal

• Give control to the dispatcher at DMKDSPRU, which will load a wait PSW that is enabled for external calls only.

#### SYNC Emergency Signal

Issued by DMKCLKMP when the clocks are no longer synchronized (low order synchronization).

 Give control to DMKCLKAP to synchronize the clock on the attached processor. If the set clock fails, the attached processor is terminated with a CLK003 abend.

### CLKCHK Emergency Signal

• Give control to DMKCLKCC. If the clock on the attached processor is not synchronized with the main processor (high order synchronization) or is not set, then a flag is set to cause DMKCLKMP on the main processor to synchronize the clocks. The attached processor is then put in a wait state enabled for external interrupts. If the clock is not working, the attached processor is terminated with a CLK003 abend.

#### APR External Call

 Give control to DMKMCTPR to allow the system to run in uniprocessor mode.

#### RESUME External Call

Cancels a previous QUIESCE.

Give control to the dispatcher at DMKDSPRU.

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#### WAKEUP External Call

"wake-up" an idle processor.

- If the system was running a user, reload the external old PSW.
- If the system was not running a user, then try to obtain the SYSTEM lock.
- If the SYSTEM lock is obtained, give control to the dispatcher at DMKDSPCH.
- If the lock is not obtained, give control to the dispatcher at DMKDSPRU.

#### DISPATCH External Call

Inform the other processor of a processor related CPEXBLOK.

- Try to obtain the global system lock.
- If the system lock is obtained, go to the dispatcher at DMKDSPCH.
- If the lock is not obtained and the system was in a wait state, go to DMKDSPRU.
- If the lock was not obtained and the system was not in a wait state, reload the external old PSW.

#### Time-of-Day SYNC Check

- Call DMKCLKSC. DMKCLKSC signals the attached processor to quiesce.
   It then sends message DMKCLK970W to the operator and calls DMKCLKMP.
   DMKCLKMP issues a SYNC emergency signal to synchronize the clocks.
   DMKCLKSC issues a RESUME signal to allow the attached processor to continue.
- If the SYSTEM lock is held, go to the dispatcher at DMKDSPCH.
- If the SYSTEM lock is not held, go to the dispatcher at DMKDSPRU.

### I/O Subsystem

The I/O subsystem of VM/370 runs under the global system lock on either the main processor (processor with I/O capability) or the attached processor (processor without I/O capability). The I/O first level interrupt handler (DMKIOSIN) is the only exception; it runs unlocked during its normal error free processing. The main processor owns all real I/O blocks (RCHBLOK, RCUBLOK and RDEVBLOK). DMKIOSIN always runs on the main processor because only the main processor can receive I/O interrupts. All other routines that set any fields within the real I/O control blocks or that are dependent upon the status of a real I/O control block remaining static, must use the SWITCH macro to force their processing to the main processor. All routines within DMKIOS with the exception of DMKIOSRW, reissue the SWITCH macro whenever loss of control is a possibility, to ensure that processing remains on the main processor.

The SWITCH macro tests to see if it is running on the attached processor or the main processor. If it is running on the attached processor it issues an SVC 24 to transfer control to the main processor and to resume execution at the next sequential instruction.

If DMKIOS receives an unsolicited interrupt or an I/O error for scheduled I/O, a call is made to DMKFREE for either an IOBLOK, CPEXBLOK, or an IOERBLOK. DMKFREE will ensure that control is returned to the processor that initiated the request.

### **Shared Segment**

I The shared segment suufunction of VM/370 (DMKATS, DMKCFG, DMKCFH, DMKPGS, and DMKVMA) runs under the global system lock on either the main processor or the attached processor. All protected shared segments are duplicated in a system that is generated for attached processor mode and that is initialized on a machine with the multiprocessing feature. DMKCFG obtains sufficient storage to construct the duplicate page and swap tables in contiguous storage. The SHRTABLE SHRPAGE pointer points to the page and swap tables for the main processor, and the page and swap tables for the main processor, and the page and the page and swap tables for the main processor. DMKCFG initializes both sets of page and swap tables. Initially, the two swap tables point to the DASD locations specified in DMKSNT. However, as the pages are read into storage and then stolen, each shared page is allocated its own DASD slot and is pointed to by only one swap table entry.

The last user to purge a shared system causes both sets of page and swap tables to be released.

One shared page table is reserved for use by each processor. This includes both problem state and supervisor state execution on behalf of a virtual machine. To accomplish this, each time a virtual machine running a shared system is locked, a test is made to determine whether or not the virtual machine was last serviced on this processor. If it was last serviced on the other processor, all of its shared page table pointers in its segment tables are switched to this processor's shared pages.

DMKPTR is able to steal a shared page from a shared page table reserved for the processor it is running on without notifying the other processor. The virtual page could not appear in the look-aside buffer of the other processor.

The dispatcher releases the VMBLOK lock on LASTUSER following the check for pending interrupts (assuming no fast redispatch possible) unless the virtual machine was running one or more shared systems. In the latter case the VMBLOK lock is not released until the DMKVMA scan for a changed page is completed.

DMKVMA scans all protected shared segments that the virtual machine used. For every changed page that it finds, DMKVMA checks whether or not the system lock is held. If the system lock is held, the changed page is returned to CP free storage. If the system lock is not held, DMKVMA marks the page table entry as invalid, marks the swap table entry as in transit, and indicates that the core table entry is on the free and flush lists. The other virtual machines can continue to use the shared segments. The changed pages are replaced when the next reference to the changed page is made.

If the shared segment is violated, an error message (DMKVMA456) is sent to the violator, and he is placed in console function mode. The user may examine his PSW and registers to determine what caused the violation. The user enters the BEGIN command to resume execution at the point of interruption.

# **CP Method of Operation and Program** Organization

This part contains the following information:

- CP Program Organization
- Use of the Annotated Flow Diagram
- Virtual I/O Operations and Interruption Processes

## Use of the Annotated Flow Diagram

The following text sections, which describe each major CP function, are annotated flow diagrams. These diagrams, consisting of logic labels and commentary, describe the general flow and use of CP logic modules and their relationship to other modules while performing a specific function or task. The annotated flow diagrams do not contain references to error messages, abnormal termination conditions, or most control block field labels. This avoids complexity and makes the general logic of CP and related tasks more understandable to the user. "understandability" as the key, obtuse and complex logic that is used for obscure and seldom used functions is not described. Also the flow diagram does not indicate nor describe every entry point encountered in a function. Nor do the diagrams illustrate the innumerable times that commonly used modules are utilized. DMKFRE and DMKCVT, the obtaining and returning of free storage and the number base conversion modules are Annotated flow diagrams are arranged by function and such examples. subfunction. Titles for these functions and subfunctions also precede annotated flow text and labels. The text in the charts is prefixed by underscored and capitalized entry points and labels. Entry points are indicated by seven or eight characters; the first three characters are indicated by prefixing with a Labels are comma and the six-character module identification.

The annotated flow diagrams in this section do not reflect VM/370 use of the MSS. If there is an MSS attached to the VM/370 system, consult Appendix B in this volume for flow diagrams of those functions that utilize the MSS (such as logging on a virtual machine that has a mimidisk defined on an MSS 3330V volume).

Note: Annotated flow diagrams are not to be construed as trace material. The dynamics of CP operations preclude the use of the annotated flow diagrams, as they are shown in this manual, as traces of CP functions.

# VM/370 CP Interruption Processing

SVC INTERRUPTIONS - PROBLEM STATE

#### **DMKSVCIN**

Entry for SVC interruptions from problem or supervisor states. For problem mode and ADSTOP (SVC X 'B3'), the overlaid instruction is replaced.

### DMKCFMBK

Console function mode is entered.

#### DMKSVCIN

For problem state SVC 76 (X'4C') check for valid parameter passing. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.com/">DMKVERD</a>, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.com/">DMKVERD</a>, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.com/">DMKVERD</a>, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.com/">DMKVERD</a>, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.com/">DMKVERD</a>, <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.com/">DMKVERD</a>, <a href="https://doi.org/">DMKVERD</a>, <a href="https://d

Determine the operating SCP used in the virtual machine by examining passed parameters in RO and R1.

### DMKSVC, SVCVER

For invalid parameter passing, error recording is not performed.

### DMKIOEVR

The SVC is reflected to the user.

#### DMKIOFVR

On correct parameter reflection, record the error.

#### DMKSVC, REFSVCB

REFSVCB is called if TRACE SVC was in effect or if the virtual machine's page zero is not in real storage. Obtains the system lock before continuing. If the system lock is not immediately available, REFSVCB defers the interrupt and exits to DMKDSPRU.

#### DMKTRCSV

The DMKTRC module is called if TRACE SVC was invoked.

#### DMKPRGRF

If tracing is not active, flag user as being in instruction wait state and reflect the SVC back to the user.

#### DMKSVC

If the virtual machine's page zero is in real storage, generate and store an old SVC PSW. Fetch the new SVC PSW. If there is no PSW state change, store user's new PSW in RUNPSW, restore registers and dispatch via LPSW.

#### DMKSVC, REFSVCA

If there is a PSW state change, obtain the system lock before continuing. If the system lock is not immediately available, defer the interrupt and exit to DMKDSPRU.

#### DMKDSPB

Check the altered PSW.

#### SVC INTERRUPTIONS - SUPERVISOR STATE

#### DMKSVC, SVCDIE

Entry is for a system failure and is a SVC 0 or SVC 4 abend condition.

#### DMKDMPDK

Perform partial or full real storage dump.

#### DMKCKPT

Checkpoint the system.

#### DMKCPINT

Perform an automatic IPL if indicated.

### DMKSVC, SVCLINK

Entry via SVC 8 provides linkage to a called routine in R15.

#### DMKPTRUL

If called routine is not resident, page it in and return control to the caller by loading the SAVERTN into the old PSW and then load the old PSW. The caller's addressability, SAVEAREA address and return address are maintained in a new SAVEAREA.

### DMKSVC, SVCRET

Entry via SVC 12 return control from the called routine to the calling routine and restores addressability via R12 and R13.

#### DMKPTRUL

If a nonresident module, unlock page to return it to DASD.

#### DMKSVC, SVCRLSE

Entry via SVC 16 to release the current SAVEAREA used by SVC 8 and 12. Return to caller.

### DMKSVC, SVCGET

Entry via SVC 20 to obtain a new SAVEAREA. Return to caller.

### DMKSVC, SVCSWIT

Entry via SVC 24 to switch control to the main processor.

### EXTERNAL AND CLOCK INTERRUPTION REFLECTION

#### DMKPSAEX

Entered via the interruption key on system console, adjust accounting to charge for supervisor overhead. If problem mode, attention interruption, update the virtual machine PSW from the external old PSW.

DMKPSA, EXTBUTIN

Exit to dispatcher, if there is no logged-on operator, or the operator is disconnected, or there is no active terminal. If the operator was logged on and the external interruption key was pressed, disconnect the operator's terminal.

DMKQCNCL

Clear all console requests.

DMKSCNRD

If the device is a terminal or graphic device, issue HIO to the real device.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to the dispatcher.

DMKPSA, EXTBUTTN

For 3704/3705, convert resource identifier for the NCP terminal for the indexable entry into the NICBLOK for the associated VMBLOK, then

Reset all BTUs.

DHKDSPCH

Exit to the dispatcher.

DMKPSA, EXTEXTD

Upon location X'80' timer interruption, indicate the user end of the time slice by storing flag in the VMBLOK's VMOSTAT.

DMKDSPCH, DMKDSPRU

If the system lock is held or is available, exit to the main entry of the dispatcher, DMKDSPCH. Otherwise, exit to DMKDSPRU.

DMKPSA, EXTTIMER

Upon processor timer interruption, VMTLEVEL in VMBLOK as a real processor timer interruption.

DMKTMRVT

Simulate the interruption.

DMKDSPCH, DMKDSPRU

If the system lock is held or is available, exit to the main entry of the dispatcher, DMKDSPCH. Otherwise, exit to DMKDSPRU.

DMKPSA, EXTCKC

Upon clock comparator interruption reflection

DMKSCHTO

Use the printer to unchain the active TRQBLOK. Call DMKSTKIO.

DMKSTKIO

Stack the block.

DMKDSPCH, DMKDSPRU

If the system lock is held or is available, exit to the main entry of the dispatcher, DMKDSPCH. Otherwise, exit to DMKDSPRU.

#### MONITOR INTERRUPTION PROCESSING

DMKMON

The VM Monitor data collection component uses both sample and trace techniques. Selected system counters are sampled by routines entered periodically via TRQBLOK. Selected events are traced upon execution via monitor call instructions embedded at strategic points in the control program.

DMKMONTI

TRQBLOK gives control here every 60 seconds (unless specified otherwise with the MONITOR INTERVAL command), and a new TRQBLOK is immediately stacked via call to DMKSCHST, to request a return to the same entry point 60 seconds later. Control register 8 monitor mask is used to determine which of the three sampled data classes (PERFORM, USER, DASTAP) are enabled. Appropriate counters are sampled using special subroutines for each class and the data is stored in the monitor buffers. Upon completion, goes to dispatcher.

- Class Code Data Items Collected

  0 0 Software and hardware utilization, contention, and activity counters
  - 1 Corresponding items for APU
  - 4 0 VMBLOK user resource consumption and status
  - 6 0,1 DASD and tape activity counters

#### DMKENTTI

Entered via TRQBLOK every two seconds (unless specified otherwise with the Monitor interval command). A new TRQBLOK is immediately stacked via a call to DMKSCHST to specify return of control to the same entry point two seconds later. This subroutine is a high frequency (relative to the PERFORM, USER, DASTAP sampler) I/O status sampler. All channels are tested for a busy condition with a TCH instruction. All control units and devices are tested for a busy condition by examining the appropriate CP control blocks. The data obtained is accumulated for later sampling by the DASTAP class of data collection in a class 6 (DASTAP) code 2 (I/O status) record. The subroutine DMKENT62 performs this collection after the standard class 6 (DASTAP) code 1 record has been collected by MONCOD61 in DMKMONTI.

#### DMKMONMI

Entered from DMKPRG after a monitor call in a class currently enabled (as defined in CR 8 mask) has been executed by CP in supervisor state. The monitor call instruction number and code number stored by the hardware in the PSA are used to index branch tables to reach the appropriate data collection routines. As necessary, the data is stored in the monitor I/O buffers before output. Upon completion, control returns to instruction after monitor call.

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Clas	<u>ss</u> 1	<u>Code</u> 0	Activity Being Monitored Begin console read
	•	1	Console output
		•	Consore outher
		2	End console read
		3	Console sleep
	2	2	User dropped from queue
		3	User added to queue
		4	User added to eligible list
ţ	5	0	Privileged instruction being simulated
-	7	0	SIO for DASD SEEK
8	8	0	Add queue, drop queue - more detailed resource consumption data

#### DMKMONPR

All data collection subroutines use a common buffer management subroutine to obtain sufficient space in the monitor buffers. When not enough space is available, a switch is made to the next buffer in the chain and the full buffer is scheduled for output via a CPEXBLOK. I/O is handled by DMKIOSQR if tape is in use, or by DMKMIAWO if a spool file is in use. If data collection gets ahead of buffer output and all the monitor buffers are filled, a temporary suspension occurs.

#### DMKMONIO

Handles normal and abnormal completion of buffer output to disk or tape. For normal completion, the buffer used for I/O is made available for further data collection; if the next buffer is already full, its output is immediately scheduled. If a suspension was in effect, data collection is immediately resumed using the freed buffer. (Note: Suspensions should be eliminated by increasing the buffer allocation, using the MONITOR command or the SYSMON macro.) Special tape conditions that can be handled include end of tape and permanent error.

#### DMKENTKC

Entered via CPEXBLOK at midnight if automatic monitoring to spool file is in effect and it is required to close out the current file and continue monitoring with a new file. DMKENT satisfies the nucleus residency requirements of CPEXBLOK entry point and acts as a stepping stone to DMKMIA. Goes to DMKDSP after successful call to DMKMIAKC.

### DMKMIAKC

Sets up a request to invoke a MONITOR CLOSE command in DMKMCCCL.

#### DHKMCCCL

Executes MONITOR CLOSE command and calls DMKMIACC to complete processing.

#### DMKMIACC

Invoked by the MONITOR CLOSE command to close the spool file and chain the spool file block to the reader of the virtual machine where data reduction is to take place. Starts new spool file if appropriate.

### DMKENTST

Entered via TRQBLOK due to previous determination by automatic monitoring facilities that a MONITOR START SPOOL command should be issued. This entry satisfies the need for CP nucleus residency and immediately calls the pageable DMKMIAIN.

#### DMKMIAIN

Builds a message buffer containing a MONITOR START SPOOL command and calls DMKMCCCL.

#### DMKMCCCL

Executes MONITOR START SPOOL command. DMKENTST gives control to DMKDSP after successful execution.

#### DMKENTET

Entered via TRQBLOK due to previous determination by automatic monitoring facilities that a MONITOR STOP command should be issued at this time. This entry satisfies the need for CP nucleus residency and immediately calls the pageable DMKMIAEN.

#### DMKMIAEN

Buils a message buffer containing a MONITOR STOP command and calls DMKMCCCL.

#### DMKMCCCL

Executes MONITOR STOP command. DMKENTET gives control to the dispatcher after successful execution.

### DMKMIAST

Entered from DMKCPI when it is determined that automatic monitoring has been requested via the SYSMON macro in DMKSYS and that TRQBLOKS should be queued via calls to DMKSCHST to invoke a MONITOR START SPOOL command and a MONITOR STOP command at specified times in the future. If monitoring is required to start immediately because the start time has passed, a CPEXBLOK is built to give control to DMKENTSC, which invokes the DMKMIAIN mechanism described above.

All other DMKMCC, DMKMNI and DMKMIA entry points are used as a result of the processing of MONITOR commands or special conditions.

Three Class 0 monitor call codes have been reserved for special purposes. They are used without actually executing monitor calls, but as a result of MONITOR command processing. They are:

### Class Code Function

- 0 97 Write header record after MONITOR START command
  98 Write trailer record after MONITOR STOP command
  - 99 Write suspension record when data collection resumes

**DMKPRGIN** 

For a program interruption received while in supervisor mode (indication of CP module error) and INTRDR+1 does not indicate MONITOR CALL (X'40') exit to -

DMKPRG, CPERROR

Send abend message to the system operator.

**DMKDMKPK** 

Dump storage and initiate loading (via IPL).

DMKPRGIN

For supervisor state and MONITOR CALL save registers in in DMKPRGPR.

DMKPRGMI

Do MONITOR CALL interruption processing (DMKMON).

DMKPRG, PRNSTAT

For paging exception X'11' and EC mode with translation on call DMKVATEX.

DMKVATEX

Process the exception.

DMKPRGIM

For paging exception, x '11' and EC mode with translation off, and enabled for I/O interrupts and PAGEX on call DMKVATPF.

DMKVATPF

Process the pseudo page fault.

DMKPRG, PAGEXCP

For all other page fault conditions go to DMKPTRAN.

DMKPRG, OBSLOCK

The system lock must be obtained before DMKPTRAN is called. If the system lock is not immediately available, defer the interrupt and exit to DMKDSPRU.

DMKPTRAN

Bring in the page from the auxiliary device.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

DMKPRG, PRNSTAT

For segment exception X'10' with EC mode on and translation on call DMKVATSX.

**DMKVATSX** 

Process the exception.

DMKPRG, PRGSIMI

For the segment exception, X'10' does not follow the above parameters; process it as an addressing exception.

DMKPRG, TRANSEX

Process X'12' translation exceptions.

DMKPRG, PRG01

For privileged or operational exception of a virtual machine in supervisor mode, examine ITRPR+1 if X'01' or '02' call DMKPRVLG.

**DMKPRVLG** 

Process the exception.

DMKPRV, DMKPRGSM

For virtual machines in problem mode, store the users new program PSW in VMBLOK VMPSW.

DMKPSASV

When the program interrupt occurs and the users page 0 is not resident or the virutal machine is in EC mode, paging is performed.

DMKDSPB

Check the new PSW.

DMKPRVLG

Validate the privileged operation indicated in VMINST and perform the service.

```
Operation
Code
X1081
          SSK - Set storage key
          ISK - Insert storage key
X1091
X 444
          EX - Execute instruction
          SSM - Set system mask
X 1801
X'82'
          LPSW - Load PSW
X 19C1
          SIO - Start I/O
          TIO - Test I/O
X 9D'
X 19 E1
          HIO - Halt I/O
X'9F'
          TCH - Test Channel
          STNSM - Store, then AND system mask STOSM - Store, then OR system mask
X'AC'
X'AD'
          LRA - Load real address
X'B1'
X'B202'
          STIDP - Store processor ID
          STIDC - Store channel ID
X'B203'
          SCK - Set TOD clock
X'B204'
X'B206'
          SCKC - Set TOD clock comparator
X'B207'
          STCKC - Store TOD clock comparator
X'B208'
          SPT - Set CPU timer
X'B209'
          STPT - Store CPU timer
          SPKA - Set PSW key from address
X'B20A'
X'B20B'
          IPK - Insert PSW key
X * B20D*
          PTLB - Purge TLB
X'B6'
          STCTL - Store control registers
X'B7'
          LCTL - Load control registers
X'BA'
          CS - Compare and swap
X 'BB'
          CDS - Compare double and swap
```

#### DMKPRV, LOCKET

The system lock must be obtained before other supervisor routines are called. If the system lock is not immediately available, defer the interrupt and exit to DMKDSPRU.

#### DMKHVCAL

On privileged operations of DIAGNOSE X'83' and the associated function code, perform the service.

#### DMKVSIEX

Execute privileged I/O operations of SIO, HIO, TIO and TCH.

#### **DMKTMRTN**

Perform privileged operations related to TOD clock, TOD clock comparator and the processor timer.

### **DMKPRGSM**

Program interruption is reflected back to the user on invalid instruction operands, unsupported instruction operand codes and DIAGNOSE '83' function codes that are not a multiple of 4.

## Virtual I/O Operations and Interruption Processes

CTCA OPERATIONS BETWEEN TWO VIRTUAL MACHINES

#### DMKVSIEX

Virtual I/O operation is reflected to DMKVCA, the channel adapter module, for processing.

### DMKVCAST

For SIO, check if the CTCA is coupled. If not coupled, call DMKDIASM.

#### DMKDIASM

Simulate return status.

#### DMKVCA, VCRSTART

For a coupled CTCA, analyze operations resulting in X-side (read) and Y-side (write) of the data transfer operation.

#### DMKVCA, VCASIOB

Detected interruptions are presented to users via stacked IOBLOKs and DMKSTKIO.

#### DMKVCATS

CTCA TIO activity is determined by examining Y-side information to determine mode and activity.

#### DMKVCASH

CTCA HIO and HDV is processed by determining the conition code to present and whether the Y-side should be notified.

#### DMKVCARD

CTCA process results from RESET xxx or SYSTEM RESET commands. The CTCA status is reset but the CTCAs are not uncoupled.

#### DMKVCARS

Uncoupling CTCA is achieved in the VDEVBLOK (VDEVNRDY flag) idle CTCA plus an invoked DETACH xxx or user LOGOFF. Return to calling routine.

### SCHEDULING I/O FOR CP AND THE VIRTUAL MACHINE

#### DMKIOSQR

Entered via SVC. Entry point indicate a CP I/O event as indicated in the IOBLOK. For start request, increment the SIO count in the RDEVBLOK and start the device if it is available. If not (device busy or already scheduled) queue the IOBLOK and return the operation to the caller.

#### DMKIOSQV

Entered via SVC. Entry point indicates virtual machine initiated I/O event. Preserve VMBLOK address in R11, turn off IOBCP bit in the IOBLOK, add 1 to SIO count in the VDEVBLOK (or RDEVBLOK). Process the SIO if there is any available path to the device. If not, queue the IOBLOK and return the operation to the caller.

#### STANDARD DASD I/O INITIATED VIA DIAGNOSE

#### DMKDGDDK

Perform simple disk I/O of a standard format. Entry is via DMKHVC code X'18'.

#### DMKSCNVU

Find device related to SIO cuu address.

#### DMKFREE

Allocate storage for IOBLOK and RCWTASK.

#### **DMKGDDK**

Build and check the CCW string.

#### DMKIOSOV

Execute I/O. On completion, post condition code (and error return code in R15, if detected).

#### DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

#### GENERAL I/O OPERATION INITIATED VIA DIAGNOSE

DMKGIOEX

Perform general I/O operation. Entry is via DMKHVC code 20.

<u>DMKSCNVU</u>

Find device related to SIO cuu address.

DMKFREE

Allocate storage for the IOBLOK.

DMKCCWTR

Build the read CCW list.

DMKIOSQV

Queue the I/O request for execution.

DMKGIO, DIAGRIN

On interruption return, check status.

DMKUNTFR

If no problem encountered, free storage used for CCW string and IOBLOK.

DMKGIO, DIAGRIN

Reflect the condition code and return code to the user.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

DMKUNTRN

On returned error condition, convert real CSW to virtual CSW and set in user's page 0.

DMKGIO, GIOEXT

Exit via SVC 12.

VIRTUAL MACHINE I/O INSTRUCTION SIMULATION AND INTERRUPTION REFLECTION

#### I/O Instruction Simulation

DMKVSIEX

Entry from DMKPRV to simulate I/O per VMBLOK's VMINST field.

DMKVSI, VIOSIO

On detected SIO, call -

DMKSCNVU

To locate VCHBLOK, VCUBLOK, and VDEVBLOK for the cuu called per SIO instruction.

DMKVSIEX

Determine device availability and set condition code accordingly.

DMKIOSQV

If the operation is warranted, schedule the operation.

DMKVSI, VIOTIO

For TIO, check device status, pending interrupts, and set appropriate condition codes.

DMKVSI, VIOHIO

For HIO, check for dedicated channel, CE, CU, or device busy condition, and subchannel busy and set appropriate condition codes.

DMKVSI, VIOTCH

Check for dedicated selector or busy channel and check for pending abnormal interruption and set appropriate condition code.

#### Interruption Reflection

DMKVIOIN

Entry from DMKDSP to process the reflected virtual interruption.

DMKSCNVU

Locate the VCHBLOK, VCUBLOK, and VDEVBLOK.

DMKVIOIN

Analyze blocks and reflect condition code to user. If condition code equals 1 (cc=1), save status from the real device (if real device) and DMKUNTFR.

DMKUNTFR

Translate and store CSW in user's page 0.

DMKVIO, VIOCC1

On TIO or HIO, free the device and set CC=1.

DMKFRET

Fret storage for the IOBLOK.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

#### VIRTUAL CONSOLE SIMULATION

#### DMKVSIEX

Entry for virtual console activity comes from the SCP stored in the user's virtual machine. The program's generated CCWs and data are reflected to the attached terminal used by the virtual machine operator.

DMKVCNEX

Locate and move non-TIC CCWs from the users virtual storage to a VCONCTL block.

DMKVCN, GETCCW

Update CAW and CSW in respective control block.

DMKVCN, VCNRD

For read operation, build a read console buffer VCONBUF for the input to be read from the terminal.

DMKQCNRD

Queue a console read request.

DMKVCNEX

Set return address in VCONCTL VCNRDRET field.

DMKVSPVP

Spool console activity if SPOOL CONSOLE START specified.

**DMKDSPCH** 

Exit to dispatcher. Wait for completion.

DMKVCN, VCNWR

Calculate and obtain free storage (VCONBUF) necessary for the write to console operation.

DMKVCN, VCNMDAT

Translate and bring in user's data page and move it into VCONBUR.

DMKQCNWI

Queue a console write request.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

DMKVCN, VCNSNCN

ON a sense operation, set CE and DE in the virtual PSW. Reflect the PCI flag in the PSW if the PCI flag was set in the CCW. Set the IL flag if warranted. Move the sense data from the VDEVBLOK to user storage as designated by the CCW. Update VDEVBLOK's VDEVCSW to reflect status and count.

DMKVCN, VCNCC1

On completion of I/O operation, set appropriate status for command reject, not ready protection check, incorrect length, channel program check. Set appropriate CC and CSW in users page 0. Otherwise post pending interruption status in VMBLOK, VCHBLOK, VCUBLOK, and VDEVBLOK.

DMKVCN, FLAGTEST

If command chaining, process the next CCW.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

LOCAL GRAPHIC I/O AND INTERRUPTION PROCESSING

DMKGRFEN

Entry for local graphic device enable and disable function (from DMKCPVEN and unstacked CPEXBLOK). Invoking CP ENABLE/DISABLE commands, start or terminate local 3270 display (and supported print devices) and certain system console activity.

DMKFREE

Performs enabling function. Gets storage for IOBLOK and TRQBLOK generation.

DMKGRF, LOGUSER

Form and write out the logo at the screen.

DMKGRF, ATTNINT

Unsolicited attention for RDEVBLOK (enabled).

DMKBLDVM

Build LOGON VMBLOK for logon process.

**DMKCFMBK** 

Enter console function mode for terminal input.

DMKIOSQR

Schedule request to clear screen preparatory to logon.

**DMKDSPCH** 

Exit to dispatcher to wait for interruption. Successful logon per the next interruption begins the operation of building the user's virtual machine.

DMKSCNRU

From the IOBLOK, locate the real device blocks related to the interruption. Analyze IOBLOK CSW and condition code and the I/O operation to determine read/write sequential action. For unit error, retry 10 times (if applicable). If recovery fails, log off. For ATTN interruptions, attempt to log on the new user if unsolicited ATTN occurs. Otherwise, set up for READ CCW string.

DMKFREE

Get storage for function and build CONTASK, IOBLOK, TRQBLOK.

DMKIOSOR

Issue the SIO.

DMKDSPCH

Wait for the response.

DMKGRFIN

Local 3270 display and certain system console interruption entry from dispatcher. On response of CE and DE, go to auxiliary processing routine address in TRQBLOK extension TRQBCRT and execute the processing routines:

Routine <u>Function</u> CONRETBF Completion of a write CONTASK RDMINT Completion of a buffer read GR FC FM Execute console function SETREJ Set no accepted timer SETMOR Set more... timer delay Set 10 second clear warning SETWNG Clear bufferS after PF keys RDEXIT STRTREAD Set read status NOCTL Process next CONTASK or go idle DMKGRF, RDATA

Process read response of data plus ENTER key.

DMKCNSED

Edit and modify length count. Move data to caller's buffer.

DMKQCNWT

Schedule rewrite to screen (unless inhibited).

DMKIOSQR

Perform start I/O.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

DMKGRFIC

Entry point to process CONTASKS queue for local 3270 and 3066 devices.

DMKFREE

Get storage for IOBLOK and TRQBLOK.

DMKGRF, BLDCCWS

Execute CONTASK, if appropriate. If not -

DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

DMKGRF, RDMINT

For read return, determine function key action and write response (if appropriate) via KEYTEL.

DMKGRFTI

Entry point for processing timer interrupts.

#### LOCATE AND VALIDATE AN ISAM READ SEQUENCE

#### DMKISMTR

Entry from DMKCCW modules to locate and modify an ISAM CCW string. Using the IOBLOKS IOBCAW locate the RCWTASK. Check for the ISAM read CCW.

DMKISM, CHKRD

Check for the correct ISAM sequence as follows:

- 1. The last CCW in the RCWTASK is a TIC.
- This RCWTASK points to the next RCWTASK with a minimum of 2 CCWs.
- 3. The first modified CCW is in real storage.
- 4. The last byte of the ISAM read overlays the operation code of the first CCW in the next RCWTASK.
- The TIC in the RCWTASK is to the next RCWTASK's first CCW.
- 6. The date address of the first CCW in the next RCWTASK is the same address of the ISAM read+1 as it is in real storage.

#### DMKFREE

Storage obtained for seven double words save block.

#### DMKISM, CHKTSK2

Institute the ISAM read modification as follows:

- Set the read to point to the save block data area.
- Set the CP TIC to point to the modified CCW in the same block.
- Set the modified CCW (seek head) in the save block to point to the save block data area.
- 4. Set the CP TIC in the save block to return to the RCWTASK following the modified (seek head) CCW.
- Set the search CCW in the RCWTASK to point to the data area in the same block.

#### DOUBLEWORD SAVE BLOCK

	Read	Address	(2)	TIC	Address	
ļ		σ	nused			
i .		Read	Data Ar	ea		
	(3)	Modif	ied CCW			
(4)		TIC to	RCWTASK			
<del></del>		Real Re	ad CCW			
! !		Real TI	C CCW			

DMKISM, CHKTSK2 Return to DMKCCW module via SVC 12.

SCHEDULING CP AND VIRTUAL MACHINE I/O OPERATIONS AND INTERRUPTION HANDLING

#### DMKIOSQR

Entry to process CP generated I/O. Flag the IOBLOK as a CP generated event. Initiate I/O if path to real device is free (available). If not, queue the IOBLOK and return to caller.

### DMKIOSQV

Entry to process I/O for virtual machine I/O operations. Mark IOBLOK as not CP initiated. Save VMBLOK address. If path to the VDEVBLOK or the VDEVBLOK is busy queue the IOBLOK and return to caller.

#### DMKIOS, IOSTATDV

If available status, start the I/O and return to caller.

#### SIO Operations

#### DMKIOS, IOBSTART

If I/O request has not been reset, save the address of the active IOBLOK and set device busy. If the device is being reset, unflag scheduled device and scheduled control unit. Stack the IOBLOK and restart the device.

 $\underline{\underline{\mathtt{DMKIOS}}}$  ,  $\underline{\mathtt{IOSSIO}}$  Set the subchannel path busy and chain the active IOBLOK from the RDEVBLOK.

#### DMKIOS, IOSSIO

Locate caller's CAW and issue the SIO. Check SIO completion. Returned condition code sets sequel action.

- cc = 0 indicates successful start
- cc = 1 CCW stored, initiate sense operation
- cc = 2 Busy condition, retry or requeue IOBLOK
- cc = 3 Fatal error (not operational), stack the IOBLOK and return to caller

#### HIO Operations

**DMKIOSHA** 

Entry point for halting a device. If device is not active, return to caller. If IOBLOK active, reset the IOBLOK to halt the device and mark the device reset in RDEVBLOK.

DMKIOS, IOS 10KI

If the channel path is busy with a burst mode operation, stack the IOBLOK to halt the operation when the channel path becomes available. Return to caller.

### Interruption Processing

DMKIOSIN

Entry from I/O new PSW. Check old PSW. If problem mode, save processor status in the VMBLOK.

**DMKSCNRN** 

Locate RCHBLOK, RCUBLOK, and RDEVBLOKs for interruption unit.

DMKVIOIN

Process dedicated channel interruption condition. If control unit end or channel available interruption occurs, restart the operation, if interruption does not occur stack it.

DMKIOSIN

If the IOBLOK is not active on RDEVBLOK interruption, call DMKIOS.

DMKIOS, IOSENSE

Schedule sense operation, then go to dispatcher.

DMKIOS, IOSRSTRT

For PCI or CE interruptions, copy and stack the IOBLOK.

DMKCNSIN

Process PCI or CB interruptions, if related to local graphic device or nondedicated TP line.

DMKIOS, DOSENSE

For split seek complete interrupt, rechain the seek and reschedule operations.

DMKSTKIO

Stack IOBLOK and restart any units freed by the interruptions.

DMKDSPCH, DMKDSPA

If the system lock is held or is available, exit to the main entry of the dispatcher, DMKDSPCH. Otherwise, exit to DMKDSPA to try to redispatch RUNUSER.

TERMINAL CONSOLE I/O CONTROL, START/STOP, 3210, 3215, AND OTHERS

#### Enabling/Disabling

**DMKCNSEN** 

Per unstacked CPEXBLOK, on enable or disable function, check current status of the current real device and set flag in RDEVFLAG. Build CONTASK and IOBLOK.

DMKIOSQR

Issue SIO for enabling or disabling function and check return.

**DMKDSPCH** 

Exit to dispatcher.

#### Process CONTASK data

#### DMKCNSIC

Entry from DMKQCN module. Build I/O CCW string as defined by the console device type. Also select the proper line code to interface with the device. Place in CONTASK. For output CONTASK determine the correct translation table applicable to terminal communications (DMKTBL). To append proper control character to the data stream for the particular device type, refer to the following labels:

- DMKCNS, INCUTTY
  - Teletypewriters
- DMKCNS, INC2741
   2741, 3767
- <u>DMKCNS</u>, <u>INC1050</u> 1050, 1051
- <u>DMKCNS</u>, <u>INC3210</u> 3210, 3215

#### DMKCNS, INCFINS

Attempt to start I/O by halting the current operation, if the operation is a "prepare" CCW or the input is a read and the forthcoming output is a priority write CONTASK.

#### DMKFREE

Get storage to build IOBLOK, if needed.

#### DMKCNSIN

Set return address in IOBIRA.

#### DMKIOSQR

Start I/O. If busy condition encountered build CPEXBLOK and queue for later execution.

#### DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

### Start/Stop Terminal Interruption Process

#### DMKCNSIN, CMBREAK

For an active input task halted, RDEVFLAG=RDEVHIO to process priority output task.

### DMKFREE

Build CONTASK for reverse break CCWs.

### DMKCNS, CNSBREAK

Move the input CONTASK following the last priority write output CONTASK on the chain.

### DMKCNS, CNSIOUC

For unit check with intervention required, assume an attention interruption and build a "prepare" CCW for the 2741.

### DMKCNS, CNSLOGF

For unit check and timeout condition - logoff the virtual machine and re-enable the line.

### DMKCNS, CNSRTRY

For data check and other conditions, retry the previous operation.

#### **DMKCONET**

Process completed output CONTASK.

### DMKCNSIN

Interpret interruption status and CCW residual count for input CONTASK completion.

### DMKCNS, CHINCT

Validate input data and control characters and translate to EBCDIC from line code.

#### DMKTRMID

Attempt to identify, if applicable, the line code identification; PTTC/EBCD or correspondence.

### DMKCNSED

Perform line editing of the input buffer.

#### DMKCNS, CNSRT41

Prepare and issue control CCWs to request status information from the terminal.

#### Processing the Control CONTASK Interruption

#### DMKCNSIN, CNSCTAK

For control task interruption return, examine the interruption status according to control task function:

- DMKCNS, CNSTAK
- Reset control task.
- DMKCNS, CNSCTID
- Device identification.
- <u>DMKCNS</u>, <u>CNSCTPR</u>
   Attention signal.

#### DMKCNS, CNSCTPR

Write "VM/370 Online" interpretation of response determines retry, or build new CONTASK and execute or stack or process next CONTASK.

#### DMKOCNET

Process completed CONTASK requests. If no tasks remain for the terminal, set IOBLOK's IOBIRA to DMKCNSIN and link the IOBLOK to the user.

#### DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

#### CONSOLE SCHEDULING

#### DMKQCNRD

SVC entry to build CONTASK for input data. Set the input buffer to zeros.

### DMKFREE

Get storage to build CONTASK.

### DMKQCN, ENQUEUE

Stack CONTASK on RDEVBLOK, if RDEVCON was zero. If not, exit to the appropriate interrupt handler per RDEVTYPC and RDEVTYPE or -

### <u>DMKSPCH</u>

Exit to dispatcher.

### DMKQCNWT

SVC entry to build CONTASK for output data. Strip trailing blanks from output message, modify byte count and determine real device destination.

#### DMKFREE

Get storage to build output CONTASK.

#### DMKOCN, WRDSCK

Update CONTASK CCW message byte count for the message text, terminal and line control information and (if appropriate) time stamp.

#### DMKCVTDT

If time stamp required, get the value for CONDATA area.

#### DMKVSPVP

Spool console message, if VDEVFLAG=VDEVCSPL.

### DMKQCN, CRSCAN1

If message data contains carriage returns, X'15', create a separate CONTASK for each line.

#### DMKOCN, WAKEUPR

On first CONTASK or priority CONTASK, enqueue on chain from RDEVBLOK in appropriate location, then call related interrupt handler.

DMKQCN, WAKEMUP

If NORET or DEFRET specified, build and stack CPEXBLOK to alert the interruption handler and return via EXIT SVC otherwise go to specified interruption handler.

DMKQCNTO

Entry via SVC to disconnect and logoff a virtual machine as a result of transmission line failures. Place the virtual machine in a wait state, VMRSTAT=VMCFWAIT.

DMKSCHDL

Alter virtual machine to unrunnable state.

DMKFREE

Get storage for message for the system operator.

DMKSCNRN, DMKSCNRD, DMKCVTBH, DMKSYSNM

Fill in message variables.

DMKSCNR, DMKSCNRD, DMKCVTBH, DMKSYSNM

Fill in message variables.

DMKQCNHT

Send the user disconnect message to the operator.

DMKQCN, DSCGTRQ

Build TRQBLOK, if needed, for 15 minute delay, schedule it, and exit via SVC.

DMKQCN, DSCTLOG

After time elapse, TRQBLOK is unstacked and VMOSTAT is set to VMKILL for inevitable DMKUSOFF logoff operation.

**DMKDSPCH** 

Exit to dispatcher.

#### 3704/3705 INTERRUPTION HANDLER

DMKRNHIC

Entry via DMKQCN or via CPEXBLOK for 3704/3705 resource initialization. Locate the NICBLOK and check resource avaiability.

DMKRNH, LINEBRK

For resource unavailable, set RC=12 in CONTASK save area and return task via DMKQCNET.

DMKRNH, TAGTASK

For resource available, set CONTASK values per input and output task requirements.

DMKRNH, TASKENO

Move CONTASK from RDEVBLOK chain to NICBLOK chain.

DMKRNH, RNSTART

On 3704/3705 available condition, search NICLIST and build an IOBLCK if required.

DMKRNHIC, RNEXLST

Search the NICBLOKs for CONTASKs to be sent to 3704/3705, build and chain for output.

DMKRNH, RNCHAIN

Perform necessary function for each resource.

DMKIOSQR

Start output I/O operations.

DMKRNH, RNICHN1

Return via R7.

DMKRNHND

Entry via SVC to schedule resource control tasks.

DMKRNH, RNHNDTK

Build control CONTASK and enqueue it for execution.

DMKRNH, STKCPEX

For NORET specified, build and stack a CPEXBLOK to perform SVC exit.

DMKRNH, RNDEXIT

Attempt to start output via GOTO DMKRNHIC.

DMKRNH, RNFDISC

Entry for 3704/3705 recovery.

DMKNLDR Load the 3704/3705, if it was not previously loaded. DMKFRE Get storage to build CKPBLOK (telecommunications control block), if necessary. DMKRNH, RNSBITS Record active line and enabled terminal flag bits. DMKQCN ET Clear CONTASK chains. DMKQCNTO Force disconnect to all active users. DMKNLEMP DUMP the 3704/3705. DMKNLDR Reload the named program. DMKRNHND On "IPL complete" signal, reenable resources. DMKFRET Release the CPEXBLOK. **DMKDSPCH** Exit to dispatcher. DMKRNHIN Entry via IOBLOK to perform input and output interruption processing. DMKRNK, RNIOERR For input process failure. Analyze the failure and if related to the 3704/3705 and not to a particular resource, either retry or dump and reload. DMKRNH, READBUF Interpret response codes for each BTU received and schedule necessary control operations. DMKRNH, CMPREAD Generate response to a read error. DMKRNH, CMPWRITE Generate response to a write error. DMKRNH, CMPCONT Generate response to a contact task error. DMKRNH, COMDISC Generate response to a disconnect task error. DMKRNH, COMCNTL Generate response to a control task error. DMKRNH, UNSOLIT Generate response to a unsolicited read. DMKQCNET Return completed CONTASKs. DMKRNH, RNSTART Attempt to restart the 3704/3705. DMKDSPCH Exit to the dispatcher. DMKRNHIN Entry via IOBLOK to perform input and output interruption processing. DMKRNH, SCHREAD examine interrupt status per IOBLOK values and if ATTN, On output, build and start a read CCW sequence. DMKRNH, RNIOEUC If unit check and fatal, dump and reload the 3704/3705. DMKRNH, RNOREAD If pending ATTN cleared via SIO -DMKIOSOR Reschedule write operations. DMKRNH, RNSLOWDN

until final response is received.

DMKQCNET

If unit exception, set RDEVSLOW and reschedule rejected CONTASKs.

Return only CONTASKs without CONRESP or CONSPLT set. Retain others

DMKRNH, RNSTART

Attempt to restart the 3704/3705.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

HANDLING REMOTE 3270 WITH BINARY SYNCHRONOUS LINES

Remote Diplay Station and Binary Synchronous Line Enabling/Disabling

**DMKRGBEN** 

Entered when the NETWORK ENABLE/DISABLE command is issued.

DMKFREE

Get storage for the necessary CONTASK, IOBLOK, and if applicable, BSCBLOK.

DMKRGB, LINESUP

Set up required CCWs and control data in the CONTASK for tasks. These tasks include: enabling the binary synchronous line, enabling a device, LOGO messages, screen formatting, and disable line or device (logoff).

DMKFREE

For logon function build logon VMBLOK.

DMKIOSOR

Start line I/O or device I/O, for not busy condition.

DMKRGB, RGFTASK

For busy condition, build CPEXBLOK and exit to caller.

Request Handler for 3270 I/O Events

DMKRGBIC

Entry from DMKDSP. On a not available line condition, exit to dispatch. For available line, process the associated CONTASKS by queueing the related resource from the NICBLOK.

DMKIOS, RGSTART

Process POLL SIO on a no CONTASK queued condition.

DMKIOSQR

Process selection SIO on available resources and not in control mode per NICBLOK conditions and the CONTASK CONSTAT field.

**DMKDSPCH** 

Exit to dispatcher.

Secondary Interruption Processor for 3270

DMKRGAIN

Entry from DMKIOS, examine line interruption condition. Discard any of the following and go to the dispatcher: nonbinary synchronous line, copied IOBLOK, unsolicited interruption, bisync line flagged not-in-use, nonterminal class device.

DMKRGA, FATALER

For IOBFATAL condition or any nonzero condition code, free all related CONTASK, IOBLOK, IOERBLOK, and BSCBLOK.

DMKRGA, DISASTA

Log off all affected users on that line.

DMKMSWR

Send message to the system operator.

#### DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

### DMKRGAIN

If line or terminal response did not fall in the previous category, process via TP code branch. The code in the fifth byte of the ending CCW or IOBCSW-8.

<u>TP Code</u>	<u>Function</u>
TP00	Error Handling CCW
TP01	Enable/disable function
TP02	Write EOT (sequence prior to polling and addressing)
TP03	Write polling or addressing characters
TP04	Handle station's status and sense message
TP05	Read response to addressing
TP06	Write response to text
TP07	NO-OP following POLL command
TP08	Unit exception condition (timeout)
TPO9	All reset commands
TP10	Read/write text
TP11	Read response to text

#### DMKDSPCH

Exit to the dispatcher.

### 3270 Binary Synchronous Line Error Recovery

#### DMKBSCER

Entry via DMKIOS and SVC 8 to process errors related to the binary synchronous line unit check and channel error conditions. On first error pass, move the IOERBLOK pointer from the IOBLOK to the RDEVBLOK, reset retry and fatal flags, set the ERP flag and call DMKFREE.

#### DMKFREE

Get free storage for a work area for retry CCWs.

#### DMKBSC, NOTFIRST

On a not first error condition, test for unrecoverable error condition. Unrecoverable errors include:

program check, protection check, chaining check, equipment check, interface control check and channel control checks. If one of these, notify the system operator. Reset flags, initiate error recording and

#### DMKFREE

Free IOERBLOK.

#### DMKIOSOR

Go back to scheduler.

### **DMKRGA**

Analyze TP code, sense data CSW residual count and retry count to determine retry or IOBFATAL flag setting.

#### REAL STORAGE ALLOCATION AND PAGE MANAGEMENT

#### Process a Page Request

DMKPTRAN

Enter via the TRANS MACRO per paging request as determined by DAT created program interrupt (page or segment exception).

DMKPTR RESTART

Return to caller, if virtual address in R1 is beyond range of user's directory specified storage size.

DMKPTR, ADDROK

Check page residency via LRA (LOAD REAL ADDRESS) operation.

DMKPTR, TESTLOCK

For resident page, lock page in storage (if appropriate).

DMKPTR, GETRADD

Set real address in R2, make PAGTABLE entry valid. Set cc=0 and exit to caller.

DMKPTR, INTRAN

For page not resident but in transit (SWPTABLE, SWPFLAG), place virtual machine in locate mode. Locate CPEXBLOK for the real page requested and chain another CPEXBLOK with a return address of TRANRETN, to the same chain.

DMKPTR, TRANSETN

After page is no longer in transit, restore registers and return to RESTART for processing.

DMKPTR, GETPAGE

Reclaims a page on FREELIST (CORETABLE).

DMKPTR, DOIO

For page that is not in storage, do setup to read in the page.

DMKPTR, CKDEFER

For DEFER option passed in R2, build CPEXBLOK to return to user after page is in storage.

DMKPTR, PAGIN

After the page is read into storage DMKPAGIO process, remove the user from the wait state and update the lock count (if required).

DMKPTR, GETRADD

Set real address in R2, make PAGTABLE entry valid. Set cc=0 and exit to caller.

## Obtain, Return, Lock and Unlock a Page of Free Storage

DMKPTRFR

Per the caller's code in R2, obtain a page frame -

DMKPTR, GETFREE

Obtain page frame via CORTABLE reference then exit to caller.

DMKPTRFE

Entry via CPEXBLOK, check page availability via flush list (DMKPTRFL), if none available steal a user's page.

DMKPTR, SELECT

The SELECT routine is entered to replenish the FREELIST from the flush list or user's pages that have not been referenced.

DMKPTRFT

Process pages to be returned by chaining them to the FREELIST. On page returns DEFER page requests are processed first.

DMKPTRLK

In locking a page in Real Storage (address in R2), add 1 to lock count; if previously locked, and exit to caller. If not previously locked, unchain the CORTABLE entry from the user's page list and set the lock count to 1.

DMKPTRUL

To unlock a locked page, reduce lock count by 1 and exit. If the lock count is now equal to zero, place CORTABLE entry on user's page list prior to exiting from routine.

# Virtual Storage and Management - Non-EC Mode

DMKRPAGT

Entered via SVC call to read DASD page into storage.

DMKPGTPR

Release DASD space that was previously occupied by this virtual storage page.

DMKRPA, RESIDENT

Remove resident page frames from the user list.

DMKPTRFT

Place these page frames on the free list.

DMKRPA, STORDASD

Update the SWPTABLE with disk address in RO.

**DMKPTRAN** 

Bring the page into storage.

DMKRPA, EXIT

Put real storage address of the virtual page is passed back to the caller in R2.

DMKRPAT

Entered via SVC call to write out a page to DASD storage.

**DMKPTRAN** 

Locate the page to be moved and lock it.

**DMKRPAPT** 

Store all registers in CPEXBLOK and flag CPEXRO as a write request.

**DMKPAGIO** 

Write the page.

DMKRPA, IORETN

Decrement page wait count. If zero results, take user out of page wait.

DMKPTRUL

Unlock the page frame. Return to caller.

# <u>Virtual Storage Management - EC Mode</u>

DMKVATAB

Entry via BALR when an EC mode virtual machine needs a shadow table generation and update or purge operation.

DMKVATMD

Get storage to create shadow table, Flag VMBLOK to show shadow table existance.

DMKVATBC

Free shadow page, segment and copy segment, when user leaves EC mode or alters  $CR \ 0$ .

**DMKVATRN** 

Entry to perform third level to first level translations and third level translations to second level address translations. Use TRANS macro to access virtual segment and page tables to get the virtual page into real storage.

DMKVATLA

Using the TRANS macro to access the virtual segment and page tables, pass the resulting page and displacement to DMKPRVLG.

DMKVATPX

Invoked by DMKPRGIN when a paging exception is received for an EC mode virtual machine.

DMKVAT, SETUPEX

Perform set up operation and develop page table address.

**DMKPTRAN** 

Get the page.

# DMKVATPX

Update the shadow table.

#### DMKVATSX

Invoked by DMKPRGIN when a segment exception is received for an EC mode virtual machine.

#### DMKVAT, SETUPEX

Perform setup operation, then invalidate the shadow page table or if none exists, allocate a new shadow table and set it invalid.

# DMKVATPF

Entered via DMKVATPG from DMKPRG to simulate pseudo page fault interrupts when a paging exception occurs with pseudo page fault interrupts enabled.

#### DMKPTRAN

Bring in the DASD page.

## DMKPRGSM

Reflect program check X'14' to the user.

## DMKVAT, PAGRES

When the page becomes resident in storage. Build the PGBLOK, set high order bit in the translation exception address field,

# DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

#### ALLOCATION AND DEALLOCATION OF DASD SPACE

#### DMKPGTPG

Entry to search and allocate a DASD page for paging/spooling.

#### DMKPGTSG

Search appropriate RECBLOK chain for available DASD page. If none found, locate next available cylinder and construct a new RECBLOK, calculate address of the allocated DASD page and place it in R1. Return to caller.

# **DMKPGTPR**

Entry to deallocate DASD page used for paging and spooling. Via RDEVBLOK locate the RECBLOK and reset appropriate bit in the RECBLOKs RECMAP and adjust the member of DASD pages in use. If all the pages on the DASD cylinder have been deallocated, deallocate the cylinder. Exit to caller.

## DMKPGTSR

Entry to release a group of DASD pages no longer needed for spool file use. Per R1, find RECBLOK and dummy RECBLOKs and reset the RECMAP bits as specified. Free related RECBLOKS, if complete deallocation occurs.

## DMKPGTCG

Entry for allocation of enough DASD spool space to record a 3704/3705 dump. Scan RDEVBLOK and associated ALOCBLOK for enough contiguous available space to record the dump. When found, flag cylinder as allocated and build and chain the required RECBLOKs.

# DMKPGTVG

DMKPGT contains an internal table, PAGETABL, in which the allocation of page frames for the CP paging VMBLOK is kept. The PAGETABL is scanned for a zero bit denoting the page frame is available. The page is marked allocated by setting the bit to one and the address of the page frame is returned to the caller in R1. If no page frames are available, a CPEXBLOK is built and queued to the deferred request chain.

## DMKPGTVG

Entry to release a page of virtual storage. Check the chain of deferred requests. If there are none, reset the page bit in the PAGETBL to 0 and exit to the caller. Otherwise, give the page to the first requestor in the deferred chain and stack his CPEXBLOK for the dispatcher.

DMKATSCF

1

Entry via SVC from the command processor if an ADSTOP, TRACE, or STORE command is to alter a shared page. The virtual machine issuing the CP command will be unshared from the named system, that is, given a private copy.

DMKERMSG

The running virtual machine is informed of the share page violation.

Entered from DMPDSP or DMKPTR via BALR. The protected shared page tables are examined for hardware change bit being on. The resulting condition code is reflected to the caller.

DMKVMASW

Entered to switch the virtual machine from one set of page tables to the other.

#### TEMPORARY DISK STORAGE MANAGEMENT

#### DMKTDKGT

Entry to allocate temporary disk space (T-disk). With RO equal to the number of cylinders required and R1 equal to the device type, locate RDEVBLOK and related ALOCBLOK'S ALOCMAP. If no allocation space is to be found, return to caller with 0 in R8. If allocation is successful, flag ALOCMAP, with X'AA' as allocated and put first cylinder address in R1 and RDEVBLOK pointer in R8 and return to caller.

#### PAGING I/O SCHEDULER

DMKPAGIO

Entry to initiate Page I/O activity. Using preformatted IOBLOK from IOBSTACK, fill in the CCWs with DASD opcode and values derived from CPEXBLOK swap table and core table. Chain the CPEXBLOK on the in-transit queue.

DMKPAG, GETRDEV

Find the Paging RDEVBLOK.

DMKPAG, FINDIOB

Search IOBLOKs seeking the same cylinder address. If found, chain the channel programs together with TICs.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to the dispatcher.

DMKPAG, QUEUEDIO

If no IOBLOKs with some cylinder address are found -

**DMKIOSOR** 

Start the I/O operation.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to the dispatcher to await interrupt.

DMKPAG, UNTRANS

Upon interrupt return, unchain the CPEXBLOK from the intransit queue. DMKSTPCP

Stack all deferred requests for execution.

DMKPAG, UNSTACK3

Return IOBLOK to IOBSTACK or free it.

DMKPAG, OVERHEAD

Calculate paging load and store it, the TOD, and other values in PSA. DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

#### RELEASE VIRTUAL STORAGE PAGES

#### DMKPGSSS

Entry to release partial virtual storage. Per R1 (address of first page to be released) and R2 (address of last page to be released) set partial entry flag.

#### **DMKPGSPO**

Entry to check for shared segments and decrement usage count. Store registers and flag full entry condition. Examine VMSHRSYS for shared segments. If so, decrement use count. On zero use count unchain the SHRTABLE from the active list.

## DMKPGS, CKCLEAR

On NOCEAR exit to caller. If not, store number of release pages in R8.

## DMKPGS, PGOUT2

Locate page and swap tables for the segment to be released and index to the entry for the first page.

#### **DMKPTRA**N

Initiate paging, and when paging stops release the page frame.

#### DMKPGS, NEXTPAGE

8 value.

# DMKDSPCH

Exit to caller.

#### DMKPGSPS

Entry to release storage containing a named system passed by the caller. If register one is nonzero, search the page tables looking for a header equal to the named system. If found, release the swap and page tables and build new ones, if the address range still lies within the user's virtual storage size. If register one is zero, release and rebuild swap and segment tables for all segments above the normal virtual storage size that do not have SHRTABLE entries.

## FREE STORAGE MANAGEMENT

#### <u>DMKFREE</u>

Entry to obtain a block of storage, validate input doubleword request (RO).

# DMKFRE, FREESUB

ON subpool size request, index into SUBTABLE. For correct size block found, remove block from chain and put the address of the block in R1. Return to caller.

# DMKFRE, FREE02

For subpool size not found get next large subpool size. Remove block from Chain, put address in R1 and return to caller.

## DMKFRE TRYSPLIT

For subpool that cannot honor request, start search a 30 doubleword end for block requirement. When a block is found, split block (if necessary) and give caller address of his portion in R1 and chain the remainder to the appropriate subpool size. Return to caller.

## DMKFRE, CLEARSAY

If no block can be found to honor user request, call -

# DMKPTRFR

Fetch a page from the dynamic paging area. Chain it to the free storage chain. Processing then continues. See entry DMKFRE, FREESUB.

#### DMKFRERS

Entry to return all subpool blocks to the free storage chain per the SUBTABLE reference, as each subpool block is released, its address and length are placed in R1 and R2 respectively. Branch and link to FRETO5 to return the block to the free storage chain (DMKFRELS). Repeat action through all subpools. Return to caller.

#### DMKFRET

Entry to restore block to subpool or free storage. Per RO and R1 (number of doublewords to be released and and address of the first double word, respectively), the subpool sized block is returned to the appropriate subpool. Update the pointer in the SUBTABLE.

# DMKFRE, FRET21

If subpool size block being returned is within the dynamic paging area, process as a block of more than 30 doublewords.

#### DMKFRE, FRET20

Blocks larger than 30 doublewords to be returned are merged into the free storage chain indicated by DMKFRELs.

#### DMKPTRFT

Restore page to dynamic page area; if a complete page is alloted, blocks belonging to the dynamic paging area can be built.

# DMKFRE, FRETO3

Return a block of storage to free storage chain by merging into the chain storage addresses in an ascending order of sequence. Return to caller.

#### CP INITIALIZATION AND TERMINATION PROCEDURES

## Loading the Nucleus

## DMKCKPT

Initial entry point to load the system after loading the first module, DMKCKP, from the system residence volume. Check CPID in PSA for startup method.

## DMKSAVRS

For CPID equal to not warm or not CPCP, insert COLD and load the nucleus. Then branch to DMKCPINT, to perform CP initialization.

## DMKCKP, NOTERM

ON CPID equal to WARM or CPCP, halt and drain all I/O devices and remember enabled terminals.

## DMKCKP, NEXTCH

DMKRSPCV to validate warm start cylinder.

## DMKCKP, CLOCKOK

Save accounting data, log message, SDFBLOKs, and enabled terminals and lines on checkpoint cylinders.

# DMKCKP, CHK05

Save spool records allocation and spool hold queue blocks on checkpoint cylinder.

# DMKCKP, SHUTSYS

If normal shutdown indicated, issue message to system operator and load disabled wait state code X'008'.

#### System Initialization

DMKCPINI

Entry point to perform system initialization.

DMKCPI, KEYLOOP

Determine real storage size, initialize CORTABLE, allocate free storage and initialize system paging tables.

DMKCPI, CPIHIP

Check via HIO for online and ready status of all DMKRIO generated devices.

DMKCPI, CPISTCAW

Read volume labels and match to RDEVBLOK, RDEVSER.

DMKCIP, DMPALLOC

Allocate dump file to system device.

DMKCPI, ALOCLP

Build allocation block for CP-owned devices.

DMKCPI, MICTEST

Test for virtual machine assist feature availability If available, build MICBLOK and link to VMMICRO.

DMKCPI, NPSWS

Locate an available primary or alternate system console (PSA values).

DMKCPI, NOTCHNG

Build user directory page list per DMKSYSUD.

**DMKLOGOP** 

Log on the system operator.

DMKCPI, STARTSYS

Force nonnucleus modules to DASD page.

DMKIOEFL

Initialize error recording cylinders.

DMKNLDR

Auto load 3704/3705; if appropriate.

DMKAPIPR

Initialize PSAs for each processor. Called only if the attached processor is available.

DMKCLKCK

Synchronize the TOD clocks if necessary. Called only if the attached processor is available.

DMKCPVAE

Enable 270% lines, if appropriate.

DMKCPI, CPIDSP1

Log on the AUTOLOG user.

DMKPTRUL

Unlock CPI as initialization is complete.

**DMKDSPCH** 

Await interrupts.

## Warm Start

DMKWRMST

Entry from DMKCPI initialization. Check R2=01; if it is, go to DMKWRN, WARMCLR for cold start. Check warm start cylinder for 8 byte X'FF's identifier.

DMKWRM, ENABLERT

If enable records on, warm start cylinder, enable appropriate RDEVBLOKs.

DMKWRM, EN370S

If warm start record indicates, set flag for auto load of the named NCP program.

DMKWRM, ENR3270

Enable binary synchronous lines by clearing NICBLOK offline flag (if appropriate).

DMKWRM, ACNTRT

Build ACNTBLOK, load it with warm start cylinder data and chain it.

DMKWRM, WARMLOG

Build buffer and load it with the saved log message.

DMKWRM, WARMSPL

Build SPFBLOKs and fill with appropriate printer, punch, and reader spool data.

DMKWRM, WARHOLD

Build SHQBLOK and move hold queue record data to the new block and chain it to the hold queue chain.

DMKWRM, WARMCLR

Clear 8 bytes of record 1 on the warm start cylinder. Check CPID again.

DMKCKSWM

For CPID=CKPT or FORCE, reconstruct spool checkpoint records.

DMKCKSIN

For CPID=NOT CKPT or NOTFORCE, initialize the checkpoint cylinders.

DMKCKSPL

Files in the systems spool hold queue are added to the checkpoint cylinder.

DMKWRM, GETDISK

Read in the remainder of warm start data.

#### Normal Shutdown

DMKCPSSH

Entry point results from invoking CP SHUTDOWN command. Close active spool files for callers or operator console.

DMKCPS, DASDCH

Via RDEVBLOK, locate and record DASD statistical data.

DMKCPS, DASDCHI

Put CPCP into CPID to denote shutdown.

**DMKDMPRS** 

Set up CAW, CCWs and load CP via IPL from system residence device.

DMKCKPT

Save spooling and accounting data.

**DMKHONSH** 

Stop monitor tape activity.

DMKCPI SHUTSYS

Sense shutdown flag, issue DMKCPI961W, enter disabled wait state code X'006'.

# Dump the System

DMKDMPDK

Entry occurs via ABEND000 condition or by pressing system console RESTART button. Save PSA values. Determine if dump is full or just CP portion.

DMKDMP, DMPMSG

Format and issue abend message to operator and transfer to DMKDMP and DMPDASD.

DMKDMP, DMPDASD

Write out a defined amount of storage or all storage to selected DASD.

DMKDMP, DSKEND

Place sending record number and the system file number in the dump file SFBLOK.

DMKDMP, RECSRCH

Chain dump file RECBLOKs to RDEVBLOK, and link dump file SFBLOK onto the system reader chain.

#### DMKDSP RESTART

Restart the system on warm start indication.

# DMKDMP, DMPTAPE

Dump CP storage or all storage to the selected tape drive per specified tape parameters.

#### DMKDMD RESTART

Restart the system if warm start is indicated.

#### DMKDMP, DMPPRT

Dump CP storage or all storage to the selected printer.

# DMKDMS RESTART

Restart the system if warm start is indicated.

#### VIRTUAL MACHINE INITIALIZATION AND TERMINATION

# Attaching a Virtual Machine to the System

#### DMKCNSIN

Entered via interruption from a console or terminal (not displays) device. If appropriate, determine and store device type in the RDEVBLOK. Write the VM/370 online message. Sets up to receive attention interruption.

#### DMKBLDVM

On attention interruption, build skeleton VMBLOK for LOGONxxx.

## **DMKCFMBK**

Send read CCWs to the terminal for LOGON or DIAL response.

# DMKTRMID

On response determine translate tables to be used.

#### **DMKCFMBK**

Validate command and transfer to DMKLOGON.

## **DMKLOGON**

LOGON command execution.

## DMKDIAL

Dial access linkage to multiaccess system.

## DMKUDR

Via user directory access, validate user logon eligibility. On acceptance of eligibility, that is the successful completion of logon, build and allocate control blocks and linkages for the user's virtual machine.

# IPL the Virtual Machine

# DMKCFGIP

For the IPL of a named saved system, the name is verified and resources are checked for availability. Virtual storage is set up with the saved system via SWAPTABLE, SEGTABLE, SHRTABLE updates. For the IPL of device address, the IPL simulator is loaded in the user's storage.

# DMKVMIPL

User's page 0, set console address, IPL device address, VMBLOK flags IPL device type and class and user CAW. Read in 24 bytes from the CTCA, reader, DASD or tape unit into the user's virtual location zero. The CCW pointer is now set to the IPLCCW at virtual location X'8' and the program is loaded.

#### DMKVMI, IPLDONE

For IPL STOP, the virtual machine is placed in console function mode to allow change to nucleus name and apparent storage size before continuation.

# DHKVHI, LOADNOW

IPL address is inserted in X'02' if BC mode, or X'BA', if BC mode. The user's CAW and registers are restored and control is given to the user by loading the current PSW at virtual location 0.

## Virtual Machine Termination

DMKUSOLG Entry is the result of user invoking LOGOFF. Set flags in VMBLOK indicating logout operation. DMKUSO, USOO6 Retain line communication, if HOLD operand specified. DMKUSO, USO08 Adjust return address to not run the user. DMKUSOFF Set VMBLOK flags. DMKTRCND Called to reset tracing. DMKPERT Called to reset tracing. DMKACOTM Accounting called to compute the connect time for the LOGOFF message. DMKQCNWT Write the message to the user. DMKSCHDL Called to alter user dispatch status. DMKCFPRR, DMKCSPO Reset the virtual machine. DMKVMCAN Release or return VMCBLOKs if VMCF is active. DMKVATBC Release shadow tables (if any). DMKSCHRT Dequeue clock comparator request (if any). DMKBLDRL Release segment tables, page and swap tables related to the user. DMKUSO, USO94 Via DMKFRET return user VMBLOKs to free storage. DMKUSO, USO93 For the system operator, clear and reinitialize the VMBLOK. Return all other virtual machine control blocks to free storage. DMKACOFF Punch an accounting card for the user. DMKUSO, USO98 Free LOGOFF message area. Exit to do free storage maintenance. Exit to DMKCFM or DMKDSPCH. DMKUSOFL Entry is the result of the invoked FORCE command. **DMKSCNAU** Locate userid VMBLOK. DMKUSOFL Set VMKILL in VMBLOK, build CPEXBLOK and stack it for dispatcher. DMKDSPCH Upon CPEXBLOK execution, process as at LOGGFF entry DMKUSOFF. DMKUSODS Entry from an invoked CP DISCONN command. Set disconnected VMDISCK in VMOSTAT. DMKQCNWT Send disconnect message to user. DMKUSODS

Increment return address to DMKCFM by 4 to prevent a return read to the user's terminal. Clear VMTERM field to indicate the user terminal is disconnected. DMKQCNWT

Send message to system operator informing him of user disconnect status. Exit to DMKCFM.

#### CONSOLE FUNCTION (CP COMMAND) PROCESSING

#### DMKCFMBK

Entry used when the ATTENTION key (or equivalent) is pressed once or twice (according to the VM or CP status) to allow the user to direct a line of input data for CP command processing. Set VMFCWAIT and VMCF bits in VMBLOK indicating wait state and console function mode.

#### DMKFREE

Builds an 18-doubleword CONBUF buffer for the read operation.

## DMKSCNFD

Matches the 8-byte command name against the table of matching command names, the truncations of command names, and the allowable abbreviations, starting at COMNBEGO. The format of the table entry is:

Field	Number	<u>of</u>	<b>Bytes</b>
Command name	8		
Class mask	2		
Abbreviation count	2		

# DMKCFM, CONFFIND

Routine address

After a command match has been made, the privilege class of the command is matched with the user's privilege class, VMCLEVEL in the VMBLOK.

## DMKCFM, CONFCALL

The last four bytes of a command contain the address of the routine that processes the command.

See "CP Diagnostic Aids" for a list of all CP commands and the associated processing modules.

#### DMKQCNRD

Read in the terminal input command line.

#### DMKCFMAT

On NULL data and ATTN key indication, post attention interrupt pending in VDEVBLOK, VCUBLOK and VCHBLOK. Return to run the virtual machine.

# DMKCFMRQ

On receipt of CP commands ATTN or REQUEST, process the same as previous entry, DMKCFMAT.

#### DMKCFM

On receipt of \* (asterisk) return to DMKCFMBK to set up another read. If console spooling is enabled, all console input and output including comments are spooled for printer output.

## **DMKCFMBE**

On receipt of BEGIN, simulate the start button on the virtual machine (If optional address is supplied with BEGIN command the supplied address is substituted for the location counter address).

#### DMKCVTHB

Convert this address to binary notation.

#### DMKCFMSL

On receipt of the SLEEP command or SLEEP with time value (simulation of virtual machine stop button depression) the VMBLOKS VMSLEEP bit is set. The terminal console keyboard is now inactive until the user hits an ATTENTION key or the SLEEP command times out.

## Fast Reflection for the Dispatched Virtual Machine

#### DMKDSPA

Entry for fast reflection activity. If the user is no longer runnable, or if the system is extending, the fast reflect path is not continued and processing continues at the main dispatcher entry point.

DMKDSP, UPVIRT

If the user is running virtual timers, update and test the user's virtual timers.

DMKDSPA1

If the user is still dispatchable, build the new RUNPSW from either IOOPSW or PROPSW and redispatch the virtual machine.

## PSW Validation

#### DMKDSPB

Entry to dispatcher when the user's PSW has been external to DMKDSP.

DMKDSP, CKPSW

Verify the PSW change.

DMKDSP, CKPEND

Unstack any pending interrupts for the user (if enabled).

#### MAIN Dispatch Entry

#### DMKDSPCH

Normal dispatch entry after each interrupt handler has finished processing, and after each CPEXBLOK, I/O request and external interrupt has been serviced.

DMKDSP, RUNTIME

If CPSTATUS indicates return from running a user (CPRUN on), first ensure that supervisor time is being charged to RUNUSER. Check the user for time-slice end or queue-slice end, store the time remaining in the time-slice, and update processor problem state time. Also update virtual timers if running.

DMKDSP, WAITIME

If CPSTATUS indicates return from wait (CPWAIT on), first ensure that supervisor time is being charged to the system. Determine the type of wait (I/O wait, page wait, or idle wait) and save the appropriate new wait time value.

DMKDSP, UNSTACK

For nonrunnable virtual machine, go to label CHKILL in DMKDSP.

DMKDSP, UNSTACK

For runnable user, check pending interruptions for the following:

- DMKDSP, CKPEND
  - Per interruption (VMPERPND)

Pseudo page faults (VMPGPND)

External interruptions (VMPXINT)

- DMKDSP, UNSTIO
  - I/O interruptions (VMIOINT)
- <u>DMKDSP</u>, <u>STORECSW</u>

I/O interruptions are reflected by swapping user PSWs and storing the unit address and status in low storage.

• DMKDSP, CLEARVMX

Clear the pending bits in the VMBLOK.

#### DMKDSP, CKPSW

Validate the PSW.

DMKVATBC

For virtual machine leaving EC mode, clean up the shadow tables.

• DMKVATMD

For virtual machine in BC mode and entering translate mode, initialize shadow tables.

DMKDSP, DSPERMSG

For PSW invalid, send error message to virtual machine, and place user in CP mode. If disconnected and invalid PSW, log off user.

DMKDSP, DISPATCH

Complete processing for current user. Call DMKSCHDL if necessary to alter user's dispatching priority.

## Selecting the Next Unit of Work

#### DMKDSP, CKCPSTAK

Process a stacked request. First check the stack of IOBLOKs and TRQBLOKs. If system is not extending, unstack normally. Otherwise, only unstack paging or PCI IOBLOKs.

DMKDSP, WINDOW

Before examining the stack of CPEXBLOKs, open a window for interrupts if the system is not extending.

DMKDSP, CKCPREQ

Check the stack of CPEXBLORs. If the system is extending, only unstack those blocks that will allow the extend to complete. If the system is not extending, unstack normally. If a CPEXBLOK for the other processor is encountered, give up the system lock and signal the other processor.

DMKDSP, CKUSERS

If no stacked requests can be unstacked, select a user for dispatching. If the system is locked for running users (such as during extend), load a wait state. Scan the run list for a dispatchable candidate. If none is found, load a wait state. If there is also a runnable user for the other processor, signal the other processor. If a runnable user is found, set up to dispatch this user.

# Scheduling Users for Execution

## DMKSCHDL

Main entry to maintain queues of runnable and eligible users and to alter the user's dispatching status and (when necessary) his dispatching priority.

DMKSCH, CKRSTAT

If the user is now not runnable, but was runnable before, mark the user as not runnable. If the user is in the eligible list, drop him from the list. If the user is in an idle wait state, drop him from the queue.

DMKSCH, CKRUN

If the user is now runnable, mark him as runnable. If the user was not in Q before, add him to the eligible list.

DMKSCH, CKWAITNG

Look through the eligible list for runnable users to add to active queues.

## Other Scheduler Function

#### **DMKSCHST**

Set a clock comparator interrupt request.

#### DMKSCHRT

Reset a clock comparator interrupt request.

#### **DMKSCHMD**

Set up a request block for midnight date change.

#### DMKSCH80

Process a real interrupt timer request.

#### DMKSCHCP

Process a real CPU timer interrupt.

#### SPOOLING VIRTUAL DEVICE TO REAL DEVICE

#### Processing Virtual Output Files

#### DMKVSPEX

Entry from DMKVIO to initiate SIO on a spooling device that is available (not busy and no interruptions pending).

#### DMKVSP, OPEN

Determine if output device needs to be opened.

#### DMKSPLOV

If yes, build message control blocks: SFBLOK and VSPCTLBLOK.

#### DMKPGTVG

Obtain a virtual buffer; the address is stored in VSPVAGE.

#### DMKPGTSG

Obtain a DASD page; the address is stored in VSPDPAGE.

# DMKVSP, BUILDCTL

Assign a spoolid and the other user, record, and device values plus DMKCVTDT.

#### DMKCVTDT

Assigns the time stamp and date and stores it in SFBLOK.

# DMKVSP, PRTCONT

Generate TAG record at the start of the spool data buffer.

# DMKVSP, CCWOK

After CCW validity check, data and CCWs (if appropriate) are moved to the work buffer. Trailing blanks are truncated and when the buffer is full, it is written out to the DASD slot.

## **DMKVSPVP**

- On console spooling, the following occurs:
- 1. Skip to channel 1 every 60 lines.
- 2. Write out the system console, spool file buffer every 16 lines.
- 3. Place the system console in a pseudo closed state for checkpoint recovery in the event of system failure.

## DMKVSP, LASTCCW

When all CCWs are processed, post interruption pending to the VDEVBLOK, VDEVCSW and return control to the user.

## Closing Virtual Output Files

#### <u>DMKVSFCO</u>

Entry via CP CLOSE command. If device busy, defer close operation by building CPEXBLOK, stack it and exit to dispatcher.

# DMKVSP, PRIEOF

On device not busy, write final buffer page to DASD storage.

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#### DMKSPLCV

Queue closed virtual printer or punch spool file to the real spool output device, or transfer the file to another user's virtual reader. Also update the SFBLOK with number of copies printed/punched, distribution code, hold status, and file owner ID. If VSPXBLOK with TAG data exists for the spool device, copy the TAG data to the TAG record in the first spool file data buffer.

DMKSPL, TXTXFR

If a "spooled to" file, queue to the end of the reader file chain. Otherwise, chain the SFBLOK to the designated real spool printer or punch.

DMKCKSPL

Checkpoint the new spool file block.

DMKSPL, SETPEND

For a "spooled to" file find a virtual reader with the proper class and in the ready state with no active file, and no pending interrupts. Then build an IOBLOK with IOBIRA of DMKVIOIN.

DMKSTKIO

Stack the IOBLOK.

DMKSPL, SETPEND

Exit to DMKVSP.

DMKSPL, TSTHOLD

For not "spooled to" files and not in user or system hold, find printer or punch with the proper class. Then build an IOBLOK with IOBIRA of DMKRSPEX.

DMKSTKIO

Stack the IOBLOK.

DMKSPL, TSTHOLD

Exit to DMKVSP.

# Processing Virtual Input Files

## DMKVSP, OPENRDR

Entry to open a spool input file. If VDEVSPL=0 the file needs to be opened. Build VSPLCTL block and a work buffer. Search the system reader file chain per PSA linkage ARSPRD for a file with appropriate user and class.

DMKVSP, SETFLAG
On file-found condition, place first DASD page address in VSPLCTL, VSPDPAGE. Obtain a virtual buffer and retain its address in the VSPLCTL block.

DMKVSP, READER

Check the CCWs for validity, move and expand the data back to its original size and the data is moved from the work buffer to user's virtual storage.

DMKVSP, RDRCOUNT

On EOF, set SFBEOF bit in SFBLOK and return to caller.

#### Closing Virtual Input Files

DMKVSPCR

For CLOSE operation requested via console command and the device is busy, initiate a delayed close by constructing and stacking the CPEXBLOK for the CLOSE.

DMKVSP, RDREOF

For normal end of file and VDEVSFLG indicates continuous read.

DMKVSP, OPENCONT

Locate the next file and continue reading.

DMKVSP, LASTFILE For last file, post end status in RDEVBLOK. DMKVSP, FILECLR For HOLD status file (VDEVSFLG=VDEVHOLD), call DMKCKSPL. DMKCKSPL Checkpoints the file. DMKVSP, FILECLR Unchain the file (except hold files) from the reader queue and call DMKSPLDL. DMKSPLDL Delete the file. DMKVSP, DVICECLR To clear the device, call DMKRPAGT. DMKRPAGT Releases the storage page. DMKPGTVR Releases the virtual buffer. Releases storage for the work buffer and VSPLCTL block. SPOOLING TO THE REAL PRINTER/PUNCH OUTPUT DEVICE DMKRSPEX from the dispatcher when an IOBLOK is unstacked with and interrupted for spooling unit record device. IOBRADD points to the RDEVBLOK RDEVTYPC input or output class. DMKRSP, RSPLOUT If RDEVSPOL indicates an available spool device (not active), DMKFREE Get storage for a work buffer and build a RSPLCTL block and link it to RDEVBLOK. DMKRSP, PRNXTFIL Search printer and punch SFBLOK chains for corresponding device and class. On a found condition, unchain the block, put its address in RSPSFBLK. The FLASH name specified in the SPOOL command, if FLASH is specified, must match the flash overlay name for a 3800 printer. DMKSEPSP If called, provides separators for output pages or cards. DMKTCSET If the device is a 3800 printer, call this module to set it up. DMKRSP, PROCESS1 Bring first spool data DASD page to the work buffer and convert CCW addresses to real device addresses. DMKIOSOR Start the spool device. DMKRSP, PRNXTPAG Repeat the process until done. DMKRSP, REPEAT Reprocess and reaccess the buffer, if multiple copies are specified. DMKCKSPL Checkpoint records the change to COPY count. DMKSPLDL Delete the file on completion (unless HOLD specified). If the device is a 3800 printer, check for delayed purge. DMKRSP, PRNXTFIL Locate the next spool file to process. DMKRSP, PRTIDLE Processing for the device is complete as there are no more SFBLOK, for this device or the device was drained.

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Release work area and completed IOBLOK storage.

DMKFRET

DMKDSPCH

Exit to the dispatcher.

#### SPOOLING TO THE REAL INPUT DEVICE

#### DMKSPLOR

Assume there is no active file being processed on the real input file reader. The spooling operator has issued the START command to the device to "open" the reader.

DMKSPL, BUILDCTL

Build RSPLCTL and SFBLOK.

DMKPGTVG

Get virtual buffer and place its address in RSPVPAGE.

DMKPGTSG

Get DASD buffer and place its address in SFBSTART and RSPDPAGE, linke together by pointers.

DMKIOSQR

Start the reader.

DMKDSPCH

Await the interruption.

DMKRSP, RDERGETID

Check that the first card in the buffer is the userid header. If so, proceed.

DMKRSP RDRCARDS

Preload the buffer with CCWs.

DMKIOSQR

Issue the SIO (SIO's of 42 cards per buffer load).

DMKRSP, RDRSIO

Write the buffer to the DASD slot. Repeat until EOF detected.

DMKSPI.CR

Close the file on EOF. Queue the file on reader spool chains.

DMKCKSPL

Add the spool reader file block to the checkpoint cylinder data.

DMKSPL, RDRPEND

If the file owner is logged on, and his virtual reader is available, an IOBLOK is constructed with device end pending -

**DMKSTKIO** 

Stacks it.

DMKRSP, RDREXIT4

Release storage for virtual buffer, RSPLCTL and the SFBLOK.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to the dispatcher.

#### SPOOL FILE DELETION

#### DMKPLDL

With R7 not equal to zero, place the specified SFBLOK on the delete chain anchored to DMKRSPDL.

**DMKCKSPL** 

Delete the SFBLOK from checkpoint cylinder data.

DMKSPLDL

Assume the delete routine is not running, build a CPEXBLOK to call DMKSPLDR.

DMKSPLDR

Sets the DELSW=X'80' (delete routine active).

DMKSTKCP

Stacks it and exits to caller.

DMKSPLDR

On unstacking the CPEXBLOK, if the SFBLOK is a system dump file, calls DMKDRDDD.

DMKDRDDD

Deallocates DASD buffers.

DMKSPL, NEXTSFB

For complete allocation chains of RECBLOKS, call DMKPGTSR

DMKPGTSR

deallocate DASD buffer and return to storage held by the dummy RECBLOKs.

DMKSPL, DELSTART

For incomplete allocation RECBLOK chains, deallocate by calling DMKPGTSD.

DMKPGTSD

Deallocates a page at a time via SFBSTART and the IOBLOK until the last page is reached.

DMKFRFT

Delete the SFBLOK, then go to DMKSPL and NEXTSFB.

DMKSPL, NEXTSFB

If the delete queue is not empty, process the next SFBLOK an identical manner. Continue until all SFBLOK deletions are complete then call DMKFRET.

DMKFRET

Delete the IOBLOK.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to the dispatcher.

#### RECOVERY MANAGEMENT SUPPORT OPERATION

## Establishing the Error Recording Base

DMKIOEFL

Entry from CP initialization module to set up pointers to VM/370 error recording cylinders.

DMKIOGF1

The STIDP instruction stores processor version and model in CPUID of PSA.

DMKIOG, ISSUEINS

Check attached channels. If standalone channel on the 165 or 168, the address of the logout routines is stored in the DMKCCH module.

DMKIOG, CHANGEID

Set up pointers for machine check and channel check record area and extended logout areas.

DMKIOG, IOGMCHIN

Obtain storage for machine check record, extended logout area, and CPEXBLOK. The MCHAREA is also initialized.

DMKIOG, PASTDAVE

Determine the 90%-full and 100%-full capacity of designated error recording cylinders and store the amount in DMKIOEMX and DMKIOENI respectively.

DMKIOG, FINDREC

Check first record of the error recording cylinders for proper format. If invalid, reformat. If valid but clear, store pointer value in PSA as the first available slot for error record. If valid but used, search for first unused slot and store its value in PSA.

DMKIOGFR

If on a 3031, 3032, or 3033 processor, read frames from the SRF (service record file) device, and write them to the beginning of the error recording cylinders with unique record types.

DMKIOG, CYLFULL

When error recording area is full, inform the operator, and continue. DMKIOEFL

Turn off the recording in progress switch and exit to caller.

## Process the Machine Check Interruption

#### DMKMCHIN

Entry via the machine check PSW upon detection of an unrecoverable and nonfatal processor or storage error. Disable soft machine recording store logout area on the machine check and channel check recording cylinders. The system is enabled for hard machine checks with a pointer to the termination routine. DMKMCH, ENHARD for virtual user store status in VMBLOK. DMKMCH, MCHSYSIL for system damage timing facility or uncorrectable retry, multibit storage error post system operator message, flag system as terminated. Place wait state code, if first hard error, record it. If the fault occurred in problem state, terminate the active virtual machine.

DMKMCH, SOFTSTG

For corrected ECC or processor retry, update soft error count and record the error and dispatch the virtual machine.

DMKMCH, MCHSKIP

For multibit storage error in problem mode, exercise storage location to clear up or flag as unavailable (permanent error).

DMKMCH, MCHCHANG

On an altered page condition, the virtual machine is reset, otherwise, the error is recorded and the virtual machine is redispatched.

DMKMCH SPFTEST

Storage key failure. Exercise the 2K page key. If CP area and solid error condition process as DMKMCH, MCHSYSIL, intermittent, restore the key and go to the dispatcher. If key failure and in virtual machine area if permanent error, mark page as unavailable, terminate the user. If intermittent condition refresh the key and dispatch the virtual machine.

DMKMCH, VIRTERM

On conditions that cause the termination or reset. The error is recorded, and both the user and the operator receive status messages. Per the termination flag, VMBLOK, the user is logged off and control returns to the dispatcher or is reset via DMKCFPRR.

**DMKCFPRR** 

Virtual storage is released, the virtual machine is flagged dispatchable and placed in console function mode.

DMKMCH, TERM

On a hard machine check while handling a machine check, the machine check new PSW is loaded with a wait state PSW and the current PSW is enabled for hard machine checks.

DMKHCH, MCHTERM2

Locate the system or the user's VMBLOK.

DMKMCH, OPCOM

Call DMKMCTPT if system is running in attached processor mode.

DMKMCH, MCHWAIT

Load disabled wait state for uniprocessor system.

DMKMCTPT

Complete processor termination for attached processor system. If the error is on the attached processor and it is in problem state, signal for automatic processor recovery and stop the attached processor.

DMKNCT, SWITCH

Make sure processing is on the main processor and set up the appropriate wait state code.

DHKHCT, OPCOM

Issue a message to the operator and load a disabled wait state for the attached processor system.

DMKMCTPR

Perform automatic processor recovery function. Allow system to convert to uniprocessor mode by calling DMKCPUUP.

#### DMKMCT, PREXIT

Terminate the virtual machine if it is in control. Reset the main processor timer. Clear all lock words and return to the dispatcher.

## Process the Channel Check Interruption

DMKCCHIS

Entry via DMKIOS via CSW channel error

DMKFREE

Obtain storage and build a CCHREC block and if IOBLOK and RDEVBLOK exist, build an IOERBLOK.

DMKCCH, CCHIOERL

Store the CCHREC address, its length, and the CSW in the IOERBLOK.

DMKCCH, CCHDEPND

Call appropriate channel error analysis module. Analyze channel logout data for validity.

DMKCCH, SCHEND

Record the error on the error recording cylinder, if appropriate.

DMKCCH, CPTERM

Terminate CP if the PSA's terminate flag is set.

DMKCCH, CCHWAIT

Set up X'OF' wait state code and call DMKMCHST to terminate the system.

DMKMCHST

If the system is running in attached processor mode, call DMKMCTST.

DHKMCH, CALLOPR

Issue an error message to the operator.

DMKMCH, MCHWAIT

Load a disabled wait state for a uniprocessor system.

DMKMCTST

Make sure system is running on the main processor.

DMKMCT, CALLOPR

Issue an error message to the operator.

DMKMCT, MFAWAIT

Load a disabled wait state for attached processor system.

DMKCCH, SCHEND

Unless termination is established, return to DMKIOS for recovery.

#### Recording the Errors of the Virtual User Via SVC 76

# DMKVERD

Entry via DMSPSA as a result of SVC 76 detection. Check parameters passed in RO and R1.

**DMKFREE** 

Obtain storage for a record buffer for the user error record.

DMKVER, BUFFUL

Using valid record type (from the buffer) branch to an appropriate routine to format that particular record type.

DMKVER, VER30

Using RDEVBLOK, VDEVBLOK and VMBLOK, convert virtual data to real values and place in record.

DMKIOERV

Record the error.

DMKDSPCH

Exit to dispatcher.

#### USER DIRECTORY ROUTINES

DMKUDRFU

Entry after CP detected LOGON command. DMKSYSPL points to the directory. Determine length of userid, if valid call DMKLOCKQ.

DMKLOCKQ

Lock the directory in storage.

DMKUDR, NXTPAGE

Bring in each directory page and return each page (and clear the buffer) until a UDIRBLOK match occurs or directory's last page is detected.

DMKUDR, FINDUSER

On userid found, move UDIRBLOK to caller's area.

DMKLOCKQ

Unlock the directory in storage.

DMKUDR, EXITCO

Return to caller.

DMKUDRFD

Entry from calling routine to find the addressed (cuu) device UDEVBLOK in users directory and move it to the caller. Via UMACBLOK locate the UDEVBLOKs.

DMKUDR, FINDDEV

Check to see if the user device address is the same as in the UDEVBLOK. Search the chain until match or end of chain occurs.

DMKUDR, DEVFOUND

For found condition, post condition code zero in user's VMPSW.

DMKUDRRD

Entry from calling routine to read the UDEVBLOK addressed into the caller's buffer. Using the DASD and the user displacement from the UMACBLOK, bring in the buffer page to storage. Determine if the virtual directory page address (UDBFVADD) exists in the user directory buffer blocks. If not call-

DMKPGTVG

and get a virtual page.

DMKRPAGT

For DASD address does not match the UMACBLOK, point to the DASD page and bring in the virtual buffer page. Move UDEVBLOK into callers area and set cc=0 in VMPSW. Return to caller.

DMKUDRRV

Entry to return a wirtual page used as a buffer. Determine if UDBFBLOK contains a wirtual buffer page pointer (UDBFVADD). If not, exit with cc=1 set in the VMPSW. If a buffer exists, check to see if it is resident; if it is, clear it to zeros.

DMKPAGT

Return the real page to the system.

DMKRGTVR

Return the virtual page to the system.

DMKUDRRV

Set cc=0 and return to caller.

**DMKUDRBV** 

Entry from DMKDIRCT or DMKCPINT to build page buffers for each UDIRBLOK.

DMKFREE

Get storage for the virtual buffer page list.

DMKUDR, GETVPAGE

Call DMKPGTVG and DMKRPAGT to get the virtual and real buffer. Save the virtual buffer address in the page list.

DMKUDR, FRETLIST

Encountered I/O error, free the virtual buffer page list, post fatal message, set cc=3 and return to caller.

DMKUDR, ENDLIST

Swap the new virtual buffer page list with the old list. Anchor the new list to DMKSYSPL.

## DMKUDR, FRETLIST

If there was a previous buffer page list, free it. Save the start of the user directory pointer in DMKSYSUD, and return to caller with a cc=0 in the VMPSW.

SAVE THE 3704/3705 CONTROL PROGRAM IMAGE PROCESS

#### DMKSNCP

Entry from DMKHVC and DIAGNOSE code 50. Per the system VMBLOK, locate the DMKRNTBL. The CCPARM virtual address is contained in R1 of the DIAGNOSE instruction.

#### DMKSNC, NAMECHK

Match via search CCPARM; CCPNAME with DMKRNTBL entries.

## DMKSNC, SIZECHK

Verify DASD space requirements for 3704/3705 control program and resource data. The volume required to save (NCPVOL) as indicated in the NCPTBL entry must be available and mounted on the system, on a CP owned and supported paging device.

#### DMKSNC, SVRESDAT

Save resource data on the NCPVOL device. CCPARM supplies the starting address and size parameters for this write operation.

# DMKSNC, SYNCPIM

Save 3704/3705 control program image on NCPVOL device. CCPARM also provides the parameters for this similar operation.

#### DMKSNC, SAVEFINI

Store cc=0 on no errors and return to caller.

SPOOL FILE CHECKPOINT AND RECOVERY

## Initialization

## DMKCKSIN

Entry from CP initializer, DMKCPI to initialize the checkpoint cylinders. Per DMKSYSCH, get a virtual page for the checkpoint cylinder and set up the device code in the system residence device. In addition, set up local data areas such as pages per cylinder and checkpoint cylinders.

## DMKCKS, CKSIN1

Loop through each SFBLOK in the system and checkpoint it in a slot on the checkpoint cylinder. Then loop through each remaining slot and mark it empty.

# DMKCKS, CKSINS

Place the map delimiter of the last non-empty slot in the map.

#### DMKPTRUL

Unlock the map page.

## DMKCKS, CKSIN5

Return to caller.

## Dynamic Checkpoint of Spool Files and Spool Devices

#### DMKCKSPL

Entry from any routine that adds, deletes, changes, the status of closed spool files. Lock the routine, or wait until it becomes unlocked. Bring the map page into storage and set up the device code of the system residence volume.

