Language Environment for z/VSE
– Pieces of News, Tips and Enhancements –

(WLC – Part 1)

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Agenda (LVC - Part 1)

- Module 1.1: LE/VSE Bird view, Recap and more ... (p.5 ff.)
- Module 1.2: LE/VSE Enhancements with z/VSE 5.1 (p.14 ff.)
- Module 1.3: Tools Reference (p.25 ff.)
Module 1.1

• LE/VSE Bird View, Recap and more ...
  – Product Infrastructure, Capabilities (p.6)
  – Language Support (p.7)
  – Callable Services (p.8, 9)
  – Run-Time Options (p.10)
  – Assembler and HLL Programming / snapshots (p.11)
  – Debugging Start Points + Approaches / snapshots (p.12,13)

• Abbreviations (used herein):
  - AF: VSE/Advanced Functions (basic system control, including the supervisor and system programs)
  - AR: Attention Routine (control instance to read/process console commands, resp. initiate a system service request)
  - CEL: Common Execution Library (set of basic run-time services to support execution of language programs)
  - HLL: High Level Language (programming language above assembler and below program generator/query languages)
  - ILC: InterLanguage Communication (for applications involving routines written in different programming languages)
  - LE: Language Environment (run-time environment for HLL applications)
  - OLPD: Online Problem Determination (incident reporting provided via the VSE Interactive Interface(IUI) component)
LE for z/VSE - Product Infrastructure and Capabilities

• Some pieces that make out Language Environment for z/VSE ...
  ■ Common Execution Library (CEL), complemented by ...
  ■ Language-specific run-time libraries (LE/C, LE/COBOL, LE/PLI)
  ■ Shared Callable Service Interface
  ■ Common Functions (storage, condition, message handling ...)
  ■ Numerous customization options (routine/language-specific, environmental)
  ■ Coincident calling conventions and rules for implementing data structures, error handling and interfacing with system services, library routines and subsystems
  ■ Choices for more efficient and flexible programming (+ simplify language coexistence)
  ■ Compatibility for legacy applications (defined conditions/mainly COBOL)
  ■ Interface for debugging High Level Languages (HLLs) programs
  ■ Functions beyond former run-times (e.g. device independence)
  ■ Various utilities (e.g. code page conversions, locales ...)
  ■ Interfaces to various other products (AF, CICS, DB2, DLI, DT/VSE, EGL programs, SORT, TCP/IP, VSAM)

In sum: the point of intersection for z/VSE Applications
Languages and HLASM Support

• LE for z/VSE is needed to run applications built with the following compilers ...
  • IBM C for VSE/ESA (C/VSE)
  • IBM COBOL for VSE/ESA (COBOL/VSE)
  • IBM PLI for VSE/VSE (PLI/VSE)

• High Level Assembler (HLASM) routines can also run with LE for z/VSE
  * solely or in combination with HLL routines *
  • Presuming they have been prepared for communication with the run-time ...
  • Make use of certain conventions (safeguard for LE/VSE conformity)
  • Identify themselves in the application context, e.g. by indicating “I am”: MAIN=YES|NO
  • Call other HLL routines in a standard manner
  • This is best followed by use of product supplied assembler macros like:
    ✶ CEEENTRY/TERM (prolog/epilog),
    ✶ CEECAA|CIB|DSA|PPA (generate infrastructure mappings),
    ✶ CEEFETCH/CEERELES (dynamic load/release conforming routines),
    ✶ CEEGLOB (product level information)
Callable Services

- **Programmers can choose from a variety of available services** ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Some Representatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition Handling:</td>
<td>CEE5CIB (pointer info block); CEEGPID (version/platform id)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and Time:</td>
<td>CEEDATE (in: lilian, out: char date); CEEDYWK (day of week ← lilian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Storage:</td>
<td>CEEGTST (allocate heap w/ID); CEECRHP (allocate additional heap);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General:</td>
<td>CEE5DMP (take dump for diagnostics); CEEDLYM (delay processing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initialization/Termination:</td>
<td>CEE5ABD (terminate with abend); CEE5GRC/SRC (get/set enclave RC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locales:</td>
<td>CEEFTDS (format time/date-&gt;char string); CEEFMON (format monetary strings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math:</td>
<td>CEESxABS (absolute value); CEESxDIM (positive difference between numbers);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message Handling:</td>
<td>CEEMGET (retrieve, format + store msg); CEEMOUT (dispatch user defined msg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Language:</td>
<td>CEE5CTY (change/query country setting)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CEE5GPID**

Retrieves the version ID and the platform ID of the version and platform of LE/VSE currently in use.

```plaintext
>> CEE5GPID(_CEE_Version_ID__, _Plat_ID__, _rc__) <<
```

**CEE5DMP**

Generates a dump of the run-time environment of LE/VSE and the member language libraries.

```plaintext
>> CEE5DMP(_title__, _options__, _fc__) <<
```
Example:

CEEDYWK - Calculate Day of Week from Lilian

The Lilian date is the number of days since 14 October 1582.

* CICS SYSLST log/output *

A000PLDW 201309181114938 PLDW/CIBMDYWK: PLI/CICS application started
A000PLDW 201309181114938 PLDW/CIBMDYWK: input Lilian date: 152385
A000PLDW 201309181114938 PLDW/CIBMDYWK: call CEEDYWK service to calculate corresponding day of the week
A000PLDW 201309181114938 PLDW/CPLIDYWK: Lilian date: 152385 ... falls on a Saturday.

* Please also note / consider *

- PLIDYWK sample is running as a CICS transaction (derived from LE/VSE supplied batch type sample program: IBMDYWK.P)
- You may wish to consider further, dependent programming enhancements like: each “Friday” call application x, each “Monday” start VSE Connector Server etc.
- Similar actions imaginable on a timely basis by combining “triggers” (like feedback from CEEDYWK service) with exploitation of VSE POWER based time event scheduling ...
- Subject and related functions are implicitly provided with LE/VSE. You do NOT need to duplicate them by writing an own routine!
## Run-Time Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Major Representatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditional</strong></td>
<td>ABPerc (exempt event); DEPTHCONDLMT (nesting level); ERrcount (# conditions tolerated); TRAP (enable/disable exception handling); USrhdlr (register use handler); XUFLOW (exp. overflow);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diagnostic</strong></td>
<td>AIXBLD (complete file/index); CCheck (index/subscript/ref. range); CBLOPTS (format arg string); CBLP (shpop (CICS PUSH/POP HANDLE subroutine)); DEBUG (batch/USE FOR DEBUGGING); RETZero (user RC 0); RTEFEUS (reusable env. for 1st); UPSI (switches for COBOL routines);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental</strong></td>
<td>ENVAR (env vars, access: getenv() or CEEENV); TEST (give Debug Tool control)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National</strong></td>
<td>COUNTR (format for date, time, symbols, separators); NATlang (nat. language);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Storage</strong></td>
<td>HEAP (allocate, how managed); HEAPCHK (verify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reports</strong></td>
<td>RPT_OPTS (subject options in place); RPTSTG (application storage in use)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Storage Mgmt</strong></td>
<td>ALL31 (addr./run mode); ANYheap/BElowheap (LE/VSE library heap); LIBSTACK (auto vars, temp work areas);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C only</strong></td>
<td>ARGPARSE (command line); ENV (op.env.); EXECOPS (cmd line Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COBOL only</strong></td>
<td>AIXBLD (complete file/index); CCheck (index/subscript/ref. range); CBLOPTS (format arg string); CBLP (shpop (CICS PUSH/POP HANDLE subroutine)); DEBUG (batch/USE FOR DEBUGGING); RETZero (user RC 0); RTEFEUS (reusable env. for 1st); UPSI (switches for COBOL routines);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PLI only</strong></td>
<td>no dedicated, however please be aware of those with influence outlined below !</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **Some beneficial settings (language dependent)… better verify the actuals !**
  • COBOL users: CBLOPTS (ON); CHECK (ON); STORAGE (00, NONE, NONE, 32K)
  • PLI users: DEPTHCONDLMT (0); ERRCOUNT (0); STORAGE (00, NONE, CLEAR, 32K)


