z/OS

DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface

SC26-7403-10

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Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under "Notices" on page 125.

This edition applies to version 1, release 12, modification 0 of IBM z/OS (product number 5694-A01) and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

This edition replaces SC26-7403-08.

Contents

Figures

Tables

About this document

This document is intended for application programmers who use the DFSMSrmm application programming interface to obtain information about resources that are managed by DFSMSrmm.

Refer to:

- Chapter 1, "Using the DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface," on page 1 for information on the EDGXCI macro you use for communication between your application program and DFSMSrmm.
- Chapter 2, "Using the Object-Oriented DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface Using C++," on page 17 for information on using C++ and other high-level programming languages to write programs to obtain information about DFSMSrmm resources.
- Chapter 3, "Using the DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface with Web Services," on page 29 for information on using the DFSMSrmm application programming interface with Web services.
- Chapter 4, "Using the DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface Using Assembler Language," on page 33 for guidelines for using the application programming interface.
- Chapter 6, "Processing the Output Data in the Output Buffer," on page 51 for information on the data that the DFSMSrmm application programming interface returns.

For information about accessibility features of z/OS, for users who have a physical disability, see Appendix E, "Accessibility," on page 121.

Required product knowledge

To use this document effectively, you should be familiar with:

- The RMM TSO subcommand and operands
- Macros to communicate between programs

Referenced documents

These publications have additional information about DFSMSrmm:

Publication Title	Order Number
z/OS DFSMSrmm Diagnosis Guide	GY27-7619
z/OS DFSMSrmm Managing and Using Removable Media	SC26-7404
z/OS DFSMSrmm Implementation and Customization Guide	SC26-7405
z/OS DFSMSrmm Reporting	SC26-7406

This document also refers to the following publications:

Publication Title	Order Number
z/OS XL C/C++ User's Guide	SC09-4767
z/OS Migration	GA22-7499

Publication Title	Order Number
z/OS Summary of Message and Interface Changes	SA22-7505
z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 1 (ABA-AOM)	SA22-7631
z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 2 (ARC-ASA)	SA22-7632
z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 3 (ASB-BPX)	SA22-7633
z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 4 (CBD-DMO)	SA22-7634
z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 5 (EDG-GFS)	SA22-7635
z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 6 (GOS-IEA)	SA22-7636
z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 7 (IEB-IEE)	SA22-7637
z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 8 (IEF-IGD)	SA22-7638
z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 9 (IGF-IWM)	SA22-7639
z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 10 (IXC-IZP)	SA22-7640

Accessing z/OS DFSMS information on the Internet

In addition to making softcopy information available on CD-ROM, IBM provides access to z/OS softcopy information on the Internet. To view, search, and print z/OS information, go to the z/OS Internet Library:

`http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/bkserv/`

Using LookAt to look up message explanations

LookAt is an online facility that lets you look up explanations for most of the IBM® messages you encounter, as well as for some system abends and codes. Using LookAt to find information is faster than a conventional search because in most cases LookAt goes directly to the message explanation.

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- The Internet. You can access IBM message explanations directly from the LookAt Web site at www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/zos/bkserv/lookat/.
- Your z/OS TSO/E host system. You can install code on your z/OS systems to access IBM message explanations using LookAt from a TSO/E command line (for example: TSO/E prompt, ISPF, or z/OS UNIX® System Services).
- Your Microsoft® Windows® workstation. You can install LookAt directly from the *z/OS Collection* (SK3T-4269) or the *z/OS and Software Products DVD Collection* (SK3T-4271) and use it from the resulting Windows graphical user interface (GUI). The command prompt (also known as the DOS > command line) version can still be used from the directory in which you install the Windows version of LookAt.
- Your wireless handheld device. You can use the LookAt Mobile Edition from www.ibm.com/servers/eserver/zseries/zos/bkserv/lookat/lookatm.html with a handheld device that has wireless access and an Internet browser.

You can obtain code to install LookAt on your host system or Microsoft Windows workstation from:

- A CD in the *z/OS Collection* (SK3T-4269).
- The *z/OS and Software Products DVD Collection* (SK3T-4271).

- The LookAt Web site (click **Download** and then select the platform, release, collection, and location that suit your needs). More information is available in the LOOKAT.ME files available during the download process.

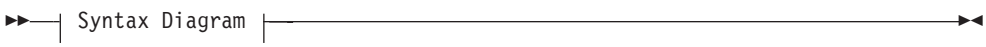
Notational conventions

This section explains the notational conventions used in this document.

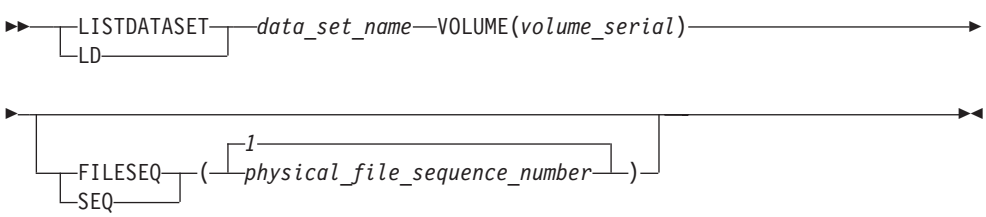
How to read syntax diagrams

Throughout this library, diagrams are used to illustrate the programming syntax. Keyword parameters are parameters that follow the positional parameters. Unless otherwise stated, keyword parameters can be coded in any order. The following list tells you how to interpret the syntax diagrams:

- Read the diagrams from left-to-right, top-to-bottom, following the main path line. Each diagram begins on the left with double arrowheads and ends on the right with two arrowheads facing each other.



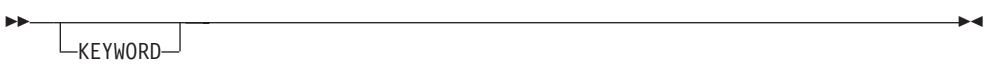
- If a diagram is longer than one line, each line to be continued ends with a single arrowhead and the next line begins with a single arrowhead.



- Required keywords and values appear on the main path line. You must code required keywords and values.

  If several mutually exclusive required keywords or values exist, they are stacked vertically in alphanumeric order.

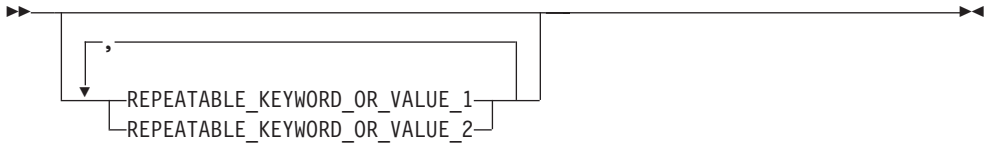
- Optional keywords and values appear below the main path line. You can choose not to code optional keywords and values.



  If several mutually exclusive optional keywords or values exist, they are stacked vertically in alphanumeric order below the main path line.

- An arrow returning to the left above a keyword or value on the main path line means that the keyword or value can be repeated. The comma means that each keyword or value must be separated from the next by a comma.

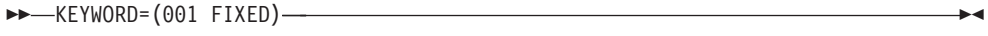
- An arrow returning to the left above a group of keywords or values means more than one can be selected, or a single one can be repeated.



- A word in all uppercase is a keyword or value you must spell exactly as shown. In this example, you must code ***KEYWORD***.

  If a keyword or value can be abbreviated, the abbreviation is discussed in the text associated with the syntax diagram.
- If a diagram shows a character that is not alphanumeric (such as parentheses, periods, commas, and equal signs), you must code the character as part of the syntax. In this example, you must code ***KEYWORD=(001,0.001)***.

- If a diagram shows a blank space, you must code the blank space as part of the syntax. In this example, you must code ***KEYWORD=(001 FIXED)***.



- Default keywords and values appear above the main path line. If you omit the keyword or value entirely, the default is used.

- A word in all lowercase italics is a *variable*. Where you see a variable in the syntax, you must replace it with one of its allowable names or values, as defined in the text.

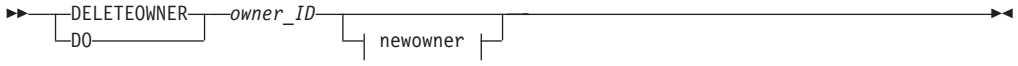
  Notes:

  1 An example of a syntax note.
- References to syntax notes appear as numbers enclosed in parentheses above the line. Do not code the parentheses or the number.

- Some diagrams contain *syntax fragments*, which serve to break up diagrams that are too long, too complex, or too repetitious. Syntax fragment names are in mixed case and are shown in the diagram and in the heading of the fragment. The fragment is placed below the main diagram.

Syntax Fragment:

The following is an example of a syntax diagram.



newowner

Notes:

1 Must be specified if the owner owns one or more volumes.

The possible valid versions of the RMM DELETEOWNER command are:

```
RMM DELETEOWNER owner
RMM DO          owner
RMM DELETEOWNER owner NEWOWNER(new_owner)
RMM DO          owner NEWOWNER(new_owner)
```

How to abbreviate commands and operands

The TSO abbreviation convention applies for all DFSMSrmm commands and operands. The TSO abbreviation convention requires you to specify as much of the command name or operand as is necessary to distinguish it from the other command names or operands.

Some DFSMSrmm keyword operands allow unique abbreviations. All unique abbreviations are shown in the command syntax diagrams.

How to use continuation characters

The symbol **-** is used as the continuation character in this document. You can use either **-** or **+**.

- Do not ignore leading blanks on the continuation statement

+ Ignore leading blanks on the continuation statement

Delimiters

When you type a command, you must separate the command name from the first operand by one or more blanks. You must separate operands by one or more blanks or a comma. Do not use a semicolon as a delimiter because any character you enter after a semicolon is ignored.

Character sets

To code job control statements, use characters from the character sets in Table 1. Table 2 lists the special characters that have syntactical functions in job control statements.

Table 1. Character Sets

Character Set	Contents	
Alphanumeric	Alphabetic Numeric	Capital A through Z 0 through 9
National (See note)	"At" sign Dollar sign Pound sign	@ (Characters that can be $ represented by hexadecimal # values X'7C', X'5B', and X'7B')
Special	Comma Period Slash Apostrophe Left parenthesis Right parenthesis Asterisk Ampersand Plus sign Hyphen Equal sign Blank	, . / ' ( ) * & + - =
EBCDIC text	EBCDIC printable character set	Characters that can be represented by hexadecimal X'40' through X'FE'
Note: The system recognizes the following hexadecimal representations of the U.S. National characters; @ as X'7C'; $ as X'5B'; and # as X'7B'. In countries other than the U.S., the U.S. National characters represented on terminal keyboards might generate a different hexadecimal representation and cause an error. For example, in some countries the $ character may generate a X'4A'.		

Table 2. Special Characters Used in Syntax

Character	Syntactical Function
,	To separate parameters and subparameters
=	To separate a keyword from its value, for example, BURST=YES
(b)	To enclose subparameter list or the member name of a PDS or PDSE
&	To identify a symbolic parameter, for example, &LIB
&&	To identify a temporary data set name, for example, &&TEMPDS, and, to identify an in-stream or sysout data set name, for example, &&PAYOUT
.	To separate parts of a qualified data set name, for example, A.B.C., or parts of certain parameters or subparameters, for example, nodename.userid
*	To refer to an earlier statement, for example, OUTPUT=*.name, or, in certain statements, to indicate special functions: //label CNTL * //ddname DD * RESTART=* on the JOB statement
'	To enclose specified parameter values which contain special characters
(blank)	To delimit fields

How to send your comments to IBM

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  SC26-7403-10
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Summary of Changes

This document contains terminology, maintenance, and editorial changes. Technical changes or additions to the text and illustrations are indicated by a vertical line to the left of the change.

You may notice changes in the style and structure of some content in this document—for example, headings that use uppercase for the first letter of initial words only, and procedures that have a different look and format. The changes are ongoing improvements to the consistency and retrievability of information in our documents.

Summary of Changes for SC26-7403-10 z/OS Version 1 Release 12

This document contains information previously presented in *z/OS Version 1 Release 11 DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface* (SC26-7403-09).

The following sections summarize the changes to that information.

New Information

This edition contains the following new information:
- Table 13 on page 84 has been updated.

This edition also includes new structured field introducers (see Table 16 on page 87):
- BESK
- RMID
- STDS
- STIS
- STIT
- STIV
- STLA
- STLH
- STLO
- STLR
- STNH
- STPL
- STQC
- STQN
- STQR
- STRF
- STRH
- STRM
- STRT
- STSA
- STSH
- STSL
- STSO
- STST
- STTQ
- STTR
- STTS

- STTT

Changed Information

The following sections have been updated:

- Appendix C, “DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface Mapping Macros,” on page 111

The descriptions of the following structured field introducers have changed (see Table 16 on page 87):

- CSIP
- SRIP

The "Readers' Comments - We'd Like to Hear from You" section at the back of this publication has been replaced with a new section “How to send your comments to IBM” on page xv. The hardcopy mail-in form has been replaced with a page that provides information appropriate for submitting readers comments to IBM.

Summary of Changes for SC26-7403-09 z/OS Version 1 Release 11

This document contains information previously presented in *z/OS Version 1 Release 10 DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface* (SC26-7403-08).

The following sections summarize the changes to that information.

New Information

This edition contains the following new information:

- A new restriction has been added to “EDGXCI Restrictions” on page 4.
- “Requesting multiple resources for SEARCH subcommands” on page 34 has been added.
- Chapter 5, “Using an Alternative Interface to the DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface,” on page 45 has been added.

This edition also includes new structured field introducers (see Table 16 on page 87):

- GDGC
- GDGD
- JRNT

Changed Information

The following sections have been updated to reflect the addition of the new MULTI=YES|NO parameter to the EDGXCI macro:

- “EDGXCI Syntax” on page 5
- Table 4 on page 11 has been updated to add return and reason codes for the MULTI=YES|NO parameter.
- “Using the CONTINUE Operation in the EDGXCI Macro” on page 33 has been updated to describe the effect of the MULTI=NO parameter.
- “SEARCH-Type of Subcommands” on page 75
- The EDGXCI parameter list in Figure 54 on page 111 has been updated to reflect changes for the MULTI=YES|NO parameter.

The descriptions of the following structured field introducers have changed (see Table 16 on page 87):

- X100

- X200
- X300

Table 17 on page 107 has been updated to reflect the new structured field introducers.

"EDGXSF Mapping" on page 113 has been updated with a new mapping.

Figure 46 on page 76 has been corrected.

Summary of Changes for SC26-7403-08 z/OS Version 1 Release 10

This document contains information previously presented in *z/OS Version 1 Release 9 DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface* (SC26-7403-07).

The following sections summarize the changes to that information.

New Information

Updated Chapter 3, "Using the DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface with Web Services," on page 29 with new information about the DFSMSrmm Web service.

This edition also includes new structured field introducers:
- DLTD for deleted by disposition processing.
- DSS6 for data set size.
- IRMM for Integrated Removable Media Manager.
- MEDINF for Begin and End resource group for MEDINF.
- MDNF for media information name.
- MDRA for MEDINF replace policy for age.
- MDRP for MEDINF replace policy for permanent errors.
- MDRT for MEDINF replace policy for temporary errors.
- MDRW for MEDINF replace policy for write mount count.
- MDRX for external recording technology.
- MDTX for external media type.
- USE6 for volume usage.
- VDRA for VRSDROP action.
- VDRC for VRSDROP count.
- VDRP for VRSDROP percent.
- VREA for VRSRETAIN action.
- VREC for VRSRETAIN count.
- VREP for VRSRETAIN percent.
- WORM for Write Once Read Many.
- XDRA for EXPDTDROP action.
- XDRC for EXPDTDROP count.
- XDRP for EXPDTDROP percent.
- X300 for UX300 installation exit status.
- Many new SFIs for OPENRULE and PRTITION.

Changed Information

Changed web services info in Chapter 3, "Using the DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface with Web Services," on page 29.

Updated the following structured field introducers:
- AUD for SMF audit record type .
- MEDR for recording technology.

- MEDT for media type.
- SSM for SMF security record type .
- USEM for volume usage (KB).
- VACT for VRSMIN action.
- VCAP for volume/media capacity.

The structured field introducers for the LISTCONTROL suboperand in Table 17 on page 107 have been subdivided by parameter.

Chapter 1. Using the DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface

This topic tells you how to use the application programming interface (API) provided by DFSMSrmm (which is a z/OS feature) to read, extract, and update data in the DFSMSrmm control data set:

- From a high level language such as C++ or Java and receive the output through SFIs or XML
- Through Web services and receive the output through SFIs or XML
- From assembler language (using EDGXCI) and receive the output by line format or SFI format

You can use the output data to create reports or implement automation.

For details on using C++ or Web services, see these topics:

- Chapter 2, "Using the Object-Oriented DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface Using C++," on page 17
- Chapter 3, "Using the DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface with Web Services," on page 29

Use macro EDGXCI as described in "EDGXCI: Calling the DFSMSrmm Interface" on page 3 to define a parameter list to call the DFSMSrmm application programming interface. Use macro EDGXCI to pass any supported RMM TSO subcommand to DFSMSrmm. See "Supported RMM TSO Subcommands" on page 2 for a list of supported RMM TSO subcommands. Figure 2 on page 14 is an example you can modify to communicate with the DFSMSrmm application programming interface.

Use macro EDGXSF as described in "EDGXSF: Structured Field Definitions" on page 112 to help you process the data that the DFSMSrmm application programming interface returns. The DFSMSrmm application programming interface returns data as structured fields in an output buffer that you define. Structured fields consist of these parts.

- A structured field introducer (SFI) that introduces the type of data, length, and characteristics of the data that the API returns,
- Data.

You can request that the API returns data in line format or field format as described in "Requesting SFI Data Format" on page 52. You can also request standard output or expanded output as described in "Requesting Types of Output" on page 55.

To use the DFSMSrmm application programming interface, you must have High Level Assembler installed on your system. *z/OS Planning for Installation* provides information about the level of High Level Assembler required for DFSMS.

Supported RMM TSO Subcommands

The DFSMSrmm API supports all the RMM TSO subcommands as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. RMM TSO Subcommands

Group	Subcommand	Abbrev	Function
Add	ADDBIN	AB	Add bin number information
	ADDDATASET	AD	Add data set information
	ADDOWNER	AO	Add owner information
	ADDPRODUCT	AP	Add software product information
	ADDRACK	AR	Add shelf location information
	ADDVOLUME	AV	Add volume information
	ADDVRS	AS	Add a vital record specification
Change	CHANGEDATASET	CD	Change data set information
	CHANGEOWNER	CO	Change owner information
	CHANGEPRODUCT	CP	Change software product information
	CHANGEVOLUME	CV	Change volume information
Delete	DELETEBIN	DB	Delete bin number information
	DELETEDATASET	DD	Delete data set information
	DELETEOWNER	DO	Delete owner information
	DELETEPRODUCT	DP	Delete software product information
	DELETERACK	DR	Delete shelf location information
	DELETEVOLUME	DV	Release a volume and delete volume
	DELETEVRS	DS	Delete a vital record specification information
Get	GETVOLUME	GV	Request or assign a volume
List	LISTBIN	LB	Display bin number information
	LISTCONTROL	LC	Display PARMLIB options and control information
	LISTDATASET	LD	Display data set information
	LISTOWNER	LO	Display owner information
	LISTPRODUCT	LP	Display software product information
	LISTRACK	LR	Display shelf location information
	LISTVOLUME	LV	Display volume information
	LISTVRS	LS	Display vital record specification information
Search	SEARCHBIN	SB	Create a list of bin numbers
	SEARCHDATASET	SD	Create a list of data sets
	SEARCHOWNER	SO	Create a list of owners
	SEARCHPRODUCT	SP	Create a list of software products
	SEARCHRACK	SR	Create a list of rack numbers
	SEARCHVOLUME	SV	Create a list of volumes
	SEARCHVRS	SS	Create a list of vital record specifications

Refer to *z/OS DFSMSrmm Managing and Using Removable Media* for details on these subcommands.

Rule: When you use the DFSMSrmm application programming interface, you must specify the subcommand as a single, continuous string of characters rather than as multiple input lines.

Using the EDGXCI Macro

Follow these steps to obtain information from DFSMSrmm using the EDGXCI macro.

1. Use EDGXCI MF=(L,addr) to save space in your dynamic area for the parameter list.
2. Save the address of an output buffer that the application programming interface uses.
3. Load the DFSMSrmm API module, EDGXAPI, and then save the address of the module.
4. Create the subcommand that you want to process.
5. Use the EDGXCI macro to complete the parameter list and call the DFSMSrmm application programming interface.
6. Use EDGXCI with OPERATION=CONTINUE as needed to get more data for the current subcommand.
7. Use EDGXCI with OPERATION=RELEASE to free resources that are obtained by the DFSMSrmm API module.
8. Delete the EDGXAPI module that you loaded.

EDGXCI: Calling the DFSMSrmm Interface

Use the EDGXCI macro in your application program (the caller) to:

- Define a parameter list.
- Set parameters in the list.
- Change parameters in the list.
- Call the DFSMSrmm application programming interface module, EDGXAPI.

EDGXCI Environment

The requirements for the caller are:

Minimum authorization:	Non-APF authorized, problem state and key (0-8).
Dispatchable unit mode:	Task
Cross memory mode:	PASN=HASN=SASN
AMODE:	31-bit
ASC mode:	Primary
Interrupt status:	Enabled for I/O and external interrupts
Locks:	The caller must not be locked.
Control parameters:	Control parameters must be in the primary address space.

EDGXCI Programming Requirements

The caller must load the DFSMSrmm API module, EDGXAPI, prior to using the execute or standard form of EDGXCI. The caller must delete EDGXAPI when the DFSMSrmm API is no longer needed.

The caller should also use the EDGXSF macro to define the structured fields that are used in the output.

See Appendix C, “DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface Mapping Macros,” on page 111 for a complete description of the EDGXCI and EDGXSF macros.

EDGXCI Restrictions

The caller must not have functional recovery routines (FRRs) established.

The DFSMSrmm API uses Name/Token services to create a non-persistent task-level Name/Token pair for each TOKEN that has not been released. If you plan to use Checkpoint/Restart, refer to the section "Using Checkpoint/Restart with Name/Token Pairs" in *z/OS MVS Programming: Assembler Services Guide*.

EDGXCI Input Register Information

Before issuing the EDGXCI macro, ensure that these general purpose registers (GPRs) contain the specified information:

Register	Contents
13	The address of a 72-byte standard save area in the primary address space

Before issuing the EDGXCI macro, no information is needed in any access register (AR) unless the access register is used in register notation for a particular parameter or as a base register.

EDGXCI Output Register Information

When control returns to the caller, the GPRs contain:

Register	Contents
0	Reason code
1	Used as a work register by the system
2-13	Unchanged
14	Used as a work register by the system
15	Return code

When control returns to the caller, the ARs contain:

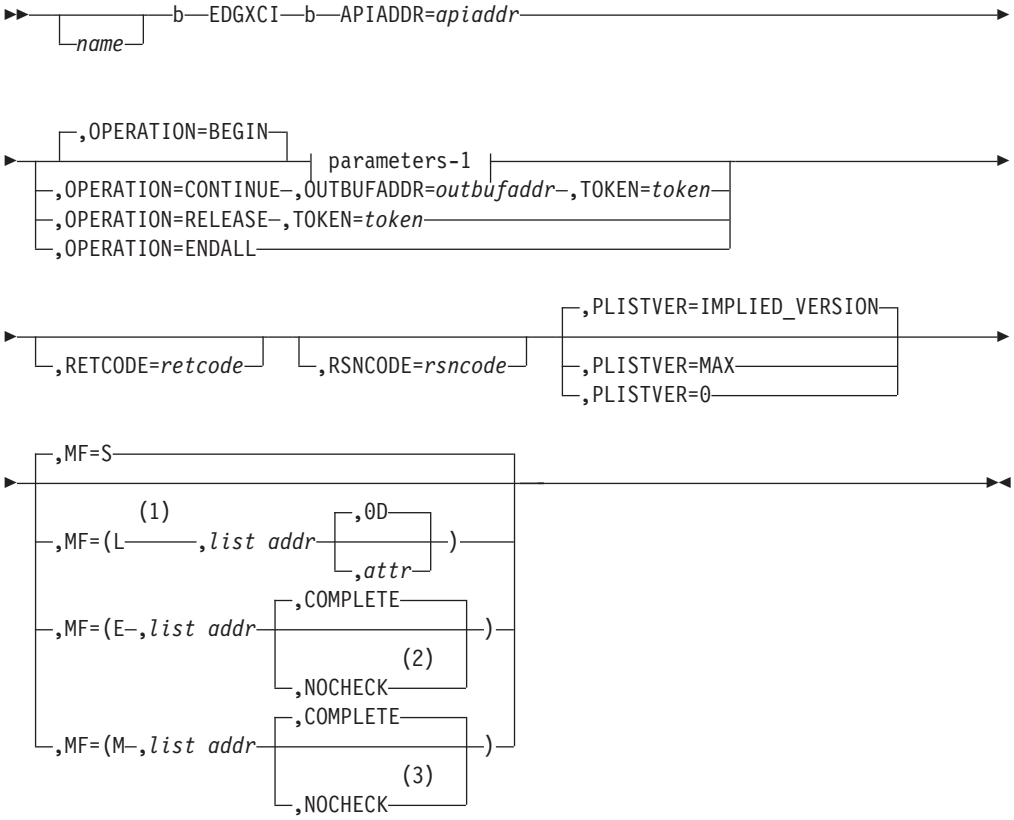
Register	Contents
0-1	Used as work registers by the system
2-13	Unchanged
14-15	Used as work registers by the system

Some callers depend on register contents that remain the same before and after issuing a service. If the system changes the contents of registers on which the caller depends, the caller must save them before issuing the service, and restore them after the system returns control.

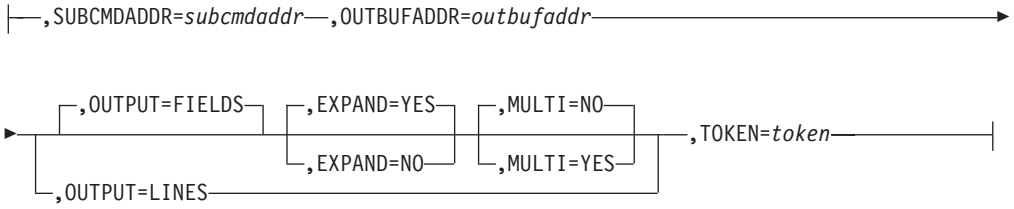
EDGXCI Syntax

Figure 1 shows the syntax for the EDGXCI macro. You can use this macro to communicate with the DFSMSrmm application programming interface.

EDGXCI Macro



parameters-1:



Notes:

1 Only the PLISTVER parameter can be coded with MF=L.

2 When NOCHECK is specified with MF=E, all parameters are optional and the system does not supply defaults for omitted optional parameters.

3 When NOCHECK is specified with MF=M, all parameters are optional and the system does not supply defaults for omitted optional parameters.

Figure 1. EDGXCI Macro Syntax Diagram

EDGXCI Parameters

You can specify these parameters:

name
An optional symbol that starts in column 1. This is the name on the EDGXCI macro call. The name must conform to the rules for an ordinary assembler language symbol.

APIADDR=*apiaddr*
A required input parameter that contains the address of the DFSMSrmm API load module. The calling program is responsible for loading the DFSMSrmm API load module, saving, and then using the returned load address. Use the z/OS LOAD service to obtain the DFSMSrmm API address.

To code: Specify the RS-type address, or address in register (2)-(12), of a pointer field.

EXPAND=NO
EXPAND=YES
When OUTPUT=FIELDS and OPERATION=BEGIN are specified, EXPAND is an optional parameter that specifies whether to expand the number of returned data fields to be the same as for the corresponding list type of subcommand. The default is EXPAND=YES.