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## DMKCKS, LOOPSHO

If the change is applicable to a SHQBLOK (hold queue block), make appropriate change on the checkpoint cylinder.

# DMKCKS, CKSPL1

If the change is applicable to a SFBLOK, either add, change, or delete it on the checkpoint cylinder.

## DMKCKS, CKSPL5

If the change affects a spooling device RDEVBLOK (for example, a START or DRAIN command issued), mark the change on the checkpoint cylinder.

#### DMKCKS, CKSEXIT

Unlock the routine. Unlock the page map and exit to caller.

## Reconstruction of Checkpointed Closed Spool Files

#### DMKCKSWM

Entry via DMKCPI during VM/370 reinitialization process whenever the records for closed spool data need to be reconstructed. Get a virtual page for the map of the checkpoint cylinder and set up the device code of the system residence volume. In addition, set up local data areas.

# DMKCKS, CKSWM2B

For slots having real device entries, set or reset the RDEVDISA and RDEVDRAN and move in the checkpointed device classes into RVDEVCLAS.

#### DMKCKS, CKSWM2G

For slots containing spool hold queue block, chain this to the SHQ chain.

# DMKCKS, CKSWM3

Get storage for SFBLOK space and set flags depending upon its last checkpoint activity.

#### DMKCKS, CKSWM4

If the file SFBLOK was active, chain it to the appropriate printer, reader, or punch chain.

#### DMKCKS, CKSWM5

Allocate the DASD buffers of the spool file by reading each buffer to determine the next one and then allocate this page.

## DMKCKS, CKSWM6E

For the dump spool file, the buffers are allocated sequentially from the beginning to the end.

#### DMKCKS, CKSWM9

Set up the map delimiter for the end of non-empty slot; then set up a new spool file identity (spoolid) higher than existing numbers. Return to DMKWRM.

#### INTER-VIRTUAL MACHINE COMMUNICATION

#### DMKVMCFC

Entry from DMKHVC and the DIAGNOSE instruction code X'68'. Builds a VMCBLOK and initializes it with data from the user's parameter list, VMCPARM. The virtual address of VMCPARM is contained in bits 8-11 (rx) of the DIAGNOSE instruction.

# DMKVMC, VMCFTBL

Branch table to pass control to the appropriate subroutine based on the subfunction code in VMCPARM.

Subfunction	
Code	Subroutines
X'0000'	VMCAUTH
X'0001'	VMCUAUTH
X 0002	VMCSEND
X'0003'	VMCSENDR
X 0004	VMCSENDX
X'0005'	VMCRECV
X'0006'	VMCCNCL
X'0007'	VMCREPLY
X'0008'	VMCQIES
X'0009'	VMCRESUM
X ' 000 A '	VMCIDENT

## DMKVMC, VMCWAKUP

Notifies a virtual machine of a pending VMCF communication by posting a special external interrupt X'4001' unless:

- There is already a special external interrupt posted.
- The virtual machine is running disabled for VMCF interrupts (PSW bit 7 and CRO bit 31).

## DMKVMC, VMCXFER

Transfers data from one virtual storage to another virtual storage. Errors occurring during data transfer are reflected to originating virtual machine via the data transfer return code in the final response interrupt message header.

#### DMKVMCEX

Called from DMKDSP to reflect an external interrupt message header to a virtual machine. If the VMCF subfunction is a SENDX, the SOURCE data is moved into the external interrupt buffer immediately following the message header.

#### DMKVMCUA

Called by DMKCFP when a virtual machine is logged off or reset. Uses the VMCUAUTH subroutine (subfunction code X'0001') to dispose of existing VMCBLOKS before turning off virtual machine communication.

# **CP Directories**

This part contains the following directories:

- CP Module Entry Point Directory
- CP Module-to-Label Cross-Reference
- CP Label-to-Module Cross-Reference

# **CP Module Entry Point Directory**

[ ]	Module Name	Entry Points	Attributes, Function
	DMKACO	DMKACOFF	Queues up account card buffers for output on a leal device.
į   	DMKALG	DMKALGON	Pageable. Handles the AUTOLOG command.
	DMKAPI	DMKAPIPR DMKAPIAP	•
	DMKATS	DMKATSCF	Pageable. Notifies the virtual machine that the command has replaced the shared system with a private copy of that shared system. The user continues to run without the shared copy of the named system. Called by the command processors via an SVC if the command execution is to change a shared page.
	DMKBLD	DMKBLDEC   DMKBLDEC   DMKBLDRL   DMKBLDRT	two TRQBLOKs required for a virtual machine with the ECMODE option, and initializes these blocks.
 		 	tables as a function of virtual storage size, which is part of the process of building a user's virtual machine.  Creates and partially initializes a VMBLOK for a virtual machine, identified by its terminal real device block.
	DMKBOX	DMK BOX BX	Pageable. Provides the VM/370 or user logo (header) for printed output. Logo for initial screen display and header separator for printer spool files. Installation header reference.

Module     Name	Entry Points	Attributes, Function
DMKBSC	DMK BSCER	Resident.  Line error processing for remote 3270s on binary synchronous lines only.  Examines the error condition resulting from a unit check or channel error that occurred while executing a CP-generated bisync line channel program. If the error is uncorrectable, DMKMSW is called to notify the operator. After return from DMKMSW, the original channel program is terminated and the fatal flag is set in the IOBLOK. If the error is correctable, the channel program is re-executed up to a maximum of seven retries.
DMKCCH		Resident. Operates with the I/O interrupt handler to schedule a device-dependent error recovery procedure when a channel data check, control
 	DMKCCHIS	check, or interface control check is detected. Entry from DMKIOS when a channel check occurs when storing a CSW after a SIO.
1	DMKCCHNT	
i i	DMKCCHRF	Reflects channel check information to the virtual machine.
1	DMKCCHRT	Entry from DMKIOE to allow error messages to be printed.
DMKCCW	DMKCCWB1 through DMKCCWB8	Resident.   CP assist TRANBRNG instruction (E60B).
 	DMKCCWGN DMKCCWL1 DMKCCWL5	CP assist TRANLOCK instruction (E609). through
4 		CP assist DECCW1 instruction (E60C). CP assist DECCW0 instruction (E604).
i	DMKCCWTC	Searches previous (external) RCW chains and     resolves the address of the RCW task if found.
1	DMKCCWTR   	Takes the list of virtual CCWs associated with the user's SIO and translates it into a real CCW list.
DMKCDB	DMKCDBDC	
	DMKCDBDI 	storage locations. Displays virtual storage locations, storage keys, general registers, floating-point registers, PSW, CAW, and CSW at the terminal.

Module Name	Entry   Points	Attributes, Function
DMKCDM	DMKCDMDM DMKCDMDU DMKCDMDM DMKCDMDM	
DMKCDS 	DMKCDSCP DMKCDSTO  DMKCFCMD DMKCFCMD DMKCFCSL DMKCFCBE DMKCFCQU DMKCFCQU	Stores data into virtual storage (STORE command).     Pageable.     Gets the address of the routine that processes     the CP console function that was requested.     Processes a CP console function.     Processes the SLEEP command.     Processes the BEGIN command.     Processes the QUERY command.     Presents an attention interruption to the virtual
 	I I I I DMKCFDAD I I DMKCFDLO	machine to simulate a real request key     interruption.
   DMKCFG     	DMKCFGCL DMKCFGII DMKCFGIP	Pageable.   Handles Diagnose code X'64'.   Entry to IPL from LOGON (DMKLOG).   Entry to IPL from a command line (DMKCFM).
DMKCFH   	DMKCFHSV	Pageable.   Saves a virtual machine's storage space including     registers and PSW (SAVED System).
DMKCFM   	DMKCFMAT  DMKCFMBK  DMKCFMBK  DMKCFMBN	virtual machine.

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Module   Name	Entry   Points	   Attributes, Function
DMKCFO	DMKCFOEX	Pageable. Processes Class A, B, C, and F SET commands.
DMKCFP		Pageable.
!	1	Simulates the operator's console for the virtual
! !	DMKCFPRD	machine.   Handles virtual device reset for other CP
1	DMKCFPRR	routines.   Handles system resets for other CP routines.     Resets the virtual machine.
Ì		
DMKCFS	   DMKCFSET	Pageable. Processes the CP SET command for general users. Entry point for SET command processor.
DMKCFT	! !	Pageable.
1 1	DMKCFTRM	Processes user's terminal options. Entry point for the TERMINAL command processor.
DMKCKP	1	Pageable.
 	DMKCKPT	Saves pertinent data when a check point occurs.   Retrieves accounting data from the VMBLOK,   VDEVBLOK, and unpunched accounting cards. It
1 	] 	retrieves accounting information for dedicated devices, saves the system log messages, and saves all control blocks for spool files. The data is
 	1 5	written on the SYSWARM cylinder of the IPL pack. DMKCKP is loaded and executed by DMKDMP or initial program load.
DMKCKS	1	Pageable.
 		Performs checkpoint processing.   Performs a checkpoint on any alterations in the   spool file set up to allow the recovery routine
   	i DMKCKSIN	to get them if warm start fails. Initializes the check point cylinder after a successful warm start from the standard recovery
<u> </u>	DMKCKSWM	procedure or after a cold start. Recovers previously checkpointed spool file
1	1	information. This information includes all open     print or punch files in existence at the time the
1	[ [	system went down or was shutdown. All open spool files are put in user hold status.
DMKCLK	<b>!</b> !	Pageable.
1	DMKCLKCK	
	DMKCLKCC	Handles CLKCHK signal request.
1	DMKCLKMP	Synchronizes the clocks. Handles SYNC signal request.
		Handles the TOD-sync-check external interrupt.
I I DMKCNS		Resident.
1		Real console terminal manager.
1 1 1	DMKCNSED   	Edits the input line for the following   characters: escape, line end, line delete, and   character delete.
į		Enables or disables a low-speed terminal line.
i 1	DMKCNSIC   	Entered from DMKQCN to initialize read and write   CCWs for the CONTASK built by DMKQCN.
L	L	

Module Name	Entry   Points	Attributes, Function
	DMKCNSIN	Interruption return point and handler for terminal I/O.
DMKCPB	!   	Pageable.   Simulates the operator's console for the virtual machine.
· 	DMKCPBEX	
 	DMKCPBNR	Processes the NOTREADY command to cause the virtual device to appear not ready.
 	DMKCPBRS 	Processes the RESET command to reset all pending interrupts from the specified device.
 	DMKCPBRW	Processes the REWIND command to issue a rewind to the real tape device.
! !	DMKCPBRY     DMKCPBSR	Processes the READY command to simulate a device end interrupt to the specified device. Processes the SYSTEM command to simulate system
		reset and PSW restart to allow clearing of storage.
DMKCPE		Resident. Contains data constants that define the end of the CP nucleus.
DMKCPI	6 8 8	Pageable. Prepares VM/370 for operation.
	DMKCPIEM	
	DMKCPINT	Initialization.  Initializes and prepares CP for operation.
DMKCPS		Pageable. Processes the SHUTDOWN, HALT, and VARY commands.
	DMKCPSSH   DMKCPSH   DMKCPSRY	Processes the HALT command.
DMKCPU	DMKCPUUP	Pageable. Processes the VARY PROCESSOR command. Causes the system to convert to uniprocessor mode.
DMKCPV	i DMKCPVAA :	Pageable. Punches user accounting records.
		Processes the ACNT command to create accounting records for logged-on users. Also, resets accumulated accounting information.
	DMKCPVAE	
	DMKCPVDS	Processes the DISABLE command to disable an active line after the current user is finished with it.
<del> </del>	<b>l</b> i	Processes the ENABLE command to enable the system's low-speed lines for system logon.
	DMKCPVLK	Processes the LOCK command to lock specified   pages of a user's virtual storage space into real
	DMKCPVUL	main storage.  Processes the UNLOCK command to unlock pages that were locked by operator command (LOCK).

1	Module Name	Entry     Points	Attributes, Function
}       	DMK CQG	DMKCQGEN	Pageable. Processes the class G and class D QUERY commands.   Entry to QUERY command processor for class G   users.
	DMKCQH	DMKCQHPR	Pageable. Processes QUERY RDR command. Processes QUERY PRT command. Processes QUERY PCH command.
! !	DMKCQP	DMKCQPRV (	Pageable. Processes the class B and class G QUERY command. Entry to QUERY command processor for class B and   G users.
	DMK CQR		Pageable. Processes the QUERY command. Main entry point. Contains a branch table to get   to the routine that processes the operand   specified in the QUERY command; the operand can
 		DMKCQRFI	be one of the following: FILES, SET, DUMP,   PAGING, HOLD, PRIORITY, and TERMINAL.   Retrieves the number of reader, punch, and print   files.
1	DWKCQY	DMKCQYEY	Pageable. Handles QUERY functions: TIME, LOGMSG, NAME, USERS, PF, SASSIST, CPASSIST, and CPUID.
	DMKCSB	i İ	Processes the LOADBUF command (real UCS or FCB buffer). Processes the LOADVFCB (load virtual forms control buffer) command.
	DMKCSO	DMKCSOBS   DMKCSODR   DMKCSOFL   DMKCSORP   DMKCSOSD	Pageable. Processes real spooling commands for real unit record devices. Processes the BACKSPACE command. Processes the DRAIN command. Processes the FLUSH command. Processes the REPEAT command. Restarts a device after it has been drained. Processes the SPACE command. Processes the START command by device type.
 	DMKCSP		Pageable.   Processes class D and G spooling commands.
	DMKCSQ	DMKCSQHL	Pageable.   Processes the CLOSE command.   Processes the HOLD command.   Processes the FREE command.
	DMKCST	DMKCSTAG	Pageable. Processes class G commands. Entry point to process the TAG command.
1	DMKCSU	DMKCSUCH	Pageable. Processes the class D and G spooling commands. Processes the CHANGE command.

Module Name	Entry   Points	Attributes, Function
DMKCSV	DMKCSVOR	Pageable. Processes the ORDER command.
	•	Processes the PURGE command. Processes the TRANSFER command.
DMKCVT		   Resident.   Processes the conversion routines.
	DMKCVTBD	Converts a word of binary data into a doublewor   of decimal digits.
	DMKCVTBH	Converts a word of binary data into a doublewor of hexadecimal data.
	İ	Converts a decimal field into a fullword o   binary data.
	İ	Converts data and time to EBCDIC and inserts i   into a specified location.
	1	Converts a floating-point doubleword into 1   bytes of decimal data.
	DMKCVTHB	Converts the designated hexadecimal field into   binary fullword.
DMKDAS	•	   Resident.   DASD error retry program.
	DMKDASER	Retries the failing DASD channel program. Processes unsolicited device end interruptions.
		Processes unsolicited device end interruptions.   Collects DASD sense data.
DMKDDR		Residency not applicable.   This is the DASD dump restore program. It save
	 	data from a direct access volume onto a tape o   tapes. It returns data to DASD from tape that ha   been placed on the tape by this program. I   copies data from one device to another of th   same type. It prints a translation of each recor   specified on the SYSPRINT device. Prints   translation of each record specified on th
	I I DMKDDREP I DMKDDRED	console. Initial program loaded or run under CM   if on a CMS disk.   DASD dump restore program entry point.   End-of-load module for CMS.
DMKDEF	  -   DMKDEFIN	Pageable. Processes the DEFINE command to define a virtual device or storage. Processes the DEFINE command to alter the virtual machine's configuration or storage size.
DMK D GD		wathine's configuration of storage size. 
		Processes simple disk I/O. Performs simple disk I/O of a standardized forma with a minimum of CCW chain manipulation an interruption handling.
DMKDIA	   DMKDIACP 	connection between two channel-to-channe
	DMKDIADR	adapters on a single virtual machine.   Releases a terminal line that has been in use b   the virtual machine via the DIAL command. Th   line is detached from the virtual machine an   made available for normal log on to VM/370.

Module Name	Entry Points	Attributes, Function
	DMKDIAL	Processes the DIAL command. Attaches a user's terminal as a dedicated device to an existing virtual 270% terminal line in the virtual machine addressed by the command line.
DMKDIB	•	Pageable Simulates sense data and status for virtual I/O to a simulated I/O device (2702 line or CTCA) that has not yet been activated through either the console function DIAL for 2702 lines, or the console function COUPLE for virtual CTCAs.
DMK DIR	DMKDIRCT DMKDIRED	using pre-allocated cylinders.
DMK DM P	1	Resident. Writes a dump of main storage, control registers, floating-point registers, general registers, and clocks to a specified device. Writes the dump on the specified device. Initial program loads the system over again.
DMK DR D	I DMK DR DDD DK DR DER I DMK DR DMP I DMK DR DMP I DMK DR DSY	Manipulates input spool files via a DIAGNOSE code   X'0014' issued by the virtual machine.   Reads a system dump spool file via a DIAGNOSE   code X'0034' issued by the virtual machine.
DMKDSB	I I I DMKDSBRD I DMKDSBSD	Resident. DASD error retry program. Processes unsolicited device end interruptions. Collects DASD sense data.
DMKDSP		Resident.  Entered after each interruption handler is finished processing and after each stacked CPEXBLOK, I/O request, and external interruption has been serviced. It updates the CPU times charged to the user that has received service, updates all virtual timers, and reflects any pending interruptions for which the user is enabled. After the user's status has been updated, the highest-priority runnable user is dispatched.
	DMKDSPA   	Immediate redispatch path for virtual machines.   The only status update that occurs is for virtual   timers.

Module   Name	Entry Points	Attributes, Function
   	DMKDSPB	Process new virtual PSW and dispatch. Entered if the virtual PSW has been entered outside of DMKDSP.
 	DMKDSPCH	Main entry point. Updates timers and dispatches user.
 	DMKDSP0 DMKDSP1 DMKDSP2 DMKDSPE DMKDSPE	slice.
1 1 1	DMKDSPRQ DMKDSPRU DMKDSPNP	system lock is not held.
DMKEIG         		Pageable. Analyzes the 2880 channel logout and sets appropriate bits in the ECSW field according to the results of this analysis. It moves the channel logout to the channel check record.
DMKEMA  I  I  I  I  I	DMK EM A	Pageable. Contains the framework of the common error   messages that are generated at various places   within CP. Module DMKERM references DMKEMA to   write error messages that require variable data   to be inserted into them. This module contains   no executable code and contains all error   messages from 0 to 169.
I DMKEMB I I I I I	DMKEMB	Pageable.  Contains the framework for the common error messages that are generated at various places within CP. The module DMKERM references DMKEMB to write error messages that require variable data to be inserted into them. This module contains no executable code and contains all error messages from 170 to 423.
I DMK EMC	DMKEMC	Pageable. Contains the framework of the common error messages that are generated at various places within CP. Module DMKERM references DMKEMC to write error messages that require variable data to be inserted into them. This module contains no executable code and contains error messages 424 and up.

Module Name	Entry   Points	Attributes, Function
DMKENT		Resident. Meets the CP nucleus residency requirements for TRQBLOK and CPEXBLOK entries to pageable VM
1 1 1	DMKENTEC	Monitor module DMKMIA.   Used to invoke a MONITOR STOP command via a     CPEXBLOK.
1	DMKENTET	Used to invoke a MONITOR STOP command via a TROBLOK request.
 		Used to complete monitor shutdown processing, via
i	DMKENTKC	Used to invoke a MONITOR CLOSE command via a CPEXBLOK.
İ		Used to invoke a MONITOR START SPOOL command via
	DMKENTST	Used to invoke a MONITOR START SPOOL command via
,   	DMKENTTI	High frequency I/O status sampling routine, entered every two seconds via TRQBLOK request.
: ! !	DMKENT62	DASTAP class 6 code 2 I/O status sampling routine, called from DMKMONTI every 60 seconds to collect the data accumulated by DMKENTTI.
DMKERM		Pageable. This is the message writer. Locates the requested message and inserts the module ID, message number, and data. It also prints the message.
DMKEXT	DMKEXTSP	Resident Handles all SIGNAL actions after CP   initialization. Entry point for External Interrupt handler
DMKFCB	<b>!</b> !	Pageable.    Contains the forms control load buffer images   that the LOADBUF command uses to load the forms   control buffer in the 3811 control unit for the   3203 or 3211 printer. The LOADVFCB command also   uses DMKFCB to load the forms control buffer in   the virtual 3203 or 3211 printer.
DMK FMT		Standalone program.  Initial program loaded or run under CMS if on a CMS disk. Adapts parameters from the console or IPL device (card reader) and per forms partial or complete formatting, allocating, and labeling of 2314, 2319, 3330, 3340, 3350 and 2305 DASD devices. The FORMAT program also write-checks the surfaces. Bad surfaces are flagged to prevent their use. No alternative tracks are assigned. OS labels are written to be compatible with OS, but labels indicate to OS that no space is left on the DASD device. All input parameters are verified for correctness.

! !	Module Name	Entry Points	Attributes, Function
     	DMKFRE	DMK FREE	Resident. Free storage manager. Gets space from free storage and processes the CP assist FREE instruction (E600).
 		DMK FRERC	Special entry point to acquire free storage. If the storage request cannot be satisfied, a condition code of one is returned to the caller.
! ! !		DMKFRERS DMKFRET  DMKFRETR	Returns subpools to free storage chain.  Returns space to free storage and processes the   CP assist FRET instruction (E601).  Returns space to free storage; does not release
i !	   DMKGIO		pages. Pageable.
1		DMK GIOEX	Initializes supervisor operations for tape, unit record, and nonstandard disk I/O operations.
1 1	DMKGRF	DMKGRFIN DMKGRFEN	•
		DMKGRFIC	Starts a CONTASK from DMKQCN.
	DMKGRT (	DMKGRTAB	Resident.   Contains common data area and subroutines for     3270 display support.   Computes the next tab position and creates the     data stream to position the cursor and insert a
		DMKGRTFM	logical tab character if necessary.
	DMKGRW		Non-executable.  Contains CCWs and data for 3278 Model 21 operator display console.
	DMK HV C	DMK HV CAL	Resident.  Performs services for the virtual machine as requested via the DIAGNOSE instruction. The specific service performed depends on the code in the DIAGNOSE instruction.
! ! !	DMK HV D	DMKHVDAL	Pageable. Performs services for virtual machines as requested by the DIAGNOSE instruction.
1	DMKIOC	DMKIOCVT	Converts VM/370 device type to OS/VS device type.

Module Name	Entry   Points	Attributes, Function
DMKIOE		Resident.
İ	İ	This is the error recording module. It receives
1		all requests for error recording and passes
l	1	control to the proper pageable routine after
I	Į ·	checking if a recording is in progress. If a
ļ	!	previous request for error recording is in
1	i	progress, the current request is queued on the
!		appropriate queue for recording at a later time.  It makes a check to determine if the recording
1 1	1	cylinder is full. DMKIOE also interfaces with the
: }	1	pageable module that initializes and erases the
i	i	error recording cylinders.
İ	DMKIOECC	
1	1	a SIO in DMKIOS with a response condition code of
1	1	one.
1	DMKIOECH	Entry for a stacked channel recording request
!	DMKTORGI	from the channel check handler.
1	I DWKIOECO	Entry for a stacked channel check recording request from ERP.
1 1	DMKIOEFL	
i	I	for recording.
1	DMKIOEFM	Entry to clear and format the recording area on
Ì	į ·	disk.
1 1		Entry for machine check recording.
1 '		Entry for a stacked machine check request.
	DWKIOENV	Entry for a stacked environmental recording
1	I DMKTOPOD	request. Entry for a stacked outboard error recording
1	1	request.
Ì	DMKIOEQQ	·
i	1	DMKIOE function performed).
1		Entry for a stacked erase request.
1		Processes a 3704/3705 and remote 3270 request.
i		Schedules recording for unit check, channel data
		check, and hardware environmental counts. Records 3330 data.
1		Records 3330 data.   Schedules statistical data recording.
i		Schedules the update of a statistical data
i		request.
1	DMKIOEVR	Processes an SVC 76 request.
1	Į.	
DMKIOF	!	Pageable.
1		Records system and I/O errors on the system disk   in predefined error recording cylinders.
1	I DMKIOFC1	
1		when cc=1.
i		Initializes pointers to available recording pages
İ	i	at IPL and after an erase has been completed.
ł	DMKIOFOB	Records OBR and MDR records.
1	DMKIOFM1	
!	DMKIOFST	
!	DMKIOFVR	Records errors when requested by SVC 76.

Module   Name	Entry Points	Attributes, Function
DMKIOG		Pageable.  Called at initialization to locate the error recording device, locate the last outboard error record and system recordings made on the cylinders, and set the in-storage pointers to the correct values. Initialization for RMS functions is performed after first making a test to determine if CP is running under CP. RMS functions are not activated for a virtual CP environment. This module also erases the recording areas.
	DMKIOGFR	For 3031/3032/3033 processors, reads frames from   the SRF device, formats them in 4096-byte blocks,   and writes the records to the error recording   cylinders.
1	DMKIOGF1 DMKIOGF2	Contains all function of DMKIOG except erase.
DMKIOS		Resident.   Schedules requests for virtual machine and     program I/O operations, and services all I/O     interruptions.
	DMKIOSHA	
1	DMKIOSIN DMKIOSOR	Processes an I/O interruption.     Schedules CP-generated I/O operation.
1	DMKIOSQV	Schedules a virtual machine I/O operation.   Processes the IOBLOK used for REWIND.
DMKISM	DMKISMTR	Pageable. Finds and modifies an ISAM CCW string.
DMKJRL       	DMKJRLSE DMKJRLLO DMKJRLSL	Pageable. Processes the QUERY command. Processes the SET JOURNAL command. Processes LOGONS with invalid passwords. Processes LINKs which are successful. Processes LINKs with invalid passwords.
DMKLDOO	   LDRGEN   	Loader - utility program.  Loads assembled program modules into storage at locations other than those assigned by the lassembler. It completes linkage among the modules and transfers control to one of the loaded modules for execution.
DMKLNK		Pageable. Prompts the user to enter a password, types   masking characters if appropriate, reads the   password from the terminal, and checks it for a   match.
1		matcn.   Links to a virtual DASD because of an issued LINK     command.
		LINK subroutines.

1			
- 1	Module	Entry	
- 1	Name	Points	Attributes, Function
. !	DWKLOC	DMETOCE	Resident.
	i	DMKLOCK	Allows a system resource to be marked in use or
		DMKLOCKD	not available by a unique 8-character name.    Dequeues a locked name.
- 1		DMKLOCKO	•
ì	; ;	DMKLOCKT	Tests to determine if a name is locked.
i			
i	DMKLOG		Pageable.
į		ĺ	Logs on a user or operator.
1		DMKLOGA	Processes the AUTOLOG command.
ļ		DMKLOGON (	Logs on a user.
. !	DW#7.011	DMKLOGOP	Logs on the operator.
1 !	DMKLOH	DMKLOHON	Pageable.
1 1		DEVICEOUN	Constructs and sends logon-related messages to a $ $ user or to the operator.
1 1			deer of to the operator.
1	DMKLOK		Resident.
ì		DMKLOK	handles all locking requests when CP is in
Ì	i	İ	attached processor mode.
ĺ	ĺ	DMKLOKDF (	
l	1	DMKLOKPS	
		DMKLOKSO	
l		DMMIOMCD	l lock.
		DEVTOK25	Processes an obtain request for a spin lock that     previously failed.
i		DMKLOKVM	
			l lock.
		DMKLOKVR	Processes a release request for VMBLOK lock.
	DMKMCC	ĺ	Pageable.
1		DHKHCCCL	Handles first level MONITOR command processing.
. !			
!	DMKMCD	DWWWCDTW	Pageable.
1	i I		Processes MONITOR INTERVAL commands.   Processes MONITOR LIMIT commands.
1	!		Processes MONITOR TIME commands.
i		DMKMCDST	
i			Processes MONITOR SEEKS commands.
	l (	l	l j
	DMKMCH		Resident.
			Processes a machine check interruption.
	] 	DMKMCHMS	Enables or disables soft machine check recording.
	DMKMCT	; 	   Resident.
			This module is called by the machine check
			handler in attached processor mode.
		DMKMCTMA	Handles malfunction alert.
	l	DMKMCTPR	Handles processor recovery.
		DMKMCTPT	Handles processor termination.
İ		DMKMCTST	Handles system termination.
	DMKMIA		   Pageable.
	DOVUTA		rageable.   Provides various facilities associated with
			automatic monitoring using spool files.
		DMKMIACC	Used for MONITOR CLOSE processing.
		DMKMIADL	Used for DMKMCC display function.
	j	DMKMIAEN	Used to invoke a MONITOR STOP command.
	ļ	DMKMIAIN	
	!	DMKMIAKC	Used to invoke a MONITOR CLOSE command.
1	L	L	

Module	Entry	1
Name 	Points <del> </del>	Attributes, Function 
	DMKMIAMU	Generates informational messages for monitor
	DMKMIARO	Opens monitor spool file, gets SFB, etc.
	DMKMIAST	
1	1	stop monitor at specific times in the future.
	DMKMIAWO	Writes a monitor data buffer to a spool file   buffer.
DMKMID	1	   Pageable.
	DMKMIDNT   	Changes the date in the system low storage at   midnight and resets the clock comparator for the   next midnight occurrence. DMKMID also sends
	1	nessages to all users about the date change.
DMKMNI	   DMKMNIDK	Pageable. Constructs spool file header record.
	DMKMNIDS	
	DMKMNIFI	
l	DHKMNISH	
	DMKMNISP	Handles monitor processing for SPOOL to USERID   parmeters of START command.
	DMKMNITH	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	DWKUNITK	Writes the MONITOR trailor record. 
DMKMON 	<b>!</b>	Pageable.   Processes commands and requests associated with
	!	the MONITOR, including MONITOR CALL interruptions
	I DMKMONTO	within CP.   Processes tape interruptions returned by DMKIOS.
	DMKMONMI	Processes a MONITOR CALL program interruption.
<u> </u>	DMKMONPR	
	DMKMON00	
	DMKMON40	•
	DMKMONTI	Handle timer request interruptions.
DMKMSG	1	   Pageable.
		Transmits messages to lcgged-on users for the   MESSAGE, SMSG, or WARNING commands. Receives and
	1	retransmits lines for the ECHO command for the
	i	number of times specified.
	DMKMSGEC	ECHO command processor.
	DMKMSGMS	
	DMKMSGNH DMKMSGSM	
	DHKHSGWN	
DMKMSW	i   i	Resident.
	DMKMSWR 	Allows system communication with the operator for the enhancement of error recovery procedures.
DMKN EM	1	Pageable.
	DHKNEMOP	Tageable:   Gets a 5-byte mnemonic opcode for a System/370
	1	binary opcode.

Module Name	Entry Points	   Attributes, Function
	<del> </del>	<u> </u>
DMKNES		Pageable.   Processes NETWORK operands as follows: POLLDLAY
	! !	SHUTDOWN DISPLAY VARY TRACE
	DMKNESDS	Processes the NETWORK DISPLAY command.
	DMKNESEP	
	ĺ	an NCP communication line to EP mode.
	DMKNESHD	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	•	Processes the NETWORK POLLDLAY command.
		Processes the NETWORK TRACE command.   Processes the NETWORK VARY NCP command to switch
		an EP communication line to NCP mode.
DMKNET		   Pageable.
	DMENEUVE	Decodes NETWORK command and enables bisync lines.
	DMKNETAE	Enable binary synchronous lines and remote
	DMKNETWK	NETWORK command decoder.
	į	
DMKNLD	I   DMKNLDMP	Pageable.   Dumps the 3705 network control program.
	I DMKNLDR	Loads the 3705 network control program. These
		routines may be called by a console command from
	İ	DMKNET or or internally by DMKCPI (for LOAD) or
	[ :	DMKRNH (for DUMP).
DMKNLE		Pageable.
	DMKNLEMP	Dump the 3705 Network Control Program.
DMKOPR	, 	Resident.
	DMKOPRWT	Provides the necessary support for the VM/370
	[ ;	system console. Certain routines within the   control program cannot call DMKQCN to issue
	! !	writes to the system console. This module
	Ĭ	determines the system's primary console and
	ĺ	builds a channel program to handle the requested
	<u> </u>	call.
DMKPAG	! 	Resident.
	DMKPAGIO	Constructs IOBLOKs and schedules the tasks that
	!	move virtual storage pages between auxiliary
	!	storage and main storage. It also calculates the   total system paging load at user-specified
	1 [	total system paging load at user-specified   intervals.
DMKPER	[ 1	 
DUVLER	I DMKPERCH	Pageable.   Sets a return code of zerc in R2.
	DMKPERIL	
	DMKPERT	Resets program event recording.
DMKPGS	! {	   Pageable.
	DMKPGSPO	Release all the pages of a user's virtual storage
	1	from the real storage and from auxiliary storage
	DMBDGGDD	on the paging device.
	DMKPGSPP	Releases a specified part of virtual storage.   Calls DMKPTRPU to ensure that the user is not in
	l Duneboek 1	calls bakktard to ensure that the user is not in   page wait and then releases the address range
	i	contained in R1 through R2. It also unlocks any
		Pages that might have been locked.

Module   Name	Entry Points	Attributes, Function
DMKPGT		Resident.
İ		DASD storage management.
Ì	DMKPGTCG	
j	DMKPGTPG	
İ		virtual storage paging or for spool file page
İ		buffers.
į	DMKPGTPR	Releases DASD storage used for virtual storage
j l	İ	paging.
1	DMKPGTSD	Releases one page of DASD storage used for
	1	spooling.
1	DMKPGTSG	
	DMKPGTSR	Releases a group of DASD storage pages used for
1		spooling.
1	DMKPGTVG	
1		the CP paging VMBLOK.
1	DMKPGTVR	Releases a virtual storage page.
DMKPRG		Resident.
1	•	Processes a hardware program interruption.
	DMKPRGRF	•
	DARDD CCA	machine.
İ	DMKPRGSM	Simulates a virtual program interruption.
I I DMKPRV		Resident.
DARPRY	DMKPRVLG	
1 1	DHAFATIG	Simulates a privileged operation.
DMKPSA		Resident.
	DMKPSACG	·
j	DMKPSADU	
i		dump.
İ	DMKPSAEX	Processes external interruptions.
	DMKPSAFC	Checks fetch protection per the CAW key.
<b>(</b>	DMKPSAFP	Checks for fetch protection violation per PSW
i		key.
		Gets virtual address for any instruction.
1		Gets the virtual address for an RR instruction.
į	DMKPSARS	Gets the virtual address for RS, SI, or SS
[		instruction.
!		Gets the virtual address for an RX instruction.
!		Checks storage protection per the CAW key.
1	DMKPSASP	Checks for a storage protection violation per the
i :		PSW key.
I I DMKPTR		Resident.
I DHVETY	: 1	resident.   Manages the inventory of real system pages,
1 1	1 <b>1</b>	namages the inventory of real system pages,     provides real storage space for CP functions and (
	i 1	for pages of user and CP virtual storage.
i	DMKPTRAN	Translates user wirtual storage address to a real
1		storage address.
i	DMKPTRFR	Gets a page of real storage.
i	DMKPTRFT	
į	DMKPTRLK	
į i		assist instruction, PTRLK (E602).
ı	DMKPTRPW	
	1	functions when user's virtual machine is in page (
1	ĺ	wait.
1	DMKPTRUL	Unlocks a page of real storage and processes the
1	1	CP assist instruction, PTRUL (E603).

Module   Name	Entry Points	Attributes, Function
DMKQCN	•	Resident.   Clears CONTASK stack and returns all blocks to     free storage.
 	DMKQCNET	·
!   	DMKQCNRD DMKQCNSY	Starts and queues a console read request.   Synchronizes virtual machine console activity     with internal supervisor activity. This is used     during a virtual system reset and during the
 	DMKQCNTO	logoff process.   Disconnects a virtual machine and sets a TCD     clock comparator request to log off the virtual     machine after a fifteen-minute delay.
! !	DMKQCNWT 	Starts and queues a console write request.   
DMKRGA    -  -  -  -  -	   DMKRGAIN       	Resident. This is the second-level interruption handler for presented in the second-level interruption handler for presented in the second-level interruptions. It processes interruptions and CCWs for the remote processes including message handling and screen management.
DMKRGB  I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	DMKRGB  DMKRGBIC DMKRGBEN	
DMKRIO           	   DMKRIO     	Resident.  Exists as a CSECT and defines the machine's   configuration. A basic DMKRIO is shipped with   VM/370. DMKRIO can be changed at system   generation or whenever new machines are added by   using the appropriate macros.
I DMKRND I I I I	     DMKRND     	Residency not applicable. Invoked  via the NCPDUMP command in CMS.  This is the interface between the VM/370 dump   spool file and the OS-SSP dump format program for   printing and formatting dumps of the 3704 and   3705 communications controllers.
DMKRNH	I   DMKRNHIC 	Resident. Initializes and schedules the CONTASK fields that I comprise the 3704 and 3705 Network Control I Program transmission header.
1	DMKRNHIN	This is the secondary interruption handler for     the 3704 and 3705 communication controllers; it
! ! !	   DMKRNHND 	the 3704 and 3705 communication controllers; it   is read when operating in NCP or PEP mode.     Schedules control functions for the 3705 or 3704     Network Control Program.

Module Name	Entry   Points	   Attributes, Function
DMKRPA		Resident.   Virtual storage mapping.
	I DMKRPAGT	Page-in from DASD to user's virtual storage.
	DMKRPAPT	
DMKRSE	1	   Pageable.
	l	Real UR device I/O error handler.
	DMKRSERR	Retries and attempts to recover from real unit
	I DMKRSESD	record device I/O errors.   Collects 3800 sense data.
	DUKKSESD	Coffects 5000 sense data:
DMKRSP	İ	Resident.
	1	Manages all spooling operations on the real   system unit record devices including printing and
	1	punching user-created spool files and reading and
	i	queueing reader files from the real card reader.
	DMKRSPER	
	DMKRSPEX	Processes spooling operations. Entered via a GOTO   when DMKDSPCH unstacks an IOBLOK with a
	1 [	interruption for the spooling unit record device.
	DMKRSPUR	Formats the active file message for real uni-
	1	record devices.
DMKSAV	i I	Pageable.
	1	DMKSAVNC is entered via an LDT card from DMKLDR
	!	DMKSAVRS is entered via a BALR from DMKCKP   DMKSAV saves and restores a page image count of
	i I	the CP nucleus on the system residence disk.
	DMKSAVNC	Writes a page image copy of the CP nucleus.
	DMKSAVRS	Restores a page image copy of the CP nucleus.
DMKSCH		Resident.
	!	Maintains queues of runnable and eligible users
	1	alters the dispatching status of users, and   periodically recalculates the working set size
	1	and dispatching priority of users. DMKSC
	i	contains the routines that maintain the system
	!	TOD clock comparator request queue and the code
	I DMKSCHAE	that monitors users with abnormal execution.   Processes the interrupt occurring when the
	DIRECTAL	favored execution measurement interval expires.
		From DMKTMR. Calculates problem state time.
		Interruption from real CPU timer.
	DMKSCHDL   DMKSCHMD	Alters a user's dispatching status.   Interruption for the midnight date change.
		Resets a clock comparator interruption request.
	DMKSCHST	Establishes a clock comparator interruption
	DMKSCH80	request.   Interruption for real timer at storage addres:
	Direction	80.
DMKSCN	1	Resident.
NOCHIEL IN	1	r Resident.   Scans module.
	DMKSCNAU	Searches the chain of VMBLOKs for one whose
	!	userid matches the one pointed to by register
	DMKSCNFD	one.   Finds the next field in an input message buffer.
	I DEKOCKED	I TANGS THE HEAT THEIR IN AN INPUT MESSAGE DUITEL.

Module   Name	Entry   Points	Attributes, Function
	DMKSCNLI	links to a specified minidisk. A link is any virtual device whose ADEVBLOK pointer and relocation factor match those specified.
 	DMKSCNP 	Finds the RCHBLOK and RCUBLOK that represents the next logical path to the device.
	DMKSCNRA   	Computes a full real device address (in cuu form) from the RDEVADD, RCUADD, and TCHADD entries in the real device, control unit, and channel blocks.
   	DMKSCNRD	Computes a real device address (in CW form), from the RDEVADD, RCUADD, and RCHADD entries in the real device, control unit, and channel blocks.
1	DMKSCNRN	Returns the name of the real device to the caller in register 1.
1	DMKSCNRU   	Returns the addresses of the real channel, control unit, and device blocks for a given real device to to the caller.
i   	DMKSCNVD       	Computes a full virtual device address (in cuu form), plus the addresses of the virtual channel and control unit blocks from a specific virtual device block.
İ	DMKSCNVN	Returns the name of the virtual device to the caller in R1.
1	DMKSCNVS     	Searches all the real device blocks for a device whose volume serial number matches the one pointed to by R1.
1	DMKSCNVU   	•
DMKSEP	DMKSEPSP	Pageable. Prints and punches the respective output separators on real spooling devices.
DMKSEV	DMKSEV70	Pageable but locked. Analyzes 2870 channel logout and sets appropriate bits in the ECSW field according to the results of analysis. It moves the channel logout to the check record.
DMKSIX		Pageable but locked. Analyzes 2860 channel logout and sets appropriate bits in the ECSW field according to the results of analysis. It moves the channel logout to the check record.
DMKSNC     	DMKSNCP	Pageable. Save a page-form version of a 3704/3705 network control program. The name of the network control program and the DASD location at which it is to be saved is defined in the CP module DMKSYS.

Module Name	Entry   Points	   Attributes, Function
DMKSNT	DMKSNTBL	Pageable. This module is assembled by the installation system programmer. It describes the system to be saved via the SAVESYS command and to be initial program loaded by name. Shared segments may be specified. These segments consist of all reenterable code and no altering of this storage is allowed. There is no executable code in this module.
DMKSPL	1	   Pageable.   Spool file manager.
	DMKSPLCR	virtual input.
	1	Closes and queues a virtual printer or punch   spool file for processing.
	DMKSPLDL	de-allocates the DASD page space.
	DMKSPLOR	input reader files.
	DMKSPLOV   	Initializes control blocks and buffers for   virtual printer and punch output spool files.
DMKSSP	I I I I I DMKSSPO1	This module is found in the starter system only. It builds RCHBLOKs, RCUBLOKs, and RDEVBLOKs necessary to configure a minimum CP system. From the starter system, a real CP system figured based on the REALIO deck of the installation. Entered as a result of an IPL operation. Constructs the I/O blocks and system modules for a minimum system configuration.
DMKSSS		Resident.   Services routines for all other modules that   require access to the MSS.
	i	Processes a DEDICATE statement with the 3330V   parameter.
	DMKSSSL2     DMKSSSL3	Processes a DEDICATE statement with raddr and   volid specified, and the raddr is a 3330V.   Processes a DEDICATE statement with a volid but
		no raddr.   Processes DIAGNOSE code X'78'.
		Reschedules an I/O operation that had previously caused a cylinder fault.
	I	Queues an I/O request that has just caused a cylinder fault. sets the missing attention handler timer interruption value.
	DMKSSSUS   DMKSSSVA	Quiesces all MSS mount and demount activity.   Attaches a 3330V to the system or to a virtual   machine.
	DMKSSSLN	Machine.   Allocates a 3330V device and mounts the required   3330V system volume.
	DMKSSSCF	Resets a virtual device defined on a 3330V, including purging any I/O waiting for an MSS volume mount.
		Demounts an MSS volume from a 3330V.

Module Name	Entry   Points	Attributes, Function
	DMKSSSEN	Returns to the appropriate requesting routine after an MSS volume mount is complete.
	DMKSSSMQ	·
DMKSTK	Ì	Resident.
	DMKSTKCP   DMKSTKDE   DMKSTKIO	Stacks I/O blocks.   Stacks a CPEXBLOK.   Stacks a deferred execution block.   Stacks an IOBLOK.   Stacks a CPEXBLOK LIFO (used by EXTEND and
	i	machine check).
		Stacks CPEXBLOK for current processor only. Stacks CPEXBLOK for the other processor only.
DMKSVC	•	Resident.   Handles any SVC interrupt.
DMKSYM	DMKSYM	Pageable. Provides a symbol table of all CSECTS and entry points.
DMKSYS	I DMKSYS	Resident. Exists as a CSECT that defines the system residence volume, paging space, operator ID, dump ID, storage size, and time zone.
DMKT AP	1	Pageable. Examines the error condition resulting from a unit check while executing a CP generated tape channel program. Positioning of the tape is required on read/write commands and the channel program is reexecuted. If the error condition is uncorrectable, a call is issued to the message writer (DMKMSW) to notify the operator. Upon regaining control from DMKMSW, the original channel program may be reexecuted or terminated. Retries the failing tape channel program, after a tape positioning command has been executed.
	DEKTAPEL	Performs tape release to determine two- or   four-channel switch capability.
DMKTBL	DMKTBL	Resident. Contains the terminal translate tables.
DMKTBM		   Pageable.   Contains terminal translate tables for APL.
	DMKTBMMO	Contains terminal translate tables for APL.   EBCDIC to APL correspondence terminal code. APL   correspondence terminal code to APL.
	DMKTBMNI	APL PTTC/EBCD terminal code to EBCDIC.
		EBCDIC to APL PTTC/EBCD terminal code.   3270 APL compound read translation.
	DMKTBMZO	

Module Name	Entry   Points	   Attributes, Function
DMKTCS		Paqeable.
	DMKTCSET	Sets up the 3800 prior to printing the file.
	DMKTCSSP	
	DMKTCSCO	
DMKTDK	1	   Pageable.
DIMIDA	DMKTDKGT	
		owned volumes.
	DMKTDKRL	Releases temporary disk space to the pool of free space.
DMKTHI		i   Pageable.
	!	Displays data about use of and contention for
	DMEMUTEN	major system resources.
	DMKTHIEN	Processes INDICATE command.
DMKTMR	į	Resident.
	!	Simulates the CPU timer and time-of-day clock
	!	comparator instructions for virtual machines
	DMKTMRCC	operating in EC mode.   Entered after expanded virtual machine assist
	I	processing of a virtual SCKC instruction.
	DMKTMRCK	
	DMKTMRPT	
	DMKTMRSP	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	İ	processing of a virtual SPT instruction.
	DMKTMRTN	
	DMKTMRVT	Simulates virtual CPU timer interruptions.
DMKTRA	1	Pageable.
	1	Processes the TRACE command line. Provides
	1	! virtual machine with facility to track SV
	1	instructions, program interrupts, external
	!	interrupts, successful searches, or all
	!	instructions with output on the printer of
	   DMKTRACE	terminal.   TRACE command processor.
	DIRTRACE	INTO COMMUNA PLOCESSUL:
DMKTRC	!	Pageable.
	I DAKEDGE	Processes the TRACE command functions.
	DMKTRCEX	Traces external interruptions.
	DMKTRCIO   DMKTRCIT	
	DMKTRCIT	Sets the needed SVC B2 for instruction tracing.   Ends tracing.
	DMKTRCPB	
	DHKTRCPG	Traces program interruptions.
	DMKTRCPV	Traces privileged instruction interruptions.
	DMKTRCSV	Processes an SVC, Branch, or full instruction
	   DMKTRCSW	TRACE.   Traces virtual and real CSWs.
	DULTROSH	Traces Allingly and real comp.
DMKTRD	1	Pageable. Split from DMKTRC.
	DMKTRDSI	Traces I/O operations (SIO, TIO, HIO, TCH).
	DMKTRDWT	Serialization entry for I/O and CCW tracing.

Entry Points	Attributes, Function
DMKTRMID	Pageable. Identifies a 2741 terminal as either a 2741P (PTTC/EBCD) or 2741C (correspondence) from the user command. It sets ADEVTYPE the RDEVBLOK to TYP2741P or TYP2741C and sets flag RDEVIDNT on if the terminal was successfully identified.
DMKUCB	Pageable. Contains the UCB buffer load images used by the LOAD command to load the universal character set buffer in the 3811 control unit. This module contains no executable code.
DMKUCCLD	Pageable. Contains the UCB buffer load images used by the LOAD command to load the universal character set buffer in the 3203 printer control unit. This module does not contain executable code.
	Pageable.  Contains the UCS buffer load images that the LOAD command uses to load the universal character set buffer in the 2821 control unit. This module does not contain executable code.
I DMKUDRDS I DMKUDRFD I DMKUDRFU I DMKUDRFU I DMKUDRFU	user directory to the newly created user directory. Puts specified UDEVBLOK into the caller's buffer. Finds a given user ID in the user directory and moves the user's directory entry into the caller's buffer. Reads the next user directory into the caller's buffer.
DMKUDUMN   	Pageable. Updates in-place the CP directory on the object DASD page and updates in-place the virtual system page (if used) on the paging device. Entered from DMKHVD when a class B virtual machine issues a DIAGNOSE code '84' instruction.
     DMKUNTIS	Resident. Untranslates CCWs and CSWs. Releases pages and free storage used for the CCW chain. Also processes the CP assist instruction, UNTFR (E605). Finds the RCWTASKS that have been patched to handle OS ISAM self-modifying sequences and put them back the way DMKCCW had them to allow DMKUNTRN and DMKUNTFR to operate correctly.
	POINTS  DMKTRMID  DMKUCB  DMKUCCLD  DMKUDRBV  DMKUDRPD  DMKUDRFD  DMKUDRFU  DMKUDRRV  DMKUDRRV  DMKUDRRV

Module     Name	Entry Points	Attributes, Function
	DMKUNTRN	Translates a real CSW into a virtual CSW. Also processes the CP assist instruction, UNTRN (E610).
	DMKUNTRS	Relocates sense byte information. For a 3330, 3340, 3350, or 2305, computes virtual cylinder member in bytes 5 and 6 of the sense byte data by unrelocating the real cylinder number given by the hardware. For a 2311 simulated on a 2314 or 2319, computes the appropriate status for byte 3 of the sense data from the real sense data given by the hardware.
DMKUSO	DMKUSODS DMKUSOFF DMKUSOFL DMKUSOFM	Logs off a user.  Processes the FORCE command.  Returns subpools from the free storage chain and premoves spool file blocks and allocation blocks
	DMKUSOLG (	from the dynamic paging area. Processes the LOGOFF command.
DMKVAT      -	DMKVATAB (	segment, and page tables for virtual machines
[ 	THE BY THE C	that can relocate.   Returns active shadow tables to free storage.
	DMKVATEX (	
		Virtual - virtual to virtual address translation.
	DMKVATMD   DMKVATPF	Allocates and initializes shadow tables.     Handles pseudo page fault interruption from a VS1     virtual machine.
İ	DMKVATPX	Processes paging exceptions for a virtual machine that performs paging.
 	DMKVATRN	
	DMKVATSX	Processes segment exception for a virtual machine   that performs paging.
! !	DMKVATZP	Processes the CP assist instruction, ZAPPAGE
	DMKVATZS (	(E60B).  Processes the CP assist instruction, ZAPSEGS (E60A).
DMKVCA	   	Pageable. Simulates I/O for a virtual channel-to-channel   adapter.
	DMKVCARD	Selectively resets a device for a virtual   channel-to-channel adapter without decoupling the
	DMKVCARS	CTCA from the Y-side adapter.
1	DERTCARS	channel-to-channel adapter and and disconnects
!	 	the adapter from its coupled twin on the Y-side   virtual machine.

Module Name	Entry   Points	Attributes, Function
	DMKVCASH	Simulates the execution of a HALT I/O or HALT DEVICE instruction for a virtual machine channel-to-channel adapter.
	DMKVCAST	the channel-to-channel adapter (CTCA) connected
	DMKVCATS	between two virtual machines under VM/370. Simulates the TEST I/O instruction for a virtual channel-to-channel adapter that has no interruptions pending.
DMK V CH	DMKVCHDC	Pageable. Processes the ATTACH and DETACH real devices and channels) command.
DMKVCN	DMKVCNEX	Resident. Simulates all SIOs to a virtual console.
DMKV DA	DMKVDAAT	Pageable. Handles the ATTACH command. Attaches a real device to a user as a virtual device, or dedicates all devices on a particular channel to a specified user.
DMK V DC	DMKVDCAL	Pageable. Chains RDEVBLOKs off the allocation chain
	I DMKVDCPS I DMKVDCSC	anchors.   Acquires virtual blocks for devices that are   likely to be attached by the ATTACH command.   Scans the ATTACH and DETACH command lines and checks syntax.
DMK V DD	I DMKVDDDE	Pageable.   Handles the DETACH command.
DMKVDE	DWKADEDC	Pageable. Verifies the existence of a device specified on an ATTACH command.
DMK V DR	DMKVDREL	Pageable. Releases a virtual or real device from a virtual user.
DMKVDS	DMKVDSAT   DMKVDSDF	Pageable. Attaches a virtual device to a user. Defines a new virtual device for user. Links a virtual DASD device to a user.
DMK V ER	1	   Pageable.   Processes error records from virtual machine via   SVC 76.
		Processes SVC 76 from DOS or DOS/VS. Processes SVC 76 from OS, VS/1, VS/2, or VM/370.

! !	Module Name	Entry     Points	Attributes, Function
	DWKA 10	DMKVIOC1 DMKVIOIN DMKVIOMK	Translate a virtual I/O interruption.
	DMKVMA	DMKVM ASH	Resident.  Checks all protected shared pages associated with shared named systems and determines if they have been changed. If they were changed, the page is returned to CP free storage and the condition code is made nonzero.
1	,	DMKVMASV	
	DMKVMC	DMKVMCFC       	Pageable.  Main entry for all VMCF subfunctions. Called by    DMKHVC when a DIAGNOSE X'0068' instruction is    executed. Builds a VMCBLOK with information from    user-supplied parameter list, validates the    subfunction code, and passes control to
		DMKVMCEX	appropriate VMCF subroutine.  Called by DMKDSP to reflect the VMCF external    interrupt message header and optional SENDX data    to a virtual machine. Copies the message header    from the VMCBLOK to the user's external interrupt    buffer. If interrupt is for a SENDX request, move    SENDX data to the optional area in the external
		DMKVMCVA	interrupt buffer.  Branched to from the DMKVMCFC entry point or called by DMKCFP during a system reset. Releases the master VMCBLOK and any final response VMCBLOKs (VMCRESP bit). Returns other VMCBLOKs to the original SOURCE users with the notification that this user is not available.
	DMKVMI	DMKVMIPL	Pageable. Loaded into the user's virtual storage when invoked. Performs an IPL of a virtual machine. Simulates a user's IPL sequence.
	DMKVSI		Resident. Simulates the operation of privileged I/O instructions issued by virtual machines. Simulates a SIO, TIO, HIO, TCH, or CLCH. Scans a V=R channel program for exceptional conditions, such as sense commands, no-ops, I/O to and from page 0, etc., without actually
	DMKVSP		translating the program.  Resident.  Simulates all user SIOs to a virtual unit record ( device (real reader, punch, print, or pseudo ( timer that is spooled rather than dedicated. It ( also handles control program requests to print on ( the user's virtual printer.

Module   Name	Entry   Points	Attributes, Function
1	DMKVSPCO	Stops processing the file currently in the spooled printer or punch and clears all pending status from the spooled printer or punch.
i	DMKVSPCP	Writes a print line to the console.
 		Stops, processing the file currently in the spooled card reader and clears all pending status from the spooled card reader.
İ	DMKVSPEX	
1	DMKVSPRT	Puts a CP-generated line on the user's spooled
i	DMKVSPTO	Checks if the virtual reader is empty.
1	DMKVSPVP	Simulates SIO to a spooled virtual console.
I	DMKVSPWA	Nonexecutable index work area for 2311.
I DMKWRM I I	   DMKWRMST   	Pageable. Warm start processing. Retrieves the system log messages, accounting cards, spool file blocks, and spooling allocation records from the warm start cylinder on the IPL pack.

DMKACO	ACNTPGRD AEXTSP CC DFRET DMKQCNWT INHIBIT IOBSPEC PSA RDEVSTAT R3 SAVEWRK3 SKIP	DISPMSG DMKRSPEX IOBCAW IOBSTAT RDEVACNT RDEVTMAT R4 SAVEWRK6 START VDEVREAL VMIDLE	ACNTSTOP AFRET CLASGRAF DMKCVTAB DMKSCVTAB IOBCP IOBUSER RDEVBLOK RDEVTYPC R5 SAVEWRK7 STCODE	ACNTTIME ALARM CLASTERM DMKCVTBH DMKSTKCP IOBCSW IPUADDRX RDEVTYPE R6 SAVEWRK8 STOP VDEVTMAT VMIOCNT	ACNTUSER APSTAT1 CORCP DMKDSPCH DMKSTKIO IOBFATAL LOCGRAF RDEVCLAS RO R7 SAVEWRK9 SYSLOCS	ACNTVTIM APTRLK CORFLAG DMKERMSG DMKSYSCK IOBFLAG LOCK RDEVDED R1 R8 SETUP TIMEDISP VMACNT	ACOACCL APUOPER CORTABLE DMKFREE DMKTMEPT IOBIRA NICBLOK RDEVDISA R10 R9 SETUP1 TODATE	ACOACCM AQCNWT CPEXADD DMKFRET FTROPRDR IOBLINK NICOPRDR RDEVDRAN R11 SAVEAREA SETUP2 TYPBSC VMAPTIME	ACOCHK ARIODV CPEXELOK DMKIOS QR F1 IOBLOK NICSIZE RDEV FLAG R12 SAV EREGS SIGEMS TYP2540P	ACOEXIT ARIOPU CPEXSIZE DMKLOKSW F4 IOBMISC NICTYPE RDEVFTR R13 SAVER11 SIGQUI TYP3277 VMCFWAIT	ACORETBL ARSPAC DATE DMKPTRLK F4095 IOBMISC2 NORET RDEVMDL R14 SAVER2 SIGRES USERCARD VMCPTIME	ACORETN ASYSLC DE DMKPTRUL F60 IOBRADD PRIORITY RDEVNICL R15 SAVEWRK1 SIGXC VDEVBLOK	ADSPCH ASYSVM DEVCARD DMKQCNRD F8 IOBSIZE PROCIO RDEVSPL R2 SAVEWRK2 SILI
DMKALG	LOCK R4	AFREE DMKERMSG LOGONJRL R7 VCONRBUF VMOSTAT	PSA R8 VCONRCNT	APUOPER DMKLOGB RO R9 VDEVAUCR VMPSWDCT	R1 SAVEAREA VCEVBLOK	R10 SAVEREGS VDEVCFLG	R11 SAVER11	BUFSIZE DMKSTKCP R12 SAVER2 VMBLOK VMVTERM	CPEXADD DMKSYSJR R13 SAVER9 VMCF	R14	F240 R15 SAVEWRK8	_	CPEXSIZE JPSLOGDS R3 VCONCTL VMDVSTRT
DMKAPI	ACTIVTRQ BLKMPX CO DMKPTRUL IPUADDR PREFIXA R 10 START TYPE	AFREE BRING C 1 DMKQCNWT IPUADDRX PREFIXB R 11 SVCNPSW VMAPTIME	KEYMASK PRNPSW R 12 SYSTEM	LASTUSER PROBTIME R 13 TEMPRO		DEFER EXTMASK LPUADDR PSA R15 TEMPR3	EXTMODE LPUADDRX	DMKIOGAP FFS	F1 MFAMASK RUNCRO R4	DMKLOKSY F4096 PAGEWAIT RUNCR1	IDLEWAIT PAGE4K RUNUSER SAVEREGS	INTHASK PGREAD RO SAVER11	CPWAIT
DMKATS		CORFPNT DMKDSPNP DMKSNTBL LPUADDR PAGTSWP R 14	DMKSYSAP MPFEAT PREFIXA R 15 SAVEWRK 3 SHRNOPRT SWPFLAG2	CORIOLCK DMKFREB DMKSYSOW OWNDLIST PROCIO R 2 SAVEWRK 4 SHRPAGE	DHKVMASH OWNDRDEV PSA R3 SAVEWRK5	CORRSV DMKPGTPR F1 PAGACT RDEVBLOK R4 SAVEWRK6	DMKPTRAN F15 PAGBMP RDEVCCDE R5 SAVEWRK8 SHRTABLE	ARIODY CORSWPNT DMKPTRFT F16 PAGCORE RDEVTYPE R6 SAVEWRK9 SHRTSIZE SWPTABLE TEMPR2	DMKPTRPW F256 PAGINVAL RO R7 SEGINV SHRUSECT SWPVH	DMKPTRRC F4 PAGSHR R1 R8 SEGPAGE	F4096 PAGSTMP R10 R9 SEGTABLE SWPAPP SYSNAME	F8 PAGSWP R11 SAVEAREA SHRBPNT SWPCHG1	DEFER

CP

Directories

1-258

IBM VM/370 System Logic and Problem Determination--Volume

	VMABLOK	VMAFPNT	VMANAME	VMASIZE	VMASSIST	VMBLOK	VMOSTAT	VMPAGES	VMPDISK	V M P D R U M	VMSEG	VMSHR	VMSHRPRC
	VMSHRSYS	XPAGNUM											
DMKBLD	ACORETBL	1 20 22	AFRET	APSTAT1	APSTAT2	ADTEAN	APUOPER	ACCNWT	ASYSLC	ASYSVM	AVMREAL	CLASGRAF	CLASSDEC
Danbed		CORCFLCK			CORIOLCK			CORSWPNT				C1	DEFER
	DELPAGES		DMKCVTAB								DMKRIORN		
			DMKTMRCK			EXTCPTRQ			EXTCR15		EXTSIZE	FFS	F1
	F 15	F 16	F 255	F 4	F4095	F7	F8		LASTUSER		LOCKSAV	LPUADDR	MICBLOK
	MICRSEG	NEWPAGES		NICBLOK	NICCIBM	NICGRAF	NICLLEN	NICNAME	NICTERM	NICTYPE	NICUSER	NORET	OLDVMSEG
	PAGACT	PAGBMP			PAGSWP		PAGTONLY		PREFIXE	PSA	RDEVBLOK	RDEVFLAG	RDEVLLEN
	RDEVPSUP	RDEVTYPC	RDEVTYPE	RDEVUSER	R O	R1	R10	R11	R12	R13	R14	R 15	R 2
	R3	R 4	R 5	R 6	R7	R8	R9	SAVE	SAVEAREA	SAVEREGS	SAVER1	SAVER 11	SAVER2
	SAVER8	SAVEWRK1	SAVEWRK 2	SAVEWRK9	SEGENQ	SEGINV	SEGPAGE	SEGPLEN	SEGTABLE	START	STARTIME	STOP	SWPFLAG
	SWPPAG		SWPTABLE	SWPVM	SYSLOCS	TIMEDISP					TTSEGCNT		TYPE
		VMAEX	VMAPTIME		VMBSIZE		VMCHTBL					VMEPRIOR	
		V M I N V P A G		VMLOCKER			VHHICRO				VMMTEXT	VMPAGES	
		VMPSW	AMOTEAET		VMRSTAT	VMSEG	VMSEGDSP		VMSTOR	VMTERM	VMTLEND	VHTHOUTQ	VMTODINQ
	VMTRMID	v m t t i m e	VMUSER	VMVTERM	VM V370R	VMWNGON	VMWSPROJ	VRALOC	WAIT	ZEROES			
DMKBSC	AFREE	AFRET	APSTAT1	BSCBLOK	BSCPCC#1	BSCPCCW2	BSCREAD	BSCRESP	СС	ccc	CDC	СНС	DMKFREE
2200	DMKFRET	DMKIOEST			FTRDIAL		F15	F7	F8	IFCC	IOBCAW	IOBCSW	IOBERP
	IOBFATAL			IOBLOK			IOBRSTRT	IOBSTAT	IOERACT	IOERBLOK		IOERCCRA	
	IOERCSW	IOERDATA	IOERDW	IOEREXT	IOERFLG2	IOERFLG3	IOERIND3	ICERINFO	IOERLOC	IOERMSW	IOERNUM	IOERREAD	IOERSIZE
	LOCK	PRGC	PROCIO	PRTC	PSA	RDEVBLOK	RDEVBSC	RDEVFTR	RDEVIOER	RO	R1	R 10	R11
	R 12	R 13	R14	R15	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R 9	SAVEAREA
	SAVEREGS	SILI	UC	WRITE	WRITEOT	WRITE1	ZEROES						
DMKCCH	AFREE	AFRET	ALARM	AMCHAREA	ADTRAN	ARIOCH	ARIOCT	ARIOCU	ARIOEV	BRING	CAW	ссс	CCCPUID
Dimeen	CCDEVTYP			CCHCAV	CCHCLOGL		CCHHIC	CCHINTE	CCHIOH		CCHL0G80		CCHREC
	CCHSIOB		CCHSIZE1		CCHTIO		CCRECTYP		COMPSYS	CPUID	CSW	C1	c7
	DEFER	DEACCH	DMKCVTBH						DMKOCNWT		DMKSYSRM	ECSWBYT3	ECSWLOG
	FAILADD	FAILCCW	FAILCSW	FAILECSW	FFS	FXDLOG	F1	F16	F255	F7	<b>F</b> 8	HIOCCH	IFCC
	IGPRGFLG	IGTERMSQ	IGVALIDB	INTERCCH	INTTIO	IOBCCH	IOBCP	IOBCSW	IOBFLAG	IOBHIO	IOBIOER	IOBLOK	IOBRADD
			IOBUSER								IOERCHID		IOERCSW
	IOERECSW		IOERLG45					IOER2860			LOCK	MCHAREA	MCHMODEL
	MCNPSW		MODEL 145				NORET	OPERATOR		RCHADD	RCHBLOK	RCHCUTBL	
	RCHSTAT	RCHSTIDC			RCUDVTBL			RDEVBLOK				R O	R 1
	R 10	R 11	R12	R13	R14	R15	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8
	R9		SAVEREGS								SAVEWRK7		SAVEWRK9
	SIOCCH	TERMSYS	TIOCCH	ADEABFOR	ADEATORE	VMBLOK	VEDVSTRT	VMIOLOG	V ES EG	VMUSER	VMVCR14	ZEROES	
DMKCCW	ACORETBL	ADSPCH	AFREE	AFRET	APTRAN	APTRLK	BALRSAVE	BALR2	EALR3	BRING	cc	CD	CLASDASD
	CLASGRAF	CLASSPEC	CLASTAPE	CLASTERM	CLASURI	CLASURO	CORFLAG		CORSHARE	CORSWPNT	CORTABLE	CPEXADD	CPEXBLOK
	CPEXFPNT	CPEXMISC	CPEXR0	CPEXSIZE	CPSHRLK	CPSTAT2	C1	DEFER	DMKDIBSM	DMKDSESD	DMKDSPCH	DMKFREE	DMKFRET
	DMKISMTR	DMKPTRAN	DMKPTRFR			DMKRSESD	DMKSCNRU	DMKSCNVD	DMKSYSCS	DMKSYSRM	DMKTRKVA	DMKUNTFR	DMKUNTRS
	DMKVMASH	FFS	FTREXTSN	FTR35MB	F 1	F10	F15	F16	F2	F240	F3	F4	F4095

	R 10 R 9 SHRLKCNT TYP 1442R TYP 3704 VDEVPOSN	PSA RCWGEN RCW2311 R11 SAVEAREA SILI TYP2305 TYP3705 VDEVRDO VDEV231T VMSEG	TOBSPEC2 RCUBLOK RCWHEAD RDEVBASE R12 SAVEREGS SKIP TYP2311 TYP3800 VDEVREAL	RCUCHB RCWHMR RDEVBLOK R13	RDEVCUA R14 SAVER10 SYSVIRT TYP2955 VIEVBLOK VIEVRES	RCUSUB RCWIO RDEVCUB R15 SAVER12 TAPE TYP3210 VDEVBND VDEVRRB VMCLEVEL	IOERBLOK RCUTYPE RCWISAM RDEVFTR R2 SAVER2 TEMPR10 TYP3277 VDEVCPEX VDEVRBF	RCWPNT RDEVS ADN R3 SAVER8 TEMPR14 TYP3278 VDEVDED VDEVRSRL VMFAUTO	RCWCCNT RCWRCNT RDEVTYPC R4 SAVER9 TEMPR15 TYP3330 VDEVDIAL VDEVSAS VMFSTAT	R5 SAVEWRK1 TEMPR2 TYP3340 VDEVENAB	R6 SAVEWRK2 TEMPR3 TYP3350 VCEVFLAG VDEVTYPC VMISAM	RCWCOMND RCWTASK RO R7 SAVEWRK4 TEMPSAVE TYP3410	RCWVCAW R1 R8 SAVEWRK9 TYPUNSUP TYP3420 VDEVIOER VDEVUC VMPSTAT
DMKCDB	DMKCVTHB EXTCRO INVLD R 13 SAVEWRK4	FFS LOCK R14	F1 NORET R15 SAVEWRK6	DMKFREE F 10 PREFIXA R 2 SAVEWRK8	F15 PREFIXB R3	AQCNWT DMKPTRAN F16 PROCIO R4 VMECEXT VMRSTAT	BRING DMKQCNWT F2 PSA R5 VMESTAT VMSEG	C1 DMKSCNFD F24 RANGE R6 VMEXTCH VMSHR	DEFER DMKSYSAP F3 R0 R7 VMFPRS VMSIZE		DMKVATAB F4095 R10 SAVEAREA VMINVPAG	DMKCVTDB ECBLOK F4096 R11 SAVEREGS VMINVSEG XPAGNUM	ERRPARM F6 R12 SAVEWRK1 VMKILL
DMKCDM	DMKVMASH F6 R11	DMKVSPRT INVLD R 12 SAVEREGS	ECBLOK LASTUSER R 13 SAVEWRK 1 VMINVSEG	DMKDMPTR ERRPARM LOCK R14 SAVEWRK2	EXTCRO NORET R15 SAVEWRK4 VMLOGOFF	DMKFREE FFS PREFIXA R2 SAVEWRK5	BRING DMKFRET F1 PREFIXB R3 SAVEWRK6 VMOSTAT	P10 PROCIO R4 SAVEWRK8	F2 PSA R5	C1 DMKSCNFD F24 RANGE R6 VMECEXT VMRSTAT	DEFER DMKSYSAP F3 R0 R7 VMESTAT VMSEG	DMKCVTBD DMKSYSRM F4 R1 R8 VMEXTCM VMSHR	DMKCVTBH DMKVATAB F4096 R10 R9 VMFPRS VMSIZE
DMKCDS	DMKCVTBH DMKSCNFD EXTMODE PREFIXA R 2	CPEXADD DMKCVTDB DMKSYSAP F1 PREFIXB R3	DMKCVTHB DMKSYSRM F 15 PROCIO R 4	APSTAT1 CPEXFPNT DMKERMSG DMKTRCIT F 16 PSA R5 SAVEWRK8 VMESTAT VMTRCTL	CPEXRO DMKFREE DMKTRCPB F 2 RUNUSER R6	DMKFRET		DHKPGTPG DHKVATHD F6 R10 R9 SWPRECHP	DMKV MASH F8 R11	CPEXSIZE DMKPSASC ECBLOK LOCK R12 SAVEREGS TEMPR14 VMNEWCR0	C1 DMKPTRAN EXTCCTRQ NORET R13 SAVER2 TEMPR15	EXTCPTMR	DMKATSCF DMKQCNWT EXTCRO PAGINVAL R15 SAVEWRK2
DMKCFC	AFREE DMKCFGXP	AQCNWT DMKCFHSV	ATTN DMKCPMAT	BLANKS DMKCFMWU				DMKCDMDM DMKCPBEX					

DMKCFM

ADSPCH

AFREE

AFRET

APSTAT1 AQCNUT

ATTN

BALRSAVE BLANKS

	1-250
	H
	VM/370
	System
,	Logic
	9 11 0
	Problem
	Determina

MODULE EXTERNAL REFERENCES (LABELS AND MODULES) DMKCPSH DMKCPSRY DMKCPSSH DMKCPVAC DMKCPVDS DMKCPVEN DMKCPVLK DMKCPVLL DMKCQGEN DMKCQPRV DMKCQREY DMKCQYEY DMKCQSBLD DMKCSBVL DMKCSOBS DMKCSODR DMKCSOPL DMKCSORP DMKCSOSP DMKCSCST DMKCSPSP DMKCSQCL DMKCSQFR DMKCSQHL DMKCSTAG DMKCSUCH DMKCSVOR DMKCSVPU DMKCSVTR DMKCVTAB DMKCVTAB DMKCVTHB DMKDEFIN DMKDIACP DMKDIAL DMKERMSG DMKFREE DMKJRLQU DMKJRLSE DMKLNKIN DMKLOGON DMKMCCCL DMKMSGEC DMKMSGMS DMKMSGNH DMKMSGNH DMKMSGNN DMKNETWK DMKQCNWT DMKSCHST DMKSCHST DMKSCHFD DMKTHIEN DMKTRACE DMKTRCIT DMKTRCPB DMKUSODS DMKUSOFL DMKUSCLG DMKVDAAT DMKVLDDE FFS F1 F2 F3 F60 NORET RDEVELOK RDEVTYPE RESET R O F 6 F8 HOLD LOCK PS A RUN R12 R7 R 1 R 11 R 13 R14 R15 R2 R3 R4 **R5** R6 R8 R9 SAVEAREA SAVEREGS SAVERETN SAVER1 SAVER2 SAVEWRK1 SAVEWRK2 SAVEWRK4 SEARCH START SYSTEM TROBIRA TRQBLOK TRQBSIZE TRQBTOD TRQBUSER TRQBVAL TYPE TYP2741 VMBLOK VMCLASSA VMCLASSE VMCLASSC VMCLASSD VMCLASSE VMCLASSF VMCLASSG VMCLASSH VMCLEVEL VMCOMND VMDELAY VMLOGCN VMOSTAT VMPSW VMRSTAT VMSLBEP VMTERM VMTRCTL VMVIRCF DMKCFD C1 DEFER DHKATSCF DMKCVTBH DMKCVTHB DMKERMSG DMKFREE AFREE AFRET APTRAN AQCNWT BLANKS BRING DMKFRET DMKPSASC DMKPTRAN DMKQCNWT DMKSCNAU DMKSCNFD DMKSCNRU DMKSCNVU F1 F3 P6 NORET PSA R14 R2 R3 R4 R5 R O R 1 R 10 R 11 R12 R13 R15 R 6 SAVEAREA SAVEREGS SAVEWRK1 SAVEWRK2 SAVEWRK3 SAVEWRK4 SAVEWRK5 SAVEWRK7 VMADSTOP VMBLOK VMESTAT R7 R8 VMMCR6 VMMICSVC VMMSVC VMSEG VMSHRSYS VMSIZE ZEROES DMKCFG APSTAT1 APTRAN APTRLK APUOPER ASYSVE AVMREAL BRING BUFFER BUFNXT C1 DEFER DMKBLDRT DMKCFPRR DMKCVTBH DMKCVTDB DMKCVTHB DMKERMSG DMKFREE DMKFRET DMKPGSPO DMKPGSPP DMKPGSPR DMKPGSPS DMKPTRAN DMKPTRUL DMKRPAGT DMKSCNFD DMKSCNVS DMKSCNVU DMKSNTBL DMKSNSAP DMKVATHD DMKVMAS1 DMKVMAS2 DMKVMI ECBLOK EXTCR0 EXTMODE FO F 1 F15 F 16 F2 F256 F3 F4 F4095 F4096 **F7** F8 NEWPAGES OLDVMSEG PAGACT KEEPSEGS LOCK LPUADDR MPFEAT PAGBMP PAGCORE PAGSHR PAGSWP PAGTABLE PAGTOT PAGTSWP PROCIO PSA RDEVBLOK RDEVCODE RDEVFLAG RDEVOWN RDEVSER RDEVTYPE RO R 1 R 10 R 11 R 14 R2 R 12 R 13 R 15 R3 RЦ R5 R6 **R7** R8 R9 SAVCREGS SAVEAREA SAVEREGS SAVERETN SAVER5 SAVER 6 SAVEWRK1 SAVEWRK2 SAVEWRK3 SAVEWRK4 SAVEWRK5 SAVEWRK6 SAVEWRK7 SAVEWRK9 SAVFPRES SAVGREGS SAVKEYS SAVPSW SAVTABLE SEGINV SEGPAGE SHRBPNT SHRFLAG SHRPPNT SHRNAME SHRNOPRT SHRPAGE SWPCHG1 SWPCYL SWPFLAG SWPFLAG2 SWPKEY1 SWPPAG SHRSEGCT SHRSEGNM SHRTABLE SHRTSIZE SHRUSECT SWPAPP SWPTABLE SWPVM SYSCYL SYSPLAG SYSHRSEG SYSNAME SYSPAGCT SYSPAGLN SYSPAGNM SYSPNT SYSPROT SYSSEGLN SYSSIZE SYSSTART SYSTBL SYSTEM SYSVADDR SYSVOL TRANMODE TYP2314 TYP3330 TYP3350 VDEVBLOK VDEVREAL VDEVRELN VMABLOK VMAPPHT VMANAME VMASHRBK VMASIZE VMASSIST VMBLOK VMCOMND VMECEXT VMESTAT VMEXTCM VMFPRS VMGPRS VMOSTAT VMPA2APL VMPSTAT VMPSW VMQSTAT VMRSTAT VMSEG VMSHR VMSHRPRC VMSHRSYS VMLOGOFF VMMLEVEL VMNSHR VMSIZE VMSTOR VMV370R VSYSRES XRIGHT16 X40FFS DMKCFH AOCNWT ASYSVE C2 DEFER AFREE AFRET APTRAN APTRLK BRING C1 C14 C15 **DMKC VTBH** DMKFRET DMKPTRAN DMKPTRUL DMKQCNRD DMKQCNWT DMKRPAGT DMKRPAPT DMKSCNPD DMKSCNVS DMKSCNVU DMKSNTBL DMKERMSG DMKFREE F256 F4096 DMKVMAS1 ECBLOK EDIT ERRMSG EXTHASK FO F1 F2 F3 F4 F8 LOCK NORET NOTRESP PSA RDEVBLOK RDEVCODE RDEVFLAG RDEVOWN RDEVTYPE RO R1 R 10 R11 R 2 R 12 R 13 R14 R15 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 SAVCREGS SAVEAREA SAVEREGS SAVEWRK1 SAVEWRK2 SAVEWRK4 SAVEWRK5 SAVEWRK6 SAVEWRK7 SAVEWRK9 SAVFPRES SAVGREGS SAVKEYS SAVPSW SWPKEY1 SYSCYL SYSNAME SHRBPNT SHRFPNT SHRNAME SHRTABLE SWPFLAG SYSPAGCT SYSPAGLN SYSPAGNM SAVTABLE SEGINV SYSSIZE SYSSTART SYSTEL SYSTEM SYSVADDR SYSVOL TYP2305 TYP2314 TYP3330 TYP3340 TYP3350 UCASE VDEVBLOK VDEVREAL VDEVRELN VMBLOK VHECEXT VMLOGOFF VMPEND VMPSTAT VMPSW VMRSTAT VMSEG VHSIZE VMSTOR VM VCRO VMV370R VSYSRES

BUFFER

BUFINLTH BUFNXT

BUFSIZE

BUFCNT

Сb

MODULE

## EXTERNAL REFERENCES (LABELS AND MODULES)

	DMKQCNRD PSA R4 TREXTERM VCUDVINT VMCFWAIT VMDBLAY	CLASTERM DMKQCNWT RDEVBLOK R5 TRQBLOK VCUDVTBL VMCHSTRT VMCHSTRT VMRSTRT	DMKSCHRT RDEVTYPC R6 TRQBSIZE VDEVADD VMCHTBL VMIOINT	DMKSCNFD RDEVTYPE R7 TRQBTOD VDEVBLOK VMCLASSA VMIOPND	DMKSTKCP RO R8 TRQBVAL VIEVBUSY VMCLASSB	DMKVIOMK R1 R9 TYPBSC VDEVCHBS VMCLASSC VMLOGOFF	EDIT R11 SAVEAREA UCASE VDEVIBTS VHCLASSD VHLOGCN	ERRMSG R12 SAVEREGS VCHADD VDEVPEND	IOMASK R13 SAVER11 VCHELOK VDEVSTAT VMCLASSF VMMSTMP	LOCK R14 SAVER2 VCHCUINT VMBLOK VMCLASSG VMOSTAT	NOAUTO R15 SAVEWRK6 VCHCUTBL VMCF VMCLASSH	NORET R2 TREXLOCK VCUADD VMCFREAD	VCUBLOK VMCFRUN VMCUSTRT
DMKCFO	CPSTAT2 DMKFRET DMKSCHQ2 F1	CORFLAG C6 DMKIOEIR DMKSCNAU F2 IRMBYT2 PSA RDEVDISA R13 SAVER 11 VMAEX	DMKCVTBH DMKLOKSW DMKSCNFD F3 IRMFLG RCHBLOK RDEVFLAG R 14	DHKCVTDB DHKHCHHS DHKSCHRA F4 IRMLHT RCUBLOK RDEVIRM R15 SAVEWRK2 VMBLOK	CPASTAVL DHKCVTDT DHKPTRRC DHKSCNRU F5 IRHOR RCUCHA RDEVSTAT R2 SAVEWRK3 VNCLASSA	DMKCVTHB DMKPTRRL DMKSTKOP F7 IRMRLADD BCUCHAOP RDEVSYS R3 SAVEWRK4	CPCREG6 DMKDMFAU DMKPTRRU DMKSYSDT F8 IRMSIZE RCUCHEOF RDEVTYPC R4 SAVEWRK5 VMCLASSC	CPEXADD DHKDMPDV DHKQCNRD DHKSYSDW IPUADDR LOCK RCUCHCOF RDEVTYPE R5 SAVEWRK7 VMCLASSD	DMKDMPSW DMKQCNWT DMKSYSLG IPU A C DRX MCHAREA RCU CHD RDEVUSER R6 SAVEWRK8	DMKDSPCH DMKSCHAP DMKSYSLW IRMAND MCHMODEL RCUCHDOF RO R7 SVMNOUPD VMCLASSF	DMKSCHAU DMKSYSRV IRMBIT 1 MOD3033 RCUDISA R1 R8 SYSLOCS	DMKERMSG DMKSCHDL DMKSYSTM IRMBIT2 NOAUTO RCUSTAT R10 R9 TIMEDISP	DMKFREE DMKSCHQ1 EDIT IRMBLOK NORET RDEVBLOK R11 SAVEAREA TYPPRT
DMKCFP	CPRUN DMKIOSRW DMKSTKIO EXTCPTMR IOBFIAG IOBTIO PGBLOK RDEVAIOB R14 TYP3215 VCONRBSZ VCUINTS VDEVCSW VDEVCSW VDEVUSER VMEXWALT	IOBUNSL PGBSIZE RDEVBLOK R 15 SAVEWRK6 TYP 3330 VCONRBUP VCUSTAT VDEVCUE VDEVPEND VIRTUAL VMFAUTO VMNOTRAN VMSTOR	CUE DMKLOCKQ DMKUNTFR EXTCRO LOBUSER PGPNT RDEVCLAS R2 TYP3851 VCONWBSZ VDEVADD VDEVDED VDEVEAL VMBCAUTH VMFSTAT	CLASTERM DE DMKLOKSW DMKVATBC EXTCR14 IOBIOER IOBVADD PROBSTRT RDEVFTR R3 SILI VCHADD VCONWBUF VDEVAUCR VDEVAUCR VDEVAUCR VDEVES VMBLOK VMIDLE VMPAGEX	DELPAGES EMKPERT DMKVCARD EXTCR 15 IOBIRA IOBERBLOK PROBTIME RDEVIOER R4 SUSPEND VCHBLOK VCUACTV VDEVBLOK VDEVENAB VLEVRRB VMCHSTRT VMINQ VMPEND VMTMOUTQ	CLASURO DMKBLDRL DMKPGSPO DMKVDREL EXTCR2 IOBLINK IOEREXT PROCIO RDEVTYPE R5 SYSVIRT VCHBUSY VCUADD VDEVBUSY VDEVFEED VDEVRRF VMCHTBL VMINVPAG VMPGPND VMTRBRIN	DMKELDRT DMKPGSPP DMKVICIN EXTCR4 IOBLOK IOBESIZE PSA RUNUSER RG TIMEDISP VCHCEDEV VCUBLCK VDEVCCW1 VDEVFLAG VDEVRSRL VMCPUTMR VMIOACHT VMPGPNT VMTRCTL	CPEXBLOK DMKDIADR DMKPTRPW DMKVIOMK FFS IOBMISC KEEPSEGS PSAMSS RO R7 TRÇBFPNT VCHCEPND VCUBUSY VDEVCFLG VDEVFLG2 VDEVSFLG VMCUSTT VMIOINT VMPGWAIT	CPEX FPNT DMKDS PCH DMKQCNS Y DMKV MCUA F1 10BMIS C2 LOCK RCWCCNT R1 R8 TRQELOK YCHCUINT YCUCEPND YDEV CHAN YDEV INTS VDEVS PL YMIOLOG YMPSTAT YMV CRO	DMK FREE DMKS CHRT DMKVS PCO IOBCAW IOBRES MSSPRES RCWCCW R10 R9 TRQBQUE V CHCUT BL V CUCHESY V DEV CHESY V DEV CHESY V DEV STAT V MIOPN D V MPSW V MV CR 14	CPEXRO DMK FRET DMK SCNVD DMK VSPCR 10BCC3 10BSIZE NEWPAGES RCW HEAD R11 STRUBVAL VCHDED VCUCUBPN VDEVCON VDEVIOER VDEVTYPC VMDVSTRT VMIOWAIT	CPEXR11 DMKIOSHA DMKSSSCF ECBLOK IOBCSW IOBSPEC NEWSEGS RCWRCNT R12 SAVEREGS TYPCTCA VCHSTAT VCUDVINT VDEVCPEX VDEVLINK VDEVTYPE VMECELT VMKILL VMRSTAT	DMKSTKCP EXTCCTRQ IOBFATAL IOBSTAT OLDVMSEG RCWTASK R13 SAVER11 TYP3210 VCONCTL VCUDVTBL VDEVCSPL VDEVCSPL VDEVUC

Module-to-Label Cross

Reference

1-2	MODULE	EXT	ERNAL	REFERENC	ES (L	ABELS	A ND	MODULE	S)
62	DMKCFS	AFREE	AFRE	T APS	TAT1	APUOE	ER	AOCNWT	

DMKCFS	F8 NORET R4 SAVEWRK7 UMACAFF VMCLASSG VMMFE	PREFIXB R 5 SAVEWRK8 UMACBLOK VMCLEVEL	DMKBLDEC DMKUDRFU LOCK PSA R6 TEMPSAVE VMADSTOP VMCPUID VMMICSVC VMPFUNC	LPUADDR RO R7 TIMER VMAFF VMECEXT	DHKCVTBH DMKUDRRV LPUADDRX R1 R8 TRQBIRA VMAFFON VMESTAT VMMLEVEL VMPSW	ECBLOK MICBLOK R10 R9 TRQBLOK VMBLOK VMFAUTO VMMLINED VMRON	DMKCVTHB EXTCCTRQ MICCREG R11 SAVEAREA TRQBSIZE VMCFRUN VMFSTAT VMLVL2 VMSEG	EXTCPT RQ MICEVMA R12 SAVEREGS TRQBUSER VMCLASSA VMFVT MR VMMSGON	EXTSIZE MICRSEG R13 SAVEWRK1 UDBFELOK VHCLASSE VHISAH VHMSVC	FFS MICSIZE R14 SAVEWRK2 UDBFSIZE VMCLASSC VMMACCON VMMTEXT	DMKQCNWT F2	F3 MICVTMR R2 SAVEWRK5 UDIRBLOK VMCLASSE VMMCODE VMM360	DMKSCH80 F7 MICWORK R3 SAVEWRK6 UDIRDISP VMCLASSF
DMKCFT	NICSIZE	DMKTBLGR NICTEXT RDEVTMCD R 4 VMBLOK	F1 NICTMCD RDEVTYPC R5	F2 PROCIO	F 255 P S A R O R 7	F4095 RDEVAPLP R1 R8	LOCK RDEVATOF R10 SAVEAREA	NICAPL RDEVBLOK R11 SAVEREGS	NICATOF RDEVFLAG R12 SAVEWRK1	NICBLOK RDEVLLEN R13 SYSLOCS	DMKSYSCD NICFLAG RDEVNICL R14 TYPBSC VMTLDEL	NICLLEN RDEVPSUP R15 TYPTTY	NICPSUP RDEVTEXT R2 TYP3277
DMKCKP	ACNTSTOP ARSPPR CLASURI DMKRSPAC DMKSYSLG IONPSW NICSTAT RCUCHA RDEVDELP RECPNT R2 SFBCLAS SFBPNT SUSPEND TYP3330 VDEVBND	RDEVDISA RDEVNICL RECSIZE R3 SFBCOPY SFBPURGE SYSLOCS TYP3340 VDEVCLAS VDEVXFER	ACNTUSER ASYSVM CPCREGO DMKRSPDL DMKSYSOW IPLPSW NICTYPE RCUPRIME RDEVDISE RDEVECS RECUSED R4 SFBDATE SFBRECER TODATE TYP3350 VDEVCOPY	ACNTVTIM ATTN CPID DMKRSPHQ DMKSYSRM LOCK OWNDLIST RCUSUB RDEVDEAN RDEVSEP RSPLCTL R5 SFBDIST SFBRECS TYPBSC TYPBSC TYPBSC TYP3705 VDEVDED VMACOUNT	ALARM BUSY CSW DMKRSPID DMKSYSTP MCNPSW OWNDRDEV RCUTYPE RDEVENAB RDEVSPL RSPSFBLK R6 SFBFILID SFBSIZE TYPE TYP3800 VDEVEXTN VMBLOK	ARIOCC CAW CUE DMKRSPMN DMKSYSWM NICBLOK PRNPSW RDE VACNT RDE VFLAG RO R7 SFBFIRST SFBSTART TYPPRT TYPPRT TYP3851 VDE VFLAG VMCH STRT	ARIOCH CC CO DMKRSPPR DMKTMRPT NICDISA PROPSW RDEVADD RDEVFSEP RDEVTHAT R1 R8 SFBFLAG SFBUSER TYPPUN UC	ARIOCT CE C2 DMKRSPPU ERRCCV NICDISB PSA RDEVAIOB RDEVFTR RDEVTYPC R10 R9 SFBFLAG2 SHCBSIZE TYP2305 USERCARD VMCUSTRT	ARICCU CLAS DAS D C3 DMKRS PRD FLAG NICENAB RCHADD RDEV AUTO RDEV IMAG RDEV IMAG RDI SAV EW RK2 SFBFNAME SILI TYP2314 VCHELOK VDEVSPL VMDIST	ARIODV CLASGRAF DATE DMKSAV FTR35MB NICFLAG RCHBLOK RDEV BLOK RDEVLCEP R12 SEEK SFBFTYPE SIZE TYP3210 VCHCUTBL VDEVSTAT	ARIOPR CLASSPEC DE DMKSAVRS F1 NICLGRP RCHCUTBL RDEVCLAS RDEVLNCP RECBLOK R13 SETUP SFBLAST SKIP TYP3277 VCUBLOK	ARIOPU CLASTAPE DEVCARD DMKSYSCK INTPR NICLINE RCUADD RDEVCUA RDEVMAX RECCYL R14 SETUP1 SFBLOK STARTIME TYP3278 VCUDVTBL VDEVTMAT	ARIORD CLASTERM DMKOPRWT DMKSYSDT INTTIO NICSIZE RCUBLOK RDEVDED RDEVMDL RECMAX R15 SETUP2 SFBORIG STCODE TYP3284 VDEVBLOK VDEVTYPC
DMK CKS	ACTSFB CHGSFB DMKPGTVR	ADDSFB C1 DMKPTRAN	AFREE DEFER DMKPTRUL	AFRET DELSFB DMKQCNSY		DMKERMSG					ARSPRD DMKLOCKT DMKSCNRU		