All customizable in various ways (console-, user exit-, PARM overrides …)
Programming – Overview Macro Use / Program Calls / ILC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Macro / Language Elements</th>
<th>Frame Conditions / HLL call options ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assembler main **</td>
<td>CEEENTRY(MAIN=YES), CEETERM</td>
<td>for use in any LE environment; CEEFETCH macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembler sub *</td>
<td>CEEENTRY(MAIN=NO), CEETERM</td>
<td>for use in any LE environment; CEEFETCH macro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembler sub</td>
<td>EDCPRLG/EPIL macros</td>
<td>for execution in LE/C environment (bridging)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembler (non-LE/VSE conform)</td>
<td>CEEPIPI (preinitialization)</td>
<td>Use CDLOAD macro to load CEEPIPI table, define table entries via CEEXPITY macro for dyn. HLL load !</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COBOL/VSE</td>
<td>CALL</td>
<td>Static or dynamic call options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLI/VSE</td>
<td>FETCH followed by CALL *</td>
<td>Dynamic call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/VSE</td>
<td>fetch() *</td>
<td>Prefer dynamic call (writable static)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCPIP Socket *</td>
<td>EZASMI macro EZASOKET TCP callable functions</td>
<td>for HLASM programs / OS/390 source compatible for HLASM, COBOL/VSE, PLI/VSE / OS/390 compat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICS</td>
<td>EXEC CICS LINK</td>
<td>XCTL (preferable if switching language)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Batch + CICS environment

** Prefer simple HLASM main coding under CICS (due to limited CICS condition handling support for MAIN=YES) ... and better consider calling an HLL subroutine for performing the „major“ work !

Note: prefer CEEFETCH macro over CEELOAD (deprecated) !


Samples reference: Coding Techniques for Mixed Language Applications under LE/VSE (incl.Assembler)

### LE/VSE Debugging – Start Points …

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Registered Data</th>
<th>CONFIG</th>
<th>Remarks / More Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area messages</td>
<td>CEE,CEL,EDC,IBM,IGZ-prefixed</td>
<td>TER(MSG) *</td>
<td>Language dependent console or SYSLST messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abend codes</td>
<td>U1xxx, U4xxx</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Complementary part in LE/VSE messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traceback</td>
<td>Event call history log (read from bottom to top)</td>
<td>TER(TRACE) *</td>
<td>Event call history (user &amp; LE/VSE modules): Stack frames, program and entry point address/offset, statement #, call status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dump</td>
<td>Control block (CB), storage/file perspective</td>
<td>TER(DUMP) *</td>
<td>Storage of run-time event (on enclave basis): Parameter, registers, variables of active routines, file &amp; condition info, process CBs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC’s (in CICS environment)</td>
<td>1xxxx, 3xxxx, 5xxxx, 10xxxx</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>if LE/VSE unable to generate msg, component in charge might pass back return code to CICS (usually presented by CICS on console)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C utility msgs and RC’s</td>
<td>EDC-prefixed</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>For prelinker-, localedef-, iconv-, genxlt-, ucondef- and DSECT utility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/VSE Console Reports</td>
<td>Info: Default Run-Time Options, Exit and Status</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td><strong>Attention Routine (AR) commands:</strong> D CEE,CEEEXIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compile/link list of application</td>
<td>Complete view language element coding + build</td>
<td>Language specific options at compile</td>
<td>Often suits to verify/isolate run-time errors or „phaenomes“ …</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Messages and Codes:** [http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr/BOOKS/FL2DRE0A/3.0](http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr/BOOKS/FL2DRE0A/3.0)
- **Dump and Traceback:** [http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr/BOOKS/FL2DRE0A/1.3.3](http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr/BOOKS/FL2DRE0A/1.3.3)

* Amount of diagnostic information determined by TERMTHDACT run-time option setting! … the higher level includes the lower (e.g. DUMP incl. TRACE and MSG)
## LE/VSE Debugging Approaches - Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debug Focus</th>
<th>Symptom Type</th>
<th>Frame Conditions</th>
<th>Further Remarks/Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Anchor Area</td>
<td>Commonly useful</td>
<td>All resources anchored here</td>
<td>Reg12 points to CAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Values</td>
<td>Data exceptions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack Frame</td>
<td>U4083</td>
<td>Problem with stack linkage, all compiled procs/blocks chained, Use of Assembler routines ?</td>
<td>Reg13 addressing most recently active stack; inspect “Machine State”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Condition</td>
<td>U4088, U4093</td>
<td>Storage or initialization issue</td>
<td>Enough GETVIS ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termination Condition</td>
<td>U4094</td>
<td>Storage/stack ok? Pot. overlay? Use language debug features e.g. CBL SSRANGE (COBOL)</td>
<td>CEETRACE, Debug Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition Information Block</td>
<td>CEE0374C</td>
<td>LE/VSE condition handler creating CIB for each event</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generate dump</td>
<td></td>
<td>Call CEE5DMP from application</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempt event</td>
<td></td>
<td>Set ABPERC run-time option</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspect CICS trace</td>
<td><em>EXC</em></td>
<td>CICS transaction dump with internal (or auxtrace) available</td>
<td>IUI providing additional OLPD records for analysis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Some more that may help:

- MSG CEE3321C outlines the VSE perspective (with event cancel and interruption codes)
- MSG CEE3322C refers U4xxx abend codes with general type of error experienced
- MSG CEE3250C registers details about probable CICS or user abend codes
- U4xxx abend codes are complemented by reason codes with further details
- LE/VSE may raise CANCEL SVC (X'0A32') for severe problems (pointed to by PSW)!
- Collect all LE/VSE messages, traceback and dump information available (tailor for if required)!
Module 1.2

• LE/VSE Functional Enhancements with z/VSE 5.1
  – CEE5INF Callable Service Sample for COBOL/VSE (p.15)
  – PL/I Multitasking Run-time Options and Callable Service CEEPUSR (p.16-17)
  – System Programmer C Environment (p.18)
  – Enhanced LE/C Support for VSAM SHR(4) Files (p.19)
  – TCP Callable Functions, Socket API and IPv6 (p.20)
  – Miscellaneous Enhancements (p.21)
  – Documentation References (p.22)
  – Hints and Tips for z/VSE 5.1 Migration (p.23)
  – APARs for z/VSE 5.1 (p.24)
CEE5INF Callable Service Sample for COBOL

