

CA InterTest™ and CA SymDump® - 11.0

Using CICS Tools

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Using CICS Tools

CA InterTest for CICS

CA InterTest for CICS is an interactive tool for testing and debugging CICS COBOL, PL/I, and Assembler programs. Testing and debugging is one of the most time consuming and important phases of application development. The interactive testing facilities of CA InterTest for CICS dramatically improve testing efficiency and application quality. CA InterTest for CICS works online to trap all application errors known to CICS. It lets you resolve multiple errors interactively as they occur, without having to recompile or end the test session.

CA SymDump for CICS

CA SymDump for CICS is a powerful online tool that brings application dumps back to life. CA SymDump for CICS improves your ability to analyze and resolve application program problems. Ideally, you could monitor every program and catch every error with a product like CA InterTest for CICS. Realistically, this is not possible either because of overhead or because you may not want to monitor security programs or programs using nonstandard code. As a result, dumps occur—especially in production where even a thoroughly debugged program abends because of bad data, scheduling errors, invalid parameters, and many other factors beyond programmer control.

Help File Printout

The CA InterTest for CICS Help file contains extensive tutorial information that is available to you online by entering **HELP** or pressing **PF1** from any CA InterTest for CICS screen. It has a browse capability from any point of access. You can print the Help file once it is loaded from the distribution tape using the JCL in the following examples. The program prints one screen image per page. The input to the program is the VSAM KSDS file that was loaded from the distribution tape.

- The printout is formatted as 81-byte fixed length records; the first byte contains the ANSI print control character, such as 1 for new page or a plus sign, +, to overprint the same line.
- It is produced in uppercase and lowercase to enhance readability.
- The output is over 1000 pages.
- If your printer cannot handle lowercase characters specify PARM=UPPER in the EXEC statement of the JCL.

Sample MVS JCL to Print the Help File

Use the following MVS JCL to print the Help file.

```
//PRINHELP JOB...  
//STEP1 EXEC PGM=IN25PRIH,REGION=256K  
//STEPLIB DD DSN=YOUR.INTRTST.LOADLIB,DISP=SHR  
//PROTHLF DD DSN=INTRTSTV.PROTHLF,DISP=SHR  
//OUTPUT DD SYSOUT=A  
//
```

CICS Debugging

CA InterTest for CICS Product Features

CA InterTest for CICS is an interactive testing and debugging product for CICS applications written in COBOL, PL/1, and Assembler. Specific compilers support includes:

- Assembler
- COBOL
- COBOL II
- COBOL/370
- COBOL II or COBOL/370 with CA Optimizer/II
- IBM Enterprise COBOL for z/OS
- PL/1
- PL1/370
- PL/1 for MVS
- IBM Enterprise PL/1 for z/OS

CA InterTest for CICS is an essential tool for both application and system programmers:

- It makes CICS testing faster, easier, and more effective.
- It prevents CICS crashes by automatically detecting and preventing application errors before they damage CICS.
- It provides powerful capabilities for examining and modifying main and auxiliary storage.

Fast, Easy Testing

The primary function of CA InterTest for CICS is to help application programmers test and debug their programs quickly and efficiently. CA InterTest for CICS has many features that simplify testing, including:

- Interactive testing ability through the CA InterTest for CICS monitor
- Error detection and prevention

- Diagnostic information display screens
- Program interruption through setting breakpoints
- Isolated test sessions through monitoring by CICS User ID

Interactive Testing The CA InterTest for CICS Monitor

CA InterTest for CICS allows interactive testing. When CA InterTest for CICS detects an error, you can correct it dynamically (or go around it) and resume testing, allowing you to correct many errors in one test session.

With CA InterTest for CICS, you no longer need dumps. All the information you need to diagnose and correct errors is available online. You can continue testing without recompiling your program or waiting for new printouts.

CA InterTest for CICS acts as an intermediary between your CICS program and the CICS system. Here is how CA InterTest for CICS operates:

- You instruct CA InterTest for CICS to monitor a program, and then run the program.
- CA InterTest for CICS inspects every instruction and CICS command before it executes to make sure neither the program nor CICS itself will fail.
- If an error is detected, CA InterTest for CICS automatically interrupts the program. This temporary interruption in program execution is called a *breakpoint*.
- CA InterTest for CICS then displays a diagnostic screen explaining the nature of the problem and provides detailed technical information for correcting it.

Error Detection and Prevention

CA InterTest for CICS detects and prevents errors before they occur. This means your programs will not abend. CA InterTest for CICS does not permit storage violations that could corrupt the data of other programs or cause CICS to fail.

CA InterTest for CICS inspects every COBOL, PL/1 statement or Assembler instruction and every CICS Command. CA InterTest for CICS can detect and prevent the following errors:

- All storage violations (attempts to modify storage not owned by your program)
- Any CICS abend that can occur in a command level program
- All improper or invalid CICS requests (Commands)
- Any statement that would cause a program check or other abend
- All illegal or invalid instructions (for example, STOP RUN)
- All wild branches
- All violations of CICS standards

Diagnostic Information

CA InterTest for CICS provides the information you need to diagnose and correct errors. When CA InterTest for CICS detects an error, it halts the program before the error occurs. This temporary halt in program execution is called an *automatic breakpoint*. CA InterTest for CICS then displays a screen of diagnostic information indicating the statement or instruction triggering the breakpoint, and CA InterTest for CICS explains why the error occurred.

The breakpoint display explains why CA InterTest for CICS halted the program. The program instruction that triggered the breakpoint is highlighted. You can use all of the CA InterTest for CICS facilities to find and correct the error without analyzing a dump.

Interrupt Programs by Setting Breakpoints

To help you test and debug CICS programs effectively, you can also interrupt program execution at any point by setting breakpoints. You can set four types of breakpoints:

Unconditional -- the program stops when it reaches a specified location.

Conditional -- the program stops when it reaches a specified location and a prescribed condition is met (for example, a variable exceeds a certain limit).

Variable-change -- the program stops at any location if the value of a specified variable has changed (COBOL and Assembler only).

Request -- the program stops when it reaches specified CICS Commands, calls to DL/I or DB2, and calls to subroutines, such as database software.

You also can instruct CA InterTest for CICS to halt your program each time it executes a specified number of COBOL verbs, PL/1 statements, or Assembler instructions.

Controlling the pace at which a program executes makes it easier to pinpoint and correct logic errors. For example, when a program is halted, you can inspect the values of program variables and test data to determine whether processing is proceeding as planned. You can also dynamically change the value of a data item or generate additional test records before resuming execution.

When a program is stopped at a breakpoint, you can resume execution at any time and from any point. This means you can go around errors or dynamically alter the order in which certain routines are executed. When your program is halted at a breakpoint, you can do the following tasks:

- View your program listing and compiler output online and search for a data string
- Display data items in a Keep window to observe changes in their values
- Display and modify main storage
- Display and modify auxiliary storage
- Set and remove breakpoints
- Instruct CA InterTest for CICS to halt the program after it executes a specified number of COBOL verbs, PL/1 statements, or Assembler instructions

- Write and execute indirect commands, which are statements you insert during a test session, without recompiling the source code
- Display the path (backtrace) that brought the program to its current point
- Display the execution counts of the lines that brought the program to its current point
- Resume program execution or abend the task
- Initiate any CICS transaction

Stable CICS Test and Production Systems

CA InterTest for CICS protects CICS test and production systems because it will not permit errors that could damage CICS.

In your test CICS system, you can instruct CA InterTest for CICS to inspect every program for errors. In addition to spotting program errors, CA InterTest for CICS detects and prevents all CICS storage violations. With CA InterTest for CICS, CICS test systems are less likely to crash, so programmers can work more productively. Additionally, program errors are confined to a single program -- other programs remain unaffected. Therefore, system throughput improves because trial and error testing is eliminated, test programs need fewer recompiles, and CICS is much more stable.

CA InterTest for CICS also helps maintain stable CICS production systems. Using CA InterTest for CICS in CICS test systems means programs are less likely to have bugs when they go into production. CA InterTest for CICS can also monitor new, modified, and problem programs in production until they are completely debugged. In an emergency, CA InterTest for CICS can even monitor all the programs in the production system until you isolate the error. Special options let you adapt CA InterTest for CICS to specific production situations.

Examine and Modify Main and Auxiliary Storage

CA InterTest for CICS has powerful facilities for examining and modifying main and auxiliary storage. You can take advantage of these facilities while testing a program. For example, you can interrupt program execution at various points to see how the values of program variables and test data have changed. And, you can dynamically modify storage as your testing progresses.

Example

You can halt your program, change the value in a flag, initialize a counter, or change the data in a test record, and then resume execution -- all without recompiling.

You can inspect and modify main and auxiliary storage at any time -- even when no program is executing and CA InterTest for CICS is otherwise inactive. System programmers can use CA InterTest for CICS to fine-tune CICS. They can display the contents of CICS control blocks and tables in main storage, making changes as necessary.

CA InterTest for CICS also makes it easy to maintain files online without writing one-time programs. You can use CA InterTest for CICS to add, update, and delete records in VSAM and BDAM files and DL/I, DB2 and SQL/DS databases. With CA InterTest for CICS, it is easy to browse a file and search for a character string. CA InterTest for CICS also lets you create and delete transient data and temporary storage records.

Get HELP

The CA InterTest for CICS comprehensive Help facility is available from every CA InterTest for CICS screen. Online help explains how to use all of the CA InterTest for CICS facilities, provides important information on diagnosing and correcting program errors, and includes examples. You can access the Help facility by entering Help on a blank screen. Press **PF1** to access context-sensitive help from any screen. For example, when CA InterTest for CICS halts your program at an automatic breakpoint, you can press **PF1** to get more information on the error that caused the breakpoint.

User-Defined Help for Abends

You can define your own abend codes and descriptions or replace the delivered abend descriptions with your own text. If user-defined text is defined for an abend code, CA InterTest for CICS displays your site's help text instead of the delivered help text at an automatic breakpoint. For more information, see [CA InterTest for CICS Options \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/CA+InterTest+for+CICS+Options\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/CA+InterTest+for+CICS+Options).

Online Access to Source Listings and Compiler Output

With CA InterTest for CICS, you never have to wait for printouts. CA InterTest for CICS provides online access to your source listings and compiler output, such as maps, cross-reference tables, and messages -- information your online editor cannot provide. Working directly from your source listing makes it easy to set breakpoints and display main storage.

Symbolic Support

CA InterTest for CICS lets you reference all program locations by the names you have defined in the program, so you can forget about displacements or address changes after recompiling. You can inspect the contents of a data item simply by specifying its name. If you set breakpoints at symbolic locations and then recompile your program, CA InterTest for CICS can transfer those breakpoints to the recompiled program. You can also access all CICS system-related areas by field names. CA InterTest for CICS even provides full symbolic support for programs that consist of separately compiled modules brought together when the program is link-edited. These modules can be written in the same or different languages.

CA InterTest for CICS Components

CA InterTest for CICS consists of these CICS transactions:

ITST -- Displays the ISPF-like Primary Option Menu, which provides access to all other CA InterTest for CICS and CA SymDump for CICS Option facilities without having to know any other transaction or command.

LIST -- Displays online COBOL, PL/1, and Assembler source listings and compiler output.

CNTL -- Controls program monitoring.

CORE -- Inspects and modifies main storage.

FILE -- Displays and updates CICS files, DL/I, DB2, and SQL/DS databases, temporary storage, or transient data.

HELP -- Provides online assistance for using CA InterTest for CICS.

You can use any of these transactions at any time. Your program does not have to be executing for you to use CORE to display or change the contents of main storage, and you can use FILE to update a file or create a test file whether or not CA InterTest for CICS is monitoring any programs.

Different Methods of Using CA InterTest for CICS

Novice CICS programmers will learn to take advantage of the many features of CA InterTest for CICS because it is not necessary to learn command syntax. Standard ISPF-like menus and selection screens make it easy to access any component in CA InterTest for CICS at any time.

The ITST transaction displays the Primary Option Menu from which you can access any CA InterTest for CICS function.

Specially formatted displays and screens also enable you to bypass menu processing by using special commands or single keystrokes for the most frequently used testing functions. For example, you can instruct CA InterTest for CICS to set monitoring, breakpoints or display main storage simply by pressing a PF key or entering a single action character next to a line in your source listing display. A command line on the top of any Source Listing or Breakpoint display lets you access a main menu or a specific menu function by entering its fastpath syntax (=X.Y.Z).

More experienced users often find it faster to enter transaction-based commands for LIST, CNTL, CORE, and FILE facilities directly.

Example

Entering LIST=COBDEMO directly from CICS immediately displays the Source Listing Display of the program COBDEMO, where you can quickly set breakpoints before you begin executing the program.

You can also mix and match different methods during a single test session to meet your testing needs.

Menus and Displays

This article explains how to use the ISPF-like menus and selection lists to get around CA InterTest for CICS before, during, and after your test sessions.

- [Primary Option Menu \(see page 30\)](#)
- [Breakpoint Primary Option Menu \(see page 31\)](#)
- [Diagnostic Information \(see page 35\)](#)
- [Monitoring Status Display \(see page 35\)](#)

The menus are always available and use a standard set of PF keys.

Additional menu features include the following:

- Support a subset of ISPF commands, including the fast-path Jump (=x.y.z) command for quick navigation
- Simplify navigation among the Source Listing, Monitoring (CNTL), Main Storage (CORE), Auxiliary Storage (FILE), and CA SymDump for CICS (SYMD) displays

This article also explains how to use the Monitoring Status display, an expandable tree-like display of current monitoring entries. You will find the Status display saves testing time, since you can quickly remove any monitoring, breakpoint, or monitoring option directly from it.

Primary Option Menu

The menus offer easy access to the CA InterTest for CICS LIST, CNTL, CORE, FILE, and SYMD facilities. The Primary Option Menu is available at all times, even if you did not start the session from a menu. For example, if you started your CA InterTest for CICS session using LIST=COBDEMO, from the Source Listing Display you can still use PF6 Menu to display the Primary Option Menu. If you used single-line commands to set monitoring and breakpoints for your program, and then execute the program and reach a breakpoint, PF 6 Menu displays the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu and Option 1 Main Menu accesses the Primary Option Menu.

To access the Primary Option Menu, enter **ITST** from CICS, from any Source Listing display or breakpoint, or any CA InterTest for CICS menu.

- Before a test session, sign on to CICS, and then enter the **ITST** transaction
- From any Source Listing display or breakpoint display, type **ITST** on the command line
- From the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu, type **ITST** or select option 1 Main Menu

Following is a list of each menu option and the subsequent menu options that are available.

- **Option 1 -- [Source \(see page 38\)](#)**
 - 1 -- Source listings
 - 2 -- Symbolic files

Selecting options from this menu launches relevant source listing displays. (LIST=programe)
- **Option 2 -- [Monitoring \(see page 171\)](#)**
 - 1 -- Programs
 - 2 -- Transactions
 - 3 -- Terminals
 - 4 -- Status
 - 5 -- Active tasks
 - 6 -- System-wide
 - 7 -- Debugging sessions

Selecting options from this menu launches relevant monitoring menus and CNTL menus and subsequent monitoring status displays.

- **Option 3 -- [Main Storage \(see page 274\)](#)**
 - 1 -- System Areas
 - 2 -- Task Areas
 - 3 -- Breakpoint Areas

Selecting options from this menu launches relevant storage displays of CORE
- **Option 4 -- [Auxiliary Storage \(see page 323\)](#)**
 - 1 -- Files
 - 2 -- DB2 database
 - 3 -- DL/I database
 - 4 -- TS queues
 - 5 -- TD queues

Selecting options from this menu launches relevant displays of FILE
- **Option 5 -- [SymDump \(see page 392\)](#)**
 - 1 -- Analysis
 - 2 -- Tracing
 - 3 -- Configuration
 - 4 -- Start
 - 5 -- Stop
 - 6 -- Source
 - 7 -- Status/Maintenance
 - 8 -- What's New?
 - X -- Exit

Selecting options from this menu launches relevant SymDump selection panels and displays
- **Option 6 -- [Product Help \(see page 23\)](#)**

This option launches the main menu for all help topics.
- **Option 7 -- Status/Maintenance**
 - 1 -- Product Status
 - 2 -- Abend Descriptions

Selecting options from this menu launches relevant displays for programs, transactions, file statuses, global options, and symbolic file names for CA InterTest for CICS and CA SymDump for CICS, as well as abend code maintenance panels.
- **Option 8 -- What's New?**

This option launches the portion of the help facility that describes the new product features.
- **X -- Exit**

Breakpoint Primary Option Menu

When you are at a breakpoint, CA InterTest for CICS includes a Breakpoint Primary Option Menu, from which you can access the following options. Press PF6 to access the Breakpoint Primary Option menu.

- **Main menu**

Display the CA InterTest primary option menu

- **Status**
Display or remove current monitoring options
- **Abend**
Abend the breakpointed task
- **Resume**
Resume breakpointed task menu options
- **Override**
Override automatic breakpoint default processing
- **Dump**
Cause dump, resume from next sequential instruction
- **Disconnect**
Disconnect the breakpoint from this terminal
- **Hogan SMART**
Invoke Hogan System's debugging facility
- **Exit**
Terminate breakpoint menu processing

Option Selection

Option selection for the new menus follows standard ISPF conventions. To select a menu option, enter its number in the Option==> field and press **Enter**. If you have questions about menu usage, press **PF1** for menu-specific help.

Fast-path Option Selection (=x.y.z)

The Option field of menus (and the command line of the Source Listing Facility) support the Jump (=x.y.z) command notation, also known as fastpath notation. Jump notation lets you bypass intermediate menus by making a series of selections in the format x.y.z. The equal sign indicates your selection starts from the top level menu in the current hierarchy. If you do not include the equal sign, your selection starts from the current menu.

Fast-path Notation

When a submenu to a Primary Option Menu is discussed in this article, its fast-path from the Primary Option Menu is written in parentheses following the menu name.

Example

... Program Monitoring menu (2.1)...

the notation indicates that the Program Monitoring menu is option 2 Monitoring on the Primary Option Menu, and then option 1 Programs on the Monitoring Menu.

PF Keys

All menus and selection lists have a standard set of PF keys.

- **PF1 Help**
Displays a Help menu relating to the current menu or display. At an automatic breakpoint, gives help for the specific problem. Use Clear to exit help.
- **PF3 End**
Ends the current display and returns to the previous menu or display.
- **PF4 Return**
Returns to the highest level menu, either the Primary Option Menu or the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu.
- **PF7 Backward**
Scrolls a list back one page, or scrolls back to the list item indicated by the user's cursor.
- **PF8 Forward**
Scrolls a list forward one page, or scrolls down to the list item indicated by the user's cursor.

Selection and Navigation Commands

CA InterTest for CICS and the CA SymDump for CICS support the following standard ISPF commands in the top OPTION==> line of menus and COMMAND ==> line of Selection Lists. These commands let you quickly navigate through screens with selection lists and tree structures.



Note: All commands do not apply to all screens.

Example

EXPAND and COLLAPSE apply only to screens with tree structure displays, and LOCATE applies only to selection lists displayed in alphanumeric order.

- **BACKWARD**
BWD
Same as PF7, scrolls backwards or towards the top of the selection list.
More: - (minus sign) indicates there are more selections to view using PF7 or BACKWARD.
- **BOTTOM**
BOT
Scrolls to the bottom of a selection list.
- **COLLAPSE**
Same as PF5 Collapse. Collapses a branch in a tree structure to show only the base entry. A minus sign in front of tree structure entry indicates the branch can be collapsed.

- **DOWN**
Same as FORWARD.
- **END**
Same as PF3. Ends the current function and returns to the previous menu or display.
- **EXPAND**
Expands a branch in a tree structure to show all related entries. A plus sign in front of a tree structure entry indicates the branch can be expanded.
- **FORWARD**
FWD
Same as PF8, scrolls the display list forward towards the bottom of the selection list. The More: + (plus) field indicates there are more entries to view using PF8 or FORWARD. Use the cursor to go to an entry in the middle of a display and press PF8 (Forward) to position that entry at the top of the display.
- **HELP**
Same as PF1, displays help for the current screen. Once in the help facility, follow the help panel instructions to access additional or related help topics. To exit help, use PF3 or Clear.
- **LOCATE**
LOC
L
Locates a selection in a list based on the character string you enter. For example, LOC COBDEMO locates COBDEMO in the current selection list. Accepts masking characters * and ?
- **MAIN**
Same as PF4 Return. Returns you to the highest level menu, such as the Primary Option Menu.
- **REFRESH**
Same as PF2 Refresh. Refreshes or redraws the current display to reflect recent modifications. For example, after removing options from a Monitoring Status display, use REFRESH to eliminate the removed entries from the tree view.
- **RETURN**
Same as PF4 Return. Returns you to the highest level menu, such as the Primary Option Menu (before a test session) or the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu (at a breakpoint).
- **SELECT**
SEL
S
Selects an option on a menu.
- **TERMINAL**
TERM
Displays the current Terminal ID.
- **TIME**
Displays the current time.

- **TOP**
Scrolls to the first entry in a selection list.
- **UP**
Same as PF7, Backward.
- **USER**
Displays the current CICS user ID.

Diagnostic Information

CA InterTest for CICS provides the information you need to diagnose and correct errors. When CA InterTest for CICS detects an error, it halts the program before the error occurs. This temporary halt in program execution is called an *automatic breakpoint*. CA InterTest for CICS then displays a screen of diagnostic information indicating the statement or instruction triggering the breakpoint, and CA InterTest for CICS explains why the error occurred.

The breakpoint display explains why CA InterTest for CICS halted the program. The program instruction that triggered the breakpoint is highlighted. You can use all of the CA InterTest for CICS facilities to find and correct the error without analyzing a dump.

Monitoring Status Display

The Monitoring Status display shows you current monitoring, breakpoints and monitoring options in effect for one, or for all monitoring entries.

Sample Status

The following screen is a sample Monitoring Status display for the program COB2DEMO. This example shows the expanded monitoring entry for the Program COB2DEMO.

```

                                CA InterTest for CICS  MONITORING STATUS
COMMAND ==>

    Type + to expand or  collapse option levels displayed below,
           or R to remove option(s).

                                More:  +

    Option      Description      Attributes
  - COB2DEMO    Program monitor entry  COBOL II
    |           Waiting at breakpoint  Task 00043, UBP since 08:48 a.m.
  - | .ANY      User monitoring options  Active
  - | .ANY      User monitoring options  Deactivated
    |           Symbolic listing file    PROTDPM
    |           Symbolic listing file    PROTDPM
  r | RBP       Request breakpoint(s)    DSNHLI calls
    |           Option ID                CB1E38D7
    |           From, to terminals       X508, X508
    |           On count, times thru, left 39, 0, 39
  - + | UBP     Unconditional breakpoint #386
  - + | UBP     Unconditional breakpoint #389
  - | SLB       Source listing breakpoints .ANY
  - | SLB       Source listing breakpoints X508

PF1 Help      2 Refresh      3 End          4 Return      5 Collapse    6 Expand
PF7 Backward   8 Forward     9             10           11           12

```

Review the following list to remember what each Option listed on this status display means.

- The COB2DEMO option identifies the program being monitored is COB2DEMO, a COBOL program. Notice the rest of the Options are indented under COB2DEMO, indicating they are options to this monitoring entry.
- The .ANY option indicates this program is being monitored under .ANY user. If you were monitoring under a single User ID, you would see a specific User ID, such as MARY01, instead of .ANY.
- Notice the rest of the options are indented under .ANY. This indicates they are options for the monitoring entry COB2DEMO when executed by .ANY user.
- The RBP option identifies a request breakpoint was set for this monitoring entry for all DSNHLI calls. Notice that the breakpoint is assigned the Option ID# CB1E38D7. This request breakpoint takes affect when the program executes at the terminal X508 and displays on the terminal X508 (the current terminal).
- The SLB option indicates the Source Listing Breakpoint display is the default for all breakpoint displays.

Access

The Monitoring Status display is conveniently accessed from the menus and the Source Listing facility.

To get a Monitoring Status for a single monitoring entry, such as a single program:

- From the Source Listing Display or Source Listing Breakpoint screen, enter **STATUS** in the COMMAND ==> line when the current program is displayed and press **Enter**, or press **PF12 Status**.
- From the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu, select option **2 Status**.

From the Primary Option Menu, complete the Monitoring Menus for the Program (2.1), Transaction (2.2), or Terminal (2.3), and select the Status option from the option list.

To get a Monitoring Status for all monitoring entries, perform the following steps:

- From the Source Listing Display or Source Listing Breakpoint screen, enter **STATUS ALL** in the COMMAND ==> line.
- From the Primary Option Menu, select Option 2.4 Monitoring Status.

The following screen shows a Monitoring Status display for all entries.

```

CA InterTest for CICS MONITORING STATUS
COMMAND ==>

Type + to expand or collapse option levels displayed below,
or R to remove option(s).

Option      Description      Attributes
- + COBDEML  Program monitor entry  COBOL
- + COBDEMO  Program monitor entry  COBOL
- + COB2DEMO Program monitor entry  COBOL II
- + PL1DEMO  Program monitor entry  PL/I
```

*** End of data ***

PF1 Help	2 Refresh	3 End	4 Return	5 Collapse	6 Expand
PF7 Backward	8 Forward	9	10	11	12

Expand and Collapse Entries

Collapse and expand entries on the monitoring status display. An option preceded by a plus sign (+) can be expanded, and an option preceded by a minus sign (-) can be collapsed.

- To collapse all entries, press **PF5** Collapse or use the **COLLAPSE** command.
- To fully expand all entries, press **PF6** Expand or use the **EXPAND** command.
- To collapse all entries below an option, tab to the selection field in front of the option, type - (a minus sign), and press **Enter**.
- To expand all entries for a specific option, tab to the selection field in front of the option, type + (a plus sign), and press **Enter**.

Remove Monitoring, Breakpoints, or Other Options

Enter the letter *r* in the selection field next to any option to remove it. This removes the option and any options in that branch. For example, removing monitoring for COB2DEMO removes all monitoring options and breakpoints too.

Removing breakpoints, especially request breakpoints, is simple using the status display. First, display the status report for the monitored entry and expand the monitored entry to view all options. Next, enter *r* next to the breakpoint you want to remove, and press Enter.

The following screen is an example of removing the request breakpoint for COB2DEMO, monitored under ANY user.

```

CA InterTest for CICS MONITORING STATUS
COMMAND ==>

Type + to expand or collapse option levels displayed below,
or R to remove option(s).

Option      Description      Attributes      More:  +
- COB2DEMO   Program monitor entry  COBOL II
  |         Waiting at breakpoint  Task 00043, UBP since 08:48 a.m.
- |         User monitoring options  Active
  |         User monitoring options  Deactivated
- |         Symbolic listing file     PROTDEM
  |         Symbolic listing file     PROTDEM
r | RBP      Request breakpoint(s)         DSNHLI calls
  |         Option ID                CB1E38D7
  |         From, to terminals        X508, X508
  |         On count, times thru, left 39, 0, 39
- + | UBP      Unconditional breakpoint    #386
- + | UBP      Unconditional breakpoint    #389
- | SLB       Source listing breakpoints .ANY
- | SLB       Source listing breakpoints X508

PF1 Help      2 Refresh    3 End        4 Return     5 Collapse   6 Expand
PF7 Backward  8 Forward    9            10           11           12

```

Refresh the Display

After removing an option, refresh the display to reflect your changes. Use the REFRESH Command or press **PF2** Refresh.

Exit the Status Display

Press **PF3** End or **PF4** Return to exit the Status display.

Source Listing Facility for InterTest

- [Prepare Your Program \(see page 39\)](#)
- [Start CA InterTest in Your CICS Region \(see page 39\)](#)
- [CA InterTest for CICS Transaction IDs \(see page 39\)](#)
- [Start a Test Session \(see page 39\)](#)
- [The Source Selection List \(see page 41\)](#)
- [Examine the Source Listing Display Screen \(see page 42\)](#)
- [Search for Data \(see page 52\)](#)
- [Change the Program \(see page 57\)](#)
- [Position the Display \(see page 57\)](#)
- [Adjust the Margins \(see page 58\)](#)
- [Log a Monitoring Session \(see page 59\)](#)
- [Customize the Source Listing Profile \(see page 60\)](#)
- [Testing Activities \(see page 69\)](#)
- [Maintain Synchronized Processing \(see page 72\)](#)
- [Set Breakpoints \(see page 75\)](#)
- [Remove Breakpoints \(see page 75\)](#)
- [Statement Tracing \(see page 75\)](#)
- [Data Monitoring \(see page 76\)](#)
- [Run Your Program \(see page 76\)](#)
- [Exit the Source Listing Facility \(see page 76\)](#)

Use the CA InterTest for CICS Source Listing facility to debug your program while viewing your source code. You can access all of the other CA InterTest for CICS facilities -- ITST, CNTL, CORE, FILE, HELP and SYMD (for CA SymDump for CICS licensed users) directly from the Source Listing facility using menus or single-line commands.

As you become familiar with the Source Listing facility, keep in mind that there is no such thing as a cookbook method of using CA InterTest for CICS. How you use it depends on your particular testing needs.

For more information, see [Composite Module Testing \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/COBOL+Advanced+Monitoring+Features#COBOLAdvancedMonitoringFeatures-CompositeModuleTesting\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/COBOL+Advanced+Monitoring+Features#COBOLAdvancedMonitoringFeatures-CompositeModuleTesting).

Prepare Your Program

To prepare a program for source listing testing and symbolic testing, you must modify the compile or assemble JCL to include a CA InterTest for CICS post-processor step. For source listing testing, the LISTER parameter of the post-processor is required. After modifying the JCL, recompile or reassemble the program. This puts the program's listing in the CA InterTest for CICS Symbolic File.



Note: For detailed instructions on how to modify your JCL, see the [Symbolic Support](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Symbolic+Support) (<https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Symbolic+Support>).

Start CA InterTest in Your CICS Region

CA InterTest for CICS is generally started once a day. At many sites, CA InterTest automatically starts during CICS initialization. Additionally, CA InterTest automatically starts whenever you complete a monitoring-related request from the Monitoring Menus or Submenus (Option 2 on the Primary Option Menu).

To start CA InterTest for CICS or to verify that CA InterTest for CICS is up and running, sign on to CICS and issue the following command on a Clear screen:

CNTL=START

CA InterTest for CICS responds with a message stating either that it has successfully started or that it is already active. If CICS responds with a message stating that CNTL is an invalid transaction, the systems programmer who installed CA InterTest for CICS probably changed the name of the CNTL transaction. Find out the new transaction ID and try again.

CA InterTest for CICS Transaction IDs

CA InterTest for CICS has the following standard transaction IDs: ITST, CNTL, CORE, FILE, LIST, HELP, and an additional transaction ID for licensed CA SymDump for CICS users: SYMD. These IDs might have been modified when CA InterTest for CICS was installed. If the HELP transaction ID was not modified, you can learn your current transaction IDs by entering Help on a Clear screen.

Start a Test Session

To begin testing, be sure you have compiled or assembled your program with the CA InterTest for CICS post-processor step using the LISTER parameter, and then set monitoring and breakpoints in your program.

Follow these steps:

1. Perform CICS sign on.
2. Display your source code.
3. Set monitoring.
4. Set breakpoints.
5. Initiate your program and begin testing.

Perform CICS Sign On

If you are working in a secure CICS region, always sign on to CICS before using CA InterTest for CICS. CA InterTest for CICS monitoring is sensitive to CICS user IDs.

Display Your Source Code

Access the CA InterTest for CICS Source Listing facility using the following methods to view the compiled or assembled listing of your program:

- ITST Primary Menu Option access, Option **1 Source**
- Command access: **LIST=progrname**

Menu Access

Use the ITST Primary Menu, Option **1 Source**, to select your program from a selection list by program name or by SYMBOLIC file name. For details, see [Source Selection List \(see page 41\)](#).

Command Access

To use the single-line CICS command, sign on to CICS. On a clear screen, enter:

LIST=progrname

- **progrname**
Specifies the name of your program.

CA InterTest for CICS displays your program on the Source Listing Display screen. From this screen set monitoring and breakpoints.

If a message informs you that the listing is not available, consider the following:

- Is the program name correct?
- Is the program in the CA InterTest for CICS Symbolic File?
- Was the program compiled or assembled with the LISTER option?

If there are multiple copies of the program you specified, CA InterTest for CICS asks you to select the program that you want to run. When you make your selection and press Enter, CA InterTest for CICS displays the Source Listing of your program. For more information, see [Maintain Synchronized Processing \(see page 72\)](#).

Set Monitoring

While viewing the program listing, enter **monitor** in the top Command Line. This is the same as pressing **PF5 Monitor**.



Note: CA InterTest for CICS monitoring and breakpoints include a CICS user ID option. For a discussion of this option, see [Set Monitoring \(see page 41\)](#).

Set Breakpoints

Setting breakpoints enables you to control program execution. CA InterTest for CICS halts program execution when the program reaches a breakpoint, which lets you use any CA InterTest for CICS facility before continuing execution.

Initiate Program and Begin Testing

To exit to CICS, press **PF3 End** or **Clear** to terminate the Source Listing facility. If you entered through the menus, exit the menus using **=X** or **PF3 End**.

To begin testing, execute the program as you normally would. In a secure CICS region, be sure to sign on to CICS before executing the program.

The Source Selection List

From CICS, use the ITST transaction to display the CA InterTest for CICS Primary Option Menu. Select Option **1 Source** to display the CA InterTest Source Menu.

This menu has two uses:

- Display a listing or a list of listings (type **1** in the Option field).
- Display a symbolic file or a list of symbolic files (type **2** in the Option field), and then select a Symbolic file to display the Program Listings for that file.

In the unlabeled text fields, enter either the listing name or the CA InterTest for CICS Symbolic File name. Use masks to filter the selection list for items matching the filter criteria:

- Use ***** in place of a string of any length.
- Use **+** for a single character.

Example

A mask of COBD++O filters for any seven letter item that begins with the letters COBD, has an O in the last position, and has any valid character in the fifth and sixth positions. For instance, COBDEMO, COBDXXO, and COBDABO would all meet the mask criteria, but COBDEML or COBDEM would not.

- Leave the fields blank to display **all** symbolic files or listings.

Once you specify a listing, file or mask and press **Enter**, CA InterTest for CICS displays the Source Listing Selection menu, showing all the files or listings meeting the criteria you specified on the Source Menu. Type **S** next to the file or listing you want and press **Enter** to display that file or listing in the Source Listing display. The following screen shows a sample result of the criteria entered on the Source Menu shown previously.

```

CA InterTest for CICS SOURCE LISTING SELECTION
COMMAND ==>

  Name      File      Created      Size  Attributes
- CICS00BA PRTSYM1  09/20/13 16:38    29  COBOL II, no purge
- CICS00BB PRTSYM1  09/20/13 16:13    21  COBOL II, no purge
- COBDEML PROTSYM  07/07/13 09:32    17  COBOL, no purge, composite
- COBDEMO PROTSYM  07/07/13 09:25    70  COBOL, no purge
- COB2DEML PROTSYM  07/07/13 09:33    25  COBOL II, no purge, composite
- COB2DEMO PROTSYM  07/21/13 10:34   158  COBOL II, no purge
- COB2DMLX PROTSYM  09/21/13 16:10    26  COBOL II, no purge, composite
- COB2INSP PRTSYM1  02/01/13 09:11   155  COBOL II, no purge
- COB2IN25 PROTSYM  07/07/13 09:31    11  COBOL II, no purge
- COB2XCTL PRTSYM1  09/22/13 13:38   159  COBOL II, no purge
- CSBIN25 PROTSYM  07/07/13 09:29     8  COBOL, no purge
- C370DEML PROTSYM  07/07/13 09:33    27  COBOL/370, no purge, composite
- C370DEMO PROTDGG  12/12/13 12:51   161  COBOL/370, no purge
- C370DEMO PROTWSD  12/12/13 12:51   161  COBOL/370, no purge
- C370DEMO PROTSYM  07/21/13 16:35   161  COBOL/370, no purge
- C370IN25 PROTSYM  07/07/13 09:32    12  COBOL/370, no purge
- *** End of data ***

PF1 Help      2 Refresh    3 End          4 Return      5             6
PF7 Backward  8 Forward    9             10           11           12

```

Examine the Source Listing Display Screen

A sample COBOL source listing is shown next:

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTSYM FILE SOURCE LISTING DISPLAY
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #      Stmt #                      Search=          Margin= 01

OPTS 1 Proc div  2 Workstor 3 Link sect  4 Dmap          5 Clst/Pmap More: '+'
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs   9 Srch fwd    10 Srch bwd
PFKS 1 Help      2          3 End        4 Profile     5 Monitor     6 Menu
      7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Next Wnd  10           11           12 Status
-----
- 00001 ID DIVISION.
- 00002 PROGRAMID. COBDEMO.
- 00003 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
00004 DATA DIVISION.
- 00005 WORKINGSTORAGE SECTION.
  00006 77 S999FIELD1          PIC S9(3).
-00007 77 S999FIELD2          PIC S9(3)          VALUE +50.
  00008 77 999FIELD1          PIC 9(3).
- 00009 77 999FIELD2          PIC 9(3)          VALUE 50.
- 00010 77 FIRSTSCREENLEN     PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +1696.
- 00011 77 MSGSCREENLEN       PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +1040.
- 00012 77 THIRDSCREENLEN     PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +960.
- 00013 77 FOURTHSCREENLEN     PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +1761.
- 00014 77 ERRORSCREENLEN     PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +960.
- 00015*77 COMMAREALEN       PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +39.

```

Field Definitions

This section explains the Source Listing Display screen.

The top of the screen displays the title and indicates when a [monitor session is being recorded \(see page 59\)](#). A flashing "REC" at the end of the title indicates active recording.

Fields in which you enter commands and information:

- **COMMAND ===>**
Enter any CA InterTest for CICS transaction, transaction-based command, or a Source Listing Display command. Enter =X.Y.Z for fast-path menu access to Primary Option Menu X.Y.Z. You cannot use this command line to enter a system-wide CNTL command.
- **Program=**
Change the program whose code displays.
- **Option #**
Enter an option listed on OPTS lines by number, or enter shortcut codes for CNTL functions.
- **Stmt #**
Display a specific statement.
- **Nested=**
Indicates the displayed COBOL nested program or the program to be searched.



Note: The COBDEMO program does **not** contain nested programs. However, if a program does contain a nested program, it displays here.

- **Margin=**
Adjust the display margins to view code past position 80. Source Listings Command Line
- **Search=**
Instruct CA InterTest for CICS to search for a data name or string.
- **OPTS**
Lists entries for the Option # field. Valid options for COBOL, Assembler, and PL/I are listed in [Source Listing Option Field Entries \(see page 44\)](#).
- **PFKS**
Describes the PF key functions. The bottom half of the Source Listing display screen displays source code from the program named in the Program= field.

Position 1 (represented by the underscore _) of each line is reserved for entering single-letter commands and for breakpoint-related functions. When a breakpoint takes effect during execution, it is identified in position 1 with one of the following letters:

- **A** Automatic, detected by CA InterTest for CICS
- **U** Unconditional "before" breakpoint (stops execution *before* the specified item)
- **)** Unconditional "after" breakpoint (stops execution *after* the specified item)
- **C** Conditional

- **V** Variable-change
- **R** Request

The bottom of the Source Listing Display contains the source code. The numbers on the left side of each line are the COBOL or PL/I statement numbers from the compiled listing, or the Assembler hexadecimal location number from the assembled listing.

For COBOL and PL/I programs, there are more OPTS to view. A **More** field displays to the right of the OPTS entries. Tab to **More +** and press **Enter** to view OPTS 5 to the end. Tab to **More -** and press **Enter** to view OPTS 1 to 10.



Note: The display screen's format varies by terminal type. For 132-column terminals, lines of code display as is and you view them in full. For 80-column terminals, CA InterTest for CICS automatically reformats the compiler output so that you view most of the code in columns 1 to 80. Code beyond column 80 is viewed by changing the display margins in the Margin= field . For details, see [Adjust the Margins \(see page 58\)](#).

Source Listing Option Field Entries

The numbers listed in the following table are used in the Option # field to display specific sections of the source listing or to search for data. Using these options makes it easy to locate specific sections of your program.



Note: For PL/I programs, all of the OPTS labels cannot be displayed at once. Tab to the **More** field and press **Enter** to view options not currently displayed.

Option	COBOL	PL/I	Assembler
1	* Procedure Division	Data Name XREF	First CSECT
2	* Working-Storage	Aggregate Length Table	-
3	* Linkage Section	Storage Requirements	-
4	Data Division Map	Static Storage Map	-
5	CLIST/Pmap	Variable Storage Map	Macro and Copy Source Catalog for high level output
6	Data Name XREF	Table of Offsets	Cross Reference
7	Procedure Cross Reference	Generated Code (Assembler-like)	Literals Cross Reference
8	Error Messages	Error Messages	Error Messages
9	Search Forward	Search Forward	Search Forward

Option COBOL		PL/I	Assembler
10	Search Backward	Search Backward	Search Backward
11	Indirect Commands	Indirect Commands	
12	Unconditional/Conditional Breakpoint Options	Unconditional/Conditional Breakpoint Options	Unconditional/Conditional Breakpoint Options
13	*Local-Storage	Procedure Cross Reference	-
14	-	Labels Cross Reference	-
20	Window: None	Window: None	Window: None
21	Window: Titles	Window: Titles	Window: Titles
22	Window: Registers	Window: Registers	Window: Registers
23	Window: Keep	Window: Keep	Window: Keep
24	Window: Program	Window: Program	Window: Program

* Use these options with NESTED= entries to request a display of these sections for a specific nested program.

The sections available for display depend on which version of the post-processor LISTER parameter was used to compile or assemble the program.

Source Listing Command Line

The command line is located at line 2 of the Source Listing display so it is always available, regardless of what view options are currently in use. Use this command line to enter any CA InterTest for CICS transaction, a transaction-based line command (such as a CNTL command or CORE command), and the Source Listing Display commands listed in the following table.



Note: You cannot use this command line to enter CA InterTest for CICS system-wide CNTL options.

Command	PF Key	Description
ABEND	None	Display the Abend Breakpointed Task screen (this command is available only at a breakpoint)
ABI ON	None	Default. Turn Abend Intercept on -- intercepts all CICS abends and produce an automatic breakpoint screen providing there a CICS HANDLE ABEND LABEL /PROGRAM is not active. If you want to intercept CICS abends for programs that have an active CICS HANDLE LABEL/PROGRAM then see the ABI FORCE command.

Command	PF Key	Description
ABI OFF	None	Turn Abend Intercept off -- causes CA InterTest for CICS to stop intercepting CICS abends. No automatic breakpoint screen appears and the program abends.
ABI FORCE	None	Turn Abend Intercept on for all CICS ABENDS -- even if a program has an outstanding HANDLE ABEND active or issues a CICS HANDLE ABEND command. Use this option when you want an automatic breakpoint screen for programs that also have active HANDLE ABENDS to process their own errors.
ADVANCE n ADV n A n	None	Advances n entries in the statement trace table and displays the resulting statement. (If n is not specified, it defaults to 1.) If data monitoring is active, past data values for the statement can also be displayed. Use this command to redisplay the execution sequence of a program. Statement tracing must be active for the ADVANCE command to function (see the TRACE option). Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs.
AUTOSTEP x y AS x y	None	Resume execution x verbs at a time displaying the current source statement for a y interval of time. This command is only available at a breakpoint. One verb at a time until next CALL/COMMAND is the default. Note: This command is available only at a breakpoint.
BOTTOM BOT	None	GO to bottom of source
BPO	None	Jump to Breakpoint Option screen
BWD	PF7	Scrolls backward. The scroll amount is set on the Source Listing Profile.
CALLTRACE	None	Shows the program call flow leading up to the currently breakpointed program. Select programs having symbolic support from the list and display their data areas.
CHANNEL	None	Displays the currently allocated channel and the containers in the channel. From the selection list you can also display the data within a container. This feature is only valid in CICS releases that support CHANNELs and Containers.
CNTL	None	Displays the CNTL Command Menu. Note: The Monitoring Menu (2) is an alternative to using the CNTL menu; for details, see Monitoring Menu Options (see page 171) .
COMPOSITE	None	Sets composite monitoring options for monitoring of subprograms. This command is used to establish the current load module name when setting /removing breakpoint options on subprograms that are monitored under the same name in more than one composite load module. For more details, see Composite Support (see page) .
CORE	None	Displays the Main Storage menu. Select an option to view a main storage (CORE) display.
COUNTS SHOW	None	Turns the Code Coverage COUNTER display on. To activate Code Coverage see Customizing the Source Listing Profile (see page 60) or issue PROFILE command.
COUNTS NOSHOW	None	

Command	PF Key	Description
		Turns the Code Coverage COUNTER display off. To deactivate Code Coverage see Customizing the Source Listing Profile (see page 60) or issue the PROFILE command.
COUNTS RESET	None	Resets the program Code Coverage statement counters to zero.
COUNTS op value	None	Turns the Code Coverage COUNTER display on and highlights program statements that match the criteria. The source listing is repositioned to the first statement matching the criteria. Op can be: EQ or =, NE or <>, LT or <, GT or >, LE or <= or <=, GE or >= or >=
		Valid values: 0 to 9999
COUNTS NEXT	None	Repositions the source listing to the next statement that matches the previously specified COUNT op value criteria.
COUNTS ALL	None	Removes previously specified COUNT op value criteria and redisplay source listing without special COUNTER highlighting.
DATAMON DM	None	Displays the Monitoring Command Builder menu to set and remove statement tracing and data monitoring. Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs.
DATAMON ON DM ON	None	Turns data monitoring on. This causes CA InterTest for CICS to capture data values for each executed statement in the program. You will then be able to redisplay these values at a breakpoint, by tracing backward and forward through the entries in the statement trace table using the PREV and ADVANCE commands. DATAMON ON forces TRACE ON. Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs.
DATAMON OFF DM OFF	None	Turns data monitoring off. This causes CA InterTest for CICS to stop capturing data values for each executed statement in the program. In addition, you are no longer able to display captured data values when tracing backward and forward through the entries in the statement trace table using the PREV and ADVANCE commands. Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs.
DISPLAY data-item	None	Displays the storage of a data-name. (this command is available only at a breakpoint)
D data-item		
DOWN	None	Shifts listing down
END	PF3	Returns to the prior display or menu.
FILE	None	Displays the Auxiliary Storage Menu. Select an option to view a file or queue.
FIND	None	Find a string.
F		
FP	None	Find paragraph.
FS	None	Find statement number.

Command	PF Key	Description
FWD	PF8	Scrolls forward the amount indicated on the Source Listing Profile.
HELP	PF1	Displays help for the Source Listing Facility.
IC	None	Jump to Indirect Command screen.
ITST	See MENU	Displays the ITST Primary Option Menu.
KEEP data-item	None	Add a data-item to the static Keep window
K data-item		
LEFT	None	Shift listing left.
LOCATE	None	Locate line number, a label, or part of the listing.
LOC		
L		
MARGIN	None	Shift listing to specific margin.
MAR		
MENU	PF6	Displays the high-level menu. When not at a breakpoint, it is the ITST Primary Option Menu; when at a breakpoint, it is the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu.
MLOG	None	Displays, starts, stops, cancels, or loads recorded monitoring sessions.
MONITOR	PF5	Sets monitoring for the current program using the CICS user ID displayed on the Profile.
OFFALL	None	Removes all breakpoints set by active USER or TERMINAL. Active USERID is used if a valid USERID is signed on. Otherwise, the active TERMINAL is used.
		ALL breakpoints for ALL programs/transactions/ will be removed that were set by the active USERID or active TERMINAL.
OFFALL TERM	None	Removes all breakpoints set by active TERMINAL
OFFALL USER	None	Removes all breakpoints set by active USER.
PO	None	Sets or removes storage protection options
PREV n	None	Backs up n entries in the statement trace table and displays the resulting statement. (If n is not specified, it defaults to 1.) If data monitoring is active, you can also display past data values for the statement. Use this command to step backward through the execution of a program. Statement tracing must be active for the
P n		
		PREV command to function (see the TRACE option).
		Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs.
PROFILE	PF4	Displays Source Listing Profile, where you can change settings for the current session.

Command	PF Key	Description
RBP	None	Sets or removes request breakpoints
RIGHT		Shifts listing right
RO	None	Sets or removes replacement options
RUN	None	Resumes execution ignoring all breakpoints. This command is available only at a breakpoint.
SET	None	Initializes a data-item's value. This command is available only at a breakpoint.
SO	None	Sets or removes special options
SDFDATA	None	Set to display data in structure display format for the current program.
SDFHEX	None	Set to display data in hexadecimal/ character format for the current program.
STATUS	PF12	Displays the Monitoring Status report (Option 2.4 on the Primary Option Menu) for the current program. You can remove monitoring, breakpoints, and options directly from the Status display.
STATUS ALL	None	Displays the Monitoring Status report for all programs, transactions, and terminals CA InterTest for CICS is monitoring in the region.
STORAGE	None	Displays a listing off all USER and CICS class storage associated with the currently breakpointed task (most storage acquired by CA InterTest for CICS is not displayed), this command also validate the crumple zones for each piece of storage. See The STORAGE Facility (see page 95) .
TOP	None	Go to top of source.
TRACE	None	Displays the Monitoring Command Builder menu to set and remove statement tracing and data monitoring.
TR		Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs and is unrelated to the backtrace facility.
TRACE ON	None	Turns statement tracing on. The number of entries saved in the statement trace table is determined by the STMTTRCE option in IN25OPTS. The default is 1000.
TR ON		Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs and is unrelated to the backtrace facility.
TRACE OFF	None	Turns statement tracing off. TRACE OFF forces DATAMON OFF.
TR OFF		Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs and is unrelated to the backtrace facility.
UP	None	Shift listing up.
=x.y.z	None	Fast-path to Primary Menu Option x.y.z.

Action Characters Supported from a Source Listing Display or Breakpoint

You can perform the following list of the functions by entering a single character on your source listing.

Documentation	Action Character	Function
	u	

Documentation	Action Character	Function
Using Breakpoints (see page 76)		Unconditional; sets an unconditional breakpoint that stops <i>before</i> the specified item.
)	Unconditional; sets an unconditional breakpoint that stops <i>after</i> the specified item.
	c	Conditional; sets a conditional breakpoint.
	v	Variable-change; sets a variable-change conditional breakpoint (for COBOL or Assembler programs).
	x	Remove; removes a breakpoint or removes a variable from the Keep window.
	+	Start Segmented Monitoring at this program statement.
	-	Stop Segmented Monitoring at this program statement.
Breakpoint Activities (see page 95)	d	Display; displays program or variable storage at a breakpoint.
	k	Keep; keeps a variable in the Keep window.
	m	Modify; modifies a variable at a breakpoint.
	@	Display; displays the main storage area pointed to by a data item for a 24-bit address.
	%	Display; displays the main storage area pointed to by a data item for a 31-bit address.
	<	Scroll keep data left the width of the display area. To scroll a specific number of bytes, specify a value after the < .
	>	Scroll keep data right the width of the display area. To scroll a specific number of bytes, specify a value after the > .
	+	Increment (Keep window only); increases COBOL index item value. To increase by a specific value, specify a value after the +.
	-	Decrement (Keep window only); decreases COBOL index item value. To decrease by a specific value, specify a value after the -.
Resume and Execution Options (see page 163)	b	Bypass; bypasses monitoring of an instruction at an automatic breakpoint.
	g	Go (resume execution) at this program statement.



Note: The v, d, @, %, k, and m functions should be entered next to a statement that references or defines the variable that you want to display, keep, or modify. If the statement references the variable, you must also position the cursor under the variable name before pressing Enter.

Shortcut Commands for CNTL Functions

To access a CNTL function, enter a code using the following format in the Option # field, and press Enter:

=nns OR =nnr

- =
Required.
- **nn**
Specifies function number (10 to 33) from the CNTL main menu.
- **s or r**
Specifies setting or removing the option .



Note: While the CNTL shortcut commands are supported, you will find it easier to use the Monitoring Menus, available from Primary Option Menu Option **2 Monitoring**.

The following table summarizes the Option # codes you can enter for the standard CNTL Selection Menu functions:

Option #	Command	CNTL Selection Menu Function
=10s		Sets monitoring for the program displayed; same as PF5.
=10r		Removes monitoring, breakpoints, and all other options for the program displayed.
=11s and 11r		Sets and removes unconditional breakpoints.
=12s and 12r		Sets and removes conditional breakpoints.
=13s and 13r		Sets and removes request breakpoints.
=14s and 14r		Sets and removes Segmented Monitoring On option.
=15s and 15r		Sets and removes Segmented Monitoring Off option.
=16s and 16r		Sets and removes statement tracing and data monitoring.
=20s and 20r		Sets and removes Replace options.
=21s and 21r		Sets and removes Protection options.
=22s and 22r		Sets and removes Special options.
=23s		Sets Composite Support.
=24		Accesses the Indirect Commands facility.
=30		Shows the Status Display screen.
=31		Sets Utility Options screen.
=33		Resumes task execution.

Source Listing PF Keys

The following table summarizes the PF key functions for the Source Listing Display screen. PF key assignments are standard across all CA InterTest for CICS menus.



Note: The ITST menus and relocated command line eliminate the need to assign CNTL, CORE, and FILE to PF keys. Navigate to these facilities using the menus, or use the command line to enter the transaction or desired single-line command.

PF Key	Function
PF1 Help	Help; displays a Help menu relating to the current Source Listing Display screen.
PF2	Unassigned.
PF3 End	End or Clear; terminates the Source Listing Facility. Displays an earlier ITST panel, if applicable, or CICS.
PF4 Profile	Displays the Source Listing Profile screen, where you can set values for your current session.
PF5 Monitor	Turns monitoring on for the program whose listing is being viewed using the CICS user ID on the Profile.
PF6 Menu	Displays the Primary Option Menu.
PF7	Scrolls the compiler output backward by one page unless the setting was changed on the Backward Profile. Does not apply within the Keep window.
PF8 Forward	Scrolls the compiler output forward by one page unless the setting was changed on the Forward Profile. Does not apply within the Keep window.
PF9	Switch to next window
PF10, PF11	Unassigned.
PF12 Status	Displays the Monitoring Status for the current program. You can remove breakpoints and options directly from the Status display.

Search for Data

You can request CA InterTest for CICS to define, search for, and display any character string (such as a data item, label, or paragraph name). This is a quick way to go to different areas in a listing when you want to set a breakpoint or check your code.

Search for data using the Search=field, or by entering a FIND or LOCATE command on the command line.

If you know the line number that you want to view, use the line command to position the listing accordingly. For details, see [View the Online Listing \(see page 54\)](#).

Find a Definition or Search Using the Search = Field

Use the Search= field to define or search for data as follows.

To display the definition of a data item:

1. Enter a data item name up to 31 characters in the **Search=** field.

2. Press Enter to begin the search. CA InterTest for CICS highlights the data item and its definition.

To search for a data item:

1. Enter up to 31 characters in the **Search=** field.
2. Specify the search direction in the Option # field. (Option # 9 is Search Forward; Option # 10 is Search Backward.)
3. Press **Enter** to begin the search.

For COBOL nested programs, CA InterTest for CICS first searches the current nested program (indicated in the NESTED= field) for the specified data item. If the data item is not found in the indicated program, CA InterTest for CICS then searches the main program and other nested programs for the item. It is not necessary to enter the entire data item, label, or paragraph name; enter the first few characters to start your search.

Example

If you wanted to search for TASKNUM, you could enter TASK, TASKN, and so on, in the Search= field.

Search the Program Online Listing

To find the next string within a program online listing, enter:

FIND string NEXT

▪ String

Specifies any valid string (up to 31 characters in length). If the string contains a blank, it must be enclosed in apostrophes ('). If the string contains an apostrophe ('), it must be enclosed in quotes (").

To find the previous string within a program online listing, enter:

FIND string PREV

To repeat the find request, press **Enter**.

Locate an Area Within the Program Online Source Listing

To locate a label, line-number, offset, or special area within the program online source listing, enter:

LOCATE label | line-number | hex-offset | .xx

▪ label

Indicates any valid label with an ASSEMBLER, COBOL or PL/1 program including datanames, CSECT, procedure, and paragraph names (up to 31 characters in length).



Note: An all numeric COBOL paragraph name cannot be located; it is interpreted as a line number.

- **Line-number**

Indicates any line number within an ASSEMBLER, COBOL or PL/1 program.

- **Hex-offset**

Indicates any offset within an ASSEMBLER program and is indicated with a leading + character.

- **.xx**

Indicates a special indicator depending on language as follows:

- **COBOL:**

PD = Procedure Division
 WS = Working-Storage Section
 LC = Local-Storage Section
 LS = Linkage Section
 DM = DMAP
 PM = COBOL/VS PMAP/CLIST
 CL = COBOL/VS PMAP/CLIST
 OF = COBOL II OFFSET/LIST
 LI = COBOL II OFFSET/LIST
 DX = Data Name Cross Reference
 .PX = Procedure Cross Reference
 .EM= Error Messages

- **PL/1:**

.AG = Aggregate List
 .SR = Storage Registers
 .SS = Static Storage
 .VS = Variable Storage
 .OF = Offsets
 .GC = Generated Code
 .PX = Procedure Cross Reference
 .LX = Label Cross Reference
 .DX = Data Name Cross Reference
 .EM = Error Messages

- **ASSEMBLER:**

.C1 = 1st CSECT
 .1C = 1st CSECT
 .MC = Macro Catalog
 .XR = Cross Reference
 .LI = Literals
 .EM = Error Messages

View the Online Listing

Use the command line commands to position or shift the view of the listing. You can go to the top or bottom of the listing, shift the listing to the right or left a specific number of characters, or position the listing to a specific line.

Position Listing at Top

To position the listing at the top of the source code within the complete online listing, enter **TOP**.

Position Listing at Bottom

To position the listing at the bottom of the source code within the complete online listing, enter **BOTTOM**.

Shift Listing to the Right

To shift the listing to the right a specific number of characters, enter
RIGHT char-count

- **char-count**
Indicates any valid number of characters between 1 and 49.
Default: 10



Note: The RIGHT command cannot be used on Mod5 terminals.

Shift Listing to the Left

To shift the listing to the left a specific number of characters, enter:
LEFT char-count

- **char-count**
Indicates any valid number of characters between 1 and 49.
Default: 10



Note: The LEFT command cannot be used on Mod5 terminals.

Shift Listing Down

To shift the listing down a specific number of lines, enter:
DOWN line-count

- **line-count**
Indicates any valid number of lines between 1 and 9999.
Default: 1

Shift Listing Up

To shift the listing up a specific number of lines, enter:
UP line-count

- **line-count**
Indicates any valid number of lines between 1 and 9999.
Default: 1

Shift Listing to a Margin Position

To shift the listing to a specific margin position, enter:

MARGIN margin value

- **margin value**

Indicates any valid number of characters between 1 and 50.



Note: The MARGIN command cannot be used on Mod5 terminals.

Position Listing to a Line Number

To position the listing to a specific line number, enter:

FS line-number

- **line-number**

Indicates any line number within an ASSEMBLER, COBOL, or PL/1 program.

Position Listing to a Label

To position the listing to a specific paragraph, procedure, or label, enter:

FP label

- **label**

Indicates any valid label within an ASSEMBLER, COBOL or PL/1 program including datanames, CSECT, procedure, and paragraph names.

Navigate to the Indirect Commands Build Screen

To navigate to the Indirect Commands build screen, enter **IC**.

Navigate to the Breakpoint Options Build Screen

To navigate to the Breakpoint Options build screen, enter **BPO**.



Note: The BPO command does not require any parameters. However a corresponding U,), R, or C must be placed in the left line command area of the statement requiring the breakpoint option.

Scroll Forward and Backward

PF7 and PF8 scroll the compiler output backward and forward, respectively. The default scroll amount is one page; however, you can change the scroll amount on the Source Listing Profile screen.

PF7 and PF8 do not apply to the Keep window, within which PF19 and PF20 perform the scroll forward and backward functions.

Change the Program

At any time during testing, CA InterTest for CICS lets you to change the program with which you are working.

Program=

To change the program displayed, follow these steps:

1. Enter the desired program name in the Program= field.
2. Press Enter to display the listing from the beginning of the program, or use the Option #, Statement #, or Search= fields to select another point of initial display before pressing Enter.

Position the Display

When you initiate the Source Listing Facility, you can easily name the program and position the display at any statement number with a single command:

LIST=progrname, #nnnnn

- **progrname**
Specifies the name of the program you want to view
- **#**
Required
- **nnnnn**
Indicates the statement number from 1 to 99999. If the requested statement number is greater than the number of statements in the listing, the greatest number is displayed.

Assembler Programs

When you initiate the Source Listing Facility you can position the Assembler display at a specific offset location in a CSECT. Use the command form:

LIST=progrname, offset

- **progrname**
Specifies the name of the program you want to view
- **offset**
Specifies a one to six hexadecimal number from 0 to FFFFFFFF

Example

To position the Source Listing display of program COBDEMO with statement 99 highlighted near the top of the display area enter:

```
LIST=COBDEMO,#99
```

Position the Source Listing display of program ASMDEMO with offset 0007E8 highlighted near the top of the display area enter:

```
LIST=ASMDEMO,7E8
```

Position the display area to include more data, source listing, or storage items using the Option #, Statement #, Margin=, and Search = fields of any Source Listing screen.

- **Option #**
To display a specific section, select an Option # from the OPTS.
- **Statement #**
To display a particular statement, enter the desired statement number from 1 to 9999 in the Statement # field, and press **Enter**.
- **Nested=**
To display a particular nested program, enter the program name in the Nested = field, and press **Enter**.
- **Search=**
To display the code defining a particular data item in Working-storage, Local-Storage, or the Linkage section, enter the data name in the Search = field, and press **Enter**.
To display the code surrounding a particular paragraph or label, enter the paragraph name or label name in the Search = field, and press **Enter**.
- **Displacement=**
To display the listing at a specific displacement in an Assembler program, enter the displacement from 0 to FFFFFFFF in the Displacement= field.

Adjust the Margins

Because certain compiler output (particularly Assembler and CA Optimizer/II output) extends beyond 80 positions, it might be necessary to adjust the display margins to view more of your program's Source Listing.

Margin=

To adjust the output display to view portions of the listing to the right of position 80, perform the following steps:

1. Enter the position number of the desired left margin in the Margin= field. Valid entries are 1 through 50.
2. Press **Enter**. The screen displays the output beginning at the position specified, as shown in the following example.

Example

Assembler users often set the Margin= field to 28 as shown next.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTDemo FILE SOURCE LISTING DISPLAY
COMMAND ==>

Program= ASMDEMO  Option #      Stmt #      Displacement=      Margin= 28i
                                Search=
OPTS 1 1st CSECT 2          3          4          5          6 Xref
      7 Literals 8 Err msgs 9 Srch fwd 10 Srch bwd 11          12 Bkpt opts
PFKS 1 Help      2          3 End      4 Profile  5 Monitor  6 Menu
      7 Backward 8 Forward  9 Next Wnd 10          11          12 Status
-----+-----
      LOC  STMT      SOURCE STATEMENT
000000  463+      STM 14,12,12(13)      SAVE CALLER'S REGISTERS
464+*****
465+*      ESTABLISH CODE ADDRESSIBILITY
466+*****
467+      USING *4,2,3,4,7
000004  468+      LR 2,15
000006  469+      LR 3,2
000008  470+      AH 3,DFHEI4K
00000C  471+      LR 4,3
00000E  472+      AH 4,DFHEI4K
000012  473+      LR 7,4
000014  474+      AH 7,DFHEI4K
475+*****
476+*      OBTAIN DYNAMIC STORAGE

```



Notes:

- The statement or location numbers stay on the screen as the rest of the display shifts left or right. A plus sign (+) in the line above the display area indicates the column where shifting begins.
- If there is no output beyond position 80, CA InterTest for CICS overrides a margin setting greater than 1 and redisplay positions 1 through 80.

Log a Monitoring Session

When you monitor a program, you can log, or record, the monitoring session and save it to PROTMLOG. You can then use this file to repeat your monitoring session later.

You can issue the following monitoring session commands from the listings facility command line. All monitoring session commands are applied to the user ID and terminal that issue the commands:

- **MLOG**
Displays the CA InterTest for CICS SAVED DEBUG SESSIONS screen (ITST 2.7).
- **MLOG START [name [description]]**
Starts recording a new monitor session.

- **name**
(Optional) Specifies a name for the session. If you omit the name, the session is saved with the same name as the program.
Limits: 1 to 8 characters

- **description**
(Optional) Describes the session.
Limits: 1 to 35 characters

When you issue the START command, the active recording session is indicated by a flashing REC on the Source Listing Display screen.

- **MLOG STOP**
Stops recording and saves the monitor session.
When you issue the STOP command, the flashing REC disappears from the Source Listing Display screen.
- **MLOG CANCEL**
Cancels the current session and deletes all entries that were recorded since the START command was issued.
When you issue the CANCEL command, the flashing REC disappears from the Source Listing Display screen.
- **MLOG LOAD [name]**
Loads an existing session.
 - **name**
(Optional) Specifies the session. If you omit the name, the session that has the same name as the program is loaded.
Limits: 1 to 8 characters

Customize the Source Listing Profile

CA InterTest for CICS was designed with the user in mind. The Source Listing Profile lets you set specific functions that help you meet your testing needs.

Access

To access the Profile, type **profile** on the command line and press **Enter**, or press **PF4** while viewing the Source Listing or Breakpoint screen. The Profile appears at the bottom of your screen.

It is not necessary to change the options in the Profile screen unless you want to change the default settings for your test session.

Info Area

The info area is located at the top of the Source Listing Display screen under the Search field. The info area displays various windows depending on the value in the Display window field in the Source Listing Profile.

To change the information displayed in the info area, change the value in the Display window field.

Follow these steps:

1. On the Source Listing screen, either type **profile** in the command line and press **Enter**, or press **PF4**.
The Profile screen appears.
2. Specify the desired value in the Display window field, and press **Enter**.
The info area displays the information that you requested.
3. Alternatively, type 20-24 in the Option # field to display the required window. See [Source Listing Option Field Entries \(see page 44\)](#).
 - Press PF9 to switch between the windows in order. PF9 does not switch between the windows when the Backtrace Facility is active.

The Display window field has the following values:

- **N (None)**
Disables the info area so that you are able to see more of the source code.
- **T (Titles)**
Displays the Title window in the info area. The Title window shows the title and header lines of your Source Listing Display, including the option and PF key descriptions. **T** is the default value for the Display window field unless changed during the product installation.
- **R (Registers)**
Displays the Register window in the info area. The Register window shows the registers and attributes of your program.
- **K (Keep)**
Displays the Keep window in the info area. The Keep window shows your program data items. If the AUTOKEEP option is ON, the window always switches to the Keep window whenever there are any data items to be displayed.
- **P (Program)**
Displays the Program window in the info area. The Program window enables you to specify the load module name and view the symbolic file information.

Register Window

The Register window allows you to display and modify the contents of registers, and view an area where a register points to.

The following screen shows the Register window:

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTSYM FILE  ABEND DETECTED BREAKPOINT
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #
                               Search=
-----
R0-R7  3520A424 35209220 00100100 3520B5C8 3520A540 350F79E0 350F7998 B5200108
R8-R15 3520A5C8 3520A2C0 3651B15C 3651B904 3651B11C 352090D0 B651C242 00000000
Cond. Code = 0  Amode = 31  ExecKey = USER  TransIsolate = YES
-----

```

```

- 000412 CONTINUE-TASK.
- 000413**** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
A   ==>      ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
...

```

The Register window contains the following fields:

- **R0-R7**
- **R8-R15**
Displays the contents of registers at the current statement of the program.
- **Cond. Code**
Indicates the current condition code.
- **Amode**
Displays the current addressing mode of the program.
- **ExecKey**
Displays the ExecKey for the current program if the CICS Storage Protection Option is active, depending on the option specified in the program definition.
- **TransIsolate**
Displays the transaction isolation option of the current task if the CICS Transaction Isolation Option is active.

To modify the program registers, overwrite the displayed contents with the desired value, and press **Enter**. To view the area pointed to by a register, overwrite the first displayed character of the register with either an at sign (@) for a 24-bit address, or with a percent sign (%) for a 31-bit address, and press **Enter**.

Program Window

The Program window enables you to specify the name of a composite load module, and set breakpoints for subprograms that belong to that composite load module.

The following screen shows the Program window:

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTSYM FILE  SOURCE LISTING DISPLAY
COMMAND ==>
Program= CSBIN25  Option #          Stmt #          Search=
Load module= COBDEML
Symbolic file: PROTSYM  Timestamp: 2014-05-27 05:05 Language: IBMC0B 4.2
-----+-----
- 000023 PROCEDURE DIVISION USING COMM-TEXT.
- 000024      MOVE ZERO TO DIVCT.
...

```

The Symbolic file, Timestamp and Language fields provide information about the subprogram specified in the Program field, not the load composite module in the Load module field.

Scroll Amount

The scroll amount determines how much more of your source listing displays each time you use PF7 or PF8.

To set the scroll amount for scrolling backward and forward (PF7 and PF8), perform the following steps:

1. Type **profile** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF4** from a Source Listing screen to display the Profile screen.
2. Overtyping the current PF7/8 Amount=entry with one of the following:
 - **PAGE**
The size (number of lines) of the display area on the Source Listing Display and Breakpoint screens.
 - **HALF**
Half the size of the display area.
 - **nnnn**
Any number of lines from 1 to 9999.
 - **STOP**
Go to the next or previous breakpoint in the program.
3. Press Enter. The change takes effect immediately, and you return to the Source Listing Display screen.



Notes:

- Setting the Scroll Amount to STOP is an excellent way to review all of the breakpoints set in your program
- PF7 and PF8 do not apply to the Keep window, within which PF19 and PF20 perform the forward and backward functions

Step Timing

Step timing determines where the Step or Next command stops statement execution.

To set Step timing to After, type **After** and press **Enter**.

- **AFTER**
The program is stopped after the next verb, statement or instruction is executed.
- **BEFORE**
The program is stopped before the next verb, statement or instruction is executed. (Default)

Step Amount

The step amount determines how many COBOL verbs, Assembler instructions, or PL/I statements will be executed at a time when you use PF10 to single-step through your program.

Stepping Amount=

To set the step amount for PF10, perform the following steps:

1. Type **profile** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF4** to access the Profile screen from any Source Listing screen.
2. Enter the desired number of COBOL verbs, Assembler instructions, or PL/I statements from 1 to 999 in the Stepping amount= field.
3. Press **Enter**. When the Source Listing Breakpoint screen is redisplayed, the new step amount is reflected in the **PF10** (Single-step) definition, as shown in the following example.

Example

The Source Listing Breakpoint display in the following figure shows a PF10 step amount set to **004 Verbs**.

```
CA InterTest for CICS - PROTDEN FILE SOURCE LISTING BREAKPOINT
Command ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #                      Margin= 01
                  Search=
OPTS 1 Proc div  2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map      5 Clst/Pmap More:  +
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs  9 Srch fwd  10 Srch bwd

PFKS 1 Help      2          3 Det Bkpt  4 Profile    5 Resume     6 Menu
      7 Backward 8 Forward  9          10 004 Verbs 11 Backtrace 12 Status
-----
- 00880 CONTINUETASK.
- 00881**** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
A ==>      ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
  ==>
  ==> ASRA abend (0C7) detected and prevented. Caused by invalid decimal
  ==> arithmetic data format.
  ==>
  ==>      Press PF1 for a detailed description.
  ==>
- 00883      IF TASKNUM = 1
- 00884          MOVE 'DMAPASR' TO MAPNAME.
- 00885      IF TASKNUM = 2
- 00886          MOVE 'DMAPSUM' TO MAPNAME.
- 00887      IF TASKNUM GREATER 2
- 00888          GO TO SENDENDMSG.
```



Note: The step value of PF10 on the Source Listing Breakpoint screen does not apply to the PF10 definition on the Detailed Breakpoint screen.

Use the Stepping Amount parameter to enable the automatic tracing feature of the Source Listing Backtrace. When the Stepping Amount is set to any number greater than one, the new value becomes the number of statements CA InterTest for CICS traces on the Source Listing Backtrace. (PF9 traces backward; PF10 traces forward).

Turn on Automatic Single-Stepping

Automatic single-stepping lets you to go through your source listing a specified number of steps at specified time intervals.

Auto-stepping= ON

To access the Auto-stepping Parameters screen, perform the following steps:

1. Type **profile** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF4** from any Source Listing display. The Source Listing Profile is displayed.
2. Specify Auto-stepping= **ON**.
3. Press **PF4** to activate your specification. The auto-stepping parameters are displayed.

When Auto stepping= ON, the defaults are as follows:

- Pause **one second** before repeating single-stepping or automatic tracing
- Stop at the **next CICS command or call**

To change the automatic stepping amount, perform the following steps:

1. Type **profile** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF4** from the Profile screen to access the auto-stepping parameters.
2. Specify the following options:
 - **Wait amount**
Enter the number of seconds from 1 to 59 that CA InterTest for CICS should pause at each single-step breakpoint.
 - **Stop value**
Enter a value that determines when automatic single-stepping should terminate, either at a CICS command or call, or after a specified number of steps are executed.
3. Press Enter to process the new settings and return to the Profile screen.
4. Press Enter again to return to the Source Listing display or breakpoint screen.

Breakpoint Display Mode

CA InterTest for CICS has two breakpoint displays:

- The Source Listing Breakpoint version lets you to test directly from your source listing.
- The Detailed Breakpoint display requires you to use one-line CA InterTest for CICS commands and other menus.

The initial display mode depends on the setting chosen when CA InterTest for CICS was installed; however, you can change the display mode at any time by using the Profile screen. This change remains in effect until the Source List BKPT= setting is changed.

Source List BKPT=

To change the breakpoint display mode, perform the following steps:

1. Type **profile** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF4** to display the Profile screen. The Source List BKPT= field shows the current setting.
2. Overtyping the current value with one of the following:
 - **ON**
Displays the Source Listing Breakpoint.
 - **OFF**
Displays the Detailed Breakpoint.
3. Press Enter to process the new setting and to return to the Source Listing Display screen.

From and BKPT Terminal IDs

From Terminal ID=

From Terminal ID identifies where the program executes. The default for the From Terminal ID setting depends on your system's installation option value for DFLTUSER.

- When DFLTUSER=.ANY is in effect, the default is the terminal displaying the source listing.
- When DFLTUSER=SPECIFIC is in effect and you are signed on to CICS, the default is .ANY. This entry tells CA InterTest for CICS to monitor the program when it runs from .ANY terminal wherever you are signed on to CICS.

To change the default From Terminal ID, perform the following steps:

1. Type **profile** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF4** from the Source Listing display to access the Source Listing Profile screen.
2. Overtyping the entry in the From Terminal ID field to specify where the program will run. Valid entries are as follows:
 - **terminal ID**
Runs from the specified terminal
 - *****
Runs from current terminal displaying this profile screen
 - **.ANY**
Runs from any terminal or even without a terminal
 - **.NO**
Monitors only when this program runs as a background transaction without a terminal.



Note: The BKPT terminal ID must be set to a specific 3270-type terminal that will receive the breakpoints. If From terminal ID is .N and the BKPT terminal ID is .NO or .ANY, the breakpointed task is abended with an INTE abend when the first breakpoint is encountered.

3. Press Enter to process the new From Terminal ID setting and to return to the Source Listing Display.

BKPT Terminal ID=

From Terminal ID identifies the terminal where breakpoints display. The default for the BKPT Terminal ID depends on your system's installation option value for DFLTUSER. To view your system's installation options online, use ITST Option 7.1.2.

- When DFLTUSER=.ANY is in effect, the default is the terminal that is displaying the source listing.
- When DFLTUSER=SPECIFIC is in effect and you are signed on to CICS, the default is .ANY. This entry tells CA InterTest for CICS to send the breakpoints to any terminal where the user is signed on to CICS.

To change the default, perform the following steps:

1. Type **profile** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF4** from the Source Listing display to access the Source Listing Profile screen.
2. Overtyping the entry in the BKPT Terminal ID field to specify the terminal to receive the breakpoint displays. Valid entries are:
 - **terminal ID**
Displays breakpoints at the specified terminal.
 - *****
Displays breakpoints at the terminal displaying this profile screen.
 - **.ANY**
For transactions executing at a 3270-type terminal, the breakpoint displays on the executing terminal.
 - **.NO**
If the transaction runs as a background task without a terminal, the transaction abends with an INTE abend when the first breakpoint is displayed.
The breakpointed task abends with an INTE abend when the first breakpoint is displayed.
3. Press Enter to process the new BKPT Terminal ID setting and to return to the Source Listing Display.

Set the User ID

CA InterTest for CICS monitoring is sensitive to user IDs. Monitor programs and set breakpoints and other monitoring options with the user ID set to .ANY, or the user ID set to a specific CICS user ID (in a secure CICS region). When the user ID is set to .ANY, everyone is monitored and the breakpoints and other monitoring options that you set take effect only if the program executes from the terminal used to set the breakpoints. When the user ID is set to a specific user ID, only that user is monitored, and the breakpoints and other monitoring options are directed to wherever the specified user is logged onto CICS.

User ID=

The default is either the current CICS user, or .ANY. To change the default, perform the following steps:

1. Type **profile** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF4** from the Source Listing display, to access the Source Listing Profile screen.
2. Overtyping the entry in the User ID field to specify the CICS user who must execute the program for monitoring and breakpoints to take effect. Valid entries are:
 - **specific user-ID**
Monitoring and breakpoints take effect only when the specific CICS user executes the program. This establishes a personal debugging session for the CICS user and directs breakpoints to the terminal on which the user is signed on.
 - **.ANY**
Monitoring and breakpoints take effect when anyone executes the program.
3. Press Enter to process the new user ID setting and to return to the Source Listing Display.



Note: If you override the default user ID setting, check the Profile before each Source Listing Session and before you set additional breakpoints during a test session.

Set the Keep Window to Display Variables in Current Statement

AUTOKEEP lets you display items in the Keep window concerning the currently highlighted statement.

The initial setting for AUTOKEEP is chosen when CA InterTest for CICS is installed. If the IN25OPTS parameter SLBAKEEP is set to yes, which is the default, AUTOKEEP will be active. However, use the Profile screen to turn AUTOKEEP off or on again at any time.

AutoKeep Display=

To change the setting for AUTOKEEP, perform the following steps:

1. Type **profile** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF4** to access the Profile screen from any Source Listing Screen. The AutoKeep Display = field shows the current setting.
2. Overtyping the current value with one of the following:
 - **YES**
Displays in the Keep window, the variables being manipulated in the current statement, along with any data items you requested.
 - **NO**
Displays in the Keep window only the data items you requested.
3. Press Enter to process the new setting and to return to the Source Listing Display screen.

Set Code Coverage

Code Coverage (Counts) lets you see the number of times a verb was executed.

The initial setting for Code Counting is off, which is the default. However, use the Profile screen to turn Code Coverage off or on again at any time.

How the counts are displayed or not displayed is handled by the primary line command COUNTS with its associated parameters.

This feature, due to its nature, causes overhead during monitoring and should be turned off as soon as it is no longer needed.

Code Counting=

To change the setting for Code Coverage, perform the following steps:

1. Type **profile** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF4** to access the Profile screen from any Source Listing Screen. The Code Counting= field shows the current setting.
2. Overtyping the current value with one of the following:
 - **YES**
Enables code counting and turns on the COUNTER display feature.
 - **NO**
Removes the COUNTER display and stops the counting feature.
3. Press Enter to process the new setting and to return to the Source Listing Display screen.

Set Structure Display Form

SDF defaults to the value set in the IN25OPTS macro, a value of HEX displays structured data in dump format and a value of DATA displays structured data in display format.

To change the current structure display format type **profile** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF4** to access the Profile screen from the Source Listing Screen. The SDF = field shows the current setting.

Testing Activities

This section discusses testing activities for monitoring users.

Set Monitoring

A CICS user ID is assigned to all monitoring requests. Depending on how CA InterTest for CICS was installed at your site, the default may be to set monitoring for **.ANY** user, or to set monitoring for a specific CICS user. The following topics discuss how these settings affect your test session.

As long as you are working in a secure CICS region, you can override the default user ID setting using the Profile display. You should check how the user ID is set prior to setting breakpoints or monitoring for a program.

Monitor with User ID=.ANY

Setting monitoring with a user ID of **.ANY** is the same as monitoring in earlier CICS releases: the program is monitored when ANY user executes the program, and breakpoints are displayed by default on the same terminal where they were set.

Monitor with a Specific User ID

When you set monitoring for a program with a specific user ID, CA InterTest for CICS only monitors the program when it is executed by that user. In addition, breakpoints display at whatever terminal that user is signed on to. Of course, this option requires a secure CICS region and the user to be signed on to CICS when testing the program.

Monitoring with your specific user ID has the following advantages over monitoring with user ID=.ANY:

- You can change terminals and your breakpoints and monitoring options will follow you
- Your testing will not interfere with any one else testing the same program
- You can use a multi-session terminal emulator package and have breakpoints directed to whatever terminal session you are using

View and Set the User ID

To view or set the user ID that will be used for monitoring and breakpoints, access the Source Listing Profile. To access the Profile, either enter **PROFILE** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF4**. The User ID field is at the bottom of the Profile. To change its value, delete the current entry, type in the new entry, and press **Enter**.

Also check the Terminal ID field just above the User ID field. Generally, you want Terminal ID set to .ANY when User ID is **specific**, and Terminal ID set to a specific terminal ID when User ID is .ANY.

Set Monitoring for a Displayed Program

To set monitoring for the program you are viewing, enter **MONITOR** in the command line, or press **PF5**. CA InterTest for CICS processes the request immediately using the user ID value currently set in the Source Listing Profile.



Note: If you are going to set any breakpoints, skip this step; setting a breakpoint automatically sets monitoring for the program.

Monitoring Multiple Programs

If you plan to test more than one program, you need to set monitoring and breakpoints for each program. If a program to be tested passes control to another program using XCTL or LINK, you also must set monitoring for the receiving program.

To display another program, overtype the program name in the Program= field. Specify where you want to begin the program's display by using the Option #, Stmt #, and Search = or Assembler Displacement fields. Press Enter to process your request. For details, [Change the Program \(see page 57\)](#) and [Position the Display \(see page 57\)](#).

With the new program displayed, repeat the steps to set monitoring and breakpoints.

Display and Search Through Nested Programs

CA InterTest for CICS provides support for COBOL nested programs.

COBOL nested programs let non-unique paragraph and data names to be defined across nested programs. Therefore, CA InterTest for CICS supports qualified names for COBOL programs. A qualified name consists of a one- to 30-byte COBOL program name, a colon, and a one- to 30-byte paragraph or data name.

Example

program1:datanam1 is a qualified name. Qualified names ensure that the correct version of datanam1, which you define in multiple programs, is displayed. Qualified names are supported by the Source Listing facility, the Breakpoint facility, CNTL commands and menus, and by the Indirect Commands facility.

When CA InterTest for CICS displays the source code for a nested program, the Nested= field appears below the Program= field. The Nested= field is 30 bytes long, and indicates the name of the nested program for the currently displayed source code. If you are using the Source Listing facility to display a COBOL nested program and you press PF8 to scroll through the entire source code of the program, the Nested= field changes each time the source code for a different nested program is displayed.

The names of all nested programs within a specific COBOL program are listed at the end of the Procedure Name Cross Reference section (Option # 7).

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTDEN FILE SOURCE LISTING DISPLAY
COMMAND ===>
Program= ACME2000 Option #          Stmt #                      Margin= 01
Nested=
OPTS 1 Proc div 2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map 5 Clst/Pmap More: +
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs 9 Srch fwd 10 Srch bwd PFKS
      1 Help      2          3 End      4 Profile 5 Monitor 6 Menu
      7 Backward 8 Forward 9 Next Wnd 10          11          12 Status
-----+-----
-  DEFINED      PROCEDURE NAMES      REFERENCES
-  122 3000REGISTERHANDLER            P107
-  131 4000FORCEABEND                  P108
-  139 5000HANDLERROUTINE              D129
-  152 9000RETURN                       P109
-  168 9999GOBACK
-  227 9999GOBACK                      P221
-  DEFINED      CROSSREFERENCE OF PROGRAMS      REFERENCES
EXTERNAL ACME200A . . . . . 120
      171 ACME200N . . . . . 229 114

```

```

      2  ACME2000 . . . . . 230
EXTERNAL ACME2001 . . . . . 117
EXTERNAL DFHEI1 . . . . . 127 137 147 160 166
NESTED PROGRAM MAP
PROGRAM ATTRIBUTE CODES (RIGHTMOST COLUMN) HAVE THE FOLLOWING MEANINGS:

```

The Nested= field also indicates the nested program to which Option # 1, 2, 3, and 13 apply, and the nested program that CA InterTest for CICS searches first for any data name or paragraph name that you specify in the Search= field. If a paragraph name or data name is not found in the specified nested program, CA InterTest for CICS then searches the main program.

Example

If Option # 2 and Nested=program2 are specified, the Working Storage section for nested program program2 appears. Also, if Nested=program3 and Search=datanam1 are specified, nested program program3 is searched first for datanam1; if datanam1 is **not** found, the main program is searched for datanam1.

Maintain Synchronized Processing

When CA InterTest for CICS searches the symbolic files for the COBOL and PL/I programs that you specify, it tries to match the date and time in the symbolic file to that of the load module. If a match is not found, either a Symbolic Version List or a warning message displays.

When CA InterTest for CICS searches the symbolic files for the Assembler programs you specified, the Symbolic Version List displays if multiple symbolic versions of a program are found.

COBOL and PL/I Symbolic Version Processing

When you use LIST=*program*, ITST, or CNTL to request a COBOL or PL/I program that has no previously declared breakpoints or monitoring options set, CA InterTest for CICS matches the date and time of the **most recently compiled** version of the program from the symbolic files to the load module date and time.

- If an exact match is found and there are no later versions, CA InterTest for CICS automatically selects that version of the listing and displays it.
- If a match is not found, CA InterTest for CICS displays the Symbolic Version List from which you can either:
 - Select the appropriate symbolic file and program version
 - Ignore symbolic processing for the program
 - The Symbolic Version List screen might also explain the cause of the mismatch. The following are possible causes for the mismatch:
 - There was no matching program listing for the load module.
 - A matching listing was found for the load module, but it is not the most recently compiled version. You can select the matching listing at this point or new copy the load module so that it matches the most recently compiled version and then retry the LIST or CNTL command.

During Automatic Breakpoint processing, if a program has no previously selected symbolic file, CA InterTest for CICS will attempt to match the load module's date and time to a symbolic file program listing.

- If an exact match is found, CA InterTest for CICS automatically selects and displays it.
- If a match is not found, CA InterTest for CICS displays the Symbolic Version List from which you can choose a non-matching program listing version or ignore symbolic processing for the program.

Once a symbolic file is selected for a program, CA InterTest for CICS continues to use the selected file and program version. If a new version of the program is compiled and linked and you have one or more breakpoints set by Statement # or Offset, then you should deactivate monitoring for the program, new copy the program, and then reset any **Statement #** or **Offset** breakpoints. This will insure that your breakpoints are in sync with the new program version. Alternatively, if you do not have any breakpoints set or only breakpoints set by paragraph-name, you can execute a CNTL=NEW, PROG= command or ITST Option 2.1 NEWCOPY, which will reset monitoring for the new program version.

For PL/I Programs

Successful date and time matching for PL/I modules requires that PL/I programs be compiled using the default TSTAMP=YES option.

Assembler Symbolic Version Processing

Assembler programs have no internal date and time generated by the compiler, which prevents date and time matching. However, when LIST=*program* or CNTL=ON,PROG=*program* is requested for an Assembler program with multiple symbolic versions of the listing and no previously declared breakpoints or monitoring options, CA InterTest for CICS displays a Symbolic Version List from which you select the appropriate symbolic file and listing version or ignore symbolic processing for the program.

Once a symbolic file and program version is selected for an Assembler program, CA InterTest for CICS continues to use the selected file and program version. If a new version of the program is compiled and linked and you have one or more breakpoints set by **Statement #** or **Offset**, then you should deactivate monitoring for the program, new copy the program, and then reset any Statement # or Offset breakpoints. This will insure that your breakpoints are in sync with the new program version. Alternatively, if you do not have any breakpoints set or only breakpoints set by paragraph-name, you can execute a CNTL=NEW,PROG= command or ITST Option 2.1 NEWCOPY, which will reset monitoring for the new program version.

The Symbolic Version List

The Symbolic Version List lets you select the appropriate symbolic file or exit CA InterTest for CICS and find out why a date and time mismatch occurred.

- To select a symbolic File ID, place an **S** next to the File ID.
- To exit CA InterTest for CICS without viewing any symbolic file, press **PF3**.
- To see why a mismatch occurred, consult the Comment column.

The following screen shows a sample Symbolic Version List that appears when the LIST or CNTL transactions cannot determine which symbolic file to use.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - Symbolic Version List

Program = COBDEMO   Load Module Date and time = 07/07/94   9.44.13
Loadlib = COBDEMO.loadlib                               Volume = volser

File ID   Date       Time       Language   Comments
- PROTD   07/24/94   11.44.13  COBOL     Latest Version
- PROTTST 07/24/94   10.59.00  COBOL     Update Mode
- PROTACC 07/23/94   12.52.00  COBOL
- PROTPRO 07/23/94   10.01.00  COBOL

-----
S   Select which Symbolic file to use for program display
-----
PFKEYS: 1 Help      2          3 No File  4          5          6
        7          8          9         10         11         12
"CAIN8000 The latest Symbolic version does not match the current load module

```

This screen shows the following information:

- Specifies the name of the program being processed.
- Displays the internal date and time from the COBOL or PL/I load module. This field is **not** displayed for Assembler programs or for PL/I programs compiled with a compiler that was installed with the TSTAMP=NO installation option.
- Displays the names of each version of the symbolic file containing a copy of the specified program.
- Lists dates and times that each version of the symbolic file was compiled.
- Displays the language of the compiled program.
- Displays information about the version listed in the File ID column, and also explains the reason for the date and time mismatch. Comments include:
 - **Update Mode**
Specifies the program is being updated by the batch post-compiler utility. It could also mean that the PROTSYM ran out of space while a post-compiler was processing this program.
 - **Date and time Match**
Specifies the program compile date and time matches the load module date and time, but it is not the most recently compiled version of the program.
 - **Latest Version**
Specifies the program compile date and time is the most recently compiled version of the program, but it does not match the load module date and time.
- Lists the PF keys available from this screen.
 - **PF1**
Accesses the Help facility.

- **PF3**

Exit the Symbolic Version List and ignore symbolic processing.

Set Breakpoints

A breakpoint halts execution of your program. CA InterTest for CICS halts the program before the instruction at a breakpoint location is executed.

The following table shows the types of breakpoints that you can set in a program:

Breakpoint	Action
Unconditional	Stops at a specified program location.
Conditional	Stops at a specified program location when a specified condition is met.
Variable-change	Stops when the value of a specified variable changes; for COBOL and Assembler only.
Request	Stops at a CICS command or at calls to software.

Set breakpoints from the Source Listing Display prior to program execution, from any breakpoint during program execution, or from the Monitoring menus at any time.

Remove Breakpoints

Remove user breakpoints as quickly as they were set. In addition to the previously supported methods of removing breakpoints, use the Monitoring Status display to quickly remove any type of breakpoint.

Remove automatic breakpoints only if the error is corrected. However, you can go around the error and begin execution from another point.

Statement Tracing

Statement tracing causes CA InterTest for CICS to add entries to the statement trace table for each executed statement. Then view the executed statements at any breakpoint by stepping backward and forward through the trace table entries using the PREV and ADVANCE commands. Statement tracing is only valid for COBOL programs and is unrelated to the backtrace facility.

Set statement tracing from the Source Listing Display prior to program execution, from any breakpoint during program execution, or from the Monitoring menus at any time. Remove statement tracing using one of those methods. In addition, use the Monitoring Status display to quickly remove statement tracing.

Data Monitoring

Data monitoring causes CA InterTest for CICS to capture data values for each statement executed in a program. The captured data values are associated with an entry in the statement trace table. Redisplay them at any breakpoint by stepping backward and forward through the trace table entries using the PREV and ADVANCE commands. Data monitoring requires that statement tracing be active and is only valid for COBOL programs.

Set or remove data monitoring from the Source Listing Display prior to program execution, from any breakpoint during program execution, or from the Monitoring menus at any time.

Run Your Program

After setting monitoring and breakpoints for each program you want to test, you are ready to begin testing. To begin testing, perform the following steps:

1. Exit the Source Listing facility by pressing **PF3** or **Clear**. If you accessed a CA InterTest for CICS screen outside the Source Listing facility, you might have to press **Clear** more than once to return to CICS. CA InterTest for CICS responds with the message:

Lister Function Terminated.

2. Initiate the program as you normally would from CICS. Depending on the breakpoints you set and the processing paths your program takes, one of the following occurs:
 - CA InterTest for CICS stops the transaction at a breakpoint (either one you set or one CA InterTest for CICS automatically triggered) because the program was about to violate a CICS coding standard.
 - The application runs to completion without being stopped by CA InterTest for CICS. The results might not be correct.



Note: If the program ends and you get incorrect results or need to test other logic paths, initiate LIST again and set additional breakpoints before retesting the program. You do not have to reset monitoring -- it remains in effect until specifically removed.

Exit the Source Listing Facility

Type **END** on the command line and press Enter to exit the Source Listing Facility or exit the menus using **=X**.

Using Breakpoints

- [Set Breakpoints \(see page 77\)](#)
- [Unconditional Breakpoints \(see page 78\)](#)
- [Conditional Breakpoints \(see page 83\)](#)
- [Variable-Change Breakpoints \(see page 90\)](#)
- [Request Breakpoints \(see page 90\)](#)
- [Remove Breakpoints \(see page 92\)](#)

These topics explain how to use the Source Listing facility and the menus to set and remove breakpoints in your programs. The following bullets show the user-breakpoint types:

- Unconditional
- Conditional
- Variable-change
- Request breakpoints

The first topics describe how to set each type breakpoint type, giving alternative methods from the Source Listing and the menus. The later topics discuss how to remove the breakpoints.

Set Breakpoints

A breakpoint halts execution of your program. CA InterTest for CICS halts the program at a breakpoint location before the instruction executes.

The following bullets show the types of breakpoints that you can set in a program:

- **Unconditional**
Stops at a specified program location.
- **Conditional**
Stops at a specified program location when a specified condition is met.
- **Variable-change**
Stops when the value of a specified variable changes.
- **Request**
Stops at a CICS command or at calls to software.

Setting a breakpoint automatically sets monitoring for that program, so if you are setting a breakpoint before you execute a program, you do not need to set monitoring for the program.

Where Should You Set Breakpoints?

Set breakpoints to control program execution and to pinpoint errors in logic. At a breakpoint, use CA InterTest for CICS to do the following tasks:

- Set additional breakpoints

- Execute line-by-line (single step)
- Examine or change the program path
- Display or change main storage
- Code and execute indirect commands
- Display or change auxiliary files

When Should You Set Breakpoints?

Set breakpoints before program execution or whenever the program stops at a breakpoint during execution. You do not have to set all breakpoints in advance. Set one, start executing, and then set more when you reach a breakpoint. To review your breakpoints or remove them, use the Status Display (PF12) at any time: before execution, from any breakpoint, or after your session.

Why Should You Set Breakpoints?

You might want to set a breakpoint at the first statement in the COBOL

Procedure Division, the Assembler CSECT, or PL/I program. This gives you the opportunity to set the execution pace and to determine the program path that you want to take during testing. If program control is passed from another program, examine the COMMAREA at this point.

Often, breakpoints are set at the following locations for debugging purposes:

- At paragraph names to examine variables at the start of the sections
- Before a branch to dynamically control the program path during execution
- At each location named in an EXEC CICS HANDLE CONDITION to verify error handling

An easy way to track data items during testing is to set a variable-change breakpoint on troublesome data, and then add the data item to a Keep window. During program execution, the program stops each time the variable's value changes, and its value displays at the top of your screen in the Keep window.

Unconditional Breakpoints

These topics review setting unconditional breakpoints from the Source Listing and from the menus.

Set Unconditional Breakpoints from the Source Listing

While you are viewing your source listing (either before execution or during a breakpoint), set unconditional breakpoints directly in your program code, or indirectly from the Procedure Names and Cross-Reference sections of the output.

To set an unconditional breakpoint from a Source Listing or Breakpoint screen, follow these steps:

1. Enter **u** or **)** in position 1 of the line in the program listing where you want the breakpoint set, but do *not* press Enter. (You can add more than one breakpoint at a time). A "u" stops execution *before* the selected item. A ")" stops execution *after* the selected item. You can add a breakpoint next to the following items.

- A line of executable code
- A COBOL paragraph name
- An Assembler label
- A PL/I label

A breakpoint set at a paragraph name or label occurs before (or after) execution of the first verb or instruction in the paragraph.

2. Optionally, and before pressing Enter, use the Option # field and enter **12** (Bkpt Options) to access the menu for specifying breakpoint options to your unconditional breakpoints. These options let you specify:
 - If the program should stop at this breakpoint before statement execution (default) or after statement execution
 - How often the program should stop at this breakpoint (every nth time, instead of every time)
 - The terminal where breakpoints take effect
 - The terminal that receives the breakpoints
 - Indirect commands statement numbers to execute at this breakpoint
 - The user ID (or .ANY) that executes the program
3. Press **Enter** to set the breakpoints. CA InterTest for CICS flags each unconditional breakpoint with a U or a).
If you used Option # 12 to set Breakpoint Options, the Breakpoint Locations Menu appears. Using this menu specify your options for the breakpoint. Complete the menu. For more information, see Specify Breakpoint Options. After completing this menu, press Enter to set the breakpoint and return to the Source Listing display or breakpoint.

The following sample screen shows how to set unconditional breakpoints.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTSYM FILE SOURCE LISTING DISPLAY
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #                      Search=                      Margin= 01
OPTS 1 Proc div  2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map      5 Clst/Pmap More:  +
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs  9 Srch fwd  10 Srch bwd
PFKS 1 Help      2          3 Det Bkpt  4 Profile    5 Resume    6 Menu
      7 Backward 8 Forward  9 Next Wnd 10 001 Verb 11 Backtrace 12 Status
-----
- 01205      PERFORM CICS-LOOP 50 TIMES.
- 01206      GO TO MXS-OPTION.
u 01207 CICS-LOOP.
  01208*EXEC CICS ASKTIME

```

```

01209*          END-EXEC.
- 01210      MOVE '      00849      ' TO DFHEIV0
u 01211      CALL 'DFHEI1' USING DFHEIV0.
01212
u 01213      MXS-OPTION.
- 01214      IF TASK-SWITCH3 EQUAL SPACE
- 01215          MOVE 'A' TO TASK-SWITCH3
- 01216          MOVE 'DMAP06' TO MAPNAME
- 01217          GO TO SEND-REWRITE-RETURN.
- 01218*EXEC CICS HANDLE CONDITION
01219*          NOSTG(NO-STORAGE)

```



Note: If you want to recompile your program and keep the same breakpoints in the recompiled version, set breakpoints next to paragraph names or labels, *not* lines of executable code. Then, use the CA InterTest for CICS New Program Copy function, explained in Monitoring Menu Options, to transfer the breakpoints to the same paragraph names or labels in the recompiled program. If you set breakpoints at lines of executable code, New Program Copy transfers the breakpoints to the same *statement numbers* or *offsets* in the recompiled program, which might not be what you want.

If you compiled or assembled your program with the post-processor parameter value, LISTER=ALL, you can set unconditional breakpoints using the Cross-Reference section. This method sets breakpoints at all references to the selected data name. To use this method, follow these steps:

1. Display the Cross-Reference section using the Option # field.
2. Enter **u** or **)** in column 1 next to the data name.
3. Press Enter to set the breakpoints. CA InterTest for CICS sets the breakpoints at all references to the COBOL, Assembler, or PL/I data name. Then, CA InterTest for CICS displays the breakpoint indicators in the Cross-Reference section and on the lines in the Procedure Division or CSECT where the data name is referenced.

To set breakpoints at specific paragraph names, labels, or procedure names, follow these steps:

1. Display the Cross-Reference section using the Option # field. For more information, see [Source Listing Facility \(see page 38\)](#).
2. Enter a **u** or **)** next to the:
 - Specific paragraph name, label, or procedure name in the COBOL Cross-Reference listing
 - Symbol line in the Cross-Reference section of the Assembler listing
 - Specific label or procedure name in the Xref section of the PL/I listing
3. Press Enter. The breakpoints apply to the specific paragraph names, labels, or procedure names.

The following screen shows how to set breakpoints at Procedure Names.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTSYM FILE SOURCE LISTING DISPLAY
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #          Margin= 01
                        Search=

```



```

OPTS 1 Proc div 2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map      5 Clst/Pmap More:  +
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs  9 Srch fwd 10 Srch bwd
PFKS 1 Help      2          3 End       4 Profile  5 Monitor   6 Menu
      7 Backward 8 Forward  9 Next Wnd 10          11          12 Status

```

```

-----
-  PROCEDURE NAMES                DEFN      REFERENCE
u  AFTER-REWRITE                  01328
-  CICS-LOOP                      01207    01205
-  CONTINUE-TASK                  00895    00824 00888
-  DATA-NAME                     01080
u  DO-READ-VAR                    01099    01096
-  EXPANDED-DEMO                  00971    00821 00892 00893
-  GEN-ERR                        01289    00802 00854 01047
-  LAST-SCREEN                    00954    00947
-  LINK-COBDEML                   01381    01372
u  LOOP-RTN                       01204
-  MOVE-RECORD                    01148
-  MXR-OPTION                     01199    01372

```

To set breakpoints at all paragraph names, labels, or procedure names, follow these steps:

1. Display the Procedure Names section using the Option # field.
2. Enter a **u** or **)** next to the:
 - Procedure-Names line in the COBOL Cross-Reference listing
 - Symbol line in the Cross-Reference section of the Assembler listing
 - Declare line in the Xref section of the PL/I listing
3. Press **Enter**.
4. When prompted, press **PF3** to confirm the request for multiple breakpoints. The breakpoints apply to all paragraph names, labels, or PL/I procedures.

Set Unconditional Breakpoints from the Menus

You can set all types of breakpoints from the Monitoring submenus of the Primary Option Menu.

To set one or more unconditional breakpoints from the menus, follow these steps:

1. Access the Primary Option Menu, and select **Option 2 Monitoring**.
2. If you already set monitoring for the program, transaction, or terminal, repeat the entry that duplicates the monitoring request. Check this by viewing the Monitoring Status display. In most cases, this is *Option 1 Program*.
If you have not set monitoring, select whether you want to monitor a program (option 1), transaction (option 2), or terminal (option 3). Most users monitor the program.
3. On the Program, Transaction, or Terminal Monitoring Menu:
 - Complete the top part of the Monitoring menu to specify (or duplicate) how the program, terminal, or transaction will be monitored.
 - Complete the bottom part of the menu by entering **s** next to the UBP option for Unconditional Breakpoints.

- Press Enter to process your request.

Specify Breakpoint Locations

To set breakpoint locations, complete the fields on the Breakpoint Locations panel as follows:

- For a COBOL program, you can specify a paragraph name or data name, a statement number, or the hexadecimal displacement (offset) from the beginning of the program.
- For an Assembler program, breakpoint locations can be Assembler labels, data names, or offsets.
- For a PL/I program, breakpoint locations can be offsets or, if you have the PL/I symbolic option, PL/I labels or statement numbers. PL/I labels can be qualified by Procedure Name using the syntax: Procedure-Name:Label.

Use the following rules when specifying information:

- If you specify statement # 1, CA InterTest for CICS sets a breakpoint at the first executable instruction in a COBOL Procedure Division, Assembler CSECT, or PL/I procedure.
- COBOL statements can contain more than one verb. In specifying statement numbers, indicate the verb at which the breakpoint should occur. A statement number of *nnn* or *nnn* indicates the first verb in the statement, *nnn.1* indicates the second verb, *nnn.2* indicates the third verb, and so on. For example, a statement number entered as 503.3 specifies a breakpoint at the fourth verb in statement number 503.
- If you specify a COBOL, Assembler, or PL/I data name, breakpoints are set at every reference to that data name.
- Enter an **X** in the All paragraph names field (COBOL), All Assembler labels field, All Labels field (PL/I), or All Procedure Names field (PL/I) to set breakpoints at all of the indicated locations.
- Enter an **X** in the After field to stop after the statement executes.

Note: You can specify up to nine breakpoints.

Specify Breakpoint Options

The following specifications are optional:

- **Enter 'n' to stop only every n'th time**
Specifies how often the program should be halted when you set a breakpoint within a loop.
- **Term ID (or .ANY or .NO) where breakpoints will take effect**
Specifies ID of the terminal where the program must be executing for breakpoints to take effect. If you leave this field blank, it defaults to your current terminal. Enter **.ANY** to have breakpoints take effect at all terminals, even when the program executes without a terminal. Enter **.NO** to have breakpoints take effect only when the program executes without a terminal.
- **Term ID (or .ANY) that will receive the breakpoints**
Specifies the ID of the terminal to receive breakpoint displays. If you leave this field blank, it defaults to your current terminal. Enter **.ANY** to have breakpoint screens displayed at the terminal where the program is executing when the breakpoints occur.

- **Statement no. of indirect command(s) to be executed**

Specifies the statement number of the indirect command that you want to invoke at the breakpoint you have set.

- **User ID (or .ANY) who will execute the program**

Specifies the CICS ID of the user who must execute the program for the breakpoint to take effect. Valid entries are a specific CICS user ID or **.ANY**. The default varies depending on your installation option settings for DFLTUSER.

Example

The following example shows how to set unconditional breakpoints at four locations in the COBOL program COBDEMO.

```

CA InterTest MONITORING COMMAND BUILDER   COBOL BREAKPOINT LOCATIONS   11
SET breakpoint locations for PROG=COBDEMO  in any of the following fields:

Para/Data return-transid_____
Names:  _____
Statement _____
Numbers: 1____   136__   174.2   _____
Offsets: _____

All paragraph names:  _                      After: _

Enter 'n' to stop only every n'th time:
Term ID (or .ANY or .NO) where breakpoints will take effect:  ---
Term ID (or .ANY) that will receive the breakpoints:          ---
Statement no. of indirect command(s) to be executed:          ---
user ID (or .ANY) who will execute the program: BARNEY1

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5          6
PF7           8          9          10         11         12

```

The information in the previous example causes breakpoints to occur at:

- Paragraph RETURN-TRANSID
- Statement 1, the beginning of the Procedure Division
- The first verb in statement 136
- The third verb in statement 174

Because the user ID field is specified as BARNEY1 and the terminal identification fields are left blank, these breakpoints take effect only if COBDEMO is executed by the user ID BARNEY1. The breakpoints display at whatever terminal BARNEY1 is signed on under CICS.