	NPRPNT RDEVCODE RDRCHN R 13 SAVER 1 SFBDIST SFBRECNO	RECBLOK R 14 SAVER 2 SFBDUMP	OPNSFB RDEVDRAN RECCYL R 15 SAVER 8 SFBEOF SFBRSTRT	RDEVFLAG RECMAP R 2 SAVEWRK 1 SFBFILID	RECMAX R3 SAVEWRK2 SFBFLAG SFBSTART	RDEVIMAG RECPNT R4 SAVEWRK3 SFBFLAG2	RDEVPREF RECSIZE R5 SAVEWRK4 SFBINUSE	R6 SAVEWRK5 SFBLAST SHQBLOK	RO R7 SAVEWRK6 SFBLOK SHQESIZE	SFBMON	RDEVSTAT R10 R9 SAVEWRK8 SFBOPEN	RDEVBLOK RDEVTYPE R 11 SAVEAREA SAVEWRK9 SFBPNT	RDEVXSEP R12 SAVEREGS
DMKCLK	AEXTSP CO KEYMASK R 12 SYNCMASK	LOCK R 13	APSTAT1 DMKQCNWT MCHEK R14 KCMASK			EMSPEND OPERATOR		BLKMPX EMSRCLKC PROCIO SIGCLK	CKCMASK EMSREC PROCSCHK SIGEMS	EMSRSYNC	CPSTATUS EXTMODE RO SIGRES		CPWAIT IPUADDRX R11 SIGXC
DMKCNS	CPEXBLOK DMKCPIEM DMKQCNET DMKTBMMO F8 IOBIRA IOEREXT PROCIO RDEVDROP RDEVREST R1 R8 TEMPSAVE UC	DMKTBMNI IFCC IOBLINK IOERFLG 3 PRTC RDEVENAB RDEVSADN R 10 R 9 TIMEDISP UCASE	CPEXR 10 DMKDSPCH DMKSCNRD DMKTBMNO IL IOBLOK IOERNUM PSA RDEVEPMD RDEVSTAT R 11 SAVEAREA	DMKERMSG DMKSCNRU DMKTRMID INHIBIT IOBMISC IOERREAD RDEVACTV RDEVFLAG RDEVFLAG RDEVFLAG RDEVSTA2 R12	CONRTRY CPID DMKFREE DMKSTKMP ELIT INTREQ IOBRADD IOERSIZE RDEVAIOB RDEVHIO RDEVSINC R13 SAVER 1	CSW DMKFRET DMKTBLCI FFS IOBCAW IOBRES LOCK RDEVATNC RDEVIDNT RDEVTFLG R14 SAVER2 TRACFLG2	C1 DMKIOBRR DMKTBLCC F1 IOBCC1 IOBSIZE LOGDRCP RDEVATOF RDEVICER RDEVTHCD R15 SILI TRACPROC	CDC	DE DMKIOSQR DMKTBLPO F15 IOBCSW IOBSTAT MSGNUM RDEVCON RDEVNRDY RDEVTYPE R3 SM TYPTTY	CONTSIZE DEFER DMKLOKSW DMKTBLTI F16 IOBERP IOBUNSL NOAUTO RDEVCORR RDEVPREP RDEVUSC8 R4 SVMSTAY TYPUNDEF	CLASTERM CONESCP CONTSKSZ DMKBLDVM DMKMBLDTO F2 IOBFATAL IOBUSER PREFIXA RDEVCTL RDEVPSUP RDEVUSER R5 SVMUNLOK TYP 1050	CONFLAG CONUSER DMKCFMAT DMKPTRAN DMKTBLUP F256 IOBFLAG IOERBLOK PRGC RDEVDISA RDEVPTTC RETRYSW R6 SYSTEM TYP2741	DMKQCNCL DMKTBMMI F4 IOBIOER IOERDATA PRIORITY RDEVDISB RDEVRCNT
DMK CP B	DMKFRET ERROR LOCK RCWCCW R14 SAVEWRK4 VDEVADD	EXTMODE MSSNEXT RCWHEAD R 15 SAVEWRK5	DMKIOSRW FFS MSSTASK2 RCWTASK R2 SILI VDEVBUSY	F 16 MSSUSER RDEVBLOK R 3 SYSTEM VDEVDED	F3 NORET RDEVBUSY R4 TRANMODE VDEVINTS	F4 PSA RDEVCUA R5 TYPCTCA	DMKSCNFD F6 RCHBLCK RDEVSTAT R6 TYP3210 VDEVPEND	RO R7 VCHADD VDEVREAL	DMKCVTEH DMKSSSMQ IOBIRA RCUCHA R1 R8 VCHELOK	DMKCVTHE DMKSTKCP IOBLOK RCUPRIME R10 SAVEAREA VCHCUINT VDEVTYPC	DMK DSPCH DMK VATBC TOBHISC RCUSUB R11 SAV EREGS VCUADD	DMKVATHD IOBSIZE RCUTYPE R 12 SAVERETN VCUBLOK	DMKFREE DMKVIOMK IOBUSER RCWCCNT R13

264

IBM

VM/370 System Logic

and Problem

Determination--

Volume

## XINTCODE XINTNEXT XINTSIZE XINTSORT X40FFS ZEROES

CPCREG8 CPEXADD CPEXBLOK CPEXREGS CPEXRO CPEXR12 CPEXSIZE CPID

DMKCPE LOCK

DFRET

DMKCPI	1

Dakces	TOCK												
DHKCPI	CORTABLE CPUID DE DMKCCWGN DMKCPEHL DMKDMPRC DMKFRELG DMKNETAE DMKPTTH DMKSCHQ1 DMKSYM DMKSCHQ1 DMKSYMASH F0 F9 IONTWAIT MSSPRES	APAGCP AUTGO BUFNXT CLASTERM CPASTAVL CPULOG DEFER DMKCCWL1 DMKCPEND DMKFRELO DMKPRELO DMKPTELO DMKPTT5 DMKPTT1 DMKSCHQ2 DMKSYMTB DMKSYMTB DMKSYSTR	CPASTON CPUMODEL DMKALGON DMKCCWL2 DMKCPVAE DMKCPVAE DMKPRESV DMKPRESV DMKPRGHI DMKPTHLF DMKSYSAP DMKSYSAP DMKSYSTS DMKWRMST F10 IDLEWAIT IPLPSW NEWSEGS	BALRO BUSY CODE CPCREGO CPWAIT DMKAPIPR DMKCCWL3 DMKCQRFI DMKCML3 DMKPAGLO DMKPAGLO DMKPGT4T DMKPAGLO DMKPSTTRM DMKSSCHIL DMKSYSTZ EDIT F15 IFCC IPUADDR NICBLOK	CSW DMKBLDRT DMKCCVL4 DMKCSOSD DMKDMPTD DMKFRETR DMKPAGST CMKPGT5P DMKPTRUL DMKSCNRA DMKSYSDU DMKSYSDU EXNPSW F2 INTMASK ITUADDRX NICDISA	CPEXSIZE CUE DMKCCWB1 DMKCCWL5 DMKCVTBD DMKDSPCH DMKHVDPP DMKPGTBN DMKPGTST DMKQCNRD DMKSYSDW DMKSYSDW DMKSYSDW EXTMASK F240 INTREQ KYMASK NICNAME	APUCPER BALR2 CCC CORFLAG CPID CO DMKCCWB2 DMKCCWB0 DMKCVTBH DMKJOEFL DMKPGTPG DMKQCWT DMKQCWT DMKSCWRU DMKSCWRU DMKSYSFP DMKSYSFP DMKSYSVL EXTMODE F3 LOCK NICSIZE	CPINITD C1 DMKCCWB3 DMKCCW1 DMKCVTDT DMKCSTO DMKIOSIN DMKPGTFO DMKPRGIN DMKRIOCN DMKSCNVS DMKSYSNU DMKSCNVS DMKSYSNU DMKUDRBV FFS F4 LOBIRA LFUADDR NICSTAT	ARIOCH EALR8 CHNGMSG CORFREE COMFICAVL C14 DMKCCWB4 DMKCFMEN DMKDMPAA DMKDMPAA DMKIOSMQ DMKPGTP4 DMKPSADU DMKRIORN DMKSCNVU DMKSCNVU DMKSCNVU CMKUDRFU FTRRPS F4095 LDPUALDRX NOAUTO	ARIOCT BLKMPX CKCMASK CORIOLCK CPMICON C2 DMKCCWB5 DMKCKPD DMKDMPAU DMKDSQR DMKPGTP5 DMKPSAEX DMKRPAPT DMKSVCHI DMKSVCHI DMKSVSOW DMKUNTFR FTRRSRL F4096 IOBMSIZE MCHEK NORET	ARIOCU BRING CLASDASD CORLCNT CPSTATUS C6 DMKCCWB6 DMKCLKCK DMKDMPDT DMKFGTM DMKFTRAN DMKSAV DMKSVCIN DMKSVCIN DMKSVSRM DMKUNTRN FTRVIRT F5 IOBSIZE MCNPSW NOTIME	CORPGPNT CPSTAT2 DAMAGRPT DMKCCNSEN DMKCMSEN DMKCMSEN DMKCHIN DMKPGTTU DMKPGTTU DMKSTCHLI DMKSYCLO DMKSYSRV DMKSYSRV DMKVATZP FTR35MB F7 OBUSER MFAMASK OPERATOR	ASYSOP BUFFER CLASSPEC CORSWPNT CPSUPER DATE DMKCCWB8 DMKCPEID DMKCPEID DMKPGTTO DMKPGTTO DMKPGTTO DMKSCHMS DMKSVCNS DMKSVCNS DMKSVSTE DMKVATZS FTR70MB F8 IONPSW MPFEAT OWNDLIST
	P9 IONTWAIT	HARDSTOP IPLCCW1	IDLEWAIT IPLPSW	IFCC IPUADDR	INTMASK IPUADDRX	INTREQ KEYMASK	IOBCAW LOCK	IOBIRA LFUADDR	IOBLCK LPUACDRX	IOBMSIZE MCHEK	IOBSIZE MCNPSW	IOBUSER MFAMASK	IONPSW MPFEAT
	OWNDPREF PSA	OWNDRDEV PSACPXBP	OWNDVSER PSANSS	PAGCORE PSBCLR2	PAGEWAIT PSECLR2	PAGE4K PSENDCLR	PGREAD RCHADD	PREFIXA RCHBLOK	PREFIXB RCHCUTEL	PRNPSW RCUADE	PROBTIME RCUBLOK	PROCIO RCUCHA	PROPSW RCUCHAOF
	RDEVALT RDEVMAX	RCUCHCOF RDEVATOF RDEVHDL RDEVTMCD	RDEVAUTO RDEVNICL	RDEVBLOK RDEVNRDY	RDEVCODE RDEVOWN	RDE VCUA RDE VPNT	RCUPRIME RDEVCUB RDEVPREF RECCYL			RCUTYPE RDEVEXTN RDEVSER RECPNT	RDEVFLAG RDEVSTAT		RDEVIDNT
	RUNCRO R4 SIGIPR	RUNCR1 R5 SIGSENSE	RUNUSER R6	RO R7 SIGXC	R1 R8 SILI	R10 R9 SM	R11 SAVESIZE STARTIME	R12 SEGPAGE	R13 SETUP SWPCHG1	R14 SFBLOK SWPCYL	R15 SFBORIG	R2 SFBSTART SYNCLOG	R3
	SYSTEM TRACEFLG TYP 2741 UDIRPASS	TEMPRO TRACEND TYP 3066 VMA PTIME	TEMPR 14 TRACPROC TYP 3210 VMBLOK	TEMPR 15 TRACSTRT TYP 3277 VMCPTIME	TEMPR 2 TRQBIRA TYP 3278 VMDFTPNT	TYP3330 VMLOGON	TEMPR4 TRQBSIZE TYP3340 VMMFE	TEMPR5 TRQBTOD	TRQBUSER	TIMEDISP TRQBVAL TYP3851 VMRSTAT	TIMER TYPBSC UC VMSEG	TODATE TYP2305 UCASE VMSIZE	TRACCURR TYP2314 UDIRBLOK VMSTOR
DMKCPS	ADSPCH ASYSOP	AEXTSP ASYSVM	AFREE BLANKS	WAIT AFRET BRING	APSTAT1 BUFFER	APTRAN BUFNXT	APTRLK CFSTOP			ARIOCH CLASTAPE	ARIOCT CLASTERM	ARIOCU CLASURI	ARIODV CLASURO

C1

DMKCFCSC DMKCFMBK DMKCFPRD DMKCPUVY DMKCVTBD DMKCVTBB DMKCVTBB DMKDMPRS DMKDSBRD DMKDSBSD DMKDSPCH DMKERMSG

C8

DE

DEFER

DEVICE

CP Directories

	DMKSCNFD FFS IOBIRA IOBVADD MONUSER RCUCHAOF RDEVBLOK RDEVLCEP RDEVSTAT R 2	DMKSCNNP F2 IOBLINK IOERBLOK NICSIZE RCUCHBOP RDEVBUSY RDEVLNCP RDEVSYS R3 SAVEWRK3	DMKSCNRA F3 IOBLOK IOERDATA NOADD RCUCHCOF RDEVCTRS RDEVTIPC R4 SAVEWRK 4	DMKSCNRN F7 IOBMISC IOEREXT NORET RCUCHD RDEVCUA RDEVMAX RDEVTYPE R5 SAVEWRK6	DMKSCNRUF8 IOBMISC2 IOERSIZE ON RCUCHDOF RDEVDED RLEVMOUT RDEVUSER R6 SAVEWRK7	DMKSCNVD IOBCC3 IOBPATHF IPUADDRX PRIORITY RCUDISA RDEVDELP RDEVNICL RO R7 SAVEWRK8	DMKSCNVN IOBCP IOBRADD LOCK PROCIC RCUDVTBL RDEVNEDV R1 R8 SAVEWER9	DMKPRGMC DMKSCNVU IOBCSW IOBSIZE MCNAIOB PSA RCUPRIME RDEVORN R10 R9 SIGEMS VDEVSPL	DMKSPLDL IOBFLAG IOBSPEC MONARDE RANGE RCUSTAT RDEVENAB RDEV RCVY R11 SAVEAREA SIGQUI	DMKSTKCP IOBHIO IOBSTAT MONCOM RCHBLOK RCUSUE RDEVEPLN	DMKSTKIO IO BHV C IO BTIO MONFLAG1 RCHCUTBL RCUTYPE RDEVFIOB RDEVSCED R13 SAVER11 SPOOLED	DMKTAPRL IOBIMSTK IOBUNSL MONFLAG3 RCUBLOK RDEVADD RDEVFLAG	DMKVSPCO IOBIOER IOBUSER MONIOBF RCUCHA RDEVAIOB RDEVIOER
DMKCPU	APUOPER CORSWPNT CPEXTYPE DMKDMPSA DMKPTRFT DMKVMASW IPUADDRX OWNDRDEV PROCIO R 14	CORTABLE CPID DMKDSPCH DMKPTRPW DMKVMAS1 LOCK PAGBMP PSA R 15 SAVEWRK1	ARIODV CORVM CPPTLBR DMKDSPNP DMKPTRC EXTMASK LPUADDR PAGCORE PSACPXBP R2 SAVEWRK2 SHRSEGCT SWPCHGT SYSTBL	CPCREGO CPUMCELL DMKFREAP DMKPTRSC F1 LPUADDRX PAGECUR PWTPAGES R3 SAVEWRK3 SHRSEGNM SWPCODE SYSTEM	CO DMKFREE DMKPTRUL F15 MCHAREA PAGERATE RIEVBLOK R4 SAVEWRK4 SHRTABLE	C1 DMKFRET DMKQCNWT F16 MCHCPEX PAGINVAL RDEVCODE R5 SAVEWRK5 SIGEMS SWPFLAG TIMEDISP VMAFFON	DEFER DMKLOKSW DMKSCHCA F255 MCHFIX PAGTABLE RDEVTYPE R6 SAVEWRK6 SIGIPR SWPRECMP TRACSTRT	CPEXPROC DMKAPIPR DMKLOKSY DMKSCHTQ F256 MCHLEN1 PAGTOT RO R7 SAVEWRK7 SIGQUI SWPTABLE TRQBFPNT VMDEFSTK	CORFPNT CPEXREGS DMKCLKCK DMKMCTAF DMKSCNVS F4 MCHREC PAGTSWP R1 R8 SAVEWRK8 SIGSENSE SWPV H	CPEXR1 DMKCQRWS DMKPAGWS DMKSNTBL F4096 MFAMASK PGWAITIM R10 R9 SAVEWRK9 SIGSTOP SYSHRSEG TRQBYAL VMESTAT	CORPGPNT CPEXR11 DMKCVTBH DMKPGTSP DMKSTKMP F7 MPFEAT POFFLINE R11 SAVEAREA SHRFLAG SIGWAKE SYSNAME TTSEGCNT	CPEXR12 DMKDMPAA DMKPTRAN DMKSTKOP F8 NORET PREFIXA R12 SAVEREGS SHRFPNT SIGKC SYSPAGLN TYPE VMLOCK	DHKDMPMA DMKPTRFR DMKSYSOW IPUADDR OWNDLIST PREFIXE R13 SAVER1 SHRNAME STACKVM
DMKCPV	DHKERMSG DHKSCNRN PSA RDEVSTAT R2 SAVEWRK2 VCHCUTBL	BRING CPEXREGS DMKFREE DMKSCNRU RCHBLOK RDEVTFLG R3 SAVEWRK3	CPEXR12 DMKGRFEN DMKSTKCP RCHCUTBL RDEVTYPC R4 SAVEWRK4 VCUDVTBL	CPEXSIZE DMKLOKSW F1 RCUBLOK RDEVTYPE R5 SAVEWRK8 VDEVBLOK	CLASTERM C1 DMKPGSPR F2 RCUDVTBL RDEVUSER R6 SVMUNLOK VLEVDED	DEFER DMKPTRAN F3 RDEVBASE R0 R7 SYSTEM VDEVFLAG	CORFLAG DMKACCDV DMKPTRUL F4096 RDEVBLOK R1 R8 TIMEDISP VDEVSTAT	ARIOCH CORFPNT DMKACOFF DMKQCNWT F8 RDEVDED R10 R9 TYPTTY VDEVTDSK VMPAGES	DMKACOTM DMKRNH F9 RDEVDISA R11 SAVEAREA TYP3066 VDEVTYPC	DMKCNSEN DMKSCHPU LOCK RDEVDISB R12 SAVEREGS TYP3277	DMKSCNAU NORET RDEVENAB R 13 SAVER 11	DMKCVTHB DMKSCNFD PREFIXB RDEVFLAG R14 SAVER12 TYP3284	DMKSCNRD PROCIO

1-2	MODULE	EXTE	RNAL REFE	RENCES (L	ABELS AND	HODULES)								
66 IBM VM/370	DMKCQG	RDEVBLOK R3 SAVEWRK2 TYP2314 VDEVBND VDEVRDO VMCHTBL	DMKSCNRD RDEVSER R4 SAVEWRK3 TYP3210 VDEVCLAS VDEVREAL VMCLASSG	R5 SAVEWRK4 TYP3330 VDEVCONT VDEVSFLG VMCLEVEL	DMKSCNVN RDEVTYPE R6 SAVEWRK5 TYP3340 VDEVCOPY VDEVSTAT VMCUSTRT	DMKCQHRD DMKSCNVU RO R7 SAVEWRK6 TYP3350 VDEVCSPL VDEVTDSK VMDISC	DMKCVTBD ERRCODE R1 R8 SAVEWRK7 VCHADD VDEVDED VDEVTERM VMDIST	DMKCVTBH F1 R10 R9 SAVEWRK8 VCHBLOK VDEVENAB VDEVTYFC VMDVSTRT	F3 R11 SAVEAREA TYPBSC VCHCUTEL VDEVEOF VDEVTYPE VMFBMX	DMKERMSG F7 R12 SAVEREGS TYPCTCA VCUALD VDEVEXTN VDEVEXTN VDEVXFER VMFSTAT	DMKFREE F8 R13 SAVERO TYPPRT VCUBLOK VDEVFLAG VDEV231B VMOSTAT	DMKFRET NORET R14 SAVER11 TYPTIMER VCUDVTBL VDEVFOR VDEV231T VMPSTAT	DMKQCNWT PSA R15 SAVER2 TYP2305 VDEVADD VDEVADD VDEVHOLD VMBLOK VMSTKO	DMKSCNAU RANGE R2 SAVEWRK1 TYP2311 VDEVBLOK VDEVNRDY VMCHSTRT VMSTOR
System	DMKCQH	VMTERM ZEROES AFREE DMKPGTVG	NMTRMID  AFRET DMKPGTVR	VMUSER  AQCNWT  DMKQCNWT	ARSPPR	ARSPPU	ARSPRD	VSPXCNCD BLANKS F2	VSPXCPYF BRING F3			VSPXFLSH DMKERMSG PSA		VSPXXUSR DMKFRET R0
Logic a		R 1 SAVEREGS SFBFILID SFBTYPE VMBLOK	SFBFLAG SFBUHOLD	R 11 SAVER 2 SFBFLASH SFBUSER VMCLEVEL	SFBFNAME SPCHAR			SFBLOK	R2 SAVEWRK8 SPBORIG SPFLAG1	SFBPNT	R4 SFBCOPY SFBRECNO SPLINK	R5 SFBDATE SFBSHOLD SYSTEM	R9 SFBDIST SFBSTART TYPPRT	SAVEAREA SFBDUMP SFBTIME TYPRDR
nd Problem Det	DMKCQP	DMKQCNWT ERRMSG RCHBLOK RCUSUB	DMKRIORN FFS	RDEVIMAG	CLASTERM DMKSCNAU F 2 RCUCHA RDEVADD RDEVLCEP	DMKSCNFD F3 RCUCHAOF REEVATT	CLASURO DMKSCNRA F6 RCUCHBOF RDEVAUTO RDEVLNKS	DMKSCNRD F7 RCUCHCOF RDEVBLOK RDEVMCUT	DMKSCNRN IPUADDR RCUCHD RDEVCLAS	DMKSCNRU IPUALDRX RCUCHDOF RDEVDED RDEVNRDY	DMKSCNVD NORET RCUDISA RDEVDISA RDEVOVLY	DMKSCNVU PROCIO RCUDVTBL RDEVDRAN RDEVOWN	DMKSYSRM PSA RCUPRIME	RANGE RCUSTAT RDEVFLAG RDEVSEP
termina		R8 SAVEWRK6 VDEVFLAG VMPNT	R9 SAVEWRK7 VDEVRDO VMSTKO	SAVEWRK8	SAVEREGS SYSVIRT VDEVRELN VMTRMID	TEMPR 1	SAVER 1 TYPBSC VDE VTD SK ZEROES	SAVER11 TYP2305 VDEVTYPC		TYP3705		SAVEWRK3 VDEVADD VMDVCNT	SAVEWRK4 VDEVBLOK VMDVSTRT	ADEABND
tionVolume 1	DMKCQR	DMKPAGQR DMKSCNRU NICPSUP RDEVFLAG R 12 SAVEREGS	DMKPTRFF FO NICSIZE RDEVLLEN R 13 SAVERO SHQSHOLD VMFAUTO	RDEVNICL R 14 SAVEWRK 1	DMKQCNWT F2 NICTMCD RDEVPSUP R15 SAVEWRK2 STARTIME VMGRFTAB	DMKRIOPR F4095 NORET RDEVTEXT R2 SAVEWRK8 TEMPSAVE VMISAM	DMKRSPHQ F60 PAGEWAIT RDEVTFLG R3 SFBCLAS	DMKRSFPR F8 PREFIXB RDEVTHCD R4 SFBFLAG TYPPRT VMMCODE	LPUADDR PRIORITY	DMKRSPRD NICAPL PROCIO RDEVTYPE R6 SFBLCK VMAFF VMAFF VMMCR6	DMKSCHPG NICATOF PSA RO R7 SFBPNT VMAFFON VMMFE	DMKSCNAU NICBLOK RDEVAPLP R1 R8	DMKSCNFD NICFLAG RDEVATOF R1C R9 SFBUHOLD	DMKPRET DMKSCNRD NICLLEN RDEVBLOK R11 SAVEAREA SFBUSER VMCLASSD VMMLINED

	VMSTKO ZEROES	VMTCDEL	VMTERM	VMTESCP	VMTLDEL	VMTLEND	VMTLEVEL	VMTON	VMTRMIC	VMUPRIOR	VMUSER	VMV370R	VMWNGON
DMKCQY	DMKSYSLG PSA R3 SAVEWRK5	AFRET DMKCVTBD DMKSYSND RDEVBLOK R4 SAVEWRK6 VMTRMID	DMKCVTBH DMKSYSNM RDEVTYPC R5 SAVEWRK7	DMKSYSTI RDEVTYPE R6	DMKCVTDT F1 R0 R7	BLANKS DMKERMSG F2 R1 R8 VMBLOK	DMKFREE F4 R10 R9	DMKFRET F8 R11	IPUACOR R12 SAVEREGS	DMKSCNAU IPUADDRX R13	DMKSCNFD IS R14	CPUID DMKSCNRD NORET R15 SAVEWRK2 VMSTKO	PREFIXB R2
DMKCSB	F4 IOBUSER RDEVTYPE R5 SKIP	CLASURI DMKQCNWT IOBCAW	IOBCSW NORET RO R8 TYPPRT	IOBFATAL PSA R1 R9 TYP3203	NOBFLAG RDEVBLOK R10	DMKUCBLD IOBIRA RDEVDED R11 SAVEREGS	IOBLINK RDEVDISA R12 SAVEWRK1	DMKUCSLD IOBLOK RDEVDRAN R13 SAVEWRK2	FCBNEXT IOBMISC2 RDEV FLAG R14 SAV EW RK4	FTRUCS IOBRADD RDEV FTR R15 SAVEWRK6	F1 IOBRSTRT RDEVSPL R2	RDEVSTAT R3 SAVEWRK8	R4 SILI
DMKCSO	F2 IOBRADD RDEVACNT RDEVLOAD RDEVUSER R2	AFRET BUFNXT DMKERMSG F3 IOBSIZE RDEVAIOB RDEVNRDY RDEVXSEP R3 SAVEWRK5 TYPPRT	F4 IOBSTAT RDEVBACK RDEVOVLY RSPLCTL R4	DMKFRET F6 IOBUSER RDEVBLOK RDEVPURG RSPMISC R5 SAVEWRK7	F8 LOCK RDEVBUSY REEVRSTR RSPSFBLK R6	DMKQCNWT IOBCP NORET RDEVCLAS RDEVSEP RO R7	RDEVSPAC R1 R8	IOBFATAL NPRNAME RDEVDISA	DMKSCNFD IOBFLAG NPRPNT RDEVDRAN RDEVSTAT R11 SAVEAREA SFBLCK	IOBERA NPRT BL RDEV FLAG RDEV STA2 R12 SAV EREGS		DMKCVTBH DMKSTKIO IOBLOK PROCIO RDEVIMAG RDEVTYPC R14 SAVEWRK2	F1 IOBMISC PSA RDEVIOER RDEVTYPE R15 SAVEWRK3
DMKCSP	ADEALA BC	F8 R11 SAVEAREA SFBINUSE	VCHCUTBL VDEVEXTN VDEVXFER	IOBIRA R13 SAVEWRK1 SFBUHOLD VCUADD VDEVFLAG VMBLOK	TOBLINK R14 SAVEWRK2 SFBUSER VCUBLOK VCEVFOR VMCHSTRT	IOBLOK R15 SAVEWRK4 TEMPR2 VCUDVTBL VDEVHOLD VMCHTBL	R2 SAVEWRK5 TYPPRT VDEVADD VDEVPEND VMCUSTRT	DMKVIOIN ICBUSER R3 SAVEWRK6 TYPPUN VDEVBLOK VDEVPURG VMDVCNT	TOEVADD R4 SAVEWRK7 TYPRER VDEVCLAS VDEVSFLG VMDVSTRT	FFS LOCK R5 SAVEWRK8 TYP3210 VDEVCONT VDEVSIZE	ULIRBLOK VDEVCOPY	F2 R0 R7 SFBCLAS UDIRPASS	VDEVCSW VDEVTERM
DMKCSQ	AFREE DMKCKSPL	AFRET DMKCSOSD	ARSPPR DMKCVTHB	ARSPPU DMKERMSG	ARSPRD DHKFREE	BLANKS DMKFRET	BUFFER DMKRSPHQ	CHGSFB DMKSCNFD	CHGS HQ DMKS CNVU		CLASURI DMKVSPCO		

MODULE	DVMDDNII	REFERENCES	/T B D D T C	3 M D	WODUL BCI
מעטעטם	TYNNAGIA	KELEKENCES	ILABBLIS	AND	HUDULESI

	F1 R14 SAVEWRK2 SFBINUSE TYPRDR VMBLOK		VDEVADD	F7 R3 SAVEWRK6 SFBSHOLD VDEVBLOK VSPLCTL	SFBUSER VDEVCONT	SHQBLOK VDE VDED		SHQFLAGS	SHQPNT	SHQSHOLD	R11 SAVEAREA SFBFLAG2 SEQUSER VDEVSTAT	SFBFNAME TYPPRT	SFBHOLD TYPPUN
DMKCST	AFREE DMKERMSG F2 R3 SAVEWRK6 TYPRDR VMSTKO	AFRET DMKFREE F3 R4 SAVEWRK7 TYP3210 VMUSER	ARSPRD DMKFRET LOCK R5 SAVEWRK8 VDEVADD VSPXBLOK	PSA R6 SFBFILID VDEVBLOK	RO R7 SFBLOK	R1 R8 SFBPNT VDEVEXTN	R10 R9	DMKSCNFD R11 SAVEAREA SFBUSER	DHKSCNVD R12 SAVEREGS SKIP	R13 SAVEWRK1 SYSTEM	DMKSCNVU R14 SAVEWRK2 TAG	R15 SAVEWRK4 TYPPRT	F1 R2
DMKCSU	F7 R1 R8 SFBDIST SPCOPYFG VCHADD	DMKSCNFD F8 R 10 R 9 SFBFILID SPFCB VCHBLOK VDEVTYPE	IOBCSW R11 SAVEAREA SFBFLAG SPFLAG1 VCHCUTBL	DMKUDRFU IOBIRA R12 SAVEREGS SFBFLASH SPFLSHC	DMKVIOIN IOBLINK R13 SAVEWRK1 SFBFNAME SPLINK VCUBLOK	FFS IOBLOK R14 SAVEWRK2 SFBINUSE SYSTEM VCUDVTBL	F1 IOBSIZE R15 SAVEWRK4 SFBLOK TEMPR2	R2 SAVEWRK5 SFBSHOLD TEMPR3 VDEVBLOK	F24 IOBVACD R3 SAVEWRK6 SFBSTART TEMPR4 VDEVCLAS	F3 LOCK R4 SAVEWRK7 SFBUHOLD TIMEDISP VDEVCSW	TYPPRT VDEVPEND	P5 PSA R6 SPBCLAS SPCHAR TYPPUN	COUNT DMKRPAPT P6 R0 R7 SPBCOPY SPCMOD TYPRDR VDEVSTAT VHUSER
DMKCSV	AFREE COUNT DMKSTKIO IOBLOK R13 SAVER11 SFBLOK VCHCUTBL VMBLOK ZEROBS	IOBSIZE R 14 SAVEWRK 1 SFBORIG	DMKVIOIN IOBUSER R 15 SAVEWRK 2 SFBPNT VCUBLOK	DMKCVTBD FFS IOBVADD R 2 SAVEWRK 4 SFBUSER VCUDVTEL	F1 LOCK R3 SAVEWRK5 TEMPR2 VLEVADD	F2 NORET R4 SAVEWRK6 TEMPR3 VDEVBLOK	F3 NOTRESP R5 SAVEWRK7 TEMPR4 VDEVCLAS	TIMEDISP VDEVCSW	F6 R0 R7 SAVEWRK9 TYPPRT VDEVPEND	F8 R1 R8 SFBCLAS TYPPUN VDEVSPL	BUFNXT DMKSCNAU IOBCSW R10 R9 SFBFILID TYPRDR VDEVSTAT VMMLVL2	IOBIRA R11 SAVEAREA SFBFLAG VCHADD VDEVTYPC	IOBLINK R12 SAVEREGS SFBINUSE VCHBLOK
DMKCVT	BALRSAVE RO TODATE	BALR1 R1	BALR2 R10	CPID R14	DATE R15	F 1 R2	F10 R3	F240 R5	F4 R6	F60 R7	LOCK R8	PACK R9	PSA TEMPSAVE
DMKDAS	AFREE CDC FTRRSRL IOBALTSK	AFRET CL FTR 35MB IOBCAW	ALARM DFRET FTR70MB IOBCP	APSTAT1 DMKCVTBH F1 IOBCSW	AQCNWT DMKFREE F 10 IOBERP	ASYSOP DMKFRET F16 IOBFATAL	BLANKS DHKIOEST F2 IOBFLAG	F256	CCC DMKQCNWT F4095 IOBLOK	F4096	CCW 2 FFS F8 IOBRCAW	CCW3 FTREXTSN IDA IOBRCNT	IFCC

	IOERDASD IOERIND4	IOBSPEC 2 IOERDATA IOERINFO IOERVOL1 RDEVDISA R 10 R 9 TYP 3340	IOERDEC IOERLOC IOERVSER RDEVFLAG R11	LOCK	IOERECF IOERMSW NORET RDEVIOER R13 SAVER11	IOERETRY IOERNUM OPERATOR RDEVMOUT R14 SAVEWRK2	IOERBLCK IOEREKT IOERPEND PRGC RDEVNRDY R15 SAVEWRK3 VDEVFLAG	ICERFLG1 IOERPNT PROCIO RDEVOWN R2 SEEK	IOERFLG2 IOERRDRO PRTC RDEVSER R3	IOERFLG3 IOERREAD PSA RDEVSTAT R4 SILI	IOERHA IOERSIZE RDCOUNT	IOERIGNR IOERSNSZ RDEVBLOK RDEVTYPE R6 TYP2305	IOERIND3 IOERSTAT RDEVCUB
DMKDDR	ATTN CUB IOBSTAT R 13 SBA TYP 2314 WAIT	BLANKS DATE IOOLD R 14 SENSE TYP 2319	BUSY DE NEWEXT R 15 SF TYP 2401	CAW ERRMSG OUTPUT R2 SILI TYP2415	CC ERROR PACK R3 SKIP TYP2420	CD ERSAVE PRINTER1 R4 TAPE TYP3330	CE EUA PRINTER2 R5 TESTCCN TYP3340	EXTSIZE	CLASTAPE IC RO R7 TIMER TYP3410	CLASTERM INPUT R1 R8 TODATE TYP3411	CONPARM INTREQ R10 R9 TYPE TYP3420	CPUID IOBCSW R11 SAVEAREA TYP2305 UC	CSW IOBSIZE R12 SAVEREGS TYP2311 UE
DMKDEF	DMKQCNWT F16 RDEVADD R10 R9 SYSVIRT UDEVADD	TYPCTCA UDEVBLOK UMACMCOR VCUTYPE VMBLOK	DMKSCNRU F3 RDEVBLOK R12 SAVEREGS TYPIBM1 UDEVCLAS	DMKSCNVD F4 RDEVDED R13 SAVER2 TYPPRT UDEV DISP VCHBLOK VDEVELOK	DMKC VTBH DMKSCN VN F5 RDE VDI SA R14 SA VE WRK1 TYPTELE 2 UDE VFTR VCHBM X VLE VDED	DMKC VTDB DMK SCN VU F8 RDE VFLAG R15 SA VE WRK2 TYP1052 UDE VNC YL VCHC UTBL VDE VFLAG	DMKSSSDE LOCK RDEVFTR R2 SAVEWRK3 TYP1403 UDEVSTAT	DMKERMSG DMKUDRFU MSS PRES RDEVLNKS R3 SAVEWRK4 TYP2305 UDEVTDSK VDEVTDSK VDEVLINK VMCUSTRT	DMKFREE DMKUDRMD NEW PAGES RDEVSER R4 SAVEWRK5 TYP3203 UDEVTYPC VCHSTAT VDEVFCSN	DMKFRET DMKUDRRV NEWSEGS RDEVSTAT R5 SAVEWRK6 TYP3211 UDEVTYPE VDEVRELN VMFBMX	DMKVCARS NORET RDEVTYPC R6 SAVEWRK7 UDBFBLOK UDEV 3158 VCUADD VDEV STAT	DMKLOCKQ DMKVDSDF PSA RO R7 SAVEWRK8 UDBFSIZE UDIRBLOK VCUBLOK	FFS PSAMSS R1 R8 SAVEWRK9 UDBFVADD UDIRDISP VCUCTCA VDEVTYPC
DMK D GD	DEFER DMKVHASH IOBCAW IOBMISC2 PSA R1 R8 TYP2314 VDEVIOER VIRTUAL VHLOGOFF	CORTABLE DMKDSPCH FFS IOBCC1 IOBSIZE PSAMSS R10 R9 TYP3330 VDEVPEND VMACTDEV VMLOPRI	DMKFREE F 1 IOBCC3 IOBSTAT RCWADDR R 11 SAVEAREA TYP 3340 VDEVPOSN VMBLOK VMPSW	DMKFRET F 15 IOBCSW IOERBLOK RCWCCW R 12 SAVEREGS TYP 3350 VDEVRDO VMCFWAIT VMQLEVEL	DMKIOSQV F16 IOBCYL IOEREXT RCWCNT R13 SAVER12 VDEVBLOK VDEVREAL VMCOMP VMRSTAT	DMKPSACC F3 IOBFATAL IOERSIZE RCWCOMND R14 SAVER2 VDEVBND VDEVRELN VMDVSTRT VMSEG	LOCK RCWCTL R15 SAVEWRK9 VDEVBUSY VDEVRES VMESTAT VMUSER	DMKPTRAN F4095 ICBHVC MSSNEXT RCWFLAG R2 SHRLKCNT VDEVCHAN VDEVRRE VMEXTCH VRRBLOK	F4096 IOBIOER MSS PRES RCWIO R3 SILI VDEV CPEX VDEV RRF VHEXWAIT VRRCFEX	DMKPTRFT F5 IOBIRA MSSTASK1 RCWSHR R4 SWPFLAG V DEV DED V DEV STAT VMGPRS V RRRES	CPSTAT2 DMKPTRUL F6 IOBLINK MSSTASK2 RCEVBLOK R5 SYSVIRT V DEVFLAG V DEVTYPC VMIDLB VRRSTAT	CSW DMKSCNVU P8 IOBLOK MSSUSER RDEVFTR R6 TYP2305 VDEVFLG2 VDEVTYPE VMIOCNT XPAGNUM	IDA IOBMISC PCIF RO R7 TYP2311 VDEVIOB VDEVUC VMIOWAIT
DMKDIA	ADSPCH	AFREE	AFRET	APSTAT1	APUOPER	AQCNWT	ARIOCU	ARIODV	ASYSVM	BALRSAVE	BALR1	BLANKS	CCDESMD

MONFLAG2 MONFLAG3

RECPNT RECUSED

IONPSW IPLCCW1 IPLPSW KEY

PRNPSW PROPSW PSA

i .		2.1.2.2	WHE KELD		NDEEC AND	породдв,								
N														
70		CHDCYGR	CHADIOA	CHYOMED	CHEVADA	CHURTOR	CII V C MII D	~~~~~	CLASGRAF	CT LCCDFC	CT ACMPDM	COMCCES	CONDAMA	CONDCNT
•			CHXBLOK		CHXYADD								CONDATA	
		CONSYSR			CPEXSIZE		CRESIND		CSWLHEP				DFRET	DMKACODV
H									DMKERMSG					
35 35		DMKQCNCL	DMKQCNWT	DMKRIORN	DMKRNHND	DMKSCHRT	DMKSCNAU	DMKSCNFD	DMKSCNRD	DMKSCNRN	DMKSCNRU	DMKSCNVD	DMKSCNVU	DMKSTKCP
5.20		DMKSTKIO	DMKSYSCK	DMKSYSND	DMKVCARS	DMKVIOIN	FFS	F1	F240	F3	F4095	GRAFDEV	IOBCP	IOBCSW
⋖		IOBFLAG	IOBIOER	IOBIRA	IOBLINK	IOBLOK	IOBMISC	IOBRADD	IOBRCAW	IOBSIZE	IOBUSER	IOBVADD	IOERBLOK	IOEREXT
્≆			LASTUSER		LOGHOLD	NICBLOK				NICEPAD			NICLINE	NICLTRO
			NICOPNT	NICSESN					NICTYPE				PRIORITY	
370		PSA	RCHBLOK	RCHCUTBL					RDEVAIOB					
0														
		RDEVCORD		RDEVCUA					RDEVEPED					
S			RDEVPREP						RDEVTYPC				RO	R 1
y s		R 10	R 11	R12	R13	R14	R15	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R 7	R 8
<del>4</del>		R 9	SAVEAREA	SAVEREGS	SAVERETN	SAVER 11	SAVER2	SAVER8	SAVEWRK1	SAVEWRK2	SAVEWRK3	SAVEWRK4	SAVEWRK5	SAVEWRK6
te		SAVEWRK7	SAVEWRK8	SAVEWRK9	START	TIMEDISP	TROBFPNT	TROBLCK	TROBSIZE	TYPESC	TYPCTCA	TYPIBM1	TYPTELE2	TYP3210
3		TYP3277	VCHADD	VCHBLOK	VCHCUTEL	VCDADD	VCUBLOK	VCUDVTBL	VDEVADD	V DEV ELOK	A DEA DED	V DEV DIAL	VDEVENAR	VDEVFLAG
<del>[</del> 4					VDEVSTAT				VMBSIZE			VMCHTBL		
0			VMDVSTRT			VMOSTAT			VMRSTAT		VMTRMID		VMV370R	
ğ		VIIDI IE NI	V IID V SI KI	AUVIDD	VILOGOFF	VHOSIAI	VIIII	VUESIBI	AUTOINI	4 11 1 11 11	AUTKUID	VHOSEK	401270K	ZEROES
<u>ب</u> .	D## D.TD		00	an.	<b>an</b>	GWDDE 7	D. 11			D W W G M W T O	DW########	<b>7</b> 0.00	TD4	
Q	DMKDIB	AFREE	CC	CD	CE	CHDREJ	DE	DMKDIADR			DMKSYSRM		IDA	IL
മ		INTREQ	IOBCAW	IOBCC 1			IOBIOER	IOBLOK	ICERCAW	ICBRSTRT			IOERBLOK	
<b>5</b>		IOERCSW	IOERDATA	IOERSIZE		PRGC	PRTC	PSA	RCWADDR	RCWCCW	RCWCNT	RCWCOMND	RCWCTL	RCWFLAG
O.		RCWINVL	R O	R 1	R 10	R 11	R12	R13	R14	R15	R2	R4	R6	R 7
יש		R8	R 9	SAVEAREA	SAVEREGS	SAVER 2	SAVEWRK1	SILI	SKIP	TYPCTCA	TYP3277	ŪC	<b>VDEVBLOK</b>	VDEVDIAL
ηĊ		VDEVENAB	VDEVFLAG	<b>VDEVIOB</b>	VMBLOK	VMDVSTRT	VMIOWAIT	VERSTAT	ZEROES					
0														
ble	DMKDIR	ATTN	BUSY	CAW	cc	CD	CE	CLASDASD	CLASGRAF	CLASSDEC	CT. AST FRM	CLASHRT	CLASURO	CONCCW1
1	24121		CONSOLE	CONUSER	CPUID	CSW	CUE	DE	DIRPTR	ERRESG	ERROR	EUA	FLAG	FTR2311B
10		FTR 2311T						_						
				HEX	IC		IOBSIZE	IOBSTAT		PACK	POINTERS		READ	R O
Ā		R 1	R 10	R 11	R 12	R13	R14	R15	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7
ro.		R9		SAVEREGS		SENSE	SF	SILI	SKIP	TEXTA	TIMER	TYPCTCA		TYPIBM1
6		TYPTELE2	TYPTIMER				TYP2305	TYP2311			TYP2540P	TYP2540R	TYP3138	TYP3148
Determination		TYP3158	TYP 3203	TYP3210	TYP3211	TYP3215	TYP3277	TYP3330	TYP3340	TYP3350	TYP3505	TYP3525	UC	UDEVADD
		UDEVBLOK	UDEVCLAS	UDEVDASD	UDEADED	UDEVDISP	UDEVFTR	UDEVLINK	UDEVLKDV	UDEVLKID	UDEVLM	UDEVLONG	UDEVLR	UDEVLW
₽.		UDEVMODE	UDEVMR	UDEVMW	UDEVNCYL	UDEVPASM	UDEVPASR	UDEVPASW	UDEVR	UDEVRELN	UDEVRR	UDEVSIZE	UDEVSPOO	UDEVSTAT
2			UDBVTYPC			UCEVVSER		UDEVWR				UDIRDISP		
<del>~</del>		UDIRUSER		UMACACC					UMACCDEL					
• سو			UMACDVCT				UMACIPL							UMACOPT2
0									UMACLDEL	OBACLEND	UNACHCOR	UMACNSVC	UHACUPT	UMACUPTZ
7		UMACPRIK	UMACPUID	UMACRT	UMACSIZE	UMACVROP	VIRTUAL	WRITE						
i														
	DMKDMP	ALARM	ATTN	BALR2	BUSY	CAW	CC	CE	CHGSFB	CLASDASD	CLASTAPE		CORCP	CORFLAG
0.		CORFPNT	CORTABLE	CPABEND	CPID	CPULOG	CSW	CUE	C0	C14	C15	C2	DAMAGRPT	DE
Volume		DMKOPRWT	DMKPRGMC	DMKRIODV	DMKRIOPR	DMKRSPID	DMKRSPRD	DMKSCNRD	DMKSCNRU	DHKSYSCH	DMKSYSCK	DMKSYSCS	DMKSYSRM	DMKSYSRV
			DMPABEND				DMPINREC		DMPKYREC					
ē			DUMPSAVE		FPRLOG		GRLOG		HARDSTOP		INTREO	INTTIO	IOBSIZE	
			TDICCU1			TACMITAR		LUCK		MONATOR			MONETACO	

LASTLINE LINE

LOCK

RDEVBLOK RDEVRECS RDEVTYPC RDEVTYPE RDRCHN RECELOK RECCYL

MCHEK

MCNAIOB MONARDB MONCOM

RECMAP

	RSRTNPSW R6 SFBSTART TYPPRT Y6	R 7	R1 R8 SFBTYPE TYP2314	R10 R9 SIGREST TYP3330	R11 SEEK SIGSENSE TYP3340	R12 SENSE SIGSSS TYP3350	R13 SFBDATE SIGSTCP TYP3420	R14 SFBDUMP SILI UC	R15 SFBFILID SKIP UE	R2 SFBLAST SM WAIT	R3 SFBLOK SPOOLED Y0	R4 SFBPNT TODATE Y2	R5 SFBSIZE TRUN Y4
DMKDRD	F256 R12 SAVEREGS SFBEOF SFBTYPE	F4096 R13 SAVERO SFBFILID SFBUHOLD TYP3340 VMDVSTRT	SFBUSER TYP3350	LOCK R15 SAVER6 SFBFLAG2 SKIP VDEVBLOK	OWNDLIST R2 SAVEWRK1 SFBINUSE SPLINK VDEVBUSY VMPSTAT	OWNDRDEV R3 SAVEWRK2 SFBLAST SPNXTPAG VDEVCLAS	PSA R4 SAVEWRK3 SFBLOK SPPREPAG	RDEVBLOK R5 SAVEWRK4 SFBMON SYSTEM	RDEVTYPE R6 SAVEWRK5 SFBCPEN TYPPRT	RO R7 SAVEWRK6 SFBPNT TYPPUN VDEVSPL	DMK FREE FFS R1 R8 SFBCLAS SFBRECER TYPRDR VDEVSTAT VSPCCW	TYP2305	
DMKDSB	DMKSSSEN IOBIOER	${\tt DMKSSSMQ}$	IOERCSW MSSVUA RDEVADD		IOBRADD IOERDW OPERATOR RDEVCUA	FTRRSRL IOBREL IOEREXT	IOBSIZE	FTR70MB ICBSPEC ICERLOC RCHADD RDEVDISA R10	IFCC IOBSPEC2	IOBCAW IOBSTAT IOERSNSZ RCUADD RDEVFTR R12	CDC DMKIOSQR IOBCC3 IOBTIO IOFRVSER RCUBLOK RDEVMOUT R13 SYSVIRT	IOBCSW IOBUSER LOCK RCUCHA	CPEXADD DMKSCNRU IOBFATAL IOERBLOK MSSNEXT RCUPRIME RDEVSEL R15 TYP2314
DMKDSP	CPFRESW CPTPAGE DEFER DMKLOKDS DMKPTRRC DMKVATBC	ATTN CPEXFPNT CPMCHSE CPWAIT DISPATCH DMKLOKPS DMKSCHDL	F1 IOBFPNT LPUADDR PGBLOK PWTPAGES R12 SETUP	CPPTLBR CUE DMKCFMBK DMKLOKSY DMKSCHTQ DMKVIOMK EXOPSW F255 IOBIRA LPUADDRX PGBSIZE	CPRUN CO DMKCVTBH DMKLOKTR DMKSCNVU DMKSCNVU EMKVMASH EXTCRO F3 IOBLOK MFAMASK PGPNT QUANTUMR R14 SIGMASK	CPSHRLK C1 DMKERMSG DMKMCHSE DMKSTKDE DMKSTKDE DMKVCEX EXTCR2 F4096 IOBPAG MICBLOK PGWAITIM RDEVBLOK R15 SIGWAKE	CPSTATUS C11 DMKFREE DMKMCTPR DMKTRCEX ECBLOK EXTCR4 IDLEWAIT ICBUSER MICPEND PREFIXA RDEVFICB R2 SIG XC	CPEXR11 CPSTAT2 C13 DMKFREST DMKTRCIO EMSINQSC EXTCR7 IFCC IOMASK MICVIP PREFIXB	DMKPRGSM DMKTRCIT	DMKPTRAN DMKTRCPG EMSPEND EXTPERAD INTEXF IONTWAIT PAGEWAIT	CPEXSIZE CPSYSLK C6 DMKIOSER DMKPTRFF EMSPEXT EXTPERCD INTPRL IGOPSW PCI PROBSTRT RUNUSER R6 TEMPRO	C7 DMKIOSRC DMKPTRFE DMKVATAB EMSPQUI EXTSHCRO INTTIO IPUADDRX PERADD PROBTIME RO R7 TEMPSAVE	CPFRELK CPTIONT C9 DMKLOKDF DMKPTRFP DMKVATAT EMSREC EXTSHCR1 IOBBPNT LASTUSER PERCODE PROCIO R1 R8

CP

MODULE	EXTE	RNAL REFE	RENCES (L.	ABELS AND	MODULES)								
	VCUDVINT VDEVIOER VMCFRUN VMDSTAT VMIOACTV VMMPROB VMPGWAIT VMRON VMTRBRIN VMWSPROJ	VCHBUSY VCUDVTBL VDEVPEND VMCFWAIT VMDVSTRT VMIOINT VMMSHADT VMPRGIL VMRSTAT VMTRCTL	VCUINTS VDEVPOST VMCHSTRT VMCHSTRT VMIOPND VMNVTMR VMPRIDSP VMRUN VMTREX WAITEND	VCHCEPND VCUSHRD VDEVSTAT VMCHTBL VMESTAT VMIOWAIT VMNOWAIT VMPRRCT VMSEG	VCUSTAT VMAFF VMCOMP VMEXTCM VMKILL VMNEWCRO VMPSTAT VMSHADT VMTRIO	VCHCUTBL VCUTYPE VMAFFON VMCPNT VMEXTPND VMLOCK	VCHSEL VDEVADD VMBLOK VMCPTIME VMCXAIT VMLOGCFF VMOSTAT VMPSWAIT VMSTKCNT	VDEVBLOK VMCBLOK VMCPWAIT VMFPRS VMLSTPRC VMPAGES VMPXINT VMSYSOP VMTRPRV	VCHTYPE VDEVCHAN VMCCSTAT VMCUSTRT VMGPRS VMMACDR VMPENC VMQEPNT VMQEPNT VMTIMER VMTRSVC	VCUADD VDEVCSW VMCCXINT VMCXCODE VMIDLE VMMCR6 VMPERCM VMCPPNT VMTLEVEL VMTSEND		VMINVPAG VMMICRO VMPGPND VMQSEND VMTMOUTQ VMVCRO	VDEVINTS VMCFREAD VMDSP VMINVSEG VMMNOSK VMPGPNT VMQSTAT VMTON VMV370R
DMKEIG	CCC IFCC RTCODE5 SAVEWRK9		CCHDAV IGTERMSQ R1 TIOCCH	CCHDI IGVALIDB R12	CCHLOG80 INTERCCH R13		CCHREC IOERBLOK R15	CCHUSV PSA R2	COMPFES RTCODEO R3	COMPSEL RTCODE1 R4	COMPSYS RTCODE2 R9	CSW RTCODE3 SAVEAREA	FFS RTCODE4 SAVEWRK1
DMKEMA	BUFFER	DEVICE	ERROR	FNAME	LINE								
DMK EMB	ERROR	SAVE	START	TIMER									
DMK EM C	ERROR	SYSTEM	VMCF										
DMKENT	RCHADD	APSTAT 1 LOCK MN602DLN RCHBLOK RDEVBUSY R4	MN602DVQ RCHQCNT	MNCHSIZE MN602HDR	MNCUBSY MN602HLN RCUBLOK	MNDEVLEN MN602SAM RCUBUSY	MNDEVIST	MNDVBSY MONCOM RCUPRIME R11	MN602ACD MONDVLST	MN602CHB MONDVNUM RCUSTAT R13			
DMK ERM	AFREE C1 F2 R2 SAVER3	AFRET DEFER LOCK R3 SYSTEM	ALARM DFRET NORET R4 VMBLOK	APTRAN DMKCVTBD OPERATOR R5 VMSEG		ASYSVM DMKEMBOO RO R7	BLANKS DMKEMC00 R1 R8	BRING DMKFREE R10 R9	EUFCNT DMKFRET R11 S AV EAREA	BUFFER DMKPTRAN R12 SAVEREGS	BUFINLTH DMKQCNWT R13 SAVERO		COUNT ERRMSG R15 SAVER2
DMKEXT		AFREE CPEXR11 DMKCLKSC EMSPCLKC IPUADDRX R11 SIGSENSE TYPE	EMSPEND LOCK R 12	CPLOKFL DMKDSPCH	EMSPQUI MFAMASK R14	CPSTATUS DMKFREE	CPSYSLK DMKLOKDF EMSPSYNC PREFIXE R2 TIMER		EMSRSHE QUANTUM R4 TRACEND	EXOPSW QUANTUMR R5	C2 DMKMCTPR EXTCR8 RESET R6 TRACPROC	EXTMASK RUNCRO SENSE	F256 R0 SIGEMS

	XCRES	XCWAK											
DMKFCB	LINE	LOCK											
DMKFMT	ATTN FLAG R 11 SAVEAREA	BUSY IC R 12 SBA	CAW IONPSW R13 SENSE	CC IOOPSW R14 SF	CD NEWPSW R15 SILI	CE PROPSW R2 SKIP	CONPARM PSA R3 SM	CCUNT RA R4 START	CSW REGSAV R5 Type	CUE RESET R6 TYP3330	DB R0 R7 TYP3350	ERROR R1 R8 UC	EUA R10 R9 UE
DMKFRE	ACORETBL COUNT DMKLOKFR FREER14 PREFIXA R4 TRACEND	CPEXADD DMKLOKSY FREER 15 PROCIO R 5	DMKPTRFR	FRLKPROC RO R7	DMKQCNFT FO R1 R8	APSTAT1 CPEXSIZE DMKSTKLF F1 R10 R9 TRCFREE			LASTUSER R13	DMKCPE FFS	CORFPNT DMKDSPNP FREENUM LOCKSAV R15 SIZE XPAGNUM	DMKDSPRU FREERO LPUADDR R2	CORTABLE DMKLOKDF FREER1 LPUADDRX R3 TRACCURR
DMKGIO	ADSPCH CSW IL IOBMISC2 R10 R9 VDEVFLG2 VMBLOK VMRSTAT	R 11 SAVEAREA	AFRET DEFER 10BCC3 10BSPEC2 R12 SAVEREGS VDEVIOER VMDVSTRT VRRBLOK	IOBCLN IOBSTAT R13 SAVER2 VDEVPEND VMESTAT	BRING DMKDSPCH 10BCSW 10ERBLOK R14 TYP3340 VDEVPOSN VMEXTCH VRRRES	DMKFREE IOBFATAL IOERCSW R15 UE	IOBFLAG IOERDATA R2 VDEVBLCK VDEVRES	DMKIOSQV IOBHVC	DMKPTRAN IOBIOER IOERSIZE R4 VDEVCHAN VDEVERF	DMKSCNVD IOBERA LOCK R5 VDEVCPEX VDEVSTAT	CPEXMISC DMKSCNVU IOBLINK PSA R6 VDEVCSW VDEVTYPC VMLOPRI	DMKUNTFR IOBLOK RO R7 VDEVDED VDEVUC	CPEXSIZE DMKUNTRN IOBMISC R1 R8 VDEVFLAG VMACTDEV VMQLEVEL
DMKGRF	DMKIOSQR DMKSTKCP F1 GRTCPPDS GRTINHL GRTRUNCP	CONRETN DEFER DMKGRTAB DMKLOKSW DMKSTKMP F 255 GRTCPPL GRTMORCP GRTRUNDS GRTWRTDS IOBIRA IOERBLOK MSGNUM RCUDVTBL RDEVCUA	DMKGRTAI DMKMSWR DMKSYSNM F 256 GRTCPRCP GRTHORDS GRTRUNL GRTWRTL IOBLINK	DMKGRTBL DMKPTRAN DMKTBLGL F3 GRTCPRDS GRTMORL GRTRUNRL IC IOBLOK IOBLOK IOERDATA NOTEXT RCUSUB RDEVDISA	CMKCFMBK DMKGRTDS CMKQCNCL DMKTBLUP F4 GRTCPRL GRTMRDCP GRTVMPCP IFCC IOBMISC IOBMISC IOTIME RCUTYPE RDEVDISB	DMKCFMEN DMKGRTFD DMKQCNET DMKTBMTI F5 GRTCRDCP GRTMRDDS GRTWMPDS INHIBIT IOBHISC2 IOERFLG3 NOTRESP RDEVACTV RDEVDROP	CONCNT CONTSKSZ DMKCNSED DMKGRTFM DMKQCNTO DMKTBMTO F8 GRTCRDDS GRTHRDL GRTYMPL INTREC IOBRADD IOERNUM PREFIXA RDEVAIOB RDEVENAB	DMKCPIEM DMKGRTFO DMKQCNWT DMKTBMZI GRTBLOK GRTCRDL GRTNACCP GRTVMRCP ICBCAW IC	DMKGRTIN DMKRIOCN DMKTEMZO GRT CLRCP GRTEWRCP GRTWACLS GRTVMRDS IOBCCPY IOBSENS IOERSIZ PRIORITY RDEV APLP RDEV GRTB	DMKCVTBD DMKGRTPF DMKSCHRT EDIT GRTCLRDS GRTHLDCP GRTNACL GRTVMRL IOBCSW IOBSIZE LOCK POCIO RDEVBLOK RDEVGRTY	DMKGRTP6 DMKSCHST ETX GRT CLR IA GRT HLDDS GRTWINCP IOBERP IOBSPEC LOGDROP PRTC RDEV CON RDEV HIO	CPID DMKDSPCH DMKIOERR DMKSCNRD EUA GRTCLRL GRTHLDL GRTHIDS GRTWINDS IOBFATAL IOBSTAT LOGHOLD PSA RDEVHOLD	DMKIOEST DMKSCNRU FO GRTCPPCP GRTINHDS GRTRMIL GRTWINL IOBFLAG IOBUNSL MNCLRESP RA RDEVCPNA RDEVIOER

R12

MODULE	EXTE	RNAL REFE	RENCES (L	ABELS AND	MODULES)								
	READBUF R6 TIMEDISP VCONCTL VMLOGON VMVTERM	VCONRBSZ		VCONRCNT		TRQBVAL VDE VCON					VMSEG		VMTLEND
<b>DMK</b> GRT	AFREE C1 GRTCPRDS GRTNACL GRTWRTL R2 VMBLOK	APTRAN DEFER GRTCPRL GRTRMIDS IC R 3 VMGRFTAB	PSA R4		GRTHLDDS GRTRUNL	DMKPTRAN GRTHLDL	GRTINHDS GRTVMFDS	EUA GRTINHL GRTVMPL R1	BRING F4 GRTMCRDS GRTVMRDS R11 S AV EREGS	GRTVMRL R12	BUFFER GRTCLRL GRTMRDDS GRTWINDS R13 SF		CD GRTCPPL GRTNACDS GRTWRTDS R15 SYSTEM
DMKGRW	ATTR 2 GRTCPRL GRTRMIDS IC	ATTR457 GRTCRDDS GRTRMIL RA		BUFAPL GRTHLDDS GRTRUNL SF		CD GRTINHDS GRTVMPDS WCC0		EUA GRTMORDS GRTVMRDS WCC4		GRT CL RL GRT MR DDS GRT WINDS		GRTCPPL GRTNACDS GRTWRTDS	
DMK HVC	ADSPCH DE DMKHVDAL F16 LOCK R1 R8 VMCONLN VMNPWOCL	F256 PCI R10 R9 VMCPLEN		DMKPSASP F4095 PRTC R12 TEMPR8 VMESTAT	DMKPTRAN F4096 PSA R13 UC VMEXTCM		DMKSSSHV IFCC RCWCCW R15 VDEVBLOK VMFSTAT	DMKTMRPT IL RCWCTL R2	CDC DMKDGDEK DMKUNTFR IOBCAW RCWHEAD R3 VMBLCK VMINST VMSTOR	DMKVMCFC IOBCSW RCWPNT R4 VMCF VMIOWAIT		IOBRADD RCWTASK R6 VMCOMND VMMLEVEL	C1 DMKGIOEX F1 IOBSIZE R0 R7 VMCONBUF VMMTEXT ZEROES
DMK H <b>V</b> D	APSTAT1 DMKACOQU DMKPSASP DMKUDRDS F4 NPRCNT RDEVFLAG R12 SAVEREGS TYP3350	DMKCPEID DMKPTRAN DMKUDRFU P 4095 NPRNAME RDEVFTR R 13 SAVERO UDBFBLOK VDEVTYPE VMG PRS	ASYSVM DMKCPBPP DMKQNTBL DMKUDRMD F 4096 NPRPAGCT RDEVLLEN R 14 SYSIPLDV UDBFSIZE VMACCOUN VMINST	BRING DMKCPVAA DMKRPAGT DMKUDRRV P60 NPRPNT RDEVMDL R15 SYSTEM UDBFVALD VMACOUNT	CLASGRAF DMKCVTDB DMKRPAPT DMKUDUMN F8 NPRSTART RDEVNICL R2 TYPBSC ULIRBLOK VMBLOK VMPSTAT	CLASSPEC DMKDRDER DMKSCNRU FFS IPUADDR NPRTBL RDEVOWN R3 TYP2305 UDIRDISP VMCLASSA VMPSW	CLASTERM DMKDRDMP DMKSCNVD FTR35MB LOCK NPRVOL RDEVTMCD R4 TYP2314 UDIRUSER VMCLASSE	CLASURI DMKDRDSY DMKSCNVS F1 NICBLOK PREFIXA RDEVTYPC R5 TYP2319 UMACACCT	CLASURO DMKFREE DMKSCNVU P16 NICGRAF PREFIXE RDEVTYPE R6 TYP3210 UMACELOK VMCLASSE	CPUMCELL DMKFRET DMKSNCP F2 NICLL EN PROCIO RO R7 TYP3277 VDEV BLOK	F20 NICSIZE PSA R1 R8 TYP3278 VDEVDED	C1 DMKIOEFR DMKSYSER F24 NICTMCD RDEVBLOK R10 R9 TYP3330 VDEVREAL	DMKSYSRM F256 NICTYPE RDEVCODE R11 SAVEAREA TYP3340 VDEVSTAT VMESTAT

EGPR15

EGPR8

LOCCNT

MAINHIGH NUCON

R0

R 1

DMKIMG

BUFSIZE CURRSAVE DECAREA DECDCBAD EGPRO

IBM VM/370 System Logic and Problem Determination--Volume

	R 13 STRTADDR	R 14 TEXT	R 15	R 2	R 3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	SAVEAR	SSAVE
DMKIOC	CLASDASD RDEVBLOK R5	CLASTERM RDEVCUA R6	DEVCODE RDEVMDL R8	OBRDEVSH RDEVNAME R9	RDEVSADN		RDEVTYPC			RCUBLOK R11 ZEROES	RCUTYPE R12	RCU2701 R13	RCU2702 R4
DMKIOE	ERRIOER F7	DMKIOFST ERRKEY F8 IOERCEMD	IRMLMT	DMKIOGF 1 ERRMIOER IOBCP IOERDATA IRMLMTCT RDEVSER R3 SDRCTRS	CPFXSIZE DMKIOGF2 FRRMSIZE IOBFATAL IOEREXT IRMMAXCT RDEVSTAT R4	DMKSTKCP ERRPARM IOBFLAG IOERFLG2 IRMOR RDEVTYPC R5 SDRLNGTH	DMKSYSTZ ERRSDR IOBHVC IOERPNT IRMRLADD RDEVTYPE R6	DMKDSPCH ERRBLOK ERRSIZE IOBIOER ICERSIZE IRMSIZE	ERRCCNT ERRVCLID IOBLCK IRMAND LOCK R1 R8	DMKFRET ERRCCW FTREXTSN IOBRADD IRMBIT1 PROCIO R10 R9	ERRCORR F1 IOBSTAT IRMBIT2 PSA R11		DMKIOFM1 ERRIOB F4 IOERCCRA IRMBYT1 RDEVCTRS R13
DMKIOF	DMKIOEEP DMKPTRAN ERRKEY IOBFATAL LOCK OBRLSKN	DMKPTRUL ERRMIOB	DMKIOEIQ DMKRPAGT ERRMIOER IOERBLOK OBRCORL OBRRECN RDEVFTR R11	DMKRPAPT ERRPARM IOERCSW OBRCPIDN OBRSDRCT RDEVMDL R12 SAVEREGS SDRSIZE TYP1403 TYP3340	DMKIOEMX DMKSTKCP ERRSDR IOERDATA OERCSWN OBRSDRSH RDEVTYPC R13	CPUVERSN DMKIOENI DMKSYSER ERRVOLID IOEREXT OBRCUAIN OBRSHOBR RDEVTYPE R14 SDRCTRS	DMKIOENQ ERRBLOK FFS IOERFLG3 OBRCUAFR OBRSNSCT RECCCED R15 SDRCUA	DMKERMSG DMKIOERP ERRCCNT FTREXTSN ICERLEN OERDDCNT OBRSSDR1 RECFLAG1 R2 SDRFLAGS TNSDEVAD TYP2520R	DMKFREE CMKIOERQ ERRCCW F15 IOERPNT OBRECD OERSWSN RECNXT R3 SDRFLCT TNSKEYN TYP2540R	DMKFRET DMKIOESQ ERRCONT F255 IOERREAD OBRFCCWN OBRTEMP RECPAG R4 SDRLNGTH TNSREC	DMKIOCYT DMKIOEVQ ERRCORR F4 IOERSIZE OBRHAN OBRVOLN RECPAGFL R5	DMKIOECQ DMKPGTVG ERRIOB F7	DMKIOECT DMKPGTYR ERRIOER F8 LASTCYL OBRKEYN PSA R0 R7 SDRPRMCT TNSVOLID TYP3203
DMKIOG	DMKPGTVG DMKSYSER IOBLINK MCHFIX MODEL 168 RDEVBLOK	DMKEIG80 DMKPGTVR DMKSYSTZ IOBLOK MCHLEN1 MOD3031	DMKERMSG DMKPTRAN ECSWLOG IOBRADD MCHMODEL MOD 3032 RDEVTYPE	CPUMODEL DMKFREE DMKPTRLK FFS IOBSIZE MCHPROCA MOD 3 0 3 3	DMKFRET DMKPTRUL FO IOBSTAT MCHREC MOD4331	C1 DMKIOECT DMKRIODV F1 IOBUSER MCNPSW MOD4341 RECFLAG2 R11	F255 IOELPNTR MODEL135 NOMODEL	DMKRPAGT F7 IFUADDR MCDEL138 PROCIO RECNXT R13	DMKIOEFR DMKRFAPT IOBCAW LASTCYL MODEL145 PSA RECFAG R14	DMKSCNRU IOBCC2 LOCK MODEL 148 RCHBLOK RECPAGDN R15	DMKIOEMX DMKSEV70 IOBCSW MCHAREA MODEL 155 RCHSTIDC RECPAGFA R2	DMKIOENI DMKSIX60 IOBFATAL MCHCPEX MODEL 158 RCHTYPE	DMKIOSQR DMKSYSCT IOBIRA MCHDAMLN MODEL 165 RCH370 RECPAGFM R4

IBM VM/370 System Logic and Problem Determination--Volume

	TYP3340	TYP3350	UE	<b>VMBLOK</b>	VMSEG	WAIT							
DMKIOS	DMKRIOCN DMKTAPER INTTIO IOBFPNT IOBRELCU IOBUNSL LASTUSER QUANTUHR RCUADD	DMKTRDSI IOBBPNT IOBHIO IOBRES IOBUSER LOCK RCHADD RCUBLOK	DMKRIOCU DMKVIOIN IOBCAW IOBHVC IOBRETRY IOBVADD LOCKSAV RCHBLOK RCUBUSY	CPEXBLOK CO DMKD SPCH DMKRNHIN FFS IOBCC1 IOBIMSTK IOBRSTRT IOERBLOK LPUADDR RCHBMX RCUCHA	CPEXPROC C1 DMKD SPRU DMKR SPER FIRRPS IOBCC 2 IOBIOER IOB SIOF IOERCCW MNCL SEEK RCHBUSY RCUCHAOF	C2 DMKENTSK DMKRSPEX F0 IOBCC3 IOBIRA IOBSIZE IOERCSW MNCOCYL RCHFIOB RCUCHBOF	CPEXR1 C8 DMKFREE DMKSCHDL F1 IOBCP IOBLINK IOBSNSIC IOERDATA PCI RCHMPX RCUCHCCF	CLASTERM CPEXR13 DE DMKFRET DMKSCNRU F16 IOBCSW IOBLOK IOESPEC IOEREXT PREFIXA RCHQCNT RCUCHD	CPEXSIZE DMKESCER DMKGRFIN DMKSSS11 F2 IOBCYL IOBMINI IOESPEC2 IOERLEN PREFIXE RCHRSTC RCUCHDOF	DMKCCHIS DMKIOERR DMKSSSI2 F8 IOBERP IOBPAG IOESPLT IOERSIZE PRGC RCHSEL RCUDISA	IFCC IOBPATAL IOBPATHF IOBSTAT IOERSNSZ PROCIO RCHSTAT RCUFIOB	DMKLOKSY DMKSTKLF IL IOBFLAG IOBFLAD IOBTIO IOOPSW PRTC RCHTYPE RCUPRIME	DMKDASER DMKRGAIN DMKSTKMP INTREQ IOBFLT IOBRCAW IOBUC IPUADDRX PSA RCH370 RCUQCNT
	RDEVIOER RUNUSER R6 SKIP TRACPROC VDEVREAL VMPSW	RO R7 SM TRACSTRT	RDEVNRDY R 1 R 8 START TRAC 0 5 VMBLOK VMRUN	RDEVQCNT R 10 R 9 SYSVIRT TYPBSC VMDSTAT VMSEG	R 11 SAVE TEMPR 9 TYPCTCA VMESTAT VMTMOUTQ	TEMPSAVE TYPE VMEXTCM VMTRCTL	R13 SAVEREGS TIMEDISP TYP2305 VMFPRS VMTRSIO	RDEVSTAT R14 SAVER11 TIMER TYP3330 VMGPRS WAITEND	RDEVSTA2 R15 S AV EW RK2 TRACEEF TYP3800 VMIDLE KTNDLOCK	R2 SEEKCL TRACCURR UC VMINQ	RDEV FTR RDEV TYPE R3 SIGWAKE	R4 SIGXC TRACFLG1 VDEVBLOK	RDEV333V R5 SILI
DMKISM	AFREE IOBIRA R 10 R 9	CD IOBLOK R 11 SAVEAREA	C1 IOBMISC R12 SAVEREGS	DMKFREE PSA R13 VMBLOK	DMKPTRAN RCWCCNT R14 VMSEG	DMKPTRUL RCWCCW R15 XPAGNUM	DMKUNTIS RCWIO R2	F16 RCWPNT R3	F2 RCWRCNT R4	F4 RCWT ASK R5	F8 RCWVCAW R6	IDA RO R7	IOBCAW R1 R8
DMKJRL	DMKCVTBD	ACNTSIZE DMKCVTBH JPSLNKAR PWDCHAIN R 13 SAVER 0	DMKCVTDT JPSLNKMS	JPSLNKU PWDIBLOK R15		APSTAT1 DMKFRET JPSLOGMS PWDLOG R3 VMDISC		AQCNWT DHKQCNWT JPSPCHN PWDTERMA R5 VHOSTAT	ASYSOF DMKSCNAU JRLSQCK PWDUSRID R6 VMPSWLCT	LINKJRL RO R7	CL DMKSCNRD LOCK R1 R8 VMUSER	DFRET DMKSYSJR LOGONJRL R10 R9	
DMKT D00	AFREE DEVICE OUTPUT R 15 TBLCT	AFRET DMKCPE PLIST R 2 TBLREF	APOINT DMKPSA PSW R3 TEMPST	APSV DMKWRM RDCCW R4 TMPLOC	BLANKS ERRCCW READ R5 TYPTR	BRAD ESIDTB RETREG R6 UC	CAW EXNPSW RETT R7 WRITE	CCW1 FSIZE RO R8	CMD IOMASK R1 R9	CSW IPLPSW R10 SILI	CTL LOCCT R12 SIZE	C2 NOP R13 SPEC	DE NUM R14 START
DMKLNK	AFREE DMKCVTBH	AFRET DMKCVTHB	AQCNWT DHKEPSWD	BLANKS DMKERMSG	BUFFER DMKFREE	BUFINLTH DMKFRET		BUFSIZE DHKJRLSL		CPEX BLOK			DMKCVTBD DMKSCNAU

	EDIT JPSCBLOK PSA R 14 SAVERO SYSVIRT UDEVLINK UDEVTDSK	ERRMSG JPSLNKDS PSAMSS R 15 SAVER 1 TYP 2311 UDEVLKDV UDEVTYPC VDEVREAL	R 2 SAVER 11 TYP 2314 UDEVLKID UDEVTYPE VDEV RELN	FTR 2311B LOCK RDEVFTR R3 SAVER 2 TYP 3330 UDEVLM UDEVVSER	FTR2311T MASKLINK REEVTYPC R4 SAVESIZE UCASE UCEVLONG UDEVW VDEVTYPE	F1 MSSFLAGS RDEVTYPE R5 SAVEWRK1 UDBFBLOK UDEVLR UDIRBLOK VDEVUSER	F15 MSSNEXT READ R6 SAVEWRK2 UDBFSIZE UDEVLW UDIRDISP VIRTUAL	F2 MSSPRES R0 R7 SAVEWRK4 UDBFVADD UDEVMODE VCHBLOK	F4 MSSSIZE R1 R8 SAVEWRK5 UDEVACD UDEVNCYL VCHDED VMCF	F4095 MSSTASK1 R10 R9 SAVEWRK6 UDEV BLOK UDEV PASR VCHSTAT	F7 MSSTASK3 R11 SAVEAREA SAVEWRK7 UDEVDED	F8 NORET R12 SAVEREGS SAVEWRK8 UDEVDISP UDEVRELN VDEVBND	INHIBIT NOTRESP R 13 SAVERETN SAVEWRK9 UDEVFTR
DMKLOC	ADSPCH DMKFREE R1 SYSLOCE	AFREE DMKFRET R 10	AFRET DMKSTKMP R12	ASYSLC DMKSTKOP R14	BALRSAVE DMKSYSLB R15			CPEXBLCK LOCKNEXT R4					DMKDSPCH RO R9
DMKLOG	DMKDSPCH DMKSCNAU DMKSYSJR INHIBIT MICRSEG NICFLAG RDEVFTR RO R7 START UDBFBLOK UDEVSIZE UMACBLOK UMACISAM VCUADD VMAPTIME VMLOGON VMMSGON VMRON	DMKEPSWD DMKSCNFD DMKSYSMA LOBLOK MICSIZE NICPSUP RDEVNICL R1 R8 SYSLOCS UDBFSIZE UDEVSTAT UMACBMX UMACLDEL VCUBLOK VMBLOK VMDFTPNT VMMSVC VMRSVC VMRSTAT VMTMOUTQ	MICVPSW NICSIZE RDEVOWN R 10 R 9 SYSVIRT UDBFVADD UDEVTDSK UMACCDEL UMACLEND VCUSIZE VMBSIZE VMBSIZE VMMCODE VMMCODE VMMCODE VMMCODE VMMTEXT VMSEG	CPASTON DMKFREE DMKSCNRU JMSCBLOK MICVTMR NICUSER RDEVPSUP R11 SAVEAREA TEMPSAVE UDEVADD UDEVTYPC UDMACCLA UMACCLSVC VDEVADD VMCF VMDIST VMMCPAST VMMVTMR VMSIZE	DMKFRERC LMKSCNVD LMKUDRMD JPSLOGDS MICWORK PREFIXB RDEVSER R12 SAVEREGS TIMEDISP ULEVBLOK UDEVTYPE UMACCLEV UMACOPT VDEVBLOK VMCFREAD VMDVCNT VMMSEEP	CPMICAVL DMKFRET DMKSCNVN DMKUDRRD LOCK MSSFLAGS PROCIO RDEVSIZE R13 SAVERETN TRQBIRA UDEVDED UDEVSER UMACOPT2 VMCCRE VMCFWAIT VMMCR6 VMNPWOCL	DMKJRLLO DMKSCNVS DMKUDRRV LOGONJRL MSSNEXT PSA RDEVSTAT R14 SAVER11 TRQBLCK UDEVDISP UDIRBLOK UDACCFU UMACCFU UMACCFU UMACCFU VMCHCNT VMCHCNT VMCHCNT VMMFE VMOSTAT VMSYSCP	DMKLNKSB DMKSCNVU DMKVDSAT LFUADDR MSSSIZE RDEVADD RDEVSYS R15 SAVER2 TRGBSIZE UDEVFTR UDIRDISP UMACPUID VDEVSIZE VMCHSTRT VMESTAT VMMICRO VMPNT VMTCDEL	DMKLOHON DMKSSSL1 DMKV DS DF LPU ALDRX MSSTASK3 RDEV AIOB RDEVTYPC R2 SAVEWRK1 TRQEUSER UDEVLINK UDIRPASS UMACEVCT UMACRT VIRTUAL VMCLEVEL VMFEMX VMHICSVC VMPSTAT	DMKLOKSW DMKSSSL2 FFS MASKLOG MSSVUA RDEVBLOK RDEVTYPE R3 SAVEWRK2 TYPBSC UDEVLKDV UDIRUSER UMACECOP UMACVROP VMACCOUN VMCPTIME VMFSTAT VMMINSG VMPSW	DMKQCNSY DMKSSSL3 F4095 MICBLOK NEWPAGES RCEV DED RDEVUSER R4 SAVEWRK6 TYP1052 UDEVLKID UMACACC UMACRS VCHADD VMACNT VMCPUID VMCPUID VMCPUID VMCPUID VMCPUID VMCPUID	DMKSSSMQ F7 MICCREG NEWSEGS RDEVDISA RDEV333V R5 SAVEWRK8 TYP2305 UDEVLONG UMACACCT UMACFFON VCHBLOK VMACOUNT VMCUCNT VMISAM VMMLINED VMQSTAT	DMKSCH80 DMKSTKCP F8 MICEVMA MICEVMA MICBLOK RDEVFLAG RUNUSER R6 SAVEWRK9 TYP3330 UDEVMODE UMACAFF UMACIPL VCHSIZE VMAFF VMCUSTRT VMKILL VMHLVL2 VMREAL
DMKLOH	AFRET DMKFRET F1 R13		APUOPER DMKQCNWT NORET R 15			DMKSYSDT	DMKSYSDW	CLASTERM DMKSYSLG RDEVTYPE R6	DHKSYSLW				DMKSYSTM R12

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Module-to-Label

Cross

Reference

R14

R15

R2

R3

MODULE

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EXTERNAL REFERENCES (LABELS AND MODULES)

	R4 SWPCHG2 TRANMODE VMMCR6 Y6	R5 SWPFLAG TRCMCH VMMVTMR ZEROES	R6 SWPKEY1 TYPE VMOSTAT	R7 SWPKEY2 VMBLOK VMPSW	R8 SWTCH VMESTAT VMRSTAT	R9 TIMEDISP VMEXTCM VMSEG	TIMER VMEXWAIT	SAVEREGS TRACCURR VMFPRS VMTMOUTQ	TRACEND VMGPRS		TRACPROC VMKILL	STOP TRACSTRT VMLOCK Y2	SWPCHG1 TRAC04 VMMADDR Y4
DHKHCT		F3	DMKLOKPS	DMKLOKRL IPUADDRX	CPSUPER DMKLOKSY	CPTERMLK DMKLOKTR	DMKOPRWT MCHAREA PROCIC R3	DMKCFMBK DMKPGSPO	DMKQCNWT	DMKSTKMP MCH1TODC	CPAPRPND DMKDSPCH DUMPSAVE MCH7OPSW RUNUSER SIGAPR VMEXWAIT	DMKFREE EMSPEND MFASAVE RO SIGREST	CPEXBLOK DMKLOKDF EMSPQUI NORET R1 SIGSSS VMLOGOFF
DMKMIA	DMKLOKSY DMKPRGMC DMKPRVLP DMKPTRAM DMKRPAGT DMKVSISI MONAIOB MONFLAG3 PGWRITE R15 SAVEWRK1 SFBOR1G	DMKLOKTR DMKPRVCD DMKPRVLR DMKPTRCS DMKRPAPT DMKSYSBF DMKVSITC MONBUFAC MONIOBF PREFIXA R 2	DEFER DMKERMSG DMKMCCCL DMKPRVCE DMKPRVMN DMKPTRFC DMKSYSCL DMKSYSCL DMKVSITI MONBUFAV MONNEXT PREFIXB R3 SFBCLAS SFBRECNO	CLCMD DMKCKSPL DMKFREE DMKMNIDK DMKPRVCH DMKPTRFF DMKRSPMN DMKSYSEN EXHAUST HONBUFIO MONSFB PSA R4 SFBCOPY	DMKFRENP DMKMNIDS DMKPRVCP DMKPRVMS DMKPTRFN DMKSYSND FO MONBUF1 MONSPLCT PSASVCCT R5 SFEDATE SFEDATE	DMKCVTDT DMKFRET DMKMNISH DMKPRVCS DMKPRVCS DMKPTRFO DMKSCHN1 DMKSYSNM F1 MONCOM MONUSER RDRCHN R6 SFBDIST	CPEXADD DMKDSPAC DMKHVCDI DMKPAGCC DMKPRVCT DMKPRVPB DMKPTRPR DMKSCHN2 DMKSYSUR F2 MONCURBF MONTBUF R0 R7 SFBFILID SFBTYPE	DMKDSPBC DMKIOSCT DMKPAGPS DMKPRVDI DMKPRVPE DMKSCHPU DMKVSICI F3 MCNDAS NCRET R1 R8 SFBFLAG2	DMKDSPCC DMKLOKCT DMKPGTSG DMKPRVEK DMKPRVFRF DMKSCNAU DMKVSICT F4 MONDASA OPERATOR R10 R9	DMKLOKDS DMKPGTVG DMKPRVEP DMKPRVRC DMKSCNFD DMKVSICV F5 MONDASB OPNSFB R11 SAVEAREA	DMKPGTVR DMKPRVIK DMKPRVTC DMKPTRSS DMKSPLDL DMKVSIHD IPLPSW MONEX PAGEND R12 SAVEREGS SFBLAST	DMKLOKRL DMKPRGCT DMKPRVIP DMKPRVSW DMKSPLSP DMKVSIHI LOCK MONFLAG1 PERFCL R13	DMKDSPPT DMKLOKSW DMKPRGC8 DMKPRVLC DMKPSANX DMKQCNWT DMKSTKCP DMKVSISF MNBHDLEN MONFLAG2 PGREAD R14 SAVER2 SFBMON
DHKHID	R 11	DMKSYSAT R12		R14	DMKDMPTD DMKSYSTI R15	DMKSYSTS R2	LOCK R3	AUTGO DMKFREE NORET R4 TRQBLOK	CPEXADD DMKLOKSW PREFIXE R5 TRQEVAL	CPEXBLOK DMKHNIST PSA R6 VMBLOK	CPEXRO DMKPRGMC RO R7 VMMLEVEL	R1 R8	
DMKMNI	ACORETBL AUTGO CPEXBLOK DMKCVTDT DMKERMSG	AUTOSPL CPEXRO DMKDSPCH	AFREE BLANKS CPEXR12 DMKDSPNP DMKFREHI		CFSTOP CPUID DMKENTEC	C1 DMKENTES		CLSUS DASDCL DMKENTSC	DMKENTST	DMKENTTB		DMKCVTAB DMKENTTI	DMKENTUT

	DMKSYSRV IOBFATAL MNCHSIZE MNO97CPU MNO98LEN MONARDB MONFLAG3	MONIOBF PERFCL RCUTYPE R 10 R 9	DMKSYSTS IOBIOER MNCLPERF MNO97DAT MNG60ADD MONBUF1 MONNEXT PREFIXA RDEFIXA RDEFIXA RSAVEAREA	DMKSYSUR IOBIRA MNCLUSER MNO97DPA MN600CNT MONBUF1V	CMKUDRFU IOBLOK MNCODASH MNO97FSS MN600DEV MONCHPTR MONSIZE PROCIO RCEVCUA R13 SAVER2	ERROR IOBMISC MNCOSYS MNO97LEN MN600DLN MONCLASS MONSPLCT PSA	FFS IOBMISC2 MNCOTH MN097LEV MN600HDR MONCODE MONSUSCT RCHADD RDEVFLAG R15	F1 IOBSIZE MNCOTT MN097NUC MN600HLN MCNCOM MONTIINT RCHBLOK	F2 IOBSTAT MNCOUSER MN097TIM MN600MAX MONCUREF MONUSER RCHCUTBL	F4095 IOERSIZE MNDEVLEN MN097TTS MN600NUM MONDVLST MONUTRB RCUADD RDEVSTAT R4	F5 LOCK MN097 MN097UID MN600SER MONDVNUM NORET RCUBLOK	F8 LPUADDR MN097APL MN097VR MN600TY MONFLAG1 PAGECUR	IOBCAW LPUADDRX MN097CPL MN098 MONAIOB MONFLAG2 PAGEND RCUPRIME RO R7
DMKMON	DMKSYSMX IOBCAW IOBCAW IPLPSW MNHCODE MNOO1WPG MN20XNPP MN20ZCRD MN204PRI MN400PNI MN5000VH MN602HLN MN802CTR MONARDB MONDVNUM MONSPLCT PREFIXA RCUPRIME	DMKPRGTI DMKSYSNM IOBCSW LOCK MNOOOPSI MNOO99 MN20XPRC MN20ZIOC MN4RSVI MN50OUID MN700 MN802DEV MONBUFAC MONFLAG1 MONSUSCK PREFIXB RCUQCNT RDEVTYPC R5 SYSTEM VMEPRIOR	DMKSYSOC IOBCYL MNCLDAST MNHDRLEN MNOOOQ1E MNO99CNT MN202LEN MN400QLV MN500VAD MN700ADD MN700ADD MN802DLN MONBUFAV MONFLAG2 PROBTIME RCUSUB RC	CLSUS DE DMKMIA DMKMIA DMKPTRUL DMKSYSOW IOBFATAL MNCLPERF MNHRECSZ MN000Q2E MN099LEM MN202LIN MN400CRD MN400CRD MN700CRD MN700CAU MN802NAU MONBUFIO MONFLAG3 MONSYSVM PROCIO RCUTYPE R0 R7	CONADDR DEFER DMKMIACC EMKSCHAL ERROR IOBFLAG MNCLSYS MNHTOD MN000WID MN020XQ1N MN202LPR MN400INT MN400RST MN600CNT MN600CNT MN700CYL MN802NPP MONIOBF	DMKCVTAB DMKMIAWO DMKSCHN1 FO IOBIOER MNCLUSER MN000 MN000WIO MN10X MN20XQ2E MN202PGR MN400TTI MN600DEV MN700DIR MN802NUM MN700DIR MN802NUM MNCHPTR MONIOSLT MONUSER PSA RDEVALLN R10 R9 TRQBTOD	CONTASK DMKDSPCH DMKNIAX1 DMKSCHPU F1 IOBLOK MNCODA MNOOOATT MNOOOATT MNOOOATT MNOOOATT MNOOOLEN MN2OZENC MN4OOLEN MN4OOLEN MN6OODLN MN7OOLEN MN8OZPGR MONCLASS MONLSTBK MONUTRB Q1DROF RDEVBLOK R11 SAVEAREA TROBVAL VMLSTFRC	CFCREGS DMKDSPNP DMKMIAX2 DMKSCHQ1 F2 ICBMISC MNCODAS MNOOOEXT MNOO EXT MNOO EXT MNOO EXT MNOO EXT MNOOOEXT MNOOOEXT MNOOOEXT MNOOOLO MNOOOLO MNOOOLO MNOOOLO MNOOCLO MCNOEXT MONIBUF MCHADD RDEVCUA R12 SAVEREGS TRUM VMPAGES	CPEXALD DMKENT62 DMKENT62 DMKMIAY1 DMKSCHST F3 IOEMISC2 MNCOSUS MNOOOILNT MNOOOILNT MNOOOLUD MN202UST MN400LPR MN400VLN MN700QCU MN802PRB MONCODE MONC	DMKERMSG DMKMIAY2 DMKSCHW1 F4 IOBSIZE MNCOSYS MNOOOISD MNOOINX MN10YCNT MN20ZREF MN400PDK MN400WSS MN60ONUM MN700QDV MN80ZWID MONCOM MONSACT PAGEWAIT RCHQCNT RCHQCNT RDEVFLAG R14 SAVER5 UE VMPDRUM	DMK FREE DMK MN IFI DMK SCHW 2 F4096 IOBSTAT MNCOUSER MN000LEN MN001PRE MN10YIO MN20YTTI MN202RES MN400PDR MN500 MN600SER MN700UID MN802WIO MN802WIO MONCRSLT MONSAVE1 PERFCL RCUADD RDEVIOCT R15 SAVEWRK1 USERCL	DMKMNITR DMKSTKCP F8 IOERSIZE MNDEVLEN MN000PPA MN001WID MN10YLEN MN20YVTI MN203LEN MN500INS MN600TY MN802CLN MN802WPG MONCURBE MONCURBE PGREAD RCUBLOK RDEVQCNT R2 SPOOLED VMAEX VMPGRINQ	DHKPREST DHKPRGC8 DHKSYSAT IDLEWAIT IONTWAIT MNHCLASS MN000PPC MN001WIO MN20X MN202APR MN2024LEN MN400PGW MN500LEN MN602DLN MN602DLN MN802CNT MONAIOB MONAIOB MONAIOB MONAIOB MONAIOB MONAIOB MONAIOB MONAIOB MONAIOB MONEMT PGWRITE RCUCHA RDEYSER R3 SPROFCL VMBLOK
DHKH SG	AFREE DMKERMSG	AFRET DMKFREE	ALARM DMKFRET	APSTAT1 DMKLOKSW	A PUOPER DMKQCNRD		ASYSOP DHKSCNAU	ASYSVM DMKSCNFD	ELANKS DMKVMCFC	BUFFER F1	BUFNXT F2	DMKCVTDB F3	DMKC VTDT LOCK

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IBM VM/370 System Logic

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Problem

Determination--Volume

MODULE

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (LABELS AND MODULES)

	NORET R 2 SA VEWRK3 VMCMLENA VMOSTAT	VMCMMID	R4 SAVEWRK6 VMCMUSE	PRIORITY R5 SAVEWRK8 VMCMUSER VMSMSGON	R7 TIMEDISP VMCMVADA	VMCPSENX			VMLOGOFF	<b>VMCMEFLG</b>	R13 SAVER2 VMCMFUNC VMMLINED		VMCMLEN
DMKM SW	IOBLOK	IOBRADD IOERIND3 RDEVDED R2	IOERACT IOERIND4	APSTAT1 DMKSCNRN IOERADR IOERINFO RDEVSTAT R4 UCASE	ECIT IOERBLOK IOERLEN	IOERNUM	IOERPEND RO R7		CDC F6 IOERDATA LOCK R10 R9 VMUS FR	F8 IOERDEC NORET R11	DMKCVTBH F9 IOERETRY NOTIME R12 SAVEREGS	IFCC IOERFLG1 OPERATOR R13	
DMKN EM	CVTEXIT SAVER0	R O	R 1	R 11	R 12	R13	R15	R2	R3	R4	R5	SAVEAREA	SAVEREGS
DMK N ES	F1 NICLBSC PSA RDEVDED RDEVNRDY RDEVUSC8 R4	F255 NICLINE RCHBLOK RDEVDISA RDEVPDLY RDEVUSER R5	CONSYSR DMKQCNCL F3 NICLTRC RCHCUTBL RDEVDISB RDEVPTTC RDEVWAIT R6 SAVEWRK5	DMKQCNTO F 4 NICPSUP RCUBLOK RDEVENAB RDEVRCVY	CSWLMEP DMKQCNWT F4095 NICQPNT RCUDISA RDEVEPDV RDEVRSVD R1 R8	DMKRGBEN LOCK NICSESN RCUDVTBL RDEVEPLN RDEVSADN R10 R9	DMKRICRN NICBLCK NICSIZE RCUSTAT RDEVEPMD RDEVSLOW R11 SAVEAREA	DMKRNHND NICCIBM NICSTAT RDEVADD RDEVFLAG RDEVSTAT R12 SAVEREGS	DMKRNHTR NICDIS A NICSWEP RDEVEASE RDEVIRM RDEVTETU R13 SAVER11	DMKCVTHE DMKSCNFD NICENAB NICTYPE RDEV BLOK RDEVLNCP	DMKSCNRD NICEPAD NICUSER RDEVCON RDEVMAX	DMK FREE DMK SCNRU NICEPMD NORET RDEVCTRS RDEVMDL RDEVTYPC R2 SAVEWRK 1	DMKFRET FFS NICFLAG PROCIO RDEVCUA RDEVNICL RDEVTYPE R3
DHKN ET	F4 NICGRAF NORET RDEVMAX R14 SAVER9	R 15 SAVEWRK 1	DEVICE DMKNLDR F60 NICLGRP PSA RDEVNRDY R2 SAVEWRK2	DMKCVTBH DMKNLEMP F8 NICLINE	DMKCVTHB DMKQCNWT LOCK NICNAME RDEVBASE RDEVSTAT R4 SAVEWRK4	DMKRGBEN NICBLOK NICRSPL RDEVBLOK RDEVTYPC R5 SAVEWRK5	DMKRICRN NICCIEM NICSESN RDEVCTRS RDEVUSER R6 SAVEWRK7	DMKFRET DMKRNHND NICDIS A NICSIZE RDEVDED RO R7 SAVEWRK8	DMKIOES R DMKS CNFD NICDIS E NICSTAT RDEVDIS A R1 R8 SAVEWRK9	DMKNESDS DMKSCNRD NICENAB NICTELE RDEVDISB R10 R9	NICTERM RICTERM RDEVENAB R11 SAVEAREA	DMKNESHD F255 NICEPMD NICTYPE RDEVFLAG R12 SAVEREGS	DMKNESPL F3 NICFLAG NICUSER RDEVLNCP R13
DMKNLD		CE DMKLOKSW	CLASSPEC DMKPGTVG	AFRET CCPNAME CUE DMKPGTVR DMKSCNVS	C1 DMKPTRAN	CCPRESID DE DMKPTRUL	DEFER DMKQCNCL	CCPRSTEP DMKCVTBH DMKQCNRD	DMKCVTHB	DMKDSPCH	BLANKS CCPTNCP DMKERMSG DMKRNHIN FTRTYP 1	DMKRNTBL	CC CCPTYPE DMKFRET DMKRPAGT F256