EXPAND=NO
Specify to not expand the number of data fields for the subcommand.

EXPAND=YES
Specify to expand the number of data fields to be the same as the corresponding list type of subcommand.

MF=S
MF=(L,*list addr***)**
MF=(L,*list addr,attr***)**
MF=(L,*list addr***,0D)**
MF=(E,*list addr***)**
MF=(E,*list addr***,COMPLETE)**
MF=(E,*list addr***,NOCHECK)**
MF=(M,*list addr***)**
MF=(M,*list addr***,COMPLETE)**
MF=(M,*list addr***,NOCHECK)**
An optional input parameter that specifies the macro form.

Use MF=S to specify the standard form of the macro. This builds an inline parameter list and generates the macro invocation to transfer control to the service. MF=S is the default.

Use MF=L to specify the list form of the macro. Use the macro list form with the macro execute form for applications that require reentrant code. The list form defines an area of storage that the execute form uses to store the parameters. Only the PLISTVER parameter can be coded with the list form of the macro.

Use MF=E to specify the execute form of the macro. Use the execute form together with the list form of the macro for applications that require reentrant code. The execute form of the macro stores the parameters into the storage area defined by the list form and generates the macro invocation to transfer control to the service.

Use MF=M together with the list form and execute form of the macro for service routines that need to provide different options according to

user-provided input. Use the list form to define a storage area. Use the modify form to set the appropriate options. Then use the execute form to call the service.

Recommendation: Use the modify and execute forms of EDGXCI in this order:

1. Use EDGXCI ...MF=(M,list-addr,COMPLETE) and specify all the required parameters and any appropriate optional parameters.
2. Use EDGXCI ...MF=(M,list-addr,NOCHECK) and specify the parameters that you want to change.
3. Use EDGXCI ...MF=(E,list-addr,NOCHECK) to execute the macro.

,*list addr*
The name of a storage area to contain the parameters. For MF=S, MF=E, and MF=M, this can be an RS-type address or an address in register (1)-(12).

attr
An optional 1- to 60-character input string that you use to force boundary alignment of the parameter list. Use a value ofX'0F'to force the parameter list to a word boundary orX'0D'to force the parameter list to a doubleword boundary. If you do not code *attr*, the system provides a value ofX'0D'.

COMPLETE
Specifies that the system should check for required parameters and supply defaults for omitted optional parameters.

NOCHECK
Specifies that the system is not to check for required parameters and is not to supply defaults for omitted optional parameters.

MULTI=NO
MULTI=YES
When OUTPUT=FIELDS and OPERATION=BEGIN are specified, MULTI is an optional parameter that specifies whether a single resource group is to be returned in the buffer, or whether as many resources as fit in the buffer are to be returned. The default is MULTI=NO

MULTI=NO
Specifies that only a single entry can be handled by the API caller.

MULTI=YES
Specifies that multiple entries can be handled by the API caller.

OPERATION=BEGIN
OPERATION=CONTINUE
OPERATION=RELEASE
OPERATION=ENDALL
An optional parameter that describes the processing of the current subcommand. The default is OPERATION=BEGIN.

OPERATION=BEGIN
Specify BEGIN to start a new subcommand.

OPERATION=CONTINUE
Specify CONTINUE to continue the current subcommand.

OPERATION=RELEASE
Specify when you want the token and all its associated resources to be released.

OPERATION=ENDALL
Specify when you want to end all operations by releasing all tokens and all resources.

OUTBUFADDR=*outbufaddr*
When OPERATION=BEGIN is specified, OUTBUFADDR=*outbufaddr* is a required input parameter that contains the address of your output buffer, which is used for both data and messages. It must be at least 4096 bytes in length. The first four bytes of the buffer must contain the length of the buffer, including the four bytes of the length.

To code: Specify the RS-type address, or address in register (2)-(12), of a pointer field.

OUTBUFADDR=*outbufaddr*
When OPERATION=CONTINUE is specified, OUTBUFADDR=*outbufaddr* is a required input parameter that contains the address of your output buffer, which is used for both data and messages. It must be at least 4096 bytes in length. The first four bytes of the buffer must contain the length of the buffer, including the four bytes of the length.

To code: Specify the RS-type address, or address in register (2)-(12), of a pointer field.

OUTPUT=FIELDS
OUTPUT=LINES
When OPERATION=BEGIN is specified, OUTPUT is an optional parameter that specifies the format of the returned data. The default is OUTPUT=FIELDS.

OUTPUT=FIELDS
Specify when you want data returned in field format.

OUTPUT=LINES
Specify when you want data returned in line format. Search output is always returned in standard form when OUTPUT=LINES is specified.

PLISTVER=IMPLIED_VERSION
PLISTVER=MAX
PLISTVER=0
An optional input parameter that specifies the version of the macro. PLISTVER determines which parameter list the system generates. PLISTVER is an optional input parameter on all forms of the macro, including the list form. Specify PLISTVER on all macro forms used for a request and with the same value on all of the macro forms. The PLISTVER values are:

- **IMPLIED_VERSION**, which is the lowest version that allows all parameters specified on the request to be processed. If you omit the PLISTVER parameter, IMPLIED_VERSION is the default.
- **MAX**, which allows you to change to the largest size currently possible. This size might grow from release to release and affect the amount of storage that your application program needs.

  Recommendation: If you can tolerate the size change, always specify PLISTVER=MAX on the list form of the macro. Specifying MAX ensures that the list-form parameter list is large enough to hold all the parameters you might specify on the execute form, when both are assembled with the same level of the system. In this way, MAX ensures that the parameter list does not overwrite nearby storage.
- **0**, if you use the currently available parameters.

To code: Specify one of these:

- IMPLIED_VERSION
- MAX
- A decimal value of 0

RETCODE=*retcode*
An optional output parameter into which the return code is to be copied from GPR 15.

To code: Specify the RS-type address of a fullword field, or register (2)-(12).

RSNCODE=*rsncode*
An optional output parameter into which the reason code is to be copied from GPR 0.

To code: Specify the RS-type address of a fullword field, or register (2)-(12).

SUBCMDADDR=*subcmdaddr*
When OPERATION=BEGIN is specified, SUBCMDADDR=*subcmdaddr* is a required input parameter that contains the address of the input subcommand. The subcommand consists of a halfword field followed by the subcommand text. The halfword field must contain the length of the subcommand, including both the halfword field and the subcommand text. The maximum value is 32 761.

To code: Specify the RS-type address, or address in register (2)-(12), of a pointer field.

TOKEN=*token*
When OPERATION=BEGIN is specified, TOKEN=*token* is a required input parameter of a 4-byte area. The DFSMSrmm API creates a token and obtains resources for it, or the DFSMSrmm API reuses the token and the resources.

TOKEN is required even when MF=(E,label,NOCHECK) is specified, unless OPERATION=ENDALL is also specified.

To code: Specify the RS-type address, or address in register (2)-(12), of a 4-character field.

TOKEN=*token*
When OPERATION=CONTINUE is specified, TOKEN=*token* is a required input parameter of a 4-byte area containing the token used to begin the subcommand. The DFSMSrmm API uses the resources for the token to continue the subcommand.

TOKEN is required even when MF=(E,label,NOCHECK) is specified, unless OPERATION=ENDALL is also specified.

To code: Specify the RS-type address, or address in register (2)-(12), of a 4-character field.

TOKEN=*token*
When OPERATION=RELEASE is specified, TOKEN=*token* is a required input parameter of a 4-byte area containing a token. The DFSMSrmm API releases the resources for the token, releases the token, and clears the 4-byte area.

TOKEN is required even when MF=(E,label,NOCHECK) is specified, unless OPERATION=ENDALL is also specified.

To code: Specify the RS-type address, or address in register (2)-(12), of a 4-character field.

EDGXCI Return and Reason Codes

When the EDGXCI macro returns control to your application program:

- GPR 15 (and *retcode*, when you code RETCODE) contains a return code.
- GPR 0 (and *rsncode*, when you code RSNCODE) contains a reason code.

The EDGXCI macro returns these types of return codes and reason codes:

- Return and reason codes that are associated with the processing of your subcommand. These return and reason codes are the same ones that DFSMSrmm

returns when you issue a subcommand request. Refer to *z/OS DFSMSrmm Managing and Using Removable Media* for more information about these return and reason codes.

- Return codes and reason codes that are issued by the API. The API returns:
  - Return code 0 and reason code 0 when processing has completed successfully.
  - Return code 0 and reason code 4 when the output buffer is full and more information is available.
  - Any return code higher than 100 when an error has occurred.
- When you use the API with high-level programming languages, DFSMSrmm returns a return code and reason code and a message described in the related messages column in Table 4. When you use the standard API, DFSMSrmm does not return a message but you can look to the related message for guidance.

Table 4identifies the decimal return and reason codes.

Table 4. Return and Reason Codes for the EDGXCI Macro

Return Code	Reason Code	Meaning and Action	Related Message
0	—	**Meaning**: Success. **Action**: Refer to the action provided with the specific reason code.	
0	0	**Meaning**: EDGXCI command is successfully completed. **Action**: None required.	
0	4	**Meaning**: There is more output waiting to be given to you. **Action**: After you have processed the output in your output buffer, use OPERATION=CONTINUE to get more output.	EDG3900I
104	—	**Meaning**: Program error. An exception condition has been encountered, but the operation you requested was completed. The output results might not be acceptable to you. **Action**: Refer to the action provided with the specific reason code.	
104	02	**Meaning**: There is nothing to CONTINUE. **Action**: None required.	EDG3901I
108	—	**Meaning**: Program error. An error condition has been encountered, and the operation you requested was not successfully completed. **Action**: Refer to the action provided with the specific reason code.	
108	02	**Meaning**: Required token is missing. **Action**: You need to use TOKEN=**token**	EDG3902E
108	04	**Meaning**: Required address of the input subcommand is missing. **Action**: You need to use SUBCMDADDR=**subcmdaddr**	EDG3903E

Table 4. Return and Reason Codes for the EDGXCI Macro (continued)

Return Code	Reason Code	Meaning and Action	Related Message
108	06	**Meaning**: Required address of your output buffer is missing. **Action**: Use OUTBUFADDR=**outbufaddr** to specify the parameter.	EDG3904E
108	08	**Meaning**: Your output buffer is less than 4096 bytes in size. **Action**: Obtain storage and set its length.	EDG3905E
108	10	**Meaning**: Your output buffer is too small. The second word in your buffer contains the size you need. **Action**: Obtain the correct amount of storage and set its length.	EDG3906E
108	12	**Meaning**: OPERATION parameter is invalid. **Action**: Use OPERATION= to specify the parameter; check your program for incorrect modifying of the parameter list.	EDG3907E
108	14	**Meaning**: OUTPUT parameter is invalid. **Action**: Use OUTPUT= to specify the parameter; check your program for incorrect modifying of the parameter list.	EDG3908E
108	16	**Meaning**: EXPAND parameter is invalid. **Action**: Use EXPAND= to specify the parameter; check your program for incorrect modifying of the parameter list.	EDG3909E
108	18	**Meaning**: MULTI parameter is invalid. **Action**: Use MULTI= to specify the parameter; check your program for incorrect modifying of the parameter list.	EDG3909E
108	56	**Meaning**: The token is already in use. **Action**: Use TOKEN=**token** to specify a token that is not in use.	EDG3910E
108	58	**Meaning**: OUTPUT=FIELDS is not supported for the subcommand specified by SUBCMDADDR=**subcmdaddr**. **Action**: Use OUTPUT=LINES or specify a different subcommand.	EDG3911E
108	60	**Meaning**: The length of the subcommand specified by SUBCMDADDR=**subcmdaddr** is too large. **Action**: Use a smaller subcommand.	EDG3912E
112	—	**Meaning**: Environmental error. A limit, such as a storage limit, was exceeded. The operation you requested was not successfully completed. **Action**: Refer to the action provided with the specific reason code.	

Table 4. Return and Reason Codes for the EDGXCI Macro (continued)

Return Code	Reason Code	Meaning and Action	Related Message
112	02	**Meaning**: Unable to obtain sufficient work area storage. **Action**: Remove the cause of the short-on-storage condition or request a larger region size. Rerun your program.	EDG3913E
116	—	**Meaning**: System error. An error caused by the system, rather than your program, has been encountered. The operation you requested was not successfully completed. **Action**: Refer to the action provided with the specific reason code.	
116	02	**Meaning**: DFSMSrmm is not installed. **Action**: Ensure DFSMSrmm is installed and active before running your program.	EDG3914E
116	04	**Meaning**: A call to a system service has resulted in a non-zero return code. DFSMSrmm has placed the return code and the associated reason code as structured fields in your output buffer. **Action**: Retry the subcommand after the cause of the error has been corrected or removed.	EDG3915E
116	06	**Meaning**: An abnormal end has occurred. **Action**: Remove the cause of the abnormal end. Rerun your program.	EDG3916E
120	02	**Meaning**: Program error has occurred while you were using the high-level API. **Action**: Refer to the action provided with the specific reason code.	EDG3918E
120	04	**Meaning**: The LOAD for program EDGXAPI failed. **Action**: Correct the cause of the error and retry the command.	EDG3919E

EDGXCI Example

You can modify the example shown in Figure 2 on page 14 to:

- Obtain space for your output buffer in your work area in dynamic storage.
- Obtain space for the parameter list in your work area in dynamic storage.
- Specify subcommands that have this format:
  - The subcommand is prefixed by a two-byte length.
  - The subcommand is specified as a single input string.
- Use addresses that are pointer fields.
- Reuse the same parameter list for many requests.
- Reuse your 4-byte token area by specifying TOKEN= on all EXECUTE forms of EDGXCI. Your 4-byte token area is updated on return from the DFSMSrmm API.
- Make the list form parameter list large enough for all the parameters you might specify by using PLISTVER=MAX on the execute form of the EDGXCI macro.

Note: SAMPLIB member EDGAPISR provides a similar example of using EDGXCI.

Macro continuation characters must be entered in column 72.

```
YOURPGM  CSECT
R0       EQU   0
R1       EQU   1
R3       EQU   3
R4       EQU   4
R9       EQU   9
R11      EQU   11
R12      EQU   12
R13      EQU   13
R15      EQU   15
*        ..
         USING *,R11
         USING WORKDS,R12
         LA    R13,REGSAVE        Point to register save area
*        ..
*        ..
         LA    R0,OUTBUFWK        Save the
         ST    R0,APIOUTB@           address of output buffer
```

Figure 2. Communicating with the DFSMSrmm API (Part 1 of 3)

```
*************************************************************
*        Load the API module                                **
*************************************************************
         LOAD  EP=EDGXAPI
         ST    R0,APIMOD@          Save API module address
*        ..
         XC    MYTOKEN,MYTOKEN     Ensure no token yet
         LA    R4,LISTV@           List volume subcmd address
         BAL   R9,BEGINCMD         Begin the command
*        ..
*************************************************************
*        Going to reuse the resources, instead of releasing**
*        resources obtained by the API for the 1st BEGIN   **
*************************************************************
         LA    R4,SEARCHD@         Search subcmd address
         BAL   R9,BEGINCMD         Begin the command
*        ..
         BAL   R9,MOREDATA         Get more data for search
*        ..
         BAL   R9,RELEASE          All done, release resources
*        ..
*************************************************************
*        Delete the API module                              **
*************************************************************
         DELETE EP=EDGXAPI
*        ..
*************************************************************
**       Call API to begin a new subcommand                 **
*************************************************************
BEGINCMD DS    0H
CALL1    EDGXCI  MF=(E,MYPL),PLISTVER=MAX,                   X
               APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=BEGIN,              X
               TOKEN=MYTOKEN,                                X
               SUBCMDADDR=(R4),OUTBUFADDR=APIOUTB@
         BR    R9                  Return
*************************************************************
**       Call API to get more data for current subcommand  **
*************************************************************
MOREDATA DS    0H
CALL2    EDGXCI  MF=(E,MYPL,NOCHECK),PLISTVER=MAX,           X
               OPERATION=CONTINUE,TOKEN=MYTOKEN
         BR    R9                  Return
```

Figure 2. Communicating with the DFSMSrmm API (Part 2 of 3)

```
*************************************************************
**       Call API to release resource such as storage and  **
**            loaded modules.                              **
*************************************************************
RELEASE  DS    0H
REL1     EDGXCI  MF=(E,MYPL,NOCHECK),PLISTVER=MAX,           X
               OPERATION=RELEASE,TOKEN=MYTOKEN
         BR    R9                 Return
*************************************************************
**       SEARCH DATA SET SUBCOMMAND                        **
*************************************************************
SEARCHD  DS    0C
         DC    AL2(SEARCHDL)
         DC    C'SEARCHDATASET ....'
SEARCHDL EQU   *-SEARCHD
SEARCHD@ DC    A(SEARCHD)
*************************************************************
**       LISTVOLUME SUBCOMMAND                             **
*************************************************************
LISTV    DS    0C                 Listv command buffer
         DC    AL2(LISTVL)        Length of command
         DC    C'LISTVOLUME ....'
LISTVL   EQU   *-LISTV            Length of command
LISTV@   DC    A(LISTV)           Address of command
*        ..
*************************************************************
**       PROGRAM WORK AREA                                 **
*************************************************************
WORKDS   DSECT
APIOUTB@ DS    A                  Pointer to output buffer
APIMOD@  DS    A                  Address of the API module
REGSAVE  DS    18F                Save area
MYTOKEN  DS    CL4                Token from the API
*************************************************************
**       PARAMETER LIST DEFINITION                         **
*************************************************************
         EDGXCI MF=(L,MYPL,0D),PLISTVER=MAX PLIST area
         DS    0D
OUTBUFWK DS    CL4096             Output buffer area
*************************************************************
**       STRUCTURED FIELD DEFINITIONS                      **
*************************************************************
SFDEFDS  DSECT
         EDGXSF
         END
```

Figure 2. Communicating with the DFSMSrmm API (Part 3 of 3)

Chapter 2. Using the Object-Oriented DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface Using C++

DFSMSrmm Samples Provided in SAMPLIB

EDGHCLT is shipped in SAMPLIB. The sample code shows how to issue RMM subcommands by using the DFSMSrmm high-level language application programming interface classes and methods.

Requirement: The dynamic link library (DLL) is compiled using the IBM z/OS V1R10 XL C/C++ compiler. To compile your own program, you can use compiler versions up to and including the IBM z/OS V1R10 XL (ISO C/C++) level of the compiler.

Related reading: For information about using the IBM z/OS V1R10 XL C/C++ compiler, see *z/OS XL C/C++ User's Guide*. For migration and compatibility considerations, see *z/OS XL C/C++ Compiler and Run-Time Migration Guide for the Application Programmer*.

You can use C++ and other high-level programming languages to write programs to obtain information about DFSMSrmm resources. You use the same DFSMSrmm subcommand strings that you can use with the EDGXCI application programming interface. You can get output as structured field introducers or in Extensible Markup Language (XML). The XML output contains data and tags to define the data. DFSMSrmm provides a schema called rmmxml.xsd that contains the definitions for the XML. For XML output, DFSMSrmm converts the data to character in Unicode format as defined in the XML Schema file for the DFSMSrmm resources. See "Receiving Extensible Markup Language (XML) Output Data in the XML Output Buffer" on page 25.

To create your own program as shown in Figure 3 on page 18, you need access to the EDGXHCLU (header file) and the EDGXHCLL (definition side deck). The header file is necessary for the compile step and located in SYS1.MACLIB. The definition side deck is necessary for the bind step and is located in SYS1.SIEASID.

```
//COMPBIND  JOB (4378),'COMPILE BIND HCLT',MSGCLASS=H,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),
//         TIME=3,CLASS=A,REGION=0M,NOTIFY=&SYSUID
//*
//*********************************************************************
//*                                                                   ***
//*  COMPILE AND BIND A C++ API USERPROGRAM                           ***
//*                                                                   ***
//*********************************************************************
//*
//*********************************************************************
//* COMPILE STEP:                                                     *
//* SYSLIB : LIBRARIES for C++ CLASS DEFINITION FILES AS SOURCE CODE  *
//*          INCLUDED IN THE USER PROGRAM, RMM HLL API CLASS          *
//*          DEFINITION FILE IS EDGXHCLU IN SYS1.MACLIB               *
//*********************************************************************
//COMPILE  EXEC PGM=CCNDRVR,
//         PARM=('/CXX OPTFILE(DD:CPARMS)'),
//         REGION=80M
//CPARMS   DD  *
         XREF,OPTIMIZE,SOURCE,OBJ,MAR,
//SYSLIB   DD  DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=CEE.SCEEH.H,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=CEE.SCEEH.SYS.H,DISP=SHR
//SYSLIN   DD  DSN=&SYSUID..CPP.OBJ(EDGHCLT),DISP=SHR
//SYSIN    DD  DSN=&SYSUID..CPP.SOURCE(EDGHCLT),DISP=SHR
//*
//*********************************************************************
//* BIND STEP:                                                        *
//* COMPILED MODULE EDGHCLT NEEDS TO BE CONCATENATED WITH DEFINITION *
//* SIDE DECK : SYS1.SIEASID(EDGXHCLL) SAME MEMBER NAME AS DLL        *
//*                                                                   *
//* SYSLMOD : OUTPUT DATASET (HLQ.CPP.LOAD)HAS TO BE PDSE FORMAT   *
//*********************************************************************
//BINDCPP  EXEC PGM=IEWL,REGION=1024K,
//         PARM='AMODE=31,MAP,RENT,DYNAM=DLL'
//SYSLIB   DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEECPP
//         DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=CEE.SCEELKED
//SYSLMOD  DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=HLQ.CPP.LOAD
//SYSLIN   DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=&SYSUID..CPP.OBJ(EDGHCLT)
//         DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS1.SIEASID(EDGXHCLL)
//         DD  DDNAME=SYSIN
//SYSDEFSD DD  DUMMY
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD  *
    NAME EDGHCLT(R)  RC=0
//*
```

Figure 3. Sample job control language (JCL) for Prelink Step

Figure 4 on page 19 shows sample JCL that you can use to request information for the RMM LISTVOLUME subcommand.

```
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//* JCL Example to use C/C++ HLLAPI submitting RMM LIST VOLUME command,*
//* using sample program EDGHCLT,                                     *
//* EDGHCLT needs access to DLL: SYS1.SIEALNKE(EDGXHCLL)              *
//* receiving SFI output (SFIFILE) and XML output (XMLFILE)           *
//*-------------------------------------------------------------------*
//SMPLAPI  EXEC PGM=EDGHCLT,PARM='"LISTVOLUME A00001"'
//STEPLIB  DD DISP=SHR,DSN=HLQ.CPP.LOAD
//XMLFILE  DD DISP=(NEW,CATLG),DSN=USERID.OUTPUT.XMLFILE,
//            UNIT=SYSALLDA,VOL=SER=RMMDSK,
//            SPACE=(CYL,(5,5)),DCB=(RECFM=VB,LRECL=1028,BLKSIZE=6144)
//SFIFILE  DD DISP=(NEW,CATLG),DSN=USERID.OUTPUT.SFIFILE,
//            UNIT=SYSALLDA,VOL=SER=RMMDSK,
//            SPACE=(CYL,(5,5)),DCB=(RECFM=VB,LRECL=1028,BLKSIZE=6144)
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
```

Figure 4. Sample JCL for requesting LISTVOLUME information

You need to write the program using C++ using the DFSMSrmm API classes and DFSMSrmm API methods to establish the connection to DFSMSrmm, issue the DFSMSrmm subcommands, and receive the output. If you select SFI format for the output, DFSMSrmm returns the information in structured field formats with all the fields provided.

Figure 5 on page 20 shows sample code that you can modify to use the high-level application programming interface.

```
/*********************************************************************
*                                                                    *
*  Module Name:  EDGHCLT                                             *
*                                                                    *
*  Description:  SAMPLE CODE for USING C/C++ HIGH LEVEL API INTERFACE *
*                                                                    *
*********************************************************************
*                                                                    *
* z/OS DFSMSrmm V1R11                                                *
*                                                                    *
* PROPRIETARY V3 STATEMENT                                           *
* Licensed Materials - Property of IBM                               *
* 5694-A01                                                           *
* Copyright IBM Corp. 1993,2009                                      *
* END PROPRIETARY V3 STATEMENT                                       *
*********************************************************************
*                                                                    *
*  Function:                                                         *
*                                                                    *
*    This C++ Module is a sample program for the customer to use     *
*    the High Level Language C/C++ API                               *
*                                                                    *
*********************************************************************
*                                                                    *
* Change History                                                     *
*                                                                    *
* $LV=RMMV1R6,1R6,030707 BRB: Created High Level API Interface    @LVA*
*                                                                    *
*********************************************************************/
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <iostream.h>
#include "EDGXHCLU"

FILE* sfiFp;

/*****************************************************************
 *  function to print SFI buffer into file                       *
 *****************************************************************/
 void printSFItoFile(RmmInterface::t_outp* outputPtr)
 {
   int outputlen=outputPtr->header.out_used;
   char* p = outputPtr->outputBuffer;
   char  ch;
   int i,len = 0;
   int offset = 0;
   int l = 0;

   for (l=0; l < outputlen; l++)
   {
     len = (*p * 16) + *(p+1);

     if ( len == 0 ) break;

     fwrite(p,1,len,sfiFp);

     p = p + len;
   }

 }
```

Figure 5. Sample Code for Using the High-Level Application Programming Interface (Part 1 of 3)

```
/*************************************************************
* start main                                                 *
*************************************************************/
int main(int argc, char* argv [])
{
  long  rc = 0;
  FILE* xmlFp;
  RmmApi* pApi;
  RmmCommand* pCom;
  char* tsoCommand;
  tsoCommand = argv[1];

/*************************************************************
* get Output File names and open files                       *
*************************************************************/

  if ( (xmlFp = fopen("DD:XMLFILE","w")) == NULL )
  {
     printf("could not open %s\n","DD:XMLFILE");
     exit(0);
  }
  if ( (sfiFp = fopen("DD:SFIFILE","wb,type=record")) == NULL )
  {
     printf("could not open %s\n","DD:SFIFILE");
     exit(0);
  }

/*************************************************************
* create RmmApi object                                       *
*************************************************************/
  pApi = new RmmApi();
  printf(" \nAPI object created \n");

/*************************************************************
* open Api                                                   *
*************************************************************/
  if ( pApi->openApi() == 0 )
    {
     printf("API Return Code : %d\n",pApi->getApiRC());
     printf("API Reason Code : %d\n",pApi->getApiRS());
     printf("API Message     : %s\n",pApi->getMessageText());
    }
  else
    {
     printf("Could not open API \n");
     exit(0);
    }
/*************************************************************
* create RmmCommand object                                   *
*************************************************************/

     pCom = new RmmCommand(pApi);
```

Figure 5. Sample Code for Using the High-Level Application Programming Interface (Part 2 of 3)

```
/*************************************************************
* processes a TSO command                                    *
*************************************************************/

   rc = pCom->issueCmd(tsoCommand);

   switch ( rc )
   {
     case 0 :
        printf("Return Code : %d\n",pCom->getApiRC());
        printf("Reason Code : %d\n",pCom->getApiRS());
        printf("Message     : %s\n",pCom->getMessageText());
        printSFItoFile((RmmInterface::t_outp*) pCom->getBufferSfi());
        fprintf(xmlFp,"%s\n",pCom->getBufferXml());
        break;

      case 1 :
        printf("Return Code : %d\n",pCom->getApiRC());
        printf("Reason Code : %d\n",pCom->getApiRS());
        printf("Message     : %s\n",pCom->getMessageText());
        printSFItoFile((RmmInterface::t_outp*) pCom->getBufferSfi());
        fprintf(xmlFp,"%s\n",pCom->getBufferXml());

        while( (pCom->getApiRC()==0) && (pCom->getApiRS()==4) )
        {
          rc = pCom->getNextEntry();
          printf("Return Code : %d\n",pCom->getApiRC());
          printf("Reason Code : %d\n",pCom->getApiRS());
          printf("Message     : %s\n",pCom->getMessageText());
          printSFItoFile((RmmInterface::t_outp*) pCom->getBufferSfi());
          fprintf(xmlFp,"%s\n",pCom->getBufferXml());
        }
        break;

      case -1:
        printf("Return Code : %d\n",pCom->getApiRC());
        printf("Reason Code : %d\n",pCom->getApiRS());
        printf("Message     : %s\n",pCom->getMessageText());
        break;

      default:
        printf("Return Code : %d\n",pCom->getApiRC());
        printf("Reason Code : %d\n",pCom->getApiRS());
        printf("Message     : %s\n",pCom->getMessageText());
   }

/*************************************************************
* destruction
*************************************************************/
  delete pCom;
  delete pApi;

  fclose(sfiFp);
  fclose(xmlFp);
  exit(0);
}                           /* end main */
```

Figure 5. Sample Code for Using the High-Level Application Programming Interface (Part 3 of 3)

DFSMSrmm High Level Language API Classes

C++ classes

Use the DFSMSrmm RmmApi class to prepare the environment for using the RmmCommand class to use the DFSMSrmm TSO subcommands with the API. You can also use the RmmTransaction class that makes use of the RmmApi and RmmCommand classes. All of these classes are defined in the DFSMSrmm header file EDGXHCLU.