Conditional Breakpoints

This section reviews setting conditional breakpoints from the Source Listing and from the Menu.

Set Conditional Breakpoints from the Source Listing

To set conditional breakpoints, specify the location and then the condition. Following these steps, specify one or more locations directly from the Source Listing.

1. Enter **c** in column 1 of any line in:

- Your program listing (next to a paragraph, label, or executable code)
- The Procedure Names section of the COBOL Cross-Reference listing (for all paragraphs or selected paragraphs)
- The Cross-Reference section of COBOL, Assembler, or PL/I programs (next to a data name, label, or all labels)
- If you enter **c** next to a data name in the Cross-Reference section, the breakpoint takes effect at all locations where the item is referenced.
- If you enter **c** next to the Procedure-Names line in the Procedure names section of the COBOL Cross-Reference listing or next to the Symbol line in the Cross-Reference section of the Assembler listing, the breakpoints takes effect at **all** paragraph names or labels.



Note: You can specify more than one **c** before pressing Enter.

2. Optionally, select **Option # 12** Breakpoint Options to set options for your conditional breakpoints.
3. Press **Enter**.

Another way of specifying the same condition for multiple locations in your program is to use the ITST menus to specify both the locations and the conditions.

To set conditional breakpoints that apply to multiple locations in a program, follow these steps:

1. Enter a **c** in column 1 of *each* line in your source code at which you want to set a conditional breakpoint.
2. Press Enter. CA InterTest for CICS displays the first conditional breakpoint locations screen.
3. Specify one or more conditional breakpoint locations. CA InterTest for CICS displays a Conditional Breakpoint menu.

The For Location field indicates the statement number with the source code at which you specified **c** on the Source Listing display. Typing an S in the drop monitoring on a true condition field causes monitoring to be dropped for the rest of the current task when the conditional breakpoint is true.



Note: The For Location field does not display when you specify the location using the menus.

Press **Enter** after completing the Conditional Breakpoint menu. CA InterTest for CICS sets the conditional breakpoints and returns you to the Source Listing display.

Notes:

- Conditional Breakpoint menus for Assembler and PL/I programs and the complex Conditional Breakpoint menu for COBOL programs have additional entry fields.
- To replace an unconditional breakpoint with a conditional breakpoint, you must first remove the unconditional breakpoint. Overtyping the u or) with x and pressing Enter. Then enter c at the same location, and press Enter.

Set Conditional Breakpoints from the Menus

Conditional breakpoints are set from the same Monitoring submenus used to set monitoring and unconditional breakpoints. Follow the same steps given in Set Conditional Breakpoints from the Menus. However, instead of entering s next to the UBP option, enter c next to the CBP option for conditional breakpoints.

Setting Conditional Breakpoints for COBDEMO, monitored for BARNEY1

First, CA InterTest for CICS displays the Conditional Locations screen.

This screen is similar to the screen used to specify unconditional breakpoints, and you should enter the information in the same way. For more information, see Set Unconditional Breakpoints from the Menus.

One special feature lets you set a conditional breakpoint at *all* instructions. Enter an x in the All Instructions field to request this option, as shown in the previous example. If you request the All Instructions option and set a variable-change breakpoint, the breakpoint takes effect whenever the value of the variable changes.

After specifying the breakpoint locations, press Enter to display the Conditional Breakpoint screen. On this screen specify the condition that must be satisfied for the breakpoint to take effect.

There are two versions of the Conditional Breakpoint screen: a simplified version for COBOL users, and a detailed version for PL/I and Assembler users and for those COBOL users who prefer this version. Using either version you specify the condition in this format:

left side relational operator right side

Variable-Change Breakpoints

COBOL and Assembler users set a conditional breakpoint to take effect whenever the value of a variable changes. To do this, type x in the All Instructions field on the Conditional Locations screen.

COBOL users must specify the variable name on the Conditional Breakpoint screen. The condition for a variable-change breakpoint is:

variableA NE variableB

Assembler users must specify the variable name on the Detailed Conditional Breakpoint screen. For more information, see [The Detailed Conditional Breakpoint Screen \(see page 87\)](#).

The specified operator determines whether the breakpoint occurs whenever the value of the variable changes (NE), or only when the value increases, decreases, or does not change. Whenever you re-execute the program, the initial value of the variable resets to its value at the beginning of program execution.

Literal Formats

Specify four types of literals for the right side of the comparison:

- **Character**
Specify character literals for comparisons with any field except a COBOL data name defined as COMP or COMP-3. Enter the literal as C'character data', X' hexadecimal data', or a combination of both. For example, C'ABC', Xv0102', or C'ABC'X'0102'.
- **Packed**
Specify packed decimal literals for comparisons only with COBOL data names defined as COMP-3. Enter the literal as P'number'. The number can be preceded by a minus sign. For example, P'123' or P'-123'.
- **Halfword**
Specify halfword literals for comparisons with COBOL data names defined as COMP with a length of four, as in S9(4) COMP. Enter the literal as H'number'. The number can be preceded by a minus sign. For example, H'12' or H'-12'.
- **Fullword**
Specify fullword literals for comparisons with COBOL data items defined as COMP with a length of eight, as in S9(8) COMP. Enter the literal as F'num'100' or F' -100'.

Figurative Constants

Specify the following figurative constants for the right side of the comparison:

Valid Right Side Specifications for the Comparison			
ZERO	numeric value 0	HIGH-VALUE	character value X' FF'
ZEROS		HIGH-VALUES	
ZEROES			
SPACE	blank (X'40')	LOW-VALUE	character value X'00'
SPACES		LOW-VALUES	

Example

The following screen shows how to set a conditional breakpoint in a COBOL program:

- The left side of the comparison specifies the data name TOLEN.

- The relational operator is LT (less than).
- The right side of the comparison specifies the literal 80.

CA InterTest MONITORING COMMAND BUILDER CONDITIONAL BREAKPOINT

Enter LEFT SIDE
Data Name tolen _____

Enter OPERATOR (EQ, NE, GT, LT, GE, LE): lt

Enter RIGHT SIDE
Data Name _____
OR
Literal 80 _____

_ ENTER S to Drop monitoring on true condition

Press PF9 to go to complex conditional screen if necessary

F1 Help	2	3 End	4 Return	5	6
PF7	8	9 Complex	10	11	12

This breakpoint takes effect only if the value in the data name TOLEN is less than 80. The breakpoint locations are all the instructions, as previously specified on the Conditional Locations screen.

The Detailed Conditional Breakpoint Screen

Assembler and PL/I users who want to specify conditional breakpoints should complete the Conditional Locations screen and press Enter, the Conditional Breakpoint screen appears. COBOL users access this screen by pressing **PF9** from the COBOL Conditional Breakpoint screen.

- **Enter LEFT SIDE of condition**

Specifies the left side of the comparison that must be an area of core. Enter information in one of the following fields:

- Data name
- Register
- COBOL BLL cell
- Area identified by a CORE keyword

- **Enter OPERATOR**

Specifies the relational operator:

- EQ for equal
- NE for not equal
- GT for greater than
- LT for less than
- GE for greater than or equal to

- LE for less than or equal to
- **Length**
Optionally define the length of the left side or right side of the comparison. (For more information, see the Length of the Comparison [\(see page 88\)](#).)
- **Enter RIGHT SIDE of condition**
Specifies the right side of the comparison, which is an area of core or a literal. Enter information in one of these five fields: a data name, a register, a COBOL BLL cell, an area identified by a CORE keyword, or a literal. For more information, see the section and see Literal Formats.
- **Optional offset**
Optionally adjusts a CORE location by specifying offsets (displacements). Each offset must be preceded by one of the following operands:
 - +
 - -
 - @ - Indirect addressing below the 16-megabyte line
 - % - Indirect addressing above the 16-megabyte line (XA systems only)



Note: Literals cannot be modified by offsets.

Length of the Comparison

You can explicitly define how many bytes of either the left side or right side specification should be compared. Certain storage locations have implicit lengths:

- A register or COBOL BLL cell has an implicit length of four bytes.
- The storage locations referred to by the CORE keywords MXR, MXS, and TAL have implicit lengths of four bytes.
- The implicit length of a COBOL data name is its field length as defined in the DMAP.
- The length of a literal is the number of bytes it contains; any length specification is ignored.

Define both left side and right side lengths for a packed decimal (COMP-3) comparison. For all other comparisons, define only one length. If you define both lengths, the smaller length is used.

The maximum permissible length for the left side or right side is 16 bytes for packed decimal data, and 255 bytes for all other data types.

Literal Formats

For more information about specifying literals, see Figurative Constants.

CORE Keywords

Specify the following CORE keywords on the left side or right side of the comparison:

- **CSA**
First byte of the CSA
- **CURR**
Next Assembler instruction to be executed
- **CWA**
First byte of the CWA
- **CWK**
First byte of the COBOL program's Working-storage
- **DSA**
First byte of program's DSA
- **ITBE**
First byte of the next instruction to be executed
- **LCL**
First byte of the COBOL program's local-storage
- **MXR**
CA InterTest for CICS maximum CICS request counter (implicit length = 4)
- **MXS**
CA InterTest for CICS maximum storage counter (implicit length = 4)
- **OPFL**
First byte of the Optional Features List
- **PGM=***
First byte of the monitored program.
- **PREV**
Last Assembler instruction that was executed
- **Rnn**
A register (*nn* is a decimal from 1 to 15) (implicit length = 4)
- **TAL**
CA InterTest for CICS tally fullword (implicit length = 4)
- **TERM=***
First byte of the terminal table entry of the current terminal
- **TGT**
First byte of the COBOL TGT for the monitored task

- **TIOA**
First byte of the first TIOA of the task
- **TWA**
First byte of the TWA of the monitored task

Variable-Change Breakpoints

A variable-change breakpoint is a special type of conditional breakpoint that takes effect when the value of a specified COBOL or Assembler variable changes. If you set a variable-change breakpoint while the variable is also listed in the Keep window, the variable's new value immediately appears at the top of the breakpoint display when the breakpoint is triggered.

To set a variable-change breakpoint from a Source Listing screen, follow these steps:

1. Enter **v** in position 1 of any line in the program listing that defines or references the variable.
2. If the statement *references* the variable, place the *cursor* under any character in the variable name. (Omit this step if the statement defines the variable.)
3. Press Enter.

To set a variable-change breakpoint for a variable in the Keep window, follow these steps:

1. Enter **v** next to the variable name in the Keep window.
2. Press Enter.

Set variable-change breakpoints before or during program execution. If you set the breakpoint before execution, the variable's initial value is its value when it first becomes known to CA InterTest for CICS during execution. Any change from this initial value triggers the variable-change breakpoint.

Set Conditional Breakpoints from the Menus explains how to set variable-change breakpoints when the value of a variable increases or decreases.

Request Breakpoints

This section reviews setting request breakpoints from the source listing and from the menus.

Set Request Breakpoints from the Source Listing

Set request breakpoints to halt a program prior to CICS commands and other program calls (such as calls to DL/I, DB2, or SQL/DS). Instruct CA InterTest for CICS to halt the program before every CICS command, or a type of CICS command, such as File Control or Program Control commands. Specify that the program halts before specific commands, such as all READ or WRITE commands. Once the program is halted, use all of the CA InterTest for CICS facilities to inspect and modify main storage or auxiliary storage or to set additional options.

Set request breakpoints easily from the source listing by entering the RBP command. Once set, request breakpoints are identified by an R during program execution. Set them also from the Monitoring menus and they are most easily removed from the Monitoring Status display (STATUS command).

After completing the RBP menus, press **PF4 Return** until CA InterTest for CICS returns you to the Source Listing display.

Set Request Breakpoints from the Menus

When viewing a program listing before or after a breakpoint, specify the RBP command to display the RBP menus.

Alternatively use the Program Monitoring (2.1), Transaction Monitoring (2.2), or Terminal Monitoring (2.33) menu to set request breakpoints. Complete the top of the menu according to how you are monitoring or want to monitor the program, terminal, or transaction, and select the RBP option on the bottom of the menu. Detailed steps on how to do this are given next for users unfamiliar with the monitoring menus.

1. Access the Primary Option Menu, and select **2 Monitor** to access the Monitoring Menu.
2. Select option **1 Program** to have the request breakpoints apply to a monitored program. Alternatively, select another monitoring option if you are monitoring by Transaction (2) or Terminal (2).
3. On the Monitoring submenu, complete the monitoring entry for the Program (Terminal or Transaction) and user ID, and then type **s** next to the RBP Option for Request Breakpoints and press Enter.

After specifying the RBP command from the Source Listing screen or completing the monitoring menu with the RBP option selected, CA InterTest for CICS displays the Request Breakpoint Selection menu.

On this screen enter an **x** next to the options you want to select. You can specify any of the following breakpoints:

- **ALL commands**
The program halts prior to all CICS commands.
- **DL/I**
The program halts prior to all DL/I calls.
- **DB2**
The program halts prior to all calls to DSNHLI (for DB2 users) or prior to all calls to ARIPRDI (for SQL/DS users).
- **CALLS**
The program is halted prior to calls to software that CA InterTest has been instructed to recognize at installation time. A second screen, where you specify the calls, displays.



Note: If you select a type of CICS command, CA InterTest for CICS displays a second screen. For example, if you select File Control, CA InterTest for CICS displays the File Control screen.

When you have entered all of the necessary information, press Enter. If you entered an x next to a type of command, CA InterTest for CICS displays a second screen.

Example

If you selected the File Control option, the Monitoring Command Builder Request Breakpoint Selection screen displays.

```

CA InterTest MONITORING COMMAND BUILDER   REQUEST BREAKPOINT SELECTION

Set one or more types of File Control commands in:
      PROG=COBDEMO

_ All commands
  x READ
  x WRITE
    _ REWRITE
    _ DELETE
    _ UNLOCK
    _ STARTBR
    _ READNEXT
    _ READPREV
    _ ENDBR
    _ RESETBR

Enter 'n' to stop only every n'th time  ____

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return   5          6
PF7           8          9          10         11         12

```

Using this screen specify that the program be halted at *all* File Control commands, or select specific File Control commands. In this example, the user specified that program COBDEMO be halted at all READ and WRITE commands.

Remove Breakpoints

There are several ways to remove breakpoints. One of the easiest is to enter an **R** next to any breakpoint entry on the Monitoring Status display. This section discusses two other ways of removing breakpoints:

- From your Source Listing Breakpoint or Display
- From the Monitoring Menus (using STATUS command)

Remove Breakpoints Flagged on Your Source Listing

You can remove breakpoints as quickly as you set them. Statements where you previously set unconditional breakpoints are flagged with a U or) in column 1. Statements with conditional breakpoints are flagged with a C. During program execution, locations where CA InterTest for CICS stops because of a variable-change or request breakpoint are flagged with V or R, respectively.

- To change the type of breakpoint at a given location, first remove the existing breakpoint, and then set the next one.
- Remove automatic breakpoints only if the error is corrected. However, you can go around the error and start execution from another point.

The following list explains how to remove each type of breakpoint.

- **Unconditional, Conditional or Variable-change breakpoints**
While viewing the source at a breakpoint, type an **x** over the U,), C, or V; press Enter.
- **Unconditional or Conditional breakpoints set at all COBOL paragraph names, or Assembler or PL/I procedures**
Either enter **x** to the left of the Procedure-Names or Symbol header line or Declare line in the Cross-Reference section of the listing and press Enter, or type an **R** next to the UBP or CBP entry on the Monitoring Status display and press Enter.
- **Unconditional or Conditional breakpoints set at all references to a COBOL or Assembler data name**
Type an **x** over the C in the Cross-Reference section of the listing and press Enter, or type an **R** next to the UBP or CBP entry on the Monitoring Status display, and press Enter.
- **Request breakpoints**
Specify the **STATUS** command then type **R** next to the RBP entry on the Monitoring Status display, and press Enter, or repeat the menu steps for setting the breakpoint, but enter an **R** next to the RBP option on the Monitoring menu. Complete the menus as you did when setting the request breakpoints.
- *** All breakpoints**
Remove monitoring for the program. For more information, see Monitoring Menu Options. Do this from the Monitoring Status display.



Important! If the program is being monitored for .ANY user, remove the breakpoints instead of the monitoring entry. Removing monitoring for a program that others might also be testing is risky.



Note: If you set more than one type of breakpoint at the same location, CA InterTest for CICS flags and intercepts only one at a time -- the first one you set. Once you remove the first one, the next one you set is flagged and activated, and so on.

Remove Unconditional Breakpoints from the Menus

Remove unconditional breakpoints using the monitoring menus of the Primary Option Menu or using the STATUS command menu when at a source listing breakpoint display.

To remove an unconditional breakpoint using the menus, access the Program Monitoring (2.1), Transaction Monitoring (2.2), or Terminal Monitoring (2.3) menu, and follow these steps:

1. Repeat the monitored entries for the following items:
 - Program, transaction, or terminal (whichever is being monitored)
 - User ID under which the entry is being monitored
2. Enter **r** next to the UBP Option for Unconditional Breakpoints and press Enter

The Remove Breakpoint Locations screen appears.

To remove all unconditional breakpoints from a program, enter **.ALL** in the Para/Data field and press Enter.

You can also remove breakpoints using the Set Breakpoint Locations screen.

Remove Conditional Breakpoints from the Menus

To remove conditional breakpoints from the menus, use the monitoring menus of the Primary Option Menu.

On the Program Monitoring (2.1), Transaction Monitoring (2.2), or Terminal Monitoring (2.3) menu, follow these steps:

1. Repeat the monitored entries for the:
 - Program, transaction, or terminal (whichever is being monitored)
 - User ID under which the entry is being monitored
2. Enter **r** next to the CBP Option for Conditional Breakpoints.
3. Press Enter.

The Remove Conditional Locations screen displays.

To remove all conditional breakpoints from a program, enter **.ALL** in the Para/Data field and press Enter.

You can also remove breakpoints using the Set Conditional Breakpoints screen.

Remove Request Breakpoints

To remove request breakpoints from the menus, use the monitoring menus of the Primary Option Menu.

On the Program Monitoring (2.1), Transaction Monitoring (2.2), or Terminal Monitoring (2.3) menu, follow these steps:

1. Repeat the monitored entries for the:

- Program, transaction, or terminal (whichever is being monitored)
- User ID under which the entry is monitored

2. Enter **r** next to the RBP Option for Request Breakpoints.

3. Press Enter.

The Remove Request Breakpoints screen appears. Enter the information exactly as you originally defined it.

Breakpoint Activities

- [Examine the Source Listing Breakpoint Screen \(see page 95\)](#)
- [Respond to Automatic Breakpoints \(see page 102\)](#)
- [Work with Data at a Breakpoint \(see page 103\)](#)
- [The Statement Trace Facility \(COBOL programs only\) \(see page 113\)](#)
- [Display or Modify Auxiliary Storage \(FILE\) \(see page 115\)](#)
- [The Breakpoint Primary Option Menu \(see page 116\)](#)
- [The CALLTRACE Facility \(see page 117\)](#)
- [The CHANNEL Command \(see page 117\)](#)
- [The Storage Facility \(see page 118\)](#)
- [The Backtrace Facility \(see page 119\)](#)
- [Additional Breakpoint Displays \(see page 127\)](#)
- [The Detailed Breakpoint Screen \(see page 128\)](#)
- [Indirect Commands \(see page 136\)](#)
- [Edit Indirect Command Definitions \(see page 143\)](#)
- [Indirect Command Syntax \(see page 143\)](#)

Examine the Source Listing Breakpoint Screen

When CA InterTest for CICS V10 - monitors a program, it halts program execution each time it detects an error or a user-specified breakpoint; it then displays a breakpoint screen. The following screen shows an automatic breakpoint.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTDEN FILE SOURCE LISTING BREAKPOINT
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #                      Margin= 01
                                Search=
OPTS 1 Proc div  2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map          5 Clst/Pmap More:  +
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs  9 Srch fwd    10 Srch bwd
PFKS 1 Help      2          3 Det Bkpt  4 Profile      5 Resume      6 Menu
      7 Backward 8 Forward  9 Next Wnd 10 001 Verb  11 Backtrace 12 Status
-----
- 00880 CONTINUETASK.
- 00881**** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
A  ==> ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
   ==>
   ==> ASRA abend (0C7) detected and prevented. Caused by invalid decimal
   ==> arithmetic data format.
```

```

==>
==>      Press PF1 for a detailed description.
==>
- 00883      IF TASKNUM = 1
- 00884          MOVE 'DMPASR' TO MAPNAME.
- 00885      IF TASKNUM = 2
- 00886          MOVE 'DMPASUM' TO MAPNAME.
- 00887      IF TASKNUM GREATER 2
- 00888          GO TO SENDENDMSG.

```

▪ **A**

Indicates the type of breakpoint that occurred:

- **A** Automatic, detected by CA InterTest for CICS
- **U** Unconditional breakpoint that stops *before* the specified item
- **)** Unconditional breakpoint that stops *after* the specified item
- **C** Conditional
- **V** Variable-change
- **R** Request

▪ **ADD +1 TO TASKNUM**

Indicates the statement or offset where the breakpoint occurred.

▪ **ASRA abend ...**

These lines tell you why an automatic breakpoint occurred. For more information, press **PF1**. To remove these lines, press **Enter** or scroll using **PF7** or **PF8** to see additional lines of source listing code.

Source Listing Breakpoint Commands

The command line at a Source Listing Breakpoint supports all of the commands described for a Source Listing Display plus the following commands: AUTOSTEP, BTRACE, CS, FO, GO, NEXT, RESUME, RESETBKP, and RUN. These commands are defined in the following table. In addition, use the command line to enter CA InterTest for CICS single-line commands for CNTL, CORE, and FILE. See the online help and other topics in this area for information about single-line commands.



Note: You cannot use this command line to enter CA InterTest for CICS system-wide CNTL options.

Command	PF Key	Description
ABEND	None	Display the Abend Breakpointed Task screen
ABI ON	None	Turn abend intercept on (default). This intercepts all CICS abends and produces an automatic breakpoint screen providing a CICS HANDLE ABEND LABEL /PROGRAM is not active.

Command	PF Key	Description
		If you want to intercept CICS abends for programs having an active CICS HANDLE LABEL/PROGRAM, see the ABI FORCE command.
ABI OFF	None	Turn abend intercept off. This causes CA InterTest for CICS to stop intercepting CICS abends. No automatic breakpoint screen appears and the program abends.
ABI FORCE	None	Turn Abend Intercept on for all CICS ABENDS, even if a program has an outstanding HANDLE ABEND active or issues a CICS HANDLE ABEND command.
		Use this option when you want an automatic breakpoint screen for programs that also have active HANDLE ABENDS to process their own errors.
ADVANCE n	None	Advances n entries in the statement trace table and displays the resulting statement. (If n is not specified, it defaults to 1.) If data monitoring is active, past data values for the statement are also displayed. Use this command to redisplay the execution sequence of a program. Statement tracing must be active for the ADVANCE command to function (see the TRACE option).
ADV n		
A n		
		Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs.
AUTOSTEP x y	None	Resume execution x verb(s) at a time displaying the current source statement for a y interval of time. This command is available only at a breakpoint. Default: One verb at at time until next CALL/COMMAND.
AS x y		
BOTTOM	None	GO to bottom of source.
BOT		
BPO	None	Jump to Breakpoint Option screen.
BTRACE	PF11	Backtrace. Displays the backtrace summary. This command is available only at a breakpoint.
BWD	PF7	Scroll backward. Set the scroll amount on the Source Listing Profile. Does not apply within the Keep window.
CALLTRACE	None	Shows the program call flow leading up to the currently breakpointed program. Select programs having symbolic support from the list and display their data areas. Select channels at a specific program level from the CALLTRACE program list.
CHANNEL	None	Displays the currently allocated channel and the containers in the channel. Display the data within a container from the selection list. This feature is only valid in CICS releases that support CHANNELs and Containers.
CNTL	None	Displays the CNTL Command Menu.
		Note: The Monitoring Menu (=1.2) is an alternative to using the CNTL menu.
COMPOSITE	None	Set composite monitoring options for monitoring of sub-programs.
CORE	None	Displays the Main Storage menu. Select an option to view a main storage (CORE) display.
COUNTS SHOW	None	Turns on the code coverage COUNTER display. To activate code coverage, see Customizing the Source Listing Profile (see page 60) or issue PROFILE command.
	None	

Command	PF Key	Description
COUNTS NOSHOW		Turns off the code coverage COUNTER display. To deactivate code coverage, see Customizing the Source Listing Profile (see page 60) or issue the PROFILE command.
COUNTS RESET	None	Resets the program code coverage statement counters to zero.
COUNTS op value	None	Turns on the code coverage COUNTER display and highlights program statements that match the criteria. The source listing is repositioned to the first statement matching the criteria. Op values: EQ or =, NE or <>, LT or <, GT or >, LE or <= or <=, GE or >= or >= Values: 0 to 9999
COUNTS NEXT	None	Repositions the source listing to the next statement that matches the previously specified COUNT op value criteria.
COUNTS ALL	None	Removes previously specified COUNT op value criteria and redisplay source listing without special COUNTER highlighting.
CS	None	Go to current breakpoint source statement. This command is available only at a breakpoint.
DATAMON DM	None	Displays the Monitoring Command Builder menu to set and remove statement tracing and data monitoring. Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs.
DATAMON ON DM ON	None	Turns data monitoring on. This causes CA InterTest for CICS to capture data values for each executed statement in the program. You are then able to redisplay these values at a breakpoint, by tracing backward and forward through the entries in the statement trace table using the PREV and ADVANCE commands. DATAMON ON forces TRACE ON. Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs.
DATAMON OFF DM OFF	None	Turns data monitoring off. This causes CA InterTest for CICS to stop capturing data values for each executed statement in the program. In addition, you can no longer display captured data values when tracing backward and forward through the entries in the statement trace table using the PREV and ADVANCE commands. Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs.
DISPLAY data-item D data-item	None	Displays the storage of a data name.
DOWN	None	Shift listing down.
END	PF3	Returns to the prior display or menu.
FILE	None	Displays the Auxiliary Storage menu. Select an option to view a file or queue.
FIND	None	Find a string
F		

Command	PF Key	Description
FO	None	Find hexadecimal offset. This command is available only at a breakpoint.
FP	None	Find paragraph.
FS	None	Find statement number.
FWD	PF8	Scrolls forward the amount indicated on the source listing Profile. Does not apply within the Keep window.
GO	None	Continue until the next intercept occurs. This command is available only at a breakpoint.
HELP	PF1	Displays help for the source listing facility.
IC	None	Jump to Indirect Command screen.
ITST	None	Displays the Primary Option menu.
KEEP data-item	None	Add a data-item to the static Keep window
K data-item		
LEFT	None	Shift listing left.
LOCATE	None	Locate line number or part of the listing.
LOC		
L		
MARGIN	None	Shift listing to specific margin.
MAR		
MENU	PF6	Displays the Breakpoint Primary Option menu.
MONITOR	None	Sets monitoring for the listed program.
NEXT	PF10	Execute the next verb in a program. This command is available only at a breakpoint.
N		
NEXT OVER	None	Continue the test session when stopped on a PERFORM or CALL until the statement following the PERFORM or CALL is encountered, where a break point occurs.
NEXT RETURN	None	Continue the test session when stopped within a paragraph or subroutine until the session encounters the statement following the PERFORM or CALL that invoked the current paragraph or subroutine, where a break point occurs. TRACE ON must be enabled.
OFFALL	None	Removes all breakpoints set by active USER or TERMINAL. Active USERID is used if a valid USERID is signed on. Otherwise, the active TERMINAL is used. ALL breakpoints for ALL programs/transactions/ are removed that were set by the active USERID or active TERMINAL.
OFFALL TERM	None	Removes all breakpoints set by active TERMINAL.
	None	Removes all breakpoints set by active USER.

Command	PF Key	Description
OFFALL USER		
PO	None	Set or remove storage protection options
PREV n P n	None	Backs up n entries in the statement trace table and displays the resulting statement. (If n is not specified, it defaults to 1.) If data monitoring is active, display also past data values for the statement. Use this command to step backward through the execution of a program. Statement tracing must be active for the PREV command to function (see the TRACE option).
Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs.		
PROFILE	PF4	Displays the source listing Profile, where you change settings for the current session.
RBP	None	Set or remove Request Breakpoints
RESETBKP	Clear	Repositions breakpointed task at current breakpoint.
RESUME	PF5	Resumes breakpointed task at next sequential instruction. This command is available only at a breakpoint.
RIGHT	None	Shift listing right.
RO	None	Set or remove replacement options
RUN	None	Resume execution ignoring all breakpoints. This command is available only at a breakpoint.
SET	None	Initialize a data-item's value
SO	None	Set or remove special options
SDFDATA	None	Displays data in Structure Display Format for the current program.
SDFHEX	None	Displays data in hexadecimal/character format for the current program.
STATUS	PF12	Displays the Monitoring Status report (Option 2.4 on the Primary Option Menu) for the current program. Remove monitoring, breakpoints, and options directly from the Status display.
STATUS ALL	None	Displays the Monitoring Status report for all programs, transactions, and terminals CA InterTest for CICS is monitoring in the region.
Storage	None	Displays a listing off all USER and CICS class storage associated with the currently breakpointed task (most storage acquired by CA InterTest for CICS is not displayed), this command also checks the crumple zones of each piece of storage for validity.
TRACE TR	None	Displays the Monitoring Command Builder menu to set and remove statement tracing and data monitoring.
Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs and is unrelated to the Backtrace facility.		
TRACE ON TR ON	None	Turns statement tracing on. The number of entries to be saved in the statement trace table is determined by the STMTTRCE option in IN25OPTS. The default is 1000.

Command	PF Key	Description
Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs and is unrelated to the Backtrace facility.		
TRACE OFF	None	Turns statement tracing off. TRACE OFF forces DATAMON OFF.
TR OFF		Note: This command is only valid for COBOL programs and is unrelated to the Backtrace facility.
TOP	None	Go to top of source.
UP	None	Shift listing up.
=x.y.z	None	Fast-path to Breakpoint Primary Menu Option x.y.z, discussed in Breakpoint Activities. The equivalent ITST Primary Option Menu fast-path entries are =1.x.y.z.
=1.x.y.z		
<{nnnn}	None	Used in the Keep window to scroll data item storage left nnnn bytes.
>{nnnn}	None	Used in the Keep window to scroll data item storage right nnnn bytes.
+{nnnn}	None	Used in the Keep window to increase COBOL index item value by nnnn (if no value is entered the default is 1).
-{nnnn}	None	Used in the Keep window to decrease COBOL index item value by nnnn (if no value is entered the default is 1).

Source Listing Breakpoint PF Keys

The following PF keys are available for Source Listing Breakpoint:

- **PF1 Help**
Displays a Help menu relating to the current Source Listing Breakpoint screen.
- **PF2**
Unassigned.
- **PF3 Det Bkpt**
Displays the Breakpoint Information screen for the current breakpoint. This function is available only at a breakpoint.
- **PF4 Profile**
Displays the Source Listing Profile screen.
- **PF5 Resume**
Continues program execution at the next sequential instruction. This function is available only at a breakpoint.
- **PF6 Menu**
Displays the Breakpoint Primary Options Menu discussed here.
- **PF7 Backward**
Scrolls the compiler output backward one page or the amount set on the source listing profile. Does not apply within the Keep window.

- **PF8 Forward**
Scrolls the compiler output forward one page or the amount set on the source listing profile. Does not apply within the Keep window.
- **PF9**
Switch to next window.
- **PF10 001 Verb**
001 Verb/Instr/Stmt or Autostep single steps or auto steps through execution, as indicated by the PF key label. Use PF4 to specify the stepping function and amount on the source listing Profile. This function is available only at a breakpoint.
- **PF11 Backtrace**
Displays the Backtrace Summary. This function is available only at a breakpoint.
- **PF12 Status**
Displays the Monitoring Status for the current program. Remove breakpoints and monitoring directly from the Status report.
- **PF19**
Scrolls forward within the Keep window.
- **PF20**
Scrolls backward within the Keep window.
- **Clear**
Redisplays the current breakpoint.

Respond to Automatic Breakpoints

An automatic breakpoint occurs when CA InterTest for CICS detects an error. When a program is stopped at an automatic breakpoint, either correct the error or go around it.

To find out what caused the error and for instructions on how to fix it, press **PF1** from any automatic breakpoint display with the error message displayed. CA InterTest for CICS Help provides additional information about the specific error. In most cases, Help recommends how to handle the error.

Bypass the Monitoring of a Statement that Triggered an Automatic Breakpoint

Sometimes CA InterTest for CICS stops you at an automatic breakpoint when the program is working according to your specifications. These are usually instances when you are intentionally violating a CICS coding standard. To continue program execution without removing the error, bypass the statement, as described next, or set a CA InterTest for CICS monitoring option so that you are not stopped again (such as NOM).



Important! This function bypasses monitoring only of the individual Assembler instruction. For high-level COBOL or PL/I programs, there might be more than one Assembler instruction per statement, which could trigger more than one automatic breakpoint for a single statement. As a result, you might have to invoke this function more than once to continue past a statement stopped at an automatic breakpoint.

There are two methods of bypassing an automatic breakpoint: temporarily and permanently. A temporary override works for the current breakpoint only. A permanent bypass works each time the statement is executed.

Temporary Override

To temporarily bypass the monitoring of a statement that triggered an automatic breakpoint:

1. Press **PF6** to display the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu.
2. Select Option 5 Override Automatic Breakpoint.



Note: For fast-path entry, enter **=5** on the command line of the Breakpoint display.

The override lets the statement that caused the breakpoint to be executed for this instance, only.

Permanent Bypass

To permanently bypass the monitoring of a statement that triggered an automatic breakpoint:

1. Overtyping the A on the Source Listing Breakpoint with **b**.
2. Press **PF5** or **PF10** to resume execution. This lets the statement causing the breakpoint to be executed; that is, the bypass function lets the error to occur.



Note: This command may be password protected.

Work with Data at a Breakpoint

When CA InterTest for CICS detects a breakpoint, it halts the program before the instruction at the breakpoint location is executed. While at a breakpoint, CA InterTest for CICS preserves the task's main storage for examination or modification prior to task resumption. Here is a summary of how to work with your data at a breakpoint. Each function is explained later.

- **View or Search for Data**

View any portion of your compiler output and search for occurrences of data strings.

- **Keep Data in Window**

Keep the values of data items, displayed up to 6 at a time, at the top of your source listing in the Keep window. This lets you observe changes in their values as the program executes without having to leave the source listing display.

When the Keep window is active, the header lines listing the CA InterTest for CICS options and PF key functions are replaced with a command line. To view options and PF keys, press **PF4**, then press Enter to return.

- **Code Coverage Counters in Window**

Display a counter for each line of code and check its verb execution count. This lets you observe changes in the execution value as the program executes without having to leave the source listing display.

- **Display or Modify Main Storage**

Display and dynamically change data in main storage at any breakpoint. If there is an error, fix it in main storage, and then continue execution as if the error never existed.

Online access to main storage means you do not have to wait for and analyze a dump. To make accessing main storage easy, CA InterTest for CICS provides a structured display of main storage with data names on the left and both hexadecimal and character values on the right.

- **Display or Modify Auxiliary Storage**

View, modify, or create test data using the FILE transaction. At a breakpoint, verify test data, and even create test records.

Search for Data

Ask CA InterTest for CICS to define, search for, and display any character string (such as a data item, label, or paragraph name). This is a quick way to go to different areas in a listing when you want to set a breakpoint or check your code.

Search for data using the Search=field, or by entering a FIND or LOCATE command on the command line. If you know the line number, hex number, or the label that you want to view, use the line commands to position the listing accordingly.

Find a Definition or Search Using the Search = Field

Use the Search= field to define or search for data as follows.

To display the definition of a data item, follow these steps:

1. Enter a data item name up to 31 characters in the Search= field.
2. Press Enter to begin the search. CA InterTest for CICS highlights the data item and its definition.

To search for a data item, follow these steps:

1. Enter up to 31 characters in the Search= field.
2. Specify the search direction in the Option # field. (Option # 9 is Search Forward; Option # 10 is Search Backward.)
3. Press Enter to begin the search.

For COBOL nested programs, CA InterTest for CICS first searches the current nested program (indicated in the NESTED= field) for the specified data item. If the data item is not found in the indicated program, CA InterTest for CICS then searches the main program and other nested programs for the item.

It is not necessary to enter the entire data item, label, or paragraph name; enter the first few characters to begin your search.

Example

If you wanted to search for TASKNUM, you could enter TASK, TASKN, and so on, in the Search= field.

The Online Listing

Use the command line commands to position or shift the view of the listing. Go to the top or bottom of the listing, shift the listing to the right or left a specific number of characters, position the listing to a specific line. Described next are two additional commands that are available only at a source listing breakpoint. These commands enable you to position a listing at specific hex number, or position the listing to a specific label or to the current breakpointed line.

Position Listing to a Hex-Offset

To position the listing to a specific hex-number, enter:

FO hex-number

- **Hex-number**

Indicates any hex number within an Assembler program.



Note: FO is available only during breakpoint processing.

Position Listing to Current Breakpoint Processing

To position the listing to the current breakpointed line, enter **CS**. CS is available only during breakpoint processing.

The Keep Window

Display items from main storage in a window at the top of the Source Listing display. Keeping items in the Keep window lets you easily compare values and observe changes in values. It also lets you to dynamically modify the displayed values as the program executes.

Add a Storage Item

Display up to six data items at one time in the Keep window whenever the source listing is displayed. Identify the data items whose values you want to observe. If you identify more than six items, the first six items that you specify are displayed. When one item is removed from the Keep window, another item appears. If there are more than six items in total, view these by scrolling forward.

The following screen shows four data items displayed, in hexadecimal format, in the Keep window on the source listing breakpoint display.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTDEN FILE SOURCE LISTING BREAKPOINT
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #          Search=          Margin= 01
-----
| TASKNUM          | 000000
| TASKIDNO         | 000F
| TASKDATE         | F0F961F1 F561F8F9
| VARLENGTHDATA    | 00
-----
- 00880 CONTINUETASK.
- 00881*** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
A ==> ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
  ==>
  ==> ASRA abend (0C7) detected and prevented. Caused by invalid decimal
  ==> arithmetic data format.
  ==>
  ==> Press PF1 for a detailed description.
  ==>
- 00883 IF TASKNUM = 1
- 00884 MOVE 'DMPASR' TO MAPNAME.

```

To add a data item from where it is defined, follow these steps:

1. Enter **k** to the left of the statement defining it.
2. Press **Enter**. CA InterTest for CICS places the data item in the Keep window.

To add a data item from where it is referenced, follow these steps:

1. Enter **k** to the left of the statement referencing it.
2. Place the cursor under any character in the data item.
3. Press **Enter**. CA InterTest for CICS places the data item in the Keep window.



Note: Data items remain in the Keep window until you remove them or until you turn off CA InterTest for CICS monitoring for the program -- except for items added using the AUTOKEEP facility. AutoKeep items appear in high intensity in the Keep window; permanent Keep items appear in low intensity.

Using AUTOKEEP

AUTOKEEP lets you to display items in the Keep window concerning the currently highlighted line, in addition to any data items you requested displayed permanently.

AUTOKKEEP is active when the IN25OPTS parameter SLBAKEEP is set to Yes, which is the default. However, use the Source Listing Profile Screen to turn AUTOKEEP off or on again at any time.

Change an AutoKeep Item into a Permanent Keep Item

To change an AutoKeep item into a permanent item, follow these steps:

1. Enter **k** to the left of the data item.
2. Press **Enter**. The item now appears in low intensity indicating that it is a permanent item.

Scroll Forward and Backward

Scroll forward and backward through the Keep window when there are more than six Keep Table entries. Up to six entries appear in the Keep window at one time. If there are more than six entries, the heading line, MORE: + (plus) displays in the Keep window indicating that there are more entries to view forward. The additional entries appear in the next window as you scroll forward. The heading line, More: - (minus), indicates that there are more entries to view backward. Use **PF19** to page forward to the next Keep window; use **PF20** to page backward.

Scroll Left and Right

Scroll each data item in the Keep window left or right by using the arrow (< >) line commands. To scroll a data item left, type < in the first position of the line command area and press Enter. A < line command alone scrolls the data left the width of the display area. To scroll a specific number of bytes specify a numeric offset value after the line command, such as <5. This causes the data to scroll 5 bytes left or +5 bytes from the start of the data. To scroll back to the start of the data enter >5 or > without an offset. Data item values with lengths that are less than the display area cannot be scrolled. A data item value cannot be scrolled right, > unless it has been first scrolled left (<).

Increase or Decrease COBOL Index Item Value

Increase or decrease COBOL index item values in the Keep window using the plus (+) or minus (-) line commands.

- To increase an index item value, type + in the first position of the line command area and press Enter. By default the + line command increases the value by one.
- To increase by a specific value specify a number after the line command.

Example: +5

The - line command decreases the value.

This functionality is applicable for COBOL indices defined by INDEXED BY phrase only.

Remove Items

To remove a data item from the Keep window, follow these steps:

1. Enter **x** to the left of the data item.
2. Press **Enter**.

When all data items are removed, the command line and the Keep window are replaced by the options and PF key functions.

View and Change Main Storage Display from the Keep Window

When the Keep window is active, CA InterTest for CICS replaces the title lines for the CA InterTest for CICS options and PF key functions with expanded source display area. This is the No Titles format. The No Titles format lets you to use CA InterTest for CICS commands and the options and PF keys to perform CA InterTest for CICS functions.

- To see the options and PF key functions, enter **PROFILE** in the command line and press Enter
- To exit the Profile, press Enter

For each item in the Keep window, CA InterTest for CICS displays the data name and its value in main storage in hexadecimal or character format depending on the SDF profile setting. Use the PF2 key to toggle between hexadecimal and character formats.

To request a main storage display, follow these steps:

1. Enter **d** in column 1 to the left of the item listed in the Keep window.
2. Press **Enter** to process your request. CA InterTest for CICS displays the main storage for the data item and all items below it in the same structure.

To modify data values using a pre-formatted MOVE command, follow these steps:

1. Enter **m** in column 1 to the left of the item listed in the Keep window.
2. Press Enter to make the change. CA InterTest for CICS displays the MOVE command screen. For more information, see Display or Modify Main Storage (CORE).

To change the values of the data items, follow these steps:

1. Overtyping the bytes displayed in the Keep window in either hexadecimal or character format.
2. Press Enter to change the values that appear in the Keep window.

An effective debugging tool is to observe data values in the Keep window as you single-step through execution using **PF10**. You may also have CA InterTest for CICS automatically repeat single-stepping every few seconds. Use the Profile display to set the PF10 value for automatic single-stepping.

Display or Modify Main Storage (CORE)

Display and modify easily the value of any data item or register in main storage directly from the source listing display screen. All main storage functions are functions of the CORE facility, but you do not have to access the CORE menus to use the functions described here.



Note: When you request main storage displays directly from your breakpoint screen, CA InterTest for CICS responds with a structured display whenever the request is for a data item defined in a structure.

Main storage functions include the following benefits:

- Displaying the value of a data item
- Modifying the value of a data item with a formatted MOVE command
- Modifying a data item by overtyping the main storage display or Keep window display
- Displaying and modifying program registers

The first three functions are discussed in the sections that follow. For more information about displaying and modifying program registers, see Source Listing Facility.



Note: Keep storage items displayed directly on your Source Listing Breakpoint screen by using the Keep window. For more information, see [The Keep Window \(see page 105\)](#).

Display the Value of a Data Item

Display data items from where they are defined (for example, from the Working-Storage, Local-Storage, or Linkage sections), or from where the data items are referenced in the code.

To display the value of a data item from where it is defined, follow these steps:

1. Enter **d** to the left of the line defining it. For multiple data items, enter **d** next to the definition of each item that you want to display.
2. Press **Enter**. CA InterTest for CICS responds with a main storage display.

If you requested more than one item for display, CA InterTest for CICS responds with a structured CORE storage display for the first item selected. The message line on the screen prompts you to press Clear to view the next item, or press **PF3** to cancel the remaining requests. After the last item is displayed, press Clear to return to the Source Listing Breakpoint display.

To display the value of a data item from where it is used in the code, follow these steps:

1. Enter **d** to the left of any line in the compiled listing that contains the item.
2. Move the cursor under any alphanumeric character in the data item.
3. Press **Enter**.

CA InterTest for CICS responds with a main storage display. The first field on the display screen is the value of the data item you requested.



Important! If an Assembler variable is redefined in the code with a using statement other than the original DSECT in which it was originally contained, then the display of the data item should be made from where it is defined, not from where referenced.

Use the Cursor

Follow these rules when using the cursor to display main storage:

- Place the cursor under any character in a data name, Assembler register, or Assembler label.
- Do not place the cursor under a comma, parenthesis, COBOL verb, Assembler masks, Assembler data items in the form A+B or A-B+n, or under any comment area.

To display complex data items, use one of the following methods:

- Display qualified data names as follows: For X of Y, place the cursor under X in any line of code.
- Display subscripted or indexed data names as follows:
For Y(s1, s2, s3):
 - To get the value of Y at s1, s2, s3, place the cursor under Y
 - To get the value of s1, place the cursor under s1

Example

To display the value of TASKNUM from the Automatic Breakpoint screen, overwrite the A with d, move the cursor under any letter in TASKNUM, and press Enter.

The following display of main storage for TASKNUM panel displays.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - MAIN STORAGE UTILITY
Starting at Address = 2142A8                Hexadecimal                Character
02 TASKNUM                               | 000000                                | ...
02 TASK TEXT                             | 00000000 00000000 00000000          | .....
                                         | 00000000 00000000 00000000          | .....
                                         | 00000000 00000000                    | .....

```

```

PFKEYS 1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return   5          6 Menu
        7 Backward 8 Forward  9 Caps Off 10         11 Redisplay 12 Structure
CORE='TASKNUM'
CAIN0452 FIELD DOES NOT CONTAIN A VALID PACKED DECIMAL (COMP 3) VALUE

```



Important! If you enter d to the left of a statement and forget to place the cursor under the data item, you will see the object code for the statement instead. Press **Clear** or **PF3** to return to the Source Listing Breakpoint.

Modify a Data Item by Overtyping the Main Storage Display

From any CA InterTest for CICS main storage display or Keep window, modify main storage by following these steps:

1. Overtyping the desired bytes in the character or hexadecimal area.
2. Press **Enter** to process the change.

Use this method to correct invalid data or data that was not initialized. Remember that these modifications are **dynamic** -- they are one-time fixes that do not prevent the same error from occurring again.

Example

In the previous screen, you could initialize TASKNUM by overtyping the final 0 in the hexadecimal field for TASKNUM with **C** and pressing Enter.

Notes:

- Display and modify task-related and system-related areas of CICS main storage using the CORE facility menus or commands.
- If you try to change a password-protected storage area not owned by your program, CA InterTest for CICS prompts you to enter the password.

Modify the Value of a Data Item with a MOVE Command

COBOL and PL/I

CA InterTest for CICS provides a preformatted MOVE command that lets you easily modify the value of a COBOL or PL/I data item. Request the MOVE command from the following places:

- Where the data item is defined in the source listing
- A Keep window
- Any place in the listing where the data item is referenced

To modify a data item from the statement where it is defined or from a Keep window, follow these steps:

1. Type **m** to the left of the statement. To modify more than one data item, type **m** next to each item in the order in which they appear.
2. Press Enter. CA InterTest for CICS generates a fill-in-the-blank MOVE command for each data item selected.

To modify a data item from where it is referenced, follow these steps:

1. Enter **m** to the left of any statement in the listing containing the data item.
2. Place the cursor under the data item.

3. Press Enter. CA InterTest for CICS generates a fill-in-the-blank MOVE command for each data item selected.



Note: This function is not supported for Assembler users.

Example

Type **m** to the left of the fields TASKNUM and TASK-TEXT from their definitions in Working-storage and press Enter. The formatted MOVE commands display.

To change the value of a data item, follow these steps:

1. Enter one of the following in the entry field:
 - A data name
 - ZEROS, SPACES, LOW-VALUES, HIGH-VALUES, QUOTES
 - A numeric literal with or without a leading + or - sign
 - An alphanumeric literal enclosed in single quotes
 - ALL *literal* to fill the data item with a specified literal string. For example: ALL ' - ' fills the field with dashes.
2. Press Enter to execute the MOVE command. CA InterTest for CICS responds with a main storage display showing the result of the first MOVE. For multiple moves, the storage displays are shown one at a time; press **Clear** to process the next one.



Note: If you do not press Clear, the remaining MOVE commands will not execute.

3. From the CORE display, press **Clear** or **PF3** to return to the source listing breakpoint display.



Note: All modifications to main storage are dynamic. This means that the changes are **one-time fixes** to current values, and will not prevent the same error from occurring again. For a more permanent correction, specify a set of indirect commands to be executed at a particular program location.

The Statement Trace Facility (COBOL programs only)

The Statement Trace Facility lets you view the logic flow of your program at the statement level. When used with data monitoring, it also lets you to view data values from the time that the statement was executed.



Note: This feature is only valid for COBOL programs. Use the Backtrace facility for tracing information for other languages.

Enable Statement Tracing and Data Monitoring

Use the TRACE command to enable the statement tracing facility. If a statement trace table was not created for the transaction, it will be created prior to executing the next statement in the program. The number of entries in the table is defined by the STMTTRCE option in IN25OPTS. Once statement tracing is activated, CA InterTest for CICS saves information about each statement in the program, as it is executed. When all of the statement table entries are used, the table will wrap around and the oldest entry is reused for the current statement.

Use the DATAMON command, or DM, to enable data monitoring for a program. Since the statement trace facility is required for data monitoring, it will also be enabled if it is not already active. Once data monitoring is active, CA InterTest for CICS captures the data values for each statement in the program, as it is executed.

Navigate the Statement Trace Table

Once statement information is saved in the trace table, use the PREV and ADVANCE commands to determine the execution path of the program, by stepping backward and forward through the executed statements.

Use the PREV, or P, command to cause the display to back up one or more entries in the statement trace table. Consider the following breakpoint:

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTSYM FILE SOURCE LISTING BREAKPOINT
COMMAND ==> prev
Program= COB2DEMO Option #          Stmt #          Search=          Margin= 01
-----
----- TASKNUM | 000000
-----+-----
- 000531 CONTINUE-TASK.
- 000532**** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
A  ==>      ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
   ==>
   ==> ASRA ABEND (0C7) detected and prevented. Caused by invalid decimal
   ==> arithmetic data format.
   ==>
   ==>      Press PF1 for a detailed description.
   ==>
- 000534      IF TASKNUM = 1
- 000535          MOVE 'DMPASR' TO MAPNAME.
- 000536      IF TASKNUM = 2
- 000537          MOVE 'DMPASUM' TO MAPNAME.

```

```

_ 000538 IF TASKNUM GREATER 2
_ 000539 GO TO SEND-END-MSG.
_ 000540 GO TO REWRITE-TSQ.

```

The PREV command backs up to the previous entry in the table, resulting in the following display:

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTSYM FILE SOURCE LISTING BREAKPOINT
COMMAND ==> prev
Program= COB2DEMO Option # Stmt # Margin= 01
Search=
-----
----- TASKNUM | 000000
-----+-----
000522 MOVE ' 00209 ' TO DFHEIV0
_ 000523 CALL 'DFHEI1' USING DFHEIV0.
_ 000524 IF EIBRID = DFHENTER GO TO CONTINUE-TASK.
_ 000525 IF EIBRID = DFHCLEAR GO TO SEND-END-MSG.
_ 000526 IF EIBRID = DFHPF3 GO TO SEND-END-MSG.
_ 000527 IF EIBRID = DFHPF15 GO TO SEND-END-MSG.
_ 000528 IF EIBRID = DFHPF2 GO TO EXPANDED-DEMO.
_ 000529 IF EIBRID = DFHPF14 GO TO EXPANDED-DEMO.
_ 000530 GO TO SEND-FIRST-SCREEN.
_ 000531 CONTINUE-TASK.
_ 000532**** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
A ==> ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
_ 000534 IF TASKNUM = 1
_ 000535 MOVE 'DMPASR' TO MAPNAME.
_ 000536 IF TASKNUM = 2
_ 000537 MOVE 'DMPASUM' TO MAPNAME.

```

Statement number 524 was the last statement executed prior to the abend at statement number 533. To back up 10 entries in the table, specify PREV 10. After using the PREV command to back up one or more entries in the statement trace table, use the ADVANCE, or A, command step forward through the table. Return at any time to the current statement using the CS command or the clear key.

View Past Data Values

While navigating the trace table, display the data values that were captured as each statement was executed, if data monitoring is active. If the AUTOKEEP display is ON, the past data values associated with an executed statement automatically appear in the Keep window when the statement is displayed. In addition, use the DISPLAY, KEEP, and CORE commands to display past data values for any data item or COBOL language area (for example, TGT). However, these values are protected and, therefore, cannot be updated while viewing past data values.

In general, past data values are not captured for database areas or CICS task areas. However, a few of these areas, such as DFHEIBLK or SQLCA, are defined within the COBOL program and, therefore, reside in COBOL storage. For these areas, display past data values by specifying the data name defined in the COBOL program. If the CORE keyword is used (for example, CORE=EIB), current data values are displayed.

Usage Notes

Data monitoring is very CPU intensive and requires a significant amount of storage over and above the storage required by the programs being monitored. Compute the storage requirements as follows:

500 bytes * number of transaction entries as defined by the STMTTRCE option + size of mirror area for each program in the transaction for which data monitoring is active, where the mirror area is equal to the size of storage for the monitored program.

If you should encounter storage problems while using the data monitoring feature, perform one or more of the following actions:

- Reduce the use of data monitoring in the region
- Make the STMTTRCE value smaller in the default options table, IN25OPTS
- Increase the EDSALIM for the CICS region

Display or Modify Auxiliary Storage (FILE)

Use the CA InterTest for CICS FILE facility even when no program is executing to display and modify auxiliary storage. Access this facility from the ITST Primary Option Menu, Option **4 Auxiliary Storage**. The Auxiliary Storage Menu appears.

From this menu you can examine or modify files, DB2 and SQL/DS databases, DL/I databases, and CICS temporary storage and transient data records.



Note: If you type FILE on the command line of a breakpoint display, you bypass this menu and go to the initial file facility display. To access the Auxiliary Storage menu from a Breakpoint, type **ITST** on the command line; then select option **4** from the Primary Option Menu.

FILE at a Breakpoint

Use FILE at a breakpoint to add test records. For example, you can have 12 records in a test file, one for each of 12 test conditions. However, when you get to a breakpoint you realize there is another test condition. To test the condition in the current test run and have a complete test file for future runs, go to FILE, add another test record, return to the breakpoint, and continue program execution so the program reads the new record.

If you are using FILE, you do not have to enter a record from scratch. Retrieve a current record, modify it, and then add it as a new record to the file.

FILE Changes Do Not Affect Main Storage at a Breakpoint

FILE changes do not automatically affect main storage.

Example

If you are stopped at a breakpoint and you use FILE to change the record that your program is processing, the change you made using FILE is not automatically reflected in your program's main storage because your program has already read the record.

To make the change in main storage, return to the breakpoint screen, and do one of the following actions:

- Instruct the program to read the record again
- Repeat the changes to main storage that you made to the record or database



Note: If multiple fields need to changing, select multiple items for display or modification from the Working-storage or Local-Storage section of a COBOL program.

To return to the breakpoint display after using FILE, press **PF3** or **Clear**. (If you also accessed the CA InterTest for CICS CNTL, CORE, or Help facilities, you might need to press Clear more than once.)

Changes to data using FILE are **permanent updates** to the records or database. It is as if you wrote a batch program to perform the updates.

The Breakpoint Primary Option Menu

To access the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu from any Breakpoint, enter **MENU** on the command line or press **PF6 Menu**. Use this menu to access the following options:

- **Main menu**
Display the CA InterTest primary option menu
- **Status**
Display/remove current monitoring options
- **Abend**
Abend the breakpointed task
- **Resume**
Resume breakpointed task menu options
- **Override**
Override automatic breakpoint default processing
- **Dump**
Cause dump, resume from next sequential instruction
- **Disconnect**
Disconnect the breakpoint from this terminal
- **Hogan SMART**
Invoke Hogan System's debugging facility
- **Exit**
Terminate breakpoint menu processing

Press **PF3 End** to exit this menu and return to your breakpoint display.

The CALLTRACE Facility

The CALLTRACE facility enables you to view the logic flow of a group of programs. Once the CALLTRACE mode is active view the storage for each program in the same way it is viewed from a breakpoint. Use the CALLTRACE command only if your programs adhere to standard linkage conventions as follows:

- COBOL dynamic or static calls to other COBOL programs
- EXEC CICS LINKED or XCTLed to PROGRAMs
- Standard MVS save area linkage

In the following example the CALLTRACE was issued while program C370SUB2 was stopped at a breakpoint. The CALLTRACE screen shows how program C370SUB2 received control.

```

                                CA InterTest for CICS Program Call Trace
COMMAND ==>

  Type:  S to select program source
         C display channel/containers
  ----- Program Call Sequence -----
  Program   Csect      Return  Language  Call Type
- C37LINK   C37LINK    000674   IBM COBOL  Linked to
- C37READF  C37READF   0004DA   IBM COBOL  Dyn call
- C370SUB1  C370SUB1   0005DC   IBM COBOL  Dyn call
- C370SUB2  C370SUB2   0003E4   IBM COBOL  Curr PGM
  *** End of data ***

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5          6
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9          10         11         12

```

Select any program in the list having symbolic data by typing an **S** to the left of the program name. The source listing display facility runs in a special mode and positions the listing at the point where it transferred control.

Once the source listing display is in calltrace mode, display program variables the same way as they are for the currently breakpointed program.

The CHANNEL Command

The CHANNEL command enables you to list each of the active channels and view each of the containers within each channel.

To display the channels and containers, use one of these two commands:

- Enter the CHANNEL command on the command line from any breakpoint
- Enter a c line command next to any program in the CALLTRACE display

```

                                CA InterTest for CICS CHANNEL/CONTAINER STORAGE
COMMAND ==>

```

Type S to display main storage.

More:

Channel	Container	Curr	CPGID	Length	Character Data
LNK0CHAN-01	LNK0CONT-00	x	00037	0008106	* 2 LNK0CH02 CONTAI.... *
-	+000FD8				* ***** *
-	+001FB0				* ***** *
-	+002F88				* ***** *
-	+003F60				* ***** *
-	+004F38				* ***** *
-	+005F10				* ***** *
-	+006EE8				* ***** *
-	+007EC0				* ***** *
LNK0CHAN-01	LNK0CONT-01	x	00037	0008106	* 1 LNK0CH01 CONTAI.... *
-	+000FD8				* ***** *
-	+001FB0				* ***** *
-	+002F88				* ***** *
-	+003F60				* ***** *
-	+004F38				* ***** *

PF1 Help 2 3 End 4 Return 5 6
 PF7 Backward 8 Forward 9 10 11 12

Each entry in the display represents a container, or in the case of larger containers, a segment of a container. The display shows the following information:

- **Channel**
The name of the channel in which the container has been stored
- **Container**
The name of the container, or the segment offset within the container
- **Curr**
An X indicates that this container was passed to the current program
- **CPGID**
The code page identifier for this container in EBCDIC format
- **Length**
The full length of the container
- **Character Data**
An EBCDIC display of the first twenty-two bytes of each container or segment

To view the storage within a container or segment, place an s on the line next to that container or segment and press **Enter**.

The Storage Facility

While stopped in the source listing facility for the currently breakpointed program enter the STORAGE command on the command line. The following example is a sample Storage facility screen.

```

CA InterTest for CICS      USER STORAGE
COMMAND ==>
Type S to display main storage.

Usage:  User24:      3.12KB      CICS24:      0.00KB
        User31:    259.54KB      CICS31:      0.00KB

Type  Address  (length)  Storage at that location

```

```

- SU24 00200470 (0000810) 00000043 000004B0 0003D61B 0004B100 .....0.....
- SU24 00200000 (0000470) 00B46EC4 C6C8C5C9 E4E24040 40404040 ..>DFHEIUS
- SU31 1DC3FE30 (0001000) C8C1D5C3 1DC36FF8 1DC3CC8 00000000 HANC.C?8.C.H....
- SU31 1DC3EE30 (0001000) E2E3D2E4 1DC392DC 1DC39700 00000FF0 STKU.Ck..Cp....0
- SU31 1DC3CCC0 (0002170) C8C1D5C3 1DC3FE38 1DC36FF8 00000000 HANC.C...C?8....
- SU31 1DC34B20 (00081A0) 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 .....
- SU31 1DC0BA20 (0029100) C8C1D5C3 1DC05CC8 1DC05CC8 00000000 HANC.{*H.{*H....
- SU31 1DC037F0 (0008230) 1DC037C8 1DC061A8 1D3D3BCB 1DD44602 .{.H.{/y.....M..
- SU31 1DC00040 (00037B0) 1DC02CE0 00000000 1DC00058 00000000 .{.\.....{.....
- SU31 1DC00000 (0000040) 4C4CD9E4 E6D76E6E 00000000 00008190 <<RUWP>>.....a.
- *** End of data ***

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5          6
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9          10         11         12

```

Select any piece of storage from the list resulting in a core dump of the selected area.

At the time the screen is built each piece is inspected to see if there is valid leading and trailing crumple zone. If not, a message is produced indicating there is a corrupted storage area, the list shows an * next to the corrupted areas.

The Backtrace Facility

The Backtrace facility lets you view the logic flow of your program. It is designed to answer the question, "How did I get to this point?"

The Backtrace facility enables you to do the following tasks:

- View the Backtrace Summary for a summary of the program's execution path
- View the Source Listing Backtrace for a statement-by-statement look at the program's execution path
- Use special PF keys to trace the program's execution path
- Reposition the source listing to view the program's execution path from different backtrace positions

In addition to the Backtrace PF keys, all other source listing options (such as the Keep window), setting and removing breakpoints, and the ability to scroll backward and forward from the current position are available in the Backtrace facility.

Access the Backtrace Facility

To access the Backtrace facility from the source listing facility and to view the Backtrace Summary, enter **BTRACE** on the command line and press Enter, or press **PF11** from the Source Listing Breakpoint screen. CA InterTest for CICS positions the Backtrace Summary at the **last executed statement**, which is the current breakpoint location. To view your program's backtrace statement-by-statement, press **PF2** from the Backtrace Summary to access the Source Listing Backtrace.



Note: While you are using the Backtrace facility, the execution PF keys are disabled and replaced with special forward and backward tracing PF keys.

From the Backtrace Summary, perform the following actions:

- Access the Source Listing Backtrace to view statement-by-statement details of the program's execution path by:
 - Pressing **PF2**
 - Marking a statement block with **S** to indicate a starting position, and then pressing Enter
 - Assign a *bookmark*, consisting of one to four characters, to one or more backtrace positions for faster and easier navigation through the Backtrace Summary
- The following screen shows the Backtrace Summary.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - BACKTRACE SUMMARY
Program= COBDEMO                               From 0001 To 0011 Of 0011

Specify S then ENTER to display Source Listing BACKTRACE
-----
PFKS 1 Help      2 Backtrace 3 End      4          5 1st Stmt  6 Last Stmt
    7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Next Wnd 10          11 Prev Bloc 12 Next Bloc
-----
S Bkmk      Stmt Block | Source Listing
-----
  #790.0...#791.0 | PROCEDURE DIVISION USING DFHEIBLK DFHCOMMAREA.
  #791.0...#801.0 | CALL 'DFHEI1'.
  #801.0...#802.0 | CALL 'DFHEI1' USING DFHEIV0
  #804.0...#804.0 | IF EIBAID = DFHCLEAR
S  #812.0...#813.0 | MOVE ' Y i 00557 ' TO DFHEIV0
  #813.0...#818.0 | CALL 'DFHEI1' USING DFHEIV0 TSQNAME TASKSTR
  #822.0...#823.0 | IF EIBCALEN = 0
  #878.0...#881.0 | MOVE ' } 00598 ' TO DFHEIV0
  #881.0...#887.0 | CALL 'DFHEI1' USING DFHEIV0 DFHC0070 DFHEICB
  #887.0...#888.1 | CALL 'DFHEI1' USING DFHEIV0.
*  #897.0... Bkpt | ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.

CAIN2988 First and Last Backtrace Stmt Block

```

- **From field**
Indicates the relative backtrace statement blocks displayed on the screen. There are a maximum of 580 backtrace statement blocks that record a program's execution path. The oldest statement blocks are re-used as needed.
To reposition the Source Backtrace Summary, overwrite the information in the From field with a relative statement block number or with a one- to four-byte user-specified tag or bookmark.
- **Select (S) column**
Positions a display of the Source Listing Backtrace at a selected backtrace statement. Enter **S** next to any entry and press Enter. The Source Listing Backtrace displays from the specified backtrace position. Only **one S** is allowed.
Note: An * in the Select column indicates the current backtrace position.
- **Bookmark (Bkmk) column**
Assigns a unique tag or ID to one or more backtrace positions.
Specify multiple bookmarks.
Each bookmark must contain at least one non-numeric character. For example, P103, UB7, T1, A, and so on.
Each bookmark must be unique.
Once a bookmark is assigned to a **specific backtrace position**, it remains attached to that backtrace position until the bookmark is replaced or removed by subsequent program execution.

- There are 580 backtrace positions, and the oldest entries are replaced.
- If a backtrace position is not replaced between breakpoints, use the bookmark to reposition your Backtrace Summary by specifying the **bookmark name** in the From field of the Backtrace Summary screen.

- **Statement (Stmt) Block column**

Identifies a block of contiguously executed statement numbers.

Each line entry is a pair of program locations identifying the first and last statement numbers or offsets for a piece of sequentially executed code.

For COBOL programs, the decimal value of the statement number indicates a specific verb in a statement. The first verb is 0, the second is 1, and so on.

The top left entry was executed first, and the bottom right entry was executed most recently.

After each statement number or offset in the right column there was a break in sequential execution, such as a CALL to CICS or a branch to another location in the program. Each break results in a new line entry.

Plus signs indicate offsets; for example, +204.

- **Source Listing Summary column**

Displays the source code associated with the first statement executed in the statement block, which is identified by the statement number in the left column. The left margin default is 01 for COBOL and PL/I programs, and 34 for Assembler programs.

Note: For display purposes, the starting column is either the left margin default or the Margin= value that was specified on the Source Listing Breakpoint screen, whichever is greater.

- **Message Line**

Displays any messages about the section of backtrace that you are currently viewing.

The Backtrace Summary

The Backtrace Summary summarizes the program's execution path using statement blocks. The statement block column is located on the left side of the screen and contains two columns of numbers:

- Statement numbers in the left column **receive control** from a branch, a command level CALL, a PERFORM, or a GOTO
- Statement numbers in the right column **issue** the branch to the next statement identified

By tracing the execution path, block-by-block, follow the flow of your program's logic.

Example

To use the information in the statement block columns, first look at the last entry, as in the previous screen:

```
#897.0 . . . Bkpt
```

This block answers the question: How did I get to the current breakpoint? In this case, the program entered statement 897 and executed all of the machine instructions up to the current breakpoint.

The next question you might ask is: How did statement 897 receive control? To answer this question, you must look at the preceding statement block:

#887.0...#888.1

The statement number in the right column, 881.1, is the statement that caused a branch to statement 897.



Note: You might see a statement branch to itself, as in the following example from the previous figure:

```
#812.0...#813.0
#813.0...#818.0
```

This happens when a CICS command is issued and execution was returned to the same statement.

Backtrace Summary Screen PF Key Assignments

The first Backtrace Summary screen always displays the most recently executed backtrace entries at the bottom of the backtrace table. Use the From field or the following PF keys to navigate through the Source Backtrace Summary.

- **PF1 Help**
Displays online Help for the current screen.
- **PF2 Backtrace**
Redisplays the Source Listing Backtrace screen from the current backtrace position. The current backtrace position is indicated by an asterisk (*).
- **PF3 End**
Displays the Source Listing Breakpoint screen at the last breakpoint.
- **PF5 1st Stmt**
Repositions the Backtrace Summary to the first (oldest) entry in the Backtrace.
- **PF6 Last Stmt**
Repositions the Backtrace Summary to the last (newest) entry in the Backtrace.
- **PF7 Backward**
Scrolls the Backtrace Summary backward (up) a full screen.
- **PF8 Forward**
Scrolls the Backtrace Summary forward (down) a full screen.
- **PF11 Prev Bloc**
Displays the previous statement block.
- **PF12 Next Bloc**
Displays the next statement block.



Note: A column of backtrace statement blocks is available on the Detailed Breakpoint screen. For more information, [the Detailed Breakpoint screen \(see page 95\)](#).

The Source Listing Backtrace

To switch to the Source Listing Backtrace and to view the backtrace statement by statement, press **PF2** or type S next to a statement block in the Select column of the Backtrace Summary to select a starting position and press **Enter**, as shown in the previous screen.

The following screen shows the Source Listing Backtrace.

```
CA InterTest for CICS - PROTDEN FILE SOURCE LISTING BACKTRACE
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #                      Margin= 01
                        Search=
OPTS 1 Proc div  2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map      5 Clst/Pmap More:  +
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs  9 Srch fwd 10 Srch bwd
PFKS 1 Help      2 Summary   3 End       4 Profile   5 1st Stmt  6 Last Stmt
      7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Prev Stmt 10 Next Stmt 11 Prev Bloc 12 Next Bloc
=====> Backtrace at #00812 (00812 > 00813 executed 1 times) <=====
00810*          ITEM(TSQITEM)
00811*          ENDEXEC.
=====>          MOVE ' Y ' i 00557 ' TO DFHEIV0
- 00813          CALL 'DFHEI1' USING DFHEIV0 TSQNAME TASKSTRUCTURE TSQLEN
- 00814          DFHDUMMY TSQITEM.
00815
00816
00817
- 00818          IF EIBAID = DFHPF2
- 00819          OR EIBAID = DFHPF14
- 00820          OR TASKSWITCH = DFHPF2
- 00821          GO TO EXPANDEDDEMO.
- 00822          IF EIBCALEN = 0
- 00823          GO TO SENDFIRSTSCREEN.
- 00824          GO TO CONTINUETASK.
```

Read the Source Listing Backtrace

To clearly specify the program's execution path statement-by-statement, source statements executed **from the current backtrace position** are highlighted. However, when you specify a non-backtrace Source Listing option or use PF7 or PF8 to reposition the Source Listing Backtrace, the highlighting of executed statements is temporarily suspended until a backtrace PF key is entered.

When in Source Listing Backtrace mode, the **current backtrace position** always appears on the line just above the first source statement. This line displays as follows:

```
=====>BACKTRACE AT #nnnnn (nnnnn -> nnnnn executed nnnnn times)<=====
```

The information on the previous line indicates:

- #nnnnn: The program statement or offset number where the backtrace is currently positioned
- nnnnn -> nnnnn: The first and last statement numbers of the statement block
- nnnnn times: How many times a statement block was executed

On the Source Listing Backtrace, each relevant backtrace position is indicated in the listing by an arrow or a line:

- `====>` indicates the first statement in a statement block
- `<====` indicates the last statement in a statement block
- `=====` indicates all other statements within a statement block

Source Listing Backtrace PF Keys

Trace your program's execution path on the Source Listing Backtrace display using the following PF keys:

- **PF1 Help**
Initiates the CA InterTest for CICS online help facility.
- **PF2 Summary**
Displays the Backtrace Summary.
- **PF3 End**
Terminates the backtrace session and redisplay the Source Listing Breakpoint screen at the last breakpoint.
- **PF4 Profile**
Accesses the Source Listing Profile, where you set source listing features and PF9 and PF10 stepping amount settings.
- **PF5 1st Stmt**
Repositions screen to the first (oldest) entry in the backtrace.
- **PF6 Last Stmt**
Repositions screen to the last (newest) entry in the backtrace.
- *** PF7 Backward**
Scrolls screen backward (up) a full screen.
- *** PF8 Forward**
Scrolls screen forward (down) a full screen.
- **PF9 Prev Stmt**
Repositions the Source Listing Backtrace to the previously executed statement.
- **PF10 Next Stmt**
Repositions the Source Backtrace to the next statement.
- **PF10 Next *nnn***
Automatically traces forward the number of statements set in the Stepping Amount= field on the Source Listing Profile (PF4). Stepping Amount value is *nnn*.
- **PF11 Prev Bloc**
Displays the previous statement block.

- **PF12 Next Bloc**

Displays the next statement block.

*PF keys 7 and 8 temporarily suspend backtrace highlighting until PF5, 6, 9, 10, 11, or 12 are specified.

Navigate Through Program Execution

Trace your program's execution path by performing the following actions:

- Using PF5, PF9, and PF11 to go backward
- Using PF6, PF10, and PF12 to go forward
- Setting the Source Listing Profile **Stepping Amount** and **Wait Amount**, and then using PF9 and PF10 to automatically trace the execution backward or forward

When you first access the Source Listing Backtrace by pressing PF2 on the Backtrace Summary screen, the following screen appears. Access this screen also from any other section of backtrace by pressing **PF6**, which positions the backtrace at the last statement executed (the current breakpoint).

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTDemo FILE SOURCE LISTING BACKTRACE
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #                      Margin= 01
                        Search=
OPTS 1 Proc div 2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map 5 Clst/Pmap More:  +
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs 9 Srch fwd 10 Srch bwd
PFKS 1 Help 2 Summary 3 End 4 Profile 5 1st Stmt 6 Last Stmt
      7 Backward 8 Forward 9 Prev Stmt 10 Next Stmt 11 Prev Bloc 12 Next Bloc
=====> Backtrace at #00897 (00897 > curr. executed 1 times) <=====
- 00895 CONTINUE TASK.
- 00896**** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
A ==> ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
- 00898 IF TASKNUM = 1
- 00899 MOVE 'DMPASR' TO MAPNAME.
- 00900 IF TASKNUM = 2
- 00901 MOVE 'DMPASUM' TO MAPNAME.
- 00902 IF TASKNUM GREATER 2
- 00903 GO TO SENDENDMSG.
- 00904 GO TO REWRITETSQ.
- 00905 REWRITETSQ.
- 00906*EXEC CICS WRITEQ TS
00907* REWRITE
00908* QUEUE(TSQNAME)
00909* FROM(TASKSTRUCTURE)

```

To reposition the source listing to the first statement of the current statement block or to the beginning of the previously executed statement block, press PF11 Prev Bloc.

Example

If **PF11** was pressed from the Source Listing Backtrace screen shown previously, the following screen appears.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTDemo FILE SOURCE LISTING BACKTRACE
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #                      Margin= 01
                        Search=
OPTS 1 Proc div 2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map 5 Clst/Pmap More:  +
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs 9 Srch fwd 10 Srch bwd
PFKS 1 Help 2 Summary 3 End 4 Profile 5 1st Stmt 6 Last Stmt

```

```

7 Backward 8 Forward 9 Prev Stmt 10 Next Stmt 11 Prev Bloc 12 Next Bloc
=====> Backtrace at #00897 (00897 > curr. executed 1 times) <=====
00885*      ENDEXEC.
- 00886      MOVE '00604' TO DFHEIV0
- =====> CALL 'DFHEI1' USING DFHEIV0.
- 00888      IF EIBAID = DFHENTER GO TO CONTINUETASK.
- 00889      IF EIBAID = DFHCLEAR GO TO SENDENDMSG.
- 00890      IF EIBAID = DFHPPF3 GO TO SENDENDMSG.
- 00891      IF EIBAID = DFHPPF15 GO TO SENDENDMSG.
- 00892      IF EIBAID = DFHPPF2 GO TO EXPANDEDDEMO.
- 00893      IF EIBAID = DFHPPF14 GO TO EXPANDEDDEMO.
- 00894      GO TO SENDFIRSTSCREEN.
- 00895 CONTINUETASK.
- 00896**** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
A ==>      ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
- 00898      IF TASKNUM = 1
- 00899      MOVE 'DMPASR' TO MAPNAME.

```

To reposition the source listing to the beginning of the next backtrace statement block, press **PF12** Next Bloc.

Example

If you pressed **PF12** from the Source Listing Backtrace shown previously, the following screen appears.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTDEN FILE SOURCE LISTING BACKTRACE
COMMAND =====>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #          Search=          Margin= 01
OPTS 1 Proc div 2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map      5 Clst/Pmap More:  +
6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs 9 Srch fwd 10 Srch bwd
PFKS 1 Help 2 Summary 3 End 4 Profile 5 1st Stmt 6 Last Stmt
7 Backward 8 Forward 9 Prev Stmt 10 Next Stmt 11 Prev Bloc 12 Next Bloc
=====> Backtrace at #00897 (00897 > curr. executed 1 times) <=====
00885*      ENDEXEC.
- 00886      MOVE '00604' TO DFHEIV0
- =====> CALL 'DFHEI1' USING DFHEIV0.
- 00888      IF EIBAID = DFHENTER GO TO CONTINUETASK.
- 00889      IF EIBAID = DFHCLEAR GO TO SENDENDMSG.
- 00890      IF EIBAID = DFHPPF3 GO TO SENDENDMSG.
- 00891      IF EIBAID = DFHPPF15 GO TO SENDENDMSG.
- 00892      IF EIBAID = DFHPPF2 GO TO EXPANDEDDEMO.
- 00893      IF EIBAID = DFHPPF14 GO TO EXPANDEDDEMO.
- 00894      GO TO SENDFIRSTSCREEN.
- 00895 CONTINUETASK.
- 00896**** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
A ==>      ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
- 00898      IF TASKNUM = 1
- 00899      MOVE 'DMPASR' TO MAPNAME.

```

Ending a Source Listing Backtrace Session

To toggle between the Source Listing Backtrace and the Backtrace Summary, press **PF2**.

To turn off the backtrace display mode, press Clear or **PF3**. CA InterTest for CICS redisplay the Source Listing Breakpoint screen positioned at the last breakpoint.

Additional Breakpoint Displays

The Breakpoint Information screen and the Detailed Breakpoint screen provide you with more information than the Source Listing Breakpoint screen. However, you cannot test from the Breakpoint Information screen, and the Detailed Breakpoint screen requires you to specify most functions by completing another menu or entering single-line commands.

Look at the Breakpoint Information screen from any Source Listing Breakpoint screen:

- When you are at a Source Listing Breakpoint, press PF3 DET BKPT to look at the Breakpoint Information screen.
- To return to the Source Listing Breakpoint screen, press PF4 Source.



Note: If the Source List BKPT= ON, CA InterTest for CICS displays the Source Listing Breakpoint version. If the Source List BKPT= OFF, CA InterTest for CICS displays the Detailed Breakpoint version.

The following screen shows the Breakpoint Information screen when Source List BKPT=ON. The format does not include lines of the program listing.

Program COBDEMO stopped by CA InterTest in statement 882.0 (Offset +01A8E)
CAIN3628 Automatic breakpoint; ASRA abend (0C7) detected and prevented.
Caused by invalid decimal arithmetic data format.

Tran= DEMC from term L6D1 monitored as PROG=COBDEMO
DFHCOMMAREA does not exist.

Backtrace	
#776.0	#786.0
#786.0	#787.0
#789.0	#789.0
#797.0	#798.0
#786.0	#787.0
#814.0	#815.0
#815.0	#816.0
#821.0	#823.0
#823.0	#833.0
#833.0	#838.0
#838.0	#839.0
#841.0	#851.0
#851.0	#866.0
#866.0	#872.0
#872.0	#873.1
#882.0	to here.

Depress PF3 for Source Listing Display.

The two fields shown are at address 01C2A4 and 2B817C:
000000 *... *
1C *, *

==> CNTL=G0,TASK=00290,A

Margin:

Overtyping the above or use a PF key or press ENTER to abend without a dump.

1 Help	2	3 Source	4	5 Resume	6 Menu
7	8	9 1 instruc	10 1 verb	11 Backtrace	12 Status



Note: The information displayed on the Breakpoint Information screen is also available on the Detailed Breakpoint screen, which is discussed in the Detailed Breakpoint screen.

All fields except the command line are protected.

- **Program COBDEMO ...**
Identifies the statement or offset location where the breakpoint occurred in your program. For COBOL programs, the decimal value of the statement number indicates which verb halted execution. The first verb is 0, the second verb is 1, and so on.
- **TRAN=**
- Identifies the transaction and terminal ID where the program is executing, and how monitoring was requested, such as for a program, transaction, or terminal.
- **Backtrace**
Shows the backtrace as described in the section Tracing Program Execution. Additional backtrace entries are accessed using PF11. To return, press **Clear**.
- **The two fields ...**
Indicates, in hexadecimal and character format, the address and contents of main storage relevant to the breakpoint.
- **CNTL=GO**
Displays the command line with a CNTL default command. Override this command with any other CA InterTest for CICS command or transaction ID, such as HELP or CORE. It is followed by a line that indicates any errors or messages. Enter also a fast-path command to jump to a menu, such as =1.2.1 to go to the Program Monitoring menu.
- **Overtime ...**
Lists the PF keys that are available from the Breakpoint Information screen. For more information, see the Detailed Breakpoint PF Keys.

The Detailed Breakpoint Screen

The Detailed Breakpoint display is designed for experienced CA InterTest for CICS users with knowledge of CA InterTest for CICS commands and CICS. It contains more diagnostic information than the Source Listing Breakpoint display. It is displayed when the Source Listing Profile setting Source List BKPT=OFF.

From the Detailed Breakpoint display access the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu, but you cannot use the one-character commands that are available on the Source Listing Breakpoint display, such as **m** to modify or **d** to display. Instead, access the Main Storage Menus (fast-path entry is =1.3) or enter a one-line command in the command field on the bottom of the screen.

A Detailed Breakpoint screen appears when Source List BKPT=OFF. A sample screen follows.

```
Program COBDEMO stopped by CA InterTest in statement 882.0 (Offset +01A8E)
CAIN3628 Automatic breakpoint; ASRA abend (0C7) detected and prevented.
Caused by invalid decimal arithmetic data format.
```

```
Tran= DEMC from term L6D1 monitored as PROG=COBDEMO
DFHCOMMAREA does not exist.

00879      GO TO SEND FIRST SCREEN.
00880 CONTINUE TASK.
00881**** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
00882      ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
00883      IF TASKNUM = 1
00884          MOVE 'DMPASR' TO MAPNAME.
```

```
Backtrace
#776.0 #786.0
#786.0 #787.0
#789.0 #789.0
#797.0 #798.0
#786.0 #787.0
#814.0 #815.0
#815.0 #816.0
#821.0 #823.0
#823.0 #833.0
```



```

00885      IF TASKNUM = 2                                #833.0 #838.0
00886      MOVE 'DMAPSUM' TO MAPNAME.                     #838.0 #839.0
                                                    #841.0 #851.0
The two fields shown are at address 033DA4 and 2AE17C:    #851.0 #866.0
000000      *... *                                       #866.0 #872.0
1C          *. *                                       #872.0 #873.1
                                                    #882.0 to here.

```

```

==> CNTL=GO,TASK=00378,A                               Margin:
Overtyp the above or use a PF key or press ENTER to abend without a dump.
1 Help           2           3 Source      4           5 Resume      6 Menu
7               8           9 1 instruc  10 1 verb  11 Backtrace 12 Status

```



Note: All fields except the command line are protected.

- **Program COBDATA ...**

Identifies the statement or offset location where the breakpoint occurred in your program. For COBOL programs, the decimal value of the statement number indicates which verb halted execution. The first verb is 0, the second verb is 1, and so on.

- **CAIN3628 ...**

Indicates what kind of breakpoint occurred. For a review of what each letter means, see the Examine the Source Listing Breakpoint screen. If an automatic breakpoint occurred, the reason for it follows.

- **TRAN= ...**

Identifies the name of the transaction and terminal ID where the program is executing and how monitoring was requested (such as for a program, transaction, or a terminal).

- **Blank area in front of Backtrace column**

For PL/I and Assembler programs, this area displays the machine instruction that triggered the breakpoint, the machine instruction that last executed, and its offset or absolute address. (This is not shown in this screen.)

- **Backtrace**

Shows the backtrace, which is described in the section Tracing Program Execution. Additional backtrace entries are accessed using PF11.

- **DFHCOMMAREA ...**

Indicates the COMMAREA status and size.

- **00883 ...**

Displays source listing code, **only** if you:

- Saved the listing in the CA InterTest for CICS symbolic file
- Choose Source List BKPT=OFF on your Source Listing Profile screen. Without this option specified, CA InterTest for CICS does not display this screen at all. The Breakpoint Information screen displays instead.

- **These two fields ...**
Indicates, in hexadecimal and character format, the address and contents of main storage relevant to the breakpoint.
- **CNTL=GO...**
Displays the command line with a default CNTL command. Override this command with a CA InterTest for CICS command or transaction ID. It is followed by a line that indicates any errors or messages.
- **Overtime ...**
Lists the PF keys that are available from the Detailed Breakpoint Display screen.

Read the Backtrace on the Detailed Breakpoint Screen

Use the Source Listing Facility Backtrace feature to examine the path your program took during execution, and to help solve logic problems. On the Detailed Breakpoint screen, only one column at-a-time of backtrace entries is available. To access additional backtrace entries, press PF11 or switch to the Source Listing Breakpoint display mode for a more detailed backtrace listing.

The backtrace shows the path of the most recently executed code.

- The top left entry was executed first, and the bottom right entry was executed last.
- Each line entry is a pair of program locations identifying the first and last statement numbers or offsets for a piece of sequentially executed code.
- The decimal value after statement numbers for COBOL code indicates which verb in the statement was executed last. The first verb is given a decimal value of 0, the second 1, and so on.
- After each statement number or offset in the right column there is a break in sequential execution, such as a CALL to CICS or a branch to another location in the program. Each break results in a new line entry.
- If a program loops through a section of code more than once, the backtrace displays the number of times the loop was executed below the line entry, instead of repeating the execution sequence.
- Plus signs indicate offsets; for example, +204.

To return to the breakpoint display, press **PF3** or **Clear**.

The detailed breakpoint PF keys follow.

- **PF1 Help**
Initiates the CA InterTest for CICS online help facility.
- **PF2**
Unassigned.
- **PF3 Source**
Displays the Source Listing version of the breakpoint.

- **PF4**
Unassigned.
- **PF5 Resume**
Resumes execution at the next instruction using the amount set on PF10.
- **PF6 Menu**
Displays the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu.
- **PF7**
Unassigned.
- **PF8**
Unassigned.
- **PF9 1 Instruc**
Executes the next machine instruction and then stops.
- **PF10 001 Verb**
For COBOL, executes the next COBOL verb and then stops.
- **PF10 001 Stmt**
For PL/I, executes the next PL/I statement and then stops.
- **PF 10 Registers**
For Assembler, toggles registers on and off the screen.
- **PF11 Backtrace**
Displays the column of backtrace available at this breakpoint.
- **PF12 Status**
Displays a monitoring status report for the monitored entry (program, transaction, or terminal) that caused the breakpoint.
- **PF22 Shift Left**
Shifts source code left; COBOL and PL/I programs shift 10 characters at a time; Assembler programs shift to 02, 40, 50, and then 61. If you have only 12 PF keys, use the Margin= field to shift your source code.
- **PF23 Shift Right**
Shifts source code to the right the same amounts as PF22.

Continue Execution

To continue execution from the Detailed Breakpoint or the Breakpoint Information screen, perform these steps:

- Press PF9 or PF10 to single-step.
- Press PF5 Resume to continue execution starting with the next instruction.

- Press PF6 Menu to access the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu, where you abend, override an automatic breakpoint, step, or access the Resume Menu for additional execution options. For details, The Breakpoint Primary Option Menu.
- Enter a CNTL command on the command line.
- Enter GO, NEXT, or RUN on the command line.

Single-Stepping

Press **PF9** or **PF10** to execute a single machine instruction, COBOL verb, or PL/I statement, as indicated in the PF key definition on the bottom of the screen. Use this method to see what data values are being moved into main storage.

Notes:

- The step amount for PF9 and PF10 cannot be changed. However, select alternative step amounts by entering CNTL commands or by using the Resume Menu options. Access the Resume menu using PF6, and select Option **4 Resume** (the fast-path command is **=4**).
- When you use PF10 to single-step through nested COBOL IF statements, it might appear that CA InterTest for CICS is not executing one verb at a time. This is a function of how the compiler generates the object code. To follow closely the execution of nested IFs, use PF9 (execute 1 instruction) instead.

Resume Execution

Access the Resume Menu by pressing **PF6** from the Detailed Breakpoint screen, then selecting Option 4 Resume. Alternatively, jump to the Resume menu by entering =4 in the command line on the Detailed Breakpoint screen.

Using the Resume Menu, perform the following functions:

- Resume program execution until the next breakpoint occurs or the transaction ends
- Resume program execution from a new location, such as a COBOL paragraph name, Assembler or PL/I label, COBOL or PL/I statement number or offset
- Move or disable the current breakpoint
- Execute a specified number of PL/I instructions or COBOL verbs before stopping
- Abend the transaction with or without a dump

CNTL Commands

CA InterTest for CICS provides a default command at each breakpoint display, as shown following:

- The default command at an automatic breakpoint is:
CNTL=GO,task=xxxxx,A

A means abend the task without a dump.

- The default command at other breakpoints is:

CNTL=G0,task=xxxxx,C

C means continue execution from where you left off.

To execute the default command, press **Enter**.

To modify the default command, overwrite the existing command and press **Enter**.

Continue Processing During Breakpoint Processing

To continue processing from either the current line or a specified line number or label until the next breakpoint is encountered, an abend occurs, or the program runs to normal completion, enter:

GO line-number | label

- **Line-number**

Indicates any line number within an ASSEMBLER, COBOL, or PL/1 program from which you want the execution to continue.

Default: The current statement.

- **Label**

Indicates any valid paragraph or procedure label within an ASSEMBLER, COBOL, or PL/1 program (up to 31 characters in length) from which you want the execution to continue.

Default: The current statement.



Note: GO is available only during breakpoint processing.

Continue Processing During Breakpoint Processing Until Specified Verbs Are Executed



Note: The NEXT command replaces the obsolete STEP command.

NEXT verb-count

- **Verb-count**

Indicates number of verbs to execute before the next display of the Breakpoint Display screen.

Default: Value of Stepping Amount in Profile.



Note: NEXT is available only during breakpoint processing.

Continue Processing Until a COBOL PERFORM Has Been Completed Avoiding Breakpoints

NEXT OVER

Specifies that the NEXT command is used to execute through a verb, instruction, or statement and return to that line. This is to avoid breakpoints.

Continue Processing After a COBOL Program Breakpoint Until the Next Call Or Perform Statement

NEXT RETURN

Specifies that the NEXT command is used to continue execution until the next CALL or PERFORM verb. Execution stops when it hits a CALL or PERFORM execution.

Continue Processing During Breakpoint Processing Ignoring Preset Breakpoints

To continue processing from the current statement ignoring all preset breakpoints until an abend occurs or the task runs to normal completion, enter:

RUN



Note: RUN is available only during breakpoint processing.

Continue Processing During Breakpoint One Verb at-a-Time

To continue processing from the current statement one verb at a time displaying the Breakpoint Display screen for a specified time interval until either a specified number of verbs have been executed or the next "CALL" statement is encountered, enter:

AUTOSTEP interval stop-count

- **Interval**

Indicates number of seconds (between 1 - 59) to display each Breakpoint Display screen.

Default: Wait Amount in Profile.

- **Stop-count**

Indicates number of verbs to execute before stopping.

Default: Stop value in Profile.



Note: AUTOSTEP is available only during breakpoint processing.

See More Code on the Detailed Breakpoint Display

While viewing the Detailed Breakpoint display, you might not see all of the program's source code on your screen. To see more code, perform the following steps:

1. Tab to the Margin= field, enter a number from 0 to 99 to indicate the starting position of the left margin, and press Enter.
CA InterTest for CICS redisplay the source code beginning in the position you requested. A Margin= value of 0 begins the display from position 1.
2. Press **PF22** to shift the source code left. Press **PF23** to shift the source code right. COBOL and PL/I programs shift 10 characters at a time; Assembler programs shift to positions 02, 40, 50, and then 61.

Restore the Detailed Breakpoint Display

Once you leave the Detailed Breakpoint screen (for example, by pressing PF3 to view the source listing), restore the Detailed Breakpoint display by pressing **PF3** or **Clear**. If you accessed a CA InterTest for CICS facility such as CNTL, CORE, HELP, or FILE, you might need to press PF3 or Clear more than once to restore the breakpoint display.

Switch Between Breakpoint Screens

If the first CA InterTest for CICS breakpoint screen you see is a Detailed Breakpoint display, you might want to switch to the Source Listing Breakpoint Display version for your program testing. To switch from the Detailed Breakpoint screen to the Source Listing Breakpoint screen, perform these steps:

1. Press **PF3** Source. You should now see the Source Listing Breakpoint Display.
2. Enter **PROFILE** in the command line and press Enter. The Source Listing Profile screen appears.
3. Enter **ON** in the Source List BKPT= field and press Enter. You are returned to the Source Listing Breakpoint display.

Once you complete these steps, CA InterTest for CICS displays the Source Listing Breakpoint version at future breakpoints in your test session. For more information, see the Source Listing Facility.

To switch from the Source Listing Breakpoint to the Detailed Breakpoint display, perform these steps:

1. Enter **PROFILE** in the command line of a Source display and press Enter. The Source Listing Profile appears.
2. Enter **OFF** in the Source List BKPT= field and press Enter.
3. Press **PF3** DET BKPT. You should now see the Detailed Breakpoint display version.



Note: The default value of the Source List BKPT= field is set by your System Administrator when installing CA InterTest for CICS.

Indirect Commands

The CA InterTest for CICS indirect commands facility enables you to define a set of commands that execute automatically, or *indirectly*, at a predetermined location in a monitored COBOL or PL/I program. Invoke these commands from an unconditional, conditional, or request breakpoint.

In effect, indirect commands are executed at breakpoints within your program just as other CA InterTest for CICS line commands issued from the Source Listing Display, such as MOVE and GO, are used to alter the flow of your program's logic. The difference is that indirect commands are executed automatically without issuing a breakpoint display. Once the indirect commands are performed, your program continues to execute normally.

Indirect commands save you from having to recompile a program or manually correct an area of code every time it is encountered during a debugging session. With the indirect commands facility, you can perform the following actions:

- Change the flow of control in your program
- Test conditions based on specified variables
- Change the value of specified variables
- Create and execute commands as a group, like adding a new subroutine
- Automatically resume execution of your program at the same or different location
- Define abbreviations for variables with long names



Note: Indirect commands are **not** available for Assembler programs.

How Can You Use Indirect Commands?

Use indirect commands to correct the following sample program problems:

- A variable is not being initialized during processing. Using indirect commands initialize the variable every time the program is run and continue execution without recompiling.
- A new routine is needed in your program. Insert the code using indirect commands and continue executing your program without recompiling.
- A section of code is bad. To continue executing or testing without recompiling, write and invoke indirect commands to direct CA InterTest for CICS to go around the bad source code or execute a new series of indirect command statements.
- You must debug a COBOL or PLI program, which is invoked by a web process or run as background task and is not associated with a specific terminal or userID. You must specify your own criteria when the programs breakpoints should be taken or ignored.

Overview of Steps

To invoke indirect commands in your program, perform these steps:

1. Enter the statement numbers and indirect command statements on the Indirect Commands screen. To access the Indirect Commands screen, use Option #11 from a Source Listing screen, or select the Command option on the Program Monitoring menu.
2. Use the Monitoring Menus or Source Listing facility to set a breakpoint (unconditional, conditional, or request) where the indirect commands will take effect. **As you set the breakpoint, you must access the Breakpoint Options menu and specify the first statement number of the Indirect Command as an option to that breakpoint.** Option #12 (Bkpt Opt) on the Source Listing screen provides access to the Breakpoint Options menu.
3. Specify the terminal ID (terminal ID, .ANY, or .NO) or user ID for the indirect commands to take effect.
The following section describes each of these steps in detail.



Note: Set the breakpoint and give the starting indirect command number before you code the indirect commands. The order is up to you. However, new users often find it easier to code the indirect commands first, and then attach them to breakpoints.

Set a Breakpoint to Execute an Indirect Command

Before accessing the indirect commands facility, first set an unconditional, conditional, or request breakpoint that includes an option to execute an Indirect Command statement number.

Follow the steps listed next when setting an unconditional or conditional breakpoint from the Source Listing Breakpoint:

1. From the Source Listing Breakpoint, set an unconditional or conditional breakpoint that will invoke the indirect commands.
The following table summarizes how to set the breakpoints from the Source Listing Facility:

Breakpoint	Source Listing Entries
Unconditional	Specify: Option # 12 (Bkpt Opts). U or) to the left of one or more statements. The U breakpoint stops <i>before</i> the statement. The) breakpoint stops <i>after</i> the statement. Press Enter.
Conditional	Specify: Option # 12 (Bkpt Opts). C to the left of one or more statements.

Breakpoint	Source Listing Entries
	Press Enter.
Request	Use Monitoring Menus.
	Note: To jump to the Program Monitoring Menu from a breakpoint display, enter =1.2.1 on the command line.

The following screen shows how to set an unconditional breakpoint for indirect commands from the Source Listing facility. Notice the required Option # 12 entry at the top of the screen.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTDEN FILE PROTDEN FILE SOURCE LISTING BREAKPOINT
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option # 12      Stmt #                      Margin= 01
                  Label/Search Arg=
OPTS 1 Proc div  2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map      5 Clst/Pmap More:  +
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs  9 Srch fwd 10 Srch bwd
PFKS 1 Help      2          3 Det BKPT   4 Profile   5 Resume    6 Menu
      7 Backward 8 Forward  9          10 Do 1 Verb 11 Backtrace 12 Status
-----
00788  03 OPTSPROTHLF      PIC X(8).
00789
00790 PROCEDURE DIVISION USING DFHEIBLK DFHCOMMAREA.
U 00791      CALL 'DFHEI1'.

```

- Enter Option # **12** and **U** on Source Listing for Indirect Commands.
- After pressing Enter, CA InterTest for CICS displays the Breakpoint Locations menu with the location you selected on the Source Listing already indicated.
- On the Breakpoint Locations menu, specify the (still to be written) one- to five-digit statement number of the first indirect command that you want to be executed at the breakpoint you are setting. For example, enter 10 or 50.

```

CA InterTest MONITORING COMMAND BUILDER - COBOL BREAKPOINT LOCATIONS      11
SET breakpoint options for  PROG=COB2DEMO for location:
000791      CALL 'DFHEI1'.

```

After:

```

Enter 'n' to stop only every n'th time:
Term ID (or .ANY or .NO) where breakpoints will take effect:  ----
Term ID (or .ANY) that will receive the breakpoints:
Statement no. of indirect command(s) to be executed:          50 ----
User ID (or .ANY) who will execute the program:               .ANY

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return   5          6
PF7           8          9          10       11       12

```

- Press Enter. CA InterTest for CICS processes the breakpoint as usual, and displays a message to that effect.
- CA InterTest for CICS displays the Indirect Commands screen containing the following fields:

- **Term ID**

Indicates the terminal where the specified indirect commands execute. This value must match the terminal ID specified at the breakpoint that invokes these indirect commands. Enter one of the following values:

xxxx — indicates a specific terminal.

.ANY— indicates that these commands will execute at all terminals.



Note: If indirect commands are specified for both **.ANY** and your specific terminal, the indirect commands specified for your terminal take precedence.

.NO— indicates that these commands execute with no terminal.

- **Delete ALL**

Deletes all previously specified indirect commands for the program you are testing. Enter one of the following options:

NO — indicates that the indirect commands at the specified terminal will not be deleted (default).

YES— indicates that the indirect commands at the specified terminal will be deleted.

- **Line**

Indicates the one- to five-digit sequence number, from 1 to 99999, of the indirect command, which must be followed by at least one blank space. This number must be the first item entered except for continued commands, and must begin in the first position of the input line.

- **Command**

Displays the actual command text to be performed during Indirect Command execution from a breakpoint. For a complete listing of indirect commands, see Indirect Command Syntax.

Code Indirect Commands

Use the Indirect Commands screen to code all indirect commands for your program. For more information about syntax, see COBOL Variable Syntax and PL/I Variable Syntax.

When you are finished coding an indirect command statement, perform these steps:

1. Press Enter. CA InterTest for CICS translates everything you entered into uppercase characters and checks the command for syntactical accuracy. If the command is correct, one of the following messages is displayed:

CAIN1261 Indirect command(s) added.
Indirect command(s) replaced.

2. When you have coded all of your indirect commands, press **PF3** or **Clear**.

From Source Listing

If you are working from the Source Listing facility, you return to the Source Listing display.

Indirect Command Examples

The following examples explain how to use indirect commands to correct the errors in the CA InterTest for CICS demo program COBDEMO.

1. To prevent the ASRA problem caused by the invalid decimal arithmetic data value assigned to the COBOL data-item TASKNUM:

- Using Source Listing Option # 12 with a U line command, set an unconditional breakpoint at statement number 500.
- Specify 10 as the indirect command statement number that you want to execute at the breakpoint.
- Using the Source Listing Option # 11, access the indirect commands facility. Then, enter the indirect commands on the Indirect Commands screen, as shown next.

CA InterTest MONITOR COMMAND BUILDER COBDEMO INDIRECT COMMANDS 24

Term ID (or .ANY or .NO): X001 Delete ALL: NO

LINE COMMAND

```
00010 /* INITIALIZE TASKNUM */
00020 MOVE 1 TO TASKNUM
00030 EXIT
```

1 Help 2 3 End 4 5 6
7 Backward 8 Forward 9 Top 10 Bottom 11 12
CAIN1261 Indirect commands added.



Note: Setting TASKNUM to 1 alters the demo results. The clear key must be used to complete the termination of the demo when the "You have completed the sample CA InterTest for CICS test session" screen appears.

2. To avoid the storage violation that occurs in COBDEMO:

- Using Source Listing option 12 with a U line command, set an unconditional breakpoint at statement number 978
- Specify 50 as the indirect command statement number that you want to execute at the breakpoint
- Using the Source Listing Option # 11, access the indirect commands facility, and then add the following commands.

CA InterTest MONITOR COMMAND BUILDER COBDEMO INDIRECT COMMANDS 24
Term ID (or .ANY or .NO): X001 Delete ALL: NO

```
00010 /* INITIALIZE TASKNUM */
00020 MOVE 1 TO TASKNUM
00030 EXIT
```

```

00040  *
00050  /* CIRCUMVENT STORAGE VIOLATION */
00060  GOTO 'SENDMAP00'

```

```

1 Help      2          3 End      4          5          6
7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Top     10 Bottom  11         12
CAIN1261 Indirect commands added.

```

3. To perform the code that was bypassed at statement 1369 at another location where it will not cause a storage violation:

- Using the Source Listing Option # 12 with a U line command, set an unconditional breakpoint at statement number 974
- Specify 80 as the indirect command statement number that you want to execute at the breakpoint
- Using the Source Listing Option # 11, access the indirect commands facility, then add the following commands.

CA InterTest MONITOR COMMAND BUILDER COBDEMO INDIRECT COMMANDS 24

Term ID (or .ANY or .NO): X001 Delete ALL: NO

LINE COMMAND

```

00010  /* INITIALIZE TASKNUM */
00020  MOVE 0 TO TASKNUM
00030  EXIT
00040  *
00050  /* CIRCUMVENT STORAGE VIOLATION */
00060  GOTO 'SENDMAP00'
00070  *
00080  /* INSERT MOVE AT A SAFE LOCATION */
00090  IF NEWDATA > ZEROES THEN MOVE NEWDATA TO STGAREA1
00100  EXIT

```

```

1 Help      2          3 End      4          5          6
7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Top     10 Bottom  11         12
CAIN1261 Indirect commands added.

```

4. To debug a program that is invoked by multiple transaction IDs and take breakpoints only when a particular transaction ID is specified:

- Using the Source Listing Option # 10 with a U line command, set an unconditional breakpoint at the beginning of the procedure division.
- Specify the indirect command statement number that you want to execute at the breakpoint.
- Specify the FROM Terminal, where the breakpoint should take effect, as .ANY.
Now, all other program breakpoints that are set may be taken only when the conditions specified by the indirect command 10 are true.

CA InterTest MONITOR COMMAND BUILDER COBDEMO INDIRECT COMMANDS 24

Term ID (or .ANY or .NO): X001 Delete ALL: NO

LINE COMMAND

```

00010 IF EIBTRNID = 'DEC2' THEN BREAK

```

```

00020 RUN
00030 EXIT

1 Help      2      3 End      4      5      6
7 Backward 8 Forward 9 Top    10 Bottom 11      12
CAIN1261 Indirect commands added.

```

View Indirect Commands on the Status Report

The status report displays a list of all active indirect commands, and all active breakpoints and other monitoring options. Each line on the report shows the type of breakpoint, the presence of indirect commands, and the terminal at which they are set to take effect.

Access

To access the status report from the Source Listing display or breakpoint enter the command **STATUS**, or press **PF12** Status. The following screen shows how indirect commands are represented on the CA InterTest Status Report:

```

CA InterTest for CICS - MONITORING STATUS
COMMAND ==>

Type + to expand or collapse option levels displayed below,
or R to remove option(s).

Option      Description      Attributes
- COBDEMO    Program monitor entry    COBOL
- + | .ANY   User monitoring options  Active
- | CARAR01  User monitoring options  Active
- |         Symbolic listing file  PROTSYM
- |         Unconditional breakpoint 'CONTINUE TASK'
- |         Option ID            4B893C0
- |         From, to terminals    .ANY, .ANY
- |         Execute indirect command 100
- |         Indirect commands defined .ANY
- |         Option ID            90AB36F1
- |         Source listing breakpoints .ANY
- |         *** End of data ***

PF1 Help      2 Refresh    3 End      4 Return    5 Collapse  6 Expand
PF7 Backward  8 Forward    9          10         11         12

```

The previous figure shows the status report expanded for the program COBDEMO when monitored by user ID CARAR01. Notice the unconditional breakpoint entries and indirect command entries, which are discussed next.

▪ UBP

The UBP entry identifies the unconditional breakpoint set at the procedure-name Continue-Task. Notice the last line of the UBP description is Execute indirect command ... 100.

▪ CMD

The CMD entry identifies the indirect commands. Notice the indirect commands are assigned the option ID 90AB36F1.

To return to the Source Listing display from the Status Report, press **PF3** or **Clear**.

Edit Indirect Command Definitions

To view, add, change, or delete indirect commands directly from the Source Listing facility, enter **11** in the Option # field. CA InterTest for CICS displays the indirect commands defined for the default terminal, which is either the terminal you are working at or the terminal specified on the Source Listing Profile.

ITST Access to Indirect Commands

The ITST Monitoring Menus and the CNTL menu allow direct access to the indirect commands facility, where you can code or edit indirect commands to be executed by breakpoints.