• **Callable Service: « CEE5INF »** (new sample for COBOL language !)
  - Extract System, Sub-System and Environment Info From Currently-Active Enclave
  
  ![Syntax](image1)

  - Shipped sample **IGZT5INF.C** available in PRD2.SCEEBASE library
  - In a wider scope allows the writing of « **single source** » COBOL/VSE programs for target “batch” and “CICS” environments ! (details will follow in subject LVC, Part 2)
  - The new sample is accessible via « **LEVSE_Control_Center V3.0** », too
    • Please see: [http://www-03.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zyse/downloads/tools.html#lecc](http://www-03.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zyse/downloads/tools.html#lecc)
    • Invoke: JRun_LEVSE_Samples (button) -> General -> CEE5INF (to give it a try)
PL/I Multitasking – Complementary Callable Service –

• **New Callable Service:** « CEEPUSR » (PL/I only)
  – Allows to retrieve the address of a pre-allocated storage area (common task area)

  ```plaintext
  Syntax
  >>>CEEPUSR(<<function_code>>, <<area_pointer>>, <<area_length>>, <<fc>>) ->
  ```

  – Common task area used by PL/I multitasking applications for inter-task communication
  – It’s size is determined by JCL SETPARM variable « TASKCOM »

    • Example: // SETPARM TASKCOM=22K => up to 3 digits with K or M suffix !
    • In above context LE/VSE will attempt to allocate the requested storage size for the user

  – After allocation this area is under full responsibility of programmer (not LE !)
  – Shipped sample **IBMPUSR.P** available in PRD2.SCEEBASE library
  – This service is not available or supported under CICS !
  – Please remember PTF for **APAR PM17894** (PL/I VSE/ESA compiler) is prereq. for use !
  – The new sample is accessible via « **LEVSE_Control_Center V3.0** », too

    • Please see: [http://www-03.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zvse/downloads/tools.html#lecc](http://www-03.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zvse/downloads/tools.html#lecc)
    • Invoke: JRun_LEVSE_Samples -> Dynamic Storage -> CEEPUSR (to give it a try)
PL/I Multitasking – Run-Time Option Considerations –