Table 5. DFSMSrmm API Command C++ Classes

Class	Description
RmmInterface	This is the superclass for DFSMSrmm processing. This class provides methods that are common to the classes RmmApi and RmmCommand. This class cannot be instantiated.
RmmApi	This class extends the RmmInterface class. Use this class to create an object to initiate a communication session with DFSMSrmm. You must create an instance of this class before you use class RmmCommand. This instance can be used to create one or more RmmCommand objects to enable you to run DFSMSrmm subcommands. You need one RmmApi object for each Multiple Virtual Storage (MVS) TCB under which DFSMSrmm runs. To end the communication session with DFSMSrmm and to no longer run subcommands, delete the RmmApi object.
RmmCommand	This class extends the RmmInterface class. Use this class to process a DFSMSrmm TSO subcommand. You must pass a reference to the RmmApi object when you instantiate an instance of this class. You can instantiate multiple instances of the RmmCommand class to process multiple commands in parallel. For example, you can use the output from a SEARCH command to issue LIST subcommands.
RmmTransaction	This class makes use of the RmmApi and RmmCommand classes. Instantiate an instance of this class, if you want to use the runCommandXml method.

Java class

If you want a Java™ application to access DFSMSrmm, use class RmmJApi.

Table 6. DFSMSrmm API Command Java Class

Class	Description
RmmJApi	Instantiate an instance of this class to communicate with DFSMSrmm from a Java application.

DFSMSrmm API Methods

Use the DFSMSrmm API methods to retrieve and update information about DFSMSrmm-managed resources. The naming convention for the methods is ClassName.methodName.

Table 7. DFSMSrmm API C++ Methods

Method	Description
RmmApi.openApi()	Use this method to check that DFSMSrmm is active and available to process commands.
RmmApi.closeApi()	Use this method when you no longer want to communicate with DFSMSrmm using this command session.
RmmCommand.issueCmd()	Use this method to issue a subcommand to DFSMSrmm. DFSMSrmm returns the subcommand return code and reason code. To access the output from the subcommand, use the getBufferSfi method or the getBufferXml method.
RmmCommand.getBufferSfi()	Use this method to obtain a string that contains the SFI output buffer from subcommand processing. Use this method after using the RmmCommand.issueCmd method and after using the RmmCommand.getNextEntry method.

Table 7. DFSMSrmm API C++ Methods (continued)

Method	Description
RmmCommand.getBufferXml()	Use this method to obtain a string that contains the XML output converted from the SFI output of subcommand processing.
RmmCommand.getNextEntry()	Use this method to retrieve information for the next resource or set of resources when there is more than one resource to be returned. For example, SEARCH subcommands and LISTCONTROL subcommands can return more than one resource. The getBufferXml and getBufferSfi methods can return multiple resources in a buffer; be sure to process all the returned data (XML or SFIs) before using the getNextEntry method if more entries may exist.
RmmInterface.getMessageText()	Use this method to obtain a string that contains the DFSMSrmm information or error message for the last command issued or the last getNextEntry method processing.
RmmInterface.getApiRc()	Use this method to obtain the return code from the last API request. Use the getMessageText method to retrieve the corresponding information or error message. See "EDGXCI Return and Reason Codes" on page 10 for information about message processing.
RmmInterface.getApiRs()	Use this method to obtain the reason code from the last API request. Use the getMessageText method to retrieve the corresponding information or error message. See "EDGXCI Return and Reason Codes" on page 10 for information about message processing.
RmmTransaction.runCommandXml()	Use this method to return a string containing the XML output converted from the SFI output of subcommand processing. It may also return error messages and return and reason codes for the command in the XML.
RmmTransaction.runCommandXmlShort()	Use this method to return a string containing the XML output for key values only. Only specific search commands return key fields. For example: • For SearchVolume, only the volser is returned. • For SearchDataset, only the datasetname, volume, and filesequence number are returned. • For SearchOwner, only the owner ID is returned. • For SearchRack/SearchBin, only the rack/bin number, location, and media name are returned. Other commands work as well, but they return all of the data, not just the key values.

Java Methods

Table 8. DFSMSrmm API Java Methods

Method	Description
RmmJApi.runCommandXml()	Use this method to return a string containing the XML output converted from the SFI output of subcommand processing. It may also return error messages and return and reason codes for the command in the XML.

Table 8. DFSMSrmm API Java Methods (continued)

Method	Description
RmmJApi.runCommandXmlShort()	Use this method to return a string containing the XML output for key values only. Only specific search commands return key fields. For example: • For SearchVolume, only the volser is returned. • For SearchDataset, only the datasetname, volume, and filesequence number are returned. • For SearchOwner, only the owner ID is returned. • For SearchRack/SearchBin, only the rack/bin number, location, and media name are returned. Other commands work as well, but they return all of the data, not just the key values.

Receiving Extensible Markup Language (XML) Output Data in the XML Output Buffer

Use the high-level language application programming interface to obtain output in XML format. The XML output may also return error messages and return and reason codes.

Figure 6 shows an example that issues an RMM SEARCHRACK subcommand and writes the XML output into the file named XMLFILE.

You can work with the output data in XML format by writing the output into a file or by parsing the output directly. You can define this file in the JCL, which you use to issue the command.

This example shows in C++ code how to:

- Issue a DFSMSrmm TSO subcommand by using the method issueCommand() .
- Use the method getBufferXml() to obtain access to the XML data.

```
FILE*  xmlFp;                                /* declare file pointer */
RmmApi* pApi;                                /* declare an Api object */
RmmCommand* pCom;                            /* declare a Command object */
pApi = new RmmApi();                         /* create an Api object */
pApi->openApi();                             /* open Api */
pCom = new RmmCommand(pApi);                 /* create a Command object */
pCom->issueCmd("SR RACK(*)");                /* issue a Command */
xmlFp = fopen("DD:XMLFILE","w")              /* open the file for writing */
fprintf(xmlFp,"%s",pCom->getBufferXml());    /* print the data into the file */
fclose(xmlFp);                               /* close the file */
```

Figure 6. C++ Code Example for Writing XML Output to a File

Figure 7 on page 26 shows the content of the file XMLFILE.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="EBCDIC-CP-US" ?>
<document xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
 xsi:noNamespaceSchemaLocation="/usr/lib/xml_schema/rmmxml.xsd">
<RACK>
<RCK>RACK  </RCK>
<VOL  xsi:nil="true"></VOL>
<RST>EMPTY</RST>
<LOC>SHELF</LOC>
<MEDN>3480</MEDN>
<PID>*</PID>
</RACK>
<INFO>
<RTNC>4</RTNC>
<RSNC>4</RSNC>
<MSGT>EDG3011I 1 ENTRY LISTED  </MSGT>
</INFO>
</document>
```

Figure 7. XMLFILE Output File

Most of the DFSMSrmm-produced XML tags use the SFI names described in Table 16 on page 87. For example, the XML tag for volume is <VOL>, which corresponds to the SFI name VOL. The DFSMSrmm-produced XML tags that do not use the SFI names are these tags.

- The XML tag <VOLINFO> for the volume resource group.
- The XML tag <VRSINFO > for the VRS resource group.
- The XML tags <JBN2>, <NME2>, <SCD2>, and <SCN2>, which represent the SFIs <2JBN>, <2NME>, <2SCD> and <2SCN>. XML does not allow tags to start with numeric characters.
- The XML tags <DSS6> and <USE6> are structured using additional tags for factor (<*xxxx*F>) and value (<*xxxx*S>), where *xxxx* is the XML tag name.

The XML output structure is declared in the XML schema file RMMXML.XSD, that you find in your file system directory /usr/lib/xml_schema. The schema contains type definitions for all elements.

The XML data stream contains a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) to reference the required schema. To change the schema location, use the XML parser setExternalnoNamespaceSchemaLocation method.

DFSMSrmm ensures it creates only well-formed and valid XML documents and ensures that any text within an element contains only valid characters. The special characters &, <, >, ", and ' are escaped using the entities:

&	&
<	<
>	>
"	"
'	'

Your XML parser will convert the entities back to the correct text character. Any code, such as CIM provider, that processes the XML document without a parser must consider that these entities might exist within the document and should be converted back to the correct character before use of the data.

Related Reading: You can write your own application to parse the XML data by using the XML parser. IBM provides an XML parser and sample applications in the XML Toolkit for z/OS available at

http://www.ibm.com/zseries/software/xml or from the IBM Software Delivery for System Modification Program Extended (SMP/E) installation.

Chapter 3. Using the DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface with Web Services

DFSMSrmm Samples Provided

A sample Java Web service application, rmmSampleWSClient.java, is located in your file system directory /usr/lpp/dfsms/rmm/. The sample code shows how the application programming interface can be used with Web service.

Requirement: C/C++ or any other high-level language is required to exploit the DFSMSrmm class library. An XML parser (such as the one available in the XML toolkit for z/OS) is required to process the XML output from the DFSMSrmm application programming interface. Also, Language Environment for z/OS is required in order to install the DFSMSrmm class library. WebSphere Application Server for z/OS V6.0.2 and later, or an equivalent, is required to host the DFSMSrmm Web service. You can also use Apache Tomcat as an alternative web server, or another web service middleware. Rational Application Developer (RAD) , formerly known as WebSphere Studio Application Developer, or an equivalent, is required for implementation and development. The minimum requirement to do any changes is Java SDK.

The Tomcat readme file, rmmtc.txt, located under /usr/lpp/dfsms/rmm, contains installation and setup information.

You can write Java applications that run on any platform that can use the DFSMSrmm API classes to obtain information about DFSMSrmm resources. You use the same DFSMSrmm subcommand strings that you can use with the EDGXCI application programming interface. You get output in Extensible Markup Language (XML). If you receive the output from the DFSMSrmm application programming interface as XML output, you can use an XML parser to process the returned data, or you can package the XML in order to use it as the base for displaying information for the end user. See “Receiving Extensible Markup Language (XML) Output Data in the XML Output Buffer” on page 25 for additional information about XML output data.

Using Web services, the DFSMSrmm application programming interface appears to the application as a local application programming interface even though it is running on another system. The infrastructure to support the use of Web services must be implemented and available on both the application system and the target z/OS system running DFSMSrmm. The infrastructure to support Web services on the target z/OS system is provided by WebSphere Application Server or Apache Tomcat open source servlet container. You can use an equivalent product, but additional customization and programming may be required by you. You can use Rational Application Developer (RAD) to develop applications that use the DFSMSrmm application programming interface with Web services.

The DFSMSrmm application programming interface Web service can be deployed either under z/OS WebSphere Application Server or Apache Tomcat (or another web service middleware).

The web service to be used under z/OS WebSphere Application Server is an Enterprise ARchive (EAR) file called rmmapi.ear and is located in your file system directory /usr/lpp/dfsms/rmm/. This EAR file contains all the elements needed to implement and use the Web service. To install the DFSMSrmm Web service, use the WebSphere Install Application. You can use either the graphical user interface or the command line tool for the installment and customization of your WebSphere environment. To develop a client application that uses the DFSMSrmm Web service, either import the EAR file into your project using Rational Application Developer (RAD) and use the definitions and codes it contains for your application, or use the sample client application shipped with DFSMSrmm, rmmSampleWSClient.java. After your application is written, modify the installation or environment-dependent information in the EAR file so you can implement the Web service in your environment. For more information, see the general web service help file rmmwebs.txt.

The web service to be used under Apache Tomcat is shipped as a Web ARchive (WAR), called rmmapitc.war. For more information, see the general web service help file rmmwebs.txt. An additional help file for the Apache Tomcat environment, rmmtc.txt, is also available.

The Java class, RmmJApi.class, is the core part of the DFSMSrmm Web services. You can use it to access DFSMSrmm from inside z/OS, too. Packaged in rmmjapi.jar, located in your file system directory /usr/lpp/dfsms/rmm/, it is available to access the DFSMSrmm application programming interface locally from a Java program. It is important to make sure that the rmmjapi.jar file is included in the CLASSPATH environmental variable. RmmJApi.class supports the method RmmJApi.runCommandXml. See "DFSMSrmm High Level Language API Classes" on page 23 for additional information.

When you use the runCommandXml method to run a search command, it is possible to encounter a memory size limitation problem. A default limit of one megabyte is set for the returned data. This equals roughly 500 volumes (one volume resulting in about 2 kilobytes of data). If you are requesting a larger number of resources to be returned, you will reach this limit. (See the readme files for information on how to increase the memory limit of 1 megabyte.) The returned XML string ends after a complete resource, and message EDG3921I is added to the string. This message explains system status. Additionally, return code 4 and reason code 10 are added to enable you to correctly handle the returned data. You can narrow the search request by using one or more of the operands on the search subcommand, such as LIMIT, OWNER, or CONTINUE, or try to adjust the default limit (see *z/OS DFSMSrmm Implementation and Customization Guide* for additional information). The possible maximum limit depends on your environment. Check your JVM (Java Virtual Machine) and TCPIP settings. Using the CONTINUE operand, you can issue a sequence of calls to the web service, with the second and subsequent requests including the continue information returned by the previous request.

Another way to deal with memory size limitation is to use method runCommandXmlShort (see "DFSMSrmm API Methods" on page 23). This method returns key data for the requested resources only, thus significantly reducing the size of the returned XML string.

To further help with memory usage and to reduce the amount of data returned from the Web service, you can use GZIPInputStream to zip the command string and then you can use GZIPOutputStream to convert the returned output back to a string. See rmmSampleWSClient.java for a coding example.

You may want to publish your DFSMSrmm application programming interface Web service in a UDDI registry. The sample client comes without UDDI support. It is your task to publish the Web service to an UDDI registry and to implement the code for the discovery of the service. You can also write your application so that it does not need to dynamically discover where the Web service is located, or you can use a local or more general UDDI registry to discover the system that provides the Web service you need. If the services that the DFSMSrmm application programming interface Web service provides are specific only to your local system, it is recommended that you use a UDDI registry that is local to your system.

Sample Java Web Service Client

The sample client code needs to be compiled with a Java compiler (javac) to obtain the executable application. It contains:

- Some general methods to handle the Web Service endpoint and create a call.
- A client-side method to access the Web Service method runCommandXmlZip() communicating with byte arrays.
- A client-side method to access the Web Service method runCommandXML() communicating with strings arrays.
- A main program that:
  - Handles the passed command line parameters.
  - Zips the TSO subcommand to a byte array.
  - Creates a client object.
  - Sets the end point.
  - Calls the Web service.
  - Unzips the results and optionally writes to a file.
  - For reference, there is code that shows how to pass both commands and data as strings.

Usage:

```
java rmmSampleWSClient -i ip_address [-p port] [-u userid:password] [-d]
[-o output_file] [-x xml_schema] [-svwz] command

where:
-i = IP-address or domain name of the remote server
-p = Port number of the web service (default: 8080)
-u = Authorized user credentials, separated by a colon (default: none)
-o = Output file name (default: Screen output)
-d = Debug mode, for network connection test only
-x = XML schema file to be used for validation (default: No validation)
-s = Short XML response (default: Long XML response)
-v = Verbose mode On (default: Off)
-w = Use WebSphere server (default: Use Tomcat server)
-z = Zipped request (default: Unzipped request)
command = A valid DFSMSrmm TSO subcommand,
for example, LISTCONTROL OPTION
```

A sample Java web service client, EDGSJWS1, is provided in /usr/lpp/dfsms/rmm/rmmSampleWSClient.java. For information on how to use the DFSMSrmm Web service sample client, see the *z/OS DFSMSrmm Implementation and Customization Guide*.

Using Persistence and Parallel Processing

The Web service uses a stateless session bean and enables a single command to be run and the output returned in a single request. The method RmmJApi.runCommandXml enables a command to be run by a single method call. See Table 8 on page 24 for additional information.

Each caller of the Web service can use a different bean in WebSphere, and this enables multiple commands to be run in sequence and also in parallel. By customizing implementation options, you can enable WebSphere to instantiate a stateless session bean to support the DFSMSrmm Web service and to retain the session bean for use by any Web service requests. You can also limit how many instances of the bean can be running at one time.

Defining How and When Authentication is Done

Authentication is not done by the DFSMSrmm Web service. You must use the capabilities provided by the web service server to define how and when authentication is done. All DFSMSrmm subcommands use the RACF ACEE to perform authorization checking before the subcommand is processed. Therefore, ensure that the authentication performed by web servcies causes a valid ACEE to be created and that ACEE represents a valid RACF userid in the z/OS environment.

When using WebSphere, you must use the capabilities provided by WebSphere Application Server to define how and when authentication is done. All DFSMSrmm subcommands issued using the DFSMSrmm application programming interface from within WebSphere uses the RACF ACEE to perform authorization checking before the subcommand is processed. Therefore, ensure that the authentication performed using WebSphere causes a valid ACEE to be created and that ACEE represents a valid RACF userid in the z/OS environment. At a minimum, ensure that WebSphere is configured to:

- Perform basic authentication.
- Ensure that the extension and binding files for both client and server requests and responding security settings match.
- Provide your chosen authentication method.

When using Apache Tomcat, the Tomcat server must be configured for RACF/SAF Authentication and Authorization by downloading a separate package called "Tomcat SAF Security 5.5" from www.dovetail.com/downloads/jzos/index.html. The applied security model is called the Declarative Security, which is the expression of application security external to the application. It allows runtime configuration of application security without re-coding the application.

The web application configures Declarative Security in its unique deployment descriptor, web.xml. This is a required XML-formatted configuration file (also called the deployment descriptor) found in each web application's WEB-INF directory. Tomcat uses role-based authorization to manage access. With this model, access permissions are granted to an abstract entity called a security role, and access is allowed only to users or groups of users, who have that role. The deployment descriptor specifies the type of access granted to each role, but does not specify the role to user or group mappings. That's done in the user repository, which is typically another XML-formatted file in the server's production environment. See the Tomcat readme file, rmmtc.txt, for information on how to customize the XML-files for RACF/SAF-based security.

Chapter 4. Using the DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface Using Assembler Language

Use the general programming guidelines to help you write your application program.

Obtaining Resources

When you begin a new subcommand request and provide a token that is set to all zeros, the DFSMSrmm API obtains a new set of resources. When you begin a new subcommand request and reuse a valid, nonzero token, DFSMSrmm reuses resources associated with the token.

To use resources most efficiently, consider these items.

- Use a different output buffer for each RMM TSO subcommand request. Reuse an output buffer to begin a new subcommand request only when there is nothing in the buffer that you need.
- Allocate a sufficient number of token areas, and parameters lists.
- Use the correct token when continuing a RMM TSO subcommand or when releasing a particular set of resources.
- Reuse a token to begin a new RMM TSO subcommand only when you no longer need the information obtained from the previous request.
- Reuse the resources associated with the token, especially when you are processing hundreds or thousands of subcommands.

Specifying TSO Subcommand Input in the EDGXCI Macro

To obtain information from the DFSMSrmm control data set, specify a DFSMSrmm TSO subcommand as a single input line without the RMM command, as shown in Figure 8.

```
AV MLV001 STATUS(MASTER) EXPDT(98001) OWNER(IBMUSER) OWNERACCESS(UPDATE) RACK(ML0001)
```

Figure 8. Example of Specifying the DFSMSrmm API Subcommand

Do not specify it as an RMM command with multiple input lines, as shown in Figure 9.

```
RMM  AV MLV001 STATUS(MASTER) EXPDT(98001) OWNER(IBMUSER)-
        OWNERACCESS(UPDATE) RACK(ML0001)
```

Figure 9. Example of Specifying the RMM TSO Subcommand

In addition, specify subcommands using fully specified subcommand operands and their values. Avoid abbreviating the subcommands or operands because they can change when new subcommand operands and values are added.

Using the CONTINUE Operation in the EDGXCI Macro

Use the EDGXCI OPERATION=CONTINUE parameter in your application program to ensure that you obtain all the available data. When you use OPERATION=CONTINUE, you might not receive more output data or you might receive only messages in your output buffer.

The DFSMSrmm API can return control back to your application program before returning all the data you expect because:

- There is no more room in the output buffer for the additional data.
- The API stops after returning data for a single resource when you issue a request that uses a SEARCH command with OUTPUT=FIELDS and MULTI=NO is specified (or assumed by default).
- There is no more data to return to your application program.

The DFSMSrmm API issues return codes and reason codes indicating the results of processing when you specify OPERATION=CONTINUE. Write your application program to check the return codes and reason codes that the DFSMSrmm API returns to your application program.

Table 9. Return Codes and Reason Codes Issued when You Specify OPERATION=CONTINUE

Return Code	Reason Code	Processing
0	0	DFSMSrmm issues this return code and reason code in response to a search type subcommand. DFSMSrmm will not return any more records because there are no more records to return or because the search limit has been reached.
0	4	DFSMSrmm issues this return code and reason code when you issue requests specifying the LISTCONTROL subcommand and there are more records to return. Specify the OPERATION=CONTINUE to obtain more records.
4	2	DFSMSrmm issues this return code and reason code in response to a SEARCH type subcommand. The DFSMSrmm API issues these codes when the search limit you set for a DFSMSrmm subcommand has been reached but there might be more records to return.
4	4	DFSMSrmm issues this return code and reason code in response to a search type subcommand. The DFSMSrmm API issues these codes when the search processing indicates fewer records returned than were requested.
4	8	DFSMSrmm issues this return code and reason code in response to a search type subcommand. The DFSMSrmm API issues these codes when no entry meets then search criteria during search processing.

See “Controlling Output from List and Search Type Requests” on page 79 for an example of the interaction between the size of an output buffer, the amount of output data the API returns, and the LIMIT value you set.

Requesting multiple resources for SEARCH subcommands

The DFSMSrmm API can return resources either one at a time or multiple at a time when you specify one of the DFSMSrmm TSO RMM SEARCHDATASET, SEARCHBIN, SEARCHOWNER, SEARCHPRODUCT, SEARCHRACK, SEARCHVOLUME, and SEARCHVRS subcommands together with OUTPUT=FIELDS. Use the MULTI keyword to notify the API about which type of output you can handle. To specify MULTI=YES, your application must be able to

handle multiple resources each separated by the begin/end group SFIs. When you specify MULTI=YES, your output buffer can have one or more resource groups returned in a single call of the API. Using MULTI=YES helps reduce the system resources used for API processing.

Using Parameter Lists to Pass Information to the DFSMSrmm API

You can write your application program to include this processing:

- Serially or concurrently process subcommands.
- Use single parameter lists or multiple parameter lists for each subcommand. For example, your application program can use one parameter list for a SEARCH type of subcommand and another parameter list for a CHANGE type of subcommand.
- Reuse resources (tokens).

You can use variations of parameter lists and tokens in your application program to meet your application requirements.

Table 10. Types of Parameter Lists

Variation	Guidelines	Reference
Single parameter list and a single token area	• Only one subcommand request can be active at a time. • An active subcommand request must be completed before beginning another subcommand request.	"Coding a Single Parameter List, Single Token Area" on page 36
Single parameter list and multiple token area	• More than one subcommand request can be active at a time. • Only one subcommand request can be processed at any given time.	"Coding a Single Parameter List, Multiple Token Areas" on page 38
Multiple parameter lists with a single token area	• Only one subcommand can be active at a time. • Different parameter lists can be used for these tasks: – Begin subcommand requests. – Continue subcommand requests. – Release resources. • Starting a new subcommand request ends any previous subcommand request.	"Coding Multiple Parameter List, Single Token Area" on page 40.

Table 10. Types of Parameter Lists (continued)

Variation	Guidelines	Reference
Multiple parameter lists and multiple token area	• More than one subcommand request can be active at a time. • More than one active subcommand request can be processed at a time. • Different parameter lists can be used to: – Begin subcommand requests. – Continue subcommand requests. – Release resources.	"Coding Multiple Parameter List, Multiple Token Areas" on page 40

For illustrative purposes, the examples use inline code segments with shortened code lines.

Coding a Single Parameter List, Single Token Area

Figure 10 on page 37 is an example of how your application program can use a single parameter list and a single token area. The example includes a BEGIN, CONTINUE, and RELEASE for each subcommand request because you are not reusing resources. You need a new token for the second subcommand request because you are not reusing any resources and need a separate token for each request.

```
*****************************************
** Start the first subcommand
*****************************************
  XC    TOKENA,TOKENA            No resources/token yet
  LA    R4,SUBCMD1               Point to 1st subcommand
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                    X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=BEGIN,                X
        TOKEN=TOKENA,                                   X
        SUBCMDADDR=(R4),OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
  ...*****************************************
** Continue the subcommand
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                    X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=CONTINUE,             X
        TOKEN=TOKENA,                                   X
        OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
  ...
*****************************************
** Done with the subcommand, release
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                    X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=RELEASE,              X
        TOKEN=TOKENA
  ...
*****************************************
** Start the second subcommand
*****************************************
  LA    R4,SUBCMD2               Point to 2nd subcommand
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                    X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=BEGIN,                X
        TOKEN=TOKENA,                                   X
        SUBCMDADDR=(R4),OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
  ...
*****************************************
** Continue the subcommand
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                    X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=CONTINUE,             X
        TOKEN=TOKENA,                                   X
        OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
  ...
*****************************************
** Done with the subcommand, release
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                    X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=RELEASE,              X
        TOKEN=TOKENA
```

Figure 10. Single Parameter List, Single Token Area

The example includes the OPERATION=RELEASE parameter. When you use OPERATION=RELEASE, DFSMSrmm releases work areas that contain data and pointers for the subcommand. You must obtain resources for the next subcommand request. You might improve performance by deleting the OPERATION=RELEASE for the first subcommand. Then when you begin the second subcommand, the DFSMSrmm API module reuses resources, such as work areas, that it obtained for the first subcommand. Reusing resources can reduce processing overhead associated with releasing and obtaining resources.

If you do not use OPERATION=RELEASE, when the second subcommand request starts, all data and pointers for the first subcommand are overwritten.

For OPERATION=RELEASE, you do not specify SUBCMDADDR or OUTBUFADDR. For OPERATION=CONTINUE, you do not specify SUBCMDADDR.

Coding a Single Parameter List, Multiple Token Areas

This variation allows you to continue a previous subcommand after you have started another. You might need to use multiple token areas when your application program is designed to support a sequence of subcommand requests like the one that follows:

1. Use a SEARCHVOLUME subcommand to request volume information. For example:

   ```
   SEARCHVOLUME OWNER(userid) LIMIT(*)
   ```

2. Use a SEARCHDATASET subcommand to obtain data set information. For example:

   ```
   SEARCHDATASET VOLUME(volser) LIMIT(*)
   ```

3. Repeat subcommands until all information for all data sets is obtained and passed back to your user.

Figure 11 shows how you can use a single parameter list and multiple tokens to identify work areas. The multiple token areas allow the flexibility of continuing a previous subcommand after starting another subcommand. Use the token you obtained from the previous subcommand when you want to continue that subcommand.