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	RDEVPTTC R 11		RDEVAIOB RDEVFLAG RDEVRSVD R 13	NICBLOK NOAUTO RDEVATT RDEVFTR RDEVSTAT R14 SAVER2 SYSTEM	IOERDATA NICCIBM NORET REEVBASE RDEVIRM REEVSTA2 R15 SAVEWRK1	NICEPAD NOTRESP RDEVBLOK RDEVLCEP RDEVTFLG R2 SAVEWRK2 TIMEDISP	IOBRADD IOEREXT NICEPMD OPERATOR RDEVCODE RDEVLNCE RDEVTBCD R3 SAVEWRK3 TYPBSC	RDEVCUA RDEVMAX RDEVTYPC R4 SAVEWRK4 TYPIBM1	IPLREQ NICNAME PSA RDEV DED RDEV TYPE RDEV TYPE RS SAVEWRKS TYPUNDEF	RDEVDISA RDEVNCP RDEVUSER R6 SAVEWRK6	NCPNAME NICSIZE RCUCHAOF RCEVENAB RDEVNICL RO R7	RDEVNRDY R1 R8	NICSWEP RCUDVTBL RDEVEPLN RDEVOWN R 10 R 9
DHK NL	CC DMKFREE DMKRSPID F4 IOBIRA IOBUNSL PSA RDEVTYPE R4 SAVEWRK5		DMKSCNRD F5 IOBLOK IOERBLOK RDEVBLOK RDRCHN R6	DMKPGTCG DMKSCNRU F8 IOBMISC IOERDATA RDEVDED R0 R7	IL IOBMISC2 IOERETN RCEVDISA R1 R8	DMKSYSDU INTREQ IOBRADD IOEREXT RDEVFLAG R10 R9 SFBCLAS SFBRECNO	EDIT IOBCAW IOBRCAW IOERSIZE RDEVFTR R11	DMKPTRAN ERRMSG 10BCC1 10BCCNT 1FLREQ RDEVMDL R12 SAVEREGS SFEDATE	FTRTYP1 IOBCC3 IOBRSTRT LOCK RDEVNRDY R13	DMKQCNRD FO IOBCP IOBS IZ E NOAUTO RDEVRCVY R14 SAVEWRK1 SFBDUMP	DMKQCNWT F1 IOBCSW IOBSPEC NORET RDEVRSVD R15	DMKRNHIN F256 IOBFLAG IOBSTAT OPERATOR RDEVSTAT R2 SAVEWRK3	DMKRPAPT F3 IOBIOER IOBTIO PROCIO RDEVTYPC R3
DMKNM	BUFFER R3	ERROR R4	FREELOWE R5	FSTFMODE R6	FSTFNAME R7	NOTEXT R8	NUCON R9	RO TEXT	R1	R12	R 14	R15	R 2
DMKOP	ALARM LOCK R2	CAW NOAUTO R3	CC PSA R4	CD RDEVBLOK R5	CLASGRAF RDEVCORD R8		CPUVERS N RDEVIYPC SF			DMKRIODV R1 UC	EU A R 10 X R I G H T 16	FFS R14	IC R15
DMK PA(	CPEXBLOK DMKFREE F1 IOBFATAL LASTUSER RDEVBLOK R 2 SWPFLAG VHLOCK	CPEXBPNT DMKFRET F 2 IOBFLAG LOCK RDEVFTR R 3 SWPRECHP VMQLEVEL	DMKIOSQR F3 IOBFPNT LPUADDR RDEVIOBL R4 SWPTRANS VMQ1	DMKMCHST F 4 IOBIRA OWNDLIST RDEVMDL R5 TIMEDISP XTNDLOCK	DMKPTRRQ F5 IOBLINK OWNDRDEV RDEVTYPE R6 TYPE	F8 IOBLOK PAGELOAD	IL IOBMINI PAGERATE R1 R8	ICBBPNT ICEMISC PAGEWAIT R10 R9	IOBCAW IOBPAG	IOBCC3 IOERADD PREFIXA R12 SKIP		CORTABLE DMKCVTBH DMKSYSOW IOBCSW IOBSTAT PROCIO R 14 SWPCYL VMDSTAT	DMKDSPCH
DMKPE	NMBLOK	VHPEND	VMPERPND	VHTRCTL	VMTRPER								

DMK P GS	F16 PAGCORE R0 R8 SAVEWRK5 SHRSEGNM SWPVM VMASSIST	CORFREE DEFER DMKPTRRC F4096 PAGREF R1 R9 SAVEWRK6 SHRTABLE TEMPR1	DMKBLDRL DMKPTRRS F8 PAGSHR R10	DMKPTRSC INUSE PAGSTMP R11 SAVEREGS SAVEWRK9	CORRSV DMKCVTAB DMKPTRUL KEEPSEGS PAGTABLE R12 SAVER1 SEGINV SWPALLOC TREXIN1	DMKD SPCH DMKSTKCP LASTUSER PAGTONLY R13 SAVER12 SEGPAGE SWPCODE TREXNSI VMINQ	CORSWENT DMKDSPNP DMKSYSAP LOCK PAGTOT R14 SAVER13 SEGTABLE SWPCYL TREXT	DMKFREE DMKSYSOW MFFEAT PAGTSWP R15 SAVER2 SHRBPNT SWPFLAG	CPEXALD DMKFRET DMKV MASH OLDV MSEG PREFIXE R2 SAVER3 SHRFLAG SWPKEY1 VMAELOK VMNSHR	PFS OWNDLIST PROCIO R3 SAVEWRK1 SHRFPNT SWPRECMP VMADSTOP	DMKPGTSP FO OWN DRDEV PSA R4 SAVEWRK2 SHRNAME SWPSHR	P1 PAGACT RDEVBLOK R5 SAVEWRK3 SHRNOPRT	CPPTLBR DMKPTRFT F15 PAGBMP RDEVTYPE R7
DMKPGT		OWNDLIST	AFRET BALR8 DMKSYSOW OWNDRDEV RDEVRECS R 12 SWPDPAGE	PROCIO RDEVTYPE R 13	ALOCBLOK CPEXBLOK FTR70MB PSA RECBLOK R14 SWPRECMP	CPEXR11 F1 RDEVALLN RECCYL R15	ALOCMAX CPEXSIZE F3 RDEVBLCK RECNAF R2 TYP2314	F4	DMKCKP IOBCYL	AQCNWT DMKDSPCH IOBFPNT RDEVFIOB RECSIZE R5 TYP3350	ARIODV DMKFREE IOBLOK RDEVFLAG RECUSED R6 VMBLOK	ASYSVM DMKFRET LOCK RDEVFTR RO R7 VMPDISK	BALRSAVE DMKPTRXX NORET RDEVPAGE R1 R8 VMPDRUM
DMKPRG	DMKLOKDF ERRMSG PERADD R 11 START TRACSTRT VMBLOK VMIOWAIT	CPSTATUS DMKLOKSY EXTPERAD PERCODE R 12 STOP TRACO3 VMCFRUN VMOSTAT	DMKPERIL EXTPERCD PREFIXA R 13 SVCNPSW TRANMODE	FFS PRNPSW R14 SVCOPSW TRCPGM VMDFTPNT VMPEND	INTPR PROBMODE R15 TEMPR12 TREXADD	INTPRL PROPSW R2 TEMPR14	PSA R3 TEMPR15 TREXINTL VMECEXT	DMKTRCPG LCCK QUANTUMR R4 TIMEDISP	DMKDMPCK DMKVATPF LPUACOR RUNCRO R5 TIMER TREXPERC VMEXTCM VMPSTAT	DMKVATPX MONCLASS RUNUSER R6 TRACCURR	MONCODE RO R7 TRACEND TREXT	DMKDSPCH DUMPSAVE MONREGS R1 R8	CPEXPROC DMKD SPR U ECBLOK NORET R 10 R 9 TRACPROC VFAULT VM IOPND VM SHR
DMKPRV	ADSPCH CPMICON DMKDSPA DMKSTKDE DMKVSIVS F6 PROPSW R1 R8 TREXNSI VDEVREAL	ECBLOK F60 PSA R10 R9 TREXPERA	CPSTAT2 DMKDSPCH DMKTMRCC EXTCRO F7 RCHBLOK R11 SAVE	DMKTMRSP EXTCR9 INTPR RCHSTIDC R12 SWPFLAG TYPE	DMKTMRTN EXTMODE INTPRL	DMKLOKDF DMKTRCPB EXTPERAD LOCK RCUCHA R14 SWPSHR VCHBMX	RCUPRIME R15	DMKPERIL DMKVATAB FFS LFUADDR RCUSUB R2 TRANMODE VCHSEL	DMKVATAT F15 MNCLINST RCUTYPE R3 TREXCR9 VCHTYPE	C14 DMKPS AFP DMKV AT EX F16 MNCOS IM RDEV BLOK R4 TREX FLAG VCUBLOK	DMKVATLA F240 PERGPRS	C6 DMKPTRAN DMKVATRN F4 PERSALT RUNCRO R6 TREXIN1 VDEVBLOK	DMKVSIEX F5 PROBMODE R0 R7 TREXNDSP

1-28	HODULE	EXTE	RNAL REFE	RENCES (L	ABELS AND	MODULES)								
84 IBM		VMEXTPND VMMPROB VMSEG	VMEXWAIT VMNEWCRO VMTRBRIN	VMPEND	VMINQ VMPBRCM VMTRBXT	VMINST VMPERPND VMTRPER		VMPRGIL	VMIOINT VMPSTAT VMVCR14	VMIOLOG VMPSW VMV370R		VMM ADDR VMREAL	VMMCR6 VMRSTAT	VMMICRO VMRUN
M VM/370 System Log	DMKPSA	CORFLAG CPSUPER DMKEXTSP DMKRIOCC DMKRSPPU DUMPSAVE NICBLOK RDBVFLAG R2 TRACFLG 1 VMDSP	DMKFREE DMKRIOCH DMKRSPRD EXOPSW NICNAME RDEVHIO R3 TRACPROC	CORTABLE CRESIMD DMKFRET DMKRIOCT DMKSCHTQ F 15 NICSIZE RDEVNICL R4 TRACSTRT VMESTAT	CSW DMKLOKDF DMKRIOCU DMKSCNRD F2 NICUSER RDEVTYPC R5	DMKRIODC DMKSTKIO F240 NORET	DMKRIODV DMKSTKMP F4095 PREFIXA RUNUSER P9	DMKRICPR DMKSVCNS P60 PREFIXE R0 SM TRQBFFNT VMOSTAT	DMKCPE DMKLOKYM DMKRIOPU DMKSYSCS F8 PROCIO R1 START	DMKPRVMA DMKRIORD DMKSYSLC INTEX PSA R10	DMKDSPCH DMKPTRAN DMKRIOUC DMKSYSOP INTEXP PSARSV6 R11 TIMEDISP TYPE	CPEXSIZE DMKDSPE DMKPTRLK DMKRHHND DMKSYSVM INTKFLIN QUANTUMR R12	DMKDSPRU DMKQCNCL DMKRSPAC DMKTMRSN	CPSTATUS DMKEXTSL DMKQCNWT DMKRSPPR DMKTMRVT LPUADDR RDEVBLOK R 15 TRACEND
jic and Problem	DMKPTR	DMKSTKOP	BALRO CORRSV CPEXR7 DMKFRETR	CPEXR9 DMKLOKDF DMKSYSOW LOCK PAGINVAL	AFREE BRING CORSWPNT CPEXSIZE DMKPAGIO DMKSYSRM LOCKLIST PAGREF RDEVTYPE R6	CPPTLBR DMKPAGQ FFS LOCKSAV PAGSHR	CORCFLCK CORVM C1	CPEXADD DEFER DMKPGTPR FREESAVE MICBLCK	CCRFLAG CPEXBLOK DMKBLDRT DMKQCNWT FO	DMKSCHDL F1 NEWPAGES PAGTSWP R12	CPEXMISC DMKDSPCH DMKSCHN1 F16 NORET PGREAD R13	DMKDSPNP DMKSCHN2 F2	DMKSTKCP F4096 OWNDRDEV PREFIXA R15	CPEXR 13 DMKFREE DMKSTKMP IOERETN PAGACT PREFIXB R2
Determinati		SAVER 1 SEGPAGE SWPCHG 2 SWPTRANS VMDSP VMOSTAT VMSTEALS		SHRNOPRT SWPCYL SYSTEM VMELIG	SAVER 13 SHRSEGCT SWPDPAGE TEMPRO VMESTAT VMPGRINQ VMTLEVEL	SWPFLAG TEMPR 1 VMFLPAG VMPGWAIT	SWPFLAG2 TEMPR2 VMINQ	TIMEDISP VMINVFAG	SIGQUI SWPKEY2 TIMER	SIGRES SWPRECMP TYPE VMLOCKER	SIGXC SWPREF1 TYP2305 VMMADDR VMRSTAT	SAVEWRK8 SWPALLOC SWPREF2 VFAULT VMMCR6 VMSEG		SEGINV SWPCHG1 SWPTABLE VMCPWAIT VMNDCNT VMSIZE
ionVolume 1	DMK Q CN	CONSPLT C1	F 4095 NICSIZE RDEVCON R 11	CONSYNC DFRET DMKRGBIC F9 NICTMCD	CONTASK DMKCNSIC DMKRNHIC INHIBIT NOAUTO RDEVFLAG R13	DMKSCHDL LOCK NORET	CONTSKSZ DMKCVTBD DMKSCHRT LOGDROP NOTIME	DMKCVTBH DMKSCHST LOGHOLD NOTRESP RDEVNICL R2	CCNDWC CPEXADD DHKCVTDT DMKSCNRD MNCLRESP OPERATOR	CPEXELOK DMKDSPCH DMKSCNRN MNCOERD PRIORITY RDEVTHCD R4	DMKFREE DMKSTKCP MNCOERD PROCIO RDEVTYPC R5	CONPNT CPEXR12 DMK FRET DMKSYSNM MNCOWRIT PSA	NICAPL RDEVACTV RO R7	EDIT NICBLOK RDEVAPLP R1 R8

MODULE

VMBLOK

VMGENIO VMLOGOFF VMRSTAT VMSEG

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (LABELS AND MODULES) TIMEDISP TROBIRA TROBLOK TROBSIZE TROBUSER TROBVAL TYPBSC UCASE VDEVELOK VDEVCSPL VDEVFLAG VDEVSFLG VDEVTERM VMBLOK VMCF VMCFREAD VMCFWAIT VMCOMND VMCONBUF VMCONLN VMDELAY VMDISC VMDVSTRT VMGENIO VMKILL VMLOGOFF VMMLEVEL VMMSTMP VMMTEXT VMOSTAT VMQSTAT VMRBSC VMRSTAT VMSEG VMSYSOP VMTERM VMTRMID VMLOGON VMMCODE VMUSER VMVTERM XPAGNUM VMVIRCE DMKRGA ADSPCH AFREE AFRET APSTAT1 APUOPER ASYSVM ATTR2 ATTR457 ATT R7 BALRSAVE BLANKS BRING BSCAUSER **BSCIGN** BSCBLOK BSCCNT BSCCOPY BSCECCW1 BSCECCW2 BSCENQ BSCETE BSCFLAG BSCFLAG1 BSCFORCE ESCHALT **BSCINBID** BSCINDEX BSCLOG BSCPCCW1 BSCPCCW2 BSCPCCW3 BSCPCCW4 BSCRCVD BSCREAD BSCREGEN BSCOPIED BSCPA1 BSCRESP BSCRPTR BSCSCCW1 BSCSCCW2 BSCSCCW3 BSCSEL BSCRROBN BSCRSTRT BSCRVI BSCSCAN ESCSEND ESCSENSE ESCSIZE BSCSIZE1 BSCSPTR BSCTMRQ BSCTSTRQ BSCUCOPY BSCUECCW BUFCNT BUFFER BUFINLTH BUFSIZE CC CD CE CLASTERM CONACTV CONCCW2 CONCCW3 CONCCW4 CONCNT CONCUTL CCUDATA CONDENT CONESCP CONLABEL CONPARM CONPNT CONADDR CONCCW1 CONRESP CONRETN CONSTAT CONTASK CONTSIZE CONTSKSZ CONUSER CFEXADD CPEXELCK CPEXRO CPEXSIZE C1 DMKBLDVM DMKCFMAT DMKCFMBK DMKCFMEN DMKCNSED DMKCVTAB DMKCVTBD DMKCVTBH DMKCVTDB DMKCVTHB DMKDSPCH DMKERMSG DEFER DMKIOERN DMKIOSQR DMKLOKSW DMKPTRAN DMKQCNCL DMKQCNET DMKQCNTO DMKQCNWT DMKRGBEN DMKRGBIC DMKRGBMT DMKRGBSN DMKSCHRT DMKSCHST DMKSCNRD DMKSCNRU DMKSTKMP DMKTBLGR DMKTBLUP DMKTEMTI DMKTBMZI BDIT ETX FTRDIAL FO F 1 F 2 F20 F3 F4 F4095 F5 F6 F8 IC INHIBIT IOBCAW IOBCC 3 IOBCP IOBCSW IOBFATAL IOBFLAG IOBIOER IOBIRA IOBLINK IOBLOK IOBMISC IOBMISC2 IOBRADD IOBRSTRT IOBSIZE IOBSPEC IOBSTAT IOBUNSL IOBUSER ICERBLOK IOEREXT IOERSIZE LOCK IOBRCNT LOGDROP LOGHOLD NICATRB NICBLOK NICCARD NICCORD NICCENA NICDIAG NICDISA NICDISB NICENAB MNCLRESP MNCOBRD NICALRM NICAPL NICFLAG NICFMT NICHOLD NICLGRP NICMORE NICNAME NICNTRL NICPOLL NICPROCN NICOPNT NICREAD NICRSPL NICRUNN NICSELT NICSIO NICSIZE NICSTAT NICTABE NICTERM NICTERT NICTECD NICTRO NICTYPE NICUSER NIC3275 NORET NOTEXT NOTIME NOTRESP PREFIXA PROCIO PSA RA RDEVBLOK RDEVESC RDEVCON REEVDISA RDEVDISB RDEVENAB RDEVNICL REEVNRDY RDEVPDLY RDEVRSVD RDEVSTAT RDEVTYPC RDEVTYPE RDEVWAII RO RDEVFLAG RDEVFTR RDEVMAX R 1 R13 R2 R 10 R 11 R12 R14 R15 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 SBA SVMSTAY SVMUNLOK SYSTEM TABEND TEMPRO TEMPR7 SAVEAREA SAVER2 SF SILI TROBLOK TROBSIZE TROBUSER TROBVAL TYPBSC UCASE UE VCONCTL VCONRESZ VCONREUF VCONRCNT VDEVBLOK VMCFWAIT VMDVSTRT VMGENIO VMLOGCFF VMLOGON V MB LOK VMCF VMMCPENV VMMLEVEL VMMLINED VMOSTAT VMPA2APL VMPFUNC VMPXINT VMOSTAT VMRSTAT VMSEG VMTERM VHTLEND VHVTERM WCC3 WCC4 WCC6 XINTBLOK XINTCODE XINTNEXT XINTSIZE XINTSORT XTNDLOCK DMKRGB ADSPCH AFREE AFRET ALARM APSTAT1 APUOPER ASYSVM ATTR2 ATTR457 ATTR7 BALRSAVE BRING BSCAUSER BSCINBID BSCLINE BSCPCCW1 BSCPCCW2 BSCPCCW4 BSCRCVD BSCBLOK BSCFLAG BSCFLAG1 BSCHALT BSCREAD BSCRESP BSCRROBN BSCSCCW1 BSCSCCW2 BSCSCCW3 BSCSEL BSCSIZE BSCSIZE1 BSCSIZE2 BSCSPTR BUFINLTH CC BSCSCAN CD CONADDR CONCCW1 CONCCW2 CONCCW3 CONCCW4 CONCNT CONCNTL CONDATA CONDWC CONESCP CONLAREL CONOUTPT CONPARM CONPNT CONRETN CONSTAT CONSYNC CONTASK CONTSIZE CONTSKSZ CONUSER CPEXACE CPEXBLOK CPEXSIZE C1 DMKBOXBX DMKDSPCH DMKFREE DMKFRET DHKIOSHA DHKIOSQR DHKLOKSW DHKPTRAN DHKQCNET DMKRGAIN DMKSCHRT DMKSTKCP DMKTBLGR FTRDIAL F1 F255 F256 P4 F4095 DMKTBLRG DMKTBMTO DMKTBMZO ETX IC INHIBIT IOBCAW IOBLOK IOBMISC IOBMISC2 ICBRCNT IOBRSTRT IOBSIZE IOBSPEC IOBCP IOBFLAG IOBIOER IOBIRA IOBSTAT IOBUSER LOGDROP LOGHOLD NICALRM NICAPL IOERBLOK IOEREXT IOERSIZE LOCK NICATRE NICBLOK NICCORD NICDIAG NICDISB NICFLAG NICFMT NICHOLD NECHORE NICNTRL NICPOLL NICPROCN NICCPNT NICREAD NICRUNN NICSELT NICSIO NICTRO NICUSER PRIORITY PROCIO NICSIZE NICSTAT NICTEXT NICTMCD PS A QU EU E RA RDEVAIOB RDEVBLOK RDEVDISA RDEVDISB RDEVFLAG RDEVFTR RDEVMAX RDEVBSC RDEVCON RDEVDED RDEVNICL RDEVNRDY RDEVRSVD RDEVSTAT RDEVNAII RO R 1 R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R2 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 R9 SAVEAREA SAVEREGS SAVER2 SBA SF SILI SVMSTAY SYSTEM TEMPR3 TIMEDISP

VMTLEND

VMTRMID

WCC3

WCC5

WCC56

WCC6

-28						•								
σ	DMKRND	BUFFER R15	ERROR R 2	FFS R3	FSCBFN R4	INPUT R6	ON R7	RO Savear	R1 TEXT	R10	R11	R12	R13	R 14
IBM VM/370 System Logic	DMKRNH	ABORT BUSY CKPSIZE CONDATA CONSPLT CPEXSIZE DMKCNSED DMKQCNCL F 16 IOBCSW IOBSPEC NICATTN NICNAME NORET RDEVBUSY	ADSPCH CACTDEV CLASSPEC CONDCNT CONSRID	AFREE CACTLIN CMDREJ CONDEST CONSTAT CRESERL DMKCVTBH DMKQCNTO F4 IOBIOER IOBUNSL NICCIBM NICCIBM NICCPSUP PCI RDEVCON	AFRET CACTLTR CACTLTR CNTLETU CONESCP CONSYNC CRESIMD DMKCVTDT DMKQCNWT F 4095 IOBIRA IOBUSER NICDED NICQPNT PREFIXA RDEVDED	ALARM CC CODE CONEXTR CONSYSR CSETDSM DMKDSPCH DMKRIORN F60 IOBLINK IOERBLOK NICDISA NICRCNT PRGC RDEVDISA	APSTAT1 CCDESMD CONACTV CONFLAG CONTACT CTRMLTR DMKERMSG DMKSCNAU F8 IOBLOK IOERDATA NICDISB NPICORITY RDEVFLAG	APUOPER CDC CONADDR CONOUTPT CONTASK DE DMKFREE DMKFREE IL IOBMISC IOEREXT NICENAB NICCSIZE PROCIC RDEVLCEP	ACCNWT CHC CONCCW1 CONCCW1 CONTCMD DFRET DMKFRET DMKSTKCP INHIBIT IOBMISC2 IOERSIZE NICEPMD NICSTAT PRTC RDEVLNCP	DISCEOC DMKICERN DMKVSPRT INT REQ IOBRADD IPLREQ NICERLK NICTELE PSA		DMKBLDVM DMKLOKSW ERRMSG IOBCC1 IOBRCNT LOGDROP NICLINE NICTYPE RDBUFNO	CKPNAME CONCUTL CONRTAG CPEXADD DMKCFMAT DMKNLDR ERROR IOBCC3 IOBRSTRT LOGHOLD NICLTRC NICUSER	DMKNLEMP F1 IOBCP IOBSIZE NICATOF NICMTA NOAUTO RDEVBLOK
and P		R 12 SAVEREGS TRACPROC	R 13 SAVERO TRACSTRT	R14 SAVER1	R 15 SAVER 2 TRCNCP VMTRMID	R2 SILI TYP3705 VMUSER	R3 SVMSTAY UC VMVIRCF	R4 SYMUNLOK UCASE WRITBRK	R5	R6	R7	R8 TRACCURR VMLOGON	R9 TRACEND	SAVEAREA TRACFLG2 VMMLEVEL
roblem Detei	DMKRPA		CPEXADD DMKPTRFT PAGINVAL R5 SWPRECMP	CPEXBLOK DMKPTRUL PAGREF R7	CPEXFPNT DMKPTRWQ PREFIXB R9 SWPTRANS	EMKSCHDL PSA SAVEAREA	BRING CPEXSIZE DMKVMI RO SAVEREGS VMBLOK VMWCNT	FFS R1	CORFLAG DEFER F1 R11 SAVER2 VMEXWAIT ZEROES					CORSWPNT DMKPGTSP MICVTMR R2 SWPCYL VMMVTMR
rginationVolume 1	DMKRSE	CLASURI DMKIOEST IFCC IOBMISC2 IOERCCRL IOERIGN PRGC RDEVNRDY R 13	DMKIOSQR INTREQ IOBRADD IOERCEMD	CMDREJ DMKMSWR IOBCAW IOBRCAW IOERCSW IOERINFO PRTC RDEVSPL R 15 TYP 1403 VMOSTAT	IOBCC1 IOBRCNT IOERDATA IOERLEN PSA RDEVSTAT R2 SAVEWRK4 TYP1443	IOERNUM REEVACNT REEVTERM R3 SAVEWRK6 TYP2501 KOBRCCW2	EQCHK IOBCSW IOBSIZE IOERDERD IOERPEND RDEVAIOB RDEVTYPC R4 SFBFILID TYP2520P XOBRCCW3	PTREXTSN IOBERF IOBSPEC IOERECSW IOERPNT RDEVBACK RDEVTYPE RS SPBFLAG TYP2540P XOBRCCW4	IOBFATAL IOBSTAT ICERERP ICERREAD RDEVBLOK READBUF R6 SFBLOK TYP2540R	P15 IOBPLAG IOBTIO IOERETRY IOERSIZE RDEVEUSY RO R7 SFBPNT TYP3203	F3 IOBIOER IOBUSER IOEREXT IOERSNSZ RDEV DELP R1 R8 SFBRRCER TYP3211 XOBRMIS1	F4 IOBIRA IOERACT IOERFLG1 IOERX ERP	IOERFLG2 LOCK RDEVFTR R11 SAVEAREA SILI TYP3800 XOBRRT1	CHC DMKIOESD F8 IOBMISC IOERCCRA IOERFLG3 PCI RDEVIOER R12 SAVEREGS SKIP UC XOBRRT2 XOBR 512

CP Directories

ZE	R	0	E	S
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DMKRSP	DMKSEPSP DMKUDRFU IOBFATAL IOBUNSL NORET RDEVFLAG RDEVTERM RSPDPAGE R1 R8 SFBINUSE	DMKSPLCR F24 IOBFLAG IOERBLOK OPERATOR RDEVIOER RDEVIOER RDEVTYPC RSPDPAG 2 R 10 R9	DMKPGTVG DMKSPLDL F4 IOBIOER IOERCCRA PROCIO RDEVLOAD RDEVTYPE RSPFLAG1 R11 SAVEAREA SFBLOK	ALARM CCC DMKCKSPL DMKPGTVR DMKSPLOR F 4095 IOBIRA IOERCCRL PSA RDEVMAXP RECBLOK RSPLCTL R12 SAVEREGS SFBORIG SFBUHOLD TYPRDR	CDC DMKCSOSD DMKPTRAN DMKSTKCP F4096 10BLOK 10ERCSW RDEVACNT RDEVNRDY RECCYL RSPMISC R13 SAVERO SFBPNT	DMKQCNWT DMKSYSOC F8 IOBMISC IOERDATA RDEVBACK RDEVOVLY RECMAP RSPRPAGE R14 SFBCLAS SFBCLAS SFBRECER SILI	DMKCVTBH DMKRPAGT DMKSYSCW IFCC IOBRADD IOERDEPD RDEVBLCK RDEVPURG RECPNT RECPNT RSPRPAG2 R15 SFBCOFY	DMKRPAPT DMKSYSRM IL IOERCAW ICERDERD RDEVBUSY RDEVRSTR RECSIZE RSPRSTRT R2 SFBFILID	DMKDSFCH DMKRSERR DMKSYSTP IOBCAW IOBRCNT IOERERP RDEVCLAS RDEVSEP RECUSED RSPSFBLK R3 SFBFLAG SFBFLAG SFBFLAG SFBRECS SPNXTPAG	DMKSCNFD DMKSYSWM IOBCC1 IOBRSTRT IOEREXT RDEVDED RDEVSPAC RSPBF1IO RSPBF1IC RSPSIZE R4 SFBFLAG2 SFBREQUE	DMK FREE DMKSCNRD DMKTCSCO 10BCP 10BSIZE 10ERFLG1 RDEVDELP RCEVSPL RSPBF1VL RSPPPAGE R5 SFBFLASH	DMKSCNRN DMKTCSET IOBCSW IOBSPEC IOERSIZE RDEVDISA RDEVSTAT RSPBF2IO RSPVPAG2 R6 SFBFNAME SFBSHOLD	DMKIOSQR DMKSCNRU DMKTMRPT IOBERP IOBSTAT LOCK RDEVDRAN RDEVSTA2 RSPBF2VL RO R7 SFBFTYPE SFBSIZE
DMK SAV	ALARM DMKCVTBH INTTIO R 13 START	CAW DMKOPRWT IONPSW R 14 TEMPR 2	CC DMKSYSNU IOOPSW R15 TEMPR4	CE DMKSYSRS LOCK R2 TEMPSAVE	MCNPSW R3	DE DMKSYSTZ PRNPSW R4 TYP2314	DMKCKF DMKSYSVL PSA R5 TYP3330		DMKCKPRS F1 R0 R7 TYP3350	DMKCKPST F2 R1 R8	DMKCKPT F3 R10 R9	DMKCPICD F4 R11 SILI	DMKCPINT INTREQ R12 SKIP
DMKSCH	F8 PREFIXA R13 SIGXC	CPSTATUS DMKPTRRL IDLEWAIT PREFIXB R 14 START TRACSTRT VMAEXP VMINQ	DMKPTRRS IONTWAIT PROBSTRT R 15 STOP TRACO8 VMBLOK VMIOINT VMQFPNT VMSTEALS	AFREE CPWAIT DMKPTRUC IPUADDRX PROBTIME R2 TEMPR 1 TRAC 09 VMCOMP VMLONGWT VMQLEVEL VMSTKCNT VMVTIME	LOCK PROCIO R3 TEMPR14 TRCDROP VMCPUTMR VMLOPRI VMQPRIOR VMSTMPI	EXTCPTMR LOCKSAV PSA R4 TEMPR15 TRCSCH VMCPWAIT VMNORUN VMQSEND VMSTMPT	DMKDSPCH EXTCPTRQ LPUADDR Q1DROF R5 TEMPR4 TRQBBPNT VMDROF1 VMPAGES VMQAGES VMQXTAT VMTIMER	FFS MNCLSCH RUNUSER R6 TEMPSAVE TRQBFPNT VMDSP VMPEND VMQ1 VMTLEVEL	DMKFREE F1 MNCCAEL R0 R7 TIMEDISP TRQELOK VMDSTAT VMPGREAD VMRCINQ	TRQBQUE VMECEXT VMPGRINQ VMRON VMTMOUTQ	P15 MNCODQ R10 R9 TRACCURR TRQBTOD VMELIG VMPRIDSP VMRPAGE VMTPRINT	DMKLOKRL F16 PAGELOAD R11 SAVE TRACEND TRQBVAL VMEPRIOR VMPSTAT VMRPRIOR VMRPRIOR VMTODINQ	P3 PAGEWAIT R12 SIGWAKE TRACFLG1 TYPE VMHIPRI VMPSWAIT VMRSTAT VMTRQBLK
DMKSCN	ARIOCH BUFNXT RCHADD RDEVCUA R10	ARIOCT CLASDASD RCHBLOK RDEVCUB R 11	ARIOCU CLASSPEC RCHCUTBL RDEVDED R14		RCUBLOK	ASYSVM CLASURO RCUCHA RDEVLNKS R3	BALRSAVE FFS RCUCHC RDEVMOUT R4	FTR2311B RCUDVTBL	EALR2 FTR2311T RCUPRIME RDEVSIZE R6	RCUSUE	BALR8 F5 RCUTYPE RDEVTYPC R8	BLANKS F7 RDEVADD RO R9	BUFFER PSA RDEVBLOK R1 TYPCTCA

1-288

IBM VM/370 System Logic

and Problem Determination--Volume

	TYPIBM 1 VCHADD VDEVREAL VMLOGOFF	TYPPRT VCHBLOK VDEVRELN VHLOGON	TYPPUN VCHCUTBL VDEVSIZE VMPNT	VDEVSTAT	VCUBLOK	TYP2311 VCUDVTBL VDEVTYPE ZEROES	VDEVADD		TYP3705 VDEVCED VMCHSTRT			UDEVFTR VDEVLINK VMDVCNT	
DMKSEP	IOBCSW PSA R15	R 2 SAVEWRK 2	IOBFLAG RDEVFLAG R3	IOBIRA RDEVLOAD R4 SAVEWRK7	IOBLINK RCEVSEP R5	IOBLOK RDEVTYPE R6	IOBMISC RO R7		C1 DMKPTRUL IOBRSTRT R10 R9 SFECIST TYPPUN	IOBSIZE R11 SAVEAREA	DHKTCSSP	LOCK R13 SAVER10	IOBCAW PROCIO R 14 SAVER8
DMK SEV	CCC COMPSEL IOERBLOK R15	CCHCHNL COMPSYS PSA R 2	CCHCMDV CSW RTCODE1 R3	CCHCNTB FFS RTCODE 2 R4	CCHCPU F7 RTCODE3 R9	CCHDAV F8 RTCODE4 SAVEAREA	CCHDI HIOCCH RTCODE5 SAVEWRK1	IFCC RTCODE7	CCHLOG70 IGELAME RO TERMSYS		CCHSTG IGTERMSQ R12 XRIGHT16	CCHUSV IGVALIDB R13	COMPFES INTERCCH R14
DMKSIX	CCHCHNL CSW RTCODE1 R4	CCHCMDV FFS RTCODE2 R9	CCHCNTB F 1 RTCODE 3 SAVEAREA	CCHCPU F7 RTCODE4 SAVEWRK1	CCHDAV F8 RICODE5 SAVEWRK9	CCHDI HIOCCH RO TERMSYS	CCHINTFC IFCC R1 TIOCCH	CCHLOG60 IGBLAME R12 XRIGHT16		CCHSTG IGTERMSQ R14	CCHUSV IGVALIDB R15	COMPFES IOERBLOK R2	COMPSEL PSA R3
DMKSNC	APTRAN DMKPTRUL NCPTBL R13 SAVERO TYP3330	APTRLK DMKRNTBL NCPVOL R 14 SAVER 2 TYP3350	ASYSVM DMKRPAPT PSA R15 SAVER6 VMBLOK	RDEVBLOK R2	RDEVCODE R3	CCPARM F256 RDEVFLAG R4 SAVEWRK3	R5	CCPPSIZE ICERETN RDEVTYPE R6 SAVEWRK5	LOCK RO R7	C1 NCPNAME R1 R8 SAVEWRK8	DEFER NCPPAGCT R10 R9 SAVEWRK9	NCPPNT R11 SAVEAREA	DMKPTRAN NCPSTART R12 SAVEREGS TYP2314
DMKSPL	ARIODY CPEXBLOK DMKFRET DMKRSPDL FTR70MB IOBLINK PCHCHN	DMKRSPEX FO IOBLOK PROCIO RDEVTYPE R1 R8 SFBCOPY SFBMON SFBSTART	ARIOPU CPEXSIZE DMKLOKSW DMKRSPHQ F1 IOBMISC2 PRTCHN	ARSPPR C1 DMKPGTSD DMKRSPID F2 IOBRADD PSA READ R11 SAVEAREA SFBDIST SFBORIG SFBTIME	ARSPPU DF LMKPGTSG LMKSCNAU F3 IOBSIZE RLEVACNT RECBLOK R12 SAVEREGS SFEDUMP SFBPNT SFBTYPE	DMKSTKCP F4 IOBSTAT RDEVBLOK RECPNT R13 SAVER11 SFBFILID	DMKSTKIO IOBCAW IOBUSER RDEVCLAS RECSIZE R14 SAVER7 SFBFIRST SFBRECER	DMKPTRAN DMKSYSOC IOBCP ICBVADD RDEVDED RSPDPAGE R15 SAVER8 SFBFLAG SFBRECNO	DMKPTRLK DMKSYSOW IOBCSW LOCK RDEVDISA RSPLCTL R2 SAVER9 SFBFLAG2 SFBFLAG2 SFBFLCS SHQSHOLD	DMKPTRUL DMKUDRFU IOECYL NORET RDEVDRAN RSPRPAGE R3 SAVEWRK1 SFBFLASH SFBFLASH SFBRECSZ	RDEVFLAG RSPSFBLK R4 SAVEWRK2 SFBFNAME SFBREQUE SILI	CLASURI DMKDSPCH DMKRPAGT DMKUDRRY 10BFLAG OWNDLIST RDEVFTR RSPSIZE R5 SAVEWRK8 SFBHOLD	DMKFREE DMKRPAPT DMKVIOIN IOBIRA OWNDRDEV RDEVSPL RSPVPAGE R6 SEEK SFBLAST SFBSHOLD SPCHAR

	VDEVCSW VMACOUNT	VMBLOK	VDEVEXTN VMCHSTRT	VCHBLOK VDEVFLAG VMCHTBL VSPXCHAR	VMCUSTRT	VDE VHOLD VMDIST	VDEVPEND VMDVSTRT	VDEVSFLG VMMLEVEL	VDEVSPL VMMSGON	V DEV STAT V MS EG	VMUSER	VDEVTYPE VSPLCTL	VDEVXFER VSPSFBLK
DMKSSP	IC RCHCUTBL RDEVCLAS R 1 1 SAVEAREA	DMKRIOCU INPUT RCHSIZE RDEVCUA R 12		DMKRIOPR IOBFATAL RCUBLOK RDEVFTR R14 SF	IOBRCAW RCUCHA	IONPSW RCUCHB		ICFSW RCUCHD	MCNPSW RCUDVTBL	EUA PRNPSW RCUSIZE	DMKCVTBH FTREXTSN PSA RCUTYPE RO R7		DMKRIOCH F4096 RCHBLOK RDEVBLOK R10 R9
DMKSSS	DMKVDAS2 LOCK PSA RDEVCUA RDEVSYS R3 SAVEWRK1 TRQBTOD	DMKFRET DMKVIOMK MOUNT PSAMSS RDEVDED RDEVTYPC R4 SAVEWRK2 TRQBUSER VDEVADD	DMKLNKSS F1 MSSERR RCHADD RDEVTYPE R5 SAVEWRK3 TRQBVAL	DMKLOGSS IOBBPNT MSSFLAGS RCHBLOK RDEVFIOB RDEVUSER R6 SAVEWRK4	DMKPTRAN IOBCYL MSSNEXT RCUADD RDEVFLAG RO R7 SAVEWRK5 ULEVADD	IOBFLT MSSPRES RCUBLOK RDEVFTR R1 R8 SAVEWRK6 UDEVBLOK	IOBFPNT MSSRSRVD RCUCHA RDEVLNKS R10 R9 SAVEWRK7 UDEVLINK	DMKSCNAU ICBLOK MSSSER RCUPRIME RDEVMOUT R11 SAVEAREA SAVEWRK8 UDEVVSER	IOBRADD MSSSIZE RCUSUB RDEVCWN R12 SAVEREGS SYSVIRT VCHAED	DMKSCNVS IOBRSV3 MSSTASK1 RCUTYPE RDEVSEL R13 SAVERETN TEMPSAVE VCHBLOK	DMKCVTBH DMKSCNVU IOBSIZE MSSTASK2 RCEVADD RDEVSER R14 SAVER1 TRQBIRA VCHCUINT	DMKSTKCP IOBSTAT MSSUSER RDEVATT RDEVSIZE R15 SAVER12 TRQBLOK	DMKERMSG
DMKSTK	ALOKSP IOBFPNT R 15	APSTAT1 IOBLOK R2	APUOPER IOBUSER R3	CPEXBLOK LOCK R4	CPEXDEFR LPUADDR R5	CPEXMISC LPUADDRX R6	CPEXPRIO PSA SWTHSAVE	RO	CPEXR11 R1 VMBLOK	CPEXTYPE R10 VMDEFSTK	DMK DSPRQ R 11 VMP EN D	DMKLOKDS R12 VMPRRCT	F1 R14 VMSTKCNT
DMKSVC	C1 DMKLOKSY ECBLOK MCHEK R1 R8 SYCNPSW TRCSVC VMINST	EXTCR8 NORET R 10 SAVEAREA SVCOPSW TREXIN1 VMMCR6	DEFER DMKPTRAN EXTMASK PREFIXA R 11		DNKCFMBK DHKQCNWT FFS PSA R 13	CPEXREGS DMKCVTBH DMKSTKDE F4095 PSACPXBP R14 SAVERTN TIMER VMBLOK VMPERPND	DMKDMPDK DMKSTKSW P60 PSASVCCT R15 SAVERO TRACCURR VMDFTFNT	DMKDSPB DMKTRCIT INTSVC QUANTUM R2 SAVER12 TRACEND	CPEXTYPE DMKDSPCH DMKTRCPB INTSVCL QUANTUMR R3 SAVER13	DMKDSPRU DMKTFCSV IOERETN RUNCHO R4 SAVESIZE TRACPROC VMEXTCM	DMKVERD IOMASK RUNPSW R5 SAVEWRK 2 TRACSTRT VMEXWAIT	DMKFRET DMKVERO LOCK RUNUSER R6 START TRACO2	CPABEND CO DMKLOKDF DUMPSAVE LPUADDR RO R7 STOP TRANMODE VMGPRS VMTRCTL

NPRTBL NPRVOL

1-290

IBM VM/370 System Logic

and Problem Determination--Volume

DMKSYM	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBOX	DMKBSCER	DHKCCHIS	DHKCCHNT	DMKCCHRT	DMKCCH60	DMKCCWSB	DMKCCWTC
	DMKCCWTR	DMKCDB	DMKCDBDC	DHKCDH	DMKCDS	DHKCFC	DHKCFD	DMKCFDAD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFMAT	DMKCFMBK	DMKCFMEN
	DMKCFOEX	DHKCFP	DMKCFPRD	DMKCFSET	DEKCFT	DMKCKPT	DMKCKS	DMKCLK	DMKCNSED	DMKCNS EN	DMKCNSIC	DMKCNSIN	DMKCPB
	DMKCPEID	DMKCPEML			DHKCPS	DMKCPSH	DMKCPU	DRKCPUUP	DMKCPUVY		DMKCQG	DHKCQP	DMKCQR
	DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DHKCSV			DMK DGDDK		DMKDIB
	DMKDMPDK			DMKDSBSD		DMKDSPAC					DMKDSPE		
		DMKDSPRC				DHKEMB	DHKENC	DMKERM	DMKEXTSL				DMKFREHI
		DMKFRELO										DMKGRFIC	
		DMKHVCAL			DRKIOC		DMKIOERR		DMKICG		DMKIOSIN		
	<b>DMKIOSQV</b>		DMKLNK	DMKLNKSB		DMKLOG					DMKLOKDS		
		DMKLOKSP									DMKMCHST	DMKMCTHA	DMKMCTPR
		DMKMCTST			DMKMON	DMKMSG	DMKMSWR		DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLE		DMKPAGIO
		DMKPAGST		DMKPGS							DMKPRGCT		
		DMKPRGRF											
		DMKPTRSC											
		DMKRIOCN											
		DMKRPAGT											
		DMKRSPUR											
		DMKSCHPB											
		DMKSCHW2									DMKSTKLF		
		DMKSYSCS											DMKTBL
	DMKTBM	DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DHKTMRTN				DMKTRKVA		DMKUCB	DMKUCC	DMKUCS
	DMKUDR										DMKVATLA		
		DMKVATSX		DMKVCH		DMKVCNFT		DHKVDC	DMKALL	DMKVDE	DMKVDR	DMKVER	DMKAIOIN
	DMKVMASH		DHKVHI		DMKVSICW	DMKVSIEX	DHRVSFCO	DHKVSPCP	DMKVSPCR	DMKVSPEX	DMKVSPRT	DMKVSPTO	DMKVSPVP
	DMKVSPWA	DMKVSQPD	DMKWRM	LOCK									
DMKTAP	ADSPCH	AFREE	AFRET	APSTAT1	ASYSVM	CC	CCC	CD	CEC	CHC	CPEXBLOK	CPEXREGS	CPEXR0
	CPEXSIZE	CUE	DE	DMKDSPCH	DHKFREE	DMKFRET	DHKIOEST	DMKIOSQR	DMKMSWR	DMKPTRUL	FFS	FTRRSRL	F1
	F 15	F 16	F 2	F 3	F4	F5	F6	F8	IDA	IFCC	IL	IOBCAW	IOBCC3
	IOBCP	IOBCSW	IOBERP	IOBFATAL	IOBFLAG	IOBIOER	IOBIRA	ICBLINK	IOBLCK	IOBMISC	IOBRADD	IOBRCAW	IOBRCNT
	IOBRSTRT	IOBSIZE	IOBSPEC	IOBSTAT	IOBTIO	IOBUNSL	IOBUSER	ICERACT	ICERADR	IOERBLOK	IOERBSR	IOERCAN	IOERCCRA
	IOERCCRL	IOERCLN	IOERCSW	IOERDATA	IOERDW	IOERERG	IOEREXT	ICERFLG1	IOERFLG2	IOERFLG3	IOERFSR	<b>IOERIGNR</b>	IOERIND3
	IOERIND4	IOERINFO	IOERLOC	IOERMSG	IOERMSW	IOERNUM	ICERCRA	ICERPEND	IOERREK	IOERREAD	IOERREW	IOERSIZE	IOERSTRT
	IOERSUPP	IOERVLD	IOERWRK	LOCK	NOP	PRGC	PROCIC	PRTC	PS A	RDEV BLOK	RDEVCUB	RDEVFTR	RDEVIOER
	RDEVNRDY	RDEVSTAT	RDEVTYPE	R O	R 1	R10	R11	R12	R13	R14	R 15	R 2	R3
	R 4	R 5	R 6	R7	R 8	R 9	SAVEAREA	SAVEREGS	SAVEWRK1	SAVEWRK4	SILI	SKIP	TIC
	TYP 2401	TYP 2415	TYP 2420	TYP3410	TYP3420	UC	XRIGHT16	ZEROES					
DMKTCS	ADSPCH	AFREE	AFRET	APSTAT1		APTRLK	APUCPER		BLANKS	BRING	СС	C1	DEFER
		DMKCVTBH									DMKPTRAN	DMKQNTBL	DMKRPAGT
	DMKSCNAU	DMKSCNRD	DMKSCNVS	FCBIO	FTR4WCGM		F256	F3	F4095	F4096	ILY	IOBCAW	IOBFATAL
	IOBFLAG		IOBLINK						IOBSTAT		NPRNAME		NPRSTART
	MDDMDI	MDDWAT	DC 3	DDBUDION	DDDDCODD	DDBUGUDD	PUBLISHER	DEBUTER	DDBRECED	D D BH BM D	DEFENSA	DDDDOGW	D D T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T

RDEVSTA2 RDEVTYPE RDEVXSEP RSPDPAGE RSPLCTL RSPRPAGE RSPRPAGE RSPXPAGE RSPXELCK RSPXCHR RSPXCHRC RSPXFCB

RDEVBLOK RDEVCODE RDEVCURP RDEVEXTN RDEVFLAG RDEVFSEP RDEVFTR RDEVIMAG RDEVOWN RDEVPURG

SAVEREGS SAVERO

SAVER 1

SAVER 2

SAVER 4

SAVER5

SAVEWRK1 SAVEWRK2 SAVEWRK3 SAVEWRK4 SAVEWRK5 SAVEWRK6 SAVEWRK7

MODULE EXTERNAL REFERENCES (LABELS AND MODULES) R 1 R 10 R 11 R 12 R13 R14 R15 R2 R3 R4 R5 R O SAVEAREA SAVEREGS SAVER11 SAVEWRK1 SAVEWRK2 SAVEWRK3 SAVEWRK4 SAVEWRK5 SAVEWRK6 SAVEWRK7 R7 R8 R9 SAVENRK8 SAVENRK9 SFBCOPY SFBFILID SFBLOK SFBSTART SFBSTCPY SFBUSER SILI SKIP SPCHAR SPCMOD SPCOPYFG TIMEDISP TYP2314 TYP3330 TYP3350 VMBLOK SPFLAG1 SPFLSHC SPLINK SYSTEM VMSEG XPAGNUM ZEROES DMKTDK ADSPCH AFREE AFRET ALOCBLOK ALOCCYL1 ALOCCYL2 ALOCMAP ALOCPNT CC DMKDSPCH DMKFREE DMKFRET DMKIOSOR DMKPGTPO DMKPGTP4 DMKPGTP5 DMKPGTT0 DMKPGTT4 DMKPGTT5 DMKPGT4F DMKPGT5P DMKPGT5T FTR70MB F255 F256 IOBFLAG IOBLOK IOBMISC LOCK PSA RDEVALLN RDEVELOK RDEVFTR RDEVLNKS RDEVPNT RDEVTYPE R 10 R12 R13 R14 R15 R2 R3 R4 R5 R 6 R O R 1 R11 R 7 R 9 SAVEAREA SAVEREGS SAVERO SAVER1 SAVER8 SAVEWRK2 SEEK SILI TIC **TYP2314** R8 TYP3330 TYP3340 TYP3350 DMKTHI AFREE AFRET APSTAT1 APUOPER AOCNWT ASYSVM BLANKS DFRET DMKCVTBC DMKCVTBH DMKERMSG DMKFREE DMKFRET DMKQCNWT DMKSCHCO DMKSCHCU DMKSCHCU DMKSCHEL DMKSCHLI DMKSCHRL DMKSCHSC DMKSCHS1 DMKSCHS2 DMKSCNFD DMKSCNRD DMKSCNVU LOCK DMKTMRPT F1 F 3 F 4 F60 F8 NCRET PREFIXE PROCIO PSA RUNUSER RO R 1 R 10 R 11 R 12 R13 R14 R15 R2 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 SAVEAREA SAVEREGS SAVER 11 SAVEWRK1 SAVEWRK2 SAVEWRK3 SAVEWRK4 SAVEWRK6 VDEVELOK VDEVREAL VMACTDEV VMBLOK VMCLASSA VMCLASSB VMCLASSC VMCLASSD VMCLASSE VMCLASSF VMCLASSG VMCLEVEL VMCRDS VMDEFSTK VMDSTAT VMELIG VMEXWAIT VMINQ VMIOCNT VMIOWAIT VMLINS VMPAGES VMPDISK VMPDRUM VMPEND VMPGREAD VMPGWAIT VMPGWRIT VMPNCH VMPSWAIT VMQFPNT VMQLEVEL VMQ1 VMRSTAT VMRUN VMSTKO VMTTIME VMUSER VMWSPROJ VMPNT DMKTMR ADSPCH AFREE AFRET APSTAT1 APTRAN APUOPER ATERSN BALR14 BALR2 BRING CHGREGS CPCREGO CPEXADD DEFER DMKCVTAB DMKDSPA DMKDSPCH DMKDSPRU DMKFREE DMKFRET CPEXBLOK CPEXREGS CPRUN CPSTATUS CO C1 DMKLOKDF DMKLOKSY DMKPRGSM DMKPSAFP DMKPSASP DMKPTRAN DMKSCHN1 DMKSCHN2 DMKSCHRT DMKSCHST DMKSTKDE DMKSTKIO DMKVATEX EXTCCTRO EXTCPTMR EXTCPTRO EXTCR9 EXTRASK EXTPERAD EXTSHCRO F1 F4 F4095 F60 F7 F8 LOCK LOCKSAV LPUADDR PERSALT PROBSTRT PROETIME PSA RO R 1 R 10 R 11 R 12 R 13 R14 R15 R2 R3 R5 R7 R8 R 9 SAVE TRANMODE TREXCR9 TREXPERA TREXT TROBFPNT TROBLOK TROBQUE TROETOD TROBVAL TYPE VMAPTIME VMBLOK VMCPTIME VMCPUTMR VMDFTPNT VMDSP VMCSTAT VMECEXT VMESTAT VMEXTCM VMEXWAIT VMGPRS VMINO VMINST VMPERCM VMPERPND VMPRGIL VMPSTAT VMPSW VMPXINT VMCLEVEL VMQ1 VMRSTAT VMSEG VMTLEVEL VMTMOUTQ VMTTIME VMVTIME VMV370R XINTBLOK XINTNEXT XINTPARM XINTSIZE XINTSORT ZEROES VMTMRINT VMTRCTL VMTREXT VMTRPER DMKTRA AQCNWT COUNT CSW C1 DMKERMSG DMKFREE DMKFRET DMKLOCKD DMKLOCKQ DMKQCNWT DMKSCNFD AFREE AFRET FLAG 1 F3 F8 LCCK MICELOK MICVIMR NORET DMKTRCIT DMKTRCPB FFS FLAG2 PSA R15 R2 R9 RΟ R 1 R 11 R 12 R13 R14 R3 R4 R5 SAVEAREA SAVEREGS SAVER 2 SAVEWRK1 SAVEWRK2 SAVEWRK7 TIMER TREXANSI TREXBRAN TREXCCW TREXCSW TREXCTL TREXINST TREXIN1 TREXPRNT TREXRUNF TREXSIZE TREXT TREXTERM VMBLOK VMCFWAIT VMEXWAIT VMFSTAT VMFVTMR VMMADDR VMMCR6 VMTLEVEL VMTON VMTRBRIN VMTRCTL VMTREX VMPSW VMRON VMRSTAT VMSEG VMIIMER VMTREXT VMTRINT VMTRIO XRIGHT16 VMTRPER VMTRPRG VMTRPRV VMTRSIO VNTRSVC WAIT DMKTRC AFRET APTRAN APTRLK AOCNWT BLANKS BRING CPCREGO CO C1 DEFER DMKATSCF DMKCFMBK DMKCVTBH DMKFRET DMKLOCKD DMKLOCKQ DMKNEMOP DHKPSARR DMKPSARS DMKPSARX DMKPSASC DMKPSASP DMKPTRAN DMKPTRLK DMKPTRUL DMKQCNWT EXTCR0 EXTMASK EXTNODE EXTSHCRO FFS F15 F2 F60 F8 INTSVCL DMKVATRN DMKVSPRT ECBLOK LOCK NORET PERMODE PSA RO TOBCSW TOBLOK TOBRADD IOBVADD IOMASK R 1 R 10 R 11 R5 R 12 R 13 R 14 R 15 R2 R3 R4 R6 R7 RR R 9 SAVEAREA

1-292
IBM
VM/370
System Lo
Logic
and
Logic and Problem 1
DeterminationVolume
Volume

MODULE	EXTE	RNAL REFE	RENCES (L	ABELS AND	MODULES)								
	TREXIN1 VDEVBLOK VMPSTAT		-	SVCOPSW TREXNDSP VMCFWAIT VMSEG WAIT	TREXNSI	TREXPRNT VMESTAT	TREXRUNF	TREXBUFF TREXSIZE VMEXWAIT VMTREXT	TREXSVC1 VMGPRS	TREXSVC2	TREXCTL 2 TREXT VMLOGOFF VMTRPRG	TREXTERM VMPEND	
<b>DMKT</b> RD	TREXFLAG TREXVAT	AFREE CPCREGO DMKFRET ECBLOK IDA RCWTASK R4 SAVEWRK4 TREXINST VDEVBLOK VMLOGOFF	EXTMODE IOBCAW RCWVCAW R5 SAVEWRK6 TREXIN1 VDEVDED	DMKLOCKQ EXTSHCRO IOBCSW RCWVCNT R6 SAVEWRK7 TREXIN2	FFS IOBLOK RO R7 SAVEWRK8 TREXLCNT VDEVSTAT	DMKQCNWT F1 IOBRADD R1 R8 SAVEWRK9 TREXNDSP	F15 IOBSTAT R10 R9 TRANHODE TREXPRNT VMBLOK	F16 LOCK R11 SAVEAREA TREXANSI	DEFER DMKSCNVN F2 NORET R12 SAVEREGS TREXERAN TREXSIZE VMECEXT	DMKCCWSB DMKSCNVU F240 PSA R13 SAVERO TREXBUFF TREXSVC1	TREXSVC2 VMEXTCM	DMKCVTBH DMKSYSRM F4 RCWGEN R15 SAVER2 TREXCTL1	DMKDSPCH DMKVATRN F60 RCWPNT R2 SAVEWRK1 TREXCTL2 TREXTERM VMINST
<b>DMKT</b> RK	R 5	IOBCC3 IOBSIOF IOERFLG2 RCWCCW RDEVIOER R6 SAVEWRK5	R7	IOBCSW IOBSPEC IOERLOC RCWCOMND R1 R8	CHKUNTRN IOBFATAL IOBSTAT IOBRPNT RCWCTL R10 R9	IOBFLAG IOBUSER IOERRDRO RCWFLAG R11 SAVEAREA	CC FINIS IOBHVC IOERADR IOERSIZE RCWGEN R12 SAVEREGS SKIP	IOERWRK RCWHEAD R13	C1 F3 IOBIRA IOBRELOK LOCK RCWINVL R14 SAVER7 VDEVELCK	PCI RCWPNT R15 SAVER8	F8 IOBMISC2 IOERCSW PROCIO RCWRCNT R2	IOERDATA PSA RCWREL R3 SAVEWRK2	IOBALISK IOBRCNT IOERDW RCWADDR RCWTASK R4
DMKTRM	APSTAT1	F7 R1	LOCK R 11	PROCIO R 12	PSA R13	RDE VATOF R2	RDEVBLOK R3	RDEVCORR R4	RDEVFLAG R5	RDEVIDNT R8	RDEVPTTC SAVEAREA		RDEVINCD
DMKUCB	cc	<b>LOCK</b>	NUM	SILI									
DMKUCC	CC	LOCK	NUM	SILI									
DMKUCS	СС	LOCK	NU M	SILI									
DMKU DR	IOBCAW NORET R 14 SAVER 2	CORFPNT DMKPTRAN IOBCP	DMKPTRFT IOBFATAL OWNDLIST R 2 SILI	IOBFLAG OWNDRDEV R3 SYSLOCS	DMKRPAGT IOBIRA OWNDVSER R4 SYSTEM	IOBLOK PAGINVAL R5 UDBFBLOK	IOBMISC PSA R6 UDBFDASD	DMKSYSPL IOEMISC2 RO R7 UDBPVADD	IOBSIZE R1 R8 UDBFWORK	F1 IOBSTAT R10 R9 UDEV AED	U D EA BT OK	F4096 IOERETN R12 SAVEREGS UDEVDASD	F8 NOADD R13 SAVERO

	VHEXTCH	VMPAGES	VMPSW	VMSEG	ZEROES								
DMKUDU	ACORETBL		AFRET	APTRAN	ASYSLC	ASYSOP	ASYSVM	BLANKS	BRING	BUFCNT	BUFFER	BUFNXT	BUFSIZE
		CORTABLE		DEFER	DHKCPVAC		DMKFRET	DWKFOCKD	_		DMKPGTVR		
			DMKSYSPL			F240	IOERETN	PSA	RO	R1	R10	R11	R12
	R 13	R 14	R 15	R 2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	R9	SAVEAREA	
	SWPCYL	SWPFLAG	SWPRECMP		SYSTEM	UCNTRL		UCURPASS					UDEVADD
			UDEVDASD			UDEVLM	UDEVLCNG		UDEVLW	UDEVHODE		UDEVNW	UDEVPASR
	UDEVRR		UDBVVRR UIPARMSZ		ULIRAD			UDIRDISP UMACBLOK			UDIRSIZE		UMACFFON
	UFLAGS UMACIPL		UMACHCOR					UMDISKMD					
	UOBJVMBK		UOPTIONS		UPRIV	URECMP		URPAGDEV					UTESTMD
			UVPAGBUF			VMACNT	ARBTOR	VMSEG	ZEROES	O NI ROMAC	OBTONAGE	OSTBRUD	OILDIED
	OUSERID	OTHELOR	UVERGEOI	UVFRODIK	OWORK	VIIICNI	* HD HOK	12520	BERGES				
DMKUNT	ACORETBL	ADSPCH	AFREE	AFRET	BALRSAVE		CD	CDC	CHC		CORTABLE		
	DATACHK		DMKDSPCH		DMKFREST			DMKPTRFT					
			DMKVIOIN			FO	F1	F15	F16	F240	F4	F7	F9
	IDA	IFCC	IOBALTSK		IOBCC3	IOBCLN	IOBCSW		IOBIRA	IOBLINK	IOBLOK	IOBMISC	IOBRES
	IOBSIZE	IOBSPEC 2		IOBUNREL		IOBVADD		ICERCYLR				LOCK	PRGC
	PRTC	PSA	RCWADDR	RCWCCNT		RCWCNT	RCWCCHND		RCWFLAG RO	RCWGEN	RCW HMR	RCWIO R11	RCWPNT R12
	RCWRCNT	RCWSHR	RCWTASK		RCW2311 R3	RUE VBLOK	RDEVFTR R5	ROEVEUL	R7	R 1 R8	R 10 R9	SAVEAREA	
	R 13 SAVER 11	R 14 SAVER8	R 15	R2 SAVEWRK2						TYP2305	TYP3330	TYP3340	TYP3350
	UC	ADEABTOK		VDEVFLAG				VDEVREAL			VDEVRRB	VDEVTYPE	
	VDEV2318			VRRCPEX		VRRSTAT		X2048BND		* DIA WED	ADDAWD	ADDALLED	*DD * O DD K
	102123.0	V II D D O K	· undion	TRECT DE	***************************************	TANGLAL		ne o lo e ne	22.025				
DMKUSO	ACCTLENG	ADSPCH	AFREE	AFRET	APTRLK	AQCNUT	ARSPPR	ARSPPU	ARSPRD	ASYSLC	ASYSOP	ASYSVM	BLANKS
	CLASGRAF	CLASSPEC	CLASTERM		CPEXBLOK		CPEXR11	CPEXR12	CPEXR2	CPEXSIZE	DELPAGES	DELSEGS	DMKACOFF
	DMKACOTH	DMKBLDRL	DHKCFPRR	DMKCVTED	<b>CHKCVTBH</b>	DMKC VTDT	DMKDSFCH	DHKERMSG	DEKFREE	DMKFREHI	DMKFRELO	DMKFRENP	DMKFRERS
			DMKLOCKQ										
			DHKSCHDL										
	DMKSYSNM	DMKSYSTI	DMKTRCND							EXTCPTRQ		FFS	F15
	F8	HOLD	IOBLOK		LASTUSER		LOGDROP		HICSIZE		NORET	OPERATOR	
	PRIORITY		PSAMSS		RDEVPAGE			RDEVTYPC			RUNUSER	RO	R1
	R 10	R 11	R 12	R13	R14	R15	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8
	R9		SAVEREGS							SPBINUSE		SFBSIZE	STACKVM
	START	SYSLOCS		TREXSIZE			TRQBSIZE VMACOUNT		TYP3705 VMBLOK		VCHSIZE VMCHCNT	VCUBLOK VMCHSTRT	VCUDVTBL
	VCUSIZE VMCOMND	VDEVADD VMCUCNT	ANDELVA	VMDFTPNT			VMDVSTRT		VHINHMIG		VELOGOFF		VMCHIBL
	VHCGHND		VMDELAI	VMOSTAT		VMPGWAIT			VMPSW		VMQSTAT		VMRSTAT
	VMSEG	VMSHR	VMSIZE	VMSWPMIG		VMTERM	VETRCTL			VMTRPER			VMVTERM
	VM V370R	V M W NG ON	WAIT	ZEROES	THUIDOR	41117111	THELL	TUTULL	INTERNATO	· MI MI DN	- HILKEDIK	THUSDIK	AMATRICI
	111 13 1 UK	- HWOON	n d T T	a n KO n n									
DMKVAT	ADSPCH	AFREE	AFRET		APSTAT2		APUCPER	ASYSVH	<b>EALRS AV B</b>		BALR 13	BALR 14	BRING
	CPCREG0	CPEXADD		CPEXREGS			DEFER			DMKDSPRU		DMKFRET	DMKLOKDF
	DHKLOKSY	DHKPERIL	DMKPRGSM	DMKPTRAN	DEKPTRPW	DHKSTKDE	RCBLOK	EXTARCH	EXTCOFY	EXTCRO	EXTCR1	EXTMODE	EXTSEGLN

Module-to-Label

Cross

	VDEVSFLG VMDISC VMMSTMF	VDEVSNSE VMDSTAT VMOSTAT		VDEVTERM VMESTAT VMPRIDSP	VHEXTCM		VMGENIO		VMICINT	VMBLOK VMIOPND VMTERH	VMCF VMLOGOFF VMTIO	VMCHSTRT VMMLEVEL XRIGHT16	VMCUSTRT VMMLINED
DMKVDA	DMKVDCSC NORET RDEVDISA RDEVSYS R 2 SAVEWRK1 UDEVADD	DMKSCNRU DMKVDEDC NOTRESP RDEVDRAN RDEVTYPC R3 SAVEWRK2 UDEVBLOK	DMKCVTBD DMKSCNVS DMKVDSAT OPERATOR RDEVENAB RDEVTYPE R 4 SAVEWRK 3	OWNDLIST RDEVFLAG RDEVUSER R5 SAVEWRK5	DMKERMSG DMKSSSAS FFS OWNDPREF RDEVFTR RDEV333V R6 SAVEWRK6 VCHADD	DMKSSSMQ F8 OWNDVSER RDEVLNKS RO R7 SAVEWRK7	DMKSSSVA LASTLINE PROCIC RDEVMCUT R1 R8	DMKLOCKD DMKSTKCP LOCK PSA RDEVOWN R10 R9 SAVEWRK9	DMKLOCKÇ DMKSYSOC MSSFLAGS RANGE RDEVPREF R11 SAVEAREA SYSVIRT	DMKLOKSW DMKSYSOW MSSNEXT RDEVADD RDEVPREP R12 SAVEREGS TIMEDISP	DMKVCHDC MSSSIZE RDEVBLOK RDEVSER R13	DMKSCNAU DMKVDCAL MSSTASK1 RDEVBUSY RDEVSPL R14 SAVER2 TYP2305	DMKSCNRD DMKVDCPS MSSTASK3 RDEVDED RDEVSTAT R15 SAVESIZE TYP3330
DMKVDC	DMKSCNVU F8 IOBSTAT RDEVALLN	DMKPGTTM DMKSYSOW F9 IOBTIO RDEVBLOK RDEVRSVD R15 SAVER13 TYP2314 VCUSIZE	DMKFGTTO DMKVIOMK IOBCC3 IOBUSER RDEVCODE RDEVSPL R2 SAVER2 TYP3330 VDEVADD	BLANKS DEVADDR DMKPGTT4 FFS IOBCP IOERBLOK RDEVDED RDEVSTAT R3 SAVEWRK 1	BUFFER DMKCFCSC LMKPGTT5 FTRVIRT IOBCSW IOERDATA RDEVDISA RDEVSYS R4 IVP3350 VDEVFLAG	BUFNXT DMKCVTHB DMKPGT4P FTR35MB IOBFLAG IOEREXT RDEVDRAN RDEVTYPC R5 SAVEWRK3 TYP3705 VDEVLINK	DMKDSFCH DMKPGT4T FO IOBIOER IOERSIZE RDEVENAB RDEVTYPE R6 SAVEWRK5 UC VDEVSIZE	CLASGRAF DMKFREE DMKPGT5P F1 10BIRA LOCK RDEVFLAG RO R7 SAVEWRK6 VCHBLOK	CLASSPEC DMKFRERC DMKPGT5T F10 IOBLOK OWNDLIST RDEVFTR R1 R8 SAVEWRK7 V CHCUTEL VDEVTYPC	CLASTAPE DMKFRET DMKPGT90 F3 IOBMISC OWNDRDEV RDEVMDL R10 R9 SAVEWRK8 V CHDED	DMKIOSQR DMKSCNAU F4 IOBMISC2 PSA RDEVOWN R11 SAVEAREA SAVEWRK9 VCHSIZE	CLASURI DMKPGTPO DMKSCNFD F6 IOBSIZE RANGE RAPE RDEVPNT R12 SAVEREGS TAPE	DMKPGTP4 DMKSCNRU F7 TOBSPEC RDEVADD RDEVPREF R13 SAVERO TYPCTCA VCUBLOK
DMKVDD	IOBLINK RDEVADD RDEVTYPE R5 SAVEWRK5	DMKSCNRU IOBLOK RDEVATT RDEVUSER R6	DMKCVTBH DMKSCNVN IOBRADD RDEVBLOK RO R7 SAVEWRK7 VDEVADD	R1 R8 SAVEWRK8 VDEVBLOK	DMKERMSG DMKSTKIO IOBSPEC RDEVDISA R10 R9 SAVEWRK9 VDEVCATT	DMKVCHDC IOBUNSL RDEVFLAG R11 SAVEAREA TIMEDISP VDEVDED	DMKVDCSC IOBUSER RDEVLNKS R12 SAVEREGS TYP2305	DMKVDREL LOCK RDEVMOUT R13 SAVER11 VCHADD VDEVSFLG	DMKLOCKQ ERROR NORET RDEVCWN R14 SAVER2 VCHBLCK VDEVSTAT	DMKLOKSW FFS OPERATOR RDEVSER R15 SAVEWRK1 VCHCUTBL	DMKQCNWT F8 PROCIO RDEVSTAT R2 SAVEWRK2 VCHDED	IOBCSW PSA RDEVSYS R3 SAVEWRK3 VCHSTAT	IOBIRA RANGE RDEVTYPC R4
DMK V DE	ADSPCH CPEXR5 IOBCC1 IOBSTAT	AFREE CPEXSIZE IOBCC 3 IOBTIO	AFRET DMKDSPCH IOBCP IOBUSER	APSTAT1 DMKFREE IOBCSW IOERBLOK	IOBFATAL	IOBFLAG	CL DMKSCNRU IOBIOER IOERSIZE	FTRRPS IOBIRA	PTRVIRT LOBLCK	CLASTERM FTR35MB IOBMISC PROCIO	CPEXBLOK FTR70MB IOBMISC2 PSA	F 1	CPEXR13 IOBCAW IOBSPEC RDEVDISA

MODULE	EXTE	RNAL REFE	RENCES (L	ABELS AND	MODULES)								
	RDEVFTR R 15 SAVER 2	RDEVNRDY R 2 SAVEWRK 1	R 3	RDEVSTAT R4 SKIP	RDEVTYPC R5 TYPBSC	RDEVTYPE R6 TYP2305	R7	R1 R8 UC	R10 R9	R11 SAVEAREA	R 12 S AV ER EGS	R13 SAVER10	R14 SAVER13
DMK V DR	IOBSIZE RDEVBLOK RDEVUSER R8 TYP2305 VDEVCATT	DMKSCNRN IOBUSER RDEVCURP RO SAVEAREA	DEFER DMKTDKRL LOCK RDEVDED R1 SAVEREGS TYP3800 VDEVDED	DMKVCARS NORET RDEVDELP R 10 SAVER8 VCONBFSZ VDEVDET	OPERATOR RDEVFLAG R 11 SAVEWRK2 VCONBUF VDEVEXTN	DMKVSPCR PROCIO RDEVLNKS R12 SAVEWRK3 VCONCTL VDEVFCBK	FFS PSA RDEVMOUT R13 SAVEWRK4 VCONRBSZ VDEVFLAG	R14 SAVEWRK6 VCONRBUF	DMKIOSQR IOBCAW RCWCCW RDEVSTAT R15 SAVEWRK9 VCONSIZE VDEVLINK	DMKIOSRW IOBFLAG RCWHEAD RDEVSYS R2 SILI VCONWESZ	RCWTASK RDEVTMAT R3 SYSTEM VCONWBUF	DMKPTRPW IOBLOK RDEVADD RDEVTYPC R4 TYPCTCA VDEVBLOK VDEVRRB	DMKQCNWT IOBRELCU RDEVAIT RDEVTYPE R6 TYP1052 VDEVBND VDEVRRF
DMRVDS	FTRRSRL RDEVEPLN RDEVSYS R2 SAVEWRK1 TYP3277 UDEVTYPC VCUBLOK VDEVDED VMCUCNT	RDEVFLAG RDEVTMAT R3 SAVEWRK2	DMKFREE LOCK RDEVFTR RDEVTYPC R4 SAVEWRK3 TYP3705 UDEVVRR VCUDVTBL VDEVEXTN VDEVEXTN VDEVEXTN VMDIST	NICSIZE RDEVLNCP RDEVTYPE R5 SAVEWRK4 TYP3800 UDEV3158 VCUSHRD VDEVFLAG VDEVTDSK VMDVCNT	RDEVLNKS RDEVUSER R6 SAVEWRK6 UDEVADD VCHADD VCUSIZE VDEVFLG2 VDEVTERM VMDVSTRT	DMKSCNLI PSA RDEVMAX RO R7 SAVEWRK7 UDEVBLOK VCHBLOK VCUTYPE VDEVLINK VDEVTMAT	DMKSCNRD RDEVATT RDEVMCUT R1 R8 SAVEWRK9 UDEVCLAS VCHBMX VDEVADD VDEVNRDY	DMKSCNRU RDEVBLOK RDEVNICL R10 R9 TYPBSC UDEVFTR VCHCUTEL VDEVBLOK VDEVRDO VDEVTYPE	DMKSCNVU RDEVDED RDEVCWN R11 SAVEAREA TYPCTCA UDEVMOTE VCHSEL VDEVEND VDEVEND VDEVEREAL VDEVUSER	DMKSPLDL RDEV DELP RDEV RCVY R12 S AV EREGS TYP1052 UDEV NCYL V CHSIZE V DEV CLAS V DEV RELN V MBLOK	R 13 SAVER 1 TYP 2305 UCEVRELN VCHTYPE VDEVCON VCEVRRB	DMKTDKGT RDEVDRAN RDEVSPL R14 SAVER2 TYP2311 UDEVSTAT VCONSIZE VDEVCOPY	FFS RDEVENAB RDEVSTAT R15 SAVER8 TYP3210 UDEVTDSK VCUADD VDEVCSPL VDEVRSRL VMCHTBL
DMK <b>V</b> ER	MDRKEYN OBRCUAIN OBR2SIZE R1 R8	AFREE DDRSIZE FTR 2311T MDRREC OBRCUAPR OBR3SIZE R 10 R 9 TRANHODE VMBLOK	MDRSENS OBRHAN OBR33SNS R11 SAVEAREA	R12 SAVEREGS TYP2314	F15 MIHCUA1 OBRKEYN PSA R13 SAVERETN	F24 MIHKEYN OBRLSIZE RDEVBLOK R14 SAVER12	F256 MIHREC OBRLSKN RDEVDED R15	F4 MIHSIZE OERPGMN RDEVFTR R2 SAVEWRK2	DMKQCNWT F4095 MIHVOL OBRRECN RDEVSER R3 SAVEWRK3	F7 MRDSIZE OBRSENSN RDEVSTAT R4 SAVEWRK4	DERCUA 1 DMKSCNVU F8 NORET OERSSIZE RDEVTYPC R5 SAVEWRK5 VCEVRELN	LOCK OBRCPIDN OBRSWSN RDEVTYPE R6 SAVEWRK7	EXTMODE MDRCUA OBRCUA OBRVOLN RO R7 SAVEWRK8
DMKVIO		AFRET CLASURI DMKTRCSW IOBCC2		ATTN CSW DMKTRDWT IOBCSW		BRING C1 DMKUNTFR IOBFLAG			CDC DMKCCHRF F8 IOELINK	CE DMKDSPCH IFCC IOBLOK	DMK FRET IL	CLASGRAF DMKPTRAN INTREQ IOBMISC2	DMKPTRUL IOBALTSK

1-296

IBM VM/370 System Logic

and Problem Determination--Volume

EXTERNAL REFERENCES (LABELS AND MODULES) MODULE

		LOCK R 4 VCHBLOK VCUBUSY VDEVBUSY	VDEVCHAN VDEVRELN VMEXWAIT	VCUCHBSY VDEVCHBS VDEVSAS	PSA R7 VCHCEDEV VCUCTCA VDEVCSW VCEVSTAT VMIOACTV	RO R8 VCHCEPND VCUCUEPN VDEVCUE VDEVTYPC	R1 TEMPSAVE VCHCUINT VCUDVINT VDEVDED VDEVTYPE VMIOPND	VCHCUTEL VCUDVTEL VDEVFLAG	R11 TREXCTL2 VCHSEL VCUINTS VDEVINTS VMELOK	R12 TREXT VCHSTAT VCUSHRD VDEVIOB	R14 TYP3340 VCHTYPE VCUSTAT VDEVIOER VMCUSTRT	VDEVNRDY	R 2 UC VCUADD VDEVADD
DHKVHA	DMKCVTBH DMKSTKMP PAGTABLE R4	CORIOLCK DMKDSPCH F 1 PROCIO R 5 SHRSEGNM	F 16 PSA R 6 SHRTABLE	DMKERMSG F 256 R 0 R 7	DMKFREE F4095 R1 R8 SWPTABLE	CORTABLE DMKFRET F8 R10 R9	CORVM DMKLOKDF HALFPAGE R11 SAVE SWPVPAGE	DMKLOKSY	CPEXELOK DMKPTRFT LOCKS AV R13 SEGINV TEMPRO	DMKPTRRC LPUADDR R14	TEMPR5	CPPTLBR	PAGINVAL R3
DHKVHC	R13 SAVER11 VMCACNT VMCKEY VMCPRTY VMCUSE VMC07 VMC20	DMKSTKCP R 14 SAVER 2 VMCAPRTY VMCLENA VMCPSENR VMCUSER VMCUSER VMC 08 VMEXTPND	R15 SAVER5 VMCAQIES VMCMID VMCPSENX VMCVADA VMC09 VMEXWAIT	VMCP SM SG	DMKFREE F1 R3 SAVEWRK1 VMCPLOK VMCPARM VMCPUSE' VMCXCODE VMC11 VMPSW	F7 R4 SAVEWRK5 VMCBSIZE VMCPAUTS VMCPUSER VMCXMASK VMC12 VMPXINT	LOCK R5 SAVEWRK6 VMCCBUSY VMCPFLG1	DMKPSAFC PSA R6 SAVEWRK7 VMCCRECP VMCPFUNC VMCPFUNC VMCPVADB VMCO1 VMCO1	RO R7 SYSTEMID VMCCSTAT VMCPIDEN	DMKPSASP R1 R8 TIMEDISP VMCCXINT VMCPLEN VMCPJCT VMC03 VMC16	CPEXBLOK DMKPTRAN R 10 R9 VMBCAUTH VMCEFLG VMCPMID VMCSMAX VMCO4 VMC 17 VMUSER	DMKPTRUL R 11 SAVEAREA VMBLOK VMCFPNT VMCPNT	DMKSCHDL R12
DHKAHI	ATTN FLAG 1 R 12 SEEK TYP 2420	BUSY FLAG2 R 13 SENSE TYP 2501	CAW IL R14 SILI TYP2540R	CC INTTIO R 15 SKIP UC	CD IPLADDR R2 SM UE	CE IPLCCW1 R3 TAPE VMMCODE	CLASDASD IPLPSW R4 TIC VMMTEXT	CLASSPEC LOCK R5 TYPCTCA	CLASTAPE PSA R6 TYPE	CLASURI RO R7 TYPRDR	CSW R1 R9 TYPUNSUP	DE R10 SAVEREGS TYP2401	EXTMODE R11 SEARCH TYP2415
DMKVSI	DE DMKPTRAN	DMKVIOIN F4096	DMKCCHRF DMKSCNVU DMKVIOMK F8	CCC	DMKSTKDE DMKVSPEX IFCC	CDC CPEXADD DMKDSPCH DMKSTKIO DMKVSPTO IOBCAW	DMKDSFRQ DMKSTKMP FTR35MB IOBCC3	CFEXMISC DMKDSPRU DMKSTKOP FTR70MB IOBCLN	CHXELCK CPEXREGS DMKFREE DMKTRDSI F1 IOBCSW	DMKFRET DMKVCASH F10	CLASDASD CSW DMKIOSQV DMKVCAST F15 IOBFPNT	CUE DMKLOKDF	C1 DMKLOKSY

MODULE	EXTERNAL	REFERENCES	(LABELS	AND	MODULES)

	VDEVTYPC	VDEVIOER VDEVTYPE VMEXWAIT	PSA R12 SKIP TRCCSW VCHADD VCUBLOK VDEVBUSY VDEVNRDY VDEVNRDY	IOERSIZE PSAMSS R13 SM TRCHALT VCHBLOK VCUBUSY VDEVCHAN VDEVODE VIRTUAL VMIDLE VMTIO	RDEVAIOB R14 SYSVIRT TYPCTCA VCHBMX VCUCTCA VDEVCHBS	R15 TEMPSAVE TYPE VCHBUSY VCUCUEPN VDEVCSW VDEVPOST VMBLOK	VCUDVINT VDEVCUE VDEVRDO	RDEVFTR R3 TRACBEF TYP2314 VCHCUINT VCUDVTBL VDEVDED VDEVREAL VMCUSTRT	VCUINTS VDEVCIAL VDEVRES VMDFTPNT VMICPND	RDEVSTA2 R5 TRACEND TYP3330 VCHDED VCUSHRD VDEVENAB VDEVRRB VMDSTAT	V D EV R R F	RO R7 TRACPROC TYP3350 VCHSTAT VCUTYPE VDEVFLG2 VDEVSPL VMECEXT	TYP3705 VCHTYPE VDEVADD
DMK V S P	DEFER DMKPTRAN FFS PCIF RO R7 SFBDUMP SFBPNT SPLINK TYP1052 VCHCUTBL VDEVCHAN VDEVHOLD VDEVTYPE VMCRDS VMRSTAT	DMKRPAGT FO PRGC R1 R8 SFBEOF SFBPURGE SPNXTPAG TYP 3203 VCHSEL VDEVCHBS VDEVUNTI VMCUSTRT VMSEG	DMKCVTBH DMKRPAPT F1 PRTC R10 R9 SFBFILID SFBFECER SPPREPAG TYP3210 VCHSTAT VDEVCLAS VDEVIOCT VFCBBLOCT VMDVSTRT VMTTIME	SFBFLAG SFBRECNOM SPRECNUM TYP3211 VCHTYPE VDEVCONT VDEVKEY VFCBCHL VMESTAT	DMKD SPCH DMK SCN VU F 4095 P SA R 12 SA VEREGS SFBFLAG2 SFBFECS SPSIZE TYP 3505 VCUADD VDE VC SPL VDE VNR DY VFCBCNT VMEXTCH VSPB UFBK	DMKERMSG DMKSPLCV F4096 READ R13 SAVERO SFBFLNMT SFBRECSZ SPTIME UC VCUBLOK VDEVCSW VDEVPEND	DMKSPLDL IDA READER1 R14 SAVER1 SFBHOLD SFBSTART SYSTEM UE VCUDVINT VDEVDED VDEVPURG VFCBFLAG VMINST VSPCAW	DMKSPLOV IL RECBLOK R15 SAVER2 SPBINUSE SPBTIME TEMPRO VCHADD VCUDVTBL VDEVDIAG VDEVSFLG VFCBLOAD	DMKSTKCP INTREQ RECCYL R2 SAVER8 SFBLAST SFBUHOLD TEMPR1 VCHELCK VDEVADD VDEVDLY VDEVSNSE VFCENCEX VMIOPND	DMKPGTVG DMKTMRPT IOERETN RECMAP RSAVEWRK2 SFBLOK SFBUSER TIC VCHBMX VDEVBLOK VDEVBLOK VDEVSPL VFCBSIZE	LOCK RECPNT R4 SAVEWRK6 SFBMON SILI TYPPRT VCHCEDEV VDEVBUSY VDEVFCBK VLEVSTAT VMBLOK VMPEND	DMKVMASH OPNSFB RECSIZE R5 SENSE SFBNOHLD SKIP TYPPUN VCHCEPND VDEVCCH1 VDEVCCH1	DMKPSASC DMKVSQPD PCI RECUSED R6 SFBCLAS SFBOPEN SPFILID TYPTIMER VCHCUINT VDEVCFCL VDEVFLAG VDEVTYPC VMCHTBL VMPSW
DMKVSQ	F8 R4 SFBMISC1 SPRECNUM	IOERETN R 5 SFBPNT	DMKPTRAN LOCK R6 SFBPURGE SPTIME	APTRLK DMKPTRUL PSA R7 SFBRECER SYSTEM VMSEG	RO R8 SFBRECNO TYPPRT	R1 R9 SFBSTART TYP3210	R10 SFBCLAS SFBTIME VDEVBLOK	C1 DMKSPLDL R11 SFBFILID SFBTYPE VDEVCFCL VSPDPAGE	R12 SFBFLAG SILI VDEVCLAS	SPFILID VDEVPURG	FFS R15 SFBFLNMT SPLINK VDEVSFLG	SPNXTPAG VDEVSPL	DMKPGTSG F4096 R3 SFBLOK SPPREPAG VDEVTYPE VSPVPAGE
DMKWRM		BRING DMKCKSPL	BUFFER DMKCKSWM DMKRSPDL	ACNTNEXT CC DMKCVTBD DMKRSPHQ F8	CHGSHQ DMKERMSG	CKPBLOK DMKFREE DMKRSPPR	DMKPGTVG DMKRSPPU	DMKPGTVR	DMKSCNRU	DMKQCNWT DMKSYSDT	DMKSYSLG	DMKRPAGT DMKSYSOW	DMKSYSWM

RDEV RECS R5 SAVE	AUTO NICL SIZE	RDEVRECS RECUSED R6 SAVEWRK8	RDEVSEP RO R7	RDEVSER R1 R8 SFBEOF	RDEVSPL R10 R9	RDEVDISA RDEVSTAT R11	RDEVTYPC R12 SAVEREGS SFBFLAG2	RDEVENAB RDEVTYPE R13 SAVER2 SFBFNAME	RDEVFLAG RDEVXSEP R14 SAVEWRK1	RDEVFSEP RDRCHN R15 SAVEWRK2 SFBINUSE	RECBLOK R2 SAVEWRK3	RECCYL R3	RDEVALLN RDEVNCP RECPNT R4 SAVEWRK6 SFBPNT TYP2305
TYPS				TYP3705	TYP3800	SHQBSIZE VMBLOK	V MS EG	STARTIME ZEROES	SYSIPLDV	SYSTEM	TYPBSC	TABE	TYP2305

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
ABORT ACCTACNO	000003	DMKNLD DMKHVD	DMKNLE	DMKRNH									
ACCTBLOK		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKHVD	DMKSPL								
ACCTDIST		DMKHVD	DMKSPL										
ACCTLENG		DMKHVD	DMKUSO										
ACCTUSER		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKHVD	DMKSPL								
ACNTBACK		DMKACO	DMKRSE										
ACNTBLOK		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKHVD	DMKJRL	DMKRSE	DMKWRM						
ACNTCCW		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKWRM									
ACNTCODE		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKHVD									
ACNTCONT		DMKACO	DMKCKP										
ACNTDATA		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKHVD	DMKWRM								
ACNTDEVC		DMKACO	DMKCKP										
ACNTIOCT		DMKACO	DMKCKP										
ACNTNCYL		DMKACO	DMKCKP										
ACNTNEXT		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKWRM									
ACNTNUM		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKHVD									
ACNTPGRD		DMKACO	DMKCKP										
ACNTSIZE		DMKACO	DMKHVD	DMKJRL	DMKWRM								
ACNTSTOP		DMKACO	DMKCKP										
ACNTTIME		DMKACO	DMKCKP										
ACNTUSER		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMK HVD									
ACNTVTIM		DMKACO	DMKCKP										
ACOACCL	000001	DMKACO	2										
ACOACCM	000002	DMKACO											
ACOCHK	000001	DMKACO											
ACOEXIT	000005	DMKACO											
ACORETBL		DMKACO	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCSB	DMKDGD	DMKFRE
		DMKMCC	DMKMCH	DMKMNI	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKSPL	DMKUDR	DMKUDU	DMKUNT
		DMKVMA											
ACORETN	000002	DMKACO											
ACTIVTRQ		DMKAPI	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKPSA	DMKSCH							
ACTSFB	000005	DMKCKS											
ADDSFB	000017	DMKCKS	DMKMIA	DMKNLE	DMKSPL	DMKVSP	DMKWRM						
ADSPCH	000152	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKCCW	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFF	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKC SB
		DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKENT	DMKEXT	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMK HV C	DMK IOE	DMK IOG	DMKIOS
		DMKLOC	DMKLOG	DMKLOK	DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DEKECT	DMKMNI	DMKMCN	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKPGS
		DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMK RN H	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSCH
		DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKT MR	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKUNT
		DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DMKVCN	DMKVDC	DHKVDE	DMKVER	DMKV IO	DMKVMA	DMKVMC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP
ADTRANS	000010	DMKPRV						· · · · · · <del>- ·</del>					
AEXTSP	000034	DMKACO	DMKCLK	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKPTR	DMKSCH
AFREE	000450	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDE	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC
		DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFF	DMKCFS	DMKCKS	DMK CNS	DMK CP B	DMKCPI	DMKCPS
		DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCQG	DHKCQH	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DHKCQY	DMKCS B	DMKCSO	DMK CSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST
		DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKDRD	DMK DS B	DMK DSP	DMK ERM	DMKEXT
		3 2 2 4	_ <del></del>								<del>-</del>		

CP Directories

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
		DMKFRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKHVC	DHKHVD	DMKIOE	DMKICF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DHKISM	DMKJRL
		DMKLDOOE		DMKLOC	DMKLOG	DMKLOK	DHKHCC	DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI
		DMKMON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPSA	DMKPTR
		DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRPA	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSCH	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKTAP
		DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DHKTRA	DEKTRD	DEKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKU DU	DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DMKVAT
		DMKVCA	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA	DMKVDC	DWKADD	DMKVDE	DMKVDR	DMKV DS	DMK V ER	DMKVMA	DMKVMC
		DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM								
AFRET	000433	DMKACO	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH
		DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMK CPU	DMKCQG	DMKCQH
		DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSF	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMK CSV	DMKDAS	DMKDEF
		DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDRD	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKERM	DMKFRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMK HVC	DMK HVD	DMKIOE
		DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKJRL	DMKLD00E	DMKLNK	DMKLOC	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMIA
		DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPTR
		DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSCH	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKTAP
		DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DHKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKT RK	DMKU DR	DMKU DU	DMKUNT	DMKUSO
		DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA	DMKVDC	DMKVDD	DMKV DE	DMKV DR	DMK V DS	DMK V ER	DMKVIO
		DMKVMA	DMKVMC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ							
ALARM	000091	DMKACO	DMKCCH	DMKCKP	DMKCLK	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCQP	DMKDAS	DMKDMP	DMK DS B	DMK ERM	DMKGRF
		DMKJRL	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMID	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKOPR	DMKPGT	DMKQCN	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSP
		DMKSAV	DMKUDR	DHKVCN	DMKVER	DMKWRM							
ALOCBLOK	000016	DMKCPI	DMKMON	DMKPGT	DMKTDK	DWKADC							
ALOCCYL1		DMKCPI	DMKTDK	DMKVDC									
ALOCCYL2		DMKCPI	DMKTDK	DMKVDC									
ALOCHAP	000016	DMKCPI	DMKPGT	DMKTDK	DMKVDC								
	000015	DMKCPI	DMKMON	DMKPGT	DMKVDC								
ALOCHTHP		DMKCPI	DMKMON	DMKVDC									
	000004	DMKCPI	DMKTDK	DMKVDC									
ALOCUSED		DMKCPI	DMKMON	DMKPGT	DMKVDC								
ALOKSP	000020	DMKDSP	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKPAG	DMKPSA	DMKSCH	DMKSTK					
ALOKVM	000005	DMKAPI	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKMCH								
		DMKCCH	DMKCFO	DMKCPU	DMKIOG	DMKMCH							
APAGCP	000005	DMKCPI	DMKCPV	DMKSVC									
APOINT	000001	DMKLD00E											
APSTAT1	000519	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DHKBSC	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFG	DMKCFM	DMKCFO
		DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCKS	DMKCLK	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCQP	DMKCQR
		DMKCQY	DMKCSO	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKENT	DMKEXT	DMK FRE	DMK GR F	DMKHVD
		DMKIOE	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKJRL	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKLOK	DMKMCE	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKM IA	DMKMID
		DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPRG
		DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGE	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSCH	DMKSEP	DMKSPL
		DMKSTK	DMKSVC	DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTHI	DEKTER	DMKTRK	DMKT RM	DMKV AT	DMK V CA	DWKACH	DMKVDA
1 DCM1 M2	000025	DMKVDD	DMKVDE	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKVMA	DHKVMC	DMKVSI	DHEDDI	DMKDWD	DWVDDA	DWV 17 3 m	D W W W W W
APSTAT2	000025 000004	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKIOG	DMKMCH	DMKPGS	DMKPRV	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKVAT	DMKVMA
APSTAT3		DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DWKTOK	DHADGD	D M R B R W	DHELOR	DHERCH	DHKKOM				
APSTAT4	000034	DMKAPI	DMKCLK	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKLOK	DMKMCH	DMKMCT				
APSV	000006	DWKTDOOE	DMEDIA	DHRGGR	DWCCC	DEFCED	DMKGDA	DHYCDC	DMACEN	DMKCEC	DMECER	DMVCVC	DMVCNC
APTRAN	000173	DMKAPI	DMKBLD	DMKCCH	D M K C C W	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCPH	DMKCKS	DMKCNS