• How LE/VSE Options Affect Processing Behaviour:
  – Run-time option or storage reports (generated in a fetched sub-task) will report «IBMESTUB» as enclave name, instead invoking sub-task program name

```
// EXEC IBMIVPMT,SIZE=512K,PARM=`RPTSTG(ON)'/JCL`PARM INFORMATION'
1554I PHASE IBMIVPMT IS TO BE FETCHED FROM PRD2.WBOSCH
Fetch CEEPRML returned parms are : "JCL PARM INFORMATION"
Options Report for Enclave IBMESTUB 07/28/11 8:53:20 AM
Language Environment for z/VSE V1 R4.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAST WHERE SET</th>
<th>OPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installation default</td>
<td>ADPERC(NONE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmer default</td>
<td>ABTERMENC(ABEND)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation default</td>
<td>NOAIXBLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation default</td>
<td>ALL31(OFF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation default</td>
<td>ANYHEAP(16384,8192,ANYWHERE,FREE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation default</td>
<td>BELOWHEAP(8192,4096,FREE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation default</td>
<td>CBLOPTS(ON)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation default</td>
<td>CBLPUSHPOP(OFF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmer default</td>
<td>CHECK(ON)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

  – Fetchable PL/I programs executing in a multi-tasking environment use the LE/VSE system-wide default BATCH run-time options!

  – To change behaviour ...
    • Override the default options by creating a CEEUOPT.OBJ member, later included at linkedit time
    • This CEEUOPT will only be used if the fetchable routine is executed within a multi-tasking environment
    • Fetchable PL/I program tasks inherit JCL specified run-time option overrides
System Programming C (SPC) Environment

• **Key message:**
  - Subject use is intended and recommended for maintenance of existing applications!

• **Significant updates in « LE/VSE V1R4.8 C Run-Time Programming Guide, SC33-6688 »**
  - Section: **Using Functions** in the SPC Environment
    - sprintf() function: no support of floating point conversion specifiers (e,E,f,g or G)
  - Section: **Creating Freestanding Applications**
    - Cannot do arithmetic's using long double or float variables
  - Section: **Initializing a Freestanding Application**
    - exit() and sprintf() functions
    - Table 36: "Parts Used for Freestanding Applications" was complemented
  - Other: Missing **JCL and INCLUDE information** was added

• **Linkage Recommendations**
  - To eliminate inclusion of CEESTART, use the “NOSTART” C/VSE compiler option
  - EDC0XSPC include book (forces CEESTART via EDCXCEE => might be unintended!)

• **Updated SPC samples** (JCL and source books)
  - EDCJN018.Z, EDCJN019.Z
  - EDCJL089.Z, EDCJL090.Z
  - EDXJL097.A
  - EDCJL098.A, EDCJL099.A
Enhanced LE/C Support for VSAM SHR(4) Files

• General Considerations
  – LE/VSE C Run-Time does not …
    • Provide support for read-integrity and write-integrity!
  – Data integrity on concurrent VSAM reads and writes (use of common buffers)
    • Ensured by specifying the » dsn= keyword » on all calls to fopen() function
  – How about supported VSAM SHR(4) files opened in update mode?
    • It’s programmer’s responsibility to handle any potential control-interval concurrent-access locks!

• VSAM KSDS/RRDS SHR(4) files are supported:
  – For LE/C app’s to exploit VSAM SHR(4), if opened in sep. partitions / diff. access modes
  – if LE/C run-time "seek" or "positioning" functions are not used
  – or if option "noseek" is used when the file is opened (fopen / freopen functions)

• VSAM ESDS SHR(4) files are supported:
  – Only RBA-based access can be used
  – Also see LE/VSE V1R4.8 C Run-Time Programming Guide, SC33-6688
The LE/VSE C Run-Time Socket API was enhanced to support IPv6.

- New functions introduced with IPv6 support are:
  - `inet_ntop`, `inet_pton` (convert internet address format binary ⇔ text)
  - `getaddrinfo`, `getnameinfo` (socket address ⇔ node name and service location)
  - `freeaddrinfo` (free addrinfo structure returned by `getaddrinfo`)
  - `gai_strerror` (text string describing the error)
  - `if_frenameindex`, `if_indextoname`, `if_nameindex`, `if_nametoindex` (network interface mapping)

- Note:
  - No TCP/IP or SSL related routine is functionally integrated into the C Run-Time library. The function call is routed to be served by the TCP/IP implementation.

**Manual LE/VSE V1R4.8 C Run-Time Library Reference, SC33-6689**
- Provides an overview of the callable TCP/IP and SSL functions.

**Manual z/VSE TCP/IP Support, SC34-2640** includes:
- Detailed functional description for each TCP/IP and SSL Callable Function.
  - Please refer to: Chapter: TCP/IP Support for the LE/VSE C Socket Interface.
- Also details on Linux Fast Path and IPv6/VSE.
Miscellaneous Enhancements

• LE/C Applications and Creation of VSE Librarian Members (with DATA=YES parameter)
  – “DATA=YES” will be supported as an optional fopen() parameter
  – Any other specification on “data=” keyword will result in the fopen() failure
  – For backward compatibility “data=no” behavior will remain the default when processing librarian members!
  – Omitting optional “data=yes” parameter will invoke the default DATA=NO behavior

• Using __last_op Codes
  – LE/VSE V1R4.8 C Run-Time Programming Guide, SC33-6688
  – Chapter 14, Table 27 ... now includes the latest __last_op codes
  – It has also been updated to include the decimal values of the __last_op code

• New Messages ...
  – CEE3216S - CEE3219S => related to IEEE exceptions (ports from LE for z/OS)
  – CEE3228S, CEE3229S => related to IEEE exceptions (ports from LE for z/OS)
  – CEE3902W => related to new CEEPUSR callable service !

• Replaced Message
  – CEE3220S => related to IEEE exceptions (ported from LE for z/OS)
z/VSE 5.1 Documentation – Summary Reference –

- Bird’s eye view of new LE/VSE 1.4.8 functions
  - z/VSE V5R1.0 Release Guide, SC33-8300

- CEEPUSR – Callable Service to Pre-Allocate Task Storage Area (PL/1 Multitasking)
  - LE/VSE V1R4.8 Programming Reference, SC33-6685

- Use of Fetchable Programs (PL/1 Multitasking Environment)
  - LE/VSE V1R4.8 Programming Guide, SC33-6684

- Major Updates to the “System Programming C” (SPC) Environment
  - LE/VSE V1R4.8 C Run-Time Programming Guide, SC33-6688

- Configuring « LE/C TCPIP Socket API Multiplexer » for IPv6/VSE (+ overview table)
  - LE/VSE V1R4.8 C Run-Time Library Reference, SC33-6689

- Function fopen() to Create VSE Librarian Members (with DATA=YES parameter)
  - LE/VSE V1R4.8 C Run-Time Library Reference, SC33-6689

- New Messages: CEE3216S-CEE3219S, CEE3228S, CEE3229S, CEE3902W, CEE3220S (replaced)