```
****************************************
** Start the first subcommand
****************************************
  XC    TOKEN1,TOKEN1            No resources/token yet
  LA    R4,SUBCMD1               Point to 1st subcommand
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                    X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=BEGIN,                X
        TOKEN=TOKEN1,                                   X
        SUBCMDADDR=(R4),OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
  ...
****************************************
** Start the second subcommand
****************************************
  XC    TOKEN2,TOKEN2            No resources/token yet
  LA    R4,SUBCMD2               Point to 2nd subcommand
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                    X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=BEGIN,                X
        TOKEN=TOKEN2,                                   X
        SUBCMDADDR=(R4),OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
  ...
```

Figure 11. Single Parameter List, Multiple Token Areas (Part 1 of 2)

```
*****************************************
** Continue the second subcommand
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                   X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=CONTINUE,            X
        TOKEN=TOKEN2,                                  X
        OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
  ...
*****************************************
** Continue the first subcommand
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                   X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=CONTINUE,            X
        TOKEN=TOKEN1,                                  X
        OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
  ...
*****************************************
** Release resources for the first subcommand
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                   X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=RELEASE,             X
        TOKEN=TOKEN1
  ...
*****************************************
** Release resources for the second subcommand
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                   X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=RELEASE,             X
        TOKEN=TOKEN2
```

Figure 11. Single Parameter List, Multiple Token Areas (Part 2 of 2)

Figure 11 on page 38 shows how you can reuse resources. When your application program is finished with the first subcommand request, it can reuse the first token to begin a third request. When that token is reused to begin a new subcommand request, you cannot continue the previous request associated with that token.

In Figure 11 on page 38, the same output buffers are used for all subcommand requests. As a result, all of the output data in the output buffer must be processed before another request can be started or continued. To avoid this situation, you might write your application program to use multiple output buffers instead of a single output buffer.

Figure 11 on page 38 shows multiple releases using the OPERATION=RELEASE parameter. Instead of using multiple releases, you can specify the OPERATION=ENDALL once to free all resources associated with all tokens. See Figure 12 for an example of this method.

Note: You do not specify the TOKEN parameter when you use OPERATION=ENDALL. Your application program, however, is responsible for setting all tokens to zeros to prevent them from being reused.

```
*****************************************
** Release all resources
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,PLIST),PLISTVER=MAX,                   X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=ENDALL
```

Figure 12. Releasing All Resources

Your application program might encounter a resource constraint condition like short-on-storage before it issues the OPERATION=ENDALL.

Coding Multiple Parameter List, Single Token Area

Figure 13 shows how you can use multiple parameter lists and a single token area. With a single token area, you cannot continue the first subcommand request, even though there are multiple parameter lists. The variation in Figure 13 prevents you from continuing the first subcommand after you begin the second subcommand.

```
*****************************************
** Start the first subcommand
*****************************************
  XC    TOKENA,TOKENA            No resources/token yet
  LA    R4,SUBCMD1               Point to 1st subcommand
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,BEGINPL),PLISTVER=MAX,                   X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=BEGIN,                 X
        TOKEN=TOKENA,                                    X
        SUBCMDADDR=(R4),OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
  ...
*****************************************
** Continue the subcommand
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,CONTPL),PLISTVER=MAX,                    X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=CONTINUE,              X
        TOKEN=TOKENA,                                    X
        OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
  ...
*****************************************
** Done with the subcommand, release
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,RELPL),PLISTVER=MAX,                     X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=RELEASE,               X
        TOKEN=TOKENA
  ...
*****************************************
** Start the second subcommand
*****************************************
  LA    R4,SUBCMD2               Point to 2nd subcommand
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,BEGINPL),PLISTVER=MAX,                   X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=BEGIN,                 X
        TOKEN=TOKENA,                                    X
        SUBCMDADDR=(R4),OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
*****************************************
** Continue the subcommand
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,CONTPL),PLISTVER=MAX,                    X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=CONTINUE,              X
        TOKEN=TOKENA,                                    X
        OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
  ...
*****************************************
** Done with the subcommand, release
*****************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,RELPL),PLISTVER=MAX,                     X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=RELEASE,               X
        TOKEN=TOKENA
```

Figure 13. Multiple Parameter Lists, Single Token Area

Coding Multiple Parameter List, Multiple Token Areas

This variation lends itself to processing in re-entrant code where subroutines can be created for commonly used code. Figure 14 on page 41 shows how the same subroutines can be used to issue and process multiple subcommand requests with each having its own token and output buffer area.

```
****************************************
** Start the first subcommand
****************************************
  XC    TOKENA,TOKENA           No resources/token yet
  LA    R2,TOKENA               Point to 1st token
  LA    R3,OUTBUF1              Point to 1st buffer
  LA    R4,SUBCMD1              Point to 1st subcommand
  BAS   R9,BEGRTN               Issue command
  ...
****************************************
** Start the second subcommand
****************************************
  LA    R2,TOKENB               Point to 2nd token
  LA    R3,OUTBUF2              Point to 2nd buffer
  LA    R4,SUBCMD2              Point to 2nd subcommand
  BAS   R9,BEGRTN               Issue command
  ...
```

Figure 14. Multiple Parameter Lists, Multiple Token Area (Part 1 of 2)

```
      ****************************************
      ** Continue the 2nd subcommand
      ****************************************
        LA    R2,TOKENB               Point to 2nd token
        BAS   R9,CONRTN               Continue 2nd cmd
        ...
      ****************************************
      ** Continue the 1st subcommand
      ****************************************
        LA    R2,TOKENA               Point to 1st token
        BAS   R9,CONRTN               Continue 1st cmd
        ...
      ****************************************
      ** Done with the subcommands, release
      ****************************************
        LA    R2,TOKENA               Point to 1st token
        BAS   R9,RELTRN               Release 1st token
        ...
        LA    R2,TOKENB               Point to 2nd token
        BAS   R9,RELTRN               Release 2nd token
        ...
BEGRTN  EQU   *
        EDGXCI  MF=(E,BEGINPL),PLISTVER=MAX,                  X
              APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=BEGIN,                X
              TOKEN=(R2),                                     X
              SUBCMDADDR=(R4),OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
        BR    R9
        ...
CONRTN  EQU   *
      ****************************************
      ** Continue the subcommand
      ****************************************
        EDGXCI  MF=(E,CONTPL),PLISTVER=MAX,                   X
              APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=CONTINUE,             X
              TOKEN=(R2),                                     X
              OUTBUFADDR=(R3)
        BR    R9
        ...
RELRTN  EQU   *
      ****************************************
      ** Done with the subcommand, release
      ****************************************
        EDGXCI  MF=(E,RELPL),PLISTVER=MAX,                    X
              APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=RELEASE,              X
              TOKEN=(R2)
        BR    R9
```

Figure 14. Multiple Parameter Lists, Multiple Token Area (Part 2 of 2)

Specifying the Option to Free a Resource

You can free a resource when you no longer need to use it by performing one of these actions:

- Use the OPERATION=RELEASE and TOKEN=*token* parameters to free all resources associated with the specified token as shown in Figure 15 on page 43.

```
*************************************************
** Done with the subcommand, setup release parmlist
*************************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(M,RELPL,NOCHECK),PLISTVER=MAX,            X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@,OPERATION=RELEASE

*************************************************
** Call the DFSMSrmm API
*************************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,RELPL,NOCHECK),TOKEN=TOKENA
```

Figure 15. TOKEN= Specified on EDGXCI

Specifying TOKEN=TOKENA on the EXECUTE form of EDGXCI causes the 4-byte TOKENA area to be set to all zeros upon return from freeing the token.

TOKEN=*token* is required even when you specify MF=(E,label,NOCHECK), unless you also specify OPERATION=ENDALL. Specifying TOKEN=*token* causes the 4-byte token area to be updated upon return from the DFSMSrmm API. The token is set to all zeros by the EDGXCI macro expansion.

- Specify the OPERATION=ENDALL parameter to free all resources associated with all tokens, as shown in Figure 16.

  Rule: You are responsible for setting applicable tokens to all zeros when you specify OPERATION=ENDALL.
- Your application program ends (end-of-task occurs).

Specifying the Option to Release a Resource

To release a resource, you must have access to the tokens associated with the resources that you want to release. If you no longer have access to the tokens or you have set the tokens to all zeros before you use OPERATION=RELEASE, there are only two ways that resources can be freed:

- Your application program specifies OPERATION=ENDALL to free all resources associated with all tokens.
- Your application program ends (end-of-task occurs).

In Figure 16, the OPERATION=ENDALL parameter is specified and TOKEN is not required.

```
*************************************************
** Done with the subcommand, setup endall parmlist
*************************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(M,RELPL,NOCHECK),PLISTVER=MAX,            X
        APIADDR=APIMOD@

*************************************************
** Call the DFSMSrmm API
*************************************************
  EDGXCI  MF=(E,RELPL,NOCHECK),OPERATION=ENDALL
```

Figure 16. TOKEN= Not Specified on EDGXCI

Chapter 5. Using an Alternative Interface to the DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface

The EDGXHINT interface is an alternative interface to the DFSMSrmm application programming interface (API):

- Assembler or C/C++ programs can be linked together with module EDGXHINT to exploit the API interface provided.
- When using Java, you must use the Java Native Interface (JNI) to C/C++ before you can use EDGXHINT.

EDGXHINT is shipped as a load module in LINKLIB.

When using high level languages to write applications to obtain information about DFSMSrmm resources, you use the same DFSMSrmm subcommand strings that you can use with the EDGXCI interface. You get output as structured field introducers (SFIs). To receive output as an XML document, use the Object-Oriented DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface Using C++.

Related Reading:

- *z/OS XL C/C++ User's Guide*, SC09-4767
- *Integrating Java with Existing Data and Applications on OS/390*, SG24-5142-00

To create a program exploiting the EDGXHINT interface, bind EDGXHINT together with your own module as shown in Figure 17.

```
//BINDPGM  JOB (4378),'BIND A PROGRAM',MSGCLASS=H,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),
//         TIME=3,CLASS=A,REGION=0M,NOTIFY=&SYSUID
//*
//*********************************************************************
//*                                                                   ***
//*  BIND A C/C++ PROGRAM TO USE THE EDGXHINT INTERFACE TO RMM        ***
//*                                                                   ***
//*  SYSLMOD: OUTPUT DATASET (HLQ.CPP.LINKLIB) MUST BE PDSE FORMAT    ***
//*                                                                   ***
//*********************************************************************
//BIND EXEC PGM=IEWL,REGION=4M,
//    PARM='AMODE=31,MAP,RENT'
//SYSLIB   DD  DSN=CEE.SCEELKEX,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=CEE.SCEELKED,DISP=SHR
//         DD  DSN=CEE.SCEECPP,DISP=SHR
//SYSLMOD  DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=HLQ.CPP.LOAD
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//INOBJ    DD  DSN=HLQ.OBJ,DISP=SHR
//LINKLIB  DD  DISP=SHR,DSN=SYS2.LINKLIB
//SYSLIN   DD  *
    INCLUDE INOBJ(USERPROG)
    INCLUDE LINKLIB(EDGXHINT)
    NAME USERPROG(R)  RC=0
/*
```

Figure 17. Binding a C++ program for use of EDGXHINT

The application program must provide buffers for the:

- Command string you want to pass to the API

- Output you will receive back from the API. The minimum recommended size is 80KB. The larger the output buffer you provide, the more resources that can be returned by one call to EDGXHINT.
- Messages that may be issued by the API as result of your command. The minimum recommended size is 256 bytes

The application program also must fill an interface structure, which is used to communicate with the API. You can then call EDGXHINT by passing the pointer to the interface structure. For more details on the processing between your program and the RMM API, see Chapter 4, "Using the DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface Using Assembler Language," on page 33.

Parameter list to call EDGXHINT

Table 11. Parameter list for a call of EDGXHINT

Field	Description	Set from
Function code	1. Open API (start communication) 2. Close API (end communication) 3. Issue command (begin a request) 4. Get next buffer (continue a request) 5. Release (end a request)	User program
Pointer to the command buffer	The user program needs to obtain the storage for a buffer big enough to hold the TSO subcommand to be issued. Maximum is 255 byte. EDGXHINT will read the TSO command from this buffer.	User program
Pointer to the output buffer	The user program needs to obtain the storage for an output buffer. Minimum recommended is 80KB. EDGXHINT will use this buffer to return the data requested.	User program
Pointer to first message buffer	The user program must obtain the storage for a 256 byte buffer. This buffer should always be cleared before EDGXHINT is called, to delete pre-existing content. EDGXHINT will use this buffer to return a message resulting from the last issued command, if appropriate.	User program
Pointer to second message buffer	The user program must obtain the storage for a 256 byte buffer. This buffer should always be cleared before EDGXHINT is called, to delete pre-existing content. EDGXHINT will use this buffer to return a second message resulting from the last issued command, if appropriate.	User program
Message count	Number of messages returned by EDGXHINT	EDGXHINT
API address	Address of EDGXAPI. Set by OPEN function. Can be used to determine if the API is open. If not NULL, then API is open.	EDGXHINT
MTAB address	Address of the DFSMSrmm message table. Set by OPEN function, used by EDGXHINT internally.	EDGXHINT
CMSG address	Address of the DFSMSrmm message routine. Set by OPEN function, used by EDGXHINT internally.	EDGXHINT
Token	Token used by macro EDGXCI to identify the request. The token is created at BEGIN processing (function 3) and used by CONTINUE processing (function 4). The token is cleared (set to zero) by EDGXHINT after RELEASE processing (function 5).	EDGXHINT
Return code	API return code	EDGXHINT
Reason code	API reason code	EDGXHINT

Interface structure to pass the parameter list to EDGXHINT

In C/C++ programming language, a struct is used to pass the parameter list to EDGXHINT. Sample code for this purpose is shown in Figure 18. In this sample, the interface structure itself is defined in t_interface. Additional structs are used to map the command buffer (t_comm) and the output buffer (t_outp).

```
typedef struct t_comm               // to map the output buffer
{
    short com_length;               // length of the command
    char  commandBuffer[255]; // storage to hold the command
};
t_comm  commandStrct;               // variable of type t_comm
t_comm* commPtr;                    // pointer to t_comm

typedef struct t_outph              // to map the command buffer header
{
    long  out_length;               // length of the output buffer
    long  out_needed;               // output buffer length needed
    long  out_used;                 // output buffer length used
};
t_outph  outputHeaderStrct;         // variable of type t_outph

typedef struct t_outp               // to map the output buffer
{
    t_outph header;                 // output buffer header
    char  outputBuffer[80000]; // storage to hold the output
};
t_outp  outputStrct;                // variable of type t_outp
t_outp* outputPtr;                  // pointer to t_outp

typedef struct t_interface          // to map the interface structure
{
    long     function;              // function code
    t_comm*  command_ptr;           // pointer to command buffer
    t_outp*  outputBuf_ptr;         // pointer to output buffer
    char*    messageBuf_ptr1;       // pointer to first message buffer
    char*    messageBuf_ptr2;       // pointer to second message buffer
    long     messageCount;          // number of messages returned
    void*    addr_XAPI;             // address of module EDGXAPI
    void*    addr_MTAB;             // address of module EDGMTAB
    void*    addr_CMSG;             // address of module EDGCMSG
    long     token;                 // token to identify the request
    long     returncode;            // API return code
    long     reasoncode;            // API reason code
};
t_interface interStruct;            // variable of type t_interface
t_interface* pI;                    // pointer to t_interface
```

Figure 18. C/C++ sample code for an interface struct

Communication with the API

Define the API

Define the EDGXHINT program interface to your program, together with the interface struct, using code such as:

```
extern  "C"  int  EDGXHINT(  t_interface*  );
```

Start API communication

To start API communication, first initialize all elements of the interface structure and clear the buffers you provide. You can then open a communication session with the API by setting the function code to 1 (=OPEN) and calling EDGXHINT, passing the pointer to the interface struct:

```
interStruct.function        = 1L;
EDGXHINT(pI);
```

You can use the return and reason code elements of the interface structure to determine whether the open process was successful:

```
if ( interStruct.returncode == 0L
  && interStruct.reasoncode == 0L  )
  .....                       // successfully opened the API session
else
  ....                        // error handling needed
```

If the open process is successful, EDGXHINT fills the elements of the interface structure as described in Table 11 on page 46.

Issue a request

If the open is successful, you can start a request session by issuing a TSO subcommand through the API. Sample code for this is shown in Figure 19. Place the command string in the command buffer, initialize buffers, set function code to 3 (=BEGIN), and call EDGXHINT.

```
char  command[12]  =  "SV  OWNER(*)";         // define the command
strcpy(commandStrct.commandBuffer,command);   // fill the command buffer
commandStrct.com_length = strlen(command)+2;  // set the command length
                                              // command length + 2 byte length field
strcpy(outputStrct.outputBuffer,'\0');        // clear output buffer
outputStrct.header.out_used=0;
strcpy(interStruct.messageBuf_ptr1,'\0');     // clear message buffers
strcpy(interStruct.messageBuf_ptr2,'\0');
interStruct.function = 3L;                    // set function code
EDGXHINT(pI);                                 // call EDGXHINT
```

Figure 19. Issue a TSO subcommand using EDGXHINT

You can evaluate the return and reason code to determine whether the command was processed successfully. From the message count, you can determine whether there are messages available in the message buffers. You will find returned data in the output buffer. This data is in SFI format and can be processed as described in Chapter 6, “Processing the Output Data in the Output Buffer,” on page 51. If a search command was issued, you will find one or more complete resources in the output buffer.

EDGXHINT always uses the EDGXCI MULTI=YES keyword on behalf of its callers. Therefore, all callers must be updated, if necessary, to handle a buffer containing multiple resources. A caller requiring the return of just a single resource can use the LIMIT(1) operand on the SEARCH subcommand.

Continue a request

If more matching resources exist (returncode = 0, reasoncode = 4), you might want to continue the request session. Clear the buffers, set function code to 4 (=CONTINUE) and call EDGXHINT again. The next set of resources are returned to the output buffer.

End a request

To end the request session, release the corresponding token. Set function code to 5 (=RELEASE) and call EDGXHINT.

```
interStruct.function        = 5L;
EDGXHINT(pI);
```

End API communication

To end communication with the API, set the function code to 2 (=CLOSE) and call EDGXHINT, passing the pointer to the interface struct:

```
interStruct.function        = 2L;
EDGXHINT(pI);
```

Return and reason codes using EDGXHINT

When using interface EDGXHINT, you receive return and reason codes, as described in "EDGXCI Return and Reason Codes" on page 10.

Chapter 6. Processing the Output Data in the Output Buffer

The DFSMSrmm application programming interface returns data in the output buffer you define. The data is in this format:

- A four-byte length field into which your application program sets the total size of the output buffer.
- A four-byte length field that is used by DFSMSrmm when your output buffer is too small.
- A four-byte length field that contains the total size of all the output including the bytes of the length field.
- Structured fields, which consist of structured field introducers (SFI) and data.
  - An SFI is a structure that separates one line or field of output data from another. SFIs are described in "Description of Structured Fields."
  - Data in line format or field format.

Use the EDGXSF macro described in "EDGXSF: Structured Field Definitions" on page 112 to map the output buffer header and the structured field introducers. EDGXSF also defines values used in the output fields. Do not hardcode the offsets because they might change in the future.

The DFSMSrmm API returns various types of output to your application program:

- Return and reason codes in registers from DFSMSrmm and the DFSMSrmm API.
- Return and reason codes from system services in structured fields.
- List header lines as formatted lines in structured fields.
- Messages as formatted lines or as message variables in structured fields.
- Report output data as formatted lines or as unformatted fields in structured fields.

The DFSMSrmm API does not return output data in the output buffer for every subcommand you issue using the API. See "SFIs for Output Data for Subcommands" on page 61 for information on each subcommand and the possible output data that the API returns as structured fields in your output buffer.

Description of Structured Fields

A structured field consists of:

- A Structured Field Introducer (SFI)
- Data that follows the SFI as described:

Part **Description**

SFI Structured Field Introducer. A structure with a minimum size of 8 bytes in this format:

Byte count
Description

2 Two-byte length. The length includes the length of the SFI (8 bytes) and the length of the data following the SFI.

3 Three-byte SFI identifier (ID)

1 One-byte SFI type modifier

1 One-byte (reserved)

1 One-byte data-type identifier

Data Data following the SFI, which can contain actual data, no data, binary zeros, or blank data.

See Appendix A, "Structured Field Introducers," on page 83 for descriptions of the SFIs that the DFSMSrmm API returns.

Structured fields can appear in any order. Write your application so it skips over any structured field it is not prepared to handle. This makes your application program less sensitive to changes like enhancements to DFSMSrmm that introduce new or different structured fields and sequences. You can update your application program when it is convenient to do so rather than being forced to do so because your application program no longer works.

In the examples that follow, <SFI>data denotes a Structured Field Introducer (SFI) that is followed by data. In the examples, the term "SFI" is replaced with its descriptive name, for example: <data-set-name>. There is no association between the length of a particular SFI and its descriptive name.

Requesting SFI Data Format

You determine if the DFSMSrmm API returns line format or field format data to your application program. Line format contains fixed text and variable data that are formatted into lines. Line format is suitable for displaying at a terminal or for printing. Field format data consists only of SFIs and variable data.

You can request that the data be returned in line format when you specify the EDGXCI macro OUTPUT=LINES parameter. You can request that the data be returned in field format by specifying the OUTPUT=FIELDS parameter.

When you specify the EDGXCI macro OUTPUT=LINES parameter, the DFSMSrmm API returns the output lines in the same format as information returned by the DFSMSrmm RMM TSO subcommand.

In the examples that follow, assume that

```
A00001: RMMUSER.TSO.COMMAND1.
```

is only one data set on the volume

Requesting Line Format

Figure 20 on page 53 is an example of the line format data that the DFSMSrmm API returns when you specify the OUTPUT=LINES parameter. In the example, the request specifies the RMM TSO subcommand LISTDATASET RMMUSER.TAPE VOLUME(A00001). The request might produce the output that is shown in Figure 20 on page 53. The value for <*line*> is the SFI for each line and is followed by the data returned from specifying the RMM LISTDATASET subcommand.

```
|  <Begin DATASET Group>
|    <line>Data set name = RMMUSER.TAPE
|    <line>Volume        = A06061               Physical file sequence number = 1
|    <line>Owner         = RMMUSER                          Data set sequence = 1
|    <line>Create date   = 12/05/2009 Create time = 01:16:38 System ID         = EZU34
|    <line>Expiration date       = 12/10/2009 Original expir. date  =
|    <line>Block size            = 3120       Block count           = 1
|    <line>Data set size(KB)     = 97656
|    <line>Percent of volume     = 0          Total block count     = 1
|    <line>Logical Record Length = 80         Record Format         = FB
|    <line>Date last written     = 12/05/2009 Date last read        = 12/05/2009
|    <line>Job name              = RMMUSERJ   Last job name         = RMMUSERJ
|    <line>Step name             = WRITE      Last step name        = WRITE
|    <line>Program name          = IEBGENER   Last program name     = IEBGENER
|    <line>DD name               = SYSUT2     Last DD name          = SYSUT2
|    <line>Device number         = 0590       Last Device number    = 0590
|    <line>Management class      =            VRS management value  =
|    <line>Storage group         =            VRS retention date    =
|    <line>Storage class         =            VRS retained          = NO
|    <line>Data class            =            Closed by Abend       = NO
|    <line>                                   Deleted               = NO
|    <line>                                   Catalog status        = UNKNOWN
|    <line>Primary VRS details:
|    <line>       Name           =
|    <line>       Job name       =            Type                  =
|    <line>       Subchain NAME  =            Subchain start date   =
|    <line>Secondary VRS details:
|    <line>       Value or class =
|    <line>       Job name       =
|    <line>       Subchain NAME  =            Subchain start date   =
|    <line>Security Class   =           Description   =
|    <line>BES key index    = 0
|    <line>
|  <End DATASET Group>
```

Figure 20. Example of List Type of Output Using OUTPUT=LINES

Requesting Field Format

Figure 21 on page 54 is an example of the field format data that the DFSMSrmm API returns when you specify the OUTPUT=FIELDS parameter. Your request specifying LISTDATASET FIELD.TEST VOLUME(VOL001) subcommand might also produce the output shown in Figure 21 on page 54.

```
|  <Begin DATASET Group>
|    <DSN  - Data Set Name            : 44, character        >
|    <CJBN - Job Name                 :  8, character        >
|    <VOL  - Volume Serial            :  6, character        >
|    <OWN  - Owner                    :  8, character        >
|    <DSEQ - Data Set Sequence        :  4, bin(31)          >
|    <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)          >
|    <DEV  - Device Number            :  4, character        >
|    <FILE - Physical File Sequence   :  4, bin(31)          >
|    <CDTJ - Create Date              :  4, packed decimal   >
|    <CTM  - Create Time              :  4, packed decimal   >
|    <SYS  - Creating system ID       :  8, character        >
|    <BLKS - Block Size               :  4, bin(31)          >
|    <BLKC - Block Count              :  4, bin(31)          >
|    <LRCL - Logical Record Length    :  4, bin(31)          >
|    <RCFM - Record Format            :  4, character        >
|    <DC   - Data Class               :  8, character        >
|    <DLWJ - Date Last Written        :  4, packed decimal   >
|    <DLRJ - Date Last Read/Referenced:  4, packed decimal   >
|    <STEP - Step Name                :  8, character        >
|    <DD   - DD Name                  :  8, character        >
|    <MC   - Management Class         :  8, character        >
|    <SG   - Storage Group Name       :  8, character        >
|    <SC   - Storage Class            :  8, character        >
|    <VMV  - VRS Management Value     :  8, character        >
|    <RTDJ - Retention Date           :  4, packed decimal   >
|    <VTYP - Primary VRS Type         :  1, bin(8)           >
|    <VJBN - Primary VRS Job Name     :  8, character        >
|    <VNME - Primary VRS Name         : 44, character        >
|    <VSCN - Primary VRS Subchain name:  8, character        >
|    <VSCD - Primary VRS Subchain date:  4, packed decimal   >
|    <VRSR - VRS Retained             :  1, bin(8)           >
|    <NME  - Security Class Name      :  8, character        >
|    <CLS  - Security Class Descriptio: 32, character        >
|    <ABND - Abend while open         :  1, bin(8)           >
|    <CTLG - Catalog status           :  1, bin(8)           >
|    <2JBN - Secondary VRS jobname mas:  8, character        >
|    <2NME - Secondary VRS mask       :  8, character        >
|    <2SCN - Secondary VRS subchain na:  8, character        >
|    <2SCD - Secondary VRS subchain da:  4, packed decimal   >
|    <BLKT - Total block count        :  4, bin(31)          >
|    <CPGM - Creating program name    :  8, character        >
|    <LPGM - Last used program name   :  8, character        >
|    <LJOB - Last used job            :  8, character        >
|    <LSTP - Last used step name      :  8, character        >
|    <LDD  - Last used DD name        :  8, character        >
|    <LDEV - Last Drive               :  4, character        >
|    <DPCT - Percent of volume        :  1, bin(8)           >
|    <XDTJ - Expiration Date          :  4, packed decimal   >
|    <OXDJ - Original Expiration Date :  4, packed decimal   >
|    <DLTD - Deleted By Disposition Pr:  1, bin(8)           >
|    <DSS6 - Data Set Size            : 14, compound         >
|    <BESK - CA Tape Encrytion key ind:  4, bin(31)          >
|  <End DATASET Group>
```

Figure 21. Example of Output Using OUTPUT=FIELDS

Figure 21:

- Shows begin and end group SFIs. In this example, <Begin DATASET Group> and <End DATASET Group>.
- Includes descriptive names used to identify SFIs. The SFI identifies the data type; and the long character <...> strings do not represent the actual size of the SFIs, which are only 8 bytes in length.
- Can appear to have no data. This is because structured fields can

  - Have no data (SFI only, as in this example), binary zeros, or blank characters.
  - Be omitted if they have no data.
- Shows that structured fields can be order independent. For example, VOL in Figure 38 on page 70 occurs before OWN for LISTDATASET while OWN occurs before VOL for LISTPRODUCT in Figure 40 on page 71.
- Shows that structured fields might not be in the same order as their corresponding positions in any line-format output.
- Shows variable-length fields.

Refer to Appendix D, "Hexadecimal Example of an Output Buffer," on page 117 for an example of an output buffer in hexadecimal representation.

Requesting Types of Output

The DFSMSrmm API can produce standard output and expanded output depending on the values you specify for the OUTPUT and EXPAND parameters as described in "EDGXCI Parameters" on page 6.

The examples shown in "Requesting Standard Output" and "Requesting Expanded Output":

- Assume that there is only one data set on volume VOL001: OWNERONE.FIELD.TEST.
- Use SFI data type descriptions, such as DSN for data set name.
- Show maximum length values, without the term "bytes".
- Show the data type, such as character.

Requesting Standard Output

When you specify EXPAND=NO, your request specifying the SEARCHDATASET VOLUME(VOL001) subcommand might produce the output that is shown in Figure 22.