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	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES										
Dikker			DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	D M K C P V	DMKCSE	DMKCSO	DMKDGD	DMKDRD	DMK DSP	DMK ERM	DMKG10
DRY NOT					D M K H V D		DMKMCC	DMKMIA	DMKMON		DMKPRG		DMKPTR	
APTELK   O00046														
DHKNCK				DMKUDU	DMKVAT	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDR	DMKVER	DWKA 10	DMKVMC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ
PMTNTE	APTRLK	000046								DMKCPI				DMKIOG
APUOPER								DMKNLE	DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSVC	DMKTCS
PATCH				DMKUSO	DMKVMC	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM							
DHKCLK   DHKCKS														
DMKSTK	APUOPER	000351												
DHKPOK   D														
ACONST							DMKJRL							
AQCNNT														
ARIOCC											DHV2AC	DHKTCS	DHKIHI	DEKTER
DRICLE	3 OCM DIT	000227									DMFCEU	DMVCDM	DMRCEO	DMECEC
DHKCSO	ACCUMI	000227												
DHKNCD														
ARIOCC														
ARIOCC 000001 DMKCP DMKC														
ARIOCC 000011 DHKCKP ARIOCC 000011 DHKCCH DHKCKP DHKCPI DHKCPS DHKCPV DHKCQF DHKING DHKNNI DHKSCN DHKSSP ARIOCU 000015 DHKCCH DHKCKP DHKCPI DHKCPS DHKCPV DHKCQF DHKING DHKNNI DHKSCN DHKSSP ARIOCU 000016 DHKCCH DHKCKP DHKCPI DHKCPS DHKCPV DHKCQF DHKING DHKNNI DHKSCN DHKSSP ARIOCU 000016 DHKCCH DHKCKP DHKCSC DHKCPV DHKCQF DHKING DHKNNI DHKNES DHKSCN DHKSSP ARIODV 000054 DHKACO DHKATS DHKCRH DHKGRF DHKING DHKNNI DHKCPV DHKCPV DHKCPO DH													DHAIRC	DHKIKD
ARIOCT 000011 DMKCCH DMKCKP DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKCQF DMKIOG DMKNNI DMKSCN DMKSSP DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKNOS DMKSCN DMKSSP DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKNOS DMKNNI DMKSCN DMKSSP DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKDDA DMKNNI DMKSCN DMKSSP DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKDDA DMKNNI DMKNOS DMKSSP DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKDDA DMKNNI DMKNOS DMKSCN DMKSSP DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKDDA DMKNNI DMKNOS DMKCPC DM	ARTOCC	000001		Dintoso	DIRVER	Dukten	Dinite	DHRVDA	Director	DHRVDK	Dilk v Dik	Dilk w Kill		
ARIOCU 000015 DHKCCH DHKCKP DHKCPI DHKCPS DHKCPV DHKCQF DHKNQF DH				DMKCKP	DMKCPT	DMKCPS	DMKCPV	DMKCOF	DMKGRF	DMKTOG	DMENNT	DMKSCN	DMKGGD	
ARIOCU 000014 DMKCCH DMKCCP DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKCQF DMKCQF DMKCND DMKNES DMKCCH DMKSCN DMKSSS DMKCCH DMKSSS DMKCCH DMKSSS DMKCCH DMKCKS DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKCQP DMKCQP DMKCQR DMKCSO DMKND DMK													DIRECT	
ARIODC 00004 DMKCOC DMKSCN DMKSCN DMKCCH DMKCCH DMKCKS DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKCPC DMK													DMKSSP	DMKVCH
ARIODV 000054 DMKATS DMKCR DMKCR DMKCR DMKCR DMKCR DMKND DMKND DMKNES DMKCPU DMKCPV DMKCQR DMKCQR DMKND DMKND DMKNES DMKNET DMKNES DMKNET DMKNES DMKNET DMKNES DMKNET DMKNES DMKNET DMKNES DMKNET DMKNES DMKNET DMKNES DMKNET DMKNES DMKNET DMKNES DMKNET DMKNES DMKND DMKND DMKND DMKNES DMKNET DMKND								0 2 _			211111120	2220	2011002	22
ARIOPR 000005 DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKSPL ARIOPU 000009 DMKACO DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKSPL ARIOPU 000005 DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKSPL ARIOPU 000005 DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKSPL ARIOPU 000005 DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKSPL ARIOPU 000005 DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKSPL DMKCSO DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCSO DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCSO DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO ARSPPR 000012 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKDD DMKUSO DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKDD DMKUSO DMKCSP DMKCSD DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKDD DMKUSO DMKCSP DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKDD DMKUSO DMKVSP DMKUSO DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKDD DMKUSO DMKVSP DMKSPL DMKCSV DMKCS DMKCSV DMKCS DMKCSV DMKSSV DM						DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCOP	DMKCOR	DMKCSO
ARIOPR 000005 DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKSPL ARIOPR 000009 DMKACO DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKSPL ARIOPU 000009 DMKACO DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKSPL ARIOPU 000005 DMKACO DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKSPL ARSPAC 000003 DMKACO ARSPPR 000012 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCSP DMKCSC DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO ARSPPR 000011 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSC DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO DMKCSV DM			DMKDIA	DMKDRD	DMKGRF	DMKLOG	DMKHNI	DMKMON	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKPAG			
ARIOPU 000009 DMKACO DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKSPL ARIORD 000005 DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO DM			DMKSCN	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKUDR	DMKVCH	DMKVDC	DMKWRM				
ARIORD 000005 DMKCKP DMKCSB DMKCSO  ARSPAC 000003 DMKACO  ARSPPR 000012 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO  ARSPPU 000011 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO  ARSPRD 000028 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKDRD DMKUSO  DMKUSO DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKDRD DMKUSO  ASYSLC 000025 DMKACO DMKNSD DMKVSP  ASYSLC 000025 DMKACO DMKBLD DMKCFO DMKCFT DMKCKP DMKLGC DMKLOG DMKUDH DMKUDH DMKUSO  ASYSOP 000026 DMKACO DMKBLD DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKDAS DMKJRL DMKLOG DMKMIA DMKMID DMKMSG DMKMSW DMKPSA  DMKQCN DMKQCN DMKUDU DMKUSO DMKVCH  ASYSVM 000253 DMKACO DMKAPI DMKATS DMKBLD DMKCFG DMKCFF DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCNS DMKCPB DMKCPS  DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKCPV DMKCQP DMKCSC DMKDA DMKDRD DMKDSB DMKCPB DMKCPB  DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKCPV DMKCQP DMKCSC DMKDA DMKDRD DMKDSB DMKDSP DMKERM DMKMCH  DMKMCF DMKMCF DMKMCD DMKNCD DMKNCC DMKSPL DMKSVC	ARIOPR		DMKCKP	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKSPL								
ARSPAC 000003 DMKACO ARSPPR 000012 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO ARSPPU 000011 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO ARSPRD 000028 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKDD DMKUSO DMKUSO DMKUSO DMKVSP  ASYSLC 000025 DMKACO DMKBLD DMKCFO DMKCFT DMKCKP DMKLCC DMKLOG DMKLOH DMKUDR DMKUDU DMKUSO ASYSOP 000026 DMKACO DMKBLD DMKCFO DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKDAS DMKJRL DMKLOG DMKMIA DMKMID DMKMSG DMKMSW DMKPSA DMKQCN DMKUDU DMKUSO DMKVCH  ASYSVM 000253 DMKACO DMKAPI DMKATS DMKBLD DMKCFG DMKCFF DMKCFF DMKCKF DMKCKS DMKCNS DMKCPB DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKCPU DMKCPV DMKCQP DMKCSG DMKCFF DMKCFF DMKCKS DMKCNS DMKCPB DMKCPI DMKRF DMKGFF DMKGRT DMKNVC DMKNVC DMKNOS DMKNSW DMKPSA DMKPSA DMKRPT DMKNAS DMKND DMKNSG DMKCOS DMKNSW DMKCPT DMKNCS DMKCPS DMKCPU DMKCPV DMKCQP DMKCSG DMKCSC DMKDIA DMKNDS DMKDS DMKDSP DMKCPT DMKNCS DMKCPS DMKCPU DMKCPV DMKCPC DMKNCC DMKN	ARIOPU		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKSPL							
ARSPPR 000012 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO ARSPPU 000011 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKSPL DMKUSO ARSPRD 000028 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKDRD DMKUSO DMKUSO DMKVSP  ASYSLC 000025 DMKACO DMKBLD DMKCFO DMKCFT DMKCKP DMKCKC DMKLOG DMKLOG DMKUDU DMKUSO ASYSOP 000026 DMKACO DMKDDU DMKCFO DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKDAS DMKJRL DMKLOG DMKMIA DMKMLD DMKMSG DMKMSW DMKPSA DMKQCN DMKUDU DMKUSO DMKVCH  ASYSVM 000253 DMKACO DMKAPI DMKATS DMKBLD DMKCFG DMKCFF DMKCFP DMKCKS DMKCNS DMKCNS DMKCPB DMKCPI DMKCFS DMKCPU DMKCPV DMKCPV DMKCCC DMKDIA DMKCFP DMKCKS DMKCNS DMKCPB DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKCPV DMKCPC DMKNSC DMKCSC DMKDIA DMKDRD DMKDSD DMKCPB DMKCPT DMKMTA DMKMIA DMKMID DMKNO DMKNSG DMKNES DMKNDS DMKNDS DMKCPG DMKCPC DMKMCC DMKMCC DMKMCC DMKNCC D	ARIORD	000005	DMKCKP	DMKCSB	DMKCSO									
ARSPPU 000011 DHKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKUSO DMKUSO DMKUSO DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCST DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKUSO DMKUBO DMKUBO DMKUSO DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCST DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKDD DMKUBO DMKOB DMKCPB DMKCPB DMKCPI DMKCPB DMKC														
ASYSUR 000028 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCGR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCST DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKDRD DMKUDU DMKUSO ASYSLC 000025 DMKACO DMKBLD DMKCFO DMKCFT DMKCKP DMKLOC DMKLOG DMKLOH DMKUDU DMKUSO ASYSOP 000026 DMKAPI DMKCLK DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKDAS DMKJRL DMKLOG DMKMIA DMKMID DMKMSG DMKMSW DMKPSA DMKQCW DMKUDU DMKUSO DMKVCH  ASYSVM 000253 DMKACO DMKAPI DMKATS DMKBLD DMKCFG DMKCFF DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCNS DMKCPB DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKCPV DMKCQP DMKCSC DMKCSC DMKDAS DMKCSC DMKDSP DMKCRM DMKCPT DMKFRE DMKGRF DMKGRT DMKHVC DMKHVD DMKIOE DMKIOG DMKIOS DMKLOG DMKNCC DMKMCH DMKMCT DMKMIA DMKMID DMKMNI DMKMON DMKHSG DMKRSP DMKSCC DMKSPC DMKSCC DMKSCC DMKPSS DMKSCC DMKSCP DMKSCC DMKSCC DMKNES DMKSCC DMKNCC DMKNCC DMKMCC DMKMCC DMKMCCC DMKNCCC D								DMKCSC			DMKSPL	DMKUSO		
ASYSIC 000025 DMKACO DMKBLD DMKCFO DMKCFT DMKCKP DMKLOG DMKLOG DMKLOG DMKUDU DMKUSO DMKUSO DMKQCN DMKUDU DMKUSO DMKVCH  ASYSVM 000253 DMKACO DMKACO DMKAPI DMKATS DMKBLD DMKCFG DMKCFH DMKCFP DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCNS DMKCPB DMKCPI DMKCPC D														
ASYSUR 000025 DMKAPI DMKCLK DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKLOR DMKLOG DMKLOG DMKLOG DMKUDR DMKUDU DMKUSO DMKYSA  ASYSUM 000253 DMKACO DMKAPI DMKATS DMKBLD DMKCPY DMKCPF DMKCFF DMKCFF DMKCKS DMKCNS DMKCPB DMKCPF  DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKCPV DMKCPV DMKCPV DMKCKS DMKCSC DMKDIA  DMKMTD DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKCPV DMKCPV DMKCSC DMKDIA  DMKCPS DMKCPS DMKCPT DMKCPV DMKCPV DMKCSC DMKDIA  DMKMTC DMKMTA DMKMID DMKNOT DMKNOS DMKNOS DMKCPB DMKCCC DMKMCH  DMKMTC DMKMIA DMKMID DMKNOT DMKNOS DMKNOS DMKLOG DMKLOG DMKNCC DMKMCH  DMKPGT DMKPSA DMKPTR DMKRGA DMKRGB DMKRNH DMKRSP DMKSCN DMKSEP DMKSNC DMKSPL DMKSVC	ARSPRD	000028			DMKCQR	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDRD	DMKMIA	DMKNLE	DMKSPL
ASYSOP 000026 DMKAPI DMKCLK DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKDAS DMKJRL DMKNOG DMKMIA DMKMID DMKMSG DMKNSW DMKPSA  ASYSVM 000253 DMKACO DMKAPI DMKATS DMKBLD DMKCFG DMKCFF DMKCFF DMKCKS DMKCNS DMKCPB DMKCPI  DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKCPV DMKCQP DMKCSC DMKDIA DMKDRD DMKDSP DMKCRM DMKERM  DMKFRE DMKGRF DMKGRT DMKHVC DMKHVD DMKIOE DMKIOS DMKDS DMKDSP DMKMCC DMKMCH  DMKMCT DMKMIA DMKMID DMKNON DMKBSG DMKNES DMKNET DMKNLD DMKNLE DMKPAG DMKPSS  DMKPST DMKPSA DMKPTR DMKRGA DMKRGB DMKRNH DMKRSP DMKSCN DMKSEP DMKSNC DMKSPL DMKSVC														
DHKQCN DMKUDU DMKUSO DMKVCH  ASYSVM 000253 DMKACO DMKAPI DMKATS DMKRDD DMKCFG DMKCFH DMKCFP DMKCKS DMKCNS DMKCPB DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKCPU DMKCPV DMKCQP DMKCSC DMKDIA DMKDRD DMKDSB DMKDSP DMKERM DMKEXT DMKFRE DMKGRF DMKGRT DMKHVC DMKHVD DMKIOE DMKIOG DMKLOK DMKMCC DMKMCC DMKMCT DMKMIA DMKMID DMKNNI DMKNON DMKNES DMKNES DMKNET DMKNLD DMKNLE DMKPAG DMKPGS DMKPGT DMKPSA DMKPTR DMKRGA DMKRGB DMKRNH DMKRSP DMKSCN DMKSEP DMKSNC DMKSPL DMKSVC														
ASYSVM 000253 DMKACO DMKAPI DMKATS DMKBLD DMKCFG DMKCFH DMKCFP DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCNS DMKCPB DMKCPI DMKCPS DMKCPU DMKCPV DMKCQP DMKCSB DMKCSC DMKDIA DMKDRD DMKDSB DMKDSP DMKERM DMKEXT DMKPRE DMKGRF DMKGRT DMKHVC DMKHVD DMKIOE DMKIOG DMKIOS DMKLOG DMKLOK DMKMCC DMKMCH DMKMCT DMKMIA DMKMID DMKMNI DMKMON DMKHSG DMKNES DMKNET DMKNLD DMKNLE DMKPAG DMKPGS DMKPGT DMKPSA DMKPTR DMKRGA DMKRGB DMKRNH DMKRSP DMKSCN DMKSEP DMKSNC DMKSPL DMKSVC	ASYSOP	000026					DMKDAS	DMKJRL	DMKLOG	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKPSA
DMKCPS DMKCPU DMKCPV DMKCQP DMKCSB DMKCSC DMKDIA DMKDRD DMKDSB DMKDSP DMKERM DMKEXT DMKPRE DMKGRF DMKGRT DMKHVC DMKHVD DMKIOE DMKIOG DMKIOS DMKLOG DMKLOK DMKMCC DMKMCH DMKMCT DMKMIA DMKMID DMKMNI DMKMON DMKHSG DMKNES DMKNET DMKNLD DMKNLE DMKPAG DMKPGS DMKPGT DMKPSA DMKPTR DMKRGA DMKRGB DMKRNH DMKRSP DMKSCN DMKSEP DMKSNC DMKSPL DMKSVC	_										_			
DMKFRE DMKGRF DMKGRT DMKHVC DMKHVD DMKIOE DMKIOG DMKIOS DMKLOG DMKLOK DMKMCC DMKMCH DMKMCT DMKMIA DMKMID DMKMNI DMKMON DMKMSG DMKNES DMKNET DMKNLD DMKNLE DMKPAG DMKPGS DMKPGT DMKPSA DMKPTR DMKRGA DMKRGB DMKRNH DMKRSP DMKSCN DMKSEP DMKSNC DMKSPL DMKSVC	ASYSVM	000253												
DMKMCT DMKMIA DMKMID DMKMNI DMKMON DMKMSG DMKNES DMKNET DMKNLD DMKNLE DMKPAG DMKPGS DMKPGT DMKPSA DMKPTR DMKRGA DMKRGB DMKRNH DMKRSP DMKSCN DMKSEP DMKSNC DMKSPL DMKSVC														
DMKPGT DMKPSA DMKPTR DMKRGA DMKRGB DMKRNH DMKRSP DMKSCN DMKSEP DMKSNC DMKSPL DMKSVC														
DEKATA DEKACS DEKART DEKODE DEKODE DEKAZE DEKACH DEKADY DEKADC DEKADD DEKADE														
			DEKTAP	DMKTCS	DUKTHI	אמטאשת	טעטאמע	DUKUSC	DUKAUL	DUKACH	DEKADY	DUKANC	DEKADD	DMKVDR

CP Label-to-Module Cross Reference

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
		DHKVHC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM							
ATMRSN	000008	DMKCPU	DMKMON	DMKSCH	DMKTHR								
ATTN	000065	DMKCFC	DMKCFM	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCOR	DHKDDR	DMKDIR	DMKDMF	DMKDSP	DMK FMT	DMKGRF	DMKIOS
		DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRNH	DHKRSE	DMKSSP	DHKSSS	DHKVCA	DHKVIC	DMKVHI	DMKVSI		
ATTR2	000037	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW	DMKRGA	DMKRGB							
ATTR457	000005	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW	DHKR GA	DMKRGB							
ATTR7	000027	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW	DMKRGA	DMKRGB							
AUTGO	000013	DMKCPI	DMKENT	DHKMCC	ENKHCD	DMKHID	DEKENI						
AUTOSPL	000005	DMKMCD	DMKHIA	DHKHNI									
AVMREAL	000036	DMKBLD	DMKCFG	DMKCFP	DHKCFS	DHKCPV	DHKLOG	DEKECH	DMKMCT	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKSCH
		DMKVIO	DMKVSI										
BALRSAVE	000097	DMKAPI	DMKCCW	DHKCFH	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPV	DMKCSO	DHK CVT	DMKDIA	DMK FRE	DMKGRT	DMKLOC
		DMKPGT	DMKPTR	DHKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKSCH	DMKSCN	DMKUNT	DMK V AT	<b>DMKVCA</b>	DMKVHA
		DMKVSI											
BALRO	000007	DMKCPI	DMK PGT	DMKPTR	DMKVMA								
BALR1	000028	DMKAPI	DMKCPI	DMKCVT	DMKDIA	DMKPGT	DMKSCN	DMKVDC	DMKVDS				
BALR11	000003	DHKQCN	DMKSCH										
BALR12	000002	DMKVAT											
BALR13	000002	DHKVAI											
BALR14	000011	DMKCPI	DMKLOC	DMKTMR	DMKVAT	DHKVCA	DHKADC						
BALR15	000001	DMKVCA											
BALR2	000033	DMKCCW	DMKCPI	DMKCVT	DHKDHP	DMKGRT	DEKPTR	DMKSCN	DMKTHR	DMKV CA	DMKVMA		
BALR3	000010	DMKCCW	DMKCNS	DMKSCN	DMKVCA								
BALR6	000005	DMKCMS	DHKCPI	DMKVDC									
BALR8	000006	DMKCPI	DMKPGT	DMKSCN	DMKVSI								
BALR9	000004	DMKCNS	DMKVCA				_	_		_		_	
BLANKS	000174	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFD	DHKCFH	DMKCFO	DHKCFS	DMKCNS	DMKCPE	DMKCPS	DHK CQG	DMKCQH	DHKCQP
		DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DHKCSC	DHKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DMK DDR	DMKDEP	DHKDIA
		DMKDSB	DHKERM	DMKGRF	DHKHVC	DMKJRL	DHKLD00E		DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DHKHCC	DMKMCD	DMKMCH
		DHKHIA	DMKMNI	DHKHSG	DHKNES	DMKNET	DHKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKRSP	DMKSCN
		DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKTCS	DMKTHI	DMKTRC	DEKTRD	DMKUDR	D M K U DU	DMKUSO	DMKV CA	DMKVCN	DMKVDA
	00000	DHKVDC	DMKVDD	DMKVDE	DMKVDR	DMKVDS							
BLK	000001	DMKWRM											
BLKMPX	000009	DMKAPI	DMKCLK	DMKCPI	DMKVSI								
BRAD	000006	DMKLDOOE			B = = = = =								
BRING	000364	DHKAPI	DMKATS	DHKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DHKCDH	DMKCDS	DHKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCKS	DMKCMS
		DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DNKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCQH	DHKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKDGD	DMKDRD
		DMKDSP	DMKERM	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DHKHVC	DHKHVD	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKMCC	DMKMIA	DHKHON
		DMKNLD DMKSPL	DMKNLE DMKSSS	DMKPRG DMKSVC	DMKPRV DMKTCS	DMKPTR DMKTMR	DHKQC N DHKTRC	DMKRGA DMKTRD	DMKRGB DMKT RK	DMKRPA DMKU DR	DMKRSP DMKUDU	DMKSEP DMKVAT	DMK SNC DMK VCH
		DHKVCN	DWKADK	DHK VER	DHKVIO	DHKVHC	DMKVSI	DHKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM	טע ט אמע	DUKANI	DHKACH
BSCAUSER	00000#	DMKRGA	DHKRGB	DUVATV	DUKATO	אמע	DUKASI	DUKASE	DEVASO	DUMMU			
BSCBLOK	000004	DHKBSC	DHKRGA	DMKRGB									
BSCCNT	000003	DHKRGA	ADAMEG	מפאאמת									
BSCCOPY	000009	DMKRGA											
BSCECCW1		DMKRGA											
DOCECT	000004	MONNIU											

CP Label-to-Module Cross Reference

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
BSCECCW2	000004	DMKRGA											
BSCENO	000005	DMKRGA											
BSCETB	000005	DMKRGA											
BSCFLAG	000046	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCFLAG1	000022	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCFORCE	000003	DMKRGA											
BSCHALT	000003	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCIGN	000004	DMKRGA											
BSCINBID	000004	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCINDEX	000005	DMKRGA											
BSCLINE	000002	DMKRGB											
BSCLOG	000005	DMKRGA											
BSCOPIED		DMKRGA											
BSCPA1	000003	DMKRGA											
BSCPCCW1		DMKBSC	DMKRGA	DMKRGB						•			
BSCPCCW2		DMKBSC	DMKRGA	DMKRGB									
BSCPCCW3		DMKRGA											
BSCPCCW4		DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCRCVD	80000	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCREAD	000019	DMKBSC	DMKRGA	DMKRGB									
BSCREGEN		DMKRGA											
BSCRESP	000052	DMKBSC	DMKRGA	DMKRGB									
BSCRPTR	000009	DMKRGA											
BSCRROBN		DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCRSTRT		DMKRGA											
BSCRVI	000003	DMKRGA											
BSCSCAN	000007	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCSCCW1		DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCSCCW2		DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCSCCW3		DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCSEL	000012	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCSEND	000005	DMKRGA											
BSCSENSE		DMKRGA	DWWDCD										
BSCSIZE BSCSIZE1		DMKRGA DMKRGA	DMKRGB DMKRGB										
BSCSIZE2		DMKRGB	DUKKGB										
BSCSPTR	000011	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
BSCTMRQ	000011	DMKRGA	DIKKGD										
BSCTSTRQ		DMKRGA											
BSCUCOPY		DMKRGA											
BSCUECCW		DMKRGA											
BUFAPL	000005	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW									
BUFCNT	000028	DMKALG	DMKCFM	DMKCFS	DMKCPI	DMKCST	DMKERE	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DMKRSP	DMKUDU	DMKVCN	
BUFFER	000102	DMKALG	DMKCDM	DMKCFG	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DNKCSE	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ
		DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DHKEMA	DMKERM	DMKGRF	DHKGRT	DMKLNK	DMKMSG	DMKNMT	DMKRGA	DMKRND
		DMKRSP	DMKSCN	DMKUDU	DMKVDC	DHKWRM							

CP Label-to-Module Cross Reference

DMKCSV

DMKVCA

DMKSAV

DMKDIB

DMKNLE

DMKTAP

DMKVSI

DMKIOS

CCHLOG80 000002

CCHSIOB 000002 CCHSIZE 000002

000003

000005

CCHRCV

CCHREC

DMKCCH

DMKCCH

DMKCCH

DMKCCH

DMKEIG

DMKEIG

DMKEIG

DMKSEV

DMKSIX

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES									
BUFIN	000003	DMKCPI	DMKVCN									
BUFINLTH		DMKCFM	DMKERM	DMKGRF	DMKLNK	DMKRGA	DMKRGB			_		
BUFNKT	000043	DMKALG	DMKCDM	DMKCFG	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCSO	DMKCST	DMKCSU
		DMKLNK	DMKMSG	DMKRSP	DMKSCN	DMKUDU	DMKVCN	DMKVDC				
BUFSIZE	000033	DMKALG	DMKCFM	DMKCPI	CMKERM	DMKGRF	DMKING	DMKLNK	DMKRGA	DMKRSP	DMK U DU	
BUSOUT	000006	DMKRNH	DMKRSE									
BUSY	000057	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKDDR	DMKDIR	DMKDMF	DMKFMT	DMKIOS	DMKPSA	DMKRNH	DMKSSP
		DMKVIO	DMKVMI	DMKVSI								
CACTDEV	000002	DMKRNH										
CACTLIN	000002	DMKNET	DMKRNH									
CACTLTR	000002	DMKNES	DMKRNH									
CAW	880000	DMKCCH	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DHKDDR	DMKDIR	DHKDMP	DMKFMT	DMKIOS	DMKLD00E	DMKOPR
		DMKSSP	DMKTRD	DMKVMI	DMKVSI							
CC	001134	DMKACO	DMKBSC	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCSE	DMKDAS	DMK DDR	DMKDGD
		DMKDIR	DMKDMP	DMKDSB	DMKFMT	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW	DMKIOS	DMKMCC	DMKMNI	DMKNLD
		DMKOPR	DMKPAG	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKS AV	DMKS EP	DMKSPL	DMKSSP
		DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTRK	DMKUCB	DHKUCC	DMKUCS	DMKUDR	DMKVCA	DMKV CN	DMK V DE	DMKVMI
		DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM								
CCC	000050	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DHKDAS	DHKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKEIG	DMKGRF	DMK HV C	DMKIOE
	***************************************	DMKMSW	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEV	DHKTAP	DMKUNT	DMKVIO	DMKVS I			
CCCPUID	000003	DMKCCH	J	0002								
CCDESMD	000003	DMKDIA	DMKRNH									
CCDEVTYP		DMKCCH	2									
CCHADDR	000002	DMKCCH										
CCHANID	000008	DMKCCH										
CCHCAV	000001	DMKCCH										
CCHCHNL	000012	DMKSEV	DMKSIX									
CCHCLOGL		DMKCCH	DUNDIA									
CCHCHOY	000010	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX								
CCHCNTB	000005	DHKSEV	DMKSIX	DHKSIA								
CCHCPU	000003	DMKSEV	DMKSIX									
CCHCUA	000003	DHKCCH	DHUZIX									
CCHDAY	000002	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX								
CCHDI	000003	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX								
CCHRIO	000003	DMKCCH	Macand	DUKSIX								
CCHINTB	000002	DHKCCH										
CCHINTEC			DMKSIX									
CCHINTFC	000007	DMKSEV	DUVZIY									
		DMKCCH										
CCHLOG45		DMKCCH										
CCHLOG60		DMKSIX										
CCHLOG70		DMKSEV	DWERT									

LABEI	•	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
CCHS	(ZE1	000002	DMKCCH											
CCHSN	ISB	000001	DMKCCH											
CCHST	r G	000004	DMKSEV	DMKSIX										
CCHTI	0	000002	DMKCCH											
CCHUS	5 <b>V</b>	000005	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX									
CCPAI	DR	000001	DMKSNC											
CCPAR	M	000004	DMKNLD	DMKSNC										
CCPEN	TRY	000001	DMKNLD											
		000001	DMKNLD											
		000003	DMKNLD	DMKSNC										
		000005	DMKNLD	DMKSNC										
		000002	DMKNLD											
		000003	DMKCCH											
		000001	DMKNLD											
		000001	DMKNLD											
		000001	DMKNLD											
		000003	DMKNLD	DMKSNC										
CCPTN		000001	DMKNLD											
CCPTE		000001	DMKNLD											
CCPTY		000002	DMKNLD											
	TYP	000002	DMKCCH											
CCW1		000012	DMKDAS	DMKLD00E	DMKUDR									
CCW2		000002	DMKDAS											
CCW3		000003	DMKDAS											
CD		000111	DMKCCW	DMKCNS	DMKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDGD	DHKDIE	DMKDIR	DMKFMT	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW	DMKISM
ana		000000	DMKOPR	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKSSP	DMKTAP	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKVCA	DMKV CN	DWKAWI	DMKVSI	DMKVSP
CDC		000048	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCNS	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DHKGRF	DWKHAC	DMKIOE	DMK IOF	DMKIOS	DMKMSW
anam.	T.,	000001	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKTAP	DMKUNT	DWKA 10	DMKVS I			
CDCTI		000001	DMKNET											
CDISE CE	LLI	000001 000089	DMKNES DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKDDR	DHKDIB	DHKDIR	DMKDMP	DMKFMT	DMKGRF	DMK HVC	DMKIOG	DMKIOS
CE		000003	DHKHLD	DMKPAG	DHKRGA	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DHKSAV	DMKSSP	DMKVCA	DMKVCN	DWKAIO	DMKVMI	DMKVSI
			DMKVSP	DERPAG	MENNEGA	DEKNSE	Duvesa	DBKSAV	Accum	DERVCA	DHKACH	DUKATO	DUKAUT	DULASI
CFST	\ D	000009	DMKCPS	DHKMCD	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON							
CHAN		000004	DMKIOG	DMKPRV	DUNIIA	DURUNI	Diktion							
CHAN		000001	DMKEXT	DHREAT										
CHBAT		000011	DHKVCA											
CHBC		000003	DHKVCA											
CHBC		000002	DHKVCA											
CHBEC		000014	DMKVCA											
СИВИ		000015	DHKVCA											
CHBMN		000005	DMKVCA											
CHBMS		000020	DMKVCA	DMKVSI										
CHBRI		000007	DMKVCA											
CHBRI		000008	DMKVCA											
CHBRI		000012	DHKVCA											

<del>.</del>	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
308 II	CHBSIZE CHBWAIT CHBWEOF	000003 000014 000002	DMKDIA DMKCFP DMKVCA	DMKVCA DMKVCA										
BM	CHBWRIT CHC	000009 000014 000004	DMKVCA DMKBSC	DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DHKHVC	DMKIOS	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKT AP	DMKUNT			
VM/37	CHGRDV CHGREGS	000004	DMKCSO DMKTMR											
	CHGSFB	000023	DMKCKS	DMKCSQ	DMKCSU	DHKCSV	DMKDMP	DEKETA	DHKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKVSP			
87	CHGSHQ	000008	DMKCSQ	DMKWRM	24.020	22	2							
0	CHNGMSG	000002	DHKCPI											
ß	CHXBLOK	000013	DMKCFP	DHKCQG	DMKDIA	DMKVCA	DMKVSI							
¥ 10	CHXCMDB	000010	DHKVCA											
ste	CHXCHDT	000014	DMKVCA											
Φ ≅	CHXCNCT	000009	DMKCFP	DMKVCA										
	CHXDATN	000005	DMKVCA	DMERCE	DMFACT									
10	CHXFLAG CHXIDAW	000057 000004	DMKCFP DMKVCA	DMKVCA	DMKVSI									
ogi	CHXNCCW	000012	DHKVCA											
ic	CHXOTHR	000009	DMKCQG	DMKDIA	DMKVCA									
	CHXPKEY	000005	DMKVCA	2111211	Diniton									
a	CHXRCNT	000010	DMKVCA											
and	CHXSTAT	000020	DMKVCA											
שי	CHXYADD	000007	DMKCQG	DMKDIA	DMK V CA									
H	CHYBLOK	000005	DMKDIA	DMKVCA	•									
မှ	CHYCMDB	000001	DMKVCA											
<b>-</b>	CHYCHDT	000003	DMKVCA											
(1) 	CHYCNCT	000004	DMKVCA											
	CHYDATN CHYFLAG	000006 000032	DMKVCA DMKVCA											
De	CHYIDAW	000001	DHKVCA											
te	CHYNCCW	000004	DMKVCA											
e H	CHYOTHR	000001	DMKDIA											
<b>.</b>	CHYRCNT	000005	DMKVCA											
mi na	CHYSTAT	000003	DHKVCA											
20	CHYXADD	000004	DMKDIA	DMKVCA										
<del>;</del>	CKCMASK	000005	DMKAPI	DMKCLK	DMKCPI									
0	CKPBITS	000003	DMKRNH				ı							
Ħ.	CKPBKSZ	000001	DMKRNH											
i,	CKPBLOK CKPNAME	000004 000003	DMKRNH	DMKWRM										
Vol um	CKPRMAX	000003	DMKRNH DMKRNH	DMKWRM DMKWRM										
Ē	CKPSIZE	000002	DHKRNH	DMKWRM										
	CL	000007	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DMKJRL	DMKVDE								
<del>ั</del>	CLASDASD		DMKACO	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DHKCKP	DMKCPI	DHKCPS	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKCQP	DMK CQR	DMKDDR	DMKDEF
			DMKDGD	DMKDIR	DMKDMP	DMKGIO	DHKIOC	DHKICE	DHKIOF	DMKIOS	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKMNI	DMKMSW
			DMKPRV	DMKSCN	DMKSSP	DHKSSS	DMKTRD	DRKACH	DMKVDA	DHKA DC	DMK V DD	DWKADE	DMKVDR	DMKVDS

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
		DMKVER	DHKVIO	DMKVMI	DMKVSI								
CLASGRAF	000074	DMKACO	DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DHKCFT	DHKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMK CPV	DMKCQG	DHKCQP
		DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDIR	DMKGRF	DMKHVD	DMKIOF	DMKIOS	DMKOPR	DMKPSA	DMKQCN	DMKSSP	DMKTRD
		DMKUSO	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDC	DMKVDS	DHKVIC	DMKVSI					
CLASSPEC	000075	DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCPB	DHKCPI	DMKCQG	DMKCQP	DMK CQR	DMKCQY	DMKDEF
		DMKDIA	DMKDIR	DMKHVD	DMKIOF	DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKQCN
		DMKRNH	DMKSCN	DMKTRD	DHKUSO	DMKVCH	DHKVDA	DMKVDC	DMKV DR	DMKV DS	DMKVIO	DMKVMI	DMKVSI
		DMKWRM											
CLASTAPE	000088	DMKCCW	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCQG	DMKCQP	<b>DMK CQR</b>	DMKDDR	DMKDMP
		DMKGIO	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOS	DMKMCC	DHKHNI	DMKSSP	DHKV CH	DWKADC	DMKVDD	DMKVDE	DMKVDR
		DMKVDS	DMKVMI	DMKVSI									
CLASTERM	000148	DMKACO	DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DHKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPV
		DMKCQG	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDIR	DMKHVD
		DMKIOC	DMKIOF	DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMK PS A	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKSCN	DMKSSP
		DMKTRD	DMKUSO	DMKACH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA	DHKADC	DMKVDE	DMKV DR	DMKV DS	DWK A 10	DMKVSI	DMKWRM
CLASURI	000085	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCPB	DMKCPS	DMKCQG	DHKCQP	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST
		DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKDRD	DMKHVD	DMKIOF	DMKICS	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSCN	DMKSPL
		DMKSSP	DMKTRD	DMKVCH	DMKVDA	DHKVDC	DHKVDD	DMKVDR	DMKV CS	DMKA IO	DWKVMI	DMKVSI	DMKVSP
CLASURO	000081	DMKCCW	DMKCFO	DMKCPP	DMKCKP	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCQG	DMKCQP	DMK CS B	DMKCSO	DMKCSP
		DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKDMP	D M K H V D	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMK IOS	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSCN
		DMKSSP	DMKTRD	DMKVCH	DMKVDA	DHKVDC	DMKVDD	DMKVDR	DMKV DS	DWKA 10	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	
CLCMD	000003	DMKMIA											
CLSUS	000010	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON									
CMD	000002	DMKLDOOE	}										
CMDREJ	000013	DMKCNS	DMKDIB	DMKIOS	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKVCN	DMKVSP					
CNTLBTU	000005	DMKRNH											
CODE	000021	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKLOK	DMKMCH	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKRNH	DMKSCH
		DMKSVC	DMKVSI							•			
COMPFES	000009	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX									
COMPSEL	000015	DMKEIG	DEKSEV	DMKSIX									
COMPSYS	000006	DMKCCH	DMKEIG	DMKSEV									
CONACTV	000028	DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMK R GA	DMKRNH								
CONADDR	000033	DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMKMON	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH					
CONCCW1	000085	DMKCNS	DMKDIR	DMKGRF	<b>DMKRGA</b>	DMKRGB	DMKRNH						
CONCCW2	000038	DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	<b>DMKRGB</b>	DMKRNH							
CONCCW3	000032	DMKCNS	DMKDIA	DMKIOE	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMK RG A	DMKRGB	DMKRNH				
CONCCW4	000031	DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DMKRGB								
CONCNT	000073	DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMKMON	DHKQCN	DMK RG A	DMKRGB	DMKRNH					
CONCNTL	000024	DMKCNS	DMKQCN	DMK RGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH							
CONCOMND		DMKCNS	DMKRNH										
CONDATA	000082	DMKCNS	DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DMKIOE	DMKNES	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGE	DMKRNH			
CONDCNT	000029	DMKDIA	DMKIOE	DMK RGA	DMKRNH								
CONDEST	000004	DMKRNH											
CONDWC	000022	DMKGRF	DMKQCN	DMKRGB									
CONESCP	000021	DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH							
CONEXTR	000001	DMKRNH											

СÞ

Label-to-Module Cross

Reference

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
CPASTON	000007	DMKCFO	DMKCPI	DMKCQY	DMKLOG								
CPCREGO	000007	DHKAPI	DMKCKP	DHKCLK	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKICS	DMKLOK	DMKMCH	DMKPRG	DMKPRV
CPCREGO	000037	DMKPSA	DMKSVC	DHKTMR	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKVAT	DUKBAI	DHKIOS	DHKLOK	Dunnen	DHRENG	Dukekt
CPCREG6	000007	DMKCFO	DMKCPI	DMKDSP	DUKIKC	DHKIKD	Duntal						
CPCREG8	000007	DMKCPS	DMKIOS	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMCN	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKSVC	
CPEX	000008	DMKDSP	DMKVCA	DIKNEC	DHKHCD	Dukucu	DHRHIA	DUKUMI	Dundon	DUNERG	DUKESA	DIRSTC	
CPEXADD	000009	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKCCW	DMKCDS	DMKCFM	DMKCFC	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKDGD
CFEARDD	000033	DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DHKEXT	DMKFRE	DHKGIC	DMKGRF	DMKIOE	DMKIOS	DMKLOC	DMKLOK	DMKMCC
		DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DHKMIA	DMKMID	DHKMNI	DMKMON	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV
		DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRPA	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKTMR
		DMKTRD	DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DMKVMA	DMKVMC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	Dungia	Dunbbb	Dunbro	24.14.
CPEXBLOK	000186	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKCCW	DMKCDS	DMKCFM	DMKCFC	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV
or and a con	000.00	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKFRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKIOE	DMK IOF	DMKIOS	DMKLNK
		DMKLOC	DMKLOK	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKPAG	DMKPGS
		DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGE	DMKRNH	DMKRPA	DMKRSP	DMKSPL
		DMKSSS	DMKSTK	DMKSVC	DMKTAP	DMKTMR	DHKTRD	DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DMKV AT	DMKVCA	DMKVDA	DMKVDC
		DMKVDE	DMKVMA	DMKVMC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP							
CPEXBPNT	000004	DMKDSP	DMKPAG										
CPEXDEFR		DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKSTK									
CPEXFPNT		DMKCCW	DMKCDS	DMKCFP	DMKDGD	DMKDSP	DMKGIC	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKLOC	DMKPAG	DMKPTR	DMKRPA
		DMKUNT	DMKV CA	DMKVSP									
CPEXLPSW	000002	DMKDSP	DMKSVC										
CPEXMISC	000030	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKDGD	DMKGIO	DMKPAG	DMKPTR	DMKSSS	DMKSTK	DMKVSI		
CPEXPRIO	000006	DMKDSP	DMKSTK										
CPEXPROC	000021	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DWKLOC	DMKLOK	DMKPRG	DMKSTK				
CPEXREGS	000044	DMKCFM	DMKCNS	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCP V	DMKDGD	DMKDSB	DMK DS P	DMK EXT	DMK IOE	DMK IOF	DMKLOC
		DMKLOK	DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPS A	DMKQCN	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKTAP
		DMKTMR	DMKV AT	DMK V M A	DMKVSI								
CPEXR0	000052	DMKALG	DMKCCW	DMKCDS	DMKCFP	DMKCPS	DHKDGD	DMKFRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMK IOS	DMKMCC	DMKMIA
		DMKMID	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKRGA	DMKRPA	DMKSSS	DMKTAP	DMKUSO	DMKVCA
		DMKVDC	DMKVDE										
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CPEXR10	000005	DMKCNS	DMKDSP	DMKMIA									
CPEXR11	000031	DMKCFP	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKLOK	DMKMCC	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKPAG	DMKPGT	DMKPSA	DMKPTR
		DMKSSS	DMKSTK	DMKUSO	DMKVMC	DMKVSP							
CPEXR12	000017	DMKALG	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKMCC	DHKHIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI	DMK QCN	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKUSO
		DMKVCA	DMKAWC										
CPEXR13	000009	DMKIOS	DMKPTR	DMKVDE									
CPEXR14	000002	DMKCDS	DWKTOK										
CPEXR15	000002	DMKCDS	DMKDSP	D ## 0 @=	DWWWGC								
CPEXR2	000007	DMKCFO	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKUSO								
CPEXR3	000001	DMKSSS											
CPEXR5	000006	DMKCDS	DMKPAG	DMKVDE									
CPEXR6	000005	DMKIOF	DHEDIC	D # # D # P		•							
CPEXR7	000003	DMKCDS	DMKPAG	DHKPTR									
CPEXR8	000002	D M K D S P	DMKVSP										

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES										
CPEXR9	000002	DMKPTR											
CPEXSIZE		DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCDS	DHKCPH	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS
01585155	000.27	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DHKDSF	DMKEXT	DEKFRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMK IOE	DMKIOF
		DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKLOC	DMKLOG	DMKLOK	DHKHCC	DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI
		DMKMON	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKOCN	DHKRGA	DMKRGB	DMK RN H	DMKRPA	DMKRSP	DMKSPL
		DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKTAP	DMKTRD	DMKUSO	DMKVCA	DMKVDC	DMKV DE	DMKVMA	DMKVMC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP
CPEXTYPE	000012	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKSTK	DMKSVC	Dimoso	DERVOE	2011.20	242	2	2	2	
CPFRELK	000007	DMKDSP	DMKFRE		22								
CPFRESW	000003	DMKDSP	DMKFRE										
CPID	000030	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DHKCPU	DMKCVT	DMKDMP	DMKGRF	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKPGT	
CPINITD	000005	DMKAPI	DMKCFM	DMKCPI	DMKIOS								
CPLOKFL	000006	DMKEXT	DMKLOK										
CPMCHLK	000002	DHKMCH											
CPHCHSE	000005	DMKDSP	DHKHCH										
CPMICAVL		DMKAPI	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKCPI	DMKLOG							
CPMICON	000014	DHKAPI	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKCPI	DMKCOR	DHKCOY	DMKDSP	DMKPRV				
CPPTLBR	000022	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKMCH	DMKPGS	DMKPRV	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMK V AT	DMK VMA	
CPRUN	000020	DMKCFP	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKIOS	DMKPSA	DHKSCH	DMKSVC	DMKTMR				
CPSHRLK	000007	DMKCCW	DMKDGD	DMKDSP									
CPSTATUS		DMKAPI	DMKCFP	DMKCLK	DHKCPI	DMKDSP	DHKEXT	DMKIOS	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKSCH
		DMKSVC	DMKTMR										
CPSTAT2	000035	DMKAPI	DMKCCW	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKCPI	DHKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKDGD	DMKDSP	DMKLOG	DMKPRV	
CPSTAT3	000008	DMKDSP											
CPSUPER	000011	DMKCPI	DMKDSP	DMKIOS	DHKHCT	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKSCH	DMKSVC				
CPSYSLK	000004	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKLOK									
CPTERMLK	000003	DMKMCT											
CPTIDLE	000004	DMKDSP											
CPTIONT	000002	DMKDSP											
<b>CPTMASK</b>	000004	DMKAPI	DMKCLK										
CPTPAGE	000003	DMKDSP											
CPUID	000035	DMKAPI	DMKCCH	DMKCPI	DHKCQY	DMKDDR	DHKDIR	DMKHVC	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKLOG	DMKMCH	DMKMNI
		DMKOPR	DMKPRV	DMKSSP	DMKVER								
CPULOG	000003	DMKCPI	DMKDMP										
CPUMCELL	000004	DMKCPU	DMKHVD	DMKIOG	DMKPRV								
CPUMODEL	000006	DMKCPI	DMKIOG	DMKMCC									
CPUSER	000001	DMKPRV											
CPUVERSN	000010	DMKHVD	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DHKMCH	DMKOPR	DMKPRV	DMKSSP					
CPWAIT	000023	DMKAPI	DMKCLK	DMKCPI	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKIOS	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMK PS A	DMKSCH	DMKVCA	
CRBIT	000001	DHKHCH											
CRESCND	000001	DMKRNH											
CRESDQ	000001	DMKDIA											
CRESERL	000002	DMKRNH											
CRESIND	000005	DMKDIA	DMKNET	DMKPSA	DMKRNH								
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CSW	000288	DMKCCH	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DHKCPI	DMKDDR	DHKDGD	DMKDIR	DMKDMP	DMK DS P	DMK EIG	DMK FMT	DMKGIO
		DMKIOS	DMKLD00E	DMKOPR	DMKPSA	DMKSAV	DMKSEV	DMKSIX	DMKSSF	DMKT R A	DMKTRD	DMKVCN	DMKVIO

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	ß										
CCUI MED	000000	DMKVMI	DMKVSI	DMKVSP									
CSWLMEP CSWLNCP	000002 000002	DMKDIA DMKDIA	DMKNES DMKNES										
CTL	000002	DWKTDOOR	CONVDO										
CTRMLTR	000003	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DMKRNH									
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		DMKPAG	DMKPSA	DMKRSE	DMKSSP	DMKTAP	DHKVIO	DMKVSI					
CURRSAVE	000004	DMKIMG											
CVTEXIT	000001	DMKNEM											
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		DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKSVC	DMKTMR	DHKTRC	DMKTRD						
C1	000417	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DHKCCH	DMKCCW	DHKCDE	DHKCDH	DHKCES	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCPH	DMKCFS
		DHKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DHKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMK DGD	DMKDRD	DMKDSP
		DMKERM	DMKEXT	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DHKHVC	DHKHVD	DMKICG	DMKIOS	DMK ISM	DMKMCC	DMKMCH
		DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPGS	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB
		DMKRSP DMKTRK	DMKSCH	DMK SEP DMK UDU	DMK SNC DMK VA T	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKT CS	DMKTMR	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD
		DMKVSQ	DMKUDR DMKWRM	סמטאמע	DHKVAT	DHKVCH	DHKVCN	DMKVDR	DMKV ER	DWKA 10	DWKAWC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP
C11	000002	DMKDSP	DHKWKH										
C13	000003	DMKDSP	DMKMCH										
C14	000012	DMKAPI	DMKCFH	DMKCPI	DMKDMP	DMKPRV							
C15	000004	DMKCFH	DMKDMP	DMKPRV	Dundur	DHRLAT							
C2	000046	DMKAPI	DMKCFH	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKDMP	DMKEXT	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKLDOOE			
C3	000002	DMKCKP	DMKMCH										
C4	000002	DMKDSP											
C5	000001	DMKDSP											
C6	000018	DMKAPI	DMKCFO	DMKCPI	DMKDSP	DMKPRV							
C7	000004	DMKCCH	DMKDSP	DMKMCH									
C8	000034	DMKCPS	DMKEXT	DMKIOS	DHKMCC	DMKMCD	DEKELA	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKSVC	
C9	000002	DMKDSP											
	000002	DMKCPI	DMKDMP										
DASDCL	000006	DMKMCC	DMKMNI	DMKMON						•			
	000008	DMKCNS	DMKRSE	DMKUNT	DMKVSP								
DATAEND	000001 000034	DMKVCA	D # # G # D	D ### CDT									
	000034	DMKACO DMKVER	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DHKCVT	DMKDDR	DMKMID						
	000002	DMKVER											
	000002	DMKVER											
DDRREC	000001	DMKVER											
	000001	DMKVBR											
	000119	DMKACO	DMKCFP	DHKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDDR
		DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKDIR	DMKDMP	DHKDSB	DMKFMT	DMKGRF	DHKHVC	DMKIOG	DMK IOS	DMKLDOOE	
		DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DHKSAV	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKTAP	DMKUNT
		DMKVCA	DMKVCN	DMKADD	DMKVIO	DMKVMI	DMKVSI	DMKVSP					
DECAREA	000001	DMKING											
DECDCBAD	000001	DMKIMG											

7	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
ú														
<b>1</b>	DEFER	000358	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DHKCCH	DMKCCW	DEKCDE	DMKCDM	DMKCIS	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCKS
	<i>D</i>	000330	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DHKCPS	DMKCPU	DHKCPV	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKDGD	DMK DR D	DMK DSP	DMKERM
ш			DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKHVC	DMKHVD	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DHKHCC	DMKMIA	DMKHON	DMKNLD	DMKNLE
IBM			DMKPGS	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DHKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRPA	DMK RS P	DMKS EP	DMKSNC	DMKSPL
			DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKTCS	DMKTMR	DHKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKU DR	DMKU DU	DMK V AT	DMKVCH	DMKVCN
⋖			DMKVDR	DMKVER	DMKVIO	DHKVHC	DMKVSI	DHKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM				
	DEFINTVL	000002	DMKMCD	DMKMNI					-					
ω .	DELPAGES		DMKBLD	DMKCFP	DMKDEF	DMKUSO								
37	DELSEGS	000008	DMKBLD	DMKDEF	DMKUSO									
0	DELSFB	000007	DMKCKS	DMKCSQ	DMKSPL									
S	DEMOUNT	000002	DMKSSS											
Уs	DEVADDR	000037	DMKCSO	D M K V D A	DMKVDC	DMKVDD								
č	DEVCARD	000002	DMKACO	DMKCKP										
Ø	DEACCH	000005	DMKCCH											
15	DEACODE	000001	DMKIOC											
Ę	DEAICE	000009	DMKCPB	DMKCPS	DMKEMA	DMKLD00E	DHKNET							
ဝ္	DEVTYPE	000004	DMKCSO											
igi	DFRET	000034	DMKACO	DMKCPS	DHKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKDAS	DMKDIA	DHKDSB	DMKERM	DMKJRL	DMKQCN	DMKRNH	DMKSVC
a		000043	DMKTHI	DWKADD										
עם	DIRPTR	000013	DMKDIR											
Ħ	DISCEOC	000002	DMKRNH											
മ	DISCNCT	000001	DMKRNH											
ש	DISPATCH		DMKDSP											
ro	DISPMSG	000001 000001	DMKACO											
9	DMK ACO DMK ACODV		DMKSYM DMKCPV	DMKDIA	DMKVDR									
<b></b>	DMKACOFF		DHKCPV	DMKUSO	DUKADK									
<b>0</b> ≌	DMKACOTI		DMKLOG	DHKUSU										
	DHKACOPU		DMKRSP											
De	DHKACOQU		DMKHVD	DMKJRL										
te	DMKACOTM		DMKCPV	DMKCQY	DMKUSO									
er	DMKALG	000001	DMKSYM			•								
<b>j</b> .	DMK AL GON		DMKCFC	DMKCPI										
<b>L</b> .	DMKAPI	000001	DMKSYM											
na	DMKAPIPR	000004	DMKCPI	DMKCPU										
ţ.	DMKATS	000001	DMKSYM											
	DMKATSCF	000010	DMKCDS	DMKCFD	DMKTRC	DMKVAT								
0 th	DMKBLD	000001	DMKSYM											
1	DMKBLDEC		DMKCFS	DMKLOG										
Ą	DMKBLDRL		DMKCFP	DMKDEF	DMKPGS	DMKUSO								
<b>V</b> 01	DMKBLDRT		DMKCFG	DMKCFP	DMKCPI	DEKDEF	DMKLOG	DMKPGS	DMKPTR					
4	DMKBLDVM		DHKALG	DHKCNS	DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DMKRNH						
(C)	DMKBOX	000001	DMKSYM		D## 4DD									
	DMKBOXBX		DMKGRT	DMKRGB	DMKSEP									
	DMKBOXHR		DMKVSQ	D 4 7 7 7 7										
	DMKBSCER	000002	DMKIOS	DMKSYM										

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCI	3s			
DMKCCHCF	000001	DMKIOG				
DMKCCHIS	000005	DMKIOS	DMKSYM			
DMKCCHMX		DMKIOG				
DMKCCHNT		DMKIOS	DMKSYM			
DMKCCHRF		DMKDSP	DMKVIO	DMKVSI		
DMKCCHRT		DMKIOE	DMKSYM			
DHKCCHSZ		DMKIOG				
DMKCCH60		DMKIOG	DMKSYM			
DMK CCWB1	000001	DMKCPI				
DMKCCWB2	000001	DMKCPI				
DMKCCWB3	000001	DMKCPI				
DMKCCWB4	000001	DMKCPI				
DMKCCWB5	000001	DMKCPI				
DMKCCWB6	000001	DMKCPI				
DMKCCWB7	000001	DMKCPI				
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DMKCCWGN	000001	DMKCPI				
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DMKCCWSB		DMKSYM	DHKTRD	DMKTRK		
DMKCCWTC		DWKHVC	DMKSYM			
DMKCCWTR		DMKGIO	DMKHAC	DMKSYM	DMKVSI	
DMKCCWO	000001	DMKCPI				
DHKCCW1	000001	DMKCPI				
DHKCDB	000001	DMKSYM				
DMKCDBDC		DMKCFC	DMKSYM			
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DMKCDM	000001	DMKSYM				
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DMKCDS	000001	DMKSYM				
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DMKCFC	000001	DMKSYM				
DMKCFCHD		DMKCFM				
DMKCFCSC		DMKCPS	DMKCQG	DMK CQP	DHKMCD	DMKVDC
DMKCFD	000001	DMKSYM				
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DMKCFG	000001	DMKSYM				
DMKCFGCL		DMKHVC				
DMKCFGII		DMKLOG				
DMKCFGIP	000002	DMKCFC				

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□ DMKCPMBK 000041 DMKCNS DMKCPS DMKDSP DMKGRF DMKHVC DMKMCH DMKNCT DMKPRG DMKRGA DMKRNH DMKSVC DMK □ DMKCPMEN 000011 DMKCPI DMKGRF DMKHVC DMKRGA DMKSYM DMKVCN □ DMKCPMHU 000001 DMKCPC □ DMKCPOEX 000002 DMKCFC DMKSYM □ DMKCPP 000001 DMKSYM	
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DHKCFMWU 000001 DHKCFC  DHKCFOBX 000002 DHKCFC DMKSYH  DHKCFP 000001 DHKSYH	
ω DMKCFOEX 000002 DMKCFC DMKSYM CDMKCFP 000001 DMKSYM	
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H DMKCKPLD 000001 DMKSAV	
O DMKCKPRS 000001 DMKSAV	
p. DHKCKPST 000001 DHKSAV	
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DMKCKS 000001 DMKSYM	
□ DMKCKSIN 000002 DMKWRM □ DMKCKSPL 000044 DMKCSO DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKMIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKVSP DMKWRM	
DME OF CITY AND AND THE TIPY	
H DMKCLK 000001 DMKSYM	
DMKCLKAP 000001 DMKEXT	
DHKCTKCC 000001 DHKEXT	
O DMKCLKCK 000004 DMKCPI DMKCPU	
DIRCLASC VOVOV2 DIREAT	
♥ DMKCNSED 000011 DMKGRF DMKRGA DMKRNH DMKSYM Ø DMKCNSEN 000004 DMKCPI DMKCPV DMKSYM	
T DEFCUSTO 000002 DEFCUS DEFCUS	
DERCHSIC 000002 DHRQCH DHRSTH  H DMRCHSIN 000002 DMRIOS DMRSYM	
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O DHKCPEID 000005 DHKCPI DHKHVD DHKHNI DHKSEP DHKSYM	
C DUKCART 000002 DUKCAT DUKSIU	
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DUNCEDER VOVOVA DUNCEN	
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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	3S		
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DWKCDATK	000002	DMKCFC			
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DMKCQREY		DMKCFC			
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DMKCQRWS	000001	DMKCPU			
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DWKCOYEY	000001	DMKCFC			
DMKCSB	000001	DMKSYM			
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DMKCSBVL	000002	DMKCFC			
DMKCSO	000001	DMKSYM			
DMKCSOBS	000002	DMKCFC			
DMKCSODR	000002	DMKCFC			
DMKCSOFL	000002	DMKCFC			
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DMKCSP	000001	DMKSYM			
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DMKCSQ	000001	DMKSYM			
DMKCSQCL	000002	DMKCFC			
DMKCSQFR	000002	DMKCFC			

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	BS .				
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DMKCST	0.00001	DMKSYM					
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DMKCSUCH		DMKCFC					
DMKCSV	000001	DMKSYM					
DMKCSVOR		DMKCFC					
DMKCSVPU		DMKCFC					
DMKCSVTR		DMKCFC	DMKSYM				
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Dunctial	000050	DMKLOK	DMKMCC	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DHKPAG	DMKPGS
DMKCVTBD	000190	DMKCDB	DHKCDM	DMKCKS	DHKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCOG
5 5 1 1 2 5	000.50	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKERM	DHKGRF	DMKJRL	DMKLNK
		DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DNKTCS	DMKTHI	DMKUSC
DMKCVTBH	000550	DMKACO	DMKBLD	DMKCCH	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS
	••••	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV
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		DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKQCN	DMKRGA
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		DMKVDS	DMKVER	DMKVHA	DMKVSP		
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		DMKRNH	DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKUSO	DMKVSP
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DMKDEFIN		DHKCFC					
DMKDGDDK		DHKHVC	DMKSYM				
DHKDIA	000001	DMKSYM					
DMKDIACP		DHKCFC					
DMKDIADR		DMKCFP	DMKDIB				
DMKDIAIR		DMKIOS					
DMKDIAL	000002	DMKCFC					
DMKDIB	000001	DMKSYM					
DMKDIBSM		DMKCCW	DHKVCA				
DHKDHPAA		DMKCPI	DHKCPU				
DHKDHPAU		DMKCFO	DMKCPI	5 W # # # #			
DHKDHPDK		DMKPRG	DHKPSA	DMKSVC	DHKSYH		
DMKDMPDT		DMKCPI	DMKMID	DW# 000			
DHKDHPDV		DMKCFO	DMKCPI	DMKCQR			
DHKDHPHA		DMKCPI	DMKCPU				
DHKDHPRC		DMKCPI					
DMKDMPRS	000002	DMKCPS					

DMKENT

DHKPTR

DMKCQH

DMKLOH

DHKVDA

DMKCFD

DMKCQG

DMKLNK

DMKRNH

DMKUSO

DMKCFS

DHKMCC

DMKMIA

DMKCFO

DEKDEF

DHKVDC

DMKEXT

DMKÇCN

DMKCCP

DHKHIA

DMKV CD

DMKCFG

DMKCCP

DMKLOG

DMKRSE

DMKVCA

DMKCFT

DMKMCD

DMKMID

DMKCFS

DMKDIA

DMKGRF

DMKRGA

DMKCQR

DMKMNI

DMKWRM

DMKCFH

DMK CQR

DMKLOH DMKRSP

DMKV CH

DMKCQH

DMKMCH

DMKMNI

DMKCPB

DMKGRF

DMKIOE

DMKSCH

DMK CQY

DMKQCN

DMKCFO

DMK CQY

DMKMCD

DMKSAV

DMK V DA

DMKCQY

DMKMSG

DMKMSG

DMKCPS

DMKLNK

DMKIOG

DMKTMR

DMKCSU

DMKRGA

DMKCFS

DMKCSO

DMKMSW

DMKSEP

DMKVDD

DMKCSB

DMKNES

DMKNLE

DMKCPV

DMKMCC

DMKLOH

DMKVDS

DMKCSV

DMKRSE

DMKCFT

DMKCST

DMKNES

DMKSSP

DMKVDR

DMKCSO

DMKRGA

DMKQCN

DMKCQG

DMKMCD

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IBM VM/370 System Logic

and

Problem

Determination--Volume

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
DMKDMPSA		DMKCPI	DMKCPU										
DMKDMPSD		DMKCPI											
DHKDHPSF		DMKCPI											
DHKDHPSW	000002	DMKCFO	DMKCQR										
DMKDMPTD	000002	DMKCPI	DMKMID										
DHKDHPTR	000002	DMKCDB	DMKCDM										
DMKDRD	000001	DMKSYM											
DMK DR DDD	000002	DMKSPL											
DHKDRDER		DMKHVD											
DMKDRDMP		DWKHAD											
DMKDRDSY		D M K H V D											
DMKDSBRD		DMKCPS	DMKIOS	DMKSYM	DMKVDD								
DMKDSBSD		DMKCCW	DMKCPS	DMKSYM									
DMKDSPA		DMKIOS	DMK PRG	DMKPR V	DMKSYM	DMKTMR	DMKVSI						
DMKDSPAC		DMKMIA	DMKSYM										
DMKDSPB		DMKCFM	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DHKSVC	DMKSYM							
DMKDSPBC		DMKMIA	DMKSYM										
DMKDSPCC		DMKMIA	DMKSYM										
DMKDSPCH	000148	DMKACO	DHKCCW	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DHKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMK CPU	DMKCSB	DMKDGD
		DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DMKENT	DMKEXT	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKHAC	DMKIOE	DMKIOG	DMK IOS	DWKLOC	DMKLOG
		DMKLOK	DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKHNI	DMKMCN	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPRG
		DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGE	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSCH	DMKSEP	DMKSPL
		DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKSYM	DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTMR	DMKTRD	DMKT RK	DMK U DR	DMKUNT	DMKUSO
		DMK VAT	DMK VCA	DMKVCN	DMKVDC	DMKVDE	DMKVIC	DMKV M A	DMKVMC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP		
DMKDSPCK		DMKMIA											
DMKDSPE	000003	DMKPSA	DMKSYM										
DMKDSPEC		DMKSYM											
DMKDSPIT		DMKMIA											
DMKDSPNP	000027	DMKATS	DMKCFO	DMKCPI	DHKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKFRE	DMKMCC	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKPGS	DMKPTR
		DMKSCH	DMKSYM	DMKVMA									
DMKDSPPT	000001	DMKMIA											
DMKDSPQS	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKDSPRC		DMKMIA	DMKSYM										
DMKDSPRQ	000004	DMKSTK	DMKSYM	DMKVSI									
DMKDSPRU		DMKEXT	DMKFRE	DHKIOS	DMKMCH	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKSVC	DMKSYM	DMKTMR	DMKVAT	DMKVSI
	000001	DMKCPI											
DMKDSP1	000001	DMKCPI											
DMKDSP2	000001	DMKCPI											
DMKEIG80		DMKIOG											
DMKEMA	000001	DMKSYM											
DMK EM A O O		DMKERM											
DMKEMB	000001	DMKSYM											
DMK EMBOO		DMKERM											
DHKEMC	000001	DMKSYM											
DHKEMC00		DMKERM											
DMKENTBS	000002	DMKMNI											

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
DMKENTEC		DMKMNI											
DMKENTES		DMKMNI											
DMKENTET		DMKHNI											
DMKENTFI	000001	DMKMIA											
DMK EN TKC		DMKMID											
DMKENTSC		DMKMNI											
DMKENTSK		DMKIOS	DMKMCD										
DMKENTST		DMKMNI											
DMKENTTB		DMKMNI											
DMKENTTE		DMKMNI											
DMK ENTT I		DMKHNI											
DMKENTUT		DMKMCD	DMKMNI										
DMKENT62		DMKMON											
DMKEPSWD		DMKLNK	DMKLOG										
DMKERM	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKERMSG	000200	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKATS	DHKBLD	DMKCDB	DEKCDE	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFO
		DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCKS	DHKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPS	DHKCPV	DMKCQG	DMKCQH	DMK CQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY
		DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDSP	DMK IOF	DMKIOG
		DMKJRL	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DHKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DHKMSG	DMKNES
		DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DHKSNC	DMKSSS	DMKTCS	DMKTHI	DMKTRA
		DMKUSO	DMKVCH	DMKVDA	DMKADD	DMKVDS	DHKVHA	DHKVSP	DMKW RM				
DMKEXTSL		DMKPSA	DMKSYM										
DMKEXTSP		DMKPSA	DMKSYM										
DMKFCB	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKFCBLD		DMKCSB											
DMKFREAP		DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKPTR									
DMKFREE	000444	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DHKATS	DHKBLD	DMKBSC	DHKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDE	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DHKCFC
		DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCPM	DMKCPO	DHKCFP	DHKCFS	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMK CP B	DMKCPI	DMKCPS
		DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCQG	DHKCQH	DMKCQP	DHKCQR	DHKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DHKCSQ	DMKCST
		DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DHKDEP	DHKDGD	DHKDIA	DMKDIB	DHKDRD	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKERM	DMKEXT
		DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKHVC	DMKHVD	DHKICE	DHKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKJRL	DMKLNK
		DMKLOC	DMKLOG	DMKLOK	DHKHCC	DMKMCD	DHKHCH	DHKHCT	DHKHIA	DMKHID	DMKMNI	DHKHON	DMKMSG
		DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMK PS A	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA
		DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRPA	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DHKSCH	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKSYM	DMKTAP	DMKTCS
		DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DMKTHR	DHKTRA	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKUCU	DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVCA
		DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DHKVDA	DHKADC	DWKADD	DMKVDE	DHKVDR	DHKV DS	DMKV ER	DMKVMA	DHKAHC	DMKVSI
DHEBDEUT	000007	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM	D###C0								
DMKFREHI		DMKCPI	DMKMNI	DMKSYM	DMKUSO								
DMKFRELG		DMKCPI	DMKSYM	DMECAM	DMEHCO								
DMKFRELO		DMKCPI DMKSYM	DMKMNI	DMKSYM	DMKUSO								
DMKFRELS			DMKMON	DMKSYM	DMKUSO								
DMK FRENP DMK FRERC		DMKMIA DMKLOG	DMKSYM	DHKACH	DHKADC	DMKVDS							
DMKFRERS		DMKSYM	DMKUSO	Dakten	DULANC	בתו אווע							
DMKFREST		DMKDSP	DHKMON	DMKUNT									
DMKFREST		DHKCPI	DMKSYM	DEKONT									
DUNINES	000002	DHACEL	DUKSIN										

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES										
DMKFRET	000432	DMKACO	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DHKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH
		DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCQG	DMKCQH
		DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSF	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DMKDĒF
		DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDRD	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DEKERE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMK HV C	DHK HV D	DMKIOE	DMKIOF
		DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKJRĽ.	DMKLNK	DMKLOC	DhKLOG	DHKLOH	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON
		DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DEKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKQCN
		DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DHKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSCH	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKSYM	DMKTAP
		DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DHKTMR	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKT RK	DMKU DR	DMK U DU	DMKUNT	DMKUSO
		DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DMKACH	DHKVCN	D M K V D A	DMKVDC	DMKVDD	DMKV DE	DMKV DR	DMKVDS	DMKVER	DMKVIO
		DMKVMA	DMKVMC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ							
DMKFRETL	000002	DMKDSP	DMKUNT										
DMKFRETR		DMKCPI	DMKPTR	DMKSYM									
DMKGIO	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKGIOEX		DMKHVC											
DMK GR FEN		DMKCPV	DMKSYM										
DMKGRFIC		DMKQCN	DMKSYM										
DMKGRFIN		DMKIOS	DMKSYM										
DMKGRFMT		DMKGRT											
DMKGRFTI		DMKSYM											
DMKGRTAB		DMKGRF											
DMKGRTAI		DMKGRF											
DMKGRTBL		DMKGRF											
DMKGRTDS		DMKGRF	DMKQCN	DWKACM									
DMKGRTFD		DMKGRF											
DMKGRTFM		DMKGRF											
DMKGRTFO		DMKGRF											
DMKGRTIN		DMKGRF	DMKVCN										
DHKGRTPF		DMKGRF											
DMKGRTP6		DMKGRF											
DMKHVCAL		DMKPRV	DMKSYM										
DWKHACDI		DMKMIA	DMKSYM										
DHKHVCPC		DMKDRD											
DWKHAD	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKHVDAL		DMKHVC											
DMKHVDPP	000002	DMKCPI DMKSYM											
DHKIOCVT		DMKIOF											
DHKIOECC		DMKCCH											
DHKIOECQ		DMKIOF											
DMKIOECT		DMKIOF	DMKIOG										
DMKIOEEP		DMKIOF	DMKIOG										
DMKIOEES		DMKIOF	DHKIOG										
DMKIOEFL		DMKCPI	DIIVIOG										
DMKIOEFH		DWKHAD	DMKSYM										
DMKIOEFR		DMKHVD	DMKIOG										
DMKIOEHS		DMKHVD	DMKIOG										
21111 70 11112	50000A	21111111	DHILLOG										

7	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
32														
8	DMKIOEIQ	000003	DMKIOF											
	DMKIOEIR	000001	DMKCFO											
H	DHKIOEMC	000002	DMKMCH											
域	DMKIOEMQ	000002	DMKIOF											
L-300	DMKIOEMX	000002	DMKIOF	DMKIOG										
₹	DMKIOENI		DMKIOF	DMKIOG										
<u> </u>	DMK IO ENQ	000001	DMKIOF											
ω	DMKIOERN	000004	DMKRGA	DMKRNH										
7	DMK IOERP		DMKIOF											
0	DMK IO ERQ	000002	DMKIOF											
S	DMKIOERR	000007	DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMKIOS	DMKSYM								
Ϋ́S	DMKIOESD		DMKDSB	DMKRSE										
čŧ	DMK IOESQ		DMKIOF											
Ø	DMKIOESR		DMKCPS	DMKNES	DMKNET									
	DMKIOEST		DMKBSC	DMKCNS	DMKDAS	DMKGRF	DMKRSE	DHKTAP						
F	DMKIOEVQ		DMKIOF											
0	DMKIOEVR		DMKVER											
<b>4</b>	DMKIOF	000001	DMKSYM											
'n	DHKIOFC1		DMKIOE											
נים	DMKIOFIN		DMKIOE											
5	DMKIOFM1		DMKIOE											
മ	DMKIOFOB		DMKIOE											
ю	DMKIOFST		DMKIOE											
н	DMKIOFVR		DMKIOE											
g	DHKIOG	000001	DMKSYM											
<b>—</b>	DMKIOGAP		DMKAPI											
<u>e</u>	DMK IOGF 1		DMKIOE											
8	DMKIOGF2		DMKIOE											
Ď	DMKIOSCT DMKIOSER		DMKMIA											
e t	DMKIOSHA		DMKDSP DMKCFP	DHECDC	DMUDTI	DMKDCD	DMCCAM							
ወ	DMKIOSIN		DHKCPI	DMKCPS DMKSYM	DMKDIA	DMKRGB	DMKSYM							
Ħ	DMKIOSHQ		DMKCPI	DMKSYM										
<b>는.</b> 불	DMKIOSNM		DHKHON	DUKSIN										
in a	DMKIOSQR		DMKACO	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DHKCPS	DMKCSB	DMKDIA	DMKDSE	DMK GR F	DMKIOG	DMKMNI
EP C+	DUKTOSOK	000031	DHKMON	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKRGA	DHKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKSYM
ju.			DMKTAP	DHKTCS	DMKTDK	DEKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKVDC	DMKVDE	DMKV DR	DUKKSE	DHKSEF	DHKSFL	Duksin
0 n-	DMKIOSQV	000013	DMKDGD	DMKGIO	DMKSYM	DMKTRK	DMKVSI	DHKVDC	DERVEL	DHAVDR				
7	DMKIOSRC		DMKDSP	Directo	Duksin	DUNIAN	DUKASI							
ı	DMKIOSRW		DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKVDR									
٧	DMKISM	000001	DMKSYM	DIRCID	Dunvon									
Volu	DMKISMTR		DHKCCW											
g	DMKJRLIL		DMKLNK											
0	DMKJRLLO		DMKLOG											
	DMKJRLQU		DMKCFC											
-	DMKJRLSE		DMKCFC											

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
DMKJRLSL	000002	DMKLNK											
DMKLNK	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKLNKIN	000002	DMKCFC											
DMKLNKSB	000003	DMKLOG	DMKSYM										
DMKLNKSS	000001	DMKSSS											
DMKLOC	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKLOCK	000004	DMKLNK											
DMKLOCKD	000038	DMKCFP	DMKCKS	DMKDEF	DMKLNK	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKUDR	DMKU DU	DMKUSO	DMKVCH	DMKVDA
		DMKVDD											
DMKLOCKQ	000028	DMKCFP	DMKCKS	DMKDEF	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKUDR	DMKUDU	DMKUSO	DMKVCH	DMKVDA	DMKVDD
DMKLOCKT	000002	DMKCKS											
DMKLOG	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKLOGB	000002	DMKALG											
<b>DMKLOGON</b>	000004	DMKCFC											
DMKLOGOP	000003	DMKCPI	DMKSYM										
DMKLOGSS	000001	DMKSSS											
DMKLOHON	000003	DMKLOG	DMKSYM										
DMKLOKCT		DMKMIA	DMKSYM										
DMKLOKDF	000025	DMKAPI	DMKBLD	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR
		DMKSVC	DMKSYM	DMKTMR	DMKVAT	<b>DMKVMA</b>	DMKVSI						
DMKLOKDS	0000 <b>17</b>	DMKDSP	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKSCH	DMKSTK	DMKSYM						
DMKLOKFR	000007	DMKFRE	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKSYM								
DMKLOKPS	000007	DMKDSP	DMKMCT	DMKSYM									
DMKLOKRL	000014	DMKDSP	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKSCH	DMKSYM							
DMKLOKSI	000001	DMKEXT											
DMKLOKSP	000002	DMKPSA	DMKSYM			*							
DMKLOKSW	000090	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKCFO	<b>DMKCFP</b>	DMKCNS	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DWKCDA	DMKCSV	DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DMKJRL
		DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKHSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DMKQCN	DMK RGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH
		DMKSPL	DMKSYM	DMKTCS	DMKVCA	DMKVCH	DMKVDA	DMKVDD	DMKVMC				
DMKLOKSY	00005 <b>7</b>	DMKAPI	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA
		DMKSVC	DMKSYM	DMKTMR	DMKVAT	DMKVMA	DMKVSI						
DMKLOKTR		DMKDSP	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKPSA	DMKSCH	DMKSYM						
DMKLOKVM		DMKPSA	DMKSYM										
DMKMCC	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKMCCCL		DMKCFC	DMKMIA										
DMKMCDIN		DMKMCC											
DMKMCDLI		DMKMCC											
DMKMCDSE		DMKMCC											
DMKMCDST		DMKMCC											
DMKMCDTI		DMKMCC											
DMKMCHIN		DMKCPI	DMKSYM										
DMKMCHMS		DMKCFO	DMKSYM										
DMKMCHSE		DMKDSP	DMKSYM										
DMKMCHST		DMKCCH	DMKPAG	DMKSYM									
DMKMCTAF		DMKCPU											
DMKMCTMA	000005	DMKEXT	DMKSYM										

<u></u> -	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCI	3S					
ώ									
32									
ŧ	DMKMCTPR		DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKSYM				
	DMKHCTPT		DMKMCH	DMKSYM					
브	DHKHCTST		DHKHCH	DMKSYM					
8	DMKMIA	000001	DMKMON						
	DMKHIACC		DMKHCC	DMKMNI	DMKMON				
₹.	DMKMIADL	000002	DHKMCC						
7	DMKMIAEN	000004	DMKENT						
VM/370	DMKHIAIN	000004	DMKENT						
7	DHKHIAKC	000002	DMKENT						
	DHKHIAHU	000004	DMKMCC	DMKMCD					
Σy	DMKMIARO	000002	DMKMCC						
Υs	DHKMIAWO	000004	DMKMON						
čt	DHKHIAX1	000002	DMKMON						
te	DMKMIAX2	000001	DMKHON						
<b>55</b>	DHKHIAY1	000001	DMKMON						
H	DHKMIAY2	000001	DMKMON						
ρο	DHKMIDNT	000003	DMKSCH	DMKSYM					
<b>9.</b>	DHKHNI	000001	DMKSYM						
Ü	DHKMNIDK	000002	DMKMCC	DMKMIA					
	DHKHNIDS		DMKMIA						
a D	DMKMNIFI		DMKENT	DMKMON					
ជ	DMKMNISH		DMKCPS	DMKMCD	DMKHIA				
	DMKMNISP		DMKMCC						
Пď	DMKMNIST		DMKCPI	DHKHCC	DMKMCD	DHKHID			
ö	DMKHNITH		DMKMCC	<b></b>					
5	DMKMNITR		DHKHON						
roble	DHKHON	000001	DMKSYM						
is .	DHKHONHI		DMKHCC						
н	DHKHONPR		DHKHNI						
D e	DMKMONTI		DHKMCC						
te	DHKHONOO		DMKMNI						
œ.	DMKMON40		DMKMNI						
H	DMKMSG	000001	DMKSYM						
mination	DHKHSGEC		DMKCFC						
na	DMKMSGMS		DMKCFC						
7	DHKHSGNH		DMKCFC						
j	DHKHSGSH		DMKCFC						
2	DMKMSGWN		DMKCFC						
7	DHKHSWR	000004	DMKBSC	DMKCNS	DMKDAS	DMKGRF	DMKRSE	DHKSYH	DMKTAP
				DHKCHS	DUVDYO	DBKGKI	acanad	DUKSIO	DUKTAP
Volume	DMKNEM	000001	DMKSYM	D M K W D D					
ř	DHKNEMOP		DMKTRC	DMKTRD					
g	DMKNES	000001	DMKSYM						
ē	DMKNESDS		DMKNET						
-	DMKNESEP		DMKNET						
	DHKNESHD		DMKNET						
	DHKNESPL	000002	DMKNET						

LABEL

COUNT

 DMKNESTR
 000002

 DMKNESWN
 000002

 DMKNET
 000001

REFERENCES

DMKNET DMKNET DMKSYM

		DMKSBP	DMKSPL	DHKTCS	DMKUDR	DMKUDU	DHKVSP	DHKVS Q	DHKW RH				
DMKPGTVG	000060	DHKCKS	DHKCQH		DHKCSU		DHKIOF	DMKIOG	DHKHCC	DMKMIA	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRSP
DHKPGTT5	000004	DHKCPI	DHKTDK	DMKVDC									
DMKPGTT4	000004	DMKCPI	DMKTDK	DMKVDC									
DMKPGTT0	000004	DMKCPI	DMKTDK	DMKADC									
DMKPGTTU	000003	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKSYM									
DMKPGTTM	000004	DMKCPI	DMKSYM	DMKVDC									
DMKPGTSR	000002	DMKSPL											
DMKPGTSP	000004	DMKCPU	DMKPGS	DMKRPA		_							
DMKPGTSG		DMKMIA	DMKRSP		DHKVSP	DMKVSQ							
DMKPGTSD		DMKDRD	DMKNLE	DMKSPL									
DMKPGTP5		DMKCPI	DMKTDK		DHKADC								
DMKPGTP4		DMKCPI	DMKTDK	DMKVDC									
DMKPGTPO		DMKCPI	DHKTDK	DMKVDC	•								
DMKPGTPR	000006	DMKATS	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DHKRPA								
DMKPGTPG		DHKCDS	DMKCPI	DMKPTR	DMKSYM								
DMKPGTCG		DMKNLE											
DMKPGTBN		DMKCPI	DMKSYM										
DHKPGSSS		DHKHVC											
DMKPGSPS		DMKCFG											
DMKPGSPR		DMKCFG	DHKCPV	DMKRPA									
DMKPGSPP	000007	DMKCFG	DMKCFP	DHKSYM	DMKUSO								
DMKPGSPO	000015	DMKCFG	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DHKDEF	DHKHCH	DHKHCT	DMKSYM	DMKUSO				
DMKPGS	000001	DMKSYM											
DEKPERT	000006	DMKCFP	DMKDSP	DMKUSO									
DMKPERIL	000008	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKVAT									
DMKPER	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKPAGWS	000001	DMKCPU											
DMKPAGST	000002	DHKCPI	DMKSYM										
DMKPAGSK		DMKUSO											
DMKPAGQR	000001	DMKCQR											
DHKPAGQ	000002	DMKPTR											
DMKPAGPS	000002	DMKMIA	DMKSYM										
DMKPAGLO	000001	DMKCPI											
DMKPAGIO	000009	DMKCDS	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKSYM								
DMKPAGHI	000001	DMKCPI											
DMKPAGCC		DMKMIA											
DMKOPRWT	000011	DHKCKP	DMKDMP	DHKHCH	DHKMCT	DMKRSP	DMKSAV	DMKSYM					
DMKNLEMP	000004	DMKNET	DMKRNH										
DMKNLE	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKNLDR	000006	DMKCPI	DMKNET	DMKRNH									
DMKNETWK		DMKCFC											
DMKNETAE		DMKCPI											
DMKNET	000001	DMKSYM											

DMKRSP

1-32	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES									
σ	DMKPGTVR	000062	DMKCKS DMKSEP	DMKCQH DMKTCS	DMKCST DMKUDR	DMKC SU DMKUDU	DMKDRD DMK <b>V</b> SP	DMKIOF DMKVSQ	DMKIOG DMKWRM	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKNLD	DMKNLE
Ħ	DMKPGT4P	000003	DMKCPI	DMKTDK	DMKVDC								
B	DMKPGT4T	000004	DMKCPI	DMKTDK	DMKVDC								
	DMKPGT5P	000003	DMKCPI	DMKTDK	DMKVDC								
۷Þ	DMKPGT5T	000004	DMKCPI	DMKTDK	DMK V DC								
iz.	DMKPGT90	000002	DMKCPI	DMKVDC									
37	DMKPRGCT	000002	DMKMIA	DMKSYM									
70	DMKPRGC8	000019	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMIA	DHKMNI	DMKMON	DMKSYM					
	DMKPRGIN	000003	DMKAPI	DMKCPI	DMKSYM								
Sys	DMKPRGMC	000030	DMKCPS	DMKDMP	DMKENT	DHKHCC	DMKMCD	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKSYM	
70	DMKPRGMI	000003	DMKMCC	DMKMNI									
C+	DMKPRGRF	000003	DMKSVC	DMKSYM									
Φ <b>≅</b>	DMKPRGSM	000017	DMKDSP	DMKHVC	DMKPRV	DMKSYM	DMKTMR	DMKVAT					
<b>3</b>	DMKPRGTI	000006	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMNI	DMKMON							
Ľ	DMKPRVCD	000001	DMKMIA										
.0	DMKPRVCE	000001	DMKMIA										
Ţ.	DMKPRVCH	000001	DMKMIA										
Ω	DMKPRVCP	000001	DMKMIA										
ρι	DMKPRVCS	000001	DMKMIA										
n	DMKPRVCT		DMKMIA										
بت	DMKPRVDI		DMKMIA										
ы	DMKPRVEK		DMKMIA										
H	DMKPRVEP		DMKMIA										
rol	DMKPRVIK		DMKMIA										
5	DMKPRVIP		DMKMIA										
ble	DMKPRVLC		DMKMIA									•	
<b>3</b>	DMKPRVLG		DMKPRG	DMKSYM									
U	DMKPRVLP		DMKMIA										
ete	DMKPRVLR		DMKMIA										
4	DMKPRVMA		DMKPSA										
H	DMKPRVMN		DMKMIA										
p.	DMKPRVMO		DMKMIA										
p.	DMKPRVMS	000001	DMKMIA										
na	DMKPRVNC		DMKMIA	DMKSYM									
μ. τ	DMKPRVPB		DMKMIA										
6	DMKPRVPE		DMKMIA										
Ħ	DMKPRVPT		DMKMIA										
-	DMKPRVRR		DMKMIA										
₽	DMKPRVTC		DMKMIA										
ဂ္ဂ	DMKPRVTE		DMKMIA										
님	DMKPSA	000001	DMKLDOOE										
ume	DMKPSACC		DMKCDS	DMKDGD	DMKVCN	DMKVSP							
æ	DMKPSADU		DMKAPI	DMKCLK	DMKCPI	DMKSYM							
	DMKPSAER		DMKEXT										
	DMKPSAEX		DMKCPI	DMKSYM									

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
DMEDC1 20	00000												
DMKPSAFC DMKPSAFP		DMKVMC	DMEMB										
DMKPSANX		DMKPRV	DMKTMR										
		DMKMIA											
DEKPSARR		DMKTRC											
DMKPSARS		DMKTRC											
DMKPSARX		DMKTRC	DWEGED	D##D@D	D ###DG	D WF 11 CM		5 M W W G 5					
DMKPSASC		DMKCDS	DMKCFD	DMKDGD	DMKTRC	DMKVCN	DMKVMC	DMKVSP					
DMKPSASP DMKPTRAN		DMKDRD DMKAPI	DMKHVC	DWKHAD	DMKPRV	DMKTMR	DMKTRC	DWKAWC	D # # C DC	D## 6 13 D	DWEARA	DWV.C.B.	D4#4#4
DERPIRAN	000201	DMKCNS	DMKATS DMKCPB	DMKBLD DMKCPI	DMKCCH DMKCPS	DMKCCW	DMKCDE DMKCPV	DMKCDM DMKCS O	DMKCDS	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCKS
		DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKHVC	DUKHAD	DMKCPU DMKIOF	DMKIOG		DMKDGD	DMKDRD	DMK DSP	DMK ERM	DMKGIO
		DMKPGS	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA			DMKISM	DWKMCC	DMKMIA	DMKMON	DMKNLD	DMKNLE
		DMKSSS		DMKSYM	DMKTCS	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRPA	DMK RS P	DMKSEP	DMKSNC	DMKSPL
		DMKVDR	DMKSVC		DRKAMC	DMKTMR	DMKTRC	DMKTRK	DMKUER	DMKU DU	DHK V AT	DMKVCH	DMKVCN
DMKPTRCP	000003	DMKCPI	DMKVER	DWKAIO	DEVAUC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVS Q	DMKW RM				
DMKPTRCS		DHKCPI											
DMKPTRCT		DMKSYM											
DMKPTRFA		DMKCPI											
DMKPTRFC		DHKMIA	DMKSYM										
DMKPTRFD		DMKDSP	DHKSIH										
DMKPTRFE		DMKDSP											
DHKPTRFF		DMKCQR	DMVMTI	DMKSYM									
DHKPTRFN		DHKCDI	DMKMIA DMKMIA	DUVZIU									
DHKPTRFP		DMKDSP	DEKHIA										
DMKPTRFR		DMKCCW	DMKCPU	DMKDGD	DMKFRE								
DMKPTRFT		DMKATS	DMKCPU	DMKDGD	DMKFRE	DMKMCH	DMKPGS	DMKRPA	DMAHDD	DMKUNT	DMWWWA		
DMKPTRFO		DHKHIA	DHKCFU	DHKDGD	DUKTKE	Dakaca	DUKEGO	DENKPA	DMKUDR	DUKONI	DHKVHA		
DMKPTRF1		DMKCPI											
DMKPTRLK		DHKACO	DHKCCW	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKIOG	DMKMNI	DMKPSA	DMKSPL	DMKTRC	DMKUSO		
DMKPTRPL		DMKUNT	DHRCCW	Dukcel	Dukces	DHKIOG	DUUUUT	DUKESK	DHESPL	DHKIKC	DEVOSO		
DMKPTRPR		DHKHIA	DMKSYM										
DMKPTRPW		DMKATS	DMKCFP	DMKCPU	DMKPGS	DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVDR					
DMKPTRRC		DHKATS	DMKCFO	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DHKHIA	DMKPGS	DMKSYM	DMKVMA				
DMKPTRRF		DMKMIA	Dukcio	Duncio	Dukbar	DHKHIA	Dunies	Duksin	DUNVUA				
DMKPTRRL		DMKCFO	DMKSCH	DMKUSO									
DMKPTRRM		DMKCPI	Dimbon	Dincobo									
DMKPTRRQ		DMKPAG	DMKSYM										
DMKPTRRS		DMKPGS	DMKSCH										
DMKPTRRU		DMKCFO	DMKUSO										
DMKPTRSC		DMKATS	DMKCPU	DMKMIA	DMKPGS	DMKSYM	DMKVMA						
DMKPTRSS		DMKCQR	DMKMIA	DMKSYM									
DMKPTRSW		DMKMIA											
DMKPTRUC		DMKATS	DMKSCH										
DMKPTRUL		DMKACO	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKCCW	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCSB
<b></b>		DMKDGD	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKISM	DMKMNI	DMKMCN	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPGS	DMKRPA	DMKSEP	DMKSNC
		DMKSPL	DMKSVC	DMKTAP	DMKTRC	DMKUNT	DMKUSC	DWKAIO	DMKVMA	DMKVMC	DMKVSQ	2111.021	Dundad

CP

1	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
ώ														
28														
ω	DMKPTRWQ	000004	DMKCDS	DMKPAG	DMKRPA	DMKSYM								
	DMKPTRXX	000002	DMKPGT											
H	DMKQCNCL	000035	DMKCNS	DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DMKPSA	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKSYM			
B 136	DMKQCNET	000023	DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DHKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKSYM						
	DMKQCNFT	000001	DMKFRE											
₹.	DMKQCNRD	000031	DHKACO	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCPI	DMKLNK	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKSYM	DMKVCN
iz	DMKQCNSY	000007	DMKCFP	DMKCKS	DMKLOG	DMKSYM								
w	DMKQCNTO	000017	DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKSYM					
7	DMKQCNWT	000266	DMKACO	DMKAPI	DMKBLD	DMKCCH	DMKCDB	DHKCDH	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFD	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO
0	<del>-</del>		DMKCFS	DMKCLK	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DHKCPV	DMKCCG	DMKCQH	DMK CQP	DMK CQR	DMKCQY
S			DHKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DHKDAS	DHKDEF	DHKDIA	DMKDSE	DMK ERM	DMK GR F	DMKJRL	DMKLNK
Ys			DMKLOH	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DHKMCH	DHKHCT	DHKHIA	DHKHID	DMKMNI	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET
#			DHKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKSVC	DMKSYM
O			DMKTHI	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DHKUDR	DMKUSC	DHKVCA	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA	DMKVDD	DMKVDR
			DMKVER	DMKWRM	24	22112112	2 0 2			24	24			
H	DMKONTBL	000005	DMKCKS	DMKCSO	DMKHVD	DMKTCS	DMKWRM							
0	DMKRGAIN		DMKIOS	DMKRGB	DMKSYM	24200	2							
<b>9</b> :	DMKRGBEN		DMKNBS	DHKNET	DMKRGA	DMKSYM								
<u>C</u>	DMKRGBIC		DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKSYM									
	DHKRGBHT		DMKRGA		24214									
a n	DMKRGBSN		DMKRGA											
ρđ	DHKRIOCC		DMKPSA											
-	DHKRIOCH		DHKPSA	DMKSSP	DHKSYH									
Pr	DMKRIOCN		DMKCPI	DMKGRF	DMKIOS	DMKOPR	DMKSSP	DHKSYH						•
0	DMKRIOCT		DMKIOS	DHKPSA	DUNIOD	Dunorn	DHROSI							
5.	DHKRIOCU		DHKIOS	DMKPSA	DMKSSP	DHKSYH								
1e	DMKRIODC		DMKPSA	Dunton	Danssi	DUKBIN								
ĕ	DMKRIODV		DMKDMP	DMKIOG	DMKOPR	DMKPSA	DEKSSP	DMKSYM						
U	DMKRIOPR		DHKCQR	DHKDHP	DMKPSA	DHKSSP	DMKSYM	Dunsin						
)e	DMKRIOPU		DMKPSA	DMKSSP	DMKSYM	Dukssi	Dukstn							
c <del>t</del>	DMKRIORD		DMKPSA	DMKSSP	DMKSYM									
e T	DMKRIORN		DMKBLD	DMKCPI	DMKCQP	DHKDIA	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKRNH	DMKSYM				
125	DMKRIOSF		DHKIOG	Dukcii	Duncar	DUNDIA	Dukuls	Dukası	DUKKKU	Dungin				
μ.	DMKRIOUC		DMKPSA											
na		000001	DMKCPV											
+	DHKRNHCT		DMKSYM											
Ä.	DHKRNHIC		DMKQCN	DMKSYM										
9	DHKRNHIN		DHKIOS	DHKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKSYM								
Ħ	DHKRNHND		DHKDIA	DMKNES	DMKNET	DHKPSA	DMKSYM							
	DMKRNHTG		DMKSYM	Canno	DUVNET	DUKESA	מוכאמע							
<b>V</b> 0	DHKRNHTR		DMKNES	DMKSYM										
<b>-</b>	DEKRNTEL		DHKNLD	DMKSNC										
멸	DHKRPAGT		DMKCFG	DHKCFH	DMKCKS	DMKCQH	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DEKDRD	DMKHVD	DMKIOF	DMK IOG	DMKMIA	DMKNLD
ō	DINKERGI	000130	DHKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKSYM	DHKTCS	DMKUDR	DHKUDU	DEKVSP	DHKVSQ	DMKWRM	DUL TOG	DULUIN	DUVELL
	DHKRPAPT	00006#	DHKCFH	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DWKHAD	DHKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKMIA	DMPNI D	DMADGD	DHECKC
	DONKPAPT	000004	DMKSPL	DMKSYM	DWKODO	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM	הטדענת	DUVIOR	DUVUTY	DMKNLE	DMKRSP	DMKSNC
			n ロケットF	מזכטםת	חמהשמת	7 EV 4 2 E	עממע	DUVAKU						