  - LE/VSE V1R4.8 Debugging and Run-Time Messages Guide, SC33-6681

- In general: Languages + z/VSE

  - Also see: z/VSE Basics, SC24–7436
    -> Chapter 8, 9 and Appendix D
    http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/abstracts/sg247436.html
Hints and Tips for z/VSE 5.1 Migration

• **Instantly ensure service for PM67737 being present** … before relinking any COBOL program!

• **LE/VSE Attention Routine Interface + Commands** …
  - LE/VSE is shipped pre-customized and activated!
  - Please **keep it enabled**, is prereq for LE/VSE option, exit & status reports!
  - System **USERBG.PROC** must be current and contain the following statement:
    ```plaintext
    // PWR PRELEASE RDR,CEEWARC LE - AR INTERFACE
    ```

• **Run-Time Option Customization**
  - Use current JCL to (re-)apply run-time option changes ...
    - **Skeletons**: CEEWDOPT + CEEWCOPT (ICCF 62)
  - Backlevel LE/VSE option modules in place will be indicated by z/VSE system!
    - **U4092 RSN42** (batch) or **RC11060** abend (at CICS-init time)

• **Supplied LE/CICS Transaction**
  - Don’t use « CLER » for storage run-time option changes « in-flight » (scope = all transid’s!)
  - For changing other run-opts « CLER » may suit as preferred agent of choice (quick change)

• **Supplied SVA Loadlists** ($SVACEE; $SVAEDC/M; $SVAIBM/M; $SVAIGZ/M)
  - Apply those load list(s) best matching your application / environment needs!

• **CICS Sub-System**
  - BMS users with map corruptions to think of LE/VSE run-opt: STORAGE=(00,00,CLEAR,0K)
  - CICS SIT value RUWAPOOL=YES (to maximize storage for LE/VSE applications)
    - Particularly useful in case of heavy EXEC CICS LINK exploitation
Recommended LE/VSE 1.4.8 APARs (Reference)

**LE/VSE 1.4.8 APAR history (recommended for installation)**

- PM88622 LE/Base ABENDU4087 RC02 OCCURS DURING EXEC CICS RETURN
- PM86172 LE/C FLOCATE() RETURNS RC=0 INSTEAD RC=-1 / VSAM KSDS non-existing rec
- PM86062 LE/Base APPLICATION-SPEC. RUN-TIME OPTION OVERRIDES NOT HONORED
- PM81989 LE/Base PL/I GOTO TO INTERNAL LABEL CAUSES ABEND UNDER BATCH
- PM77159 LECOB EXTRN SYMPTOM FOR IGZESTUB IN LNKEDT MAP
- PM73461 LE/Base ABEND0C4 IN CEECREIN FOLLOWING AN AEXY ABEND
- PM74318 LE/PLI MSG IBM0122I 'ONCODE'=22 'RECORD' CONDITION / VSAM ESDS
- PM73473 LE/Base MORE COMPREHENSIVE DSA CHECKING ON PL/1
- PM72051 LE/COB MODULE ILBDCMM0 GOT EXTRN SYMPTOM IN LNKEDT MAP
- PM67737 LE/COB CORR. R2 AFTER COBOL CALL / UNPREDICTABLE APP.FAILURES
- PM53860 LE/Base MSG CEE3322C AB4087 IN BATCH OR CICS / CEE2503S / UTC/GMT
- PM52953 LE/COB FILE STATUS 35 EXPERIENCED ON VSAM ESDS FILE(REUSE)
- PM51783 LE/PLI IBM0482I ONCODE=310 FIXEDOVERFLOW CONDITION
- PM51170 LE/C FLOCATE(), SHR(4) Keyed-access files inadvertently disabled (errno: 12)
Module 1.3

- **Recommended Tools Levels (for use with z/VSE 5.1)**
  - CEETRACE - Version 1.2.0b ( p.26 )
  - LEVSE_Control_Center - Version 3.0 ( p. 27 )
Latest Tool Level – CEETRACE (V1.2.0b)
http://www-03.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zvse/downloads/tools.html#ceetrace

• New Trace Capabilities introduced for z/VSE 5.1
  – Auto Report feature …
    • Allows specification of <entry point name> and <statement number> at which auto-generation of execution history report takes place … or …
    • Repeated execution history report generation after specified number of statements
  – High Level Language (HLL) Statement Exit
    • Allow exit module to be called for each HLL statement (CEETRACE enabled app)
    • Sample CELHLLXT.Z supplied via LE z/VSE installation library (demonstrates count of executed HLL statements, issuing simple console message)
  – Mini Dump Option
    • For unhandled conditions, a small formatted dump with Condition Information Block (CIB) and Machine State Block (MCH) info can be included in execution statement history report

• New Related Configuration Options
  – Via CEETRACE.INI file (AR command override possible) …
    • AUTO_RPRT=Rnnnn | Snnnn | OFF
    • EXIT_MOD=entry point name | OFF
    • MINI_DUMP=YES | NO

• Includes on top fixes for z/VSE 5.1
  – See download file: « CEETRACE_V1R2.0b-READ-ME.txt » … for details …
Latest Tool Level – LEVSE Control Center (V3.0)
http://www-03.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zvse/downloads/tools.html#lecc

• « GUI front-end » to explore CEETRACE more easily
  – Call button on main window

• « Continued Integration » of LE/VSE Enhancements (mainly z/VSE 5.1)
  – CEETRACE feature (also see: page #27) …
    • Auto-Report Feature, HLL Statement Exit, Mini Dump capabilities
  – Added Attention Routine Overrides for above
    • S CEE,CEETRACE= …
  – Callable Services
    • Existent CEE5INF service: new COBOL sample IGZT5INF.C
    • New CEEPUSR service (PL/I only): sample IBMPUSR.P
    • CEE5MC2 (from z/VSE 4.3): new sample EDC5MC2.C
Language Environment for z/VSE - New Features, Tips and Abend Analysis.

( LVC – Part 2 )

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Agenda

- Environment Independent Application Execution.
  - How to use LE z/VSE callable services in a COBOL/VSE program to provide environment independent application execution.
  - Eg Execution of the same COBOL routine in both CICS and BATCH environments.

- Understanding 4083 User Abends.
  - Why do they occur?
  - What are they?
  - How to handle them.
    - Using the 4083 Trace-Back Report.

- CEETRACE feature Updates.
  - Environment validation – HEAP storage corruption analysis.
  - Using the new “auto report” function.

- Questions?
Environment Independent Execution
Environment Independent Application Execution.

- Some current techniques available with LE z/VSE to determine an application's current execution environment.
  - CEE5INF – Extract System information from the active enclave.
    - Introduced with LE/VSE 1.4.5 (z/VSE 4.1)
    - Provides sub-system, LE enclave, language and LE z/VSE product information.
    - Information is provided as bit-flags within a full-word for each section.
    - Multiple language examples are provided in the LE z/VSE Programming Reference for how to use.
  - iscics() – LE/C run-time library function. Returns “true” if executing under CICS or “false” if not running under CICS. Available only for C/VSE applications use.
  - LE-enabled assembler routines can use the CEECAASSCIC value of the CEECAASBSYS field in the active R12/CEECAA (see CEECAA.A macro).

- So how do we construct a simple COBOL/VSE routine that can execute independent of its environment?
Environment Independent Application Execution (contd).

Using CEE5INF:

- COBOL example:
  
  - Parameter definitions
  
  - Call the service to extract environment information
  
  - Interrogate returned parameters.
  
  - Direct application execution flow based upon currently active execution environment.