```
<Begin DATASET Group>
  <DSN  - Data Set Name           : 44, character         >RMMUSER.DATA01
  <VOL  - Volume Serial           :  6, character         >V10000
  <OWN  - Owner                   :  8, character         >RMMUSER
  <TZ   - Time Zone               :  4, bin(31)           >x'FFFF9D90'
  <CDTJ - Create Date             :  4, packed decimal    >x'2007339F'
  <CTM  - Create Time             :  4, packed decimal    >x'0116362F'
  <FILE - Physical File Sequence  :  4, bin(31)           >x'00000001'
  <XDTJ - Expiration Date         :  4, packed decimal    >x'2007344F'
<End DATASET Group>
```

Figure 22. Example of Search Type of Output Using EXPAND=NO

Refer to Appendix D, "Hexadecimal Example of an Output Buffer," on page 117 for a hexadecimal representation and discussion of the contents of the output buffer shown in Figure 22.

Requesting Expanded Output

The DFSMSrmm API can provide expanded output for the DFSMSrmm TSO RMM SEARCHDATASET, SEARCHPRODUCT, SEARCHVOLUME, and SEARCHVRS subcommands when you specify OUTPUT=FIELDS and EXPAND=YES or use the default EXPAND=YES in your application program.

The DFSMSrmm API does not provide expanded data for the DFSMSrmm TSO RMM SEARCHBIN or SEARCHRACK subcommands.

When you specify OUTPUT=FIELDS and EXPAND=YES, your SEARCHDATASET VOLUME(VOL001) subcommand might produce the output that is shown in Figure 23.

```
|  <Begin DATASET Group>
|    <DSN  - Data Set Name            : 44, character         >RMMUSER.TAPE
|    <CJBN - Job Name                 :  8, character         >RMMUSERJ
|    <VOL  - Volume Serial            :  6, character         >A06061
|    <OWN  - Owner                    :  8, character         >RMMUSER
|    <DSEQ - Data Set Sequence        :  4, bin(31)           >x'00000001'
|    <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)           >x'FFFF9D90'
|    <DEV  - Device Number            :  4, character         >0590
|    <FILE - Physical File Sequence   :  4, bin(31)           >x'00000001'
|    <CDTJ - Create Date              :  4, packed decimal    >x'2007339F'
|    <CTM  - Create Time              :  4, packed decimal    >x'0116381F'
|    <SYS  - Creating system ID       :  8, character         >EZU0000
|    <BLKS - Block Size               :  4, bin(31)           >x'00000C30'
|    <BLKC - Block Count              :  4, bin(31)           >x'00000001'
|    <LRCL - Logical Record Length    :  4, bin(31)           >x'00000050'
|    <RCFM - Record Format            :  4, character         >FB
|    <DC   - Data Class               :  8, character         >
|    <DLWJ - Date Last Written        :  4, packed decimal    >x'2007339F'
|    <DLRJ - Date Last Read/Referenced:  4, packed decimal    >x'2007339F'
|    <STEP - Step Name                :  8, character         >WRITE
|    <DD   - DD Name                  :  8, character         >SYSUT2
|    <MC   - Management Class         :  8, character         >
|    <SG   - Storage Group Name       :  8, character         >
|    <SC   - Storage Class            :  8, character         >
|    <VMV  - VRS Management Value     :  8, character         >
|    <RTDJ - Retention Date           :  4, packed decimal    >
|    <VTYP - Primary VRS Type         :  1, bin(8)            >x'00'
|    <VJBN - Primary VRS Job Name     :  8, character         >
|    <VNME - Primary VRS Name         : 44, character         >
|    <VSCN - Primary VRS Subchain name:  8, character         >
|    <VSCD - Primary VRS Subchain date:  4, packed decimal    >
|    <VRSR - VRS Retained             :  1, bin(8)            >x'00'
|    <NME  - Security Class Name      :  8, character         >
|    <CLS  - Security Class Descriptio: 32, character         >
|    <ABND - Abend while open         :  1, bin(8)            >x'00'
|    <CTLG - Catalog status           :  1, bin(8)            >x'00'
|    <2JBN - Secondary VRS jobname mas:  8, character         >
|    <2NME - Secondary VRS mask       :  8, character         >
|    <2SCN - Secondary VRS subchain na:  8, character         >
|    <2SCD - Secondary VRS subchain da:  4, packed decimal    >
|    <BLKT - Total block count        :  4, bin(31)           >x'00000001'
|    <CPGM - Creating program name    :  8, character         >IEBGENER
|    <LPGM - Last used program name   :  8, character         >IEBGENER
|    <LJOB - Last used job            :  8, character         >RMMUSERJ
|    <LSTP - Last used step name      :  8, character         >WRITE
|    <LDD  - Last used DD name        :  8, character         >SYSUT2
|    <LDEV - Last Drive               :  4, character         >0590
|    <DPCT - Percent of volume        :  1, bin(8)            >x'00'
|    <XDTJ - Expiration Date          :  4, packed decimal    >x'2007344F'
|    <OXDJ - Original Expiration Date :  4, packed decimal    >
|    <DSS6 - Data Set Size            : 14, compound          >x'010303010A060000000000017D78'
|    <DLTD - Deleted By Disposition Pr:  1, bin(8)            >x'00'
|    <BESK - CA Tape Encrytion key ind:  4, bin(31)           >x'00000000'
|  <End DATASET Group>
```

Figure 23. Example of Search Type of Output Using OUTPUT=FIELDS, EXPAND=YES

Accessing Return and Reason Codes

DFSMSrmm returns return codes and reason codes to your application program in the general purpose registers and also as data in your output buffer as follows:

- Return codes and reason codes issued as a result of processing of your subcommand request. Refer to *z/OS DFSMSrmm Managing and Using Removable Media* for information about these codes.
- Return codes and reason codes associated with the API itself. These are the return codes and reason codes listed in "EDGXCI Return and Reason Codes" on page 10 for macro EDGXCI.
- Return and reason codes from system services. DFSMSrmm uses various system services, such as catalog services, to process the subcommands from your application program. When DFSMSrmm receives a non-zero return code from a system service, the DFSMSrmm API places the return code and associated reason code in your output buffer as structured fields, along with a name to identify the service. See "System Return and Reason Code SFIs" on page 59 for more information.

Accessing Messages and Message Variables

The DFSMSrmm API can return messages and message variables in your output buffer. Figure 24 show how messages are returned in line format when you specify the OUTPUT=LINES parameter and field format when you specify the OUTPUT=FIELDS parameter.

```
  <message line>message text
  <message line>message text

or

  <Begin MESSAGE group>
    <message number  >number
    <message variable>variable
  <End MESSAGE group>
  <Begin MESSAGE group>
    <message number  >number
    <message variable>variable
  <End MESSAGE group>
```

Figure 24. Message and Message Variable Structured Fields. Message and Message Variable Structured Fields

Refer to "Messages and Message Variables SFIs" on page 60 for information about which messages can be placed in your output buffer.

Interpreting Date Format and Time Format

DFSMSrmm dates are in packed decimal format: yyyydddC, where yyyyddd is a Julian date and C is a standard packed-decimal sign character. The date formats used are returned in internal format and can be interpreted as follows:

- Interpret 9999366 as PERMANENT retention date format.
- Interpret 9999365 as PERMANENT retention date format.
- Interpret 9800000 as WHILECATLG retention date format.
- Interpret 98ccccc as CYCL/ccccc retention date format.
- Interpret 0000098 as CATRETPD retention date format.
- Interpret yyyyddd as yyyy/mm/dd, yyyy/dd/mm, mm/dd/yyyy, dd/mm/yyyy, dd/yyyy/mm, mm/yyyy/dd.

DFSMSrmm also returns time in packed decimal format: hhmmsstC, where hhmmsst is the time in hours, minutes, seconds, and tenths of seconds and C is a standard packed-decimal sign character.

Using Different Time Zones

Default dates and times are returned in the time zone of the DFSMSrmm system processing the subcommand. The TZ SFI provides the time zone offset so if necessary, the application can convert dates and times to any other required time zone. When issuing subcommands that specify date or time values, such as ADDDATASET or CHANGEVOLUME, you can specify the TZ operand to indicate to the DFSMSrmm system the time zone offset the application is using. DFSMSrmm converts dates and times to UTC/GMT/local time in order to store them in the DFSMSrmm control data set. Refer to *z/OS DFSMSrmm Implementation and Customization Guide* for more information on creating or updating the DFSMSrmm control data set control record and setting up DFSMSrmm common time support.

Identifying Structured Field Introducers

A structured field introducer (SFI) is a structure that identifies one line or field of output data from another. The DFSMSrmm API returns these types of SFIs in your output buffer:

- SFIs that begin and end a resource group as described in "Begin and End Resource Groups" on page 59.
- SFIs that introduce a single line of output data as described in:
  - "System Return and Reason Code SFIs" on page 59
  - "Messages and Message Variables SFIs" on page 60
  - "ADD-Type of Subcommands" on page 62
  - "CHANGE-Type of Subcommands" on page 62
  - "DELETE-Type of Subcommands" on page 63
  - "GETVOLUME Subcommand" on page 63
  - "LIST-Type of Subcommands" on page 63
  - "SEARCH-Type of Subcommands" on page 75

This notation indicates an SFI:

```
<xxxx - descriptive name       : data length, data type :  >
```

where "xxxx" is a character type of mnemonic. In your application program, you need to use the 3-byte or 4-byte hexadecimal identifiers for Structured Field Introducers.

Appendix A, "Structured Field Introducers," on page 83 describes all the structured fields that the DFSMSrmm API can return to your application program.

Appendix B, "Structured Field Introducers by Subcommand," on page 107 shows all of the Structured Field Introducers by subcommand.

The DFSMSrmm API does not return information for all subcommands. For example, the DFSMSrmm API does not produce structured fields for a successful ADDBIN subcommand request.

Begin and End Resource Groups

In the previous examples, you saw that output structured fields were grouped by a pair of unique Structured Field Introducers as shown in Figure 25.

```
<Begin DATASET group>
  <..         >data set name
  <..         >volume id
<End DATASET group>
```

Figure 25. Begin and End Resource Group SFI Sequence

The begin and end resource group SFIs identify when output for a particular resource, such as a data set, begins and ends. The pairs of Begin and End Resource Group SFIs are shown in Figure 26.

```
<Begin BIN group>       <End BIN group>
<Begin CONTROL group>   <End CONTROL group>
<Begin DATASET group>   <End DATASET group>
<Begin MESSAGE group>   <End MESSAGE group>
<Begin OPENRULE group>  <End OPENRULE group>
<Begin OWNER group>     <End OWNER group>
<Begin PRODUCT group>   <End PRODUCT group>
<Begin PRTITION group>  <End PRTITION group>
<Begin RACK group>      <End RACK group>
<Begin VOLUME group>    <End VOLUME group>
<Begin VRS group>       <End VRS group>
```

Figure 26. Begin and End Resource Group SFI Pairs

In addition to identifying the beginning and ending of output for a particular resource, the Begin and End Resource Group SFIs shown in Figure 27 are used to differentiate one subgroup of data from another in the output the DFSMSrmm API returns for the LISTCONTROL, LISTVOLUME, SEARCHVOLUME, LISTPRODUCT, and SEARCHPRODUCT subcommands.

```
<Begin ACCESS group>   <End ACCESS group>
<Begin ACTIONS group>  <End ACTIONS group>
<Begin CNTL group>     <End CNTL group>
<Begin LOCDEF group>   <End LOCDEF group>
<Begin MEDINF group>   <End MEDINF group>
<Begin MNTMSG group>   <End MNTMSG group>
<Begin MOVES group>    <End MOVES group>
<Begin OPTION group>   <End OPTION group>
<Begin PRODVOL group>  <End PRODVOL group>
<Begin REJECT group>   <End REJECT group>
<Begin SECCLS group>   <End SECCLS group>
<Begin STAT group>     <End STAT group>
<Begin STATUS group>   <End STATUS group>
<Begin STORE group>    <End STORE group>
<Begin TASKS group>    <End TASKS group>
<Begin VLPOOL group>   <End VLPOOL group>
<Begin VOL group>      <End VOL group>
```

Figure 27. Begin and End Resource Group SFI Pairs for Subgroups

Groups and subgroups, such as MESSAGE and SECCLS, are repeated as often as necessary to differentiate resources.

System Return and Reason Code SFIs

When DFSMSrmm receives a non-zero return code from a system service, the system return code and associated reason code are put into your output buffer as shown in Figure 28 on page 60. DFSMSrmm issues return code 116 and reason

code 06 when an error like this occurs.

```
<Begin SYSRETC group>
  <SVCN - service name             : 16 , character:         >
  <RTNC - return code              : 4  , bin(31):           >
  <RSNC - reason code              : 4  , bin(31):           >
<End SYSRETC group>
```

Figure 28. System Return and Reason Codes

The DFSMSrmm API returns the same SFIs for both line format and field format.

Messages and Message Variables SFIs

When messages or message variables are returned to you as output data, they are put into your output buffer as structured fields as shown in Figure 29.

```
    <MSGL - message line             : nn , character:         >
    <MSGL - message line             : nn , character:         >

or

  <Begin MESSAGE group>
    <MSGN - message number           : 8  , character:         >
    <xxx  - variable>
  <End MESSAGE group>
  <Begin MESSAGE group>
    <MSGN - message number           : 8  , character:         >
    <xxx  - variable>
  <End MESSAGE group>
```

Figure 29. SFIs for Messages and Message Variables

When you use the CONTINUE operand on any SEARCH subcommand, the DFSMSrmm API returns the continue information at the message group with the CONT SFI as shown in Figure 30.

```
<Begin VOLUME group>
  <Begin MESSAGE group>
    <MSGN - message number            : 8 , character:         >
    <ENTN - number of entries         : 4 , bin(1):            >
  <End MESSAGE group>
  <Begin MESSAGE group>
    <MSGN - message number            : 8 , character:         >
    <CONT -continue information       :84 , character:         >
  <End MESSAGE group>
<End VOLUME group>
```

Figure 30. Message Group with the CONT SFI

When you specify OUTPUT=LINES, messages issued by DFSMSrmm are placed in your output buffer using the LINE SFI.

When you specify OUTPUT=FIELDS, only the messages listed in Table 12 on page 61 are placed in your output buffer. These messages, some of which are issued only in conjunction with a subcommand parameter such as POOL or COUNT, are included in the output because they contain data and codes that can be especially useful to your application. Your application program should use the return and reason codes that it receives rather than messages to determine whether or not the subcommand request was successful.

Table 12 on page 61 lists:

- The Structured Field Introducers that follow the <MSGN> SFI
- The applicable subcommands
- A non-inclusive list of the return codes (RC) and reason codes (RSN).

Table 12. Message Related SFIs

Message	SFI ID(s)	Subcommand(s)	RC	RSN(s)
EDG3010	ENTN	All SEARCH subcommands when no (0) entry is returned	4	8
EDG3011	ENTN	All SEARCH subcommands when 1 entry returned	0 4	0 2 and 4
EDG3012	ENTN	All SEARCH subcommands when > 1 entry returned	0 4	0 2 and 4
EDG3013	VOL	AV	12	many
EDG3014	CNT	AV	12	many
EDG3015	OWN VOL	GV	0	0
EDG3016	RCK	AV CV	0	0
EDG3017	RCK	AB AR	12	18 68 70
EDG3018	CNT	AB AR	12	18 68 70
EDG3019	RCK	DB DR	12	many
EDG3020	CNT	DB DR	12	many
EDG3025	CONT	All SEARCH subcommands	4	2
EDG3277	FRC FRS	AV CV	12	122
EDG3278	CSG	AV CV	12	124
EDG3288	FRC FRS VOL	CV DV	12	132
EDG3289	FRC FRS	CV	12	134
EDG3292	CLIB	AV CV	12	140
EDG3301	FRC FRS	AV CV GV	12	152
EDG3310	CLIB	CV DV	12	170
EDG3311	FRC FRS	AV CV DV	12	172
EDG3314	MEDN	CV	12	176
EDG3328	KEYF KEYT TYPF TYPT	SD SV	4	12

For a detailed explanation of these messages, see *z/OS MVS System Messages, Vol 5 (EDG-GFS)*. For a description of messages, use LookAt, described in "Using LookAt to look up message explanations" on page x. For DFSMSrmm return and reason codes, see *z/OS DFSMSrmm Managing and Using Removable Media*.

SFIs for Output Data for Subcommands

When you specify OUTPUT=LINES, the DFSMSrmm API returns output data, except for system return and reason codes, as formatted lines in structured fields. The structured fields are introduced by the <LINE> and <MSGL> Structured Field Introducers as shown in Figure 31 on page 62. DFSMSrmm places system return codes and reason codes in your output buffer as described in "System Return and Reason Code SFIs" on page 59.

```
<Begin resource group>
  <LINE - Formatted output line   : nn , character:      >
  <LINE - Formatted output line   : nn , character:      >
  <MSGL - Formatted output message: nn , character:      >
  <MSGL - Formatted output message: nn , character:      >
<End resource group>
```

Figure 31. Formatted Lines

When you specify OUTPUT=FIELDS, the DFSMSrmm API returns output data as unformatted data in structured fields.

ADD-Type of Subcommands

The DFSMSrmm ADD-type of subcommands are: ADDBIN, ADDDATASET, ADDOWNER, ADDPRODUCT, ADDRACK, ADDVOLUME, and ADDVRS. You use these subcommands to add information to the DFSMSrmm control data set.

The DFSMSrmm API returns information under these conditions:

- You specify the ADDVOLUME subcommand with the POOL operand. The DFSMSrmm API returns the rack number that is assigned to the volume in the format as shown in Figure 32.
- An error occurs for specific return and reason code combinations described in "Messages and Message Variables SFIs" on page 60 and "SFIs for Return and Reason Codes" on page 85.

```
<Begin VOLUME group>
  <Begin MESSAGE group>
    <MSGN - message number          : 8  , character:        >
    <RCK  - rack or bin number      : 6  , character:        >
  <End MESSAGE group>
<End VOLUME group>
```

Figure 32. SFIs for ADDVOLUME with OUTPUT=FIELDS

CHANGE-Type of Subcommands

The DFSMSrmm CHANGE-type of subcommands are: CHANGEDATASET, CHANGEOWNER, CHANGEPRODUCT,and CHANGEVOLUME. You use these subcommands to change information in the DFSMSrmm control data set.

The DFSMSrmm API returns information when:

- You specify the CHANGEVOLUME subcommand with the POOL operand. The DFSMSrmm API returns the rack number that is assigned to the volume in the format as shown in Figure 33.
- When an error occurs for specific return and reason code combinations described in "Messages and Message Variables SFIs" on page 60 and "SFIs for Return and Reason Codes" on page 85.

```
<Begin VOLUME group>
  <Begin MESSAGE group>
    <MSGN - message number          : 8  , character:        >
    <RCK  - rack or bin number      : 6  , character:        >
  <End MESSAGE group>
<End VOLUME group>
```

Figure 33. SFIs for CHANGEVOLUME with OUTPUT=FIELDS

DELETE-Type of Subcommands

The DFSMSrmm DELETE-type of subcommands are: DELETEBIN, DELETEDATASET, DELETEOWNER, DELETEPRODUCT, DELETERACK, DELETEVOLUME, and DELETEVRS. You use these subcommands to delete information from the DFSMSrmm control data set.

The DFSMSrmm API returns information when an error occurs for specific return and reason code combinations described in "Messages and Message Variables SFIs" on page 60 and "SFIs for Return and Reason Codes" on page 85.

GETVOLUME Subcommand

You use the RMM GETVOLUME subcommand to obtain a volume from DFSMSrmm.

The DFSMSrmm API returns information when:

- The GETVOLUME request was successful. The DFSMSrmm API returns volume information and owner information as shown in Figure 34.
- When an error occurs, and then only for specific return and reason code combinations described in "Messages and Message Variables SFIs" on page 60 and "SFIs for Return and Reason Codes" on page 85.

```
<Begin VOLUME group>
  <Begin MESSAGE group>
    <MSGN - message number          : 8  , character:        >
    <VOL  - volume serial           : 6  , character:        >
    <OWN  - owner                   : 8  , character:        >
  <End MESSAGE group>
<End VOLUME group>
```

Figure 34. SFIs for GETVOLUME with OUTPUT=FIELDS

LIST-Type of Subcommands

The DFSMSrmm LIST-type of subcommands are: LISTBIN, LISTCONTROL, LISTDATASET, LISTOWNER, LISTPRODUCT, LISTRACK, LISTVOLUME, and LISTVRS. You use these subcommands to obtain information from the DFSMSrmm control data set about a single resource.

The DFSMSrmm API returns output data for LIST type of subcommands as structured fields when you specify OUTPUT=FIELDS. The Structured Field Introducers for each type of LIST subcommand are found in:

- "LISTBIN SFIs"
- "LISTCONTROL SFIs" on page 64
- "LISTDATASET SFIs" on page 69
- "LISTOWNER SFIs" on page 70
- "LISTPRODUCT SFIs" on page 71
- "LISTRACK SFIs" on page 71
- "LISTVOLUME SFIs" on page 72
- "LISTVRS SFIs" on page 74

LISTBIN SFIs

The SFIs produced for the LISTBIN subcommand with OUTPUT=FIELDS are shown in Figure 35 on page 64.

```
<Begin RACK/BIN Group>
  <RCK  - Rack or Bin Number       :  6, character        >
  <VOL  - Volume Serial            :  6, character        >
  <RST  - Rack or Bin Status       :  1, bin(8)           >
  <LOC  - Location                 :  8, character        >
  <MEDN - Media Name               :  8, character        >
  <MIV  - Moving-In Volume         :  6, character        >
  <MOV  - Moving-Out Volume        :  6, character        >
  <OVOL - Old Volume               :  6, character        >
  <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)          >
<End RACK/BIN Group>
```

Figure 35. SFIs for LISTBIN with OUTPUT=FIELDS

LISTCONTROL SFIs

The SFIs produced for the LISTCONTROL subcommand with OUTPUT=FIELDS are shown in Figure 36 on page 65. The SFIs produced for the LISTCONTROL STATUS subcommand with OUTPUT=FIELDS are shown in Figure 37 on page 68.

```
<Begin CONTROL Group>
  <Begin CNTL Group>
    <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)          >
    <MTP  - CDS type                 :  1, bin(8)           >
    <MDTJ - CDS Create Date          :  4, packed decimal   >
    <MTM  - CDS Create Time          :  4, packed decimal   >
    <UDTJ - CDS Last update date     :  4, packed decimal   >
    <UTM  - CDS Last update time     :  4, packed decimal   >
    <JRNU - Journal Percentage Used  :  2, bin(15)          >
    <JRNF - JOURNALFULL Parmlib Value:  2, bin(15)          >
    <JRNS - Journal status           :  1, bin(8)           >
    <BDTJ - Last CDS Backup Date     :  4, packed decimal   >
    <BTM  - Last CDS Backup Time     :  4, packed decimal   >
    <JBDT - Last journal backup date :  4, packed decimal   >
    <JBTM - Last journal backup time :  4, packed decimal   >
    <XDTJ - Expiration Date          :  4, packed decimal   >
    <XTM  - Last Inven Mgt Expir Time:  4, packed decimal   >
    <RDTJ - Last CDS Extract Date    :  4, packed decimal   >
    <RTM  - Last CDS Extract Time    :  4, packed decimal   >
    <DDTJ - Delete/Store Date        :  4, packed decimal   >
    <DTM  - Last Store update run tim:  4, packed decimal   >
    <SOSJ - Last XPROC Start Date    :  4, packed decimal   >
    <SOST - Last XPROC Start Time    :  4, packed decimal   >
    <VDTJ - Last Inven Mgt Proc Date :  4, packed decimal   >
    <VTM  - Last Inven Mgt VRS Time  :  4, packed decimal   >
    <LRK  - # Library Rack Numbers   :  4, bin(31)          >
    <FRK  - Free Rack Num in Library :  4, bin(31)          >
    <LBN  - Bin Numbers in LOCAL     :  4, bin(31)          >
    <FLB  - Free Bin Numbers in LOCAL:  4, bin(31)          >
    <DBN  - Bin Numbers in DISTANT   :  4, bin(31)          >
    <FDB  - Free Bins in DISTANT Loc :  4, bin(31)          >
    <RBN  - # Bin Numbers in REMOTE  :  4, bin(31)          >
    <FRB  - Free Bin Numbers in REMOT:  4, bin(31)          >
    <CACT - Control Active Functions :  1, bit(8)           >
    <CSDT - Catalog Synchronize date :  4, packed decimal   >
    <CSTM - Catalog Synchronize time :  4, packed decimal   >
    <FCSP - Catalog Synch in progress:  1, bin(8)           >
    <CSVE - Stacked volume enabled   :  1, bin(8)           >
    <X100 - EDGUX100 exit status     :  1, bin(8)           >
    <X200 - EDGUX200 exit status     :  1, bin(8)           >
    <X300 - EDGUX300 exit status     :  1, bin(8)           >
    <EBIN - Extended Bin Status      :  1, bin(8)           >
    <CDSU - CDS percentage used      :  2, bin(15)          >
    <CSHN - Client/Server host name  : 63, character        >
    <CSIP - Client/Server IP address : 45, character        >
    <UTC  - Common time status enable:  1, bin(8)           >
    <CDSQ - CDS id ENQ name enabled  :  1, bin(8)           >
    <RMID - RMM started procedure nam: 17, character        >
  <End CNTL Group>
  <Begin OPTION Group>
    <OPM  - Operating Mode           :  1, bin(8)           >
    <DRP  - Default Retention Period :  4, bin(31)          >
    <MRP  - Maximum Retention Period :  4, bin(31)          >
```

Figure 36. SFIs for LISTCONTROL with OUTPUT=FIELDS (Part 1 of 4)