LABEL	COUNT	R E F E R E N C	ES										
DMKRSE	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKRSERR	000002	DMKRSP											
DMKRSESD	000006	DMKCCW	DMKCPS										
DMKRSPAC	000004	DMKCKP	DMKPSA	DMKSYM	DMKWRM								
DMKRSPCV		DMKCKP	DMKSYM	DMKWRM									
DMKRSPDL		DMKCKP	DMKSPL	DMKSYM	DNKWRM								
DMKRSPER		DMKIOS	DMKSYM										
DMKRSPEX		DMKACO	DMKCSO	DMKIOS	DMKSPL	DMKSYM							
DMKRSPHQ		DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCQR	DNKCSQ	DMKSPL	DMKSYM	DMKWRM					
DMKRSPID		DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKDMP	DNKMIA	DMKNLE	DMKSPL	DMKSYM	DMKWRM				
DMKRSPMN		DMKCKP	DMKMCC	DMKHIA	D 11 2 D 4 B	P # 2 C A A							
DMKRSPPR		DWKCKP	DMKCQR	DMKPSA	DNKRSE	DMKSYM	DMKWRM						
DMKRSPPU		DMKCKP DMKCKP	DMKCQR	DMKPSA	DMKSYM	DMKWRM	DWEEDM						
DMKRSPRD DMKRSPUR		DHKCAP	DMKCQR DMKSYM	DMKDMP	DNKPSA	DMKSYM	DMKWRM						
DMKRSP83		DHKRSE	DMKSYM										
DMKSAV	000002	DMKCKP	DMKCPI										
DMKSAVRS		DMKCKP	DHKCFI										
DMKSCHAE		DMKSYM											
DMKSCHAL		DMKMON	DMKSYM										
DMKSCHAP		DMKCFO	DMKSYM										
DMKSCHAU		DMKCFO	DMKSYM	DMKUSO									
DMKSCHCA		DMKCPU	DMKTHI										
DMKSCHCO		DMKTHI											
DMKSCHCP	000002	DMKBLD	DMKSYM										
DMKSCHCT	000002	DMKMIA	DMKSYM										
DMKSCHCU	000001	DMKTHI											
DMKSCHDL	000049	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKCFO	DHKDSP	DMKIOS	DMKPTR	DHKQCN	DMKRPA	DMKSYM	DMKUSO	DMKVCA	DMKVMC
		DMKVSI											
DMKSCHEL		DMKTHI											
DMKSCHIB		DMKSYM											
DMKSCHLI		DMKCPI	DMKTHI										
DMKSCHMD		DMKCPI	DMKSYM										
DMK SCHN 1		DMKMIA	DMKMON	DMKPTR	DMKSYM	DMKTMR							
DMKSCHN2		DMKMIA	DMKPTR	DMKSYM	DMKTMR								
DMKSCHPB		DMKSYM											
DMKSCHPD		DMKSYM	B W # C # W										
DMKSCHPG		DMKCQR DMKCPV	DMKSYM DMKMIA	DMKMON	DMKSYM								
DMKSCHPU DMKSCHQ1		DHKCFO	DWKCBI	DMKMON	DMKSYM								
DMKSCHQ1		DMKCFO	DHKCPI	DMKSYM	DEFCUENT								
DMKSCHQZ		DHKDSP	DMKSYM	DMKTHI									
DMKSCHRT		DHKCFC	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DMKLOG	DHKHCC	DHKMCD	DMKMNI	DWKOCH	DMKDC
DUNDCUKI	JUUJ46	DHKRGB	DHKSSS	DMKSYM	DHKTHR	DMKUSO	DUNGER	DUVIOR	DUNBCC	DUVUCD	DUVUUT	DMKQCN	DMKRGA
DMKSCHSC	000001	DMKTHI	CCCAHO	DUKSIN	DULIUM	Dakoso							
DMKSCHST		DMKCFC	DMKCPI	DMKENT	DMKGRF	DHKHCC	DHKHID	DHKHNI	DMKMCN	DHKQCN	DMK R GA	DHKSSS	DMKSYM
TURBUILDE	550051	Directo	Duncel	DULL	Dunoni	Dunace	DUNDAD	SHUMM		Dungon	DUIVIO W	กแหลออ	DUCTU

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
DMKSPLDL	000022	DMKCPS	DMKCSO	DMKCSV	DEKMIA	DMKRSP	DMKVDS	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ				
DMKSPLOR	000002	DMKRSP							_				
DMKSPLOV	000002	DMKVSP											
DMKSPLSP	000002	DHKMIA											
DHKSSSAS	000002	DMKVDA											
DMKSSSCF	000002	DMKCFP											
DMKSSSDE	000002	DMKDEF											
DMKSSSEN	000001	DMKDSB											
DMKSSSHV	000002	DMKHVC											
DMKSSSI1	000001	DMKIOS											
DMKSSS12	000001	DMKIOS											
DMKSSSLN	000002	DMKLNK											
DMKSSSL1	000002	DMKLOG											
DMKSSSL2	000002	DMKLOG											
DMKSSSL3	000002	DMKLOG											
DHKSSSMQ	000007	DMKCPB	DMKDGD	DMKDSB	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKVDA	DMKVSI					
DMKSSSUS	000002	DMKUSO											
DMKSSSVA	000002	DMKVDA											
DMKSSSVM	000001	DMKUSO											
DMKSTKCP	000137	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKCPS	DMKCPV	DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DMKGRF	DMKIOE	DMKIOF
		DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKMCC	DMKMIA	DMKHID	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPTR	DMKQCN
		DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSYM	DMKTRD	DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DMKVCA	DMKVDA	DMKVMA
		DMKVMC	DMKVSP										
DMKSTKDE	000015	DMKDSP	DMK PRG	DMKPRV	DHKSVC	D M K S Y M	DMKTHR	DMKVAT	DMKVSI				
DMKSTKIO	000071	DMKACO	DMKCFP	DMKCPS	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSU	DMKCS V	DMKDIA	DMKDIE	DMKIOS	DMKNLD	DMKNLE
		DMKPAG	DMKPSA	DMKSPL	DMKSYM	DMKTMR	DMKUNT	DMKVCA	DMKVED	DMKVSI			
DMKSTKLF	000009	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKSYM									
DMKSTKMP	000029	DMKCNS	DMKCPU	DMKEXT	DMKGRF	DMKIOS	DMKLOC	DHKMCT	DMKPAG	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKRGA	DMKSYM
		DMKVMA	DMKVSI										
DMKSTKOP	000017	DMKCFO	DMKCPU	DMKLOC	DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DMKPAG	DMKPTR	DMKSYM	DMKVSI			
DMKSTKSW	000006	DMKLOK	DMKSVC										
DMKSVCHI	000001	DMKCPI											
DMKSVCIN	000003	DMKAPI	DMKCPI	DMKSYM									
DMKSVCLO	000001	DMKCPI											
DMKSVCNS	000002	DMKCPI	DMKPSA										
DMKSYM	000002	DMKCPI	DMKDRD										
DMKSYMTB	000001	DMKCPI											
DMKSYSAP	000011	DMKATS	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFG	DMKCPI	DMKPGS					
DMKSYSAT	000015	DMKCPI	DMKENT	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DHKHIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI	DMKMON				
DMKSYSBF	000002	DMKMIA											
DMKSYSCD		DMKCFT											
DMKSYSCH		DMKCKS	DMKDMP										
DHKSYSCK		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKDIA	DMKDMP	DMKLOH	DMKVDS						
DMKSYSCL		DMKMIA	DMKMNI										
DMKSYSCN		DMKCKS											
DMKSYSCS	000007	DMKCCW	DMKDMP	DMKFRE	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKSYM						

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	ES				
DMKTBLCI	000001	DMKCNS					
DMKTBLCO		DMKCNS					
DMKTBLGL		DMKGRF					
DMKTBLGR		DMKCFT	DMKRGA	DMKRGB			
DMKTBLPI		DMKCNS	DIRKOA	Dinkadb			
DMKTBLPO		DMKCNS					
DMKTBLRG		DMKRGB					
DMKTBLTI		DMKCNS					
DMKTBLTO		DMKCNS					
DMKTBLUP		DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DMKVCN		
DMKTBM	000001	DMKSYM					
DMKTBMMI	000001	DMKCNS					
DMKTBMMO	000001	DMKCNS					
DMKTBMNI	000001	DMKCNS					
DMKTBMNO	000001	DMKCNS					
DMKTBMTI	000002	DMKGRF	DMKRGA				
DMKTBMTO	000002	DMKGRF	DMKRGB				
DMKTBMZI	000002	DMKGRF	DMKRGA				
DMKTBMZO	000002	DMKGRF	DMKRGB				
DMKTCS	000001	DMKSYM					
DMKTCSCO	000006	DMKRSP					
DMKTCSET		DMKRSP					
DMKTCSSP	000002	DMKSEP					
DMKTDK	000001	DMKSYM					
DMKTDKGT		DMKVDS					
DMKTDKRL		DMKVDR					
DMKTHI	000001	DMKSYM					
DMKTHIEN		DMKCFC					
DMKTMR	000001	DMKPRV					
DMKTHRCC		DMKPRV					
DHKTHRCK		DMKBLD					
DHKTHRPT		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DHKHAC	DMKRSP	DMKTHI	DMKVSP
DHKTMRSN		DMKPSA					
DMKTMRSP		DMKPRV					
DMKTHRTN		DMKPRV	DMKSYM				
DMKTHRVT		DMKPSA					
DMKTRA	000001	DMKSYM					
DHKTRACE		DMKCFC					
DMKTRCEX DMKTRCIO		DMKDSP					
DMKTRCIT		DMKDSP DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKDCD	DMKCAC	D M K W D J	
DMKTRCIT		DMKUSO	DUVCEC	DMKDSP	DMKSVC	DMKTRA	
DMKTRCPB		DHKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFP	DMKPRV	DMKSVC	DMKTRA
DMKTRCPG		DHKDSP	DMKPRG	DUNCIP	DUNER	שומשונים	DULIVE
DMKTRCPV		DMKPRV	DINFRG				
DMKTRCSV		DMKSVC					
SHILLOUT	0000E	2411310					

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
DMKVCARD	000002	DMKCFP											
DMKVCARS		DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKVDR									
DMKVCASH		DMKVSI											
DMKVCAST		DMKVSI											
DMKVCATS		DMKVSI											
DWKACH	000001	DMKSYM											
DWKACHDC		DMKVDA	DMKVDD										
DMKVCNEX		DMKSYM	DMKVSI										
DMK V CN FT DMK V D A	000002	DMKFRE	DMKSYM										
DMKVDAAT		DMKSYM DMKCFC											
DMKVDAS1		DMKSSS											
DMKVDAS2		DMKSSS											
DMKVDC	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKVDCAL		DMKVDA											
DMKVDCPS		DMKVDA											
DMKVDCSC		DMKVDA	DMKVDD										
DMK V D D	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKVDDDE	000002	DMKCFC											
DMKVDE	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKVDEDC	000004	DMKVDA											
DMK V DR	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKVDREL		DMKCFP	DMKNLD	DMKUSO	DMKVCH	DMKVDD							
DMKVDSAT		DMKLOG	DMKVCH	DMK V D A									
DMKVDSDF		DMKDEF	DMKLOG										
DMKVDSLK		DMKLNK											
DMKVER	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKVERD	000001	DMKSVC											
DMKVERO	000001	DMKSVC											
DMKVIOC1		DMKVSI	DMEGGD	DWVCCH	DMEGGE	DMUDTA	DHUTOG	D####		*******			
DMKVIOIN		DMKCFP DMKCFM	DMKCSP DMKCFP	DMKCSU DMKCPB	DMKCSV DMKDSP	DMKDIA DMKSSS	DMKIOS DMKVCN	DMKSPL	DMKSYM	DMKUNT	DMKACY	DMKVSI	
DWKATOWK		DMKVSI	Daker	DERCEB	DUKDSE	DHV 222	DBKACM	DHKVDC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP			
DMKVMASH		DMKATS	DMKCCW	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCPI	DMKDGD	DMKDSP	DMKPGS	DMVCVM	DMARGO	DMURCH	DWWWGD
DMKVMASW		DMKCPU	DMKLOK	Dukebn	Dakeds	DUKCEL	DUKDGD	DUKUSP	DHKPGS	DMKSYM	DMKUSO	DMKACN	DMKVSP
DMKVMAS1		DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCPU									
DMKVMAS2		DMKCFG	D	Director									
DMKVMC	000001	DMKSYM											
DMKVMCEX		DMKDSP											
DMKVMCFC		DMKHVC	DMKMSG										
DMKVMCUA	000002	DMKCFP											
DMKVMI	000004	DMKCFG	DMKCPI	DMKRPA	DMKSYM								
DMKVSICI		DMKMIA											
DMKVSICT		DMKMIA	DMKSYM										
DMKVSICW		DMKMIA	DMKSYM										
DMKVSIEX	000006	DWKHAC	DMKPRV	DMKSYM									

LABEL

COUNT

REFERENCES

## SPEXT 000004
ENSPOID 000003 DHKEXT DHKEXT STATE S
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EMSPSHO 000003 DHKCK EMSRCKC 000001 DHKCKCK EMSREXT 000001 DHKCKCK EMSREXT 000001 DHKCKCK EMSREXT 000001 DHKCKCK EMSREXT 000001 DHKDSP EMSRSHD 000001 DHKDSP EMSRSHD 000001 DHKDSP EMSRSHD 000001 DHKDSP EMSRSHD 000001 DHKCKCK ECCHK 000009 DHKRSE ERREDGE 000006 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000003 DHKIDE ERRECOT 000003 DHKIDE ERRECOT 000003 DHKIDE ERRECOT 000001 DHKCKCG ERRECOT 000001 DHKCKCG ERRECOT 000001 DHKDFP ERRECOT 000001 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000002 DHKCCG ERREDGE 000002 DHKCCG ERREDGE 000003 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000003 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000003 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000003 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000004 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000004 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000005 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000005 DHKIDE ERREDGE 0000004 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000004 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000005 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000005 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000005 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000006 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000006 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000006 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000006 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000007 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000007 DHKIDE ERREDGE 000000 DH
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EMSREXT 000001 DHKCLK CMRDSP DHKDSP DHKEXT CMRDSP DHKEXT CMRDSP DHKEXT CMRDSP DHKEXT CMRDSP DHKEXT CMRDSP DHKEXT CMRDSP DHKDSP DHKEXT CMRDSP DHKEXT CMRDSP DHKEXT CMRDSP DHKEXT CMRDSP DHKDSP D
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DAUCCE VOUVO! DERECT
EXDCNO 000001 DMKMCH
EXDRESVD 000001 DMKMCH
BXHAUST 000004 DMKMIA
EXNPSW 000006 DMKCPI DMKDSP DMKLD00E DMKSAV
EXOPSW 000015 DMKAPI DMKDSP DMKEXT DMKPSA
EXTARCH 000007 DMKVAT
EXTCCTRQ 000007 DMKBLD DMKCDS DMKCFP DMKCFS DMKTMR DMKUSO
EXTCOPY 000005 DMKVAT
EXTCPTMR 000026 DMKCDS DMKCFP DMKSCH DMKTMR
EXTCPTRQ 000017 DHKBLD DHKCFP DHKCFS DHKSCH DHKTHR DHKUSO

LABEL

COUNT

REFERENCES

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCI	ES										
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FREER14		DMKFRE											
PREER15	000003	DMKFRE	D # # D # D	DWENGS									
FREESAVE		DMKFRE	DMKPTR	DMKVCA									
FRLKPROC		DMKDSP	DMKFRE										
FSCBFN	000008	DMKRND											
FSIZE	000010	DMKTD00E											
FSTFMODE		DHKNMT											
FSTFNAME		DMKNMT											
FTRDIAL		DMKBSC	DMKRGA	DMKRGB									
FTREXTSN		DMKCCW	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKRSE	DMKSSP					
FTROPRDR		DMKACO											
FTRRPS	800000	DMKCPI	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DMKIOS	DMKVDE							
FTRRSRL	000006	DMKCPI	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DMKTAP	DMKVDS							
FTRTYP1	000003	DMKNLD	DMKNLE										
FTRUCS	000002	DMKCSB	DMKSSP										
FTRVIRT	000004	DMKCPI	DWKADC	DWKADE	_								
FTR2311B		DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKSCN	DMKVER								
FTR2311T		DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKSCN	DMKVER					_			
FTR35MB	000015	DMKCCW	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DWKHAD	DMKUNT	DWKADC	DMKVDE	DMKVER	DMKVSI	
FTR4WCGM		DMKTCS											
FTR70MB	000012	DMKCPI	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DMKPAG	DMKPGT	DMKSPL	DEKTDK	DMKVDE	DMKVSI			
PXDLOG	000004	DMKCCH	DMKDMP										
F0	000040	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCPI	DMKCQR	DMKFRE	DMKGRF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKJRL	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMIA
		DMKMON	DMKNLE	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKRGA	DEKSCN	DMKSPL	DMKUNT	DMKV DC	DMKVSP	DMKWRM	
F1	000299	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDE	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC
		DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DHKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMK CNS	DMK CP I	DMKCPU	DMKCPV
		DMKCQG	DMKCQH	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DHKCSE	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMK CS Q	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV
		DMKCVT	DMKDAS	DMKDGD	DHKDIA	DMKDRD	DHKDSF	DMKENT	DMKFRE	DMKGRF	DMK HV C	DMK HVD	DMKIOE
		DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKLNK	DMKLOH	DMKLOK	DHKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKMSG	DMKNES
		DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRPA	DMKRSE
		DMKSAV	DMKSCH	DMKSIX	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DHKSTK	DMKT AP	DMKT CS	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DMKTRD
		DMKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKUNT	DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DHKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKV DC	DMKV DE	DMK V DR	DMK V ER	DMKVMA
		DMKVMC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ								
F10	000026	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCVT	DMKDAS	DMKMCC	DMKMSW	DMKSCH	DMKVDC
		DMKVSI											
F15	000047	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DMKCDS	DMKCFG	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMK CPU	DMK DGD	DMKIOF
		DMKLNK	DMKPGS	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKRSE	DHKSCH	DMKTAP	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DMKVER
		DMKVSI											
F16	000062	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DMKCDS	DMKCFG	DMKCNS	DMKCPE	DMK CPU	DMKDAS	DMKDEF
		DMKDGD	DMKENT	DMKHVC	DMKHVD	DMKIOS	DMKISH	DMKPGS	DMKPRV	DMKPTR	DMKRNH	DMKSCH	DMKTAP
		DMKTRD	DMKUNT	DMKVAT	DMKVMA								
F2	000109	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCNS	DMKCPI
		DMKCPS	DMKCPV	DMKCOH	DHKCQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMK CSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU
		DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DHKDEF	DUKERM	D MKH VD	DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKLNK	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DHKUSU
		DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKMSG	DMKPAG	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKRGA	DMKS AV	DMKSPL	DMKT AP	DMKTRC	DMKTRD
		DMKUDU	DMKVCA	Junios	Danie Mo	2 DA		20MMOB	2 BAC BY	Junolu	DUNLAR	Dining	DHKIKD
		2111000	Junton										

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GRTCLRCP 000001

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DMKGRF

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	ES	
GRTCLRDS	000007	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMK GRW
GRTCLRIA GRTCLRL	000001 000003	DMKGRF	DHECDE	<b>D</b> W#4D#
GRTCPPCP	000003	DMKGRF DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTCPPDS	000001	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTCPPL	000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTCPRCP	000001	DMKGRF	DHKGKI	DUVRVA
GRTCPRDS	000007	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTCPRL	000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTCRDCP	000001	DMKGRF	DERORI	Dunon
GRTCRDDS	000013	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTCRDL	000006	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTEWRCP	000001	DMKGRF		
GRTHLDCP	000001	DMKGRF		
GRTHLDDS	000007	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTHLDL	000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTINHDS	000009	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTINHL	000006	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTMORCP	000001	DMKGRF		
GRTMORDS	000007	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTMORL	000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTMRDCP	000001	DMKGRF		
GRTMRDDS	000006	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTMRDL	000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTNACCP	000001	DMKGRF		
GRTNACDS	000007	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTNACL	000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRIRMICP	000001	DMKGRF		
GRTRMIDS	000006	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTRMIL	000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTRUNCP	000001	DMKGRF		
GRTRUNDS	000013	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTRUNL	000006	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTRUNRL	000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTVMPCP	000001	DMKGRF		
GRTVMPDS	000006	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTVMPL	000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTVMRCP	000001	DMKGRF	DMECDE	DWWCDII
GRTVMRDS GRTVMRL	000006 000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRIVINCP	000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRIVINGS	000007	DMKGRF DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRIWINDS	000007	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DHKGRW
GRIWINE	000003	DMKGRF	PHVAKI	NU OUM
GRTWRTDS	000004	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
GRTWRTL	000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW
OTTANTE	00000	DIMONI	DHUGUI	DUL GUM

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES										
HALFPAGE	000002	DMKDMP	DMKVMA										
HARDSTOP	000002	DMKCPI	DMKDMP										
HEX	000001	DMKDIR											
HIOCCH	000006	DMKCCH	DMKSEV	DMKSIX									
HOLD	000004	DMKCFC	DMKUSO										
IC	000033	DMKDDR	DMKDIR	DMKFMT	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW	DMKOPR	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKSSP		
IDA	000065	DMKCCW	DMKDAS	DMKDGD	DMKDIB	DMKISM	DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTRD	DMKUNT	DMKVCA	DMKVCN	DMKVSI
		DMKVSP											
IDLEWAIT	000009	DMKAPI	DMKCPI	DMKDSP	DMKMON	DMKSCH							
IFCC	000058	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKDAS	DHKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKEIG	DMKGRF	DMK HV C	DMKIOE	DMKIOS
		DMKMSW	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEV	DMKSIX	DMKTAF	DMKUNT	DMKVIO	DMKVSI			
IGBLAME	000027	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX									
IGPRGFLG		DMKCCH	DMKSEV	DMKSIX									
IGTERMSQ		DMKCCH	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX								
IGVALIDB		DMKCCH	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX								
IL	000039	DMKCNS	DMKDIB	DMKGIO	DHKHVC	DMKIOS	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKRNH	DMKRSP	DMKTAP	DMKTRK
		DMKVCA	DMKVCN	DMKVIO	DMKVMI	DMKVSP							
INHIBIT	000038	DMKACO	DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGE	DMKRNH	DMKVCN		
INPUT	000021	DMKDDR	DMKRND	DMKSSP									
INTERCCH	000005	DMKCCH	DMKEIG	DMKSEV									
INTEX	000010	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKPSA									
INTEXF	000003	DMKDSP	DMKPSA										
INTKFLIN	000001	DMKPSA											
INTMASK	000005	DMKAPI	DMKCLK	DMKCPI									
INTHC	000001	DMKMCH											
INTPR	000019	DMKCKP	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKVAT								
INTPRL	000009	DMKDMP	DMKDSP	DMKPRG	DMKPRV								
INTRC	000002	DMKMCH											
INTREQ	000039	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKDDR	DMKDIB	DMKDNP	DMKGRF	DMKIOS	DMKMSW	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRNH	DMKRSE
		DMKSAV	DMKVCA	DMKVCN	DMKVIO	DMKVSP					-		
INTSVC	000005	DMKSVC											
INTSVCL	000013	DMKPRG	DMKSVC	DMKTRC									
INTTIO	000018	DMKCCH	DMKCKP	DMKDMP	DMKDSP	DMKIOS	DMKSAV	DMKVMI					
INUSE	000002	DMKPGS											
INVLD	000002	DMKCDB	DMKCDM										
IOBALTSK		DMKCCW	DMKDAS	DMKTRK	DHKUNT	DMKVIO							
IOBBPNT	000017	DMKDSP	DMKIOS	DMKNLD	DMKPAG	DMKSSS							
IOBCAW	000201	DMKACO	DMKBSC	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPE	DMKCPI	DMKCSE	DMKDAS	DMK DGD	DMKDIB	DMKDSB
		DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKHVC	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DHKISH	DHKMCC	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG
		DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEF	DMKSPL	DMKT AP	DMKTCS	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKUDR
		DMKUNT	DMKVCA	DMKVDE	DMKVDR	DMKVIO	DMKVSI						
IOBCCH	000004	DMKCCH											
IOBCC1	000018	DMKCNS	DMKDGD	DMKDIB	DMKIOS	DMKNLD	DHKNLE	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKVCA	DMKVDE	
IOBCC2	000004	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKVIO									
IOBCC3	000046	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPS	DMKDGD	DMKDSB	DMKGIC	DMKIOS	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKRGA	DMKRNH
		DMKRSE	DMKTAP	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKVCA	DMKVDC	DMKVDE	DMKVIO	DMKVSI			

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LABEL	COUNT	REFEREN	CES										
IOBCLN	000004	DMKCCW	DMKGIO	DMKUNT	DMKVSI								
IOBCOPY IOBCP	000006 000054	DMKGRF	P # # G G #	DMWGDG	D ##G CO	D W W D 1 C	DHUDTA	DMKIOE	DWYTOG	DHWHTD	DAZNI B	DMKD30	D##D 63
TORCE	000054	DMKACO DMKRGB	DMKCCH DMKRNH	DMKCPS DMKRSP	DMKCSO DMKSPL	DMKDAS DMKTAP	DMKDI A DMKTDK	DEKTOE	DMKIOS DMKU DR	DMKV DC	DMKNLE DMKVDE	DMKPAG	DMKRGA
IOBCSW	000331	DMKACO	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCFP	DHKIND	DMKCPS	DHKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDAS
TOPCSW	000331	DMKDDR	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB		DMKDSE	DMKDSP	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DWK HAC		
		DMKMON	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKDIR DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMK IOG DMK SSP	DMKIOS DMKTAP
		DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DHKUNT	DHKVCA	DWKADC	DHKVDD	DWKADE	DHKA 10	DMKVSI	DEVOSE	DENTAP
IOBCYL	000026	DMKCCW	DMKDGD	DMKIOS	DMKMON	DHKPAG	DHKPGT	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKTDK	DEKASI		
IOBERP	000020	DHKBSC	DMKCNS	DHKDAS	DMKGRF	DMKIOS	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKT AP	DHVIDK			
IOBERF		DMKACO	DHKBSC	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCSB	DMKCSC	DMKDAS	DMKDGD	DMKDSB	DMKGIO	DMK GR F	DMKIOE
TOBLETER	000000	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKMNI	DHKESD	DHKPAG	DMKRGA	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKSSP
		DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTRK	DMKUDR	DHKVDE	DMKVIC	Dunkgr	DHKKSL	DUKKSE	DHKSEP	DUKSER	DELOSE
IOBFLAG	000178	DMKACO	DHKBSC	DMKCCH	DHKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPS	DMKCSE	DMKCSO	DMKDAS	DMKDGD	DMKDIA
TODIDAG	000170	DMKDIB	DMKDSP	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DHKIOE	DHKIOS	DHKMNI	DMKMCN	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKRGA
		DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKUNT
		DMKVCA	DMKVDC	DMKVDE	DMKVDR	DMKVIO	DMKVSI	DUNIAL	DHALOD	Dun't Di	DUKIKK	Dukobk	DHRONI
IOBFLT	000005	DMKIOS	DMKSSS	DURVED	DHRIDK	D 111.1 1 1 0	DHRIDE						
IOBFPNT	000043	DMKDSP	DMKIOS	DMKNLD	DMKPAG	DMKPGT	DMKSSS	DMKSTK	DMKVSI				
IOBHIO	000023	DMKCCH	DMKCFP	DMKCPS	DMKIOS	DWKAIO	DMKVSI	Dimbin	DBMVOI				
IOBHVC	000014	DMKCFP	DMKCPS	DMKDGD	DMKGIO	DMKIOE	DMKIOS	DMKTRK					
IOBIMSTK		DMKCPS	DMKIOS	Jungos	2011020	2211202	Dunios	2					
IOBIOER	000141	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPS	DHKDAS	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIE	DMKDSB	DMKGIO	DMKGRF
		DMKIOE	DMKIOS	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKTAP
		DMKTRK	DMKVCA	DMKADC	DMKVDE	DWKAIO						22	J
IOBIRA	000087	DMKACO	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DHKCPS	DMKCSB	DMKCSC	DMKCSP	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDGD
		DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DHKDSP	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKMNI	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG
		DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKUNT
		DMKVCA	DMKVDC	DMKVDD	DMKVDE	DMKVDR	DMKVSI						
IOBLINK	000055	DMKACO	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPS	DMKCSB	DMKCSC	DMKCSP	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMK DGD	DMKDIA	DMKDSB
		DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKTAP
		DMKTCS	DMKUNT	DMKVCA	DMKADD	DMKVIO	DMKVSI						
IOBLOK	000316	DMKACO	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP
		DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIE	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKGIO	DMK GR F	DMKHVC	DMKIOE
		DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKLOG	DMKMCC	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKMSW	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKPGT
		DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEF	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSTK	DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTDK
		DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKUNT	DMKUSC	DMKVCA	DMKVDC	DMKVDD	DMKVDE	DMKVDR	DMKVIO
		DMKVSI											
IOBMINI	800000	DMKIOS	DMKPAG										
IOBMISC	000135	DMKACO	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPS	DMKCSO	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKISM
		DMKMCC	DMKMNI	DWKWOM	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKRGA	DMKRGE	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEP
		DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKUDR	DMKUNT	DMKUSC	DHKVDC	DMKV DE	DMKV 10	DMKVSI		
IOBMISC2	000117	DMKACO	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCPS	DMKCSB	DMKDGD	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKNLD	DMKNLE
		DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKTCS	DMKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKVDC	DMKVDE	DMKVIO
IOBMSIZE		DMKCPI											
IOBPAG	80000	DMKDSP	DMKIOS	DMKPAG									

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
IOERALTR		DMKDAS	DMKTRK										
IOERBLOK	000184	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPS	DMKDAS	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKDSB	DMKEIG
		DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKIOE	DHKIOF	DMKIOS	DMKMSW	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSE
		DMKRSP	DMKSEV	DMKSIX	DMKTAP	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DHKVCA	DWKA DC	DMKVDE	DMK V IO	DMKVSI	
IOERBSR	000015	DMKTAP											
IOERB80	000002	DMKCCH											
IOERCAL	000003	DMKDAS											
IOERCAN	000019	DMKBSC	DMKDAS	DMKTAP									
IOERCCH	000004	DMKCCH											
IOERCCRA		DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DMKIOE	DHKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKTAP				
IOERCCRL		DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DWKIOE	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKT AP				
IOERCCUA		DMKCCH	D.W. =	D#####									
IOERCCW	000008	DMKDIB	DMKIOS	DMKVCA									
IOERCEMD		DMKDAS	DMKIOE	DMKRSE	DEKTRK								
IOERCHID		DMKCCH											
IOERCLN	000006	DMKTAP											
IOERCLOG		DMKCCH											
IOERCNCL		DMKMSW	DMEGGE	D##D16	DWWDID	D ##D @D	DAVOTO	D##45B	DWZZOR		DW# TO 6		D # # D # D
IOERCSW	000094	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKDAS	DMKDIB	DHKDSB	DMKGIC	DMKGRF	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOS	DMKMSW	DMKRSE
TORROWER	00000	DMKRSP	DMKTAP	DMKTRK	DMKVCA	DWKAIO							
IOERCYLR		DMKUNT											
IOERDASD		DMKDAS	DMKMSW										
IOERDATA	000250	DMKBSC	DMKCCW	DMKCNS	DMKCPS	DMKDAS	DMKDIB	DMKDSB	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOS
		DMKMSW	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSF	DMKTAP	DMKT RK	DMKUNT	DMKVCA	DWKADC	DMKVDE
	00000	DWKAIO											
IOERDEC	000004	DMKDAS	DMKMSW										
IOERDEPD		DMKRSE	DMKRSP										
IOERDERD		DMKRSE	DMKRSP	D##D@D	Durman	D ###							
IOERDW	000019	DMKBSC	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DMKTAP	DMKTRK							
IOERECF	000003	DMKDAS	DWWDGB										
IOERECSW		DMKCCH	DMKRSE										
IOERERG	000004	DMKTAP	D ## D # D										
IOERERP	000004	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	D # # D # D		D ## 6W6	D ## C # C						
IOERETN	000030	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKSNC	DMKSVC	DMKUDR	D M K U D U	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ		
IOERETRY		DMKDAS	DMKMSW	DMKRSE	DWWGED	DWZGWG	D # # C D C	D # # D 1 C					
IOEREXT	000057	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPS	DMKDAS	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DMKGIO	DMKGRF
		DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOS	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMK RS E	DMKRSP	DMKTAP	DMKTRK
<b>TORDET</b> 0.4	00000	DMKVDC	DMKVDE	DMKVIO	DMKVSI	DWV							
IOERFLG1		DMKDAS	DMKMSW	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKTAP	D # 7 m n	DHUUNE					
IOERFLG2		DMKBSC	DMKDAS	DMKIOE	DMKRSE	DMKTAP	DEKTRK	DHKUNT	D H W # 0 **				
IOERFLG3		DMKBSC	DMKCNS	DMKDAS	DMKGRF	DMKIOF	DHKRSE	DHKTAP	DMKTRK				
IOERFSR	000011	DMKTAP											
IOERHA	000004	DMKDAS	DMEDCE										
IOERIGN	000003	DMKMSW	DMKRSE	DMMMT		•							
IOERIGNR		DMKDAS	DMKMSW	DMKTAP	DHKDCZ	DWEMP							
IOER IND3	000043	DHKBSC	DMKDAS	DMKMSW	DMKRSE	DMKTAP							

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
IRMBIT1	000002	DMKCFO	DMKIOE										
IRMBIT2	000002	DMKCFO	DMKIOE										
IRMBLOK	000004	DMKCFO	DMKIOE										
IRMBYT1	000002	DMKCFO	DMKIOE										
IRMBYT2	000002	DMKCFO	DMKIOE										
IRMFLG	000006	DMKCFO	DMKIOE										
IRMLMT	000003	DMKCFO	DMKIOE										
IRMLMTCT		DMKIOE											
IRMMAXCT		DMKIOE											
IRMOR	000003	DMKCFO	DMKIOE										
IRMRLADD		DMKCFO	DMKIOE										
IRMSIZE	000005	DMKCFO	DMKIOE										
IS	000001	DMKCQY											
<b>JPSCBLOK</b>		DMKALG	DMKJRL	DMKLNK	DMKLOG								
<b>JPSLNKAR</b>		DMKJRL											
<b>JPSLNKDS</b>		DMKLNK											
<b>JPSLNKMS</b>		DMKJRL											
<b>JPSLNK</b> U		DMKJRL											
<b>JPSLOGA</b> R		DMKJRL											
<b>JPSLOGDS</b>		DMKALG	DMKLOG										
<b>JPSLOGMS</b>		DMKJRL											
<b>JPSL</b> OGU	000001	DMKJRL											
<b>JPSPCHN</b>	000006	DMKJRL											
<b>JRLSQOK</b>	000002	DMKJRL											
KEEPSEGS	000014	DMKBLD	DMKCFG	DMKCFP	DMKPGS								
KEY	000003	DMKDMP											
KEYMASK	000005	DMKAPI	DMKCLK	DMKCPI									
LASTCYL	000003	DMKIOF	DMKIOG										
LASTLINE	000003	DMKDMP	DMKVDA										
LASTUSER	000045	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCDM	DMKDIA	DMKDSP	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKLOK	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPTR
		DMKUSO											
LINE	000012	DMKDMP	DMKEMA	DMK FCB									
LINKJRL	000006	DMKJRL	DMKLNK										
LOCCNT	000001	DMKIMG											
LOCCT	000017	DMKLD00E											
LOCGRAF	000002	DMKACO											
LOCK	000248	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DMK CDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC
		DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DHKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMK CLK	DMKCNS	DMKCPB
		DMKCPE	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DHKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV
		DMKCVT	DMKDAS	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIE	DHKDHP	DMKDRD	DMK DS B	DMK DSP	DMK ENT	DMKERM
		DMKEXT	DMKFCB	DMKFRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKHVC	DMKHVD	DMKICE	DMKIOF	DMK IOG	DMK IOS	DMKJRL
		DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKLOK	DMKMCC	DHKHCD	DHKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI	DHKHON
		DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DHKNLD	DHKNLE	DMKOPR	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DHKPRV
		DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DHKRPA	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSAV	DMKSCH	DMKSEP
		DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DHKSTK	DMKSVC	DMKSYM	DHKTAP	DHKTCS	DMKT DK	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DHKTRA
		DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKTRM	DHKUCB	DHKUCC	DHKUCS	DMKU NT	DMKUSO	DMK V AT	DMKVCA	DHKACH
		Dukike	PHKIKD	PHILINA	PHILLI	PHROCD	Dunoce	PHYOCO	PHONT	Dunusu	DOL'S WI	DUKTCA	DHKACH

<u> </u>	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
348														
œ			DHKVCN	DMKVDA	DMKVDC	DMKVDD	DHKVDE	DHKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKV ER	DMKV IO	DMKVMA	DHKVMC	DMKVMI
			DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM								
ΙB	LOCKBLOK		DHKLOC											
Ĕ	LOCKLIST		DMKPTR											
V	LOCKNAME		DHKLOC											
	LOCKNEXT		DMKLOC											
, IZ	LOCKQUE		DMKLOC											
37	LOCKSAV		DMKBLD	DMKDSP	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKPRV	DHKPTR	DMKSCH	DMKTMR	DMKVMA	DMKVSI		
0	LOCKSIZE		DMKLOC		D W W O GW									
	LOGDROP	000017	DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKUSO					
Σy	LOGHOLD	000016	DMKCNS	DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DHKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKUSO				
Ø	LOGONJRL		DHKALG	DMKJRL	DMKLOG									
te	LOKSAVE	000015	DHKLOK											
8	LOKSAV2	000010 000154	DMKLOK	DMFAMC	DWEDTD	DMKCFG	DMKCFS	DHKCPI	DMKCPU	DMECOR	DMEDCD	DMK EXT	DMKFRE	DMKIOS
H	LPUADDR	000154	DMKLOC DMKLOC	DMK ATS DMKLOG	DMKBLD DMKLOK	DHKMCH	DAKEFS	DHKHNI	DMKPAG	DMKCÇR DMKPRG	DMKDSP DMKPRV		DMKPTR	DMKSCH
0			DMKSTK	DMKSVC	DMKTMR	DHKVAT	DHKVHA	DMKVSI	DENFAG	DENFRG	DUKPKY	DMKPSA	DUVLIK	Duvacu
ġ.	LPUADDRX	000019	DMKAPI	DMKCFS	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DEKTRE	DMKLOG	DMKMNI	DMKSTK			
Ċ.	MAINHIGH		DHKING	DHKCFS	DUKCET	DERCEO	DUKDSE	DULLE	DHKLOG	DUKUNI	DENSIK			
	MASKLINK		DMKLNK											
a n	MASKLOG		DMKLOG											
p d	MCCPUID	000001	DMKMCH											
	MCFXDLOG		DMKMCH											
Pr	MCHAREA	000007	DMKCCH	DMKCFO	DMKCPU	DMKIOG	DHKHCH	DMKMCT						
မ္မ	MCHCPEX	000004	DMKCPU	DMKIOG	DHKHCH	DIII 100	Dianica	Dunaci						
<b>b1</b>	MCHDAMLN		DMKIOG	D200										
e	MCHEK	000009	DMKAPI	DMKCLK	DMKCPI	DMKDMP	DMKMCH	DMKSVC						
3	MCHFIX	000005	DMKCPU	DMKIOG	DMKMCH									
a	MCHFLAGO	000006	DHKMCH											
Ø	HCHFLAG1		DHKMCH	DMKMCT										
te	<b>MCHFLAG3</b>	000009	DMKMCH											
н	MCHFLAG4	000002	DMKMCH											
<b>=</b> .	MCHFL AG5	000001	DMKMCH											
ina	HCHFLAG6	000001	DMKMCH											
	MCHPLAG7	000027	DMKMCH	DMKMCT										
ţ.	MCHFSAR	000006	DMKMCH											
0	MCHLEN	000002	DMKMCH											
Ħ		000003	DMKCPU	DMKIOG	DMKMCH									
i	HCHMODEL		DMKCCH	DMKCFO	DMKIOG	DHKHCH								
Δ.	MCHPDAR1		DMKMCH											
2	MCHPDAR6		DHKHCH											
<b>=</b>	MCHPDAR7		DHKHCH											
<b>25</b> 3 (D	MCHPROCA		DMKIOG											
	MCHP1IDE		DHKHCH											
	MCHP1IKE		DHKHCH											
	HCHP1SDE	000001	DMKNCH											

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	3S					
MCHP1SKE MCHP6CBA		DMKMCH DMKMCH						
MCHREC	000006	DMKCPU	DMKIOG	DMKMCH				
MCHRESEV		DHKHCH	DIRIOG	Dukucu				
HCHOHDWR		DHKHCH						
MCHOQUIT		DMKMCH						
MCHOSFTR		DHKHCH						
MCHOTERM		DHKHCH						
MCHOUSAD		DHKHCH						
MCH1BUFF		DHKMCH						
MCH1COST		DMKMCH						
MCH1GERR		DMKMCH						
MCH1MAIN		DMKMCH						
HCH1PROC		DMKMCH						
MCH1TODC		DHKMCH	DHKHCT					
MCH3DATA	000002	DMKMCH						
MCH3 INTE		DMKMCH						
MCH3PROT		DMKMCH						
MCH3 SOLD	000004	DMKMCH						
MCH4BURE	000001	DMKMCH						
MCH4REPA	000001	DMKMCH						
MCH5IFSA	000001	DMKMCH						
MCH7EXIT	000002	DMKMCH						
MCH7IOEM	000002	DMKMCH						
MCH70PSW	000014	DMKMCH	DMKMCT					
MCH7PURG	000002	DMKMCH						
MCH7RSRE	000002	DMKMCH						
MCH7SMCR	000002	DMKMCH						
MCH7SUP	000003	DMKMCH						
MCH7SYST	000005	DMKMCH						
MCH7VEQR	000002	DMKMCH						
MCH7VRTM	000003	DMKMCH						
MCNPSW	000017	DMKCCH	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKIOG	DMKMCH	DMKSAV	DMKSSP
MCOLDPW	000002	DHKMCH						
MCOPSW	000008	DMKMCH						
MCPROGID	000002	DHKHCH						
MCREC	000002	DMKMCH						
MCRECORD	000001	DMKMCH						
MCRECTYP	000001	DMKMCH						
MDRCUA1	000003	DMKVER						
MDRKEYN	000001	DMKVER						
MDRREC	000003	DMKIOF	DMKVER					
MDRSENS	000004	DMKVER						
MDRVOL	000001	DMK <b>v</b> er						
HFAMASK	000011	DMKAPI	DMKCLK	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DEKEXT	DWKTOK
MFASAVE	000002	DMKMCT						

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE:
MNHCLASS	000001	DMKMON
MNHCODE	000001	DMKMON
MNHDR	000001	DMKMON
MNHDRLEN	000004	DMKMON
MNHRECSZ	000001	DMKMON
MNHTOD	000001	DMKMON
MN 0 0 0	000002	DMKMON
MNOOOATT	000001	DMKMON
MNOOOEXT	000001	DMKMON
MNOOOINT	000001	DMKMON
MNOOOISD	000001	DMKMON
MNOOOLEN	000002	DMKMON
MNOOOPPA	000001	DMKMON
MN000PPC	000001	DMKMON
MNOOOPRB	000001	DMKMON
MNOOOPSI	000001	DMKMON
MN000Q1E	000002	DMKHON
MN000Q2E	000001	DMKMON
MNOOOWID	000001	DMKMON
MN000WIO	000001	DMKMON
MNOOOWPG	000001	DMKMON
MN001	000002	DMKMON
MNO01LEN	000002	DMKMON
MNOO1NXR	000001	DMKMON
MNO01PRB	000001	DMKMON
MN001WID	000001	DMKMON
MNO01WIO	000001	DMKMON
MNOO1WPG	000001	DMKMON
MN097	000001	DMKMNI
MN097APL	000002	DMKMNI
MN097CPL	000002	DMKMNI
MN097CPU	000001	DMKMNI
MN097CR8	000001	DMKMNI
MNO97DAT	000001	DMKMNI
MNO97DPA	000001	DMKMNI
MN097FSS	000001	DMKMNI
MNO97LEN	000001	DMKMNI
MN097LEV	000001	DMKMNI
MN097NUC	000001	DMKMNI
MN097TIM	000001	DMKHNI
MN097TTS	000001	DMKHNI
MNO97UID	000001	DMKMNI
MNO97VR	000001	DMKHNI
MN098	000001	DHKMNI
MN098LEN	000001	DMKMNI
MN098UID	000001	DMKMNI
	000001	DHINIAT

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COUNT

REFERENCES

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	:S
MN400LPR	000001	DMKMON	
MN4OOPDK	000001	DMKMON	
MN400PDR	000001	DMKMON	
MN400PGR	000001	DMKMON	
MN400PGW	000001	DMKMON	
MN400PNC	000001	DMKMON	
MN400PST	000001	DMKMON	
MN400QLV	000001	DMKMON	
MN400RES	000001	DMKMON	
MN400RST	000001	DMKMON	
MN400TTI	000001	DMKHON	
MN400UID	000001	DMKMON	
MN400UPR	000001	DMKMON	
MN400VTI	000001	DMKMON	
MN400WSS	000001	DMKMON	
MN500	000001	DMKMON	
MN500INS	000001	DMKMON	
MN500LEN	000001	DMKMON	
MN5000VH	000001	DMKMON	
MN500UID	000001	DMKMON	
MN500VAD	000002	DMKMON	
MN600ADD	000006	DMKMNI	DMKMOI
MN600CNT	000002	DMKMNI	DMKMON
MN600DEV	000002	DMKHNI	DMKMO
MN600DLN	000004	DMKMNI	DMKMO
MN600HDR	000002	DMKMNI	DMKMO
MN600HLN	000004	DMKMNI	DMKMO
MN600MAX	000001	DMKHNI	Dukhoi
MN600NUM	000002	DMKMNI	DMKMOR
MN600SER	000002	DHKHNI	DMKMON
MN600TY	000002	DMKMNI	DHKHOL
MN602ADD	000003	DMKENT	Diknoi
MN602 CHB	000001	DMKENT	
MN602CHQ	000001	DMKENT	
MN602CUB	000001		
		DMKENT	
MN602CUQ	000001	DMKENT	
MN602DEV	000001	DMKENT	
MN602DLN	000002	DMKENT	DMKMOI
MN602DVQ	000001	DHKENT	
MN602HDR	000001	DMKENT	DW##==
MN602HLN	000002	DMKENT	DMKMOI
MN602SAM	000001	DMKENT	
MN700	000001	DMKMON	
MN700ADD	000001	DHKMON	
MN700CCY	000001	DHKMON	
MN700CYL	000001	DMKMON	

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES						
MONCRSLT		DMKMCC	DMKMON						
MONCURBE		DMKMCC	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON				
MONDAS	000014	DMKMIA							
MONDASA	000006	DMKMIA							
MONDASB	000006	DMKMIA							
MONDVLST		DMKENT	DMKMCC	DMKMNI	DMKMON				
MONDVNUM		DMKENT	DMKMCC	DMKMNI	DMKMON				
MONEX	000003	DMKMIA							
MONFLAG1		DMKCPS	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMIA	DMKHNI	DMKMON		
MONFLAG2		DMKDMP	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON				
MONFLAG3		DMKCPS	DMKDMP	DHKMCC	THKMCD	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON	
MONIOBF	000021	DMKCPS	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMIA	DMKHNI	DMKMON		
MONIOSLT		DHKMCC	DMKMON						
MONLSTBK		DMKMON							
MONNEXT	000015	DMKMCC	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON				
MONREGS	000009	DHKHON	DMKPRG						
MONSACT	000004	DMKMON							
MONSAVE1		DHKHON							
MONSAVE2		DMKMON							
MONSFB	000006	DMKMIA	DMKMNI						
MONSIZE	000003	DMKMCC	DMKMNI						
HONSLMT	000005	DMKMCD	DMKMON						
MONSPLCT		DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON					
MONSUSCK		DMKHON							
MONSUSCT		DMKMNI	DMKMON						
MONSYSVM		DMKMON							
MONTINT		DMKMNI	DMKMON						
MONTINT	000001	DMKMCC							
MONUSER	000007	DMKCPS	DMKHCC	DMKMCD	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON		
HONUTRB	000009	DMKENT	DHKHCC	DMKMCD	<b>DMKMNI</b>	DMKMON			
MON1BUF	000007	DMKMCC	DMKMIA	DMKMON					
MOUNT	000002	DMKSSS							
MPFEAT	000007	DMKATS	DMKCFG	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKPGS			
MRDSIZE	000001	DMKVER							
MSGNUM	000003	DMKCNS	DMKGRF						
MSGTYPE	000001	DMKCKS							
MSSERR	000001	DMKSSS							
MSSFLAGS		DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKSSS	DHKVDA				
MSSNEXT	000042	DMKCPB	DMKDGD	DMKDSB	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKSSS	DMKVDA	DMKVSI
MSSPRES	000009	DMKCFP	DMKCPI	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKLNK	DMKSSS	DMKUSO	DMKVSI
MSSRSRVD		DMKSSS							
MSSSER	000009	DMKDSB	DMKSSS						
MSSSIZE	000014	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKSSS	DMKVDA				
MSSTASK 1		DMKDGD	DMKDSB	DMKLNK	DMKSSS	DMKVDA	DMKVSI		
MSSTASK2		DMKCPB	DMKDGD	DMKSSS					
MSSTASK3	000005	DHKLNK	DMKLOG	DMK V DA	DMKVSI				

<b>-</b>	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
ÿ														
9.	меспево	000006	DMECDD	DMKDCD	DMKCCC	DHVVCT								
	MSSUSER MSSVUA	000006 000007	DMKCPB DMKDSB	DMKDGD DMKLOG	DMKSSS DMKSSS	DMKVSI								
H	NCPNAME	000007	DHKNLD	DMKSNC	כככאמע									
₩.	NCPPAGCT		DMKNLD	DHKSNC										
3	NCPPNT	000002	DMKNLD	DMKSNC										
4	NCPSTART		DMKNLD	DMKSNC										
130	NCPTBL	000003	DMKNLD	DMKSNC										
3	NCPVOL	000004	DMKNLD	DHKSNC										
7	NEWEXT	000004	DMKDDR	Dundae										
0	NEWPAGES		DMKBLD	DMKCFG	DMKCFP	DHKCPI	DMKDEF	DMKLOG	DMKPTR					
ΑS	NEWPSW	000001	DMKFMT											
Ä	NEWSEGS	000008	DMKBLD	DMKCFP	DMKCPI	DMKDEF	DMKLOG							
St St	NICALRM	000005	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
O	NICAPL	000010	DMKCFT	DMKCQR	DMKQCN	<b>LMKRGA</b>	DMKRGB							
Ħ	NICATOF	000006	DMKCFT	DMKCQR	DMKRNH									
H	NICATRB	000006	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
,o	NICATTN	000008	DMKRNH										_	
Ġ.	NICBLOK	000039	DMKACO	DMKBLD	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKCQR	DMKDIA	DMKHVD	DMKLOG	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD
a			DMKPSA	DMKQCN	DMK RG A	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKWRM						
ω	NICCARD	000005	DMKRGA											
Ħ	NICCIBM	000006	DMKBLD	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKRNH						
ינס	NICCORD	000007	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
řσ	NICCPNA	000006	DMKRGA											
HO	NICDED	000001	DMKRNH											
$\frac{5}{6}$	NICDIAG	000008	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DWEDTA	DARMEC	D M W M D M	DHEDGI	DWEDCD	DMKRNH	DMARRDM			
b1.	NICDISA	000035	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DMKNET DMKRNH	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DEKKNO	DMKWRM			
(O 53	NICDISB NICENAB	000014 000027	DMKCKP DMKCKP	DMKNET DMKDIA	DMKRGA DMKNES	DMKRGB DMKNET	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKWRM					
	NICEPAD	000027	DHKDIA	DHKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DIRRGA	DUKKNI	DEKWAN					
Де	NICEPAD	000009	DMKDIA	DHKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKRNH							
<del>(†</del>	NICERLE	000004	DMKRNH	DUKKIDS	DIKKEL		Dunkan							
<u>o</u>	NICFLAG	000096	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCQR	CMKDIA	DMKLOG	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKWRM
H 10	NICFMT	000005	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	Dan og a	241.241								
i i na	NICGRAF	000003	DMKBLD	DMKHVD	DMKNET									
മ	NICHOLD	000007	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
<b>(+</b>	WICLBSC	000002	DMKNES	DMKNET										
υ.	NICLGRP	000007	DMKCKP	DMKNET	DMKRGA	DHKWRM								
ij	NICLINE	000013	DMKCKP	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKRNH							
1	NICLLEN	000007	DMKBLD	DMKCFT	DMKCQR	DMKHVD	DMKQCN							
-₽	NICLTRC	000013	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DMKRNH									
2	NICHORE	000007	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
E .	NICHTA	000002	DMKRNH											
æ	NICHAME	000018	DMKBLD	DMKCPI	DMKDIA	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKPSA	DMKRGA	DMKRNH				
O	NICHTRL	000027	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH									
	NICOPRDR		DMKACO											
	NICPOLL	000006	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCI	<b>B</b> S										
NICPROCN	000006	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	•									
NICPSUP	000011	DMKCFT	DMKCQR	DMKLOG	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DMKRNH						
NICQPNT	000062	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DMKRGA	<b>CMKRGB</b>	DMKRNH							
NICRCNT	000012	DMKRNH											
NICREAD	800000	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
NICRSPL	000007	DMKNET	DMKRGA										
NICRUNN	000011	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
NICSELT	000005	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
NICSESN	000012	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKRNH								
NICSIO	000006	DMKRGA	DMKRGB										
NICSIZE	000064	DMKACO	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DHKCPS	DHKCQR	DMKDIA	DWK HV D	DMKLOG	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD
		DMKPSA	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	CMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKVDS	DMKWRM					
NICSTAT	000117	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DEKRGA	DMKRGE	DMKRNH	DMKWRM		
NICSWEP	000007	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DHKNLD									
NICTABE	000003	DMK RG A											
NICTELE	000010	DMKDIA	DMKNET	DMKRNH									
NICTERM	000016	DMKBLD	DHKCKP	DMKNET	DHKNLD	DMKRGA	DHKRNH	DMKWRM					
NICTEXT	000013	DMKCFT	DMKCQR	DMKRGA	DMKRGB								
NICTMCD	000028	DMKCFT	DMKCQR	DHKHVD	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB						
NICTRQ	000006	DMKRGA	DMKRGB			_		_					
NICTYPE	000062	DHKACO	DMKBLD	DMKCKP	DMKDIA	DMKHVD	DMKNES	DHKNET	DMKNLD	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKWRM	
NICUSER	000046	DMKBLD	DMKDIA	DMKLOG	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKPS A	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMK RN H		
NIC3275	000002	DMKRGA											
NOADD	000002	DMKCPS	DMKUDR										
NOAUTO	000031	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	D MK NLD	DMKNLE	DMKOPR	DMKQCN	DMKRNH	DMKVCN		
NOMODEL	000001	DMKIOG											
NOP	000007	DMKCCW	DWKTDOOR		D ####DD	D ## 4 D #		544455					
NORET	000445	DHKACO	DMKBLD	DMKCCH	DHKCDB	DMKCDM	DHKCDS	DHKCFC	DMKCFD	DMKCPH	DHKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFS
		DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DHKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKCQH	DHKCCP	DMKCQR	DHK COX	DHKCSB	DMKCSO
		DMKCSU DMKMCD	DMKCSV	DMKDAS DMKMCT	DMKDEF DMKMIA	DMKDIA	DHKDSE	DMKERM	DMKGRF	DMKJRL	DMKLNK	DMKLOH	DHKHCC
			DHKHCH			DHKMID	DHKHNI	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE
		DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DHKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKSVC	DMKTHI	DMKTRA
NOTEXT	000006	DMKTRC DMKGRF	DMKTRD DMKNMT	DMKUDR DMKRGA	DMKUSO	DMKVCA	DHKVCH	DHKACH	DHKVDA	DMKVDD	DMKVDR	DMK V ER	
NOTIME	0000061	DMKCFM	DMKCLK	DHKCPI	DMKGRF	DMFMCC	DMKMSW	DHFOCH	DWFDAL	DMMMCM			
NOTRESP	000018	DHKCFH	DMKCSV	DHKGRF	DMKLNK	DMKMSG DMKMSG	DMKNLD	DHKQCN DHKQCN	DMKRGA DMKRGA	DMKVCN DMKSPL	DMKVDA		
NPRCNT	000009	DMKCKS	DHKCSO	DHKHVD	DMKWRM	อยนทอง	DUKBLD	Duvacu	DUVUGY	DUKSEL	DUKADY		
NPRNAMB	000006	DHKCKS	DHKCSO	DWKHAD	DHKTCS	DMKWRM							
NPRPAGCT		DHKHVD	Durcao	DUKUAD	Dakies	DUNMUN							
NPRPNT	000002	DMKCKS	DMKCSO	DMKHVD	DMKTCS	DMKWRM							
NPRSTART		DHKHVD	DMKTCS	DUKUYD	DUKTOS	Danwa							
NPRTBL	000002	DHKCKS	DMKCSO	DMKHVD	DHKTCS	DMKWRM							
NPRVOL	000002	DHKHVD	DMKTCS	~ II K II V D	DUKTOS	Junanu							
NUCON	000002	DHKING	DHKNHT										
NUM	000004	DWKTDOOF		DHKUCC	DMKUCS								
OBRCORL	000001	DHKIOF											
200.00.00													

	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
35														
00	OBRCPIDN	000002	DMKIOF	DMKVER										•
	OBRCSWN	000001	DMKIOF											
Н	OBRCUA	000003	DMKVER											
135 136	OBRCUAIN	000004	DMKIOF	DMKVER										
1.34	OBRCUAPR	000004	DMKIOF	DMKVER										
⋖	OBRDDCNT	000005	DMKIOF											
; <b>3</b>	OBRDEVSH	000011	DMKIOC											
ω	OBRDEVIN	000011	DMKIOC											
7	OBREOD	000001	DMKIOF											
0	OBRECCWN	000001	DMKIOF											
S	OBRHAN	000003	DMKIOF	DMKVER										
Уs	OBRHSIZE	000001	DMKVER											
<del>6</del>	OBRIORTY	000001	DMKIOF											
Ø	OBRKEYN	000010	DMKIOF	DMKVER										
	OBRLSIZE	000001	DMKVER											
H	OBRLSKN	000003	DMKIOF	DMKVER										
0	OBRPGMN	000002	DMKIOF	DMKVER										
نړو	OBRRECN	000008	DMKIOC	DMKIOF	DMKVER									
ົດ	OBRSDRCT	000006	DMKIOF											
	OBRSDRSH	000001	DMKIOF											
a n	OBRSENSN		DMKVER											
ភ	OBRSHOBR		DMKIOC	DMKIOF										
	OBRSNSCT		DMKIOF											
Pr	OBRSSDR1		DMKIOF											
0	OBRSSIZE		DMKVER											
<b>b</b> 1	OBRSWSN	000019	DMKIOC	DMKIOF	DMKVER									
(O	OBRTEMP	000002	DMKIOF											
8	OBRVOLN	000003	DMKIOF	DMKVER										
U	OBR2SIZE		DMKVER											
OD .	OBR3SIZE		DMKVER											
ţ	OBR33SNS		DMKIOF	DHKVER										
er	OFF	000006	DMKDSP	DMKLOK	DMKMCH	DMKMCT								
8	OLDVMSEG		DMKBLD	DMKCFG	DMKCFP	DMKPGS								
'n	ON	000007	DMKCPS	DMKRND										
ia	OPERATOR		DHKCCH	DMKCLK	DMKCPI	DMKCSO	DMKDAS	DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DMKERM	DMKLOH	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMIA
<u>e</u>			DMKMSW	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPGT	DMKQCN	DMKRNH	DMKRSP	DMKUDR	DMKUSO	DMKVCH	DMKVDA	DMKVDD
<b>j.</b>			DMKVDR	DMKVER	DMKWRM									
5	OPNSFB	000010	DMKCKS	DMKMIA	DMKVSP									
!	OUTPUT	000002	DMKDDR	DMKLDOOB										
- Ψ	OWNDLIST		DMKATS	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DHKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKDRD	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPTR	DHKSPL	DMKUDR
0			DMKVDA	DMKVDC	DMKWRM									
lu	OWNDPREF	000002	DHKCPI	DHKVDA										
	OWNDRDEV		DMKATS	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DEKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKDRD	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPTR	DMKSPL	DMKUDR
Ō			DMKVDC	DMKWRM										
	OWNDVSER	800000	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKUDR	DMKVDA								
	PACK	000003	DMKCVT	DMKDDR	DMKDIR									
	- 3													

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	<b>3</b> S										
21010	000035	D # # 1 m c		DHEGNG	DHKDGG	DWEDWD	PARAM						
PAGACT	000035	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCFG	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKVMA DMKPTR						
PAGBMP	000035	DMKATS	DWKBTD	DMKCFG	DMKCPU	DMKPGS		DHKACH	DMKDCC	DMEDWD	DMEDDY	DMKAMY	
PAGCORE	000089	DHKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCDS	DMKCFG	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKMCH	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKVMA	
PAGECUR	000004	DMKCPU	DMKMCC	DMKMNI									
PAGELOAD		DMKPAG	DMKSCH										
PAGEND	000009	DMKHCC	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON								
PAGENXT	000001	DMKMNI											
PAGERATE		DMKCPU	DMKPAG										
PAGBWAIT		DMKAPI	DMKCPI	DMKCQR	DMKDSP	DMKMON	DMKPAG	DMKSCH					
PAGE4K	000008	DMKAPI	DMKCLK	DMKCPI									
PAGINVAL		DMKATS	DMKCDS	DMKCPU	DMKMCH	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKUDR	DMKVMA				
PAGREF	000010	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKRPA									
PAGSHR	000015	DMKATS	DMKCFG	DMKPGS	DEKPTR								
PAGSTMP	000013	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKPGS	DMKPTR								
PAGSWP	000006	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCFG	DMKVAT								
PAGTABLE		DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCFG	DMKCPU	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKV AT	DMKV M A				
PAGTONLY		DMKBLD	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKUSO								
PAGTOT	000013	DMKATS	DMKCFG	DMKCPU	DMKPGS								
PAGTSWP	000024	DMKATS	DMKCFG	DMKCPU	DMKPGS	DMKPTR							
PCHCHN	000005	DMKCKS	DMKSPL	DMKWRM									
PCI	000031	DMKDSP	DWKHVC	DMKIOS	DMKPAG	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKTRK	DMKV CA	DMKV CN	DMK A 10	DMKVSI	DMKVSP
PCIF	000006	DMKCCW	DMKDGD	DMKVCA	DMKVCN	DMKVSP							
PERADD	000004	DMKDSP	DMKPRG										
PERCODE	000004	DMKDSP	DMKPRG										
PERFCL	800000	DMKMCC	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON								
PERGPRS	000005	DMKPRV											
PERMODE	000003	DMKDSP	DMKTRC										
PERSALT	000008	DMKPRV	DMKTMR										
PGADDR	000002	DMKDSP	DMKVAT										
PGBLOK	000003	DMKCFP	DMKDSP	DMKVAT									
PGBSIZE	000003	DMKCFP	DMKDSP	DMKVAT									
PGPNT	000003	DMKCFP	DMKDSP	DMKVAT									
PGREAD	000009	DMKAPI	DMKCPI	DMKMIA	DMKMON	DMKPTR							
PGWAITIM	000004	DMKCPU	DMKDSP										
PGWRITE	000005	DMKMIA	DMKMON	DMKPTR									
PLIST	000001	DMKLD00E											
POFFLINE	000011	DMKAPI	DMKCPU	DMKMCT									
POINTER	000003	DMKWRM											
POINTERS	000003	DMKDIR											
PREFIXA	000089	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DHKCDS	DHKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKFRE
		DMKGRF	DMKHVD	DMKIOS	DMKLOK	DMKMCC	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKPAG	DMKPRG
		DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKSCH	DMKSVC	DMKVIO	DMKVSI				
PREFIXB	000082	DMKAPI	DMKBLD	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DHKCFS	DHKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCOR	DMKCQY	DMKDSP
		DMKEXT	DWKHAD	DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DMKLOK	DMKMCC	DHKMCD	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKM ID	DMKMNI
		DEKMON	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DHKPSA	DMKPTR	DHKRPA	DMKSCH	DMKTHI	DMKV AT			
PRGC	000022	DMKBSC	DMKCNS	DMKDAS	DMKDIB	DMKGRF	DHKHVC	DHKIOS	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKTAP	DMKUNT	DMKVCA
LKOO													

CP Directories

1-359

1-36	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	ts										
0	PRINTER1 PRINTER2		DMKVCN DMKDDR DMKDDR	DMKVSP										
I BM	PRIORITY	000032	DMKACO DMKVCN	DMKCNS	DMKCPS	DHKCQR	DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DHKHCT	DMKMSG	DHKQCN	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKUSO
VM/3	PRNPSW PROBMODE PROBSTRT		DMKAPI DMKDSP DMKCFP	DMKCKP DMKMCH DMKDSP	DMKCPI DMKPRG DMKSCH	DMKDMP DMKPRV DMKTMR	DMKDSP DMKSVC	DMKPRG	DHKS AV	DMKSSP				
70	PROBTIME PROCIO	000015 000157	DMKAPI DMKACO	DMKCFP DMKAPI	DMKCPI DMKATS	DMKDSP DMKBSC	DMKMON DMKCDB	DMKSCH DMKCDM	DMKTMR DMKCDS	DMKCFG	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFT	DHKCKS
Sys			DMKCLK DMKDSP DMKNES	DMKCNS DMKENT DMKNET	DMKCPI DMKFRE DMKNLD	DMKCPS DMKGRF DMKNLE	DMKCPU DMKHVD DMKPAG	DMKCPV DMKIOE DMKPGS	DMKCQP DMKIOG DMKPGT	DMKCQR DMKIOS DMKPSA	DMK CS O DMK LOG DMK PT R	DMK DAS DMKM CT DMK Q CN	DMK DIA DMK MN I	DMKDSB DMKMON DMKRGB
c† @ B			DMKRNH DMK <b>V</b> DD	DMKRSE DMKVDE	DMKR SP DMK V DR	DMKSCH DMKVDS	DMKSEP DMKVMA	DMKSPL DMKVSI	DMKTAP	DMKTHI	DMKT RK	DMKTRM	DMKRGA DMKVCH	DWKADY
Logic	PROCSCHK PROPSW PRTC	000003 000045 000019	DMKCLK DMKCKP DMKBSC DMKVCN	DMKCPI DMKCNS DMKVSP	DMKDMP DMKDAS	DHKDSP DHKDIB	DMKFMT DMKGRF	DHKHON DHKHVC	DMKPRG DMKIOS	DMKPRV DMKRNH	DMKRS E	DHKTAP	DMKUNT	DHKVCA
and	PRTCHN PSA	000007 000379	DMKCKS DMKACO DMKCFD	DMKSPL DMKALG DMKCFG	DMKVSP DMKAPI DMKCFH	DMKWRM DMKATS DMKCFM	DMKBLD DMKCFO	DHKBSC DHKCFF	DMKCCH DMKCFS	DMKCCW DMKCFT	DMKCDE DMKCKP	DHK CDH DHK CK S	DHKCDS DHKCLK	DMKCFC DMKCNS
Problem			DMKCPB DMKCSP DMKDRD DMKHVC DMKLOH	DMKCPI DMKCSQ DMKDSB DMKHVD DMKLOK	DMKCPS DMKCST DMKDSP DMKIOC DMKMCC	DMKCPU DMKCSU DMKEIG DMKIOE DMKMCD	DMKCPV DMKCSV DMKENT DMKIOF DMKMCH	DMKCQG DMKCVT DMKERM DMKIOG DMKMCT	DMKCQH DMKDAS DMKEXT DMKIOS DMKMIA	DMKCCP DMKDEF DMKFMT DMKISM DMKMID	DMKCQR DMKDGD DMKFRE DMKJRL DMKMNI	DMK CQY DMK DIA DMK GIO DMKLNK DMKMON	DMKCSB DMKDIB DMKGRF DMKLOC DMKMSG	DMKCSO DMKDMP DMKGRT DMKLOG DMKMSW
Deter			DMKNES DMKQCN DMKSIX DMKTRA DMKVCN DMKVSI	DMKNET DMKRGA DMKSNC DMKTRC DMKVDA DMKVSP	DMKNLD DMKRGB DMKSPL DMKTRD DMKVDC DMKVSQ	DMKNLE DMKRNH DMKSSP DMKTRK DMKVDD DMKVRM	DMKOPR DMKRPA DMKSSS DMKTRM DMKVDE	DMKPAG DMKRSE DMKSTK DMKUDR DMKVDR	DMKPGS DMKRSP DMKSVC DMKUDU DMKVDS	DMKPGT DMKS AV DMKT AP DMKU NT DMKV ER	DMKPRG DMKSCH DMKTCS DMKUSO DMKVIO	DMKPRV DMKSCN DMKTDK DMKVAT DMKVMA	DMKPSA DMKSEP DMKTHI DMKVCA DMKVMC	DMKPTR DMKSEV DMKTMR DMKVCH DMKVMI
mination-	PSASVCCT PSBCLR2	000009 000001 000004 000002	DMKCPI DMKCFP DMKPSA DMKMIA DMKCPI	DMKCPU DMKCPI DMKSVC	DMKSVC DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKLNK	DNKSSS	DMKUSO	DMKVSI				
-Volume 1	PSECLR2 PSENDCLR PSTARTSV PSW PWDCHAIN PWDDATE PWDIBLOK PWDINVCT	000004 000002 000005 000003 000003	DMKCPI DMKAPI DMKSAV DMKLDOOE DMKJRL DMKJRL DMKJRL DMKJRL	DMKCPI										

LABEL COU	UNT 1	REFERENCE	S										
PWDLOG 000	0002	DMKJRL											
PWDSIZE 000	0003	DMKJRL											
PWDTERMA 000	0002	DMKJRL											
PWDUSRID 000		DMKJRL											
PWTPAGES 000			DMKDSP										
QUANTUM 000	0009	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKSVC									
QUANTUMR 000	0010	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKIOS	DMKMCH	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKSVC					
QUEUE 000	0001	DMKRGB											
			DMKSCH										
				DMKFMT	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKSSP			
			DMKCDM				DEKCCE	DMKMCD	DMKVDA	DMKV DC	DMKVDD		
			DMKCKP	DMKCPI			DMKIOS	DMKMNI	DMKMCN	DMKSCN	DMKSSS		
			DMKCFO		DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPV	DMKCCP	DMKDIA	DMK DS B	DMK EN T	DMKIOG
			DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKNES		DMKSCN	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKV CH			
RCHBMX 000		DMKIOS											
		DMKIOS											
RCHCUTBL 000			DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPV	DHKCQF	DHKDIA	DMKMNI	DMKNES	DMKSCN	DMKSSP	DMKVCH
			DMKVCH	<del>-</del>			<b>-</b> -						
		DMKIOS											
		DMKIOS				*							
			DMKIOS	DMKMON									
		DMKIOS											
_		DMKIOS											
		DMKSSP											
		DMKCCH	DMKIOS	DMKVCH									
RCHSTIDC 000		DMKCCH	DMKIOG	DMKPRV									
			DMKIOS	21112.117									
and the second s			DMKIOS										
			DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKDSB	DMKENT	DHKIOS	DMKHNI	DMKMCN	DMKSCN	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	
			DHKCCW		DAKCKP	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPV	DMKCQP	DHKDIA	DMKDSB	DMKENT
MCODEON OU			DMKIOC		DMKMNI		DHKNES	DMKNLD	DMKPRV	DMKS CN	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKVCH
RCUBUSY 000			DMKIOS	DIRLOS	Danana	Danaon	Dunn, D		DIII III	Dillo on	Dunoul	DAKOOD	DIRVOI
			DHKCKP	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DHKCQF	DMKDSB	DMKENT	DMKIOS	DMKMON	DMKPRV	DMKSCN
MCCCIA CO			DMKSSS	DMKVCH	Dancer	Dunces	Dukogi	DUNDOD	DUNTAL	DIINIOD	Dunion	DIINI KV	DIRDOM
RCUCHAOF 000			DMKCPI		DHKCQP	DMKIOS	DMKNLD	DMKVCH					
		DMKCCW	DMKSSP	DIRECT	Duncgi	DIMETOD	Dukwab	DIRTOI					
RCUCHBOF 000			DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DHKCQP	DMKIOS	DMKVCH						
			DMKSSP	Duncis	Duncgi	Dunizon	Durven						
RCUCHCOF 000		-	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DHKCOP	DMKIOS	DMKVCH						
			DMKCPI	DMKCPS			DMKSSP	DMKVCH					
RCUCHDOF 000			DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCQP	DMKIOS	DHKVCH	DUNACH					
		DHKCFO	DMKCPI	DMKCPS			DHKNES	DMKNLD	DMKVCH				
RCUDVTBL 000		DHKCCH	DMKCKP				DHKCQF	DHKDIA	DMKGRF	DMKMNI	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DMKSCN
WCODAIDE OO			DHKACH	DIRCEL	Dunces	Dunce 4	DHUCAE	DUNDIA	DHUGUE	DHENT	DUVARO	DUKKED	DUVOCE
RCUFIOB 000		DMKIOS	DUKTCH										
RCUPRIME 00		DHKCCM	DMKCKP	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DHKCQP	DMKDSB	DMKENT	DMKGRF	DMKIOS	DMKMNI	DHAMUA
VCOLUTUE OO	0030	<b>ひいひこじ M</b>	DUNCKE	DULCED	DULCET	DUVCES	DUVCAL	DUVDOD	DUTTUT	DUKGER	DUV TOO	DUVUNT	DMKMON

7	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
36														
6 2														
			DMKPRV	DMKSCN	DMKSSS									
	RCUQCNT	000014	DMKENT	DMKIOS	DHKHON									
뷺	RCURSTQ	000006	DMKIOS											
13K	RCUSCED	000008	DMKIOS											
4	RCUSHRD	000005	DMKIOS											
3	RCUSIZE	000002	DMKSSP											
<u> </u>	RCUSTAT	000048	DMKCFO	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCQP	DMKENT	DMKIOS	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DWKACH			
37	RCUSUB	000030	DMKCCW	DMKCKP	DMKCPB	DHKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCQF	DMKDSB	DMKENT	DMKGRF	DMKIOS	DMKMNI	DMKMON
70			DMKPRV	DMKSCN	DMKSSS									
	RCUTYPE	000040	DHKCCW	DMKCKP	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCQP	DMKDSB	DMKENT	DMKGRF	DMKIOC	DMKIOS	DMKMNI
ξ¥			DMKMON	DMKPRV	DMKSCN	DMKSSP	DMKSSS							
้	RCU2701	000002	DMKIOC											
<b>.</b>	RCU2702	000002	DMKIOC											
(D ₩3	RCWADDR	000054	DHKCCW	DMKDGD	DMKDIB	DHKHVC	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKVCA					
	RCWCCNT	000015	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKVDR				
Ħ	RCWCCW	000049	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKDGD	DMKDIB	DMKHVC	DMKISM	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKVCA	DMKVDR
တ္လ	RCWCNT	000015	DMKCCW	DMKDGD	DMKDIB	DHKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKVCA						
gi.	RCWCOMND	000064	DMKCCW	DMKDGD	DMKDIB	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKVCA						
Q	RCWCTL	000042	DMKCCW	DMKDGD	DMKDIB	DMKHVC	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKVCA					
עם	RCWFLAG	000089	DMKCCW	DMKDGD	DMKDIB	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKVCA						
Ħ	RCWGEN	000011	DMKCCW	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DHKUNT								
വ	RCWHEAD	000010	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DHKHVC	DMKTRK	DMK V DR						
ы	RCWHMR	000006	DMKCCW	DMKUNT										
н	RCWINVL	000009	DMKCCW	DMKDIB	DMKTRK	DMKVCA								
<u>ಲ</u>	RCWIO	000012	DMKCCW	DMKDGD	DMKISM	DMKUNT								
061	RCWISAM	000001	DMKCCW											
O .	RCWPNT	000017	DMKCCW	DMKHVC	DMKISM	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKUNT						
3	RCWRCNT	000012	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKHVC	DHKISH	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKUNT					
Dе	RCWREL	000012	DMKCCW	DMKTRK										
O,	RCWSHR	000007	DMKCCW	DMKDGD	DMKUNT									
te	RCWTASK	000048	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DHKHVC	DMKIOS	DHKISH	DMKTRD	DMKT RK	DMKUNT	DMK V DR		
H	RCWVCAW	000010	DMKCCW	DMKISM	DMKTRD	DMKUNT								
H	RCWVCNT	000004	DMKCCW	DMKTRD										
minati	RCW2311	000005	DMKCCW	DMKUNT										
ົວ	RDBUFLN	000004	DMKRNH											
₫.	RDBUFNO	000003	DMKRNH											
<u>o</u>	RDCCW	000002	DMKLD00E											
P	RDCOUNT	000001	DMKDAS											
!	RDEVACNT	000015	DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKCQP	DHKCSO	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSPL					
-₩	RDEVACTV	000024	DMKCNS	DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DMKQCN								
0	RDEVADD	000039	DMKCCH	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCQP	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DMKENT	DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DMKMNI
olume			DMKMON	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DMKSCN	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DHKVCH	DMKVDA	DMKV DC	DMK V DD	DMK V DR	
Ē	RDEVAIOB	000040	DMKCCH	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCSO	DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DMKNLD
<b>o</b>			DMKRGB	DMKRSE	DMKVSI									
	RDEVAIRA	000010	DMKDIA	DMKGRF										
<del></del>	RDEVALLN		DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKMON	DMKPGT	DHKTDK	DMKVDC	DMKWRM					

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES										
n n n m = 1 m	000007	D ## 4D T	DWWTOG										
RDEVALT RDEVAPLP	000007	DMKCPI DMKCFT	DMKIOS	DMKVSI	DMKOGM								
RDEVAPLE		DHKCFT	DMKCQR	DMKGRF	DHKQCN								
RDEVATOR		DMKCFT	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCQR	DMKTRM							
RDEVATOR		DMKCPT	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKIOS	DMKNLD	DMKSSS	DHKACH	DHKVDD	DMKV DR	DMKVDS		
RDEVATT		DMKCKP	DMKCPI		DMKNET		DMKRNH	DMKWRM	DUKATI	DUVADR	DUV A DO		
RDEVBACK		DMKCKP	DMKRSE	DMKCQP DMKRSP	DUKMET	DMKNLE	DUVENU	DUMME					
RDEVBASE		DHKCSU	DMKCPV	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKPSA					
RDEVBLOK		DMKACO	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DHKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCFC	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFP
WDPA PPOK	000200	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCOG	DMKCPO	DMKCPP
		DMKCOY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DHKDAS	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DHKDIA	DMKDMP	DMKDRD	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKENT
		DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKHVD	DMKIOC	DMKIOE	DHKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKMCC
		DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKOPR	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPRV
		DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSCN	DMKSEP	DMKSNC	DMKSPL
		DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTRK	DHKTRM	DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA
		DMKVDC	DMKVDD	DMKVDE	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKVER	DMKVSI	DMKW RM	DIROSO	Duk v Cu	Danven	Dukton
RDEVBSC	000009	DMKBSC	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DIKVDK	Dukvos	Duntun	DUNAST	DIIKWINI				
RDEVBUCH		DMKIOS	DHKKOR	Director									
RDEVBUSY		DMKACO	DMKCCH	DMKCPB	DMKCPS	DMKCSO	DMKENT	DMKIOS	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKVCH	DMKVDA
RDEVCKPT		DMKRNH	DMKWRM	Dimerb	Duncib	Dunobo	Dundar	Dinito	Dunkan	DHIMDE	Dukksi	Dinven	Dukvba
RDEVCLAS		DMKACO	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCQP	DMKCSC	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKWRM		
RDEVCODE		DMKATS	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKHVD	DMKIOG	DMKNLD	DMKPGT	DMKSNC	DMKTCS
	000020	DMKVDC	DMKWRM	Danor.	Dinond	2	2		21111200		Dan't GI	Dunbac	Dimitos
RDEV CON	000058	DMKCNS	DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DMKNES	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH				
RDEVCONC		DMKIOS	Dinabin	Dimoni	Dunab	Dungon	Dunkon	Dankob					
RDEVCORD		DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DMKOPR									
RDEVCORR		DMKCNS	DMKTRM	<b>J</b> 111.02 11									
RDEVCPNA		DMKGRF											
RDEVCTL	000029	DMKCNS	DMKDIA	DMKGRF									
RDEVCTRS		DMKCPS	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKNES	DMKNET							
RDEVCUA	000030	DMKCCW	DMKCKP	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DMKENT	DMKGRF	DMKIOC	DMKIOS	DMKMNI
		DMKMON	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DMKPRV	DMKSCN	DMKSSP	DMKSSS					
RDEVCUB	000011	DMKCCW	DMKCPI	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DMKIOS	DMKSCN	DMKTAP					
RDEVCURP		DMKTCS	DMKVDR										
RDEVCYL	000006	DMKDIA	DMKIOS	DMKMON	DMKPGT								
RDEVDED	000071	DMKACO	DMKCFO	DMKCKP	DMKCPS	DMKCPV	DHKCQP	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKDAS	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDSB
		DMKGRF	DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DMKMCC	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMK NL E	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSP
		DMKSCN	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKVCH	DMKVDA	DHKVDC	DMKVDD	DMKV DR	DMKV DS	DMK V ER		
RDEVDELP	000014	DMKCKP	DMKCPS	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKVDR	DMKVDS						
RDEVDISA	000078	DMKACO	DMKCFO	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPV	DMKCQP	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKDAS
		DMKDEF	DMKDSB	DMKGRF	DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DMKMCC	DMKMNI	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRGA
		DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRSP	DMKSCN	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DHKACH	DMKVDA	DMKV DC	DMKVDD	DMKVDE	DMKVDS
		DMKWRM											
RDEVDISB	000026	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCP V	DMKGRF	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKRGA	DMKRGB				
RDEVDRAN	000036	DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPS	DHKCQP	DMKCSE	DMKCSO	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKVCH	DMKVDA	DMKVDC
		DMKVDS	DMKWRM										

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES										
DDEWDDOD	000007	DWFCWC	DWZGDB	DWYGGW									
RDEVDROP		DMKCNS	DMKGRF	DMKQCN	DHECDC	D MECDA	DMECOR	DMKGRF	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKRGA	DMKVCH
RDEVENAB	000039	DMKCKP DMKVDA	DMKCNS DMKVDC	DMKCPI DMKVDS	DMKCPS DMKWRM	DMKCPV	DMKCQP	DBKGKF	DEKNES	DUVNET	DUKKED	DEREGE	Dakven
RDEVEPDV	000010	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DHKNLD	DUKAKU								
RDEVEPLN		DMKCPS	DHKDIA	DHKNES	DMKNLD	DMKVDS							
RDEVEPEN		DMKCNS	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DHKNLD	כת אם ע							
RDEVERTN		DMKCPI	DMKTCS	Canada	DUNNED								
				DMETOC	DMWMED	DMEDCO	DMECCC						
RDEVFIOB RDEVFLAG		DMKCPS DMKACO	DMKDSP DMKBLD	DMKIOS DMKCFG	DMKNLD DMKCFH	DMKPGT DMKCFO	DMKSSS DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPV
RDEVILAG	000351			DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKDAS	DEKDEF	DHKDIA	DMKDSE	DMKGRF	DWKHAD	DMKIOS	DHKLOG
		DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMKMON		DMKNET	DWKNTD	DWKNTE	DMKPGT	DHKPS A	DHKQCN		
		DHKHCC	DMKMNI		DMKNES					DHKTCS	DHKTRM	DMKRGA DMKVCH	DMKRGB DMKVDA
		DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DHKSCN	DMKSEP DMKWRM	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DHKTCS	DUKIKU	DEKACE	MUKANW
22222	000011	DMKVDC	DMKVDD	DMKVDR	DMKVDS		DWEMOC	DWUUDW					
RDEVFSEP		DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCQP	DMKCSO	DMKSSP	DMKTCS	DMKWRM	D## 00 D	DWKDIC	DMEDER	DMWDGD	DWKD CD
RDEVFTR	000120	DMKACO	DMKBSC	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DHKCQP	DMKCSE	DMKDAS	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDSB DMKRGB
		DMKHVD	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOS	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKPGT	DMKR GA	
		DMKRSE	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKTAP	DHKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKU NT	DMKV DA	DWK A DC	DMKVDE	DMKVDS
	000005	DMKVER	DMKVSI										
RDEVGRTB		DMKGRF											
RDEVGRTY		DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKOPR	DMKQCN	DMKVCN							
RDEVHIO	000017	DMKCNS	DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DMKPSA								
RDEVHOLD		DMKGRF											
RDEVIDNT		DMKCNS	DHKCPI	DMKTRM									
RDEVINAG		DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCQP	DMKCSO	DMKSSP	DMKTCS	DMKWRM					
RDEVIOBL		DMKIOS	DMKPAG										
RDEVIOCT		DMKIOS	DMKMNI	DMKMON									
RDEVIOER	000040	DMKBSC	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DHKCPS	DMKCSO	DMKDAS	DMKGRF	DMKICE	DMKIOS	DMKMSW	DMKRSE	DMKRSP
		DMKTAP	DMKTRK										
RDEVIRM	000007	DMKCFO	DMKIOE	DMKNES	DMKNLD								
RDEVLCEP		DMKCKP	DMKCPS	DMKCQP	DMKDIA	DMKNLD	DMKRNH						
RDEVLIOB		DMKIOS											
RDEVLLEN		DMKBLD	DMKCFT	DMKCQR	DWKHVD	DMKQCN							
RDEVLNCP		DMKCKP	DHKCPS	DHKCQP	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKRNH	DMKVDS			
RDEVLNKS		DMKCPS	DMKCQP	DMKDEF	DMKSCN	DMKSSS	DMKTDK	DMKVDA	DWKACC	DMKV DR	DMK V DS		
RDEVLOAD		DMKCSO	DMKRSP	DHKSEP									
RDEVLOG	000010	DMKCNS	DMKCPV	DMKGRF									
RDEVMAX	000028	DHKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKV DS	DMKWRM	
RDEVMAXP		DMKRSP	DMKSSP										
RDEVEDL	000025	DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DWKHAD	DMKIOC	DMKIOF	DHKNES	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKUNT	DMKVDC
		DMKVSI											
RDEVMORE		DMKGRF											
RDEVMOUT		DMKCPS	DHKCQP	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DMKSCN	DMKSSS	DMKVDA	DMKVDD	DMKVDR	DMK V DS		
RDEVNAME		DMKIOC											
RDEVNCP	000010	DMKCKP	DMKCQP	DMKNLD	DMKRNH	DMKWRM							
RDEVNICL	000056	DHKACO	DMKCFT	DHKCKP	DHKCPI	DMKCPS	DHKCQR	DHKDIA	DWKHAD	DMKLOG	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD
		DMKPSA	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKVDS	DHKWRM					

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES										
RDEVNRDY	000048	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCQP	DMKCSO	DMKDAS	DMKDIA	DMKICS	DMKNES	DMK N ET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE
2222222	00000	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DHKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKTAP	DWKADE					
RDEVOVLY		DMKCQP	DMKCSO	DMKRSP	DMKVDR								
RDEVOWN	000026	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCQP	DMKDAS	DMKDSB	DHKHAL	DMKLOG	DMKNLD	DMKSNC	DMKSSS
RDEVPAGE	000000	DMKTCS	DMKVCH	DMKVDA	DMKADC	DHKVDD	DMKVDS						
RDEVPAGE		DMKPGT DMKNES	DMKUSO DMKRGA										
RDEVPDET		DMKCPI	DHKRGA	DMKTDK	DMKUSO	DMKVDC							
RDEVPREF		DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKPGT	DHKVDA	DHKVDC							
RDEVPREP		DHKCNS	DMKDIA	DMKVDA	DHKVDA	DUKADC							
RDEVPSUP		DMKBLD	DMKCFT	DMKCNS	DMKCOR	DMKLOG							
RDEVPTTC		DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DMKTRM							
RDEVPURG		DMKCQP	DMKCSO	DMKRSP	DHKTCS								
RDEVOCNT		DMKENT	DMKIOS	DHKMON									
RDEVRACT	000012	DMKIOS											
RDEVRCNT	000013	DMKCNS											
RDEVRCVY	000016	DMKCPS	DMKDIA	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRNH	DMKVCH	DMKVDC	DMKVDS			
RDEVREAD	000008	DMKGRF											
RDEVRECS	000010	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKDMP	DMKPGT	DMKUSO	DMKWRM						
RDEVREST	000004	DMKCNS											
RDEVRSTR	000011	DMKCSO	DMKRSE	DMKRSP		*							
RDEVRSVD	000018	DMKCPS	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKVCH	DMKVDC	DMKVDS	
RDEVRUN	000011	DMKCPI	DMKDIA	DMKGRF									
RDEVSADN		DMKCCW	DMKCNS	DMKIOC	DMKNES								
RDEVSCED		DMKCPS	DMKIOS	DMKRNH	DMKVCH								
RDEVSEL	000007	DMKDSB	DMKSSS										
RDEVSEP	000012	DMKCKP	DMKCQP	DMKCSO	DHKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKWRM						
RDEVSER	000055	DMKCFG	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCQG	DHKCQF	DMKDAS	DMKDEF	DMK DS B	DMK IOE	DMKLOG	DMKMNI
		DMKMON	DMKSCN	DMKSSS	DMKVDA	DMKVDD	DMKVDE	DMKV ER	DMKW RM				
RDEVSIZE		DMKLOG	DMKSCN	DMKSSP	DMKSSS								
RDEVSKUP		DMKIOS	DMKMON										
RDEVSLOW		DMKCQP	DMKNES	DMKRNH									
RDEVSPAC		DMKCSO	DMKRSP										
RDEVSPL	000038	DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPS	DMKCQP	DBKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKVCH	DMKVDA
DDDACWYW	000227	DMKVDC	DMKVDS	DMKWRM	D # # G # D	D ######	D#####						
RDEVSTAT	000237	DMKACO	DMKCCH	DMKCFO	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPV	DMKCQP	DMKCSB
		DMKCSO	DMKDAS	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDSB	DMKENT	DMKGRF	DMKICE	DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DMKMCC	DMKMNI
		DMKMSW DMKSSS	DMKNES DMKTAP	DMKNET DMKVCH	DMKNLD DMKVDA	DMKNLE	DHKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMK RS E	DMKRSP	DMKSCN	DMKSPL
RDEVSTA2	000056	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DHKCQP	DMKCSO	DMK VDC DMKGRF	DMKVDD DMKIOS	DWKNID	DMKVDR	DMKV DS	DMKVER	DMKWRM	
RDEVSYNC		DMKCNS	DUCCET	DUVCAR	טפטאפע	DUNGUL	DEVICE	DMKNLD	DMKQCN	DMKRSP	DMKTCS	DMKVSI	
RDEVSIRC		DHKCFO	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DHKCQP	DMKDAS	DMKDSE	DMKLOG	DMKMCC	DMEMMA	DHECCC	DMKACa	DMEMDS
WD54212	00027	DMKVDC	DHKADD	DHKVDR	DHKVDS	CWUUU	פכתאמת	DUVFOR	DHKHCC	DMKMNI	DMKSSS	DMKVCH	DMKVDA
RDEVTBTU	000003	DMKNES	DMKRNH	DUKADK	DUN V DO								
RDEVICTL		DMKNES	DIK KRII										
RDEVIERM		DMKCSO	DMKRSE	DMKRSP									
	5000.5	Directo	JUNEOU	DHINNDE									