```cobol
01 bit-values   PIC S9(9) BINARY.
01 bit-result   PIC S9(9) BINARY.
01 sys-inf      PIC S9(9) BINARY.                      System environment info.
01 env-inf      PIC S9(9) BINARY.                      Language Environment info.
01 mem-id       PIC S9(9) BINARY.                      Language(s) information.
01 gpid         PIC S9(9) BINARY.                      LE production information.
01 Environ      PIC X.
   88 CICS       VALUE X'01'.
   88 BATCH      VALUE X'02'.

....

Call 'CEE5INF' Using sys-inf, env-inf, mem-id, gpid, fc.
```
Environment Independent Application Execution (contd).

Using CEE5INF (contd):

- Next problem - CEE5INF returns field contents as bit strings.
  - Can be easier to handle with assembler, PL/1 or C/VSE, bit more tricky with COBOL/VSE.
- LE z/VSE callable services provide this ability to COBOL easily.
  - For our situation – CEESITST – test bit value.
  - “sys-inf” is the bit-string we want to test
  - “bit-value” is bit number of “sys-inf” to test.
    - Bit 31 = CICS indication flag.
  - “fc” is a standard feedback code parameter.
  - “bit-result” is the test result.

```
Move 31 to bit-value.
Call 'CEESITST' Using sys-inf, bit-value, fc, bit-result.
If bit-result = 1 then
  Set CICS to True
Else
  Set BATCH to True
End-if.
```

Combine this and the previous code section into a paragraph for processing during program initialization.
Environment Independent Application Execution (contd).

- Using CEE5INF (contd):

  - Now we can use the “CICS” or “BATCH” flag to control our programs execution.
    - For example:

      ```
      If BATCH then
        DISPLAY ' --> Running in BATCH Environment. ' UPON CONSOLE.
        Perform 0200-BATCH
        Goback
      End-if.

      If CICS then
        EXEC CICS WRITE OPERATOR TEXT(ENV-MSG)
        TEXTLENGTH(MSG-LEN) END-EXEC
        Perform 0300-CICS
        EXEC CICS RETURN END-EXEC
      End-if.
      ```
Points to remember:

- Always determine execution environment (using CEE5INF) first.
- Split application into two paths. CICS and BATCH.
- Ensure both pathways (ie entire program) adhere to the CICS environment limitations.
  - Eg restricted verbs (see CICS/TS Application Programmers Guide) etc.
  - Consider enabling and using the WORD(CICS) COBOL/VSE compiler option.
    » See section 1.2.4.3.2 - CICS Reserved Word Table (IGYCCICS) - in the COBOL/VSE and VisualAge COBOL MLE for VSE Installation and Customization Guide (SC26-8071-01).
  - Abend with message IGZ011C may be issued in CICS environment otherwise.
- Compile the COBOL routine with RENT and DATA(31) options.
- Translate the program using the CICS translator with XOPTS(COBOL3).
- Ensure your link-edit step includes the CICS language independent interface stub – DFHELII.
  - Do not over-ride the compiler and link-editor determined entry-point or AMODE/RMODE!
- A complete sample COBOL program code and build JCL is available from the z/VSE Web site
  • ftp://public.dhe.ibm.com/eserver/zseries/zos/vse/download/COBJOURN.txt
- The article associated with using the above sample can be found here:

**Important Note**: The CICS translator will add CICS parameters to your PROCEDURE DIVISION. May require application review for handling of any passed parameters.
Understanding 4083 User Abends
Understanding 4083 User Abends.

• Why do 4083 Abends Occur?
  – Language Environment structure is dependent upon correctly chained DSAs.
  – Without correct DSA chaining application execution issues can occur:
    • Handling of non-severe (informational or warning) conditions by languages compromised.
    • Unable to produce a comprehensive “Trace-Back” Report in CEE5DMP output.
    • Integrity of stack storage (automatic storage) is now compromised (NAB).
    • Any earlier registered condition handlers unable to be called.
    • Unable to identify active members (languages) or routines on the current stack etc, etc...
  – What drives the 4083 abend?
    • Initially something (an unhandled condition) must cause Language Environment to verify the current DSA chain.
    • This can be, but not limited to:
      – Any unhandled condition (eg program-check, I/O error etc).
      – A dump request is made that requires a trace-back report.
      – A language function (verb or built-in function) requires active stack members information.
    • When the currently active DSA chain is examined, if any issues are found, a 4083 abend is issued with the corresponding reason code depending upon the error found in the DSA chain.
  – Applicable only to BATCH. Is not issued under CICS.
Understanding 4083 User Abends.

What are “4083” (Back-Chain In Error) Abends?

– First we need to have a basic understanding of LE z/VSE Stack Storage.
– What is User Stack Storage?
  • Created automatically upon entry to LE-enabled applications (e.g., prolog code).
  • Driven by LE conforming compilers and LE provided assembler macros.
  • Dependent upon CAA address-ability in R12 and an initialized LE z/VSE environment.
  • Contains Dynamic Save Areas (DSA). Also known as “Stack Frames”.
  • Conforms to the LE z/VSE DSA layout.
    – Includes standard S/390 linkage register save area.
    – See member CEEDSA.A in your LE z/VSE Installation Sub-library.
  • Contains automatic storage (local variables) for the application. For example:
    – Eg C/VSE : int i;    PL/I : DCL i fixed;
    – Is NOT used for COBOL/VSE working-storage!
      » But! The LE/COBOL run-time and LE itself rely upon stack storage.
  • Initial allocation size, location and initial value are controlled via STACK/ALL31 and STORAGE run-time options.
Understanding 4083 User Abends.

- What are “4083” ( Back-Chain In Error ) Abends (contd) ?
  - What does an LE z/VSE Stack Frame / DSA look like ?

**Stack Header.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Program 1 DSA</th>
<th>Program 2 DSA</th>
<th>Program 3 DSA</th>
<th>Program 4 DSA</th>
<th>Free Space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Notes:**
1. Forward Chain (FWC) pointer not always available.
2. Includes a standard S/390 register save area (R14-R12).
3. Not all registers are always saved. Depends upon the language that populates the DSA.
4. NAB points to “Next Available Byte”. It is NOT a forward pointer! Could point to collapsed (old) DSA(s).
5. The Backward Chain (BWC) pointer MUST point to the previous DSA OR if the last DSA to CEECAADDSA.
Understanding 4083 User Abends.

- **What are “4083” (Back-Chain In Error) Abends (contd)?**
  - **Common reason codes:**
    - X'03' - Save area chains should end with a save area pointed to by CEECAADDRSA (dummy DSA). Instead it is terminated with a zero back-chain pointer.

---

**Sample Stack linkage in storage. Also referred to as “DSA” or “Automatic storage”**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stor Addr</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>BWD</th>
<th>FWD</th>
<th>R14</th>
<th>R15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>005A01E8</td>
<td>10000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>005A0400</td>
<td>8058DEF6</td>
<td>805DBC30 00000000 005A03F0 005A01E8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005A0208</td>
<td>80420144</td>
<td>005C3A20</td>
<td>005C3B58</td>
<td>005A0278</td>
<td>005C3BCA 00421840 80000000 805521D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005A0228</td>
<td>804257B8</td>
<td>8044F878</td>
<td>005C0260</td>
<td>005A0400</td>
<td>00000000 00432213 10007D88 005A0018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flags = Reserved full word (4-bytes). Do not use — used by LE z/VSE languages internally.

BWD = Backward Pointer — Address of previous “DSA” or our callers stack storage.

FWD = Forward Pointer — Address of previously called (by us) program stack storage. Not always provided/available.

R14 = This programs caller execution return point (usually points immediately after BALR/BSM/BASSM/BASR instruction).

R15 = Target programs entry point address — where execution has been transferred to upon entry.

---

**Common Causes:**
- Non-LE-conforming “main” assembler routine used.
- Assembler routine involved not conforming to standard S/390 linkage conventions.
- Non-LE conforming HLL language. Eg DOS/VS COBOL not link-edited with the LE z/VSE run-time.

**Diagnosis items to consider:**
- R15 in invalid DSA points to entry code of possible culprit for the incorrect back-chain value.
- Storage overlay of DSA from an earlier routine could also be responsible.
Understanding 4083 User Abends.

What are “4083” (Back-Chain In Error) Abends (contd)?

– Common reason codes:
  • X’02’ - Traversal of the back chain resulted in a program check.

Sample Stack linkage in storage. Also referred to as “DSA” or “Automatic storage”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stor Addr</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>BWD</th>
<th>FWD</th>
<th>R14</th>
<th>R15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>005A01E8</td>
<td>1000000</td>
<td>POP00000</td>
<td>005A0400</td>
<td>8058DEF6</td>
<td>805DBC30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005A0208</td>
<td>80420144</td>
<td>005C3A20</td>
<td>005C3B58</td>
<td>005A0278</td>
<td>005C3BCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005A0228</td>
<td>804257B8</td>
<td>80448F78</td>
<td>005C0260</td>
<td>005A0400</td>
<td>00000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flags = Reserved full word (4-bytes). Do not use – used by LE z/VSE languages internally.
BWD = Backward Pointer – Address of previous “DSA” or our callers stack storage.
FWD = Forward Pointer – Address of previously called (by us) program stack storage. Not always provided/available.
R14 = This programs caller execution return point (usually points immediately after BALR/BSM/BASSM/BASR instruction).
R15 = Target programs entry point address – where execution has been transferred to upon entry.

Common Causes:
– Non-LE conforming or an assembler routine involved not conforming to standard S/390 linkage conventions.
– Automatic storage increased (eg copybook of an array) without increasing (ie re-compilation/assembly) DSA size.
– Non-LE conforming HLL language. Eg DOS/VS COBOL not link-edited with the LE z/VSE run-time.

Diagnosis items to consider:
– R15 in invalid DSA points to entry code of possible culprit for the invalid back-chain address.
– Storage overlay of DSA could also be responsible.
Understanding 4083 User Abends.

What are “4083” (Back-Chain In Error) Abends (contd)?

- Common reason codes:
  - X’01’ - A save area loop exists. The save area points to itself or another save area incorrectly points to a higher save area.

Sample Stack linkage in storage. Also referred to as “DSA” or “Automatic storage”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stor Addr</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>FWD</th>
<th>R14</th>
<th>R15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>005A01E8</td>
<td>10000000</td>
<td>005A0400</td>
<td>8058DEF6</td>
<td>805DBC30 00000000 005A03F0 005A01E8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005A0208</td>
<td>80420144</td>
<td>005C3A20</td>
<td>005C3B58</td>
<td>005A0278 005C3BCA 00421840 80000000 805521D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>005A0228</td>
<td>804257B8</td>
<td>80448F78</td>
<td>005C0260</td>
<td>005A0400 00000000 00432213 10007D88 005A0018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flags = Reserved full word (4-bytes). Do not use — used by LE z/VSE languages internally.
BWD = Backward Pointer — Address of previous “DSA” or our callers stack storage.
FWD = Forward Pointer — Address of previously called (by us) program stack storage. Not always provided/available.
R14 = This programs caller execution return point (usually points immediately after BALR/BSM/BASSM/BASR instruction).
R15 = Target programs entry point address — where execution has been transferred to upon entry.

Notes: It is not possible for LE to detect all possible forms of DSA chain loops. In situations where a loop exists but is not detected an indefinite CPU loop during condition handling processing may occur.

Common Causes:
- Non-LE conforming assembler or an assembler routine involved not conforming to standard S/390 linkage conventions.
- Non-reentrant dynamically loaded subroutine recursively called multiple times.

Diagnosis items to review:
- R15 in invalid DSA points entry code of possible culprit for the back-chain corruption.
- Check for non-reentrant dynamically introduced non-LE HLL or assembler routines that could be called multiple times.
- Verify correct save area prolog code is used.
Understanding 4083 User Abends.

How to Handle 4083 (Back-Chain In Error) Abends?

- Introduced initially with LE z/VSE 1.4.4. (z/VSE 3.1) is the “4083 Trace-back Report”.
  - A trace-back report of all consecutively accessible valid DSAs on the stack.
- Depending upon the initial cause, a further 1 or 2 formatted dumps are provided:
  - A formatted dump of the LE z/VSE Condition Information Block (CIB).
  - With z/VSE 4.3 and onwards if the original condition (prior to the 4083) is a program-check, then a formatted dump of the “Machine State” information will be produced.
- Ok, but how do I use all this information?
  - Focus on finding the original condition – not the 4083 abend itself.
  - Start with the 4083 abend trace-back report. Look for calls from your LE conforming programs (eg COBOL/VSE) to a non-LE conforming routine (shown as empty in the “Program Unit” and/or “Entry” columns).
Understanding 4083 User Abends.

- **How to Handle 4083 (Back-Chain In Error) Abends (contd)?**
  - Ok, but how do I use the other dump information provided?
    - Using the formatted dump of the LE z/VSE Condition Information Block (CIB):