```
   <CRP  - CATRETPD Retention Period:  4, bin(31)          >
   <MDS  - CDS Data Set Name        : 44, character        >
   <JDS  - Journal Name             : 44, character        >
   <JRNF - JOURNALFULL Parmlib Value:  2, bin(15)          >
   <CATS - CATSYSID value           :  1, bin(8)           >
   <SOSP - Scratch Procedure Name   :  8, character        >
   <BKPP - Backup Procedure Name    :  8, character        >
   <IPL  - Data Check Required in IP:  1, bin(8)           >
   <DTE  - Installation Date Format :  1, bin(8)           >
   <RCF  - Installation RACF Support:  1, bin(8)           >
   <AUD  - SMF Audit Record Number  :  2, bin(15)          >
   <SSM  - SMF Security Record Numbe:  2, bin(15)          >
   <CDS  - Control Data Set ID      :  8, character        >
   <SLM  - MAXHOLD Value            :  2, bin(15)          >
   <LCT  - Default Lines per Page   :  2, bin(15)          >
   <SID  - SMF System ID            :  8, character        >
   <BLP  - BLP Option               :  1, bin(8)           >
   <NOT  - Notify                   :  1, bin(8)           >
   <UNC  - Uncatalog Option         :  1, bin(8)           >
   <VRJ  - VRS Job Name             :  1, bin(8)           >
   <MSGF - Case of Message Text     :  1, bin(8)           >
   <MOP  - Master Overwrite         :  1, bin(8)           >
   <ACCT - Accounting Source        :  1, bin(8)           >
   <VCHG - VRSCHANGE Value          :  1, bin(8)           >
   <VRSL - VRSEL Value              :  1, bin(8)           >
   <PSFX - Parmlib Member Suffix    :  2, character        >
   <PSF2 - Parmlib Member Suffix 2  :  2, character        >
   <VACT - VRSMIN action            :  1, bin(8)           >
   <VMIN - VRSMIN Count Value       :  4, bin(31)          >
   <JRNT - Journal transaction      :  1, bin(8)           >
   <VDRA - VRS Drop Action          :  1, bin(8)           >
   <VDRC - VRS Drop Count           :  4, bin(31)          >
   <VDRP - VRS Drop Percentage      :  2, bin(15)          >
   <VREA - VRS Retain Action        :  1, bin(8)           >
   <VREC - VRS Retain Count         :  4, bin(31)          >
   <VREP - VRS Retain Percentage    :  2, bin(15)          >
   <XDRA - EXPDT Drop Action        :  1, bin(8)           >
   <XDRC - EXPDT Drop Count         :  4, bin(31)          >
   <XDRP - EXPDT Drop Percentage    :  2, bin(15)          >
   <DSPD - Disposition DD name      :  8, character        >
   <DSPM - Disposition message prefi:  8, character        >
   <RTBY - Retain by                :  1, bin(8)           >
   <MVBY - Move by                  :  1, bin(8)           >
   <GDGC - GDG cycleby              :  1, bin(8)           >
   <GDGD - GDG duplicate            :  1, bin(8)           >
   <PDA  - PDA state                :  1, bin(8)           >
   <PDAC - PDA block count          :  1, bin(8)           >
   <PDAS - PDA block size           :  1, bin(8)           >
   <PDAL - PDA log state            :  1, bin(8)           >
   <TVXP - Extradays retention      :  1, bin(8)           >
   <SMP  - System managed tape purge:  1, bin(8)           >
   <SMU  - System managed tape updat:  1, bit(8)           >
   <ACS  - SMS ACS support          :  1, bin(8)           >
   <PACS - Pre-ACS support          :  1, bin(8)           >
   <RUB  - Reuse Bin at             :  1, bin(8)           >
   <CMDD - Command Auth DSN         :  1, bin(8)           >
   <CMDO - Command Auth Owner       :  1, bin(8)           >
   <MEDN - Media Name               :  8, character        >
   <LCTK - Local Task               :  4, bin(31)          >
   <SSTY - Subsystem type           :  1, bin(8)           >
   <SRHN - Server host name         : 63, character        >
   <SRIP - Server IP Address        : 45, character        >
   <SRPN - Server port number       :  4, bin(31)          >
   <SRTK - Server task              :  4, bin(31)          >
  <End OPTION Group>
```

Figure 36. SFIs for LISTCONTROL with OUTPUT=FIELDS (Part 2 of 4)

```
<Begin SECCLS Group>
  <SEC  - Security Class Number    :  1, bin(8)           >
  <NME  - Security Class Name      :  8, character        >
  <SCST - Security Class Status    :  1, bit(8)           >
  <CLS  - Security Class Descriptio: 32, character        >
<End SECCLS Group>
<Begin VLPOOL Group>
  <PID  - Pool Prefix              :  6, character        >
  <PSN  - Pool Definition System ID:  8, character        >
  <PRF  - Pool Def RACF Option     :  1, bin(8)           >
  <PTP  - Pool Def Pool Type       :  1, bin(8)           >
  <XDC  - Expiration Date Check    :  1, bin(8)           >
  <ACT  - Action on Release        :  1, bit(8)           >
  <SCRM - Scratch mode             :  1, bin(8)           >
  <PLN  - Pool Name                :  8, character        >
  <MEDN - Media Name               :  8, character        >
  <PDS  - Pool Description         : 40, character        >
  <MOP  - Master Overwrite         :  1, bin(8)           >
<End VLPOOL Group>
<Begin MNTMSG Group>
  <MID  - Mount Message ID         : 12, character        >
  <SMI  - Offset to Message ID     :  2, bin(15)          >
  <OVL  - Offset to Volume Serial  :  2, bin(15)          >
  <OPL  - Offset Rack Num or Pool I:  2, bin(15)          >
<End MNTMSG Group>
<Begin REJECT Group>
  <GRK  - Generic Rack Number      :  6, character        >
  <TAC  - Reject Type              :  1, bin(8)           >
<End REJECT Group>
<Begin LOCDEF Group>
  <LDDF - Location Definition Exist:  1, bin(8)           >
  <LDLC - Location Name            :  8, character        >
  <LDMT - Location Management Type :  1, bin(8)           >
  <LDLT - Location Type            :  1, bin(8)           >
  <LDPR - Location Priority        :  4, bin(31)          >
  <LDMN - Location Media Name      :  8, character        >
<End LOCDEF Group>
<Begin MEDINF Group>
  <MDNF - Media Information Name   :  8, character        >
  <MEDT - Media Type               :  1, bin(8)           >
  <MDTX - External Media Type      :  8, character        >
  <MEDR - Media Recording Format   :  1, bin(8)           >
  <MDRX - External Recording Techn.:  8, character        >
  <VCAP - Volume capacity          :  4, bin(31)          >
  <MDRP - MEDINF Replace Policy Per:  4, bin(31)          >
  <MDRT - MEDINF Replace Policy Tem:  4, bin(31)          >
  <MDRW - MEDINF Replace Policy Wri:  4, bin(31)          >
  <MDRA - MEDINF Replace Policy Age:  4, bin(31)          >
<End MEDINF Group>
<Begin PRTITION Group>
  <PTVL - Volume Serial Number     :  6, character        >
  <PTVS - Volume Range Start       :  6, character        >
  <PTVE - Volume Range End         :  6, character        >
  <PTTP - Type of Partition Entry  :  1, bin(8)           >
  <PTSA - SMT Action for Partition :  1, bin(8)           >
  <PTNA - NOSMT Action for Partitio:  1, bin(8)           >
  <PTNL - Location Name            :  8, character        >
<End PRTITION Group>
```

Figure 36. SFIs for LISTCONTROL with OUTPUT=FIELDS (Part 3 of 4)

```
    <Begin OPENRULE Group>
      <ORVL - Volume Serial Number     :  6, character         >
      <ORVS - Volume Range Start       :  6, character         >
      <ORVE - Volume Range End         :  6, character         >
      <ORTP - Type of Openrule Entry   :  1, bin(8)            >
      <ORIA - Input Action             :  1, bin(8)            >
      <ORII - Input Ignore Condition   :  1, bit(8)            >
      <ORIR - Input Reject Condition   :  1, bit(8)            >
      <OROA - Output Action            :  1, bin(8)            >
      <OROI - Output Ignore Condition  :  1, bit(8)            >
      <OROR - Output Reject Condition  :  1, bit(8)            >
    <End OPENRULE Group>
    <Begin ACTIONS Group>
      <ACT  - Action on Release        :  1, bit(8)            >
      <AST  - Action Status            :  1, bit(8)            >
    <End ACTIONS Group>
    <Begin MOVES Group>
      <MFR  - Source Location Name     :  8, character         >
      <MST  - Move Status              :  1, bin(8)            >
      <MTO  - Target Location Name     :  8, character         >
      <MTY  - Move Type                :  1, bin(8)            >
    <End MOVES Group>
  <End CONTROL Group>
```

Figure 36. SFIs for LISTCONTROL with OUTPUT=FIELDS (Part 4 of 4)

```
<Begin CONTROL Group>
  <Begin STATUS Group>
    <STRM - DFSMSrmm status          :  1, bin(8)            >
    <JRNS - Journal status           :  1, bin(8)            >
    <STSL - Server listener status   :  1, bin(8)            >
    <STLO - Local tasks              :  3, bin(15)           >
    <STLA - Local active tasks       :  3, bin(15)           >
    <STLH - Local held tasks         :  3, bin(15)           >
    <STSO - Server tasks             :  3, bin(15)           >
    <STSA - Server active tasks      :  3, bin(15)           >
    <STSH - Server held tasks        :  3, bin(15)           >
    <STQR - Queued requests          :  4, bin(31)           >
    <STQN - Nowait requests          :  4, bin(31)           >
    <STQC - Catalog requests         :  4, bin(31)           >
    <STLR - Last RESERVE             :  4, packed decimal    >
    <STNH - New requests held        :  1, bin(8)            >
    <STRH - CDS reserved             :  1, bin(8)            >
    <STDS - Debug setting            :  1, bit(8)            >
    <STPL - Trace levels             :  1, bit(8)            >
  <End STATUS Group>
  <Begin TASKS Group>
    <STRF - Task req. function       :  5, character         >
    <STRT - Task req. system         :  8, character         >
    <STTR - Task req. type           :  3, character         >
    <STTQ - Task requestor           :  8, character         >
    <STST - Task start time          :  4, packed decimal    >
    <STTT - Task token               :  4, bin(32)           >
    <STTS - Task status              :  1, bin(8)            >
    <STIV - IP verb                  :  1, bin(8)            >
    <STIS - IP verb state            :  1, bin(8)            >
    <STIT - IP verb time             :  4, packed decimal    >
  <End TASKS Group>
<End CONTROL Group>
```

Figure 37. SFIs for LISTCONTROL STATUS with OUTPUT=FIELDS

When there is no information for a subgroup, such as MOVES, for the LISTCONTROL subcommand, the DFSMSrmm API returns all of the SFIs in the

subgroup with no data. For example, when there are no outstanding volume actions, the DFSMSrmm API returns the MOVES subgroup (MFR, MST, MTO and MTY) with no data.

When DFSMSrmm cannot return all the output data for the LISTCONTROL subcommands in your output buffer, you must specify OPERATION=CONTINUE after processing your output buffer to obtain the rest of the LISTCONTROL output data.

Related Reading: See "Using the CONTINUE Operation in the EDGXCI Macro" on page 33 for additional information.

LISTDATASET SFIs

The SFIs produced for the LISTDATASET subcommand with OUTPUT=FIELDS are shown in Figure 38 on page 70.

```
<Begin DATASET Group>
  <DSN  - Data Set Name            : 44, character        >
  <CJBN - Job Name                 :  8, character        >
  <VOL  - Volume Serial            :  6, character        >
  <OWN  - Owner                    :  8, character        >
  <DSEQ - Data Set Sequence        :  4, bin(31)          >
  <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)          >
  <DEV  - Device Number            :  4, character        >
  <FILE - Physical File Sequence   :  4, bin(31)          >
  <CDTJ - Create Date              :  4, packed decimal   >
  <CTM  - Create Time              :  4, packed decimal   >
  <SYS  - Creating system ID       :  8, character        >
  <BLKS - Block Size               :  4, bin(31)          >
  <BLKC - Block Count              :  4, bin(31)          >
  <LRCL - Logical Record Length    :  4, bin(31)          >
  <RCFM - Record Format            :  4, character        >
  <DC   - Data Class               :  8, character        >
  <DLWJ - Date Last Written        :  4, packed decimal   >
  <DLRJ - Date Last Read/Referenced:  4, packed decimal   >
  <STEP - Step Name                :  8, character        >
  <DD   - DD Name                  :  8, character        >
  <MC   - Management Class         :  8, character        >
  <SG   - Storage Group Name       :  8, character        >
  <SC   - Storage Class            :  8, character        >
  <VMV  - VRS Management Value     :  8, character        >
  <RTDJ - Retention Date           :  4, packed decimal   >
  <VTYP - Primary VRS Type         :  1, bin(8)           >
  <VJBN - Primary VRS Job Name     :  8, character        >
  <VNME - Primary VRS Name         : 44, character        >
  <VSCN - Primary VRS Subchain name:  8, character        >
  <VSCD - Primary VRS Subchain date:  4, packed decimal   >
  <VRSR - VRS Retained             :  1, bin(8)           >
  <NME  - Security Class Name      :  8, character        >
  <CLS  - Security Class Descriptio: 32, character        >
  <ABND - Abend while open         :  1, bin(8)           >
  <CTLG - Catalog status           :  1, bin(8)           >
  <2JBN - Secondary VRS jobname mas:  8, character        >
  <2NME - Secondary VRS mask       :  8, character        >
  <2SCN - Secondary VRS subchain na:  8, character        >
  <2SCD - Secondary VRS subchain da:  4, packed decimal   >
  <BLKT - Total block count        :  4, bin(31)          >
  <CPGM - Creating program name    :  8, character        >
  <LPGM - Last used program name   :  8, character        >
  <LJOB - Last used job            :  8, character        >
  <LSTP - Last used step name      :  8, character        >
  <LDD  - Last used DD name        :  8, character        >
  <LDEV - Last Drive               :  4, character        >
  <DPCT - Percent of volume        :  1, bin(8)           >
  <XDTJ - Expiration Date          :  4, packed decimal   >
  <OXDJ - Original Expiration Date :  4, packed decimal   >
  <DLTD - Deleted By Disposition Pr:  1, bin(8)           >
  <DSS6 - Data Set Size            : 14, compound         >
  <BESK - CA Tape Encrytion key ind:  4, bin(31)          >
<End DATASET Group>
```

Figure 38. SFIs for LISTDATASET with OUTPUT=FIELDS

LISTOWNER SFIs

The SFIs produced for the LISTOWNER subcommand with OUTPUT=FIELDS are shown in Figure 39 on page 71.

```
<Begin OWNER Group>
  <OWN  - Owner                    :  8, character         >
  <SUR  - Owner's Surname          : 20, character         >
  <FOR  - Owner's Forename         : 20, character         >
  <DPT  - Owner's Department       : 40, character         >
  <ADL1 - Address Line 1           : 40, character         >
  <ADL2 - Address Line 2           : 40, character         >
  <ADL3 - Address Line 3           : 40, character         >
  <ITL  - Owner's Internal Tele Num:  8, character         >
  <ETL  - Owner's Ext Telephone Num: 20, character         >
  <EMU  - Owner's User ID          :  8, character         >
  <EMN  - Owner's Node             :  8, character         >
  <VLN  - Number of Volumes        :  4, bin(31)           >
  <EML  - Owner's Email Address    : 63, character         >
  <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)           >
<End OWNER Group>
```

Figure 39. SFIs for LISTOWNER with OUTPUT=FIELDS

LISTPRODUCT SFIs

The SFIs produced for the LISTPRODUCT subcommand with OUTPUT=FIELDS are shown in Figure 40.

```
<Begin PRODUCT Group>
  <PNUM - Software Product Number  :  8, character         >
  <VER  - Software Product Version :  6, character         >
  <OWN  - Owner                    :  8, character         >
  <PNME - Product Software Name    : 30, character         >
  <PDSC - Product Description      : 32, character         >
  <VLN  - Number of Volumes        :  4, bin(31)           >
  <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)           >
  <Begin PRODVOL Group>
    <VOL  - Volume Serial          :  6, character         >
    <RCK  - Rack or Bin Number     :  6, character         >
    <FCD  - Product Feature Code   :  4, character         >
  <End PRODVOL Group>
<End PRODUCT Group>
```

Figure 40. SFIs for LISTPRODUCT with OUTPUT=FIELDS

The PRODVOL group is repeated for each product volume.

LISTRACK SFIs

The SFIs produced for the LISTRACK subcommand with OUTPUT=FIELDS are shown in Figure 41.

```
<Begin RACK/BIN Group>
  <RCK  - Rack or Bin Number       :  6, character         >
  <VOL  - Volume Serial            :  6, character         >
  <RST  - Rack or Bin Status       :  1, bin(8)            >
  <LOC  - Location                 :  8, character         >
  <MEDN - Media Name               :  8, character         >
  <PID  - Pool Prefix              :  6, character         >
  <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)           >
<End RACK/BIN Group>
```

Figure 41. SFIs for LISTRACK with OUTPUT=FIELDS

LISTVOLUME SFIs

The SFIs produced for the LISTVOLUME subcommand with OUTPUT=FIELDS are shown in Figure 42 on page 73.

```
<Begin VOLUME Group>
  <Begin VOL Group>
    <VOL  - Volume Serial            :  6, character        >
    <RCK  - Rack or Bin Number       :  6, character        >
    <OWN  - Owner                    :  8, character        >
    <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)          >
    <CJBN - Job Name                 :  8, character        >
    <CDTJ - Create Date              :  4, packed decimal   >
    <CTM  - Create Time              :  4, packed decimal   >
    <ADTJ - Assigned Date            :  4, packed decimal   >
    <ATM  - Assigned Time            :  4, packed decimal   >
    <XDTJ - Expiration Date          :  4, packed decimal   >
    <OXDJ - Original Expiration Date :  4, packed decimal   >
    <RTDJ - Retention Date           :  4, packed decimal   >
    <DSN  - Data Set Name            : 44, character        >
    <VST  - Volume Status            :  1, bit(8)           >
    <OCE  - Volume Info. Recorded at :  1, bin(8)           >
    <AVL  - Volume Availability      :  1, bit(8)           >
    <LBL  - Volume Label             :  1, bit(8)           >
    <DEN  - Media Density            :  1, bin(8)           >
    <MDNF - Media Information Name   :  8, character        >
    <MEDT - Media Type               :  1, bin(8)           >
    <MDTX - External Media Type      :  8, character        >
    <MEDR - Media Recording Format   :  1, bin(8)           >
    <MDRX - External Recording Techn.:  8, character        >
    <MEDC - Media Compaction         :  1, bin(8)           >
    <MEDA - Media Special Attributes :  1, bin(8)           >
    <ACT  - Action on Release        :  1, bit(8)           >
    <PEND - Actions Pending          :  1, bit(8)           >
    <SG   - Storage Group Name       :  8, character        >
    <LOAN - Loan Location            :  8, character        >
    <ACN  - Account Number           : 40, character        >
    <DESC - Volume or VRS Description: 30, character        >
    <NME  - Security Class Name      :  8, character        >
    <CLS  - Security Class Descriptio: 32, character        >
    <VRSI - Scratch Immediate        :  1, bin(8)           >
    <VRXI - Expiration date ignore   :  1, bin(8)           >
    <VOLT - Volume Type              :  1, bin(8)           >
    <LVC  - Current label version    :  1, bin(8)           >
    <LVN  - Required label version   :  1, bin(8)           >
    <RBYS - Retain by set            :  1, bin(8)           >
    <STVC - Stacked volume count     :  4, bin(31)          >
    <SYS  - Creating system ID       :  8, character        >
    <DSYS - Creation System IDfirst f:  8, character        >
    <VOL1 - VOL1 label volser        :  6, character        >
    <WWID - Worldwide ID             : 24, character        >
    <VNDR - Vendor                   :  8, character        >
    <KEL1 - Encryption Key Label 1   : 64, character        >
    <KEL2 - Encryption Key Label 2   : 64, character        >
    <KEM1 - Encryption Encoding mech :  5, character        >
    <KEM2 - Encryption Encoding mech :  5, character        >
    <WORM - WORM flag                :  1, bin(8)           >
|   <HLD  - HOLD flag                : 1, bin(8)  >
  <End VOL Group>
  <Begin ACCESS Group>
    <OAC  - Owner Access             :  1, bin(8)           >
    <VAC  - Volume Access            :  1, bin(8)           >
    <LCID - Last Change User ID      :  8, character        >
    <VM   - VM Use                   :  1, bin(8)           >
    <MVS  - MVS Use                  :  1, bin(8)           >
    <IRMM - IRMM Use                 :  1, bin(8)           >
    <UID01- User ID 1                :  8, character        >
  <End ACCESS Group>
```

Figure 42. SFIs for LISTVOLUME with OUTPUT=FIELDS (Part 1 of 2)

```
  <Begin STAT Group>
    <DSC  - Data Set Count           :  4, bin(31)          >
    <DSR  - Data Set Recording       :  1, bin(8)           >
    <USEM - Volume Usage (KB)        :  4, bin(31)          >
    <USEC - Volume Use Count         :  4, bin(31)          >
    <DLRJ - Date Last Read/Referenced:  4, packed decimal   >
    <DLWJ - Date Last Written        :  4, packed decimal   >
    <LDEV - Last Drive               :  4, character        >
    <SEQ  - Volume Sequence          :  4, bin(31)          >
    <MEDN - Media Name               :  8, character        >
    <PVL  - Previous Volume          :  6, character        >
    <NVL  - Next Volume              :  6, character        >
    <PNUM - Software Product Number  :  8, character        >
    <VER  - Software Product Version :  6, character        >
    <FCD  - Product Feature Code     :  4, character        >
    <TRD  - Temporary Read Errors    :  4, bin(31)          >
    <TWT  - Temporary Write Errors   :  4, bin(31)          >
    <PRD  - Permanent Read Errors    :  4, bin(31)          >
    <PWT  - Permanent Write Errors   :  4, bin(31)          >
    <VCAP - Volume capacity          :  4, bin(31)          >
    <VPCT - Volume percent full      :  1, bin(8)           >
    <VWMC - Volume Write Mount Count :  4, bin(31)          >
    <USE6 - Volume Usage             : 14, compound         >
  <End STAT Group>
  <Begin STORE Group>
    <LOC  - Location                 :  8, character        >
    <LOCT - Location Type            :  1, bin(8)           >
    <DEST - Destination Name         :  8, character        >
    <DSTT - Destination Type         :  1, bin(8)           >
    <INTR - Volume Intransit Status  :  1, bin(8)           >
    <HLOC - Home Location            :  8, character        >
    <HLOT - Home Location Type       :  1, bin(8)           >
    <OLOC - Old Location             :  8, character        >
    <OLOT - Old Location Type        :  1, bin(8)           >
    <NLOC - Required Location        :  8, character        >
    <NLOT - Required Location Type   :  1, bin(8)           >
    <SDTJ - Movement Tracking Date   :  4, packed decimal   >
    <MOVM - Move Mode                :  1, bin(8)           >
    <BIN  - Bin Number               :  6, character        >
    <BMN  - Bin Number Media Name    :  8, character        >
    <OBN  - Old Bin Number           :  6, character        >
    <OBMN - Old Bin Number Media Name:  8, character        >
    <CTNR - Container                : 16, character        >
    <DBIN - Destination Bin number   :  6, character        >
    <DBMN - Destination Bin media nam:  8, character        >
  <End STORE Group>
<End VOLUME Group>
```

Figure 42. SFIs for LISTVOLUME with OUTPUT=FIELDS (Part 2 of 2)

LISTVRS SFIs

The SFIs produced for the LISTVRS subcommand with OUTPUT=FIELDS are shown in Figure 43 on page 75.

```
<Begin VRS Group>
  <VRS  - Vital Record Specificatio: 44, character         >
  <TYP  - VRS Type                 :  1, bit(8)            >
  <VJBN - Primary VRS Job Name     :  8, character         >
  <VRC  - Vital Record Count       :  4, bin(31)           >
  <RET  - Retention Type           :  3, bin(8)            >
  <VDD  - VRS Delay Days           :  2, bin(15)           >
  <LOC  - Location                 :  8, character         >
  <SC1  - Store Number             :  4, bin(31)           >
  <PRTY - Priority                 :  4, bin(31)           >
  <NVRS - Next VRS Name            :  8, character         >
  <OWN  - Owner                    :  8, character         >
  <DESC - Volume or VRS Description: 30, character         >
  <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)           >
  <DDTJ - Delete/Store Date        :  4, packed decimal    >
  <VANX - Next VRS Type            :  1, bin(8)            >
  <VRSI - Scratch Immediate        :  1, bin(8)            >
  <VRXI - Expiration date ignore   :  1, bin(8)            >
  <DLRJ - Date Last Read/Referenced:  4, packed decimal    >
  <TLR  - Time Last Read/Referenced:  4, packed decimal    >
<End VRS Group>
```

Figure 43. SFIs for LISTVRS with OUTPUT=FIELDS

SEARCH-Type of Subcommands

The DFSMSrmm SEARCH-type of subcommands are: SEARCHBIN, SEARCHDATASET, SEARCHOWNER, SEARCHPRODUCT, SEARCHRACK, SEARCHVOLUME, and SEARCHVRS. You use these subcommands to obtain information from the DFSMSrmm control data set about resources defined to DFSMSrmm.

When you specify OUTPUT=FIELDS, the DFSMSrmm API returns data for all SEARCH type of subcommands as structured fields. DFSMSrmm returns the output data for one or more resources in your output buffer each time you call the API. Use the MULTI=YES keyword to specify that your application can handle multiple resources returned in your output buffer. You must specify OPERATION=CONTINUE after processing your output buffer to obtain the output data for the next resource or set of resources. Continue to call the DFSMSrmm API until the output data for all matching resources has been returned.

Related Reading: See "Using the CONTINUE Operation in the EDGXCI Macro" on page 33 for additional information.

The DFSMSrmm API returns expanded output data for the RMM TSO SEARCHDATASET, SEARCHPRODUCT, SEARCHVOLUME, and SEARCHVRS subcommands when you also specify the EXPAND=YES parameter.

SEARCHBIN SFIs

Figure 44 on page 76 shows the output that DFSMSrmm returns when you specify the SEARCHBIN subcommand and the EDGXCI macro OUTPUT=FIELDS and EXPAND=NO parameters.

```
<Begin RACK/BIN Group>
  <RCK  - Rack or Bin Number       :  6, character         >
  <VOL  - Volume Serial            :  6, character         >
  <RST  - Rack or Bin Status       :  1, bin(8)            >
  <LOC  - Location                 :  8, character         >
  <MEDN - Media Name               :  8, character         >
  <MIV  - Moving-In Volume         :  6, character         >
  <MOV  - Moving-Out Volume        :  6, character         >
  <OVOL - Old Volume               :  6, character         >
  <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)           >
<End RACK/BIN Group>
```

Figure 44. SFIs for SEARCHBIN with OUTPUT=FIELDS,EXPAND=NO

SEARCHDATASET SFIs

Figure 45 shows the output DFSMSrmm returns when you specify the SEARCHDATASET subcommand and the EDGXCI macro OUTPUT=FIELDS and EXPAND=NO parameters.

The expanded output that DFSMSrmm returns when you specify the SEARCHDATASET subcommand with the OUTPUT=FIELDS and EXPAND=YES parameters is the same as shown in "LISTDATASET SFIs" on page 69 for LISTDATASET.

```
<Begin DATASET Group>
  <DSN  - Data Set Name            : 44, character         >
  <VOL  - Volume Serial            :  6, character         >
  <OWN  - Owner                    :  8, character         >
  <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)           >
  <CDTJ - Create Date              :  4, packed decimal    >
  <CTM  - Create Time              :  4, packed decimal    >
  <FILE - Physical File Sequence   :  4, bin(31)           >
  <XDTJ - Expiration Date          :  4, packed decimal    >
<End DATASET Group>
```

Figure 45. SFIs for SEARCHDATASET with OUTPUT=FIELDS,EXPAND=NO

SEARCHOWNER SFIs

Figure 46 shows the output DFSMSrmm returns when you specify the SEARCHOWNER subcommand and the EDGXCI macro OUTPUT=FIELDS and EXPAND=NO parameters.