From any menu or Source Listing screen, perform these steps:

1. Access the ITST Program Monitoring menu (ITST 2.1).
The fast-path command entry from a breakpoint is:
Command ==> **=1.2.1.**
2. On the Program Monitoring menu, complete the **Program name** and type **S** next to the Commands (indirect commands) Option.
3. Press Enter to continue to the next screen. The Indirect Commands screen displays.

Optionally, specify the terminal ID where the indirect commands will take effect and the user ID that executes the program when the indirect commands are to take effect.



Note: Generally, accept the defaults. Press PF1 for help in completing these fields, if necessary.

To edit indirect commands previously coded for a program, ensure the terminal ID and user ID entries match those initially used to code the indirect commands.

Press **Enter** to continue. CA InterTest for CICS displays the Indirect Commands screen for the requested program, terminal ID, and user ID.

For details on how to insert, copy, edit, and delete the commands, see Format Indirect Commands.

Indirect Command Syntax

This section discusses execution flow and syntax.

Execution Flow Control

If a breakpoint is set to invoke indirect commands, when you run your program the commands are automatically executed without stopping first. Execution is returned to the program according to the exit command that you specified in your indirect commands.

To return execution to your program following the indirect commands processing, use one of the following exit commands:

- **BREAK**
CA InterTest for CICS halts indirect commands processing and issues a breakpoint display from where the indirect commands were invoked in the program.
- **GOTO**
CA InterTest for CICS resumes execution at the program statement number, offset, paragraph name, or indirect command statement number specified after the GOTO command.
- **EXIT**
CA InterTest for CICS resumes program execution at the breakpoint location from which the indirect commands were invoked and continues debugging the program until the next breakpoint.
- **RUN**
CA InterTest for CICS resumes program execution at the breakpoint location from which the indirect commands were invoked and ignores all subsequent breakpoints.

Command Syntax

The syntax for the basic commands available in the indirect commands facility is described next.

Note: All bold characters are required in the syntax of the command.

Equate Command

This command equates a one- to eight-character symbol of your choice to a relatively long data name. A maximum of ten EQUATE symbols can be active concurrently.

The syntax is:

EQUATE *symbol* [T0] *data-name*

- ***symbol***
Indicates any user-defined symbol that observes the rules for data names.
- ***data-name***
Specifies the corresponding variable name.

Brackets, [], indicate an optional entry.

Example

```
EQ TN TASKNUMBER
```


Exit Command

The Exit command returns control to the statement following the last executed PErform indirect command. If no PErform is active, indirect processing is terminated and control is returned to the program, where execution continues from the breakpoint. Any relational operands entered with this command are ignored.

Example

EX

Goto Command

This command resumes execution at a specified location. The syntax controls where execution resumes.

To resume execution at the specified indirect command sequence number, use this syntax:

G0to *nnnnn

To resume execution at the specified statement number, use this syntax:

G0to #nnnnn

To resume execution at the specified hexadecimal displacement, use this syntax:

G0to +nnnnn

To resume execution at the specified paragraph-name, use this syntax:

G0to 'paragraph-name'

Example

G0 *1150

IF, THEN Statement

This statement tests a conditional expression. If the expression is true, the THEN portion is processed.

The syntax is:

IF expression THEN indirect command

- **expression**
Specifies any valid condition.
- **indirect command**
Specifies any valid indirect command.

Example

```
IF (A+B)*C=D
  THEN GOTO *1150
```

Break and Pause Commands

The BReak and PAuse commands terminate indirect command processing and redisplay the Breakpoint display. Any operands included with these commands are ignored by CA InterTest for CICS.

Example

BR

Move Command

This command moves the specified source-item to the target data-name. Follow COBOL MOVE statement rules when formatting an indirect command Move.

The syntax is:

Move [source-item] TO data-name

Note: Brackets,[], indicate a choice of source-items.

Valid source-items follow.

- **[ALL,]'char-data'**
[ALL,]"char-data"
'char-data' or *"char-data"* is a non-numeric character string.
- **[ALL,]x'hex-data' [ALL,]x"hex-data"**
x'hex-data' or *x"hex-data"* is a hexadecimal string.
- **numeric literal**
numeric literal is valid only if the target data-name is a numeric variable.
- **figurative constant**
figurative constant is any valid COBOL figurative constant.
- **floating-point literal**
floating-point literal is valid only if the target data-name is COMPUTATIONAL-1, COMPUTATIONAL-2 (COBOL) or FLOAT (PL/I).
- **arithmetic expression**
arithmetic expression is any valid CA InterTest arithmetic expression.
- **bit literal**
bit literal is any bit literal string.



Note: For more information about each of these source items, see Format Indirect Commands.

- ***data-item***
Refers to a COBOL or PL/I variable name. Qualifiers and subscripting are allowed.
- ***data-name***
Refers to another COBOL or PL/I variable name. If the data-name is a COBOL Index cell, the MOVE command moves exactly the data specified into the Index cell. No mathematical calculation is performed.

Perform Command

This command transfers control to the specified indirect command sequence number as a subroutine call. A maximum of five PERform commands can be active concurrently.

The syntax is:

PERform nnnnn

- ***nnnnn***
Indicates the indirect command sequence number to which control is transferred.

Example

PE 2250

Run Command

The RUN command resumes program execution at the breakpoint location from which the indirect commands were invoked and ignores all subsequent breakpoints.

Example

RUN

Format Indirect Commands

Rules

Indirect commands and their arguments are free-form. However, there are several rules to keep in mind as you format your commands:

- All arguments must be separated by at least one blank space.
- Only one indirect command displays on a line (with the exception of the IF command), but one indirect command spans several lines.
 - The first line of a command must begin with a line number followed by a blank space
 - Consecutive lines of a single command must begin with at least one blank space

Example

```
10 IF DATA-COUNTER <> 0
THEN M 0 TO DATA-COUNTER
20 BR
```

- New indirect commands are entered by:
 - Overtyping an existing command
 - Entering new indirect commands on blank lines below existing ones

Example

If you have indirect command 10 followed by indirect command 20, to insert commands between the two you would tab to the next blank line, enter indirect commands 11 through 19. Press Enter. CA InterTest for CICS places the commands in numeric sequence.

- Duplicate indirect commands by changing only the sequence number of an existing indirect command. The original command is not affected; it is duplicated at the specified sequence number.

Note: Be sure to overwrite the entire line number when duplicating a command. Failure to do so can result in an erroneous move. For example, if you want command 00010 to be copied to line 00045, you must overwrite the entire line number 00010 with 00045 or 45 b b b (where b is a blank). If you only overwrite the first two digits with 45, the command will be copied to line 45010, not 00045.
- Enter comments in place of commands. To enter a comment, specify a sequence number followed by at least one space, and then enter either an asterisk (*) or a backslash and an asterisk (/*) followed by at least one space and your comment.

Example:

```
00035  * THIS IS A COMMENT LINE
```

- Indirect commands are verified after you press Enter, but some errors might not be detected until the indirect commands are actually processed.
- Delete an entire set of indirect commands by specifying YES in the Delete ALL= field.

Delete a specific indirect command by overtyping the line number with DEL.

Data Names and Variables

Indirect commands reference any data name in the Data Division Linkage section of the program that you are testing.

For COBOL (prior to COBOL II Release 1.3)

- One group-item qualifier is allowed. It is any group that contains the item in question:
 - Immediate parent
 - 01-level
 - Any level in between the immediate parent and the 01-level
- Up to three levels of subscripting are allowed. Subscripts include:

- Positive integer numeric literal
- Another variable defined as a positive integer numeric field (no sign or decimal portion)
- INDEX item (either INDEXED BY or USAGE INDEX)

For COBOL II (Releases 1.3 and higher)

- One program-ID qualifier is allowed.



Note: If your COBOL II source listing contains a nested program that has a local variable with a name identical to a variable in the main program, use the appropriate program-ID to indicate which variable you are referencing.

- One group-item qualifier is allowed. It can be any group containing the item in question:
 - Immediate parent
 - 01-level
 - Any level in between the immediate parent and the 01-level
- Up to seven levels of subscripting are allowed. Subscripts include:
 - Positive integer numeric literal
 - Another variable defined as a positive integer numeric field (no sign or decimal portion)
 - INDEX item (either INDEXED BY or USAGE INDEX)

Example

```
DATE OF INVOICE
TABLE-ENTRY(4, TABLE-INDEX)
```

For PL/I Programs

- Only items declared as STATIC, AUTOMATIC, BASED, and POINTER type variables that are declared as parameters to the entry point of the MAIN procedure are supported.
- One procedure-name qualifier is allowed. If your PL/I source contains an internal procedure that has a local variable with a name matching a variable in the main procedure, use the appropriate procedure-name to indicate to which variable you are referencing.
- Up to 15 structure-name qualifiers are allowed. You must follow PL/I notation conventions; for example: A.B.C.D.E.
- Up to 15 levels of subscripting are allowed. A subscript includes:
 - Integer numeric literal
 - Another variable defined as an integer numeric field (no decimal portion)

- The subscript value must be within the actual declared bounds of the array.

Example

If the array is declared as (100:200), subscript values must be within the range of 100 to 200, inclusive.

- The base address for a variable is supplied with the base locator notation. One item supplies the base address for the next item, which in turn supplies the base address for the next variable, up to a limit of 15 items. This feature is intended for BASED variables, but it is used to map any declaration over any addressable storage.

Example:

```
DATE OF INVOICE
TABLE_ENTRY(4, TABLE_INDEX)
```

Literals in Indirect Commands

Numeric is a string of one to eighteen digits with no intervening commands or decimal point, such as 7954. If the target variable contains an implied decimal point, then the decimal point must also be implied in the literal.

Floating point is appropriate only for COMPUTATIONAL-1 and COMPUTATIONAL-2 target variables that consist of the following:

- A sign
- A string of up to seven digits with an optional decimal point
- The character E followed by an optional signed exponent

Alphanumeric is a character string enclosed within single quotation marks ('), or double quotation marks ("), such as 'RALPH9' or "RALPH9".

Hexadecimal is a string of an even number of characters consisting of 0 to 9 and A to F, enclosed within single quotation marks ('), or double quotation marks ("), and prefixed with X, such as X'F0'.

Bit is a string of the characters 1 and 0 enclosed in single quotation marks ('), or double quotation marks (") such as '11110000'. The maximum length of a bit literal is determined by its context and the maximum allowed indirect command length.

Figurative Constants in Indirect Commands

Use the following figurative constants in formatting indirect commands:

Valid Figurative Constants			
ZERO	numeric value 0	HIGH-VALUE	character value X'FF'
ZEROS		HIGH-VALUES	
ZEROES			
SPACE	blank (X'40')	LOW-VALUE	character value X'00'

Valid Figurative Constants			
SPACES		LOW-VALUES	
QUOTE	quotation mark (')	ALL <i>literal</i>	any <i>literal</i> to fill a field
QUOTES			

Conditional Expressions in Indirect Commands

Indirect commands support the following types of expressions:

- Conditional expressions, used with indirect commands IF statements
- Arithmetic expressions, used with indirect commands IF and MOVE statements

Operands in these expressions are one of the following expressions:

- Figurative constants
- Literals
- Variables

Note: Qualified data names and subscripts are also supported.

The following is a list of acceptable relational operators and their meanings.

- =
Equal to
- < >
Not equal to
- <
Less than
- >
Greater than
- < =
Less than or equal to
- > =
Greater than or equal to

COBOL Variable Syntax

The general syntax for a COBOL variable in CA InterTest for CICS indirect commands is as follows:

```
[prog-id:] data-name [IN grp-name][ ( {sub-name OR ind-name OR number}[ , ... ] ) ]
```

or

```
[prog-id:] data-name [OF grp-name][ ( {sub-name OR ind-name OR number}[ , ... ] ) ]
```

- ***prog-id***
Identifies the program-ID of the program to which the variable belongs. If used, the *prog-id* must immediately be followed by a colon (:). If omitted, the default is the main program's program-ID.
- ***data-name***
Indicates COBOL data item.
- ***grp-name***
Identifies the COBOL identifier of a group item to which the data-name belongs. This clause lets qualification of an identifier that displays in more than one group.
- ***sub-name***
Specifies a COBOL identifier to use as a subscript. This identifier must follow all the COBOL rules for valid subscripts.
- ***ind-name***
Indicates a COBOL index-name.
- ***number***
Specifies a positive integer that is used as a valid subscript for a data-name.



Note: OR is not part of the command syntax.

Examples:

The following are examples of valid COBOL data-names:

```
TOTAL-AMT
CUST-NO OF CUST-REC
MONTHLY-BAL (8)
YEARLY-TOT (W-YR, 3, W-DEPT)
  SUBRTN1:ITEM-A
SUBRTN1:ITEM-B IN INP-REC(3, SUB-2, 4, SUB-3)
```

PL/I Variable Syntax

The general syntax for a PL/I variable in CA InterTest for CICS indirect commands is as follows:

expression-1 [-> expression-2 ...]

- **->**
Defines **the address for** symbol. It indicates that the expression on the left provides the address on which the the expression on the right is based. If the expression on the left is a PL/I POINTER variable, the contents of the POINTER variable is use. The -> notation is provided for referencing PL/I BASED variables whose addresses cannot be resolved at compile time, but are used for referencing any PL/I variable.

expression is defined as follows:

```
[procnm:] var-name-1[,var-name-2 ...] [{sub-name OR number}{[, ...]}]
```


- **procnm**
Indicates the label of the procedure to which the variable belongs. If used, *procnm* must immediately be followed by a colon (:). If omitted, it defaults to the MAIN procedure name.
- **var-name**
Identifies the PL/I variable name.
- **sub-name**
Defines a PL/I variable name to use as a subscript. This identifier must follow all PL/I rules for valid subscripts.
- **number**
Specifies a positive integer that is a valid subscript for *var-name*.



Note: OR is not part of the command syntax.

Examples

The following are examples of valid PL/I variables:

```
TOTALAMT
CUSTREC.CUSTNO.PREFIX
MONTHLYBAL (8)
YEARLYTOT (WYR, 3, WDEPT)
SUBRTN1:ITEMA
SUBRTN1:INPREC.ITEMB (3, SUB2, 4, SUB3)
```

Example

PRT1 is a POINTER variable that provides the base address for BASED variable BASEDSTRUCT1.

```
PRT1 -> BASEDSTRUCT1
```

Example

PRT1 is a POINTER variable that provides the base address for BASED variable BASEDSTRUCT1. It contains another POINTER variable, PRT2, which is used as the base address for the BASED variable BASEDSTRUCT2, containing ITEMA.

```
PRT1 -> BASEDSTRUCT1.PRT2 -> BASEDSTRUCT2.ITEMA
```

Example

STRUCTA is not a pointer variable but a structure. The address of STRUCTA is used to map the variable names defined in STRUCTB.

```
STRUCTA -> STRUCTB
```

Composite Support

Composite support lets you test and debug a subprogram as if it were a separate program. This means you can set breakpoints and other monitoring options individually for any subprogram. CA InterTest for CICS provides full symbolic support for subprograms if you provide the symbolic information when the programs are compiled or assembled.

- [Select Subprograms for Testing \(see page 156\)](#)
- [Assembler Programs with Multiple CSECTs \(see page 160\)](#)
- [Remove Composite Support \(see page 161\)](#)
- [Set Breakpoints for Duplicate Composite Subprograms \(see page 162\)](#)
- [Customize Symbolic Information Using the Batch Method \(see page 162\)](#)

Follow these steps:

1. Access the Composite Support screen using one of the following ways:
 - Program Monitoring Menu.
 - Source Listing Facility.
 - CNTL Function Selection Menu.
2. Provide the monitoring information online on the Composite Support menu. See [Composite Module Testing \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/COBOL+Advanced+Monitoring+Features#COBOLAdvancedMonitoringFeatures-CompositeModuleTesting\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/COBOL+Advanced+Monitoring+Features#COBOLAdvancedMonitoringFeatures-CompositeModuleTesting) for more information about the Composite Support menu.

Composite Support Screen

The Composite Support screen lists link-edit information for the subprograms. The link-edit information is obtained dynamically using the Binder API, or from a PROTSYM where it was saved by the optional batch job step (IN25LINK). Subprograms with prefixes CEE, DFH, DFS, ILB, IBM, IGZ and @@ are automatically excluded from the list unless you specifically name the subprograms in the batch job step. All listed subprograms are automatically selected for monitoring by default.

The following figure shows the Composite Support screen:

```

CA InterTest for CICS - Composite Support Builder
COMMAND ===>
Define composite support for BIGMOD and press PF5.
SCROLL: PAGE
Row 00001 of 00004

* *      *      *      *      *
Link name  Monitor  Offset  Length  Language  Comments
_ MAINMOD  BIGMOD   160     78A8   COBOL
S SUBMODA  ASMMODA   7CA0    1200   ASSEMBLER
S SUBMODB  ASMMODB   8EA0    1001   ASSEMBLER
S SUBMODC  ASMMODC   9EA1     93A   ASSEMBLER
_ SUBMODD  -----   A8DB     A11   ----- symbolics not available

```

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4	5 Process	6 RFind
PF7 Backward	8 Forward	9	10	11	12

The Composite Support screen contains the following fields:

- **Filter**

Enables you to specify various criteria to filter the subprograms that are displayed on the Composite Support screen.

- **Select All**

Enables you to select or deselect all subprograms for testing.

Values: **A** (selects all subprograms that meet the specified filter criteria), **N** (deselects all subprograms that meet the specified filter criteria)

- **Selection**

Indicates whether a subprogram is selected for testing or not.

Values: **S** (subprogram is selected), **_** (subprogram is not selected).

- **Link-name**

Identifies the name of a COBOL program, Assembler CSECT, or PL/I Control Section as listed in the link-edit map.

- **Monitor**

Specifies the name under which CA InterTest for CICS monitors the program.

The following rules apply to monitor names:

- Each monitor name must be unique.
- The monitor name of a subprogram cannot have a PPT entry unless the subprogram is the main subprogram.
- A monitor name can be identical to a link-name.
- If you want symbolic information for a program or subprogram, its monitor name must be identical to the name used in the post-processor batch job step that provides the symbolic information to CA InterTest for CICS.

- **Offset**

Displays the hexadecimal offset of the program as listed in the link-edit map.

- **Length**

Displays the hexadecimal length of the program as listed in the link-edit map.

- **Language**

Identifies the language in which the program is written. If CA InterTest for CICS has symbolic information for the program, it uses the language specified in the post-processor batch job. If CA InterTest for CICS does not have symbolic information, it assumes that the subprogram is written in the language specified in the PPT entry of the composite module.

- **Comments**

Displays optional comments or warnings, which describe symbolic information available for the program:

- **symbolics not available**
CA InterTest for CICS does not have symbolic information for the program.
- **symb data after linkedt**
The program might have been recompiled or reassembled after the link-edit. Composite support information might be outdated.

Use PF8 and PF7 to scroll forward and backward through the list of programs.

Select Subprograms for Testing

Select only the subprograms that you want to test to reduce overhead. Use the Select All and Selection fields to select the subprograms that you want to test. Change monitor names of subprograms to meet your testing needs.

Select or Deselect Individual Subprograms

- To select a subprogram, type **S** in the Selection field next to the subprogram that you want to select.
- To deselect a subprogram, clear the Selection field next to the subprogram that you want to deselect.

Select or Deselect All Subprograms

- To select all subprograms, type **A** in the Select All field.
- To deselect all subprograms, type **N** in the Select All field.

Select or Deselect Subprograms That Meet Specific Criteria

To select subprograms that meet specific criteria, follow these steps:

1. Apply a filter that specifies the desired criteria.
The list of the displayed subprograms changes.
2. Type **A** in the Select All field.
Only the subprograms that meet the specified criteria get selected.

To deselect subprograms that meet specific criteria, follow these steps:

1. Apply a filter that specifies the desired criteria.
The list of the displayed subprograms changes.
2. Type **N** in the Select All field.
Only the subprograms that meet the specified criteria get deselected.



Note: Selection or deselection does not affect the subprograms that do not match the specified criteria.

Example:

Composite module BIGMOD is displayed on the Composite Support screen in CA InterTest for CICS. You want to test SUBMODD, but you do not want to test SUBMODA, SUBMODB, and SUBMODC.

CA InterTest for CICS - Composite Support Builder
 COMMAND ==> SCROLL: PAGE
 Define composite support for BIGMOD and press PF5. Row 00001 of 00004

* *	*	*	*	*	*
Link name	Monitor	Offset	Length	Language	Comments
S MAINMOD	BIGMOD	160	78A8	COBOL	
S SUBMODA	ASMMODA	7CA0	1200	ASSEMBLER	
S SUBMODB	ASMMODB	8EA0	1001	ASSEMBLER	
S SUBMODC	ASMMODC	9EA1	93A	ASSEMBLER	
- SUBMODD	-----	A8DB	A11	-----	symbolics not available

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4	5 Process	6 RFind
PF7 Backward	8 Forward	9	10	11	12

Follow these steps:

1. Clear the Selection fields for SUBMODA, SUBMODB, and SUBMODC to exclude those subprograms from testing.
2. Provide a monitor name for SUBMODD to test the subprogram separately.
 You get the following screen:

CA InterTest for CICS - Composite Support Builder
 COMMAND ==> SCROLL: PAGE
 Define composite support for BIGMOD and press PF5. Row 00001 of 00004

* *	*	*	*	*	*
Link name	Monitor	Offset	Length	Language	Comments
S MAINMOD	BIGMOD	160	78A8	COBOL	
- SUBMODA	ASMMODA	7CA0	1200	ASSEMBLER	
- SUBMODB	ASMMODB	8EA0	1001	ASSEMBLER	
- SUBMODC	ASMMODC	9EA1	93A	ASSEMBLER	
S SUBMODD	ASMMODD	A8DB	A11	ASSEMBLER	

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4	5 Process	6 RFind
PF7 Backward	8 Forward	9	10	11	12



Note: Changes made to the Composite Support screen are saved temporarily and remain in effect until the monitoring of the module is disabled. If you want to monitor the module again, you need to re-enter the changes.

SORT Command - Sort Subprograms

Use the SORT command on the Composite Support screen to sort subprograms by the values in a specific column in an ascending or descending order.

The command has the following format:

```
SORT [ columnname | OFFSET ] [ order | A | D ]
```

- **columnname**

(Optional) Specifies the name of the column that you use as the restrictive criteria for sorting.

Values: LINKNAME, MONITOR, OFFSET, LENGTH, LANGUAGE, COMMENTS

Default: OFFSET

- **order**

(Optional) Specifies the order that you use for sorting.

Values: ASCENDING, DESCENDING

Default: ASCENDING

Example:

The following command sorts subprograms by the Length column in a descending order:

```
SORT LENGTH D
```

FIND and RFINDD Commands - Search for Subprograms

Use the FIND and RFINDD commands on the Composite Support screen to search for subprograms in a specific column or all columns.

The FIND command has the following format:

```
FIND searchdata [ columnname ]
```

- **searchdata**

Specifies your search string.



Note: If the string contains spaces, place the string in single quotes.

- **columnname**

(Optional) Specifies the name of the column where you want to perform the search.

Values: LINKNAME, MONITOR, OFFSET, LENGTH, LANGUAGE, COMMENTS

Default: All columns

The RFINDD command repeats the FIND command and displays the next match.

Example:

The following command searches for string ASMMODA in the Monitor column:

```
FIND ASMMODA MONITOR
```

Scroll Commands and Options

Use the scroll commands, the SCROLL field, or **PF7** and **PF8** keys on the Composite Support screen to navigate in the list of subprograms.

Scroll Commands

Use the TOP and BOTTOM commands in the command line to navigate to the beginning or end of the subprogram list. Use the UP and DOWN commands with a number between 1 and 9999 to navigate up and down the list.

Example:

To navigate 5 rows down the list, enter the following command:

```
DOWN 5
```

Scroll Options

Use the **PF7** and **PF8** keys to scroll up and down in the subprogram list. The SCROLL field defines the default number of rows by which you scroll.

The SCROLL field has one of the following values:

- **PAGE**
- **HALF**
Enables you to scroll by half a page.
- **CSR**
Enables you to scroll to the position of the cursor in the list. If you scroll down, the line indicated by the cursor appears at the top of the screen. If you scroll up, the line indicated by the cursor appears at the bottom of the screen. If the cursor is not positioned in the list, you scroll by page.
- **1-14**
Specifies the number of rows by which you scroll.

Command Line Scroll Options

Enter one of the following values in the command line to override the default number of rows by which you want to scroll, and press **PF7** or **PF8**:

- **MAXIMUM**
Enables you to scroll to the beginning or end of the subprogram list.
- **1-9999**
Specifies the number of rows by which you scroll.

Example:

Type 10 in the command line, and press PF8 to scroll 10 rows down in the list of subprograms.

Filter Subprograms

Use the filter fields above each column on the Composite Support screen to filter subprograms. When you apply several filter values to different columns, only rows that match all values are displayed.

The filter fields support the following wildcards:

- *
Matches 0 or more characters.
- %
Matches one character that can be a space.
- +
Matches one character that cannot be a space.

To filter subprograms in the Offset and Length columns, you can also use > or < (the greater or less than signs) for numeric comparisons.

Examples:

The following value entered in the Link name filter field displays rows whose Link name starts with A and ends with 25:

A*25

The following value entered in the Link name filter field displays rows whose Link name has exactly seven characters and the first five characters are ASBIN:

ASBIN++

The following value entered in the Link name filter field displays rows whose Link name has six or seven characters and the first five characters are ASBIN:

ASBIN+%

The following value entered in the Offset filter field displays rows with the Offset value greater than 100A:

>100A

Assembler Programs with Multiple CSECTs

Assembler programs may consist of multiple CSECTs that are assembled together as one program. To monitor these Assembler programs, enter a plus sign (+) in the Monitor field for each CSECT that follows the first CSECT.

Example:

Subprograms ASMA, ASMB, and ASMC are treated as one program. Set breakpoints and other options for all CSECTs under the name ASMA, which is the monitor name specified for subprogram ASMA.

CA InterTest for CICS - Composite Support Builder

COMMAND ==>

SCROLL: PAGE

Define composite support for BIGMOD and press PF5.

Row 00001 of 00004

* *	*	*	*	*	*
Link name	Monitor	Offset	Length	Language	Comments
S ASMLINK	ASMLINK	48	2000	ASSEMBLER	
S ASMA	ASMA	2048	68B	ASSEMBLER	
S ASMB	+	2F98	1BC	ASSEMBLER	Multi-CSECT monitoring
S ASMC	+	3B00	290	ASSEMBLER	Multi-CSECT monitoring

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4	5 Process	6 RFind
PF7 Backward	8 Forward	9	10	11	12



Note: The Composite Support screen might already have plus signs joining Assembler CSECTs. This means the CSECTs were treated as one program in the post-processor batch job step that provided symbolic information to CA InterTest for CICS.

Remove Composite Support

This section describes how to remove composite support from a status report or from the menu.

From a Status Report

To remove composite support, remove monitoring for the composite module.

Follow these steps:

1. Access the Monitoring Status Report (2.4).
2. Scroll to the monitoring entry for the composite module, type **R** to the left of the entry, and press **Enter**.



Note: Remember, removing monitoring from the composite module also removes monitoring from all subprograms of the composite module. As a result, all breakpoints and options set for all subprograms of the composite module are removed.

From the Menus

To remove composite support from the menus, follow these steps:

1. Access the Program Monitoring menu (2.1).
2. Specify the composite module name, and type **R** to the left of the Monitor field. Press **Enter** to remove monitoring for that program.

Set Breakpoints for Duplicate Composite Subprograms

Example

The following example shows how to enable composite monitoring and set unconditional breakpoints for duplicate subprograms:

Suppose you have two composite load modules: MAINMOD1 and MAINMOD2. Both modules contain a subroutine with the same name - SUBPROG. You want to set unique breakpoints for subroutine SUBPROG in each module.

Follow these steps:

1. Use LIST=MAINMOD1, type COMPOSITE in the command line, and enable composite monitoring. Repeat step 1 for MAINMOD2.
2. Change the current program name to SUBPROG.
3. Type 24 in the Option # field to access the Program window, change the load module name to MAINMOD1, and press Enter.
4. Set a breakpoint by typing U in the desired location.
You set an unconditional breakpoint for SUBPROG of MAINMOD1.
5. In the Program window, change the load module name to MAINMOD2, and press Enter.
6. Set a breakpoint by typing U in the desired location.
You set an unconditional breakpoint for SUBPROG of MAINMOD2.

When a source listing breakpoint occurs in a subprogram, the current load module is automatically set to the load module that owns the subprogram.

Customize Symbolic Information Using the Batch Method

Customizing symbolic information saves your monitoring configuration for future reuse and is optional. To customize symbolic information required for testing composite modules, submit a batch job to run [IN25LINK](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/IN25LINK) (<https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/IN25LINK>)



Note: For more information about how to use the IN25LINK program, see [Symbolic Support](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Symbolic+Support) (<https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Symbolic+Support>).

The CA InterTest for CICS batch job step, executed after the composite module is link-edited, reads the link-edit map to determine the link-name, offset, and length of each subprogram. This step also specifies the names under which CA InterTest for CICS monitors each program.

Resume and Execution Options

- [Control and Resume Execution from a Breakpoint \(see page 163\)](#)
- [The Resume Menu \(see page 166\)](#)
- [Abend the Task \(see page 168\)](#)
- [Review Program Status After Execution \(see page 168\)](#)
- [Your Program Source Code \(see page 169\)](#)
- [Continue to Test \(see page 170\)](#)

Control and Resume Execution from a Breakpoint

You can control program execution from a breakpoint in several ways:

- Single-stepping through the execution
- Setting additional breakpoints
- Jumping to another location
- Resume program execution ignoring all breakpoints

Single-step Through Execution

An effective way to debug a program is to reach a breakpoint, add data items whose values you want to track to the Keep window, and execute a few instructions at a time or single-step through the program to see how the values change.

Set Additional Breakpoints

You also can set additional breakpoints in your program. This means that you do not have to decide in advance which program paths to execute for the entire test session. Decide at any breakpoint how to continue your test session.

Jump to Another Location

At a breakpoint, continue execution from where the program stopped or from another location to:

- Go around a problem area

- Force execution of bypassed code
- Change the logical flow for testing purposes

Continue Execution

To continue execution from an automatic breakpoint, you must do one of the following:

- Dynamically correct the error. To dynamically modify main storage to correct the error and for instructions on using the indirect commands facility.
- Set a CA InterTest for CICS protection option. For more information, see [Monitoring Menu Options \(see page 171\)](#).
- Go around the error. For details, see [Jump to Another Location and Using the Resume Menu](#). Options 2, 3, and 4 on the Resume menu offer easy ways to specify where you want to continue execution.

CA InterTest for CICS lets you control where execution resumes and how much code executes at a time. Resume execution from where you stopped or from another location; and either single-step through execution or continue until CA InterTest for CICS reaches the next breakpoint or the end of the program.

Press **PF5** or specify **GO** on the command line to continue from the current breakpoint. Execution continues until another breakpoint occurs or the program ends, whichever comes first.

Single-Step Through Execution

Press **PF10** or enter the **NEXT** command on the command line to single-step through a specific number of verbs, instructions, or statements. The default is one verb, instruction or statement, but this can be changed by specifying **NEXT value** or pressing PF4 to access the Source Listing Profile screen.

When stopped on a **PERFORM** or **CALL**, the **NEXT OVER** command causes the test session to continue until the statement following the **PERFORM** or **CALL** is encountered, where a break point occurs.

When stopped within a paragraph or subroutine, the **NEXT RETURN** command causes the test session to continue until the session encounters the statement following the **PERFORM** or **CALL** that invoked the current paragraph or subroutine, where a break point occurs. You must have **TRACE ON** to use **NEXT RETURN**.



Note: When you use **PF10** or the **NEXT** command to single-step through nested COBOL IF statements, it might appear that CA InterTest for CICS is not executing one verb at a time. This is a function of how the compiler generates the object code.



Important! To more closely follow the execution of nested IF statements, use the **PF9** on the Detailed Breakpoint display to execute one instruction at a time.

Jump to Another Location

To specify a new location for resuming execution, Specify the **GO line-number|label** command or do one of the following:

Display the statement or instruction where you want to resume execution.

- Enter **g** to the left of the line number in column 1.
- Press **PF5** to continue to the next breakpoint or until program execution ends, or press **PF10** to single-step execution.

Use this option with caution in COBOL and Assembler programs and optimized code. Certain uses trigger difficulties in getting proper addressability.

When an error occurs in a paragraph containing a CICS command, resume program execution at the paragraph-name rather than at the specific instruction, because some CICS internal processing might have occurred prior to that command.

In PL/I programs, do not resume execution at a new location if it results in a jump between PROCs /BLOCKS.

Debug Optimized Applications

CA InterTest for CICS supports the debugging of programs that have been optimized, either by the COBOL compiler's OPTIMIZE option or by CA Optimizer or CA Optimizer/II. However, debugging these programs sometimes results in unexpected behavior.



Note: The PL/I compilers are optimizing compilers.

Often, as part of the optimization process, a compiler will relocate individual instructions, statements, or even entire paragraphs so that the optimized program will run more efficiently. This means that some or all of the instructions generated for a given statement may be moved to another statement, or that some or all of the statements in a paragraph may be moved to another paragraph. When this type of optimization occurs, the resulting object program and corresponding listing may not accurately represent the relationship between the source statements and their generated object code, or even between a paragraph label and the statements contained within the paragraph. As a result, there may be times when the breakpoint intercept does not occur, or when the wrong sequence of statements appears to be executed while single-stepping. There may also be times when the debugger appears to highlight the wrong statement at a breakpoint intercept.

These unexpected displays do not indicate that a program is being executed incorrectly. They indicate that the debugger sometimes cannot accurately identify which object code corresponds to which source statement, or which statement is contained within which paragraph.

CA InterTest for CICS uses the information in the compiler-generated procedure map or offset report to establish the program offset for each statement and label in the program. During execution, the debugger recognizes the start of the new statement or label by matching the program offset of the

currently executing instruction with the PROTSYM information obtained from the compiler listing. Therefore, the accuracy with which the debugger represents a breakpoint or other intercept is only as good as the information in the compiler listing.

Inaccuracies might include, but will not be limited to:

- Incorrect execution when using GO line-number.
- Failure to stop at a breakpoint at a paragraph label or statement.
- Unexpected or out-of-sequence highlighting of statements when single-stepping.

Also, application abends may result from the use of the GO line-number command because the optimized object code may have register requirements that do not support changes to the flow of control. These commands should be avoided when debugging an optimized program.

For the best debugging results, avoid using optimization whenever possible in your testing environment. Production applications may be compiled with optimization, and debugging these applications as they exist without recompiling is supported. However, you may experience some of the inaccuracies listed previously under these circumstances.

Resume Program Execution Ignoring All Breakpoints

To continue processing from the current statement ignoring all preset breakpoints and indirect commands until the task either abends or runs to normal completion, specify the **RUN** command on the Source Listing Breakpoint Command Line.

The Resume Menu

Option 4 Resume on the Breakpoint Primary Option menu displays the Resume menu. The fast-path command entry to access the Resume menu from any breakpoint display is =4.

Resume at the Next Instruction

Resume Menu Option **1 Next** Instruction immediately resumes execution at the next instruction. This is the same as using PF5 Resume on the Breakpoint display. The fast-path entry from the Breakpoint display is =4.1.

Resume Task from a Label

Select Option **2 Label** from the Resume Menu to display the Resume Task From a Label menu. Enter the name of a label from which to resume execution and press Enter. The program resumes execution from the label you specified.

The fast-path entry to display this menu from a breakpoint is =4.2.

Resume Task from a Statement

Select Option **3 Statement** from the Resume Menu to display the Resume Task From a Statement Number menu. Enter a statement number from which to resume execution and press Enter. The program resumes execution from the label you specified.

The fast-path entry to display this menu from a breakpoint is =4.3.

Resume Task from an Offset

Select Option **4 Offset** from the Resume Menu to display the Resume Task From an Offset menu. Enter a hexadecimal value of an offset from which to resume execution and press Enter. The program resumes execution from the offset you specified.

The fast-path entry to display this menu from a breakpoint is =4.4.

Resume Task from an Indirect Command Sequence

Select Option **5 Indirect Commands** from the Resume Menu to display the Execute an Indirect Command Sequence menu. Enter the statement number of an indirect command and press Enter. The program resumes execution with the indirect command that you specified.

The fast-path entry to display this menu from a breakpoint is =4.5.

Resume Until Next EXEC/CALL

The Resume menu option **6 Next EXEC/CALL** lets you execute until the next EXEC command or external call in your program. For example, using this option might produce the breakpoint shown in the following illustration, which is stopped at an external call. The fast-path entry to display this menu from a breakpoint is =4.6.

```

CA InterTest for CICS  PROTSYM FILE REQUEST BREAKPOINT
COMMAND ===>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #          Search=          Margin= 01
OPTS 1 Proc div  2 Work-stor  3 Link sect  4 D-map      5 Clst/Pmap More:  +
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref  8 Err msgs  9 Srch fwd  10 Srch bwd
PFKS 1 Help      2          3 Det Bkpt  4 Profile   5 Resume    6 Menu
      7 Backward 8 Forward  9 Next Wnd 10 001 Verb 11 Backtrace 12 Status
-----
00912*      ENDEXEC.
- 00913      MOVE ' Y      00624  ' TO DFHEIV0
- ==>      CALL 'DFHEI1' USING DFHEIV0 TSQNAME TASKSTRUCTURE TSQLEN
- 00915      DFHDUMMY TSQITEM.
00916
00917
00918
.
.
.

```

Resume Task for nnn Steps

Use Option 7 from the Resume Menu to enter the number of steps you want to execute at this time. The fast-path entry to display this menu from a breakpoint is =4.7.

This option is a one-time execution of the steps you specify and does not change the value of PF 10 on a Breakpoint display. To set the value for PF 10, use the Source Listing Profile, PF4 from any Source Listing display.

Resume Task for nnn Machine Instructions

Use Option 8 from the Resume Menu to enter the number of instructions you want to execute at this time. The fast-path entry to display this menu from a breakpoint is =4.8.

This option is a one-time execution of the steps you specify and does not change the value of PF9 on a Detailed Breakpoint Display.

Abend the Task

You have the option to abend a task, with or without a dump, at any breakpoint. To abend a task from a breakpoint, follow these steps:

1. Restore the breakpoint display by pressing **Clear**. If you are returning from the CA InterTest for CICS CNTL, CORE, HELP or FILE facilities, you might need to press **Clear** repeatedly.
2. Enter **ABEND** on the command line and press Enter. CA InterTest for CICS prompts you to enter an Abend code if you want a dump.
3. From the Abend menu screen, you have several options:
 - Press **Clear** to cancel the abend and return to the breakpoint display.
 - To abend without a dump:
 - To take a normal abend without a dump, accept an abend code of blanks and press Enter.
 - To cancel all program exits without a dump, specify the code: XXXX, and press Enter.
 - To abend with a dump, specify any four-character dump code except XXXX. Do not specify a code starting with the letter A.

CA InterTest for CICS displays a message confirming the abend request and dump code. Follow any online instructions to complete the abend. After an abend, you return to CICS.

Review Program Status After Execution

When your transaction terminates normally or with an abend, you return to CICS. At this point, review the following items:

- Status of your program source code
- CA InterTest for CICS monitoring and monitoring options
- Auxiliary files and databases accessed by your program

Your Program Source Code

Your program source code is not modified. It is exactly the same as before you began testing.

Example

If CA InterTest for CICS detected an ASRA and you used CA InterTest for CICS to correct the error, the original error still exists in your code.

If you modified main storage, that change was only temporary. Your program remains unchanged.

The CA InterTest for CICS copy of your program from the compiled or assembled output also remains unchanged. If you rerun the transaction, you will see the same display of your program in the Source Listing Facility as you did the first time.

CA InterTest for CICS Monitoring and Monitoring Options

CA InterTest for CICS monitoring and monitoring options, which you set before or during testing, remain in effect until you remove them. These include all breakpoints set before or during program execution that were not removed during the test session.

To get a status display of monitoring activity and options in effect for one program, perform these steps:

1. Display the Source for the program.
2. Enter the command **STATUS**.

To get a status display of monitoring activity and options in effect for all programs, enter the command **STATUS ALL**.

To get global status display from the Primary Option Menu, perform these steps:

1. Access the Primary Option Menu.
2. Select Option **2 Monitoring**.
3. Select Option **4 Status**.



Note: The fast-path entry for a Monitoring Status Report from CICS is ITST 2.4

Alternatively, enter one of the following commands on a clear screen under CICS:

- For a program:
CNTL=INQ, PROG=programe
- For multiple programs:
CNTL=INQ, PROG=(prog1, prog2, prog3)

Example

To display the CA InterTest for CICS monitoring status for the program COBDEMO, enter the following command under CICS:

```
CNTL=INQ, PROG=COBDEMO
```

Files and Databases

Any files or databases updated by the program are permanently modified unless the No File Updating (NUP) option was set in advance. The NUP option is set using any Monitoring Menu.



Important! File or database changes that you make using the CA InterTest for CICS FILE facility are permanent, whether or not the NUP option is set.

Continue to Test

In some testing situations, you might want to re-execute the program without changing the source code. Doing this means you will see the same automatic breakpoints that you saw the first time. When it is easy to correct or get around the errors, this method can be the most efficient route to continue testing because you do not have to recompile your program.

Use the indirect commands facility to continue to test your program without recompiling it.

Correct Your Source Code

When you decide to continue testing from a new version of your program, perform these steps:

1. Modify the program source code (outside CA InterTest for CICS).
2. Recompile or re-assemble the modified programs using the CA InterTest for CICS post-processor. For more information, see [Source Listing Facility for InterTest \(see page 38\)](#). The CA InterTest for CICS post-processor automatically updates the CA InterTest for CICS Symbolic File and the Source Listing facility with the new version of the program.
3. Execute the CA InterTest for CICS New Program Copy option, if desired. This option is on the Program Monitoring menu (2.1). New Copy performs the following functions:
 - Resets the CICS entry in the PPT table to the program's new library address
 - Transfers all symbolically set breakpoints and other monitoring options to the recompiled program



Note: To recompile your program and keep the same breakpoints in the recompiled version, set breakpoints at paragraph names or labels, not at lines of executable code. Then use the CA InterTest for CICS New Program Copy function to transfer the breakpoints

to the recompiled program. If you set breakpoints at lines of executable code, New Program Copy transfers the breakpoints to the same statement numbers or offsets in the recompiled program, which might not be what you want.

Reset Breakpoints after Recompiling or Re-Assembling

If breakpoints were set at executable statements or locations, you might need to adjust their locations after recompiling a program, as follows:

- To reset the breakpoint locations, adjust the locations one at a time or remove them all and re-enter them.
- To scroll through your program one breakpoint at a time, set the scroll amount to STOP on the Source Listing Profile screen, accessed by typing **PROFILE** or pressing **PF4** from a Source Listing display.
- To remove all breakpoints at once for a program that is being monitored with User ID=.ANY, you must first check that no one else is executing the program before you remove monitoring. Get a Monitoring Status Display for the program. If no one else is executing the program, remove monitoring or remove all breakpoints directly from the Monitoring Status report.



Important! Use this option with caution! Removing monitoring for a program clears all breakpoints and all monitoring options.

Monitoring Menu Options

- [Monitoring Menu Functions \(ITST 2\) \(see page 172\)](#)
- [The User ID Monitoring Option \(see page 175\)](#)
- [Monitoring Submenus \(see page 177\)](#)
- [Monitoring \(see page 182\)](#)
- [Set and Remove Statement Trace Options \(see page 183\)](#)
- [New Copy Option \(see page 185\)](#)
- [Replacement Options \(see page 185\)](#)
- [Protection Options \(see page 187\)](#)
- [Special Options \(see page 189\)](#)
- [Disconnect, Reconnect, and Purge Active Tasks \(see page 191\)](#)
- [View and Set System-Wide Options \(see page 191\)](#)
- [Work With Recorded Debug Sessions \(see page 192\)](#)

The primary task of CA InterTest for CICS is to monitor programs to detect and prevent errors. When you set monitoring for a program, CA InterTest for CICS detects and prevents errors before they occur. That means monitored programs will notabend or commit storage violations.

This article describes the Monitoring Menu Options (Option 2 on the Primary Option Menu) that let you take advantage of the full range of CA InterTest for CICS monitoring capabilities. For example, use the monitoring menus to set monitoring for programs, all programs executed by a transaction, or all the programs executed from a terminal. Use the menu to invoke many options for monitoring, such as breakpoints, data monitoring, indirect commands, CICS resource replacement options, and system-wide options. The monitoring menus also enable you to get a selective Monitoring Status report.

Monitor Status

For more information about how to access and use the Primary Option Menu and Status Report, see [Menus and Displays \(see page 29\)](#).

Breakpoints

For more information about how to set or remove breakpoints from the Monitoring Menu, see [Using Breakpoints \(see page 76\)](#).

Data Monitoring

For more information about how to use Data Monitoring, see [Breakpoint Activities \(see page 95\)](#).

Indirect Commands

For more information about how to use indirect commands, see [Breakpoint Activities \(see page 95\)](#).

CNTL Commands

To use the CNTL transaction, alternate menus, and transaction-based commands to specify monitoring options.

Monitoring Menu Functions (ITST 2)

The Monitoring Menu has the following options to perform monitoring-related functions:

- Programs
- Transactions
- Terminals
- Status

- Active tasks
- System-wide
- Debug sessions

Programs

Displays the Program Monitoring screen, which lets you set and remove monitoring, breakpoints, monitoring options, and monitoring-related functions for one or more programs. Monitoring related functions include the following items:

- Status report to display and remove monitoring and monitoring options for programs, transactions, and terminals
- Setting and removing monitoring, breakpoints, and monitoring options
- Setting and removing statement tracing and data monitoring
- New copy function to reset monitoring for a recompiled program
- Indirect commands to enable inline adjustments to programs without recompiling
- Composite support to provide symbolic support for separately compiled programs brought together when they are link-edited

Transactions

Displays the Transaction Monitoring screen which lets you set and remove monitoring, and monitoring options for one or more transactions. Monitoring options for transactions include request breakpoints, statement tracing and data monitoring, and replace, protect and special options.

Terminals

Displays the Terminal Monitoring screen, which lets you set and remove monitoring and monitoring options for all the programs executing from a terminal.

Status

Displays the status report (2.4) for all monitoring activity in the current CICS region. Use the status report to quickly remove a monitoring option or monitoring entry.

Active Tasks

Displays the list of active tasks that are being monitored by CA InterTest. If the system-wide purge option is turned on, the Active Tasks screen lets you to purge a task. If you previously disconnected a task from a terminal, the Active Tasks screen lets you reconnect the task and continue testing.

System-Wide

Displays the System-Wide Options submenu (2.6), which lets you display and modify monitoring options for the entire system. These include automatic breakpointing, checkpointing, dumping all abends, global logging, CA InterTest for CICS tracing, and breakpointed task purging.



Note: Additional monitoring options, specified by CNTL commands, are available to perform more specialized functions.

Debug Sessions

Displays the monitor logging records of previously recorded debug sessions. Allows you to view, delete, and load previously recorded debug sessions.

Access

The Monitoring Menu is Option 2 on the Primary Option Menu.

To access the Monitoring Menu from a Source Listing display, perform these steps:

1. Type the command **MENU** or press **PF6** to access the Primary Option Menu.
2. Select Option **2**.



Note: The fast-path command entry is **=2**.

To access the Monitoring Menu from a Source Listing Breakpoint display, type the command **MENU** or press **PF6** to access the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu, and then select Option **1.2**. The fast-path command entry is **=1.2**.

PF Keys

Exit any Monitoring Menu by pressing a PF key. The following bullets describe the function of each PF key.

- **PF1 or 13**
Initiates the CA InterTest for CICS online help facility.
- **PF2 or 14**
Unassigned
- **PF3 or 15**
Terminates the current processing and returns to the previous display.

- **PF4 or 16**
Returns you to the top-level menu, the Primary Option Menu.
- **PF5 or 17**
Unassigned
- **PF6 or 18**
Unassigned
- **PF7**
Scrolls a display list backward towards the top of the list.
- **PF8**
Scrolls a display list forward towards the bottom of the list.
- **PF9 to 12 and PF21 to 24**
Unassigned

The User ID Monitoring Option

When you set monitoring, breakpoints or options for a specific program, transaction, or terminal, CA InterTest for CICS creates an entry for that program, transaction, or terminal in the monitoring table. For releases after Version 5.3, each monitoring table entry also includes a user monitoring option. The user option is .ANY or a specific CICS user ID. The user option indicates for whom the program, transaction, or terminal will be monitored. The following table describes how the value of the user monitoring option affects monitoring and breakpoints.

- **User ID = .ANY**
Everyone is monitored, regardless of the CICS user ID. Breakpoints are directed to the terminals where they were set unless a specific option was set to redirect the breakpoints.
- **User ID = *specific CICS user ID***
Monitoring occurs only for the specified user based on the CICS user ID. This restricts the monitoring entry to a single user in a secure CICS system, and lets you move from one terminal to another, preserving breakpoint settings and options.

Monitor for a User ID

The following status report shows the program COBDEMO, which will be monitored for a single user, MARY01. The unconditional breakpoint is directed to any terminal where CICS user MARY01 is signed on.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - MONITORING STATUS
COMMAND ==>

Type + to expand or collapse option levels displayed below,
or R to remove option(s).

Option      Description      Attributes
- COBDEMO    Program monitor entry   COBOL
- | MARY01   User monitoring options Active
- |         Symbolic listing file PROTSYM
- | UBP      Unconditional breakpoint #1
- |         Option ID      DD103243

```

From, to terminals	.ANY, .ANY
SLB Source listing breakpoints	.ANY

Monitoring with a specific user ID gives you the ability to do the following actions:

- Isolate monitoring and debugging to a specific user, and not all users
- Move from terminal to terminal (or use a multi-session manager) and automatically redirect monitoring options and breakpoints to your current session, provided the from and to terminals default to .ANY
- Have two users concurrently debug a program, but with different monitoring options



Note: You can also set the User ID to .ANY to monitor for any user of the program.

What Is Your User ID Default?

The default user ID appears in the User ID field on the Source Listing Profile display. On the submenus related to Monitoring (Program Monitoring, Transaction Monitoring, and Terminal Monitoring), issue the USER command.

- If you are working in a CICS region without login security, the user ID value is always set to .ANY
- If you are working in a secure CICS region, the CA InterTest for CICS installation option DFLTUSER determines whether the default value assigned to the user ID is .ANY or your CICS user ID

The following table explains how the default values work when you are and are not signed on to CICS.

DFLTUSER Signed on to CICS		Not Signed on to CICS
Setting		
.ANY	By default, everyone is monitored. Breakpoints are directed to the terminal where they were set.	Everyone is monitored. Breakpoints are directed to the terminal where they were set.
specific	By default, monitoring applies only to your user ID and breakpoints are displayed at whatever terminal you are using.	Not recommended, but takes the value of the default CICS user ID specified by the Systems Programmer in the CICS startup JCL. Type USER command to display this value.

Look up the current DFLTUSER value from the Primary Option Menu (fast-path 7.1.2) by performing these steps:

1. Use option 7 Status/Maintenance.
2. Select Option 1 Product Status.
3. Select Option 2 Global Options

This displays all installation options for IN25OPTS in alphabetic order. The DFLTUSER setting shows the default user ID setting for your system.

Override the User ID Default

Override the default user ID setting using any of the following methods:

- From the Source Listing Facility, change the user ID on the Profile screen **before** you set monitoring or breakpoints from the Source Listing Display
- From the Monitoring menus, change the user ID on the Program Monitoring (2.1), Transaction Monitoring (2.2), or Terminal Monitoring (2.3) submenus when you set monitoring, breakpoints, or other options
- When using transaction-based commands, enter the USR= option with any CNTL monitoring command

If you override the default user ID setting before you set monitoring, make sure to use the same user ID when you set a breakpoint or other monitoring option. Otherwise, the breakpoints or other monitoring options are not attached to the original monitoring entry. View the Monitoring Status report to check the entries.

Establish a Personal Debugging Session

In a secure CICS region, set the user ID to your own CICS user ID to establish a personal debugging session. When you set monitoring, specify the program or transaction and specify your own CICS user ID. The monitoring request is then invoked only when you execute the program. In addition, specify your own CICS user ID when you set breakpoints and other monitoring options. When you do this, the monitoring request and any breakpoints and options are automatically directed to any terminal you are signed on to under CICS.

Override the To and From Terminal Defaults for Breakpoints

The From and To terminal values on the Monitoring Status display specify where breakpoints take effect and appear. If you are monitoring under a specific CICS user ID, the default From and To terminal values are set to .ANY. If you are monitoring under .ANY user, the default From and To terminal values are set to the terminal where the breakpoints were set.

If you have special testing needs, set breakpoints that include a From and To terminal value that you specify. To do this, set your breakpoints using one of these methods:

- Program, Transaction, or Terminal Monitoring menus (2.1, 2.2, or 2.3). For more information, see [Using Breakpoints \(see page 76\)](#)
- CNTL transaction-based commands. For more information, see [CNTL Commands and Menus \(see page 214\)](#)

Monitoring Submenus

This section describes how to use the Monitoring submenus and screens to perform the following monitoring-related functions. The order in which the functions are described corresponds to their order on the Monitoring Programs, Transactions, and Terminals submenus.

- **Setting and Removing Monitoring**
Begin and end monitoring for programs, transactions, or terminals.
- **Status Display**
Display the monitoring status of a program, transaction, or terminal.
- **Using the New Copy Option**
Reset monitoring for a recompiled program.
- **Setting and Removing Replacement Options**
Dynamically change CICS resources (programs, files, transient data queues, temporary storage).
- **Setting and Removing Protection Options**
Bypass CA InterTest for CICS rules that protect main storage, the CSA, and load modules.
- **Setting and Removing Special Options**
Modify monitoring rules (for example, prevent a program from updating a file, let a program to branch to another program, limit the number of times a program is monitored).
- **Setting and Removing Composite Support**
Provide symbolic support for a program consisting of separately compiled modules.
- **Viewing and Setting System-Wide Options**
Request and revise monitoring options on a system-wide basis.

Monitor Options for Programs, Transactions and Terminals

From the Monitoring Programs, Monitoring Transactions, and Monitoring Terminals submenus, set the following options for a monitored program, terminal, or transaction:

- **Replace**
Dynamically replace one or more CICS resources (programs, files, temporary storage, transient data queues) used by a program.
- **Protect**
Override default protection rules.
- **Special**
Set and remove special monitoring options (such as limiting the number of times a program is monitored or preventing a program from updating a file).
- **Composite**
Provide symbolic support for programs consisting of separately compiled modules brought together when the program is link-edited (composite support). Available from the Monitoring Programs submenu only.

Initiate Monitoring

The CA InterTest for CICS CNTL transaction performs all monitoring functions. However, CA InterTest for CICS provides a number of ways to initiate monitoring and perform other CNTL functions as shown following:

- Source Listing Facility
- Monitoring Menu, Option 2 on the Primary Option Menu
- CNTL menus and fill-in screens
- CNTL commands

Use one method exclusively, or mix-and-match methods (even during one test session) depending on your specific testing needs.

Example

Use the Source Listing facility to initiate monitoring and set breakpoints, the Monitoring Menu and screens to set special options, and a single-line command to resume execution of a task.

The easiest way to turn on monitoring and set breakpoints for a single program is to use the Source Listing facility. For a new or infrequent user, this method is strongly recommended. Turn on monitoring by pressing a PF key, and set a breakpoint by entering a single keystroke directly on your program's source listing.

To take advantage of the full range of CA InterTest for CICS monitoring capabilities, use the Monitoring Menu, which is Option 2 on the Primary Option Menu. Additional submenus guide you through selecting monitoring for programs, terminals, or transactions, with or without monitoring options.

Online help is available from every screen. Press **PF1** from any menu or panel for details on how to use it.

If you prefer, enter single-line CNTL commands to specify monitoring functions. More experienced users often find it faster to enter commands directly.

When you **set** breakpoints, replacement, protection, special options, or composite support, you automatically set monitoring for the programs, transactions, or terminals that you specify. So, for example, it is not necessary to set monitoring and set breakpoints. Simply setting breakpoints accomplishes both functions.

However, when you **remove** breakpoints, replacement, protection, special options, or composite support, you do not remove monitoring for the programs, transactions, or terminals that you specify. Monitoring remains in effect until you explicitly instruct CA InterTest for CICS to remove monitoring.

The Program Monitoring Submenu

Use the Program Monitoring submenu (2.1) to view, set, or remove monitoring, breakpoints, and monitoring options for programs. To select an option, enter or modify the Program and User ID field values, and then tab to the desired Option. Type an **S** to set the option or an **R** to remove the option, and then press Enter to process the function. Press **PF1** for field level help at any time.

Scroll the Options List

The More field on the right side of the display indicates additional options are available. More: + indicates you can scroll forward to view additional options. More: - indicates you can scroll backward to view additional options. Press PF8 to scroll forward and view additional options; PF7 to scroll backward and view previous options.

After you process an option that requires an additional screen, when you return to this submenu the option you processed becomes the first option on the list. Enter the Command **TOP** to display the Options list from the top. Press PF7 to scroll backward, PF8 to scroll forward.



Note: If a program is stopped at a breakpoint, press PF6 to access the Breakpoint Menu, and then select option 1.2.1 to access the Program Monitoring submenu. Jump to the menu by entering =1.2.1 in the command line of the breakpoint display.

Generic Specification of Programs, Transactions, or Terminals

Use the Monitoring submenus or CNTL transaction-based commands to set monitoring or monitoring options generically. Generic specification in CA InterTest for CICS lets you specify asterisks, *, and plus signs, +, to replace characters in a program name, transaction code, or terminal name. These specifications are interpreted according to the rules for the CICS CEMT transaction, as follows:

- An asterisk specifies any number of characters, including no characters. Specify more than one asterisk in a program name, transaction code, or terminal name. However do **not** specify an asterisk by itself.
- A plus sign specifies one character in a particular position. Specify more than one plus sign in a name or code. However do **not** specify a plus sign by itself.
- Combine asterisks and plus signs.

Examples

The following table shows how the generic entry specifications are processed:

- **ABC***
Specifies all names or codes that begin with ABC, including ABC.
- ***ABC**
Specifies all names or codes that end with ABC, including ABC.
- **AB*C**
Specifies all names or codes that begin with AB and end with C and that could have an unspecified number of characters in the middle.
- **ABC+**
Specifies all four-character names or codes that begin with ABC followed by any one character.

- **+ABC**
Specifies all four-character names or codes that begin with any character followed by ABC.
- **AB+C**
Specifies all four-character names or codes that begin with AB followed by any one character and C.
- **AB+C***
Specifies all names or codes that begin with AB followed by one character, C, and an unspecified number of characters.

Monitor All Programs

CA InterTest for CICS enables you to establish system-wide monitoring of all applications in the CICS region except for those with the prefix DFH (IBM CICS programs) or IN25 (CA InterTest for CICS programs). Establish system-wide monitoring that applies to .ANY user in the CICS region or a specific CICS user. Typically, this option is password protected.

Menu Entries

To set monitoring for all programs, enter the following on the Program Monitoring menu (2.1):

- **Program**
.ALL
- **User ID**
.ANY to apply system-wide monitoring for all users or **specific user ID** to apply monitoring to all programs executed by a specific user.

Type **S** next to Monitor and press **Enter**.

Hierarchy Rules for Monitored Entries

It is important to know the priorities CA InterTest for CICS observes if more than one entry in the Monitoring Table applies to the same program.

- A specific or generic program entry overrides a transaction entry, a terminal entry, and an .ALL specification
- A transaction entry overrides a terminal entry and an .ALL specification
- A terminal entry (specific or generic) overrides an .ALL specification

Example

Suppose you specify monitoring options for program ABC1 and different options for transaction TRN1. ABC1 executes as part of that transaction. When ABC1 executes, the options specified for ABC1 override the options specified for TRN1. Similarly, it is important to understand the priorities CA InterTest for CICS observes when a program, transaction, or terminal is specifically and generically declared for monitoring. A specific entry overrides a generic entry *except* when you request Status Display. In that case, the generic specification takes precedence.

Suppose you specify monitoring options for program ABC1 and different monitoring options for program ABC*. The options specified for ABC* affect all programs whose names begin with ABC except for program ABC1 (and any other programs beginning with ABC that have their own entries in the Monitoring Table). Monitoring for ABC1 is controlled by the specific entry for that program. However, if you request a Status Display for program ABC*, you get monitoring status reports for all programs that begin with ABC, including program ABC1 that has a separate Monitoring Table entry.

Monitoring

Set and remove monitoring for programs, transactions, or terminals directly from the Monitoring Submenus for Program, Terminals, or Transactions.

Set Monitoring

When you set monitoring for a:

- Program, CA InterTest for CICS monitors the program from whatever terminal it executes, even if it executes as part of a non-terminal owning task. Use the replacement, protection, or special options screen if you want to restrict monitoring to a specific terminal.
- Transaction, CA InterTest for CICS monitors all of the transaction's programs.
- Terminal, CA InterTest for CICS monitors every program that executes at that terminal.



Note: CA InterTest for CICS does not monitor programs that begin with the prefix DFH (IBM CICS programs) or IN25 (CA InterTest for CICS programs).

If you set monitoring for a transaction or terminal, and a program executing as part of that transaction or at that terminal is stopped at an automatic breakpoint, CA InterTest for CICS automatically creates an individual entry in the Monitoring Table for that program. This lets you set breakpoints and monitoring options specifically for that program. Similarly, if you specify .ALL in the Program Names field on the Function Selection Menu or if you specify a generic program name, CA InterTest for CICS creates an individual Monitoring Table entry for any program monitored under that entry that it stops at an automatic breakpoint.

Remove Monitoring

When you remove monitoring, you also remove all breakpoints and monitoring options specified for that program, transaction, or terminal. A quick way of creating a new testing scenario for a program is to remove monitoring and reset it with different breakpoints and options.

Before you remove monitoring for a program, terminal, or transaction being monitored under .ANY user ID, you might want to view the status report of all CA InterTest for CICS monitoring activity to make sure other users are not currently testing the same programs. Option 2.4 gives a Monitoring Status report of all monitoring activity.

From the Status Report

From the status report, remove monitoring quickly for any entry. Just locate the monitoring entry, enter **r** in the field to the left of the entry, and press **Enter**. After the request is processed, an asterisk in front of the Monitoring Status entry indicates the entry was removed. If you press PF2 Refresh, the entry is deleted from the display.

From the Menus

To remove monitoring for programs, transactions, or terminals using the Monitoring submenus, access the appropriate submenu from the Monitoring Menu, and then enter the program name, transaction code, or terminal name, the user ID for whom the program is monitored, and **R** next to the Monitor Option. Press Enter.



Note: Remember that you can also set monitoring by setting breakpoints, replacement, protection, special options, or composite support. However, if you remove breakpoints, options, or composite support, monitoring remains in effect for the specified programs until you specifically instruct CA InterTest for CICS to stop monitoring.

Set and Remove Statement Trace Options



Note: These options are unrelated to the backtrace facility.

Set and remove statement tracing and data monitoring for programs, transactions or terminals. However, these options are only valid for COBOL programs and, when specified for a transaction or terminal, will only take effect when a COBOL program is executed. In addition, if either option is specified for more than one program in a transaction, only one statement trace table will be allocated for the transaction.

When you set statement tracing for a COBOL program, if a statement trace table was not created for the transaction, it is created prior to executing the next statement in the program. If a statement trace table exists for the transaction, it will be used by all programs in the transaction for which statement tracing was specified.

When you set statement tracing for a transaction, a statement trace table is created prior to executing the next COBOL statement in the transaction. When you set statement tracing for a terminal, a statement trace table is created for each transaction that executes a COBOL program at that terminal.

When you set data monitoring for a program, transaction, or terminal, statement tracing is automatically set for that entity. Unlike statement tracing, however, data monitoring must be restricted to a specific terminal or user ID.

To set or remove statement trace options, access the appropriate Monitoring submenu:

Option	Used For Monitoring
2.1	Programs
2.2	Transactions
2.3	Terminals

Set Statement Trace Options

On the Monitoring submenu, enter the program name, transaction code, or terminal name for which the option will be set. If the option will be set by user ID, specify this. Select the **STMT Trace** option, using **S**, and press Enter. The Statement Trace Options screen opens.

Specify the following options on the Statement Trace Options screen. The equivalent option used in CNTL transaction-based commands is specified in parentheses.

- **Statement tracing (TRC)**
Instructs CA InterTest for CICS to save trace information for every executed COBOL statement.
- **Data monitoring (DM)**
Instructs CA InterTest for CICS to capture data values for every executed COBOL statement. If data monitoring is selected, statement tracing will automatically be activated. In addition, a specific terminal ID or user ID is required.
- **Term ID (or .ANY or .NO) where trace options will take effect**
Specifies that the program be monitored and that statement trace options, if specified, take effect only when the program is executed at any terminal (.ANY), no terminal (.NO), or a specific terminal.
- **User ID (or .ANY) who will execute the program**
Specifies that the program be monitored and that statement trace options, if specified, take effect only when the program is executed by any user (.ANY) or a specific user (a CICS user ID).

Once you have specified the required information, press Enter. You are returned to the monitoring submenu where you selected the Statement Trace option.

Remove Statement Trace Options

This section describes how to remove statement trace options from a status report or from the menu.

From a Status Report

To remove statement tracing, access the Monitoring Status display (2.4), scroll to the monitoring entry for which you specified the option, and locate the statement trace option. Type **r** next to the option and press Enter. If data monitoring is on, it is also removed.

From the Menus

Alternatively, use the same menus and screens you used to set the option, but instead of entering **s** next to Trace, enter **r** next to Trace.

To remove statement tracing, enter **R** next to the Statement Trace option. If data monitoring is on, it is also removed. To remove data monitoring without removing statement tracing enter **x** next to Data monitoring. Enter the terminal ID and user ID exactly as you originally defined them.

New Copy Option

After you recompile a program, use the New Copy option on the Program Monitoring menu (2.1) to reset symbolically specified breakpoints for paragraphs, procedures, or routines. The InterTest New Copy also executes a CICS New Copy to bring the program into storage. However, if you have breakpoints set by **Statement #** or **Offset** and you recompile a program, you should deactivate monitoring for the program first, use the New Copy option to reload the new program, and then reset your Statement # or Offset breakpoints. This will insure that your breakpoints are in sync with the new program version.



Note: CNTL=NEW is the equivalent CNTL command for the New Copy monitoring menu option.

Replacement Options

This section explains how to set and remove replacement options. Set replacement options to dynamically change the names of CICS resources (programs, files, transient data queues, and temporary storage) specified in CICS CALLS by a monitored program. Remove the replacement options when you want the program to use the resources defined in the program.

When you specify replacement options for a transaction, the resources are replaced in all of its programs. When you specify replacement options for a terminal, the resources are replaced in all programs executing from that terminal.

To set or remove replacement options, access the appropriate Monitoring submenu to which the monitoring option applies:

Option	Used For Monitoring
2.1	Programs
2.2	Transactions
2.3	Terminals

Set Replacement Options

On the Monitoring submenu, enter the program names, transaction codes, or terminal names and the user ID option for whom the entry will be monitored. Then select the **Replace** option using **S**, and press Enter. The Replacement Options screen appears.

Specify the following options. The equivalent option used in CNTL transaction-based commands is specified in parentheses.

Replace program name (RPC)

Lets a program name be replaced. Specify the original program name and the new name.

Replace file name (RFC)

Lets a file name be replaced. Specify the original file name and the new name. The sample screen shown previously specifies that program COBDEMO use file TFILE instead of PFILE.

Replace TD queue name (RTD)

Lets a transient data queue name be replaced. Specify the original TD queue name and the new name.

TS selection mask; TS replacement mask (RTS)

Lets a temporary storage ID be replaced. Specify the original temporary storage ID in the TS selection mask field and the new temporary storage ID in the TS replacement mask field. Specify both masks as eight bytes in either character (Cdata) or hexadecimal (Xdata) format.

Example

STORAGE2 replaces STORAGE1 in all temporary storage requests issued by the program.

```
TS selection mask:  C'STORAGE1'
TS replacement mask: C'STORAGE2'
```

- **Limit monitoring (TON)**

Specifies that the program be monitored and that replacement options, if specified, take effect only when the program executes at the current terminal (*), a specific terminal (termid), or without a terminal (.NO).

- **User ID (or .ANY) who will execute the program**

Specifies that the program be monitored and that replacement options, if specified, take effect only when the program is executed by any user (.ANY) or a specific user (a CICS user ID).

When you have specified the required information, press Enter. You are returned to the monitoring submenu where you selected the Replace option.

Remove Replacement Options

This section describes how to remove replacement options from a status report or from the menu.

From a Status Report

To remove a replacement option, access the Monitoring Status display (2.4), scroll to the monitoring entry for which you specified the option, and locate the specific replacement option. Type **r** next to the option and press Enter.

From the Menus

Alternatively, use the same menus and screens you used to set the option, but instead of entering **s** next to Replace, enter **r** next to Replace. Specify the information exactly as you entered it.

To remove all replacement options of a specific type, use the menus and enter **.ALL** in the appropriate field on the Remove Replacement Options screen. This example removes all file replacement options previously set for the transaction DEMC.

Protection Options

Set options to override the CA InterTest for CICS default protection rules for modifying main storage, the CSA, and load modules. Remove the protection options to re-instate the default protection rules.



Note: Because the protection options can potentially damage your CICS system if misused, exercise caution in specifying them. These options are password protected unless your site removed this restriction.

To set or remove protection options, access the appropriate Monitoring submenu to which the monitoring option applies:

Option	Used For Monitoring
2.1	Programs
2.2	Transactions
2.3	Terminals

Set Protection Options

On the Monitoring submenu, enter the program names, transaction codes, or terminal names and the user ID option for whom the entry will be monitored. Then select the **Replace** option using **s**, and press Enter. The Protection Options screen displays.

Specify the following options on the previous screen. In the description of each option, the command syntax equivalent for each monitoring option is specified in parentheses.

- **Bypass storage protection (BYP)**

Permits a specified section of program code to do the following:

- Modify any area of main storage
- Issue SVC instructions
- Issue BALR, BASSM, or BASR 14,15 or 14,14 instructions

Specify the beginning and ending program addresses or program offsets. Specify addresses as six- to eight-hexadecimal digits, and offsets as one- to five-hexadecimal digits.

If you specify .ANY in the From field and an address or offset in the To field, CA InterTest for CICS suspends monitoring when any BALR, BASSM, or BASR 14,15 or 14,14 instruction passes control to the specified location. Monitoring resumes when the routine executed by the instruction returns control to the next byte after the instruction.

At a breakpoint, specify * in the From field and leave the To field blank to instruct CA InterTest for CICS to bypass the current instruction.

- **Unprotect CSA (CSA)**
Permits a program to modify areas in the CSA. Specify the offset and the length in hexadecimal.
- **Unprotect CWA (CWA)**
Permits a program to modify areas in the CWA. Specify the offset and the length in hexadecimal.
- **Unprotect main storage area (LET)**
Permits a program to modify a designated area of storage. Specify the beginning address as six to eight hexadecimal digits. Specify the length of the area in hexadecimal.
- **Unprotect load module (LET)**
Permits a program to modify a load module.
- **Protect main storage area (PRO)**
Prevents a program from modifying a designated area of storage not protected by CA InterTest for CICS. Specify the beginning address as six- to eight-hexadecimal digits. Specify the length of the area in hexadecimal.
- **Limit monitoring (TON)**
Specifies that the program be monitored and that the protection options, if specified, take effect only when the program executes at the current terminal (*), a specific terminal (termid), or without a terminal (.NO).
- **User ID (or .ANY) who will execute the program (USR)**
Specifies that the program be monitored and that protection options, if specified, take effect only when the program is executed by any user (.ANY), or a specific user (a CICS user ID).

Once you have specified the required information, press Enter. You return to the monitoring submenu where you selected the Protect option.

Remove Protection Options

This section describes how to remove protection options from a status report or from the menu.

From a Status Report

To remove a protection option, access the Monitoring Status display (2.4), scroll to the monitoring entry for which you specified the option, and locate the specific protection option. Type **r** next to the option and press **Enter**.

From the Menus

Alternatively, to remove protection options, access the Monitoring submenu, specify monitoring entry, (program, transaction, or terminal and user ID), type **R** next to the Replace option and press Enter. Then enter the information exactly as you originally defined it.

To remove all options of a specific type, enter **.ALL** in the appropriate field of the Protection Options menu.

Example

To remove all Bypass Storage Protection options, enter **.ALL** in the first Bypass Storage Protection field.

Special Options

Set special options to alter the standard CA InterTest for CICS monitoring procedures. Remove the special options to reinstate the default monitoring rules.

To set or remove protection options, access the appropriate Monitoring submenu to which the monitoring option applies:

Option	Used For Monitoring
2.1	Programs
2.2	Transactions
2.3	Terminals

Set Special Options

On the Monitoring submenu, enter the program names, transaction codes, or terminal names and the user ID for whom the entry will be monitored. Then select the **Special** option using **S**, and press Enter. The Special Options screen opens.

You can specify many options on this screen. The equivalent option used in CNTL transaction-based commands is specified in parentheses.

- **Source Listing Breakpoint (SLB)**
Specifies that the Source Listing Breakpoint screen be displayed rather than the detailed breakpoint display screen.
 - **No file updating (NUP)**
Specifies that a monitored program not update any files. This option only affects VSAM and BDAM files; databases are unaffected.
 - **Reentrancy check (RNT)**
Prevents a program from modifying its own code.
 - **Follow monitoring (FOL)**
Instructs CA InterTest for CICS to continue monitoring a program even if it branches directly to another program (wild branch). All monitoring options remain in effect. Specify the following:
 - ON when control passes to a program that does not have a PPT entry
 - The name of the program when control passes to a program that has a PPT entry
 - NOPPT instead of ON to reduce overhead when a program often branches to a program that does not have a PPT entry
- Note:** The FOL option should not be specified if control is passed to a program by a LINK or XCTL instruction. Such a program is monitored only if monitoring was specified for it.
- **Number of times to be monitored (MUS)**
Limits the number of times a program should be monitored.

- **Limit total size of CICS storage (MXS)**
Limits the amount of storage, including program storage, a program acquires.
- **Limit total number of CICS requests (MXR)**
Limits the number of requests a transaction issues. This option is useful when a program is in a loop that includes a CICS request.
- **Setting for Structure Display Format (SDF)**
Use this option to override, by program, the global default setting. Specify the following:
 - **HEX**
Display data in hexadecimal / character format.
 - **DATA**
Display data in Structure Display Format
- **Set local automatic breakpoint (ABP)**
Activates the automatic breakpoint facility for a particular program, transaction, or terminal. Specify the terminal to receive automatic breakpoint displays. An asterisk, *, routes the display to the current terminal. A termid routes the display to a particular terminal. .ANY routes the display to all terminals. OFF instructs CA InterTest for CICS to abend the task instead of halting it at an automatic breakpoint.
Note: This option is useful when you do not want the breakpoint display routed to the terminal where the program is running or when the display **cannot** be routed to that terminal (for example, a non-terminal task or a task running on a non-3270 terminal). In those cases, specify the terminal to which breakpoint displays should be routed. The local automatic breakpoint option is also useful in a production environment when the **global** Automatic Breakpoint facility is disabled and you want to monitor a specific program, transaction, or terminal.
- **Limit monitoring (TON)**
Specifies that the program be monitored and that the special options, if specified, take effect only when the program executes at the current terminal (*), at a specific terminal (termid), or without a terminal (.NO).
- **User ID (or .ANY) who will execute the program (USR)**
Specifies that the program be monitored and that special options, if specified, take effect only when the program is executed by any user (.ANY) or a specific user (a CICS user ID).

Once you have specified the required information, press **Enter**. You are returned to the monitoring submenu where you selected the Protect option.

Remove Special Options

This section describes how to remove special options from a status report or from the menu.

From a Status Report

To remove a special option, access the Monitoring Status display (2.4), scroll to the monitoring entry for which you specified the option, and locate the specific special option. Type **R** next to the option and press Enter.

From the Menus

To remove special options, access the same monitoring menu and specify **R** next to Special, complete the Special Options menu by enter an **x** next to the options you want to remove, or enter the information exactly as you originally defined it.

Disconnect, Reconnect, and Purge Active Tasks

This section describes how to disconnect or reconnect a terminal to CA InterTest for CICS.

Disconnect a Task

To disconnect a terminal from CA InterTest for CICS while at a breakpoint, use Breakpoint Primary Menu Option 7 Disconnect. This option lets non-CA InterTest for CICS or non-CICS functions be performed at the terminal.

Reconnect a Task

To reconnect a terminal to the CA InterTest for CICS breakpoint, use the ITST Monitoring Menu to reconnect a task. Monitoring Menu Option 5 Active-Tasks, lets you reconnect, disconnect, and purge active tasks. From CICS, enter **ITST 2.5** and the Active Tasks menu displays.

Type an **R** next to a task you want to reconnect to your terminal, or type a **P** next to a task you want to purge.



Note: For more information, see [Special Considerations for MRO Support \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/CICS+Interfaces+and+Compatibility#CICSInterfacesandCompatibility-SpecialConsiderationsforMROSupport\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/CICS+Interfaces+and+Compatibility#CICSInterfacesandCompatibility-SpecialConsiderationsforMROSupport) for reconnection considerations for tested transactions in implicit routing sessions in MRO environments.

View and Set System-Wide Options

Set certain options on a system-wide basis from the Monitoring System-Wide Options submenu (2.6).



Note: These options are password protected unless your site has removed this restriction.

There are six options to select from on this screen. The equivalent option used in single-line commands is specified in parentheses. Type **S** next to the option to select it, and then complete the following screen. In many cases, you enter ON to set an option and OFF to remove it.

ABP Option: Automatic breakpointing sets the Automatic Breakpoint Facility for the entire system. Default. Breakpoint displays are routed to the terminal where the program is running. Specify a terminal ID to indicate where breakpoint displays should be routed for non-terminal attached tasks and for tasks executing from non-3270 terminals.

If you specify OFF for the ABP option, you might want to use the Special Options from the Program Monitoring submenu (2.1) to set the local Automatic Breakpoint option for one or more programs. The local Automatic Breakpoint option overrides the system Automatic Breakpoint option.

CKPT Option: Option Checkpointing instructs the Checkpoint Recording Facility to periodically record the status of CA InterTest for CICS monitoring so that you can use the restart feature. The first checkpoint occurs when the option is specified. Subsequent checkpoints occur at the end of the interval, specified in hours and minutes in *hhmm* format. The minimal time interval is ten minutes.

ITTRACE Option: CA InterTest for CICS tracing instructs CA InterTest for CICS to write trace records to the CICS trace during monitoring.

Purge breakpointed tasks (PURGE) instructs CA InterTest for CICS to periodically purge tasks halted at a breakpoint for longer than the specified interval. The first purge occurs when the option is specified. Subsequent purges occur at the end of the interval, specified in hours and minutes in this format *hhmm*. The minimal time interval is 20 minutes.

Work With Recorded Debug Sessions

Use option 7 of the CA InterTest for CICS MONITORING MENU (ITST 2.7) to display monitor logging records of debug sessions that were previously recorded.

The index record for each recorded debug session is displayed. You can sort and filter records using the command areas above each column header. Use the command area to the left of each record to browse, cancel, delete, load, or stop the recording session. If a debug session is currently active, the menu display shows the date as "***ACTIVE**" and the time as "-----".

You can use the following line commands in the action field:

- **B**
Browse the command file member
- **D**
Delete the command file member, if it is not active
- **L**
Load the command file member into the current debug session
- **S**
Stop the active debug session
- **C**
Cancel the active debug session

COMMAND ==> CA InterTest **for** CICS SAVED DEBUG SESSIONS

U11IC9N4


```

Type B to browse session   L to load session   D to delete session
      S to stop session     C to cancel session

                                                    More:  +

*          *          *          *          *          *
Session  Userid  Applid  Date    Time    Description
-- .ANYTEST CICSUSER U11IC9N4 2016260 101947
-- ACTVLOAD CICSUSER U11IC9N4 2016288 160607
-- APPLID   CICSUSER U11IC9N4 2016245 144837 DESCRIPTION USERID TIME DATE SESSIO
-- BIGDEMO  CICSUSER U11IC9N4 2016218 113302 EVEN BIGGER SESSION
-- BIGSESS  CICSUSER U11IC9N4 2016204 102613 TEST LARGE NUMBER OF RECORDS
-- BROWETST CICSUSER U11IC9N4 2016239 150803
-- COBDEMO  CICSUSER U11IC9N4 2016218 105545
-- DATANEW  CICSUSER U11IC9N4 2016274 082857 ANOTHER DATAPGM SESSION TEST
-- DATAPGM  CICSUSER U11IC9N4 2016195 152741
-- LOADACTV CICSUSER U11IC9N4 2016288 143051
-- MSGTEST  CICSUSER U11IC9N4 2016302 115332 TEST MISSING MESSAGE
-- OTHERACT CICSUSER U11IC9N4 2016288 143421

PF1 Help      2 Refresh    3 End          4 Return      5           6 RFind
PF7 Backward  8 Forward    9             10           11           12

```

Filter

Lets you to specify criteria to filter the subprograms that are displayed on the Composite Support screen.

SORT

Use the SORT command on the Debug Sessions screen to sort sessions by the values in a specific column in an ascending or descending order. The command has the following format:

```
SORT [ columnname ] [ order | A | D ]
```

- **columnname** (Optional)
Specifies the name of the column that you use as the restrictive criteria for sorting. Values: Session, Userid, Applid, Date, Time, Default: Session
- **order** (Optional)
Specifies the order that you use for sorting. Values: ASCENDING, DESCENDING Default: ASCENDING

Example:

The following command sorts session by the Session column in a descending order:

```
SORT Session D
```

Special Monitoring Situations

- [Special Monitoring Situations \(see page 194\)](#)
 - [Monitor Programs with LE/370 Condition Handlers \(see page 194\)](#)
 - [Monitor Dynamically Called COBOL Programs \(see page 195\)](#)

- [Production Environment Monitoring \(see page 195\)](#)
- [Monitor Tasks That Execute Without Terminals \(see page 198\)](#)
- [Monitor Tasks That Execute at Non-3270 Terminals \(see page 199\)](#)
- [Segmented Monitoring to Handle Special Situations \(see page 199\)](#)
- [Programmed Breakpoints Usage \(see page 210\)](#)
- [Monitoring CICS/FEPI Applications \(see page 212\)](#)
- [CA InterTest for CICS with the IBM EDF \(EXEC Debugging Facility\) \(see page 213\)](#)
 - [Advantages of CA InterTest for CICS Over EDF \(see page 213\)](#)
 - [Using CA InterTest for CICS with EDF \(see page 214\)](#)

Special Monitoring Situations

This article describes the following special monitoring situations:

- Monitoring programs with LE/370 condition handlers
- Monitoring dynamically called COBOL II and COBOL/370 programs
- Production environment monitoring
- Monitoring tasks that execute without terminals
- Monitoring tasks that execute at non-3270 terminals
- Use segmented monitoring to handle special situations
- Use programmed breakpoints
- CICS/ESA 3.3 FEPI applications monitoring

Segmented monitoring applies to users of HOGAN Systems software and the MSA Corporation's DCI Interface. Programmed breakpoints are used primarily by PL/I users who want to display data areas that CA InterTest for CICS normally cannot display or who do not have symbolic information for their programs.

Monitor Programs with LE/370 Condition Handlers

LE/370 condition handlers do not receive control in the same manner as a normal CICS COBOL program. Therefore, they must be monitored using the CA InterTest Segmented Monitoring and ABI=OFF options.

To monitor COBOL/370 programs containing calls to enable or disable LE/370 condition handlers, perform these steps:

1. Use normal monitoring.
2. Specify ABI=OFF for the main program, and if there is a composite module, for all subprograms.



Note: Do not specify ABI=OFF for the LE/370 condition handler module if you want CA InterTest for CICS to intercept abends that occur within the LE/370 condition handler. ABI=OFF is needed for all programs except the condition handler to *prevent* CA InterTest for CICS from intercepting the abend *before* the LE/370 condition handler is invoked.

Because LE/370 condition handlers do not receive control the same way a normal CICS program does, you must start and stop monitoring for the condition handler routine or program by using the Segmented Monitoring breakpoint options (+ and -). For example, use the Source Listing facility to display the condition handler routine or program, and then set a start monitoring (+) breakpoint at the first statement number, which causes CA InterTest for CICS to begin monitoring when the condition handler is invoked by LE/370. Set normal breakpoints, such as unconditional, conditional and so on, in the condition handler program. For more information on segmented monitoring, see Segmented Monitoring to Handle Special Situations.

You must set a stop monitoring breakpoint (-) *before* or *at* the GOBACK statement of the condition handler or unpredictable results might occur.

Monitor Dynamically Called COBOL Programs

The monitoring and debugging of dynamically called COBOL programs is handled as follows:

- In the same way as other CICS COBOL programs without necessarily monitoring higher level programs
- Using the FOL=PPT option

Request monitoring for dynamically called COBOL programs through the Source Listing and CNTL facilities the same way you request monitoring for first level CICS COBOL programs.

Production Environment Monitoring

At times, use CA InterTest for CICS to monitor programs running in a production environment.

Example

You might want to monitor recently installed or modified applications until you are sure they are free of errors, or even monitor the entire production system if you have errors that cannot otherwise be isolated.

When you use CA InterTest for CICS in a production environment, you should consider the following items:

- Where to route automatic breakpoint displays
- How many times to monitor a program
- Whether to restrict monitoring to a single terminal or user ID
- What to do if you must monitor the entire system

Control Automatic Breakpoint Displays

When you monitor a program in a production environment, you usually do not want the breakpoint display to appear at the operator's terminal because the information is meaningless. Instead, CA InterTest for CICS either abends the task or routes the Breakpoint Display.

Abend the Task

If you want CA InterTest to abend the task before it damages CICS and writes a transaction dump (INTE), deactivate the global automatic breakpoint facility. This facility instructs CA InterTest for CICS to generate a breakpoint each time it detects an error in a program that it is monitoring.

To deactivate this facility, select System-Wide Options from the Monitoring Menu (Primary Menu Option 2.6), and enter **OFF** in the Automatic Breakpoint field, or enter the command:

```
CNTL=ABP,OFF
```

When the global automatic breakpoint facility is deactivated, you might want to specify the local automatic breakpoint option for certain programs, transactions, or terminals.

Route the Breakpoint Display

To route breakpoint displays to a programmer's terminal, specify the local automatic breakpoint option and direct the breakpoint displays to a programmer's terminal. The local automatic breakpoint option instructs CA InterTest for CICS to generate a breakpoint each time it detects an error in the specified program, transaction, or terminal, and it overrides the global automatic breakpoint facility.

To specify this option, select Special Options from the Monitoring submenus (2.1, 2.2, or 2.3) and specify the programs, transactions, or terminals. Then specify the terminal to which breakpoint displays should be routed. You could also enter the command:

```
CNTL=ON,promid,ABP=termid
```

Control the Number of Times a Program Is Monitored

When a new or modified program goes into production, limit the number of times CA InterTest for CICS monitors it. The MUS option lets you specify the number of times CA InterTest for CICS should monitor a program. To specify the MUS option, select Special Options from the Monitoring submenus (2.1, 2.2, or 2.3) and specify the programs, transactions, or terminals. On the Special Options menu, specify the number of times monitoring should occur in the MUS field. You can also enter this command:

```
CNTL=ON,promid,MUS=nnn
```

Monitor a Program for a Single User ID

When a program fails in the production system, use CA InterTest to monitor it so you can find and correct the error. In a secure CICS region, restricting monitoring to a single user ID means you test the program thoroughly *without* interfering with the work of other users.

All monitoring methods let you specify a single CICS user ID when setting monitoring. This limits monitoring to only that user, but permits the user to go to any terminal. Monitoring by user ID can be the default in your system. If it is not, you must specify the user ID each time you set monitoring or a monitoring option. If you are using the Source Listing facility or the menus to set monitoring, press **PF1** to get help on how to monitor by user ID. If you are using CNTL commands, specify the USR option when you set monitoring, as follows:

```
CNTL=ON,promid,USR=userid
```

Monitor a Program at a Single Terminal

When a program fails in the production system, use CA InterTest for CICS to monitor it to find and correct the error. Restricting monitoring to a single terminal means you test the program thoroughly *without* interfering with the work of other users.

If you are using the CNTL Monitoring Command Builder menus, limit monitoring to a single terminal on the Replacement Options, Protection Options, and Special Options screens. If you are using commands, specify the TON option when you set monitoring, as follows:

```
CNTL=ON,promid,TON=termid
```

Monitor the Entire Production System

You usually want to avoid monitoring the entire production system because of the high overhead involved. But what if your production system has a serious error and you cannot isolate the problem program? In that case, instruct CA InterTest for CICS to monitor *all* the programs in the production system for every user or for a specific user only.

If your system is experiencing sporadic problems that are difficult to isolate, you might want to monitor all programs executed by the user experiencing the problems. In a secure CICS region, use the following global monitoring command with the user ID option for the user experiencing the problem:

```
CNTL=ON,PROG=.ALL,USR=cics-userid
```



Note: Ensure that each user signs on to CICS before executing programs.

While CA InterTest is monitoring all of the programs, use the Active Tasks display (Primary Menu Option 2.5 Monitoring Active Tasks) to check for problems. When CA InterTest for CICS finds that a program is about to commit an error, it halts the program at an automatic breakpoint and automatically creates a Monitoring Table entry for that program. The monitoring status report provides that information. As soon as you see that CA InterTest for CICS has identified the problem program, turn monitoring off for the system and monitor the problem program for a single user or at a single terminal until you resolve the error.

Alternatively, monitor a certain percentage of your programs until CA InterTest for CICS finds the problem program.

Example

You might monitor 10 percent of your programs one week, another 10 percent the next week, and a third 10 percent the following week.

This approach minimizes overhead, and takes advantage of the ability of CA InterTest for CICS to track down problems that are otherwise very difficult to resolve.

Monitor Tasks That Execute Without Terminals

Special steps must be taken when CA InterTest for CICS monitors tasks that execute without a terminal. This includes tasks that are automatically initiated by an interval control request or a transient data trigger.

Unconditional, Conditional, and Request Breakpoints

If you set unconditional, conditional, and request breakpoints and you want to see the breakpoint display, you must indicate that the task is running without a terminal. Specify the terminal to receive breakpoint displays.

If you specify .ANY for the terminal at which the task must be executing, the breakpoint occurs at all terminals -- even when the task runs without a terminal. If you specify .NO, the breakpoint occurs only when the task executes without a terminal.

Specify the ID of the terminal to receive breakpoint displays. If omitted, it defaults to the terminal at which the breakpoint was set. Do not specify .ANY for the terminal to receive breakpoint displays.



Note: If you set a breakpoint, the local automatic breakpoint option is automatically set for the program.

Automatic Breakpoints

If the global automatic breakpoint facility is on and a program is executing without a terminal, the task abends. To prevent this, route automatic breakpoint displays to 3270-type terminals. Use the global or local automatic breakpoint terminal options to identify the terminal to receive automatic breakpoint displays.

To identify a terminal to receive breakpoint displays for a specific program or transaction, select Special Options on the Monitoring Submenu for the Program (2.1) or Transaction (2.2). Specify a terminal ID for the local automatic breakpoint option on the Special Options menu. For more information, see [Monitoring Menu Options \(see page 171\)](#).

To identify a terminal to receive breakpoint displays for all non-terminal attached tasks and for tasks executing from non-3270 terminals, select System-Wide Options from the Monitoring Menu (Primary Menu Option 2.6, Breakpoint Menu Option 1.2.6). On the System-Wide menu, specify a terminal ID for the global automatic breakpoint option.

Set Monitoring for Non-Terminal Execution

Monitor a task only when it executes without a terminal. Specify this by selecting Replacement Options, Protection Options, or Special Options from Monitoring submenus (2.1, 2.2, or 2.3). Specify .NO in the Limit Monitoring field. You can also enter the following command:

```
CNTL=ON,promid,TON=.NO
```

Monitor Tasks That Execute at Non-3270 Terminals

Monitoring commands for tasks executing at non-3270 terminals must be entered at 3270-type terminals.

Set Monitoring for Non-Terminal Execution

Monitor a task only when it executes without a terminal. Specify this by selecting Replacement Options, Protection Options, or Special Options from the Monitoring submenus, and then specify .NO in the Limit Monitoring field. For more information, see [Monitoring Menu Options \(see page 171\)](#) . You can also enter this command:

```
CNTL=ON,promid,TON=.NO
```

Automatic Breakpoints

When a task is running on a non-3270 terminal, route automatic breakpoint displays to a 3270-type terminal. Use the global or local automatic breakpoint terminal options, described previously in Monitor Tasks That Execute Without Terminals ([see page 198](#)), to identify the terminal to receive automatic breakpoint displays.

Unconditional, Conditional, and Request Breakpoints

If you set unconditional, conditional, and request breakpoints and you want to get the breakpoint display, you must specify .ANY or a terminal ID for the terminal at which the task must be executing for breakpoints to take effect.

Route breakpoint displays to a specific terminal. To change the terminal ID: use the Source Listing Profile, and change the setting prior to setting any breakpoints. To see your current terminal's ID, enter **TERM** on the command line of any Source Listing or Breakpoint display.

If CA InterTest for CICS was installed with the DFLTUSER value in IN25OPTS set to SPECIFIC, Terminal ID =.ANY is the default terminal setting. When the DFLTUSER option is set to .ANY, the default terminal ID is the terminal used to set the breakpoint. To view your IN25OPTS settings, use Primary Menu Option 7.12.

Segmented Monitoring to Handle Special Situations

Users of the following might require segmented monitoring:

- HOGAN Systems
- DCI Interface of the MSA Corporation
- LE/370 condition handlers

- Some composite programs

CA InterTest for CICS normally controls whole application programs. Segmented monitoring provides a way for CA InterTest for CICS to control only small portions (code segments) of application programs.

Use segmented monitoring sparingly for special debugging needs, such as when only certain pieces of code should be monitored because of excessive overhead or because they get control directly from programs (or interfaces) that must not be monitored by CA InterTest for CICS.



Important! Improper use of segmented monitoring options could damage your CICS system because CA InterTest for CICS places invalid machine instructions in application programs at the segmented monitoring locations specified by the user. Before you use segmented monitoring, see Notes and Warnings .

Segmented Monitoring Situations

The monitoring problems that follow are solved with segmented monitoring.

HOGAN Systems Users

- **Problem:**
CA InterTest for CICS must not monitor most of the HOGAN Systems code. However, you need to monitor and test the application code that you wrote. This code does not receive control from CICS in the usual way.
- **Solution:**
Place a MON option to start CA InterTest for CICS monitoring at the beginning of your application program's Procedure Division. Monitoring begins at the MON location and continues until an activity #1 PEM call is encountered. The CA InterTest for CICS IN25UXX routine for HOGAN applications detects this call and stops the monitoring. Set breakpoints within this segment of code. When you execute the transaction, CA InterTest for CICS monitors the specified code segment.
You must also set the CA InterTest for CICS option USH=ON to prevent automatic breakpoints from being triggered when your HOGAN Application program references CICS shared-storage areas.

MSA Programs with Special Interfaces

- **Problem:**
The application programs that hook into large packages such as MSA do not receive control directly from CICS, and thus cannot be monitored independently from the MSA packages using standard CA InterTest for CICS monitoring. Monitoring the entire load module incurs too much overhead and often results in numerous abends because of non-standard CICS programming practices (such as passing control using direct branches).

▪ **Solution:**

Monitor only the application program that you wrote by setting a MON option near the beginning of the program and a NOM at the end of the program. Set breakpoints within this segment of code. When you execute the transaction, CA InterTest for CICS monitors only the specified code segment.



Note: For MSA programs set the MON after the secondary entry point.

The Segmented Monitoring Options Monitor (MON) and No Monitor (NOM)

Segmented monitoring consists of two independent monitoring options:

- MON, an option to turn monitoring on
- NOM, an option to turn monitoring off (No Monitor)

Monitor On Option (MON)

MON turns CA InterTest for CICS monitoring on beginning with the machine instruction of the specified location (regardless of how this piece of application program got control). *If CA InterTest for CICS monitoring was already on, monitoring continues.* After a MON entry, monitoring continues unless CA InterTest for CICS encounters one of the following:

- A NOM entry
- An XCTL
- A RETURN

No Monitor Option (NOM)

NOM stops CA InterTest for CICS monitoring at the specified location and gives control to the machine instruction on which the NOM option was specified. *If the code was not already being monitored, it continues unmonitored.* After a NOM entry, the program continues unmonitored unless CA InterTest for CICS encounters a MON entry or a LINK/XCTL to another program already being monitored.

Specify these options in your program at the same type of locations you use to set individual breakpoints, such as at COBOL paragraph names or statement numbers. Each option takes effect as it is encountered during program execution. Each MON and NOM option is an *independent* request to start or stop CA InterTest for CICS monitoring, regardless of the current monitoring status.



Note: The MON and NOM options are not CICS user ID or terminal sensitive. An option set from one terminal applies when the program executes from *any* terminal by any CICS user.

When using MON and NOM, specify breakpoints and other options in your program. If you set a MON or NOM option at *the same location* as a breakpoint or other option, the MON or NOM option executes first. This means the MON option starts monitoring and hits the breakpoint, but since NOM drops monitoring before the breakpoint is encountered, you never receive the breakpoint that is set where a NOM is also set.

Installation Requirements and Password Protection

The segmented monitoring option must be enabled as part of the installation and customization procedure. Enable it with or without CNTL menu support, and with or without password protection.

To check the status of the segmented monitoring option on your system, select Primary Menu Option 7 Status/Maintenance, and then Option 1.2 Global Options. The current IN25OPTS values are displayed alphabetically. Look for the option MONOM.

The following are MONOM values:

- **MENU**
Segmented monitoring is enabled for all methods: Source Listing, CNTL menus, and CNTL commands.
- **NOMENU**
Segmented monitoring is enabled for Source Listing and CNTL command methods only.
- **NO**
Segmented monitoring is disabled.

The MONOMSEC keyword option tells you if a password is required. If MONOMSEC=YES, you need the password to set MON or NOM using any method.



Note: CA InterTest for CICS releases prior to 5.1 do not support segmented monitoring.

Methods for Setting and Removing MON and NOM

There are three methods for setting and removing MON and NOM, as shown following:

- Source listing
- CNTL menus
- CNTL one-line commands

The Source listing method is easiest to use.

Use Your Source Listing

This method requires a listing version that corresponds to your load module. If you use an old listing version, you can experience unpredictable results during execution -- ranging from no effect, to unexpected abends, to data corruption.

Set MON and NOM

To set a location for a MON option in your source listing, enter a plus sign, +, to the left of the statement in your listing where you want monitoring to *begin*, and press Enter. Likewise, to set a location for a NOM option, enter a minus sign, -, to the left of the statement in your listing where you want monitoring to *stop*, and press Enter. If a password is required, enter the password at the prompt.

Example

The following screen shows setting MON and NOM in your source listing.

```

CA InterTest for CICS  - PROTDEN FILE SOURCE LISTING DISPLAY
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO      Option #          Stmt #                      Margin= 01
                        Label/Search Arg=
OPTS 1 Proc div  2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map      5 Clst/Pmap More:  +
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs  9 Srch fwd 10 Srch bwd
PFKS 1 Help      2          3 End       4 Profile   5 Monitor  6 Menu
      7 Backward 8 Forward  9 Next Wnd 10          11          12 Status

- 01057      MOVE ALL '*' TO TASKTEXT OF TASKSTRUCTURE2.
- 01058      GO TO SENDMAP00.
+ 01059 INITIALIZETABLE.
- 01060      MOVE SUB1 TO STATENUMBER (SUB1),
- 01061                      COUNTYNUM1 (SUB1, SUB2).
- 01062      MOVE ',' TO COUNTYCOMM (SUB1, SUB2).
- 01063      MOVE SUB2 TO COUNTYNUM2 (SUB1, SUB2).
- 01064
- 01065 DATANAME.
- 01066      IF TASKSWITCH3 EQUAL SPACE
- 01067      MOVE 'A' TO TASKSWITCH3
- 01068      MOVE 'DMAP02' TO MAPNAME
- 01069      GO TO SENDREWRITERETURN.
- 01070      GO TO SENDMAP00.
- 1071 SETVARREC.
```

Set breakpoints within the execution path of the MON and the NOM locations in the program by using the + and - line commands. The + line command activates or starts segmented monitoring when that program statement is executed. The - command stops segmented monitoring when the program statement is executed. These commands will not take effect if the program statement is never executed.



Note: If you specify a MON or NOM option *and* a breakpoint at the same location, CA InterTest for CICS displays the character for the *first option entered* in column 1, although both options are set. To obtain a status display of the options in effect, enter **STATUS** in the command line, and press **Enter**.

Remove MON and NOM

To remove a MON or NOM option location, overtype the plus sign, +, or minus sign, -, with an X. Press **Enter**, and the option is removed.

To quickly remove all segmented monitoring options for a program, turn monitoring off for the program, remove the options from the Monitoring Status display, or use the .ALL entry on the CNTL Segmented Monitoring ON and OFF menus.

Access the specific CNTL menu directly from the Source Listing Display by making the following entries in the Option # field:

Option # Entry	CNTL Menu Function
=14S	Set segmented monitoring on
=14R	Remove segmented monitoring on
=15S	Set segmented monitoring off
=15R	Remove segmented monitoring off

The CNTL Menu

When segmented monitoring is enabled with MENU support, set and remove segmented monitoring for programs directly from the following CNTL Function Selection Menu, using Options 14 (Segmented Monitoring On) and 15 (Segmented Monitoring Off).

Notes:

- If Options 14 and 15 do not display on the Function Selection menu, menu support for segmented monitoring is not available to you.
- If segmented monitoring is password protected, you are prompted to enter the password.
- Specifying NOM options with the menus is tricky because of double negatives:
 - Use 15S to set a segmented monitoring off, or NOM, location.
 - Use 15R to remove a segmented monitoring off, or NOM, location that you previously set.

Specify segmented monitoring locations like you would specify individual breakpoint locations on the Segmented Monitoring On and Off screens.

CNTL Function 14S Set Monitor On Screen

The following screen is used to set the monitor on locations in COBOL programs. The sample entry (→) specifies that monitoring begins (or continues) whenever user CARAR01 executes the first executable statement in the paragraph A-TEST.

```

CA InterTest MONITORING COMMAND BUILDER  SEGMENTED MONITORING LOCATIONS  14

SET 'monitor on' option for  PROG=COBDEMO in any of the following fields:
(For qualification by nested program name, specify 'Programid:Label')
Paragraph A-TEST_____
Names: _____
Statement _____
Numbers: _____
Offsets: _____

```

user ID (or .ANY) who will execute the program: CARAR01

There are similar versions of this menu for Assembler and PL/I users. Specify multiple monitors on locations on this menu. Valid locations are as follows:

- COBOL (paragraph names, statement numbers, or hexadecimal offsets)



Note: You cannot specify COBOL data names as segmented monitoring locations.

- Assembler (labels or hexadecimal offsets)
- PL/I (PL/I labels, statement numbers, or hexadecimal offsets)

Press **Enter** after specifying the locations.

CNTL Function 14R Remove Monitor On Screen

Remove any option directly from the Monitoring Status display. For more information, see [Menus and Displays \(see page 29\)](#). Specify individual locations to be removed exactly as you set them or by the ID number shown on the CA InterTest for CICS status display. To quickly remove all locations at once, enter **.ALL** in the first field as shown on the menu (→) and enter the same user ID (or .ANY) used to set the options.

The following screen is used to remove the monitor on locations that were previously set in the program for user ID CARAR01.

```

CA InterTest MONITORING COMMAND BUILDER  SEGMENTED MONITORING LOCATIONS  14

  Remove `monitor on' option for  PROG=COBDEMO in any of the following fields:
  (For qualification by nested program name, specify 'Programid:Label')
Paragraph .ALL_____
Names:  _____
Statement
Numbers:  __  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____
Offsets:  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____

          user ID (or .ANY) who will execute the program:          CARAR01
To remove by ID # shown in status display enter ID # s: -----

```

After specifying the locations, press **Enter**.

CNTL Function 15S Set Monitor Off Screen

The following screen is used to set locations for no monitoring in COBOL programs; it specifies two locations:

- Specifies the first executable statement in paragraph A-TEST-EXIT.
- Indicates statement number 125 in the program.

Program monitoring is dropped (or continues unmonitored) whenever these locations are executed.

CA InterTest MONITORING COMMAND BUILDER SEGMENTED MONITORING LOCATIONS 14

SET 'monitor off' option for PROG=COBDEMO in any of the following fields:
(For qualification by nested program name, specify 'Programid:Label')

Paragraph A-TEST-EXIT _____
 Names: _____
 Statement _____
 Numbers: 125__ _____
 Offsets: _____
 user ID (or .ANY) who will execute the program: CARAR01



Note: There are similar versions of this menu for Assembler and PL/I users.

Specify multiple monitor off locations on this menu. Valid locations are as follows:

- COBOL (paragraph names, statement numbers, or hex offsets)



Note: You cannot specify COBOL data names as segmented monitoring locations.

- Assembler (labels or hex offsets)
- PL/I (PL/I labels, statement numbers, or hex offsets)

After specifying the locations, press **Enter**.

CNTL Function 15R Remove Monitor Off Screen

Specify individual locations to be removed exactly as you set them, or by the ID number shown on the CA InterTest for CICS status display. To quickly remove all locations at once, enter **.ALL** in the first field on the menu and the same user ID (or .ANY) used to set the options. The Monitoring Command Builder Segmented Monitoring Locations screen is used to remove the monitor off locations that were previously set in the program using the ID number shown in the status report.

Press **Enter** after specifying the locations.

CNTL Commands

Before using command syntax to specify segmented monitoring, see Notes and Warnings .

Set MON and NOM Options

To set one or more MON options; use either of the commands shown next. To set one or more NOM options; use NOM instead of MON in these commands.

CNTL=ON,PROG=programe,MON=locn
 CNTL=ON,PROG=programe,MON=(locn1,locn2, ...,locn9)

- **progrname**
Indicates one program.
- **locn**
Specifies an address (from six- to eight-hexadecimal digits), offset (from one- to five-hexadecimal digits), statement number (a decimal number preceded by #), COBOL paragraph name, Assembler or PL/I label (enclosed in apostrophes).

To specify a location, use the same format as for breakpoints.

At a breakpoint display, enter the abbreviated command form to see this Monitor Table entry:

CNTL=ON*,MON=... or CNTL=ON*,NOM=...

Other options, including breakpoints, precede or follow within the same CNTL command.

Remove MON and NOM Options

To remove one or more MON options, use one of the following command forms. To remove all NOM options, use NOM instead of MON in these commands

```
CNTL=OFF,PROG=progrname,MON=ID=id
CNTL=OFF,PROG=progrname,MON=locn
CNTL=OFF,PROG=progrname,MON=ID=(id1,id2,...,id9)
CNTL=OFF,PROG=progrname,MON=(locn1,locn2,...,locn9)
```

- **progrname**
Indicates the name of one program.
- **id**
Indicates same number as the ID= number displayed by the CA InterTest for CICS Inquiry Report (obtained by CNTL=INQ or, at breakpoint, by pressing PF3).
- **locn**
Specifies an address (from - to eight-hexadecimal digits), offset (from one to five hexadecimal digits), statement number (a decimal number preceded by #), COBOL paragraph name, Assembler or PL/I label (enclosed in apostrophes).

To specify a location, use the same format as for breakpoints.

Specify up to nine IDs or locations, separated by commas and enclosed in parentheses.

To remove all MON options for a Monitor Table entry, use the form:

CNTL=OFF,PROG=progrname,MON=.ALL

At a breakpoint, use the abbreviated command form to see this Monitor Table entry:

CNTL=OFF*,MON=...
CNTL=OFF*,NOM=...

Other options, including breakpoints, precede or follow within the same CNTL command.



Note: The command `CNTL=OFF,PROG=progname` does not remove the MON or NOM entries for a program. To remove the MON and NOM options, you must explicitly specify them.

Examples

The following are command examples of specifying MON and NOM options.

To selectively monitor the program COBPROGA from paragraph A-TEST to the paragraph name A-TEST-EXIT, specify:

```
CNTL=ON, PROG=COBPROGA, MON= ' A- TEST '
```

This command declares a MON option for the first machine instruction in A-TEST. CA InterTest for CICS monitoring starts when the first machine instruction at A-TEST is executed.

The following command declares a NOM option for the first machine instruction in statement 123. CA InterTest for CICS monitoring stops prior to the execution of this statement.