```
CIB for : 015E5B28

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+000000</td>
<td>CIB_Eye.. CIB</td>
<td>00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+000010</td>
<td>CIB_Plat. 00000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+000028</td>
<td>CIB_OLDc. 00000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+000037</td>
<td>CIB_Flg4. 00</td>
<td>CIB_HDsf. 00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+000048</td>
<td>CIB_RMpt. 00423B18</td>
<td>CIB_RSmh. 00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+000064</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+000088</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+0000C9</td>
<td>CIB_Vpsa. 00000000</td>
<td>CIB_Mcb.. 00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+000AD</td>
<td>Reserved. 000000</td>
<td>CIB_flg5. 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+000B4</td>
<td>CIB_ABcd. 00000020</td>
<td>CIB_ABrc. 00000001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+000CC</td>
<td>CIB_SV1.. 00423B5C</td>
<td>CIB_Int.. 00423B16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+000F0</td>
<td>CIB_Toke. 00000000</td>
<td>CIB_Mid.. 00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+000F4</td>
<td>CIB_ABte. ........</td>
<td>CIB_Sdwa. 00000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

The hi-lighted CIB information tells us:

1. **CIB_Cond (Condition) = X'00030C81'**: H'0003' = “Severe”. H'0C81' = 3201.
   - X'59C3C5C5' : X'59' = flags, X'C3C5C5' = “CEE” -> CEE3201S – Operation Exception.
2. **CIB_ABcd (Abend Code) = X'20' = Message OS03 --> A program check has occurred.**
   - (z/VSE Messages and Codes Vol 1 section VSE/AF Cancel Codes)
3. **CIB_SV1 (Save Area 1) = X'00423858'. This is the DSA that was found to be invalid. Will need system dump to verify.**
4. **CIB_Int (Interrupt) = PSW interrupt address (X'00423B16').**
Understanding 4083 User Abends.

- How to Handle 4083 (Back-Chain In Error) Abends (contd)?
  - Ok, but how do I find out why the CEE3201S program-check occurred?
    - Start by using the provided Machine State dump:

```
+000000 MCH_reg0. 0047E6A4  MCH_reg1. 0000077E  MCH_reg2. 00420B3C  MCH_reg3. 00480AB0  MCH_reg4. 00420452
+000014 MCH_reg5. 40000000  MCH_reg6. 0048041C  MCH_reg7. 00000000  MCH_reg8. 0047FD8F  MCH_reg9. 00423A00
+000028 MCH_regA. 00420190  MCH_regB. 004208B4  MCH_regC. 00440F78  MCH_regD. 00423B5C  MCH_regE. 70423A82
+00003C MCH_regF. 00000000  MCH_psw.. 07DD3000  MCH_ilc.. 00423B18  MCH_intc. 00000000  MCH_intc. 00000000
+00004C MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Fltp. 00000000  MCH_Fltp. 00000000  MCH_Fltp. 00000000  MCH_Fltp. 00000000
+00006C MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Rsvd. 00000000
+00008C MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Rsvd. 00000000
+0000B0 MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Rsvd. 00000000  MCH_Rsvd. 00000000
```

The hi-lighted information tells us:
1. MCH_psw indicates AMODE(24) and the instruction following the failing operation (X'00423B18')
2. MCH_ilc (X'0002') states failing instructions length (instruction length code).
3. MCH_intc (interrupt code) shows X'01' or Operation Exception (Equiv. of LE Message CEE3201S).

Therefore, failing instruction address = MCH_psw – MCH_ilc
Or: X'00423B18' - X'0002' = X'00423B16' (same as that provided in the CIB_int field earlier).
Understanding 4083 User Abends.

- How to Handle 4083 (Back-Chain In Error) Abends (contd)?
  - Ok, but how do I put all this information together?
    - Start with the 4083 Trace-Back report – review statement number of last successful call.
    - Then check compiler listing for target routine name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traceback:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSA Addr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>015E4420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0045E018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0047E538</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

End of CEE5DMP report.

COBOL/VSE compiler listing for COBVSE1:

```
000706 CALL 'ASMPROG'.
```

- Next we check the LNKEDT map for the start location of ASMPROG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENTRY</th>
<th>AT</th>
<th>FACTOR</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
<th>OFFSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COBVSE1</td>
<td>420078</td>
<td>420078</td>
<td>00000000</td>
<td>00000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOSCOB</td>
<td>421C80</td>
<td>421C80</td>
<td>001C08</td>
<td>001C08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGZ5INF</td>
<td>422BC8</td>
<td>422BC8</td>
<td>002B50</td>
<td>002B50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASMPROG</td>
<td>423A00</td>
<td>423A00</td>
<td>003988</td>
<td>003988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Now using the earlier calculated failing instruction address (X'00423B16') we can calculate the failing instructions offset into ASMPROG: X'00423B16' – X'00423A00' = X'116'.
Understanding 4083 User Abends.

How to Handle 4083 (Back-Chain In Error) Abends (contd)?

- In the ASMPROG HLASM listing we look for offset X'116'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Usings: ASMPROG,R9</th>
<th>HLASM R6.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loc</td>
<td>Object Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00116</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00118</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Save-area corrupting code:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loc</th>
<th>Object Code</th>
<th>Addr1</th>
<th>Addr2</th>
<th>Stmt</th>
<th>Source Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00000</td>
<td>00000</td>
<td>001BC</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>ASMPROG</td>
<td>CSECT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00000</td>
<td>90EC</td>
<td>D00C</td>
<td>0000C</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>STM 14,12,12(13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00004</td>
<td>189F</td>
<td>0000C</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>LR</td>
<td>R9,R15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00006</td>
<td>17FF</td>
<td>00000</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>USING ASMPROG,R9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00008</td>
<td>50F0</td>
<td>9160</td>
<td>00160</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000C</td>
<td>41F0</td>
<td>915C</td>
<td>0015C</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>LA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00010</td>
<td>50FD</td>
<td>0008</td>
<td>00008</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>ST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00014</td>
<td>18DF</td>
<td>00008</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>LR</td>
<td>R13,R15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In summary:

The DC H'00' instruction at offset X'116' was executed which resulted in an Operation Exception. So we can see that the U4083 abend is a subsequent issue to the real failure. The Operation Exception was the real problem but because of a non-LE conforming assembler program corrupting the DSA chain (ASMPROG storing R15 instead of R13 in the back-chain field) LE z/VSE was unable to perform language condition handling semantics or report on the actual failure (via a formatted CEE5DMP dump with a complete Trace Back report). So was forced to issue a U4083 abend instead to terminate the enclave.
Understanding 4083 User Abends.