```
<Begin OWNER group>
  <OWN  - owner                    : 8  , character:       >
  <SUR  - owner's surname          : 20 , character:       >
  <FOR  - owner's forename         : 20 , character:       >
  <DPT  - owner's department       : 40 , character:       >
  <ADL  - address line             : 40 , character:       >
  <ADL  - address line             : 40 , character:       >
  <ADL  - address line             : 40 , character:       >
  <ITL  - owner's internal tel num : 8  , character:       >
  <ETL  - owner's external tele num: 20 , character:       >
  <EMU  - owner's user ID          : 8  , character:       >
  <EMN  - owner's node             : 8  , character:       >
  <VLN  - number of volumes        : 4  , bin(31):         >
  <EML  - owner's email address    : 63 , character:       >
  <TZ   - time zone                : 4  , bin(31):         >
<End OWNER group>
```

Figure 46. SFIs for SEARCHOWNER with OUTPUT=FIELDS,EXPAND=NO

SEARCHPRODUCT SFIs

Figure 47 shows the output DFSMSrmm returns when you specify the SEARCHPRODUCT subcommand and the EDGXCI macro OUTPUT=FIELDS parameter.

EXPAND=NO and EXPAND=YES return the same data elements so the EXPAND parameter can be omitted. Unlike LISTPRODUCT the SEARCHPRODUCT command returns only the PRODVOL group for the first product volume, if at least one volume exists.

```
<Begin PRODUCT Group>
  <PNUM - Software Product Number  :  8, character        >
  <VER  - Software Product Version :  6, character        >
  <OWN  - Owner                    :  8, character        >
  <PNME - Product Software Name    : 30, character        >
  <PDSC - Product Description      : 32, character        >
  <VLN  - Number of Volumes        :  4, bin(31)          >
  <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)          >
  <Begin PRODVOL Group>
    <VOL  - Volume Serial          :  6, character        >
    <RCK  - Rack or Bin Number     :  6, character        >
    <FCD  - Product Feature Code   :  4, character        >
  <End PRODVOL Group>
<End PRODUCT Group>
```

Figure 47. SFIs for SEARCHPRODUCT with OUTPUT=FIELDS

SEARCHRACK SFIs

Figure 48 shows the output DFSMSrmm returns when you specify the SEARCHRACK subcommand and the EDGXCI macro OUTPUT=FIELDS and EXPAND=NO parameters.

```
<Begin RACK/BIN Group>
  <RCK  - Rack or Bin Number       :  6, character        >
  <VOL  - Volume Serial            :  6, character        >
  <RST  - Rack or Bin Status       :  1, bin(8)           >
  <LOC  - Location                 :  8, character        >
  <MEDN - Media Name               :  8, character        >
  <PID  - Pool Prefix              :  6, character        >
  <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)          >
<End RACK/BIN Group>
```

Figure 48. SFIs for SEARCHRACK with OUTPUT=FIELDS,EXPAND=NO

SEARCHVOLUME SFIs

Figure 49 on page 78 shows the output DFSMSrmm returns when you specify the SEARCHVOLUME subcommand and the EDGXCI macro OUTPUT=FIELDS and EXPAND=NO parameters.

The expanded output that DFSMSrmm returns when you specify the SEARCHVOLUME subcommand with the OUTPUT=FIELDS and EXPAND=YES parameters is the same as shown in "LISTVOLUME SFIs" on page 72 for LISTVOLUME.

```
<Begin VOLUME Group>
  <VOL  - Volume Serial            :  6, character        >
  <OWN  - Owner                    :  8, character        >
  <RCK  - Rack or Bin Number       :  6, character        >
  <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)          >
  <ADTJ - Assigned Date            :  4, packed decimal   >
  <XDTJ - Expiration Date          :  4, packed decimal   >
  <RTDJ - Retention Date           :  4, packed decimal   >
  <LOC  - Location                 :  8, character        >
  <INTR - Volume Intransit Status  :  1, bin(8)           >
  <HLOC - Home Location            :  8, character        >
  <DSC  - Data Set Count           :  4, bin(31)          >
  <VST  - Volume Status            :  1, bit(8)           >
  <AVL  - Volume Availability      :  1, bit(8)           >
  <LBL  - Volume Label             :  1, bit(8)           >
  <MEDT - Media Type               :  1, bin(8)           >
  <MEDR - Media Recording Format   :  1, bin(8)           >
  <MEDC - Media Compaction         :  1, bin(8)           >
  <MEDA - Media Special Attributes :  1, bin(8)           >
  <PEND - Actions Pending          :  1, bit(8)           >
  <LOAN - Loan Location            :  8, character        >
  <DEST - Destination Name         :  8, character        >
  <DSR  - Data Set Recording       :  1, bin(8)           >
  <SEQ  - Volume Sequence          :  4, bin(31)          >
  <MEDN - Media Name               :  8, character        >
  <LVC  - Current label version    :  1, bin(8)           >
  <LVN  - Required label version   :  1, bin(8)           >
<End VOLUME Group>
```

Figure 49. SFIs for SEARCHVOLUME with OUTPUT=FIELDS,EXPAND=NO

SEARCHVRS SFIs

Figure 50 shows the output DFSMSrmm returns when you specify the SEARCHVRS subcommand and the EDGXCI macro OUTPUT=FIELDS and EXPAND=NO parameters.

The expanded output that DFSMSrmm returns when you specify the SEARCHVRS subcommand with the OUTPUT=FIELDS and EXPAND=YES parameters is the same as shown in "LISTVRS SFIs" on page 74 for LISTVRS.

```
<Begin VRS Group>
  <VRS  - Vital Record Specificatio: 44, character        >
  <TYP  - VRS Type                 :  1, bit(8)           >
  <VJBN - Primary VRS Job Name     :  8, character        >
  <RET  - Retention Type           :  3, bin(8)           >
  <LOC  - Location                 :  8, character        >
  <PRTY - Priority                 :  4, bin(31)          >
  <NVRS - Next VRS Name            :  8, character        >
  <OWN  - Owner                    :  8, character        >
  <TZ   - Time Zone                :  4, bin(31)          >
  <DDTJ - Delete/Store Date        :  4, packed decimal   >
  <VANX - Next VRS Type            :  1, bin(8)           >
  <VRSI - Scratch Immediate        :  1, bin(8)           >
  <VRXI - Expiration date ignore   :  1, bin(8)           >
  <VRC  - Vital Record Count       :  4, bin(31)          >
  <SC1  - Store Number             :  4, bin(31)          >
<End VRS Group>
```

Figure 50. SFIs for SEARCHVRS with OUTPUT=FIELDS,EXPAND=NO

Controlling Output from List and Search Type Requests

The DFSMSrmm API returns information for a SEARCH type of subcommand or for a LISTCONTROL subcommand based on these factors:

- Whether you want line format or field format data.
- Whether you want one or multiple resources in your output buffer
- The size of your output buffer.
- The amount of output data.
- The LIMIT operand value used for a SEARCH type of subcommand.

Limiting the Search for a Request

Use the LIMIT keyword on SEARCH type of subcommands to limit the number of entries DFSMSrmm returns. To conserve use of system resources, such as dynamic storage, DFSMSrmm suspends a search operation after the number of entries matches the limit value you specify or the default limit value.

When you issue an RMM TSO Search type of subcommand, you can use the LIMIT operand to limit the number of entries returned. DFSMSrmm ends the search because the limit you set is reached or all available entries have been returned.

For an application program, the DFSMSrmm API causes DFSMSrmm to resume the search. LIMIT does not limit the total number of entries that the DFSMSrmm API returns to your application program and you cannot use LIMIT to end the subcommand before you have received all of the entries for a subcommand. Instead, you can specify OPERATION=CONTINUE regardless of whether limit has been reached, or begin a new command, or use EDGXCI OPERATION=RELEASE.

Output Buffer Examples

The examples in this section illustrate the:

- SEARCH type subcommands (and LISTCONTROL) might require your application program to use one or more OPERATION=CONTINUE calls to the DFSMSrmm API to receive all of the search results.
- Your application program should expect to receive more than one set of return and reason codes. In the example, DFSMSrmm issued a different set of codes for each output buffer:
  - Return code 0, reason code 4.
  - Return code 4, reason code 2.
  - Return code 4, reason code 4.

  Depending on the subcommand that you specify, the search criteria that you specify (fully or partially qualified names), and whether you specify a LIMIT value or LIMIT(*), DFSMSrmm can also issue these return codes and reason codes.
  - Return code 0, reason code 0.
  - Return code 4, reason code 8.

  For more information about the return codes and reason codes that the API returns, see Table 9 on page 34.
- Header lines for search lists are placed at the beginning of the first output buffer of each set of buffers: The first output buffer after OPERATION=BEGIN, and the first output buffer after OPERATION=CONTINUE in response to the return code 4 and reason code 2.

- Messages issued by DFSMSrmm and that are placed in your output buffers are introduced by <MSGL> SFIs rather than <LINE> SFIs.
- The number of output data lines that are placed in your buffer is dependent upon the interaction of:
  - The total number of searched records (entries).
  - The size of your output buffer.
  - The LIMIT value used for the search.

Figure 51, Figure 52 on page 81, and Figure 53 on page 81 display the contents of the output buffers when:

- Your application program issues an OPERATION=BEGIN, OUTPUT=LINES for a SEARCHRACK RACK(*) LIMIT(90) subcommand.
- Your application program is using a minimum size (4096 bytes) output buffer.
- There are 130 records in the RMM inventory.

First Output Buffer

The DFSMSrmm API issues return code 0 and reason code 4 and returns control to your application program. Your output buffer contains 78 structured fields.

In Figure 51:

- The group begins with the <Begin RACK or BIN group>.
- The structured fields between the Begin and End RACK group SFIs are all introduced by a <LINE> SFI.
- The first two lines after the Begin RACK group are the header lines for the list of RACK entries.
- The group ends with the <End RACK or BIN group>.

The DFSMSrmm API returns code 0 and reason code 4 when there is more output data. Specify the EDGXCI macro OPERATION=CONTINUE parameter to continue the subcommand request..

```
<Begin RACK or BIN group>
  <LINE>Rack    Medianame  Volume  Status    Location
  <LINE>------  ---------  ------  --------  --------
  <LINE>020610  CART3480   020610  IN USE    SHELF
  <LINE>020742  CART3480   020742  IN USE    SHELF
  <LINE>021042  CART3480   021042  IN USE    SHELF
    ...
    ...
  <LINE>030311  CART3480   030311  IN USE    SHELF
  <LINE>030318  CART3480   030318  IN USE    SHELF
<End RACK or BIN group>
```

Figure 51. CONTINUE Example, First Output Buffer

Second Output Buffer

After processing the OPERATION=CONTINUE parameter, the DFSMSrmm API continues processing. The DFSMSrmm API issues return code 4 and reason code 2, returns control to your application program. Your output buffer contains 20 structured fields.

```
<Begin RACK or BIN group>
  <LINE>031086  CART3480   031086  IN USE    SHELF
  <LINE>031568  CART3480   031568  IN USE    SHELF
  <LINE>031599  CART3480   031599  IN USE    TRON
    ...
    ...
  <LINE>032848  CART3480   032848  IN USE    SHELF
  <LINE>032898  CART3480   032898  IN USE    SHELF
  <MSGL>EDG3203I SEARCH COMPLETE - MORE ENTRIES MAY EXIST
  <MSGL>EDG3012I 90         ENTRIES LISTED
<End RACK or BIN group>
```

Figure 52. CONTINUE Example, Second Output Buffer

In Figure 52:

- There are no header lines in the second output buffer.
- There are only 16 output data lines (the LINE SFIs).
- The last output data line is followed by two message lines introduced by the <MSGL> SFI.

The DFSMSrmm API returns control to your application program even though there is room in the output buffer for more data. This is because the LIMIT value of 90 was reached as indicated by the second message line.

The return code 4 and reason code 2 indicate that more entries might exist. When you use OPERATION=CONTINUE, one of these statements is likely to occur:

- When there are more entries, your application program receives control back with more output data in your output buffer.
- When there are no other entries, your application program receives control back with a buffer that is empty or that contains only messages.

Third (Last) Output Buffer

After the second OPERATION=CONTINUE, control is returned to your application program with return code 4 and reason code 4, and your output buffer contains 45 structured fields.