```
CNTL=ON, PROG=COBPROGA, NOM=#123
```

The following command declares a NOM option for the first machine instruction in the paragraph A-TEST-EXIT.

```
CNTL=ON, PROG=COBPROGA, NOM= ' A- TEST - EXIT '
```

The following command declares the same options as the three preceding commands.

```
CNTL=ON, PROG=COBPROGA, MON= ' A- TEST ' , NOM=( #123 , ' A- TEST - EXIT ' )
```

The following command selectively removes the two NOM options that were displayed by an Inquiry Report with ID= numbers 02 and 03.

```
CNTL=OFF, PROG=COBPROGA, NOM=ID=( 02 , 03 )
CNTL=OFF, PROG=COBPROGA, MON= . ALL , NOM= . ALL , LET= . ALL
```



Note: Any non-sequential passing of control (such as PERFORM, GO TO, and so on), executed between the MON location at A-TEST and the NOM location at A-TEST-EXIT could result in CA InterTest for CICS monitoring outside the designated range.

Notes and Warnings

The following information contains notes and warning that you should be aware of when using CA InterTest for CICS.

Location Restrictions

The following bullets list location restrictions:

- Regardless of how they are set (Source Listing, Menu, or single-line command); each of these options must be placed on the first byte (the op-code) of a machine instruction that resides in non-store-protected virtual storage. Because the code must not be store-protected, the application programs must not reside in the LPA, ELPA, or ERDSA.
- Regardless of how they are set (Source Listing, Menu, or single-line command); each of these options must be placed on the first byte (the op-code) of a machine instruction that resides in non-store-protected virtual storage. Because the code must not be store-protected, the application programs must not reside in the LPA, ELPA, or ERDSA.
- Any piece of code with these options must remain resident at the same virtual storage address until the options are removed.
- These options cannot be placed on sequential statement numbers or instruction addresses; that is, these options must be separated by at least one machine instruction.
- In Command Level CICS applications within code generated by an EXEC CICS, these options must not be placed on the LOAD 15 that precedes the BALR 14,15 or on that BALR.

Usage Notes and Restrictions

The following bullets list usage notes and restrictions:

- Declare other CA InterTest for CICS options, such as breakpoints, bypasses, and so on, at the same locations as the MON and NOM options
- MON and NOM options are not remembered by the CA InterTest for CICS checkpoint, nor are they restored by the CA InterTest for CICS restart (CNTL=RESTART).
- The CA InterTest for CICS New Copy function does not work until all MON and NOM options are removed from the affected program. The CEMT SET PROG (xxxxxxx) NEWCOPY must not be performed until all MON and NOM options have been removed.
- RELOAD=YES cannot be used for a Program Definition if the program will be debugged using MON or NOB options.
- You cannot use the CICS installation parameter 'RENTPGM=PROTECT' if you plan on using MON or NOM options for any program that is linked as RENT, AMODE=31 and RMODE=ANY.
- There is a limit of 255 MON or NOM options per CICS region.
- A MON option causes CA InterTest for CICS monitoring, regardless of the CA InterTest Exclusion Table.
- Use these options to control application programs only. CA InterTest for CICS will accept them outside the scope of applications programming, such as CICS Exits or subsystem interfaces, but the results are unpredictable.
- Do not place MON entries in programs that are used in PLT shutdown processing.
- CA InterTest for CICS monitoring for a program cannot be removed until any MON and NOM options declared for the program are removed. To remove all MON and NOM options, specify:

CNTL=OFF, PROG=progrname, MON=.ALL, NOM=.ALL

Programmed Breakpoints Usage

Programmed breakpoints (PBP) are intended primarily for users of PL/I who want to display data areas that CA InterTest for CICS normally cannot display or who do not have symbolic information for their programs. Incorporate programmed breakpoints into COBOL and Assembler code.

Programmed breakpoints differ from other CA InterTest for CICS breakpoints because they are actually coded by the programmer into the tested program. A programmed breakpoint occurs because it was written into the monitored program in the form of a special CALL statement that identifies the data areas to display. The Detailed Breakpoint display automatically shows, in dump format, up to three data areas named in the CALL statement parameters. There is no need to enter CORE commands to display these areas. However, if there are more than three data areas, use the command CORE=ARGnn to display them.

If you are using the Source Listing Breakpoint facility, CA InterTest for CICS stops the program at the programmed breakpoint. Press PF3 DET BKPT to display the Detailed Breakpoint screen to view the requested data areas.

The programmed breakpoint will not occur unless the automatic breakpoint facility is active. If this facility is not active, the programmed breakpoint CALL has *no effect* on program execution. The programmed breakpoint also does not affect program execution if the program is not monitored by CA InterTest for CICS (the called routine only does a return). However, a small amount of overhead is added to the program's execution. For this reason, programmed breakpoints should be removed before the program is put into production.

Programmed Breakpoints Coding

To execute a programmed breakpoint, add a special CALL statement to the program source code at the location where you want the breakpoint to occur. The CALL statement passes control to an entry point named PBP. Code the CALL statement according to the rules of the programming language being used. It also passes a number of arguments or parameters. Include a literal that describes the location of the programmed breakpoint as the first parameter so that the user, especially the PL/I user, identifies the breakpoint easily.

When control comes to the program location where the programmed breakpoint should occur, CA InterTest for CICS executes the programmed breakpoint just like an automatic breakpoint, except that in the data portion of the display 16 bytes of the first three passed parameters are automatically displayed. In addition, a CORE command keyword is provided to display the parameters.

The small Assembler programmed breakpoint load module, which is identical for all programming languages, must be prepared by your systems programmer and assembled and link-edited into the proper language library so that it is automatically included in your module as a result of the CALL. The program follows:

```
PBP CSECT
  SR 15,15
  BR 14
  DC C'PBPINTERTEST'
  END PBP
```

Declare a Programmed Breakpoint in a PL/I Program

A PL/I program with a programmed breakpoint must be coded to define the entry point as passing parameters in Assembler fashion, as shown next:

```
DCL PBP ENTRY OPTIONS(ASSEMBLER);
```

Once this is done, code the calls in the usual manner.

Example

```
WRITE_RESPONSE:
  RESPONSE = ERROR CODE;
  CALL PBP ('WRITE_RESPONSE', RESPONSE, ADDR(REC_SIZE));
```

At this programmed breakpoint, the breakpoint display shows the following data areas:

- The characters WRITE_RESPONSE tell you which programmed breakpoint (if many was coded) is being executed
- The first 16 bytes of the field named RESPONSE
- The full word that contains the address of the field named REC_SIZE



Note: If you do not include parameters in the CALL statement, a programmed breakpoint still occurs but no data is displayed.

Declare a Programmed Breakpoint in a COBOL Program

The CALL statement that sets up a programmed breakpoint in a COBOL program is coded in the standard manner as follows:

```
WRITE-RESPONSE.
  MOVE ERROR-CODE TO RESPONSE.
  CALL 'PBP' USING RESPONSE.
```

At this programmed breakpoint, the breakpoint display shows the first 16 bytes of the field named RESPONSE.

If you do not include parameters in the CALL statement, a programmed breakpoint still occurs but data is not automatically displayed.

Declare a Programmed Breakpoint in an Assembler Program

In Assembler you must use the CALL macro, coded so that the last parameter is marked as such, or coded without parameters. Because of the restrictions of the CALL macro, it is often practical not to code parameters. The breakpoint display shows the location of the programmed breakpoint and the contents of the registers.

If you do not include parameters in the CALL statement, a programmed breakpoint still occurs but data is not automatically displayed.

Remove a Programmed Breakpoint

Once you code a programmed breakpoint CALL in a program, the breakpoint occurs every time execution reaches the programmed breakpoint's location during an interactive session. The only way to deactivate the programmed breakpoint is to replace the BALR 14,15 instruction in the program, which is contained in the CALL statement, by a NOPR 0. When the task is waiting at breakpoint, do this easily by issuing the command:

```
CORE=CURR=CHGX ' 0700 '
```

However, since this modifies the program's code, the programmed breakpoint will not occur again until the program is reloaded by CICS.

After program testing is complete, the programmed breakpoint CALL statements should be removed for improved performance.

Monitoring CICS/FEPI Applications

The Front-End Programming Interface (FEPI) provides terminal emulation using virtual terminals defined to a CICS region. These virtual terminals, called nodes, communicate with back-end processes that run either in the same CICS region or in a remote region. Front-end processes, which are coded with EXEC CICS FEPI commands, communicate with both real and virtual terminals.

CA InterTest for CICS lets both front-end and back-end processes be tested. However, the terminal IDs must be properly specified when breakpoints are set.

Set Monitoring and Breakpoints for a Front-End Process

Set monitoring and breakpoints as usual when testing a front-end process only.

Set Monitoring and Breakpoints for a Back-End Process

Turn on monitoring as usual for a back-end process running in a local CICS region.

To set breakpoints for a back-end process running in a local region, specify both the terminal at which the process is running and the terminal to receive breakpoints, as follows:

- Term ID where breakpoints take effect: (F=)
The virtual terminal assigned by CICS. Specify either an actual virtual terminal name or .ANY if the terminal is assigned from a pool and its name is not known.
- Term ID that receives the breakpoints: (T=)
The real terminal to which breakpoints should be sent.

It is important that breakpoints **not** be sent to a virtual terminal because this could disrupt the application dialog screen flow.

If the back-end process is running in a remote CICS region, turn on monitoring in the remote region and ensure that the terminal that receives breakpoints is a real terminal connected to the remote region.

Set Breakpoints for Both Front-End and Back-End Processes

To set breakpoints for both front- and back-end processes that are running concurrently, follow the steps outlined in the previous sections. However, make sure that *two real terminals* are available for receiving breakpoint displays: one for breakpoints from the front-end process, and one for breakpoints from the back-end process. For example, if both processes are running in the same CICS region, you might enter the following commands from TER1:

```
CNTL=ON, PROG=FRONTEND, UBP=#1
CNTL=ON, PROG=BACKEND, UBP=( #1 ), F=VIR1, T=TER2)
```

Breakpoint displays for program FRONTEND are sent to TER1, the terminal at which the command was issued. Breakpoint displays for program BACKEND are sent to TER2.

If the back-end process is running in a remote CICS region, perform these steps:

1. Set monitoring and breakpoints for the *front-end* process in the local region.
2. Set monitoring and breakpoints for the *back-end* process in the remote region from any real terminal.

TIMEOUT Values

If a TIMEOUT(seconds) parameter is specified on an EXEC CICS FEPI command when CA InterTest for CICS is monitoring a back-end process, all breakpoint activity must be completed within the specified time. Otherwise, the front-end virtual terminal session times out and the back-end process could abend. To avoid this, it is strongly recommended that the FEPI TIMEOUT value be set to *zero* during testing. Change it to an appropriate value when testing is completed.

CA InterTest for CICS with the IBM EDF (EXEC Debugging Facility)

The EDF facility, which is activated by the CEDF transaction and described in the IBM *CICS/VS Application Programmer's Guide Command Level*, does not interfere with EDF, except when EDF presents the EDF breakpoint display of the program being monitored by CA InterTest for CICS. EDF incorrectly indicates the location of the command since commands are issued by CA InterTest for CICS, not by the program.

Advantages of CA InterTest for CICS Over EDF

CA InterTest for CICS offers many advantages over the EDF facility, including the following benefits:

- The ability to set breakpoints anywhere in the program (not just at EXEC CICS commands).
- Data display/modification by symbolic names. This means the programmer does not need the most recent listing of the tested program, as long as the data names or paragraph names (labels in Assembler) remain the same.
- Monitoring with the ability to detect any illegal action of the program between CICS commands. CICS abends are intercepted by EDF, but damage might have occurred on the way to the abend, and EDF might not give any specifics on the problem.

- The ability to declare an unconditional or conditional breakpoint at a specific location -- the EXEC CICS call at the point when the EXEC CICS call parameters are already formatted. At that time change the parameters (for example, by issuing the CORE=ARGnn command) before you let the command execute.
- The ability to set request breakpoints for a particular type of CICS command, regardless of where in the program it occurs, or for all EXEC CICS commands, or for all except some EXEC CICS commands. For example, with one specification set breakpoints at all File Control commands or at all READ or WRITE commands.

Using CA InterTest for CICS with EDF

If you want to use CA InterTest for CICS with EDF, turn on EDF before you begin monitoring a program with CA InterTest for CICS. Moreover, when a monitored program is stopped at a request breakpoint for an EXEC CICS command, activate EDF by entering any character in the field marked EDF in the lower right corner of the Detailed Breakpoint display.

When CA InterTest for CICS and EDF are being used on the same task, be aware of the following points:

- If a CA InterTest for CICS breakpoint is set at an EXEC CICS command, the CA InterTest for CICS breakpoint occurs before the command is passed to CICS.
- At the breakpoint, the programmer reviews and changes any parameters of the command before telling CA InterTest for CICS to continue with the task.
- CA InterTest for CICS checks the parameters and, if necessary, halts the task at an automatic breakpoint.
- If that does not happen, the command is passed by CA InterTest for CICS to CICS for execution; that is, to the EXEC Interface.
- Subsequently, EDF presents the before a command breakpoint. The EDF facility, however, is in control at that time and any changes by you during the EDF breakpoint cannot be checked by CA InterTest for CICS.
- Only after the command is executed, the EDF breakpoint display opens, and EDF is told to continue with the task can CA InterTest for CICS resume control and continue monitoring.

CNTL Commands and Menus

- [CNTL Capabilities \(see page 215\)](#)
- [CNTL Monitoring Commands and Options \(see page 241\)](#)
- [CNTL Monitoring Options \(see page 256\)](#)

The primary task of CA InterTest for CICS is to monitor programs so that it detects and prevents errors. The CA InterTest for CICS CNTL transaction performs all monitoring functions.



Note: The CNTL Monitoring Command Builder menu topics are included here as a reference for CA InterTest for CICS users familiar with this method of performing monitoring functions from previous releases.

CNTL Capabilities

Use the CNTL transaction to perform these functions:

- Monitoring
- Breakpoints

Monitoring

Set and remove monitoring for one or more programs, all the programs executed by a transaction, or all the programs executed from a terminal.

Breakpoints

Set and remove unconditional or conditional breakpoints.

Set and remove request breakpoints prior to CICS commands, calls to DL/I or DB/2, and calls to database software.

Monitoring Options

With the CA InterTest for CICS CNTL feature, you can:

- Set and remove statement tracing options for COBOL programs, including data monitoring
- Dynamically replace one or more CICS resources (programs, files, temporary storage, transient data queues) used by a program
- Override default protection rules
- Set and remove special monitoring options, such as limiting the number of times a program is monitored or preventing a program from updating a file
- Provide symbolic support for programs that consist of separately compiled modules brought together when the program is link-edited (composite support)

Status Display, Utility, and System Options

With the CA InterTest for CICS CNTL feature, you can:

- Display the status of monitored programs, transactions, or terminals
- Display the contents of CA InterTest for CICS tables and files
- Reset monitoring for a recompiled program

- Establish monitoring options for the entire system

Resume Task Execution

With the CA InterTest for CICS CNTL feature, you can resume execution of a task halted at a breakpoint.



Note: Use the CNTL menus and screens or CNTL commands to perform all of the functions listed in the previous two sections. Additional options, specified by commands, are available to perform more specialized functions.

Initiate Monitoring

CA InterTest for CICS provides many ways of initiating monitoring and performing other CNTL functions:

- Source listing facility
- ITST menus and fill-in screens
- CNTL menus and fill-in screens
- CNTL commands

With the CNTL facility use one method exclusively or use the mix-and-match method -- even during one test session, depending on your specific testing needs.

Example

Use the source listing facility to initiate monitoring and set breakpoints, the CNTL menus and screens to set special options, and a single-line command to resume execution of a task.

The easiest way to turn on monitoring and set breakpoints for a single program is to use the source listing facility. For a new or infrequent user, this method is strongly recommended. Turn on monitoring by pressing a PF key, and set a breakpoint by entering a single keystroke directly on your program's source listing. For more information about this facility and what to do when your program halts at a breakpoint, see [Source Listing Facility for InterTest \(see page 38\)](#).

To take advantage of the full range of CA InterTest for CICS monitoring capabilities, use the CNTL Monitoring Command Builder menus and screens or enter CNTL commands. Nearly all the monitoring functions are implemented either way, so select the method that suits you best.

The CNTL Monitoring Command Builder menus and screens make it easy for you to specify the necessary information without worrying about command syntax. All you have to do is select the function you want and enter the data -- CA InterTest for CICS creates the right command for you. Online Help is available from every screen using PF1 to provide you with more information.

If you prefer, enter single-line CNTL commands to specify monitoring functions. More experienced users often find it faster to enter commands directly.

To access online Help when entering single-line commands, type Help on a clear screen. CA InterTest for CICS displays the Transaction Codes screen. Press **Enter** and CA InterTest for CICS displays the help facility master menu. Two main topics (program monitoring and breakpoints) and their associated subtopics provide information on CNTL commands.

Monitor Command Building Menus and Screens

This section describes how to use the CNTL Monitoring Command Builder menus and screens to perform the following CNTL functions. The order in which CNTL functions are described corresponds to their order on the Function Selection Menu.

- **Function Selection Menu**
The main menu for selecting CNTL functions.
- **Setting and Removing Monitoring**
Begin and end monitoring for programs, transactions, or terminals.
- **Setting and Removing Unconditional Breakpoints**
Set and remove unconditional breakpoints.
- **Setting and Removing Conditional Breakpoints**
Set and remove conditional breakpoints.
- **Setting and Removing Request Breakpoints**
Set and remove request breakpoints before CICS commands, calls to DL/I, DB2, and SQL/DS, and calls to database software.
- **Setting and Removing Statement Trace Options**
Set and remove statement tracing and data monitoring for COBOL programs.
- **Setting and Removing Replacement Options**
Dynamically change CICS resources: programs, files, transient data queues, temporary storage.
- **Setting and Removing Protection Options**
Bypass CA InterTest for CICS rules that protect main storage, the CSA, and load modules.
- **Setting and Removing Special Options**
Modify monitoring rules (for example, prevent a program from updating a file, allow a program to branch to another program, limit the number of times a program is monitored).
- **Setting and Removing Composite Support**
Provide symbolic support for a program that consists of separately compiled modules.
- **Status Display**
Display the monitoring status of a program, transaction, or terminal.
- **Utility Options**
Display the contents of CA InterTest for CICS tables and files, and reset monitoring for a recompiled program.
- **System-Wide Options**
Request monitoring options on a system-wide basis.

- **Resume Task Execution**

Resume execution of a task stopped at a breakpoint.

Access the Monitoring Command Builder Main Menu

To display the Monitoring Command Builder main menu (the Function Selection Menu), enter **CNTL** on a clear screen, or enter **CNTL** on the command line of any source listing, detailed breakpoint, or CORE screen.

The Function Selection Menu

The Function Selection screen is the main menu for the Monitoring Command Builder. This menu lists the different CNTL functions detailed later.

If you select this function:	Also enter this:
10 through 22	In second field, enter S or R to specify SET or REMOVE. If left blank, it defaults to S.
10, 13, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24, or 30	Enter the program names, transaction codes, or terminal names. Specify from one to six programs, one to nine transactions, or one to nine terminals, but you cannot combine different types of entries. Specify .ALL to indicate all programs, transactions, or terminals. Also specify .OPTIONS in the Program Names field to set options for all programs. Optionally, specify a CICS user ID, such as MARY01, or .ANY to override the user ID default.
11, 12, 14, 15, or 23	In the Program Names field, enter one program name. Optionally, specify a CICS user ID, such as MARY01, or .ANY to override the user ID default.
31, 32, or 33	Do not specify program names, transaction codes, terminal names, or a user ID value.



Note: If a program is stopped at a breakpoint and you type **CNTL** in the command line to access the Function Selection Menu, CA InterTest for CICS displays the name of the monitored entry (program, transaction, or terminal) on this screen.

When you have entered all the necessary information, press **Enter**. In most cases, a second screen opens. If you have specified multiple programs, transactions, or terminals, the names of all the entries display on subsequent screens.

When you *set* breakpoints, replacement, protection, special options, or composite support, you automatically set monitoring for the programs, transactions or terminals that you specify. So, for example, it is not necessary to set monitoring and set breakpoints; setting breakpoints accomplishes both functions.

However, when you *remove* breakpoints, replacement, protection, special options, or composite support, you do not remove monitoring for the programs, transactions, or terminals that you specify. Monitoring remains in effect until you explicitly instruct CA InterTest for CICS to remove monitoring.

Generic Specification of Programs, Transactions, or Terminals

When you set monitoring or monitoring options for a specific program, transaction, or terminal, CA InterTest for CICS creates an entry for that program, transaction, or terminal in the monitoring table. Also set monitoring or monitoring options generically by specifying asterisks, *, and plus signs, +, to replace characters in a program name, transaction code, or terminal name. These specifications are interpreted according to the rules for the CICS CEMT transaction.

- An asterisk specifies any number of characters, including no characters. Specify more than one asterisk in a program name, transaction code, or terminal name. Do not, however, specify an asterisk by itself.
- A plus sign specifies just one character in a particular position. Specify more than one plus sign in a name or code. Do not, however, specify a plus sign by itself.
- Combine asterisks and plus signs.

Examples

Here is how the following specifications are processed:

- **ABC***
Specifies all names or codes that begin with ABC, including ABC.
- ***ABC**
Specifies all names or codes that end with ABC, including ABC.
- **AB*C**
Specifies all names or codes that begin with AB and end with C with an unspecified number of characters in the middle.
- **ABC+**
Specifies all four-character names or codes that begin with ABC followed by any one character.
- **+ABC**
Specifies all four-character names or codes that begin with any character followed by ABC.
- **AB+C**
Specifies all four-character names or codes that begin with AB followed by any one character and C.
- **AB+C***
Specifies all names or codes that begin with AB followed by one character, C, and an unspecified number of characters.

Hierarchy Rules for Monitored Entries

It is important to know the priorities CA InterTest for CICS observes if more than one entry in the monitoring table applies to the same program.

- A specific or generic program entry overrides a transaction entry, a terminal entry, and an .ALL specification
- A transaction entry overrides a terminal entry and an .ALL specification
- A terminal entry (specific or generic) overrides an .ALL specification

Example

Suppose you specify monitoring options for program ABC1 and different options for transaction TRN1. ABC1 executes as part of that transaction. When ABC1 executes, the options specified for ABC1 override the options specified for TRN1. Similarly, it is important to understand the priorities CA InterTest for CICS observes when a program, transaction, or terminal is specifically and generically declared for monitoring. A specific entry overrides a generic entry *except* when you request Status Display. In this case, the generic specification takes precedence.

Suppose you specify monitoring options for program ABC1 and different monitoring options for program ABC*. The options specified for ABC* affect all programs whose names begin with ABC except for program ABC1 (and any other programs beginning with ABC that have their own entries in the monitoring table). Monitoring for ABC1 is controlled by the specific entry for that program. However, if you request a status display for program ABC*, you will get monitoring status reports for all programs that begin with ABC, including program ABC1 that has a separate monitoring table entry.

PF Keys

Exit from the Function Selection Menu by pressing a PF key. Most of these PF keys are also in effect on other Monitoring Command Builder screens. The following bullets describe the function of each PF key.

- **PF1 or 13**
Initiates the CA InterTest for CICS online help facility.
- **PF2 or 14**
Unassigned
- **PF3 or 15**
Terminates the Function Selection Menu screen and returns to the active breakpoint, if appropriate. Pressing Clear does the same thing.
- **PF4 or 16**
Returns to the source listing display facility.
- **PF5 or 17**
Unassigned
- **PF6 or 18**
Unassigned

- **PF7**
Unassigned
- **PF8**
Displays your previous CNTL Monitoring Command Builder screen with the specified data.
- **PF9 to end**
Unassigned

Monitoring

Set and remove monitoring for programs, transactions, or terminals directly from the Function Selection Menu. Specify function **10**, **S** or **R**, and the program names, transaction codes, or terminal names, and press Enter. For more information, see Function Selection Menu. This is the only screen you need to complete.

Set Monitoring

When you set monitoring for a:

- **Program**
CA InterTest for CICS detects and prevents errors *before* they occur. That means monitored programs will not abend or commit storage violations. CA InterTest for CICS monitors the program from whatever terminal it executes, even if it executes as part of a non-terminal owning task. Use the replacement, protection, or special options screen if you want to restrict monitoring to a specific terminal.
- **Transaction**
CA InterTest for CICS monitors all of the transaction's programs.
- **Terminal**
CA InterTest for CICS monitors every program that executes at that terminal.



Note: CA InterTest for CICS will not monitor programs that begin with the prefix DFH (IBM CICS programs) or IN25 (CA InterTest for CICS programs).

If you set monitoring for a transaction or terminal, and a program executing as part of that transaction or at that terminal is stopped at an automatic breakpoint, CA InterTest for CICS automatically creates an individual entry in the monitoring table for that program. This lets you set breakpoints and monitoring options specifically for that program. Similarly, if you specify .ALL in the Program Names field on the Function Selection Menu or if you specify a generic program name, CA InterTest for CICS creates an individual monitoring table entry for any program monitored under that entry when it stops at an automatic breakpoint.

Set the User ID for Monitoring

Monitoring is sensitive to CICS user IDs.

Remove Monitoring

Before you remove monitoring, you might want to produce a report of all CA InterTest for CICS monitoring activity to make sure other users are not currently testing the same programs. Press PF12 Status to produce a monitoring report.

When you remove monitoring, you also remove all breakpoints and monitoring options specified for that program, transaction, or terminal. A quick way of creating a new testing scenario for a program is to remove and then reset monitoring with different breakpoints and options.



Note: Remember that you can also set monitoring by setting breakpoints, replacement, protection, special options, or composite support. However, if you remove breakpoints, options or composite support, monitoring *remains in effect* for the specified programs until you specifically instruct CA InterTest for CICS to stop monitoring.

Unconditional Breakpoints

When you set unconditional breakpoints, CA InterTest for CICS halts the program at the specified locations. CA InterTest also automatically monitors that program.

To set or remove unconditional breakpoints, specify function **11**, **S** or **R**, and the program name on the Function Selection Menu, and press Enter. For more information, see The Function Selection Menu.

Set Unconditional Breakpoints

Use the Breakpoint Locations screen to set unconditional breakpoints.

To set breakpoints, enter the following information:

Specify up to nine breakpoint locations in fields.

COBOL

For COBOL program, specify a paragraph name or data name, a statement number, or the hexadecimal displacement (offset) from the beginning of the program.

ASSEMBLER

For an Assembler program, breakpoint locations are Assembler labels, datanames, or offsets.

PL/I

For a PL/I program, breakpoint locations can be offsets or, if you have the PL/I symbolic option, PL/I labels or statement numbers.

Follow these rules when specifying information:

- If you specify statement #1, CA InterTest for CICS sets a breakpoint at the first executable instruction in a COBOL Procedure Division, Assembler CSECT, or PL/I procedure.
- COBOL statements can contain more than one verb. In specifying statement numbers, indicate the verb at which the breakpoint should occur. A statement number of nnn or nnn.0 indicates the first verb in the statement, nnn.1 indicates the second verb, nnn.2 indicates the third verb, and so on. For example, a statement number entered as 503.3 specifies a breakpoint at the fourth verb in statement number 503.
- If you specify a COBOL or Assembler data name, breakpoints are set at every reference to that data name.
- Enter an X in the All paragraph names field (COBOL) or All Assembler labels field to set breakpoints at all paragraph names or all labels.

Optional specifications:

- If you set a breakpoint within a loop, specify a value in the Enter 'n' to stop only every n'th time field to set how often the program should be halted. For example, if you specify 3, the breakpoint occurs every third time the program passes through the loop.
- Specify the ID of the terminal where the program must be executing for breakpoints to take effect. If you leave this field blank, it defaults to your current terminal. Enter .ANY to have breakpoints take effect at all terminals, even when the program executes without a terminal. Enter .NO to have breakpoints take effect only when the program executes without a terminal.
- Specify the ID of the terminal to receive breakpoint displays. If you leave this field blank, it defaults to your current terminal. Enter .ANY to have breakpoint screens displayed at the terminal where the program is executing when breakpoints occur.
- Specify the statement number of the indirect command that you want to invoke at the breakpoint you have set.
- Specify the user ID who must be executing the program for the breakpoint to take effect. Valid entries are .ANY or a specific CICS user ID.

When you complete entering all the necessary information, press **Enter**.

Example

The following screen shows how to set unconditional breakpoints at four locations in the COBOL program COBDEMO.

```
CA InterTest MONITORING COMMAND BUILDER  COBOL BREAKPOINT LOCATIONS    11

  SET breakpoint locations for PROG=COBDEMO  in any of the following fields:
  (For qualification by nested program name, specify 'ProgramID:Label')

  Para/Data return-transid_____
  Names:  _____
  _____
Statement
Numbers: 1____  136__  174.2  _____
Offsets: _____
```

```

All paragraph names:  _
Enter 'n' to stop only every n'th time:
Term ID (or .ANY or .NO) where breakpoints will take effect:  ----
Term ID (or .ANY) that will receive the breakpoints:          ----
Statement no. of indirect command(s) to be executed:          ----
user ID (or .ANY) who will execute the program                MARY01____

```

The information in the previous screen causes breakpoints to occur at:

- Paragraph RETURN-TRANSID
- Statement 1 (the beginning of the Procedure Division)
- First verb in statement 136
- Third verb in statement 174

Because the user ID field specifies a single user and the terminal ID fields are left blank, the breakpoints take effect at any terminal under which User MARY01 is executing COBDEMO.

Remove Unconditional Breakpoints

If you indicated that you want to remove unconditional breakpoints, the Remove Breakpoint Locations screen opens. COBOL, PL/I, and Assembler versions of the Breakpoint Locations screen are available.

To remove a breakpoint, specify the information that you originally defined on the Set Breakpoint Locations screen, or enter its ID number on the bottom of the screen.

The ID number appears on the Detailed Breakpoint display. Press **PF12** Status to request a status report for the program. This report lists the ID of each breakpoint.



Note: To remove all unconditional breakpoints from a program, enter .ALL in the Para/Data field, and press **Enter**.

Conditional Breakpoints

When you set conditional breakpoints, CA InterTest for CICS halts the program at the specified locations *only* if a condition is met. Conditional breakpoints are very useful in isolating complex problems.

To set or remove conditional breakpoints, specify function **12**, **S** or **R**, and the program name on the Function Selection Menu, and press Enter. For more information, see The Function Selection Menu.

Set Conditional Breakpoints

First, CA InterTest for CICS displays the Conditional Locations screen.

This screen is similar to the screen used to specify unconditional breakpoints, and you should enter the information in the same way. For more information, see Set Unconditional Breakpoints.

A special feature lets you set a conditional breakpoint at *all* instructions.

To set conditional breakpoints:

1. Enter an x in the All Instructions field to request this option. If you request the All Instructions option and set a variable-change breakpoint, the breakpoint takes effect whenever the value of the variable changes.
2. Specify the breakpoint locations, and press **Enter** to display the Conditional Breakpoint screen.
3. Specify the condition that must be satisfied for the breakpoint to take effect on the Conditional Breakpoint screen.

There are two versions of the Conditional Breakpoint screen: a simplified version for COBOL users, and a detailed version for PL/I and Assembler users and for those COBOL users who prefer this version.

On either version you, specify a condition in this format:

left side relational operator right side

Variable-Change Breakpoints

- COBOL and Assembler users set a conditional breakpoint to take effect whenever the value of a variable changes. To do this, type **x** in the All Instructions field on the Conditional Locations screen.
- COBOL users must then specify the variable name on the Conditional Breakpoint screen.
- Assembler users must then specify the variable name on the Detailed Conditional Breakpoint screen, as discussed previously in The Detailed Conditional Breakpoint screen.

The value entered in the Operator field determines if the breakpoint occurs whenever the value of the variable changes (NE) or only when the value increases, decreases, or does not change. Whenever you re-execute the program, the initial value of the variable is reset to its value at the beginning of program execution.

Literal Formats

Specify four types of literals for the right side of the comparison:

- **Character**
Specify character literals for comparisons with any field except a COBOL data name defined as COMP or COMP-3. Enter the literal as **C'character data'**, **X'hexadecimal data'**, or a combination of both. For example, C'ABC', X'0102', or C'ABC'X'0102'.
- **Packed**
Specify packed decimal literals for comparisons only with COBOL data names defined as COMP-3. Enter the literal as **P'number'**. The number can be preceded by a minus sign. For example, P'123' or P'-123'.

- **Halfword**

Specify halfword literals for comparisons with COBOL data names defined as COMP with a length of four, as in S9(4) COMP. Enter the literal as **H'number'**. The number can be preceded by a minus sign. For example, H'12' or H'-12'.

- **Fullword**

Specify fullword literals for comparisons with COBOL data items defined as COMP with a length of eight, as in S9(8) COMP. Enter the literal as **F'number'**. The number can be preceded by a minus sign. For example, F'100' or F'-100'.

Figurative Constants

Specify the following figurative constants for the right side of the comparison:

Valid Right Side Specifications for the Comparison			
ZERO	numeric value 0	HIGH-VALUE	character value X' FF'
ZEROS		HIGH-VALUES	
ZEROES			
SPACE	blank (X' 40')	LOW-VALUE	character value X' 00'
SPACES		LOW-VALUES	

Example

The following sample screen shows how to set a conditional breakpoint in a COBOL program.

```

CA InterTest MONITORING COMMAND BUILDER  CONDITIONAL BREAKPOINT

Enter LEFT SIDE
  Data Name tolen _____

Enter OPERATOR (EQ, NE, GT, LT, GE, LE):  lt

Enter RIGHT SIDE
  Data Name _____
  OR
  Literal 80 _____

_ Enter S to Drop monitoring on a true condition

```

Press PF9 to go to complex conditional screen if necessary

- The left side of the comparison specifies the data name TOLEN.
- The relational operator is LT (less than).
- The right side of the comparison specifies the literal 80.

This breakpoint takes effect only if the value in the data name TOLEN is less than 80. The breakpoint locations are all the instructions, as previously specified on the Conditional Locations screen.

Remove Conditional Breakpoints

When you specify that you want to *remove* conditional breakpoints, the Remove Conditional Locations screen opens.

The easiest way to *remove* a conditional breakpoint is from the Monitoring Status display. For more information, see [Menus and Displays \(see page 29\)](#). To remove *all* conditional breakpoints from a program, enter .ALL in the Para/Data field, and press Enter.

The Detailed Conditional Breakpoint Screen

When Assembler and PL/I users want to specify conditional breakpoints complete the Conditional Locations screen and press **PF9**, the screen opens. COBOL users access this screen by pressing **PF9** from the COBOL Conditional Breakpoint screen.

Specify the following values:

- The left side of the comparison must be an area of core. Enter information in *one* of these four fields:
 - Data name
 - Register
 - COBOL BLL cell
 - Area identified by a CORE keyword
- The relational operator:
 - EQ for equal
 - NE for not equal
 - GT for greater than
 - LT for less than
 - GE for greater than or equal to
 - LE for less than or equal to
- (Optional) The length of the left side or right side of the comparison. For more information, see Length of the Comparison.
- The right side of the comparison, which is an area of core or a literal. Enter information in one of these five fields: a data name, a register, a COBOL BLL cell, an area identified by a CORE keyword, or a literal. For more information, see CORE Keywords and Literal Formats.

- (Optional) Adjusts a CORE location by specifying offsets (displacements). Each offset must be preceded by one of the following operands:
 - +
 - -
 - @ (indirect addressing below the 16-megabyte line) % (indirect addressing above the 16-megabyte line; XA systems only)
- Literals cannot be modified by offsets.

Length of the Comparison

Explicitly define how many bytes of the left side or right side specification should be compared. Certain storage locations have implicit lengths:

- A register or COBOL BLL cell has an implicit length of four bytes
- The storage locations referred to by the CORE keywords MXR, MXS, and TAL have implicit lengths of four bytes
- The implicit length of a COBOL data name is its field length as defined in the DMAP
- The length of a literal is the number of bytes it contains; any length specification is ignored

Define both left side and right side lengths for a packed decimal (COMP-3) comparison. For all other comparisons, define only one length. If you define both lengths, the smaller length is used.

The maximum permissible length for the left side or right side is 16 bytes for packed decimal data and 255 bytes for all other data types.

Literal Formats

For more information about specifying literals, see Figurative Constants.

CORE Keywords

Specify the following CORE keywords on the left side or right side of the comparison:

- **CMAR**
First byte of the EXEC CICS Communications Area for the task
- **CSA**
First byte of the CSA
- **CURR**
Next Assembler instruction to be executed
- **CWA**
First byte of the CWA

- **CWK**
First byte of the COBOL program's Working-storage
- **DSA**
First byte of the program's DSA
- **ITBE**
First byte of the next instruction to be executed
- **LCL**
First byte of the COBOL program's local-storage
- **MXR**
CA InterTest for CICS maximum CICS request counter (implicit length = 4)
- **MXS**
CA InterTest for CICS maximum storage counter (implicit length = 4)
- **OPFL**
First byte of the optional features List
- **PGM=***
First byte of the monitored program
- **PREV**
Last Assembler instruction executed
- **Rnn**
A register (*nn* is a decimal from 1 to 15) (implicit length = 4)
- **TAL**
CA InterTest for CICS tally fullword (implicit length = 4)
- **TERM=***
First byte of the terminal table entry of the current terminal
- **TGT**
First byte of the COBOL TGT for the monitored task
- **TIOA**
First byte of the first TIOA of the task
- **TWA**
First byte of the TWA of the monitored task

Request Breakpoints

Set request breakpoints to halt a program prior to CICS commands and other program calls, such as calls to DL/I, DB2, or SQL/DS. Instruct CA InterTest for CICS to halt the program before every CICS command, or a type of CICS command, such as file control or program control commands. Specify that the program halts before specific commands, such as all READ or WRITE commands. Once the program halts, Use all of the CA InterTest for CICS facilities to inspect and modify main storage or auxiliary storage or to set additional options.

To set or remove request breakpoints:

1. Specify function 13, S or R.
2. Specify the program names, transaction codes, or terminal names on the Function Selection Menu, and press Enter.

CA InterTest for CICS displays the Request Breakpoint Selection menu. Enter an **x** next to the options you want to select.

You can specify any of the following breakpoints:

- **ALL commands**
The program halts prior to all CICS commands.
- **DL/I**
The program halts prior to all DL/I calls.
- **DB2**
The program halts prior to all calls to DSNHLI (for DB2 users) or prior to all calls to ARIPRDI (for SQL/DS users).
- **CALLS**
The program is halted prior to calls to software that CA InterTest has been instructed to recognize at installation time. A second screen, where you specify the calls, displays.



Note: If you select a type of CICS command, CA InterTest for CICS displays a second screen. For example, if you select File Control, CA InterTest for CICS displays the File Control screen.



Note: Place your cursor on a field and press F1 for a description of that field.

When you have entered all necessary information, press **Enter**.

To remove requested breakpoints, use the Monitoring Status display. Alternatively, enter the information exactly as you originally defined it.

Statement Trace Options



Note: These options are unrelated to the backtrace facility.

Set Statement Trace options to save trace information for executed COBOL statements and to capture data values for those statements. Remove the Statement Trace options to delete the trace data.

To set or remove Statement Trace options, follow these steps.

1. Specify function 16, S or R.
2. Specify the program names, transaction codes, or terminal names on the Function Selection Menu, and press **Enter**.

The Statement Trace Options screen opens. For more information, see The Function Selection Menu.

Specify the following options on this screen. The equivalent option used in single-line commands is specified in parentheses.

- **Statement tracing (TRC)**
Instructs CA InterTest for CICS to save trace information for every executed COBOL statement.
- **Data monitoring (DM)**
Instructs CA InterTest for CICS to capture data values for every executed COBOL statement. If data monitoring is selected, statement tracing is automatically activated. In addition, a specific terminal ID or user ID is required.
- **Term ID (or .ANY or .NO) where trace options will take effect**
Specifies that the program be monitored and that Statement Trace options, if specified, take effect only when the program is executed at any terminal (.ANY), no terminal (.NO), or a specific terminal.
- **User ID (or .ANY) who will execute the program**
Specifies that the program be monitored and that Statement Trace options, if specified, take effect only when the program is executed by any user (.ANY) or a specific user (a CICS user ID).

Remove Statement Trace Options

To remove statement trace options, enter an **x** next to the options you want to remove. If you select statement tracing, data monitoring is also removed. Enter the terminal ID and user ID information exactly as you originally defined it.

Replacement Options

Set replacement options to dynamically change the names of CICS resources (programs, files, transient data queues, and temporary storage) specified in CICS CALLS by a monitored program. Remove the replacement options when you want the program to use the resources defined in the program.

Set Replacement Options

When you specify replacement options for a transaction, the resources are replaced in all its programs. When you specify replacement options for a terminal, the resources are replaced in all programs executing from that terminal.

To set or remove replacement options:

1. Specify function 20, S or R,
2. Specify the program names, transaction codes, or terminal names on the Function Selection Menu, and press **Enter**.

The Replacement Options screen opens. For more information, see The Function Selection Menu.

Specify five options on this screen. The equivalent option used in single-line commands is specified in parentheses on the following option list.

- **Replace program name (RPC)**
Allows a program name to be replaced. Specify the original program name and the new name.
- **Replace file name (RFC)**
Allows a file name to be replaced. Specify the original file name and the new name. The sample screen shown previously specifies that program COBDEMO use file TFILE instead of PFILE.
- **Replace TD queue name (RTD)**
Allows a transient data queue name to be replaced. Specify the original TD queue name and the new name.
- **TS selection mask; TS replacement mask (RTS)**
Allows a temporary storage ID to be replaced. Specify the original temporary storage ID in the TS selection mask field, and the new temporary storage ID in the TS replacement mask field. Specify both masks as eight bytes in either character (C'data') or hexadecimal (X'data') format. In the following example, STORAGE2 replaces STORAGE1 in all temporary storage requests issued by the program.
TS selection mask: C'STORAGE1'
TS replacement mask: C'STORAGE2'
- **Limit monitoring (TON)**
Specifies that the program be monitored and that replacement options, if specified, take effect only when the program executes at the current terminal (*), a specific terminal (termid), or without a terminal (.NO).

When you have specified the necessary information, press Enter.

Remove Replacement Options

To remove a replacement option, specify the information exactly as you entered it. To remove all replacement options of a specific type, enter **.ALL** in the appropriate field.

Example

To remove all file replacement options, enter **.ALL** in the Replace file name field.

Protection Options

This section describes protection options.

Set Protection Options

Set options to override the CA InterTest for CICS default protection rules for modifying main storage, the CSA, and load modules. Remove the protection options to reinstate the default protection rules.



Important! Because the protection options can potentially damage your CICS system if misused, exercise caution in specifying them. These options are password protected unless your site has removed this restriction.

To set or remove protection options follow these steps.

1. Specify function 21, S or R.
2. Specify the program name on the Function Selection Menu, and press Enter.
The Protection Options screen displays. For more information, see The Function Selection Menu.

Specify the following options on this screen. In the descriptions, the command syntax equivalent for each monitoring option is specified in parentheses.

- **Bypass storage protection (BYP)**

Permits a specified section of program code to modify any area of main storage, issue SVC instructions, or issue BALR, BASSM. or BASR 14,15 or 14,14 instructions.

- Specify the beginning and ending program addresses or program offsets. Specify addresses as six- to eight-hexadecimal digits, and offsets as one- to five-hexadecimal digits.
- If you specify .ANY in the From field and an address or offset in the To field, CA InterTest for CICS suspends monitoring when any BALR, BASSM, or BASR 14,15 or 14,14 instruction passes control to the specified location. Monitoring resumes when the routine executed by the instruction returns control to the next byte after the instruction.
- At a breakpoint, specify * in the From field and leave the To field blank to instruct CA InterTest for CICS to bypass the current instruction.

- **Unprotect CSA (CSA)**

Permits a program to modify areas in the CSA. Specify the offset and the length in hexadecimal.

- **Unprotect CWA (CWA)**

Permits a program to modify areas in the CWA. Specify the offset and the length in hexadecimal.

- **Unprotect main storage area (LET)**

Permits a program to modify a designated area of storage. Specify the beginning address as six to eight hexadecimal digits. Specify the length of the area in hexadecimal.

- **Unprotect load module (LET)**
Permits a program to modify a load module.
- **Protect main storage area (PRO)**
Prevents a program from modifying a designated area of storage not protected by CA InterTest. Specify the beginning address as six to eight hexadecimal digits. Specify the length of the area in hexadecimal.
- **Limit monitoring (TON)**
Specifies that the program be monitored and that the protection options, if specified, take effect only when the program executes at the current terminal (*), a specific terminal (termid), or without a terminal (.NO).

Remove Protection Options

To remove protection options, enter the information exactly as you originally defined it. To remove all options of a specific type, enter **.ALL** in the appropriate field.

Example

To remove all bypass storage protection options, enter **.ALL** in that field.

Special Options

This section discusses special options.

Set Special Options

Set special options to alter the CA InterTest for CICS standard monitoring procedures. Remove the special options to reinstate the default monitoring rules.

To set or remove special options, follow these steps.

1. Specify function 22, S or R.
2. Specify the program names, transaction codes, or terminal names on the Function Selection Menu, and press **Enter**.

The Special Options screen opens. For more information, see The Function Selection Menu.

Specify the following options on this screen. The equivalent option used in single-line commands is specified in parentheses.

- **Source Listing Breakpoint (SLB)**
Specifies that the Source Listing Breakpoint screen be displayed rather than the full breakpoint display screen. For more information, see [Source Listing Facility for InterTest \(see page 38\)](#).
- **No file updating (NUP)**
Specifies that a monitored program not update any files. This option only affects VSAM and BDAM files; databases are unaffected.

- **Reentrancy check (RNT)**

Prevents a program from modifying its own code.

- **Follow monitoring (FOL)**

Instructs CA InterTest for CICS to continue monitoring a program even if it branches directly to another program (wild branch). All monitoring options remain in effect. Specify the following:

- ON when control passes to a program that does *not* have a PPT entry
- The name of the program when control passes to a program that has a PPT entry
- NOPPT instead of ON to reduce overhead when a program often branches to a program that does not have a PPT entry
- **Note:** Do not specify this option if control is passed to a program by a LINK or XCTL instruction. Such a program is monitored only if monitoring was specified for it.

- **Number of times to be monitored (MUS)**

Limits the number of times a program should be monitored.

- **Limit total size of CICS storage (MXS)**

Limits the amount of storage, including program storage, a program acquires.

- **Limit total number of CICS requests (MXR)**

Limits the number of requests a transaction issues. This option is useful when a program is in a loop that includes a CICS request.

- **Setting for Structure Display Format (SDF)**

Use this option to override, by program, the global default setting. Specify the following:

- HEX to display data in hexadecimal / character format
- DATA to display data in Structure Display Format

- **Set local automatic breakpoint (ABP)**

Activates the automatic breakpoint facility for a particular program, transaction, or terminal. Specify the terminal to receive automatic breakpoint displays.

- Asterisk (*) routes the display to the current terminal
- termid routes the display to a particular terminal
- .ANY routes the display to all terminals
- OFF instructs CA InterTest for CICS to abend the task instead of halting it at an automatic breakpoint



Note: This option is useful when you do not want the breakpoint display routed to the terminal where the program is running, or when the display cannot be routed to that terminal (for example, a non-terminal task or a task running on a non-3270 terminal). In those cases, specify the terminal to which breakpoint displays should be routed. The local

automatic breakpoint option is also useful in a production environment when the global Automatic Breakpoint facility is disabled and you want to monitor a specific program, transaction, or terminal.

- **Limit monitoring (TON)**

Specifies that the program be monitored and that the special options, if specified, take effect only when the program executes at the current terminal (*), a specific terminal (termid), or without a terminal (.NO).

Remove Special Option

To remove special options, enter an **x** next to the options you want to remove, or enter the information exactly as you originally defined it.

Set and Remove Composite Support

The CA InterTest for CICS composite support feature lets you take advantage of all of the CA InterTest for CICS capabilities when you test and debug composite modules. A *composite module* is a load module defined in the PPT that consists of separately compiled or assembled parts brought together when the module is link-edited. The part of the composite module that receives control from CICS is referred to as the *main program*; the remaining parts are referred to as *subprograms*. The main program and subprograms are written in the same or different languages.

Composite support lets you test and debug a subprogram as if it were a *separate* program. This means you set breakpoints and other monitoring options individually for any subprogram.

CA InterTest for CICS provides *full symbolic support* for the main program and subprograms if you provide that information when the programs are compiled or assembled.

Function 23 on the CNTL Function Selection Menu is one method of accessing the Composite Support screen. An alternative method of accessing this screen is from the ITST monitoring menus.

Indirect Commands

The CA InterTest for CICS indirect commands facility lets you define a set of commands that execute automatically or *indirectly* at a predetermined location in a monitored COBOL or PL/I program. These commands are invoked from an unconditional, conditional, or request breakpoint.

In effect, indirect commands are executed at breakpoints within your program just as other CA InterTest for CICS line commands issued from the Source Listing display, such as MOVE and GO, are used to alter the flow of your program's logic. The difference is that indirect commands are executed automatically without issuing a breakpoint display. Once the indirect commands are performed, your program continues to execute normally.

Indirect commands save you from having to recompile a program or manually correct an area of code every time it is encountered during a debugging session. With the indirect commands facility, you can:

- Change the flow of control in your program
- Test conditions based on specified variables

- Change the value of specified variables
- Create and execute commands as a group, like adding a new subroutine
- Automatically resume execution of your program at the same or different location
- Define abbreviations for variables with long names



Note: Indirect commands are *not* available for Assembler programs.

When to Use Indirect Commands

Indirect commands are used to correct the following sample program problems:

- A variable is not being initialized during processing. Using indirect commands initialize the variable every time the program is run and continue execution without recompiling.
- A new routine is needed in your program. Insert the code using indirect commands and continue executing your program without recompiling.
- A section of code is bad. To continue executing or testing without recompiling, write and invoke indirect commands to direct CA InterTest for CICS to go around the bad source code or execute a new series of indirect command statements.

Step Overview

For users familiar with the CNTL menus, use Function 24 of the CNTL Function Selection Menu to access the indirect commands facility when you are coding the commands.

Status Display

Determine the monitoring status of one or more programs, transactions, or terminals by following these steps:

1. Specify Function 30.
2. Specify the program names, transaction codes, or terminal names on the Function Selection Menu, and press **Enter**.
If you specify multiple programs, transactions, or terminals, CA InterTest for CICS displays the monitoring reports in the order in which you specified the entries.



Note: The status display accessed from the CNTL menu does not include the same formatting as the monitoring status report discussed in other areas of this documentation.



Important! It is advisable to determine the monitoring status of a program, transaction, or terminal before altering it.

Example

The following screen shows a status report for the program COBDEMO.

```
CA InterTest for CICS Activity Report, 11:39 a.m at terminal L905
CICS Trace for InterTest internals is on.
No currently monitored tasks found.
Automatic BreakPoint feature is globally active.
Automatic BreakPoint default terminal is not declared.
CKPT interval=00:10 hh:mm
CKPT done at 11:37 a.m.
COBDEMO Symbolic file is PROTDDEM
        UBP offset= +01B44 id=56A7D208 at=#898
           from=L903 to=L903
        UBP offset= +016C2 id=B903CE24 at=#1
           from=L903 to=L903
        SLB terminal is L903 Source Listing Breakpoints are off.
           Listing view profile: Default.
           Singlestep no less than 002 statements.
        * Entry not active
        * End of Report *
```

PF1:Top PF7:Up PF8 or Enter:Down PF3 or Clear:End PF4:Refresh. Page 001

This report provides the following information:

- **Automatic Breakpoint feature ...**
The global ABP (Automatic Breakpoint) facility is active. This means monitored programs will receive breakpoint displays when an error triggers an automatic breakpoint.
- **Automatic Breakpoint default ...**
- There is no global ABP terminal.
- **CKPT interval**
The checkpoint recording facility is in effect. The interval between checkpoints is 30 minutes.
- **CKPT done**
The last checkpoint occurred at 9:45 a.m.
- **COBDEMO**
The next line identifies the program for which the status report was generated as COBDEMO.
- **lines following COBDEMO**
The rest of the report indicates the options currently active for COBDEMO. In this example, only Unconditional Breakpoints (UBP) are active for this program. For each breakpoint, the report provides the information shown in the following table.
 - **offset=**
The breakpoint location is defined as a hexadecimal offset from the beginning of the program.

- **id=hhhhhhh**
The breakpoint ID number assigned by CA InterTest for CICS.
- **at=location**
The symbolic location specified when the breakpoint was set. A number preceded by a # sign refers to a statement number, except for #1, which refers to the first executable instruction.
- **from=termid**
The ID of the terminal where the program must be executing for the breakpoint to take effect.
- **to=termid**
The ID of the terminal that will receive the breakpoint display.

Note: If you do not see the message, End of Report, the report is too long to fit on one screen. Press Enter to display more of the report.

- ***Entry not active***
Indicates that CA InterTest for CICS is not currently monitoring the program.

Utility Functions

Use the utility functions to produce CA InterTest for CICS reports and to reset monitoring for a recompiled program.

To select utility functions, specify Function **31** on the Function Selection Menu, and press **Enter**. The Utility Options screen opens.

Specify the following functions on this screen. The equivalent function used in single-line commands is specified in parentheses.

- **List CA InterTest tables (LIST)**
Requests a list of all the programs, transactions, and terminals that CA InterTest for CICS was instructed to monitor or not to monitor. The report also lists the programs CA InterTest for CICS will monitor as a result of the FOL special option.
- **List programs in symbolic file (SYM)**
Requests a list of all the programs in the CA InterTest for CICS symbolic file. For each program, this report lists its date and time of compilation, the number of records it occupies in the file, whether it can be purged, and whether it was compiled with the LISTER option.
- **Global monitoring report (INQ)**
Requests a report of all CA InterTest for CICS monitoring activity.
- **List one program in symbolic file (SYM)**
Requests information for one program in the CA InterTest for CICS symbolic file. It lists the date and time of compilation, the number of records it occupies in the file, whether it can be purged, and whether it was compiled with the LISTER option.
- **New program copy (NEW)**
Resets symbolically specified breakpoints and other monitoring options for a recompiled program. Also resets the entry in the PPT Table to the program's new library address.



Note: The reports produced by the options LIST, SYM, and INQ might be too long to fit on one screen. Press **Enter** to display more of the report. To write a report to a transient data queue, enter the name of the TD queue.

Set SystemWide Options

Set certain options on a system-wide basis. Specify Function 32 on the Function Selection Menu, and press Enter. The System-Wide Options screen opens.

Specify the following options on this screen. Specify in parentheses the equivalent option used in single-line commands. Enter **ON** to set an option and **OFF** to remove it.

- **Automatic breakpoint (ABP)**

Sets the automatic breakpoint facility for the entire system; the default. Breakpoint displays are routed to the terminal where the program is running. Specify a terminal ID to indicate where breakpoint displays should be routed for non-terminal attached tasks and for tasks executing from non-3270 terminals.

If you specify OFF for the ABP option, you might want to use the Special Options screen (Function 22) to set the local automatic breakpoint option for one or more programs. The local automatic breakpoint option overrides the system automatic breakpoint option.

- **Global logging (GLOG)**

Requests global logging of CA InterTest for CICS activity: most CNTL commands and all changes to main storage.

- **System-wide monitoring (ALL)**

Instructs CA InterTest for CICS to monitor all application programs in the system, except those with the prefix DFH (IBM CICS programs) or IN25 (CA InterTest for CICS programs).



Note: Specify only one of the following two options at one time. To set both facilities, return to the Function Selection Menu and specify Function 32 again.

- **Purge breakpointed tasks (PURGE)**

Instructs CA InterTest for CICS to periodically purge tasks halted at a breakpoint for longer than the specified interval. The first purge occurs when the option is specified. Subsequent purges occur at the end of the interval, specified in hours and minutes in this format hhmm. The minimum time interval is 20 minutes.

- **Checkpoint CA InterTest (CKPT)**

Instructs the checkpoint recording facility to record periodically the status of CA InterTest for CICS monitoring so that you can use the restart feature. The first checkpoint occurs when the option is specified. Subsequent checkpoints occur at the end of the interval, specified in hours and minutes in this format hhmm. The minimum time interval is 10 minutes.



Note: These options are password protected unless your site has removed this restriction.

Resume Task Execution

When a task is halted at a breakpoint, request that execution of the task resume. Specify Function 33 on the Function Selection Menu and press **Enter**. For more information, see The Function Selection Menu.

The Monitoring Command Builder - Resume Task Execution screen displays. For detailed help on any of the fields on this panel, position your cursor in the field and press F1.

Example

The following screen shows how to specify task resumption.

This screen specifies that the task:

- Resume at a new location: TASK-NUMBER-FOR-MSG.
- Execute three COBOL verbs before halting again.

```
CA InterTest MONITORING COMMAND BUILDER  RESUME TASK EXECUTION      33

Press ENTER without options to resume execution of the breakpointed task  ____
OR   enter one or more of the following options:

To RESUME EXECUTION at a different location, enter ONE new location:
  COBOL paragraph, Assembler or PL/1 label:  tasknumberformsg_____
  COBOL or PL/1 statement number:  ____      Offset:  ____

To MOVE this breakpoint enter ONE new location, OR enter X to DISABLE it:
  COBOL paragraph, Assembler or PL/1 label:  _____
  COBOL or PL/1 statement number:  ____      Offset:  ____

To AUTO STEP, enter #n for COBOL verbs or PL/1 STMTS or n for instrucs:   #3__
with a n second WAIT between breakpoints:____
to HALT at a CALL, enter XOR after n steps are reached:____

To take a DUMP before continuing, enter a 1 to 4 digit dump code:         ____
To ABEND transaction, enter dump code or XXXX if no dump is desired:      ____
```

CNTL Monitoring Commands and Options

Enter single-line commands instead of using menus and screens. Entering commands directly is often faster and more efficient for experienced users. The CA InterTest for CICS CNTL transaction performs all monitoring functions. This topic teaches you which CNTL single-line commands you use to specify monitoring, monitoring options, and system-wide options. For example, to set monitoring for the program COBDEMO when executed by the user ID BARNEY1, and also set a breakpoint at the beginning of the program, enter the following single command from CICS:

```
CNTL=ON, PROG=COBDEMO,USR=BARNEY1,UBP=#1
```

CNTL Commands at a Glance

The following table indicates the functions you specify with commands and, where appropriate, the equivalent selections on the Primary Option menu, Breakpoint menu, and CNTL Function Selection Menu.

CNTL Command	Description	Menu Path	CNTL Function
START, END	Initializes and terminates CA InterTest for CICS.	Not available	Not available.
RESTART	Restarts CA InterTest for CICS.	Not available	Not available.
ON, OFF	Sets and removes monitoring.	Primary 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	10
ON, OFF	Sets and removes monitoring options.	Primary 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	11 to 23
OFFALL	Removes ALL monitoring options for ALL programs /transactions/terminals set by a Userid or Terminal	Not available	Not available
EXCL, INCL	Excludes programs from monitoring and ends program exclusion; applies to all CICS user IDs.	Not available	Not available.
GO	Resumes task execution.	Breakpoint 4	33
GO	Abends a task.	Breakpoint 3	33
INQ, LIST	Produces CA InterTest for CICS reports.	Type STATUS	30 and 31
NEW	Loads a new copy of a program.	Primary 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	31
ABP, GLOG, CKPT,PURGE	Sets system-wide options.	Primary 2.6	32
EXEC	Executes a module of CNTL commands.	Not available	Not available.
MLOG	Records a monitoring session so that it can be repeated.	Primary 2.7	Not available



Note: For more information about specifying CNTL Monitoring Options, see CNTL Monitoring Options.

CNTL Command propagation in a CICSplex Environment

For CICSplex environments using the CA InterTest for CICS CICSplex=YES installation option, all CNTL functions that are checkpointed are propagated to all CICSplex family members on startup (CNTL=START) or restart (CNTL=RESTART). The following table summarizes which CNTL commands are propagated and which are not.

Commands Propagated to All Family Members	Commands Not Propagated	Comments
CNTL=ABP		
CNTL=ADD		
CNTL=CKPT		
CNTL=DUMP		
CNTL=END, {SCOPE=GLOBAL}		Propagated if SCOPE=GLOBAL is specified.
CNTL=EXCL		
CNTL=FOL		
CNTL=GLOG		
CNTL=INCL		
CNTL=ITTRACE		
CNTL=NEW		
CNTL=OFF		
CNTL=ON		
CNTL=OFF,ALL		
	CNTL=EXEC	Commands in the module are propagated if they are eligible for propagation.
	CNTL=GO	
	CNTL=INQ	
	CNTL=LIST	
	CNTL=MENU	
	CNTL=MLOG	
	CNTL=PURGE	
	CNTL=VRPT	

CNTL Command Syntax

CNTL command syntax uses the following notational conventions:

- Uppercase words (such as CNTL) are CA InterTest for CICS keywords that must be entered exactly as shown
- Lowercase words (such as promid) represent user-supplied information and should be replaced with the appropriate entries.
- Information in brackets is optional and can be omitted

The following list contains the terms used in command syntax for which you must substitute the appropriate information.

- ***promid***

Identifies one or more programs, transactions, or terminals. Use one of the following formats:

```

PROG=program
PROG=(prog1,...,prog9)
TRAN=trancode
TRAN=(tran1,...,tran9)
TERM=terminal
TERM=(term1,...,term9)
PROG=.ALL           to specify the entire system
  
```



Note: An * replaces promid for the monitoring table entry currently at a breakpoint at your terminal.

- ***programe***

Identifies a program.

- ***locn***

Identifies a program location. Specify a location in one of the following ways:

- One- to five-digit hexadecimal displacement (offset) from the beginning of the program
- Six- or eight-digit hexadecimal address
- A COBOL paragraph name enclosed in single quotes
- A COBOL or PL/I statement number preceded by a # sign
- A PL/I or Assembler label enclosed in single quotes

- ***options***

Indicates one or more CNTL monitoring options. Separate multiple options with commas.

Enter CNTL commands directly on a clear screen or on the command line of a source listing, breakpoint, or CORE display.

Generic Specification of *promid*

Specify asterisks, *, and plus signs, +, to replace characters in *promid* in the following CNTL commands:

```

CNTL=ON,...
CNTL=OFF,...
CNTL=EXCL,...
CNTL=INCL,...
CNTL=INQ,...
  
```



Note: An asterisk, *, specifies any number of characters, including no characters.

These specifications are interpreted according to the rules for the CICS CEMT transaction.

Examples

To specify all programs that start with ABC, including program name ABC, enter:

PROG=ABC*

To specify all programs that end with ABC, including program name ABC, enter:

PROG=*ABC

To specify all programs that start with AB and end with C and all those that could have an unspecified number of characters in the middle, enter:

PROG=AB*C



Note: Specifies more than one asterisk in a promid. Do not specify an asterisk by itself: PROG=* because it is invalid.

To specify all four-character program names that begin with ABC followed by any one character, enter:

PROG=ABC+



Note: A plus sign, +, specifies only one character in a particular position.

To specify all four-character program names that begin with any character followed by ABC, enter:

PROG=+ABC

To specify all four-character program names that begin with AB followed by any one character and C, enter:

PROG=AB+C



Note: Specify more than one plus sign in a promid. Do not specify a plus sign by itself: PROG=++ because it is invalid.

To specify all programs that begin with AB followed by one character, C, and an unspecified number of characters, enter:

PROG=AB+C*



Note: Combine asterisks and plus signs.

Hierarchy Rules for Monitored Entries

It is important to know the priorities CA InterTest for CICS observes if more than one entry in the monitoring table applies to the same program.

- The PROG=.OPTIONS specification overrides all other specifications
- A program entry (specific or generic) overrides a transaction entry, a terminal entry, and an .ALL specification
- A transaction entry (specific or generic) overrides a terminal entry and an .ALL specification
- A terminal entry (specific or generic) overrides an .ALL specification
- A specific user ID overrides an .ANY specification

Example

Suppose you specify monitoring options for program ABC1 and different options for transaction TRN1. ABC1 executes as part of that transaction. When ABC1 executes, the options specified for ABC1 override the options specified for TRN1.

Similarly, it is important to understand the priorities CA InterTest for CICS observes when a program, transaction, or terminal is specifically and generically declared for monitoring. In this case, a specific entry overrides a generic entry except when you issue the command CNTL=INQ,promid, where the generic specification takes precedence.

Example

Suppose you specify monitoring options for program ABC1 and different monitoring options for program ABC*. The options specified for ABC* affect all programs whose names begin with ABC except for program ABC1 (and any other programs beginning with ABC that have their own entries in the monitoring table). Monitoring for ABC1 is controlled by the specific entry for that program. However, if you specify CNTL=INQ,PROG=ABC*, you get monitoring status reports for all programs that begin with ABC, including programs such as ABC1, which have separate monitoring table entries.

Initialize and Terminate CA InterTest for CICS

To initialize CA InterTest for CICS, enter:

CNTL=START

To terminate CA InterTest for CICS, enter:

CNTL=END



Important! This command terminates CA InterTest for CICS for all users and could be password protected.

Restart CA InterTest for CICS

Use the CNTL=RESTART command to restart CA InterTest for CICS. The command has the following syntax:

CNTL=RESTART, TODAY=ONLY, NOWAIT

The command has the following parameters:

- **TODAY=ONLY**
(Optional) Specifies that CA InterTest for CICS only restarts if the checkpoint occurred on the same day
- **NOWAIT**
(Optional) Suppresses displays of messages and makes the restart much faster

When CA InterTest for CICS is restarted from a sequential terminal, it ignores all input records following the RESTART command until it finds a record with this command:

CNTL=DUMMY

This terminates the CNTL transaction and permits the system to execute transactions from subsequent input records. However, if the restart is unsuccessful, the CNTL transaction terminates and all input records that follow the RESTART command are executed as usual by CICS.

Set and Remove Monitoring

To set monitoring, enter:

CNTL=ON, promid

To set monitoring for all programs and all users, enter:

CNTL=ON, PROG=. ALL, USR=. ANY

To set monitoring for all programs executed by the user whose CICS user ID is BARNEY1, enter:

CNTL=ON, PROG=. ALL, USR=BARNEY1

To remove monitoring, enter:

CNTL=OFF, promid

Examples

To turn on monitoring for program COBDEMO enter:

CNTL=ON, PROG=cobdemo

To turn off monitoring for programs COBDEMO and PAYPROG, enter:

CNTL=OFF, PROG=(cobdemo, payprog)

Automatic Creation of Monitoring Table Entries

If you set monitoring for a transaction or terminal and a program executing as part of that transaction or at that terminal is stopped at an automatic breakpoint, CA InterTest automatically creates an entry in the monitoring table for that program. This enables you to set breakpoints and monitoring options

for that individual program. Similarly, if you specified CNTL=ON,PROG=.ALL or you specified a generic program name, CA InterTest for CICS creates an individual monitoring table entry for any program monitored under that entry that CA InterTest for CICS stops at an automatic breakpoint.

Set and Remove Monitoring Options

To set monitoring options, enter:

CNTL=ON,promid,options or CNTL=ON*,options

To set system-wide default monitoring options, enter:

CNTL=ON,PROG=.OPTIONS,USR=.ANY,options

Options specified on a system-wide basis take effect for all programs CA InterTest for CICS monitors.



Note: Specify only the following options on a system-wide basis: ABI, CSA, FOL, ICT, LET, MXR, MXS, NUP, PRO, RFC, RNT, RPC, RTD, RTS, SLB, STR, and TRC.

To remove monitoring options, enter:

CNTL=OFF,promid,options OR CNTL=OFF*,options

Examples

To set the Follow option for the task currently at a breakpoint at your terminal, enter:

CNTL=ON*,FOL=ON

To set the No Update option for all monitored tasks, enter:

CNTL=ON,PROG=.OPTIONS,NUP=ON

To remove the unconditional breakpoint at statement number 1 for program COBDEMO, enter:

CNTL=OFF,PROG=cobdemo,UBP=#1

Set and Remove ALL Monitoring Options Set by a User ID or Terminal

To remove ALL monitoring options set by a specific User ID or for a specific Terminal, enter:

CNTL=OFF,ALL,USR=userid or CNTL=OFF,ALL,TTR=termid,FTR=termid

TTR= and FTR= must specify the same terminal ID.

Use this command with *caution* because it removes monitoring options for more than one program or transaction. This command is also passed to the CNTL transaction as data on a CICS START command and could be used by an installation's AutoInstall exit when a terminal signs off to *automatically* remove all CA InterTest for CICS breakpoints set by the terminal or user ID.

Exclude Programs from Monitoring

To exclude a program from monitoring, enter:

CNTL=EXCL,promid

To remove the monitoring exclusion set by the CNTL=EXCL command, enter:

CNTL=INCL,promid



Note: INCL and EXCL are not sensitive to the monitoring user ID.

Examples

To exclude all of transaction PYRLs programs from monitoring, enter:

CNTL=EXCL,TRAN=PYRL

To remove program PAYROLL1 from the exclusion list so it is again eligible for

monitoring, enter:

CNTL=INCL,PROG=payroll1

Resume Task Execution

To resume task execution at a breakpoint, enter:

CNTL=GO,TASK=taskid,C[,options]

- **taskid**

Represents the number of the task at a breakpoint. Use the CNTL=INQ command to determine the *taskid*.

C instructs CA InterTest for CICS to continue execution.

To resume execution of the task currently at a breakpoint at your terminal, enter:

CNTL*C[,options]

To resume task execution after taking a transaction dump, enter:

CNTL=GO,TASK=taskid,Ddddd[,options]

- **Ddddd, dddd**

Specifies a four-character transaction dump code.

Specify the following options with the CNTL commands for resuming execution:

AT=locn

or

AT=X

GO=locn

NOBREAK

S=#nnn[,I=nn][,N=CALL/xxxx]orS=nnn[,I=nn][,N=CALL/xxxx]

AT=locn moves the current breakpoint to a different location.

AT=X disables the breakpoint.

GO=locn specifies the location at which the task should resume execution. For more information, see [GO=Element Limitation](#).

NOBREAK resumes execution from the current statement ignoring all preset breakpoints and indirect commands until the task either abends or runs to normal completion. Use the NOBREAK option on:

CNTL*C

or

CNTL=GO, TASK=xxxxx, C

S=#nnn[,I=nn][,N=CALL/xxxx] instructs CA InterTest for CICS to halt program execution after *nnn* COBOL verbs or PL/I statements are executed.

- **S=#nnn[,I=nn][,N=CALL/xxxx]** instructs CA InterTest for CICS to halt program execution after *nnn* machine instructions are executed.
- **I=nn** instructs CA InterTest for CICS to repeat the single-stepping after pausing for *nn* seconds
- **N=CALL** halts automatic single-stepping at a CALL or CICS commands
- **N=xxxx** halts automatic single-stepping after a specified number (1-9999) of steps



Note: S=1 is specified as S.

Examples

To specify that task 12345 resume at COBOL paragraph name TASK-NUMBER-FOR-MSG, enter:

```
CNTL=GO, TASK=12345, C, GO='task-number-for-msg'
```

To specify that the task currently at a breakpoint at your terminal resume at statement number 142 and that the program execute five COBOL verbs or PL/I statements before being halted, enter:

```
CNTL*C, GO=#142, S=#5
```

To specify that task 12345 resume execution after taking a dump and that the current breakpoint be disabled, enter:

```
CNTL=GO, TASK=12345, DheIp, AT=X
```

The transaction dump code is HELP.

To specify that task 777 resume execution at indirect command sequence number 10, enter:

```
CNTL=GO, TASK=777, C, EXEC=0010
```

GO= Element Limitation

When changing the execution sequence of a high level program, especially COBOL or PL/I, you must take responsibility for securing proper *addressability* of the data that will be processed in the piece of logic specified by GO= element.

In COBOL, before you force a branch (GO TO) to the routine using GO= element, the BLLs and their corresponding registers must contain correct addresses. Accomplish this with CORE commands, especially the =SET element of the CORE command. Use symbolic names of BLL cells. The BLL cells are related to their data structures in the Data Division Map (DMAP) of the COBOL listing, while the related registers are found in the register assignment section of the memory map.

SERVICE RELOAD statements in the COBOL program are necessary to notify the COBOL compiler that, at a specific time, the registers must be reloaded when the address of the base of a certain data structure changes. If you force a branch (GO TO) to the intended routine using the GO= element and, in the process, you cross the boundaries of SERVICE RELOAD, then it is necessary to set the addresses.

In PL/I, you not only must secure the proper addressability of data, but also remain within the same logical level (such as the same DO block or called procedure). Going to another logical level requires going through all intermediate epilogues and prologues.

Abend a Task Stopped at a Breakpoint

To abend a task *with* or *without* a transaction dump, enter:

CNTL=GO,TASK=taskid,Adddd[,options]

- **taskid**

Represents the number of the task at a breakpoint. Use the CNTL=INQ command to determine the taskid.

- **Adddd dddd**

Specifies a four-character transaction dump code. Replace **dddd** with **XXXX** to abend the task *without* a dump and disable exits.



Note: A dump code of XXXX is not allowed for tasks in a MRO session. Specify A by itself to abend the task *without* a dump and enable the exits.

Specify the following options:

AT=locn or AT=X

AT=locn moves the breakpoint to a different location

AT=X disables the breakpoint

Examples

To abend task number 54321 with a dump and a transaction dump code of DMP1, enter:

CNTL=GO, TASK=54321, Admp1

To abend task number 54321 without a dump, enter:

CNTL=GO, TASK=54321, AXXXX

To abend the current task with a dump and move the current breakpoint to statement number 128, enter:

CNTL*Admp1, AT=#128

To abend the current task without a dump, enter:

CNTL*AXXXX

How to Produce CA InterTest for CICS Reports

To produce a monitoring status report, enter:

CNTL=INQ, promid[, TODEST=destid]

To produce a monitoring status report for the task currently at a breakpoint at your terminal, enter:

CNTL?

To produce a system-wide monitoring report, enter:

CNTL=INQ[, TODEST=destid]

To display the contents of CA InterTest for CICS monitor tables, enter:

CNTL=LIST[, TODEST=destid]

To display the entire contents of the CA InterTest for CICS symbolic file, enter:

CNTL=INQ, SYM=ALL[, TODEST=destid]

To display information for one program in the CA InterTest for CICS symbolic file, enter:

CNTL=INQ, SYM=programe[, TODEST=destid]

- **destid**

Represents the transient data destination. If omitted, the report displays on your terminal screen.

Examples

To request a monitoring status report that displays on your terminal screen for program COBDEMO, enter:

CNTL=INQ, PROG=cobdemo

To request a monitoring status report for all programs that is routed to the CSSL transient data queue, enter:

CNTL=INQ, TODEST=CSSL

To request a report listing information on all programs in the symbolic file that is routed to the CSSL transient data queue, enter:

CNTL=INQ, SYM=ALL, TODEST=CSSL

Load a New Copy of a Program

To load a new copy of a program, reset symbolic breakpoints, and reset the entry in the PPT to the program's new library address, enter:

CNTL=NEW, PROG=programe



Note: The specified program is declared for monitoring before any breakpoints are reset. Monitoring and breakpoints are reset for all user IDs. If you have breakpoints set for **Statement #** or **Offset**, then you should first deactivate monitoring for the program, issue the NEW copy, then reset your breakpoints to insure they are in sync with the new program version.

Example

To load a new copy of program COBDEMO.

CNTL=NEW, PROG=COBDEMO

Specify optionally a SYM=.NOASK parameter. Doing so causes InterTest Symbolic File Date Checking module to bypass ASKing the terminal operator to select a symbolic file member when a date or time mismatch is detected for a COBOL or PL/I module being NEW copied or when an Assembler module being new copied has more that one member in the symbolic files.



Note: This parameter should be used with *caution* as it forces CA InterTest for CICS to use the first symbolic file member it finds for a program being NEW copied when breakpoints are reset after the new module is copied.

Log a Monitoring Session

When you monitor a program, you can log, or record, the monitoring session and save it to PROTMLOG. You can then use this file to repeat your monitoring session later.

All monitoring session commands are applied to the user ID and terminal that issue the commands.

- To start recording a new monitoring session, enter:

CNTL=MLOG, START, *name* [, *description*]

- **name**
Specifies a session name.
Limits: 1 to 8 characters
- **description**
(Optional) Describes the session.
Limits: 0 to 35 characters

When you issue the START command, the active recording session is indicated by a flashing REC on the Source Listing Display screen.

- To stop recording and save the current session, enter:

CNTL=MLOG, STOP

When you issue the STOP command, the flashing REC disappears from the Source Listing Display screen.

- To cancel the current session and delete all entries that were recorded since the START command was issued, enter:

CNTL=MLOG, CANCEL

When you issue the CANCEL command, the flashing REC disappears from the Source Listing Display screen.

- To delete the entries from an existing session, enter:

CNTL=MLOG, DELETE, *name*

- ▪ ***name***
Specifies the session.
Limits: 1 to 8 characters

- To load an existing session, enter:

CNTL=MLOG, LOAD, *name*

- ***name***
Specifies the session.
Limits: 1 to 8 characters



Note: You can only load saved sessions. Active sessions cannot be loaded.

Set System-Wide Options

To activate the automatic breakpoint facility for the entire system, enter:

CNTL=ABP, ON, termid

Breakpoint displays are routed to the terminal where the program is running. Specify a terminal ID to indicate where breakpoint displays should be routed for non-terminal attached tasks and for tasks executing from non-3270 terminals.





Note: The delivered default is to activate the global automatic breakpoint facility when CA InterTest for CICS is initialized.

To deactivate the global automatic breakpoint facility, enter:

CNTL=ABP,OFF

If you deactivate the global automatic breakpoint facility, set the local Automatic Breakpoint option for one or more programs, transactions, or terminals. The local Automatic Breakpoint option overrides the system automatic breakpoint facility.

To log all CNTL commands (except INQ and LIST) and all changes made to main storage, enter:

CNTL=GLOG,ON

To de-activate global logging of CA InterTest for CICS commands, enter:

CNTL=GLOG,OFF

To activate checkpointing so that the status of the CA InterTest for CICS monitoring is periodically monitored so that you can use the restart feature, enter:

CNTL=CKPT,INTRVAL=hhmm

The first checkpoint occurs when the option is specified. Subsequent checkpoints occur at the end of the interval, specified in hours and minutes. The time interval must be at least ten minutes,

To terminate checkpointing, enter:

CNTL=CKPT,OFF

To periodically purge all tasks waiting at a breakpoint, enter:

CNTL=PURGE,INTRVAL=hhmm

The first purge occurs when the option is specified. Subsequent purges occur at the end of the interval, specified in hours and minutes. The time interval must be at least 20 minutes

To purge all tasks waiting at a breakpoint at once, enter:

CNTL=PURGE,ALL=ONCE

To deactivate the purge facility, enter:

CNTL=PURGE,OFF

Example

To activate checkpointing with the first checkpoint occurring immediately and subsequent checkpoints occurring at 50 minute intervals, enter:

CNTL=CKPT,INTRVAL=0050

Execute a Module of CNTL Commands

Assemble modules containing CNTL commands by using the CA InterTest for CICS PROMMAC macros.



Note: For more information about CNTL commands, see [Start CA InterTest for CICS](#).

After the product is activated, enter the following command to execute the commands in the module:

CNTL=EXEC,MODULE=modulename



Note: The CNTL=LIST and CNTL=INQ commands cannot be specified in the module.

Construct as many of these modules as you want. Each should have its own entry in the PPT.

CNTL Monitoring Options

The following table describes the CNTL monitoring options and indicates the function to select from the Function Selection Menu to specify the same option.

Option Description		CNTL Menu Function
ABI	Intercepts all CICS abends.	Not available
ABP	Sets local automatic breakpoint.	Function 22
BYP	Bypasses storage protection, permit SVC, BALR 14,14 and BALR 14,15 instructions.	Function 21
CBP	Sets or removes conditional breakpoints.	Function 12
CMD	Sets or removes indirect command statements for a program /terminal.	Function 24
CSA	Unprotects area in CSA.	Function 21
CWA	Unprotects area in CWA.	Function 21
DM	Sets or removes data monitoring	Function 16
FEP	Identifies instructions that read certain main storage areas.	Not available
FOL	Continues monitoring after branch to another program.	Function 22
ICT	Instruction counter for preventing AICA abends.	Not available
KEP	Keeps data area in a source listing Keep window.	Not available
LET	Allows modification of storage or load module.	Function 21
LNK	Sets composite support.	Function 23
LMD	Specified the load module name of a composite module.	Not available
MON*	Sets or removes monitoring on locations for segmented monitoring.	Function 14
MUS	Limits number of times a program is monitored.	Function 22

Option Description		CNTL Menu Function
MXR	Limits number of CICS requests.	Function 22
MXS	Limits storage usage.	Function 22
NOM*	Sets or removes monitor off locations for segmented monitoring.	Function 15
NRB	Prevents a read buffer before a breakpoint display.	Not available
NUP	Prevents program from updating files.	Function 22
OVR	Overrides errors that trigger an automatic breakpoint.	Not available
PRO	Protects storage from being modified.	Function 21
RBP	Sets or removes request breakpoints.	Function 13
RFC	Replaces file name.	Function 20
RNT	Prevents program from modifying code.	Function 22
RPC	Replaces program name.	Function 20
RTD	Replaces transient data queue name.	Function 20
RTS	Replaces temporary storage ID.	Function 20
SDF	Structure Display Format Setting	Function 22
SLB	Activates Source Listing Breakpoint display.	Function 22
STR	Saves CICS trace table.	Not available
TAL	Counts how often instruction is executed within loop.	Not available
TER	Changes the terminal ID.	Not available
TON	Limits monitoring to single terminal.	Functions 20,21,22
TRC	Sets or removes statement tracing	Function 11
UBP	Sets or removes unconditional breakpoints.	Function 11
USH	Removes storage protection from SHARED storage subpool area.	Not available
USR	Sets monitoring for the CICS user ID specified.	All monitoring and most monitoring options

CNTL Monitoring Option Syntax

To set CNTL options, enter:

`CNTL=ON,promid,options` or `CNTL=ON*,options`

To remove CNTL options, enter:

`CNTL=OFF,promid,options` or `CNTL=OFF*,options`



Note: To remove an option, specify it exactly as it was originally defined.

To remove an option that was specified more than once for a program, enter:

CNTL=OFF,promid,option=.ALL

The .ALL specification is valid for the following options: BYP, CBP, CSA, KEP, LET, MON, NOM, PRO, RFC, RPC, RTD, RTS, and UBP.

Examples

To instruct CA InterTest for CICS to limit the number of CICS requests made by program COBDEMO to 40, enter:

CNTL=ON,PROG=cobdemo,MXR=40

To instruct CA InterTest for CICS to stop limiting the number of CICS requests made by program COBDEMO for user ID BARNEY1, enter:

CNTL=OFF,PROG=cobdemo,MXR=40,USR=BARNEY1

To instruct CA InterTest for CICS to remove all RFC options specified for program COBDEMO, enter:

CNTL=OFF,PROG=cobdemo,RFC=.ALL

Multiple Specifications of the Same Option

Multiple specifications of the same option are in effect for a program, transaction, or terminal.

Example

Specify the UBP option at various times to set unconditional breakpoints within a program. Each specification remains in effect until it is removed.

Specify the following options more than once: BYP, CBP, CSA, DM, KEP, LET, MON, NOM, PRO, RFC, RPC, RTD, RTS, SLB, TRC, and UBP. For other options, only one specification is in effect at one time for a program, transaction, or terminal. The last specification is the one that CA InterTest for CICS recognizes.

For the following options, only one specification is in effect at a time: ABI, ABP, FOL, ICT, MUS, MXR, MXS, NUP, RNT, STR, TAL, and TON.

ABI Intercept All CICS Abends

The ABI option intercepts CICS abends and produces automatic breakpoints with an error code and message explaining the reason for the abend. Then select to continue execution (after, possibly, removing the error) or abend the task with the same or different abend code. All abend codes are intercepted, except those generated into the IN25ABEN table by you.

The ABI option has three values: ON, OFF, and FORCE.

- **ABI=ON** (Default)
Intercepts all CICS abends and produces automatic breakpoints for programs or tasks that *do not* have an active CICS HANDLE ABEND.
- **ABI=FORCE**
Intercepts CICS abends for programs or tasks that have an active CICS HANDLE ABEND command.

- **ABI=OFF**

Causes CA InterTest for CICS to STOP intercepting CICS ABENDS for the specified program.

Examples

CNTL=ON, PROG=ABC, ABI=ON
 CNTL=ON, PROG=ABC, ABI=OFF
 CNTL=ON, PROG=ABC, ABI=FORCE

ABP Local Automatic Breakpoint Option

The *local* ABP option activates automatic breakpoints for a specified program, transaction, or terminal.

To set the local automatic breakpoint option, enter:

ABP=termid or ABP=*

- **termid**

Specifies the ID of the terminal to which automatic breakpoint displays should be routed.

- *****

Specifies that the current terminal should receive automatic breakpoint displays.

This option overrides the *global* automatic breakpoint facility and is useful in a system where the global automatic breakpoint facility is disabled.

The local ABP option is also useful when you do not want the breakpoint display routed to the terminal where the program is running, or when the display cannot be routed to that terminal (for example, a non-terminal task or a task running on a non-3270 terminal). In these cases, specify the *termid* of the terminal to which breakpoint displays should be routed.

Remove the ABP option to deactivate automatic breakpoints for a specified program, transaction, or terminal. If a monitoring violation occurs, CA InterTest for CICS abends the task instead of halting it at an automatic breakpoint.

BYP Bypass Storage Protection

To bypass storage protection and allow SVC and BALR, BASSM, BASR 14,15 and 14,14 instructions, enter:

BYP=(offset1,offset2)

or

BYP=(addr1,addr2)

Specify the beginning and ending program locations either as offsets or addresses.

- **offset**

Specifies a one to five digit hexadecimal displacement from the beginning of the program.

- **addr**

Specifies a six- to eight-digit hexadecimal address.

This BYP specification defines a section of program code that is allowed to:

- Modify any area of storage

- Issue SVC instructions
- Issue BALR, BASSM, and BASR 14,15 and 14,14 instructions



WARNING! Use this option with great care! Specify BYP only for a small section of code, such as a CALL statement (that is, a BALR, BASSM, or BASR 14,15 or 14,14 instruction). In that case, monitoring is suspended until control returns to the instruction after the CALL statement. If control does not return, monitoring remains off for the duration of the program's execution.

This BYP specification suspends monitoring when a BALR, BASSM, or BASR 14,15 or 14,14 instruction passes control to the specified location. It is useful when a monitored program calls a non-standard interface from several different locations. Use the following specification to bypass storage protection when a BALR, BASSM, or BASR 14,15 or 14,14 instruction passes control:

BYP=(.ANY, locn)

- **locn**

Specifies a one- to five-digit hexadecimal displacement or a six- to eightdigit hexadecimal address.

Use the following specification to bypass a current instruction at a breakpoint:

BYP=*

This BYP specification instructs CA InterTest for CICS to allow the current instruction to modify storage or issue an SVC, BALR, BASSM, or BASR 14,15 or 14,14 instruction.



Note: Specify this option with great care. It could be password protected.

CBP Specify Conditional Breakpoints

To specify a conditional breakpoint, enter:

CBP=locn,IF=condition

A conditional breakpoint halts a program at a specified location only if a specified condition is met. For more information about specifying the location and the condition, see Conditional Breakpoints.

CMD Set Indirect Command Statements

To set an indirect command statement for a particular program or terminal, enter:

CMD=((number),F=termid),TEXT='command text'

- **number**

Specifies the indirect command statement line number that will be assigned to the accompanying command text.

- **F=termid**

Specifies the terminal where the program for which the indirect commands are being set will execute from. This provides multiple users with the potential for defining independent sets of indirect commands for each of their debugging sessions. In addition, a single set of commands is shared by all users if F=.ANY is specified.



Note: Indirect commands defined under a specific or .NO terminal take precedence over any existing F=.ANY command set.

- **TEXT**

Specifies the actual indirect command text, which must be enclosed within single or double quotation marks. For more information and command syntax, see Indirect Commands.

CSA Unprotect an Area in the CSA

To unprotect an area in the CSA, enter:

CSA=(offset,length)

- **offset**

Specifies a hexadecimal displacement from the beginning of the CSA.

- **length**

Specifies the number of hexadecimal bytes in the CSA to be unprotected.

This option lets a program, transaction, or terminal modify areas in the CSA.



Important! Specify this option with great care. It could be password protected.

CWA Unprotect an Area in the CWA

This option lets a program, transaction, or terminal modify areas in the CWA.

To unprotect an area in the CWA, enter:

CWA=(offset,length)

- **offset**

Specifies a hexadecimal displacement from the beginning of the CWA.

- **length**

Specifies the number of hexadecimal bytes in the CWA to be unprotected.

DM Data Monitoring Option

This option instructs CA InterTest for CICS to capture data values for every COBOL statement executed in the program or transaction, or at a terminal. When data monitoring is set to ON, the statement tracing option (TRC) is forced on for the program, transaction, or terminal.

To set data monitoring for a particular program, transaction, or terminal, enter:

DM=ON



Note: A specific terminal ID or user ID is required to set the data monitoring option. If one is not specified, the default will be used.

FEP Set the FEP Option

The FEP option lets you find program instructions that read from one or more main storage areas specified in the option. The first format of the FEP option identifies main storage areas that a program might read. The second format (FEP=EX,...) prevents the program from reading *all* main storage areas *except* the ones specified in the option and areas owned by the program.

To set the FEP option, enter:

FEP=(addr, len)
FEP=(EX, addr, len)

- **addr**
Indicates six to eight digit hexadecimal address of the first byte of a main storage area.
- **len**
Indicates length of the area in hexadecimal.
- **EX**
Prevents the program from reading all main storage areas except those specified in the option or owned by the program.

FOL Continue Monitoring After a Branch to Another Program

This option instructs CA InterTest for CICS to monitor a program even after it branches directly to another program (wild branch). All monitoring options remain in effect.

Specify breakpoints in the load module to which control is passed, but their locations might have to be specified as hexadecimal addresses.



Note: Do not specify this option if control is passed using a LINK or XCTL instruction.

- Use FOL=ON when control passes to a program that does not have a PPT entry.

- Use FOL=name when control passes to a program that has a PPT entry.
- Use FOL=NOPPT instead of ON to reduce overhead.

To continue monitoring after a branch, enter:

FOL=ON

or

FOL=name

or

FOL=NOPPT

ICT Instruction Counter for Preventing AICA Abends

This command instructs CA InterTest for CICS to issue an EXEC CICS WAIT command each time the specified program executes *nnnnn* instructions. Use this option to prevent incorrect AICA abends in high CPU-utilization programs where overhead was increased by the CA InterTest monitoring activity.

To set the instruction counter to prevent an AICA abend, enter:

ICT=nnnnn

- ***nnnnn***
Specifies the number of instructions. Replace *nnnnn* with a decimal number between 1 and 65,534.

KEP Keep Data Areas in a Keep Window

The KEP= option lets you specify one storage area to be kept in a Keep window whenever the specified program displays or executes from the source listing facility. The Keep window is not available on a Detailed Breakpoint display.

Display up to six items in a Keep window at a time. If you keep more than six items, CA InterTest for CICS initially displays the first six items that you selected but allows scrolling to other items using the PF19 and PF20 keys. When an item is removed from the window, another item is displayed. The KEP= option syntax allows only one request at a time. For each item kept, CA InterTest for CICS displays a single line identifying the keep request, followed by the first 12 bytes of storage in both hexadecimal and character format.

To keep data in a Keep window, enter:

KEP=(request)
KEP=((request),T=termid)

- **request**
Specifies one data area in CICS main storage to be displayed in a Keep window. Use CORE syntax to specify the requested data area, but omit CORE=.
- **termid**
Specifies the terminal that displays the requested area in a Keep window.

- **T=.ANY**

Specifies the data area that will display in a Keep window on any terminal that displays or executes the program using LIST.

LET Allow a Program to Modify Storage or a Load Module

To allow a program to modify storage, enter:

LET=(address, length)

- **address**

Specifies the starting address of the area of storage that is modified as six to eight hexadecimal digits.

- **length**

Specifies, in hexadecimal, the number of bytes that are modified.

The storage area must lie entirely within the CICS Dynamic Storage Area.

To allow a program to modify a load module, enter:

LET=progrname

- **progrname**

Specifies the load module that is modified.



Note: Specify this option with great care. It could be password protected.

LNK Set Composite Support

Use LNK options to set composite support for a *composite module*. A composite module consists of separately compiled or assembled parts brought together when the module is link-edited.

The part of the composite module that receives control from CICS is referred to as the *main* program; the remaining parts are referred to as *subprograms*. These programs are written in the same or different languages.

Composite support lets you test and debug a subprogram as if it were a separate program. Specify a separate LNK option for the main program and for each subprogram you want to test separately.

It is easier to set LNK options on the CNTL Composite Support screen than with single-line commands. Most of the necessary information is supplied in a CA InterTest for CICS batch job step.

To set composite support for a composite module, enter:

LNK=(composite module information)

LMC Specify Load Module

Use the LMD option to specify a particular *composite load module name* when setting or changing the monitoring options for its subprograms. For more information about the composite support, see [Monitoring Menu Options \(see page 171\)](#).

This option applies for *Composite Support* only. It is reasonable to use this option only if a subprogram exists in multiple composite modules.

To specify a load module, enter:

LMC=lmcname

- **lmcname**

Specifies the load module name of a composite module.

Example:

Assume two composite modules COBDEML1 and COBDEML2 are being monitored. Both of the composite modules contain a subprogram called ASBIN25.

An unconditional breakpoint at statement number 00098 of the subprogram ASBIN25 residing in the composite module COBDEML2 is requested. Following CNTL command can be used:

CNTL=ON, PROG=ASBIN25, UBP=00098, LMC=COBDEML2

MON Set Monitor ON Locations for Segmented Monitoring



Important! The segmented monitoring options MON and NOM may cause unpredictable damage to the CICS system if not used properly. For more information about using MON and NOM, see Special Monitoring Situations. MON and NOM pertain to all users and are not user ID sensitive.

Notes:

MON is supported only in releases 5.1 and higher. MON options are not user ID sensitive and pertain to all users.

To set monitor on locations for segmented monitoring, enter:

MON=locn
MON=(locn1, locn2, . . . , locn9)

- **locn**

Specifies a **program** location where CA InterTest for CICS starts or continues monitoring using the special segmented monitoring method. The location must specify the op-code of a machine instruction that resides in non-store-protected virtual storage.

Specify, in quotes, the location as a COBOL paragraph name or a PL/I or Assembler label; without quotes a COBOL or PL/I statement number (a decimal number preceded by a # sign), or a hexadecimal displacement from the beginning of the program, or an address in main storage.

MUS Limit the Number of Times a Program Is Monitored

To limit the number of times a program is monitored, enter:

MUS=limit

- **limit**

Specifies the number of times a program is monitored. Replace *limit* with a decimal number from 1 to 65,534.

MXR Limit the Number of CICS Requests

The MXR option is useful when a program is in a loop that includes a CICS request and therefore will not time out.

To limit the number of CICS request, enter:

MXR=nnnnnnnn

- **nnnnnnnn**

Specifies the number of CICS requests a program issues. Replace *nnnnnnnn* with a decimal number up to one million.

MXS Limit Storage Usage

To limit storage usage, enter:

MXS=nnnnnnnn

- **nnnnnnnn**

Specifies the amount of storage, including program storage that a program acquires. Replace *nnnnnnnn* with a decimal number up to one million.

NOM Set NO Monitor Locations for Segmented Monitoring



Important! The segmented monitoring options MON and NOM might cause unpredictable damage to the CICS system if not used properly. For more information about using MON and NOM, see Special Monitoring Situations. MON and NOM pertain to all users and are not user ID -sensitive.

Notes:

NOM is supported in releases 5.1 and higher, only. NOM is not user ID sensitive and pertains to all users

To set no monitor locations for segmented monitoring, enter:

NOM=locn

NOM=(locn1,locn2,...,locn9)

- **locn**

Specifies a *program* location where CA InterTest for CICS stops monitoring using the special segmented monitoring method. The location must specify the op-code of a machine instruction that resides in non-store-protected virtual storage.

Specify the location as a COBOL paragraph name (in quotes), a PL/I or Assembler label (in quotes), a COBOL or PL/I statement number (a decimal number preceded by a # sign), or a hexadecimal displacement from the beginning of the program. The location also specifies an address in main storage.

NRB Prevent a Read Buffer Before a Breakpoint Display

The read buffer request lets CA InterTest for CICS restore the screen when you are finished with the breakpoint display. However, if the read buffer cannot be executed because the terminal or transmission network prevents it, you must issue the NRB option to prevent the request.

To prevent CA InterTest from issuing a read buffer before displaying a breakpoint, enter:

NRB=ON

NUP Prevent a Program from Updating CICS Files

The NUP option prevents a program from actually updating VSAM and BDAM CICS files. This option allows repeated tests of transactions without altering test records. The NUP option also prevents test programs from modifying production files.

To prevent a program from updating CICS files, enter:

NUP=ON

OVR Override Error Conditions That Trigger an ABP

The OVR option instructs CA InterTest for CICS to ignore error conditions that would otherwise trigger an automatic breakpoint. For a list of error codes, see [Examining Dumps \(see page 404\)](#).

To override an error that could trigger an ABP, enter:

OVR=errcode

or

OVR=(errcode1,errcode2,...)

- **errcode**

Specifies a hexadecimal CA InterTest for CICS error code.



Important! Use caution in specifying this option. Remember, it forces CA InterTest for CICS to ignore potentially dangerous conditions.

PRO Protect Storage from Being Modified

The PRO option generates an automatic breakpoint whenever the monitored program attempts to modify the protected area. This is useful when you are trying to determine how an area of storage is being modified.

Specify the PRO option while a program is at a breakpoint if the storage location is different each time the program executes.

To protect storage from being modified, enter:

PRO=(address, length)

- **address**
Specifies the starting address of the protected storage area as six- to eight-hexadecimal digits.
- **length**
Specifies, in hexadecimal, the number of protected bytes.

RBP Specify Request Breakpoints

The RBP option lets you halt a program prior to all CICS commands, DL/I, DB2, or calls to software recognized by CA InterTest for CICS. This option also lets you halt a program prior to specific CICS commands, such as File Control or Program Control commands. Most users will find it easier to use the CNTL Command Builder menus rather than the RBP option to specify request breakpoints.



Note: If the F=term1 or T=term2 parameter is omitted, it defaults to the terminal that issued the RBP option.

To specify request breakpoints, use the following commands:

```
RBP=request
RBP=(request1,request2,...,request9)
RBP=((request),F=term1,T=term2)
RBP=((request1,...,request9),F=term1,T=term2)
RBP=((request),F=term1,T=term2,L=loopnumber)
RBP=((request1,...,request9),F=term1,T=term2,L=loopnumber)
```

- **request**
Specifies where the request breakpoint should occur:
 - ALLCOM prior to all CICS commands
 - ALLDLI prior to all DL/I calls
 - ALLCAL prior to all calls to software CA InterTest for CICS has been instructed to recognize at installation time
 - *code* prior to the CICS commands represented by the code

For a list of valid codes, see the Help facility.

- **term1**
Specifies the terminal at which the program must be executing for the breakpoint to take effect. F=.ANY specifies that the breakpoint take effect at all terminals -- even when the program executes without a terminal. F=.NO specifies that the breakpoint take effect only when the program executes without a terminal.
- **term2**
Specifies the terminal to which the breakpoint display is sent. T=.ANY specifies that the breakpoint display be sent to the terminal at which the program is executing.
- **loopnumber**
Specifies how often the program should be halted at the breakpoint.

Example

L=2 halts the program every other time it reaches the specified command; L=13 halts it every thirteenth time. If this parameter is omitted, the breakpoint occurs every time the program reaches the specified command. This parameter is especially useful when a CICS command occurs within a loop; for example, during a browse.

RFC Replace File Names

The RFC option dynamically substitutes one file name for another during program execution. This is useful when you want to use test files in a production environment, or when you want to use several different files to test a program.

To replace file names, enter:

```
RFC=(file1,file2)
```

- **file1**
Specifies the file to be replaced.
- **file2**
Specifies the file that will replace *file1*.

RNT Prevent a Program from Modifying Its Own Code

The RNT option lets you test a program for reentrancy by preventing the program from modifying its own code.

To prevent a program from modifying its own code, enter:

```
RNT=ON
```

RPC Replace Program Names

The RPC option dynamically substitutes one program name for another in LOAD, LINK, and XCTL requests made by a monitored program. This lets multiple copies of a program coexist in one system, provided each has its own PPT entry. Use the RPC option when you want to test a program using modules other than the ones coded in the program.

To replace program names, enter:

RPC=(prog1,prog2)

- **prog1**
Specifies the program to be replaced.
- **prog2**
Specifies the program to replace *prog1*.

RTD Replace Transient Data Queue Names

The RTD option dynamically substitutes one transient data queue name for another during program execution so you can test a program using transient data queues other than the ones coded in your program.

To replace transient data queue names, enter:

RTD=(name1,name2)

- **name1**
Specifies the transient data queue name to be replaced.
- **name2**
Specifies the transient data queue name to replace *name1*.

RTS Replace Temporary Storage Identifications

The RTS option dynamically substitutes one temporary storage identification for another during program execution so you can test a program using temporary storage identifications other than the ones coded in your program.

To replace temporary storage IDs, enter:

RTS=(mask1,mask2)

- **mask1**
Specifies the temporary storage ID to be replaced.
- **mask2**
Specifies the temporary storage ID to replace *mask1*.

Specify both masks as eight bytes in either character (C' data') or hexadecimal (X' data') format.

SDF Structure Display Format Setting

To override, by program, the global default setting, enter:

SDF=HEX or SDF=DATA

- **HEX**
Displays data in hexadecimal or character format.
- **DATA**
Displays data in Structure Display Format.

SLB Activate the Source Listing Breakpoint Facility

This option activates the Source Listing Breakpoint display for the specified terminal.

To activate the source listing breakpoint facility, enter:

```
SLB=termid
SLB=*
```

- **termid**
Specifies the terminal to receive breakpoint displays.
- *****
Specifies the terminal from which the option is issued.

STR Save the CICS Trace Table

The STR option instructs CA InterTest for CICS to preserve a copy of the CICS trace table when a program stops at a breakpoint. Issue the command CORE=STRA to display the table. The most recent table entries display first; view earlier entries by scrolling through the display.

To save the CICS trace table, enter:

```
STR=ON
```

TAL Count How Often an Instruction Is Executed

The TAL option counts the number of times a program reaches a specified location. This option is useful with a conditional breakpoint because it lets you specify how often a program should be halted within a loop. Use the *loopnumber* parameter when specifying an unconditional breakpoint to perform the same task.

To count the number of times an instruction executes, enter:

```
TAL=locn
```

- **locn**
Specifies a *program* location as a COBOL paragraph name (in quotes), a PL/I or Assembler label (in quotes), a COBOL or PL/I statement number (preceded by a # sign), or a hexadecimal displacement from the beginning of the program.

TER Change the Terminal ID

The TER option changes all occurrences of the old terminal ID to the new terminal ID whenever a terminal ID is specified for an online option; for example, in a UBP option. This is useful when you have set terminal-specific options, and then need to move to another terminal to continue testing.

To change the terminal ID, enter:

```
TER=(oldtrm,newtrm)
```

- **oldtrm**
Specifies the old terminal ID.

- **newtrm**
Specifies the new terminal ID.

TON Limit Monitoring to One Terminal

The TON option instructs CA InterTest for CICS to monitor a program or transaction only when it executes at a specific terminal or without a terminal.

To limit monitoring to a single terminal, enter:

TON=termid

or

TON=*

or

TON=.NO

- **termid**
Specifies the terminal the program must execute from to be monitored.
- *****
Specifies that the program must execute at the current terminal to be monitored.
- **.NO**
Specifies that the program must execute without a terminal to be monitored.

TRC Statement Tracing Option

This option instructs CA InterTest for CICS to save trace information for every COBOL statement executed in the program or transaction, or at a terminal.

To set statement tracing for a particular program, transaction, or terminal, enter:

TRC=ON

This option is unrelated to the backtrace facility.

UBP Specify Unconditional Breakpoints

To specify unconditional breakpoints, use the following commands:

```
UBP=locn
UBP=(locn1,locn2,...,locn9)
UBP=((locn),F=term1,T=term2)
UBP=((locn1,...,locn9),F=term1,T=term2)
UBP=((locn),F=term1,T=term2,L=loopnumber)
UBP=((locn1,...,locn9),F=term1,T=term2,L=loopnumber)
ubp=((ALLPAR),F=term1,T=term2,L=loopnumber)
ubp=((ALLLAB),F=term1,T=term2,L=loopnumber)
```

- **locn**
Specifies a program location as a COBOL paragraph name (in quotes), a PL/I or Assembler label (in quotes), a COBOL or PL/I statement number (preceded by a # sign), or a hexadecimal displacement from the beginning of the program. locn also specifies an address in main storage.

The following operands specify the terminal at which the program must be executing for the breakpoint to take effect.

- **F=.ANY**
Specifies that the breakpoint take effect at all terminals, even when the program executes without a terminal.
- **F=.NO**
Specifies that the breakpoint take effect only when the program executes without a terminal.
- **term2**
Specifies the terminal to which the breakpoint display is sent.
- **T=.ANY**
Specifies that the breakpoint display be sent to the terminal at which the program is executing.



Note: If the F=term1 or T=term2 parameter is omitted, it defaults to the terminal that issued the UBP option.

- **loopnumber**
Specifies how often the program should halt when a breakpoint is within a loop.

Example

L=2 halts the program every other time it passes through the loop; L=3 halts it every third time. If this parameter is omitted, the breakpoint occurs every time the program reaches the location.

- **ALLPAR**
Specifies that breakpoints take effect at *all* COBOL paragraph names.
- **ALLLAB**
Specifies that breakpoints take effect at *all* Assembler labels.

When you set unconditional breakpoints, CA InterTest for CICS halts the program at the specified locations.

USH Unprotect Shared Storage

The USH option removes storage protection from all main storage areas residing in the SHARED storage subpool. This option lets a program change all CLASS=SHARED storage, and other storage areas in the SHARED subpool. FREEMAINS of these areas are permitted; however, the four-byte Storage Accounting Areas remain protected.

To unprotect shared storage, enter:

USH=ON

The TER option changes all occurrences of the old terminal ID to the new terminal ID whenever a terminal ID is specified for an online option; for example, in a UBP option. This is useful when you have set terminal-specific options, and then need to move to another terminal to continue testing.



Important! Use this option with extreme caution.

USR Limit Monitoring to a CICS User ID

When security is active in the region and the IN25OPTS global installation option is set to DFLTUSR=SPECIFIC, a signed on user's monitoring request defaults to using the requester's individual user ID (USR=userid). Otherwise, the default USR= option is set to .ANY.

Monitoring options set for a specific user ID have advantages. The From and To terminals automatically default to .ANY. This means that you can switch terminals and continue to have monitoring, breakpoints, and options set for his user ID directed to the new terminal.

For releases 5.4 and higher, to limit monitoring to a specific CICS user ID in a secure region, enter:

USR=userid

- **userid**
Specifies CICS user ID.

To monitor all users of the *promid*, enter:

USR= .ANY

Accessing Main Storage CORE

- [The Main Storage Facilities \(CORE\) \(see page 275\)](#)
- [Main Storage Capabilities \(see page 275\)](#)
- [The Structured Format \(see page 277\)](#)
- [Access Storage from the Menus \(see page 285\)](#)
- [Breakpoint-Related Areas Menu \(see page 287\)](#)
- [Assembler Version of the Breakpoint Areas Menu \(see page 293\)](#)
- [PL/I Version of the Breakpoint Areas Menu \(see page 294\)](#)
- [System-Related Areas Menu \(see page 294\)](#)
- [Load or Delete Program Modules in Main Storage \(see page 295\)](#)
- [Change and Search for Data \(see page 296\)](#)
- [CORE Commands and Advanced Options \(see page 296\)](#)
- [Display Main Storage \(see page 297\)](#)
- [Breakpoint Commands \(see page 308\)](#)
- [Display Task Owned Areas \(see page 313\)](#)
- [Display System-Related Areas \(see page 315\)](#)
- [Change the Contents of Main Storage \(see page 316\)](#)
- [Scan Main Storage \(see page 319\)](#)
- [Load and Delete Programs or Displaying BMS Maps \(see page 320\)](#)
- [Dump Main Storage \(see page 320\)](#)

- [Chain CORE Commands \(see page 321\)](#)
- [The CALC Option \(see page 321\)](#)
- [Convert PL/I Statement Numbers into Displacements \(see page 322\)](#)
- [CORE\(NNNNN\)=BMSG \(see page 323\)](#)

CORE is the CICS transaction supplied with CA InterTest for CICS that gives you access to main storage areas both before and during a test session. Application programmers typically use CORE interactively to examine and modify areas of main storage while their program is stopped at a breakpoint. Use CORE also to examine and change (subject to password restriction) the contents of CICS tables and control blocks with or without a program at a breakpoint. CORE is independent of the rest of CA InterTest for CICS and you can use it when the CA InterTest for CICS monitor is not active.

The Main Storage Facilities (CORE)

Use CORE in the following ways:

- **Source Listing Facility action characters:** Use a **d** or **m** on the Source Listing Breakpoint screen to display or modify breakpoint-related storage. For more information about this method, see [Source Listing Facility for InterTest \(see page 38\)](#).
- **Main Storage Menus:** Use Option **3 Main Storage** from the Primary Option menu to access the Main Storage menu for CORE facilities. From a breakpoint, just type **CORE** on the command line to go directly to the Main Storage menu.
- The Main Storage menu lets you access storage related to CICS system, task, and breakpoint areas without using any command syntax. (The menus build CORE commands for you.)
- **CORE commands:** Once you become familiar with CA InterTest for CICS, use the CORE command formats and advanced options. Enter CORE commands at the bottom of a CORE facility display, in the command line of any breakpoint or Source Listing display, or directly from CICS.

Main Storage Capabilities

Using Main Storage facilities of CA InterTest for CICS, you can do any of these functions:

- Display areas of CICS main storage
 - Program-related areas such as data items or the COMMAREA
 - Task-related areas such as the TCA or TWA
 - System-related areas such as the CSA, CICS tables, or BMS maps
 - Qualified, indexed, or subscripted COBOL data names
- Display a data structure in COBOL DMAP sequence, Assembler DSECT sequence, or CICS areas in DSECT sequence
- Modify areas of CICS main storage by

- Directly typing over the displayed data
- Filling in a pre-for matted MOVE command
- Moving data from one location to another
- Scan backward and forward through CICS main storage for specified data strings
- Load or delete a program load module
- Dynamically acquire CICS main storage
- Dump a specified area to the dump data set
- If you display a COBOL data item when your program is at a breakpoint, CA InterTest for CICS formats the field according to its definition and determines whether the field's current value is valid. For example, if you use CORE to display the contents of a COMP-3 field that contains low-values such as binary zeros, CA InterTest for CICS automatically informs you that the field contains invalid data. In addition, if the field is numeric, such as hexadecimal or packed decimal, CA InterTest for CICS displays its decimal value.

CORE Main Storage Displays

The CORE facility provides two storage display formats: structured and dump. When available, the structured format is the default.

The **structured format** gives field names and displays storage field-by-field, which makes it easy to read and modify. The structured format displays a COBOL data structure in DMAP sequence, an Assembler data structure in DSECT sequence, and common CICS areas in DSECT sequence. You do not have to know or remember field lengths to determine their contents. The basic format of the structured display is:

field	hexadecimal value	character value
-------	-------------------	-----------------

By contrast, the traditional **dump format** starts from a given point (which you specify) and is a continuous stream of values. You have to remember field lengths to know where one field stops and the next one starts.

Both formats provide similar functional capabilities, including:

- **Full-screen edit** permits you to dynamically modify displayed storage
- **CORE command line** displays the last CORE command executed. Change this command to any CORE or CNTL command.
- **Message line** notifies you of: invalid storage values, the values of numeric data, additional CORE requests queued for display, or if the requested storage area was not found.
- **PF keys** let you scroll, switch the format displayed, access help, and return to a menu or breakpoint.

The Structured Format

There are two versions of the structured format:

- One for COBOL and PL/I
- One for Assembler and CICS data structures

The COBOL and PL/I Structured Display

You obtain a structured display by default when accessing main storage from:

- Source Listing Breakpoint screens
- Main Storage menus

To obtain a structured display when using CORE commands at the bottom of a current storage display, enter the command and press **PF12 Structure**.



Note: If you request a storage display and a structured format is not available, the dump format and a message are displayed.

The following diagram shows the structured format for a COBOL data structure:

```

CA InterTest for CICS      - MAIN STORAGE UTILITY - Termid = U056

Starting at Address =2370A140
01 TASK-STRUCTURE
02 TASK-CNTL                C3D5E3D3                CNTL
02 TASK-PROTCPF            D7D9D6E3 C3D7C640          PROTCPF
02 TASK-PROTHLF            D7D9D6E3 C8D3C640          PROTHLF
02 TASK-SWITCH              40
02 TASK-SWITCH2            F0F0                00
02 TASK-SWITCH3            40
02 TASKNUM                  000000                ...
02 TASKNUM-CHAR            000000                ...
02 TASK-TEXT
03 TASK-ID-NO              000F                ...
03 FILLER                  40
03 TASK-MESG              E3C8C9E2 40C9E240 C140D4C5  THIS IS A ME
                                E2E2C1C7 C5404040          SSAGE
03 FILLER                  40
03 TASK-DATE

-----
PF1 Help      2      3 End      4 Return      5      6 Dump
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Caps Off  10      11 Redisplay 12 SDF
CORE='TASK-STRUCTURE'
CAIN0467 AT LAST ENTRY IN STRUCTURE
  
```

The structured format displays COBOL data in DMAP sequence. The structure of a PL/I variable is presented similarly. Each field is discussed next.

- **Starting Address** of the first item displayed.

- This is calculated from the contents of the BL and BLL cell and displacement for the requested data name.
- **DMAP or SYM MAP**
Data levels and names for the requested structure.
A 77-level item is displayed individually; other structured displays begin with the requested data item and include any items below it in the same 01 level.
- **Hexadecimal display area**
Gives the storage contents of each field named on the left. Each byte is displayed as two hexadecimal digits, with spaces inserted after every four bytes. Up to 12 bytes are displayed per line. Fields longer than 12 bytes have multiple lines of hexadecimal display. This area is unprotected and you can overwrite it to dynamically modify the data values displayed.
Note: Data areas defined in the DMAP or SYM MAP with a length of zero (for example, 0F or 0C13) will not display.
- **Character display area**
Gives the character representation of each displayable byte for the field on the left. Hexadecimal 40s display as spaces; non-displayable bytes are indicated by periods. This area is unprotected and you can overwrite it to dynamically modify the data values displayed.
- **PF keys** are listed below the storage display. For more information about them, see Structured Displays.
- **CORE command line**
Displays the CORE command entered or generated from a Source Listing Breakpoint storage request or a CORE menu. To request another structured display, modify the CORE command and press PF12. To request a dump format of a CORE display or to enter a CNTL command, modify the command and press **Enter**.
- **Message line**
Always check the message line on a CORE display. This message states that the end of the requested data structure has been reached. (Page backward to display the beginning of a data structure or page forward when you are not at the end of the structure.) However, this message line also tells you if the requested area could not be found (the display shows the last area pointed to by CORE or the CSA), or if a COBOL field or PL/I variable displayed from a breakpoint contains valid data. An error message indicates when a field is invalid.

The Assembler and CICS Areas Structured Display

You obtain a structured display by default when accessing Assembler main storage from:

- Source Listing Breakpoint screens
- Main Storage menus

To get a structured display when executing a CORE command from an existing CORE display, type the command and press **PF12** instead of Enter.



Note: If a structured format is not available for the requested area or data, the dump format and a message display.

The following diagram gives the structured format for Assembler and CICS areas. The fields are displayed in DSECT sequence.