- Any questions on handling 4083 User Abends?
CEETRACE Feature Update
CEETRACE Feature Update.

- Environment Validation:
  - Storage overlays are some of the most difficult application problems to diagnose.
  - This CEETRACE enhancement is intended to provide comprehensive validation for:
    - Internal LE z/VSE core control blocks.
    - LE z/VSE user HEAP managed storage.
  - Available in both CICS and BATCH environments.
  - Can be set to perform both validation types simultaneously or individually.
  - Beneficial for determining causes of Heap storage corruption abends (e.g., CEE0802C/U4042).
  - For any CEETRACE-enabled application executing in an enabled (or not excluded) partition:
    - Will produce an execution statement history report when corruption is detected.
    - Will identify the statement number responsible for the corruption in the report.
  - Heap validation will include the standard LE z/VSE HEAPCHK dump output.
  - Latest version for z/VSE 5.1 currently (Aug 2013) CEETRACE V1.2.0 fixpack b.
    - z/VSE 4.3 users can install CEETRACE V1.1.2 fixpack b.
CEETRACE Feature Update.

- Environment Validation (contd):
  - For HEAP storage CEETRACE validation processing provides:
    - Standard LE z/VSE HEAPCHK output:
      - CEE3701W Heap damage found by HEAPCHK Run-time option
      - CEE3710I Heap Element at 006C7020 is damaged, Expected data is: 006C7000 00400008
        006C7000: C8C1D5C3 00448500 005C5000 00000000 006C7000 00000000 00400028 00000000
        006C7020: F3F1F1F6 00400008 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
        |HANC..e..*&......%....... ......|
        |3116. ..................... |
      - New Console CELT060E validation failure message.
        Z2 0051 CELT060E ENVIRONMENT CHECKING TRAPPED CORRUPTION.
        Z2 0051 CELR021W LANGUAGE ENVIRONMENT FOR Z/VSE CEETRACE REPORT COMPLETE.
      - Program Execution Statement History Report showing corruption culprit identification
        14/08/2013 09:15:13.56 DD:SYSIPT main 106 +000003F0 C This Language does not support the SYSDEBUG fi
        14/08/2013 09:15:13.56 DD:SYSIPT main 107 +00000434 C This Language does not support the SYSDEBUG fi
        14/08/2013 09:15:13.57 DD:SYSIPT main 108 +0000046E C Requested Validation failed at previous stmt#
    - Check application compile listing at Line/Stmt #107 for error.
      | bytes = sprintf(m_char+count,"%d\0",div_res.quot); |
CEETRACE Feature Update.

- Using the “auto_rprt” CEETRACE function:
  - Benefits:
    - Allows for a program execution statement history report to be produced when:
      - A specific statement number within a specific module entry-point is executed
      - Or after a specified number of statements have been executed within the entire application.
    - Provides a program execution statement history report without an abend occurring.
  - Can be used to target program logic execution flow issues.
  - Supported in both the BATCH and CICS environments.
CEETRACE Feature Update.

- Using the “auto_rprt” CEETRACE option (contd):
  - For example:
    - Produce a program statement execution history report showing program logic execution flow when statement number #768 in program IGZT5INF is executed.
      - Use a current compiler listing to determine the desired statement number to monitor.

```
000767     ******
000768     Move Ver to Ver-D.
000769     Display ' LE z/VSE Version : ' Ver-D.
```

- At a z/VSE operators console issue the following commands:
  - Note: specify the entry-point name – not the PHASE name. See the link-edit map for this information.

```
s cee,ceetrace=(auto_rprt_epn=igz5inf)
AR 0015 CEL4068I CEETRACE Over Ride Options Accepted
AR 0015 CEL4019I Language Environment for z/VSE command complete.
```

- Define statement number to monitor within entry point.

```
s cee,ceetrace=(auto_rprt=s768)
AR 0015 CEL4068I CEETRACE Over Ride Options Accepted
AR 0015 CEL4019I Language Environment for z/VSE command complete.
```
CEETRACE Feature Update.

- Using the “auto_rprt” CEETRACE option (contd):
  - The resultant CEETRACE report output when the program is executed is:

```
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF IGZ5INF  741 +0000097C COBOL If not CEE000 of fc then
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF Ent/Ext/Par N/A. +000009AA COBOL External Entry/Exit point, End clause or Par
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF IGZ5INF  745 +000009AC COBOL If bit-result = 1 then
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF Ent/Ext/Par N/A. +000009C2 COBOL External Entry/Exit point, End clause or Par
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF IGZ5INF  746 +000009C4 COBOL Display 'Yay!!! this is COBOL/VSE'
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF Ent/Ext/Par N/A. +000009F6 COBOL External Entry/Exit point, End clause or Par
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF IGZ5INF  753 +000009F8 COBOL Move 18 to bit-value.
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF IGZ5INF  754 +00000A02 COBOL Move 'CEESITST' to LE-CWI.
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF IGZ5INF  755 +00000A0C COBOL Call LE-CWI Using env-info, bit-value, fc, bit
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF Ent/Ext/Par N/A. +00000A6A COBOL External Entry/Exit point, End clause or Par
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF IGZ5INF  756 +00000A6C COBOL If not CEE000 of fc then
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF Ent/Ext/Par N/A. +00000A9A COBOL External Entry/Exit point, End clause or Par
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF IGZ5INF  760 +00000A9C COBOL If bit-result = 1 then
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF Ent/Ext/Par N/A. +00000AD0 COBOL External Entry/Exit point, End clause or Par
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF IGZ5INF  763 +00000AD2 COBOL Display 'running in AMODE24.'
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF Ent/Ext/Par N/A. +00000AE6 COBOL External Entry/Exit point, End clause or Par
14/08/2013 13:57:37.90 IGZ5INF IGZ5INF  768 +00000AE8 COBOL Move Ver to Ver-D.
```

CEETRACE     Program Execution Trace Report Complete
CEETRACE Feature Update.

- **Further information**
  - CEETRACE Heap Storage corruption online tutorial (on vimeo):
    * http://vimeo.com/69933156
  - CEETRACE specific new features, hints and tips (on slideshare):
    * http://www.slideshare.net/lezvse/ceetrace-nnew-featurestipsandtricks
  - Latest code version and documentation for CEETRACE:
    * http://www-03.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zvse/downloads/tools.html#ceetrace
Thank you in different languages:

- **English**: Thank you
- **Russian**: Спасибо
- **Hindi**: धन्यवाद
- **Arabic**: شكراً
- **French**: Merci
- **Brazilian Portuguese**: Obrigado
- **German**: Danke
- **Spanish**: Gracias!
- **Simplified Chinese**: 多谢
- **Traditional Chinese**: 多謝
- **Japanese**: ありがとうございました
- **Nederlands**: Bedankt
Thank You

Questions?

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