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DMKCQG DMKIOE DMKNLD DMKUSO

DMKCKP DMKCSO DMKIOS DMKPGT DMKTCS DMKWRM

DMKGRF DMKVDR

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	ES									
RDEVTEXT	000012	DMKCFT	DMKCQR	DMKGRF								
RDEVIFLG		DMKCFT	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPV	DMKCQR	DMKDIA	DMKGRF	DMKNLD	DMKTRM		
RDEVTMAT		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKDIA	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DIRDIA	DIINOMI		J		
RDEVINCD		DMKCFT	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DHKCQR	DMKGRF	DMKHVD	DMKIOC	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DMKQCN	DMKTRM
RDEVTRQ		DMKGRF		2	Danogn	Danon-	222					
RDEVTYPC		DMKACO	DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFT	DHKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPV
	000337	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKDEF	DHKDIA	DMKDMP	DMKGRF	DMK HV D	DMKIOC
		DMKIOF	DMKIOS	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DHKHCC	DMKMNI	DMKMCN	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET
		DMKNLE	DMKOPR	DMKPSA	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DEKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSCN	DMKSSP	DMKSSS
		DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA	DHKVDC	DMKVDD	DHKADE	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKV ER	DMKVSI	DMKWRM
RDEVTYPE	000469	DMKACO	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCFC	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DHKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFT
	000.03	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKCCP	DMKCQR	DMKCOY	DMKCSB
		DMKDAS	DMKDIA	DMKDMP	DMKDRD	DMKDSB	DMKGRF	DMKHVD	DHKICC	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMK IOG
		DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DWKLOH	DMKMON	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKOPR	DMKPAG	DMKPGS
		DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKTAP
		DMKTDK	DMKUSO	DMKVCH	DHKVCN	DMKVDA	DHKVDC	DHKVDD	DMKVDE	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKVER
RDEVUSC8	000002	DMKCNS	DMKNES									
RDEVUSER		DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCFO	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DHKCPS	DMKCPV	DMKCCP	DMKCSE	DMKCSO	DMKDIA
		DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DMKMCC	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DHKNLE	DMKPSA	DMKSSS	DMKVDA	DMKVDD
		DMKVDS										
RDEVWAII	000014	DMKRGA	DMKRGB									
RDEVWAIT		DMKNES	DMKRNH									
RDEVXSEP		DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCQP	DMKCSO	DMKSSP	DMKTCS	DMKWRM				
RDEV333V		DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DMK V DA								
RDRCHN	000013	DMKCKS	DMKDMP	DMKMIA	DMKNLE	DMKSPL	DMKWRM					
READ	000024	DMKDIR	DMKLDOOE		DMKSPL	DMKVSP						
READBUF	000005	DMKDSB	DMKGRF	DMKRNH	DMKRSE							
READER 1	000002	DMKVSP										
READNRM	000002	DMKRNH										
RECBLOK	000053	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DHKDHP	DMKPGT	DHKRSF	DMKSPL	DMKVSP	DMKWRM		
RECCCPD	000004	DMKIOF	DMKIOG									
RECCYL	000031	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKDMP	DMKPGT	DMKRSP	DMKVSP	DMKWRM			
RECFLAG1	000018	DMKIOF	DMKIOG									
RECFLAG2	000004	DMKIOG										
RECMAP	000037	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKDMP	DMKPGT	DMKRSP	DMKVSP					
RECMAX	000012	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DHKPGT							
RECMODE	000005	DMKIOG	DMKMCH									
RECNXT	000013	DMKIOF	DMKIOG									
RECOVRPT	000006	DMKMCH										
RECPAG	000006	DMKIOF	DMKIOG									
RECPAGDN	000001	DMKIOG										
RECPAGFA	000007	DMKIOG										
RECPAGEL	000006	DMKIOF	DMKIOG									
RECPAGEM	000003	DMKIOG										
RECPAGER	000002	DMKIOG										
RECPAGIU	000003	DMKIOF	DMKIOG									

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	2S										
RECPNT	000032	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKDMP	DMKPGT	DMKRSF	DMKSPL	DMKVSP	DMKWRM			
RECSIZE	000019	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKPGT	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKUSO	DMKVSP	DMKWRM			
RECUSED	000025	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKDMP	DMKPGT	DMKRSF	DMKVSP	DMKWRM				
REGSAV	000004	DMKFMT											
RESET	000004	DMKCFC	DMKEXT	DMKFMT	DMKMCT								
RESTDEV	000001	DMKCCH											
RETREG	000002	DMKLDOOE											
RETRYSW	000003	DMKCNS											
RETT	000003	DMKLDOOE											
RSPBF1IO	000005	DMKRSP											
RSPBF1VL		DMKRSP											
RSPBF2IO		DMKRSP											
RSPBF2VL	000005	DMKRSP											
RSPDPAGE	000019	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKTCS									
RSPDPAG2	000007	DMKRSP											
RSPFLAG1	000018	DMKRSP											
RSPLCTL	000014	DMKCKP	DMKCQP	DMKCSO	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKTCS						
RSPMISC	000006	DMKCSO	DMKRSP			1							
RSPRPAGE	000032	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKTCS									
RSPRPAG2	000007	DMKRSP	DMKTCS										
RSPRSTRT	000007	DMKRSP											
RSPSFBLK	000018	DMKCKP	DMKCQP	DMKCSO	DMKRSP	DMKSPL							
RSPSIZE	000005	DMKRSP	DMKSPL										
RSPVPAGE	000013	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKTCS									
RSPVPAG2	000011	DMKRSP											
RSPXBLOK	000001	DMKTCS											
RSPXCHR	000002	DMKTCS											
RSPXCMOD	000002	DMKTCS											
RSPXCRWC	000001	DMKTCS											
RSPXFCB	000002	DMKTCS											
RSPXSIZE	000002	DMKCPI											
RSRTNPSW	000005	DMKAPI	DMKDMP	DMKMCT									
RTCODEO	000002	DMKEIG											
RTCODE 1	000004	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX									
RTCODE2	000004	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX									
RTCODE3	000007	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX	4								
RTCODE4	000010	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DHKSIX									
RTCODE5	000004	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX									
RTCODE7	000004	DMKSEV											
RUN	000002	DMKCFC	DMKTRA										
RUNCRO	000012	DMKAPI	DMKCPI	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKSVC					
RUNCR1	000003	DMKAPI	DMKCPI	DMKDSP									
RUNPSW	000016	DMKDSP	DMKSVC										
RUNUSER	000036	DMKAPI	DMKCDS	DMKCFP	DMKCPI	DMKDIA	DMKDSF	DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKPRG	DMKPSA
		DMKSCH	DMKSVC	DMKTHI	DMKUSO	DMKVCA							
RO	007843	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DHKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDE	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
		DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DNKCFM	DEKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCLK	DMKCNS
		DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DHKCPU	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DNKCOH	DHKCCP	DMKCQR	DMK CQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO
		DMKCSP	DHKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DHKCVI	DHKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMK DGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB
		DMKDIR	DHKDHP	DMKDRD	DMKDSB	LMKDSP	DMKEIG	DEKENT	DMKERM	DMKEXT	DHK PMT	DMKFRE	DMKGIO
		DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DHKHVC	DMKHVD	DMKING	DHKIOC	DMKICE	DMKICF	DMKIOG	DMK IOS	DMKISM	DMKJRL
		DHKLDOOE		DMKLOC	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DHKLOK	DHKHCC	DHKMCD	DMKMCH	DHKHCT	DMKMIA	DMKMID
		DMKMNI	DHKHON	DHKHSG	DMKMSW	DMKNEM	DHKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DHKNHT	DMKOPR	DMKPAG
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		DMKRSE	DHKRSP	DMKSAV	DHKSCH	DMKSCN	DHKSEF	DHKSEV	DMKS IX	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS
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		DMKCFD	DHKCFG	DHKCFH	DMKCFM	DHKCFO	DHKCFF	DHKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DHKCKS	DMKCLK	DMKCNS
		DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DHKCPU	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DHKCQH	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMK CQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO
		DMKCSP	DHKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DHKCSV	DEKCVT	DHKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMK DGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB
		DMKDIR	DHKDHP	DMKDRD	DHKDSB	DMKDSP	DEKEIG	DMKENT	DMKERM	DMKEXT	DMK FMT	DMKFRE	DMKGIO
		DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKHVC	DMKHVD	DHKING	DHKICE	DMKIOF	DHKIOG	DMKIOS	DMK ISM	DMKJRL	DMKLD00E
		DMKLNK	DMKLOC	DMKLOG	DHKLOH	DMKLOK	DEKECC	DHKHCD	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKHID	DMKMNI
		DHKHON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DHKNEH	DHKNES	DEKNET	DHKNLD	DHKNLE	DHKNHT	DMKOPR	DMKPAG	DMKPGS
		DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DHKQCH	DNKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRND	DMKRNH	DMKRPA	DMKRSE
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		DMKVDS	DMKVER	DMKVIO	DHKVHA	DHKVHC	DHKVHI	DEKVSI	DHKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM		
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		DMKCFG	DMKCPH	DHKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DHKCFT	DHKCKP	DMKCKS	<b>DHK CNS</b>	DHK CP B	DMKCPI	DMKCPS
		DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DHKCQH	DHKCQP	DHKCQR	DMKCQY	DHKCSE	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST
		DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKCVT	DHKDAS	DMKDDR	DHKDEF	DHKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMK DIR	DMKDMP	DMKDRD
		DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKERM	DHKFHT	DMKFRE	DHKGIC	DMKGRF	DHKHVC	DMK HV D	DMKIOE	DHKIOF	DMKIOG
		DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKJRL	DHKLD00E	DMKLNK	DEKLOC	DMKLOG	DMKLCH	DMKLOK	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMCH
		DMKMCT	DHKHIA	DMKMID	DHKHNI	DEKHON	DEKESG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DHKOPR
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		DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA	DHKVDC	DMKVDD	DMKVDE	DMKV DR	DMKV DS	DMKVER	DHKVIO
		DMKVHA	DMKVMC	DWKAWI	DHKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKW RM					
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		DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DHKCSV	DMKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DHKDIR
		DMKDMP	DMKDRD	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKENT	DEKERE	DMKEXT	DHKFHT	DMKFRE	DMK GIO	DMK GR F	DMKGRT
		DMKHVC	DMKHVD	DMKIOC	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKJRL	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKLOH
		DMKLOK	DHKMCC	DMKMCD	DHKMCH	DHKHCT	DHKHI A	DMKMID	DMKHNI	DMKMON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNEM
		DHKNES	DMKNET	DMKWLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DEKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKQCN
		DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRND	DMKRNH	DMKRPA	DHKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKS AV	DMKSCH	<b>DMKSCN</b>	DMKSEP	DMKSNC

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LABEL	COUNT	REFEREN	CES										
		DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DHKSTK	DHKSVC	DMKTAF	DMKTCS	DMKT DK	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DMKTRA	DMKTRC
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		DMKVDC	DMKVDD	DMKVDE	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKVER	DMKVIO	DMKV MA	DMKVMC	DMKVMI	DMKVSI	DMKVSP
		DMKVSQ	DMKWRM										
R12	002131	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DMK CDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC
		DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCLK	DMKCNS
		DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCQG	DMKCQH	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMK CQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO
		DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKDIR
		DMKDMP	DMKDRD	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKEIG	DMKENT	DMKERM	DMKEXT	DMKFMT	DMKFRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF
		DMKGRT	DMKHVC	DMKHVD	DMKING	DMKIOC	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKJRL	DMKLD00E
		DMKLNK	DMKLOC	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKLOK	DHKHCC	DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI
		DMKMON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNEM	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKNMT	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT
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		DMKSAV	DMKSCH	DMKSEP	DMKSEV	DMKSIX	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKSTK	DMKSVC	DMKTAP
		DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DMKTRA	DEKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKT RM	DMK U DR	DMKUDU	DMKUNT
		DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	D M K V D A	DHKVDC	DHKV LD	DMK V DE	DMK V DR	DMKVDS	DMKVER
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		DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCLK	DMKCNS
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		DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKDIR
		DMKDMP	DMKDRD	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKEIG	DMKENT	DMKERM	DMKEXT	DMKFMT	DMK FRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF
		DMKGRT	DWKHVC	DMKHVD	DMKIMG	DHKIOC	DNKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMK ISM	DMKJRL	DMKLD00E
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		DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKTRM	DMKUDR	DMKUDU	DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DMKV AT	DMKVCA	DMKVCH	DWKACM	DMKVDA
		DMKVDC	DWKADD	DWKADE	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKVER	DMKVMA	DMKVHC	DMKVMI	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKWRM
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		DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DHKCQH	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMK CQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO
		DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DHKCSV	DMKCVT	DMKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMK DGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB
		DMKDIR	DMKDMP	DMKDRD	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DHKEIG	DMKENT	DMKERM	DMKEXT	DMK FMT	DMK FRE	DMKGIO
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		DMKMON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DHKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKNMT	DMKOPR	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT
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		DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DNKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA	DMKVDC	DMKVDD	DHKA DE	DMK V DR	DMKVDS	DMKVER
- 44		DMKVIO	DMKVMA	DMKANC	DHKVMI	DMKVSI	DHKVSF	DHKVSQ	DMKWRM				
R 15	011326	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DHKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DHKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC
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		DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKCQH	DMKCCP	DMKCQR	DMK CQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO
		DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKCVT	DMKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMK DGD	DMK DIA	DMKDIB

LABEL	COUNT	REFEREN	CES										
		DMKDIR	DMKDMP	DMKDRD	DMKDSB	DHKDSP	DHKEIG	DMKENT	DMKERM	DHK EXT	DMK PMT	DMK FRE	DMKGIO
		DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKHVC	DMKHVD	DHKING	DEKIOE	DHKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKJRL	DMKLD00E
		DMKLNK	DMKLOC	DMKLOG	DHKLOH	DMKLOK	DHKHCC	DMKMCD	DHKHCH	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI
		DMKMON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DHKNEH	DHKNES	DHKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKNMT	DMKOPR	DMKPAG	DMKPGS
		DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DHKQCN	DHKRGA	DMKRGE	DMKRND	DMK RN H	DMKRPA	DMKRSE
		DMKRSP	DMKSAV	DMKSCH	DMKSCN	DMKSEP	DMKSEV	DMKSIX	DMKS NC	DMKS PL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKSTK
		DMKSVC	DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DEKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKUDU
		DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA	DHKV DC	DWKA DD	DMKVDE	DMK V DR	DMKVDS
		DMKVER	DMKAIO	D M K V M A	DHKVHC	DMKVMI	DHKVSI	DMKVS P	DMKVS Q	DMKW RM			
R 2	009554	DMKACO	<b>DMKALG</b>	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DHKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDE	DMK CDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC
		DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DHKCFO	DHKCFF	DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMK CK P	DMK CKS	DMKCLK	DMKCNS
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		DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DHKCPV	DMKCQG	DHKCQH	DHKCQP	DMKCCR	DMKCQY	DMK CS B	DMKCSO	DMKCSP
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		DMKDRD	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DHKEIG	DMKENT	DHKERM	DMKEXT	DMKFMT	DMKFRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKGRT
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		DMKSCH	DMKSCN	DMKSEP	DHKSEV	DMKSIX	DHKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKSTK	DMKSVC	DMKTAP
		DHKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DHKTMR	DHKTRA	DHKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKT RK	DMKT RM	DMKU DR	DMKUDU	DMKUNT
		2411103	Jun LDI	Dunia	2 HK I HK	~ MILLIA	Dunine	PHALKD	DULLIN	DIKT RO	Dan o Da	Dakobo	DHUOMI

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES										
		DMKUSO DMKVIO	DMK VAT DMK VMA	DMKVCA DMKVMC	D MK VCH	DMKVCN DMKVSI	DMKVDA DMKVSP	DMKVDC DMKVSQ	DMKV ED	DMKV DE	DMK V DR	DMK V DS	DMKVER
R5	004606	DMKACO	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DMKCCH	DHKCCW	DMKCDB	DMKCEM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFD	DMKCFG
1.5	004000	DHKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DHKCFS	DHKCFT	DMKCKP	DHKCKS	DMKCNS	DMK CP B	DMKCPI	DMKCPS
		DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCQG	DMKCQH	DMKCOP	DMKCOR	DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DHKCST
		DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DHKCVT	DMKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIR	DMK DMP	DMKDRD	DMKDSB
		DMKDSP	DMKENT	DMKERM	DMKEXT	DMKFMT	DMKFRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMK HV C	DMK HVD	DMKING
		DMKIOC	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKISH	DMKJRL	DMKLDOOE		DMKLOC	DMKLOG	DMKLOH
		DMKLOK	DHKHCC	DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI	DMKMCN	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNEM	DMKNES
		DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DHKNMT	DMKOPR	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR
		DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRPA	DMKRSE	DHKRSP	DMKS AV	DMKSCH	DMKSCN	DMKSEP	DMKSNC
		DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKSTK	DMKSVC	DHKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKT DK	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DMKTRA	DMKTRC
		DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKTRM	DMKUDR	DMKUDU	DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DMKV AT	DMKV CA	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA
		DMKVDC	DMKVDD	DMKVDE	DMKVDS	DMKVER	DMKVIC	DMKVMA	DMKVMC	DMKVMI	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ
		DMKWRM											
R6	003264	DMKACO	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DHKBSC	DMKCCH	DHKCCW	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFD	DMKCFG
		DHKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMK CP B	DMKCPI	DMKCPS
		DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCQG	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU
		DMKCSV	DMKCVT	DHKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKDIR	DMK DMP	DMKDRD	DMKDSB
		DMKDSP	DMKENT	DMKERM	DMKEXT	DMKFMT	DHKFRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMK GRT	DMK HV C	DMK HVD	DMKING
		DMKIOC	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKISH	DMKJRL	DMKL DOOE	DMKLNK	DMKLOC	DMKLOG	DMKLOH
		DMKLOK	DMKMCC	DHKHCD	DMKMCH	DMKMCT.	DMKMI A	DMKMID	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET
		DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DHKNMT	DMKPAG	DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPT R	DMKQCN	DMK R GA	DMK R GB	DMKRND
		DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMK SA V	DMKSCH	DMKSCN	DHKSEP	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKSTK
		DMKSVC	DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DMKTRC	DMKT RD	DMKT RK	DMK U DR	DMKUDU	DMKUNT
		DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DHKACH	DMKVCN	DHKVDA	DMKVDC	DMKVCD	DMKADE	DMK V DR	DMKVDS	DMKVER
		DWKAIO	DMKVMA	DHKANC	DWKAHI	DMKVSI	DMKVSF	DMKVSQ	DMKW RM				
R7	003705	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DHKCCH	DHKCCW	DMKCDE	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFD
		DMKCFG	DMKCPH	DHKCFM	DHKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMK CNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI
		DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCQG	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DHKCQY	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMK CSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU
		DMKCSV	DMKCVT	DMKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIE	DMKDIR	DMK DMP	DMKDRD	DMKDSB
		DMKDSP	DMKENT	DMKERM	DMKFMT	DMKFRE	DHKGIC	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMK HV C	DHK HV D	DMKIMG	DMKIOE
		DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKJRL	DWKLDOOE		DMKLCC	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKMCC	DMKMCD
		DMKMCH	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI	DMKHON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKNMT
		DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRND	DMKRNH
		DMKRPA	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSAV DMKTHI	DMKSCH	DMKSCN	DMKSEP	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKSVC
		DMKTAP DMKVAT	DMKTCS DMKVCA	DMKTDK DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKTMR DMKVDA	DMKTRC DMKVDC	DMKTRD DMKVDD	DMKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKUDU	DMKUNT	DMKUSO
		DMKVMC	DMKVMI	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM	ממאמת	DWKADE	DMKV DS	DMKV ER	DWK A 10	DMKVMA
R8	002748	DHKACO	DMKALG	DMKATS	DHKBLD	DMKBSC	DHKCCH	DNKCCW	DMKCDE	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFD
МО	002740	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMK CNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI
		DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DHKCPV	DMKCPG	DMKCQP	DHKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMK CSP		DMKCST
		DMKCSU	DMKCPU	DHKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DHKCQI	DMKDIA	DHKDIB	DMK DMP	DMK CSQ DMK DR D	DMKCST
		DMKDSP	DMKENT	DMKERM	DMKFMT	DMKFRE	DHKGIC	DHKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKHVC	DWK HA D	DMKING	DMKIOC
		DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKJRL	DMKLD00E		DMKLOC	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DHKHCC
		DMKHCD	DMKMCH	DHKHIA	DHKHID	DMKMNI	DHKHON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DHKNLE
		Dunie	Distinct	SHRUIA	PHILLI	~ HILLINI	DHKHON	DIRECT	THI HOW	211111111	DHUMDI	DHENTID	DHKHTT

LABEL	COUNT	REFEREN	CES										
		DMKNMT	DMKOPR	DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DHKPSA	DHKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB
		DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSAV	DHKSCH	DMKSCN	DHKSEP	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKSVC
		DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DEKTRC	DHKTRD	DMKT RK	DMKT RM	DMK U DR	DMKUDU	DMKUNT
		DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA	DHKVDC	DMKACD	DMKV DE	DMK V DR	DMKVDS	DMKVER
		DWKAIO	DMK VMA	DMKVMC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM					
R9	002530	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKBSC	DHKCCH	DHKCCW	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFG	DMKCFH
		DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMK CPU	DMK CP V	DMKCQG
		DMKCQH	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSC	DMKCS P	DMKCS Q	DHKCST	DMK CSU	DMKCSV	DMKCVT
		DMKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIE	DMKDIR	DMKDMP	DMKDRD	DMK DSP	DMKEIG	DMKENT
		DMKERM	DHKFMT	DMKFRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DHKH.VC	DHKHVD	DHKING	DMKIOC	DMK IOE	DMK IOF	DMKIOG
		DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKJRL	DMKLD 0 0E		DHKLOC	DMKLOG	DMKLCH	DMKLOK	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMCH
		DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI	DMKMON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DHKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKNHT
		DMKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPTR	DHKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGE	DMK RN H	DMKRPA	DMKRSE
		DMKRSP	DMKSAV	DMKSCH	DMKSCN	DMKSEP	DMKSEV	DMKSIX	DMKS NC	DMKS PL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS	DMKTAP
		DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DHKTHR	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DEKTRD	DMKT RK	DMKU DR	DWK U DU	DMKUNT	DMKUSO
		DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DMK VCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA	DMKVDC	DMKADD	DMKVDE	DMKV DS	DMK V ER	DMKVHA	DMKVMC
		DMKVMI	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM							
SAVCREGS		DMKCFG	DMKCFH										
SAVE	000026	DMKBLD	DMKDSP	DMKEMB	DMKFRE	DHKIOS	DMKPRV	DMKPTR	DMKSCH	DMKTMR	DRKAHY	DMKVSI	
SAVEAR	000007	DMKIMG	DMKRND										
SAVEAREA	000175	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DHKBSC	DRKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDE	DMKCDM	DHKCDS	DMKCFC
		DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFF	DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCKS	DMKCLK	DMKCNS	DMKCPB
		DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKCQH	DHKCQP	DHKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ
		DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMK DIR	DMK DR D	DMKDSB
		DMKEIG	DMKENT	DMKERM	DMKFMT	DMKGIO	DHKGRF	DMKGRT	D HK HV D	DMKIOC	DMK IOE	DMK IOF	<b>DMK IOG</b>
		DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMKJRL	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DHKLOH	DHKMCC	DHKHCD	DMKMCH	DMKHIA	DMKHID	DMKMNI
		DHKHON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DHKNEH	DMKNES	DMKNET	DHKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA
		DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKRPA	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DNKSEV	DMKSIX	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSSS
		DMKSVC	DMKTAP	DNKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DMKTRA	DHKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKTRM	DMKUDR	DMKUDU
	-	DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DHKVCA	DMKVCH	D M K V D A	DMKADC	DHKAED	DMK V DE	DMK V DR	DMKVDS	DMKVER
		DMKVMA	DHKVMC	DMKVSP	DMKWRM								
SAVENEXT		DMKSVC											
SAVEPROC		DMKPTR	DMKSVC										
SAVEREGS	000545	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DHKATS	DMKBLD	DEKESC	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC
		DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DHKCFH	DMKCFO	DHKCFF	DHKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCKS DMKCSO	DMKCLK	DHKCPB	DMKCPS
		DMKCPU DMKCSU	DMKCPV DMKCSV	DMKCQG	DMKCQH DMKDDR	DHKCQP DHKDEF	DHKCQR	DMKCQY DMKDIA	DMKCSB DMKDIB	DMKDIR	DMK CSP DMK DR D	DHKCSQ	DMKCST DMKENT
		DHKERM	DMKGIO	DMKDAS DMKGRT	DMKHVD	DMKIOC	DMKDGD DMKIOE	DHKIOF	DHKIOG	DMKIOS	DMKISM	DMK DSB DMKJRL	DMKLNK
		DMKLOG	DWKTOH	DHKHCC	DWKWCD	DHKHCH	DHKHIA	DHKMID	DHKHNI	DHKHON	DMKMSG	DHKMSW	DHKNEM
		DMKNES	DMKNET	DHKNLD	DHKNLE	DHKPGS	DEKPTR	DHKQCN	DMKRGB	DHKRNH	DMKRPA	DMKRSE	DMKRSP
		DMKSEP	DHKSNC	DMKSPL	DHKSSS	DHKTAP	DEKTES	DHKTDK	DHKTHI	DMKTRA	DHKTRC	DHKTRD	DMKTRK
		DMKTRM	DHKUDR	DUKUDU	DMKUNT	DHKUSO	DEKVAT	DHKVCA	DHKVCH	DHKV DA	DMKVDC	DWKADD	DWKADE
		DMKVDR	DMK VDR	DEKVER	DHKVHC	DHKVHI	DMKVAT	DHKVCA	DUVACU	DUVA NW	DUK A DC	DOV A DD	מת א ענות
SAVERETN	00003#	DHKCFC	DMKCFG	DHKCPB	DHKDIA	DHKTNK	DMKLOG	DHKPTR	DHKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKUSO	DHKVAT	DMKVCA
MIANAVAC	000034	DMKVER	Duvcie	DUVCER	PUVNTY	DOVEWY	DUVFOR	DULLIK	כפפעמת	DEVO & C	ספטעםע	DULANT	DUVACY
SAVERTN	000001	DMKSVC											
DAVERIN	000001	DHESAC											

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES										
SAVERO	000062	DMKCNS	DMKCQG	DHKCQH	DHKCQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKDRD	DMKERM	DMKGRF	DMKHVD	DMKJRL	DMKLNK
		DMKMSW DMKVAT	DMKNEM	DMKPTR	DHKQCN	DMKRNH	DHKRSF	DMKSNC	DMKSVC	DMKT DK	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKUDR
SAVER 1	000080	DMKBLD	DMKVCA DMKCCW	DMKVDC DMKCFC	DMKVSP DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPU	DMKCQP	DMKERM	DMKIOE	DMKLNK	DMKMIA	DMKMON
DAVEKI	000000	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DHKQCN	DHKRNH	DHKRPA	DMKSSS	DHKTDK	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKVAT	DMKVCA
		DMKVDS	DMKVSP	риийси	DHKKNII	DHKKPA	DEV222	DEVIDE	DHKIRC	DHKTKD	DUKIKK	DUVAVI	DHKVCA
SAVER 10	000019	DMKCCW	DMKSEP	DMKVCA	DMKVCH	DHKVDC	DMKVDE						
SAVER 11	000079	DMKACO	DHKALG	DMKAPI	DMKBLD	DMKCFM	DHKCFC	DMKCFP	DHKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCQG	DMKCQP
DAVBRII	000073	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DMKDIA	DMKIOE	DMKIOS	DHKLNK	DHKLOG	DMKMID	DMKMSG	DHKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNLD
		DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKSPL	DHKTCS	DHKTHI	DHKUNT	DHKVCA	DMKVCH	DMKVDA	DWKADD	DMKVMC	DUKMUD
SAVER 12	000024	DMKCCW	DMKCPV	DMKDGD	DMKMCC	DMKHCD	DHKPGS	DEKPTR	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKVAT	DHKVCA	DMKVER
SAVER 13	000010	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKSVC	DMKVAT	DMKVDC	DMKVDE		DENDED	Dunbre	Dunvar	Dunven	DHRVDR
SAVER 2	000196	DMKACO	DHKALG	DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFM	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPS	DMKCQG	DMKCQH
		DMKCQP	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DHKDRD	DMKERM	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKLOH
		DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKMSG	DHKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB
		DMKRNH	DMKRPA	DMKSNC	DMKSSS	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKUER	DMKV AT	DMKVCH	DMKVDA	DMKVDC
		DMK VDD	DMKVDE	DMKVDS	DMKVMC	DMKVSP	DMKWRM						
SAVER 3	000011	DMKERM	DMK PGS	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKVAT							
SAVER4	000002	DMKCCH	DMKTRC										
SAVER5	000010	DMKCFG	DMKMON	DMKTRC	<b>DMKVCA</b>	DHKVMC							
SAVER6	000009	DMKCFG	DMKDRD	DMKSNC	DMKVMC								
SAVER7	000003	DMKPTR	DMKSPL	DMKTRK									
SAVER8	000026	DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCKS	DMKDIA	DMKSEF	DMKSPL	DMKTDK	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKVDR	DMKVDS
		DMKVSP											
SAVER9	000006	DMKALG	DMKCCW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKSPL							
SAVESIZE		DMKCPI	DMKFRE	DMKLNK	DMKSVC	DMKVDA							
SAVEWRK 1	001344	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKATS	CMKBLD	DMKCCH	DHKCCW	DHKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFD	DMKCFG
		DMKCFH	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCKS	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCQG	DMK CQH	DMKCQP	DMKCQR
		DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DHKCSI	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKDRD
		DMKEIG	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKMCC	DHKMCD	DMKMIA	DMKMON	DMK MS G	DMK N ES	DMKNET	DMKNLD
		DMKNLE	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKQCN	DMKRPA	DMKRSE	DMKSEP	DMKS EV	DMKSIX	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSS
		DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTHI	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DMKVCA	DWKACH	DMKVDA
		DMKVDC	DWKADD	DMKADE	DMKVDS	DMKVER	DMKVMC	DMKWRM					
SAVEWRK 2	000696	DMKACO	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DHKCDH	DNKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFO
		DMKCFS	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPB	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DHKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKCQH	DMK CQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY
		DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DHKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDRD	DMKIOG
		DMKIOS	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKMID	DMKMSG	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKQCN
		DMKRPA	DMKRSE	DMKSEP	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTHI	DMKTRA	DMKTRC
		DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DHKACY	DMKVCH	DMKV DA	DWK A DC	DMKVDD	DMK V DR	DMKVDS
CIMBBBB	000300	DMKVER	DMKVSP	DMKWRM	ה אצכה כ	DMECED	DWCEC	DMECEO	DWVCVC	DWYGDG	DMK CD	DWV.CD=	Burgog.
SAVEWRK3	000200	DMKACO	DMKATS	DMKCCH	DMKCDS	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DHKCFO	DMKCKS	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCQG
		DMKCQP	DMKCSO	DMKDAS	DHKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDRD	DMKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMIA	DMKMSG	DMKNES	DMKNET
		DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPGS	DMKADC	DMKRSE	DMKSNC	DMKSSS	DMKTCS	DMKTHI	DMKTRC	DMKTRK	DMKUNT
CAUBURE	000252	DMKUSO	DMKVCA	DMKVDA	DWKADC	DMKVDD	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKV ER	DMKWRM	DW# CE:	D## 475	
SAVEWRK4	000253	DMKATS	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DEKCDS	DHKCFC	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFO	DMKCFS
		DMKCKS	DMKCPB	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DHKCDA	DHKCQG	DMKCQP	DMKCQY	DMK CS B	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ

DMKNET

DMKTRD

DMKCKS

DMKCSV

DMKSSS

DMKCKS

DMKCSV

DMKRSE

DMKVDC

DMKCQG

DMK IOG

DMKTRD

DMKCKS

DMKCST

DMKNLE

DMKVDC

DMKCQY

DMKNET

DMKUNT

DMKNLD

DMKTRK

DMKCPB

DMKDEF

DMKTCS

DMKCPS

DHKDEF

DMKSNC

DMKVDD

DMKCOH

DMKLNK

DMKTRK

DMKCPS

DMKCSU

DMKPTR

DMKVDD

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COUNT

REFERENCES

STREET   000001	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
SERK	SDRSIZE1	000001	DMKIOF											
SERENCE   000001	SEARCH	000002												
SERCIN   O00001	SEEK	000020	DMKCKP	DMKDAS	DMKDMP	DMKSPL	DMKTDK	DMKVMI						
SEGING   000002	SEEKADR	000006	DMKDAS											
SEGIATY   0.00028   DHKAITS   DHKELD   DHKCF6   DHKCF1   DHKPG5   DHKPT8   DHKVHA   SEGIAL   O.00014   DHKBLD   DHKVHA   SEGIAL   O.00014   DHKBLD   DHKCF6   DHKVHA   SEGIAL   O.00014   DHKAITS   DHKKDF   DHKCF6   DHKVHA   SEGIAL   O.00014   DHKAITS   DHKCKP   DHKCF6   DHKVHA   SEGIAL   O.00014   DHKACO   DHKCKP   DHKCKP   DHKCF6   DHKCF7   DHKDF   DHKCF6   DHKCF7   DHKDF   DHKCF6   DHKCF7   DHKDF   DHKCF7   DHKDF   DHKCF7   DHKDF   DHKCF7   DHKDF   DHKCF7   DHKCF7   DHKDF   DHKCF7   DHKCF7   DHKDF   DHKCF7	SEEKCL		DMKIOS											
SEGPLEN 000006   DHKSLD   DHKVPA   DHKOPS   DHKVPA   DH	SEGENQ													
SEGILEN   000016   DMKRID   DMKRUS   DMKRUS   SEGILEN   000017   DMKRUS   DMKRUS   DMKUS   DMKUS   DMKUS   DMKUS														
Seria   County   Direct   Di					DMKCFG	EMKCPI	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKVMA					
SETUP   000017														
STEUP   000001														
STRUP1							DMKFMT	DMKSSP	DRKAHI	DMKVSP				
SPECIAS   000002					DMKCPI	DMKDSP								
SPECIAL STREAMS														
SPECIAS   000030														
SPECOPY													DWWD 0D	D## 68D
SPEDATE 000013 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQE DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKNLE DMKSEP DMKSPL DMKNLE DMKSPL DMKNLE DMKSPL DMKNLE DMKSPL DMKNLE DMKSPL DMKNLE DMKSPL DMKNLE DMKSPL DMKNLE DMKSPL DMKNLE D	SFECLAS	000030				DAKCSP	DHKCSQ	DEKCSU	DBKCSV	DMKCRD	DHKHIA	DWKNLE	DMKRSP	DHKSEP
SPEDIST 000035 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKDKD DMKNLE DMKSEP D	CHRCORY	000027				DWWCCO	DMKCCII	DMKDDD	DHUNTS	DMUNITE	DMEDCD	DMECDI	DMKMCC	
SFBDIST 000035											DHKKSP	DHKSPL	DHKTCS	
SFBUMP 000018 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKNBY SFBILDD 000014 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKVSP DMKWRM SFBILLD 000046 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCSP DMKSSP DMKCSQ DMKCST DMKCSQ DMKCSV DMKWRM SFBILLD 000046 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCSP DMKSSP DMKSSP DMKSSP DMKVSP DMKWSP DMKWSP DMKWSP DMKSSP											DWKCDI			
SFBEOF 000014 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKVSP DMKSP D					_					DUKPER	DUKSPL			
SFBFILID 000046 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCSD DMKCSC DMKCSC DMKCSC DMKCSC DMKCSC DMKCSC DMKVSC DMKVRN  SFBFIRST 000002 DMKCKP DMKSEL SFBFLAST 000001 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCSC DM							DUKNTE	DEVOL	DUKAPE					
DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCSO DMKCSO DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKSPL DMKVSQ DMKWRM  SPBPLAG2 000047 DMKCKP DMKCSD DMKCSD DMKCSQ DMKSSP DMKVSQ DMKWRM  SPBPLASH 000007 DMKCQH DMKCSQ DMKSPL DMKVSQ DMKSPD DMKVSQ DMKWRM  SPBPLASH 000007 DMKCQH DMKCSQ DMKSPD DMKVSQ DMKSPD DMKVSQ DMKWRM  SPBPLASH 000007 DMKCQH DMKCSQ DMKSPD DMKVSQ SPBPNAME 000015 DMKCQH DMKCQH DMKCQH DMKCSQ DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPD DMKSPD DMKVSQ SPBPNAME 000015 DMKCQH DMKCQH DMKCQH DMKCASQ DMKCSQ DMKSPD DMKWRM  SPBLAST 000005 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSQ DMKCSC DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSC DMKCSQ DMKCSC DMKCSQ DMKCSC DMKCSQ DMKCSC DMKCSQ DMKCSC DMKCSD DMKCSQ DMKCSC DMKCSQ DMKCSC DMKCSQ DMKCSC DMKCSQ DMKCSC DMKC							DWKCCO	DMECST	DMKCGH	DMKCCA	амалма	DWK DDD	DMKMTA	DMKMNT
SPBFLAST 000002 DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQC DMKCSO DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCCO DMKCSO	SEBETLID	000040					_					DHKDKD	DIKILIA	DUKHUI
SPBFLAG 000101 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQR DMKCQR DMKCSO DMKCSO DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKKSE DMKKSP DMKSP DMKVSQ DMKVSQ DMKWRM SPBFLASH 000007 DMKCQR DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKSP DMKSP DMKVSQ DMKWRM SPBFLASH 000001 DMKCQR DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKSP DMKSP DMKVSQ SBFPNAME 000015 DMKCKP DMKCQR DMKCQR DMKCSU DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKWRM SFBFLAST 000011 DMKCSQ DMKSPL DMKCQR DMKCQR DMKCSU DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKWRM SFBLAST 000015 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQR DMKCQR DMKCSU DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSP DMKVSQ SFBLAST 000018 DMKCKS DMKCQR DMKCQR DMKCQR DMKCQR DMKCSC DMKCSU DMKCSC DMKCSD DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCKS DMKCP DMKCSC DMKC	траттачр	000002			DUKKSE	Dukser	DUKSEL	Dintes	DUKADE	DUKADO	DIINW MII			
DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKUSO DM					DMKCOH	DMKCOR	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSO	DMKCSII	DMKCSV	DWKDRD	DMKNT.E	DMKRSE
SPBFLAGS 000047 DMKCKP DMKCSD DMKCSD DMKCSD DMKCSD DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCKP DMKCSD DMKC	DIDIDAG	00010.			_				Duncby	DIRESO	Duncby	Dundad	DIRRELL	Dankos
SPBFLASH 000007 DMKCQH DMKCSU DMKRSP DMKSPL SFBFLNMT 000002 DMKCKP DMKCQH DMKCQK DMKNLE DMKNLE DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKWRM SFBFTYPE 000009 DMKCKP DMKCQH DMKCQK DMKNLE DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKWRM SFBINUSE 000018 DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCQR DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKSPL DMKVSP SFBLAST 000055 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQK DMKCQK DMKCQK DMKCSC DMKCSV DMKCSC DMKCSV DMKNSP DMKCSV	SFBFLAG2	000047					_		DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKVSP	DMKVSO	DMKWRM
SFBFLNMT 000002 DMKCKP DMKCQH DMKCQL DMKCSQ DMKNIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSEP DMKSPL DMKWRM SFBHOLD 000015 DMKCKP DMKCQH DMKVSP SFBINUSE 000018 DMKCKSQ DMKSPL DMKCSQ DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSV DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSD DMKCKS DMKCKS DMKCDP DMKNDD DMKNLE DMKNSP DMKSFL DMKSSP DMKSSP DMKSSP DMKSSP DMKSSP DMKSSP DMKSSP DMKCST DMKCSV DMKCKS DMKCDP DMKCKS DMKCDP DMKCQM DMKCSC DMKCSC DMKCSP DMKCSC DMKCST DMKCSV DMKCDP DMKCSV DMKCDP DMKNDD DMKNDD DMKNDD DMKNSP DMKSSP DMKSSP DMKCST DMKCSV DMKCDP DMKCSV DMKCDP DMKCSC DMKCSP DMKSSP DMKCST DMKCSV DMKCDP DMKNSP DMKSSP DMK														<i>-</i>
SFBFNAME 000015 DMKCKP DMKCQH DMKCQQ DMKCSQ DMKNLE DMKNLE DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSEP DMKSEP DMKSPL DMKWRM  SFBFTYPE 000009 DMKCKP DMKCQH DMKNLA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKNRM  SFBLOR 000011 DMKCSQ DMKCKS DMKCQR DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKCSQ DMKCSQ DMKVSQ  SFBLOK 000085 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCPI DMKCQR DMKCQR DMKCQR DMKCSC DMKCSQ DMKCSC DMKCSQ DMKVSQ  SFBMISC1 000003 DMKVSQ  SFBNON 000007 DMKCKS DMKDD DMKNLA DMKNLE DMKSP DMKVSP  SFBNOHLD 000010 DMKCSQ DMKSPL DMKVSP  SFBOPEN 000007 DMKCKS DMKDD DMKVSP DMKWRM  SFBOPEN 000007 DMKCKS DMKDD DMKVSP DMKWRM  SFBOPIG 000013 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCPI DMKCQR DMKCSV DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKCSQ DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKCSQ DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKCSQ DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKNLE DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKNLE DMKRSP														
SFBHOLD 000011 DMKCSQ DMKSPL DMKCQR DMKCQR DMKCSP DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKDRD DMKNSP DMKUSO DMKVSP DMKVRM DMKCKS DMKCQR DMKCSC DMKCSQ DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKCSC DMKSPL DMKVSQ DMKCSC D					DMKCSQ	DHKCSU	DMKMIA	DMKNLE	DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKWRM		
SFBINUSE 000018 SFBINUSE 000018 SFBLAST 000055 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCMP DMKCKS DMKCHP DMKDRD DMKNIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKVSP DMKVSQ SFBLOK 000085 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCPI DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSC DMKCSC DMKCSC DMKCST DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKUSO DMKVSQ DMKWRM  SFBMISC1 000003 SFBMON 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKNIA DMKNIA DMKSPL DMKVSP SFBNOHLD 000010 SFBOPEN 000007 DMKCKS DMKCRD DMKVSP SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCPI DMKCQH DMKCSV DMKNIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSEP DMKSPL SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCSV DMKNIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCSV DMKNIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCST DMKCSV DMKNIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSEP DMKNLE DMKNSE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKVSQ DMKVRM	SFBFTYPE	000009	DMKCKP	DMKCQH	DMKMIA	DMKNLE	DMKRSP	DHKWRH						
SFBLAST 000055 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKDHP DMKNRD DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKVSQ SFBLOK 000085 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCPI DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSC DMKCSC DMKCSC DMKCST DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKUSO D	SFBHOLD	000011	DMKCSQ	DMKSPL	DMKVSP									
SFBLOK 000085 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCPI DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCSC DMKCSC DMKCSQ DMKCST DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKDMP DMKDRD DMKMIA DMKNNI DMKNLE DMKRSE DMKRSF DMKSEP DMKSPL DMKTCS DMKUSO DMKVSQ DMKWRM SFBMISC1 000003 DMKVSQ SFBNO 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKNIA DMKSPL DMKVSP SFBNOHLD 000010 DMKCSQ DMKSPL DMKVSP SFBOPEN 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKVSP DMKWRM SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKS DMKCPL DMKCQH DMKCSV DMKMIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSEP DMKSPL SFBPNT 000083 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCST DMKCSV DMKDMP DMKDRD DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKVSP DMKVRM	SFBINUSE	000018	DMKCKS	DMKCQH	<b>DMK CQR</b>	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DEKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDRD	DMKRSP	DMKUSO	DMKVSP	DHKWRM
DMKDRD DMKWRM  SFBMISC1 000003 DMKVSQ SFBMON 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKVSP DMKVSP DMKVSP SFBNOHLD 000010 DMKCSQ DMKDRD DMKVSP SFBOPEN 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKVSP SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKVSP DMKWRM SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKP DMKCPL DMKCQH DMKCSV DMKNIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSEP DMKSPL SFBPNT 000083 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCST DMKCSV DMKDMP DMKDRD DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKVSP DMKVRM	SFBLAST	000055	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKDMP	DMKDRD	DMKHIA			DMKSPL		DMKVSQ		
DMKWRM  SFBMISC1 000003 DMKVSQ  SFBMON 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKHIA DMKSPL DMKVSP  SFBNOHLD 000010 DMKCSQ DMKSPL DMKVSP  SFBOPEN 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKVSP DMKWRM  SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKP DMKCPL DMKCQH DMKCSV DMKHIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSEP DMKSPL  SFBPNT 000083 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCST DMKCSV DMKDMP DMKDRD DMKMIA DMKNLE DMKRSP  DMKSPL DMKVSP DMKVSQ DMKWRM	SFBLOK	000085	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKCQH	DMKCQR	DNKCSC		DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDMP
SFBMISC1 000003 DMKVSQ SFBMON 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKMIA DMKSPL DMKVSP SFBNOHLD 000010 DMKCSQ DMKSPL DMKVSP SFBOPEN 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKVSP DMKWRM SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKP DMKCPL DMKCQH DMKCSV DMKHIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSEP DMKSPL SFBPNT 000083 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCST DMKCSV DMKDMP DMKDRD DMKMIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKVSP DMKVSQ DMKWRM				DMKMIA	DMKMNI	DMKNLE	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKTCS	DMKUSO	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ
SFBMON 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKHIA DMKSPL DMKVSP SFBNOHLD 000010 DMKCSQ DMKSPL DMKVSP SFBOPEN 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKVSP DMKWRM SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKP DMKCPI DMKCQH DMKCSV DMKHIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL SFBPNT 000083 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCST DMKCSV DMKDMP DMKDRD DMKMIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKVSP DMKVSQ DMKWRM			DMKWRM											
SFBNOHLD 000010 DMKCSQ DMKSPL DMKVSP SFBOPEN 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKVSP DMKWRM SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKP DMKCPI DMKCQH DMKCSV DMKMIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSEP DMKSPL SFBPNT 000083 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCST DMKCSV DMKDMP DMKDRD DMKMIA DMKNLE DMKRSE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKVSP DMKVSQ DMKWRM														
SFBOPEN 000007 DMKCKS DMKDRD DMKVSP DMKWRM SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKP DMKCPI DMKCQH DMKCSV DMKMIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSEP DMKSPL SFBPNT 000083 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCST DMKCSV DMKDMP DMKDRD DMKMIA DMKNLE DMKRSE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKVSP DMKVSQ DMKWRM						DMKSPL	DMKVSP							
SFBORIG 000013 DMKCKP DMKCPI DMKCQH DMKCSV DMKMIA DMKNLE DMKRSP DMKSEP DMKSPL SFBPNT 000083 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCST DMKCSV DMKDMP DMKDRD DMKMIA DMKNLE DMKRSE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKVSP DMKVSQ DMKWRM														
SFBPNT 000083 DMKCKP DMKCKS DMKCQH DMKCQR DMKCST DMKCSV DMKDMP DMKDRD DMKMIA DMKNLE DMKRSE DMKRSP DMKSPL DMKVSP DMKVSQ DMKWRM														
DMKSPL DMKVSP DMKVSQ DMKWRM												=		
	SFBPNT	000083					DMKCST	DHKCSV	DMKDMP	DMKDRD	DMKMIA	DMKNLE	DMKRSE	DMKRSP
SEBPURGE OUGUTI DUKCKE DUKSEL DUKASE DUKASÕ														
	SEBPURGE	000011	DMKCKP	DWKSPL	DWK A 25	DEK A 2 Ö								

DMKSPL

DMKNLE

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REFERENCES

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	ES										
SIGSAVE	000006	DMKEXT											
SIGSENSE		DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKDMP	DMKEXT								
SIGSHD	000001	DMKCPS											
SIGSSS	000005	DHKDHP	DHKMCT										
SIGSTARI	000002	DMKMCH											
SIGSTOP	000004	DMKCPU	DMKDMP	DMKMCH	DMKMCT								
SIGSYNC	000001	DMKCLK											
SIGWAKE	000010	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKSCH						
SIGXC	000017	DMKACO	DMKCLK	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKFRE	DMKICS	DMKMCT	DMKPTR	DMKSCH	
SILI	001230	DMKACO	DMKBSC	DMKCCW	DEKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCSE	DMKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDGD
		DMKDIB	DMKDIR	DMKDMP	DMKDSB	DMKFMT	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW	DMKIOS	DMKL DOOE		DMKNLD
		DMKNLE	DMKOPR	DMKPAG	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DEKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKS AV	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKSSP
		DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKTRK	DMKUCB	DMKUCC	DHKUCS	DMKU DR	DMKV C A	DMK V CN	DMKVDE	DMKVDR
		DHKVHI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM								
SIOCCH	000002	DMKCCH											
SIZE	000024	DMKCKP	DMKFRE	DMKLD00E									
SKIP	000162	DMKACO	DMKCCW	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCSB	DMKCST	DMKDAS	DMKCDR	DMKDIE	DMKDIR	DMKDMP	DMKDRD
		DMKFMT	DMKIOS	DMKPAG	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSAV	DMKSEP	DMKSPL	DMKTAP	DMKTCS	DMKTRK	DMKUNT
		DMKVCA	DMKVCN	DMKVDE	DMKVMI	DMKVSI	DMKVSP						
SH	000031	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DHKDHP	DMKFMT	DMKIOS	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPSA	DMKRSE	DMKSSP	DMKVMI	DMKVSI
SPCHAR	000012	DMKCQH	DMKCSU	DMKSPL	DMKTCS								
SPCMOD	000008	DMKCQH	DMKCSU	DMKSPL	DHKTCS								
SPCOPYFO		DMKCQH	DMKCSU	DMKSPL	DMKTCS								
SPEC	000082	DWKTDOOE											
SPENDSIZ		DMKSPL	DARGCH	DMAGDI	DWVMCC								
SPFCB SPFILID	000008 000004	DMKCQH DMKCKS	DMKCSU	DMKSPL	DMKTCS								
SPFLAG1	000004	DHKCQH	DMKVSP DMKCSU	DMKVSQ DMKSPL	DMKTCS								
SPFLSHC	000005	DHKCQH	DMKCSU	DMKSPL	DHKTCS								
SPLINK	000003	DMKCKS	DHKCOH	DMKCSU	DMKDRD	DMKHIA	DHKRSE	DMKSPL	DMKTCS	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ		
SPNXTPAG		DHKCKS	DHKDRD	DHKMIA	DMKRSP	DMKVSP	DHKVSC	DERSEL	DERICS	DHKASE	DUK 4 2A		
SPOOLED	000025	DMKCPS	DMKDMP	DHKMCC	DMKMCD	DHKHIA	DHKMNI	DMKMON					
SPPREPAG		DMKCKS	DMKDRD	DHKHIA	DHKRSP	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DENEOR					
SPRECNU		DMKCKS	DMKMIA	DMKRSP	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DUKADA						
SPRMISC	000002	DMKRSP	DUKLIA	DUNKSI	DURVOI	Buntay							
SPROFCL	000003	DMKMCC	DMKMON										
SPSIZE	000014	DMKRSP	DMKSPL	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ								
SPTIME	000004	DMKCKS	DMKVSP	DHKVSQ									
SSAVE	000004	DMKIMG											
STACKVH	000012	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKUSO									
START	000037	DMKACO	DMKAPI	DMKBLD	DMKCFC	DMKCPU	DHKDIA	DHKDSP	DMKEME	DMKFMT	DMKIOS	DMKLDOOE	DMKLOG
		DMKMCD	DMKMCH	DHKHCT	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKSAV	DMKSCH	DMKSVC	DMKUSO			
STARTIME	000013	DMKBLD	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKCQR	DMKWRM		•					
STCODE	000004	DMKACO	DMKCKP										
STOP	000026	DMKACO	DMKBLD	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DEKECH	DHKMCT	DMKENI	DHKPRG	DMKSCH	DMKSVC	
STRTADDE		DMKIMG											

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Volume

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	3S										
SYSTBL	000005	DMKATS	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCPU								
SYSTEM	000318	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKCFC	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV
		DMKCQH	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKDRD	DMKEMC	DMKERM	DMKGRF	DMK GRT	DMK HVD	DMKIOF
		DMKIOG	DMKMCC	DMKMI:A	DMKMON	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPTR	DMKRGA	DMKRGE	DMK RN H	DMKRPA	DMKRSP
		DMKSEP	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKSVC	DMKTCS	DMKUDR	DMKU DU	DMKV CH	DMK V DR	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ
		DMKWRM											
SYSTEMID		DMKVMC											
SYSVADDR		DMKCFG	DMKCFH										
SYSVIRT	000033	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DHKCQP	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDSE	DMKIOS	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKSSS	DMK V DA	DMKVSI
SYSVOL	800000	DMKATS	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCPU								
TABEND	000002	DMKRGA											
TAG	000003	DMKCST											
TAPE	000004	DMKCCW	DMKDDR	DMKVDC	DHKVMI								
TBLCT	000007	DWKTD00E											
TBLREF	000007	DMKLD00E											
TEMPRO	000059	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKDSP	DHKPTR	DMKRGA	DMKV CA	DMKV M A	DMKVSP		
TEMPR1	000014	DMKCQP	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKSCH	DMKVSP							
TEMPR10	000002	DMKCCW											
TEMPR11	000002	DMKATS											
TEMPR12	000002	DMKPRG											
TEMPR14	000028	DMKCCW	DMKCDS	DMKCPI	DMKPRG	DMKSCH							
TEMPR15	800000	DMKCCW	DMKCDS	DMKCPI	DMKPRG	DMKSCH							
TEMPR 2	000029	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKCCW	DMKCPI	DMKCSP	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKSAV	DMKVCA	DMKVMA
TEMPR3	000016	DMKAPI	DMKCCW	DMKCPI	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKRGB	DWKACV					
TEMPR4	000011	DMKAPI	DMKCPI	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKSAV	DMKSCH	DMKVCA					
TEMPR5	800000	DMKAPI	DMKCPI	DMKVCA	DMKVMA								
TEMPR6	000006	DHKHVC	DMKV MA										
TEMPR7	000002	DMKRGA											
TEMPR8	000002	DMKHVC											
TEMPR9	000002	DMKIOS											
TEMPSAVE	000173	DMKAPI	DMKCCW	DMKCFS	DHKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCQR	DHKCVT	DMKDSP	DMKFRE	DMK GR F	DMKIOS	DMKLOG
		DMKMID	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DHKQCN	DMKRNH	DMKS AV	DMKSCH	DMKSSS	DHKAIO	DMKVSI
TEMPST	000007	DWK TD00E											
TERMSYS	000009	DMKCCH	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX								
TESTCON	000001	DMKDDR											
TEXT	000011	DMKIMG	DMKNMT	DMKRND									
TEXTA	000002	DMKDDR	DMKDIR										
TIC	800000	DMKSSP	DMKTAP	DMKTDK	DMKVCN	DMKAHI	DMKVSP						
TIMEDISP	000180	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DMKBLD	DMKCFO	DMKCFF	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCSU
		DMKCSV	DMKDIA	DMKDSP	DHKEXT	DMKGRF	DHKIOE	DMKIOS	DMKJRL	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKLOK	DMKMCH
		DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNLD	DMKPAG	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKQCN
		DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DMKSCH	DMKSPL	DMKSVC	DMKTCS	DMKUSO	DMKVCA	DMKVCH	DMK V DA	DWKADD
		DMKVMC	DMKVSI					_	_				
TIMER	000036	DMKAPI	DMKCFS	DMKCPI	DHKDDR	DMKDIR	DMKDSF	DMKEMB	DMKEXT	DMKIOS	DMKMCH	DMKPRG	DMKPSA
		DHKPTR	DMKSCH	DMKSVC	DMKTRA								
TIOCCH	000012	DMKCCH	DMKEIG	DMKSEV	DMKSIX								

1-380	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	<b>B</b> S										
õ	TMPLOC	000010	DMKLD00E											
	TNSCPIDN		DMKIOF											
H	TNSDEVAD		DMKIOF											
B 13	TNSKEYN	000002	DMKIOF											
	TNSREC	000003	DHKIOF											
V P	TNSSNS1	000005	DMKIOF											
IX	TNSSWS3	000010	DMKIOF											
37	TNSVOLID		DMKIOF											
70	TODATE	000022	DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKCVT	DMKDDR	DHKDHF	DHKHCD	DMKMID	DMKMNI			
	TODSYNC	000001	DMKCLK											
Ϋ́S	TOOBIG	000001	DMKMCD											
Уs	TRACBEF	000003	DMKCNS	DMKIOS	DMKVSI					B###00	DWWW.07	DWWDDA	D##DC3	DMFDWH
te	TRACCURR	000065	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKDSP	DHKEXT	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKLOK	DHKHCC	DMKMCH	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKRNH
<b>1</b> 0			DMKSCH	DMKSVC	DMKVSI									
	TRACEFLG		DMKCPI	DHKMCC	DMKMCD	DMKMIA	DMEDDE	DWETOC	DMALVA	DMAMCA	DMEDDC	DMKPSA	DMKRNH	DMKSCH
Lo	TRACEND	000022	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKDSP	CHKEXT	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKLOK	DMKMCH	DMKPRG	DUVESA	DUVVNU	משמאמע
į ę	TRACFLG1	000011	DMKSVC	DMKVSI	DWVMCU	DMADDC	DMADGS	DMECCH	DMKSVC					
ic	TRACFLG1		DMKFRE DMKCNS	DMKIOS DMKDSP	DMKMCH DMKEXT	DMKPRG DMKIOS	DMKPSA DMKLOK	DMKSCH DMKRNH	DHKVSI					
	TRACPROC		DMKAPI	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DEKERE	DMKIOS	DMKLCK	DMKMCH	DMKMON	DMKPRG	DMKPSA
ຄ	INACPROC	000023	DMKRNH	DMKSCH	DMKSVC	DMKVSI	DHKLAI	DERTAL	Duktos	Dunbon	Dunicu	DHNHON	DUNENG	DUKE SA
nd	TRACSTRT	000027	DMKAPI	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DHKEXT	DMKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKLOK	DMKMCC	DMKMCH	DMKPRG
-	1111001111		DMKPSA	DMKRNH	DMKSCH	DHKSVC	DMKVSI							
Ħ	TRACOA	000001	DMKDSP		21110011									
FO.	TRACOC	000001	DMKDSP											
ъ1	TRACOD	000001	DMKVSI											
O .	TRAC01	000001	DMKPSA											
8	TRAC02	000002	DMKSVC											
De	TRAC03	000002	DMKPRG											
o .	TRAC04	000001	DMKMCH											
t e	TRAC05	000001	DMKIOS											
H	TRAC08	000001	DMKSCH											
<b>₽.</b>	TRAC09	000001	DMKSCH											
. na	TRAC10	000001	DMKDSP											
ρ t	TRAC11	000001	DMKRNH											
μ.	TRAC12	000001	DMKLOK											
O H-	TRAC13	000005	DMKEXT											
7	TRAC67 TRANMODE	000002	DMKFRE	DMECEC	DMYCDD	DMKDSP	DHKHCH	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKSVC	DMKTMR	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKVAT
	TKENDODE	000024	DMKCDS DMKVER	DMKCFG	DMKCPB	פמשמת	Duvacu	DULL	DEVEVA	DEVOAC	DULIUR	DULING	חשועה	DULANT
<b>∀</b> 0	TRAP	000004	DHKNIA	DMKMON										
olu	TRCCLCH	000003	DMKVSI	- III II OH										
	TRCCSW	000003	DMKVSI											
ō	TRCDROP	000003	DMKSCH											
_	TRCEXT	000003	DMKPSA											
-	TRCFREE	000003	DMKFRE											

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	S									
TRCFRET	000003	DMKFRE										
TRCHALT	000003	DMKVSI										
TRCLOK	000003	DMKLOK										
TRCMCH	000003	DMKMCH										
TRCNCP	000003	DMKRNH										
TRCPGM	000006	DMKPRG										
TRCRUN	000001	DMKDSP										
TRCSCH	000003	DMKSCH										
TRCSIGP	000003	DMKEXT										
TRCSVC	000006	DMKSVC										
TRCUNBLK	000001	DMKDSP										
TRCUNSTK	000001	DMKDSP										
TREXADD	000004	DMKPRG	DMKVAT									
TREXANSI			DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD							
TREXBRAN	000013	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD								
TREXBUFF	000008	DMKTRC	DMKTRD									
	000006	DMKTRA	DMKTRD									
	000004		DMKPRV	DMKTMR								
	000006	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DWKAIO								
TREXCTL	000004	DMKTRA										
TREXCTL1			DMKTRD									
TREXCTL2	000009		DMKTRD	DMKVIO								
TREXFLAG	000012	DMKDSP	DMKPRV	DMKTRC	DMKTRD							
TREXINST	000013	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD								
TREXINTC	000004		DMKPRV									
TREXINTL	000001	DMKPRG										
TREXIN1		DMKDSP	DMKPGS	DMKPRV	DMKSVC	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD				
TREXIN2		DMKDSP	DMKTRC	DMKTRD								
TREXLCNT			DMKTRD									
TREXLOCK		DMKCFM										
TREXNDSP			DMKPRV	DMKTRC	DMKTRD							
TREXNSI			DMKPRV	DMKTRC								
TREXPERA			DMKPRV	DMKTMR								
TREXPERC		DMKPRG										
TREXPRNT			DMKTRC	DMKTRD								
TREXPSW		DMKPRG										
TREXRUNF			DMKTRC	DMKTRD								
TREXSIZE			DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKUSO							
TREXSVC1			DMKTRD									
TREXSVC2			DMKTRD									
	000023		DMKDSP	DMKPGS	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKSVC	DMKTMR	DHKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DWKAIO
TREXTERM			DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD							
TREXVAT			DMKTRD									
TRQBBPNT			DMKSCH									
TRQBFPNT			DMKCPU	DMKDIA	DMKDSP	DMKPSA	DHKSCH	DMKTMR	DMKUSO			
TRQBIRA	000014	DMKBLD	DMKCFC	DMKCFS	DMKCPI	DHKGRF	DMKLOG	DHKHCC	DMKMNI	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKSSS

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
TYP2401	000006	DMKDDR	DMKTAP	DMKVMI									
TYP2415	000004	DHKDDR	DMKTAP	DMKVMI									
TYP2420	000004	DMKDDR	DMKTAP	DMKVMI									
TYP2501	000005	DMKDIR	DMKIOF	DMKRSE	DMKVMI								
TYP2520P		DMKRSE											
TYP2520R		DMKIOF											
TYP2540P		DMKACO	DMKDIR	DMKHIA	DMKRSE	DMKSSP							
TYP2540R		DMKDIR	DMKIOF	DMKRSE	DHKRSP	DMKSSP	DMKVMI						
TYP2700	000003	DMKIOF	DMKNES	DMKSCN		24.551							
TYP2741	000013	DMKCFC	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKIOF								
TYP2955	000001	DMKCCW	Danone	DHROLL	2011202								
TYP3066	000013	DMKCPI	DMKCPV	DMKGRF	DHKIOF	DMKOPR	DMKSSP						
TYP3138	000002	DMKDIR											
TYP3148	000002	DMKDIR											
TYP3158	000002	DMKDIR											
TYP3203	000016	DMKCSB	DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKIOF	DMKRSE	DMKVSP						
TYP3210	000045	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DHKCPI	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKDIA	DMKDIR
		DMKHVD	DMKIOF	DMKSCN	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DHKVCH	DMKVDS	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ		
TYP3211	000024	DMKCSB	DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKIOF	DMKRSE	DMKSPL	DMKVDR	DMKVSP				
TYP3215	000004	DMKCFP	DMKDIR			2							
TYP3277	000036	DMKACO	DMKCCW	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKCPV	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKDIR	DMK GR F	DMK HVD	DMKSSP
11102,,	00000	DMKVDS	2	20001	24110112	2	2	2			24	22	
TYP3278	000026	DMKCCW	DMKCFT	DHKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKCPV	DMKGRF	DNKHVD	DMKVDS				
TYP3284	000014	DMKCKP	DMKCPV	DMKGRF	221.022	2	22	2					
TYP3330	000080	DMKATS	DMKCCW	DMKCFG	<b>THKCFH</b>	DMKCFP	DMKCKF	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKCQG	DMKCQP	DMKDAS
		DMKDDR	DMKDGD	DMKDIR	DMKDMP	DMKDRD	DMKDSE	DMKFMT	DMKHVD	DMKIOC	DMK IOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOG
		DMKIOS	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG	DMKPGT	DMKSAV	DMKSNC	DMKSSS	DMKTCS	DMKTDK
		DMKUNT	DMKVDA	DHK VDC	DMKVER	DMKVSI	DMKWRM	2	2		20222	2411200	<b>D</b> 12
TYP3340	000070	DMKCCW	DMKCFH	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKCQG	DHKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDGD	DMKDIR	DMK DMP	DMK DR D	DMKDSB
11100.0		DMKGIO	DWKHVD	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKIOG	DMKESW	DMKPAG	DMKPGT	DMKS AV	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DMKTDK
		DMKUNT	DMKVDC	DMKVDE	DMKVER	DWKAIO	DMKVSI	DMKWRM	2411202				D 1 D
TYP3350	000076	DMKATS	DMKCCW	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKCQG	DMK DAS	DMK DDR	DMKDGD
	0000.0	DMKDIR	DMKDMP	DMKDRD	DMKFMT	DMKHVD	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKICG	DMKMSW	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKPAG
		DMKPGT	DMKSAV	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSP	DHKTCS	DMKTDK	DMKU NT	DMKV DC	DMKV ER	DMKVSI	DMKWRM
TYP3410	800000	DMKCCW	DMKDDR	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKTAP	22,100	D D	Dano Mi	21111120	22	201112	2
TYP3411	000002	DMKDDR		2202		2							
TYP3420	000009	DMKCCW	DMKDDR	DMKDMP	DMKIOE	DMKIOF	DMKTAP						
TYP3505	000008	DMKDIR	DMKIOF	DMKRSE	DMKVSP	DIRLOI	Dunini						
TYP3525	000002	DMKDIR	DIMLOI	DIRKKSL	DIII								
TYP3704	000002	DMKCCW	DMKAIO										
TYP3705	000019	DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCKP	DMKCPS	DMKCQP	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKRNH	DMKSCN	DMKUSO
7152103	000015	DMKVCH	DMKVDC	DMKVDS	DMKVSI	DMKWRM	2411120	21111111	~ 111. 111.	21111111111	Zun na n	DHROCK	DHILODO
TYP3800	000036	DMKCCW	DMKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCPI	DMKCPS	DMKCQF	DMKCSO	DMKIOF	DMKIOS	DMKRSE	DMKRSP	DMKSEP
1153000	55055	DMKSSP	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DHKWRM	Duncis	Duncar	2111000	241701	211K 1.00	PHREST	PHILIPP	PHENDE
TYP3851	000005	DHKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCPI	DMKSCN							
DC .	000003	DMKBSC	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DHKCPI	DHKDAS	DMKDDR	DMKDIB	DMKDIR	DMKDMP	DMKDSB	DMKDSP	DMKFMT
~~	00000	21111200	2 MICHE	2111 011 0	~unor 1	~ 44 11 24 15	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	- 4	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	~ HILL TO E	2411 252	PUNDUE	~ 11114 11 1

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7	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCE	s										
38														
#			DWWGDB	DWKHHO	DWZTOD	DWWTOG	D W W T D O O D	DAMMON	DHUMED	DWWNT 72	DMKODD	DWEDNI	DMEDCE	DWEDCD
-			DMKGRF	DWKHAC	DMKIOE	DMKIOS	DWKLDOOE		DHKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKOPR	DMK RN H DMK VM I	DMKRSE DMKVSI	DMKRSP DMKVSP
	20102	000033	DMKSSP	DHKTAP	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKVCA	DMKVCN	DHKADC	DMKVDE	DWKA 10			
I BH	UCASE	000032	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	<b>CMKCNS</b>	DMKCPI	DMKGRF	DMKLNK	DMKMSW	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DMKQCN	DMKRGA
136		00000	DMKRNH											
V	UCNTRL	000004	DMKUDU											
38	UCNTRLSZ		DMKUDU											
	UCURPASS		DMKUDU											
37	UDASDDEV		DMKUDU											
ò	UDASDDIR		DMKUDU											
ß	UDASDMAC		DMKUDU		D 4 4 7 7 7 7			D###	5 4 7 11 5 5					
₩	UDBFBLOK		DMKCFS	DMKDEF	DWKHAD	DHKLNK	DMKLOG	DHKSPL	DMKUDR					
Ø	UDBFDASD		DMKUDR											
τ <del>ο</del> τ <del>,</del>	UDBFSIZE		DMKCFS	DMKDEF	DMKHVD	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKSPL					
8	UDBFVADD		DMKCFS	DMKDEF	DWKHAD	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DHKSPL	DMKUDR					
	UDBFWORK		DMKUDR											
r o	UDEVAD	000002	DMKUDU		D W # * ***	D # # # 0.0				D W # # D 3	D444 DC			
Q	UDEVADD		DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKSSS	DMKUDR	DMKUDU	DMKVDA	DMKVDS	DWWWDG		
μ <b>.</b>	UDEVBLOK		DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DHKSCN	DHKSSS	DMKUDR	DMKU DU	DMKV DA	DMKVDS		
a	UDEVCLAS		DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKVDS									
മ	UDEVCODE		DMKUDU											
D D	UDEVDASD		DMKDIR	DMKUDR	DMKUDU									
<b>1.43</b>	ODEADED		DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG									
יסי	UDEADI2D		DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKUDR	DMKUDU						
ro	UDEVF	000001	DMKUDU											
)b1	UDEVFTR		DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKSCN	DMKVDS						
Ä	UDEVLINK		DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKSSS								
0	ODEATEDA		DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG									
	ODEATKID		DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG									
De	UDEVLM	000045	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKUDU									
c <del>+</del>	UDEVLONG		DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKUDU								
OD.	UDEVLR	000015	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKUDU									
i-1 ****	UDEVLW	000027	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKUDU									
型 2	UDEVMODE		DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKUDU	DMKADY	DMKVDS						
na	UDEVMR	000002	DMKDIR	DMKUDU										
4	UDEVHW	000002	DMKDIR	DMKUDU	D									
<b>‡</b> .	UDEVNCYL		DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKVDS								
цо	UDEVPASM		DMKDIR											
ĭ	UDEVPASR		DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKUDU									
	UDEVPASW		DMKDIR											
Ψο .	UDEVR	000002	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DWCCV	DMMMDC								
ř.	UDEVRELN		DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKSCN	DMKVDS								
olum	UDEVRR	000002	DMKDIR	DWKUDU	DMAUDD									
Ō	UDEVSIZE		DMKDIR	DMKLOG	DMKUDR									
	UDEVSPOO		DMKDIR	DWEDTO	DARL MA	DHRLOC	V M K U V U	DHVNDC						
	UDEVSTAT		DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DHKUDU	DMKVDS						
	UDEVIDSK	000000	DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKVDS							

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
**************************************	00000			D##F ##		D W # # D A							
UDEVTYPC		DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKVDS							
UDEVTYPE	000020	DMKDEF	DMKDIR DMKUDU	DMKLNK DMKVDS	DMKLOG	DMKVDS							
UDEVVRR		DMKDIR			DHAGGG								
UDEVVSER		DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKSSS								
UDEVW	000004	DMKDIR	DMKLNK	DMKVDA									
UDEVWR	000002	DMKDIR	DMKUDU	DHEADC									
UDEV3158		DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKVDS									
UDIRAD	000002	DMKUDU	DWEGDT	DWE GCD	D##DDB	D##DTD	D M W (1 77 D	D # # F W #	DWZTOG	DWEGDT	D### # DD	DW211D11	
UDIRBLOK		DMKCFS	DMKCPI	DMKCSP	DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DWKHAD	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKSPL	DMKUDR	DMKUDU	
UDIRDASD	-	DMKDIR	DMKUDR	DMKUDU	D ####	D W # T N #	D # W T OG	DHUCDE	D # Z II D D	5 W W II D II			
UDIRDISP		DMKCFS	DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DWKHAD	DMKLNK	DHKLOG	DMKSPL	DMKUDR	DMKUDU			
UDIRF UDIRPASS	000004	DMKUDU DMKCPI	DMECCD	DMKDIR	DMALOC	DMENDH							
			DMKCSP	DMKUDR	DMKLOG DMKUDU	DMKUDU							
UDIRSIZE		DMKCSP	DMKDIR										
UDIRUSER		DMKDIR	DWKHAD	DMKLOG	DMKUDR								
UDISPDEV		DMKUDU											
UDISPHAC	000002	DHKUDU	DMECCD	DMKDDR	DMKDIR	DMUDMD	DMKFMT	DHKGIO	DMKGRF	DMK HV C	DMK IOG	DHUTOG	DMEMON
UE	000056	DMKCNS DMKRGA	DMKCSB DMKRNH		DEKUIK	DMKDMP DMKSSP	DHKVCA	DHKACN	DMKVMI		DMKVSP	DMKIOS	DMKMON
UFLAGS	000026	DMKUDU	DEVENU	DMKRSP	LDKSEP	שכבאמע	DHKACK	DERVCH	DULAUT	DMKVSI	DUKAPA		
UIPARMS		DMKUDU											
UIPARMSZ													
ULOCDVAD		DMKUDU											
		DMKUDU	DMETOC										
UMACACC UMACACCT		DMKDIR DMKDIR	DMKLOG DMKHVD	DMKLOG	DEKUDU								
			מאחמשע	DEKTOG	טעטאמע								
UMACAD	000009	DHKUDU	DMFDTD	DMKLOG	DMEHDH								
UMACAFF UMACBLOK		DMKCFS	DMKDIR DMKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKUDU	DMKLOG	DMKSPL	DMKUDR	DMKU DU				
UMACBEX		DMKCFS DMKDIR	DMKLOG	DEKDIK	DHKHAD	DUVFOG	DEVOL	אתטאמת	DUKUDU				
UMACCDEL		DMKDIR	DMKLOG										
UMACCIA		DMKLOG	DEKTOG										
UMACCLEV		DMKDIR	DMKLOG	DMKUDU									
UMACCORE		DMKDIR	DHKLOG	DHKUDU									
UMACCORE		DMKDIR	DHKLOG	Dakobo									
UMACDASD		DHKDIR	DMKUDR										
UMACDISP		DMKDIR	DMKUDR										
UMACDIST		DMKDIR	DMKLOG	DMKSPL	DMKUDU								
UMACDVCT		DMKDIR	DMKLOG	DMKUDR	Dukobo								
UMACECOP		DMKDIR	DMKLOG	DIRODR									
UMACES	000002	DMKDIR	DMKLOG										
UMACE	000002	DMKUDU	DIMEDOG										
UMACFFON		DMKDIR	DMKLOG	DMKUDU									
UMACIPL		DMKDIR	DHKLOG	DMKUDU									
UMACIFE		DHKDIR	DMKLOG	DUKODO									
UMACLDEL		DHKDIR	DMKLOG										
UMACLEND		DHKDIR	DMKLOG	DMKUDU									
CHACTERD	00000	DUKDIK	DHYTOG	DEKODU									

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LABEL	COUNT	RBFERENC	ES										
UNACHCOR	000004	DHKDEF	DMKDIR	DMKUDU									
UMACNSVC	000002	DMKDIR	DMKLOG										
UMACOPT		DMKDIR	DMKLOG	DMKUDU									
UMACOPT2		DMKDIR	DMKLOG										
UMACPRIR		DMKDIR	DMKLOG	DMKUDU									
UNACPUID		DMKDIR	DMKLOG	DMKUDU									
UMACRT	000002	DMKDIR	DMKLOG										
UNACSIZE		DMKDIR	DMKUDR										
UNACVROP		DMKDIR	DMKLOG										
UNDISKAD		DMKUDU											
UMDISKND		DMKUDU											
UMDISKMP UMDISKRP		DMKUDU DMKUDU											
UMDISKWP		DMKUDU											
UNEWPASS		DMKUDU											
UNFIN	000005	DMKMIA											
UNOUPF	000002	DMKUDU											
UNSHRVM	000001	DMKCPU											
UOBJVMBK		DMKUDU											
UOP	000005	DMKUDU											
UOPTIONS	000001	DMKUDU											
UPRIOR	000002	DMKUDU											
UPRIV	000003	DMKUDU											
URECHP	000003	DMKUDU											
URETCODE	000013	DMKUDU											
URPAGDEV		DMKUDU											
URPAGDIR		DMKUDU											
URPAGMAC		DMKUDU											
USERCARD		DMKACO	DMKCKP										
USERCL	000004	DHKHCC	DMKMNI	DMKMON									
USTORAGE		DMKUDU											
USVDASD UTESTMD	000003 000016	DMKUDU DMKUDU											
UUSERID	000003	DMKUDU											
UVMBLOK	000003	DMKUDU											
UVPAGBUF		DMKUDU											
UVPAGDIR		DMKUDU											
UWORK	000023	DMKUDU											
VCHADD	000045	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKCSU	DHKCSV	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDSP	DMKLOG	DMKSCN
	- · · <del>-</del>	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKVCH	DHKVCN	DMKVDA	DWKADD	DMKVDS	DMKVIO	DMKVSI	DMKVSP		
<b>VCHBLOK</b>	000063	DMKCFM	DHKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCPB	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDSP
		DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKPRV	DMKSCN	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKUSO	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDA	DMKVDC	DMKVDD
		DMKVDS	DMKVIO	DMKVSI	DMKVSP								
VCHBMX	000011	DMKDEF	DMKPRV	DMKVCH	DMKVDS	DHKAIO	DMKVSI	DMKVSP					
VCHBUSY	000010	DMKCFP	DMKDSP	DMKVIO	DMKVSI								
ACHCEDEA	000004	DHKCFP	DMKDSP	DMKAIO	DMKVSP								

VCHCEPND 000010 DMKCFP DMKDSP DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVSP VCHCUINT 000013 DMKCFM DMKCFP DMKCPB DMKDSP DMKSSS DMKVCM DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVSP VCHCUTBL 000037 DMKCFM DMKCPP DMKCKP DMKCPV DMKCQG DMKCSP DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKDEF DMKDIA DMKDS DMKSCN DMKSPL DMKVCH DMKVDC DMKVDD DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVSP VCHDED 000010 DMKCFP DMKDEF DMKLNK DMKVCH DMKVDA DMKVDC DMKVDD DMKVSI	P DMKPRV
VCHCUINT 000013 DMKCFM DMKCFP DMKCPB DMKDSP DMKSSS DMKVCN DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVSP VCHCUTBL 000037 DMKCFM DMKCPP DMKCKP DMKCPV DMKCQG DMKCSP DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKDEF DMKDIA DMKDS DMKSCN DMKSPL DMKVCH DMKVDC DMKVDD DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVSP	) DMKPRV
VCHCUINT 000013 DMKCFM DMKCFP DMKCPB DMKDSP DMKSSS DMKVCN DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVSP VCHCUTBL 000037 DMKCFM DMKCPP DMKCKP DMKCPV DMKCQG DMKCSP DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKDEF DMKDIA DMKDS DMKSCN DMKSPL DMKVCH DMKVDC DMKVDD DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVSP	DMKPRV
VCHCUTBL 000037 DMKCFM DMKCFP DMKCKP DMKCPV DMKCQG DMKCSP DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKDEF DMKDIA DMKDS DMKSCN DMKSPL DMKVCH DMKVDC DMKVDD DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVSP	DHKPRV
DMKSCN DMKSPL DMKVCH DMKVDC DMKVDD DMKVDS DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVSP	DURFRY
VCHSEL 000017 DMKDEF DMKDSP DMKPRV DMKVCH DMKVDS DMKVIC DMKVSI DMKVSP	
VCHSIZE 000011 DMKLOG DMKUSO DMKVCH DMKVDC DMKVDS	
VCHSTAT 000030 DMKCFP DMKDEF DMKDSP DMKLNK DMKVCH DMKVDA DMKVDC DMKVCD DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVS	,
VCHTYPE 000024 DMKDEF DMKDSP DMKVCH DMKVCH DMKVIG DMKVSI DMKVSP	
VCONADDR 000005 DMKVCN	
VCONBFSZ 000004 DMKVCN DMKVDR	
VCONBUF 000010 DMKVCN DMKVDR	
VCONCAW 000006 DMKVCN	
VCONCCW 000014 DMKVCN	
VCONCNT 000006 DMKVCN	
VCONCOMD 000020 DMKYCH	
VCONCTL 000006 DMKALG DMKCFP DMKGRF DMKRGA DMKVCN DMKVDR	
VCONDWC 000007 DMKVCN	
VCONFLAG 000026 DMKVCN	
VCONIDAP 000003 DMKVCN	
VCONRBSZ 000006 DMKALG DMKCFP DMKGRF DMKRGA DMKVCN DMKVDR	
VCONRBUF 000014 DMKALG DMKCFP DMKGRF DMKRGA DMKVCN DMKVDR	
VCONRCNT 000005 DMKALG DMKGRF DMKRGA DMKVCN	
VCONSIZE 000003 DMKVDR DMKVDS	
VCONWBSZ 000005 DMKCFP DMKVĆN DMKVDR	
VCONWBUF 000009 DMKCFP DMKVCN DMKVDR	
VCONWCNT 000002 DMKVCN	
VCUACTV 000012 DMKCFP DMKVIO DMKVSI	
VCUADD 000032 DMKCFM DMKCFP DMKCPB DMKCQG DMKCSP DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKDEF DMKDIA DMKDSP DMKLC	DMKSCN
DMKSPL DMKSSS DMKVCH DMKVCN DMKVDD DMKVDS DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVSP	
VCUBLOK 000048 DMKCFM DMKCFP DMKCKP DMKCPB DMKCPV DMKCQG DMKCSP DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKDEF DMKDI	
DMKLOG DMKNLD DMKPRV DMKSCN DMKSPL DMKSSS DMKUSO DMKVCH DMKVCN DMKVDA DMKVD	: DMKVDD
DMKVDS DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVSP	
VCUBUSY 000009 DMKCFP DMKVIO DMKVSI	
VCUCEPND 000004 DMKCFP DMKDSP DMKVCN DMKVIO	
VCUCHBSY 000004 DMKCPP DMKVIO	
VCUCTCA 000011 DMKDEF DMKDSP DMKVDS DMKVIO DMKVSI	
VCUCUEPN 000004 DMKCFP DMKVIO DMKVSI	
VCUDVINT 000013 DMKCFM DMKCFP DMKCPB DMKDSP DMKSSS DMKVCM DMKVIO DMKVSI DMKVSP	
VCUDVTBL 000046 DMKCFM DMKCFP DMKCKP DMKCPV DMKCQG DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKCSV DMKDEF DMKDIA DMKDS	
DMKPRV DMKSCN DMKSPL DMKUSO DMKVCH DMKVDA DMKVDC DMKVDD DMKVDS DMKVIO DMKVS	T DMKVSP
VCUINTS 000012 DMKCFP DMKDSP DMKVIO DMKVSI	
VCUSHRD 000006 DMKDSP DMKVCN DMKVDS DMKVIO DMKVSI	
VCUSIZE 000013 DMKLOG DMKUSO DMKVCH DMKVDC DMKVDS	
VCUSTAT 000029 DMKCPP DMKDSP DMKVCN DMKVIO DMKVSI	
VCUTYPE 000014 DMKDEF DMKDSP DMKVCN DMKVDS DMKVIO DMKVSI	

1-38	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
38 H	ADEAVDD	000052	DMKCFM DMKDSP	DMKCFP DMKLOG	DMKCPB DMKNLD	DHKCQG DHKSCN	DNKCQP DNKSPL	DHKCSF DHKSSS	DMKCSQ DMKUSO	DHKCST DHKVCH	DMKCSU DMKVCN	DMKCSV DMKVDC	DMK DEF DMK VDD	DMKDIA DMKVDS
100 100	<b>VDEVATTN</b>	000008	DHKVIO DHKVIO	DMKVSI	DMKVSP									
₩	VDEVAUCR		DMKALG	DMKCFP	DW# 447		D ## 070	D # # 4 D D	D # F G E #	DWECED	DWECKD	DWE CDD	DWECDC	DMYCDII
3	ADEABLOK	000128	DHKACO	DMKALG	DMKCCH	DHKCCW	DMKCFG	DHKCFH	DMKCFM DMKCSU	DMKCFP DMKCSV	DMKCKP DMKDAS	DMK CPB DMK DEF	DMK CPS DMK DGD	DMKCPV DMKDIA
			DMKCQG	DMKCQP	DMKCSB	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ DMKGRF	DMKCST DMKHVC	DWKHAD	DMKIOS	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKNLD	DMKPRV
370			DMKDIB	DMKDRD	DMKDSP	DMKGIO DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DEKTHI	DEKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKTRK	DHKUNT	DHKUSO	DHKVCA
0			D MK QC N D MK V C H	DMKRGA DMKVCN	DMK SCN DMK VDA	DHKADC	DWKADD	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKVER	DMKV IO	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ
S	<b>VDEVBND</b>	000019	DMKACO	DMKCCW	DHKCKP	DHKCQG	DHKCQP	DEKDGD	DHKLNK	DMKSSS	DMKV DR	DMKVDS	DMKVSI	DUKTOO
Sys	VDEVBUSY		DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DHKCPB	DHKDGD	DMKDRD	DEKGIC	DHKSSS	DMKVCN	DWKA 10	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	
Si ct	VDEVENTT		DHKVDA	DWKADD	DMK V DR	LUKDGD	DHKDKD	DBKGIC	Duksss	DERVCE	DHRVIO	DUKTSI	DIIK I DI	
OD .	VDBVCCW1		DMKCFP	DMKVCA	DMKVCN	DMKVSP								
5	VDEVCFCL		DMKVSP	DHKVSQ	Dan . Ca	Dan 101								
H	VDEVCFLG		DMKALG	DMKCFP	DMKVCN									
.0	VDEVCHAN		DMKCFP	DMKDGD	DMKDSP	DMKGIO	DMKVCN	DHKVIC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP				
4.0	VDEVCHBS	000016	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKVCN	DMKVIO	DMKVSI	DMKVSF						
a	VDEVCLAS	000022	DMKCKP	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DHKDRD	DMKSPL	DMKV DS	DMKVSP	DMK V SQ		
മ	<b>VDEVCON</b>		DMKALG	DMKCFP	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DMKVCN	DMKVDR	DMKVDS					
<b>5</b>	VDEVCONT		DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKDRD	DMKVSP							
വ	ADEACOLA		DMKCKP	DHKCQG	DMKCSP	CHKSPL	DMKVDS							
שי	ADEACLEX		DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKDGD	DMKGIO								
H	VDEVC SPL		DMKCFP	DMKCPS	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKDAS	DMKQCN	DMKSPL	DMKVCN	DMKV DS	DMKVSP		
ဌ	<b>VDEVCSW</b>	000113	DMKCFP	DMKCSP	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDSP	DMKGIC	DMKSPL	DMKTRC	DMKTRK	DMKUNT	DMKVCN	DMKAIO
-			DMKVSI	DMKVSP										
(O  ≣	ADEACAE	000011	DMKCPP	DMKDSP	DWKAIO	DMKVSI								
	ADEADED	000062	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCPB	DHKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKCSB	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKDEF	DMKDGD
Dе			DMKDIA	DMKGIO	DMKHVD	DMKPR V	DNKSCN	DEKTRD	DMKVDD	DMKVDR	DMKV DS	DMK V ER	DWKAIO	DMKVSI
c <del>t</del>	woombow.	000003	DMKVSP	DMEADD										
er	VDEVDET VDEVDIAG	000003	DMKSCN DMKDRD	DMKVDR DMKVSP										
<b>5</b> .	VDEVDIAG		DHKCCW	DHKCFP	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKNLD	DMKVSI						
	ADEADTAL		DMKSPL	DMKVSP	DHKDIK	DUKDIB	DUKMED	DBKVSI						
na	VDEVENAB		DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCQG	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKVSI						
ct		000009	DHKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKVDS	DMKVSP	DUKDID	Duktor						
i o	VDEVEXTN		DHKCKP	DHKCOG	DMKCSP	DMKCST	DMKSPL	DHKVDR	DMKVDS					
Ď,	VDEVFCBK		DMKCSB	DMKVDR	DMKVSP	22								
	VDEVFEED		DMKCFP	DMKVSP										
₹	VDEVFLAG		DMKACO	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCPS	DHKCPV	DHKCQG	DHKCCP	DMKCSP	DMKDAS	DMKDEF	DMKDGD
▼01			DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKDSP	DMKGIO	DMKLNK	DMKNLD	DHKQCN	DHKSCN	DMKSPL	DMKUNT	DMKVCH	DMKVCN
<b>=</b>			DMKVDC	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKVIO	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	-					
u m	VDEVFLG2	000041	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKGIO	DHKLOG	DMKUNT	DMKVDA	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKVSI	
O .	<b>VDEVFOR</b>		DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKSPL									
	ADEAHOTD		DHKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKSPL	DMKVSP								
	VDEVINTS	000034	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKDSP	DMKSSS	DHKVCA	DMKVCN	DWKAIC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP		

LABEL	COUNT	REFEREN	CES										
<b>ADEAIOB</b>		DMKCFP	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DHKGIO	DHKHVC	DHKVIO	DMKVSI				
ADEAIOCA		DMKIOS	DMKVCA	DMKVCN	DHKVSP								
<b>VDEVIOER</b>		DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKDGD	DMKDSP	DHKGIO	DWKAIO	DMKVSI				
ADEAKEA		DMKVCN	DMKVSP										
ADEALINK		DMKCFP	DMKDEF	DHKSCN	DEKUNT	DMKVCH	DHKVDC	DHKVDR	DMKVCS				
<b>V</b> DEVNRDY		DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DHK CQG	DHKDIA	DMKVCA	DHKVCN	DMKVDS	DWKAIO	DMKVSI	DMKVSP		
ADEAODE		DMKCFP	DMKUNT	DMKVSI									
ADEABEND	000020	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DHKCSP	DMKCSU	DHKCSV	DMKDGD	DMKCSP	DMKGIO	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKVCN
		DWKAIO	DMKVSI	DMKVSP									
<b>VDEVPOSM</b>		DHKCCW	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKGIO	DWKAIO							
VDEVPOST		DMKDSP	DMKVIO	DMKVSI									
<b>VDEVPURG</b>		DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DMKVSP	DHKVSQ								
<b>V</b> DEVRDO		DHKCCW	DMKCQG	DHKCQP	DHKDGD	DHKLNK	DMKSCN	DHKV DS	DMKVSI				
<b>V</b> DEVREAL	000069	DHKACO	DHKCCW	DMKCFG	DHKCFH	DHKCFP	DMKCKF	DHKCPB	DHKCQG	DMKCQP	DMK DGD	DMKDIA	DMKHVD
		DMKIOS	DMKLNK	DHKLOG	DEKPRV	DMKSCN	DHKTHI	DMKTRD	DMKT RK	DMKU NT	DMKVCA	DMK V DD	DMKVDR
		DMKVDS	DMKVER	DMKVSI									
<b>V</b> DEVRELN	000034	DMKCCW	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DHKCQP	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKGIO	DMKLNK	DMKS CN	DMKSSS	DMKUNT	DMKVDR
#55#555	00000	DHKVDS	DMKVER	DWKAIO	*****	P M M M M M							
VDEVRES	000009	DMKCCW	DMKCPP	DMKDGD	DHKGIO	DMKUNT	DHKVSI						
VDEVRRB	000011	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKDGD	DMKGIO	DMKUNT	DHKVDR	DHKVDS	DMKVSI				
VDEVRRF	000011	DMKCCW	DHKCFP	DMKDGD	DHKGIO	DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKVSI					
VDEVRSRL		DHKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKVDS									
VDEVSAS	000004	DMKCCW	DMKVIO	Durgoo	Nwg gan	DWWGGO	D # W D D D	D## 0.07	D # # 0 D F				
<b>VDEVSFL</b> G	000070	DHKCFP	DHKCKP	DHKCQG	DHKCSP	DMKCSQ	DHKDRD	DHKQCN	DMKSPL	DMKV CN	DWKADD	DMKVDS	DMKVSP
#55#C7##	000005	DHKVSQ	DHKGGD	DHAGGO	N M W C C C	D M W T OC	D##60#	D####	DAME OF	D### D.C			
VDEVSIZE VDEVSNSE		DMKCQP	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	Dukcst	DMKLOG	DMKSCN	DMKUSO	DHKACH	DMKV DC	DMKVDS		
VDEVSNSE	000029	DMKVCN DMKCFP	DMKVSP DMKCKP	DMKCPS	DHKCSP	DMECCO	DMKCSU	DHKCSV	DWKDDD	DMMCDI	DMK & DD	DWWWGT	D####
ADEASER	000036	DHKVSQ	DHICKP	DUKCES	DERCSE	DMKCSQ	DUVCOO	DBKC2A	DMKDRD	DMKSPL	DHK V DR	DMKVSI	DMKVSP
VDEVSTAT	000176	DHKCCW	DHKCFH	DMKCFP	DHKCKP	DHKCPB	DHKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKCSP	DHYCCO	DMKCCM	DWEGGE
ADEASIEL	000176	DHKCSV	DHKDEF	DMKDGD	DHKDIA	DHKDRD	DHKDSF	DHKGIO	DMKHVD	DHKPRV	DMKCSQ DMKSCN	DMKCST DMKSPL	DMKCSU
		DHKTRD	DMKVCA	DHKVCN	DMKVDA	DMKVDD	DHKVDR	DHKVDS	DMKVER	DMKV 10	DMKVSI		DMKSSS
VDEVSVC	000019	DHKVDD	DHKVSP	DHRVCH	DURVDA	Dakvoo	DHAVDA	DUKADS	DUKATU	DRKA 10	DBKASI	DMKVSP	
VDEVIDSK		DHKACO	DMKCKP	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKCQP	DMKDEF	DHKVCH	DMKVDC	DMKV DR	DMKV DS		
VDEVIERM VDEVIERM		DHKCQG	DHKCSP	DHKQCN	DHKVCN	DMKVDS	DUKDEI	Dukven	DHKVDC	DUKADU	כת זאחת		
VDEVTIC		DHKVCN	Dukesi	Dungen	DIR V CH	DIIKIDS							
VDEVITAT		DHKACO	DMKCKP	DMKVDS									
VDEVTRAN		DMKVCN	Duncks	DIRVID									
VDEVTYPC		DHKACO	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DHKCKP	DMKCPB	DHKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKCCP	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DHKCST	DMKCSU
		DHKCSV	DHKDEF	DHKDGD	DHKDIA	DMKDRD	DHKGIC	DHKHVD	DMKLNK	DMKPRV	DHKSCN	DMKSPL	DHKTRD
		DMKVCH	DHKVCN	DHKVDC	DHKADD	DMKVDR	DHKVDS	DHKVER	DWKAIO	DMKVSI	DHKVSP	DIRDEL	DUKIKD
VDEVTYPE	000146	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DHKCPB	DMKCQG	DMKCSB	DEKCSP	DHKCSC	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDGD
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		DMKDIA	DHKDRD	DHKHVD	DMKLNK	DMKSCN	DMKSPL	DMKUNT	DHKVCN	DMKV DR	DMKVDS	DMKVER	DMKVIO
		DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ			<b>-</b>		·		241.120	2011 V 211	2111.110
ADEAnc	000011	DMKCCW	DHKCFP	DHKDGD	DHKGIO	DHKVIO	DHKVSI						
VDEVUNIT		DMKVSP	<b>-</b>	<del>-</del>									
	- /												