```

CA InterTest for CICS      - MAIN STORAGE UTILITY - Termid = U056

Starting at Address = 100CE8  Disp      HEXADECIMAL      CHARACTER
TASKNUM                   189 | 000000      ...
TSTEXT                    18C | 00000000 00000000 00000000 | .....
                           | 00000000 00000000 00000000 | .....
                           | 00000000 00000000      | .....
MSGNAME                   1AC | 00000000      ...
MSGLEN                   1B0 | 01D5      .N
RECRBA                   1B2 | 00000000 0000      ....
RECPONT                  1B8 | 00000000      ....
                           1BC | 00      .
DMAP04AS                 1BC | 00000000 00000000 00000000 | .....
RECOUT1L                 1C8 | 0000      ..
RECOUT1F                 1CA | 00      .
RECOUT1A                 1CA | 00      .
RECOUT1I                 1CB | 00      .
RECOUT1O                 1CB | 00000000 00000000 00000000 | .....
-----
PF1 Help      2      3 End      4 Return      5      6 Dump
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Caps Off 10      11 Redisplay 12 SDF
CORE='R13.TASKNUM'
```

- **Starting ...**
- Individual field names as defined in the DSECT.
- **100CEB**
CICS address of each field.
- **Disp**
Displacement column is the field's relative hexadecimal displacement within the DSECT.
- **Hexadecimal display area**
Gives the storage contents of each field named on the left. Each byte is displayed as two hexadecimal digits with spaces inserted after every four bytes. Up to 16 bytes display per line. Fields longer than 16 bytes have multiple lines of hexadecimal display. This area is unprotected and you can overwrite it to dynamically modify the data values displayed.
- **Character display area**
Gives the character representation of each displayable byte for the field on the left. Hexadecimal 40s display as spaces; non-displayable bytes are indicated by periods. Overwrite this area to dynamically modify the data values displayed.
- **PF keys**
Listed below the storage display. For more information about them, see the Structured Displays sections in this article.

- **CORE command line**

Displays the CORE command entered or generated from a Source Listing Breakpoint storage request or a CORE menu. To request another structured display, modify the CORE command and press **PF12**. To request a dump format of a CORE display or to enter a CNTL command, modify the command and press **Enter**.

Use Another Program's Data Definitions (USE Option)

Structured display is normally used to format an application's storage area with its own data definitions. However, format *any* CICS storage area with *any* program's data definitions. To use another program's data definitions, add one of the following specifications as the last element in a CORE command:

=USE=progrname.dataname

or

=USE=*.dataname

- **progrname**

Specifies the name of the program that contains the structured information.

- **dataname**

Specifies the name of the data item used as the starting point for the structured display.

- *****

Specifies the program currently stopped at a breakpoint.

Examples

Each command is preceded by an explanation of how it works.

- To display the area pointed to by register 1 according to the data definition of COMAREA in the program stopped at a breakpoint, enter:

```
CORE@R1=USE=*.COMAREA
```

- To display the first FWA area according to the data definition of RECORD1, which is in the TESTMAST program, enter:

```
CORE=FWA=USE=TESTMAST.RECORD1
```

Structured Displays of DSECTs in PRINT OFF Areas

To get a structured display for a DSECT in a PRINT OFF area:

1. Create an Assembler job containing your common DSECT layouts and use the CA InterTest for CICS post-processor step. To save space in the CA InterTest for CICS Symbolic File:
 - Do not specify the LISTER option.
 - Do not link-edit the module.
 - No PPT entry is necessary.

The module name must be unique in the CA InterTest for CICS symbolic file, or create one program containing all the common DSECTs and have them printed in the Assembler listing.

2. To reference the module created in Step 1, add the following USE option to your CORE commands:

```
CORE=USE=modulename
```

This command instructs CORE to use the named module instead of the program stopped at a breakpoint when interpreting any symbolic names in the command.

Example

To get a structured display of the USER TCA, which is the DFHTCADS DSECT whose address is in register 12 and is saved in the module TESTMAST, enter:

```
CORE='R12.DFHTCADS'=USE=TESTMAST
```

Structured Displays of Common CICS Areas

The common CICS areas that display in a structured format (Assembler DSECT layout) depend on your CA InterTest for CICS installation. The default system areas available in a structured format are listed in the following CORE keywords:

- **CLOT**
CICS Life-Of-Task Block (z/OS only)
- **CSA**
Common System Area
- **DCA**
Destination Control Area
- **EIB**
EXEC Interface Block
- **EIS**
EXEC Interface Structure
- **OPFL**
Optional Features List
- **RDIIIN**
Application Invocation Parameter List (z/OS only)
- **SIT**
System Initialization Table
- **SQLCA**
SQL Communication Area (z/OS only)
- **TACB**
Transaction Abend Control Block

- **TCA**
Transaction Control Area
- **TCT**
Transaction Control Table



Note: To add or subtract areas from the previous list, see [CICS Interfaces and Compatibility](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/CICS+Interfaces+and+Compatibility) (<https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/CICS+Interfaces+and+Compatibility>).

To get a structured display of system areas, use the System Areas menu or enter a **CORE** command, and press **PF12**.

Structured Displays PF Keys

The following list shows the PF keys and their associated functions:

- **PF1 Help**
Initiates the CA InterTest for CICS online help facility.
- **PF2**
Unassigned
- **PF3 End**
Exits the current menu or CORE display. If at a breakpoint, returns to the breakpoint display. Clear performs the same function.
- **PF4 Return**
Returns to the Primary Option menu or exits to CICS.
- **PF5**
Unassigned
- **PF6**
This PF key lets the cursor be placed on a valid storage pointer within the hexadecimal display area and the storage pointed to by the pointer will be displayed when this key is pressed. This is referred to as ‘point and shoot’ capability and allows for faster navigation through storage without having to key storage addresses on the CORE command line.
- **PF7 Backward**
Scrolls the current CORE display one page backward.
- **PF8 Forward**
Scrolls the current CORE display one page forward.
- **PF9 Caps Off or Caps On**
Sets the mode of translation when changing data in the character area of the display. When Caps Off displays, all character data on the line is translated to uppercase. When Caps On displays, all character data is accepted as typed. To change from one mode to the other, simply press PF9.
Note: Translation to uppercase does not occur if an existing lowercase character on that line would be affected; a message is issued instead.

- **PF10**

Varies according to what displays.

- **PF11 Redisplay**

Redisplays the current screen with only the contents of storage being refreshed.

- **PF12 Structure**

Displays requested fields in a structured format.

The Dump Format

The dump format is similar to a transaction dump printout, with a hexadecimal display area on the left and a character display area on the right. Obtain a dump format in the following ways:

- Use the Source Listing Breakpoint screen to display or modify a data item or area **without** a structure such as object code.
- Press **Enter** when completing a CORE menu or executing a CORE command.

The following display shows the dump format display of the CICS CSA (Common System Area).

```

CA InterTest for CICS - MAIN STORAGE UTILITY  Termid = X520
Offset
+ 0 00000000 00104FA8 001056F0 504CC492 * .....y....0&<Dk * 55EAE0 921
+ 10 00BA8000 004CEA90 00203004 9054A00C * .....<..... * 55EAF0
+ 20 0000001B 001FD48A 405499DA 4054D400 * .....M. .r. .M. * 55EB00 Page
+ 30 0054A9DA 001FD480 00203004 004EA410 * ..z...M.....+u. * 55EB10 +000
+ 40 004CE800 0021F140 0010999C 0021F140 * .<Y...1 ..r...1 * 55EB20
+ 50 1858387F 001FE6E0 03E80100 00000000 * ...".W..Y..... * 55EB30 CSA
+ 60 00683F03 00012C00 007F9308 000095BC * ..... "l....n. * 55EB40
+ 70 0000A000 00105800 00569000 0087362F * .....g... * 55EB50
+ 80 00560190 E0FFFFBE 0000004B 00561438 * ..... * 55EB60
+ 90 0000007B 00000000 00382030 D438C616 * ...#.....M.F. * 55EB70
+ A0 00000000 001FE580 001FE240 001FE190 * .....V...S .... * 55EB80
+ B0 001FE300 0055F1B8 0055F388 C500FF00 * ..T...1...3hE... * 55EB90
+ C0 000A0004 00000400 0055EEEE 00000000 * ..... * 55EBA0
+ D0 00000000 00000000 007F9308 00000000 * ..... "l.... * 55EBB0
+ E0 40558718 004CC010 004BF9C0 00551CB0 * .g..<....9..... * 55EBC0
+ F0 00492556 004CEF30 004BA0B8 004AC100 * .....<.....cA. * 55EBD0
+ 100 004AEE94 0049E10A 0048AF74 0047ABD0 * .c.m..... * 55EBE0

-----
PF1 Help      2      3 End      4 Return    5
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Caps Off 10      11      6 Dump
                                     12 Structure

```

- **Offset**

Gives the hexadecimal displacement of the first byte of data on that line relative to the first byte of data on page number 0. Page number 0 is the first screen of a CORE display.

- **Hexadecimal display area**

Shows each byte of data as two hexadecimal digits. Data is displayed 16 bytes per line, with spaces inserted after every four bytes (eight hexadecimal digits). The maximum size of a single CORE display is 17 lines, or 272 (hexadecimal 110) bytes of data.

- **Character display area**

Gives the character representation for each displayable byte. Hexadecimal 40s display as spaces; non-displayable bytes are indicated by periods. The columns of asterisks are not part of the data.

- **Address**
Indicates the CICS hexadecimal address of the first byte of the line.
- **Task**
Gives the task number of the breakpointed task for breakpoint-related storage displays. For task-related storage displays, gives the task number specified. (The default for task-related storage is also the task number of the breakpointed task.)
- **Page**
Page numbers are relative to the initial screen display. Paging forward with **PF8** increases the page count; paging backward with **PF7** decreases the page count.

The area below the display area includes the following items:

- PF Key list.
- The command line in the Dump Format of CICS CSA displays the last CORE command entered or generated for the current display. To request a structured format of the current CORE display, press **PF12**. To request another CORE display or to enter a CNTL command, modify the command and press **Enter** (for a dump format or a CNTL command) or **PF12** (for a structured format).
- The message line follows the command line and contains valuable information. Always read the message line on a CORE display.
- If CA InterTest for CICS could not locate a requested display area, the error message indicates that the requested area was not found. When this occurs, CA InterTest for CICS displays the dump format of the last or default CORE pointer location. The default area is the CSA. Some messages can help you troubleshoot problems in storage.

Example

Whenever you are stopped at a breakpoint and request a COBOL storage display, CA InterTest for CICS automatically checks that the fields in the display contain valid data (according to their definitions). An error message tells you which fields are invalid and why.

Dump Display PF Keys

The following list explains what each PF key on the Dump Display does.

- **PF1 Help**
Initiates the CA InterTest for CICS online help facility.
- **PF2**
Unassigned
- **PF3 End**
Terminates the current menu or CORE display. If at a breakpoint, returns to the breakpoint display. Clear performs the same function.
- **PF4 Return**
Returns to the Primary Option menu or exits to CICS.

- **PF5**
Unassigned
- **PF6**
This PF key lets the cursor be placed on a valid storage pointer within the hexadecimal display area and the storage pointed to by the pointer will be displayed when this key is pressed. This is referred to as 'point and shoot' capability and allows for faster navigation through storage without having to key storage addresses on the CORE command line.
- **PF7 Backward**
Scrolls the current CORE display one page backward.
- **PF8 Forward**
Scrolls the current CORE display one page forward.
- **PF9 Caps Off or Caps On**
Sets the mode of translation when changing data in the character area of the display. When Caps Off displays, all character data on the line is translated to uppercase. When Caps On displays, all character data is accepted as typed. To change from one mode to the other, simply press PF9.
Note: Translation to uppercase will not occur if an existing lowercase character on that line would be affected; a message is issued instead.
- **PF10**
Unassigned
- **PF11**
Unassigned
- **PF12 Structure**
Displays requested fields in a structured format.



Note: Use **PF13** to **PF24** to perform the same functions as **PF1** to **PF12**.

Access Storage from the Menus

Access the Main Storage (CORE) menus as follows:

- From a Source Listing breakpoint or display, enter **CORE** on the top command line and press Enter.
- From the Primary Option menu, enter Option **3 Main Storage**.

CA InterTest for CICS displays the Main Storage Menu.

After completing a CORE menu, press Enter to get a structured display of main storage. From a structured display, press Enter if you want the dump format. For more information about the two formats, see CORE Main Storage Displays.

The following table summarizes what you can do from each Main Storage menu.

Main Storage Option	Functions
1. System areas	<p>Display, change, or scan: CICS system areas (CSA, OPFL, TCT); individual table entries in the TCT; CICS addresses.</p> <p>Display, load, or delete program load modules and BMS maps.</p> <p>Change functions can be password-protected</p>
2. Task areas	Get storage for a task. Display, change, or scan storage for these task-related CICS areas: CLOT, DWE, JCA, LLA, PLCB, PTA, SQLCA, SQLRCODE, RDIIN, SMX, STCA, TACB, TASKENT, TCA, TIOA, TSIOA, TWA, USER, XMTXN.
3. Breakpoint areas	Display, change, scan, or verify the following breakpoint-related data: data items, registers, or program locations; special elements (includes Breakpoint Message, COBOL BLL cells, COMMAREA, Facility Control Area, COBOL TGT, Saved Screen Image, COBOL Working-storage, COBOL Local-Storage, Exec Interface Block, TCT User Area); access the Complex data menu to display qualified, indexed, and subscripted COBOL data names when at a breakpoint.



Note: Use additional keywords to access other areas. See the help file for an expanded list.

PF Key Use at a CORE Menu

To access another CORE menu or exit from a CORE menu, use any of the PF keys listed in the following list.

- **PF1 Help**
Initiates the CA InterTest for CICS online help facility.
- **PF2**
Unassigned
- **PF3 End ***
Exits the CORE menu or display. When stopped at a breakpoint, use PF3 or Clear to restore the current breakpoint display. You might need to use the key more than once.
- **PF4 Return**
Returns to the Primary Option menu.
- **PF5**
Unassigned
- **PF6**
Unassigned

- **PF7**
Unassigned
- **PF8**
Unassigned
- **PF9 Complex Data**
From the Breakpoint menu, displays the menu for viewing qualified, indexed, and subscripted COBOL data; from the System and Task menus, PF9 is unassigned.
- **PF10**
Unassigned
- **PF11**
Unassigned
- **PF12 Structure**
Displays requested fields in a structured format.



Note: PF13 to PF24 perform the same functions as PF1 to PF12, respectively.

Breakpoint-Related Areas Menu

When your task is stopped at a breakpoint, you can display, change, or scan storage relating to the current program or task. From any breakpoint, enter **CORE** on the command line. From the Main Storage menu, select **3 Breakpoint areas**.

CA InterTest for CICS responds by displaying one of three Breakpoint menus, depending on whether your program is written in COBOL, Assembler, or PL/I.

Use this menu to do the following tasks:

- Display storage
- Dynamically modify storage
- Verify the contents of storage
- Search storage (scan) for a data string

All storage areas relate to your current task, which is indicated by the number in the upper-right corner of the screen. Overtyping the task number accesses storage relating to another task stopped at a breakpoint.

Display Storage

Use the COBOL name or Special element field to specify the starting location (the first byte) of the area to display.



Note: To display qualified, indexed, or subscripted COBOL data names, do not enter a COBOL name on this screen. Instead, press **PF9** to access the CORE=Complex COBOL Data Names screen.

COBOL Name

Specify a COBOL variable, a data item, or a paragraph name. If you enter a COBOL paragraph name, CA InterTest for CICS displays the program code at that location.

Special Element

Specify one of the CORE keywords highlighted on the screen to display a special element. Most special elements are familiar storage areas, such as the COMMAREA and COBOL WORKING-STORAGE. The SSCR (Saved screen image) is a special CA InterTest for CICS area that lets you view the last screen displayed by your program before it was stopped at the current breakpoint.

After specifying a COBOL name or Special element, press Enter to obtain a structured display in COBOL DMAP sequence. To get a dump display, press **Enter** a second time.

Examples

To display the contents of the data item TASKNUM in a structured format, specify the following, and press **PF12**.

COBOL name: TASKNUM

To display the COBOL Working-Storage area for the task currently stopped at a breakpoint, specify the following, and press **PF12** for a structured display.

Special element: CWK

To display the EXEC Interface Block (EIB) in a COBOL DMAP sequence, specify the following, and press **PF12**.

Special element: EIB

Display Qualified, Indexed, or Subscripted COBOL Data Names

To display qualified, indexed, or subscripted COBOL data names, **press PF9** while you are viewing the Breakpoint-Related Areas menu (CORE=Bkpt). CA InterTest for CICS displays the Complex COBOL Data Names screen. Parentheses and commas are **not** used in the COBOL Complex data menu.

Specify a data name, index, or subscript and press Enter.

Note: An alternative method of displaying complex data names is to use a **d** and the cursor on the Source Listing Breakpoint display. This method saves you from having to type long names. To get a Source Listing Breakpoint display, press **PF4**.



Note: You cannot mix indexes and subscripts.

Examples

These examples show how to complete the Complex COBOL Data Names menu.

- To display the subscripted item LEVEL-NAME (SUB-1, SUB-2) where the value of SUB-2 is 30, enter:

```
Data name: level-name
OF Data name:
Index or subscript1: sub-1
Index or subscript2: 30
Index or subscript3:
```

- To display the indexed item TABLE-ITEM (INDX-1, INDX-2, INDX-3), enter:

```
Data name: table-item
OF Data name:
Index or subscript1: indx-1
Index or subscript2: indx-1
Index or subscript3: indx-3
```

Dynamically Modify Storage

To modify storage, use the MOVE line on the Breakpoint-Related Areas menu.

The following example gives TASKNUM a value of zero through the entries shown in the MOVE From and To fields.



Note: CA InterTest for CICS specifies the field's length and data type.

```
CA InterTest CORE COMMAND BUILDER  BREAKPOINTRELATED AREAS  (CORE=Bkpt)

Specify area to be displayed, changed or moved:                Task number: 00136

COBOL name: _____

Special element: _____ (Enter highlighted keyword)
SSCR Saved screen image    BMSG Breakpoint message           CMAR Commarea
FCAR Facility cntl area    EIB  Exec interface block          TUAR TCT user area
BLLS COBOL BLL CELLS       CWK  COBOL WORKING STORAGE         TGT  COBOL TGT
LCL  COBOL local storage   DSA  COBOL DSA

SCAN VALUE: _____ DATA FORMATS
SCAN RANGE: _____ B to scan backwards: _
To VERIFY and/or CHANGE Data:
Existing data: _____

| P' ' = Packed |
| X' ' = Hex     |
| C' ' = Char    |
```

New data: _____
 MOVE From zeros_____ To tasknum_____

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4 Return	5	6
PF7	8	9 Complex	10	11	12

For COBOL programmers, using this menu is the easiest way to modify storage because it requires no knowledge of data formats, hexadecimal values, or internal storage representations.

Define Literals

The previous screen shows how to move a literal keyword into the To field.

- Numeric literals are decimal strings of up to 18 digits, optionally preceded by a plus or minus sign.
- Non-numeric literals are any string of EBCDIC characters enclosed in single quotes.
- The character string cannot contain a quotation mark.

To specify a keyword in the From field, use any of these keywords listed with their actual values.

- **ZERO(S)**
0
- **SPACE(S)**
One or more blanks (X'40')
- **HIGH-VALUE(S)**
One or more occurrences of the hexadecimal string FF
- **LOW-VALUE(S)**
One or more occurrences of the hexadecimal string 00
- **QUOTE(S)**
One or more occurrences of the hexadecimal string 7D (the EBCDIC representation of a quotation mark)

ALL 'xx' or ALL *nn* fills the receiving field with a character string or a decimal digit.

Examples

The following examples demonstrate how to fill a field with a literal.

- To fill the data item FLAG with high-values, enter:
 From HIGH-VALUES To FLAG
- To fill COUNTER with low-values (binary zeros), enter:
 From LOW-VALUES To COUNTER
- To move the three-byte character string ABC into the DEPT field, enter:
 From 'ABC' To DEPT

- To fill the field INITIALS with the character string SF, enter:

From ALL 'SF' To INITIALS

Other Ways of Changing Storage

Full-screen edit provides an alternate method of changing storage. It enables you to change any displayed data by overtyping the hexadecimal or character portions of displayed data with new data. Overwrite any number of displayed bytes whenever the bytes are contiguous or separate.

- Overtyping hexadecimal display fields with the characters A-F and 0-9.
- Overtyping character fields with any character.
- If you overtype the same data on both the hexadecimal and character display fields, the change made in the character field is done first.
- When overtyping the character portion, the data is accepted as entered or converted to uppercase, depending on which mode the CORE transaction is in.
- Uppercase translation occurs when the PF9 key says Caps Off. No translation occurs when it says Caps On. To change the mode, press the **PF9** key before entering any data.
- If you enter commands together with changes, the changes are made before the commands are executed.

Use Verify and Change Data

Another way of changing storage is to specify the starting byte of the area you want to change using the COBOL name or Special element field. Enter the new data in the New data field. It is a good idea, though not required, to enter the current data in the Existing data field. If you do, CORE verifies the field contents before making the data change. If the verification fails, CA InterTest for CICS informs you, and the change is not made.

Specify existing and new data as follows: as a character string (C'...'), hexadecimal value (X'...'), packed data (P'value'), a binary fullword (F'value'), or a binary halfword (H'value') where the value is a decimal number optionally preceded by a plus (+) or minus (-) sign. If no sign is specified, it defaults to +.

Example

This example changes the CUST-NAME field.

1. The entries on the following screen show how to change the contents of the CUST-NAME field from JIMMY to RONALD.

```

CA InterTest CORE COMMAND BUILDER - BREAKPOINT-RELATED AREAS (CORE=Bkpt)
Specify area to be displayed, changed or moved:                Task number: 00081
COBOL name: CUST-NAME_____
Special element: _____ (Enter highlighted keyword)
SSCR Saved screen image   BMSG Breakpoint message           CMAR Commarea
FCAR Facility cntl area   EIB Exec interface block           TUAR TCT user area
BLLS COBOL BLL cells      CWK COBOL working storage          TGT COBOL TGT
LCL COBOL local storage   DSA COBOL DSA

```

```

SCAN VALUE: _____
SCAN RANGE: _____ B to scan backwards: _
To VERIFY and/or CHANGE Data:
Existing data: C'JIMMY'_____
New data: C'RONALD'_____

MOVE From _____ To _____

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return   5          6
PF7           8          9 Complex 10         11         12

```

CA InterTest for CICS performs the requested change only if it verifies that the current contents of CUST-NAME are JIMMY. If CA InterTest for CICS does not find JIMMY in CUST-NAME, it will not perform the change and displays a message to that effect.

- To change the contents of CUST-NAME to RONALD regardless of its current contents, enter nothing in the Existing data field, and in the New data field enter:

```

Existing Data:
New data: C'RONALD'

```

- To confirm the contents of CUST-NAME without changing them, enter nothing in the New data field, and in the Existing data field enter:

```

Existing data: C'JIMMY'
New Data:

```

- CA InterTest for CICS informs you whether the prescribed data was found in the designated field.

- Combine data formats in a single expression.

Example

To specify New data as the character string KEY-CODE followed by two bytes of binary zeros, enter:

```

Existing data:
New data: C'KEY-CODE'X'0000'

```

Search for Data

The Breakpoint-Related Areas menu also helps you search for data, as shown in the following screen.

```

CA InterTest CORE COMMAND BUILDER  BREAKPOINTRELATED AREAS  (CORE=Bkpt)

Specify area to be displayed, changed or moved:          Task number: 00136

COBOL name: TABLE1_____

Special element: _____ (Enter highlighted keyword)
SSCR Saved screen image  BMSG Breakpoint message  CMAR Commarea
FCAR Facility cntl area  EIB Exec interface block  TUAR TCT user area
BLLS COBOL BLL CELLS    CWK COBOL WORKING STORAGE  TGT COBOL TGT
LCL COBOL local storage  DSA COBOL DSA

SCAN VALUE: C'STEVE F'_____
SCAN RANGE: 1000__          B to scan backwards: _

To VERIFY and/or CHANGE Data:
Existing data: _____
New data: _____

DATA FORMATS
| P' ' = Packed |
| X' ' = Hex     |
| C' ' = Char    |

```

MOVE From _____ To _____

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4 Return	5	6
PF7	8	9 Complex	10	11	12

To search for data, perform the following steps:

1. Specify the starting address of the area to search by making an appropriate entry in the COBOL name or Special element field .
2. Enter the data string for which you want to search (in field SCAN VALUE). Specify the data in character (C'character string') or hexadecimal (X'hex data') format. Combined formats are allowed, such as:
C` 'KEY-CODE'X'FFFF'
3. Specify the maximum number of bytes of storage you want searched (in field SCAN RANGE). Specify it in hexadecimal format or as a decimal number followed by the letter T.
4. Search backward from the starting location, enter **B** in field B to scan backwards. If you leave this field blank, the default is to search forward.

Example

The previous screen is set up to search for the character string STEVE F, beginning at the program location TABLE1, and searching for 1000 hexadecimal bytes at most.

Assembler Version of the Breakpoint Areas Menu

Access the CORE Breakpoint-Related Areas menu for an Assembler program stopped at a breakpoint. From any breakpoint, enter **CORE** on the command line. From the Main Storage menu, select **3 Breakpoint areas**.

Use the CORE=Bkpt Menu screen to display or change storage relating to the task currently stopped at a breakpoint. For more information about any of the fields on this panel, position your cursor in the field and press F1.

Examples

To display the program code at SCANLOOP, enter:

Assembler Label: SCANLOOP

To display the area at displacement TIOADBA from the address in the register equated to TIOABAR, enter:

Assembler base: TIOABAR Assembler Label: TIOADBA

To display the contents of register 8, enter:

Register #: 8



Note: The address of the Argument List must be in register 1.

To display the second argument in the program's Argument List, enter:

Argument: 2

PL/I Version of the Breakpoint Areas Menu

Access the CORE Breakpoint-Related Areas menu for a PL/I program stopped at a breakpoint by typing the command: **CORE** on any Breakpoint display. From the Main Storage menu, select Option **3 Breakpoint areas** to display the Core Command Builder - Breakpoint Related Areas menu.

Use this screen to display or change storage relating to the task currently stopped at a breakpoint. All fields operate the same as for the CORE=Bkpt menu displayed for a COBOL program stopped at a breakpoint, except you enter a PL/I data name in the first field instead of a COBOL data name. For more information about this screen, see Breakpoint-Related Areas Menu. For more information about any of the fields on this panel, position your cursor in the field and press F1.

System-Related Areas Menu

To display the System-Related Areas menu, enter **CORE** on a clear screen or from the command line of any source listing display or breakpoint. This displays the Main Storage menu. Select option **1 System areas**.

Use the System-Related Areas menu to display or change (subject to password protection) areas of storage relating to CICS. You can also load and delete program modules and search for data strings.

Display System-Related Areas

The System-Related Areas menu lets you display the following, either from the beginning or from a specified offset or scan value:

- CICS area listed on the menu
- Any CICS hexadecimal address
- Single table entry
- Program load module or BMS map

Specify the area to display using **one** of the following entries:

- **CICS AREA**
To get an entire area or table, specify any CORE key area, such as CSA.
- **ADDRESS**
To get a CICS address, specify one to eight hexadecimal digits.

- **CICS TABLE entry**

To get a single table entry, specify the entry next to the appropriate table.



Note: To display the entire table, use the CICS AREA field.

- **PROGRAM**

To get a program load module, specify a program name.

- **PROGRAM and M**

To display a BMS MAP, specify the map name in the PROGRAM field, and specify M in the field to the right.

After specifying the system areas for display, specify where to begin the display using the Optional offset and/or Scan fields.

- **Optional offset**

Specify a hexadecimal offset or sequence of offsets.

Each offset must begin with either + (a positive hexadecimal displacement), - (a negative hexadecimal displacement), @ (an indirect address), or % (an indirect XA address). You can also calculate offsets. For example: @32*4.

- **Scan Value and Range**

CA InterTest for CICS searches for the value you specify in the range of hexadecimal or decimal bytes you specify.

To get the requested display, press **Enter** for a structured display. (Structured displays give field names and main storage contents in DSECT sequence.)

From the structured display, press **Enter** for a dump display. (Dump displays give main storage contents with 16 hexadecimal and character bytes per line.)

Load or Delete Program Modules in Main Storage

To load a program into main storage, follow these steps.

1. Type the program name in the CICS AREA field.
2. Type L in the ENTER L to load, D to delete or M for map field.
3. Press **Enter** for a structured display.
4. Press **Enter** a second time for a dump display.

To display the program from other than the beginning after it is loaded, follow these steps.

1. Specify an Optional Offset in the Optional offset field.
2. Press Enter for a structured display.

3. Press Enter a second time for a dump display.

To delete a program from main storage, follow these steps.

1. Specify the program name in the To display PROGRAM field.
2. Type D in the ENTER L to load, D to delete or M for map field.
3. Press Enter to display the PPT for the program entry to be deleted.
4. Follow the instructions to confirm the delete.

Change and Search for Data

The change and search functions operate the same as on the Breakpoint-Related Areas menu. For example, the entries in the following screen move a value of hexadecimal 600 into the field located at an offset of (hexadecimal) 12 for the file PROTSYM.

CA InterTest CORE COMMAND BUILDER - SYSTEM-RELATED AREAS (CORE=Syst)

Specify AREA, ADDRESS, TABLE or PROGRAM to be displayed or changed:

CICS AREA: _____ CSA, TCT, SIT ADDRESS: _____
CWA, DLP, OPFL, ABND

CICS TABLE entry: PROTSYM_ TCT ____

To display PROGRAM: _____ ENTER L to load, D to delete or M for map: _

Optional offset: +12_____

Scan value: _____
Scan range: _____ B to scan backwards: _

To VERIFY and/or CHANGE data:

Existing data: _____
New data: X'0600'_____

Data Formats

P'	'	= Packed
X'	'	= Hex
C'	'	= Char

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4 Return	5	6
PF7	8	9	10	11	12

The CORE Command Builder Task-Related Areas menu is used to view or modify areas relating to a particular task. To view the menu, select Option **2 Task areas** from the Main Storage menu. Use this menu to display, change, or scan storage relating to a specified task for a task waiting at a breakpoint.

CORE Commands and Advanced Options

Once you become proficient with the CORE command builder menu screens, enter CORE commands directly. The commands are easy to learn after using the menus. All CORE commands created from the menus are presented on CORE displays as a self-teaching aid.

Experienced users often find that entering commands is faster than using the menu screens. Enter **CORE** commands on a clear screen, or on the command line of a Detailed or Source Listing Breakpoint display, or on any CORE display.

The CORE commands are explained in the following sections with some advanced options that are intended only for experienced CA InterTest for CICS users. If you are an inexperienced CORE user, skim the rest of these topics and reread them when you are more familiar with CORE. For more information about using CORE commands in online help.

Display Main Storage

To display storage starting at a specific location, enter the command:

```
CORE=location
```

Specify the location as one of the following names:

- Symbolic name such as a COBOL paragraph name, COBOL data name, COBOL or PL/I statement number, or Assembler label that is defined in a program currently at a breakpoint
- CORE keyword (such as CMAR for the COMMAREA)
- Hexadecimal address

To display storage beginning at a displacement from a particular location, add or subtract the displacement using either of these commands:

```
CORE=location+displacement
CORE=location-displacement
```

To display main storage beginning at a displacement from the area currently displayed, use either of the following commands:

```
CORE+displacement
CORE-displacement
```

- **displacement**
Indicates offset of the first byte of the area to be viewed from the first byte of the area currently displayed. The displacement number is hexadecimal, such as, 100, or decimal, such as, 256T. A number followed by the letter T, for base ten, specifies a decimal number.

Examples

The next examples show a number of CORE commands that are described in following sections:

- To display the COBOL Working-storage area, enter:
CORE=CWK
- To display the data item EMPLOYEE-NUMBER enter the command shown next. The data item is a variable or fixed length.
CORE= ' EMPLOYEE - NUMBER '
- To display main storage beginning hexadecimal 10 bytes (or 16 bytes) after the data location TABLE, enter:
CORE= ' TABLE ' +10

- To display main storage hexadecimal 100 bytes (or 256 bytes) after the start of the area currently on display, enter:

CORE+100 or CORE+256T

- To display the storage area that is hexadecimal 100 bytes (or 256 bytes) before the area currently on display, enter:

CORE-100 or CORE-256T

- To display (for Assembler programs) the area at displacement TIOATDL from the address in the register equated to TIOABAR, enter:

CORE='TIOABAR.TIOATDL'

- To display the CUSTOMER-NUMBER as found in CUSTOMER-FILE-A, enter:

CORE='CUSTOMER-NUMBER OF CUSTOMER-FILE-A'

- To display the ZIP-CODE in a specific CITY for a specific CUSTOMER enter the command shown next.. Notice that each comma must be followed by a space.

CORE='ZIP-CODE(NAME-IDX, CITY-IDX, ZIP-IDX)'

The following table summarizes how you enter locations and displacements in CORE commands. For more information, see CORE Commands for PL/1 Symbolic Programs.

	COBOL	PL/I	Assembler
Symbolic Location	'data name'	'symbolname'	'regname.label' data
	'paragraph name'	# statement number	location
	#statement number	CORE keyword	'label' - program location
	CORE keyword		or register
			CORE keyword
Symbolic Displacement	'paragraph name'	'label'	'label'
	#statement number	# statement number	
Any Language			
Numeric Location	1- to 8-hexadecimal digits		
	1- to 8-decimal digits followed by the letter T		
Numeric Displacement	1- to 6-hexadecimal digits		
	1- to 8-decimal digits followed by the letter T		
	(number1*number2) or (number1/number2)		
CICS Areas	CORE keyword or keyword. fieldname		

Elements of a CORE Command

An element of a CORE command is the minimum amount of symbols and text sufficient to instruct CA InterTest for CICS to perform a specific CORE function. Each CORE command must contain one complete element, although it can contain more than one. A CORE command element begins with any one of the following symbols:

- **Equal Sign (=)** indicates that an absolute address (entered in hexadecimal), a symbolic address, or a CORE command function follows.
- **Plus Sign (+)** adds the number of bytes specified after it to the address in the storage pointer. This advances the storage pointer forward.
- **Minus Sign (-)** subtracts the number of bytes specified after it from the address in the storage pointer. This moves the storage pointer backward.



Note: The plus and minus signs must be followed by a displacement, specified symbolically, or as a number, a multiplication, or a division.

- **At Sign (@)** works like the plus sign. However, after the address is advanced, it obtains the next address from the three right-most bytes of the four bytes found at the current address. The result is indirect addressing. The at sign uses the lower 24 bits for addressing.
- **Percent Sign (%)** works like the at sign, except it uses 31 bit (XA) addressing. It obtains the address from the four bytes of the fullword.



Note: The at and percent signs must be followed by a displacement specified symbolically, or as a number, a multiplication, a division, or an absolute or symbolic address.

- **Comma (,)** indicates that the following text is a further description of the previous element and not the beginning of a new element.

There are many elements available to you that are described in subsequent topics. In addition, create new elements that apply only to your site.



Note: For more information about defining new elements by coding CORUCOM macros, see [CICS Interfaces and Compatibility \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/CICS+Interfaces+and+Compatibility\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/CICS+Interfaces+and+Compatibility).

Storage Pointer

The CORE transaction maintains a storage pointer that is adjusted as CA InterTest for CICS reads and interprets the CORE commands you enter. Before the first input command is processed, this pointer is set to the address of the CICS Common System Area (CSA).

After you enter a command and the first CORE display opens on your terminal, the storage pointer is set to the address of the first displayed byte. This is the address of the storage pointer that the CORE transaction recognizes when it examines the next command you enter. For example, the following sequence of commands locates the area named (symbolically) ACCOUNT-NUMBER in the COBOL program whose task is presently waiting at breakpoint, and displays it. Then it adds five to the address of the displayed area and produces another display that begins at the new address.

```
CORE='ACCOUNT-NUMBER'  
CORE+5
```

CA InterTest for CICS adjusts the storage pointer for every element found in your commands. CA InterTest for CICS reads each command from left to right and executes the first executable element it finds.

Example

The following sequence of commands:

```
CORE='CHARGE-ITEMS'  
CORE=SCAN404T,C'FRONT PANEL'  
CORE=CHGC'REAR PANEL'
```

accomplishes the same thing as the following single command:

```
CORE='CHARGE-ITEMS'=SCAN404T,C'FRONT PANEL'=CHGC'REAR PANEL'
```

Both commands find the field named CHARGE-ITEMS in the program waiting at breakpoint, scan that storage area (which is 404 bytes long) for the characters FRONT PANEL, and change these bytes to contain the characters REAR PANEL instead. (This is an example of using an equal sign to indicate the beginning of a new element.)

The CORE transaction protects itself against incorrect addresses and recovers from abends caused by store- or fetch-protected addresses. It usually encounters these kinds of addresses during the search for the specified storage area, or if you have made a mistake in formulating the CORE command. If this type of error occurs, the message STORAGE ACCESS ERROR displays.

=WHERE directive

The =WHERE directive is optionally specified after the storage pointer. When this directive is specified, the CORE display identifies what CICS subpool, control block, or program owns the storage.

Example:

```
CORE=1234567=WHERE
```

CORE Screen Scrolling Commands

PF7 and PF8 let you scroll backward and forward one page at a time. However, it is possible to scroll forward or backward several pages at a time.

To scroll forward the specified number (1 to 999) of pages, enter:

```
CORE=FWDnnn
```

To scroll backward the specified number (1 to 999) of pages, enter:

```
CORE=BWDnnn
```

Example

The command `CORE=FWD5` causes CORE to display the storage area five pages ahead of the current area on display. Each page is the size of one CORE display, which is hexadecimal 110 or decimal 272 bytes. So, the command `CORE=FWD5` scrolls the display forward $5 \times 272 = 1360$ bytes.

Indirect Addressing

The at sign (@) is used to signify indirect addressing in a CORE command. Indirect addressing uses an address stored in a **pointer** field to locate a field for display. The basic command formats used to perform indirect addressing follow.

To display main storage beginning with the address stored at the specified location, enter:

```
CORE=location@0
```

To display main storage beginning with the address stored in the fullword located at the given displacement from the specified location, enter:

```
CORE=loc@disp
```



Note: A displacement following the at sign must be zero or positive. Negative displacements are not allowed.

Examples

The following examples show how to use the at sign.

- Suppose `INPUT-RECD-ADDR` is the name of the BLL cell used to contain the address of an input record. To display the input record when the COBOL program stops at a breakpoint, enter:

```
CORE=' INPUT-RECD-ADDR '@0
```

This command has the same effect as:

```
CORE=' INPUT-RECORD '
```

- **INPUT-RECORD**

Indicates the data structure addressed by the BLL cell named `INPUT-RECD-ADDR`.

- To display the first storage area on the task storage chain, enter:

```
CORE=STCA@4
```

- **STCA**

Indicates CORE keyword for the System Task Control Area. CORE displays the storage area whose address is stored in the low-order three bytes of the fullword at `STCA+4`. The result is that CORE displays the first storage area on the task storage chain, which is stored at `STCA+4`. Pressing Enter repeats the CORE command, letting you run through the entire chain.

View Storage for a COBOL or PL/I Program at a Breakpoint

Use names defined in a COBOL or PL/I program in CORE commands as follows:

- A COBOL data name, paragraph name, or PL/I symbol name must be in single quotes; qualify, index, or subscript a COBOL data name
- A number sign (#) must directly precede a statement number

Notes:

- If the same data name, such as CUSNAME, is defined more than once in a COBOL or PL/I program, reference particular occurrences using the qualified data name.
- CORE displays as many bytes as are defined by a symbolic name unless the name is modified by a displacement.

Example

To get a full CORE display (272 bytes of storage) beginning with the data location called CUSNAME, enter the command `CORE='CUSNAME'+0`, not just `CORE='CUSNAME'`.

- If you have a data name defined in arrays, specify it like this:

```
CORE='NAME-1(X1, X2, X3)'
```

Examples

In each of the following examples, the symbolic program addresses relate to the program currently stopped at a breakpoint. For more information about using symbolic addresses for a program not stopped at a breakpoint, see Display Program Code for a Program Not at a Breakpoint.

- To display the data field CUSTNAME in the program (COBOL) that is currently stopped at a breakpoint, enter:

```
CORE='CUSTNAME'
```

- If you press **PF12**, the COBOL structure in a DMAP-defined sequence is displayed. A COBOL structure is defined by level numbers.

Example

A structure is finished when a data item's level number is equal to or less than the level number of the first item in the structure.

- To display the first executable instruction in the named COBOL paragraph of the program currently stopped at a breakpoint, enter:

```
CORE='900-END-RTN'
```

- To display the data field TASK_TEXT in the program (PL/I) that is currently stopped at a breakpoint, enter:

```
CORE='TASK_TEXT'
```

- To display the code for the first executable instruction in statement 313 of the program currently stopped at a breakpoint, enter:

```
CORE=#313
```

- To display the code for the second verb in statement 313 of the COBOL program currently stopped at a breakpoint, enter:

CORE=#313.1



Note: The first verb is entered as CORE=#313.0.

- To display the code for the first executable instruction in the program currently stopped at a breakpoint, enter:

CORE=#1

- To display the code for a qualified program name currently stopped at a breakpoint, enter:

CORE=' ACME300N:WS-VARIABLE-FLD '

Display Qualified, Variable Length, Indexed, or Subscripted COBOL Data Names

Specify qualified, variable length, indexed, and subscripted COBOL data names as follows:

- To display non-uniquely defined COBOL data names, enter:

CORE=' NAME-1 OF NAME-2 '

- Specify up to seven levels of indexing or subscripting.

- To display a variable length COBOL data item, such as a data item declared with an 'OCCURS X to Y times depending on Z' clause, enter:

CORE=' DATA-NAME '

- To display an indexed or subscripted COBOL data item defined in arrays, enter:

CORE=' NAME (X1, X2, X3) '

- Follow these syntax rules:

- The data name must be enclosed in quotes.
 - Specify up to seven levels of indexing or subscripting for a data item.
 - Parentheses, (...), indicate the beginning and end of indexing and subscripting.
 - X1, X2, X3 are index names, subscript names or numeric subscript values. If more than one item is specified, a comma and a blank must precede the next item.
 - Do not mix indexing and subscripting in the same command.

Example

To display a specific entry within a table, enter:

CORE=' TABLE (1, SUB-2) '

To display the CUSTOMER-NUMBER as found in CUSTOMER-FILE-C, enter:

CORE='CUSTOMER-NUMBER OF CUSTOMER-FILE-C '

To display the ZIP-CODE in a specific CITY for a specific CUSTOMER, enter:

CORE='ZIP-CODE(NAME-IDX, CITY-IDX, ZIP-IDX) '

View Storage for an Assembler Program at a Breakpoint

Use Assembler labels in a CORE command to symbolically address data locations, program locations, or registers as shown in the following items.

- **data locations**
'regname.label'
- **program locations**
'label' (the label value must exceed 15)
- **registers**
'regname' (where the equated value is less than 16)

Examples

Each format is shown in the following examples, where the symbolic program addresses relate to the Assembler program currently stopped at a breakpoint.

- To display the area at a displacement of TIOADBA from the address in the register equated to TIOABAR, enter:
CORE='TIOABAR.TIOADBA'
- Press PF12 to display an Assembler DSECT structure sequence.
- To display the program code starting at the label SCANLOC, enter:
CORE='SCANLOC'
- To display the contents of the register equated to TIOABAR, enter:
CORE='TIOABAR'

Use a Different Module for Assembler Structures

When requesting an assembler structure display, you might encounter a not found condition for one of these reasons:

- The data area's DSECT was not printed in the Assembler output listing
- The requested DSECT is in an area preceded by a PRINT OFF instruction

To handle these occurrences, do the following things:

- Create an Assembler job containing your common DSECT layouts and use the CA InterTest for CICS post processor step
- Create one program that contains all of your DSECTS with the PRINT ON option

The following considerations are important:

- Do not specify a LISTER= option
- You do not have to link-edit the module
- You do not need a PPT Entry (in CICS) for this module
- The name of this module must be unique, and it must not be the same as any other module in the Symbolic File

Reference this module online by adding USE=xxxxxxx to the CORE command. This additional option tells CA InterTest for CICS to access the named module (xxxxxxx) instead of the program where CA InterTest for CICS is currently stopped.

- The data area's DSECT was not printed in the Assembler output listing
- The requested DSECT is in an area preceded by a PRINT OFF instruction

To handle these occurrences, do the following things:

- Create an Assembler job containing your common DSECT layouts and use the CA InterTest for CICS post processor step
- Create one program that contains all of your DSECTS with the PRINT ON option

The following considerations are important:

- Do not specify a LISTER= option
- You do not have to link-edit the module
- You do not need a PPT Entry (in CICS) for this module
- The name of this module must be unique, and it must not be the same as any other module in the Symbolic File

Reference this module online by adding USE=xxxxxxx to the CORE command. This additional option tells CA InterTest for CICS to access the named module (xxxxxxx) instead of the program where CA InterTest for CICS is currently stopped.

Example

The command `CORE='R12.DFHTCADS',USE=TESTMAST` displays the structure for the USER TCA with the DFHTCAD DSECT. The address of the USER TCA is contained in register R12 with its DSECT structure saved in the Symbolic File records named TESTMAST. If R12 is not defined in your program, CA InterTest for CICS assumes you meant register 12. (The same assumption would be made for R0 through R15.) If the field name, such as DFHTCADS, has not been defined, CA InterTest for CICS searches for the default CICS structure for the field.

CORE Commands For PL/I Symbolic Programs

If you have purchased the PL/I Symbolic Option and are currently stopped at a breakpoint, use CORE to view storage associated with a symbolic PL/I program. The PL/I Symbolic CORE facilities work just like the COBOL Symbolic facilities of CORE, with the following differences:

- There are three PL/I symbolic formats for CORE commands:

CORE='symbolname'

This command checks to see if the symbol is a label. If it is, the machine code at that location is displayed. If it is not, the definition of the symbol in the most recently activated procedure or block is used to display the current value of the symbol.

Note: The most recently activated block, containing a definition of the symbol, need not be the currently executing block.

CORE='blockname:symbolname'
CORE='blockname:name1.name2.name3'

This command checks to see if the symbol is a label in the qualifying block. If the named block is active, the definition of the symbol in that block is used to display the current value of the symbol. If it is not, the blockname is checked to verify that it is on the active block chain.

CORE='symbolname1 >symbolname2'

This command displays variables listed as based (*) in the PL/I Cross Reference, where:

- symbolname1 is assumed to be a pointer that points to an area to be mapped by symbolname2. If it is not a pointer, then the address of symbolname1 is mapped by symbolname2.
- symbolname2 formats the data to be displayed. In the case of a structure, symbolname2 is assumed to be the beginning of the area pointed to by symbolname1.

CORE='name1.name2(name3,name4)'

Display array item indicated by the resolution of variables name1 and name2. Up to 15 levels of qualification and subscripting are supported.

- Controlled variables (CTL) are not supported.
- Symbolic CORE commands should not be used when a program is stopped at a PROC or BEGIN statement. The DSA environment is not properly established by PL/I until the first executable statement in a block is actually executed. As a result, CORE provides unpredictable results if you refer to a symbol that has not been allocated or freed (such as BASED variables that are allocated in the block).
- Like named variables are supported as follows:
 - If two variables with the same name are declared in the same block/procedure, attempting to display these variables with a CORE command requires qualification.

CORE='name1.name2'

- If two variables with the same name are declared in different blocks/procedures, display them using the format:

CORE='blockname:symbolname'

- Based variables are supported with an unlimited number of levels of basing.

Example

See this sample in the following examples.

```
PROC1: ...;
      DCL 1  A,
           2  FIELDB ...,
           3  FIELDDC ...;
      SUBPROC: ...;
      DCL 1  A,
           2  FIELDB ...,
           3  FIELDDC ...;
      END SUBPROC;
```

To display the variable FIELDDB declared in PROC1, enter:

CORE='PROC1:FIELDDB'

To display the variable FIELDDB declared in SUBPROC, enter:

CORE='SUBPROC:FIELDDB'

See the following sample for the next example.

```
DCL  Q PTR;
DCL  R PTR;
DCL  Z BASED(Q);
```

To display Z using R as the pointer, code the CORE command as follows:

CORE='R >Z'

Display Program Code for a Program Not at a Breakpoint

When a symbolic name is used in a CORE command, CORE must know in which program the name or label is defined. If the program is currently stopped at a breakpoint, CORE assumes that program will be displayed; otherwise, the following command format must be used:

CORE=PGM=programe+symbolic name

Example

To display the code generated in the COBOL paragraph named EDIT DATA in the resident program named ORDENTRY, which is not at a breakpoint, enter:

CORE=PGM=ORDENTRY+'EDIT DATA'

This command adds the displacement of EDIT DATA to the address of the first byte of the program ORDENTRY and displays main storage starting at that address. If the program is not resident, specify the following command to load the program into storage:

CORE=LOAD=programe

Breakpoint Commands

Certain CORE commands are applicable only when a task is stopped at a breakpoint. These commands let you do the following tasks:

- Display storage areas whose contents are meaningful only when task execution halts at a breakpoint
- Display the screen as it existed before the breakpoint or restore the breakpoint display
- Dynamically acquire main storage
- Change the values of program data items using COBOL like MOVE commands

Display Storage Related to a Task at a Breakpoint

The following list shows the commands used to display an area of main storage whose contents are meaningful only when a task stops at a breakpoint.

- **CORE=ARGnn**
Displays argument nn on the breakpointed program's argument list, where nn is a decimal number from 0 99. The address of the argument list must be in register 1.
- **CORE=BLLnn**
Displays the BLL cell with relative number nn, where nn is a decimal number from 0 99. The first BLL cell is specified in the CORE command as BLL1, the next as BLL2, and so on.
- **CORE=BLLS**
Displays the COBOL program's BLL cells.
- **CORE=BLXnn**
Displays the BLX (external program storage) cell with relative number nn, where nn is a decimal number from 0 99. The first BLX cell is specified in the CORE command as BLX0, the next as BLL1, and so on.
- **CORE=BLXS**
Displays the COBOL program's BLX (external program storage) cell pointers.
- **CORE=CLOT**
Displays the CICS Life Of Task block. This area exists only after the first SQL CALL in your program (z/OS only).
- **CORE=CMAR**
Displays the CICS EXEC Communication Area (DFHCOMMAREA) owned by the breakpointed command level CICS task.
- **CORE=CURR**
Displays the current instruction about to be executed when the task was halted at a breakpoint.
- **CORE=CWK**
Displays the breakpointed COBOL program's WORKING STORAGE.

- **CORE=DSA**
Displays the breakpointed program's Dynamic Storage Area.
- **CORE=EIB**
Displays the EXEC Interface Block owned by the breakpointed command level task.
Note: When using the Integrated CICS translator of Enterprise COBOL for z/OS, this command will not work unless the NOLINKAGE translator option or the ADATA compiler option is specified.
- **CORE=EIS**
Displays the EXEC Interface Structure owned by the breakpointed command level task.
- **CORE=FCAR**
Displays the Facility Control Area. This is the TCT entry for a terminal oriented task or the DCT entry for a task initiated by a transient data trigger level.
- **CORE=FLPT**
Displays the 16 doublewords where floating point registers 0-15 were saved.
- **CORE=ITBE**
Displays the instruction that was to be executed when the task halted at the breakpoint.
- **CORE=LCL**
Displays the breakpointed COBOL program's LOCAL-STORAGE.
- **CORE=MXR**
Displays the current value of the counter for CICS requests.
- **CORE=MXS**
Displays the current value of the counter for the amount of CICS storage acquired by the program.
- **CORE=PREV**
Displays the last executed Assembler instruction.
- **CORE=PREV**
CORE=RDIIIN
Displays the Application Invocation Parameter List. The task must have issued an SQL CALL for CORE=RDIIIN to function (z/OS only).
- **CORE=REGS**
Displays the 16 fullwords where registers 0 15 are saved.
- **CORE=Rnn**
Displays the contents of register nn prior to the breakpoint.
- **CORE=SQLCA**
Displays the SQL Communications Area. This area contains data only after the first SQL call in your program (z/OS only).

- **CORE=SQLRCODE**

For z/OS only: Displays the contents of SQLCODE as a decimal number and converts this value into its associated text message. Explanations of any SQL warning codes are also displayed. For a DSNB abend, the failure code, the failing DB2 subcomponent identifier, and the subsystem termination reason code are displayed with explanations of the failure code and the subsystem identifier.

- **CORE=SSCR**

Displays the last CICS screen displayed by your program before it stopped at the current breakpoint.

- **CORE=TAL**

Displays the current value of the TALLY counter.

- **CORE=TGT**

Displays the COBOL program's Task Global Table.

- **CORE=TIOA**

Displays the first Terminal I/O Area chained to the breakpointed task.

- **CORE=TUAR**

Displays the saved user area in the terminal table (TCT) entry of the breakpointed task. Use this keyword only if STUAR=YES was specified when CA InterTest for CICS was installed.

- **CORE=VCTR**

Displays the 32 quadwords where vector registers 0-31 were saved.

- **CORE=WKAR**

Displays the CA InterTest for CICS Work Area of the breakpointed task.

Display Storage for an Inactive COBOL Program at a Breakpoint

The following list shows the command that can be used to display areas of main storage for both **inactive** and **active** COBOL programs when at a breakpoint.

- **CORE=BLLnn=program**

Displays the BLL cell for the program specified on the command, where nn is a decimal number from 1 99. The first BLL cell is specified in the CORE command as BLL1, the next as BLL2, and so on.

- **CORE=BLLS=program**

Displays the COBOL program's BLL cell storage pointers.

- **CORE=BLXnn=program**

Displays the BLX (external program storage) cell for the program specified on the command, where nn is a decimal number from 0 99. The first BLX cell is specified in the CORE command as BLX0, the next as BLX1, and so on.

- **CORE=BLXS=program**

Displays the BLX cells for the external storage for the program specified on the command.

- **CORE=CWK=program**
Displays the COBOL working storage for the program specified on the command.
- **CORE=TGT=program**
Displays the Task Global Table for the program specified on the command.

Restore the Screen at a Breakpoint

To display the screen image as it existed prior to the breakpoint, enter:

CORE=SSCR

To return to the CORE command after displaying the screen image, press **Clear**.

Dynamically Acquire Main Storage at a Breakpoint

To dynamically acquire main storage when a program is at a breakpoint, enter:

CORE=GETM,L=len,CL=type,INIT=xx

L=len is mandatory. The value of len is the same as the one entered with the parameter LENGTH(...) in a CICS GETMAIN command. It could be a hexadecimal value or a decimal followed by the letter T.

CL=type is optional and specifies the type of storage to be acquired. CL=USER acquires user class storage and CL=TERM acquires terminal class storage (TIOA). If this parameter is omitted, CL=USER is assumed.

INIT=xx is optional. The hexadecimal digits xx specify the character used to initialize the storage area. The default is binary zeroes.

This command is equivalent to an EXEC CICS GETMAIN.

When a CORE=GETM command executes, CA InterTest for CICS displays the acquired area beginning with its eight byte Storage Accounting Area (SAA). The address of the acquired area must be saved in a register where the program expects to find it.

The SET command is useful to load the address. Note that if the address is placed in a COBOL BLL cell, the address must be adjusted up 8 bytes to point past the SAA. If a COBOL program has loaded the contents of the BLL cell into a register, the register must also be loaded.

Examples

The SET command is expressed as follows:

```
CORE+8=SET=BLL1
CORE=SET=REG6
CORE=SET='SSA POINTER'
```

COBOL Like MOVE Command at a Breakpoint

The MOVE command is valid for COBOL and PL/I programs stopped at a breakpoint. It has two formats:

- To move the contents of field 1 to field 2, enter:

CORE=MOVE field 1 TO field 2

- To move a literal to a field, enter:

CORE=MOVE literal TO field 2

- **field 1**

Names the sending area.

- **field 2**

Names the receiving area. Both fields must be defined in the program. Do not enclose either field name in quotes. Qualify, index, or subscript either field.

- **literal**

Indicates a fixed point numeric value, a string of EBCDIC characters, or a keyword, such as ZERO or SPACES.

- **fixed point literal**

Indicates a string of up to 18 decimal digits with an optional leading plus, +, or minus sign, . (No sign defaults to +.) Embedded decimal points are not allowed.

Specify any string of characters from one to 120 EBCDIC characters enclosed in quotes as a literal. A quotation mark cannot be part of the character string defining the literal.

Use the following keywords as literals:

- **ZERO**

Numeric value 0

- **SPACE**

One or more blanks (X'40')

- **HIGH-VALUE**

One or more occurrences of X'FF'

- **LOW-VALUE**

One or more occurrences of X'00'

- **QUOTE**

One or more occurrences of the quotation mark (X'7D')



Note: Append the letter S to any of the previous keywords without changing its meaning. For example, the command MOVE SPACES TO CUSTNAME is equivalent to MOVE SPACE TO CUSTNAME.

To repetitively fill a field with a particular character string or decimal digit, precede the literal with the keyword ALL followed by a space. For example, ALL 'XYZ' or ALL 9. The literal following ALL is any valid EBCDIC character string enclosed in quotes. If the literal following ALL is a numeric, it must be a single unsigned decimal digit.

The MOVE command handles only certain data types and makes any required conversions from one data type to another. The conversions follow the examples specified in *the IBM Full American National Standard COBOL Reference Manua I*. The fields are checked for numeric content, as needed.

A list of supported data types and the corresponding conversion rules follows:

- **GROUP**
Data is left justified with no conversion. This type of move is made if either the sending or receiving field has group data.
- **DISPLAY**
Data conversion is performed with left justification.
- **DISPLAY NUMERIC**
Data conversion is performed with right justification.
- **COMP-3**
Data conversion is performed.
- **COMP**
Data conversion is performed.
- **ALPHANUMERIC EDITED**
Handled as DISPLAY, but without editing.
- **NUMERIC EDITED**
Handled as NUMERIC, but without editing.

Display Task Owned Areas

To display areas of storage that are related to a particular task, use the keywords in the following table. Unless you specify otherwise, the areas displayed relate to the task that created the most recent breakpoint display.

Use the command form:

CORE=Area Displayed

Area Displayed is one of the following CORE keywords:

- **DWE**
Top Deferred Work Element
- **JCA**
Top Journal Control Area
- **LLA**
Top Load List Area
- **PLCB**
Program Logical Level Control Block

- **PTA**
Program Transaction Area Control Block
- **SMX**
Storage Manager Transaction Control Block
- **STCA**
System portion of TCA
- **TACB**
Top Task Abend Control Block
- **TASKENT**
Kernel Domain Task Definition Control Block
- **TCA**
User portion of TCA
- **TWA**
TWA portion of TCA
- **USER**
Top USER class storage area
- **XMTXN**
Transaction Manager Transaction Definition Control Block

Set the Task Number in a CORE Command

The commands listed in the previous table display the task area relating to the task that most recently sent a breakpoint display to the terminal screen. To display storage for a different task, you must enter a task number in the CORE command. The new task number remains in effect until you change it or a new breakpoint display is received at the terminal. The task number is in the upper right corner of CORE displays.

To specify the task number to be used by CORE in accessing task related areas, enter:

CORE(task no)

To reset the task ID to the task currently waiting at a breakpoint, enter:

CORE(*)

Use this command if there is just one task currently at a breakpoint at the terminal.

Examples

These examples show how to display storage for non breakpointed tasks.

- To display the top USER-class storage area for task 2145, enter:

CORE(2145)=USER

Subsequent task related commands refer to task 2145 until the task number is changed in a CORE command or until a new breakpoint occurs.

- To display the user portion of the TCA for the task currently at a breakpoint, enter:

```
CORE(*)=TCA
```

Display Any CICS Control Area Structure in the Symbolic File

Use the following command to display any CICS control area in the Symbolic File, and to display the structure of the first entry in a control area:

```
CORE='CICS CONTROL AREA NAME'
```

Examples

These examples demonstrate how to display entries located on the CSA.

- To display the structure at the first entry in a control area, enter:

```
CORE=CSA
```

- To display the structure at a specific entry (CSADATFT) in the CSA, enter:

```
CORE=CSA.CSADATFT
```

Display System-Related Areas

The following CORE keywords display areas of main storage that contain system related information:

- **ABND**
Kernel Error Data Block (CICS 3.2 and higher only)
- **CSA**
Common System Area
- **CWA**
Common Work Area
- **DLP**
DL/I Interface Parameter List
- **FCT**
First entry of the File Control Table
- **FILE=filename**
FCT entry for the file specified by filename
- **MAP=mapname**
Displays a BMS Map
- **MAP=name(mapset)**
Displays a BMS Map belonging to the mapset
- **OPFL**
Optional Features List of CICS

- **PGM=progrname**
Area occupied by the named program
- **SIT**
CICS System Initialization Table
- **TCT**
Terminal Control Table address list
- **TERM=termid**
TCT entry for the terminal specified by termid
- **TERM=***
TCT entry of the terminal where CORE is currently executing

Change the Contents of Main Storage

Use the following commands to change the contents of main storage. However, use CORE menus to accomplish the same functions.

The following commands move data into a specified storage area:

- **MOVE**
Used when a COBOL or PL/I program is stopped at a breakpoint. This command was previously described in COBOL Like MOVE Command at a Breakpoint.
- **CHG**
Used to specify that data be moved into main storage at the current or specified main storage location.
- **MOVEIN**
Used to move data from one location in storage to another.
- **SET**
Used to load an address into the low order three bytes of a specified fullword.

The CHANGE Command (CHG)

The CHG command is used to move new data into main storage. The new data is specified in the command after the keyword CHG in character, hexadecimal, packed, or binary format. This command has two formats:

- To move a data string into the main storage area that begins with the first byte of the current CORE display, enter:
CORE=CHGdata
- To move data into main storage beginning at the specified location, enter:
CORE=loc=CHGdata

Specify the data in a CHG command using any of the following formats:

- C'chardata' for character data
- X'hexdata' for hexadecimal data
- P'value' for packed decimal data
- F'value' for a binary fullword
- H'value' for a binary halfword preceded by a plus or minus sign

Replace 'value' with a decimal number, optionally preceded by a plus (+) or minus () sign.

Examples

To place 123 in the first three bytes of storage on display, enter:

```
CORE=CHGC ' 123 '
```

To perform the same function as in Example 1, enter:

```
CORE=CHGX ' F1F2F3 '
```

To place the characters 123 in the first three bytes of the data field ACCT NUM defined in the program currently stopped at a breakpoint, enter:

```
CORE=' ACCT NUM '=CHGC ' 123 '
```

To move the two byte packed decimal value of 100 into the first two bytes of the data field QUANTITY, enter:

```
CORE=' QUANTITY '=CHGP ' 100 '
```

When entering an apostrophe as part of character data, the apostrophe must be repeated.

To move the name O'HARA into the data area CUSNAME, specify:

```
CORE=' CUSNAME '=CHGC ' O"HARA '
```

Enter any combination of hexadecimal and character data.

To change the value of RECKEY to the name SMITH followed by two bytes of binary zeroes, specify:

```
CORE=' RECKEY '=CHGC ' SMITH ' X ' 0000 '
```

Bit Manipulation

Appending OC, NC, or XC after the data string lets you perform one of the following logical operations to the contents of main storage:

- OC to OR the data in the command to storage
- NC to AND the data in the command to storage
- XC to EXCLUSIVE OR the data in the command to storage

Examples

The following examples demonstrate how to manipulate main storage bits.

- To set the high order bit of the first byte on the current CORE display to 1, enter:
CORE=CHGX' 80' 0C
- To set the high order bit of the first byte on the current CORE display to 0, enter:
CORE=CHGX' 7F' NC
- To reverse all the bits of the first byte on the current CORE display, enter:
CORE=CHGX' FF' XC

Verify Storage Before a Change

Use the VER command with a CHG command to prevent an incorrect change to storage. This command verifies that the specified data is stored at the specified location. Specify the VER command as follows:

```
CORE=loc=VERdata
```

The data in a VER command is specified using the following formats:

- **C'chardata'**
character data
- **X'hexdata'**
hexadecimal data

Example

Verify that the NAME field contains JIM before changing it to JAY. If JIM is not in the NAME field, the change command is rejected, enter:

```
CORE='NAME' =VERC' JIM' =CHGC' JAY'
```

Move Data with the MOVEIN Command

The MOVEIN command, which lets you move data, has two formats:

- To move data from the FROM location to the area currently displayed, enter:
CORE=MOVEIN, L=len, FROM=location
- To move data from loc2 to loc1, enter:
CORE=loc1=MOVEIN, L=len, FROM=loc2

The length parameter, L=len, specifies the number of bytes to be moved. The maximum value for len is decimal 256, specified as 256T.

Example

To move twenty (hexadecimal 14) bytes of data from NEWNAME into CUSTNUM, enter:

```
CORE='CUSTNUM' =MOVEIN, L=14, FROM='NEWNAME'
```

Scroll an Address with the SET Command

Specify the SET command to set an address as follows:

```
CORE=addr1=SET=addr2
```

The address specified by addr1 is placed into the three low order bytes of the fullword whose address is given by addr2. The high order (left most) byte is filled with binary zeroes.

Examples

These examples demonstrate how to use the SET command.

- To fill the fullword at F12DE8 with the data 00234ABC, enter:

```
CORE=234ABC=SET=F12DE8
```

- To put the starting address of the program named PROGRM1 into the fullword that is at a displacement of 2C from the beginning of the program named PROGRM2, enter:

```
CORE=PGM=PROGRM1=SET=PGM=PROGRM2+2C
```

Scan Main Storage

The SCAN and SCAB commands search main storage for specified data. SCAN searches forward through storage, and SCAB searches backward. The command formats let you search from the current CORE display or from a specified location.

- To begin a search at the first byte of the current CORE display, enter:

```
CORE=SCANrange,data
```

or

```
CORE=SCABrange,data
```

- To begin a search at the location specified as loc, enter:

```
CORE=loc=SCANrange,data
```

or

```
CORE=loc=SCABrange,data
```

The search terminates when the first occurrence of the specified data is found or the number of bytes specified in the range have been scanned. Specify the range as a hexadecimal number or a decimal number followed by the letter T.

Examples

These examples show how to search for and replace data in main storage.

- To search for the string STEVE beginning at the location TABLE1, enter:

```
CORE='TABLE1'=SCAN1000T,C'STEVE'
```

The search for STEVE proceeds forward for a maximum of (decimal) 1000 bytes. If STEVE is not found a message displays.

- To search for STEVE starting at TABLE1, and to replace STEVE with the character string CHRIS, enter:

```
CORE='TABLE1'=SCAN1000T,C'STEVE'=CHGC'CHRIS'
```

Note: This command only replaces the first occurrence of STEVE with CHRIS.

Load and Delete Programs or Displaying BMS Maps

To load and delete programs and to display BMS maps, use the CORE commands specified following.

- To load the named program or increase its current use count by 1, enter:

```
CORE=LOAD=progrname
```

- To inform CICS that the named program can be deleted or to decrease its current use count by 1, enter:

```
CORE=DLTE=progrname
```

- To display the named BMS map, enter:

```
CORE=MAP=progrname
```

If a program name contains any of the special characters, @, #, or \$, you must enter the program name as C'progrname'. For example, to load the program named FIND#7 into main storage, enter:

```
CORE=LOAD=C'FIND#7'
```

Dump Main Storage

Use either of the two formats shown following to dump main storage. The dump is in the format of a partial CICS transaction dump, and is written to the CICS dump data set.

- To create a dump of the area currently on display, enter:

```
CORE=DUMP,L=len,ID=code
```

- To create a dump of the area beginning at the specified location, enter:

```
CORE=loc=DUMP,L=len,ID=code
```

- **L=len**

Specifies the size of the dump. Specify as a hexadecimal number or a decimal number followed by a T. This parameter is optional and, if omitted, defaults to the size of a CORE display.

- **ID=code**

Specifies a dump code. If omitted, the default is CORE.

Following the dump ID, include an optional message in the DUMP command. A blank must separate the message from the command. The entire DUMP command and any messages are included in the dump.

Example

To produce a dump of the storage area that was on the CORE display screen at the time the command was entered, enter:

```
CORE=DUMP, ID=MY01 BAD ACCT NUMBER
```

The dump ID will be MY01, and the message BAD ACCT NUMBER displays in the dump.

Chain CORE Commands

In general, if you need to execute several CORE commands to achieve a desired result, chain the commands together into one command. The format for chaining commands together is:

```
CORE=command1=command2=...=commandn
```

This is equivalent to sequentially executing the commands as follows:

```
CORE=command1
CORE=command2
CORE=commandn
```

Examples

The following examples demonstrate how to join CORE commands:

- To search the third storage area on the task's storage chain, enter:

```
CORE=STCA@4@4@4=SCAN2000, C 'RONALD '=MOVEIN, L=6, FROM=256ABC
```

If the character string RONALD is found within hexadecimal 2000 bytes, CA InterTest for CICS replaces it with whatever is at address 256ABC.

- To get a one hundred byte storage area for the task that is waiting at a breakpoint, and set the address of the first byte (after the eight byte long Storage Accounting Area) into the fullword at the address in register 6, enter:

```
CORE=GETM, L=100T+8=SET=R6@0
```

The CALC Option

When viewing a CORE display, overwrite the TransID CORE with CALC to use the basic hexadecimal calculator function of CA InterTest for CICS. The CALC function displays the hexadecimal and equivalent decimal number for the given value on the bottom line of the screen. The current CORE display is not affected. Return to the CORE transaction by replacing CALC with CORE.



Note: When using the CALC function, the letter T, for base ten, must follow decimal numbers.

Examples

The following examples demonstrate how to display hexadecimal and decimal values of specified numbers.

- To display the hexadecimal value of 200 and the decimal value of 512 on the bottom line of the screen, enter:

CALC=200

- To display the decimal value of 512 and the hexadecimal value of 200 on the bottom line of the screen, enter:

CALC=512T

- To display the hexadecimal value of 202 and the decimal value of 514 on the bottom line of the screen, enter:

CALC=0+(10*16T)+(16T*16T)+2

Convert PL/I Statement Numbers into Displacements

PL/I users who want to set breakpoints using hexadecimal offsets (displacements) need to use an offset calculated from the beginning of the main control section. There are two ways to get such offsets:

- Use the offset given in the Assembler like listing provided by the source listing option of the PL/I compiler. However, this listing is rather long.
- Use the offset listed in the Tables of Offsets and Statement Numbers portion of a PL/I listing for a statement. This offset is relative to the beginning of the machine code for the internal procedure. Then, calculate the offset relative to the main control section using the following CORE command:

CORE=PGM=pgmname;+'procname'+offset

- **pgmname**
Indicates the PPT ID of a PL/I program module. It must be followed by a semicolon and a plus sign.
- **procname**
Indicates the name of an internal PL/I procedure as listed in the Tables of Offsets.
- **offset**
Indicates a hexadecimal offset for a statement as listed in the Tables of Offsets and Statement Numbers.
This command accepts the offset for a statement as listed in the Tables of Offsets, and returns the hexadecimal value of the offset of that statement as counted from the beginning of the main control section. Use the returned value to set a breakpoint or to request a CORE display of the program code at that location.

Examples

An offset must be specified in the command. (Specify 0 as +0.)

```
CORE=PGM=TESTPROG;+ 'EDIT INPUT'+10
```

The named program must reside in main storage. If it does not, use the following command to load it:

```
CORE=LOAD=pgmname
```

When you are finished, use the following command to remove the program from main storage:

```
CORE=DLTE=pgmname
```

CORE(NNNNN)=BMSG

Use the CORE(NNNNN)=BMSG command to view a breakpoint display that is currently being displayed on another terminal. By replacing NNNNN with the task number of the breakpointed task, you can view the breakpoint display already showing for that task, and you will be able to display and modify storage related to that task as if your terminal was the breakpoint terminal. You will not be able to resume execution or abend the task at the breakpoint (this must be done from the actual breakpoint terminal). Use the CNTL=DISC command from the command line to disconnect from the breakpoint display.

Accessing Auxiliary Storage FILE

- [FILE Capabilities \(see page 324\)](#)
- [FILE Work Area \(see page 325\)](#)
- [The FILE Transaction and Menus \(see page 326\)](#)
- [Common FILE Functions \(see page 339\)](#)
- [VSAM Files \(see page 340\)](#)
- [Work with DL/I Databases \(see page 350\)](#)
- [DB2 and SQL/DS Databases \(see page 357\)](#)
- [View the CICS Attachment Facility \(z/OS Users Only\) \(see page 364\)](#)
- [BDAM Files \(see page 366\)](#)
- [Temporary Storage \(see page 373\)](#)
- [Transient Data \(see page 378\)](#)

Option 4 Auxiliary Storage, from the Primary Option Menu, invokes the CA InterTest for CICS FILE transaction. This FILE transaction lets you display, add, change, and delete records in VSAM and BDAM files, DL/I, DB2, and SQL/DS databases, temporary storage, and transient data.

The FILE transaction is very useful when you want to update records or create test data. Use FILE at:

- Any time, even when the rest of CA InterTest for CICS is inactive
- A breakpoint to inspect and modify data values and generate more test data

The changes you make to a file or database are always permanent, rather than dynamic, changes.

FILE Capabilities

Use FILE to perform the following functions. Each main function is an option on the Auxiliary Storage Menu.



Note: The functions you perform depend on your security authorization.

- Files (VSAM and BDAM)
 - View, add, update, and delete records
 - Browse a file
 - Search for data
 - Mass insert records into a VSAM file
- DB2 and SQL/DS Databases
 - View a table
 - Update columns in a table
 - Delete rows from a table
 - Insert a row in a table
 - Issue other SQL commands, including CREATE, ALTER, DROP, COMMENT ON, LABEL ON, GRANT, and REVOKE
- DL/I Databases
 - Retrieve segments
 - Add, update, and delete segments
- Transient Data
 - Retrieve a transient data record
 - Add a transient data record
 - an intrapartition data queue
- Temporary Storage
 - View or add a temporary storage record
 - View or add a temporary storage queue record

- Search a temporary storage queue for data
- Purge a temporary storage queue

In addition to the previous listed functions, use FILE to perform tasks that would otherwise require specially written programs.

Example

Use FILE to do the following tasks:

- Copy a record from one file to another
- Create test data from production files

FILE performs these tasks because it retains retrieved record and segment data in its own WORK AREA.

The CA InterTest for CICS FILE transaction is comprehensive. It enables you to perform interactively any function that is supported by CICS File Control and DL/I, and most DB2 functions. FILE uses CICS services exclusively; it does not use the operating system's data access methods directly.

Remote VSAM File and Temporary Storage Support

Use FILE to access and update remote VSAM files and temporary storage. FILE supports the following files and storage:

- All VSAM file types
- Auxiliary and main temporary storage queues
- Temporary storage queue names of all valid lengths. If you are running CTS Version 1.3, queue names are up to 16 bytes or 32-hexadecimal characters long.

No additional user input is required.



Note: Both sites must be at CA InterTest for CICS r4.2 or higher.

FILE Work Area

FILE keeps record or segment data in its own work area when performing an I/O operation. An *input operation*, such as a READ, places the requested data record or segment in FILE's work area and displays it on the screen.

Consider the following operations when working with the FILE work area:

- A successful input operation overwrites data currently in the work area.

- A successful output operation leaves all data in the work area intact. Reuse the contents of the work area for any number of consecutive output operations without having to reacquire the same data.
- Changing data in the work area does not affect the contents of the accessed data structure (file, database, temporary storage, transient data) until a successful output operation is performed.
- The contents of the work area can exceed the display capacity of the terminal screen. Display any portion of the work area by entering the location in the LOC field or using PF keys. For more information about the LOC field, see [Dump Format \(see page 328\)](#).

The FILE Transaction and Menus

The tasks described here apply to any type of data organization. Tasks specific to a particular type of data organization are discussed in the appropriate section.

Access File Facilities

Use the following methods to access the File facilities of CA InterTest for CICS.

- From CICS, enter the transaction code **FILE**.
- From the Primary Option Menu, select Option 4 Auxiliary Storage.
- From any Source Listing display, breakpoint, or CORE display, enter **FILE** on the command line.

The Auxiliary Storage Menu opens.

To use the Auxiliary Storage menu, follow these steps:

1. Use the Option field to select the auxiliary storage type you want to view.
2. Optionally, enter one or more specific or generic names on the bottom fields of the menu. Generic names can include the masking characters * and +. Use * to indicate a string of any length, + to indicate a single character.
3. Press **Enter** to display a selection list of the files and queues that meet your selection criteria.

The File Selection List

Use the File Selection list to select the specific file or queue you want to access. Type an **s** next to the File entry to select it for display.



Note: In a list spanning multiple pages, use the command `LOCATE filename` to position the display to the desired file.

For a list of the supported commands available from all CA InterTest for CICS Selection List displays and the standard PF Key definitions.

Initial File Display

The Initial File Display screen has three distinct areas:

- The header area contains the following:
 - Type of data organization (DATATYPE)
 - Record or segment to be retrieved
 - Format in which the data is to be displayed (FORMAT)
- Record display area
- Record information area displays the information about the file or PCB information for a DL/I database and functions that can be performed, such as READ, BROWSE, and UPDATE etc against the FILE.



Note: FILE uses different screens for accessing and displaying DB2 and SQL/DS databases. For more information, see [DB2 and SQL/DS Databases \(see page 357\)](#).

Specify a File or Database

Follow this procedure to specify a file or a database:

1. Enter a file ID in the FILEID field, or the DL/I database identifiers in the PSB and DBD fields. No specification is needed for a DB2 or SQL/DS database.
2. If the default value in the DATATYPE field is not correct for the type of data organization you want to access, use PF6 to change it or replace the value with one of the following:
 - FC for VSAM or BDAM files
 - TS for Temporary Storage
 - TD for Transient Data
 - DL for DL/I databases
 - DB for DB2 or SQL/DS databa
3. If the display format is not suitable, press PF2 until the format you want is displayed, or replace the value in the FORMAT field with one of the following:
 - D for Dump format
 - C for Character format
 - V for Vertical format
 - S for Structured format
 Each of these formats is described in the sections that follow.
4. If you do not want the display to start at the beginning of the record, change the value in the LOC field. Change this field at any time during the session.

Example

To locate a particular byte, follow these steps:

1. Go to the correct line number.
2. Go across to the correct position. For example, to locate the 48th byte of data (X'2F') in the record in the previous figure, go to LOC line 0020.
3. Go across to position FF. This byte contains a 'P' (X'D7'ss).

Character Format

The following screen shows a record displayed in character format.

```

DATATYPE= FC FILEID= INVNTRY  MODE=BROWSELOG=OFF TODEST=      PASSWORD=
FUNC= NEXT SUBFUNC=      RETMETH=      ARGTP=      SRCHTYP=
MESSAGE= RECORD OBTAINED FOR VIEWING
RETNRCD=0000000005
      RCID=
      DATA=
FORMAT= C 00000000011111111122222222233333333334444444445
LOC 00001 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
      .....
00001 0000000005      0399....      ABC CORP09
00051 1287 .... JOHN SMITH
00101
00151
00201
00251
00301
00351
00401
00451
00501
00551

DSORG=VSKS
RECFM=VB
LRECL=0080
BLKSIZE=00000
KEYPOS=00001
KEYLEN=010
STRNO=001

READ
BROWSE

1 Help      2 Format V    3 End      4 ENDB     5 PREV     6 DataType DL
7 Page bwd  8 Page fwd    9 Caps Off 10 Top     11 Bottom  12

```

In this screen, the record displays in horizontal lines containing up to 50 characters per line and non-displayable bytes are represented by periods.

Character format has the following characteristics:

Record/segment display -- 50 characters per line

Numeric information (such as, SIZE, LOC) -- decimal numbers

Field entry -- character, decimal, or universal mode

Position of first byte of data in record or segment -- LOCAtion 1

The LOC field determines where the display starts.

Example

If the LOC field specifies 0065, the first byte of data displayed is the 65th byte of the record.

The line numbers under the LOC field and the vertically arranged scale to the right of the FORMAT and LOC fields help you determine the position of any byte of data. Each line number indicates the first byte of data in that line.

To locate a particular byte, first go down to the correct line number, and then go across to the correct position.

Example

To locate the 65th byte of data in the record in the previous figure, go down to LOC line 00051, and then across to position 15. This byte contains a J.

Vertical Format

The following screen shows a record displayed in vertical format.

```

DATATYPE= FC FILEID= INVNTRY  MODE=BROWSELOG=OFF TODEST=      PASSWORD=
FUNC= NEXT SUBFUNC=      RETMETH=      ARGTP=      SRCHTYP=
MESSAGE= RECORD OBTAINED FOR VIEWING
RETNRCID=0000000005      CHGELEN=
      RCID=
      DATA=      SIZE= 0080
FORMAT= V 000000000111111111222222222233333333334444444445
LOC 00001 12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
00001 0000000005 0399.... ABC CORP09 DSORG=VSKS
      FFFFFFFF444444FFFF008544444444444444444444CCC4CDDDF RECFC=VB
      00000000050000000399473C000000000000000000001230369709 BLKSIZE=00000
      00051 1287 .... JOHN SMITH LRECL=0080
      FFFF4400584444DDCD444EDCEC4444 KEYPOS=00001
      128700009C00001685000249380000 KEYLEN=010
      STRNO=001
00101 READ
      BROWSE

1 Help      2 Format D    3 End      4 ENDB      5 PREV      6 DataType DL
7 Page bwd  8 Page fwd    9 Caps Off 10 Top      11 Bottom   12

```

In vertical format, the data displays in groups of three lines similar to a DITTO output, with a blank line separating each group. Each line is represented as follows:

- Line 1 represents character format
- Line 2 represents hexadecimal values of the zone (high order) half-bytes
- Line 3 represents hexadecimal values of the digit (low order) half-bytes

Vertical format has the following characteristics:

Record/segment display -- 50 bytes per line; hexadecimal and character

Numeric data display (such as SIZE) -- decimal numbers

Field entry -- character, decimal, or universal mode

Position of first byte of data in record or segment -- LOCation 1

The LOC field determines where the display begins.

Example

331/509

DATATYPE= FC FILEID= INVNTY MODE=		LOG=OFF TODST=	PASSWORD=
FUNC= SUBFUNC= RETMETH=		ARGTYP=	SRCHTYP=
MESSAGE= RECORD OBTAINED FOR VIEWING			
RETNRID=F1D7D9D6E3E2E8D4400000000000000000000000000000000			CHGELEN=
RCID= C'1'			
DATA=			SIZE= 02D8
LOC 0050	Name	Hexadecimal	Character
01	PRODREC		
02	PRODUCTTYPE	D3	L
02	PRODUCTCODE	C2D4D5C8 40404040	BMNH
02	PRODUCTDESCRIPTION	E6D9C5D5 C3C8	WRENCH
02	PRODUCTSITE	D1	J

1 Help	2 Format D	3 End	4 BEGB	5	6 DataType DL
7 Page bwd	8 Page fwd	9 Caps Off	10 Top	11 Bottom	12

The following screen shows a record in Assembler structured format.

[illegible]

1 Help	2 Format D	3 End	4 BEGB	5	6 DataType DL
7 Page bwd	8 Page fwd	9 Caps Off	10 Top	11 Bottom	12

- Both screens list the contents of each data name in both hexadecimal and character format.
- For Assembler DSECTs, the display also includes the displacement.
- Non-displayable bytes are represented by periods.

Structured format is very similar to dump format:

Record/segment display -- For Assembler, 16 bytes per line; for COBOL or PL/I, 12 bytes per line in hexadecimal and character

Numeric information (such as, SIZE, LOC) -- Hexadecimal

Field entry -- Hexadecimal or universal mode

Position of first byte of data in record or segment -- LOcation 0

The structure-name remains valid throughout the FILE session unless it is changed. This lets you shift display formats or data types without re-entering the structure-name.

Special Features

The following bullets describe special features:

- To change the symbolic-name or structure-name, overtype the command in the USE= field.
- The FILE or PCB information is not displayed. To see this information, switch to another display format.

- The structure is positioned at the data name whose offset is less than or equal to the LOC= value, except during scrolling.

Use Structured Format When a Program Is at a Breakpoint

When a program is stopped at a breakpoint, substitute an asterisk (*) for the symbolic-name.

Example

If program PAYROLL is stopped at a breakpoint and you enter:

```
USE=*.payrec
```

CA InterTest for CICS uses the program named PAYROLL and the PAYREC structure.

Use a Global Program Name

Your site compiles a default *dummy* COBOL or PL/I program containing *all* of the 01 level structures used at the site, or an Assembler program that contains all of the DSECTs. Symbolic information for this program must be stored in the CA InterTest for CICS Symbolic File.

The symbolic name for this program is referenced in the FSYMP installation name. The default name is PROFILE.

If a default global program was compiled or assembled, obtain a structured record format by entering the following command:

```
USE=structure-name
```

The symbolic-name defaults to the default dummy program name.

Find a Data Name

To search the structure for a specific data name, enter the following command in the DATA= field:

```
FIND=data-name
```



Note: The FIND command is valid only when FORMAT=S.

- **data-name**

Indicates the data name to be displayed.

The search is applied to the beginning of a data name.

Example

FIND=A9 finds the field named A9-AREA, but not the field named AREA-A9.

The search begins with the data name after the starting point and continues until either a match is found or the search has wrapped around to the original starting point. A message signals a possible wraparound.

Universal Mode of Data Entry in the RCID, DATA, and SSA Fields

Use the **universal mode** of entering data in the RCID, DATA, and SSA fields when you are entering information that contains both character and binary data (such as a VSAM key), or when it is inconvenient to change the display format.

Enter data as follows:

- **Character** Data. Specify C' (C and a single quote) before the character string and a ' (single quote) after it. Double any apostrophes that display within the string.

Example

C'O"ALLEY"

- **Hexadecimal** Data. Specify X' (X and a single quote) before the data, and a ' (single quote) after it. The data must be an even number of hexadecimal characters.

Example

X'001F'



Note: Specify an RCID up to 32-hexadecimal characters long.

You can also enter data that is both character and hexadecimal.

Example

C'1234'X'000F'

Access Files and Databases Protected by CA InterTest for CICS Passwords

Certain files or DL/I databases could have been assigned CA InterTest for CICS passwords when CA InterTest for CICS was installed. A password prevents unauthorized viewing and updating. FILE only lets you access such a file or database if you enter the correct password in the PASSWORD field. If you do not enter the correct password when one is required, FILE terminates.



Note: CA InterTest for CICS password protection decisions were made by the person who installed CA InterTest for CICS.

Log FILE Session

FILE's logging facility lets you record the input commands and output screens generated during a FILE session in character format. The log is written to the transient data destination specified when CA InterTest for CICS was installed.

To see the name of the destination, follow these steps:

1. On a clear screen, enter **VRPT**.
2. Select option 02.
3. The GLOG option indicates the name of the destination.

To activate logging, enter:

FUNC= LOG

To terminate logging, enter:

FUNC= NLOG

When logging is in effect, the LOG field contains LOG= ON and the FUNC=COPY function is disabled. When it is not in effect, the LOG field contains LOG= OFF.



Note: If the AUDIT installation option was set at installation time, you cannot terminate logging.

End a FILE Session

Terminate FILE by pressing **PF3** or the Clear key.

PF Keys

When you are using FILE, the PF keys perform the functions listed in the following table.

PF Key	Function
PF1	Help initiates the CA InterTest for CICS online Help facility.
PF2	Format C V D S changes the format displayed to Character, Vertical, Dump, or Structured.
PF3	End or Clear terminates the FILE facility.
PF4	BEGB ENDB begins or ends a Browse for VSAM files specified for browse in the FILEID field.
PF5	PREV NEXT displays the previous or next record in browse mode.
PF6	DataType changes the DATATYPE to the code displayed next to the PF6 key: FC for File Control, DL for DL/I, TD for Transient Data, TS for Temporary Storage, and DB for both DB2 and SQL/DS.
PF7	Page Bwd scrolls the current display one page backward.
PF8	Page Fwd scrolls the current display one page forward.
PF9	Caps Off/Caps On sets the mode of translation when changing data in the character area of the display. When Caps On displays, all character data is accepted as typed. When Caps Off is displays, all character data on the line is translated to uppercase. Press PF9 to change from one mode to the other.

PF Key	Function
Note: Translation to uppercase will not occur if an existing lowercase character would be affected; a message is issued instead.	
PF10	Top scrolls the current display to the top of the work area.
PF11	Bottom scrolls the current display to the last page of the work area.

Scroll Through a Record

Use these PF keys to page forward and backward through a record, and to display the beginning or end of a record:

- PF8 pages forward
- PF7 pages backward
- PF10 displays beginning of record
- PF11 displays end of record

Use the LOC Field to Position the Display

The LOC field controls the position of the first displayed byte in the WORK AREA. The following table explains the values that you enter in the LOC field to control the position of the first displayed byte.



Important! To determine the location of any byte on the data display portion of the screen, add the number on the left end of the line (the number under the LOC field) to the number above the byte in the data display header (to the right of the FORMAT= field).

LOC	Position of Data
Hexadecimal value, relative to zero	For FORMAT=D or S, indicates the relative displacement of the first displayed byte.
Decimal value, relative to one	For FORMAT=C or FORMAT=V, indicates the relative displacement of the first displayed byte.
? and cursor is positioned in the record display area	The cursor position becomes the first displayed byte when you press Enter. The LOC field reflects the hexadecimal or decimal position, depending on the FORMAT= field.
FWD or PF8	Advances the data display <i>forward</i> one full page.
BWD or PF7	Moves the data display <i>backward</i> one full page.
TOP or PF10	Positions the display on the first byte.
END or PF11	Positions the display on the last page of data.

The Help Facility

The Help facility summarizes the steps required to perform FILE functions. Access the Help facility by pressing the PF1 key from any FILE screen.

Change Data in the Work Area

Change FILE work areas by overtyping the hexadecimal or character data displayed on the screen with new data. Any number of bytes can be overwritten with any uppercase or lowercase character.



Note: If you overtype the same data in hexadecimal and character display fields, the hexadecimal change takes precedence.

You can also replace record data with fill characters, data from CORE, or data from the saved WORK AREA.

The CHGE Function

Follow this procedure when using the CHGE function:

1. To change data in the WORK AREA, position the first byte (character) of the data that is to be changed so that it is the first byte of the FILE display. There are two ways to do this:
 - Type the desired location in the LOC field, and press Enter.
 - Type a question mark (?) in the LOC field, position the cursor at the appropriate location in the record, and press Enter.

Delay pressing Enter until you complete Step 2.

2. Fill in the FUNC= and DATA= fields as shown next:

```
FUNC=CHGE
DATA= new data
```

3. Fill in the following *optional* field, if it applies to your situation:

```
CHGELEN = length of the data to be change
```

Use a hexadecimal number for FORMAT=D and a decimal number for all other FORMATS.

4. Press Enter. The MESSAGE= field displays the following message and the displayed record shows the new data at the proper location.

```
xxx NUMBER OF BYTES CHANGED
```

Example

To change four bytes at location 20 to the literal TEST, fill in the fields as shown next, and press Enter:

```
FUNC=CHGE
DATA=C 'TEST'
LOC=00020          (or 0013 for FORMAT=D)
```

Fill Part of the Work Area with a Character String

To fill part of the WORK AREA with a character string, specify the following fields, and press Enter:

```
FUNC=CHGE
SUBFUNC=FILL
CHGELEN= length of area to be change
DATA= character string
DOC= starting position
```

Example

To move 30 spaces into locations 15 to 44, specify the following fields and press Enter:

```
FUNC=CHGE
SUBFUNC=FILL
CHGELEN=0030          (or 001E for FORMAT=D)
DATA=C' '              (or X'40')
LOC=00015              (or 000E for FORMAT=D)
```

Copy Data from a Main Storage Location

To copy data from a main storage location into the WORK AREA, specify the following and press Enter:

```
FUNC=CHGE
SUBFUNC=CORE
DATA= CORE command that determines the source address
CHGELEN= length of area to be changed
LOC= starting position
```

Examples

The following examples demonstrate how to copy data from main storage.

1. To copy 16 bytes from TWA+8 (at a CA InterTest for CICS breakpoint) into locations 48to 63 of the record, specify the following, and press Enter:

```
FUNC=CHGE
SUBFUNC=CORE
CHGELEN=0016          (or 0010 for FORMAT=D)
DATA=CORE=TWA+8
LOC=00048              (or 002F for FORMAT=D)
```

2. Suppose you are stopped at a breakpoint in a COBOL program. You want to copy ten bytes of data from a field named SOC-SEC-NUMBER into locations 1 to 10 of the record. To do this, specify the following and press Enter:

```
FUNC=CHGE
SUBFUNC=CORE
CHGELEN=0010          (or 000A for FORMAT=D)
DATA=CORE='SOC-SEC-NUMBER'
LOC=00001              (or 0000 for FORMAT=D)
```

Copy Data from a Saved Work Area

To copy data from a saved work area into the current WORK AREA, specify the following, and press Enter:

```
FUNC=CHGE
SUBFUNC=FROM
CHGELEN= length of the area to be changed
```

DATA=FROMLOC= location of the data in the saved WORK AREA
 LOC= starting position

Save Records and Display Work Areas

Save a copy of the displayed record in a WORK AREA. This is useful when you want to create new records using an existing record as a skeleton, or when you want to modify an existing record using data from a saved record.

To save the record currently displayed, enter:

FUNC= SAVE

A previously saved record area is destroyed.

To display the saved area, enter:

FUNC= DISS

To display the active WORK AREA, enter:

FUNC= DISW

Dump the Work Area

Write the work area to the CICS transaction dump file. To dump the WORK AREA, enter:

FUNC= DUMP

TODEST= a four character dump code

You can also enter an explanatory note in the MESSAGE field. The note displays in the dump.

Record a Copy of the Screen Display

Copy the WORK AREA to a transient data queue. To copy the work area to a TD queue, enter:

FUNC= COPY

TODEST= a transient data queue ID

You can also enter an explanatory note in the MESSAGE field. The note is written with the work area.



Note: This function is invalid when logging is in effect.

Common FILE Functions

Enter the following FILE commands in the FUNC= field for all data types except DB2 and SQL/DS databases.

Command Function	
ADDN	Acquires a new work area for record insertion.
ADDU	Uses an existing work area for record insertion.

Command Function	
CHGE	Changes data in the work area.
COPY	Copies a work area to the transient data destination specified in the TODEST field.
DISS	Displays the saved work area.
DISW	Displays the current work area.
DUMP	Dumps the work area using the dump code entered in the TODEST field.
END	Ends the FILE session.
HELP	Accesses Help for FILE.
LOG	Logs all FILE transaction requests and responses.
NLOG	Terminates logging.
SAVE	Creates a copy of the current work area.
SRCH	Searches for the data string specified in the DATA field (not valid for DL/I or transient data).

VSAM Files

The FILE transaction performs any VSAM function allowed in your CICS system.



Note: You can consult the *IBM CICS/VS Application Programmer's Reference Manual* for information on using VSAM files. This manual helps you formulate your FILE requests correctly, and explains the meaning of many responses you will receive from FILE.

To begin processing a VSAM file, first make sure you are viewing the correct screen. The DATATYPE= field should be set to FC. If not, press PF6 or enter:

DATATYPE= FC

Then enter:

FILEID= file name

The other information you enter depends on the function you want to perform.

Identify the Record

When you access a VSAM file for the first time, the record identification field is set as follows:

KSDS and ESDS nulls (X'00')
 RRDSone (X'01')



Note: Data entered in the RCID field overrides these values.

Occasionally, the *last* record identification for a file is needed as the *first* record identification for another file. To prevent the RCID from being reset to nulls or to one, enter **LAST** in the SUBFUNC field when you specify the new filename in the FILEID field. The LAST subfunction works only when a file is requested for the first time.

FILE Screen Layout for VSAM Files

The following screen shows a blank header area on a FILE screen for VSAM files.

Examples

Examples of the complete screen, see Dump Format, Character Format, Vertical Format and Structured Format.

```

DATATYPE= FC FILEID=          MODE=      LOG=      TODDEST=      PASSWORD=
FUNC=      SUBFUNC=          RETMETH=    ARGTYP=    SRCHTYP=
MESSAGE=
  RETNRCID=                  CHGELEN=
    RCID=
    DATA=                  SIZE=
FORMAT= D 00112233 44556677 8899AABB CCDDEEFF *0123456789ABCDEF*
LOC 0000  .....

```

```

1 Help      2 Format D    3 End      4 BEGB      5          6 DataType DL
7 Page bwd  8 Page fwd   9 Caps Off 10 Top      11 Bottom  12

```

The fields provide the following information:

Fields	Function
DATATYPE	Identifies the type of data organization. This must be FC.
FILEID	Specifies the name of the VSAM file.
MODE	Identifies the FILE operation such as browse, update, add, add in mass insertion. This field is blank if you are just viewing a record.
LOG	Specifies whether the FILE logging facility is on or off.
TODEST	Identifies a transient data destination (when a work area is copied) or a dump identification (when a work area is dumped).
PASSWORD	Must contain a four-character password if the file is protected.
FUNC	Specifies the FILE function. When this field contains a function code, it is executed if you press Enter. In addition to common FILE functions, enter the following commands: BEGB, DEL, ENDB, GET, GETU, NEXT, PREV, PUT, REL.
SUBFUNC	Modifies a FUNC specification.
RETMETH	Identifies the RCID field (BDAM files only).
ARGTYP	No longer required.
SRCHTYP	Specifies how RCID information is processed (KSDS files only).
MESSAGE	Contains FILE messages. Also specify messages here when FUNC=COPY or FUNC=DUMP.
RETNRCID	Contains the record key of the retrieved record.

Fields	Function
CHGELEN	Specifies the number of bytes changed in the work area when FUNC=CHGE.
RCID	Identifies the record to be processed.
DATA	Contains data needed to perform certain FILE functions.
SIZE	Specifies the record size or the number of records to be searched.
FORMAT	Specifies the format in which the record is displayed.
USE	Specifies the program and structure for structured format.
LOC	Specifies a location within a record.

Some fields are used only for certain tasks. The discussion of each FILE function indicates which fields must be specified.

When a record displays, its FILE information is in the lower-right portion of the screen. This information includes the following:

- DSORG(data organization)
- RECFM(record format)
- LRECL (record length)
- BLKSIZE (blocksize)
- KEYPOS (key position)
- KEYLEN (key length)
- STRNO (string number)

Beneath the FILE information is a list of the functions you can perform, such as READ, ADD, UPDATE, BROWSE, DELETE.

FILE Functions for VSAM Records

The following FILE functions are discussed in this section:

- Viewing a VSAM record
- Browsing a VSAM file
- Searching for a data string
- Updating a VSAM record
- Adding a VSAM record
- Mass insertion into a VSAM file
- Copying a VSAM record from one file to another

- Deleting VSAM records

View a VSAM Record

To view a VSAM record, specify the READ operation on the FILE definition.

1. Enter the following required information for all VSAM files:

FUNC= GET
RCID= key

- For a KSDS file, the key is a full or generic key, depending on the optional SRCHTYP field. Specify the key in hexadecimal or character format or a combination of both.
- For an ESDS file, the key is a four-byte hexadecimal number representing the relative byte address (RBA).
- For an RRDS file, the key is a four-byte hexadecimal number representing the relative record number.

2. Enter the following optional information for a KSDS file:

SRCHTYP= FKEQ/FKGE/GKEQ/GKGE

- If you specify SRCHTYP=FKEQ, enter the full key in the RCID field. FILE retrieves the specified record. This is the default.
- If you specify SRCHTYP=FKGE, enter the full key in the RCID field. FILE retrieves the specified record or the record with the next higher key.
- If you specify SRCHTYP=GKEQ, enter a generic (partial) key in the RCID field. FILE retrieves the first record whose key matches the generic key.
- If you specify SRCHTYP=GKGE, enter a generic (partial) key in the RCID field. FILE retrieves the first record whose key matches the generic key or the next higher key.

3. Press Enter. FILE displays the requested record.

Browse a VSAM File

To browse a VSAM file, specify the BROWSE operation on the FILE definition.

1. Enter the following required information for all VSAM files (or press PF4):

FUNC= BEGB

Also specify a key in the RCID field to begin to browse from a specified record.

- For a KSDS file, this key can be a full or generic key, depending on the SRCHTYP field.
- For an ESDS file, you must also specify ARGTP= RBA or ARGTP= XRBA.

2. Enter the following optional information for a KSDS file:

SRCHTYP= FKGE/FKEQ/GKGE/GKEQ

- If you specify SRCHTYP=FKGE, enter the full key in the RCID field. The browse starts at the record with that key or the next higher key. This is the default.
 - If you specify SRCHTYP=FKEQ, enter the full key in the RCID field. The browse starts at this record.
 - If you specify SRCHTYP=GKGE, enter a generic (partial) key in the RCID field. The browse starts at the first record whose key matches the generic key or the next higher key.
 - If you specify SRCHTYP=GKEQ, enter a generic (partial) key in the RCID field. The browse starts at the first record whose key matches the generic key.
3. Press Enter. FILE displays the first retrieved record. The FUNC field is preset to NEXT.
 - To view the records in ascending sequence, press Enter.
 - To view the records in descending sequence, enter FUNC=PREV, and then repeatedly press Enter to display the records in descending sequence. Use the PREV function only if the browse is initiated with SRCHTYP=FKEQ.
 - Use both NEXT and PREV during the same browse operation. Use PF5 to change descending and ascending sequence.
 4. Terminate the browse by pressing PF4, specifying FUNC=ENDB, or specifying one of these functions: GET, GETU, ADD, or ADDU.

Example

To view the record with the key 'REC001' and the next record, and then to terminate the browse, follow these steps:

1. Specify the following (or press PF4):


```
FUNC= BEGB
RCID= C`REC001'
```
2. Press Enter to display the record with a key of REC001.
3. Press Enter to display the next record.
4. Press PF4 to end the browse.

Search for a Data String

To search for a data string, specify the BROWSE operation on the FILE definition.

1. Specify the following required information:


```
FUNC= SRCH
RCID= id of record where search should begin
DATA= data string to be located
LOC a number or the keyword ANY
```

If a number is entered in the LOC field, FILE looks for the data string only at the specified location. If ANY is entered, FILE searches the entire record for the specified data string.

2. To search more than one record, enter the number of records that you want to search in the SIZE field.
3. Specify the following optional information for a KSDS file:
 SRCHTYP= FKGE/FKEQ/GKEQ/GKGE
 - If you specify SRCHTYP=FKGE, enter the full key in the RCID field. The search starts with the specified record or the record with the next higher key. This is the default.
 - If you specify SRCHTYP=FKEQ, enter the full key in the RCID field. The search starts with the specified record.
 - If you specify SRCHTYP=GKEQ, enter a generic (partial) key in the RCID field. The search starts with the first record whose key matches the generic key.
 - If you specify SRCHTYP=GKGE, enter a generic (partial) key in the RCID field. The search starts with the first record whose key matches the generic key or the next higher key.
4. Press Enter. If FILE finds the requested data string, it displays the record in which it is found, starting with the requested string. The RETNRCID field displays the ID of the record and the LOC field displays the record position at which the data was found.
 If the data is not found, the message DATA NOT FOUND opens.

Example

To scan up to ten records in the file ACCTS looking for the data string TEST in record positions 20-23, and to begin the search with the record whose ID is NEWREC001, specify the following:

```
FILEID= ACCTS
FUNC= SRCH
RCID= C`NEWREC001'
DATA= C`TEST'
LOC 00020      (or 0013 for FORMAT=D)
SIZE= 0010     (or 000A for FORMAT=D)
```

Press Enter to display the data.

Update a VSAM Record

To update a record, specify the UPDATE operation on the FILE definition.

1. Retrieve the record you want to update, and then enter the appropriate command:
 FUNC= GETU
 RCID= key (for all VSAM files)
 FUNC= GET
 RCID= key (for KSDS files only)
2. Press Enter, or browse the file.
3. Change any portion of the record, except a KSDS key. For more information, see Change Data in the Work Area.
4. After you have made all the changes, specify the following, and then press Enter:
 FUNC= PUT
 SIZE= new record size

Specify the SIZE field only when changing the size of a variable length record.

5. FILE rewrites the updated record.

Add a VSAM Record

To add a record, specify the ADD operation on the FILE definition.

1. Specify the following required information:

FUNC= ADDN (to obtain a new work area)

or

FUNC=ADDU (to use the data in the current work area)

Press Enter to get the work area to be used for the new record. FILE displays the maximum record length in the SIZE field and ADD in the MODE field.

2. Specify the following optional information:

FUNC=CHGE
SUBFUNC=FILL
DATA=data string

Press Enter.

- For FUNC=ADDN, the data string fills the new work area.
- For FUNC=ADDU, the data string fills the extended portion of the work area.

3. Change the data in the work area to meet your requirements. For more information, see Change Data in the Work Area.

4. To write the updated record, enter the following required information:

FUNC= PUT
RCID= record id
SIZE= record length

For a KSDS file, the record ID overlays the key portion of the record.



Note: Specify the SIZE field only when adding a variable length record. Press Enter. FILE redisplay the new record and displays the message RECORD ADDED.

5. If you decide not to add this record, specify FUNC= REL. FILE continues to display the record and displays the message FWA HAS BEEN RELEASED.

Mass Insertion into a VSAM File

Follow the same procedure for adding a single record.

1. Specify FUNC=ADDN, or FUNC=ADDU and SUBFUNC=MASS. Optionally specify the DATA= data string field.
2. Make your changes and write the new record. Repeat the procedure of making changes and writing the new record until you have added all the records.
3. Enter FUNC= REL to terminate the mass insertion operation.

Example

1. Specify the following, and then press Enter:

```
FILEID= ACCTS
FUNC= ADDN
SUBFUNC= MASS
```

2. Specify the following, and then press Enter:

```
FUNC= CHGE SUB
FUNC= FILL DATA= C ' '
```

3. Specify the following, and then press Enter:

```
FUNC= PUT
RCID= C 'NEWREC004'
```

4. Specify the following, and then press Enter:

```
FUNC= PUT
RCID= C 'NEWREC005'
```

5. Specify the following, and then press Enter:

```
FUNC= PUT
RCID= C `NEWREC008'
```

6. Specify the following, and then press Enter:

```
FUNC= REL
```

Copy a VSAM Record from One File to Another

To copy a record from one file to a second file, specify the READ function for the first file and the ADD function for the second file.

1. To retrieve the record you want to copy, specify the following, and then press Enter or browse the file:

```
FILEID= file ID of source file
FUNC= GET
RCID= key
```

2. After FILE displays the record, specify the following, and then press Enter:

```
FILEID= file ID of destination file
FUNC= ADDU
```

3. Make any necessary changes, then specify the following, and press Enter:

```
FUNC= PUT
RCID= key
SIZE= record length
```

Note: Specify the SIZE field only when adding a variable length record.
FILE redisplay the record and displays the message RECORD ADDED.
Repeat Steps 1 through 3 to copy additional records.



Note: If the LRECLs of the two files differ, the LRECL of the destination file determines the size of the record. The record is either truncated or padded with binary zeros to meet that length.

Example

To copy a record with the key 'REC050' from the ACCTS file to the TEST file, follow these steps:

1. Specify the following, and then press Enter to display the record:

```
FILEID= ACCTS
FUNC= GET RCID= C'REC050
```

2. Specify the following, and then press Enter:

```
FILEID= TEST
FUNC= ADDU
```

3. Specify the following, and then press Enter:

```
FUNC= PUT
RCID= C'REC001 '
```

Delete VSAM Records

To delete a record, follow these steps:

1. Specify the DELETE operation on the FILE definition.
2. Specify the following required information:

```
FUNC= DEL
```

To delete a single record, follow these steps:

1. Specify the following:
RCID= full record key
2. Press **Enter**.

To delete all records having a generic (partial) key (KSDS files only), follow these steps:

1. Specify the following:

```

RCID= generic key
SRCHTYP= GKEQ
ARGTYP= KEY

```

2. Press **Enter**.

Notes:

- FILE deletes all the records whose keys match the generic key *unless* BACKUPTYPE DYNAMIC is specified for the FILE definition because CICS does not permit generic key deletion for FILE defined with this option
- If a single record is deleted, FILE displays it with the message RECORD DELETED.
- If you specify SRCHTYP=GKEQ, FILE displays the first record deleted. The message field specifies the number of deleted records xxx RECORDS DELETED.

Examples

1. To delete the record NEWREC001 from the ACCTS file, specify the following, and then press Enter:

```

FILEID= ACCTS
FUNC= DEL
RCID= C`NEWREC001`

```

2. To delete all records whose keys start with the character string NEWREC from the ACCTS file, specify the following, and then press Enter:

```

FILEID= ACCTS
FUNC= DEL
SRCHTYP= GKEQ
RCID= C`NEWREC`
ARGTYP= KEY

```

Deleting a Record with a Large Key

To delete a record whose key is larger than the RCID field, perform these steps:

To retrieve the record or browse the file, follow these steps.

1. Specify the following:

```

FUNC= GET
SRCHTYP= GKGE
RCID= generic key
ARGTYP= KEY

```

2. Press **Enter**.

To delete the record, follow these steps.

1. Specify the following:

```

FUNC= PUT
SUBFUNC= DEL

```

2. Press **Enter**.

FILE deletes the record and displays the message RECORD DELETED.

Work with DL/I Databases

FILE lets you access any DL/I database to which it has been given access.

To start working with a DL/I database follow these steps.

1. Initiate the FILE transaction and get the DL/I entry screen.

2. Press **PF6** or specify the following:

DATATYPE= DL

3. Then enter:

PSB= PSB name

DBD= DBD name

NO= DBD entry number

Other information you enter depends on the function you want to perform.



Note: For more information about using DL/I databases, see *IBM's DL/I DOS/VS Application Programming Reference Manual* or the *IMS/VS Application Programming for CICS/VS Users Manual*.

FILE Screen Layout for DL/I Databases

The following screen shows the FILE screen layout for DL/I databases.

```

DATATYPE= DL  FUNC=          PSB=          DBD=          NO 01  SUBFUNC=          PS=
SSA=

MESSAGE=
  DATA=
FORMAT= D 00112233 44556677 8899AABB CCDDEEFF *0123456789ABCDEF*
LOC 0000 .....

TODEST=
CHGLEN=
SIZE= 0000
LOG=ON

STAT=
NAME=
LEVL=
POPT=
KFBL=
KEY FEEDBACK
*          *
*          *
*          *
*          *
*          *
*          *

-----
1 Help      2 Format C   3 End      4 BEGB      5          6 Data Type FC
7 Page bwd  8 Page fwd   9 Caps Off 10 Top      11 Bottom  12

```

The following table describes each field's function.

Field	Function
DATATYPE	Specifies the type of data organization. For DL/I databases, it is DL.
FUNC	Specifies the FILE function. When this field contains a function code, it is executed if you press Enter. In addition to common FILE functions, enter the following commands: DLET, GHN, GHU, GN, GNHP, GNP, GU, ISRT, REPL.
PSB	Specifies the PSB name, which you can change any time using FILE.
DBD	Specifies the DBD name, which you can change any time using FILE.
NO	Specifies which DBD entry to use when there is more than one DBD with the same name in the PSB. The default is 01.
SUBFUNC	Modifies a FUNC specification.
PS	If the DBD is password protected, enter a four-character password.
SSA	Specifies required segment search arguments. For more information, see the SSA Formats.
TODEST	Identifies a transient data destination (when a work area is copied) or a dump identification (when a work area is dumped).
MESSAGE	Contains FILE messages. Also specify messages here when FUNC=COPY or FUNC=DUMP.
CHGELEN	Specifies the number of bytes changed in the work area when FUNC=CHGE.
DATA	Contains data needed to perform certain FILE functions.
SIZE	Specifies the size of the segment.
FORMAT	Specifies the format in which the segment is displayed.
USE	Specifies the program and structure for structured format.
LOG	Specifies whether FILE's logging facility is on or off.
LOC	Specifies a location within a segment.

Returned PCB information appears in the lower-right screen area:

STAT -- DL/I status code returned by PSB

NAME -- Name of retrieved segment

LEVL -- Level number of segment

POPT -- DL/I processing options

KFBL -- Length of key feedback area

KEY FEEDBACK -- Displays key feedback area

Some fields are applicable only to certain functions. The discussion of each FILE function indicates which fields must be specified.

Specifying the SIZE Field

Use the SIZE field to specify a storage area large enough to contain the segment to be retrieved or added. If this field is blank or contains zeros, FILE uses the default value specified in the DL1SIZE option when CA InterTest for CICS was installed. To check the default value:

1. On a clear screen, enter **VRPT**.
2. Select option 02.
3. The DL1SIZE option contains the default SIZE value.

If you need to change the default value, contact the systems programmer who maintains CA InterTest for CICS.

FILE Functions for DL/I Databases

The following topics are discussed in this section:

- SSA formats
- Viewing a DL/I segment
- Updating a DL/I segment
- Adding a DL/I segment
- Copying a DL/I segment
- Deleting a DL/I segment

SSA Formats

SSA specifications follow standard DL/I conventions. Information entered in the SSA field must conform to the following format:

segname qual keyname ro keyarg

- **segname**
Indicates the segment name, from one to eight characters long. If the segment name is less than eight characters, it must be followed by a blank.
- **qual**
Indicates a blank, left parenthesis, (, or asterisk, *.
 - Blanks specify an unqualified SSA.
 - A left parenthesis, (, specifies a qualified SSA. If used, right parenthesis,), must follow the *keyarg* data.
 - An asterisk, *, specifies that command codes are present. In this case, either a blank (for an unqualified SSA) or a left parenthesis (for a qualified SSA) must follow the last command code. FILE does *not* validate command codes. This is handled by DL/I.

- **keyname**

Indicates the key name, from one to eight characters long. If it is less than eight characters long, it must be followed by one blank.

- **ro**

Indicates a relational operator. It can be any of the standard relational operators used in DL/I. It must be two bytes long and must immediately follow either the last character in the keyname (if the keyname is eight characters long), or the blank terminating the keyname (if the keyname is less than eight characters long).

If you use a one-character sign rather than two letters to specify the relational operator (such as = instead of EQ), you must specify a blank before or after the sign.

- **keyarg**

Indicates the argument for the key name. Enter the keyarg as either character or hexadecimal data, or as a combination of both, in one of the following ways:

- C'data' for character data
- X'data' for hexadecimal data
- data for treated as character data



Note: If your *keyarg* data contains any of these special characters,), &, |, *, or + you must use the X'data' format to enter it.

- Create compound conditions by using & or | signs to join multiple *keyname ro keyarg* specifications.



Note: If you specify more than one SSA, you must insert a blank and SSA= before each subsequent SSA.

Examples

In the following examples of SSA specifications, b indicates a blank.

1. The following specification indicates an unqualified SSA:

```
SSA= SEGTW0bb
```

The two blanks are necessary, because the segment name is less than eight characters, and an unqualified SSA is indicated.

2. The following specifications indicate a qualified SSA:

```
SSA= EMPLOYEE (NAMEb=bSMITH)
SSA= EMPLOYEE (NAMEbEQSMITH)
```

3. The following specification indicates an unqualified SSA with the command code L:

SSA= CARSb*Lb

- The following specification indicates a qualified SSA with a compound condition:

SSA= EMPLOYEE (NAMEb=bSMITH&CODEbLTX'FFF0')

View a DL/I Segment

Follow this procedure to view a DL/I segment:

- Specify the following required information:

FUNC= a DL/I get function
SIZE= size of DL/I segment

- Enter the following optional information:

SSA= the SSAs needed to retrieve the requested segment

- Press **Enter**. The returned PCB information is displayed in the lower-right portion of the FILE screen. If the call is successful, the segment also displays.

Examples

- To retrieve the first root segment, which is 975 bytes long, specify the following, and then press Enter:

FUNC= GU
SIZE= 975 (or 3CF for FORMAT= D)

- To sequentially process a database whose longest segment is 2000 bytes, specify the following, and then press Enter for each segment:

FUNC= GN
SIZE= 2000 (or 7D0 for FORMAT= D)

- To retrieve an EMPLOYEE segment, which is 100 bytes long, specify the following, and then press Enter. (Its key is ADAMS, and its parent is a SKILL segment with a key of ARTIST.)

FUNC= GU
SIZE= 100 (or 64 for FORMAT= D)
SSA= SKILL (SKILCODE= ARTIST) SSA=EMPLOYEE (NAME = ADAMS)

Update a DL/I Segment

Follow this procedure to update a DL/I segment:

- Specify the following required information:

FUNC= GHU, GHN, or GHNP

- Enter the following optional information:

SIZE= size of DL/I segment
SSA= the SSAs needed to retrieve the requested segment

- Press **Enter**. The returned PCB information is displayed in the lower-right portion of the FILE screen. If the call is successful, the segment is also displayed. The STAT field indicates if the call is successful. Make your changes to the displayed segment. For more information, see Change Data in the Work Area.

4. To rewrite the updated segment, specify the following:

FUNC= REPL

5. Press **Enter**.
The returned PCB information is displayed.

Example

To retrieve, change, and replace a SKILL segment whose key is ARTIST and whose length is 100 bytes, follow these steps:

1. Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

FUNC= GHU
SIZE= 100 (or 64 for FORMAT= D)
SSA= SKILL (SKILCODE= ARTIST)

2. Change the segment.

3. Specify the following:

FUNC= REPL

4. Press **Enter**.

Adding a DL/I Segment

Follow this procedure to add a DL/I segment:

1. Specify the following required information:

FUNC= ADDN
SIZE= size of the DL/I segment

2. Enter the following optional information:

DATA= data string to initialize the new segment

3. Press **Enter** to display the work area for the new segment. FILE displays the message WORK AREA OBTAINED.

4. Change the displayed segment. For more information, see Change Data in the Work Area.

5. To write the new segment, enter the following required information, and then press **Enter**:

FUNC= ISRT
SSA= SSAs necessary to insert segment into proper
position in database

The returned PCB information is displayed in the lower-right portion of the screen. The segment is added if the call is successful.

Example

To add a new 100 byte SKILL segment whose key is ENGINEER, follow these steps:

1. Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
FUNC= ADDN
SIZE= 100
```

2. Change the segment.

3. Specify the following:

```
FUNC= ISRT
SSA= SKILL (SKILCODE= ENGINEER)
```

4. Press **Enter**.

Copy a DL/I Segment

Copy a DL/I segment from one database to another.

1. To retrieve the segment you want to copy, specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
FUNC= a DL/I get function
PSB and DBD of source database
SIZE= size of the DL/I segment
```

2. Enter the following optional information, and then press **Enter**:

```
SSA= SSAs needed to retrieve the requested segment
```

FILE displays the segment.

3. Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
FUNC= ADDU
PSB and/or DBD of destination database
SIZE= size of the DL/I segment
```

4. Make any necessary changes.

5. Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
FUNC= ISRT
SSA= SSAs necessary to insert segment into proper
      position in database
```

The segment is copied if the call is successful.

Example

To copy a SKILL segment whose key is ARTIST and whose length is 100 bytes from one database to another, follow these steps:

1. Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
FUNC= GU
PSB= OLDBASE
DBD= DBD0025
SIZE= 100 (or 64 for FORMAT= D)
SSA= SKILL (SKILCODE= ARTIST)
```

2. Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
FUNC= ADDU
PSB= NEWBASE
DBD= DBD0010
SIZE= 100 (or 64 for FORMAT= D)
```

3. Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

FUNC= ISRT
SSA= SKILL (SKILCODE= ARTIST)

Delete DL/I Segments

Follow this procedure to delete a DL/I segment:



Note: To avoid damage to the integrity of the database, take the same precautions that you take when you program in DL/I.

1. Enter the following required information:

FUNC= GHU, GHN, or GHNP
SIZE= size of the DL/I segment

2. Enter the following optional information:

SSA= the SSAs needed to retrieve the requested segment

3. Press **Enter**. The returned PCB information is displayed in the lower-right area of the FILE screen. If the call is successful, the segment is also displayed. The STAT field indicates if the call is successful.

4. To delete the retrieved segment, enter:

5. FUNC= DLET

6. Press **Enter**. The returned PCB information is displayed.

Example

To delete the SKILL segment whose key is ARTIST, follow these steps:

1. Specify the following:

FUNC= GHU SSA= SKILL (SKILCODE= ARTIST)

2. Press **Enter**.

3. Specify the following:

FUNC= DLET

4. Press **Enter**.

DB2 and SQL/DS Databases

FILE lets you access DB2 or SQL/DS databases to which it has access.



Note: For more information, see *IBM's DB2 Application Programming and SQL Guide*.

Access the DB2 Facility

To start working with a DB2 database, select one of the following options:

- From a clear CICS screen, enter **FILE**.
- On the file display, change the data type to **DB**.
- From a clear CICS screen, enter **ITST**.
- On the Auxiliary Storage Menu, select Option 4.
- On the resulting menu, select Option 2, DB Database.

The File DB2 Facility screen displays.

SQL Commands

Enter Structured Query Language (SQL) commands to perform DB2 or SQL/DS functions. FILE accepts the following SQL commands, subject to user authorization: SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE, INSERT, CREATE, ALTER, DROP, LABEL ON, GRANT, REVOKE, and COMMENT ON.



Note: For more information, see *IBM's DB2 Application Programming and SQL Guide*.

Observe the following rules in entering SQL commands:

- Begin the command in column one.
- Enter only one command at a time.
- A command can exceed several lines. If the command does not fit in the allowed space, press **PF4** to obtain a larger input area. The command remains in the large input area for redisplay (using PF4), modification, and execution.

Scroll Through the DB2 and SQL/DS Table Display

FILE displays DB2 and SQL/DS table data horizontally in columns and vertically in rows.

- The columns represent the fields in the database
- The rows represent the records for each member in the table

The following screen shows an SQL table data display.

CA InterTest for CICS - File DB2 Facility
 EXEC SQL # Cols 012 Max Loc 00141 Loc 00001 Page 001
 SELECT * FROM DSN8210.EMP

1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----						
EMPNO	FIRSTNME	MIDINIT	LASTNAME	WORKDEPT	*PHONENO	*HIRE
000210	WILLIAM	T	JONES	D11	0942	1979
000220	JENNIFER	K	LUTZ	D11	0672	1968
000070	EVA	D	PULASKI	D21	7831	1980
000230	JAMES	J	JEFFERSON	D21	4265	1966
000240	SALVATORE	M	MARINO	D21	3780	1979
000250	DANIEL	S	SMITH	D21	0961	1969
000260	SYBIL	V	JOHNSON	D21	8953	1975
000270	MARIA	L	PEREZ	D21	9001	1980
000050	JOHN	B	GEYER	E01	6789	1949
000090	EILEEN	W	HENDERSON	E11	5498	1970
000280	ETHEL	R	SCHNEIDER	E11	8997	1967
000290	JOHN	R	PARKER	E11	4502	1980
000300	PHILIP	X	SMITH	E11	2095	1972

1 Help 2 CMND list 3 END 4 Large CMND 5 Log On 6 DataType FC
 7 Page bwd 8 Page fwd 9 Page 1 10 ScrL. --> 11 ScrL. <-- 12 Structure

In the previous screen, the column headings (EMPNO, FIRSTNME, MIDINIT, and so on) represent all fields in the table. A heading preceded by an asterisk indicates that the field contains null characters (for example, *PHONENO).

The vertical rows represent the members in the table. In this example, each member contains information for a different employee. If all the rows cannot display on one screen, press **PF8** to page down through the table. Press **PF7** to page up again.

FILE provides the following information above the screen display:

Rows -- specifies the total number of rows in the display. FILE displays this field only if you page down to the end of the table.

Cols -- specifies the number of columns defined in the table.

Max Loc -- specifies the horizontal width of the screen display.

Loc -- specifies the position of the leftmost character on display.

Page -- specifies the page you are currently viewing.

Display Additional Columns

If all the columns cannot display at one time, shift the display in one of the following ways:

- Tab to the line that separates the displayed columns and press **Enter**. The position indicated by the cursor becomes the first position on your screen.
- Place the cursor under any character in the column heading and press **Enter**. The position indicated by the cursor becomes the first position on your screen.
- Change the value in the Loc field by entering **#nn** (clear any remaining numbers), and press **Enter**.

Example

If you enter #10 in the Loc field, the display starts with the first character in column 10.

- Change the value in the Loc field and press Enter.E

Example

If you enter 50 in the Loc field, the display starts with the 50th character.

- Press **PF11** to shift the display 80 characters to the left. Pressing **PF10** shifts the display back 80 characters to the right.

Example

In the previous display, the Loc field indicates that the display begins with position 1; the Max Loc field indicates that the entire table display is 141 characters wide. To see the remaining columns, you must scroll the display. If you tab the cursor to the line preceding HIREDATE and press **Enter**, FILE displays the following screen:

```

CA InterTest for CICS - File DB2 Facility
EXEC SQL # Rows 00032 # Cols 012 Max Loc 00141 Loc 00075 Page 002
SELECT * FROM DSN8210.EMP

7-----8-----9-----10---11-----12-----
|*HIREDATE|*JOBCODE|*EDUCLVL|*SEX|*BRTHDATE|*SALARY|
+-----+-----+-----+---+-----+-----+
| 19790411| 52      | 17      | M  | 19530223| 18270.00|
| 19680829| 55      | 18      | F  | 19480319| 29840.00|
| 19800930| 56      | 16      | F  | 19530526| 36170.00|
| 19661121| 53      | 14      | M  | 19350530| 22180.00|
| 19791205| 55      | 17      | M  | 19540331| 28760.00|
| 19691030| 52      | 15      | M  | 19391112| 19180.00|
| 19750911| 52      | 16      | F  | 19361005| 17250.00|
| 19800930| 55      | 15      | F  | 19530526| 27380.00|
| 19490817| 58      | 16      | M  | 19250915| 40175.00|
| 19700815| 55      | 16      | F  | 19410515| 29750.00|
| 19670324| 54      | 17      | F  | 19360328| 26250.00|
| 19800530| 42      | 12      | M  | 19460709| 15340.00|
| 19720619| 48      | 14      | M  | 19361027| 17750.00|
| 19640912| 43      | 12      | F  | 19310421| 15900.00|

1 Help      2 CMND list 3 END      4 Large CMND 5 Log On    6 DataType FC
7 Page bwd  8 Page fwd 9 Page 1  10 Scrl. --> 11 Scrl. <-- 12 Structure

```

Now you can view the other columns in the table.



Note: The Loc field now indicates that the display begins with position 75.

View a Structured Display

To see a structured display of the data table columns, press **PF12**. The structured display lists each column from the Data Table display in left-to-right column order. The following screen shows the structured display of the columns in the previous screen.

```

CA InterTest for CICS - File DB2 Facility
EXEC SQL                                     Loc 00001
SELECT * FROM DEV MPL.EMP
-----
COL | COLUMN NAME                                | DATATYPE | LENGTH | CODE | NULL |

```


1	EMPNO	Char	6	452	No
2	FIRSTNME	Char Var	12	448	No
3	MIDINIT	Char	1	452	No
4	LASTNAME	Char Var	15	448	No
5	WORKDEPT	Char	3	453	Yes
6	PHONENO	Char	4	453	Yes
7	HIREDATE	Date Type	10	385	Yes
8	JOB	Char	8	453	Yes
9	EDLEVEL	Integer 5	2	501	Yes
10	SEX	Char	1	453	Yes
11	BIRTHDATE	Date Type	10	385	Yes
12	SALARY	Decimal	9. 2	485	Yes
13	BONUS	Decimal	9. 2	485	Yes
14	COMM	Decimal	9. 2	485	Yes

1 Help	2 CMND list	3 END	4 Large CMND	5 Log On	6 DataType FC
7	8	9	10	11	12 Data Table

Each row of the Structured Display gives the following information about a column on the Data Table display:

- Relative (left-to-right) column number
- Name
- Data type (such as character and integer)
- Length
- Data type code
- Whether the field contains null characters

Press **PF12** to redisplay the table display.

Select the starting column before redisplaying the Data Table in one of the following ways:

- Change the value in the LOC field to indicate a starting display position. To do this, enter *nn*, clear any remaining LOC field numbers, and press **PF12**.

Example

If you enter 22 in the LOC field, the display starts at position 22.

- Change the value in the LOC field to indicate a starting column number. To do this, enter *#nn*, clear any remaining LOC field numbers, and press **PF12**.

Example

If you enter #9 in the LOC field, the display starts with the first character in column 9.

PF Keys

The PF keys perform the functions shown in the following table when you are using SQL.

PF Key	Function
PF1	Help initiates the CA InterTest for CICS online Help facility.
PF2	CMND List displays a list of the last six commands entered. You can re-execute or modify these commands.
PF3	END or Clear terminates the FILE facility.
PF4	Large CMND extends the command input area.
PF5	Log On/Off toggles between logging on/logging off when the AUDIT option is N.
PF6	Datatype FC changes the DATATYPE to FC (File Control).
PF7	Page Bwd scrolls the current display one page backward. The key setting indicates First Page when you are viewing the first page of the display.
PF8	Page Fwd scrolls the current display one page forward. The key setting indicates Last Page when you are viewing the last page of the display.
PF9	Page 1 returns to the first page of the table data display.
PF10 ==>	scrolls the current display 80 characters to the right.
PF11 <==	scrolls the current display 80 characters to the left.
PF12	Structure toggles between structured column definitions and table data displays.

The legends next to the PF keys show as needed. For example, if the table display contains more rows and columns than are shown on one screen, the legends next to PF7 through PF11 display. If the table display is shown on one screen, the legends for these PF keys do not display.

If you are on the first screen and page backward (PF7), the legend changes from **Page bwd** to **First Page** and is highlighted. Similarly, if you try to page forward past the last row, the legend for PF8 changes from **Page fwd** to a highlighted **Last page**.

FILE Functions for DB2 and SQL/DS Databases

This section shows how to perform the following functions:

- Select columns of data from a table
- Update a column of data in a table
- Delete a row from a table
- Insert a row into a table
- Confirm changes

You also might be able to perform other functions depending on your security authorization.

Select Columns of Data

Use the SELECT command to display one column, many columns, or all columns in a table. The SELECT command also lets you set conditions to determine whether or not a column is displayed.

Example

To view all columns in a table, specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
SELECT * FROM DSN8130.TEMPL
```

- **FILE**

Displays all of the data in the table.

Update a Column

The UPDATE command lets you update a column. Set conditions to determine when the update should be performed.

Example

To change the WORKDEPT column for an employee, specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
UPDATE DSN8130.TEMPL SET WORKDEPT = 'A15' WHERE EMPNO = '000010'
```

This command instructs FILE to change the WORKDEPT column in table DSN8130.TEMPL for the employee whose EMPNO is 000010.

Before performing the update, you are asked to confirm the change. For more information, see Confirm Changes.

Delete a Row

Use the DELETE command to delete a row or several rows of data. Set conditions to determine when the deletion should be performed.

Example

To delete a department from a table, specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
DELETE FROM DSN8130.TEMPL WHERE WORKDEPT = 'D11'
```

This command instructs FILE to delete from table DSN8130.TEMPL all rows in which the WORKDEPT is D11.

Before performing the deletion, FILE displays a second screen indicating how many rows will be deleted and asking you to confirm the deletion. Enter **C** to confirm the deletion or **R** to cancel it. If you enter C, FILE performs the deletion and informs you that the command was successfully executed.

Insert a Row

The INSERT command lets you insert an entire row of data. First specify the column names, and then specify the values to insert into each column. Set conditions to determine when the insertion should be performed.

- Insert only one row of data at a time.
- You must specify data for each column in the table, except for columns that contain nulls, which are identified by asterisks.

Example

To insert employee data into a table, specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
INSERT INTO DSN8130.TEMPL
(EMPNO, FIRSTNME, MIDINIT, LASTNAME, WORKDEPT, SALARY)
VALUES('010200', 'JAMES', 'S', 'NEWMAN', 'D11', 27500)
```

FILE inserts a row into table DSN8130.TEMPL. This row contains six columns of information for employee James S. Newman.

Before performing the insertion, FILE displays a second screen asking you to confirm or cancel the insertion. Enter **C** to confirm or **R** to cancel the insertion.

Confirm Changes

When you instruct FILE to update a column, or delete or insert a row, the File DB2 Facility screen displays.

Specify one of the following values:

- Enter **C** to confirm that the change is to be executed.
FILE executes the change and indicates that the command has been successfully executed.
- Enter **R** to cancel the change.

Redisplay SQL Commands

To redisplay the last six commands you have entered, press **PF2**.

Do one of the following to select any command to re-execute or modify:

- Enter **x** in the field to the left of a command to execute it
- Enter **m** to modify a command



Note: If you do not enter any data, any PF key returns you to either the table data display or structured display.

View the CICS Attachment Facility (z/OS Users Only)

The Resource Control Table (RCT), or CICS DB2 attachment facility, contains the information required for CICS to establish its connection to DB2. The FILE transaction's DB2 facility lets you view information and statistics on each entry in the active RCT.

The display format is presented as if the RCT existed as a DB2 table. This display is similar to the information provided by the IBM-supplied DSNCLDISP command, but provides more complete and easily accessed information.

The following table summarizes the differences between the CA InterTest for CICS DSNCRCT Display and the CICS DSNCRCT Display.

CA InterTest for CICS DSNCRCT Display	CICS DSNCRCT Display
Gives all RCT transactions	Gives only the first transaction in a group
User transactions appear in alphabetical order	Transactions in RCT order
Shows the Authorization ID	Does not show the Authorization ID

To display the RCT, enter the keyword **DSNCRCT** in the DB2 command area. CA InterTest for CICS redisplay the keyword as **SELECT * FROM DSNCRCT** for compatibility with other DB2 data table displays; however, **SELECT** command clauses are not supported with **DSNCRCT**.

The CA InterTest for CICS RCT display includes 15 columns of information, requiring three panels for display. To scroll to the next or previous panel of columns, press **PF11** or **PF10**. To see a Structured Display of the columns, press **PF12**.

The following screen shows the initial RCT display showing columns 1 to 8.

CA InterTest for CICS - File DB2 Facility							
EXEC SQL		# Cols 015		Max Loc 00190		Loc 00001 Page 001	
SELECT * FROM DSNCRCT3							
1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----							
Tran Id	*Plan Id	*Auth Id	Auths	Calls	Commits	Aborts	Waits
DSNC			0	0	0	0	0
POOL	DSN8CC21		0	0	0	0	0
CNTL	FILE21	INTRTST	0	0	0	0	0
CORE	FILE21	INTRTST	0	0	0	0	0
DB2A	ASMSQL	DEVMP	0	0	0	0	0
DB2C	COBSQL	DEVMP	0	0	0	0	0
DB2P	PLISQL	DEVMP	0	0	0	0	0
D8CS	DSN8CC21		0	0	0	0	0
D8PP	DSN8CQ21		0	0	0	0	0
D8PS	DSN8CP21		0	0	0	0	0
D8PT	DSN8CH21		0	0	0	0	0
D8PU	DSN8CH21		0	0	0	0	0
FILE	FILE21	INTRTST	0	0	0	0	0
HELP	FILE21	INTRTST	0	0	0	0	0

1 Help	2 CMND list	3 END	4 Large CMND	5 Log On	6 Data Type FC		
7 Page bwd	8 Page fwd	9 Page 1	10 ScrL. ->	11 ScrL. <-	12 Structure		

The second panel shows all the DB2 thread statistics, which are kept in the RCT.

The third panel contains two columns that deal with dynamic plan selection.

Following are descriptions for the columns on all three panels.

Tran ID -- Lists all CICS transactions that issue SQL calls. The first two entries are system transactions; the rest are user transactions listed in alphabetical order. The system transactions are defined next.

- **DSNC** is the command processor transaction; it does not have an associated plan.
- **POOL** defines threads that are shared by some or all of the CICS transactions. These threads are allocated to transactions only for a CICS unit of work. Consider them short-term threads. Any RCT entry that is specified to overflow to the pool can use them.

Plan ID -- Indicates the plan name associated with the transaction.

Auth ID -- Indicates the authorization identification concatenated to the table name when the associated transaction is used to access a data table.

Auths -- Indicates the number of authorizations (sign-on invocations) for transactions associated with this entry.

Calls -- Indicates the number of SQL calls issued by transactions associated with this entry.

Commits -- Indicates the number of sync points issued for transactions associated with this entry.

Aborts -- Indicates the number of sync point rollbacks and abends issued for transactions associated with this entry.

Waits -- Indicates the number of times that all available threads for this entry were busy and the associated transactions had to either wait or be diverted to the pool.

Max Thread -- Indicates the maximum number of threads the attachment facility should be prepared to connect for this transaction group.

Max Act Thread -- Indicates the maximum number of threads the attachment facility should allow to be connected for this transaction, group, or pool before requests must either wait or be diverted to the pool.

High Thread -- Indicates the maximum number of threads required by transactions associated with this entry since the connection was started. This number includes transactions forced to wait on a thread or diverted to the pool.

Curr Thread Lvl -- Indicates the current number of threads associated with this entry at this time.

Thread Subtask -- Indicates the maximum number of z/OS subtasks or threads that should be started when the attachment facility is started.

Exit Prog ID -- Indicates the name of the exit program, which dynamically allocates the plan name for transactions associated with this entry.

Dym User Area -- Displays the contents of the fullword in the RCT entry reserved for dynamic exit program use.



Note: The RCT statistics are kept on an entry basis, not on a transaction basis. This means that all transactions in a group (sharing the same Plan ID) will have the same statistics.

BDAM Files

The FILE transaction performs any BDAM function allowed in your CICS system.



Note: You might want to consult the *IBM CICS/VS Application Programmer's Reference Manual* for information on using BDAM files. This manual helps you formulate your requests correctly and explains the meaning of many responses you receive from FILE. check reference ?

To begin processing a BDAM file, first make sure you are viewing the correct screen. From the Auxiliary Storage Menu, select option 1 Files.

The DATATYPE= field should be set to FC. If not, press **PF6** or **Enter**:

DATATYPE=FC

Then enter:

FILEID= file name

The other information you enter depends on the function you want to perform.



Note: Undefined record type files are not supported.

FILE Screen Layout for BDAM Files

The following screen shows a blank header area on a FILE screen for BDAM files. For examples of the complete screen, see Dump Format, Character Format, Vertical Format, and Structured Format.

```
DATATYPE= FC FILEID=          MODE=      LOG=      TODDEST=      PASSWORD=
FUNC=      SUBFUNC=          RETMETH=    ARGTP=      SRCHTYP=
MESSAGE=
  RETNRCID=                      CHGELEN=
    RCID=
    DATA=                      SIZE=
FORMAT= D 00112233 44556677 8899AABB CCDDEEFF *0123456789ABCDEF*
LOC 0000  . . . . .
```

Field	Function
DATATYPE	Identifies the type of data organization. This must be FC.
FILEID	Specifies the name of the BDAM file.
MODE	Identifies the FILE operation, such as browse, update, add, add in mass insertion. This field is blank if you are <i>viewing</i> a record.
LOG	Specifies whether FILE's logging facility is on or off.
TODEST	Identifies a transient data destination (when a work area is copied) or a dump identification (when a work area is dumped).
PASSWORD	Must contain a four-character password if the file is password protected.
FUNC	Specifies the FILE function. When this field contains a function code, it is executed if you press Enter. In addition to common FILE functions, enter the following commands: BEGB, DEL, ENDB, GET, GETU, NEXT, PREV, PUT, REL.
SUBFUNC	Modifies a FUNC specification.

Field	Function
RETMETH	Identifies the RCID field (BDAM files only).
ARGTYP	Must contain RBA or XRBA when working with ESDS files.
SRCHTYP	Specifies how RCID information is processed (KSDS files only).
MESSAGE	Contains FILE messages. Also specify messages here when FUNC=COPY or FUNC=DUMP.
RETNRCID	Contains the record key of the retrieved record.
CHGELEN	Specifies the number of bytes changed in the work area when FUNC=CHGE.
RCID	Identifies the record to be processed.
DATA	Contains data needed to perform certain FILE functions.
SIZE	Specifies the record size or the number of records to be searched.
FORMAT	Specifies the format in which the record is displayed.
USE	Specifies the program and structure for structured format.
LOC	Specifies a location within a record.

Some fields are used only for certain tasks. The discussion of each FILE function indicates which fields must be specified.

When a record displays, its FILE information is on the lower-right portion of the screen. This information includes the following:

- DSORG (data organization)
- RECFM (record format)
- LRECL (record length)
- BLKSIZE (blocksize)
- KEYPOS (key position)
- KEYLEN (key length)
- STRNO (string number)

Beneath this information is a list of the functions you can perform, including READ, ADD, UPDATE, BROWSE, DELETE.

FILE Functions for BDAM Records

The following FILE functions are discussed in this section:

- Viewing a BDAM record
- Browsing a BDAM file
- Searching for a data string
- Updating a BDAM record

- Adding a new BDAM record

View a BDAM Record

To view a record, specify the READ operation on the FILE definition.

1. Enter the following information:

```
FUNC=GET
RCID=record identification
```

and, if appropriate, specify the following *optional* fields:

```
RETMETH=KEY      (Use if RCID contains a deblocking key)
RETMETH=RELREC   (Use if RCID contains a deblocking relative record number)
```

2. Press **Enter**. The following information appears on the FILE screen:

The MESSAGE= field shows the following message RECORD OBTAINED FOR VIEWING

- The MODE= field becomes blank
- The RETNRCID= field contains the returned record's identification
- The SIZE= field gives the size of the data in the record, which is the size of the work area
- The data is displayed, beginning with the byte indicated in the LOC= field

Example

To view a BDAM record that is the sixth record on track 3 in the file BDAMFIL, follow this procedure.

1. Enter the following:

```
FILEID=BDAMFIL
FUNC=GET
RCID=X'000306'
```

2. Press **Enter**.

Browse a BDAM File

To browse a file, specify the BROWSE operation on the FILE definition.

1. Press **PF4** or complete the FUNC= field as shown next:

```
FUNC=BEGB
```

and, if appropriate, complete the following *optional* fields:

```
RCID= record identification where browse begins
RETMETH=KEY      (Use if RCID contains a deblocking key)
RETMETH=RELREC   (Use if RCID contains a deblocking relative record number)
```

2. Press **Enter**. The first record displays and the following information is on the FILE screen:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message BROWSE BEGUN

- The MODE= field indicates BROWSE
 - The FUNC= field contains the function NEXT
3. To view the records in *ascending* sequence, complete the FUNC= field as shown following, and then press **Enter**:

FUNC=NEXT

The FILE display screen shows the next sequential record.



Note: You cannot browse a BDAM file in descending sequence. To interrupt a browse operation to do something else, such as scroll the display, you must erase the FUNC= field.

4. There are two ways to terminate a browse operation: explicitly and implicitly.
- To terminate a browse *explicitly*, press **PF4** or specify the following, and press **Enter**:

FUNC=ENDB

The following information is on the FILE screen:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message BROWSE TERMINATED
- The MODE= field becomes blank
- To terminate a browse *implicitly*, specify one of the following entries and press **Enter**:

FUNC=GET
 FUNC=GETU
 FUNC=ADDN
 FUNC=ADDU

The information on the FILE screen reflects the function you selected.

Search for a Data String

This function is valid only for files with the browse capability. Check the lower-right corner of the FILE screen for the properties of the file before attempting to use this function.

1. Complete the following fields as shown next:

FUNC= SRCH
 RCID= record id of first record to be searched
 DATA= search argument
 LOC= position in the record to search

or

LOC=ANY

- LOC= *position* instructs FILE to look for the search argument only at the specified position.

- LOC=ANY instructs FILE to look for the search argument in the entire record.

In addition, there is an *optional* field:

SIZE= number of records to be searched (default=1)

2. Press **Enter**. If a match is found, the record displays, and the following information is on the FILE screen:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message DATA HAS BEEN LOCATED.
- The RETNRCID= field contains the returned record's identification.
- The LOC= field contains the location of the found data.
- If no match is found, the MESSAGE= field shows the message DATA NOT FOUND.

Update a BDAM Record

To update a record, specify the UPDATE operation on the FILE definition.

1. Complete the following fields:

FUNC=GETU
RCID= record identification

and, if appropriate, the following *optional* field:

RETMETH=KEY (if RCID contains a deblocking key)
RETMETH=RELREC (if RCID contains a deblocking relative record number)



Note: You can update any record that was obtained by a GET, BEGB, NEXT, or PREV function. If you already have a record, go to Step 3.

2. Press **Enter**, and the following information appears on the FILE screen:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message RECORD OBTAINED FOR UPDATE
- The MODE= field indicates UPDATE
- The RETNRCID= field contains the returned record's identification
- The SIZE= field gives the size of the data in the record (the size of the work area)
- The data displays, beginning with the byte indicated in the LOC= field

3. Make any necessary changes to the displayed record's data. However, the record will not change until you perform Step 4 and rewrite the updated record. To rewrite the updated record, complete the following fields, and then press **Enter**:

FUNC=PUT
RCID= record identification

and, if appropriate, the following *optional* field:

SIZE= size of record's data (required for variable length)

The following information appears on the FILE screen:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message RECORD UPDATED.
 - The MODE= field becomes blank.
 - The data in the work area continues to display.
4. If you change your mind and decide not to update the record at this time, complete the FUNC= field as shown next, and press **Enter**:

FUNC=REL

The following information appears on the FILE screen:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message FWA HAS BEEN RELEASED.
- The MODE= field becomes blank.
- The data in the work area continues to display.

Add a New BDAM Record

To add a record, specify the ADD operation on the FILE definition.



Note: Before reading this section, consult the BDAM Data Sets section of the *File Control Section* in the *IBM CICS/VS Application Programmer's Reference Manual*.

1. Complete one of the following fields:

FUNC=ADDN (to obtain a new work area)
 FUNC=ADDU (to use the data in the existing work area)

Complete the following *optional* field, if appropriate:

DATA= characters

- If you enter FUNC=ADDN, the characters you type in the DATA= field are those that will fill the work area.
 - If you enter FUNC=ADDU, the characters you type in the DATA= field will fill the newly obtained data space (the new work area might be larger than the present one for a variable-length file).
2. Press **Enter**. The following information displays on the FILE screen:
 - The MESSAGE= field shows the message WORK AREA OBTAINED.

- The MODE= field indicates ADD.
 - The SIZE= field gives the size of the work area (the size is the maximum permitted for this particular file).
 - The obtained work area displays, beginning with the byte indicated in the LOC= field.
3. Make any necessary changes to the newly obtained work area.
 4. To write the newly added record, complete the following fields as follows:

FUNC=PUT
 RCID= record identification

and, if appropriate, the following *optional* field:

SIZE= size of record's data (required for variable length)

Press **Enter**. The following information appears on the FILE screen:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message RECORD ADDED.
 - The MODE= field becomes blank.
 - The data in the work area continues to display.
5. If you change your mind and decide not to add any records at this time, complete the FUNC= field as shown following, and press **Enter**:

FUNC=REL

The following information appears on the FILE screen:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message FWA HAS BEEN RELEASED.
- The MODE= field becomes blank.
- The data in the work area continues to display.

Temporary Storage

The FILE transaction performs any temporary storage function allowed in your CICS system.

To begin processing temporary storage, first make sure you are viewing the correct screen. From the Auxiliary Storage Menu, select option 5 TS Queues. The DATATYPE= field should be set for TS. If not, press PF6 or enter:

DATATYPE=TS

The other information you enter depends on the function you want to perform.

FILE Screen Layout for Temporary Storage

The following screen shows a blank header area on a FILE screen for temporary storage. For examples of the complete screen, see Dump Format, Character Format, Vertical Format and Structured Format.

```

DATATYPE= TS                LOG=OFF      TODEST=
FUNC=      SUBFUNC=        STORFAC=
MESSAGE=
  RCID=
  DATA=
FORMAT= D 00112233 44556677 8899AABB CCDDEEFF *0123456789ABCDEF*
LOC 0000  .....

```

```

-----
1 Help      2 Format C  3 End      4          5          6 DataType FC
7 Page bwd  8 Page fwd  9 Caps Off 10 Top     11 Bottom  12

```

The fields provide the following information:

Field	Function
DATATYPE	Identifies the type of data organization. This must be TS.
LOG	Specifies whether FILE's logging facility is on or off.
TODEST	Identifies a transient data destination (when a work area is copied) or a dump identification (when a work area is dumped).
FUNC	Specifies the FILE function. When this field contains a function code, it is executed if you press Enter. In addition to common FILE functions, enter the following commands: GET, GETQ, PURG, PUT, PUTQ, REL.
SUBFUNC	Modifies a FUNC specification.
STORFAC	When writing a record (FUNC=PUT or PUTQ), specifies the type of storage: AUX (auxiliary) or MAIN.
ENTRY	Specifies the relative position of a record in a temporary storage queue. Required for FUNC=GETQ, PUTQ, and SRCH.
MESSAGE	Contains FILE messages. Also specify messages here when FUNC=COPY or FUNC=DUMP.
CHGELEN	Specifies the number of bytes changed in the work area when FUNC=CHGE.
RCID	Identifies the record or queue to be processed.
DATA	Contains data needed to perform certain FILE functions.
SIZE	Specifies the record size or the number of records to be searched.
FORMAT	Specifies the format in which the record is displayed.
USE	Specifies the program and structure for structured format.
LOC	Specifies a location within a record.

Some fields are used only for certain tasks. The discussion of each FILE function indicates which fields must be specified.

FILE Functions for Temporary Storage

The following FILE functions are discussed in this section:

- Viewing a temporary storage queue record
- Adding a new temporary storage queue record
- Purging a temporary storage queue
- Searching a temporary storage queue for a data string

Viewing a Temporary Storage Queue Record

Follow this procedure to view a temporary storage queue record:

1. Complete the following fields:

FUNC=GETQ
 RCID= temporary storage queue identification
 ENTRY= record's relative position in the queue (default=1)

2. Press Enter. The record's data is displayed on the FILE screen with the following information:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message TS QUEUE RECORD RETRIEVED.
- The SIZE= field gives the size of the retrieved record's data.

Add a New Temporary Storage Queue Record

Follow this procedure to add a temporary storage queue record:

1. Specify one of the following:

FUNC=ADDN (to obtain a new work area)
 FUNC=ADDU (to use the data in the existing work area)

Then complete the SIZE= field as shown next:

SIZE= size of data area

In addition, complete the following *optional* field, if appropriate:

DATA= characters

- If you enter FUNC=ADDN, the characters you type in the DATA= field will fill the work area.
- If you enter FUNC=ADDU, the characters you type in the DATA= field will fill the newly obtained data space (if the new work area is larger than the present one).

2. Press **Enter**. The following information displays on the FILE screen:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message WORK AREA OBTAINED.
- The SIZE= field gives the size of the work area (the size will be the maximum permitted).
- The obtained work area is displayed, beginning with the byte indicated in the LOC= field.

3. Make any necessary changes to the newly obtained work area.

4. To write the newly added record, complete the following fields:

FUNC=PUTQ
 ENTRY= record's relative position in queue
 RCID= temporary storage identification
 SIZE= size of data in the record

and, if appropriate, the following two *optional* fields:

SUBFUNC= REPL (to replace an existing record)
 STORFAC=AUX

or

STORFAC=MAIN

- Use STORFAC=AUX to place the record on a direct access storage device. This is the default.
- Use STORFAC=MAIN to place the record in main storage.

5. Press **Enter**. The following information displays on the FILE screen:

- Without SUBFUNC=REPL, the MESSAGE= field shows the message TS QUEUE RECORD WRITTEN.
- With SUBFUNC=REPL, the MESSAGE= field shows the message TS QUEUE RECORD WRITTEN AND REPLACED.
- The SIZE= field gives the size of the work area.
- The work area displays, beginning with the byte indicated in the LOC=field.

Examples

You want to add a new 100-byte record to a temporary storage queue called TEMPSTO1, which resides in auxiliary storage. This record is to be the last record in the queue.

Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

FUNC=ADDN
 RCID=C 'TEMPSTO1 '
 SIZE= 100 or 64 (for FORMAT=D)

Make changes to the work area.

Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

FUNC=PUTQ
 RCID=C 'TEMPSTO1 '

To replace record 5 in a temporary storage queue named TEMPSTO2, which resides in main storage, using the work area from Example 1:

Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

FUNC=ADDU

Make changes to the work area.

Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
FUNC=PUTQ
ENTRY=05
RCID=C 'TEMPST02 '
SUBFUNC=REPL
SIZE= 100 or 64      (for FORMAT=D)
STORFAC=MAIN
```

Purge a Temporary Storage Queue

Follow this procedure to purge a temporary storage queue:

1. Complete the following fields:

```
FUNC=PURG
RCID= temporary storage queue identification
```

2. Press **Enter**. The following information is on the FILE screen:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message xxx RECORDS DELETED.
- The SIZE= field gives the size of the work area.
- The work area displays, beginning with the byte indicated in the LOC= field.

Search a Temporary Storage Queue for a Data String

Follow this procedure to search a temporary storage queue for a data string.

1. Complete the following fields:

```
FUNC=SRCH
ENTRY= relative record position to start search
RCID= temporary storage queue identification
DATA= search argument
LOC= position in record to search for the data string
```

or

```
LOC=ANY      (to search the entire record for the data string)
```

In addition, complete the following *optional* field:

```
SIZE= number of records to search      (default=1)
```

2. Press **Enter**. If a match is found, the record containing the data displays, starting at the location where the data was found. The following information also appears on the FILE screen:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message DATA HAS BEEN LOCATED.
- If no match is found, the MESSAGE= field shows the message DATA NOT FOUND.
- The ENTRY= field contains the returned record's relative position in the queue.
- The LOC= field contains the location of the found data.

Example

To scan ten records in the temporary storage queue named TEMPSTO1 starting at the third record for the data string TEST, if that data is in location 20 in the record, specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
FUNC=SRCH
ENTRY=03
RCID=C 'TEMPSTO1'
DATA=C 'TEST'
LOC=00020 OR 0013      (for FORMAT=D)
SIZE=0010 OR 000A      (for FORMAT=D)
```

Transient Data

The FILE transaction performs any transient data function allowed in your CICS system.

To begin processing transient data, first make sure you are viewing the correct screen. From the Auxiliary Storage Menu, select option 5 TD Queues. The DATATYPE= field should be set at TD. If not, press **PF6** or **Enter**:

DATATYPE=TD

The other information you enter depends on the function you want to perform.

FILE Screen Layout for Transient Data

The next screen shows a blank header area on a FILE screen for temporary storage. For examples of the complete screen, see Dump Format, Character Format, Vertical Format and Structured Format.

```
DATATYPE= TD          LOG=OFF      TODEST=
FUNC=      SUBFUNC=

MESSAGE=
  DATA=
  FORMAT= D 00112233 44556677 8899AABB CCDDEEFF *0123456789ABCDEF*
  LOC 0000  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....  .....
                                     CHGELEN=
                                     SIZE=0000
```

```
-----
1 Help      2 Format C  3 End      4          5          6 Data Type FC
7 Page bwd  8 Page fwd  9 Caps Off 10 Top     11 Bottom  12
```

The fields provide the following information:

Field	Function
DATATYPE	Identifies the type of data organization. This must be TD.
DESTID	Specifies the name of the transient data, as defined in the DCT.
LOG	Specifies whether FILE's logging facility is on or off.
TODEST	Identifies a transient data destination (when a work area is copied) or a dump identification (when a work area is dumped).
FUNC	

Field	Function
	Specifies the FILE function. When this field contains a function code, it is executed if you press Enter. In addition to common FILE functions, enter the following commands: GET, PUT.
SUBFUNC	Modifies a FUNC specification.
MESSAGE	Contains FILE messages. Also specify messages here when FUNC=COPY or FUNC=DUMP.
CHGELEN	Specifies the number of bytes changed in the work area when FUNC=CHGE.
RCID	Identifies the record or queue to be processed.
DATA	Contains data needed to perform certain FILE functions.
SIZE	Specifies the record size or the number of records to be searched.
FORMAT	Specifies the format in which the record is displayed.
USE	Specifies the program and structure for structured format.
LOC	Specifies a location within a record.

Some fields are used only for certain tasks. The discussion of each FILE function indicates which fields must be specified.

FILE Functions for Transient Data Records

The following FILE functions are discussed in this section:

- Retrieving a transient data record
- Adding a new transient data record
- Purging intrapartition data



Note: If you are running CTS Version 1.3 and higher, 16-byte and 32-hexadecimal character TS queue names are supported.

Retrieve a Transient Data Record



Note: When you retrieve a record from an intrapartition transient data destination, the retrieved record disappears from that queue.

1. To retrieve a transient data record, complete the following fields:

FUNC=GET
DESTID= transient data destination

You are advised to enter the DESTID= field before entering the FUNC= field when you begin working with a particular destination. If only the DESTID= is entered, the properties of the transient data queue are shown for your verification. This can, for example, help you avoid entering a FUNC=GET for an extrapartition destination that is now open for output.

2. Press **Enter**. The record you are retrieving opens on the FILE screen. The following information also displays:
 - The MESSAGE= field shows the message TD RECORD OBTAINED.
 - The SIZE= field gives the length of the data.

Add a New Transient Data Record

Follow this procedure to add a new transient data record:

1. Complete the FUNC= and DESTID= fields, and then complete the SIZE= field:

DESTID= transient data destination
 FUNC=ADDN (to obtain a new work area)

or

FUNC=ADDU (to use the data in the existing work area)
 SIZE= size of the data area Note: The SIZE cannot be higher than permitted for the destination.

In addition, you can complete the following *optional* field if appropriate:

DATA= characters

- If you enter FUNC=ADDN, the characters you type in the DATA= field will fill the work area.
- If you enter FUNC=ADDU, the characters you type in the DATA= field will fill the newly obtained data space (if the new work area is larger than the present one).

You are advised to enter the DESTID= field before entering the FUNC= field when you begin working with a particular destination. If only the DESTID= is entered, the properties of the transient data queue are shown for your verification. This can, for example, help you avoid entering a FUNC=ADDU for an extrapartition destination that is now open for input.

2. Press **Enter**. The following information is on the FILE screen:

- The MESSAGE= field shows the message WORK AREA OBTAINED.
- The SIZE= field gives the size of the work area (the size is the maximum permitted).

The obtained work area is displayed, beginning with the byte indicated in the LOC= field.

3. Make any necessary changes to the newly obtained work area. To write the newly added record, complete the following fields:

FUNC=PUT
 DESTID= transient data destination

and, if appropriate, the following *optional* field:

SIZE= size of the record (if smaller than work area)

4. Press **Enter**.

The MESSAGE= field on the FILE screen shows the message TD RECORD WRITTEN.

Examples

To add a new 100-byte record (with most of its fields blank) to the transient data destination CSSL:

Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
FUNC=ADDN
DESTID=CSSL
DATA=C ' '
SIZE= 100 or 64 (for FORMAT=D)
```

Make changes to the work area.

Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
FUNC=PUT
DESTID=CSSL
```

To add another new record to the transient data destination in Example 1, using the work area from Example 1:

Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
FUNC=ADDU
```

Make changes to the work area.

Specify the following, and then press **Enter**:

```
FUNC=PUT
DESTID=CSSL
```

Purge Intrapartition Data

Follow this procedure to purge intrapartition data:

1. Complete the following fields:

```
FUNC=PURG
DESTID= transient data destination
```

You are advised to enter the DESTID= field before entering the FUNC= field when you begin working with a particular destination. If only the DESTID= is entered, the properties of the transient data queue are shown for your verification. This can, for example, help you avoid entering a FUNC=PURG for an extrapartition destination.

2. Press **Enter**. This purges the data. The MESSAGE= field on the FILE screen displays the message DESTINATION PURGED.

Using CA InterTest for CICS with DB2 and SQL/DS Programs

- [Preliminary Steps \(see page 382\)](#)
- [Halt Programs Before and After Each SQL Request \(see page 384\)](#)
- [Inspect Host Variables \(see page 385\)](#)
- [SQL Return Codes \(see page 386\)](#)
- [Advanced Debugging Techniques \(see page 389\)](#)
- [DSNC Abends \(see page 390\)](#)
- [View the CICS DB2 Attachment Facility \(see page 392\)](#)

This article explains how to use CA InterTest for CICS to test CICS/DB2 and SQL/DS application programs. The topics are intended primarily for system programmers and database administrators.

Preliminary Steps

Before you can monitor a DB2 program, make sure that the following tasks have been completed:

1. CA InterTest for CICS was installed with DB2 support. Check with your system programmer if you are not sure.
2. The application program was compiled or assembled with symbolic support.
3. The CICS/DB2 attach facility (z/OS) is active.

Check for DB2 Support

CA InterTest for CICS should have been installed with DB2 support if you are going to monitor DB2 application programs.

To ensure that DB2 support was installed, follow these steps:

1. Run the DB2DEMO program by invoking the DEMD transaction.
2. Press PF2 when the welcome screen displays.
3. Press Enter to perform SQL select from SYSIBM.SYSTABLES.

Compile or Assemble Programs with Symbolic Support

To test DB2 programs thoroughly, they should be compiled or assembled with symbolic support, and the program's Cross-Reference should be saved in the CA InterTest for CICS Symbolic File.

Check That the Attach Facility or Resource Adapter Is Active

You must ensure that the CICS/DB2 Attach facility is active in the CICS region in which you are testing DB2 programs.

To test whether the attach facility is active, follow these steps:

1. Type FILE on a clear screen.
2. Change the DATATYPE to DB and press **Enter**.

If the attach facility is active, CA InterTest for CICS displays the following message:

CAIN1701

ENTER THE SQL COMMAND TO BE EXECUTED.

If the attach facility is **not** active, CA InterTest for CICS displays the following message:

CAIN1712

DSNC NOT ACTIVE OR DB2 NOT AVAILABLE.

If the Resource Adapter is active, it displays the following message:

ARI0401I

SQL/DS ONLINE RESOURCE ADAPTER IS ALREADY ACTIVE IN THIS PARTITION.

If the Resource Adapter is **not** active when SQL/DS is in multi-partition mode, the following messages display:

ARI0418A

SQL/DS IS NOT READY. RETRY THE ENABLE TRANSACTION CIRB AFTER SQL/DS STARTS.

ARI0413I

RESOURCE ADAPTER ARI00LRM IS DISABLED.

If the Resource Adapter is active in the non-CICS partition but **not** yet active in the CICS partition, the following messages display:

ARI407E

ERROR ATTEMPTING TO EXEC SQL.

ARI407E

SQLCODE = -560 SQLERRD1 = -180 SQLERRD2 = 0.

ARI413I

RESOURCE MANAGER ARI00LRM IS DISABLED.

If the CICS DB2 Attach Facility Is Not Active

If the attach facility is **not** active and you execute a DB2 program, the transaction fails with an AEY9 abend code. If you are monitoring the program with CA InterTest for CICS and you do not have a Handle Condition for this error, your program is halted at an automatic breakpoint at a call to DB2 (CALL 'DSHNLI') or SQL (CALL 'ARIPRDI'). In this case, follow these steps:

1. Call your system programmer or console operator and request that the CICS/DB2 attach facility be started.
2. Continue program execution by re-executing the call. In COBOL, this means paging back to the statement prior to the call:


```
PERFORM SQL-INITIAL UNTIL SQL-INIT-DONE
```
3. Type **G** to the left of this statement and press **PF5**.

Halt Programs Before and After Each SQL Request

To test DB2 programs, halt the program before and after each SQL request.

- Halting the program before each SQL request lets you check that all fields in the request have been initialized correctly
- Halting the program after each SQL request lets you view the data returned to your program and the SQL return codes

Halt a Program Before Each SQL Request

To halt a program before each SQL request, use the CA InterTest for CICS request breakpoint capability:

1. Access the Request Breakpoint Selection menu. For more information, see Using Breakpoints.
2. Type **X** in the DB2 field at the top of the menu. Press **Enter**.

This instructs CA InterTest for CICS to set a breakpoint prior to each application call to DB2.

- For DB2, this occurs at the call to DSNHLI.
- For SQL, this occurs at the call to ARIPRDI.

When the program halts at the request breakpoint, you can inspect the values of fields.

Halt a Program after an SQL Request

When a program halts at a request breakpoint, you can execute the SQL request and stop the program again.

- For COBOL or PL/I programs, press **PF10**, which executes one COBOL verb or one PL/I statement
- For Assembler programs, press **PF10** twice to execute two instructions

When the program is halted after the call, you can inspect the values of fields again and analyze the SQL return codes.

Inspect Host Variables

When you are stopped at a breakpoint, inspect the values of data fields. SQL terminology refers to the fields used in SQL requests as *host* variables. Host variables are used to do the following tasks:

- Supply a value to an SQL request
- Receive a value from an SQL request

A typical SQL request has the following format:

```
EXEC SQL
      SELECT column names
      INTO   host variables
      FROM   table name
      WHERE  column names/host variables
END-EXEC
```

Example:

- The INTO clause of the SELECT statement specifies host variables.
- The WHERE clause of the SELECT statement uses host variables to qualify the request for data.

In a typical COBOL program:

- All the host variables used to receive data for column values named in an INTO clause are grouped together in a single structure designated by a 01-level field name
- All the host variables used to qualify the data request in a WHERE clause are grouped together in a single structure
- All the host variables used for null indicators are grouped together in a single structure

Notes:

- When your program is halted at a breakpoint before an SQL request, check the null indicators and host variables used in the WHERE clause
- When your program is halted after an SQL request, check the host variables specified in the INTO clause

Display Host Variables

CA InterTest for CICS - MAIN STORAGE UTILITY Termid = LXD6		
Starting at Address = 140D9C	Hexadecimal	Character
01 DCLEMP		
02 EMPNO	F0F0F0F0 F1F0	000010
02 FIRSTNME		
03 FIRSTNMELEN	0009	..
03 FIRSTNMETEXT	C3C8D9C9 E2E3C9D5 C5000000	CHRISTINE..
02 MIDINIT	C1	A

386/509

Because the SQLCA contains valuable diagnostic information, it is a good idea to check its contents after each SQL request.

How to Handle SQL Error Codes

Two techniques are commonly used by programmers to handle SQL error return codes after each SQL request:

- Check the SQLCODE data field immediately after each SQL request
- Branch to a common error handling routine

Checking the SQLCODE immediately tells you which request produced the error so you can create an error message reflecting that request. However, this method might not be efficient if you have many similar routines throughout your program -- one for each SQL request. Moreover, if you discover a logic error in such an error handling routine, you must correct the error in all the routines throughout the program.

Branching to a common error handling routine results in a smaller program and simplifies the task of debugging the routine. However, you might not be able to determine which SQL request caused the error unless you pass an indicator to the error routine, which is then reflected in the generated error message.

Users who want to check the SQLCODE field in the SQLCA after each SQL request should set unconditional breakpoints at each occurrence of SQLCODE. For more information about setting breakpoints at each occurrence of a data field, see [Using Breakpoints \(see page 76\)](#). Your program must be compiled or assembled symbolically with the option to produce a Cross-Reference listing.

Users who branch to a common error handling routine should set request breakpoints at **all** DB2 calls and then single-step through the breakpoint, as described in the Halt Programs Before and After Each SQL Request. This technique does not require that programs be compiled or assembled symbolically.

In either case, keep SQLCODE in the Keep window so its value can be checked easily. For more information about the Keep window, see [Breakpoint Activities \(see page 95\)](#).

Display the SQLCODE

Once your program halts at a breakpoint, the Keep window displays the hexadecimal contents of SQLCODE. To display the SQL return code in decimal format, follow these steps:

1. Type **D** to the left of SQLCODE in the Keep window.
2. Press **Enter**.

If you have not kept SQLCODE in the Keep window, follow these steps:

1. Type **D** to the left of the statement where you are stopped.
2. Position the cursor under the data field **SQLCODE**.
3. Press **Enter**.

CA InterTest for CICS displays a CORE structured display of SQLCODE and the following message:

```
CORE053 VALUE OF FIELD is = +/- nnn
```

- **nnn**

Indicates the SQL return code.

DB2 return codes can have many meanings and subcodes. The IBM's *DB2 Messages and Codes* manual explains the return codes.

You can convert this value into a text message by overkeying the `CORE='SQLCODE'` command at the bottom of the SQLCODE display with the following command and pressing Enter:

```
CORE=SQLRCODE
```

You can access the SQLCODE text message display from the breakpoint screen by entering **CORE=SQLRCODE** on the command line, if the command line displays.

CA InterTest for CICS converts the decimal value to a text message. In addition, if there are any warning codes in the SQLCA, CA InterTest for CICS displays each of them along with its meaning. The following is a sample SQLRCODE display.

```
CA InterTest for CICS   - MAIN STORAGE UTILITY   Termid = LXD6
```

```
DSNT408I  SQLCODE = 204
```

```
          ERROR:  ADM.DEPT IS AN UNDEFINED NAME
```

```
-----
PFKEYS 1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return   5          6
        7          8          9         10         11         12
CORE=SQLRCODE
```

DB2 messages often contain tokens that are replaced at execution time. The message in the previous example the token name is replaced by the actual name that is undefined -- in this case, ADM.DEPT.

Without CA InterTest for CICS, tokens are often hard to interpret. They are returned in the SQLERRM field of the SQLCA, and if there are multiple tokens, appear sequentially in the order in which they appear in the message text, separated by X'FF'. CA InterTest for CICS inserts tokens in the correct places in the message text, as shown in the previous figure, which makes the DB2 messages much easier to understand.

Display All the Fields in the SQLCA

To view all the fields in the SQLCA after an SQL request, overtype the CORE command at the bottom of the display with one of the following, and press **PF12**:

```
CORE='SQLCA'          (COBOL and PL/I)
CORE='Rn.SQLCA'       (Assembler)
```

- **n**

Indicates the register used to reference the SQLCA.

CA InterTest for CICS displays all the fields in the SQLCA in structured format as defined in the program.

Another method for viewing the SQLCA fields is to type the following command and press **PF12**:

CORE=SQLCA

CA InterTest for CICS displays the SQLCA fields using Assembler language field names.

Both methods should produce the same results, but the second method is available for programs not compiled or assembled symbolically.

Note: Neither command is valid until after an SQL request is issued.

Advanced Debugging Techniques

For specialized debugging tasks, you can instruct CA InterTest for CICS to halt your program at DB2 calls other than an SQL application request. However, halting programs at these calls usually does not produce much useful information and might create problems.

To halt a program **before** selected DB2 calls, use the CA InterTest for CICS request breakpoint capability, and follow these steps:

1. Access the Request Breakpoint Selection menu. For more information, see [Using Breakpoints \(see page 76\)](#).
2. Enter **X** to the left of the CALLs field at the top of the menu. Press **Enter**.

CA InterTest for CICS displays the Request Breakpoint Selection menu for calls.

For DB2 this menu contains three relevant entries.

DSNHLI, DSNHADDR, and DSNTIAR.

▪ DSNHLI

The call generated for all SQL application requests. To halt the program at these calls, set request breakpoints at all DB2 calls on the first Request Breakpoint Selection menu as described in Halt Programs Before and After Each SQL Request.

▪ DSNHADDR

The call made to the SQL-INITIAL routine that is inserted by the DB2 preprocessor in the COBOL Procedure Division to initialize the parameter lists needed for an SQL call.

The DB2 preprocessor generates structures identified at the 01-level by SQL-PLIST n in COBOL Working-storage. There is one structure for each EXEC SQL command in the program. The SQL-PLIST n s are parameter lists passed to DB2 at each SQL request. The values in the parameter lists are updated at application program initialization using a DSNHADDR call. The SQL-INITIAL routine makes one call to DSNHADDR for each EXEC SQL command. Usually, setting a breakpoint at each DSNHADDR call will not produce much useful information.

▪ DSNTIAR

The call made to the IBM-provided DB2 subroutine that converts an SQL return code to a text message. The subroutine is approximately 32 KB in size and must be statically linked with your program. According to IBM, calling DSNTIAR dynamically from a CICS application program causes problems because of the GETMAINs issued by DSNTIAR.

Unless your application program needs the SQL return code text message, there is no need to set breakpoints at DSNTIAR calls. Instead, use the SQLRCODE command explained in Handle SQL Return Codes.

DSNC Abends

A DSNC abend means the CICS attach facility detected an internal error and has abnormally terminated a DB2 internal task or a user connected task. The CICS attach facility first writes a SNAP dump to the SYS1.DUMPnn data set. Then, depending on the type of error, the CICS attach facility either:

- Terminates the user transaction by issuing an EXEC CICS ABEND with DSNC as the abend code. In this case, the application's SQLCA remains set to low values.
- Lets the transaction continue, but produces a dump by issuing EXEC CICS DUMP with DSNC as the abend code. In this case, a return code is placed in the application's SQLCA.

In the first case described previously, you cannot handle the DSNC abend in your program's EXEC HANDLE ABEND routine because control does not come back to it. EDF captures the DSNC abend, but its halt screen provides little useful information.

CA InterTest for CICS intercepts a DSNC transaction abend and produces an automatic breakpoint, as follows.

```

CA INTERTEST for CICS    - PROTDDEM FILE SOURCE LISTING BREAKPOINT
Command ==>
Program= COBSQL    Option #      Stmt #      Search=      Margin= 01

01414*****ENDEXEC.
01415    PERFORM SQLINITIAL UNTIL SQLINITDONE
A  ==>    CALL 'DSNHLI' USING SQLPLIST6.
      ==>
      ==> CICS abend intercepted. Abend code = DSNC, after an external CALL.
      ==>
      ==>    Press PF1 for a detailed description.
      ==>
01417
01418
- 01419    IF SQLCODE = 530
- 01420        MOVE 'INVALID WORK DEPARTMENT ' TO ERRMSG0
- 01421        MOVE 1 TO WDEPTL
- 01422        MOVE DFHMBRY TO WDEPTA
- 01423        GO TO SENDRTN.
01424

```

If CICS terminated the transaction, you cannot continue processing it because the registers were destroyed.

CA InterTest for CICS provides several CORE commands to help you determine the cause of the problem online without waiting for the DB2 SNAP dump.

The CICS Life of Task Control Block (CLOT)

According to the *DB2 Problem Determination Guide*, first locate the CICS Life of Task (CLOT) control block. The reason for the error can be determined by the codes in the CLOTCLFG field of the control block included in the dump.

To display the CLOT, type the following command and press **PF12**:

```
CORE=CLOT
```

Next, the *DB2 Problem Determination Guide* recommends that you inspect the CLOTCLFG field. You can page forward to display this field or type the following command and press **PF12**:

```
CORE=CLOT.CLOTCLFG
```

Reason and Abend Codes--Inspecting and Interpreting

If the thread subtask abended (CLOTCLFG=18), the reason code is contained in the CLOTWRK1 field and the abend code is contained in the CLOTWRK2 field. Both abend reason codes and subsystem termination reason codes have the following format:

```
X'00ccxxx'
```

- **X'00'**
Specifies the high-order byte
- **X'cc'**
Specifies the hexadecimal sub-component identifier
- **X'xxxx'**
Specifies the hexadecimal reason code

To display this information on a single diagnostic screen, type the following command and press **Enter**:

```
CORE=SQLRCODE
```

A sample diagnostic CA InterTest for CICS display follows.

```
CA InterTest for CICS   - MAIN STORAGE UTILITY   Termid = LXD6
```

```
Transaction DB2C, Program COBSQL   has terminated with an DSNB abend.
```

```
    The reason code for this failure is:           18
    The thread subtask has abended; see subtask dump.
```

```
    The failing DB2 subcomponent identifier is: 00E7
    Relational data system.
```

```
    The subsystem termination reason code is:   000D
```

```
Refer to the IBM DATABASE 2 Messages and Codes, Part 4. Reason Codes,
for detailed information.
```

```
-----
PFKEYS 1 Help      2              3 End      4 Return    5              6
```

	7	8	9	10	11	12
CORE=	SQLRCODE					



Note: For an explanation of the codes, see the *DB2 Messages and Codes* manual.check reference

Inspect the Application Invocation Parameter List (RDIIN)

In some cases, the *DB2 Problem Determination Guide* suggests that you inspect the Application Invocation Parameter List (RDIIN) in the DB2 SNAP dump for further information. If this control block exists in your CICS DSNCR dump, you can view it online by typing the following command and pressing **PF12**:

CORE=RDIIN

View the CICS DB2 Attachment Facility

Define the CICS/DB2 connection and control characteristics using the CICS Resource Definition Online (RDO). You can still assemble macro resource control tables (RCTs) for migration to the DFHCSD file only. The DSNCRCT macro is shipped with CICS to allow migration of RCT tables to the CSD.



Note: For more information about DSNCRCT, see the *CICS Resource Definition Guide*.

The RCT or DB2 attachment facility contains the information required for CICS to establish its connection to DB2. The FILE transaction's DB2 facility lets you view information and statistics on each entry in the active RCT. The display format is presented as if the RCT existed as a DB2 table. This display is similar to the information provided by the IBM-supplied DSNCRCT DISP STAT command, providing complete and easily accessed information.

To display the RCT, type the keyword DSNCRCT in the DB2 command area.

Analyzing Dumps Symbolically CA SymDump for CICS Option

- [What Is CA SymDump for CICS Option? \(see page 393\)](#)
- [Symbolic Dump Analysis \(see page 393\)](#)
- [Manage Dumps \(see page 394\)](#)
- [How CA SymDump Option Works with Your CICS Dump Data Set \(see page 394\)](#)

What Is CA SymDump for CICS Option?

When you test a program with CA InterTest for CICS, your program does not usually produce a dump because CA InterTest for CICS monitors the program and halts it at an automatic breakpoint before the program abends. Then you can take advantage of CA InterTest for CICS's powerful diagnostic tools to find the problem, correct the error and continue testing.

Ideally, you might use CA InterTest for CICS to monitor every program and catch every error. However, in real world situations, that is not possible, due to the overhead involved or because you may not want to monitor security programs or programs using non-standard code.

Therefore, although CA InterTest for CICS greatly reduces the number of dumps, dumps will still occur, especially in production. Even a thoroughly debugged program can abend because of bad data, scheduling errors, invalid parameters, and many other factors beyond programmer control.

CA SymDump for CICS Option, which stands for symbolic dump facility, is a powerful online tool designed to handle dumps. It lets you do the following tasks:

- Analyze dumps symbolically, this is especially valuable for shooting bugs in your production system where you might not want CA InterTest for CICS breakpoint displays
- Manage your dump data set so you can selectively retain, view, and print the dumps you need, and discard the ones you do not need.

Symbolic Dump Analysis

Problems that cause dumps are a fact in both production and test systems. CA SymDump Option lets you analyze and solve these problems **online**, without having to access and read traditional hexadecimal format dumps. Your source listing displays at the instruction that triggered the abend, simply as if CA InterTest for CICS had stopped the program at an automatic breakpoint.

With CA SymDump Option you can do the following tasks:

- Use the powerful functions of CA InterTest for CICS to find and correct errors by:
 - Displaying program variables symbolically
 - Viewing the program listing and compiler output
 - Setting breakpoints for subsequent testing
 - Using CORE and FILE to inspect and modify main and auxiliary storage
- Take advantage of special CA SymDump Option capabilities to:
 - Pinpoint the abending instruction and its operands
 - Display the formatted trace table

- View the source statement responsible for the abend
- List the programs and files used by the task
- View the contents of the PSW and registers at the abend

You can use CA SymDump Option in any region -- regardless of where the abend occurred. For example, you can debug a production dump in your test region. Therefore, it is not necessary to run CA InterTest for CICS in production to take advantage of CA SymDump Option. You can even debug a dump produced in a remote data center at another site.

You can instruct CA SymDump Option to refer to the symbolics you want, if multiple symbolic versions of the program exist. This is especially helpful if there are many versions of a particular program. Even if CA InterTest for CICS does not have symbolic information for the program, CA SymDump Option still provides a formatted display of the CICS system areas, with hexadecimal and character representations of each field so you can debug with or without symbolics.

Manage Dumps

CA SymDump Option also lets you control which CICS dumps to save, discard, and print. It has its own dump data set, which is separate from the CICS dump data set. You can even route dumps to both data sets. It is easy to manage the CA SymDump Option data set because you can do the following tasks:

- **List**
Lists all dumps. You will know immediately when each dump was created and which transaction and program produced it. You can quickly select the dumps you want to view online.
- **Delete** specific dumps. You can delete the dumps you do not want and keep the ones you need. As a result, you avoid those situations where CICS stops writing dumps because the dump data set is filled.
- **Hold** specific dumps. You can specify which dumps you want to retain for future use.
- **Print** specific dumps. It is no longer necessary to print the entire dump data set to get printouts of selected dumps. You can even print an index of all the dumps in the dump data set.

How CA SymDump Option Works with Your CICS Dump Data Set

CA SymDump Option contains only application dumps; system dumps are still written to your CICS dump data set. When the CA SymDump Option is installed, your system programmers can specify which dumps they do not want written to either the CA SymDump Option or the CICS dump data set to save DASD space. For example, they can exclude all AKCT abends.

CA InterTest for CICS automatically deletes old dumps from the CA SymDump Option data set when space is needed for new ones. However, you determine how frequently dumps are deleted. You can also specify that certain dumps be **held** so they are **not** deleted. If the CA SymDump Option data set becomes full (that is, full of dumps that cannot be deleted), new dumps are written to your CICS dump data set instead of to the CA SymDump Option data set.

For more information, see [CICS Abend Analysis \(see page 414\)](#).

Breakpoint Displays for NonSymbolic Programs

- [Unconditional Breakpoint \(see page 395\)](#)
- [Automatic Breakpoint \(see page 396\)](#)

A non-symbolic breakpoint screen appears for all non-symbolic programs. In addition, it appears if your COBOL or PL/I program was compiled without the CA InterTest for CICS post-processor. For more information, consult your systems programmer.

Unconditional Breakpoint

The following panel shows a sample non-symbolic breakpoint screen for an unconditional breakpoint:

```

CNTL=GO,TASK=00063,C                      at +00BB0          pgm=COBDEMO ,addr=24510BD0
UBP: F=U056,T=U056 Unconditional breakpoint.
Mon.as COBDEMO                          Pgm COBDEMO Trx DEMC Fac U056 Trm   in....out
Task 00063 at +00BB0                    TIOA none           +00A90 +00B16
DSA 23708B88 TGT 23709D60 CWK 2370A058          +00B06 +00B16
BLLS: 0 001000D0 1 00000000 2 00001000 3 00002000          00002 times
        4 00003000 5 00004000 6 00000000 7 00000000          +00B06 +00B24
        8 00000000 9 00000000          +00B36 +00BA4
                                         +00BA8 curr.

NEXT MVC  X'B0'(4,R8),8(R7)                AT +00BB0
PREV OI   X'84'(RD),X'01'                   AT +00BAC
        Press ENTER to execute the default command on line 1,
        OVERTYPE it, or use any of the following PF KEYS:
1 Help  2          3 Source 4          5 Resume 6 Menu
7       8          9 1 Inst 10         11 Backtrace 12 Status
Addr and content of relevant area:
23708C0C 21      †

```

- **CNTL=GO...**
Default CNTL command and location information. For an automatic breakpoint, the default command abends the task. For all other breakpoints, the default is to continue task execution. The command can be modified or overtyped with any other CA InterTest for CICS command.
- **at +00BB0**
Displacement of the instruction about to be executed follows the command on the top line.
- **pgm...**
Name of the program that was stopped by CA InterTest for CICS follows the displacement.
- **,addr...**
Address of the instruction that triggered the breakpoint.
Note: CA InterTest for CICS stopped the program before this instruction was executed.

- **UBP**
Type of breakpoint: automatic (ABP), unconditional (UBP), conditional (CBP), request (RBP), or single-stepping (SBP). In most cases, there is a one or two line message explaining exactly why the breakpoint occurred.
- **Mon.as**
Name of the monitoring table entry.
- **Pgm**
Program name (Pgm), transaction code (Trx), and CICS facility (Fac) associated with the task; in this case, terminal (Trm) U056.
- **Task**
Task number and displacement of the instruction about to be executed.
- **TIOA**
Address of the first TIOA on the chain of such areas allocated to the task. To display the area, issue the command CORE=TIOA.
- **CWK**
Addresses of the areas containing the copy of COBOL DSA, TGT, Working-Storage, and Local-Storage for this task. If the program does not contain a DSA or Local-Storage, the fields are left blank. To display the area, issue the appropriate CORE command (for example, CORE=CWK).
- **BLLS:**
COBOL BLL cells or general registers 0-15 for Assembler or PL/I programs.
- **++00BA8**
Backtrace of the starting (IN) and ending (OUT) displacements or addresses of the most recently executed pieces of code. Every break in the sequential execution of the program results in a new entry. A loop counter tells how many times the piece of code above it was executed. The entry curr. stands for current location.
- **AT +00BB0**
Machine code and offset (or absolute address) of the instruction that triggered the breakpoint.
- **AT +00BAC**
Machine code and offset (or absolute address) of the last instruction executed.
- **1 Help ...**
Program function keys for immediate access to CA InterTest for CICS facilities.
- **23708C0C ...**
Address and representation (in both character and hexadecimal form) of the area of main storage that would have been modified by the next instruction.

Automatic Breakpoint

The following panel shows a non-symbolic breakpoint screen for an automatic breakpoint:

```
CNTL=G0,TASK=00077,A          at +007A4          pgm=PL1DEM0 ,addr=24517864
37 ABP: ASRA abend in user code----- data exception.
```

```

Mon.as PL1DEMO          Pgm PL1DEMO Trx DEMP Fac U056 Trm      in....out
Task 00077 at +007A4      TIOA none      +00000 +00000
DSA 23703F40              +00022 +00038
REGS: 0 FFFF0F0 1 23704340 2 23704890 3 245170FC +00014 +00020
      4 23704256 5 2451A3F8 6 2451B6F0 7 23704230 +0003C +00358
      8 23704228 9 23704890 10 23AA4B27 11 00000000 +003CA +00478
      12 2370BC20 13 23703F40 14 A4517754 15 00000000 CC= 0 +00480 +004B0
NEXT ZAP X'A28'(4,RD),X'2F1'(3,RD) AT +007A4 +004B8 +004C6
PREV STH R0,0(,R1) AT +007A0 +004CE +00584
      Press ENTER to execute the default command on line 1,
      OVERTYPE it, or use any of the following PF KEYS: +051B8 +00584
1 Help 2 3 Source 4 5 Resume 6 Menu +00586 +005D4
7 8 9 1 Inst 10 11 Backtrace 12 Status +051B8 +005D4
Addr and content of relevant area: +005D6 +005E4
23704968 00000000 +005EC +00662
      +051B8 +00662
      +00664 +00692
      +051B8 +00692
      +00694 +00694
      +00794 curr.

```

- **CTNL=...**

Default CNTL command and location information. For an automatic breakpoint, the default command abandons the task. For all other breakpoints, the default is to continue task execution. The command can be modified or overtyped with any other CA InterTest for CICS command.

- **Displacement** of the instruction about to be executed follows the command on the top line.

- **Name** of the program that was stopped by CA InterTest for CICS follows the displacement.

- **Address** of the instruction that triggered the breakpoint.

Note: CA InterTest for CICS stopped the program before this instruction was executed.

- **37 ABP**

Type of breakpoint: automatic (ABP), unconditional (UBP), conditional (CBP), request (RBP), or single-stepping (SBP). In most cases, there is a one or two line message explaining exactly why the breakpoint occurred.

- **Mon.as ...**

Name of the monitoring table entry that caused the current monitoring to be in effect.

- **Task ...**

Task number and displacement of the instruction about to be executed.

- **Pgm ...**

Program name (Pgm), transaction code (Trx), and CICS facility (Fac) associated with the task; in this case, terminal (Trm) U056.

- **Regs:**

COBOL BLL cells or general registers 0-15 for Assembler or PL/I programs.

- **CC=0**

Condition Code. The value of the condition code is the value that was saved when the breakpoint occurred.

- **NEXT ZAP ...**

Next and previous instructions. This line indicates the next instruction to execute and the instruction that was executed previously.

- **Addr and content of relevant area:**

Address and representation (in both character and hexadecimal form) of the area of main storage that would have been modified by the next instruction.

- **Backtrace**

Each pair of entries describes the boundaries of a piece of the program that executed sequentially.

Default CNTL Command

In the previous screen, the following dispatch command displayed in this field:

```
CNTL=GO, TASK=00077, A
```

This command is used to continue a program's execution from a breakpoint.

You can enter any appropriate CA InterTest for CICS command in this field. To modify this command, overwrite it.

Location Information

In the previous screen, the following location information is displayed:

```
at +007A4 pgm= PL1DEMO,   addr=24517864
```

This tells you that a program named PL1DEMO is stopped at displacement 7A4. This is the displacement of the instruction that is about to be executed (check the program's listing to identify the instruction).

Reason for the Breakpoint

The type of breakpoint and the reason for it are described in the previous screen by the following message:

```
37 ABP: ASRA abend in user code- data exception.
```

- The letters ABP indicate automatic breakpoint, and the number 37 is the error code.
- The remainder of the line explains what the error code means. In this case, a data exception interrupt was set in motion by the monitored program. Ordinarily, this would cause a CICS abend with the code ASRA, but CA InterTest for CICS averted the abend with this breakpoint.

Examples

The following examples show other reasons for a breakpoint.

The following message indicates that an unconditional breakpoint (UBP) with the identification 02 occurred because the user requested it at the COBOL paragraph named 999-Abend.

```
02 UBP: At='999-abend' Unconditional breakpoint.
```

The following message indicates that an unconditional breakpoint with the identification 07 was requested by the user at the second verb of COBOL statement number 374. The following is another version of the previous message:

```
07 UBP: At=#374.1 Unconditional breakpoint.
```

If the user requests the unconditional breakpoint by address or displacement, the following message appears:

```
09 UBP: F=.ANY,T=V015 Unconditional breakpoint.
```

- **F=.ANY**

Means that the user requested an unconditional breakpoint to occur on any terminal (or for a task that has no terminal). The parameter T=V015 means that the breakpoint display will be sent to terminal V015.

If the user requests single-stepping (SBP), the following message appears:

```
AT SBP: Single-stepping breakpoint.
```

If the user set a request breakpoint (RBP), a message similar to the following one appears:

```
RBP: Request bkpt; CICS macro is: .....
```

If the user requests a programmed breakpoint (PBP), the following message appears:

```
00 PBP: Programmed breakpoint.
```

Monitor Table Entry

The name of the entry in the CA InterTest for CICS Monitoring Table that caused the current monitoring effort is always displayed. In the previous screen it was:

```
Mon.as PL1DEMO
```

This tells you that the program is being monitored under (MONitored AS) the entry declared explicitly for the program named PL1DEMO. It is important to know the Monitoring Table entry because the available online options are attached to that entry.



Note: As the tested task continues execution, part of it might be monitored under one Monitoring Table entry and part under another entry, depending on how you formulated the request.

Examples

If you were to request that this program be monitored only when it is run from a particular terminal, or if the online TON= option were declared, the following message would appear:

```
Mon.as PL1DEMO for U056
```

In this case, monitoring only takes place when the program named PL1DEMO is executed from the terminal named U056.

If the program was declared for monitoring under a transaction name (implicitly) rather than its program name, the following message would appear, indicating that the entry in the Monitoring Table is transaction (TRX), DEMP.

```
Mon.as DEMP TRX
```

If the program was declared for monitoring under a terminal name (implicitly), the following message would appear, indicating that the entry in the Monitoring Table is terminal (TRM), U056.

```
Mon.as U056 TRM
```

Program, Transaction, and CICS Facility

The names of the program, transaction, and CICS facility appear in the center of the third line from the top on the breakpoint screen. In the previous example, the following information is displayed:

```
Pgm PL1DEMO Trx DEMP Fac U056 Trm
```

- This tells you that the name of the program being monitored is PL1DEMO, that the transaction (Trx) is executing a program named DEMP, and that the CICS facility that generated this task is the terminal (Trm) named U056.
- For tasks created automatically by the trigger-level facility of a transient data, the FAC field names the Destination Control Table (DCT) entry.

Example

FAC GCOS DCT names the GCOS destination in the DCT.

- For tasks that do not own a terminal or a DCT entry, the FAC field displays the content of the TCAFCAAA field of the Task Control Area (TCA).

Task Identification Number and Address

The fourth line from the top of the breakpoint screen gives the task identification number and the address of the Terminal Storage Area. In the previous example, this information is expressed as follows:

```
Task 00077 at +007A4 TIOA none
```

- The parameter 00077 indicates the number of the task that was put into the breakpoint state by CA InterTest for CICS.
- The parameter at +007A4 repeats the address of the instruction that is about to be executed.
- The parameter TIOA None gives the address of the first terminal Storage Area (the Terminal Input /Output Area) on the chain of areas allocated for the task at breakpoint. You can display the first TIOA by issuing the command **CORE=TIOA**.

Program Storage Areas

The fifth line from the top of the breakpoint screen gives the address of various program storage areas, depending on the language of the program. For COBOL programs the line displays the address of the DSA (Dynamic Storage Area) if the program was compiled using COBOL for MVS, COBOL for OS /390, or COBOL for z/OS, the address of the TGT, the address of Working-Storage, and the address of Local-Storage, if applicable.

- The DSA address shown is the address of the Dynamic Storage Area for the current iteration of the program. To display the area, enter the command: **CORE=DSA**.

- The TGT address shown is the address of the storage area that contains the copy of the COBOL Task Global Table for this task. To display the area, enter the command: **CORE=TGT**.
- The CWK address shown is the address of the storage area that contains the copy of the COBOL WORKING-STORAGE for this task. To display the area, enter the command: **CORE=CWK**.
- The LCL address shown is the address of LOCAL-STORAGE for the current iteration of the COBOL program. To display the area, enter the command **CORE=LCL**.
- For PL/I programs, the line displays the address of the program's DSA, while for Assembler programs, it displays the address of the program's work area.

BLL Cells (COBOL) or General Registers (NonCOBOL)

For COBOL programs, this area of the display shows the contents of up to 16 BLL cells used by the task at the time of the breakpoint. Each displayed fullword is preceded by a number, from 0 to 15, relative to the number of the **first** BLL cell actually used in the program.

The monitored program might be using a different number of BLL cells, but all can be displayed by issuing the proper CORE command. This can best be done using the symbolic names of the BLL cells.

Example

In the first example, the following BLL display is shown:

BLLs:	0 001000D0	1 00000000	2 00001000	3 00002000
	4 00003000	5 00004000	6 00000000	7 00000000
	8 00000000	9 00000000		

The BLL cell with the relative number 1, which in command level programs contains the address of the DFHCOMMAREA, shows the **null** value.

General Registers

For Assembler or PL/I programs, this area displays the contents of registers 0 to 15. The following example shows the 16 consecutive fullwords that CA InterTest for CICS used to save registers 0 to 15 at the time of the breakpoint.

Example

Register 0 contains the value of -3856, and registers 11 and 15 contain the null value.

REGS:	0 FFFF0F0	1 23704340	2 23704890	3 245170FC
	4 23704256	5 2451A3F8	6 2451B6F0	7 23704230
	8 23704228	9 23704890	10 23AA4B27	11 00000000
	12 2370BC20	13 23703F40	14 A4517754	15 00000000
				CC= 0

Condition Code

The condition code appears to the right of the last line of the REGS: display, and is identified by the letters CC. The value of the condition code is the value that was saved at the time of breakpoint. For an interpretation of the condition code, consult the *IBM System/370 Reference Card*. In the previous example, the condition code is 0.

Next and Previous Instructions

The line directly below the last line of the BLLS or REGS area indicates the next instruction to be executed and the instruction that was executed previously. In the previous illustration, the following lines appear:

```
NEXT ZAP   X'A28'(4,RD),X'2F1'(3,RD)      AT +007A4
PREV STH   R0,0(,R1)                      AT +007A0
```

- In the field marked Next, the Assembler instruction that was scheduled to be executed next when the breakpoint occurred is displayed. In this example, the instruction is a ZAP. The first operand is located at displacement A28 from the value in register D for a length of 4, while the second operand is located at displacement 2F1 from the value in register D for a length of 3. Following the instruction, on the same line, at +007A4 gives the displacement of the instruction in the program (7A4). If the instruction resides outside the program, the address of the instruction is given instead, expressed as eight-hexadecimal digits.
- In the field marked Prev, the Assembler instruction that was executed just before the breakpoint occurred is displayed. In this example, the instruction is a STH. The first operand value is in register 0, while the second operand location is at displacement 0 from the value in register 1. To the right of the instruction, on the same line, at +007A0 is the displacement of the instruction in the program (7A0). If the instruction resides outside the program, the address of the instruction is given instead, expressed as eight hexadecimal digits.

Data Display Area

The data display area is under the next and previous instruction line. In the previous example, it appears as:

```
23704968 00000000
```

This example shows only four bytes. However, when a larger data field is involved, the portion of the display can occupy the entire lower left corner of the breakpoint screen.

This area varies according to the type of breakpoint that occurred:

- **Automatic Breakpoint**
When possible, in the case of an automatic breakpoint, CA InterTest for CICS shows the area that would have been affected if the breakpoint had not occurred. This example shows the receiving field of the next instruction to be executed.
- **Unconditional and Single-Stepping Breakpoints**
For these types of breakpoints, CA InterTest for CICS shows the area that was affected by the previously executed instruction, where applicable.
- **Request Breakpoint**
CA InterTest for CICS does not show the data display area for request breakpoints.

▪ Programmed Breakpoint

For a programmed breakpoint, CA InterTest for CICS shows the area designated by the programmer in the CALL PBP statement that caused the breakpoint to occur.

The format of the data display area is similar to the CORE transaction screen. Each line presents up to 16 bytes in both hexadecimal and character format. On each line, the address of the first byte in that line is shown (for example, 23704968), followed by the same contents in character format between asterisks, where non-displayable values are shown as periods.

Backtrace Display

The backtrace display has two vertical columns under the heading **in.....out** on the right side of the breakpoint screen. Each pair of entries describes the boundaries of a piece of the program that executed sequentially. That is, they were executed in the same order as the machine instructions that reside in the main memory.

The backtrace display is dynamic. The most recently executed piece of code appears as the bottom line of the backtrace display, and the oldest piece of code executed is the top line. As the execution of the program progresses, new lines are added at the bottom and dropped from the top.

The following screen repeats the backtrace display shown in the previous example.

in.	out
+00000	+00000
+00022	+00038
+00014	+00020
+0003C	+00358
+003CA	+00478
+00480	+004B0
+004B8	+004C6
+004CE	+00584
+051B8	+00584
+00586	+005D4
+051B8	+005D4
+005D6	+005E4
+005EC	+00662
+051B8	+00662
+00586	+005D4
+051B8	+005D4
+005D6	+005E4
+005EC	+00662
+051B8	+00662
+00664	+00692
+00586	+005D4
+051B8	+00692
+00694	+00694
+00794	curr.

In the previous example:

- The letters curr. stand for current location. The current location is also shown in the first line of the breakpoint screen (+00794 curr is the most recently executed piece of code).
- The # character precedes each statement number.
- Displacements or addresses are given for lines whose statement numbers could not be found. The displacements are preceded by a plus sign, +, and the addresses are expressed as six-hexadecimal digits.

The backtrace display reveals a number of facts about the way the monitored program behaved:

- The bottom line, for example, shows that from +00794 to curr (+007A4) the program executed sequentially.
- Before this happened -- as the fourth line from the bottom shows -- the program executed its instructions sequentially (from +00664 to +00692), but then +00692 passed control to the +051B8, which returned control back to +00692. Most likely, this means that at +00692 the program issued a CICS command.

In this manner, you can trace, with great precision, the execution of the program from any point in its logic all the way up to the breakpoint.

Notes:

- If one of the pieces of code executed a loop, the number of times the loop was executed appears as a decimal number under the appropriate line in the backtrace display.
- If the **,GO= element** of the CA InterTest for CICS dispatch command was requested, the change in the logic flow is shown in the backtrace display just as if the program executed a branch or a GO TO command.
- At the beginning of the execution of a COBOL program, a number of lines of the backtrace display only indicate the execution of the COBOL initialization routines. The first statement number shown is the one from which the first branch instruction was executed. This limitation should not pose a problem, since the execution of the Procedure Division began from the first coded statement.

Examining Dumps

- [CICS Abend Codes \(see page 405\)](#)
- [ABP and INTE Abend Error Codes \(see page 406\)](#)
- [Entries in the CICS Trace Table \(see page 407\)](#)

Two kinds of *abends*, or abnormal terminations, are of interest to CA InterTest for CICS users:

- Abends in CICS during execution of a transaction
When this happens, you must examine the transaction dump associated with the abend to find any CA InterTest for CICS Work Areas (also known as CA InterTest for CICS Diagnostic Areas). The presence of such an area is a sure indication of CA InterTest for CICS monitoring. Only in this area can you find certain data about the program, such as the values of registers, that you will need to know.
- Abends in CA InterTest for CICS transactions (CNTL, CORE, FILE, ITST, LIST, SYMD)
To understand why these transactions abend, you need to know how they work in CICS:
 - CNTL and CORE transactions, when necessary, follow the chain of active CICS tasks and the chain of suspended CICS tasks to locate the task whose data is to be displayed, and any other tasks to which the CNTL command could apply. If a chain is damaged, these transactions will abend. Yet, the CICS system might be able to function for some time with these chains damaged, as long as the CICS software does not have to scan all the chains.

- CORE and FILE transactions are conversational, and can be defined so that they will abend if you take too long to respond with the next command.
- FILE transaction is simply a generalized application program, and it can abend in situations where the parameters you submit could not be checked sufficiently before the CICS command was issued. In most instances, CA InterTest for CICS does not attempt to check for the same things that the CICS software checks for, because such a duplication of effort would significantly increase the size of the CA InterTest for CICS software; even if those conditions were discovered by the CA InterTest for CICS programs, CA InterTest for CICS would have to issue the abend.