1-39	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENCI	3S										
ŏ	VDEVUSER VDEVVCF	000006 000003	DMKCFP DMKVCN	DMKLNK	DMKSCN	DMKUNT	DMKVDS							•
IBM	VDEVXFER	000021	DMKCKP	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKSPL								
	VDEV231B	800000	DMKCCW	DMKCQG	DMKUNT									
	VDEV231T	000003	DMKCCW	DMKCQG										
₹.	VFAULT	000003	DMKPRG	DMKPTR										
IX.	V FCBBLOK	000012	DMKCSB	DMKVSP										
W	V FCBCHL	000005	DMKVSP											
70	VFCBCNT	000009	DMKCSB	DMKVSP										
	VFCBEOF	000003	DMKVSP											
Sy	<b>V</b> FCBFLAG		DMKVSP											
CO.	<b>V</b> FCBLOAD		DMKCSB	DMKVSP										
ţ,	<b>VFCBNDEX</b>		DMKCSB	DMKVSP										
(1) (2)	VFCBSIZE		DMKCSB	DMKVDR	DMKVSP									
H		000041	DMKCCW DMKVSI	DMKCFP	DWKCOB	DHKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIR	DMKDSB	DMKIOS	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKSSS	DMKVDA
g		000006	DMKATS	DMKCFG	DMKPGS	DMKVHA								
9. 1	VMACCOUN		DMKHVD	DMKLOG	DMKUSO									
a	VMACNT	000007	DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKJRL	DMKLOG	DMKUDU	DHKUSO						
ρι	VMACOUNT		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DWKHVD	DMKLOG	DMKSPL	DMKUSO						
Ħ.	VMACTDEV		DMKDGD	DMKGIO	DMKTHI	DMKVSI								
വ	VMADSTOP		DMKCFD	DMKCFS	DMKPGS	DMKSVC								
יסי	VMAEX	000010	DMKBLD	DMKCFO	DMKMON	DMKSCH								
го	VMAEXP	000009	DMKCFO	DMKSCH	DMKUSO									
<b>5</b>	VMAFF	000018	DMKCFS	DMKCPU	DMKCQR	DMKDSP	DMKLOG	DMKMCT						
le	VMAFFON	000009	DMKCFS	DMKCPU	DMKCQR	DMKDSP	DMKMCT							
<b>3</b>	VMAFPNT	000010	DMKATS	DMKCFG	DMK PGS	DMK VH A								
	VMANAME	000003	DMKATS	DMKCFG	DMKPGS	Duvant	D W W T O G	D WW.W.W.D						
De	VMAPTIME		DMKACO	DMKAPI	DMKBLD	DMKCPI	DHKLOG	DMKTMR						
c <del>+</del>	VMASHRBK		DMKCFG	DMKVMA	DWKDCC									
eн	VMASIZE VMASSIST		DMKATS DMKATS	DMKCFG DMKCFG	DMK PGS DMK PGS	DMKVMA								
=	VMBADCRO		DMKVAT	Directo	DukeGS	DUKANY								
<b>=</b> ina	VMBCAUTH		DMKCFP	DHKVMC										
ia ia	VMBLOK	000884	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCDE	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFD
c <del>+</del>	• II DLOK	000004	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DHKCFO	DMKCFP	DHKCFS	DHKCFT	DHKCKP	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DMKCPB	DMKCPI
io			DMKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DHKCQH	DHKCQF	DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKCSB	DMKCSO	DMKCSP	DMKCSQ
ä			DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DMKDEF	DHKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKDRD	DMK DSP	DMKENT	DMKERM
1			DMKEXT	DMKFRE	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DHKHVC	DMKHVD	DMKICE	DMKIOF	DMK IOG	DMK IOS	DMKISM
<b>-</b>			DMKJRL	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DHKLOH	DMKLOK	DHKHCC	DHKMCD	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMIA	DMKMID	DMKMNI
olume			DMKMON	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKNLD	DMKNLE	DHKPAG	DMKPER	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKPRG
=			DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DHKQCN	DMKRGA	DHKRGB	DHKRNH	DMKRPA	DMK RS E	DMKRSP	DMKSCH	DMKSCN
<b>=</b>			DMKSEP	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSTK	DMKSVC	DMKTCS	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD
W			DMKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKUDU	DMKUNT	DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DHKV CH	DMKV CN	DMK V D A	DMKVDC	DMKVDD
			DMKVDR	DMKVDS	DMKVER	DMKVIO	D M K V M A	DMKVMC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DMKWRM		
	VMBSIZE	000006	DMKBLD	DMKDIA	DMKLOG	DMKUSO					-			

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES										
VMCAAUTS	000002	DMKVMC											
VMCACNT		DMKVMC											
VMCAPRTY		DMKVMC											
VHCAQIES		DMKVMC											
VMCASTAT		DMKVMC											
VMCBLOK		DMKDSP	DMKVMC										
VMCBSIZE	000008	DMKVMC											
VMCCBUSY	800000	DMKVMC											
VMCCRECP	000003	DMKVMC											
VMCCSTAT	000019	DMKDSP	DMKVMC										
VMCCXINT	000008	DMKDSP	DMKVMC										
VMCEFLG	000026	DMKVMC											
VMCP	000029	DMKALG	DMKCFM	DMKCNS	DMKDIA	DMKDSP	DHKENC	DMKGRF	DMKHVC	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKQCN	DMKRGA
		DMKRSE	DMKVCN										
VMCFPNT	000016	DMKDSP	DMKVMC										
<b>V</b> MCFREAD	000006	DMKCFM	DMKDSP	DMKLOG	DMKQCN								
<b>V</b> MCFR UN	800000	DMKCFM	DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DMKDSP	DMKPRG							
VMCFUNC	000005	DHKVHC											
VHCFWAIT	000035	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMK BL D	DHKCFH	DMKCNS	DMKDGD	DMKDSP	DMKGRF	DMKHVC	DMKLOG	DMKPRG	DMKQCN
		DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD							
VMCHCNT		DMKLOG	DMKUSO	DMKVCH	DMKVDC	DMKVDS							
VMCHSTRT	000062	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCPV	DMKCQG	DMKCSF	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDSP	DMKLOG
		DMKSCW	DMKSPL	DMKUSO	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDC	DHKVDS	DMKVIO	DMK <b>V</b> SI	DMKVSP		
VMCHTBL	000029	DMKBLD	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCKP	DMKCPV	DHKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDSP
		DMKSCN	DMKSPL	DMKUSO	DHKACH	<b>DMK ADD</b>	DMKVDS	DMKVSP					
AHCKEA	000006	DMKVMC											
VMCLASSA		DMKCFC	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKDEF	DMKHVD	DHKMSG	DMKNET	DMKTHI			
VMCLASSB		DMKCFC	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKDEF	DMKHVD	DMKMSG	DMKNET	DMKT HI	DMKVDC		
VMCLASSC		DMKCFC	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKHVD	DMKNET	DMKTHI					
VHCLASSD		DMKCFC	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	ENKCES	DMKCQH	DEKCOR	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKNET	DMKTHI		
VMCLASSE		DMKCFC	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKHVD	DMKNET	DMKTHI					
VHCLASSF		DMKCCW	DMKCFC	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DHKHVD	DMKIOE	DMK N ET	DMKTHI			
VHCLASSG		DMKCFC	DMKCFM	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKCQG	DMKNET	DMKTHI					
VMCLASSH		DMKCFC	DMKCFM										
VMCLENA		DHKVHC											
AWCTEAET	000040	DMKCCW	DMKCFC	DMKCFS	DMKCQG	DMKCQH	DHKCQR	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDEF	DMK HV D	DMK IOE	DMKLOG
	00000	DMKMSG	DMKNET	DMKTHI	DWKADC								
VHCMEFLG		DMKMSG											
VMCMFUNC		DMKMSG											
VMCMHDR	000001	DMKMSG											
VHCHID	000001	DWKAWC	DMRARG										
VHCMLEN	000009	DMKMSG	DMKVMC										
VMCMLENA		DMKMSG											
VHCMHID	000001	DMKMSG											
VMCMUSE	000003	DMKMSG											
VHCHUSER	00000 i	DMKMSG											

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
VMC05	000004	DMKANC											
VMC06	000003	DMKVMC											
VMC07	000002	DMKVMC						•					
AHC08	000001	DMKVMC											
VMC09	000001	DMKANC											
VMC10	000001	DMKVMC											
VMC11	000002	DHKVHC											
VMC12	000001	DMKVMC											
VMC13	000001	DMKVMC											
VMC14	000001	DMKVMC											
VMC15	000003	DMKAWC											
VMC16	000003	DMKVMC											
VMC17	000003	DMKVMC											
VMC18	000001	DMKVMC											
VMC19	000008	DMKVMC											
VMC20	000001	DMKVMC											
VMDEFSTK		DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKLOK	DMKSTK	DMKTHI							
VMDELAY	000013	DMKCFC	DMKCFM	DMKDIA	DMKLOG	DMKQCN	DMKUSO						
VMDFTPNT		DMKAPI	DMKBLD	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKDIA	DMKDSF	DMKLOG	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKSVC	DMKTMR	DMKUSO
		DMKVAT	DMKVSI	2				J200				2	Danoco
VMDISC	000030	DMKALG	DMKCQG	DMKCQP	DMKCQY	DMKJRL	DMKLOG	DHKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKPSA	DMKQCN	DMKUSO	DMKVCN
VMDIST	000005	DMKCKP	DMKCQG	DHKLOG	DMKSPL	DMKVDS	DHNEOG	DIMIDO	Dukuba	Dunisa	Dungen	DIROSO	DHKICH
VMDROP1	000003	DMKSCH	Directo	DHKLOG	DHKJEL	DIINVDS							
VMDSP	000003	DMKDSP	DMKPGS	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKSCH	DMKTMR				
VMDSTAT	000027	DHKACO	DMKCFP	DMKCPV	DMKDSP	DMKIOS	DMKPAG	DHKSCH	DMKPRG	DMKDDA	DMKPSA	DMKPTR	DMMGCH
VHDSTAT	000009	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DMKVCN	DWKAIO	DHKVSI	DENPAG	DEKPGS	DULLING	DMKPRV	DEKPSA	DEKPIK	DMKSCH
VMDVCNT	000017		DMKCSP	DMKCSQ	DHKCST	DMKLOG	DMKSCN	DMKUSO	DMKVCH	DMKV DC	DMKVDS		
		DMKCQP										DWK GOD	D#####
VMDVSTRT	000236	DMKALG	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCFT	DMKCKP	DMKCPS	DMKCPV	DMKCQG	DMKCQP	DMKCSP
		DMKCSQ	DMKCST	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDAS	DMKDEF	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDIB	DMK DR D	DMKDSP	DMKGIO
		DMKGRF	DMKHVC	DWKHVD	DMKLOG	DMKPRV	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKSCN	DMKSPL	DMKUSO	DMKACY	DMKVCH
		DMKVCN	DMKVDC	DMK VDR	DMKVDS	DMKVIO	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ				
AWECEXA	000050	DMKBLD	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DHKCPP	DMKCFS	DMKDSP	DMK EXT	DMKLOG	DMKPRG
		DMKPRV	DMKSCH	DMKSVC	DMKTMR	DMKTRC	DHKTRD	DMKUSO	DMKV AT	DMKVSI			
VMELIG	000009	DMKPTR	DMKSCH	DMKTHI									
VMEPRIOR		DMKBLD	DHKHON	DMKSCH									
VMESTAT	000129	DMKBLD	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DHKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCPB	DMKCPU	DMKDGD	DMKDRD
		DMKDSP	DMKGIO	DMKHVC	DMKHVD	DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DHKMCH	DMKPGS	DMKPRG	DMK PRV	DMKPSA	DMKPTR
		DMKRPA	DMKSVC	DMKTHR	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKUDR	DMKVAT	D M K V C N	DMKV 10	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	
VMEXTCM	000066	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFG	DMKCPB	DHKDGD	DMKDRD	DMKDSP	DMKGIO	DRK HAC	DMKHVD	DMKIOS
		DMKMCH	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKSVC	DMKTMR	DHKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKUDR	DMKVCN	DMKVIO	DMKVSI
		DMKVSP											
VMEXTPND		DMKDSP	DMKPRV	DHKAHC									
VMEXWAIT	000050	DMKACO	DMKCFP	DMKDGD	DMKDSP	DMKGIO	DMKHVC	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKRPA	DMKSVC
		DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKVAT	DMKACN	DMKVER	DMKV IO	DHKVHC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP
VMFAUTO	000005	DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DHKCQR								
VMFBMX	000007	DMKCQG	DMKDEF	DMKLOG	DHKACH	DMKVDS							
		-											

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
WWW. D. C	00000	D # # DM D											
VMFLPAG VMFPRS	000009 000039	DMKPTR DMKCDB	DARCDA	DHECDC	DMKCFG	DMADCD	DHKIOS	DMKMCH	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKSVC		
VMFSTAT	000039		DMKCDM	DMKCDS		DMKDSP	DHKDEF	DWKHAC	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DHKTRA	DMKVCH	DMKVDS
		DMKCCW	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCQG	DMKCQR	DEVDEL	DEVUAC	DUVERY	DEKTOG	DULINA	DEKACE	DUKADO
VMFVTMR	000005	DMKCFS	DMKLOG	DMKTRA		D # # # # ##							
VMGENIO	000023	DMKGRF	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKVCN					D	DW# TO 6	D W # M G #
<b>VMGPRS</b>	000068	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DHKCDS	DHKCFG	DMKDGD	DMKDSF	DEKEXT	DMKGIC	DMKHVC	DMK HV D	DMKIOS	DMKMCH
		DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPSA	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DEKTER	DHKTRC	DMKV ER	DMKVSI			
VMGRFTAB		DMKBLD	DMKCFT	DMKCQR	DMKGRF	DMKGRT							
VMHIPRI	000010	DMKCFO	DMKSCH										
VMIDLE	000022	DMKACO	DMKCCW	DHKCFO	DHKCFP	DMKDGD	DMKDSF	DMKGIO	DMKIOS	DMKSCH	DMKVCN	DMKVIO	DMKVSI
VMINHMIG		DMKDEF	DMKUSO										
AWING	000031	DMKACO	DMKCFP	DMKCPV	DHKDSP	DMKIOS	DHKPAG	DMKPGS	DMKPRV	DMKPTR	DMKSCH	DMKTHI	DMKTMR
VMINST	000083	DWKHAC	DWKHAD	DMKMON	DMKPRV	DMKRPA	DMKSVC	DMKTMR	DMKTRD	DMKVSI	DMKVSP		
<b>VMINVPA</b> G	000025	DMKBLD	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFP	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKMCH	DMKPGS	DMK PRV	DMKPTR	DMKRPA
		DMKTMR	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKVAT								
<b>VMINVSEG</b>		DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKDSP	DMKPRV	DMKVAT						
VMIOACTV		DMKCFP	DMKDSP	DHKAIO	DMKVSI								
VMIOCNT	000012	DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKDGD	DMKGIO	DMKMON	DMKTHI	DMKVSI					
VMIOINT	000017	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKDSP	DMKPRV	DHKSCH	DMKSSS	DMKVCN	DMKA 10	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	
VMIOLOG	800000	DMKCCH	DMKCFP	DMKPRV									
VMIOPND	000017	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKDSP	DMKPRG	DMKPR <b>v</b>	DMKSSS	DMKV AT	DMKVCN	DMKVIO	DMKVSI	DMKVSP
TIAWOIMV	000034	DMKCFG	DMKCFP	DMKDGD	DMKDIB	DMKDSP	DMKGIC	DMKHVC	DMKICS	DMKPRG	DMKTHI	DMKVCA	DMKVIO
		DMKVSI											
VMISAM	000005	DMKCCW	DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DMKLOG								
VMKILL	000027	DMKALG	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DHKDIA	DMKDSP	DMKJRL	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKMCH	DMKMCT
		DMKMSG	DMKQCN	DMKUSO	DMKVDD								
VMLINS	000006	DMKACO	DMKMON	DMKTHI	DMKVSP								
VMLOCK	000042	DMKBLD	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DHKFRE	DMKIOS	DMKLCK	DMKMCH	DMKPAG	DMKPTR			
VMLOCKER	000006	DMKBLD	DMKIOS	DMKLOK	DMKPTR								
VMLOGOFF	000046	DMKACO	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCFG	DHKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCNS	DMKCPV	DMKDGD	DMKDIA	DMKDSP
		DMKGRF	DMKMCT	DMKMSG	DMKPGS	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKSCN	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKUSO	DMKVCA
		DMKVCN	DMKVDD	DMKVMA		-							
VMLOGON	000033	DMKBLD	DMKCFC	DMKCFM	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DMKCPI	DMKCPV	DHKGRF	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKMCT	DMKMON
		DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DEKSCN	DMKUSO	DMKVDD						
VHLONGWT	000002	DMKACO	DMKSCH										
VHLOPRI		DMKDGD	DMKGIO	DMKSCH									
VMLSTPRC		DMKDSP	DMKMON										
VHHACCON		DMKCFS	DMKCPV	DMKCQR	DMKLOG								
VMMADDR	000014	DMKCFS	DMKDSP	DMKMCH	DMKPRV	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKTRA					
VMMCODE	000013	DMKBLD	DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DMKHVC	DMKLOG	DMKQCN	DMKVMI					
VMMCPAST		DMKCFO	DMKLOG	g Al		_ <b></b>	_ <b></b>						
VMMCPENV		DMKCFT	DMKCNS	DMKCQR	DMKGRF	DMKLOG	DEKRGA	DMKRNH					
VMMCR6	000039	DMKCFD	DMKCFO	DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DMKDSP	DHKLOG	DMKMCH	DMKPRV	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKSVC	DMKTRA
VMMFE	000011	DMKAPI	DMKCFS	DMKCPI	DMKCQR	DMKDSP	DMKLOG	·	_ <b></b> • •	J	J	J	J
VMMICRO	000009	DMKBLD	DMKCFS	DMKDSP	LHKLOG	DMKPRV	DMKUSO						
VMMICSVC		DMKCPD	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKLOG	DMKSVC	J 120						
		J J											

IBM VM/370 System Logic and Problem Determination--Volume

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
	000041												
VMMIMSG	000014	DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDEF	DMKLOG	DMKVDD	DHKCOD	MME.CCA	DMKCDB	DRAMAC	DHKLOC
AMMLEAET	000062	DMKBLD	DMKCFG	DMKCFM	DMKCFS	DMKCFT	DMKCNS	DMKCPV	DMKCCR	DMKCSV	DMKGRF	DWKHVC	DMKLOG
VMMLINED	000010	DMKMID DMKBLD	DMKMSG DMKCFS	DMKQCN DMKCQR	DMKRGA DMKGRF	DMKRNH DMKLOG	DMKSPL DMKMSG	DMKUSO DMKRGA	DMKVCN DMKVCN				
VHHLVL2	000010	DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DMKCSU	DMKCSV	DMKDEF	DMKLOG	DMKVDD	DMKACM				
VMMNOSK	000002	DMKDSP	DHRCQR	DENCSO	LUKC2 4	DUKDEL	DEKLOG	ממאמממ					
VMMPROB	000002	DMKDSP	DMK PRV										
VHHSGON	000015	DMKBLD	DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DMKCSV	DMKLOG	DMKHID	DMKMSG	DMKSPL	DMKUSO			
VMMSHADT		DMKDSP	Dincis	I HIK COM	Dukeby	DIIKEGG	DUNUID	Duniso	Dukbib	DHRODO			
VMMSTMP	000005	DMKCFM	DMKCFT	DMKQCN	DMKVCN								
VMMSVC	000009	DMKAPI	DMKCFD	DMKCFS	DMKCPI	DMKCOR	DMKLOG	DMKSVC					
VMMTEXT	000014	DMKBLD	DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DMKHVC	DMKLOG	DMKMSG	DMKQCN	DMKVMI				
VHHVTHR	000016	DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DMKDSP	DMKLOG	DMKMCH	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKTRA				
VMM360	000003	DMKCFS	DMKLOG										
VHNDCNT	000007	DMKDSP	DMKPTR	DMKUSO									
VMNEWCRO	000011	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	CHKDSP	DMKPRV	DMKVAT						
VMNORUN	000006	DMKACO	DMKDSP	DMKRPA	DMKSCH								
<b>VMNOTRAN</b>	000005	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DMKVSI								
VMNPWOCL	000004	DMKHVC	DMKLNK	DMKLOG									
VMNSHR	000003	DMKCFG	DMKPGS										
VMOSTAT	000157	DMKALG	DHKATS	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCFC	DMKCFG	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCNS	DMKCPU
		DMKCQG	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKCSO	DMKDIA	DMKDSP	DMKGRF	DMK HV C	DMKJRL	DMKLNK	DMKLOG
		DHKLOH	DMKLOK	DMKMCH	DMKMCT	DMKMSG	DMKMSW	DMKNES	DMKNET	DMKPGS	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKPTR
		DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKRNH	DMKRSE	DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVCN	DMKVDA	DMKVDD	DMKVDS	DMKVSQ	
VMPAGES	000051	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCPI	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKDSP	DMKMON	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKSCH	DMKTHI
		DMKUDR	DMKVMA										
<b>V</b> MPAGEX		DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DMKPRG	DMKVAT							
VMPA2APL		DMKCFG	DMKCPB	DMKGRF	DMK HV D	DMKRGA							
VMPDISK	000010	DMKATS	DMKCPU	DMKMON	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKTHI						
VMPDRUM	000011	DMKATS	DMKCPU	DMKMON	DMKPGS	DMKPGT	DMKTHI		_				
VMPEND	000060	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKCPU	DMKDSF	DMKLOK	DMKPER	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKSCH	DMKSSS
		DMKSTK	DMKSVC	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DMKTRC	DMKVAT	DMKVCN	DMKVIO	DMKVS I	DMKVSP		
VMPERCM	000014	DMKDSP	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKTMR								
VMPERPND		DMKDSP	DMKPER	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKSVC	DMKTMR	DMKTRC	DMKV AT				
VMPFUNC	000010	DMKCFS	DMKCQY	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DMKUSO							
VMPGPND	000007	DMKCFP	DMKDSP	DMKPRV	<b>DMKVAT</b>								
VMPGPNT	000006	DMKCFP	DMKDSP	DMKVAT		D W # 0 G #							
VMPGREAD		DMKACO	DMKCKP	DMKMON	CMKPTR	DMKSCH	DEKTHI						
VMPGRINQ		DMKMON DMKCFP	DMKPTR	DMKSCH DMKDSP	D M K D W D	D M E D D 2	T M V M U T	DMAnco	DMMM FW				
VMPGWAIT			DMKCPU		DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKTHI	DMKUSO	DMKV AT				
VMPGWRIT VMPNCH	000005	DMKACO DMKACO	DMK MON DMK MON	DMKPTR DMKTHI	DMKTHI CMKVSP								
VMPNT	000006	DMKAPI	DMKBLD	DMKCFO	DMKCKP	DMKCPU	DHKCPV	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DMKCQY	DMKDIA	DMKLOG	DMVMCE
ADENT	000001	DHKMID	DWKWOM	DMKMSG	DMKSCN	DMKTHI	DHKUSO	Duvcdb	DUVCAN	DUNCAI	PEVNIW	DUVFOR	DMKMCT
WMDDCTT	000012	DMKDSP	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DHKTMR	DHKVAT	OCONEG						
VMPRGIL		DMKPRG	DULLUG	DULKA	DULTUR	DULANT							
VMPRGPND	000003	DUVLUG											

DMKCQG

DMKPRG

DMKDGD

DMKPSA

DNKVIO

DMKSCH

DMKCFP

DHKHVC

DMKQCN

DMKTRD

DMKCFP

DMKDRD

DMKLOG

DMKQCN

DMKTRA

DMKVIO

DMKPTR

- <u>`</u>	LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES									
396													
96													
	VMPRIDSP		DMKCFM	DMKDSP	DWKHAC	DMKSCH	DMKVCN	DEKVIC					
	VMPRRCT	000006	DMKDSP	DMKSTK									
H H	VMPSTAT	000107	DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCPB
i <b>z</b>			DMKCQR	DMKDEF	DMKDIA	DMKDRD	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKHVD	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DMKMON	DMKPGS
_			DMKPRV	DMKPTR	DMKSCH	DHKSVC	DMKTMR	DMKTRC	DMKUSO	DMKV AT	DMKV DC	DMKVMC	DMKVSI
3	VMPSW	000264	DMKBLD	DMKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCFS	DMKCPB
		•	DMKDRD	DMKDSP	DMKGIO	DMKHVC	DMKHVD	DMKIOS	DMKLOG	DMKMCH	DMKMON	DMKPRG	DMKPRV
ω			DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKTMR	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKUDR	DMKUSO	DMKV AT	DMKVCN	DMKVER
VM/370			DMKVMC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP								
	VMPSWAIT	000005	DMKDSP	DMKSCH	DMKTHI								
Sys	VMPSWDCA		DMKALG										
ร	VMPSWDCT	000019	DMKALG	DMKHVD	DMKJRL	DMKLNK	DMKLOG						
ä	VMPXINT	000020	DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKDSP	DMKGRF	DMKPRV	DMKRGA	DMKSCH	DMKTMR	DMKVMC		
ct ee m	VMQBPNT	000007	DMKDSP	DMKSCH									
	VMQFPNT	000019	DMKDSP	DMKSCH	DMKTHI								
Logi	VMQLEVEL	000048	DMKBLD	DMKCFO	DMKDGD	DMKDSP	DMKGIO	DHKHON	DMKPAG	DMKSCH	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DMKUSO
.0	VMQPRIOR	000006	DMKMON	DMKSCH									
다.	VMQSEND	800000	DMKDSP	DMKPSA	DMKSCH								
'n	VMQSTAT	000026	DMKCFG	DMKCFM	DMKCPB	CHKDEF	DMKDSP	DMKGRF	DMKHVC	DMKHVD	DMKLOG	DMKQCN	DMKRGA
			DMKUSO	DMKVCN	DMKVIO								
a D	VMQ1	000016	DMKMON	DMK PAG	DMKSCH	DMKTHI	DMKTMR						
بَصَ	VMRBSC	000007	DMKQCN	DMKVCN									
	VMRDINQ	000003	DMKMON	DMKSCH									
H	VMREAL	000005	DMKBLD	DMKDEF	DMKLOG	DMKPRV							
Ö	VMRON	000014	DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DMKDSP	DMKLOG	DMKPTR	DHKSCH	DMKTRA				
5	VMRPAGE	000006	DMKCFO	DMKPTR	DMKSCH	DMKUSO	DUNLIN	Dunben	DUKLKA				
Problem	VMRPRIOR		DMKSCH	DUKLIK	Duksen	DHKUSU							
8	VMRSTAT	000231	DMKACO	DMKALG	DMKBLD	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DEKCDE	DEKCFC	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFM	DMKCFO
-	VIIADIAI	000231	DMKCKP	DMKCNS	DHKCPI	DMKCPU	DHKCPV	DHKDGD	DEKDIA	DMKDIB	DMKDSP	DMKGIO	DMKGRF
ĕ			DMKIOS	DMKLNK	DMKLOG	DHKHCH	DMKMCT	DHKHON	DMKMSG	DMKPGS	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPTR
ਰੇ			DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DHKRNH	DHKRPA	DMKSCH	DHKSCN	DHKSVC	DMKTHI	DMKTMR	DMKTRA	DMKTRC
Determination-			DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKACY	DMKVCH	DHKVDD	DEKVER	DHKVIO	DWKAWY	DHKVHC	DMKVSI	DHKYSP
., <b>S</b>	VMRUN	000024	DMKDSP	DMKIOS	DHKPRV	DHKSCH	DMKTHI	DMKVCA	DUMATO	DUVAUV	DERVIC	DUKASI	DHKYSE
μ.		000024							DHUCDH	DWECDC	DMWCBD	DWVCEC	DMVCDU
5	VMSEG	000270	DMKAPI	DMKATS	DMKBLD	DMKCCH	DMKCCW	DHKCDB	DMKCDM	DMKCDS	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH
<del>.</del> .			DMKCFS	DMKCKS	DMKCNS	DEKCPB	DMKCPI	DHKCPS	DMKCPU	DMKCPV	DMKCSE	DMKCSO	DMKDGD
٠			DMKDSP	DMKERM	DMKEXT	DMKGIO	DMKGRF	DHKGRT	DWKHVC	DEKHAD	DMKIOG	DMK IOS	DMKISM
9			DHKMCC	DMKMCH	DMKMIA	DHKHNI	DMKMON	DMKNLD	DHKNLE	DMKPGS	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKPTR
			DMKRGA	DMKRGB	DMKRSP	DHKSCH	DMKSEP	DMKSNC	DMKSPL	DMKSSS	DMKSVC	DMKTCS	DMKTHR
Ļ			DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DHKTRK	DMKUDR	DMKUDU	DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVCH	DMKVCN	DMKVDR	DMK V BR
Volume			DHKVHA	DHKAHC	DMKVSI	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ	DHKWRH					
ĭ	VMSEGDSP		DMKBLD										
ਛ	VMSHADT	000008	DMKDSP	DMKVAT									
.≡ (D	VMSHR	000027	DMKATS	DMKCCW	DMKCDB	DHKCDH	DMKCFG	DMKCPU	DMKDSP	DMKLCK	DMKPGS	DMKPRG	DMKPSA
			DMKUSO	DMKVAT									
	VMSHRPRC		DMKATS	DMKCFG	DMKCPU	DHKLOK	DMKVHA						
	VMSHRSYS	000.009	DMKATS	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKPGS							

LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	CES										
VMSIZE	000032	DMRBLD	DHKCCW	DMKCDB	DHKCDH	DMKCDS	DMKCFD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFP	DMKCPI	DMKCPV	DMKDEF
	000044	DMKHVD	DMKLOG	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKUSO							
VMSLEEP	000011	DMKALG	DMKCFC	DMKCFM	DHKHAC	DMKLOG	DMKRNH						
VMSMSGON		DMKMSG	2 44 4 4 4										
VMSPMFLG		DMKCFS	DMKCQR	DHKMSG	DMKVMC								
VMSPMON	000004	DMKCQR	DMKMSG	DHKVMC									
VMSTEALS		DMKMON	DMKPTR	DMKSCH									
VMSTKCNT		DMKDSP	DMKSCH	DMKSTK									
VMSTKO	000010	DMKCFM	DMKCQG	DHKCQH	DMKCQP	DMKCQR	DNKCQY	DMKCST	DMKNET	DMKTHI			
VMSTMPI	000010	DMKCFS	DMKSCH										
VMSTMPT	000007	DMKSCH	D## ana	5 W V (1 B V	D#7470	D ## 685							
VMSTOR	000028	DWKBLD	DMKCFG	DMKCFH	DMKCFO	DMKCFP	DHKCPI	DHKCPV	DMKCQG	DMKDEF	DMK HV C	DMKLOG	DMKPGS
WH CV CD V D	00000	DMKPTR	DMKTRD	DMKVER									
VMSVCPND VMSWPMIG		DMK PRG DMK USO											
VMSYSOP	000002		DMEGNG	DWKGGO	D H W D CD	DWZGDE	D # # 7 00			DW# - 617			
Vn3130P	000021	DMKCFM	DMKCNS	DMKCSO	DMKDSP	DMKGRF	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKPSA	DMKQCN	DMKUSO	DMKVDA	DWKADD
VMTCDEL	000006	DMKVDS	DMKVSQ	DWEGOD	DMELOC								
VHICDEL	000049	DMKCFT	DMKCNS	DMKCQR	DMKLOG	DMEGRA	DHEGNE	DMKGDT	D W W G O O				
AUTEKU	000049	DMKACO	DMKBLD	DMKCFC	DHKCFM	DMKCFT	DMKCNS	DHKCPI	DMKCQG	DMKCQP	DMK CQR	DMKCQY	DMKDIA
VMTESCP	000005	DMKHVD	DMKJRL	DWKLOG	DHKLOH	DHKHON	DMKMSW	DMKPSA	DMKQCN	DMKRGA	DMKUSO	DHKACH	DMKVDS
VHILICP		DMKCFT	DMKCQR	DMKLOG		*							
VMTIMER	000008	DMKACO DMKCDS	DMKCKP	DMKLOH DMKDSP	DWWTOG	DMRRGH	DHUDGG	D # # Dm D					
VMTIO	000018	DMKCFP	DMKCFS DMKVCN	DWKAIO	DMKLOG	DMKHCH	DMKPGS	DMKPTR	DMKRPA	DMKSCH	DMKTRA		
VMTLDEL	000007	DMKCFT		DMKLOG	DMKVSI								
VHTLDEL	000003	DMKBLD	DMKCQR		DMEGOD	DMRGOR	DWWGDB	DWKLOG	D W W D G 3				
VMTLEVEL		DMKCFP	DMKCFT DMKCFS	DMKCNS DMKCOR	DMKCQR	DWKCQY	DEKGRE	DMKLOG	DMKRGA	DMKRGE			
VHILEVEL	000005	DMKACO	DMKDSP	DMKSCH	DMKDSP	DMKLOG	DHKPSA	DMKPTR	DMKSCH	DMKTMR	DMKTRA		
VMTMOUTQ		DHKBLD	DMKCFP	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKIOS	DWELOG	DEFECT	DWKDDG	DWWDGI	DHECON	242020	
VMTMRINT		DMKPSA	DMKSCH	DMKTMR	DUKEKI	DULTOS	DMKLOG	DMKMCH	DMKPRG	DMKPSA	DMKSCH	DMKSVC	DMKTMR
VMTODINO		DMKBLD	DMKSCH	DHKIHK									
VMTON	000010	DMKCFS	DMKCOR	DMKDSP	DMKLOG	DMKPTR	DMKTRA						
VMTRBRIN		DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFP	DMKDSP	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DHKSVC	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMVUTO	
VMTRCTL	000062	DMKCDS	DMKCFC	DMKCFP	DNKCFS	DMKDSP	DHKIOS	DHKPER	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKSVC	DWKAIO	DMKTRA
VIIINCIL	000002	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKUSO	DMKVAT	DMKVCA	DHKVIC	DMKVSI	DEKPAG	DUVBKA	DEVOAC	DMKTMR	DEKTRA
VMTREX	000007	DMKCFS	DMKDSP	DMKTRA	DHKTRC	Dunver	DHRVIO	DUNTSI					
VMTREXT	000034	DMKCFM	DMKDSP	DMKPGS	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DHKSVC	DMKTMR	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	DMKUSO	DMKVIO
VMTRINT	000003	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKTRD	Duneno	Dunent	DUNSTC	DUNIUM	DUNIAN	DHAIRC	DHKIKD	Durago	DUKATO
VMTRIO	000010	DMKDSP	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKVIO								
VMTRMID	000023	DMKACO	DMKBLD	DMKCFT	DMKCQG	DMKCOP	DEKCOR	DMKCQY	DMKDIA	DMK HV D	DMKLOG	DMKLOH	DMKPSA
7		DMKQCN	DMKRGB	DMKRNH	DHKUSO	Dinogr	Surcan	Suncyi	DUNDIN	DUNHAD	DULLOG	DULLOU	DUKESE
VMTRPER	000014	DMKDSP	DMKPER	DMKPRG	DMKPRV	DMKTMR	DMKTRA	DHKUSO	DHKV AT				
VMTRPRG	000005	DMKDSP	DMKPRG	DMKTRA	DMKTRC	~ u.l.		2111050	SHILANT				
VMTRPRV	000008	DMKDSP	DMKPRV	DMKTRA	DMKTRC								
VMTRQBLK		DMKCFS	DMKLOG	DMKSCH	DMKUSO								
VMTRSIO	000018	DMKIOS	DMKTRA	DHKTRC	DHKTRD	DMKVCA	DMKVIC	DMKVSI					
,			J			J O fi		2011101					

CP

DMKTHI

DMKCPV

DMKDEF

DMKMCH

DMKRNH

DMKVER

DMKVSI

DHKQCN

DMKDEF

DMKTMR

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IBM

VM/370

System

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LABEL	COUNT	REFERENC	ES										
<b>V</b> SPSIZE	000008	DMKDRD	DMKSPL	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ								
VSPVPAGE	000016	DMKSPL	DMKVSP	DMKVSQ									
VSPXBLOK	000018	DMKCKP	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKCST	DMKSPL	DMKVDR	DMKVDS					
VSPXCHAR	000005	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKSPL									
VSPXCMOD	000005	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKSPL									
VSPXCPYF	000004	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKSPL									
VSPXDIST	000001	DMKVDS											
<b>VSPXF</b> CB	000005	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKSPL									
VSPXFLG1	000004	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKSPL									
VSPXFLSH	000004	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKSPL									
VSPXLEN		DMKVDR	DMKVDS										
VSPXOVLY	000005	DHKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKSPL									
<b>V</b> SPXSIZE		DMKVDS											
VSPXTAG	000003	DMKCST	DMKSPL										
VSPXTGLN	000005	DMKCST	DMKSPL										
<b>VSPXXU</b> SR	000006	DMKCKP	DMKCQG	DMKCSP	DMKSPL								
VSYSRES	000003	DMKCFG	DMKCFH										
WAIT	000019	DMKAPI	DMKBLD	DMKCDS	DMKCFM	DMKCFP	DMKCPI	DMKDDR	DMKDMP	DMKDSP	DMKIOG	DMKLOG	DMKSVC
		DMKTRA	DMKTRC	DMKUSO									
WAITEND	000005	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DMKIOS	DHKMCH	DMKPSA							
WAITSTRT	000003	DMKDSP											
WCC0	000003	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW									
WCC3	000010	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW	DMKRGA	DMKRGB							
WCC4	000005	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMK GRW	DMKRGA								
WCC5	000002	DMKGRF	DMKRGB										
WCC56	000002	DMKGRT	DMKRGB										
WCC6	000033	DMKGRF	DMKGRT	DMKGRW	DMKRGA	DMKRGB							
WRITBRK	000001	DMKRNH											
WRITE	000010	DMKBSC	DMKDIR	DMKLD00E	DMKLNK								
WRITEOT	000003	DMKBSC	DMKRNH										
WRITE1	000001	DMKBSC											
WRITNRM	000007	DMKRNH											
XCAPR	000002	DMKEXT											
XCDISP	000005	DMKDSP	DMKEXT										
XCMASK	000006	DMKAPI	DMKCLK	DMK DSP									
XCPEND	000019	DMKDSP	DMKEXT	DHKMCT									
XCRES	000002	DMKEXT											
XCWAK	000001	DMKEXT											
XINTBLOK		DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKDSP	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DMKSCH	DMKTMR	DMKVMC				
XINTCODE		DMKCPB	DMKDSP	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DMKSCH	DHKVMC						
XINTMASK		DMKDSP											
XINTNEXT		DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKDSP	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DMKSCH	DMKTMR	DMKVMC				
XINTPARM		DMKSCH	DMKTMR										
XINTSIZE		DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKDSP	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DMKSCH	DMKTMR	DMKVMC				
XINTSORT		DMKCFP	DMKCPB	DMKDSP	DMKGRF	DMKRGA	DMKSCH	DMKTMR	DMKVMC				
XOBRCCW1	000002	DMKRSE											

NOBRCCW2   OOOO01
XOBRCY4 00001 DMKSS
XOBREYT         000003         DMKRSE         DMKRSE         OMERSE
NOBERTIA   COURD   DHKRSE   DHKRSE   COURD   COURD   DHKRSE   COURD   COURD   DHKRSE   COURD   COURD   DHKRSE   COURD   COURD   COURD   DHKRSE   COURD   C
NOBERTIS   000002
NOBRET1
Marie
XOBRRT2         000006         DMKRSE         COBRTS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         COBRTS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS         OWNORS
NOBERT3
XOBRRT4         000003         DMKRSE         LANGE OF COMMON OF C
XOBRRT5         000006         DMKRSE         LANGE OR STATE         OUT OR STATE         CORSTATE         OUT OR STATE         CORSTATE         OUT OR STATE         CORSTATE         OUT OR STATE         CORTION OF COLUMN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
KOBRRT6         000006         DMKRSE         DMKRSE         LANGE COUNTY         LANGE
KOBRSIZE         000002         DMKRSE         DMKRSE         COBRSTAT         000012         DMKRSE         DMKRSE         COBRTI         COMMANDE         DMKRSE         COBRTI         COMMINIOR         DMKRSE         COBRTI         COMMINIOR         DMKRSE         COMMINIOR         DMKRSE         COMMINIOR
XOBRSTAT         000012         DMKRSE         DMKRSE         COMMINIOR         DMKRSE         COMMINIOR         DMKRSE         COMMINIOR
XOBRT1
XOBRT2
XOBRO10 00004 DMKIOF DMKRSE XOBRO10 000003 DMKIOF DMKRSE XOBR150 000004 DMKIOF DMKRSE XOBR180 000002 DMKIOF DMKRSE XOBR512 000008 DMKIOF DMKRSE XPAGNUM 000058 DMKATS DMKCCW DMKCDB DMKCDB DMKCDB DMKCDB DMKCDB DMKTCS DMKUMT DMKVNC XRIGHT16 000033 DMKCCW DMKCDM DMKCPG DMKCPI DMKDAS DMKVNC XRIGHT24 000006 DMKCCW DMKCPD DMKTRA DMKTKK DMKVAT DMKVCM DMKVSI XRIGHT24 000006 DMKCCW DMKCPF DMKCPD DMKSVC XTNDLOCK 000022 DMKDSP DMKCFF DMKCFF DMKND DMKSVC XTNDLOCK 000022 DMKDSP DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKND DMKSVC XTNDLOCK 000013 DMKCCW DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKNOS DMKLOK DMKPAG DMKNT DMKVNC X2048BND 000016 DMKCCW DMKCSU DMKDSP DMKCFF DMKCSU DMKCFF DMKCSU
XOBR150 000004 DMKIOF DMKRSE XOBR180 000002 DMKIOF DMKRSE XOBR512 000008 DMKIOF DMKRSE XPAGNUM 000058 DMKATS DMKCCW DMKCDB DMKCDB DMKCDB DMKCDB DMKCDS DMKUNT DMKVMA DMKVMC XRIGHT16 000033 DMKCCW DMKCDM DMKCPG DMKCPI DMKDAS DMKDE DMKVMA DMKVMC XRIGHT24 000006 DMKCCW DMKCFP DMKWD DMKSEV XTNDLOCK 000022 DMKDSP DMKCFF DMKWD DMKSEV XTNDLOCK 000022 DMKDSP DMKCCW DMKCFF DMKWD DMKNSC XTODLOCK 000012 DMKDSP DMKCCW DMKCFF DMKWD DMKNSC XTODLOCK 000012 DMKDSP DMKCCW DMKCFF DMKWD DMKNSC XTNDLOCK 000013 DMKCCW DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKNOS DMKLOK DMKPA DMKUNT X2048BND 000016 DMKCCW DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKNOS DMK
XOBR150 000004 DMKIOF DMKRSE XOBR180 000002 DMKIOF DMKRSE XOBR512 000008 DMKIOF DMKRSE XPAGNUM 000058 DMKATS DMKCCW DMKCCW DMKCCW DMKCCW DMKCPG DMKCPI DMKUT DMKVMA XRIGHT16 000033 DMKCCW DMKCDM DMKCFG DMKCPI DMKDAS DMKUT DMKVMA DMKVMC  XRIGHT24 000006 DMKCCW DMKCFF DMKFRA DMKTK DMKVAT DMKVAT DMKVSI XRIGHT24 000006 DMKCCW DMKCFF DMKHVD DMKSVC XTNDLOCK 000022 DMKDP DMKCFF DMKGFF DMKIOS DMKLOK DMKPA DMKVAT X2048BND 000016 DMKCCW DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKNDD DMKFRE DMKGFF DMKOFF DMKFRD DMKTRD DMKNDT X40FFS 000013 DMKCDB DMKCDB DMKCFG DMKCFC DMKCFT DMKCPE DMKCPE DMKCPC DMKNDC
XOBR180 000002 DMKIOF DMKRSE XPAGNUM 00008 DMKIOF DMKRSE XPAGNUM 000058 DMKATS DMKCCW DMKCDB DMKCDB DMKCDS DMKCDS DMKUNT DMKVHA DMKPSA DMKPTR DMKQCN DMKCPG DMKCPG DMKCPG DMKCPG DMKCPG DMKDAS DMKDSF DMKERM DMKWHC  XRIGHT16 000033 DMKCCW DMKCDM DMKCFG DMKCPG DMKCPI DMKDAS DMKDSF DMKERM DMKWNC DMKSSP DMKTAP DMKTAR DMKTKK DMKVAT DMKVSI  XRIGHT24 000006 DMKCCW DMKCFP DMKHVD DMKSVC XTNDLOCK 000022 DMKDSP DMKFRE DMKGRF DMKOS DMKLOK DMKPAR DMKVSI X2048BND 000016 DMKCCW DMKCSU DMKCDD DMKHVD DMKFSA DMKCPC X000013 DMKCDB DMKCDB DMKCDC DMKCFC DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKCPC X000010 DMKDMP DMKDSP DMKIOS DMKNCF DMKCPC DMKNCD DMKNLE  YO 000010 DMKDMP DMKDSP DMKIOS DMKNCD DMKPRG DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKCPC DMKNCD DMKNLE
XOBR512 000008 DMKIOF DMKRSE  XPAGNUM 000058 DMKATS DMKCCW DMKCDM
XPAGNUM 000058 DMKATS DMKCCW DMKCDM DMKCDM DMKCDM DMKCDM DMKCDM DMKCDM DMKCDM DMKCDM DMKCDM DMKCDM DMKCCM D
NRIGHT16 000033 DMKCCW DMKCDM DMKCPG DMKCPI DMKCPI DMKDAS DMKUNT DMKVMA DMKVMC DMKNSC DMKCPI DMKCPI DMKCPI DMKCPI DMKCPI DMKCVAT DMKVMC DMKNSC DMKNSC DMKNSC DMKNSC DMKNSC DMKNSC DMKNSC DMKNSC DMKNSC DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKVSI DMKNSC DMKNSC DMKNSC DMKNSC DMKVSI
XRIGHT16 000033 DMKCCW DMKCDM DMKCFG DMKCPI DMKDAS DMKDSP DMKWAT DMKVAT DMKVAT DMKVSI  XRIGHT24 000006 DMKCCW DMKCFP DMKHVD DMKSVC XTNDLOCK 000022 DMKDSP DMKCFW DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKLOK DMKLOK DMKCFK DMKUNT X2048BND 000016 DMKCCW DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKNVD DMKRFF DMKCFF
DMKSSP DMKTAP DMKTRA DMKTRK DMKVAT DMKVSI  XRIGHT24 000006 DMKCCW DMKCFP DMKHVD DMKSVC  XTNDLOCK 000022 DMKDSP DMKFRE DMKGRF DMKIOS DMKLOK DMKPAR DMKVTO  X2048BND 000016 DMKCCW DMKCSU DMKCRU DMKRDD DMKHVD DMKPSA DMKUNT  X40FFS 000013 DMKCDB DMKCDM DMKCFG DMKCFC DMKCFT DMKCFE DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKMCD DMKNLE  Y0 000010 DMKDMP DMKDSP DMKIOS DMKMCH DMKPRG DMKSVC
XRIGHT24 000006 DMKCCW DMKCFP DMKHVD DMKSVC  XTNDLOCK 000022 DMKDSP DMKPRE DMKGRF DMKIOS DMKLOK DMKPAG DMKPTR DMKRGA DMKVIO  X2048BND 000016 DMKCCW DMKCSU DMKCSU DMKHVD DMKPSA DMKTRD DMKUNT  X40FFS 000013 DMKCDB DMKCDM DMKCFG DMKCFO DMKCFT DMKCPE DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKMCD DMKNLE  Y0 000010 DMKDMP DMKDSP DMKIOS DMKMCH DMKPRG DMKSVC
XTNDLOCK 000022 DMKDSP DMKFRE DMKGRF DMKIOS DMKLOK DMKPAG DMKPTR DMKRGA DMKVIO X2048BND 000016 DMKCCW DMKCSU DMKDRD DMKHVD DMKPSA DMKTRD DMKUNT X40FFS 000013 DMKCDB DMKCDM DMKCPG DMKCFO DMKCFT DMKCPE DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKMCD DMKNLE Y0 000010 DMKDMP DMKDSP DMKIOS DMKMCH DMKPRG DMKSVC
X2048BND 000016 DMKCCW DMKCSU DMKDRD DMKHVD DMKPSA DMKTRD DMKUNT X40FFS 000013 DMKCDB DMKCDM DMKCFG DMKCFO DMKCFT DMKCPE DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKMCD DMKNLE Y0 000010 DMKDMP DMKDSP DMKIOS DMKMCH DMKPRG DMKSVC
X40FFS 000013 DMKCDB DMKCDM DMKCPG DMKCFO DMKCFT DMKCPE DMKCPS DMKCPV DMKMCD DMKNLD DMKNLE Y0 000010 DMKDMP DMKDSP DMKIOS DMKMCH DMKPRG DMKPSA DMKSVC
NO. AAAAAA AMBAMA AMBAMA BAMAAA AMBAMAA AMBAMAA AMBAMAA AMBAMAA
Y2 000010 DNKDMP DNKDSP DMKIOS DNKMCH DNKPRG DNKPSA DMKSVC
Y4 000010 DMKDMP DMKDSP DMKIOS DMKMCH DMKPRG DMKPSA DMKSVC
Y6 000010 DMKDHP DMKDSP DMKIOS DMKMCH DMKPRG DMKPSA DMKSVC
ZEROES 000210 DHKACO DHKAPI DHKBLD DHKBSC DHKCCH DHKCCH DHKCDH DHKCDS DHKCFD DHKCFO DHKCFP
DHKCFS DHKCFT DHKCKS DHKCLK DHKCPB DHKCPI DHKCPS DHKCPU DHKCPV DHKCQG DHKCQH DHKCQP
DMKCQR DMKCQY DMKCSB DMKCSO DMKCSP DMKCSC DMKCST DMKCSU DMKCSV DMKDAS DMKDIA DMKDIB
DMKDRD DMKDSB DMKDSP DMKGRF DMKHVC DMKHVD DMKIOC DMKIOE DMKIOF DMKLNK DMKLOG DMKMCD
DHKHCH DHKHCT DHKHIA DHKHID DHKHNI DHKHON DHKHSW DHKNET DHKPSA DHKPTR DHKRNH DHKRPA
DHKRSE DHKSCH DHKSCH DHKSPL DHKSSS DHKTAF DHKTCS DHKTHR DHKTRC DHKTRD DHKTRK DHKUDR
DHKUDU DHKUNT DHKUSO DHKVCA DHKVCH DHKVDA DHKVDC DHKVDR DHKVDS DHKVSP DHKWRH

# **CP** Diagnostic Aids

This part contains the following information:

- Entry Points for CP Commands
- CP Wait State Codes
- Function Codes for DIAGNOSE Instructions

## **Entry Points for CP Commands**

The following table is a list of CP commands and the modules that gain control to perform their functions.

Command	Entry Label	1   !	Command	Entry Label
ACNT	DMKCPVAC	! 	ORDER	DMKCSUOR
ADSTOP	DMKCFDAD	1	PURGE	DMKCSUPU
ATTACH	DMKVDAAT	ł	QUERY1	DMKCFCQU
ATTN	DMKCFCRQ	!	READY	DMKCPBRY
AUTOLOG	DMKALGON	l	REPEAT	DMKCSORP
BACKSPAC	DMKCSOBS	l	REQUEST	DMKCFCRQ
BEGIN	DMKCFCBE	I	RESET	DMKCPBRS
CHANGE	DMKCSUCH	l	REWIND	DMKCPBRW
CLOSE	DMKCSPCL	ĺ	SAVESYS	DMKCFHSV
COUPLE	DMKDIACP	1	SET1	DMKCFCSE
CP	DMKCFM	l	SHUTDOWN	DMKCPSSH
DCP	DMKCDBDC	ļ	SLEEP	DMKCFCSL
DEFINE	DMKDEFIN		SMSG	DMKMSGSM
DETACH	DMKVDDDE	ĺ	SPACE	DMKCSOSP
DIAL	DMKDIAL	l	SPOOL	DMKCSPSP
DISABLE	DMKCPVDS	İ	START	DMKCSOST
DISCONN	DMKUSODS	İ	STCP	DMKCDSCP
DISPLAY	DMKCDBDI	İ	STORE	DMKCDSTO
DMCP	DMKCDMDM	İ	SYSTEM	DMKCPBSR
DRAIN	DMKCSODR	İ	TAG	DMKCSTAG
DUMP	DMKCDMDU	i	TERMINAL	DMKCFTRM
I ECHO	DMKMSGEC	l	TRACE	DMKTRACE
ENABLE	DMKCPVEN	ĺ	TRANSFER	DMKCSUTR
EXTERNAL	DMKCPBEX	•	UNLOCK	DMKCPVUL
FLUSH	DMKCSOFL	ĺ	VARY	DMKCPSRY
FORCE	DMKUSOFL	ł	WARNING	DHKHSGWN
FREE	DMKCSPFR	1	*	DMKCFM
HALT	DMKCPSH		<del> </del>	L
HOLD	DMKCSPHL	1	ł	i
INDICATE	DMKTHIEN	l	1 Major opera	nd decode of QUERY
IPL	DMKCFGIP			by a scan table in !
LINK	DMKLNKIN		DMKCFMQU. De	epending on the
LOADBUF	DMKCSBLD		operand mate	ch, DMKCQP, DMKCQG,
LOADVFCB	DMKCSBVL		DMKJRL, or 1	OMKCQR is called
LOCATE	DMKCFDLO		for QUERY.	The respective
LOCK	DMKCPVLK	1	entry points	s are DMKCQPRV,
LOGOFF	DMKU SOLG		DMKCQGEN, DI	
LOGON	DMKLOGON		DMKCQREY. Fo	or SET, DMKCFS,
MESSAGE	DMKMSGMS	1	DMKJRL, or 1	OMKCFO is called.
MONITOR	DMKMCCCL		Respective	entry points are
NETWORK	DMKNETWK	1		KJRLSE, and
NOTREADY	DMKCPBNR	!	DMKCFOEX.	1
L		1	L	

Figure 25. CP Commands and Their Module Entry Points

#### **CP Wait State Codes**

A wait state is produced by one of the following modules:

DMKCCH	DMKMCH
DMKCKP	DMKPAG
DMKCPI	DMKSAV
DMKDMP	DMKWRM

When a wait state occurs, the Program Status Word (PSW) is displayed at the operator's console in the following format:

#### xxyyyyyzzzzwww

#### where:

xxyyyyyy is the left half of the program status word. This half may be either:

03yyyyyy Valid wait condition. The system is waiting for work.

00yyyyyy System wait caused by an error condition.

zzzzzwww is the right half of the program status word. The wait state code is found in the right half of the PSW when the CPU is in the wait state. The wait state code, www, indicates the error condition.

#### Wait

#### <u>Code Explanation</u>

- 001 The machine check handler found an unrecoverable failure.

  Probable hardware error.
- 002 The channel check handler found an unrecoverable failure.
  Probable hardware error.
- 003 A system failure occurred before a valid warm start was performed.
- O04 This wait state code is loaded by DMKDMP when a console, or an output device is not operational, or when a console or output device produces an inexplicable error status. Probable hardware error.
- OMECPI could not find an operational primary or alternate console. Probable hardware error.
- 006 This is a normal wait when a system shutdown is completed.
- 007 A program check, a machine check, or a permanent I/O error was found by the checkpoint program.
- OO8 Checkpoint and system shutdown are complete. If the system is running under an alternate console, error messages DMKCKP910I, DMKCKP911W, DMKCKP960I, and DMKCKP961I are not displayed.
- 009 An error condition occurred that prevents a warm start.
  - If the system is running under an alternate console, error messages DMKCKP910I and DMKCKP911W are not displayed.
- 00A A machine check occurred while DMKSAV was attempting to save or restore a page image copy of the nucleus on a SYSRES device. Probable hardware error.
- 00B A machine check occurred before initialization was complete.
- OOC An attempt was made to IPL from a disk that did not contain a system. Thus, the wait state code OOC entered on disk by the Format/Allocate program is encountered.
- The machine size defined during system generation is greater than the real machine size, or a hardware error has occurred which inhibits VM/370 from using the required storage.

00F Hardware errors are being received on VM/370 paging device(s). The wait state that causes this code is preceded by message

#### DMKPAG415E CONTINUOUS PAGING ERRORS FROM DASDXXX

- O10 The SYSRES device, on which DMKSAV is attempting to write a page image copy of the nucleus, is not mounted or not ready.
- O11 An unrecoverable error, other than a machine check, occurred while DMKSAV attempted to write a page image copy of the nucleus on the SYSRES device.
- O12 The normal wait state code loaded by DMKSAV when it has completed loading the nucleus.
- 013 The machine check handler encountered an unrecoverable error on the attached processor. Probable hardware error.
- 015 A SIGP issued to the attached processor during system initialization by DMKCPI or DMKAPI was unsuccessful.
- 027 An unrecoverable I/O error occurred or system input is incorrect.

## **CP Abend Codes**

The CP abends, their causes and required actions are listed in the  $\underline{\tt IBM}$   $\underline{\tt YM/370}$   $\underline{\tt System}$   $\underline{\tt Messages}$  .

# | Function Codes for DIAGNOSE Instructions

Figure 26 indicates the DIAGNOSE codes used in VM/370 and gives a brief explanation of their uses.

Function	1 1		DMKHVC	DMKHVD
Code	Class	Function	Label	Label
000	G	Store extended identification code.		HVDSTIDX
004	C,E	Examine data from real storage.		READCPC
008	G	Execute VM/370 CP command.	HVCONFN	
00C	G	Pseudo-timer facility.	HVCHRON	
010	G	Release virtual storage pages.	HVCPGRL	
014	G	Manipulate input spool files.		HCDSPRD
018	G	Standard DASD I/O.	HVCDISK	
01C	F	Clear error recording area.		HVDLRER
020	G	General virtual I/O interruptions.	HVCFAKE	
024	G	Virtual device type inquiry.		HVDDTYP
028	G	Dynamic TIC modification.	HVCDCPM	
02C	C,E,F	Get DASD address of error recording and number of cylin-ders allocated for error recording.		HVDEREP1
030	C,E,F	Read a page of error recording data.		HVDEREP2

Figure 26. Function Codes for DIAGNOSE Instruction (Part 1 of 2)

Function Code	  Class	Function	DMKHVC Module	DMKHVD Module
034	C,F	Reads the system dump spool file.		HVDRSDF
038	C,E	Reads the system symbol table.		HVDRDSYM
03C	A,B,C	Dynamically updates the $VM/370$ directory.		HVDDIRCT
040		Reserved for IBM use.	HVCEXIT	
044		Reserved for IBM use.	HVCEXIT	
048		Reserved for IBM use.	HVCEXIT	
04C	any	Generate accounting cards.		HVDACCT
050 	A, B, C	Saves 3704/3705 control program image.		HVD3705
054		Enable or disable external interruptions.		HVDEXPA
058 	G	Virtual console interface for 3270.	HVCGRAF	
05C		Edit message according to EMSG settings.	HVCEMSG	
060		Provide virtual machine storage size.	HVCSTOR HVCSTOR	
064 		Load, find, or purge a named system.	HVCSYS	
068 	G	Virtual Machine Communication Facility.	HVCVHCF	
074	A,B,C	Loads a 3800 named system into virtual storage		H <b>V</b> D3800
078	any	MSS communication	HVCSSS	
   084 	B	Updates in-place a VM/370 di- rectory control statement in its online control block form.	DMKUDU	
   100 	 	Start of functions specified by a user.	HVCUSER	

Figure 26. Function Codes for DIAGNOSE Instruction (Part 2 of 2)

# Appendix A: VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support

### VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support (ECPS)

VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support (ECPS) consists of three hardware-assisted parts:

- Control program assist (CP assist) defines new hardware instructions to assist CP routines and functions or, in two cases, as new interpretations of existing VM/370 instructions. CP assist does not operate in a VM/370 system that runs under VM/370.
- Expanded virtual machine assist provides an expansion of the existing virtual machine assist.
- 3. Virtual interval timer assist provides a more accurate hardware updating of the interval timer for the virtual machine.

See <u>VM/370</u> <u>Planning and System Generation Guide</u> for a list of the processors on which ECPS is available.

#### ECPS INTERACTION WITH OTHER FUNCTIONS

- Virtual machine assist The expanded virtual machine assist can be enabled only if virtual machine assist is also enabled.
- Program event recording No PER events are recognized by CP assist.
   Virtual machine assist does recognize PER events for certain instructions. PER events are not recognized during the updating of the virtual interval timer.
- VS1 assist VM/370 ECPS and VS1 assist do not interfere with each other.
- DOS emulator If the DOS emulator is active, virtual machine assist is disabled. CP assist and the virtual interval timer assist are not disabled if the DOS emulator is active.

#### CONTROL BY CONTROL REGISTER 6 AND MICBLOK ASSIST CONTROL FIELD

The contents of control register 6 exercise overall and absolute control over virtual machine assist, CP assist, expanded virtual machine assist, and virtual interval timer assist. Values in control register 6 share control of functions provided by expanded virtual machine assist with the setting of bits in the MICBLOK's assist control field. The use of the assist control field is described later on under the topic "Expanded Virtual Machine Assist."

The following table defines the contents of control register 6:

#### Bit Description

- Virtual machine assist enabled if on, disabled if off
- Virtual machine in problem state if on, in supervisor state if off

- 2 ISK and SSK instructions not allowed if on, allowed if off
- 3 System/360 instructions only if on, System/370 instructions if off
- 4 Virtual SVC interrupts not allowed if on, allowed if off
- 5 Shadow table fixup allowed if on, not allowed if off
- 6 Control program assist enabled if on, disabled if off
- 7 Virtual interval timer support enabled if on, disabled if off
- 8-28 Real address of virtual machine pointer list
- 29-31 Unused, must be zero

#### Summary of Hardware Assist Control

The following chart summarizes the control by control register 6 of virtual machine assist, extended virtual machine assist, CP assist, and the virtual interval timer assist:

Machin   Assist	l Control e Program Assist Bit 6	Timer Assist	l Enabled	System Operator Command	User Command			
1 0	0	0	None	B, D				
I I 0	0	1	None	*				
I I 0	1	0	CP assist	В, С	1			
1 0	1	1	CP assist	*				
1 1	0	0	Virtual machine assist	A, D	E, NOTHR			
!   1 	0	1	Virtual machine assist, virtual interval timer assist	A, D	E, TMR			
   1 	1	0	Virtual machine assist, CP assist, expanded virtual machine assist	A, C	E, NOTER			
   1     	1	1	Virtual machine assist, CP assist, expanded virtual machine assist, virtual interval timer assist	A, C	E, TMR			
	* Not possible with VM/370							
B indi   C indi   D indi	cates SET cates SET cates SET cates SET cates SET	SASSIST CPASSIS CPASSIS	OFF T ON	indicated				

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#### VIRTUAL MACHINE POINTER LIST

The virtual machine pointer list (MICBLOK) is a 24-byte area that starts on a doubleword boundary and contains eight fullwords. Control register 6 contains an address that points to the beginning of the virtual machine pointer list. The address is formed by concatenating bits 8 through 28 of control register 6 with three low-order zero bits. All storage accesses to the virtual machine pointer list are done with real addresses and with a storage protect key of 0.

The following table defines the fullwords at the specified offsets into the virtual machine pointer list. The usage of the workspace pointer and the workspace itself is implementation-dependent. The usage of the pointer and the workspace is not further defined in this document.

#### Offset Definition

- +0 Real segment table pointer
- +4 Virtual control register pointer
- +8 Virtual PSW pointer
- +12 Workspace pointer
- +16 Virtual interval timer pointer
- +20 Assist control field
- +24 Reserved for IBM use

#### TRACE TABLE ENTRIES

The first bit of each VM/370 trace table entry generated by ECPS is set | to one (1). Information about VM/370 trace table entries is contained | in the IBM VM/370 System Programmer's Guide.

#### RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HARDWARE ASSISTS

Figure 27 illustrates the possible ways of running a virtual machine with various combinations of hardware assists and how the SET command affects their operation.

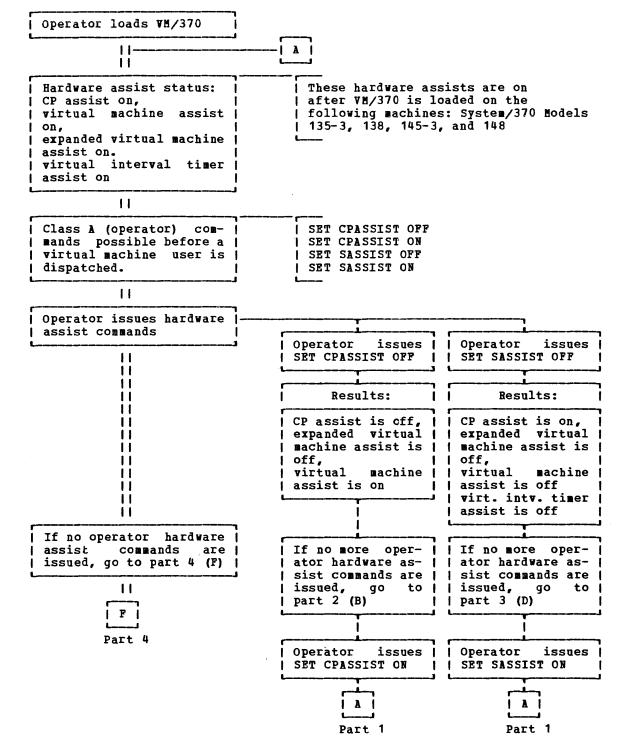


Figure 27. Hardware Assist Relationships (Part 1 of 4)

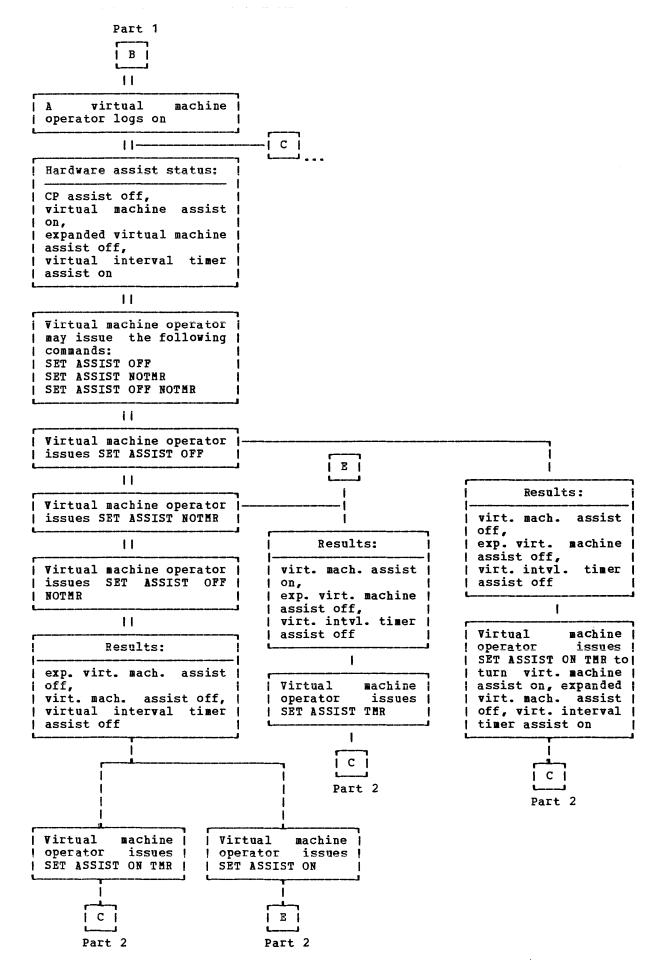


Figure 27. Hardware Assist Relationships (Part 2 of 4)

```
Part 1
            D
            11
      virtual
                   machine |
 operator logs on
            11
| Virtual machine extended
| control status is:
| CP assist on,
| virt. mach. assist off,
| expanded virtual machine
| assist off,
| virtual interval timer
assist off
            11
| Because no VM/370 ECPS |
                                  I The system operator must issue
                                    SET SASSIST ON and SET CPASSIST ON
| functions are on, an | error message is dis- |
                                  | to enable all the VM/370 ECPS
| played if the virtual |
                                  | functions
| machine operator issues
SET ASSIST THR OF SET
ASSIST ON
```

Figure 27. Hardware Assist Relationships (Part 3 of 4)

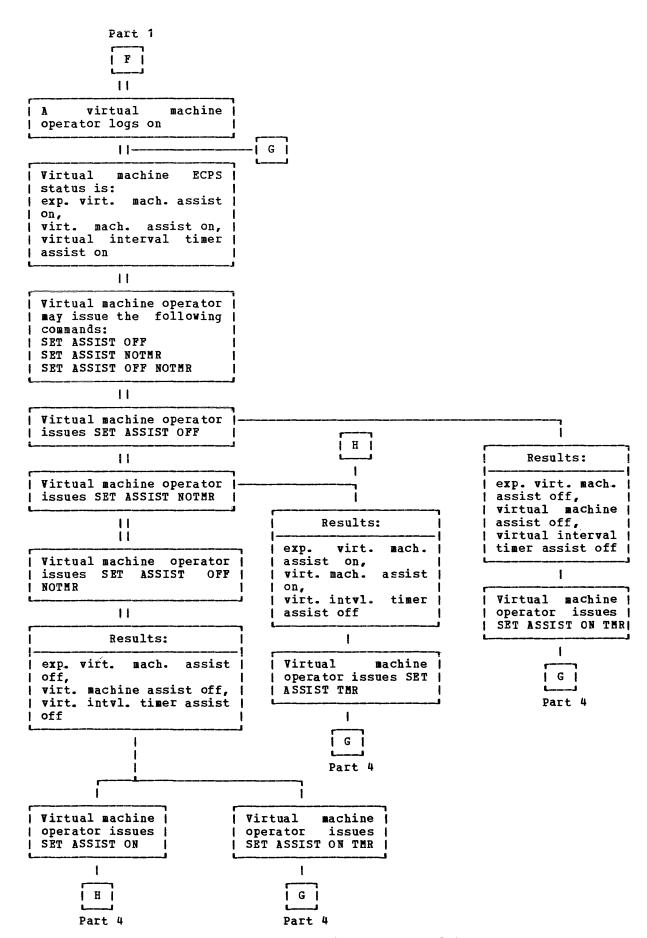


Figure 27. Hardware Assist Relationships (Part 4 of 4)

#### CONTROL PROGRAM ASSIST (CP ASSIST)

The following information describes the CP assist functions that are invoked directly or indirectly by the VM/370 Control Program.

CP assist is part of ECPS. CP assist is hardware that assists VM/370 Control Program functions with new instructions.

#### Instruction Format of CP Assist Instructions

Except for the functions initiated by VM/370 SVCs, all CP assist functions are System/370 instructions. The CP assist instructions are six bytes long and are in an SS format. The format is:

0	8	16	20		32	36	
E6	XX	B1	İ	D1	B2	[	D2

#### where:

- E6 is the first byte of the op code for all CP assist instructions
- xx is the second byte of the op code and is an cp code extension that is unique for each instruction.

Each instruction has two operands that are effective addresses calculated from the B1D1 and B2D2 values in the normal System/370 way. The specific CF assist instruction determines whether these operands are data, addresses, or not used.

#### Instruction Summary for Control Program Assist

The following table summarizes the operation codes, instruction names, and descriptions of the CP assist instructions:

	Trace Table		VM/370 CP
OP Code	<u>Entry</u>	Instruction	Function
E600	Yes	FREE	Get free storage space
E601	Yes	FRET	Return free storage space
E602	No	PTRLK	Lock a page
E603	No	PTRUL	Unlock a page
E604	No	DECCWO	Decode subsequent CCW commands
E605	No	UNTFR	Free CCW storage
<b>E</b> 606	No	SCNVU	Locate virtual I/O control blocks
E607	No	DSP1	Dispatch a block or a virtual
			machine - full function
E608	No	TRANBRNG	Test page status
E609	No	TRANLOCK	Test page status and lock
E60A	No	ZAPSEGS	Invalidate segment table
E60B	No	ZAPPAGE	Invalidate page table
E60C	No	DECCW1	Decode first CCW command
E60D	No	DSP0	Main entry to dispatcher
E60E	No	SCNRU	Locate real I/O control blocks
E60F	No	CCWGENRL	Common CCW command processing
E610	No	UNTRN	Untranslate CSW

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	Trace Table		VM/370 CP
<u>Op Code</u>	<u>Entry</u>	<u>Instruction</u>	<u>Function</u>
E611	Yes	DSP2	Dispatch a block or a virtual machine - abbreviated function
E612	No	STECPSVM	Store VM/370 ECPS identification
E613	No	SHARED	Locate changed shared page
0 <b>a</b> 08	Yes	LINK	VM/370 Control Program SVC LINK
OAOC	Yes	RETURN	VM/370 Control Program SVC RETURN

#### Locating CP Assist Instructions in Assembly Listings

The following example shows how to identify CP assist instructions in assembly listings.

DMKFREE   E600F718F64B		DMKFREE,R15  X'E600',S(SUBTABLE R0,R15,FREESAVE R12,R15		<pre>av386198 av386198 ***v386198%v386198</pre>	
CP assist instruction is identified by E6 op code			cu ti	CP assist function executes software instructions identified by (%) sign.	
Note: Instructions marked with % in column 64 may not actually be executed if CP assist is enabled. For example, register contents may not be stored in temporary save areas and certain additional constants may be referenced. However, the functional equivalent of the group of instructions marked by the % is performed by CP assist.					

#### Locating X'E6' Instructions Using DMKCPI and a Load Map

<u>DMKCPI ENTRY POINT LIST</u>: In the module DMKCPI is a list of entry points that contain the control program assist instructions (X'E6' op code). This list has the label CPATABLE. This list is shown in the following example:

<u>Label</u>		Entry <u>Point</u>	CP Assist Op Code
CPATABLE	DS	0F	
	DC	V (DMKFREE)	E600
	DC	V (DMKFRET)	E601
	DC	V (DMKPTRLK)	E602
	DC	V (DMKPTRUL)	E603
	DC	V (DMKCCWO)	E604
	DC	V (DMKUNTFR)	E605
	DC	V (DMKSCNVU)	E606
	DC	V (DMKDSP1)	E607
	DC	V (DMKCCWB1)	E608
	DC	V (DMKCCWB2)	E608
	DC	V (DMKCCWB3)	E608

		Entry	CP Assist
<u>Label</u>		<u>Point</u>	Op Code
	DC	V (DMKCCWB4)	E608
	DC	V (DMKCCWB5)	E608
	DC	V (DMKCCWB6)	E608
	DC	V (DMKCCWB7)	E608
	DC	V (DMKCCWB8)	E608
	DC	V (DMKCCWL1)	E609
	DC	V (DMKCCWL2)	E609
	DC	V (DMKCCWL3)	E609
	DC	V (DMKCCWL4)	E609
	DC	V (DMKCCWL5)	E609
	DC	V (DMKVATZS)	E60A
	DC	V (DMKVATZP)	E60B
	DC	V (DMKCCW1)	E60C
	DC	V (DMKDSPO)	E60D
	DC	V (DMKSCNRU)	E60E
	DC	V (DMKCCWGN)	E60F
	DC	V (DMKUNTRN)	E610
	DC	V (DMKDSP2)	E611

LOAD LIST FOR ENTRY POINT LOCATIONS: The following is an example of the load list for module DMKFRE that contains the entry points DMKFREE and DMKFRET. If you consult the DMKCPI entry point list above, you will find that entry points DMKFREE and DMKFRET contain the CP assist operation codes X'E600' and X'E601'.

```
:READ DMKFRE
              TEXT
                      xx xx-xxx 5/14/76 11:15
                      ***********
                      * This area contains a list of updates *
                      * and macro libraries included in the *
                      * assembly.
                      *************
              AT 01A740
      DMKFRE
|2|....DMKFREE AT 01A740
...DMKFRET AT 01AB38
                         |1| This is the module DMKFRE loaded at
   . DMKFRETR AT 01AB26
                         address 01A740.
 - DMKFRELG AT 01AF20
131.. DMKFRELS AT 01AE48
                         121 This is the entry point DMKFREE loaded
      DMKFRELO AT 01AE54
      DMKFREHI AT 01AD88
                         at address 01A740. The entry point
      DMKFRENP AT 01AE8C
                            list in DMKCPI shows that this entry
      DMKFRESV AT 01AE9C
                            point contains an X'E600' op code.
      DMKFREST AT 01AE58
      DMKFRETL AT 01AD80
      DMKFRERS AT 01AAC8
                         |3| This is the entry point DMKFRET loaded
                         at address 01AB38. The entry point
                            list in DMKCPI shows that this entry
                            point contains an X'E601' op code.
```

#### Turning Off Selected Hardware Assisted Functions

The following information describes how to turn off selected ECPS functions if you suspect a problem with the function.

In some cases, hardware-assisted functions are invoked by other hardware-assisted functions and they must all be made NOOPs to completely disable the function. To find all the functions that are

related and that must all be turned off to disable the function, see the following instruction cross-reference list.

Those hardware-assisted functions that are not in the list may be turned off individually without being concerned about other functions that may call it.

The SVC8 and SVC12 functions of CP assist can be disabled by setting certain input parameters in the VMALIST to extreme values. The various functions provided by expanded virtual machine assist are controlled by the setting of bits in the MICBLOK's assist control field, see the topic "Expanded Virtual Machine Assist" for details.

### Instruction/Function Cross-Reference List

<u>Function</u>	<u>Invoked By</u>
DECCW 1	DECCW0
DSP2	DSP1
FRET	UNTFR, DSP2
PTRLK	CCWGENRL, TRANLOCK
PTRUL	UNTFR
RETURN	CCWGENRL, UNTFR
SHARED	DSP2
TRANBRNG	DECCW1
ZAPPAGE	ZAPSEGS
ZAPSEGS	DSP2, PTLB

Note: Be careful when making these functions NOOPs. For example, to completely turn off ZAPPAGE, ZAPPAGE and ZAPSEGS must be made NOOPs. But ZAPSEGS is invoked by DSP2 and PTLB. Therefore, DSP2 and PTLB must both be made NOOPs. DSP2 is invoked by DSP1; therefore, DSP1 must also be made a NOOP. The end result must be that DSP1, DSP2, PTLB, ZAPZEGS and ZAPPAGE must all be turned off.

| <u>Note</u>: DSPO, DSP1 and DSP2 CP ASSIST instructions are changed to NO-OP | instructions in <u>System Extensions Program Product</u>, Program No. 5748-XE1.

#### <u>Using the Instruction/Function Cross-Reference List To Defeat Functions</u>

As an example, assume that you want to defeat the FRET hardware-assisted function.

- 1. Look up FRET in the Instruction/Function Cross Reference List. FRET is invoked by UNTFR and DSP2. DSP2 is invoked by DSP1. Therefore, the four functions that must be deleted are: FRET, UNTFR, DSP2, and DSP1.
- 2. FRET is part of DMKFRE, UNTFR is part of DMKUNT, DSP2 and DSP1 are part of DMKDSP. These are the modules that contain the hardware assisted code that must be made NOOPs.
- 3. Listed in the CPATABLE list of DMKCPI are the following entry points:

DMKFRET which contains the CP assist instruction E601
DMKUNTFR which contains the CP assist instruction E605
DMKDSP1 which contains the CP assist instruction E607
DMKDSP2 which contains the CP assist instruction E611

- 4. The load map for your VM/370 system lists the modules and entry points, and their locations.
- 5. Using the DMKCPI list to find the CP assist op code and entry point name, and the load list to find the location of that entry point, replace the CP assist instructions (X'E6xxxxxxxxxx') in those locations with three NOOPs (X'470000000700').

#### Exceptions to Control Program Assist

All CP assist instructions cause operation exceptions if ECPS is not installed. The CP assist instructions are executed as NOOPs if the PSW is in supervisor state and VM/370 ECPS is installed but the CP assist is disabled in control register 6. If VM/370 ECPS is installed but the PSW is in a problem state, the CP assist instructions cause privileged operation exceptions regardless of the setting of control register 6 bit 6.

#### EXPANDED VIRTUAL MACHINE ASSIST

Expanded virtual machine assist is part of the VM/370 Extended Control-Program Support. Expanded virtual machine assist is hardware that executes certain privileged operations issued by a VM/370 virtual machine. Expanded virtual machine assist is an extension of the Virtual Machine Assist feature. Expanded virtual machine assist is invoked only if virtual machine assist cannot execute the subject instruction in the virtual machine, a corresponding virtual machine assist function is defined, and that virtual machine assist function would present a privileged operation exception. In some cases, expanded virtual machine assist does not completely execute the subject instruction.

## Instruction Summary for Expanded Virtual Machine Assist

The following table summarizes the operation codes, instruction names, amount of execution of the instruction by expanded virtual machine assist, and descriptions of the instructions:

Op Code	Trace Table <u>Entry</u>	Instruction	Amount of Execution of VM/370 Function	Virtual Machine Definition
82	Yes	LPSW	Partial	Load PSW
B20D	No.	PTLB	Complete	Purge Table Lookaside Buffer
B206	Yes	SCKC	Partial	Set Clock Comparator
9C	Yes	SIO,SIOF	Partial	Start I/O, Start I/O Fast
B208	Yes	SPT	Partial	Set CPU Timer
80	Yes	SSM	Partial	Set System Mask
AC	Yes	STNSM	Partial	Store Then AND System Mask
A D	Yes	STOSM	Partial	Store Then OR System Mask
B209	No	STPT	Complete	Store CPU Timer
9 F	No	TCH	Complete	Test Channel

### Enabling and Disabling Expanded Virtual Machine Assist Functions

Although all of the functions provided by expanded virtual machine assist can be disabled by values in control register 6, any of the functions of expanded virtual machine assist can be enabled or disabled by the setting of bits in a field defined in the MICBLOK (displacement X'14', label MICEVMA) in conjunction with values in control register 6 that enable expanded virtual machine assist. Specifically, if bits 0 and 6 of control register 6 are both on and the real machine is in virtual supervisor state, then the finer controls provided in the specified MICBLOK field are active. If those two bits in control register 6 are not both on, or if the real machine is not in virtual supervisor state, then the settings of the MICBLOK assist controls are ignored.

During virtual supervisor state execution, a particular function of expanded virtual machine assist is enabled only if:

- Expanded virtual machine assist is enabled in control register 6 (bits 0 and 6 are both on), and
- The bit defined for that function in the MICBLOK assist control field is on.

Virtual machine assist is unaffected by the MICBLOK assist control field.

Some bits in the MICBLOK assist control field enable and disable several functions of expanded virtual machine assist. This is because of the similarity in the definitions of the controlled functions. The following table contains the bit definitions of the MICBLOK assist control field.

- Bit Functions
- 0 Load PSW
- 1 Purge TLB
- 2 Set clock comparator, set CPU timer
- 3 Start I/O
- Set system mask, store then AND system mask, store then OR system mask
- 5 Store CPU timer
- 6 Test channel

These MICBLOK assist control bits can also be used to enable or disable all of expanded virtual machine assist. If bits 0 and 6 of control register 6 are both on, and the assist control bits are off, then CP assist is enabled but expanded virtual machine assist is disabled.

#### VIRTUAL INTERVAL TIMER ASSIST

Virtual interval timer assist is the hardware support for an interval timer in the virtual machine. The virtual machine may be in either EC mode or BC mode. The virtual interval timer is in the virtual machine's page frame 0 and functions like the real interval timer.

The virtual interval timer runs without either the CP assist or the extended virtual machine assist being active. The virtual interval timer assist is only active if virtual machine assist is active. Bits 0 and 7 of control register 6 control the virtual interval timer assist.

### Virtual Interval Timer Maintenance

Bit 23 of the virtual interval timer is decremented like the real interval timer. If a virtual machine is executing (the real PSW is in problem state) and the real interval timer needs updating, both the real interval timer and the virtual interval timer are updated. The virtual interval timer is decremented only if the following conditions are true:

- The real PSW is in the problem state (bit 15 = 1)
- Virtual machine assist is enabled (control register 6 bit 0 = 1)
- Virtual interval timer assist is enabled (control register 6 bit 7 = 1)

### Virtual Interval Timer Assist Interrupt

A virtual interval timer interrupt request is recognized when the virtual interval timer is decremented from a positive value, including zero, to a negative value. When this condition occurs, an interval timer interrupt is presented to the virtual machine.

If the virtual interval timer interrupt cannot be presented to the virtual machine, the virtual interval timer interrupt is presented to the real machine. When presented to the real machine, the virtual interval timer interrupt is distinguished from the real interval timer interrupt by a unique external interrupt code (bit 7 of the halfword interrupt code set to 1 and bits 0-6 set to 0). Bits 8-15 of the interrupt code are zero unless set to one for another condition that may be concurrently indicated. (Locations X'84' and X'85' are set to zero.)

# Appendix B: VM/370 MSS Support

# VM/370 MSS Support

| Following are annotated flow diagrams for the logic to support the IBM | 3850 Mass Storage System.

# I LOGON A USER HAVING A MINIDISK ON AN UNMOUNTED SYSTEM VOLUME

# 1 DMKLNK, CHK3330V

A required system volume is not mounted, try to get a 3330V mounted if the minidisk is a 3330.

#### DMKSSSLN

1

Entry to mount an MSS system volume.

## DMKSSS, FINDRDEV

Allocate a SYSVIRT real 3330V device. This may involve demounting a volume which is mounted but not in use. If there are none such volumes available, issue message DMKSSS080E and return with return code 8.

### DMKSSS, BLDCOMMT

Construct an MSSCOM, filling in the volume serial, device address selected, type of request (mount), and userid.

## DMKSSS, SETMNTFG

Build a CPEXBLOK for the return to DMKLNK after the MSC has processed the request. Chain it from field MSSTASK2. Build a CPEXBLOK for the return to DMKLNK after the mount is complete (pack change interruption received on the 3330V). Chain it from field MSSTASK1.

# DMKSSS, SCHMSSC

Put the MSSCOM in the queue, generate an attention interruption for the communication device if necessary, and exit to DMKDSP.

### DMKSSS, HVCO4ENT

Entry when DIAGNOSE code X'78', subcode 4 is received. OS/VS is ready to process an MSC request. Place the next MSSCOM in the virtual machine, and return to DMKHVC.

### DMKSSS, HVCO8ENT

Entry from DMKHVC when DIAGNOSE code X'78', subcode 8 is received. The MSC has processed the mount request.

# DMKSSS, RESETMOR

If there was an MSS error, write message DMKSSS083E and return to DMKLNK with return code 8.

#### DMKSSS, MNTCOM

If there was not an MSS error, indicate that the MSSCOM is now waiting for the pack change interruption. Write message DMKSSSO881. Return to DMKLINK with return code 4.

# DHKLNK, MNTSETUP

Return from DMKSSS. Save the current workarea and control information. Return to caller.

DMKDSB Entry from DMKDAS on pack change interruption. If the device is a 3330V, look for an MSSCOM waiting for this volume serial. If one is found, stack a CPFXBLOK for entry to DMKSSSEN. Exit to DMKDSP. DMKSSSEN Pick up the CPEXBLOK for DMKLNKSS and stack it. Complete the LINK processing for the minidisk. I LOGON A USER HAVING A 3330V DEDICATED AS A 3330V I DMKLOG, CALLMSSA Determine that a virtual 3330V is needed, save the UDEVBLOK, call DMKSSSL1. DMKSSSL1 Go through device allocation, etc., to schedule a mount. I DMKLOG, MSSMOUNT

If an MSS mount is in process (return code 4 from DMKSSS), proceed to get the next directory statement. Otherwise, find the RDEVBLOK for the device that DMKSSS allocated and continue the dedicat process.

DMKLOGSS

Entry from DMKDSB and DMKSSSEN after mount.

DMKSCNRU

Get the RDEVBLOK

DMKVDSAT

Attach the virtual device.

| DMKLOG, TSTV333V

If the virtual device is a 3330V, set flag RDEV333V to indicate that there is no CP MSS CCW prefix.

DMKLOG, FREEUDEV

If there is virtual I/O waiting, as indicated by a CPEXBLOK address in field MSSTASK3 of the MSSCOM used for the mount, stack the IOBLOK. Return to DMKDSP.

| PROCESS DIAGNOSE CODE X'78'

I DMKSSSHV

Entry from DMKHVC when DIAGNOSE code is X'78'.

I DMKSSS, HVCOOENT

The entry subcode was 0. Save the communication device address and the communicator VMBLOK address. Set PSAMSS indicating that the MSC is now available.

DMKSSS, HVC04ENT

The entry subcode was 4. If there is an MSSCOM in the queue to be processed, call DMKPTRAN to get the communicator's buffer address. Put the MSSCOM in the virtual machine buffer.

### I DMKSSS, HVCOSENT

The entry subcode was 8. The MSC has processed a request. If there was an error, write message DMKSSSO88E, dequeue the MSSCOM, stack the return to the DMKSSS caller from MSSTASK2 with a return code 8, and return to DMKHVC. If there was no MSC error, stack the MSSTASK2 CPEXBLOK with a return code of 4, and return to DMKHVC.

### I GENERATE THE CHANNEL PROGRAM PREFIX FOR A 3330V

### DHKCCW

Entry to generate a real channel program from a virtual machine channel program.

### | DMKCCH, CCWINDSD

If the real device is a 3330V, set a flag indicating that the MSS channel program prefix is needed.

# 1 DMKCCW, CCW02

If the prefix-needed flag is on and the virtual device is not a virtual 3330V, put the prefix in the RCWTASK.

### DMKCCW, DASDTBL AND DEDDTBL

These are tables of addresses of routines that are to get control to process specific CCW operation codes for DASD and dedicated devices. In each subroutine, a check is made to see if there is an unresolved MSS prefix. If so, it checks to see if the virtual channel program contains a SEEK. If so, it checks to see if the argument is used to generate the SEEK argument for the prefix. If not, the prefix CCW is set to SEEK to cylinder 0.

### | GENERATE THE CHANNEL PROGRAM PREFIX FOR CMS I/O TO A 3330V

#### DMKDGD

Entry to process I/O requests to DASD as initiated by the special DIAGNOSE code '78' interface from CMS.

#### DMKDGD, NOPRE

If the real device is a 3330V, set up the prefix in the RCWTASK.

### DMKDGD, CHKMOUNT

The VDEVBLOK for the virtual device could not be found. Check to see if there is an MSS mount in process for the required system volume. If so, build a CPEVBLOK for this request, put the address in the MSSTASK3 field of the MSSCOM, and exit to DMKDSP.

#### | PROCESS A STAGING ADAPTER CYLINDER FAULT

#### | DMKIOSIN

Entry when ending status is received from a device. Check to see if the CSW contains CE-DE with no error status.

# DMKIOS, TESTCYL

If the device type is a 3330V, see if the CE-DE is in the MSS prefix NOP CCW. If not, or if the device is dedicated as a virtual 3330V, stack the IOBLOK.

### DMKSSS12

Set the IOBFLT flag, indicating that a cylinder fault is being resolved. Chain the IOBLOK from the REDEVFIOE field in the RDEVBLOK. Build a TRQBLOK to recognize missing attention interruptions and put it on the timer queue. Exit to the dispatcher.

### | PROCESS AN ATTENTION INTERRUPT FROM A 3330V

### | DMKIOS, IOSUNSOL

Entry to process unsolicited I/O interrupts.

### I DHKIOS, CALLESSA

If the interrupt is an attention, the device is a 3330V, and it is not dedicated as a 3330V. Call DMKSSSI1 to restart I/O.

### | DMKSSSI1

Find each IOBLOK for this device that has the IOBFLT flag set. Find the associated timer queue element and remove it from the timer queue. Turn off IOBFLT so that the IOBLOK can be restarted when the device is available.

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