CICS Abend Codes

CA InterTest for CICS issues the following error codes when error conditions are discovered:

- **CORE**
Is the same as the transaction code of the CORE transaction at your site. It means that the CORE transaction intercepted a CICS abend that makes it impossible to continue the transaction.
- **INHA**
Indicates that a program (usually a user program) has corrupted a CA InterTest for CICS storage area so that CA InterTest for CICS cannot continue processing. Check the CICS statistics to see if any storage violations occurred. If you find any, see which program caused the violation. This would be a program not being monitored by CA InterTest for CICS.
- **INTE**
Indicates that an automatic breakpoint cannot be executed because:
 - The CA InterTest for CICS automatic breakpoint facility is disabled.
 - There is no terminal on which to show the breakpoint display.
 - The terminal designated to receive the breakpoint display is not a 3270-type CRT (or compatible model).
- **INTP**
Indicates that a PLI LE program was linked without CEESTART as its first CSECT and CA InterTest abends the task with an INTP abend code.
- **KERN**
Indicates that the task at a breakpoint could not recover from an abend. If you know the reason (for example, you abended the task), ignore this code; otherwise, contact CA Support.
- **NATI**
Indicates that a breakpoint display is being directed to a terminal that does not have the Automatic Task Initiation (ATI) capability. If the status of the terminal is either transceive or receive (preferably, transceive), the terminal has the ATI capability. You can adjust the status by the CEMT service transaction.

ABP and INTE Abend Error Codes

The CA InterTest for CICS Diagnostic Area is printed as one of the user class storage areas in the INTEabend dump. It contains the error code as the first two characters of message XX INTE ABEND..., which can be found at the beginning of the area. The codes and their messages are shown in the following table. These two-character hexadecimal codes appear in the Inquiry Report, which can be obtained by pressing PF3 from the Breakpoint Display, or by entering CNTL=INQ.

Code Description	
01	Assembler only; an EX machine instruction issued upon an EX instruction.
02	An invalid machine instruction code. Note no override by OVR option.
03	This machine instruction not permitted under CICS; for example, an SVC.
04	A privileged machine instruction, illegal under CICS.
05	An operating system GETMAIN request, as opposed to a CICS GETMAIN.
06	The storage area about to be affected is, entirely or in part, outside of the storage that is legally available to this CICS application.
07	The storage area about to be affected resides outside of the CICS region.
08	The named program module cannot be found in the program table (PPT), its PPT entry is disabled, or it is unavailable to this CICS application.
09	The program module about to be deleted already has a zero current use count.
0A	The Transient Data or Temporary Storage area is incorrectly specified.
0B	This Terminal Control request incorrectly specifies the TIOA address.
0C	The storage area specified for this CICS request does not belong to this task or is not a CICS storage area.
0D	CA InterTest for CICS logic error. Contact CA Support for assistance.
0E	This FREEMAIN request is illegal or specifies a wrong storage area address.
0F	With this task about to terminate, one or more RELOAD=YES program modules still do not have their main storage areas FREEMAINED.
10	Possible incorrect length of a temporary storage or transient data record.
11	A wild branch or direct machine instruction branch outside of the program module was detected. If not a mistake, apply the FOL option and continue.
12	Macro level coding only; this CICS macro specifies incorrect storage area.
13	A GETMAIN request with FLENGTH for more than 65504 bytes can be issued only when the program is in AMODE=31.
14	An attempt to modify this load module, which is considered reentrant, either explicitly (RNT=ON option) or as PL/I or COBOL II.
16	A GETMAIN for 0 bytes of storage has been detected.
17	Macro level coding only; incorrect length field in a variable-length record.
18	Macro level coding only; the DFHFC macro does not specify an FWA.
19	Macro level coding only; the DFHFC macro does not specify the storage area of CLASS=FILE.
21	CA InterTest for CICS ordered to continue a task from a breakpoint at an incorrect location.

Code Description	
23	The total number of CICS requests this program issued while monitored in this task exceeded the value specified in the MXR option.
24	The total size of main storage this task is using just exceeded the value specified in the MXS option.
25	CICS abend intercepted, but not immediately after the last CICS request (either macro or command) or another outside CALL recognized by CA InterTest for CICS.
26	CICS abend intercepted while a CICS macro was in progress.
27	CICS abend intercepted while an EXEC CICS command in progress.
28	CICS abend intercepted while a CALL outside the program, such as a Database request, recognized by CA InterTest for CICS, was in progress.
29	EXEC CICS RETURN with TRANSID issued from other than the task's top logical level.
2C	An abend occurred while processing an IN25UEXI routine.
2D	A program check occurred in IN25PGM2.
34	A protection exception program check caused an ASRA abend intercept.
35	An addressing exception program check caused an ASRA abend intercept.
36	A specification exception program check caused an ASRA abend intercept.
37	A data exception (invalid packed numeric data format) caused an ASRA abend intercept.
38	A fixed point overflow program check caused an ASRA abend intercept.
39	A fixed point divide program check caused an ASRA abend intercept.
3A	A decimal overflow program check caused an ASRA abend intercept.
3B	A decimal divide program check caused an ASRA abend intercept.
3C	An exponent overflow program check caused an ASRA abend intercept.
3D	An exponent underflow program check caused an ASRA abend intercept.
3E	A significance program check caused an ASRA abend intercept.
3F	A floating point divide program check caused an ASRA abend intercept.
CC	The storage area about to be affected by this EXEC CICS command resides, all or in part, outside the CICS main storage legally available to this application program. The area could have been specified as INTO (), SET () or one of the LENGTHs.

Entries in the CICS Trace Table

The CICS Trace table contains special entries and internal processing entries.

Special Entries

CA InterTest for CICS writes special entries into the CICS Trace Table to assist you in your analysis efforts. These entries appear in the Trace Table when it is found in a dump, and when it is displayed with a CORE=STRA command (at a breakpoint) or the CORE=TRT command.

In the CICS formatted dump, these special entries are identified as follows:

USER 195.

Unlike the regular CICS-written entries, the CA InterTest for CICS entries provide displacements, which are the same displacements you can find in the listing of the program. CA InterTest for CICS writes these entries into the Trace Table, in addition to those issued by the monitored program and the CICS software, when the monitored program is about to:

- Issue a CICS request (command).
- Be stopped at a CA InterTest for CICS breakpoint or resume execution after a CA InterTest for CICS breakpoint.
- Execute an instruction for which CA InterTest for CICS disregards a presumed error condition because of an OVR (Override) option in effect.
- Issue a DL/I request.
- Issue a CICS request (command) and the active online NUP= option will affect the request.
- Issue a call to software defined in the CA InterTest for CICS IN25UEXI table.

The entries issued for these cases consist of two fields, which are described next.

- Field A contains the displacement of the request (or the breakpoint) from the beginning of the program, expressed as four hexadecimal digits. If the request was made outside the program, this field contains the address instead.
- Field B contains the following bytes:
 - At a CICS command, bytes 0 to 3 contain four hexadecimal digits that specify the command code (such as, 0204 for a handle condition).
 - At a breakpoint, bytes 0 to 2 contain the code indicating the type of breakpoint (ABP = automatic breakpoint, UBP = unconditional breakpoint, and so on) and byte 3 contains either a B (for Before the breakpoint) or an A (for After the breakpoint).
 - At each override condition, bytes 0 to 2 contain the characters OVR and byte 3 contains the hexadecimal error code. (The OVR option cancels the Automatic Breakpoint display.)
 - At a DL/I request, bytes 0 to 1 contain the characters DL.
 - At an NUP-affected request, bytes 0 to 2 contain the characters NUP (the online NUP= option prevents updates to files).
 - At a call to CA InterTest for CICS-recognized software, bytes 0 to 1 contain the characters US and bytes 2 to 3 contain the numeric identifier from the IN25UEXI table.

CA InterTest for CICS also writes four entries into the Extents Trace Table when the monitored program is about to pass control directly to another program (by a branch instruction and **not** by a CICS command) **and** the online FOL= option is in effect. These entries are as follows:

- In field A, the first entry contains the displacement that passes control. In field B, it contains the characters FROM.

- In fields A and B, the second entry contains the name of the program that passes control.
- In field A, the third entry contains the displacement that obtains control. In field B, it contains the characters INTO.
- In fields A and B, the fourth entry contains the name of the program that obtains control.

When monitoring is dropped because of a BYP option or a request by an IN25UEXI routine, field B contains DROP.

Internal Processing Entries

CICS trace table entries for CA InterTest for CICS internal processing do not appear unless you request them. Normally, you do not want them when you are analyzing your application's processing; the CA InterTest for CICS program entries might conceal your application program entries.

To place the CA InterTest for CICS program entries on the CICS Trace Table, issue the command:

```
CNTL=ITTRACE,ON
```

To remove the entries, issue the command:

```
CNTL=ITTRACE,OFF
```

To place the CA InterTest for CICS common user interface entries on the CICS trace table and log the TCP/IP message packets to the MSGUSR DD issue the following command:

```
ICDB TRACE_ON
```

To remove the entries, issue the command:

```
ICDB TRACE_OFF
```

Note the following:

- Turn on the ITTRACE before creating a dump for CA Support.
- These commands have no effect on the CICS Trace Table entries normally made by the monitored program or the special entries made by CA InterTest for CICS, which is previously discussed.

Using the FOL= Option

- [Find the Program Entry \(see page 410\)](#)
- [Find the Monitoring Table Entry \(see page 410\)](#)



Note: Although the FOL= option can still be used, it was replaced by Source Listing and CNTL facilities to dynamically called programs. It is often difficult to debug software that does not follow CICS standards. To use CA InterTest for CICS on such software, you must request the online FOL= option, which enables CA InterTest for CICS to monitor a program even when that program passes control to an unknown address (for example, an address that is not part of CICS or another interface supported by CA InterTest for CICS).

For more information about how to set and remove the FOL= option, see [CNTL Commands and Menus \(see page 214\)](#). These topics provide additional background information on how the FOL= option is actually used by the CA InterTest for CICS system.

Find the Program Entry

When the FOL= option is in force and the control of the CPU is about to leave the code of the monitored program, CA InterTest for CICS attempts to find out the following:

- What program is about to receive control
- What options, such as breakpoints, apply to that program

CA InterTest for CICS does this by trying to find the CICS Program entry belonging to the program that is about to receive control. If CA InterTest for CICS can locate this entry, it is possible for CA InterTest for CICS to use displacements that apply to the beginning of the new program rather than displacements that apply to the old program.

If the CICS program entry is found, CA InterTest for CICS does the following:

- CA InterTest for CICS makes four special entries in the CICS Trace Table to indicate which program passed control and from where it passed control, and which program received control and from where.
- CA InterTest for CICS begins to show data pertaining to the new program in the breakpoint display. For example, any displacements in the backtrace portion of the breakpoint screen are calculated relative to the program that just received control. You also see a short message in the backtrace display to indicate which program passed control directly to the current one.

The CICS program entry is only found if the target program is located or if it resides in main storage. If the program is not permanently resident, it is considered only if its current use count is at least one. In addition, CA InterTest for CICS will not be able to find the program entry if control is being passed to a piece of code that does not reside in a storage area used for managing CICS programs.

Find the Monitoring Table Entry

If the new CICS program entry is found, CA InterTest for CICS also tries to find the InterTest Monitoring Table entry that belongs to the program that got control directly. This lets the new CICS program assume all options, such as breakpoints, that were declared for the program that is about to receive control.

If found, the new InterTest Monitoring Table entry is assumed to be together with all the options associated with this entry. However, CA InterTest for CICS carries the FOL= option over such a Monitoring Table switch so that the FOL= option remains active for the remainder of the monitoring effort, even though the Monitoring Table entry that is now in control might **not** have a FOL= option declared. This means that any options, such as breakpoints, that you want to see applied to the program that is receiving control can be declared for the Monitoring Table entry associated with the program.

Moreover, you can declare these options in the most convenient way; for example, breakpoints can be declared by displacements, and the UBP= and BYP= options can be declared for displacements and for addresses. The addresses ensure that if CA InterTest for CICS cannot find the CICS program and InterTest Monitoring Table entries, it continues monitoring under the Monitoring Table entry of the program that passed control.



Important! CA InterTest for CICS disregards the Exclusion Table during the search for the new Monitoring Table entry because monitoring cannot be interrupted at the place of the wild branch. Before CA InterTest for CICS can interrupt monitoring, it has to know where control is returned so that later it can resume monitoring. However, the location to which control is returned depends on the design of the monitored program, and CA InterTest for CICS cannot predict that. This is why monitoring cannot be interrupted on a wild branch.

Monitoring Restrictions

This article discusses the monitoring restrictions that apply to CA InterTest for CICS.

Program Control Restrictions

For CA InterTest for CICS to be able to monitor a program, it must receive control from the CICS EXECUTE INTERFACE PROGRAM (DFHEIP). During startup CA InterTest for CICS enables the global user exit points XPCFTCH and XPCABND provided by IBM. These points allow a program to assume control of another program during an EXEC CICS LINK, an EXEC CICS XCTL, or abend processing. To verify the status of these exits, use the IGLU transaction.

If a program is eligible for monitoring by CA InterTest for CICS, monitoring can begin only if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- The program to be monitored is the first program to participate in a transaction. In other words, the program was named in the CICS Transaction Resource definition.
- The program to be monitored received control from another program through an EXEC CICS LINK or EXEC CICS XCTL.
- The program to be monitored received control from another program through a direct branch instruction. In addition, the program that passed control must be monitored by CA InterTest for CICS, and must have the online FOL=option active. For more information, see [CNTL Commands and Menus \(see page 214\)](#).
- The program to be monitored received control from another COBOL program using a dynamic call.
- The program to be monitored received control as the abend exit routine. In other words, the program (or part of it), was named in an EXEC CICS HANDLE ABEND command, executed prior to the abend.

If a *non-monitored* program passes control to another program directly through a branch instruction rather than an EXEC CICS LINK or EXEC CICS XCTL command, monitoring is *not* set in motion. This is true even though the program that is receiving control is declared in the CA InterTest for CICS monitoring table. In order to cause monitoring to start in this situation, segmented monitoring may be used or the program issuing the direct branch must be monitored with the FOL=option declared. For more information, see the FOL= keyword of the IN25OPTS macro.

Transaction Definition Restrictions

The following CICS transaction definition restrictions apply to all monitored programs:

- CA InterTest for CICS program monitoring will not work properly when the Transaction PROFILE Definition specifies 'ONEWTE(YES)'.
- Two-terminal testing must be used to monitor programs whose Transaction PROFILE Definition specifies 'MSGJRNL(INPUT|OUTPUT|INOUT)'.
- Transactions that will be monitored by CA InterTest for CICS should not have a DTIMOUT value specified with SPURGE=YES. You must specify either SPURGE=NO or DTIMOUT=NO in the Transaction Definition because CA InterTest suspends transactions at a breakpoint. This causes CICS to purge the transaction if SPURGE=YES and the transaction exceeds the DTIMOUT value.

Execution Restrictions

As CA InterTest for CICS executes the instructions of the monitored program, it must be able to recognize the following requests:

- Any CICS service requests. This is to prevent CA InterTest for CICS from monitoring the CICS software.
- Any other means the monitored program could use to pass control to other parts of the application.

CA InterTest for CICS recognizes CICS service requests if the commands are coded into the monitored program. However, it might not recognize calls to the system if the statements that prepare the service request are coded and arranged differently than as generated by the CICS command translator.

Special Circumstances

You should be aware of the following special circumstances:

- CA InterTest for CICS will not monitor a program whose name begins with the characters DFH or IN25 unless that program is specifically declared for monitoring by its program name. Such a program cannot be monitored by declaring a transaction or terminal for monitoring, or even by declaring the entire application system: CA InterTest for CICS automatically assumes this program belongs to the CICS system software.
- You must prevent CA InterTest for CICS from monitoring certain programs that run under CICS, such as TRUE's, GLUE's, and any user replaceable system components (such as DFHPEP). Use the CNTL=EXCL command to exempt these programs from monitoring. You can identify the program,

transactions, and terminals to be exempted by giving their full identifications or by using generic identifications. However, it is best to follow the procedure that we recommend and always explicitly declare programs for monitoring by using a CNTL=ON, PROG=... command or by specifying specific programs in the menu system.

- CA InterTest for CICS suppresses breakpoints between an EXEC CICS POST and EXEC CICS WAIT EVENT, WAIT EXTERNAL, WAIT CONVID, or WAITCICS. When the EXEC CICS WAIT is encountered, breakpoint processing resumes. Starting the CA InterTest for CICS internal VTAT transaction, when a breakpoint is encountered, would freemain the ECB set by the EXEC CICS POST causing the EXEC CICS WAIT to hang waiting on the ECB. Therefore, CA InterTest for CICS suppresses any type of breakpoint set between the POST and WAIT allowing the application program to continue normally.

CICS Abend Analysis

- [CORE Keywords \(see page 415\)](#)
- [Menus \(see page 416\)](#)
- [Standard PF Keys \(see page 417\)](#)

CA SymDump for CICS improves your ability to analyze and resolve application program problems.

Ideally, you could monitor every program and catch every error with a product like CA InterTest for CICS. Realistically, this is not possible either because of overhead or because you may not want to monitor security programs or programs using nonstandard code. As a result, dumps occur -- especially in production where even a thoroughly debugged program abends because of bad data, scheduling errors, invalid parameters, and many other factors beyond programmer control.

With CA SymDump for CICS, you can do the following actions:

- View captured dumps using the CA SymDump for CICS SYMD Transaction or the Eclipse-based Graphical User Interface (Eclipse UI).
- Analyze dumps symbolically to resolve application dumps that occur in production and test systems. You can then solve these problems easily online using the Source Listing Dump Analysis screen. When examining a dump using this screen, your source listing displays at the instruction that triggered the abend. For more information about performing symbolic dump analysis and using the Source Listing Dump Analysis screen, see [Working with Dumps \(see page 422\)](#).
- Locate problems easily when you do not have a symbolic dump. Use the CA SymDump for CICS Abend Analysis display to avoid having to analyze hexadecimal dumps. This display pinpoints the instruction that caused the abend, explains the nature of the abend, and gives you simple and quick access to the instruction and its operands in main storage. For more information, see [Working with Dumps \(see page 422\)](#).
- Immediately resolve CICS production problems from *any* region; for example, debug production abends from your test region. With CA SymDump for CICS you can analyze the dump online to resolve the problem promptly, *without* using a monitoring facility. For more information, see [Production Strategies \(see page 485\)](#).
- Easily display a wide range of data about your dump through formatted and main storage displays. For more information, see the [Working with Dumps \(see page 422\)](#).
- Manage your dump data set so you can selectively retain, view, and print the dumps you need, and discard the ones you do not. For more information about managing dumps, see [Working with Dumps \(see page 422\)](#).
- Reference your program's symbolic listing easily. CA SymDump for CICS lets you maintain multiple symbolic listings for a program and decide how much of the listing to keep on the symbolic file. CA SymDump for CICS symbolic file management saves valuable disk space since the listings are compressed.
- Capture and review the CICS Internal Trace table. For more information, see [Production Strategies \(see page 485\)](#).

The following restrictions apply:

- View only dumps captured under the same CICS release.
- View only dumps captured by the same version of CA SymDump for CICS.
- Stopping and starting CA SymDump for CICS loads a new copy of IN25COLD. (A NEWCOPY cannot be performed for IN25COLD).

Because CA SymDump for CICS and CA InterTest for CICS are completely integrated, you can access any CA InterTest for CICS function from within CA SymDump for CICS. For example, while using CA SymDump for CICS to analyze a dump you can access CA InterTest for CICS to set breakpoints whenever the need arises.

CORE Keywords

CA SymDump for CICS supports the following CORE keywords:

ABND	DLP	PROG=*	TCT
BLL	DSA	REG	TERM
BLLS	EIB	REGS	TGT
BLX	EIS	RSA	TUAR
BLXS	EISTG	SCAB	TWA
BWD	FIND=	SCAN	USE=
CLOT	L=	SQLCA	WKAR
CMAR	LCL	SQLRCODE	USER
CSA	OPFL	SSCR	WHERE
CURR	PGM	STCA	
CWA	PGM=*	TCA	
CWK	PROG	TACB	

CA SymDump for CICS does not support the following CORE keywords, but CA InterTest for CICS does. To look at any of these CICS storage areas, access them through CA InterTest for CICS.

ARG	EMSG	JCA	PPT
BMSG	END	LLA	PREV
CHG	FAKE	LOAD	PROM
DCT	FCT	MAP=	SET=
DELETE	FILE	MOVEIN	SIT
DEST	FINDTRAN	MXR	SSCR
DLTE	HLST	MXS	TAL
DSA	IUSER	OPTS	TRAN

DUMP	IF=	PCT	TRUE
DWE	ITBE	PEAPX	VER

Menus

Menus let you access all CA SymDump for CICS functions easily.

To access the CA SymDump for CICS menus use one of the following methods:

- From CICS, enter the transaction ID **SYMD** from a clear CICS screen. The CA SymDump for CICS Primary Option menu appears.
- You can also access the CA SymDump for CICS Primary Option menu from the CA InterTest for CICS Primary Option menu by selecting option **5 Dump Analysis**.

The following sample screen is the CA SymDump for CICS Primary Option Menu:

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  PRIMARY OPTION MENU -----
OPTION  ==>
1 Analysis      - Display/select captured CICS dumps/traces
2 Tracing       - Capture CICS internal trace for analysis
3 Configuration - Display/modify CA-SymDump initialization parameters
4 Start         - Start dump capture facility
5 Stop          - Stop dump capture facility
6 Source        - Display/select program source files/listings
7 Status/Maintenance - Product status and maintenance functions
8 What's new?   - Display information about CA SymDump for CICS
X Exit          - Terminate CA-SymDump menu processing

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return   5          6
PF7           8          9          10         11         12

```

From the Primary Option menu, you can access all CA SymDump for CICS functions. A brief summary of each option follows.

- **1 Analysis**
Specifies selection criteria for the dumps and traces you want to access.
- **2 Tracing**
Captures the CICS Internal Trace table and writes it to the PROTDMP file.
- **3 Configuration**
Sets or updates parameters for capturing dumps.
- **4 Start**
Starts the dump capture facility.
- **5 Stop**
Stops the dump capture facility.
- **6 Source**
Selects program source files and listings for display.

- **7 Status/Maintenance**

- **Status**

- Provides online displays of CA SymDump for CICS product components, including the genlevel, global installation options, and what maintenance has been applied.

- **Maintenance**

- Allows a help administrator to maintain the optional user help file entries of user-defined abend codes and descriptions.

- **8 What's New**

- Displays online help topics listing the new features for this release.

- **X Exit**

- Exits menu processing.

You can bypass this menu and go directly to one of the CA SymDump for CICS options by entering **SYMD x**, where x is the option number listed on the Primary Option menu. For example, enter **SYMD 1** from a clear CICS screen to go directly to the Analysis screen.



Note: From CA InterTest for CICS menus, enter **5.x** from the CA InterTest for CICS Primary Option menu command line, where x is the option number listed on the CA SymDump for CICS Primary Option menu. You can also quickly exit any menu by using **=X**.

Standard PF Keys

PF key assignments are standard across all CA SymDump for CICS menus. The following is a list of the standard PF key assignments.

- **PF1 Help**

- Displays a Help menu relating to the current screen.

- **PF2**

- Unassigned.

- **PF3 End**

- (End or Clear) Terminates the current screen.

- **PF4 Profile**

- Displays the Source Listing Profile screen where you can set values for your current session.

- **PF6 Menu**

- Displays the Primary Option menu.

- **PF7 Backward**

- Scrolls backward one page unless the setting was changed on the Profile.

- **PF8 Forward**
Scrolls forward one page unless the setting was changed on the Profile.
- **PF9, PF10, PF11**
Unassigned.

Capturing Dumps

The dump capture facility runs under the CICS Global User Exit facility and must be started before it can begin capturing CICS Transaction abend.

This article describes how to use CA SymDump for CICS to capture dumps.

Contents:

- [Configure a Dump Capture \(see page 418\)](#)
- [Start and Stop a Dump Capture \(see page 421\)](#)

Configure a Dump Capture

The CA SymDump for CICS Configuration menu lets the systems programmer set or update parameters for capturing dumps. Configuration parameter defaults are specified when you define the PROTDMP file using IN25INIT. Access to these functions may be restricted at your site.



Note: If you update the configuration parameter, you must restart CA SymDump for CICS for the new parameters to take effect. For more information, see [Activate Your Product \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Activate+Your+Product\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Activate+Your+Product).

Access the Configuration Menu

You can access the Configuration menu using one of the following methods:

- Select option **3 Configuration** on the CA SymDump for CICS Primary Option menu
- Type **SYMD 3** from a clear CICS screen

The Configuration menu appears.

```

      CA SymDump for CICS - Configuration
COMMAND ==>
CASD6960 CA SymDump for CICS is active
Overtyp the parameters you want to change, then press ENTER
Suppress AP0001 dumps:      Y (Y,N)   Messages to operator:      N (Y,N)
Suppress transaction dumps: N (Y,N)   Capture EXEC CICS dumps:   Y (Y,N)
Automatic purge of dumps:   Y (Y,N)   Dump only current program: N (Y,N)
Automatic purge hold days:  7 (0-99)   Dump select start date: 06/01/2000
Dynamic purge of oldest dump: N (Y,N)   (CURRDATE or MM/DD/YYYY)

```

```

Suppress duplicate dumps:      Y (Y,N)
Duplicate dump limit:        3 (0-999)
Enter abend codes to be EXCLUDED: '*' is generic character
-----
-----
-----
-----
-----
-----
PF1 Help      2          3 End      4          5          6
PF7           8          9         10         11         12

```

Note: A message at the top of the screen indicates whether CA SymDump for CICS dump capture is active.

After entering values for the configuration parameters, press Enter. CA SymDump for CICS prompts you to press Enter to confirm the parameter update request or to press PF3 to cancel the updates.

Configuration Parameters

The following configuration parameter descriptions contain the format and valid values for each entry.

- **Suppress AP0001 Dumps**

Specifies whether to suppress full AP0001 SVC dumps for ASRA and ASRB abends.
Enter Y or N



Note: If you specify N, dumping conforms to the specifications defined for your CICS system.

Default: Y

- **Suppress Transaction Dumps**

Specifies whether to write a transaction dump to the CICS dump data set.
Enter Y or N
Default: Y

- **Automatic Purge of Dump**

Specifies whether to automatically purge dumps during CA SymDump for CICS startup. Purging qualification is determined by age as set in the field Automatic Purge Hold Days.



Note: Dumps with a HOLD indicator (set from the Dump/Trace Selection screen) are not purged.

Enter Y or N;
Default: Y

- **Automatic Purge Hold Days**

If Automatic Purge of Dumps is set to Y, specify the number of days to retain nonheld dumps before they are purged.

Specify 0 days to purge all dumps without a HOLD indicator at CA SymDump for CICS startup.

Limits: Enter a number from 0 to 99, inclusive

Default: 1

- **Dynamic Purge of Oldest Dump**

Specifies whether to allow CA SymDump for CICS to dynamically purge nonheld dumps during dump capture on a FIFO basis. Dynamic purging only occurs when there is insufficient space to hold the dump being captured, and deletes no more dumps than required to get space for the new dump. Automatic Purge Hold Days is ignored for dynamic purges.

Enter Y or N

Default: N

- **Suppress Duplicate Dumps**

Specifies whether duplicate dump suppression is in effect. A dump is considered to be a duplicate when an abend has a matching program or offset with a previously captured dump.

Enter Y or N

If set to Y, dumps are suppressed after the Duplicate Dump Limit is reached.

Default: N



Note: If the dumps that are suppressed by this parameter match the criteria specified in the IN25CAPT Capture List then those dumps are captured. The status of the dump changes to Force/Capt.

- **Duplicate Dump Limit**

Specifies the maximum number of duplicate dumps to capture for a given occurrence of program or offset.



Note: This parameter is recognized only when Suppress Duplicate Dumps is set to Y.

Enter a number from 0 to 999, inclusive

Default: 1



Note: If the dumps that are suppressed by this parameter match the criteria specified in the IN25CAPT Capture List then those dumps are captured. The status of the dump changes to Force/Capt.

- **Messages to Operator**

Specifies whether to write CA SymDump for CICS informational messages to the console when dump or trace requests are intercepted by CA SymDump for CICS.

Enter Y or N

Default: Y

- **Capture EXEC CICS Dumps**

Specifies whether CA SymDump for CICS should capture transaction dumps produced by EXEC CICS DUMP commands.

Enter Y or N

Default: Y

- **Dump Only Current Program**

Specifies whether the dump should include just the active program or all linked and loaded programs.

Enter Y or N

Default: Y

- **Dump Select Start Date**

Specifies the date dump selection starts.

Enter a date in the format mm/dd/yyyy or specify CURRDATE for the current date.

Default: CURRDATE (current date)

- **Enter Abend Codes to be Excluded**

Enter the abend codes for which symbolic dumps should not be written to the CA SymDump for CICS data set or CICS dump data set.

Enter any CICS dump or abend code in the format xxxx. You can use an asterisk to represent a generic character; for example, USR* excludes all dump and abend codes beginning with USR.

Default: None



Note: If the dumps that are suppressed by this parameter match the criteria specified in the IN25CAPT Capture List then those dumps are captured. The status of the dump changes to Force/Capt.

Start and Stop a Dump Capture

Users can view dumps or traces online even if CA SymDump for CICS dump capture has not been started. However, CA SymDump for CICS cannot write or capture dumps or traces unless the dump capture facility is active.

Note: Access to these functions may be restricted at your site.

Start the Dump Capture Facility

To start the CA SymDump for CICS dump capture facility, do one of the following actions:

- Select option **4 Start** on the CA SymDump for CICS Primary Option menu
- Type **SYMD 4** from a clear CICS screen

Note: Sites can choose to initiate CA SymDump for CICS dump capture automatically at CICS startup. For more information, see [Start and Stop Dump Capture Facility \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Activate+Your+Product#ActivateYourProduct-StartandStopDumpCaptureFacility\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Activate+Your+Product#ActivateYourProduct-StartandStopDumpCaptureFacility).

Stop the Dump Capture Facility

To stop the CA SymDump for CICS dump capture facility, do one of the following actions:

- Select option **5 Stop** on the CA SymDump for CICS Primary Option menu
- Type **SYMD 5** from a clear CICS screen

Working with Dumps

- [Specify Selection Criteria \(see page 422\)](#)
- [Dump/Trace Selection List \(see page 425\)](#)
- [View a Dump and Its Information \(see page 433\)](#)
- [Formatted Displays Category \(see page 437\)](#)
- [Delete Dumps \(see page 457\)](#)
- [Hold and Release Dumps \(see page 458\)](#)

This article explains how to select the dumps with which to work, use the Dump/Trace Selection List, view dumps and their information, and how to delete, hold, and release dumps.

Specify Selection Criteria

After the dumps are captured, you must specify the CA SymDump for CICS data set and other selection criteria to select the dumps and traces with which you want to work. You do so using the Dump/Trace Analysis screen.

Select Dumps and Traces

You can use the following procedure to select dumps and traces with which to work.

Follow these steps:

1. Access the Dump/Trace Analysis screen.
2. Select option **1 Analysis** on the Primary Option menu.
The Dump/Trace Analysis screen appears.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS  DUMP/TRACE ANALYSIS -----
COMMAND ==>
Type captured dump/trace selection criteria, then press ENTER.
Dump File ID PROTDMP_      (*+), Required
CICS applid  _____  (*+)
User ID    . .  _____  (*+)
Program    . .  _____  (*+)
Transaction _____  (*+)
Dump code   . .  (*)
Terminal    . .  ____
Start date  . .  01/01/1998    mm/dd/yyyy
Start time  . .  00           hh
End date    . .  04/23/2000    mm/dd/yyyy
End time    . .  24           hh
```

(*+) Wildcard characters are allowed

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4 Return	5	6
PF7	8	9	10	11	12

- Specify the information as necessary. Press Enter to continue, or press PF3 to exit this screen and return to the Primary Option menu without processing the specifications.

Dump and Trace Analysis Fields

Use the following fields or sections available on the Dump/Trace Analysis screen to select the dumps and traces with which you want to work:

▪ Dump File ID

Enter an explicit or masked name for the CA SymDump for CICS dump data sets from which you want to select dumps.

A value for this field is required; all other fields are optional.

Limits: The Dump File ID name must be 1- to 7-alphanumeric characters in length. It must match the FILE name for the dump data set or include wildcard characters that broaden the search for the dump file FILE name.

Valid wildcard characters are * and +.

- Use * for a string of any length
- Use + for a single character
- **Example:** DU* searches all dump file names whose file name starts with DU, and DU++++P searches all dump file names whose file name starts with DU and whose seventh character is a P.

Default: The CA SymDump for CICS dump data set name for your CICS region.

▪ CICS Applid

Specify the applid of the CICS region from which dumps are selected if the dump data set contains dumps from more than one region.

Enter any valid CICS applid from 1 to 8 alphanumeric characters in length Wildcard characters * and + are permitted.

Default: None

▪ User ID

Specify the user ID to select dumps produced by a specific user ID.

Enter any valid user ID from 1- to 8-alphanumeric characters in length. Wildcard characters * and + are permitted.

Default: None

▪ Program Name

Specify a program name to select dumps produced only by that program.

Enter a name from 1- to 8-alphanumeric characters in length. Wildcard characters * and + are permitted.

Default: None

- **Transaction**

Specify a transaction ID to select dumps produced only by that transaction.
Enter a value in the format xxxx. Wildcard characters * and + are permitted.

Default: None

- **Dump Code**

Specify the dump code to select dumps with a specific code.
Enter any CICS dump or abend code in the format xxxx. Wildcard characters * and + are permitted.

Default: None

- **Termid**

Specify the terminal ID to select dumps for transactions running at a specific terminal.
Enter any valid terminal ID in the format xxxx. A generic character is *not* permitted.

Default: None

- **Start Date**

Specify the month, day, and year from which CA SymDump for CICS should begin selecting dumps.
Enter a date in the format mm/dd/yyyy.

Default: Set by the configuration parameter Dump Select Start Date.

- **Start Time**

Specify the hour from which CA SymDump for CICS should begin selecting dumps.
Enter a time in the format hh.

Limits: Valid values are 00 to 24 (a 24-hour clock is assumed).

Default: 0; set by the configuration parameter Dump Select Start Date.

- **End Date**

Specify the month, day, and year at which CA SymDump for CICS should stop listing dumps.
Enter a date in the format mm/dd/yyyy.

Default: The current date.

- **End Time**

Specify the hour at which CA SymDump for CICS should stop listing dumps.
Enter a time in the format hh.

Limits: Valid values are 00 to 24 (a 24-hour clock is assumed).

Default: 0



Note: Leave the default values for the Start Date, Start Time, End Date, and End Time parameters to list only those dumps generated on the **current** day. Use the EOF key to blank out the default values to list **all** dumps in the data set.

Specify Criteria for Dump Selection

The following sample shows how to specify criteria for dump selection. According to the specifications shown, CA SymDump for CICS lists only those dumps in file PROTDMP that were generated from 8 a.m. on March 22, 2000, through 5 p.m. on the same day.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS DUMP/TRACE ANALYSIS -----
COMMAND ==>
```

Type captured dump/trace selection criteria, then press ENTER.


```

Dump File ID PROTDM_ (*+), required
CICS applid  ----- (*+)
User ID    . .          (*+)-----
Program    . .          (*+)-----
Transaction . .          (*+)-----
Dump code   . --        (*+)--
Terminal   . .
Start date  . 03/22/2000 mm/dd/yyyy
Start time  . 08         hh
End date    . 03/22/2000 mm/dd/yyyy
End time    . 17         hh
(*+) Wildcard characters are allowed
PF1 Help    2           3 End      4 Return   5           6
PF7         8           9         10        11        12

```

Select Dumps from Another CICS Region

If the region whose dumps you want to access has its own CA SymDump for CICS dump data set.

Access Dumps

To access dumps in a region that has separate dump data sets

1. Change the default dump file name on the Dump/Trace Analysis screen to the dump file name of the region for which you want to access dumps. Your CICS region must have an FCT entry and the necessary startup JCL for that file.
2. Set the CICS applid to the applid of the CICS region for which you want to access dumps or leave it blank.
CA SymDump for CICS generates a list of only those dumps from the specified dump file that meet the other selection criteria you specified on the Dump/Trace Analysis screen. Files on the specified dump file that are not dumps are excluded from the generated selection list.

Access Shared Dump Data Sets

To access shared dump data sets (where two regions write dumps to the same data set)

1. On the Dump/Trace Analysis screen, do **not** change the default dump file name.
2. Change the CICS applid to the applid of the CICS region for which you want to access dumps.

Note: Two CICS regions can write dumps to the same data set *only* if they are not active at the same time.

Dump/Trace Selection List

After you specify the criteria for dump selection on the Dump/Trace Analysis screen, CA SymDump for CICS lists the dumps that meet your criteria on the Dump/Trace Selection screen. From this list, you can select dumps to view online, delete, hold for future use, or release from a previously specified hold.

Note: If the dump or trace you are looking for does not appear on the Dump/Trace Selection screen, check your selection criteria on the Dump/Trace Analysis screen. Since only dumps and traces that meet your selection criteria appear on the Dump/Trace Selection screen, you may need to change your selection criteria.

Collapse and Expand Branches

The selection list on the Dump/Trace Selection screen is an expandable, collapsible tree structure, similar to CA InterTest for CICS Monitoring Status report. Each dump file that met your selection criteria is a branch on the tree. There are several ways to collapse and expand branches.

To collapse or expand branches use one of the following methods:

From the command line:

- Type collapse or expand on the command line to collapse or expand all of the branches in the display tree.
- Using PF keys:
 - Press PF5 to collapse all of the branches in the display tree.
 - Press PF6 to expand all of the branches in the display tree.

For individual dump files:

- Type a plus sign (+) next to a dump file name that has a + indicator next to it to expand that branch.
 - Type a minus sign (-) next to a dump file name that has a - indicator next to it to collapse the branch.
- After typing the plus or minus sign, press Enter.

Example Dump/Trace Selection List (Collapsed View)

The following sample screen shows that two dump files met the selection criteria entered with a mask of PROTD* on the Dump/Trace Analysis screen. Each dump file is a branch on the tree.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS DUMP/TRACE SELECTION -----
COMMAND ==>

Type S select, D delete, H hold, R release, I history

  Dumpfile  Tran  Program  Offset  Abend      Created      # Dups  Status
- + PROTDMP  DEC2  COB2DEMO  001188  ASRA  07/22/2000 12:48:49      2
- + PROTDM2  TCB   FINDTCB  0001FE  ASRA  07/15/2000 09:23:46
- *** End of data ***

PF1 Help      2          3 End        4 Return    5 Collapse  6 Expand
PF7 Backward  8 Forward   9          10         11         12
```

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS DUMP/TRACE SELECTION -----
COMMAND ==>
```

	Dumpfile	Tran	Program	Offset	Abend	Created	# Dups	Status
-	PROTDMP	DEMC	COBDEML	000812	ASRA	07/22/2000 12:50:20	2	
-	-	DEMC	COBDEML	000812	ASRA	07/22/2000 12:50:08	2	
-	-	DEC2	COB2DEMO	001188	ASRA	07/22/2000 12:48:49	2	
-	-	DEC2	COB2DEMO	001188	ASRA	07/22/2000 12:48:40	2	
-	-	DEMC	COBDEMO	001B86	ASRA	07/22/2000 12:48:16	5	
-	-	DEMC	COBDEMO	001B86	ASRA	07/22/2000 12:48:07	5	
-	-	DEMC	COBDEMO	001B86	ASRA	07/22/2000 12:47:47	5	
+	PROTDM2	TCB	FINDTCB	0001FE	ASRA	07/15/2000 09:23:46		
*** End of data ***								

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4 Return	5 Collapse	6 Expand
PF7 Backward	8 Forward	9	10	11	12

- **Dumpfile**

- **Tran**

- **Program**

- **Offset**

- **Abend**

- **Created**

- # Dups

- **Status**

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List Order and Navigation

Within a dump file, the dumps are sorted by creation date and time with the most recent dump listed first and the oldest dump listed last.

Press PF8 to page forward through the list; press PF7 to page backward.

To scroll up or down a specific number of lines, enter UP xx or DOWN xx from the Command line. For example, DOWN 10 scrolls to the tenth listing on the display.

You can resort the sequence of the dump tree or list by specifying the SORT command on the command line. The syntax of the SORT command is:

```
SORT {DUMPFIL|TRAN|PROGRAM|OFFSET|ABEND|CREATED} {A|D}
```

If you do not specify the third parameter, the default sequence is ascending. If you do not specify any parameters with the SORT command, the dump list is sorted by its default sort sequence, which is ascending by DUMPFIL and descending sequence by CREATED.

View Duplicate Abends

CA SymDump for CICS identifies duplicate abends on the selection list in the # Dups column. Duplicate dumps show the same entries on the selection list, except for the creation date and time. For duplicate dumps, the most recent dump is listed first and the oldest dump is listed last.

- The first dump listed on the PROTDMP dump file was produced by the DEC2 transaction. An abend occurred in program COB2DEMO at offset 001188, producing an ASRA abend code. The abend occurred on July 22, 2000 at 12:48:49. This dump is being held; in other words, it cannot be deleted until released.
- The second dump shows the same information as the first dump other than the creation time. The same transaction, program, and offset produced the ASRA, just eight seconds earlier on the same day, July 22, 2000.

The following selection list shows the information discussed previously.

Dumpfile	Tran	Program	Offset	Abend	Created	# Dups	Status
PROTDMP	DEC2	COB2DEMO	001188	ASRA	07/22/2000 12:48:49	2	*HOLD*
	DEC2	COB2DEMO	001188	ASRA	07/22/2000 12:40:40	2	

Dump Options

You can specify the dump options from the Dump/Trace Selection screen to view, delete, hold, or release dumps or view the status.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Dump/Trace Selection screen.
2. Specify one of the following options:



Note: You can specify an option for more than one dump.

3. Do one of the following tasks after specifying your options:

- Press Enter to process the options. The Status column shows the options you specified.
- Press PF3 to return to the Dump/Trace Analysis screen. The information you previously entered on that screen is retained.
- Press PF4 to return to the Primary Option menu.

Example Specify Options for Dumps

This example shows that:

- The two dumps from the DEMP transaction are being held for later use. These dumps will not be deleted even if the CA SymDump for CICS data set becomes full or they become eligible for deletion by the automatic purge option
- The latest dump for the ASRA produced by transaction DEMC, program COBDEMO, is viewed online
- The two duplicate dumps for the COBDEMO ASRA are deleted after the delete requests are confirmed

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS DUMP/TRACE SELECTION -----
COMMAND ==>

Type S select, D delete, H hold, R release, I history

Dumpfile Applid Tran Program Offset Abend Created Dups Status
-|-
h |- DEMC COBDEMO 001B86 4544 07/25/2000 15:56:59
h |- DEMP PL1DEMO 002CBC AEIL 07/23/2000 11:46:34
s |- DEMP PL1DEMO 001A6E ASRA 07/22/2000 12:49:16 2
s |- DEMP PL1DEMO 001A6E ASRA 07/22/2000 12:49:01 2
d |- DEMC COBDEMO 001B86 ASRA 07/22/2000 12:48:16 5
d |- DEMC COBDEMO 001B86 ASRA 07/22/2000 12:48:07 5
. |- DEMC COBDEMO 001B86 ASRA 07/22/2000 12:47:47 5
.
.
```

Example Review the Status of Dumps in the Duplicate Suppression History Panel

You can specify option I from the Dump/Trace Selection screen to review the status of dumps on the Duplicate Suppression History panel. This panel indicates the status of duplicates for a selected dump, whether the duplicate dumps were suppressed or captured.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Dump/Trace Selection screen.
2. Specify option I for any dump and press Enter.



Note: You can specify the option for more than one dump.

```

                                CA SymDump for CICS DUMP/TRACE SELECTION
COMMAND ==>

Type S select, D delete, H hold, R release, I history

Dumpfile Applid Tran Program Offset Abend Created Dups Status
- - - - -
- - - - - PROTDMP A11ICICX SYMD *TRACE* SYMT 12/07/12 13:49:32
- - - - - A11ICICX DE39 C390DEMO 001196 APCT 12/07/12 09:05:40 3
- - - - - A11ICICX DE39 C390DEMO 001196 APCT 12/07/12 09:05:37 3
- - - - - A11ICICX DE39 C390DEMO 001196 APCT 12/07/12 09:05:30 3
- - - - - A11ICICX DE37 C370DEMO 0010EC APCT 12/07/12 09:05:27 3
- - - - - A11ICICX DE37 C370DEMO 0010EC APCT 12/07/12 09:05:24 3
- - - - - A11ICICX DE37 C370DEMO 0010EC APCT 12/07/12 09:05:21 3
- - - - - A11ICICX DEMV CMVSDEMO 00118E APCT 12/07/12 09:05:10 3
- - - - - A11ICICX DMT ASMDEMO 0001BE ASRA 12/07/12 09:05:05 3
- - - - - A11ICICX DMT ASMDEMO 0001BE ASRA 12/07/12 09:05:00 3
- - - - - A11ICICX DMT ASMDEMO 0001BE ASRA 12/07/12 09:04:57 3
- - - - - A11ICICX DEMC COBDEMO 001294 ASRA 12/07/12 09:04:35 4 * *SLCT*
- - - - - A11ICICX DEMC COBDEMO 001294 ASRA 12/07/12 09:04:27 4
- - - - - A11ICICX DEMC COBDEMO 001294 ASRA 12/07/12 09:04:22 4
- - - - - A11ICICX DEMC COBDEMO 001294 ASRA 12/07/12 09:04:18 4

PF1 Help      2      3 End      4 Return    5 Collapse  6 Expand
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9      10      11      12

```

The Duplicate Suppression History panel opens.

The following example shows that the selected dump has three duplicates but only a single entry is available from the list.

```

                                CA SymDump for CICS Duplicate Suppression History
COMMAND ==>

Dumpfile Tran Program Offset Abend #Dups
PROTDMP DEMV CMVSDEMO 00118E APCT 3

APPLID USER TASK TERM CREATED STATUS
A11ICICX CICSUSER 00067 U056 12/12/07 09:05:17 SUPPRESSED
A11ICICX CICSUSER 00066 U056 12/12/07 09:05:15 SUPPRESSED
A11ICICX CICSUSER 00065 U056 12/12/07 09:05:10 CAPTURED
*** End of data ***

```

```

PF1 Help      2      3 End      4 Return    5      6
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9      10      11      12

```

The previous example shows that dumps were suppressed after the first dump was captured, because the duplicate limit was set to 1.

3. Review the status column.

▪ Suppressed

Indicates that the selected dump has been suppressed.

- **Captured**

Indicates that the selected dump has been captured.

- **Force Captured**

Indicates that the selected dump has been force captured due to Dump Suppression Override list.

4. Press PF3 to return to the Dump/Trace Analysis screen or press PF4 to return to the Primary Option menu.

Review the Status of Forced/Captured Dumps

You can also review the status of dumps that were not suppressed on the Duplicate Suppression History panel.

Follow these steps:

1. Open the Dump/Trace Selection screen.
2. Specify option I for any dump and press Enter.



Note: You can specify the option for more than one dump.

```

                                CA SymDump for CICS DUMP/TRACE SELECTION
COMMAND ==>

Type S select, D delete, H hold, R release, I history

Dumpfile  Applid  Tran  Program  Offset  Abend  Created          Dups  Status
- - - - -
- - - - -  A11ICICX SYMD *TRACE*          SYMT 12/07/12 13:49:32
- - - - -  A11ICICX DE39 C390DEMO 001196 APCT 12/07/12 09:05:40      3
- - - - -  A11ICICX DE39 C390DEMO 001196 APCT 12/07/12 09:05:37      3
- - - - -  A11ICICX DE39 C390DEMO 001196 APCT 12/07/12 09:05:30      3
- - - - -  A11ICICX DE37 C370DEMO 0010EC APCT 12/07/12 09:05:27      3
- - - - -  A11ICICX DE37 C370DEMO 0010EC APCT 12/07/12 09:05:24      3
- - - - -  A11ICICX DE37 C370DEMO 0010EC APCT 12/07/12 09:05:21      3
- - - - -  A11ICICX DEMV CMVSDemo 00118E APCT 12/07/12 09:05:10      3
- - - - -  A11ICICX DMT  ASMDemo  0001BE ASRA 12/07/12 09:05:05      3
- - - - -  A11ICICX DMT  ASMDemo  0001BE ASRA 12/07/12 09:05:00      3
- - - - -  A11ICICX DMT  ASMDemo  0001BE ASRA 12/07/12 09:04:57      3
i - - - - -  A11ICICX DEMC COBDEMO 001294 ASRA 12/07/12 09:04:35      4
- - - - -  A11ICICX DEMC COBDEMO 001294 ASRA 12/07/12 09:04:27      4
- - - - -  A11ICICX DEMC COBDEMO 001294 ASRA 12/07/12 09:04:22      4
- - - - -  A11ICICX DEMC COBDEMO 001294 ASRA 12/07/12 09:04:18      4

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5 Collapse  6 Expand
PF7 Backward  8 Forward    9          10         11         12

```

The Duplicate Suppression History panel opens.

In the following example, the selected dump has four entries in the list, because four duplicate dumps were captured for thisabend.

```

                                CA SymDump for CICS Duplicate Suppression History
COMMAND ==>

```

```

Dumpfile  Tran  Program  Offset  Abend  #Dups
PROTDMP   DEMC  COBDEMO  001294  ASRA   4

```

APPLID	USER	TASK	TERM	CREATED	STATUS
A11ICIX	CICSUSER	00053	U056	12/12/07 09:04:35	FORCE/CAPT
A11ICIX	CICSUSER	00052	U056	12/12/07 09:04:27	FORCE/CAPT
A11ICIX	CICSUSER	00051	U056	12/12/07 09:04:22	FORCE/CAPT
A11ICIX	CICSUSER	00050	U056	12/12/07 09:04:18	FORCE/CAPT

*** End of data ***

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4 Return	5	6
PF7 Backward	8 Forward	9	10	11	12

- Review the status column.
Review the status column. The Duplicate Suppression History panel in the previous example shows dumps that were captured for all four occurrences of this abend. This is because the abend matches the criteria specified in the IN25CAPT Capture List. Only dumps captured and match the IN25CAPT Capture List are indicated by the status, Force/Capt.
- Press PF3 to return to the Dump/Trace Analysis screen or press PF4 to return to the Primary Option menu.

Symbolic Listings

Multiple symbolic listings can exist for an abending program. It is important to use the symbolic listing that matches the program captured in the dump -- get the correct symbolic listing.

- For COBOL and PL/I programs that are link-edited immediately after the command-level stub, CA SymDump for CICS *automatically* finds the matching symbolic listing, if one exists. CA SymDump for CICS searches through all of your symbolic files (defined in the IN25OPTS module) to find the program listing whose date and time match the date and time of the load module for which the dump was generated.
- For Assembler programs, and for those COBOL and PL/I programs for which CA SymDump for CICS cannot find a matching listing, CA SymDump for CICS displays the following Symbolic Version List.

----- CA SymDump for CICS - Symbolic Version List -----

COMMAND ==>

Program = ASMDemo Load Module Date/Time = 00/00/0000 00:00:00

	File ID	Date	Time	Language	Comments
-	PROTSYM	03/01/2000	11.12.59	ASM	LATEST VERSION
-	OLDSYM	11/12/1999	10.29.31	ASM	

S - Select which Symbolic file to use

PFKEYS:	1 Help	2	3 No file	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12

The Symbolic Version List lists all symbolic files containing listings for the program you are debugging.

You can select a list using the following procedure.

Follow these steps:

1. Type S to the left of the symbolic file containing the listing you want to use and press Enter. CA SymDump for CICS displays the Display Selection menu using the listing you identified when you examined the program listing online.
2. Press PF3, if none of the versions are correct. CA SymDump for CICS displays the Display Selection menu and informs you that symbolic information is not available for this program.

Note: CA SymDump for CICS displays the Symbolic Version List even if it finds only one symbolic listing. If you know the listing does not match your program version, you can debug without symbolics.

You can also recompile or reassemble the program with the appropriate post-processor program to get an up-to-date symbolic listing before examining the dump.

View a Dump and Its Information

With CA SymDump for CICS, information about a dump is available quickly and easily.

View a Dump Online

To view a dump online, take the following steps:

1. Locate the dump on the Dump/Trace Selection screen.
Note: If the dump does not appear in the list, you may need to specify different selection criteria on the Dump/Trace Analysis screen. For more information, see [Specifying Selection Criteria \(see page 422\)](#).
2. Type S to the left of the dump you want to view.
3. Press Enter. The Display Selection menu displays for the dump you selected. A sample menu is shown next.



Note: Occasionally you may need to locate the correct symbolic listing for the dump you selected. If this is necessary, see [Symbolic Support \(see page 486\)](#) for more information.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS DISPLAY SELECTION -----
COMMAND ==>
  Type + to expand or - to collapse display groups below,
        or S to select a display.
  Prog: COBDEMO   Code: ASRA   Tran: DEMC   Appl: A01IC9NE   Date: 04/19/00
  User: CICSUSER  Task: 00042   Term: 2068   Node: A60L2068   Time: 16:19:36
  Display      Description
  - Formatted Displays  Analysis, source, abend help, last screen...
  - | -Analysis        Analysis of abending instruction and operands
  - | -Source          Source code at the point of the abend
  - | -Abend help       Abend code description and probable cause
  - | -Last screen      Last 3270 screen image sent to the terminal
  - | -Program call trace Display program call sequence and registers
  - | -Trace            Complete or filtered CICS trace table entries
  - | -Register contents Program register contents selection display
  - | -Programs referenced List of programs referenced by the transaction
```

```

      * | -Files accessed      List of files referenced by the transaction
      _ | -Transaction        Transaction definition attributes display

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5 Collapse  6 Expand
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9          10         11         12

```

4. Type **S** to the left of the display name that you want to see on the Display Selection menu, as shown in the following sample screen.



Note: Entering an S next to a display category name has no effect. In the following example, Formatted Displays is a display category name.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS DISPLAY SELECTION -----
COMMAND ==>

Type + to expand or - to collapse display groups below,

      or S to select a display.
Prog: COBDEMO   Code: ASRA   Tran: DEMC   Appl: A01IC9NE   Date: 04/19/96
User: CICSUSER  Task: 00042   Term: 2068   Node: A60L2068   Time: 16:19:36
                                          More: +
      Display      Description
      - Formatted Displays  Analysis, source, abend help, last screen...
      _ | -Analysis        Analysis of abending instruction and operands
      S | -Source          Source code at the point of the abend
      _ | -Abend help      Abend code description and probable cause
      .
      .
      .

```

5. Press Enter. The screen that appears depends on the item you selected on the menu.

View Multiple Dumps

If you selected more than one dump for viewing on the Dump/Trace Selection screen, CA SymDump for CICS displays each dump, beginning with the most recent one.

To see all of the dumps you selected, follow these steps:

1. Press PF3 from the Display Selection menu after you view all of the areas you want to see for the first dump.
CA SymDump for CICS redisplay the Display Selection menu with information for the second dump you specified on the Dump/Trace Selection screen.
2. Analyze the second dump.

Repeat these steps to view the rest of the dumps you selected on the Dump/Trace Selection screen.

Display Selection Menu

The Display Selection menu contains information about the dump you selected from the Dump/Trace Selection screen. The following is a sample Display Selection Menu.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS DISPLAY SELECTION-----
COMMAND ==> [A]
Type + to expand or - to collapse display groups below,


```

```

        or S to select a display.
[B] Prog: COBDEMO   Code: ASRA   Tran: DEMC   Appl: A01IC9NE   Date: 04/19/00
    User: CICSUSER   Task: 00042   Term: 2068   Node: A60L2068   Time: 16:19:36
                                           More: +
[C] Display          Description
  - Formatted Displays  Analysis, source, abend help, last screen...
  - | -Analysis         Analysis of abending instruction and operands
  - | -Source           Source code at the point of the abend
  - | -Abend help       Abend code description and probable cause
  - | -Last screen      Last 3270 screen image sent to the terminal
  - | -Program call trace Display program call sequence and registers
  - | -Trace            Complete or filtered CICS trace table entries
  - | -Register contents Program register contents selection display
  - | -Programs referenced List of programs referenced by the transaction
  - * | -Files accessed  List of files referenced by the transaction
      | -Transaction     Transaction definition attributes display
[D]
PF1 Help      2      3 End      4 Return    5 Collapse  6 Expand
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9      10      11      12

```

The Display Selection menu is divided into four basic sections:

- **[A]**
A command line supporting the commands assigned to PF keys.
 - **[B]**
An informational section containing details about the dump, from program name and abend code to the user ID, applid, terminal, and task. Field definitions are provided in online help (PF1).
 - **[C]**
A display tree from which you can access detailed informational displays that provides data about the dump and the error. The detailed informational displays are grouped into the following categories: Formatted Displays, Task Areas, Database Areas, Language Areas, and CICS System Areas.
- 

Note: An asterisk (*) next to an item or a group name means that the particular display or group of displays is unavailable for the program. For instance, if the abended program does not reference any files, the Files Accessed display in the Formatted Displays group shows an asterisk to indicate its unavailability
- **[D]** A section showing the PF key assignments for this screen.

Display Tree

The display tree in the Display Selection menu is an intuitive way to access all of the information you need to debug your problem. The display tree is a hierarchical list of available displays. The displays are arranged in the following categories:

- **Formatted Displays**
Intelligently formatted displays of the dump contents. Displays include analysis, source, abend help, program call trace, registers, last CICS screen, files accessed, and programs, transactions, and terminals referenced.
- **Task Areas**
CORE displays for areas like the Commarea, the EXEC Interface Block, and the Transaction Work Area.

Note: When using the integrated CICS translator of Enterprise COBOL for z/OS, the CORE=EIB command will not work unless the NOLINKAGE translator option or the ADATA compiler option is specified.

- **Language Areas**

CORE displays for areas like COBOL working storage and COBOL BLL cells.

- **Database Areas**

CORE displays for DB2 and DL/I.

- **CICS System Areas**

CORE displays for areas like the Common System Area and the Common Work Area.

Each category contains a set of screens for displaying different types of information. The following is a list of the screens in each category. Each category and the screens it contains are explained later in these topics.

Formatted Displays	Task Areas	Database Areas	Language Areas	CICS System Areas
Abend analysis	Commarea	CLOT	BLLs	CSA
Source listing dump analysis	EIB	N/A	BLXs	CWA
Abend help	Segmented storage	RDIIN	CWK	OPFL
Last screen	TWA	SQLCA	TGT	TCT
Program call trace	TUAR	SQLRCODE	EISTG	N/A
Formatted trace table	STCA	LASTSQL	DSA	N/A
Register contents	TCA	N/A	N/A	N/A
Programs referenced	TACB	DLP	N/A	N/A
Files accessed	TCTTE	N/a	N/A	N/A
Transaction summary	TIOA	CTA	N/A	N/A
Terminal summary	User storage	DGB	N/A	N/A
Task-Bridge-CBTS	Program	ISB	N/A	N/A
N/A	EIS	PCBL	N/A	N/A
N/A	CURR (abending instruction)	PST	N/A	N/A
N/A	RIE	RSB	N/A	N/A
N/A	TIE	SCD	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	UIB	N/A	N/A

Scroll Through the Tree

When the Display Selection menu initially appears, the Formatted Displays group is expanded while the other groups are collapsed. You must scroll down (PF8) to see the collapsed groups.

When expanded, the items beneath the group in the hierarchy are displayed. A group is expanded when there is a minus sign (-) to the left of the group name and a tree structure is displayed below the group.

If categories are expanded, there may be more information that can be displayed on one screen. If the word More appears in the upper-right corner of the display tree, there is more information than is shown. A plus sign next to the word More indicates that scrolling forward (PF8) shows additional items. A minus sign indicates that scrolling backward (PF7) shows additional items. If there is more information in both directions, both a plus and minus sign display. If there is no additional information in either direction, the word More does not appear.

When *collapsed*, the items beneath the group in the hierarchy are hidden. A group is collapsed when there is a plus sign (+) to the left of the group name.

For more information about expanding and collapsing tree items, see Collapse and Expand Branches.

All Display Selection menu items listed in uppercase (such as EIB, TACB, and CSA) identify CORE keywords. When you are viewing a CA InterTest for CICS Main Storage display for one area, you can bypass the CA SymDump for CICS menus and switch to another area using the following command syntax:

CORE=keyword

Overtyping the keyword in the CORE=keyword command on the bottom of the CA InterTest for CICS Main Storage Display and pressing Enter. For more information about using CORE commands, see [Accessing Main Storage CORE \(see page 274\)](#).



Note: You must have CA InterTest for CICS installed to use this feature.

Formatted Displays Category

The Formatted Displays category contains different formatted displays that you can access from the Display Selection menu. These displays include the following:

- Abend Analysis
- Source Listing Dump Analysis
- Abend Help
- Last Screen Image
- Program Call Trace
- Formatted Trace Table
- Register Contents

- Referenced Programs
- Files Accessed (by Abending Transaction)
- Transaction summary
- Terminal summary

Abend Analysis Screen

The Abend Analysis Screen provides additional information about the abending instruction and its operands.

Follow these steps:

1. Select **Analysis** under the Formatted Display category on the Display Selection menu. The Abend Analysis screen appears.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  ABEND ANALYSIS -----
COMMAND ==>
Type S to display main storage at the data location address.
[A] Prog: COB2DEMO   Code: ASRA   Tran: DEC2   Appl: A01IC9NE   Date: 07/22
/2006
    User: CICSUSER   Task: 00225   Term: 2068   Node: A60L2068   Time: 12:48:40
                                           More:  +
[B] Data Type          Location  Value
    Abended by              Operating system
    Abend type              Program check, data exception (0C7)
    Abend in CSECT          COB2DEMO + 00001140
    AMODE, EXECKEY          31, USER
    PSW at time of abend    079D0000 000DD78C 00060007 05ED3000
    Abending instruction    069F0188 FA20A2C895E1
[C]                          AP      X'2C8'(3,R10),X'5E1'(1,R9)
                                Add decimal instruction
    _ Operand 1 storage     069CA5D8 000000
                                Invalid packed decimal data
[D] BLW=0000 Offset=02C8
    _ Operand 2 storage     069EF6E5 1C
PF1 Help      2 Refresh      3 End      4 Return      5          6
PF7 Backward  8 Forward      9          10         11         12

```

The Abend Analysis screen is divided into the following major sections:

- **[A]**
Identifies the dump you selected.
- **[B]**
Indicates whether the program was abended by CICS, an application or the operating system, the abend type, and the addressing mode, execution key, and program status word (PSW) values at the time of the abend.
- **[C]**
Provides details of the instruction and operands in the abending statement. Type an S next to the data type and press Enter to view that item in CORE. For more information, see [Accessing Main Storage CORE \(see page 274\)](#).
- **[D]**
For COBOL/II and IBM COBOL programs, gives Base Locator (BL) cell references to the operand. The following information identifies the BL cell references by type.

BL — Type Locator For

BLA — Alphanumeric temporaries
 BLF — File entries
 BLK — Local storage
 BLL — Linkage Section
 BLO — Object class data
 BLV — Variably located data
 BLW — Working Storage
 BLX — External data name
 IXD — DSA index values
 IXT — TGT index values

Press PF3 to return to the Display Selection menu.

Source Listing Dump Analysis Screen

The Source Listing Dump Analysis screen allows you to view the abending statement in the context of the source code.

To display the Source Listing Dump Analysis screen

1. Select **Source** under the Formatted Display category on the Display Selection menu. The following sample screen shows that the ASRA abend that resulted from an improperly initialized field, TASKNUM.

```

      CA InterTest for CICS - PROTSYM FILE SOURCE LISTING DUMP ANALYSIS
COMMAND ===>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #          Displacement=          Margin= 01
                  Search=
-----
- 00895 CONTINUE-TASK.
00896**** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
A  ==>      ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
   ==>
   ==> CODE: ASRA
   ==>
   ==>      Press PF1 for a detailed description.
   ==>
- 00898      IF TASKNUM = 1
- 00899          MOVE 'DMAPASR' TO MAPNAME.
- 00900      IF TASKNUM = 2
- 00901          MOVE 'DMAPSUM' TO MAPNAME.
- 00902      IF TASKNUM GREATER 2
- 00903          GO TO SEND-END-MSG.
- 00904      GO TO REWRITE-TSQ.
- 00905 REWRITE-TSQ.
- 00906*EXEC CICS WRITEQ TS
00907*      REWRITE

```

2. From the Source Listing Dump Analysis screen you can:
 - Press PF1 for more information about the cause of the abend.
 - Scroll through the source listing and compiler output using PF7 or PF8.
 - Display the value of data fields, using the line command **d** and moving the cursor under the data item.
 - Press PF3 to return to the Display Selection menu.

- Enter one of the following commands on the command line:

Command — Description

HELP — Invoke the Help facility
 END — Return to the previous display/menu screen
 PROFILE — Display the source listing Profile screen
 BWD — Scroll backward
 FWD — Scroll forward
 CORE — Display CORE menu
 RESETBKP — Reposition breakpointed task at the breakpoint
 BTRACE — Invoke the backtrace facility

If you have CA InterTest for CICS, you can also enter the following commands. These commands are valid only when CA InterTest for CICS is also installed at your site and the global installation option is defined as SYMDINT=YES. To check its value, use ITST Option 7.1.2 from CA InterTest for CICS.

- **Command Description**

MONITOR — Set monitoring for the listed program
 MENU — Display the CA InterTest for CICS Primary Option menu
 CNTL — Display CNTL Command menu
 =x.y.z — Fast path to CA InterTest for CICS Primary Option menu X.Y.Z
 FILE — Invoke the CA InterTest for CICS FILE facility
 ITST — Display the CA InterTest for CICS Primary Option menu
 STATUS — Display the status of the listed program
 STATUS ALL — Display the status of all monitored programs

Abend Help Screen

The Abend Help screen displays help for a specific abend code. In most cases, the help screen gives a probable cause and recommends what you can do to handle the error.

To invoke the online help facility, select **Abend Help** under the Formatted Display category on the Display Selection menu.

The following is a sample Abend Help Display for an ASRA abend.

```
CA InterTest for CICS- INTERACTIVE HELP FACILITY -
TUTORIAL: Automatic Breakpoint:  Error code 37.
```

```
Error code 37:  ASRA (0C7)  - Data exception.
```

```
A data exception is recognized when either the sign or digit codes of operands
in the decimal machine instruction are invalid.
```

```
WHAT YOU CAN DO:  Use CORE to display the fields in question and then modify
them with the CORE facility. Then use the resume task facilities to re-execute
the instruction.
```

```
The usual cause is that a data field had not been initialized to a valid
packed decimal (COBOL: COMP-3) value, or the value was not properly edited
before the move into the field. This kind of error is also likely to happen if
the same main storage location is defined as two or more fields, and not all
of these are specified for packed-decimal (COMP-3) arithmetic.
```

(end)

```
-----
ENTER N FOR NEXT PAGE, P FOR PRECEDING PAGE, F FOR FIRST PAGE, OR -
M FOR RETURN TO PREVIOUS MENU,  CLEAR TO EXIT, OR MESSAGE NUMBER. ==> M
```



Note: The prompts on the bottom of the Help screen refer to navigating within the Help facility. For example, entering M returns you to the previous Help menu, not the previous CA SymDump for CICS menu.

Press **Clear** or **PF3** to exit the Help facility and return to the previous CA SymDump for CICS menu.



Note: A local systems administrator can create and maintain help file entries for user-defined abend codes. These user-provided help entries take precedence over system-provided help entries. The search hierarchy used for an Abend Help Display is as follows:

1. User-provided help for the abend code and program name.
2. User-provided help for the abend code.
3. System-provided help for the abend code.
4. If none of the above, a message indicates help is not available.

Last Screen Image

To display the last 3270 screen image sent to the terminal by the abended application, follow these steps:

1. Select **Last Screen** under the Formatted Display category on the Display Selection menu. The following screen is the last screen sent by the program COBDEMO before it abended.

```

*****
****              Welcome to the CA              ****
****              CA InterTest Demo Session        ****
****              ****                            ****
****              Before proceeding, please have on hand the ****
****              guide which accompanies the Demo Session. ****
****              ****                            ****
****              Please make sure that the program COBDEMO is monitored by ****
****              CA InterTest. This program will abend if it is not monitored ****
****              ****                            ****
****              To turn the monitor on, press CLEAR and follow the steps ****
****              outlined in the documentation. ****
****              ****                            ****
****              If the monitor is already on, press ENTER to begin the ****
****              Basic Demo Session or PF2 to go to the Options Menu. ****
*****

```

2. Press **PF3** to return to the Display Selection menu.

Program Call Trace

The Call Trace tells you how the transaction got to where the abend occurred. This is especially useful when troubleshooting an abend for a long-running transaction or a composite module. This screen contains a complete program call history of the transaction that abended.

To display the Program Call Trace Summary, Select **Program Call Trace** under the Formatted Display category on the Display Selection menu.

The summary provides the following information for each call:

- **Caller details**

The program making the call. Details include the program name, CSECT of the call, return offset, and caller-program language.

- **Call type**

Indicates the type of call. Types include a CICS link, a static call, a dynamic call, last command executed, or unknown.

- **Called details**

The program being called. Details include the program name, CSECT, and offset.

The Call Trace Summary lists calls in chronological order:

- The top entry lists the first program in the call chain
- The bottom entry is the current program

A sample Program Call Trace Summary follows. Detailed field definitions are available from online help (PF1).

```

                                CA SymDump for CICS  PROGRAM CALL TRACE SUMMARY          A11CIQA5
COMMAND ==>

Type S for program source I for program details  R for registers at call
C for Channel/Container display
Prog: COB2DEML  Code: ASRA  Tran: DEC2  Appl: A11CIQA5  Date: 06/16/11
User: CICSUSER  Task: 00120  Term: U005  Node: A55TU005  Time: 13:10:06

----- Caller (FIFO sequence) -----
Program  Csect    Return  Language  Call Type
- COB2DEMO COB2DEMO 002AA8 COBOL    Linked to
- COB2DEML COB2DEML 0002B4 COBOL    Stat call
- COB2DEML ACO2IN25 0000E2 COBOL    CURR PGM
- *** End of data ***

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5          6
PF7 Backward  8 Forward    9          10         11         12

```

Read the Program Call Trace

The previous example shows the call trace for an ASRA abend in the program COBDEML. Reading this trace from the bottom up gives us the call history of DEC2 leading up to the ASRA abend:

- The first line indicates CICS passed control to the COBOL program COB2DEMO for transaction DEC2. The first call was an EXEC CICS LINK to COB2DEML at the beginning of CSECT COB2DEML (offset 00000). The call return offset is 002BEC in COB2DEMO.
- The middle line indicates COB2DEML, also a COBOL program, executed a static call to a subroutine (ACO2IN25). The call return offset is 0002B4 in COB2DEML.

View Source and Data at Each Stage of the CALL

To view source and data at each stage of the CALL, follow these steps:

1. Type an **S** to the left of a Caller Program entry from the Program Call Trace Summary display to view the caller program's source codes at the time of the call.
If the source for the given program is available, a source listing appears. While in the source listing, display variables for the program may be displayed.
If the source is not available, registers at the time of the call are displayed instead of source code.
2. Type an **I** to the left of a Caller Program entry to display details about the program such as the load library from which it came.
3. Type a **C** to the left of the Caller Program entry to display Channel and Container data for this program. (This option is valid only on CICS systems which support Channels and Containers).
The following is a sample Channel/Container Storage screen:

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS    CHANNEL/CONTAINER STORAGE -----
COMMAND ==>
  Type S to display main storage.
  Prog: TESTCB59    Code: DUMT    Tran: CB59    Appl: A31IC9NP    Date: 04/25/2006
  User: CICSUSER    Task: 00064    Term: U017    Node: -----    Time: 15:17:25
  Channel          Container      Curr CPGID Length Character Data
- LNK0CHAN-00      LNK3CONT-01      x 00037 0000106 * 3 1ST LINK03 PUT 00064 *
- LNK0CHAN-00      LNK2CONT-01      x 00037 0000106 * 2 1ST LINK02 PUT 00064 *
- LNK0CHAN-00      LNK1CONT-01      x 00037 0000106 * 1 1ST LINK01 PUT 00064 *
- LNK0CHAN-00      LNK0CONT-00      x 00037 0000106 * 2 1ST LINK02 RWR 00064 *
  *** End of data ***
```

```
PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5          6
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9          10         11         12PFKEYS
```

4. Type an **S** next to the channel you want to display. The MAIN STORAGE UTILITY screen appears.

```
CA InterTest for CICS - MAIN STORAGE UTILITY - Termid = U017
Offset
+ 0  F340F1E2 E340D3C9 D5D2F0F3 40D7E4E3 * 3 1ST LINK03 PUT * 239F6748 Task
+ 10 40F0F0F0 F6F4C3D6 D4D7E4E3 C5D940C1 * 00064COMPUTER A * 239F6758 64
+ 20 E2E2D6C3 C9C1E3C5 E26B40C9 D5C34040 * SSOCIATES, INC * 239F6768 Page
+ 30 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * * * 239F6778 +000
+ 40 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * * * 239F6788
+ 50 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * * * 239F6798
+ 60 40404040 4040C8C1 D9E3C6C9 C5D3C440 * HARTFIELD * 239F67A8
+ 70 C5E7C5C3 E4E3C9E5 C540D7C1 D9D24040 * EXECUTIVE PARK * 239F67B8
+ 80 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * * * 239F67C8
+ 90 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * * * 239F67D8
+ A0 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * * * 239F67E8
+ B0 40404040 4040C5C1 E2E340E6 C9D5C4E2 * EAST WINDS * 239F67F8
+ C0 D6D96B40 C3E34B40 F0F6F0F8 F8404040 * OR, CT. 06088 * 239F6808
+ D0 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * * * 239F6818
+ E0 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * * * 239F6828
+ F0 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * * * 239F6838
+ 100 40404040 4040 * * * 239F6848
-----
PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5          6 Dump
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Caps Off 10         11         12 Structure
CORE=239F6748
CASD6509 Abended task CSCB storage (END OF BLOCK)
```

View Inactive Programs

You can view inactive programs in the Program Call Trace Summary screen.

Follow these steps:

1. Select an active program.
The program listing for the active program is displayed.
2. Issue the CORE=CWK***** command, where ***** is the inactive program name, and press Enter.
The working storage for the inactive program is displayed.

The following are the PFKEYS PF key assignments for this screen:

- **PF7 and PF8**
Scrolls through the working storage variables
- **PF12**
Toggles between hexadecimal format and characters

Formatted Trace Table

The Formatted Trace Table screen enables you to view complete or filtered CICS trace table entries for the dump. You can display trace entries in Abbreviated (default), Short, or Full mode. The presentation of the trace is identical for traces that are within a transaction dump, or those captured using the SYMT trace capture facility.

The trace display starts with the first line of the captured trace. You are able to quickly navigate to where you want to in the trace by using the filter and command line features.

To display the Formatted Trace Table, select **Trace** under the Formatted Display category on the Display Selection menu.

The trace entries are formatted using DFHTUXX0, for the corresponding release of CICS. For help in interpreting the trace entries, see the appropriate IBM documentation.



Note: A pre-requisite for formatting the CICS trace table is that a Trace Formatting region needs to be active and connected you your CICS region from which you are viewing the dump. For more information see [Activate Your Product \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Activate+Your+Product\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Activate+Your+Product).

The following sample screen shows the CA SymDump for CICS Trace, in Abbreviated Mode:

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                     MODE: A  SCROLL: PAGE

000047 00031 QR    PG 0901 PGPG  ENTRY INITIAL_LINK          ASMDemo
000048 00031 QR    LD 0001 LDLD  ENTRY ACQUIRE_PROGRAM      200E0AF8
000049 00031 QR    LD 0002 LDLD  EXIT  ACQUIRE_PROGRAM/OK   A0D11230,20D11230,2C88,0,
REUSABLE,ESDSA,OLD_COPY
```

```

000050 00031 QR    AP 1940 APLI  ENTRY START_PROGRAM          ASMDemo,CEDF,FULLAPI,
EXEC,NO,200431C0,00000000 , 00000000,1,NO
000051 00031 QR    SM 0C01 SMMG  ENTRY GETMAIN              367,YES,00,
TASK
000052 00031 QR    SM 0C02 SMMG  EXIT  GETMAIN/OK              00140478
000053 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP   ENTRY HANDLE-
CONDITION
000054 00031 QR    PG 0700 PGHM  ENTRY SET_CONDITIONS          0004,00140488 ...h,08000204 ....
001404F4,00140488,ASSEMBLER,80,AMODE31
000055 00031 QR    PG 0701 PGHM  EXIT  SET_CONDITIONS/OK        0
000056 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP   EXIT  HANDLE-
CONDITION OK
000057 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP   ENTRY READQ-
TS
000058 00031 QR    TS 0C01 TSMB  ENTRY MATCH
000059 00031 QR    TS 0C02 TSMB  EXIT  MATCH/OK
ANY,NO,NO
000060 00031 QR    TS 0201 TSQR  ENTRY READ_INT0
00140610 , 00000000 , 00000024,1,EXEC
000061 00031 QR    TS 0202 TSQR  EXIT  READ_INT0
/OK
000062 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP   EXIT  READQ-
TS OK
000063 00031 QR    AP 1942 APLI  *EXC* Program-Check          START_PROGRAM,ASMDemo,
CEDF,FULLAPI,EXEC,NO,200431C0,00000000 , 000000
000064 00031 QR    AP 0790 SRP   *EXC* PROGRAM_CHECK

000065 00031 QR    DS 0010 DSBR  ENTRY INQUIRE_TASK

000066 00031 QR    DS 0011 DSBR  EXIT  INQUIRE_TASK
/OK ESSENTIAL_YES
000067 00031 QR    DS 0002 DSAT  ENTRY CHANGE_MODE            QR

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Mask      5 Repeat    6 Return On
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 All Trace 10 Left     11 Right    12 Retrieve

```

PFKEYS PF key assignments for the trace display follow.

- *** PF1/PF13**
Invoke CA SymDump for CICS HELP facility for this function
- *** PF2/PF14**
No function.
- *** PF3/PF15**
End the Formatted Trace Display. Of special note here, is that when selecting a trace from within a transaction dump, that all trace filters, highlights, and overrides will remain in effect until the dump selection is left completely. Merely leaving the trace selection does not reset these values. For traces captured using the SYMT trace capture facility, all filters, highlights, and overrides are reset when the trace is left.
- *** PF4/PF16**
Display the current Filter Selection Mask.
- *** PF5/PF17**
Repeat Find Command.
- *** PF6/PF18**
Toggle to turn Return Entry display off or on.

- *** PF7/PF19**
Page back by scroll amount.
- *** PF8/PF20**
Page forward by scroll amount.
- *** PF9/PF21**
Toggle to turn filtering on/off.
- *** PF10/PF22**
Scroll left by scroll amount.
- *** PF11/PF23**
Scroll right by scroll amount.
- *** PF12/PF24**
Retrieve previously entered commands.

Command Line: (Top of screen)

- **M or MODE A**
Display trace in abbreviated mode.
- **S**
Display trace in short mode if available.
- **F**
Display trace in full mode.
- **O**
Display only trace entries that have line overrides.
- **H**
Display only trace entries that are highlighted.
- **F or FIND string**
Find the next occurrence of a string in the trace (string may be in single or double quotes).
- **First**
Finds the first occurrence of the string.
- **Next**
Finds the next occurrence.

Command Line: (Top of screen continued)

- **Last**
Finds the last occurrence.
- **Prev**
Finds the previous occurrence.

- **F or FIND HILITE**
Find the next occurrence of a highlighted entry (sub operands first, next, and so on, same as normal find).
- **H or HIGHLIGHT string**
Highlight all occurrences of a string.
- **TOP**
Positions trace display to beginning of displayed entries.
- **BOT**
Positions trace display to the end of the displayed entries.
- **L number**
Positions trace to a specific line number.
- **R or Reset O**
Reset all line overrides.
- **R or Reset H**
Reset all highlighted entries to normal intensity.
- **N (number)**
With PF7, PF8, PF10, PF11 scrolling by the specified number of lines.

Line Entry Commands: (Left side of screen)

- **A**
Entry always displays as abbreviated.
- **S**
Entry always displays as short if available.
- **F**
Entry always displays as full.
- **H**
Entry always displays as highlighted.
- **RH**
Highlight status of entry is reset to normal intensity.
- **RO**
Mode override is reset to default mode.

Mode Setting: (Top of screen on right)

- **A**
Display entire trace in Abbreviated Mode.
- **S**
Display entire trace in Short Mode (if available).

- **F**
Display entire trace in Full Mode.
- **H**
Display only entries that are set to Highlight status.
- **O**
Display only entries that are set to Override status.

Scroll Setting: (Top of screen on right)

- **P or Page**
Scrolling is one page at a time.
- **Any valid numeric**
Scrolling is for the specified number.

Filter Selection

Filter Selection provides the CA SymDump for CICS Formatted Trace Facility user with the ability to quickly display only selected entries within a trace, making an overwhelming array of entries manageable. Use the following PF keys to control the display:

- PF4 from the Trace display displays the mask display, and allows you to modify the mask to suit your specific needs. Trace entries that match your filter criteria are displayed for your review, all others are hidden! When displaying the Filter Selection Mask using PF4, you are still within the Trace display you were in when you pressed PF4.
- PF3 or PF9 returns to where you were. If Filter Selection is in effect the new Filter values are used.

The following sample screen shows the CA SymDump for CICS Trace, in Abbreviated Mode:

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS   FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

000047 00031 QR    PG 0901 PGPG  ENTRY INITIAL_LINK          ASMDemo
000048 00031 QR    LD 0001 LDLD  ENTRY ACQUIRE_PROGRAM      200E0AF8

000049 00031 QR    LD 0002 LDLD  EXIT  ACQUIRE_PROGRAM/OK    A0D11230,20D11230,2C88,0,
REUSABLE,ESDSA,OLD_COPY
000050 00031 QR    _AP 1940 APLI  ENTRY START_PROGRAM        ASMDemo,CEDF,FULLAPI,
EXEC,NO,200431C0,00000000 , 00000000,1,NO
000051 00031 QR    SM 0C01 SMMG  ENTRY GETMAIN              367,YES,00,
TASK
000052 00031 QR    SM 0C02 SMMG  EXIT  GETMAIN
/OK
000053 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP   ENTRY HANDLE-
CONDITION              0004,00140488 ...h,08000204 ....
000054 00031 QR    PG 0700 PGHM  ENTRY SET_CONDITIONS        20D13BCD,20D13BCA,
001404F4,00140488,ASSEMBLER,80,AMODE31
000055 00031 QR    PG 0701 PGHM  EXIT  SET_CONDITIONS
/OK
000056 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP   EXIT  HANDLE-
CONDITION              OK
000057 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP   ENTRY READQ-
TS                    0004,00140488 ...h,08000A04 ....
000058 00031 QR    TS 0C01 TSMB  ENTRY MATCH                DEMAU052
000059 00031 QR    TS 0C02 TSMB  EXIT  MATCH/OK              ,,,DEMAU052,,00000000,,

```



```

ANY,NO,NO
000060 00031 QR    TS 0201 TSQR  ENTRY READ_INT0          DEMAU052,
00140610 , 00000000 , 00000024,1,EXEC
000061 00031 QR    TS 0202 TSQR  EXIT  READ_INT0
/OK      00140610 , 00000024 , 00000024,1,NO
000062 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP   EXIT  READQ-
TS      OK      00F4,00000000 . . . .,00000A04 . . . .
000063 00031 QR    AP 1942 APLI  *EXC* Program-Check      START_PROGRAM,ASMDemo,
CEDF,FULLAPI,EXEC,NO,200431C0,00000000 , 000000
000064 00031 QR    AP 0790 SRP   *EXC* PROGRAM_CHECK

000065 00031 QR    DS 0010 DSBK  ENTRY INQUIRE_TASK

000066 00031 QR    DS 0011 DSBK  EXIT  INQUIRE_TASK
/OK      ESSENTIAL_YES
000067 00031 QR    DS 0002 DSAT  ENTRY CHANGE_MODE          QR

```

PF1 Help 2 3 End 4 Mask 5 Repeat 6 Return On

PF7 Backward 8 Forward 9 All Trace 10 Left 11 Right 12 Retrieve



Important! If you enter a space on the first character of the task number, the filter entry is ignored. This allows you to quickly deactivate and activate entries.

You can repeat any given filter entry by entering R(n) in column 1 of any given filter entry. Multiple filter entries are cumulative.

PFKEYS PF key assignments for the MASK display follow.

- *** PF1/PF13**
Invoke CA SymDump for CICS HELP facility for this function.
- *** PF2/PF14**
No function.
- *** PF3/PF15**
Exit mask display.
- *** PF4/PF16**
No function.
- *** PF5/PF17**
No function.
- *** PF6/PF18**
No function.
- *** PF7/PF19**
No function.
- *** PF8/PF20**
No function.

- * **PF9/PF21**
Toggle to turn filtering on or off and exit mask display.
- * **PF10/PF22**
No function.
- * **PF11/PF23**
No function.
- * **PF12/PF24**
No function.

To use the CA SymDump for CICS Trace effectively, you need to understand the order in which the display screen is built. This is done as follows:

1. Format starts with the current line number the display is positioned on.
2. The Mode and Line overrides are applied.
3. The Filter Criteria are applied, if filtering (PF9) is turned on.
4. Any line commands such as the FIND, are then applied to the results of the previous steps.

The significance of this is that if you are trying to filter on a string that only shows up if the trace MODE is set to FULL, and you have the MODE set to ABBREVIATED, *your filter will fail* and no entries display. In a similar fashion, if you enter a FIND on a string that is contained only in entries that are excluded by your filter, *you will not get a hit on your find* even though you know that entries in the trace contain that string! Paying close attention to these issues help ensure your success with the trace.

Register Contents

Display Program Registers

Follow these steps:

1. Select **Register Contents** under the Formatted Display category on the Display Selection menu. The following is a sample Register Contents screen.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS REGISTER CONTENTS -----
COMMAND ==>
  Type S to display main storage pointed to by the register.
  Prog: COBDEMO   Code: ASRA   Tran: DEMC   Appl: A01IC9NE   Date: 04/26/96
  User: CICSUSER  Task: 00082   Term: 2068   Node: A60L2068   Time: 09:50:13
                                      More:  +

  Register  Contents      Description
  *PR 0     00000002      Invalid address, not captured in dump
  _ GPR 1     00378786      Abending program's storage
  _ GPR 2     00378712      Abending program's storage
  _ GPR 3     00377C6C      Abending program's storage
  S GPR 4     00368050      Execute interface user area (EIUS) storage
  *PR 5     00004000      Invalid address, not captured in dump
  _ GPR 6     00368548      USER24 storage area
  _ GPR 7     003693DF      USER24 storage area
  _ GPR 8     003693E0      USER24 storage area
  _ GPR 9     00379C56      Abending program's storage
  _ GPR 10    00376C48      Abending program's storage
  _ GPR 11    00376C48      Abending program's storage
```

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4 Return	5	6
PF7 Backward	8 Forward	9	10	11	12

2. Type an **s** next to the register whose contents you want to view in main storage, and press Enter. A screen similar to the following appears.

```

CA InterTest - MAIN STORAGE UTILITY - Termid = X508
Offset
+ 0 0018B0D0 00000000 00190C98 00000000 * ...}.....q.... * 18B050 82
+ 10 00000000 00190C98 800848E0 000DA848 * .....q.....y. * 18B060
+ 20 80045570 0018B050 80045570 85C79C30 * .....&.....eG.. * 18B070 Page
+ 30 05BEE9F0 05C7AC2F 05C7BC2E 05C7CC2D * ..Z0.G...G...G.. * 18B080 +000
+ 40 00045980 00190008 000DBF0A 05EC006C * .....% * 18B090
+ 50 00055680 00000000 00000000 0018B050 * .....& * 18B0A0
+ 60 0018B054 00000000 00000000 * ..... * 18B0B0

-----
PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5          6
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Caps Off 10          11          12 Structure
CORE=0018B050
CASD6509 ABENDED TASK EIUS STORAGE (END OF BLOCK)

```

Display Floating Point or Vector Registers

In the CA SymDump for CICS Register Contents screen, press **PF8** to display vector and floating point registers.

The following screen appears:

```

CA SymDump for CICS REGISTER CONTENTS
COMMAND ==>

Type S to display main storage pointed to by the register.

Prog: SYMCIC06 Code: ASRA Tran: RH56 Appl: U11ICIXD Date: 01/26/17
User: CICSUSER Task: 00094 Term: U006 Node: A55TU006 Time: 03:31:11
More: - +

Register Contents Description
*PR 12 00000000_0079B000 Storage area not captured in the dump
- GPR 13 00000000_001008A0 Assembler Execute Interface (DFHEISTG) storage
- GPR 14 00000000_B8714674 Abending program's storage
- GPR 15 00000000_001008A0 Assembler Execute Interface (DFHEISTG) storage

FPCR 10203040 Floating Point Control Register

VR 0 01000100_00000000_00000000_00000000 Vector Register
VR 1 01010101_00000000_00000000_00000000 Vector Register
VR 2 01020102_00000000_00000000_00000000 Vector Register
VR 3 01030103_00000000_00000000_00000000 Vector Register
VR 4 01040104_00000000_00000000_00000000 Vector Register

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5          6
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9          10          11          12

```



Note: Vector registers from 0 to 15 overlap with the floating-point registers. When vector registers are active, only 128-bit vector registers are displayed. Floating-point registers are the first 8 bytes of the corresponding vector register.

Programs Referenced

To display a list of programs referenced by the abended transaction and various attributes of these programs, select **Programs Referenced** under the Formatted Display category on the Display Selection menu. The following sample Programs Referenced screen uses the Assembler demo program, ASMDEMO.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS  PROGRAMS REFERENCED -----
COMMAND ==>
  Type + to expand or - to collapse program entries below,
  or S to display the program's machine code.
  Prog: ASMDEMO   Code: ASRA   Tran: DEMA   Appl: A01IC9NE   Date: 06/12/2006
  User: CICSUSER  Task: 00046  Term: 2069   Node: A60L2069  Time: 13:01:50
                                          More:  +

  Program  Description                      Attributes
  - ASMDEMO DFHRPL DSNAME . . : AD1DEV.INTERT.DEMO.LOAD
            DFHRPL data set volume . : OSI003
            Load point, entry point  : 00369000, 00369028
            Language, compile date . : Assembler
            Program length . . . . . : 11408      Bytes (decimal)
            Load from link pack . . : NO
            Initial execution key . . : USER
            Initial AMODE, RMODE . . : 24, 24
            Data location . . . . . : Below 16M line
            Status . . . . . : ENABLED
            Reload . . . . . : NO

PF1 Help      2          3 End          4 Return      5 Collapse    6 Expand
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9          10         11         12
```

Collapse and Expanding Entries

Just as with the Display Selection menu's display tree, the program entries on this screen can be collapsed or expanded:

- Expanding a program entry displays the attributes of that program
- Collapsing an entry hides the attributes and displays only the program name

For more information about collapsing and expanding entries, see Collapse and Expand Branches.

Examine the Program in Main Storage

Type an **s** in the field to the left of a program name and press Enter to display the program in main storage.

Files Accessed

To see the files accessed by the abended transaction, select **Files Accessed** under the Formatted Display category on the Display Selection menu. The following is a Files Accessed sample screen.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS  FILES ACCESSED -----
COMMAND ==>
  Type + to expand or - to collapse file entries below,
  or S to display the last record accessed from file.
  Prog: IN25DATE  Code: FILS   Tran: SYMD   Appl: A01IC9NE   Date: 05/10/2006
  User: CICSUSER  Task: 00793  Term: 2069   Node: A60L2069  Time: 10:34:56

  File      Description                      Attributes
  - + PROTDM  Access method, type . . : VSAM, RRDS
  - + PROTWD  Access method, type . . : VSAM, RRDS
  - + PROTINT Access method, type . . : VSAM, RRDS
```

```

- + PROTSYM   Access method, type . . : VSAM, RRDS
- + PROTTST   Access method, type . . : VSAM, RRDS
- + PROTF51   Access method, type . . : VSAM
- + PROTD2    Access method, type . . : VSAM
- *** End of data ***

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5 Collapse  6 Expand
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9          10         11         12

```

Collapse and Expand Entries

Just like the branches on the Dump/Trace Selection List display tree, the file entries on this display can be collapsed or expanded:

- Expanding a file entry displays the attributes of that file
- Collapsing an entry hides the attributes and displays only the file name

For more information about collapsing and expanding entries, see Collapse and Expand Branches.

An expanded file shows more information than will fit on a single screen. Use PF7 and PF8 to scroll through the file information. The following Files Accessed screen is a composite showing all of the data available for a file.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS      FILES ACCESSED, -----
COMMAND ==>
  Type + to expand or - to collapse file entries below,
        or S to display the last record accessed from file.
  Prog: IN25DATE   Code: FILS   Tran: SYMD   Appl: A01IC9NE   Date: 05/10/2006
  User: CICSUSER   Task: 00793   Term: 2069   Node: A60L2069   Time: 10:34:56
                                          More: +

  File      Description      Attributes
- - PROTDMP Access method, type . . : VSAM, RRDS
            AD1DEV.C9NEC410.PROTDMP
            Disposition . . . . . : Share
            Status . . . . . : Open, Enabled
            Access options . . . . . : Add, Browse, Delete, Read, Update
            Object type . . . . . : Base cluster
            LSR pool ID . . . . . : 1
            Key length, offset . . . :
            Record format . . . . . : Fixed, Blocked
            Remote name, system . . :
            Recoverable . . . . . : NO
            Maximum record length . : 4089
            Empty dataset . . . . . : NO
            Number of strings . . . : 3
            Fwd recoverable . . . . : NO
            Journal number . . . . . :
            Add requests . . . . . : 0
            Browse requests . . . . : 332
            Delete requests . . . . : 0
            Read update requests . . : 1
            Read only requests . . . : 14
            Remote delete requests . : 0
            Update requests . . . . : 1
            Highest string waits . . : 0
            Total string waits . . . : 0
            Vsam EXCPs (data) . . . : 348
            Vsam EXCPs (index) . . . : 0

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5 Collapse  6 Expand
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9          10         11         12

```

Transaction Summary

The Transaction Summary screen provides the attribute definitions for the abended transaction.

Follow these steps:

1. Select **Transaction** under the Formatted Display category on the Display Selection menu. A sample Transaction Summary screen is shown next.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  TRANSACTION SUMMARY -----
COMMAND ==>
  Prog: COBDEMO   Code: ASRA   Tran: DEMC   Appl: A01IC9NE   Date: 04/26/96
  User: CICSUSER  Task: 00082   Term: 2068   Node: A60L2068   Time: 09:50:13
                                      More:  +

  Description                               Attributes
  Backout status . . . . . : Wait
  Command security active . : No
  Deadlock timeout (seconds) :
  Execution status . . . . . : Enabled
  Initial program . . . . . : COBDEMO
  Isolate user key storage . : Yes
  Priority (1-255) . . . . . : 1
  Profile name . . . . . : COBDEMO
  Purgeable during stall . . : No
  Read timeout (seconds) . . :
  Remote name . . . . . :
  Remote system . . . . . :
  Resource security active . : No
  Routing type . . . . . : Static

  PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5          6
  PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9          10         11         12

```

2. Use PF7 and PF8 to scroll through the list.

Terminal Summary

The Terminal Summary screen lists the attributes for the terminal on which the transaction was run.

Follow these steps:

1. Select **Terminal** under the Formatted Display category on the Display Selection menu. The following is a sample Terminal Summary screen.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  TERMINAL SUMMARY -----
COMMAND ==>
  Prog: COBDEMO   Code: ASRA   Tran: DEMC   Appl: A01IC9NE   Date: 04/26/96
  User: CICSUSER  Task: 00082   Term: 2068   Node: A60L2068   Time: 09:50:13
                                      More:  +

  Description                               Attributes
  Access method . . . . . : VTAM
  Acquired status . . . . . : ACQUIRED
  Alternate page height . . : 24
  Alternate page width . . . : 80
  Alternate printer . . . . :
  Alternate printcopy feature: NOALTPRTCOPY
  Alternate screen height . : 0
  Alternate screen width . . : 0
  Map set suffix . . . . . :
  APL keyboard status . . . : NOAPLKYBD
  APL text feature . . . . . : NOAPLTEXT
  ASCII datastream type . . : NOTAPPLIC
  ATI status . . . . . : ATI
  Audible alarm status . . . : AUDALARM

```

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4 Return	5	6
PF7 Backward	8 Forward	9	10	11	12

2. Use PF7 and PF8 to scroll through the list.

Task Areas

The various task area displays show the respective task area in main storage. The following list briefly explains the contents of the task area displays and what they show.

- Commarea Last CICS communications area
- EIB EXEC Interface Block
- Segmented Storage All the EXEC DUMP segmented storage areas
- TWA Transaction work area
- TUAR Terminal control table entry user area
- STCA Task control system area
- TCA Task control user area
- TACB Task abend control block
- TCTTE Terminal control table entry
- User Storage User storage areas
- Program Abending program's storage in dump format
- EIS EXEC interface structure
- CURR Instruction that caused the abend
- RIE Request Interface Element
- TIE DL/I Transaction Interface Element



Note: When using the integrated CICS translator of Enterprise COBOL for z/OS, the CORE=EIB command will not work unless the NOLINKAGE translator option or the ADATA compiler option is specified.

Language Areas

The various language area displays show the respective language area in main storage. The following list briefly explains the contents of the language area displays and what they show.

- **BLLs**
COBOL BLL cells
- **BLXs**
COBOL BLX cells
- **CWK**
COBOL working storage
- **TGT**
COBOL task global table
- **LCL**
COBOL local storage
- **DSA**
COBOL or PL/I dynamic storage area
- **EISTG**
Assembler EXEC interface storage area

Database Areas

The various database area displays show the respective database area in main storage. The following list briefly explains the contents of the database area displays and what they show.

- **CLOT**
DB2 CICS life-of-task block
- **RDIIN**
DB2 RDS input parameter list
- **SQLCA**
DB2 SQL communication area
- **SCLRCODE**
DB2 SQL return code
- **DLP**
DL/I interface parameter list
- **CTA**
DL/I DBCTL Control Transaction Area
- **DGB**
DL/I DBCLT Global Block
- **ISB**
DL/I Interface Scheduling Block
- **PCBL**
DL/I Program Communication Block List

- **PST**
DL/I Program Specification Table
- **RSB**
DL/I Remote Scheduling Block
- **SCD**
DL/I System Content Directory
- **UIB**
DL/I User Interface Block

CICS System Areas

The various CICS system area displays show the respective CICS system area in main storage. The following list briefly explains the contents of the CICS system area displays.

- **CSA**
Common system area
- **CWA**
Common work area
- **OPFL**
Optional features list
- **TCT**
Terminal control table

Delete Dumps

To delete dumps follow these steps, follow these steps:



Note: You can only delete dumps in the CA SymDump for CICS PROTDMP data set.

1. Generate a list of dumps by completing the Dump/Trace Analysis screen. For more information about displaying and completing this screen, see [Specifying Selection Criteria \(see page 422\)](#).
2. Type a **D** next to the dumps that you want to delete on the Dump/Trace Selection screen and Press Enter. You will be asked to confirm that these are the dumps that you want to delete.
3. Press Enter to perform the deletion.

Hold and Release Dumps

Holding a dump prevents it from being deleted until you specifically release it. This section explains how to hold and release dumps.

To hold dumps, follow these steps:

1. Generate a list of dumps by completing the Dump/Trace Analysis screen. For more information about displaying and completing this screen, see [Specifying Selection Criteria \(see page 422\)](#).
2. Type an **H** next to the dumps you want to hold on the Dump/Trace Selection screen.
3. Press Enter to put the dumps on hold.

To release dumps that are being held, follow these steps:

1. Generate a list of dumps by completing the Dump/Trace Analysis screen. For more information about displaying and completing this screen, see [Specifying Selection Criteria \(see page 422\)](#).
2. Type an **R** next to the dumps you want to release, on the Dump/Trace Selection screen.
3. Press Enter to release the dumps.

Source Listing Facility for SymDump

- [Prepare Your Program for Symbolic Viewing \(see page 459\)](#)
- [Source Selection List \(see page 459\)](#)
- [Display and Search Through Nested Programs \(see page 474\)](#)
- [Exit the Source Listing Facility \(see page 475\)](#)

You can use the CA SymDump for CICS Source Listing facility to do the following:

- Prepare your programs for further testing and debugging
- Display your source
- Search for data
- Adjust the display area and set the scrolling amount
- Display nested programs and search through them
- Display storage for our program or program data-names and variables.

To access CA InterTest for CICS functions, switch to CA InterTest for CICS to use the function, and then return to CA SymDump for CICS when you are finished.

Prepare Your Program for Symbolic Viewing

To prepare a program for viewing during dump analysis, follow these steps:

1. Modify the compile or assemble JCL to include a post-processor step. For Source Listing viewing, the LISTER parameter of the post-processor is required. For more information about how to modify your JCL, see [Symbolic Support \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Symbolic+Support\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Symbolic+Support).
2. Modify the JCL.
3. Recompile or reassemble the program. This puts the program's listing in the symbolic file.

Source Selection List

To display the Source menu

1. Select Option 6 Source from the CA SymDump for CICS Primary Option menu. The Source menu appears.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS  SOURCE MENU -----
OPTION  ===>
  Select a member list type, specifying optional criteria below.
  1 Source listings      - Display/select program source listings
  2 Symbolic files      - Display/select program source SYMBOLIC files
  Type specific or generic program/file name(s):
  (Valid mask characters are * and/or +)
  c* -----
PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5          6
PF7          8          9          10       11       12
```

From this menu you can display either a:

- Listing or a list of listings by typing **1** on the Option line.
 - Symbolic file or a list of Symbolic files by typing **2** on the Option line. You can then select a Symbolic file to display the Program Listings for that file.
2. Specify either the listing name or the Symbolic File name in the unlabeled text fields to enter additional criteria. You can use masks to filter the selection list for items matching the filter criteria:
 - Use * in place of a string of any length. For example, c* filters for all listings beginning with the letter c.
 - Use + for a single character. For example, a mask of COBD++O filters for any seven-letter item that begins with the letters COBD, has an O in the last position, and has any valid character in the fifth and sixth positions. For instance, COBDEMO, COBDXXO, and COBDABO all meet the mask criteria, but COBDEML or COBDEM do not.
 - Leave the fields blank to display all symbolic files or listings.

3. Press Enter after you specify a listing, file, or mask. The Source Listing Selection menu appears. The Source Listing Selection menu shows all of the files or listings that meet the criteria you specified on the Source menu. The following is a sample Source Listing Selection menu screen.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  SOURCE LISTING SELECTION -----
COMMAND ==>
  Name      File      Created      Size  Attributes
- CICS COBA  PRTSYM1   09/20/94 16:38   29  COBOL II, no purge
- CICS COBB  PRTSYM1   09/20/94 16:13   21  COBOL II, no purge
- COBDEML  PROTSYM   07/07/94 09:32   17  COBOL, no purge, composite
- COBDEMO  PROTSYM   07/07/94 09:25   70  COBOL, no purge
- COB2DEML  PROTSYM   07/07/94 09:33   25  COBOL II, no purge, composite
- COB2DEMO  PROTSYM   07/21/94 10:34  158  COBOL II, no purge
- COB2DMLX  PRTSYM1   09/21/94 16:10   26  COBOL II, no purge, composite
- COB2INSP  PRTSYM1   02/01/94 09:11  155  COBOL II, no purge
- COB2IN25  PROTSYM   07/07/94 09:31   11  COBOL II, no purge
- COB2XCTL  PRTSYM1   09/22/94 13:38  159  COBOL II, no purge
- CSBIN25   PROTSYM   07/07/94 09:29    8  COBOL, no purge
- C370DEML  PROTSYM   07/07/94 09:33   27  COBOL/370, no purge, composite
- C370DEMO  PROTDGG   12/12/94 12:51  161  COBOL/370, no purge
- C370DEMO  PROTWSD   12/12/94 12:51  161  COBOL/370, no purge
- C370DEMO  PROTSYM   07/21/94 16:35  161  COBOL/370, no purge
- C370IN25  PROTSYM   07/07/94 09:32   12  COBOL/370, no purge
*** End of data ***

PF1 Help      2 Refresh    3 End          4 Return      5             6
PF7 Backward   8 Forward    9             10           11           12

```

4. Type an **S** next to the file or listing you want and press Enter to display that file or listing in the Source Listing Display.
- The following is a sample Source Listing Display screen containing a COBOL source listing.

```

CA InterTest - PROTDGM FILE SOURCE LISTING DISPLAY
1 COMMAND ==>
  Program= COBDEMO  Option #      Stmt #                      Margin= 01
  Nested=
  Search=
2 OPTS 1 Proc div 2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map      5 Clst/Pmap More: +
        6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs 9 Srch fwd 10 Srch bwd
3 PFKS 1 Help      2          3 End      4 Profile   5             6 Menu
        7 Backward 8 Forward  9 Next Wnd 10          11           12
-----
  00001 ID DIVISION.
  00002 PROGRAM-ID. COBDEMO.
  00003 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
  4 00004 DATA DIVISION.
    00005 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
      00006 77 S999-FIELD1          PIC S9(3).
      00007 77 S999-FIELD2          PIC S9(3)      VALUE +50.
      00008 77 999-FIELD1          PIC 9(3).
      00009 77 999-FIELD2          PIC 9(3)      VALUE 50.
      00010 77 FIRST-SCREEN-LEN     PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +1696.
      00011 77 MSG-SCREEN-LEN       PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +1040.
      00012 77 THIRD-SCREEN-LEN     PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +960.
      00013 77 FOURTH-SCREEN-LEN    PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +1761.
      00014 77 ERROR-SCREEN-LEN     PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +960.
      00015*77 COMMAREA-LEN        PIC S9(4) COMP VALUE +39.

```

The Source Listing Display screen is divided into five major sections. The sections and the fields they contain are explained next:

- **1** — This section contains fields in which you can enter commands and information. The following list describes each field in this section.
 - **COMMAND ==>**
Enter a transaction, transaction-based command, or a Source Listing Display command.

- **Program=**
Changes the program whose code is displayed.
 - **Option #**
Enter an option listed on OPTS lines by number.
 - **Stmt #**
Displays a specific statement.
 - **Nested=**
Indicates the displayed COBOL nested program or the program to be searched. This field is empty if the program does not contain any nested programs.
 - **Margin=**
Adjusts the display margins to view code past column 80.
 - **Search=**
Searches for a data name or string.
- **2** — The OPTS section lists entries for the Option # field. The numbers in the following table are used in the Option # field to display specific sections of the source listing or to search for data. Using these options makes it easy to locate specific sections of your program. For COBOL and PL/I programs, all of the OPTS labels cannot display at once.

1. Tab to More + and
2. Press Enter to view OPTS 5 to the end.
3. Tab to More - and
4. Press Enter to view OPTS 1 to 10.

Option	COBOL	PL/I	Assembler
1	* Procedure Division	Data Cross Reference	First CSECT
2	* Working-Storage	Aggregate Length Table	-
3	* Linkage Section	Storage Requirements	-
4	Data Division Map	Static Storage Map	-
5	CLIST/Pmap	Variable Storage Map	Macro and Copy Source Catalog for high level output
6	Data Cross Reference	Table of Offsets	Data Cross Reference
7	Procedure Cross Reference	Generated Code (Assembler-like)	Literals Cross Reference
8	Error Messages	Error Messages	Error Messages
9	Search Forward	Search Forward	Search Forward
10	Search Backward	Search Backward	Search Backward
13	Local-Storage	Procedure Cross Reference	-
14	-	Labels Cross Reference	-



* These options can be used with NESTED= entries to request a display of these sections for a specific nested program.

If you have CA InterTest for CICS, you can also use the following options:

Option	COBOL	PL/I	Assembler
11	Indirect Commands	Indirect Commands	
12	Conditional Breakpoint Options	Unconditional/Conditional Breakpoint	Unconditional/Conditional Breakpoint Options



Note: The sections available for display depend on which version of the post-processor LISTER parameter was used to compile or assemble the program. For more information, see [Adding Symbolic Information \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Adding+Symbolic+Information\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Adding+Symbolic+Information).

- **3** — The PFKS section lists the PF key functions that are available for this screen.
- **4** — Column 1 (represented by the underscore `_`) of each line is reserved for entering single-letter commands.
If you have CA InterTest for CICS, this column is also reserved for breakpoint-related functions. When a breakpoint takes effect during execution, it is identified in column 1 with one of the following letters:
 - **A**
Automatic (CA InterTest for CICS generated)
 - **U**
Unconditional (stops *before* selected item)
 - **)**
Unconditional (stops *after* selected item)
 - **C**
Conditional
 - **V**
Variable-change (COBOL and Assembler)
 - **R**
Request
- **5** — This section displays the source code from the program named in the Program= field. The numbers at the left side of each line are the COBOL or PL/I statement numbers from the compiled listing or the Assembler hexadecimal location number from the assembled listing.



Note: The display screen's format varies by terminal type. For 132-column terminals, lines of code display as is and can be viewed in full. For 80-column terminals, the compiler output is automatically reformatted so that most of the code is viewed in columns 1 to 80. To view code beyond column 80, change the display margins.

How You Adjust the Margins

Because certain compiler output (particularly Assembler and CA Optimizer/II output) extends beyond 80 columns, you may need to adjust the display margins to view more of your program's Source Listing.

When you adjust the margins, the statement or location numbers stay on the screen as the rest of the display shifts left or right. A plus sign (+) in the line above the display area indicates the column where shifting begins.

To adjust the output display to view portions of the listing to the right of column 80:

1. Enter the position number of the desired left margin in the Margin= field. Valid entries are 1 through 50.
2. Press Enter. The screen displays the output beginning at the position specified.



Note: If there is no output beyond column 80, CA SymDump for CICS redisplay columns 1 through 80 regardless of the position number you specified.

LIST Command -- Position the Display

When you initiate the Source Listing facility, you can easily name the program and position the display at any statement number with a single command:

LIST=progrname, #nnnnn

- **progrname**
Indicates the name of the program you want to view.
- **#**
Is required.
- **nnnnn**
Indicates the statement number from 1 to 99999.



Note: If the requested statement number is greater than the number of statements in the listing, the greatest number is displayed.

Assembler Programs

When you initiate the Source Listing facility you can position the Assembler display at a specific offset location in a CSECT. Use the command form:

LIST=progrname,offset

- **progrname**
Indicates the name of the program you want to view.
- **offset**
Indicates a one- to six-hexadecimal number from 0 to FFFFFFFF.

For example, to position the Source Listing display of program COBDEMO with statement 99 highlighted near the top of the display area enter:

LIST=COBDEMO,#99

To position the Source Listing display of program ASMDEMO with offset 0007E8 highlighted near the top of the display area enter:

LIST=ASMDEMO,7E8

You can position the display area to include more data, source listing, or storage items using the following options:

- **Option #**
Displays a specific section, choose an Option # from the OPTS.
- **Statement #**
Displays a particular statement, enter the statement number from 1 to 9999 in the Statement # field and press Enter.
- **Nested=**
Display a particular nested program, enter the program name in the Nested = field and press Enter.
- **Search=**
Displays the code defining a particular data item in Working-storage, Local-Storage, or the Linkage section, enter the data name in the Search = field and press Enter. To display the code surrounding a particular paragraph or label, enter the paragraph name or label name in the Search = field and press Enter.
- **Displacement=**
Display the listing at a specific displacement in an Assembler program, enter the displacement from 0 to FFFFFFFF in the Displacement= field.

Issue Commands

The Command line on the Source Listing Display is always available regardless of what view options are currently in use. You can use the Command line to enter a transaction, a transaction-based line command (such as a CORE command), and the Source Listing Display commands.

ABI Command

Turns interception of CICS abends on and off.

BOTTOM Command

Positions the listing at the end of the source code within the complete online listing.

The short form is BOT; no PF key is assigned

BPO Command

Jumps to the Breakpoint Options build screen when setting a breakpoint.



Note: You must have CA InterTest for CICS installed to use this feature.

BTRACE Command

Displays the CICS Command Back Trace Table. This table is built from the EXEC CICS Trace entries found in the CICS Trace Table when the dump is captured.

BWD Command

Scrolls backward. The scroll amount is set on the Source Listing Profile.

The assigned PF key is PF7.

CNTL Command

Displays the CNTL Command menu. CNTL is only valid if the CA InterTest for CICS global installation option SYMDINT is set to YES. To check the value of SYMDINT, use ITST Option 7.1.2 from CA InterTest for CICS.

No PF key is assigned.

CS Command

Resets the Source Listing display to Abending (Current) Statement.

CORE Command

Displays the Main Storage menu. Select an option to view a main storage (CORE) display.

No PF key is assigned.

DOWN Command

Shifts the listing down a specific number of lines.

END Command

Returns to the prior display or menu.

The assigned PF key is PF3.

FILE Command

Displays the Auxiliary Storage menu. Select an option to view a file or queue. FILE is only valid if the CA InterTest for CICS global installation option SYMDINT is set to YES. To check the value of SYMDINT, use ITST Option 7.1.2 from CA InterTest for CICS.

No PF key is assigned.

FIND Command

Locates the specified string. Use the syntax shown next.

FIND *string* [NEXT | PREV]

- ***string***
Replace with any group of letters or numbers up to 31 characters long. If *string* contains a blank, you must enclose *string* in apostrophes. If *string* contains an apostrophe ('), you must enclose *string* in quotes (").
- **NEXT**
Locates the next occurrence of *string*. (Pressing Enter performs the same action.)
- **PREV**
Locates the previous occurrence of *string*.
The short form is F; no PF key is assigned.

FS Command

Positions listing at a specific line number. Use the syntax shown next.

FS *line-number*

- ***line-number***
Replace with any line number.
No PF key is assigned.

FO Command

Positions listing at a specific hexadecimal offset. Use the syntax shown next.

FO *hex-offset*

- ***hex-offset***
Replace with any offset within an Assembler program.
No PF key is assigned.

FP Command

Positions listing at a specific paragraph, procedure, or label. Use the syntax shown following.

FP label

- **label**

Replace with any valid label up to 31 characters long. Valid labels include data names, CSECTs, procedures, and paragraph names.

No PF key is assigned.

FWD Command

Scrolls forward the amount indicated on the Source Listing Profile.

The assigned PF key is PF8.

HELP Command

Displays help for the Source Listing facility.

The assigned PF key is PF1.

ITST Command

Displays the ITST Primary Option menu. ITST is only valid if the CA InterTest for CICS global installation option SYMDINT is set to YES. To check the value of SYMDINT, use ITST Option 7.1.2 from CA InterTest for CICS.

PF Key: See MENU

IC Command

Displays the Indirect Commands Build screen.



Note: You must have CA InterTest for CICS installed to use this feature.

LEFT Command

Shifts the listing left a specific number of characters

LOCATE Command

Finds a label, line number, offset, or special area. Use the syntax shown next; select one operand from the list.

```
LOCATE label  
       line-number  
       hex-offset  
       .xx
```

- **label**

Replace with any valid label up to 31 characters long. Valid labels include data names, CSECTs, procedures, and paragraph names. A COBOL paragraph name consisting of all numbers is not a valid label.

- ***line-number***
Replace with any line number.
- ***hex-offset***
Replace with an offset from an assembler program. Offsets are indicated by a leading + character.
- ***.xx***
Replace with the appropriate special indicator. Special indicators are language-dependent. Select one from the appropriate list.

For COBOL, select an indicator from the following list:

Special Indicator Meaning

.PD — Procedure Division

.WS — Working Storage Section

.LC — Local-Storage Section

.LS — Linkage Section

.DM — DMPA

.PM — COBOL/VS PMAP/CLIST

.CL — COBOL/VS PMAP/CLIST

.OF — COBOL II OFFSET/LIST

.LI — COBOL II OFFSET/LIST

.DX — Data Cross-Reference

.PX — Procedure Cross-Reference

.EM — Error Messages

For PL/I, select an indicator from the following values:

Special Indicator Meaning

.AG — Aggregate List

.SR — Storage Registers

.SS — Status Storage

.VS — Variable Storage

.OF — Offsets

.GC — Generated Code

.PX — Procedure Cross-Reference

.LX — Label Cross-Reference

.DX — Data Cross-Reference

.EM — Error Messages

For Assembler, select an indicator from the following values:

Special Indicator Meaning

.C1 — First CSECT

.1C — First CSECT

.MC — Macro Catalog

.XR — Cross-Reference

.LI — Literals

.EM — Error Messages

The short form is LOC or L; no PF key is assigned.

MARGIN Command

Shifts the listing to a specific margin position

MENU Command

Displays the high-level menu. When not at a breakpoint, it is the ITST Primary Option Menu; when at a breakpoint, it is the Breakpoint Primary Option Menu. MENU is only valid if the CA InterTest for CICS global installation option SYMDINT is set to YES. To check the value of SYMDINT, use ITST Option 7.1.2 from CA InterTest for CICS.

The assigned PF key is PF6.

MONITOR Command

Sets monitoring for the current program using the CICS user ID displayed on the Profile. MONITOR is only valid if the CA InterTest for CICS global installation option SYMDINT is set to YES. To check the value of SYMDINT, use ITST Option 7.1.2 from CA InterTest for CICS.

The assigned PF key is PF5.

OFFALL Command

Turns off *all* breakpoints set by Userid or Terminal.



Note: You must have CA InterTest for CICS installed to use this feature.

PROFILE Command

Displays the Source Listing Profile, where you can change settings for the current session.

The assigned PF key is PF4.

RIGHT Command

Shifts the listing right a specific number of characters

STATUS Command

Display the Monitoring Status report (Option 2.4 on the CA InterTest Primary Option menu) for the current program. You can remove monitoring, breakpoints, and options directly from the Status display. STATUS is only valid if the CA InterTest for CICS global installation option SYMDINT is set to YES. To check the value of SYMDINT, use ITST Option 7.1.2 from CA InterTest for CICS.

The assigned PF key is PF12.

STATUS ALL Command

Displays the Monitoring Status report for all programs, transactions, and terminals CA InterTest for CICS is monitoring in the region. STATUS ALL is only valid if the CA InterTest for CICS global installation option SYMDINT is set to YES. To check the value of SYMDINT, use ITST Option 7.1.2 from CA InterTest for CICS.

There is no assigned PF key.

TOP Command

Positions the listing at the beginning of the source code in the complete online listing.

There is no assigned PF key.

UP Command

Shifts the listing up a specific number of lines.

=x.y.z Command

Fastpath to CA InterTest for CICS Primary Menu Option x.y.z.



Note: You must have CA InterTest for CICS installed to use this feature.

Action-Characters Supported from a Source Listing Display

Entering a single character on your source listing can perform the following function:

- **d**
Displays program or variable storage at a breakpoint.

Enter the d function next to a statement that references or defines the variable you want to display. If the statement references the variable, you must also position the cursor under the variable name before pressing Enter.

How You Search for Data

From the Source Listing Display screen, you can define, search for, and display any character string (such as a data item, label, or paragraph name). This is a quick way to go to different areas in a listing.

Display a Data Item Definition

To display a data item definition

1. Enter a data item name up to 31 characters in the Search= field.
2. Press Enter to begin the search. The data item and its definition are highlighted when found.

Search for a Data Item

To search for a data item

1. Enter up to 31 characters in the Search= field.
2. Specify the search direction in the Option # field. (Option # 9 is Search Forward; Option # 10 is Search Backward.)
3. Press Enter to begin the search.

For COBOL nested programs, the current nested program (indicated in the NESTED= field) is searched first for the specified data item. If the data item is not found in the indicated program, then the main program and other nested programs for the item are searched.



Note: It is not necessary to enter the entire data item, label, or paragraph name. You can enter the first few characters to begin your search. For example, if you wanted to search for TASKNUM, you could enter TASK, TASKN, and so on, in the Search= field.

Scroll Forward and Backward

PF7 and PF8 scroll the compiler output backward and forward, respectively. The default scroll amount is one page. However, you can change the scroll amount on the Source Listing Profile screen. For more information, see [Set the Scroll Amount \(see page 474\)](#).

Change the Program

At any time during testing, you can change the program with which you are working.

To change the program displayed

1. Enter the desired program name in the Program= field.
2. Press Enter to display the listing from the beginning of the program, or use the Option #, Statement #, or Search= fields to select another point of initial display before pressing Enter.

Info Area

The info area is located at the top of the Source Listing Display screen under the Search field. The info area displays various windows depending on the value in the Display window field in the Source Listing Profile.

To change the information displayed in the info area, change the value in the Display window field.

Follow these steps:

1. On the Source Listing screen, either type **profile** in the command line and press **Enter**, or press **PF4**.
The Profile screen appears.
2. Specify the desired value in the Display window field, and press **Enter**.
The info area displays the information that you requested.

Notes:

- Alternatively, type 20-24 in the Option # field to display the required window.
- Press **PF9** to switch between the windows in order. **PF9** does not switch between the windows when the Backtrace Facility is active.

The Display window field has the following values:

- **N (None)**
Disables the info area so that you are able to see more of the source code.
- **T (Titles)**
Displays the Title window in the info area. The Title window shows the title and header lines of your Source Listing Display, including the option and PF key descriptions. **T** is the default value for the Display window field unless changed during the product installation.
- **R (Registers)**
Displays the Register window in the info area. The Register window shows the registers and attributes of your program.
- **K (Keep)**
Displays the Keep window in the info area. The Keep window shows your program data items.

- **P (Program)**

Displays the Program window in the info area. The Program window displays the load module name and the symbolic file information.

Register Window

The Register window allows you to display and modify the contents of registers, and view an area where a register points to.

The following screen shows the Register window:

```
CA InterTest for CICS - PROTSYM FILE  ABEND DETECTED BREAKPOINT
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #
                               Search=
-----
R0-R7  3520A424 35209220 00100100 3520B5C8 3520A540 350F79E0 350F7998 B5200108
R8-R15 3520A5C8 3520A2C0 3651B15C 3651B904 3651B11C 352090D0 B651C242 00000000
Cond. Code = 0  Amode = 31  ExecKey = USER  TransIsolate = YES
-----
_ 000412 CONTINUE-TASK.
_ 000413**** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
A ==>      ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
...

```

The Register window contains the following fields:

- **R0-R7**

- **R8-R15**

Displays the contents of registers at the current statement of the program.

- **Cond. Code**

Indicates the current condition code.

- **Amode**

Displays the current addressing mode of the program.

- **ExecKey**

Displays the ExecKey for the current program if the CICS Storage Protection Option is active, depending on the option specified in the program definition.

- **TransIsolate**

Displays the transaction isolation option of the current task if the CICS Transaction Isolation Option is active.

- To modify the program registers, overwrite the displayed contents with the desired value, and press **Enter**.

- To view the area pointed to by a register, overwrite the first displayed character of the register with either an at sign (@) for a 24-bit address, or with a percent sign (%) for a 31-bit address, and press **Enter**.

Program Window

The Program window displays the name of the load module that you analyze.

The following screen shows the Program window:

```

CA InterTest for CICS - PROTSYM FILE SOURCE LISTING DISPLAY
COMMAND ==>
Program= CSBIN25 Option #      Stmt #      Search=
Load module= COBDEML
Symbolic file: PROTSYM Timestamp: 2014-05-27 05:05 Language: IBMCOB 4.2
-----+-----
_ 000023 PROCEDURE DIVISION USING COMM-TEXT.
_ 000024     MOVE ZERO TO DIVCT.
...

```

The Symbolic file, Timestamp, and Language fields provide information about the subprogram specified in the Program field, not the load composite module in the Load module field.

Set the Scroll Amount

The scroll amount determines how much more of your source listing displays each time you press PF7 or PF8.

To set the scroll amount for scrolling backward and forward (PF7 and PF8)

1. Type **profile** on the command line and press Enter, or press PF4 from a Source Listing screen to display the Profile screen.
2. Overtyping the current PF7/8 Amount= entry with one of the following:
 - **PAGE**
The size (number of lines) of the display area on the Source Listing Display.
 - **HALF**
Half the size of the display area.
 - **nnnn**
Any number of lines from 1 to 9999.
 - **STOP**
Go to the next or previous breakpoint in the program.



Note: Setting the Scroll Amount to STOP is an excellent way to review all breakpoints set in your program if you have CA InterTest for CICS installed.

3. Press Enter. The change takes effect immediately and returns to the Source Listing Display screen.

Display and Search Through Nested Programs

CA SymDump for CICS provides support for COBOL II nested programs when the COBOL nested programs are recompiled with the COBOL II post-compiler provided with CA SymDump for CICS.

COBOL II nested programs allow non-unique paragraph and data names to be defined across nested programs. Therefore, CA SymDump for CICS can support *qualified names* for COBOL programs. A qualified name consists of a one- to 30-byte COBOL program name, a colon, and a one- to 30-byte paragraph or data name. For example, program1:datanam1 is a qualified name. Qualified names ensuring that the correct version of datanam1 (which can be defined in multiple programs) displays.

When CA SymDump for CICS displays the source code for a nested program, the Nested= field displays below the Program= field. The Nested= field is 30 bytes long and indicates the name of the nested program for the currently displayed source code. If you are using the Source Listing facility to display a COBOL nested program and you press PF8 to scroll through the entire source code of the program, the Nested= field changes each time the source code for a different nested program displays.

The names of all nested programs within a specific COBOL program are listed at the end of the Procedure Name Cross Reference section (Option # 7).

```

CA InterTest for CICS
- PROTDEN FILE SOURCE LISTING DISPLAY
COMMAND ==>
Program= ACME2000 Option #          Stmt #                      Margin= 01
Nested=
Search=
OPTS 1 Proc div 2 Work-stor 3 Link sect 4 D-map 5 Clst/Pmap More: +
      6 Data xref 7 Proc xref 8 Err msgs 9 Srch fwd 10 Srch bwd
PFKS 1 Help 2 3 End 4 Profile 5 Monitor 6 Menu
      7 Backward 8 Forward 9 Next Wnd 10 11 12 Status
-----+-----
- DEFINED PROCEDURE NAMES REFERENCES
- 122 3000-REGISTER-HANDLER P107
- 131 4000-FORCE-ABEND P108
- 139 5000-HANDLE-ROUTINE D129
- 152 9000-RETURN P109
- 168 9999-GOBACK
- 227 9999-GOBACK P221
- DEFINED CROSS-REFERENCE OF PROGRAMS REFERENCES
EXTERNAL ACME200A . . . . . 120
171 ACME200N . . . . . 229 114
2 ACME2000 . . . . . 230
EXTERNAL ACME2001 . . . . . 117
EXTERNAL DFHEI1 . . . . . 127 137 147 160 166
NESTED PROGRAM MAP
PROGRAM ATTRIBUTE CODES (RIGHTMOST COLUMN) HAVE THE FOLLOWING MEANINGS:

```

The Nested= field also indicates the nested program that Option # 1, 2, and 3 apply to, and the nested program that CA SymDump for CICS searches first for any data name or paragraph name that you specify in the Search= field. If a paragraph name or data name is not found in the specified nested program, CA SymDump for CICS then searches the main program.

For example, if Option # 2 and Nested=program2 are specified, the Working Storage section for nested program program2 is displayed. Also, if Nested=program3 and Search=datanam1 are specified, nested program program3 is searched first for datanam1; if datanam1 is *not* found, the main program is searched for datanam1.

Exit the Source Listing Facility

To exit the Source Listing facility, type **END** on the Command line and press Enter.

CA InterTest for CICS users can exit the menus using **=X**.

Batch Utility

- [Command Syntax \(see page 476\)](#)
 - [Supported Keywords \(see page 476\)](#)
 - [Arguments \(see page 477\)](#)
 - [Operators \(see page 478\)](#)
 - [Option Arguments for the OPT Command Keyword \(see page 479\)](#)
- [JCL \(see page 481\)](#)

Batch utility IN25DMPU provides maintenance and reporting functions for your CA SymDump for CICS VSAM repository (PROTDMP file).

These topics detail the required JCL and command syntax used to execute the batch utility.

Command Syntax

You enter commands one per line in the SYSIN file using the command syntax described in this section.

A valid command consists of a keyword followed by an argument or expression generally specified in the following format:

keyword argument operator value

Notes:

- *operator* and *value* are not always required.
- The OPT command keyword requires a slightly different syntax that is described later in this topic.

The following are examples of valid commands:

```
DSN TEST.SYMDUMP.PROTDMP
LIST ALL
DELETE AGE GT 30
OPT PURGE Y
```

Supported Keywords

The supported command keywords follow:

- **COPY**
Copies selected dumps from the secondary repository (ODSN) to the primary repository (DSN). You must specify both DSN and ODSN keywords prior to using the COPY keyword.
- **DELETE**
Deletes selected dumps from the primary repository (DSN). You must specify the DSN keyword before using the DELETE keyword.

- **DSN**
Defines the dsname for the primary repository. You must specify this prior to using any other commands.
- **LIST**
Provides a list of dumps contained within the primary repository that fulfill required selection criteria; this keyword also provides PROTDMP file statistics.
- **LOCK**
Locks the selected dumps in the primary repository (DSN) to prevent deletion. You must specify a DSN keyword prior to using the LOCK keyword.
Note: This command is equivalent to the H line command on the Dump/Trace Selection screen.
- **ODSN**
Defines the dsname for the secondary repository. You must specify this keyword prior to using the COPY command.
- **OPT**
Overrides an option value in the primary repository (DSN). Valid options and their values are described later in this topic.
- **UNLOCK**
Unlocks selected dumps in the primary repository (DSN) that lets you delete or modify them. You must specify the DSN keyword prior to using the LOCK keyword.
Note: This command is equivalent to the R line command on the Dump/Trace Selection screen.

Arguments

Following are the descriptions for all the valid arguments. Some command keywords only accept a subset of these arguments.

- **AGE**
Selects dumps by the number of days since they were created.
For example:

LIST AGE EQ 10
DELETE AGE GT 35
- **ALL**
Selects all dumps.
For example:

LIST ALL
UNLOCK ALL
- **CODE**
Selects dumps by the abend code.
For example:

LOCK CODE EQ ATNI
DELETE CODE EQ ASRA
- **DATE**
Selects dumps by their created date in the format of MM/DD/YYYY.
For example:

```
LIST DATE EQ 11/20/2007  
DELETE DATE GT 11/18/2007
```

- **LOCK**

Selects dumps that are locked in *hold* status that prevents them from being deleted.
For example:

```
LIST LOCK
```

- **PGM**

Selects dumps by the name of the abending program.
For example:

```
LIST PGM EQ ASMDemo  
DELETE PGM EQ COB2DEMO
```

- **TERM**

Selects dumps by the name of the terminal where the abending transaction began.
For example:

```
LIST TERM EQ U008  
DELETE TERM GE U010
```

- **TRAN**

Selects dumps by the name of the abending transaction.
For example:

```
LIST TRAN RANGE DEMA DEMP  
DELETE TRAN EQ DEMC
```

Operators

The valid operators are as follows:

- **EQ**

Selects dumps if the value of the argument is equal to the value specified.

- **NE**

Selects dumps if the value of the argument is not equal to the value specified.

- **GE**

Selects dumps if the value of the argument is greater than or equal to the value specified.

- **GT**

Selects dumps if the value of the argument is greater than the value specified.

- **LE**

Selects dumps if the value of the argument is less than or equal to the value specified.

- **LT**

Selects dumps if the value of the argument is less than the value specified.

- **RANGE**

Selects dumps if the value of the argument is between the two values specified.

Option Arguments for the OPT Command Keyword

The valid arguments for the OPT command are as follows:

- **ALL**

Displays the current settings of all options from SymDump for CICS.

For example:

```
OPT ALL
```

- **SUPPRESSA**

Suppresses AP0001 dumps. Specify whether full AP0001 SVC dumps should be suppressed for the ASRA and ASRB abends. If you specify N, dumps conform to the specifications defined for your CICS system.

For example:

```
OPT SUPPRESSA Y
OPT SUPPRESSA N
```

- **SUPPRESSC**

Suppresses CICS transaction dumps. Specify if a transaction dump should be written to the CICS dump data set.

For example:

```
OPT SUPPRESSC Y
OPT SUPPRESSC N
```

- **PURGE**

Purges dumps automatically. Specify if automatic purging of dumps should occur during startup of CA SymDump for CICS. Qualification for purging is determined by age (number of days to hold dumps), or the HOLD indicator set on the Selection List menu.

For example:

```
OPT PURGE Y
OPT PURGE N
```

- **MESSAGES**

Messages to the operator. Specify if informational messages should be written to the console when CA SymDump for CICS intercepts dump or trace requests.

For example:

```
OPT MESSAGES Y
OPT MESSAGES N
```

- **CAPTUREX**

Captures EXEC CICS dumps. Specify if transaction dumps produced by EXEC CICS DUMP commands should be captured by CA SymDump.

For example:

```
OPT CAPTUREX Y
OPT CAPTUREX N
```

- **DUMPCURR**

Dumps only the current program. Specify if the dump should include just the active program or all linked and loaded programs.

For example:

```
OPT DUMPCURR Y
OPT DUMPCURR N
```

▪ **DYNAPURGE**

Dynamic purge of dumps. Specify if dynamic purging of dumps should occur during dump capture for non-held dumps on a FIFO basis. Dynamic purging occurs only when space to hold the dump being captured is inadequate; dynamic purging deletes only enough dumps to make space for the new dump. HOLD days are ignored for dynamic purge.

For example:

```
OPT DYNAPURGE Y
OPT DYNAPURGE N
```

▪ **PREVABEND**

Use Prev Abend code. Specify if the original abend code is presented when a Handle Abend command is issued. The Handle Abend routine usually issues an EXEC CICS Abend or Dump command which masks the original problem. A 'Y' in this option causes the original dump to be formatted. In order to set PREVABEND to 'Y', the CAPTUREX parameter must also be set to 'Y'.

For example:

```
OPT PREVABEND Y
OPT PREVABEND N
```

▪ **HOLD**

Number of days to hold dumps. Specify the number of days non-held dumps are retained.

For example:

```
OPT HOLD 20
```

▪ **SELECT**

Dumps select start date. Specify the date that dump selection starts.

For example:

```
OPT SELECT CURRDATE
OPT SELECT 01/01/2007
```

▪ **SUPPRESSD**

Suppresses duplicate transaction dumps. Specify if duplicate dump suppression is in effect. A dump is considered a duplicate when an abend has a matching program/offset with a previously captured dump.

For example:

```
OPT SUPPRESSD Y
OPT SUPPRESSD N
```

▪ **SUPPRESSL**

Duplicates dump suppression limit. Specify the maximum number of duplicate dumps captured for a given occurrence of program/offset. This parameter is recognized only when SUPPRESSD=Y is also specified.

For example:

```
OPT SUPPRESSL 158
```

▪ **EXCLUDE ADD**

Causes the specified abend code to be added to the exclusion list to prevent dumps from being created for this type of abend.

For example:


```
OPT EXCLUDE ADD ASRA
```

■ EXCLUDE DEL

Causes the specified abend code to be removed from the exclusion list to allow dumps to be created for this type of abend.

For example:

```
OPT EXCLUDE DEL ASRA
```

JCL

This area describes the JCL used to run batch utility and DD statements.

■ SYSIN

Contains commands for batch utility, specified one per line. Blank lines are ignored. Any line containing an asterisk "*" as the first non-blank character is treated as a comment.

■ SYSPRINT

Contains the output report from the batch utility.

■ PARM='TEST'

If specified, the batch utility only validates input commands.

Example JCL:

```
//UTIL EXEC PGM=IN25DMPU,PARM='TEST'
//STEPLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CAI.CAVHLOAD
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN DD *
      DSN CA.TEST.PROTDMP
      LIST ALL
* --- COMMENT ---
      LIST DATE EQ 11/20/2007
      OPT ALL
/*
```

Example output in SYSPRINT:
DSN CA.TEST.PROTDMP

```
LIST ALL
```

File Statistics for CA.TEST.PROTDMP

265 total records, 199 records used, 66 records free in 2 blocks
63 continuous records in largest block
Record size is 8,185

CICS	DATE	TIME	ABEND	PROGRAM	TRANSID	TERMID	STATUS
A31IC9N8	11/19/2007	10.00.23	ASRA	ASMDemo	DEMA	U035	
A31IC9N8	11/19/2007	10.00.30	ASRA	PL1DEMO	DEMP	U035	
A31IC9N8	11/19/2007	10.00.40	ASRA	COBDEMO	DEMC	U035	
A31IC9N8	11/19/2007	10.00.44	ASRA	ASMDemo	DEMA	U035	
A31IC9N8	11/19/2007	10.01.00	ASRA	ASMDemo	DEMA	U035	
A31IC9N8	11/20/2007	09.12.04	ASRA	COBDEMO	DEMC	U032	
A31IC9N8	11/20/2007	09.12.14	ASRA	PL1DEMO	DEMP	U032	

```
LIST DATE EQ 11202007
```

File Statistics for CA.TEST.PROTDMP

265 total records, 199 records used, 66 records free in 2 blocks

63 continuous records in largest block
Record size is 8,185

CICS	DATE	TIME	ABEND	PROGRAM	TRANSID	TERMID	STATUS
A31IC9N8	11/20/2007	09.12.04	ASRA	COBDEMO	DEMC	U032	
A31IC9N8	11/20/2007	09.12.14	ASRA	PL1DEMO	DEMP	U032	

OPT ALL

Suppress AP0001 dumps:	Y (Y,N)	Messages to operator:	Y (Y,N)
Suppress transaction dumps:	Y (Y,N)	Capture exec cics dumps:	Y (Y,N)
Automatic purge of dumps:	N (Y,N)	Use previous abend code:	Y (Y,N)
Automatic purge hold days:	39 (0-99)	Dump only current program:	Y (Y,N)
Dynamic purge of oldest dump:	N (Y,N)	Dump select start date:	13/06/2005
Suppress duplicate dumps:	Y (Y,N)	(CURRDATE or MM/DD/YYYY)	
Duplicate dump limit:	016 (1-999)		

Enter abend codes to be excluded: '*' is generic character

....	ATNI	ASRA	ATND
....	AZTQ	AZCT	ATCV

Printing Dumps

- [PRINT and INDEX Commands \(see page 482\)](#)
- [Job Stream to Print Dumps and Source Listing \(see page 484\)](#)
- [Sample Index of a CICS Data Set \(see page 485\)](#)

The CA SymDump for CICS batch print facility (IN##PDMP where ## indicates a two digit number that represents the CICS release) lets you specify criteria to determine which dumps to print, just as you specify criteria to select dumps for the CA SymDump for CICS Selection List. Dumps printed using IN##PDMP contain most of the storage areas and summary information that appears when an actual CICS transaction dump is printed using the CICS DFHDUP utility program.

Sample JCL for program IN##PDMP can be found in CAI.CAVHJCL member SYMPDMP. Customize this member using the instructions provided at the top.

Note: In an exceptional situation when IN##PDMP does not provide the information you require, take a CICS transaction dump and format it using the CICS DFHDUP utility program.

PRINT and INDEX Commands

Use the following format to specify the PRINT command in the SYSIN data set to request printouts of the dumps that meet the criteria specified by the parameters:

PRINT parameters

Use the following format to specify the INDEX command in the SYSIN data set to request a list of the dumps that meet the criteria specified by the parameters:

INDEX parameters

Observe the following rules:

- Specify the PRINT or INDEX command in any column.

- You can specify multiple PRINT and INDEX commands; however, enter each specification on a new line.
- Specify at least one parameter for the PRINT command. Specify the INDEX command without parameters to print the complete index of the CA SymDump for CICS data set.
- Separate parameters with commas.
- You can enter parameters on multiple lines. To continue a command specification, end the line with a comma and begin the continuation in any column on the next line.
- To include a comment, leave one blank space after the last parameter on a line, and then specify the comment.



Note: If the INDEX command is specified without parameters, a comment is not allowed.

- A JCL DD statement must identify the CA SymDump for CICS data set from which the dumps are to be selected.



Note: A sample job stream follows the description of the command parameters.

The following list defines the parameters for the PRINT and INDEX commands.

Parameter	Description	Format	Default
FROMDATE=	The beginning date from which dumps are selected; if omitted, all dates used	mmddyyyy	None
FROMTIME=	The beginning time from which dumps are selected	hhmmss	000000
TODATE=	The ending date up to which dumps are selected	mmddyyyy	Current system date
TOTIME=	The ending time up to which dumps are selected	hhmmss	235959
CICS=	The applid of the CICS region from which dumps are selected	applid	None
DUMP=	The dump code for which dumps are selected	xxxx	None
PROGRAM=	The program name for which dumps are selected	xxxxxxxx	Nnoe
TRANSID=	The transaction ID for which dumps are selected	xxxx	None
TERMID	The terminal ID for which dumps are selected	xxxx	None
USERID	The CICS userid for which dumps are selected	xxxxxxxx	None
ALL	All dumps are printed	ALL	None

Note: Be aware of these considerations when specifying parameters:

- You *cannot* specify the ALL parameter with any other parameter.

- For the FROMTIME and TOTIME parameters to limit the dumps that are printed, they must be specified with the FROMDATE parameter. If the TODATE parameter is omitted, it defaults to the current day.

Job Stream to Print Dumps and Source Listing

The following sample job stream prints selected dumps for program COBDEMO and uses CA InterTest for CICS to print the program's source listing. The first step prints the requested dumps and the index of the dump data set; the second step prints the saved listing for program COBDEMO.



Note: The CA SymDump for CICS load library must be the *first* library in STEPLIB.

```
//YOURNAME      JOB YOURJOBINFO
//*Step 1 prints dumps for COBDEMO and lists all dumps in the data set
//STEP1      EXEC PGM=IN##PDMP,REGION=4M          ## = CICS release eg. 66,67...
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CAI.CAVHLOAD,DISP=SHR          CA SymDump for CICS load library
//          DD DSN=your.CICS.LOADLIB,DISP=SHR    CICS load library
//PROTDMP DD DSN=SYMDUMP.PROTDMP,DISP=SHR      CA SymDump for CICS data set
//DFHDMPS DD DSN=&SYMDFILE,DISP=(,PASS),UNIT=SYSDA,
//          DCB=(RECFM=VB,LRECL=4092,BLKSIZE=4096),
//          SPACE=(CYL,(3,1))
//DFHPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//REPORT DD SYSOUT=*                          Output data set
//SYSIN DD DUMMY,DCB=BLKSIZE=80
//DFHTINDX DD SYSOUT=*
//SYMSYSIN DD *
PRINT FROMDATE=03012014,TODATE=03042014,PROGRAM=COBDEMO  Print specifications
INDEX                                                    Index specifications
/*
//*Step 2 prints the program listing for COBDEMO
//STEP2      EXEC PGM=IN2SUTIL
//STEPLIB DD DSN=CAI.CAVHLOAD,DISP=SHR          CA InterTest load library
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//MESSAGE DD SYSOUT=*
//OUTPUT DD SYSOUT=*,                          Output data set
//          DCB=(RECFM=FBA,LRECL=121,BLKSIZE=2420)
//PROTSYM DD DSN=INTRTST.PROTSYM,DISP=SHR
//CARDS DD *
PRINT=COBDEMO
/*
//
```

In the previous example:

- The PROTDMP DD statement names the CA SymDump for CICS data set
- The REPORT DD statement names the data set to which the dumps are to be written
- The PRINT parameters specify that all dumps be printed that were generated from 3/1/2014 to 3/4/2014 for program COBDEMO
- The INDEX command specifies that a complete index of the dump data set be printed because there are no parameters to limit the listing
- The OUTPUT DD statement identifies the data set to which the COBDEMO listing will be written

Sample Index of a CICS Data Set

The following example shows a sample index of all of the dumps in the PROTDMP dump data set.

REPORT IN64PDMP		C A S Y M D U M P				DATE: 03/05/2014	
		D U M P F I L E I N D E X				TIME: 14:57:18	
FILE	CICS	DATE	TIME	ABEND	PROGRAM	PAGE: 1	TERMIN
PROTDMP	C2AG	03/05/2014	16:29:03	ATCH	INVNTRY	INVT	E066
PROTDMP	C2AG	03/05/2014	14:54:16	ASRA	COBDEMO	DEMC	E058
PROTDMP	C2AG	03/05/2014	13:55:28	ASRA	COBDEMO	DEMC	E098
PROTDMP	C2AG	03/05/2014	13:05:23	AEIL	COBDEMO	DEMC	E058
PROTDMP	C2AG	03/05/2014	12:07:44	USR1	PAYROLL	PYRL	E125
PROTDMP	C2AG	03/05/2014	10:14:21	USR2	PL1DEMO	DEMP	E008
PROTDMP	C2AG	03/05/2014	09:29:08	ASRA	ASMDemo	DEMA	E139
PROTDMP	C2AG	03/03/2014	18:13:12	AEIL	FEDTAX	FTAX	E127
PROTDMP	C2AG	03/03/2014	16:04:02	ASRA	SALESTOT	SLST	E244

For each dump, CA SymDump for CICS provides the following information:

- **CICS**
CICS region where the dump was produced.
- **Date**
Date the dump was produced.
- **Time**
Time the dump was produced.
- **Abend**
Code identifying the type of dump.
- **Program**
Program that produced the dump.
- **Transid**
Transaction that produced the dump.
- **Termid**
Terminal ID that produced the dump.

Production Strategies

- [Symbolic Support \(see page 486\)](#)
- [Analyze Dumps Without Symbolic Support \(see page 490\)](#)
- [Capture the CICS Internal Trace Table \(see page 490\)](#)

This article describes how to debug production dumps in:

- Your production region with symbolic support

- Your test region with symbolic support
- Your production or test region without symbolic support

You will also learn how to capture the CICS Internal Trace to analyze program flow and performance problems in either test or production regions.

All these scenarios assume that there is only one production region and one test region. However, you can expand the examples to include multiple production and test regions.

Symbolic Support

To take full advantage of CA SymDump for CICS, you need an up-to-date symbolic listing of the application programs that execute in your test or production CICS regions. When you are ready to move a program from test to production, ensure you save its symbolic listing so it is available if the program needs further debugging.

To get an up-to-date symbolic listing of the application programs that execute in your test or production CICS regions:

1. Move the listing to a separate production symbolic file.
2. Use the IN25UTIL batch program to unload the listing from the test symbolic file to an intermediate data set.
3. Reload it to the production symbolic file. For more information, see the [Maintaining a PROTSYM File \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Maintaining+a+PROTSYM+File\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Maintaining+a+PROTSYM+File).

The examples in the following areas detail transaction dump analysis with symbolic support and assume that there are:

- Multiple symbolic files (For information on defining and maintaining multiple files, see [Allocate Files \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Allocate+Files\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Allocate+Files)).
- Up-to-date symbolic listings of production programs

You might have several different versions of a program and, consequently, several different symbolic listings on various symbolic files.

- For COBOL and COBOL II programs, CA SymDump for CICS automatically finds the right symbolic listing for the program version you are debugging, if it exists
- For PL/I and Assembler programs, and for COBOL and COBOL II programs that do not have matching listings, CA SymDump for CICS displays all of the symbolic files containing listings for the program so you can select the one you want

If you do not have an up-to-date symbolic listing for the program, you can get symbolics by recompiling or reassembling the program with the appropriate post-processor program after the dump is generated, but before you examine it online. For more information, see [Symbolic Support \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Symbolic+Support\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Symbolic+Support).

How You Analyze Production Transaction Dumps

This example assumes that you want to analyze production transaction dumps in your production region with symbolic support. We recommend this method because you can take advantage of the full power of CA SymDump for CICS by using the symbolic program feature to quickly analyze and resolve abends.

When a production program abends, you can use all of the CA SymDump for CICS options to examine the dump. Because the current symbolic listing is available, you can inspect the instruction that triggered the abend, examine the contents of data items, and scroll through the abending program listing.

With CA InterTest for CICS available in production, you can also set the following:

- Monitoring from CA SymDump for CICS and re-execute the program
- Breakpoints or other CA InterTest for CICS options before re-executing the program

Now when the program abends, you can inspect the statement backtrace table to determine the program's logic flow. After CA InterTest for CICS halts the program at a breakpoint, you can do the following:

- More easily determine the cause of the error
- Fix it dynamically
- Continue program execution to make sure the program completes as expected

How You Analyze Production Dumps from Your Test Regions

This scenario assumes that you want to analyze production dumps in your test region with symbolic support. You may prefer this method if you want to take advantage of the combined symbolic capabilities of CA SymDump for CICS without running the CA SymDump for CICS dump analysis component in production.

To analyze production dumps from your test regions, you need to meet the following requirements:

- Have read access to the production symbolic file and CA SymDump for the CICS dump data set from a test region
- Have running the complete version of CA SymDump for CICS in test region
- Ensure that the CA SymDump for CICS application that executes in production only captures the transaction dumps in the production region
- Ensure that the CA SymDump for CICS in the test region captures its own transaction dumps, but can display the dumps captured by both production and test regions
- Have loaded the CICS file definitions in the test region that reference the production symbolic file and the CA SymDump for CICS dump data set (see Define CICS File Entries)

Define CICS File Entries

Each region for which you want CA SymDump for CICS to capture dumps needs its own CA SymDump for CICS dump data set. Regions can share a dump data set only if they are not active at the same time.

Each region must have a FILE definition for its own CA SymDump for CICS dump data set. If you want to analyze production dumps in test regions, your test region requires extra FILE definitions for any production symbolic files and dump data sets you want to access. The following lists detail how these entries can be defined.

Production Region FCT name DSNAME

Production Dump Data Set: PROTDMP SYMDUMP.PROD.FILE

Production Symbolic File: PROTSYM .PROD.SYMBOLIC

Test Region FCT name DSNAME

Test Dump Data Set: PROTDMP SYMDUMP.TEST.FILE

Test Symbolic File: PROTSYM TEST.SYMBOLIC

Additional FILE Definitions DMPPROD SYMDUMP.PROD.FILE
SYMPROD .PROD.SYMBOLIC

- The DMPPROD FILE definition in test references the CA SymDump for CICS production dump data set.
- The SYMPROD FILE definition in test references the production symbolic file.

Note: The symbolic file ddnames must also be defined in the IN25OPTS module of the CICS region that references them.

Access Production Dumps

Follow these steps:

1. Enter **SYMD** from your test region. CA SymDump for CICS displays the Primary Option menu.
2. Select option 1 Analysis on the Primary Option menu to display the CA SymDump for CICS Dump/Trace Analysis screen. The Dump/Trace Analysis screen lets you select dumps from the CA SymDump for CICS data set.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS PRIMARY OPTION MENU -----
OPTION  ===>
1 Analysis          - Display/select captured CICS dumps/traces
2 Tracing           - Capture CICS internal trace for analysis
3 Configuration     - Display/modify CA SymDump initialization parameters
4 Start             - Start dump capture facility
5 Stop              - Stop dump capture facility
6 Source            - Display/select program source files/listings
7 Status/Maintenance - Product status and maintenance functions
8 What's new?       - Display information about CA SymDump for CICS
X Exit              - Terminate CA SymDump for CICS menu processing

```


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PF1 Help	2	3 End	4 Return	5	6
PF7	8	9	10	11	12



Note: The Dump File ID parameter, by default, references the CA SymDump for CICS dump data set for the current CICS region.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS DUMP/TRACE ANALYSIS -----
COMMAND ==>
Type captured dump/trace selection criteria, then press ENTER.
Dump File ID PROTDMP_          (Required, mask characters '*' and/or '+')
CICS applid _____        VTAM specific application ID
User ID   . . _____
Program   . . _____
Transaction _____
Dump code . . _____
Terminal  . . _____
Start date . 01/01/1999        mm/dd/yyyy
Start time . 00                he
End date   . 04/23/2006        mm/dd/yyyy
End time   . 24                he

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5          6
PF7           8          9         10         11         12
```

- To access dumps from the production dump data set, overwrite the Dump File ID name with the test region's FILE definition for the production dump data set. For example, overwrite PROTDMP with DMPPROD as shown in the following screen.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS DUMP/TRACE ANALYSIS -----
COMMAND ==>
Type captured dump/trace selection criteria, then press ENTER.
Dump File ID DMPPROD_          Required, mask characters '*' and/or '+'
CICS applid _____        VTAM specific application ID
User ID   . . _____
Program   . . _____
Transaction _____
Dump code . . _____
Terminal  . . _____
Start date . 01/01/2003        mm/dd/yyyy
Start time . 00                he
End date   . 04/23/2006        mm/dd/yyyy
End time   . 24                he

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return    5          6
PF7           8          9         10         11         12
```

CA SymDump for CICS lists all the dumps from DMPPROD (the production dump data set) meeting the other selection criteria specified on this menu.

Now you can analyze the production dump in your test region using all of the symbolic capabilities of CA SymDump for CICS.

If you need to do further debugging on the abending program and you also have CA InterTest for CICS installed, you can go back to the production region and set appropriate breakpoints.

Analyze Dumps Without Symbolic Support

This scenario assumes that you want to analyze production dumps *without* symbolic support. You may prefer this method if you do not want to maintain symbolic listings of production programs, but want to use the powerful CA SymDump for CICS non-symbolic online capabilities.

To debug in production, you need the following:

- The complete version of CA SymDump for CICS
- An up-to-date hardcopy program listing

To analyze the dump in your test region, see *How You Analyze Production Dumps from Your Test Regions*. You will need all of the requirements outlined there except the symbolic listings of your production programs. Follow the steps for defining FILE definitions and accessing production dumps described in that scenario.

Analyze the Problem

When a production program abends, all of the CA SymDump for CICS options except the ability to examine the abending programs source listing are available to help you resolve the problem. Using CA SymDump for CICS is much easier than deciphering a hexadecimal dump because you can:

- Display all formatted dump areas except for the source listing entry to identify where the abend occurred. The displays identify the instruction, displacement, register contents, and storage values at the abend. Most of the time, the dump analysis also identifies the cause of the abend. Use your hardcopy listing to determine how to fix the problem.
- Examine formatted CICS areas; for example, system and user TCA, CSA, TCTTE, and so on. You do not have to compute offsets because these areas are formatted by data name.
- Display the formatted trace table, beginning with the first entry for the abended task. CA SymDump for CICS trace table options let you list:
 - Entries for all tasks or just the abended task
 - All entries or just EIP entries
 - Entries in text or hexadecimal format

If you need more help, you can move the program back to the test region and monitor it there with CA InterTest for CICS.

Capture the CICS Internal Trace Table

With CA SymDump for CICS, you can capture and review the CICS Internal Trace Table at any time. The CA SymDump for CICS online formatted trace utility captures an image of the CICS Internal Trace Table, and can replace the AUX TRACE facility for debugging system performance problems in many cases.

Before you capture and review your trace, complete the following:

1. Ensure that you have sufficient space on your PROTDMP file. The larger the CICS Internal Trace Table, the more space you need.
2. Expand your extended DSA allocation to accommodate the size of the trace you will review. You will need additional DSA of approximately twice the size of the CICS Internal Trace Table for each trace being viewed.
3. Expand the size of your CICS Internal Trace Table so you will not lose entries you may be trying to capture when the table wraps. To do this, use the CICS CETR transaction or modify the size of the CICS Internal Trace Table using the SIT TRTABSZ parameter.

Once you complete these steps, execute the transaction you want to trace. When you reach a point where enough trace entries exist, you have two methods available for capturing the trace with CA SymDump for CICS.

Capture the CICS Internal Trace Table from the Primary Option Menu

Follow these steps:

1. Display the CA SymDump for CICS Primary Option menu by entering the SYMD transaction identifier from CICS.
You can also select option **5 Dump Analysis** from the CA InterTest for CICS Primary Option menu.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS PRIMARY OPTION MENU -----
OPTION ==>
1 Analysis          - Display/select captured CICS dumps/traces
2 Tracing           - Capture CICS internal trace for analysis
3 Configuration     - Display/modify CA SymDump initialization parameters
4 Start             - Start dump capture facility
5 Stop              - Stop dump capture facility
6 Source            - Display/select program source files/listings
7 Status/Maintenance - Product status and maintenance functions
8 What's new?       - Display information about CA SymDump for CICS
X Exit              - Terminate CA SymDump for CICS menu processing

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Return   5          6
PF7           8          9          10         11         12

```

2. Select option **4 Start** to start the CA SymDump for CICS dump capture facility.
3. Select option **2 Tracing** to capture the trace table and write it to the PROTDMP file.
4. Select option **1 Analysis** to select the captured trace for display.
5. On the Dump/Trace Analysis screen, enter ***trace*** in the Program field to limit your selection criteria to traces.
All traces appear on the Dump/Selection List screen with the keyword ***TRACE*** in the Program field.
6. Select your trace by creation time and CA SymDump for CICS displays the Formatted Trace Table display.

Capture the CICS Internal Trace Table from CICS

To capture the CICS Internal Trace table from CICS

1. Execute the **SYMT** transaction from CICS. CA SymDump for CICS writes the complete CICS Internal Trace out to the PROTDMP file.
2. To select your trace for analysis, execute the **SYMD** transaction.
You can invoke CA SymDump for CICS from the CA InterTest for CICS Primary Option menu.
3. Select option **1** Analysis to select the captured trace for display.
4. On the Dump/Trace Analysis screen, enter ***trace*** in the Program field to limit your selection criteria to traces.
All traces display on the Dump/Selection List screen with the keyword ***TRACE*** in the Program field.
5. Select your trace by creation time and CA SymDump for CICS displays the Formatted Trace Table display.

Example How to Use the Trace Capturing Option

The following is an example of how to use the trace capturing option.

To use the trace capturing option

1. Use the CETR transaction to ensure that the trace table is large enough and will not wrap.
1000 KB should be enough for this example. On heavily used systems, higher values may be appropriate.
2. Execute the Assembler demo program, **DEMA**. You should see a Welcome to the CA InterTest Demo Session welcome screen.
 - If you see this screen, proceed to Step 3.
 - If you do not, then the DEMA test transaction abended on a previous step, and you need to clean out the temp storage record left over from this abend by using the CECI transaction.
 - Type **CECI DELETEQ TS QUEUE(Demotte)** to replace the value with your current terminal ID.
 - Run the DEMA transaction again.
3. Allow the DEMA transaction to abend.
4. Type **SYMT** from CICS or select option **2** Tracing from the CA SymDump for CICS Primary Option menu. The following message appears:
CASD6375 CICS internal trace has been captured by CA SymDump for CICS.



Note: If you receive the following message, start the CA SymDump for CICS dump capture facility by selecting option **4 Start** from the CA SymDump for CICS Primary Option menu.

CASD6377 CA SymDump for CICS not started, trace capture not performed

5. Press **Clear**, type **SYMD**, and press Enter to display the Primary Option menu, if you captured the table with the SYMT transaction.
6. Select option **1 Analysis**. CA SymDump for CICS displays the Dump/Trace Analysis menu.
7. Specify appropriate options on the Dump/Trace Analysis menu, as shown in the following sample screen, and press Enter.
8. Use the Program entry ***trace*** to limit the selection to traces only. The other information shown on the following screen is for illustration only. You need to substitute your specific dump file name and date and time information.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS DUMP/TRACE ANALYSIS -----
COMMAND ==>
```

Type captured dump/trace selection criteria, then press ENTER.

```

Dump File ID PROTDMP_      Required, mask characters '*' and/or '+'
CICS applid  -----      VTAM specific application ID
User ID     . . -----
Program     . . *trace*
Transaction . ----
Dump code   . ----
Terminal    . . ----
Start date  . 07/24/2006    mm/dd/yyyy
Start time  . 00           he
End date    . 07/24/2006    mm/dd/yyyy
End time    . 24           he
```

9. Select the trace entry. Notice traces are captured under the SYMD transaction with the program name ***TRACE*** and an abend code of SYMT.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS DUMP/TRACE SELECTION -----
COMMAND ==>
```

Type S select, D delete, H hold, R release, I history

```

Dumpfile Tran Program Offset Abend Created # Dups Status
s - PROTDMP SYMD *TRACE*          SYMT 07/24/2006 11:00:10
*** End of data ***
```

Before selecting and viewing a TRACE captured with CA SymDump for CICS, the TRACE FORMAT REGION must have been started. For more information, see [Activate Your Product \(https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Activate+Your+Product\)](https://docops.ca.com/display/CAITSD11/Activate+Your+Product).

CA SymDump for CICS displays the trace in a Formatted Trace Table.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
```

```
COMMAND ==> MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE
```

```

000001 00028 QR   TR 0202 TRSR  EXIT  SET_INTERNAL_TABLE_SIZE
/OK
000002 00028 QR   AP 00E1 EIP   EXIT  SET-
TRACEDEST      OK          00F4,00000000 ....,00007804 ....
```

```

000003 00028 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    ENTRY HANDLE-
CONDITION                                0004,2004E018 ..\.,08000204 ....
000004 00028 QR    PG 0700 PGHM  ENTRY SET_CONDITIONS      1FEFE789,
1FEFE786
000005 00028 QR    PG 0701 PGHM  EXIT  SET_CONDITIONS
/OK      0
000006 00028 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    EXIT  HANDLE-
CONDITION      OK                                00F4,00000000 .....,00000204 ....
000007 00028 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    ENTRY INQUIRE-
TRACEDEST                                0004,2004E018 ..\.,08007802 ....
000008 00028 QR    TR 0201 TRSR  ENTRY INQUIRE_INTERNAL_TRACE

000009 00028 QR    TR 0202 TRSR  EXIT  INQUIRE_INTERNAL_TRACE/OK STARTED,
1F4
000010 00028 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    EXIT  INQUIRE-
TRACEDEST      OK                                00F4,00000000 .....,00007802 .... 000011
000011 00028 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    ENTRY INQUIRE-
TRACEFLAG                                0004,2004E018 ..\.,08007812 ....
000012 00028 QR    KE 0201 KEDD  ENTRY INQUIRE_GLOBAL_TRACE

000013 00028 QR    KE 0202 KEDD  EXIT  INQUIRE_GLOBAL_TRACE
/OK ON
000014 00028 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    EXIT  INQUIRE-
TRACEFLAG      OK                                00F4,00000000 .....,00007812 ....
000015 00028 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    ENTRY INQUIRE-
TRACEFLAG                                0004,2004E018 ..\.,08007812 ....
000016 00028 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    EXIT  INQUIRE-
TRACEFLAG      OK                                00F4,00000000 .....,00007812 ....
000017 00028 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    ENTRY INQUIRE-
TRACEDEST                                0004,2004E018 ..\.,08007802 ....
000018 00028 QR    TR 0201 TRSR  ENTRY INQUIRE_INTERNAL_TRACE

000020 00028 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    EXIT  INQUIRE-
TRACEDEST      OK                                00F4,00000000 .....,00007802 ....
000021 00028 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    ENTRY INQUIRE-
TRACEDEST                                0004,2004E018 ..\.,08007802 ....

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Mask      5 Repeat      6 Return On
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 All Trace 10 Left      11 Right      12 Retrieve

```

10. Type the **FIND DEMA** on the Command line, and then press Enter. CA SymDump for CICS displays the following screen.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

CASD6247 DEMA found in entry 001396

001396 TCP    QR    XM 1101 XMAT  ENTRY ATTACH                                DEMA,0,T,NO,YES,TERMINAL,
2005F930 , 02400000
001397 TCP    QR    XM 0401 XMLD  ENTRY LOCATE_AND_LOCK_TRANDEF DEMA,
YES
001398 TCP    QR    DD 0301 DDLO  ENTRY LOCATE                                1F500040,2153A38C,TXD,
DEMA
001399 TCP    QR    DD 0302 DDLO  EXIT  LOCATE
/OK      200F9AB0 , D7000000
001400 TCP    QR    XM 0402 XMLD  EXIT  LOCATE_AND_LOCK_TRANDEF/OK 200FBAC0 , 000000B9,
DEMA
001401 TCP    QR    DS 0002 DSAT  ENTRY ATTACH                                1F509DF8,0,1,NON_SYSTEM,
1F509DF8 , 0000030C
001402 TCP    QR    DS 0003 DSAT  EXIT  ATTACH
/OK      03840009
001403 TCP    QR    XM 1102 XMAT  EXIT  ATTACH/OK                                1F509DF8 , 0000030C,
0000030C
001404 TCP    QR    AP FD91 ZATT  EXIT  ATTACH

```

```

001405 TCP   QR   AP 4D00 CQCQ  ENTRY MERGE_CIB_QUEUES
001406 TCP   QR   AP 4D01 CQCQ  EXIT  MERGE_CIB_QUEUES
/OK
001407 TCP   QR   AP 4D00 CQCQ  ENTRY GET_CIB
001408 TCP   QR   AP 4D01 CQCQ  EXIT  GET_CIB/EXCEPTION      CIB_QUEUE_EMPTY,
00000000,00000000
001409 TCP   QR   DS 0004 DSSR  ENTRY WAIT_OLDW          TCP_NORM,00059DD0,CSTP,
NO,IDLE,DFHZDSP
001410 XM    QR   DS 0012 DSKE  ENTRY TASK_REPLY          1FFEC780,
1F4BF380
001411 XM    QR   XM 1305 XMTA  ENTRY TASK_REPLY          1F509DF8,
03840009,03840009
001412 XM    QR   SM 0F01 SMAR  ENTRY ALLOCATE_TRANSACTION_STG BELOW,USER,YES,NO,
NO
001413 XM    QR   SM 0F02 SMAR  EXIT  ALLOCATE_TRANSACTION_STG
/OK
001414 XM    QR   PG 0801 PGXM  ENTRY INITIALIZE_TRANSACTION
001415 XM    QR   PG 0802 PGXM  EXIT  INITIALIZE_TRANSACTION
/OK
001416 XM    QR   AP 0590 APXM  ENTRY INIT_XM_CLIENT      YES

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Mask      5 Repeat      6 Return On
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 All Trace 10 Left      11 Right      12 Retrieve

```

11. Press **PF4**, and specify a filter mask to display entries for task 00031 only.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE  --
TASK  TCB  DM  ID  MOD  TYPE OR DATA
00031  *   *   *   *   *

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4          5          6
PF7           8          9 All Trace 10         11         12

```

12. Press **PF3** to activate the filter. The following screen appears.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE  -----
COMMAND ==> MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE
001698 00031 QR   AP EA00 TMP  ENTRY LOCATE          PFT,DFHCICST
001699 00031 QR   AP EA01 TMP  EXIT  LOCATE          PFT,DFHCICST,1F5ACB20,
NORMAL
001700 00031 QR   AP 0591 APXM  EXIT  INIT_XM_CLIENT/OK
001701 00031 QR   AP 1790 TFXM  ENTRY INIT_XM_CLIENT      2005F930 , 02400000
001702 00031 QR   XM 1001 XMIQ  ENTRY SET_TRANSACTION    TERMINAL,2005F930
001703 00031 QR   XM 1002 XMIQ  EXIT  SET_TRANSACTION/OK
001704 00031 QR   AP 1791 TFXM  EXIT  INIT_XM_CLIENT/OK    00000000,00000000,YES,
NO
001705 00031 QR   US 0401 USXM  ENTRY INIT_TRANSACTION_USER 00000000,YES
001706 00031 QR   XS 0401 XSXM  ENTRY ADD_TRANSACTION_SECURITY 00000000 , 00000000
001707 00031 QR   XS 0402 XSXM  EXIT  ADD_TRANSACTION_SECURITY/OK
001708 00031 QR   US 0402 USXM  EXIT  INIT_TRANSACTION_USER/OK 1F52409F , 1F526090,
0
001709 00031 QR   DS 0002 DSAT  ENTRY SET_PRIORITY      1
001710 00031 QR   DS 0003 DSAT  EXIT  SET_PRIORITY/OK
001711 00031 QR   KE 0201 KEDD  ENTRY INQUIRE_ANCHOR    0000002C
001712 00031 QR   KE 0202 KEDD  EXIT  INQUIRE_ANCHOR/OK    1F58A000
001713 00031 QR   KE 0201 KEDD  ENTRY INQUIRE_ANCHOR    00000010
001714 00031 QR   KE 0202 KEDD  EXIT  INQUIRE_ANCHOR

```

```

/OK      800513B0          001715 00031 QR    DP 0900 DPXM  ENTRY
INIT_XM_CLIENT
001716 00031 QR    SM 0301 SMGF  ENTRY GETMAIN          2156950C , 00000060,N0,
00,DPTA
001717 00031 QR    SM 0302 SMGF  EXIT  GETMAIN/OK        2002C0F0
001718 00031 QR    DP 0901 DPXM  EXIT  INIT_XM_CLIENT/OK

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Mask      5 Repeat      6 Return On
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 All Trace 10 Left     11 Right     12 Retrieve

```

13. Type the FIND command **f*exc** to identify the first exception record as shown in Step 13.

14. Press Enter to find the first exception record. CA SymDump for CICS displays the following.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----

COMMAND ==>                                MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

CASD6247 *EXC found in entry 001760

001760 00031 QR    AP 1942 APLI  *EXC* Program-Check          START_PROGRAM,ASMDemo,
CEDF,FULLAPI,EXEC,N0,200C70D0,00000000 , 000000
001761 00031 QR    AP 0790 SRP   *EXC* PROGRAM_CHECK

001762 00031 QR    DS 0010 DSBK  ENTRY INQUIRE_TASK

001763 00031 QR    DS 0011 DSBK  EXIT  INQUIRE_TASK
/OK      ESSENTIAL_YES
001764 00031 QR    DS 0002 DSAT  ENTRY CHANGE_MODE          QR

001765 00031 QR    DS 0003 DSAT  EXIT  CHANGE_MODE
/OK      1F503030 , 00000001
001766 00031 QR    PG 0500 PGIS  ENTRY INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM

001767 00031 QR    PG 0501 PGIS  EXIT  INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM/OK 2C88,20D00A20,
ASMDemo
001768 00031 QR    AP 0781 SRP   *EXC* ABEND_ASRA          ASMDemo,0000019C,
CICS
001769 00031 QR    ME 0301 MEME  ENTRY SEND_MESSAGE          1,AP0001,
0005D370 , 00000008,0005D378 , 00000004,0005D368 , 00000008
001770 00031 QR    SM 0301 SMGF  ENTRY GETMAIN          1F44A0D4 , 00000018,1000
,YES,KESTACKS
001771 00031 QR    SM 0302 SMGF  EXIT  GETMAIN
/OK      0004A000
001772 00031 QR    KE 0101 KETI  ENTRY INQ_LOCAL_DATETIME_DECIMAL

001773 00031 QR    KE 0102 KETI  EXIT  INQ_LOCAL_DATETIME_DECIMAL
/OK 11172004,143250,063745,MMDDYYYY
001774 00031 QR    KE 0401 KEGD  ENTRY INQUIRE_KERNEL

001775 00031 QR    KE 0402 KEGD  EXIT  INQUIRE_KERNEL/OK    A11IC9N3,
CICS
001776 00031 QR    ME 0312 MEME  EVENT ISSUE-MVS-
GETMAIN
001777 00031 QR    ME 0313 MEME  EVENT MVS-GETMAIN-
COMPLETE
001778 00031 QR    ME FF45 MEWS  *EXC* SYMREC-
ERROR
001779 00031 QR    ME FF00 SUWT  ENTRY SEND_DIRECT          2000292B , 00000002,2000
2B0C , 00000001,DFHAP0001 A11IC9N3
001780 00031 QR    ME FF02 SUWT  EVENT BEFORE-MVS-
WTO

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Mask      5 Repeat      6 Return On
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 All Trace 10 Left     11 Right     12 Retrieve

```


15. Specify **TOP** in the command line, as shown in Step 15, and press Enter to position the display at the beginning of the trace.

16. Press **PF4** and specify a filter selection mask to show only EIP entries for task 00031 as shown next.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE
TASK  TCB  DM  ID  MOD  TYPE OR DATA
00031  *    *  *    EIP  *
```

```
PF1 Help      2          3 End      4          5          6
PF7           8          9 All Trace 10         11         12
```

17. Press **PF3** to activate the filter selection mask.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                         MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

001750 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY HANDLE-
CONDITION                                0004,00140488 ...h,08000204 ....
001753 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT  HANDLE-
CONDITION                                00F4,00000000 ....,00000204 ....
001754 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY READQ-
TS                                0004,00140488 ...h,08000A04 ....
001759 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT  READQ-
TS                                00F4,00000000 ....,00000A04 ....
001824 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY ADDRESS
0004,1F264270 ....,08000202 ... *
001825 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT  ADDRESS                                OK
00F4,00000000 ....,00000202 ....
001826 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY INQUIRE-
SYSTEM                                0004,1F264270 ....,08005402 ....
001833 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT  INQUIRE-
SYSTEM                                00F4,00000000 ....,00005402 ....
001834 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY LOAD
0004,1F264270 ....,08000E06 ....
001864 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY RETURN
0004,20100018 ....,08000E08 ....
001952 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT  LOAD                                OK
00F4,00000000 ....,00000E06 ....
001953 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY GETMAIN
0004,1F264270 ....,08000C02 ....
001956 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT  GETMAIN                                OK
00F4,00000000 ....,00000C02 ....
001957 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY LOAD
0004,1F264270 ....,08000E06 ....
001964 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT  LOAD                                OK
00F4,00000000 ....,00000E06 ....
001965 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY GETMAIN
0004,1F264270 ....,08000C02 ....
001968 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT  GETMAIN                                OK
00F4,00000000 ....,00000C02 ....
001969 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY GETMAIN
0004,1F264270 ....,08000C02 ....
001972 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT  GETMAIN                                OK
00F4,00000000 ....,00000C02 ....
001973 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY PUSH
0004,1F264270 ....,0800020C ....
001978 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT  PUSH                                OK
00F4,00000000 ....,0000020C ....

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Mask      5 Repeat      6 Return On
```

PF7 Backward 8 Forward 9 All Trace 10 Left 11 Right 12 Retrieve

18. Press **PF9** to turn off filtering and to display all the entries at this point. As shown in the following screen, there was a READQ for QID DEMAG001 followed by a Program Check in program ASMDEMO.

19. Press **PF6** to show the Program name for all programs that made trace entries. You can see that ASMDEMO issued the READQ request.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS   FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

001750 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    ENTRY HANDLE-
CONDITION                                0004,00140488 ...h,08000 ASMDEMO +000000A0
001751 00031 QR    PG 0700 PGHM    ENTRY SET_CONDITIONS                20D033BD,20D033BA,
001404F4,00140488,ASSEMBLER,80,AMO DFHEEI +00000328
001752 00031 QR    PG 0701 PGHM    EXIT SET_CONDITIONS
/OK 0                                DFHEEI +00000328
001753 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    EXIT HANDLE-
CONDITION OK                                00F4,00000000 ....,00000 DFHEEI +00000328
001754 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    ENTRY READQ-
TS                                0004,00140488 ...h,08000 ASMDEMO +000000CC
001755 00031 QR    TS 0C01 TSMB    ENTRY MATCH                        DEMAU010
                                DFHEITS +00000292
001756 00031 QR    TS 0C02 TSMB    EXIT MATCH/OK                      ,,,DEMAU010,,00000000,,
ANY,NO,NO                                DFHEITS +00000292
001757 00031 QR    TS 0201 TSQR    ENTRY READ INTO                    DEMAU010,
00140610 , 00000000 , 00000024,1,EXEC DFHEITS +0000097A
001758 00031 QR    TS 0202 TSQR    EXIT READ INTO
/OK 00140610 , 00000024 , 00000024,1,NO DFHEITS +0000097A
001759 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP    EXIT READQ-
TS OK                                00F4,00000000 ....,00000 DFHAIP +000008C2
001760 00031 QR    AP 1942 APLI    *EXC* Program-Check                START_PROGRAM,ASMDEMO,
CEDF,FULLAPI,EXEC,NO,200C70D0, DFHPGDM +0000C618
001761 00031 QR    AP 0790 SRP     *EXC* PROGRAM_CHECK
                                DFHSRP +0000050E
001762 00031 QR    DS 0010 DSBP    ENTRY INQUIRE_TASK
                                DFHSRP +00002F08
001763 00031 QR    DS 0011 DSBP    EXIT INQUIRE_TASK
/OK ESSENTIAL_YES                                DFHSRP +00002F08
001764 00031 QR    DS 0002 DSAT    ENTRY CHANGE_MODE                QR
                                DFHSRP +00002F54
001765 00031 QR    DS 0003 DSAT    EXIT CHANGE_MODE
/OK 1F503030 , 00000001                                DFHSRP +00002F54
001766 00031 QR    PG 0500 PGIS    ENTRY INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM
                                DFHSRP +000026DA
001767 00031 QR    PG 0501 PGIS    EXIT INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM/OK 2C88,20D00A20,
ASMDEMO                                DFHSRP +000026DA
001768 00031 QR    AP 0781 SRP     *EXC* ABEND ASRA                    ASMDEMO,0000019C,
CICS                                DFHSRP +0000050E
001769 00031 QR    ME 0301 MEME    ENTRY SEND MESSAGE                1,AP0001,
0005D370 , 00000008,0005D378 , 00000004,000 DFHSRP +00003C72
001770 00031 QR    SM 0301 SMGF    ENTRY GETMAIN                    1F44A0D4 , 00000018,1000
,YES,KESTACKS                                DFHSIP +00054454

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Mask      5 Repeat      6 Return Off
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Filter   10 Left    11 Right    12 Retrieve

```

20. Type **HILITE ASMDEMO** to highlight all entries containing ASMDEMO.

21. Type **F HILITE FIRST** to locate the first HIGHLIGHTED entry in the trace.

----- CA SymDump for CICS FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----

COMMAND ==>

MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

CASD6247 HILITE found in entry 001456

```

001456 00030 QR    AP 1791 TFXM  EXIT  BIND_XM_CLIENT/OK      YES,ASMDemo,
YES                                     DFHSIP  +0003F7A6
001457 00030 QR    AP 0590 APXM  ENTRY RMI_START_OF_TASK
                                     DFHSIP  +0003F83E
001458 00030 QR    AP 2520 ERM   ENTRY CALL-TRUES-FOR-TASK-
START                                DFHAPXM  +00000BAA
001459 00030 QR    SM 0301 SMGF  ENTRY GETMAIN                1F44A0D4 , 00000018,1000
,YES,KESTACKS                        DFHCSA  +00001894
001460 00030 QR    SM 0302 SMGF  EXIT  GETMAIN
/OK                                0004A000                                DFHCSA  +00001894
001461 00030 QR    AP F000 XCP   ENTRY ENQ
                                     DFHERM  +00004B3A
001462 00030 QR    NQ 0301 NQED  ENTRY ENQUEUE                1F551200,
0005D094 , 00000004,YES,UOW,...-    DFHKCP  +000003D0
001463 00030 QR    NQ 0302 NQED  EXIT  ENQUEUE
/OK                                NO                                DFHKCP  +000003D0
001464 00030 QR    AP F001 XCP   EXIT  ENQ
                                     DFHERM  +00004B3A
001465 00030 QR    SM 0201 SMAD  ENTRY ADD_SUBPOOL            80,8,0,IN25STRU,DOMAIN,
FIXED,NO,BELOW,YES                  DFHERM  +00004C4E
001466 00030 QR    CC 2010 CCCC  ENTRY GET                    20001851 , 00000000 , 00
000010,SMSUBPOL,IN25STRU            DFHSIP  +000E8922
001467 00030 QR    DS 0004 DSSR  ENTRY WAIT_MVS              CCVSAMWT,1F2C14C0,NO,IO,
ASYNRESP                            DFHSIP  +0006C760
001468 00030 QR    DS 0005 DSSR  EXIT  WAIT_MVS
/OK                                DFHSIP  +0006C760
001469 00030 QR    CC 2050 CCCC  EXIT  GET/EXCEPTION          RECORD_NOT_FOUND,
20001851 , 00000000 , 00000010      DFHSIP  +000E8922
001470 00030 QR    LM 0003 LMLM  ENTRY ADD_LOCK              SUBPOOL
                                     DFHSIP  +000E9C06
001471 00030 QR    LM 0004 LMLM  EXIT  ADD_LOCK
/OK                                1F495448                                DFHSIP  +000E9C06
001472 00030 QR    LM 0003 LMLM  ENTRY UNLOCK                1F495448,
EXCLUSIVE                            DFHSIP  +000E9C52
001473 00030 QR    LM 0004 LMLM  EXIT  UNLOCK
/OK                                DFHSIP  +000E9C52
001474 00030 QR    SM 0202 SMAD  EXIT  ADD_SUBPOOL
/OK                                1F484C14 , 0000013D                                DFHERM  +00004C4E
001475 00030 QR    AP F000 XCP   ENTRY DEQ
                                     DFHERM  +00004C96
001476 00030 QR    NQ 0301 NQED  ENTRY DEQUEUE                1F551200,
0005D094 , 00000004,UOW,...-        DFHKCP  +00000546

```

PF1 Help 2 3 End 4 Mask 5 Repeat 6 Return Off

PF7 Backward 8 Forward 9 Filter 10 Left 11 Right 12 Retrieve

22. Type **TOP** on the command line and press Enter to reposition the trace.

23. Press **PF4** and specify a filter selection mask to show only READQ entries for task 00031as shown next.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -
TASK TCB  DM ID  MOD  TYPE OR DATA
00031 *    *  *    EIP  READQ

```

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4	5	6
PF7	8	9 All Trace	10	11	12

24. Press **PF9** to activate the filter.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

CASD6229 Bottom of data

001754 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY READQ-
TS                                0004,00140488 ...h,08000 ASMDEMO +000000CC
001759 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT  READQ-
TS                                00F4,00000000 ....,00000 DFHAIP  +000008C2
OK

```

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4 Mask	5 Repeat	6 Return Off
PF7 Backward	8 Forward	9 All Trace	10 Left	11 Right	12 Retrieve

25. Press **PF9** to turn off the filter.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

001754 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY READQ-
TS                                0004,00140488 ...h,08000 ASMDEMO +000000CC
001755 00031 QR    TS 0C01 TSMB  ENTRY MATCH          DEMAU010
                                DFHEITS +00000292
001756 00031 QR    TS 0C02 TSMB  EXIT  MATCH/OK          ,,,DEMAU010,,00000000,,
ANY,NO,NO                                DFHEITS +00000292
001757 00031 QR    TS 0201 TSQR  ENTRY READ_INT0        DEMAU010,
00140610 , 00000000 , 00000024,1,EXEC          DFHEITS +0000097A
001758 00031 QR    TS 0202 TSQR  EXIT  READ_INT0
/OK      00140610 , 00000024 , 00000024,1,NO          DFHEITS +0000097A
001759 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT  READQ-
TS                                00F4,00000000 ....,00000 DFHAIP  +000008C2
OK
001760 00031 QR    AP 1942 APLI  *EXC* Program-Check    START_PROGRAM,ASMDEMO,
CEDF,FULLAPI,EXEC,NO,200C70D0, DFHPGDM +0000C618
001761 00031 QR    AP 0790 SRP   *EXC* PROGRAM_CHECK
                                DFHSRP +0000050E
001762 00031 QR    DS 0010 DSBP  ENTRY INQUIRE_TASK
                                DFHSRP +00002F08
001763 00031 QR    DS 0011 DSBP  EXIT  INQUIRE_TASK
/OK      ESSENTIAL_YES                                DFHSRP +00002F08
001764 00031 QR    DS 0002 DSAT  ENTRY CHANGE_MODE      QR
                                DFHSRP +00002F54
001765 00031 QR    DS 0003 DSAT  EXIT  CHANGE_MODE
/OK      1F503030 , 00000001                                DFHSRP +00002F54
001766 00031 QR    PG 0500 PGIS  ENTRY INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM
                                DFHSRP +000026DA
001767 00031 QR    PG 0501 PGIS  EXIT  INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM/OK 2C88,20D00A20,
ASMDEMO                                DFHSRP +000026DA
001768 00031 QR    AP 0781 SRP   *EXC* ABEND_ASRA        ASMDEMO,0000019C,
CICS                                DFHSRP +0000050E
001769 00031 QR    ME 0301 MEME  ENTRY SEND_MESSAGE      1,AP0001,
0005D370 , 00000008,0005D378 , 00000004,000 DFHSRP +00003C72
001770 00031 QR    SM 0301 SMGF  ENTRY GETMAIN          1F44A0D4 , 00000018,1000,
YES,KESTACKS                                DFHSIP +00054454
001771 00031 QR    SM 0302 SMGF  EXIT  GETMAIN
/OK      0004A000                                DFHSIP +00054454
001772 00031 QR    KE 0101 KETI  ENTRY INQ_LOCAL_DATETIME_DECIMAL
                                DFHSIP +000821F4
001773 00031 QR    KE 0102 KETI  EXIT  INQ_LOCAL_DATETIME_DECIMAL

```

```
/OK 11172004,143250,063745,MMDDYYYY          DFHSIP +000821F4
001774 00031 QR    KE 0401 KEGD  ENTRY INQUIRE_KERNEL
                      DFHSIP +000822D6
```

```
PF1 Help      2          3 End          4 Mask          5 Repeat        6 Return Off
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Filter      10 Left        11 Right       12 Retrieve
```

26. Type **L 1750** to position the trace to line 1750 and press Enter.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

001750 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY HANDLE-
CONDITION                                0004,00140488 ...h,08000 ASMDemo +000000A0
001751 00031 QR    PG 0700 PGHM ENTRY SET_CONDITIONS          20D033BD,20D033BA,
001404F4,00140488,ASSEMBLER,80,AMO DFHEEI +00000328
001752 00031 QR    PG 0701 PGHM EXIT SET_CONDITIONS
/OK 00                                DFHEEI +00000328
001753 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT HANDLE-
CONDITION OK                                00F4,00000000 ....,00000 DFHEEI +00000328
001754 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY READQ-
TS                                0004,00140488 ...h,08000 ASMDemo +000000CC
001755 00031 QR    TS 0C01 TSMB ENTRY MATCH                    DEMAU010
                                DFHEITS +00000292
001756 00031 QR    TS 0C02 TSMB EXIT MATCH/OK                ,,,DEMAU010,,00000000,,
ANY,NO,NO                                DFHEITS +00000292
001757 00031 QR    TS 0201 TSQR ENTRY READ_INT0              DEMAU010,
00140610 , 00000000 , 00000024,1,EXEC DFHEITS +0000097A
001758 00031 QR    TS 0202 TSQR EXIT READ_INT0
/OK 00140610 , 00000024 , 00000024,1,NO DFHEITS +0000097A
001759 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT READQ-
TS OK                                00F4,00000000 ....,00000 DFHAIP +000008C2
001760 00031 QR    AP 1942 APLI *EXC* Program-Check          START_PROGRAM,ASMDemo,
CEDF,FULLAPI,EXEC,NO,200C70D0, DFHPGDM +00000C618
001761 00031 QR    AP 0790 SRP  *EXC* PROGRAM_CHECK
                                DFHSRP +0000050E
001762 00031 QR    DS 0010 DSBP ENTRY INQUIRE_TASK
                                DFHSRP +00002F08
001763 00031 QR    DS 0011 DSBP EXIT INQUIRE_TASK
/OK ESSENTIAL_YES                                DFHSRP +00002F08
001764 00031 QR    DS 0002 DSAT ENTRY CHANGE_MODE            QR
                                DFHSRP +00002F54
001765 00031 QR    DS 0003 DSAT EXIT CHANGE_MODE
/OK 1F503030 , 00000001                                DFHSRP +00002F54
001766 00031 QR    PG 0500 PGIS ENTRY INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM
                                DFHSRP +000026DA
001767 00031 QR    PG 0501 PGIS EXIT INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM/OK 2C88,20D00A20,
ASMDemo                                DFHSRP +000026DA
001768 00031 QR    AP 0781 SRP  *EXC* ABEND_ASRA              ASMDemo,0000019C,
CICS                                DFHSRP +0000050E
001769 00031 QR    ME 0301 MEME ENTRY SEND_MESSAGE          1,AP0001,
0005D370 , 00000008,0005D378 , 00000004,000 DFHSRP +000003C72
001770 00031 QR    SM 0301 SMGF ENTRY GETMAIN                1F44A0D4 , 00000018,1000
,YES,KESTACKS                                DFHSIP +00054454

PF1 Help      2          3 End          4 Mask          5 Repeat        6 Return Off
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Filter      10 Left        11 Right       12 Retrieve
```

27. Type **MODE S** on the command line to change the mode of the trace to short. Now you can see the times that entries were made.

```
----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                MODE: S SCROLL: PAGE
```

```

001750 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY HANDLE-CONDITION          REQ
(0004) FIELD-A(00140488 ...h) FIEL ASMDEMO +000000A0
RE
T-A0D00AE8 14:32:50.8825789560 00.0000021406 =
001751 00031 QR    PG 0700 PGHM  ENTRY SET_CONDITIONS IDENTIFIERS
(20D033BD) LABELS_FLAGS(20D033BA) LABELS(001404F DFHEEI +00000328
(00140488) LANGUAGE
(ASSEMBLER) CURRENT_EXECUTION_KEY(80) AMODE(AMODE31)
RE
T-9FC19028 14:32:50.8825832685 00.0000043125 =
001752 00031 QR    PG 0701 PGHM  EXIT SET_CONDITIONS/OK FASTPATH_FLAGS
(0) RET-9FC19028 14:32:50.88258664 DFHEEI +00000328
001753 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT HANDLE-CONDITION OK          REQ
(00F4) FIELD-A(00000000 ....) FIEL DFHEEI +00000328
RE
T-9FC19028 14:32:50.8825877060 00.0000010625 =
001754 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY READQ-TS                  REQ
(0004) FIELD-A(00140488 ...h) FIEL ASMDEMO +000000CC
RE
T-A0D00B14 14:32:50.8825885185 00.0000008125 =
001755 00031 QR    TS 0C01 TSMB  ENTRY MATCH QUEUE_NAME
(DEMAU010) RET-9F92D9E2 14:32:50.88259261 DFHEITS +00000292
001756 00031 QR    TS 0C02 TSMB  EXIT MATCH/OK TSMODEL_NAME() PREFIX()
REMOTE_PREFIX() REMOTE_NAME(DEMAU010) POO DFHEITS +00000292
(00000000) SYSID() MAIN(ANY) RECOVERABLE
(NO) SECURITY(NO)
RE
T-9F92D9E2 14:32:50.8825972685 00.0000046562 =
001757 00031 QR    TS 0201 TSQR  ENTRY READ INTO QUEUE_NAME(DEMAU010) ITEM_BUFFER
(00140610 , 00000000 , 00000024) DFHEITS +0000097A
(EXEC)
RE
T-9F92E0CA 14:32:50.8825997373 00.0000024687 =
001758 00031 QR    TS 0202 TSQR  EXIT READ INTO/OK ITEM_BUFFER
(00140610 , 00000024 , 00000024) TOTAL_ITEMS(1) FM DFHEITS +0000097A
RE
T-9F92E0CA 14:32:50.8826042685 00.0000045312 =
001759 00031 QR    AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT READQ-TS OK                REQ
(00F4) FIELD-A(00000000 ....) FIEL DFHAIP +000008C2
RE
T-800828C2 14:32:50.8826051904 00.0000009218 =
001760 00031 QR    AP 1942 APLI  *EXC* Program-Check  FUNCTION
(START_PROGRAM) PROGRAM(ASMDEMO) CEDF_STATUS(CEDF) DFHPGDM +00000C618

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Mask      5 Repeat      6 Return Off
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Filter  10 Left    11 Right    12 Retrieve

```

28. Tab to the MODE field to the right of the command line. Type F to place the trace into FULL mode and press Enter.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                MODE: F SCROLL: PAGE

001750 AP 00E1 EIP ENTRY HANDLE-CONDITION          REQ(0004) FIELD-A
(00140488 ...h) FIELD-B(08000204 .. ASMDEMO +000000A0
TASK-00031 KE_NUM-0039 TCB-QR /007AAD08 RET-A0D00AE8 TIME-14:32:
50.8825789560 INTERVAL-00.0000021406 =001750=
001751 PG 0700 PGHM  ENTRY - FUNCTION(SET_CONDITIONS) IDENTIFIERS
(20D033BD) LABELS_FLAGS(20D033BA) LABELS(001404F DFHEEI +00000328
(00140488) LANGUAGE(ASSEMBLER) CURRENT_EXECUTION_KEY(80) AMODE
(AMODE31)
TASK-00031 KE_NUM-0039 TCB-QR /007AAD08 RET-9FC19028 TIME-14:32:
50.8825832685 INTERVAL-00.0000043125 =001751=
1-
0000 00500000 0000009A 00000000 00000000 BC782200 00000000 01000100 20D033BD *.
&.....}..*
0020 20D033BA 00E10478 0005D3A0 00000012 001404F4 00140488 01807F30 0005

```

```

D5A4 *.}.....L.....4...h..."...Nu*
          0040 20D033B8 001404F0 20000F02 01404040
          *.}.....0.....*
001752 PG 0701 PGHM EXIT - FUNCTION(SET_CONDITIONS) RESPONSE(OK) FASTPATH_FLAGS
(0)          DFHEEI +00000328
          TASK-00031 KE_NUM-0039 TCB-QR /007AAD08 RET-9FC19028 TIME-14:32:
50.8825866435 INTERVAL-00.0000033750 =001752=
          1-
0000 00500000 0000009A 00000000 00000000 BC782200 00000000 01000100 20D033BD *.
&.....}...*
          0020 20D033BA 00E10478 0005D3A0 00000012 001404F4 00140488 01807F30 0005
D5A4 *.}.....L.....4...h..."...Nu*
          0040 20D033B8 00140000 20000F02 01404040
          *.}.....*

          TASK-00031 KE_NUM-0039 TCB-QR /007AAD08 RET-9FC19028 TIME-14:32:
50.8825877060 INTERVAL-00.0000010625 =001753=
          001754 AP 00E1 EIP ENTRY READQ-TS REQ(0004) FIELD-A
(00140488 ...h) FIELD-B(08000A04 .. ASMDEMO +000000CC
          TASK-00031 KE_NUM-0039 TCB-QR /007AAD08 RET-A0D00B14 TIME-14:32:
50.8825885185 INTERVAL-00.0000008125 =001754=
          001755 TS 0C01 TSMB ENTRY - FUNCTION(MATCH) QUEUE_NAME
(DEMAU010) DFHEITS +00000292
          TASK-00031 KE_NUM-0039 TCB-QR /007AAD08 RET-9F92D9E2 TIME-14:32:
50.8825926123 INTERVAL-00.0000040937 =001755=
          1-
0000 00800000 0000016F 00000000 00000000 BFF70000 00000000 05000000 00000000 *.....
...?.....7.....*
          0020 00000000 C4C5D4C1 E4F0F1F0 40404040 40404040 00000000 00000000 0000
0000 *. ....DEMAU010 .....*

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Mask      5 Repeat      6 Return Off
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Filter  10 Left     11 Right     12 Retrieve

```

29. Tab to the Mode field and type **A** to place the trace back into ABBREVIATED mode and press Enter.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==> MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

001750 00031 QR  AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY HANDLE-
CONDITION                                0004,00140488 ...h,08000 ASMDEMO +000000A0
001751 00031 QR  PG 0700 PGHM ENTRY SET_CONDITIONS 20D033BD,20D033BA,
001404F4,00140488,ASSEMBLER,80,AMO DFHEEI +00000328
001752 00031 QR  PG 0701 PGHM EXIT SET_CONDITIONS
/OK 0 DFHEEI +00000328
001753 00031 QR  AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT HANDLE-
CONDITION OK 00F4,00000000 ....,00000 DFHEEI +00000328
001754 00031 QR  AP 00E1 EIP  ENTRY READQ-
TS 0004,00140488 ...h,08000 ASMDEMO +000000CC
001755 00031 QR  TS 0C01 TSMB ENTRY MATCH DEMAU010
DFHEITS +00000292
001756 00031 QR  TS 0C02 TSMB EXIT MATCH/OK ,,,DEMAU010,,00000000,,
ANY,NO,NO DFHEITS +00000292
001757 00031 QR  TS 0201 TSQR ENTRY READ INTO DEMAU010,
00140610 , 00000000 , 00000024,1,EXEC DFHEITS +0000097A
001758 00031 QR  TS 0202 TSQR EXIT READ INTO
/OK 00140610 , 00000024 , 00000024,1,NO DFHEITS +0000097A
001759 00031 QR  AP 00E1 EIP  EXIT READQ-
TS OK 00F4,00000000 ....,00000 DFHAIP +000008C2
001760 00031 QR  AP 1942 APLI *EXC* Program-Check START_PROGRAM,ASMDEMO,
CEDF,FULLAPI,EXEC,NO,200C70D0, DFHPGDM +00000C618
001761 00031 QR  AP 0790 SRP *EXC* PROGRAM_CHECK
DFHSRP +0000050E
001762 00031 QR  DS 0010 DSBP ENTRY INQUIRE_TASK
DFHSRP +000002F08
001763 00031 QR  DS 0011 DSBP EXIT INQUIRE_TASK

```

```

/OK          ESSENTIAL_YES                      DFHSRP +00002F08
001764 00031 QR   DS 0002 DSAT ENTRY CHANGE_MODE      QR
                      DFHSRP +00002F54
001765 00031 QR   DS 0003 DSAT EXIT CHANGE_MODE
/OK          1F503030 , 00000001                      DFHSRP +00002F54
001766 00031 QR   PG 0500 PGIS ENTRY INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM
                      DFHSRP +000026DA
001767 00031 QR   PG 0501 PGIS EXIT INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM/OK 2C88,20D00A20,
ASMDemo                      DFHSRP +000026DA
001768 00031 QR   AP 0781 SRP *EXC* ABEND ASRA          ASMDemo,0000019C,
CICS                      DFHSRP +0000050E
001769 00031 QR   ME 0301 MEME ENTRY SEND_MESSAGE      1,AP0001,
0005D370 , 00000008,0005D378 , 00000004,000 DFHSRP +00003C72
001770 00031 QR   SM 0301 SMGF ENTRY GETMAIN           1F44A0D4 , 00000018,1000
,YES,KESTACKS                      DFHSIP +00054454

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Mask      5 Repeat      6 Return Off
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Filter   10 Left     11 Right     12 Retrieve

```

30. Type **L 1760** on the command line to position the trace to line 1760 and press Enter.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

001760 00031 QR   AP 1942 APLI *EXC* Program-Check      START_PROGRAM,ASMDemo,
CEDF,FULLAPI,EXEC,NO,200C70D0, DFHPGDM +0000C618
001761 00031 QR   AP 0790 SRP *EXC* PROGRAM_CHECK
                      DFHSRP +0000050E
001762 00031 QR   DS 0010 DSBK ENTRY INQUIRE_TASK
                      DFHSRP +00002F08
001763 00031 QR   DS 0011 DSBK EXIT INQUIRE_TASK
/OK          ESSENTIAL_YES                      DFHSRP +00002F08
001764 00031 QR   DS 0002 DSAT ENTRY CHANGE_MODE      QR
                      DFHSRP +00002F54
001765 00031 QR   DS 0003 DSAT EXIT CHANGE_MODE
/OK          1F503030 , 00000001                      DFHSRP +00002F54
001766 00031 QR   PG 0500 PGIS ENTRY INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM
                      DFHSRP +000026DA
001767 00031 QR   PG 0501 PGIS EXIT INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM/OK 2C88,20D00A20,
ASMDemo                      DFHSRP +000026DA
001768 00031 QR   AP 0781 SRP *EXC* ABEND ASRA          ASMDemo,0000019C,
CICS                      DFHSRP +0000050E
001769 00031 QR   ME 0301 MEME ENTRY SEND_MESSAGE      1,AP0001,
0005D370 , 00000008,0005D378 , 00000004,000 DFHSRP +00003C72
001770 00031 QR   SM 0301 SMGF ENTRY GETMAIN           1F44A0D4 , 00000018,1000
,YES,KESTACKS                      DFHSIP +00054454
001771 00031 QR   SM 0302 SMGF EXIT GETMAIN
/OK          0004A000                      DFHSIP +00054454
001772 00031 QR   KE 0101 KETI ENTRY INQ_LOCAL_DATETIME_DECIMAL
                      DFHSIP +000821F4
001773 00031 QR   KE 0102 KETI EXIT INQ_LOCAL_DATETIME_DECIMAL
/OK 11172004,143250,063745,MMDDYYYY                      DFHSIP +000821F4
001774 00031 QR   KE 0401 KEGD ENTRY INQUIRE_KERNEL
                      DFHSIP +000822D6
001775 00031 QR   KE 0402 KEGD EXIT INQUIRE_KERNEL/OK  A11IC9N3,
CICS                      DFHSIP +000822D6
001776 00031 QR   ME 0312 MEME EVENT ISSUE-MVS-
GETMAIN                      DFHSRP +00003C72
001777 00031 QR   ME 0313 MEME EVENT MVS-GETMAIN-
COMPLETE                      DFHSRP +00003C72
001778 00031 QR   ME FF45 MEWS *EXC* SYMREC-
ERROR                      DFHSIP +0007D68C
001779 00031 QR   ME FF00 SUWT ENTRY SEND_DIRECT      2000292B , 00000002,2000
2B0C , 00000001,DFHAP0001 A1 DFHSIP +000875C8
001780 00031 QR   ME FF02 SUWT EVENT BEFORE-MVS-
WTO                      DFHSIP +000875C8

```


PF1 Help	2	3 End	4 Mask	5 Repeat	6 Return Off
PF7 Backward	8 Forward	9 Filter	10 Left	11 Right	12 Retrieve

31. Tab to line 001760 on the left of the screen, and type **F** to override this line only to FULL mode, and press Enter.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS  FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

001760 AP 1942 APLI *EXC* - Program-Check  FUNCTION(START_PROGRAM) PROGRAM
(ASMDemo) CEDF_STATUS(CEDF) EXECUTION DFHPGDM +0000C618
          ENVIRONMENT_TYPE(EXEC) SYNCONRETURN(NO) LANGUAGE_BLOCK(200C70D0) COMMAREA
(00000000 , 00000000) LINK_LEVEL(1)
          SYSEIB_REQUEST
(NO)

          TASK-00031 KE_NUM-0039 TCB-QR /007AAD08 RET-9F794B08 TIME-14:32:
50.8915181123 INTERVAL-00.0089289218      =001760=
1-
0000 01A00000 000000DA 00000000 00000000 B81B4EA0 00000000 02000100 C1E2D4C4 *.....
.....+.....ASMD*
          0020 C5D4D640 200E0AF8 0000007C 200E0AF8 9F13A501 01D00202 20D00A20 200C
70D0 *EMO ...8...@...8..v...}...}*
          0040 00002C88 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00013202 00029620 8009
5E5A *...h.....o...;!*
          0060 0005D388 00000000 20020E00 00000400 02FEC780 00007000 00008258 92FF
7EC4 *..Lh.....G.....b.k.=D*
          0080 20001678 00095D68 20000990 00000000 E100C5D9 00000000 00000000 0000
0000 *.....).....ER.....*
          00A0 80000000 0004D030 20000C60 0014005C 80096778 A0051850 0009677E 0004
D030 *.....}....-....*,.....&...=.}*
          00C0 1FFEC780 00095B72 00000000 00000000 000888C2 20000C60 000888D4 0000
0000 *..G...$.....hB...-...hM....*
          00E0 00099620 00000000 800513B0 00000001 1F4BF380 80097464 00000000 2000
1308 *..o.....3.....*
          0100 000888C2 0014005C 1F5460A0 20000C60 20000E00 0004C030 00083284 0009
9620 *..hB...*...-....-.....{....d..o.*
          0120 80095E5A 0005D388 0005D080 0004C030 800513B0 00000048 200FBAC0 0000
00B9 *..;!.Lh..}...{.....{....*
          0140 BC229A0D C4377F4C 1A11E4E2 C9D3C4C1 F0F14BC1 F5F5E3E4 F0F1F022 9A0D
C437 *....D."<..USILDA01.A55TU010...D.*
          0160 7F000100 20000F28 00000000 00000000 D8D9D8D9 00000000 00000000 0000
0000 *"........QRQR.....*
          0180 00000001 00000001 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0180
0080 *.....*
2-
0000 F0C3F761 C1D2C5C1 018400C7 0000FFFF C4C6C8C1 D7D3C9F1 1F8C43C0 1F4BF380 *0C7
/AKEA.d.G....DFHAPLI1...{..3.*
          0020 0005D080 1FFEC780 00000001 00000000 FF850007 00000000 078D0000 A0D0
0BBC *..}...G.....e.....}*
          0040 00060007 00000000 A0D00BBC 80000000 20D00B36 001404F0 A0D00A48 A0D0
1A48 *.....}.....}.....0..}*
          0060 A0D02A48 000001D5 00000232 A0D03A48 00000000 00000000 20001760 0014
00D0 *..}.....N.....}*

```

PF1 Help	2	3 End	4 Mask	5 Repeat	6 Return Off
PF7 Backward	8 Forward	9 Filter	10 Left	11 Right	12 Retrieve

32. Type **RESET OVERRIDES** to reset all overrides.

```

----- CA SymDump for CICS FORMATTED TRACE TABLE -----
COMMAND ==>                                MODE: A SCROLL: PAGE

```

```

001760 00031 QR    AP 1942 APLI *EXC* Program-Check          START_PROGRAM,ASMDemo,
CEDF,FULLAPI,EXEC,NO,200C70D0, DFHPGDM +0000C618
001761 00031 QR    AP 0790 SRP  *EXC* PROGRAM_CHECK
                                DFHSRP +0000050E
001762 00031 QR    DS 0010 DSBP ENTRY INQUIRE_TASK
                                DFHSRP +00002F08
001763 00031 QR    DS 0011 DSBP EXIT INQUIRE_TASK
/OK    ESSENTIAL_YES
001764 00031 QR    DS 0002 DSAT ENTRY CHANGE_MODE          DFHSRP +00002F08
                                DFHSRP +00002F54
001765 00031 QR    DS 0003 DSAT EXIT CHANGE_MODE
/OK    1F503030 , 00000001
001766 00031 QR    PG 0500 PGIS ENTRY INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM DFHSRP +00002F54
                                DFHSRP +000026DA
001767 00031 QR    PG 0501 PGIS EXIT INQUIRE_CURRENT_PROGRAM/OK 2C88,20D00A20,
ASMDemo
                                DFHSRP +000026DA
001768 00031 QR    AP 0781 SRP  *EXC* ABEND ASRA          ASMDemo,0000019C,
CICS
                                DFHSRP +0000050E
001769 00031 QR    ME 0301 MEME ENTRY SEND_MESSAGE          1,AP0001,
0005D370 , 00000008,0005D378 , 00000004,000 DFHSRP +00003C72
001770 00031 QR    SM 0301 SMGF ENTRY GETMAIN          1F44A0D4 , 00000018,1000
,YES,KESTACKS
                                DFHSIP +00054454
001771 00031 QR    SM 0302 SMGF EXIT GETMAIN
/OK    0004A000
                                DFHSIP +00054454
001772 00031 QR    KE 0101 KETI ENTRY INQ_LOCAL_DATETIME_DECIMAL
                                DFHSIP +000821F4
001773 00031 QR    KE 0102 KETI EXIT INQ_LOCAL_DATETIME_DECIMAL
/OK 11172004,143250,063745,MMDDYYYY
                                DFHSIP +000821F4
001774 00031 QR    KE 0401 KEGD ENTRY INQUIRE_KERNEL
                                DFHSIP +000822D6
001775 00031 QR    KE 0402 KEGD EXIT INQUIRE_KERNEL/OK    A11IC9N3,
CICS
                                DFHSIP +000822D6
001776 00031 QR    ME 0312 MEME EVENT ISSUE-MVS-
                                DFHSRP +00003C72
GETMAIN
001777 00031 QR    ME 0313 MEME EVENT MVS-GETMAIN-
                                DFHSRP +00003C72
COMPLETE
001778 00031 QR    ME FF45 MEWS *EXC* SYMREC-
                                DFHSIP +0007D68C
ERROR
                                DFHSIP +0007D68C
001779 00031 QR    ME FF00 SUWT ENTRY SEND_DIRECT
2B0C , 00000001,DFHAP0001 A1 DFHSIP +000875C8
001780 00031 QR    ME FF02 SUWT EVENT BEFORE-MVS-
                                DFHSIP +000875C8
WTO

```

```

PF1 Help      2          3 End      4 Mask      5 Repeat      6 Return Off
PF7 Backward  8 Forward  9 Filter  10 Left     11 Right     12 Retrieve

```

33. Type **RESET HILITE** to reset all HIGHLIGHTS.

34. Press **PF3** End Trace to exit the Formatted Trace Table facility. Use **PF3** again to exit the menus.

Using CA InterTest for CICS to Find Errors

- [View the Breakpoint at the Triggering Source Statement \(see page 507\)](#)
- [Redisplay the Abend \(see page 507\)](#)
- [Locate Where TASKNUM Was Initialized \(see page 508\)](#)

If you also have CA InterTest for CICS, you can use it to locate errors. This article explains how to locate errors using CA InterTest for CICS.

The example here lets you find and correct the error without re-executing the program. However, sometimes you will want to monitor the program with CA InterTest for CICS to learn more about what caused the error. You can turn monitoring on directly from the Source Listing Dump Analysis screen by entering MONITOR in the command line or pressing PF5. You can also set breakpoints or other monitoring options from this display, and then all you have to do is exit from CA SymDump for CICS and re-execute the transaction.

When CA InterTest for CICS halts the program at an automatic breakpoint or at a breakpoint you set, you can use the full power of CA InterTest for CICS to debug the program. For example, you can:

- Examine the backtrace to determine the logic flow up to that point
- Dynamically correct the problem and resume execution

With both CA SymDump for CICS and CA InterTest for CICS, you have all the tools you need to find and correct a problem.

View the Breakpoint at the Triggering Source Statement

CA InterTest for CICS makes it easy to find the error that caused the abend. This example shows you how to use CA InterTest for CICS facilities while viewing a dump.

To see the CA InterTest for CICS breakpoint at the source statement that triggered the abend, select the Source display from the Display Selection screen (see [View a Dump and Its Information \(see page 433\)](#)). The following screen appears:

```

                                CA InterTest - SOURCE LISTING DUMP ANALYSIS
COMMAND ===>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #          Stmt #          Search=          Margin= 01
-----
_ 00880 CONTINUE-TASK.
00881**** TASKNUM *NOTE* FIELD MUST BE INITIALIZED
A ==>      ADD +1 TO TASKNUM.
    ==>
    ==> ABEND/DUMP CODE: ASRA
    ==>
    ==>      Press PF1 for a detailed description.
    ==>
_ 00883      IF TASKNUM = 1
.
.
.

```

The A to the left of statement 882 indicates that the abend occurred at this statement. The ASRA was caused by improperly formatted data. Because the statement *ADD +1 TO TASKNUM* triggered the abend, TASKNUM most likely contains invalid data.

Redisplay the Abend

Even though a task abended, CA SymDump for CICS lets you redisplay the abend that caused the dump at a breakpoint so you can use CA InterTest for CICS to discover the reason for the abend.

To redisplay the abend that caused the dump at a breakpoint

1. Display the contents of TASKNUM by entering a **d** to the left of statement 882.
2. Place the cursor under any character in TASKNUM, and press Enter. The following CA InterTest for CICS screen appears.
The structured CORE display reveals that TASKNUM contains binary zeros instead of a valid packed decimal value.

```

CA InterTest - MAIN STORAGE UTILITY - Termid = E024
Starting at Address = 1461A4
Hexadecimal
Character

02 TASKNUM                0000000          ...
02 TASK-TEXT
03 TASK-ID-NO             000F              ..
03 FILLER                 40
03 TASK-MESG              E3C8C9E2 40C9E240 C140D4C5 THIS IS A ME
                          E2E2C1C7 C5404040          SSAGE
03 FILLER                 40
03 TASK-DATE
04 TASK-MM                F0F9              09
04 TASK-SL1               61              /
04 TASK-DD                F1F5              15
04 TASK-SL2               61              /
04 TASK-YY                F9F3              93

-----
PF1 Help      2      3 End      4 Return    5      6
PF7 Backward  8 Forward 9 Caps Off 10      11 Redisplay 12 Structure
CORE='TASKNUM'
CORE052 FIELD DOES NOT CONTAIN A VALID PACKED DECIMAL (COMP-3) VALUE

```

You can go one step further and see where TASKNUM was defined in your program.

3. Press **Clear** to return to the Source Listing Dump Analysis screen.

Locate Where TASKNUM Was Initialized

To see where TASKNUM was initialized, enter **TASKNUM** in the Search= field and press Enter. This instructs CA InterTest for CICS to display the source statement defining TASKNUM. The following screen appears.

```

CA InterTest - SOURCE LISTING DUMP ANALYSIS
COMMAND ==>
Program= COBDEMO  Option #      Stmt #      Search=      Margin= 01
-----
00445      03 TASK-SWITCH2      PIC 99.
00446      03 TASK-SWITCH3      PIC X.
00447      03 TASKNUM           PIC S9(5)  COMP-3.
00448      03 TASK-TEXT.
.
.
.

```

CA InterTest for CICS highlights statement number 447 in Working Storage, which defines TASKNUM as a COMP-3 field. Notice that the VALUE clause needed to initialize TASKNUM is missing. Because TASKNUM never initialized, it does not contain a valid packed decimal value. When the program tries to add one to this field, a data exception occurs.

Using CA InterTest for CICS to determine the cause of the abend makes it easy to correct the error. For example, in this case you could initialize TASKNUM either by adding VALUE +0 to statement 447 or by coding the statement MOVE ZEROS TO TASKNUM in the Procedure Division. Then recompile the program.