```
<Begin RACK or BIN group>
  <LINE>Rack    Medianame  Volume  Status    Location
  <LINE>------  ---------  ------  --------  --------
  <LINE>032935  CART3480   032935  IN USE    SHELF
  <LINE>032941  CART3480   032941  IN USE    SHELF
  <LINE>032946  CART3480   032946  IN USE    SHELF
    ...
    ...
  <LINE>070692  CART3480   070692  IN USE    SHELF
  <LINE>070693  CART3480   070693  IN USE    SHELF
  <MSGL>EDG3012I 40         ENTRIES LISTED
<End RACK or BIN group>
```

Figure 53. CONTINUE Example, Third (Last) Output Buffer

In Figure 53:

- The first two lines after the Begin RACK group are the header lines that you saw in the first output buffer. This is the output for a second search that the DFSMSrmm API started when you specified OPERATION=CONTINUE in response to the return code 4 and reason code 2.
- The last output data line in your output buffer is followed by a single message line.

- The return code 4 and reason code 4 indicate that the subcommand was ended before the LIMIT value was reached.
- The total number of entries given to your application program in the three output buffers is 130: 74 in the first, 16 in the second, and 40 in the last output buffer.

Appendix A. Structured Field Introducers

This section defines the Structured Field Introducers used by the DFSMSrmm API to identify fields in API output.

SFI Format

All Structured Field Introducers (SFIs) have this format:

Bytes	Description
0-1	2-byte length: SFI length plus data length
2-4	3-byte identifier: SFI ID (hexadecimal)
5	1-byte type modifier: Type of SFI • 0 = 8-byte, fixed-length SFI
6	1-byte (Reserved)
7	1-byte data type: Type of data, if any, that follows the SFI • 0=Undefined (no data) • 1=Character (fixed-length) • 2=Bit(8) (1-byte flag, multiple bits can be on) • 3=Binary(8) (1-byte (hex) value) • 4=Binary(15) (2-byte (hex) value) • 5=Binary(32) (4-byte (hex) unsigned value) • 6=Binary(64) (8-byte (hex) value) • 7=Character (variable-length) • 8=Compound SFI (multiple related values, see “Compound SFI” on page 84.) • 9=(4 bytes) Packed decimal Julian date: yyyydddC • A=(4 bytes) Packed decimal time format: hhmmsstC

Structured Field Lengths

All structured fields have a minimum length of 8 bytes (for the Structured Field Introducer). The length can be fixed-length or variable-length.

- **Fixed-length**:

  The structured field has one of two length values: 8 when there is no data or the defined maximum length. For example, if the length is defined as X'000C' (decimal 12) for a particular structured field, the length in the SFI has a value of either X'0008' (no data) or X'000C' (data length = 4).

- **Variable-length**:

  The structured field can have a length that varies from 8 (no data) up to maximum stated size. For example, because a data set name varies from 1 to 44 characters in length, the length value in an SFI for a data set name can be X'0008' (no data), or it can vary from X'0009' to X'0034' (9 to 52 decimal).

Compound SFI

A compound SFI includes multiple values each with own data type and length.

Compound type:

1 Factored. A Binary(8) value combined with a second field containing a count. The second field is identified by a data type.

Factor values:
0 Bytes (unfactored)
1 KB
2 MB
3 GB
4 TB

and so on.

Compound SFIs follow this structure;

Byte Count	Description
8	Standard SFI including 1 byte data type identifier (X'08')
1	Compound type identifier; 1 = Factored; 2 self describing fields where the first is the factor used, and the second is the resultant value
1	Length of the first field, including this byte
1	Data type identifier
n	First data field as identified by the preceding data type field; for example Binary(8)
1	Length of the next field, including this byte
1	Data type identifier
n	Next data field as identified by the preceding data type field; for example Binary(64)

SFIs for Begin and End Resource Groups

Begin and End Resource Group SFIs identify when the output for a particular resource begins and ends. Begin and End Resource groups can be used to identify subgroups within a group. The Begin and End Resource groups are never followed by data. Table 13 shows SFIs that identify Begin and End resource groups.

Table 13. Begin and End Group Structured Field Introducers

Begin - End IDs	Resource Group
X'021000' - X'021080'	ACCESS - within VOLUME
X'022000' - X'022080'	ACTIONS - within CONTROL
X'024000' - X'024080'	CNTL - within CONTROL
X'025000' - X'025080'	CONTROL
X'026000' - X'026080'	DATASET
X'027000' - X'027080'	LOCDEF - within CONTROL
X'027500' - X'027580'	MEDINF - within CONTROL
X'028000' - X'028080'	MESSAGE
X'029000' - X'029080'	MNTMSG - within CONTROL

Table 13. Begin and End Group Structured Field Introducers (continued)

Begin - End IDs	Resource Group
X'02A000' - X'02A080'	MOVES - within CONTROL
X'03A000' - X'03A080'	OPENRULE within CONTROL
X'02B000' - X'02B080'	OPTION - within CONTROL
X'02C000' - X'02C080'	OWNER
X'02D000' - X'02D080'	PRODUCT
X'039000' - X'039080'	PRODVOL - within PRODUCT
X'03B000' - X'03B080'	PRTITION within CONTROL
X'02E000' - X'02E080'	RACK or BIN
X'02F000' - X'02F080'	REJECT - within CONTROL
X'030000' - X'030080'	SECCLS - within CONTROL
X'031000' - X'031080'	SECLVL - within CONTROL
X'032000' - X'032080'	STAT - within VOLUME
X'033000' - X'033080'	STORE - within VOLUME
X'034000' - X'034080'	SYSRETC
X'035000' - X'035080'	VLPOOL - within CONTROL
X'036000' - X'036080'	VOL - within VOLUME
X'037000' - X'037080'	VOLUME
X'038000' - X'038080'	VRS
X'03C000' - X'03C080'	STATUS - within CONTROL
X'03D000' - X'03D080'	TASKS – within CONTROL

SFIs for Return and Reason Codes

The SFIs shown in Table 14 provide return codes and reason codes in your output buffer.

The DFSMSrmm API issues the return and reason code SFIs only when the subcommand fails. Each return and reason code pair is grouped within the SYSRETC group. The FRC and FRS SFIs are used for return and reason codes that are returned from OAM. The RSNC and RTNC SFIs are used for return and reason codes that are from another system service.

When the DFSMSrmm API builds a SYSRETC group for an error reported by a system service, look for additional information that is available from system messages in places like the operator terminal, SYSTSPRT, job log, and SYSLOG data set.

Subcommands are described using standard DFSMSrmm abbreviations. For example, AV is for ADDVOLUME as shown in Table 3 on page 2. The SFI values are enclosed in single quotes (') to signify that they are 8-byte hexidecimal values. Two spaces are included in the IDs for readability.

Table 14. Reason and Return Code SFIs

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'400000'	FRC	12	Binary(32)	Function return code	AV CV DV GV

Table 14. Reason and Return Code SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'401000'	FRS	12	Binary(32)	Function reason code	AV CV DV GV
X'402000'	RSNC	12	Binary(32)	Reason code	Any subcommand
X'403000'	RTNC	12	Binary(32)	Return code	Any subcommand
X'404000'	SVCN	16	Character (variable length)	Service name	Any subcommand

SFIs for Messages and Message Variables

The SFIs described in Table 15 introduce messages and message variables that the DFSMSrmm API places in your output buffer:

- MSGL is used when OUTPUT=LINES.
- MSGN and ENTN are used when OUTPUT=FIELDS.
- The SFI definitions are enclosed in single quotes (') to signify that they are 8-byte values and the two spaces are inserted for readability.

The MSGN and ENTN SFIs are always grouped within the MESSAGE group. The MSGL SFIs are grouped within the MESSAGE group when the DFSMSrmm API is unable to determine which subcommand type the message is for. One or more SFIs other than ENTN might follow MSGN as described in "Messages and Message Variables SFIs" on page 60.

Table 15. Message SFIs

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'051000'	MSGL	259	Character (variable length)	Message line	Any subcommand
X'052000'	MSGN	16	Character (fixed length)	Message number ID	As previously defined
X'053000'	ENTN	12	Binary(32)	Number of entries Min 0, Max 10-digit	As previously defined
X'054000'	KEYF	65	Character (variable length)	Key from	SD SV
X'054200'	KEYT	65	Character (variable length)	Key to	SD SV
X'055000'	TYPF	16	Character (variable length)	VOLUME or DATASET	SD SV
X'055200'	TYPT	16	Character (variable length)	VOLUME or DATASET	SD SV
X'057000'	CONT	92	Character (variable length)	SEARCH Continue information	All search subcommands

SFIs for Subcommand Output Data

The SFIs described in Table 16 on page 87 introduce subcommand output data in your output buffer. These SFIs are always grouped within a pair of Begin and End Resource group SFIs.

This notation is used:

- Subcommands are described using standard DFSMSrmm abbreviations. For example, LV is for LISTVOLUME and SS is for SEARCHVRS as described in Table 3 on page 2.
- The (e) following a search type of subcommand abbreviation means the expanded output is available if you specify EXPAND=YES. The absence of (e) means the SFI is used for both EXPAND=NO and EXPAND=YES.
- The range of two-byte and four-byte numbers is denoted by the minimum expected value and the maximum number of digits the number is expected to have. For example: “Min 1, Max 4-digit” means the minimum expected value of the number is one and the maximum expected number of digits in the number is four.
- The SFI definitions are enclosed in single quotes (') to signify that they are 8-byte values and the two spaces are inserted for readability. Bit data (flags) values are also enclosed in single quotes.

Table 16. Command SFIs

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'800500'	ABND	9	Binary(8)	Closed by Abend 0=NO 1=YES	LD SD(e)
X'800800'	ACCT	9	Binary(8)	Accounting source 0=JOB 1=STEP	LC
X'801000'	ACN	48	Character (variable length)	Account number	LV SV(e)
X'801800'	ACS	9	Binary(8)	SMSACS 0=NO 1=YES	LC
X'802000'	ACT	9	Bit(8)	Actions on release '80'=SCRATCH '40'=REPLACE '20'=INIT '10'=ERASE '08'=RETURN '04'=NOTIFY For LC VLPOOL X'00', X'04'	LC LV SV(e)
X'803001'	ADL	48	Character (variable length)	Address line. The SFI is incremented by one for each ADL line that is found. (X'803001' - X'803003')	LO
X'804000'	ADTJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Assigned date	LV SV
X'805000'	AST	9	Bit(8)	Action status '80'=PENDING '40'=CONFIRMED '20'=COMPLETE '10'=UNKNOWN	LC
X'806000'	ATM	12	Packed decimal time format	Assigned time	LV SV(e)
X'807000'	AUD	10	Binary(15)	SMF audit record type: 128-255, 42, or 0	LC
X'808000'	AVL	9	Bit(8)	Volume availability '40'=PENDING_RELEASE '20'=VITAL_RECORD '08'=ON_LOAN '04'=OPEN	LV SV
X'809000'	BDTJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Last control data set backup date	LC

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'809310'	BESK	12	Binary(32)	CA Tape Encryption key index, 4 byte hex value	LD SD(e)
X'80A000'	BIN	14	Character (fixed length)	6-character alphanumeric bin number	LV SV(e)
X'80B000'	BKPP	16	Character (Variable length)	Backup procedure name	LC
X'80C000'	BLKC	12	Binary(32)	Block count	LD SD(e)
X'80D000'	BLKS	12	Binary(32)	Block size	LD SD(e)
X'80D030'	BLKT	12	Binary(32)	Total block count	LD SD(e)
X'80E000'	BLP	9	Binary(8)	BLP option: 0=RMM 1=NORMM	LC
X'80F000'	BMN	16	Character (variable length)	Bin number media name	LV SV(e)
X'810000'	BTM	12	Packed decimal time format	Last control data set backup time	LC
X'811000'	CACT	9	Bit(8)	Control active functions '80'=BACKUP '40'=RESTORE '20'=VERIFY '10'=EXPROC '08'=EXTRACT '04'=DSTORE '02'=VRSEL	LC
X'811800'	CATS	9	Binary(8)	CATSYSID value 0=SET 1=NOTSET 2=*	LC
X'812000'	CDS	16	Character (variable length)	Control data set identifier	LC
X'812900'	CDSQ	9	Binary(8)	Control data set ENQ 0=Disabled 1=Enabled	LC
X'812A00'	CDSU	10	Binary(15)	Control data set percentage used	LC
X'813000'	CDTJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Create date	LD LV SD SV(e)
X'814000'	CJBN	16	Character (variable length)	Job name	LD LV SD(e) SV(e)
X'815000'	CLIB	16	Character (variable length)	Current library name	AV CV DV
X'816000'	CLS	40	Character (variable length)	Security class description	LC LD LV SD(e) SV(e)
X'816900'	CMDD	9	Binary(8)	Command Authorization - based on DSN: 0=No 1=Yes	LC
X'8169A0'	CMDO	9	Binary(8)	Command Authorization - based on owner: 0=No 1=Yes	LC
X'817000'	CNT	12	Binary(32)	Bin, rack, or volume count: Min 0, Max 5-digit	AB AR AV DB DR
X'817820'	CPGM	16	Character (fixed length)	Creating program name	LD SD(e)
X'818000'	CRP	12	Binary(32)	CATRETPD retention period: Min 0, Max 4-digit	LC

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'818800'	CSDT	12	Packed decimal Julian date	Catalog synchronize date	LC
X'819000'	CSG	16	Character (variable length)	Current storage group name	AV CV
X'819200'	CSHN	71	Character (variable length)	Client/server host name 1-to-63 alphanumeric characters including hyphen, period, and blank	LC
X'819250'	CSIP	53	Character (variable length)	Client IP address 1-to-45 numeric characters including colon, period, and blank	LC
X'819400'	CSTM	12	Packed decimal time date	Catalog synchronize time	LC
X'819600'	CSVE	9	Binary(8)	Stacked volume enable status: 0=None 1=Enabled 2=Disabled 3=Mixed	LC
X'819800'	CTLG	9	Binary(8)	Catalog status: 0=UNKNOWN 1=NO 2=YES	LD SD(e)
X'81A000'	CTM	12	Packed decimal time format	Create time	LD LV SD SV(e)
X'81A300'	CTNR	24	Character (variable length)	In container	LV STORE
X'81A600'	DBIN	14	Character (fixed length)	Numeric: 0–999999 or 6 alphanumeric character destination bin number	LV
X'81A700'	DBMN	16	Character (variable length)	Destination bin media name	LV
X'81B000'	DBN	12	Binary(32)	Bin numbers in DISTANT location: Min 0, Max 6-digit	LC
X'81C000'	DC	16	Character (variable length)	Data class name	LD SD(e)
X'81D000'	DD	16	Character (variable length)	DD name	LD SD(e)
X'81E000'	DDTJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Delete date or last store update date	LC LS SS
X'81F000'	DEN	9	Binary(8)	Media density: 0=UNDEFINED 1=1600 2=6250 3=3480 4=COMPACT	LV SV(e)
X'820000'	DESC	38	Character (variable length)	Volume or VRS description	LS LV SS(e) SV(e)
X'821000'	DEST	16	Character (variable length)	Destination name	LV SV
X'822000'	DEV	12	Character (fixed length)	Device number	LD SD(e)
X'823000'	DLR/ DLRJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Date last referenced/read	LD LV SD(e) LS SS(e) SV(e)

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'823700'	DLTD	9	Binary(8)	Deleted by disposition processing: 0=NO 1=YES	LD SD(e)
X'824000'	DLWJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Date last written	LD LV SD(e) SV(e)
X'825000'	DNM	52	Character (variable length)	Data set name mask	LC
X'825E00'	DPCT	9	Binary(8)	Percent of volume	LD SD(e)
X'826000'	DPT	48	Character (variable length)	Owner's department	LO
X'827000'	DRP	12	Binary(32)	Default retention period: Min 0, Max 4-digit	LC
X'828000'	DSC	12	Binary(32)	Data set count: Min 0, Max 4-digit	LV SV
X'829000'	DSEQ	12	Binary(32)	Data set sequence: Min 0, Max 4-digit	LD SD(e)
X'82A000'	DSN	52	Character (variable length)	Data set name	LD LV SD SV(e)
X'82A500'	DSPD	16	Character (variable length)	Disposition DD name	LC
X'82AA00'	DSPM	16	Character (variable length)	Disposition message prefix	LC
X'82B000'	DSR	9	Binary(8)	Data set recording: 0=NO 1=YES	LV SV
X'82B030'	DSS6	22	Compound (Binary(8) Factor, Binary(64) Value)	Data set size, Factor: 0=bytes 1=KB 2=MB 3=GB 4=TB Value: Minimum value = 0.	LD SD(e)
X'82B200'	DSTT	9	Binary(8)	Destination type 0=SHELF 1=STORE_BUILTIN 2=MANUAL 3=AUTO 4=STORE_BINS 5=STORE_NOBINS	LV
X'82BB00'	DSYS	16	Character (variable length)	Creating system ID	LV, SV(e)
X'82C000'	DTE	9	Binary(8)	Installation date format: 1=A 2=E 3=I 4=J	LC
X'82D000'	DTM	12	Packed decimal time format	Last store update run time	LC
X'82D500'	EBIN	9	Binary(8)	Extended bin enable status 0=DISABLED 1=ENABLED	LC

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'82DFF0'	EML	71	Character (variable length)	Owner's e-mail address, 1 to 63 characters	LO SO
X'82E000'	EMN	16	Character (variable length)	Owner's node	LO
X'82F000'	EMU	16	Character (variable length)	Owner's user ID	LO
X'830000'	ETL	28	Character (variable length)	Telephone number	LO
X'831000'	FCD	12	Character (variable length)	Feature code	LP LV SP SV(e)
X'831800'	FCSP	9	Binary(8)	Catalog synchronize in progress: 0=NO 1=YES	LC
X'832000'	FDB	12	Binary(32)	Free bins in DISTANT location Min 0, Max 6-digit	LC
X'833000'	FILE	12	Binary(32)	Physical file sequence Min 1, Max 4-digit	LD SD
X'834000'	FLB	12	Binary(32)	Free bin numbers in LOCAL location: Min 0, Max 6-digit	LC
X'835000'	FOR	28	Character (variable length)	Owner's forename	LO
X'836000'	FRB	12	Binary(32)	Free bin numbers in REMOTE location: Min 0, Max 6-digit	LC
X'837000'	FRK	12	Binary(32)	Free rack numbers in library: Min 0, Max 10-digit	LC
X'837800'	GDGC	9	Binary(8)	GDG CYCLEBY: 0=Generation 1=Create order	LC
X'837805'	GDGD	9	Binary(8)	GDG DUPLICATE: 0=Bump from sub chain 1=Drop from chain 2=Keep 3=Count	LC
X'838000'	GRK	14	Character (fixed length)	Generic rack number = reject prefix	LC
X'838F40'	HLD	9	Binary(8)	0=Hold No 1=Hold Yes	LV SV(e)
X'839000'	HLOC	16	Character (variable length)	Home location	LV SV
X'839200'	HLOT	9	Binary(8)	Home location type 0=SHELF 1=STORE_BUILTIN 2=MANUAL 3=AUTO 4=STORE_BINS 5=STORE_NOBINS	LV
X'83A000'	INTR	9	Binary(8)	Volume intransit status: 0=NO 1=YES	LV SV
X'83B000'	IPL	9	Binary(8)	Date check required on IPL: 0=NO 1=YES	LC
X'83B830'	IRRM	9	Binary(8)	Managed by IRMM, 0=NO 1=YES	LV, SV (e)

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'83C000'	ITL	16	Character (variable length)	Telephone number	LO
X'83CA00'	JBDT	12	Packed decimal Julian date	Last Journal Backup Date	LC
X'83CB00'	JBTM	12	Packed decimal time format	Last Journal Backup Time	LC
X'83D000'	JDS	52	Character (variable length)	Journal name	LC
X'83E000'	JRNF	10	Binary(15)	JOURNALFULL parmlib value: 0 - 99	LC
X'83EA00'	JRNS	9	Binary(8)	Journal status: 0=Disabled 1=Enabled 2=Locked	LC
X'83ED00'	JRNT	9	Binary(8)	Journal transaction: 0=No 1=Yes	LC
X'83F000'	JRNU	10	Binary(15)	Journal percentage used: 0 - 100	LC
X'83F500'	KEL1	72	Character (variable length)	Key encryption key label 1	LV, SV(e)
X'83F505'	KEL2	72	Character (variable length)	Key encryption key label 2	LV, SV(e)
X'83F520'	KEM1	13	Character (variable length)	Key encoding mechanism for key label 1: LABEL or HASH	LV, SV(e)
X'83F525'	KEM2	13	Character (variable length)	Key encoding mechanism for key label 2: LABEL or HASH	LV, SV(e)
X'840000'	LBL	9	Bit(8)	Volume label type: '20'=NL '10'=AL '08'=SL '02'=BLP '01'=UL	LV SV
X'841000'	LBN	12	Binary(32)	Bin numbers in LOCAL location Min 0, Max 6-digit	LC
X'842000'	LCID	16	Last change user ID	Character (variable length)	LV SV(e)
X'843000'	LCT	10	Binary(15)	Default lines per page Min 10, Max 3-digit	LC
X'843100'	LCTK	12	Binary (31)	Local tasks binary value	LC
X'844000'	LDDF	9	Binary(8)	Location definition exists: 0=NO 1=YES	LC
X'843B00'	LDD	16	Character (fixed length)	Last used DD name	LD SD(e)
X'845000'	LDEV	12	Character (fixed length)	Last drive	LD SD(e) LV SV(e)
X'846000'	LDLC	16	Character (variable length)	Location name	LC

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'847000'	LDLT	9	Binary(8)	Location type: 0=SHELF 1=AUTO 2=MANUAL 3=STORE	LC
X'848000'	LDMN	16	Character (variable length)	Location media name	LC
X'849000'	LDMT	9	Binary(8)	Location management type: 0=UNDEFINED 1=BIN 2=NOBINS	LC
X'84A000'	LDPR	12	Binary(32)	Location priority: Min 0, Max 4-digit	LC
X'84B000'	LINE	264	Character (variable length)	Output data line	All list and search subcommands
X'84B420'	LJOB	16	Character (fixed length)	Last used job name	LD SD(e)
X'84C000'	LOAN	16	Character (fixed length)	Loan location	LV SV
X'84D000'	LOC	16	Character (variable length)	Location	LB LR LS LV SB SR SS SV
X'84E000'	LOCT	9	Binary(8)	Location type 0=SHELF 1=STORE_BUILTIN 2=MANUAL 3=AUTO 4=STORE_BINS 5=STORE_NOBINS 6=IN_CONTAINER	LV SV(e)
X'84E760'	LPGM	16	Character (fixed length)	Last used program name	LD SD(e)
X'84F000'	LRCL	12	Binary(32)	Logical record length: Min 0, Max 5-digit	LD SD(e)
X'850000'	LRK	12	Binary(32)	Library rack numbers: Min 0, Max 10-digit	LC
X'850370'	LSTP	16	Character (variable length)	Last used step name	LD SD(e)
X'850500'	LVC	9	Binary(8)	Current label version: 0=No version specified 1=Label version 1 3=Label version 3 4=Label version 4	LV SV
X'850A00'	LVN	9	Binary(8)	Required label version: 0=No version specified 3=Label version 3 4=Label version 4	LV SV
X'851000'	MC	16	Character (variable length)	Management class	LD SD(e)
X'851400'	MDNF	16	Character (8)	Media Information Name	LV SV(e) LC
X'851980'	MDRA	12	Binary(32)	MEDINF replace policy for age	LC
X'8519C0'	MDRP	12	Binary(32)	MEDINF replace policy for permanent errors	LC

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'8519E0'	MDRT	12	Binary(32)	MEDINF replace policy for temporary errors	LC
X'8519F0'	MDRW	12	Binary(32)	MEDINF replace policy for write mount count	LC
X'851A00'	MDRX	16	Character (8)	External Recording Technology	LV SV(e) LC
X'852000'	MDS	52	Character (variable length)	Control data set name	LC
X'853000'	MDTJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Control data set create date	LC
X'853400'	MDTX	16	Character (8)	External Media Type	LV SV(e) LC
X'854000'	MEDA	9	Binary(8)	Media special attributes: 0=NONE 1=RDCOMPAT	LV SV
X'855000'	MEDC	9	Binary(8)	Media compaction 0=UNDEFINED 1=NO 2=YES	LV SV
X'856000'	MEDN	16	Character (variable length)	Media name	CV LC LB LR LV SB SR SV
X'857000'	MEDR	9	Binary(8)	Recording technology: 0=NON-CARTRIDGE 1=18TRK 2=36TRK 3=128TRK 4=256TRK 5=384TRK 6=EFMT1 7=EFMT2 8=EEFMT2 9=EFMT3 10=EEFMT3	LV SV LC
X'858000'	MEDT	9	Binary(8)	Media type: 0=UNDEFINED 1=CST 2=ECCST 3=HPCT 4=EHPCT 5=ETC/MEDIA5 6=EWTC/MEDIA6 7=EETC/MEDIA7 8=EEWTC/MEDIA8 9=EXTC/MEDIA9 10=EXWTC/MEDIA10	LV SV LC
X'859000'	MFR	16	Character (variable length)	Source location name	LC
X'85A000'	MID	20	Character (variable length)	Mount message ID	LC
X'85A500'	MIV	14	Character (fixed length)	Moving-in volume	LB SB
X'85A900'	MOV	14	Character (fixed length)	Moving-out volume	LB SB
X'85B000'	MOVM	9	Binary(8)	Move mode: 0=AUTO 1=MANUAL	LV SV(e)

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'85C000'	MOP	9	Binary(8)	Master overwrite: 1=ADD 2=LAST 3=MATCH 4=USER	LC
X'85D000'	MRP	12	Binary(32)	Maximum retention period: Min 0, Max 4-digit -1 (negative) means unlimited retention.	LC
X'85E000'	MSGF	9	Binary(8)	Message text case: 0=MIXED 1=UPPER	LC
X'85F000'	MST	9	Binary(8)	Move status: 0=UNKNOWN 1=PENDING 2=CONFIRMED 3=COMPLETE	LC
X'860000'	MTM	12	Packed decimal time format	Control data set create time	LC
X'861000'	MTO	16	Character (variable length)	Target location name, installation defined name, SHELF, or SMS library name	LC
X'862000'	MTP	9	Binary(8)	Control data set type: 0=MASTER	LC
X'862800'	MTY	9	Binary(8)	Move type: 0=NOTRTS 1=RTS	LC
X'862B00'	MVBY	9	Binary(8)	Move by: 0=VOLUME 1=SET	LC
X'863000'	MVS	9	Binary(8)	MVS use 0=NO 1=YES	LV SV(e)
X'865000'	NLOC	16	Character (variable length)	Required location	LV SV(e)
X'865200'	NLOT	9	Binary(8)	Required location type 0=SHELF 1=STORE_BUILTIN 2=MANUAL 3=AUTO 4=STORE_BINS 5=STORE_NOBINS	LV
X'866000'	NME	16	Character (variable length)	Security class name	LC LD LV SD(e) SV(e)
X'866800'	NOT	9	Binary(8)	User notification: 0=NO 1=YES	LC
X'867000'	NVL	14	Character (fixed length)	Next volume serial	LV SV(e)
X'868000'	NVRS	16	Character (variable length)	Next VRS name	LS SS
X'869000'	OAC	9	Binary(8)	Owner access 0=READ 1=UPDATE 2=ALTER	LV SV(e)
X'86A000'	OBMN	16	Character (variable length)	Old bin number media name	LV SV(e)
X'86B000'	OBN	14	Character (fixed length)	Old bin number	LV SV(e)

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'86B800'	OCE	9	Binary(8)	Volume information recorded at O/C/EOV 0=NO 1=YES	LV SV(e)
X'86C000'	OLOC	16	Character (variable length)	Old location	LV SV(e)
X'86C200'	OLOT	9	Binary(8)	Old location type 0=SHELF 1=STORE_BUILTIN 2=MANUAL 3=AUTO 4=STORE_BINS 5=STORE_NOBINS 6=IN_CONTAINER	LV
X'86D000'	OPL	10	Binary(15)	Position of rack number or pool ID Min 1, Max 3-digit	LC Position in the message.
X'86E000'	OPM	9	Binary(8)	Operating mode 1=M 2=R 3=W 4=P	LC
X'86E8A0'	ORIA	9	Binary(8)	Input action: 0=ACCEPT 1=IGNORE 2=REJECT	LC
X'86E8A8'	ORII	9	Bit(8)	Input IGNORE condition (BY): X'80'=SPECIFIC X'40'=NONSPECIFIC X'C0'=ANY	LC
X'86E8B8'	ORIR	9	Bit(8)	Input REJECT condition (BY): X'80'=SYSID X'40'=CATLG	LC
X'86EA00'	OROA	9	Binary(8)	Output action: 0=ACCEPT 1=IGNORE 2=REJECT	LC
X'86EA08'	OROI	9	Bit(8)	Output IGNORE condition (BY): X'80'=SPECIFIC X'40'=NONSPECIFIC X'C0'=ANY	LC
X'86EA18'	OROR	9	Bit(8)	Output REJECT condition (BY): X'80'=SYSID X'40'=CATLG	LC
X'86EF08'	ORTP	9	Binary(8)	Type of open rule entry: 0=RMM 1=NORMM	LC
X'86EF80'	ORVS	14	Character (variable length)	Volume range start	LC
X'86EF85'	ORVL	14	Character (variable length)	Volume serial number, specific or generic	LC
X'86EF8F'	ORVE	14	Character (variable length)	Volume range end	LC
X'86F000'	OVL	10	Binary(15)	Position of volume serial number: Min 1, Max 3-digit	LC Position in the message.
X'86F500'	OVOL	14	Character (fixed length)	Old volume	LB SB

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'870000'	OWN	16	Character (variable length)	Owner	GV LD LO LP LS LV SD(e) SP SS SV
X'871000'	OXDJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Original expiration date	LD LV SD SV(e)
X'871800'	PACS	9	Binary(8)	PREACS 0=NO 1=YES	LC
X'871E00'	PDA	9	Binary(8)	PDA state: 0=Off 1=On 2=None	LC
X'871E10'	PDAC	9	Binary(8)	PDA block count: Numeric 2-255	LC
X'871E30'	PDAL	9	Binary(8)	PDA log state: 0=Off 1=On	LC
X'871E90'	PDAS	9	Binary(8)	PDA block size: Numeric 1-31	LC
X'872000'	PDS	48	Character (variable length)	Pool description	LC
X'873000'	PDSC	40	Character (variable length)	Product description	LP SP(e)
X'874000'	PEND	9	Bit(8)	Actions pending: '80'=SCRATCH '40'=REPLACE '20'=INIT '10'=ERASE '08'=RETURN '04'=NOTIFY	LV SV
X'875000'	PID	14	Character (variable length)	Pool prefix	LC LR SR
X'876000'	PLN	16	Character (variable length)	Pool name	LC
X'877000'	PNME	38	Character (variable length)	Software product name	LP SP
X'878000'	PNUM	16	Character (variable length)	Software product number	LP LV SP SV(e)
X'879000'	PRD	12	Binary(32)	Permanent read errors: Min 0, Max 5-digit	LV SV(e)
X'87A000'	PRF	9	Binary(8)	Pool definition RACF® (A component of the Security Server for z/OS) option: 0=NO 1=YES	LC
X'87B000'	PRTY	12	Binary(32)	Priority: Min 0, Max 4-digit	LS SS
X'87C000'	PSFX	10	Character (fixed length)	Parmlib member suffix	LC
X'87C010'	PSF2	10	Character (fixed length)	Second parmlib member suffix	LC
X'87D000'	PSN	16	Character (variable length)	Pool definition system ID	LC
X'87DB00'	PTNA	9	Binary(8)	NOSMT action for partition entry: 0=ACCEPT 1=IGNORE	LC

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'87DB0C'	PTNL	16	Character (variable length)	Location name	LC
X'87E000'	PTP	9	Binary(8)	Pool definition pool type: 0=SCRATCH 1=RACK	LC
X'87EB80'	PTSA	9	Binary(8)	SMT action for partition entry: 0=ACCEPT 1=IGNORE	LC
X'87EBA8'	PTTP	9	Binary(8)	Type of partition entry: 0=RMM 1=NORMM	LC
X'87EC00'	PTVS	14	Character (variable length)	Volume range start	LC
X'87EC08'	PTVL	14	Character (variable length)	Volume serial number, specific or generic	LC
X'87EC0F'	PTVE	14	Character (variable length)	Volume range end	LC
X'87F000'	PVL	14	Character (fixed length)	Previous volume: 1 - 6 character	LV SV(e)
X'880000'	PWT	12	Binary(32)	Permanent write errors: Min 0, Max 5-digit	LV SV(e)
X'881000'	RBN	12	Binary(32)	Number of bin numbers in REMOTE location: Min 0, Max 6-digit	LC
X'881200'	RBYS	9	Binary(8)	Retain by set: 0=NO 1=YES	LV SV SV(e)
X'882000'	RCF	9	Binary(8)	Installation RACF support: 1=N 2=P 3=A 4=C	LC
X'883000'	RCFM	12	Character (variable length)	RECFM	LD SD(e)
X'884000'	RCK	14	Character (fixed length)	Rack or bin number	AB AR AV CV DB DR LB LP LR LV SB SP(e) SR SV
X'886000'	RDTJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Last control data set extract date	LC
X'888000'	RET	11	Binary(8)	Retention type: 1st byte: 1=RETAIN WHILE CATALOGED 2nd byte: 1=RETAIN UNTIL EXPIRED 3rd byte: 1=CYCLES 2=DAYS 3=REFDAYS 4=VOLUMES 5=EXTRA DAYS 6=BY DAYS CYCLE	LS SS

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'889000'	RMID	25	Character (variable length)	Started procedure name. Up to 17 characters. One of: • procedure name • job name • concatenation of procedure name.identifier	LC
X'88A000'	RST	9	Binary(8)	Rack or bin status 0=EMPTY 1=FREE 2=INUSE	LB LR SB SR
X'88B900'	RTBY	9	Binary(8)	Retain by: 0=VOLUME 1=SET	LC
X'88C000'	RTDJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Retention date	LD LV SD(e) SV
X'88E000'	RTM	12	Packed decimal time format	Last control data set extract time	LC
X'88E500'	RUB	9	Binary(8)	Reuse bin at 0=CONFIRMMOVE 1=STARTMOVE	LC
X'890000'	SC	16	Character (variable length)	Storage class name	LD SD(e)
X'891000'	SCRM	9	Binary(8)	Binary value 0=Auto 1=manual	LC
X'892000'	SCST	9	Bit(8)	Security class status '80'=SMF '40'=MSGOPT '20'=ERASE	LC
X'894000'	SC1	12	Binary(32)	Storenumber Min 1, Max 5-digit	LS SS SS(e)
X'895000'	SDTJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Movement tracking date	LV SV(e)
X'896000'	SEC	9	Binary(8)	Security class number Min 0, Max 255	LC
X'898000'	SEQ	12	Binary(32)	Volume sequence Min 1, Max 4-digit	LV
X'89A000'	SG	16	Character (variable length)	Storage group name	LD LV SD(e) SV(e)
X'89B000'	SID	16	Character (variable length)	DFSMSrmm system ID	LC
X'89C000'	SLM	10	Binary(15)	MAXHOLD value Min 10, Max 500	LC
X'89E000'	SMI'	10	Binary(15)	Offset to message ID Min 0, Max 3-digit	LC
X'89E210'	SMP	9	Binary(8)	System-managed tape purge: 0=NO 1=YES 2=ASIS	LC
X'89E220'	SMU	9	Bit(8)	System-managed tape update: 20=Command 40=Scratch 80=Exits N/A	LC

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'89F000'	SOSJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Last expiration processing start date	LC
X'8A0000'	SOSP	16	Character (variable length)	Scratch procedure name	LC
X'8A1000'	SOST	12	Packed decimal time format	Last expiration processing start time	LC
X'8A1A00'	SRHN	71	Character (variable length)	Server host name 1-to-63 alphanumeric characters including hyphen, period, and blank	LC
X'8A1A30'	SRIP	53	Character (variable length)	Server IP address 1-to-45 numeric characters including colon, period, and blank	LC
X'8A1A50'	SRPN	12	Binary (31)	Server number binary value	LC
X'8A1AF0'	SRTK	12	Binary (31)	Server tasks binary value	LC
X'8A2000'	SSM	10	Binary(15)	SMF security record type: 128-255, 42, or 0	LC
X'8A2500'	SSTY	9	Binary (8)	Subsystem type 0=Standard system 1=Client system 2=Server system	LC
X'8A2800'	STDS	9	Bit (8)	Debug setting X'80' OCE X'40' SNAP	LC
X'8A3000'	STEP	16	Character (variable length)	Step name	LD SD(e)
X'8A3200'	STIS	9	Binary (8)	Task - IP verb state 0=NONE 1=STARTED 2=ENDED	LC
X'8A3201'	STIT	12	Packed decimal time format	Task - IP verb time	LC
X'8A3203'	STIV	9	Binary (8)	Task - IP verb 0=NONE 1=READ 2=WRITE 3=CONNECT 4=CLOSE	LC
X'8A3300'	STLA	10	Binary (15)	Local active tasks Numeric: 0-999	LC
X'8A3307'	STLH	10	Binary (15)	Local held tasks Numeric: 0-999	LC
X'8A3314'	STLO	10	Binary (15)	Local tasks Numeric: 0-999	LC
X'8A3317'	STLR	12	Packed decimal time format	Last RESERVE time	LC
X'8A3400'	STNH	9	Binary (8)	New requests held 0=NOTHELD 1=HELD	LC

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'8A3450'	STPL	9	Bit (8)	PDA trace levels X'80' level 1 trace X'40' level 2 trace X'20' level 3 trace X'10' level 4 trace	LC
X'8A3500'	STQC	12	Binary (32)	Catalog requests Numeric: 0-999999	LC
X'8A3511'	STQN	12	Binary (32)	Nowait requests Numeric: 0-999999	LC
X'8A3515'	STQR	12	Binary (32)	Queued requests Numeric: 0-999999	LC
X'8A3600'	STRF	13	Character (variable length)	Task - requested function	LC
X'8A3602'	STRH	9	Binary (8)	CDS RESERVEd 0=DEQ 1=ENQ	LC
X'8A3607'	STRM	9	Binary (8)	RMM status: 0=ACTIVE 1=RESET 2=QUIESCED	LC
X'8A3614'	STRT	16	Character (variable length)	Task - requestor's system	LC
X'8A3650'	STSA	10	Binary (15)	Server active tasks Numeric: 0-999	LC
X'8A3657'	STSH	10	Binary (15)	Server held tasks Numeric: 0-999	LC
X'8A3661'	STSL	9	Binary (8)	Server listener task status 0=Standard or client system 1=task is active 2=task not active	LC
X'8A3664'	STSO	10	Binary (15)	Server tasks Numeric: 0-999	LC
X'8A3669'	STST	12	Packed decimal time format	Task - Start time	LC
X'8A3700'	STTQ	16	Character (variable length)	Task - requestor	LC
X'8A3701'	STTR	11	Character (variable length)	Task - requestor's type: JOB, STC, TSU.	LC
X'8A3702'	STTS	9	Binary (8)	Task - status 0=NONE 1=HOLD 2=CANCEL 3=RESERVE	LC
X'8A3703'	STTT	12	Binary (32)	Task - Token Hexadecimal value: X'00000000' - X'FFFFFFFF'	LC
X'8A3800'	STVC	12	Binary(32)	Count of volumes stacked on a stacked volume	LV VOL SV(e)
X'8A4000'	SUR	28	Character (variable length)	Surname	LO
X'8A5000'	SYS	16	Character (variable length)	SMF System ID	LD LV SD(e) SV(e)

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'8A6000'	TAC	9	Binary(8)	Reject type 0=ANYUSE 1=OUTPUT	LC
X'8A6800'	TLR	12	Packed decimal time format	hhmmsstC, where hhmmsst is the time in hours, minutes, seconds, and tenths of seconds and C is a standard packed-decimal sign character.	LS SS(e)
X'8A7000'	TRD	12	Binary(32)	Temporary read errors Min 0, Max 5-digit	LV SV(e)
X'8A7900'	TVXP	9	Binary(8)	Tape volume exit purge option: 0=RELEASE 1=EXPIRE 2=NONE	LC
X'8A8000'	TWT	12	Binary(32)	Temporary write errors: Min 0, Max 5-digit	LV SV(e)
X'8A9000'	TYP	9	Bit(8)	VRS type: '80'=GDG '40'=PSEUDGDG '20'=DSNAME '10'=VOLUME '08'=NAME	LS SS(e)
X'8A9E00'	TZ	12	Binary(32)	Signed number; the offset from common time in seconds. When non-zero, use this value to adjust all dates and times from the DFSMSrmm systems' local time to common time.	All
X'8AA000'	UDTJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Late update date	LC
X'8AB001'	UID	16	Character (variable length)	User ID. The SFI is incremented by one for each UID that is found. (X'8AB001'-X'8AB00C')	LV SV(e)
X'8AC000'	UNC	9	Binary(8)	Uncatalog option: 0=N 1=Y 2=S	LC
X'8AD000'	USEC	12	Binary(32)	Volume use count: Min 0, Max 5-digit	LV SV(e)
X'8AE000'	USEM	12	Binary(32) unsigned	Volume usage (KB): Min 0, Max 4294967295. 4294967295 indicates that USE6 must be used.	LV SV(e)
X'8AE030'	USE6	22	Compound (Binary(8) Factor, Binary(64) Value)	Volume usage, Factor: 0=bytes 1=KB 2=MB 3=GB 4=TB Value: Minimum value = 0.	LV SV(e)

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'8AE600'	UTC	9	Binary(8)	Common Time: 0=DISABLED 1=ENABLED	LC
X'8AE800'	UTM	12	Packed decimal time format	Late update time	LC
X'8AF001'	VAC	9	Binary(8)	Volume access: 0=NONE 1=READ 2=UPDATE	LV SV(e)
X'8B0000'	VACT	9	Binary(8)	VRSMIN action: 0=FAIL 1=INFO 2=WARN 3=OFF	LC
X'8B0800'	VANX	9'	Binary(8)	Next VRS type: 0=Undefined 1=Next 2=And	LS SS
X'8B0B00'	VCAP	12	Binary(32)	Volume/Media capacity	LV SV(e) LC
X'8B1000'	VCHG	9	Binary(8)	VRSCHANGE value: 0=INFO 1=VERIFY	LC
X'8B2000'	VDD	10	Binary(15)	VRS delay days: Min 0, Max 99	LS SS(e)
X'8B2800'	VDRA	9	Binary(8)	VRSDROP action: 0=FAIL 1=INFO 2=WARN 3=OFF	LC
X'8B2802'	VDRC	12	Binary(32)	VRSDROP count	LC
X'8B280F'	VDRP	10	Binary(15)	VRSDROP percent	LC
X'8B3000'	VDTJ	12	Packed decimal time format	Last inventory management processing date	LC
X'8B4000'	VER	14	Character (variable length)	Software produce version, release, modification **vvrrmm**	LP LV SP SV(e)
X'8B5000'	VJBN	16	Character (variable length)	Primary VRS job name	LD LS SD(e) SS
X'8B6000'	VLN	12	Binary(32)	Number of volumes: Min 0, Max 3-digit	LO LP SP
X'8B7000'	VM	9	Binary(8)	VM use: 0=NO 1=YES	LV SV(e)
X'8B8000'	VMIN	12	Binary(32)	VRSMIN count value: Min 0, Max 6-digit	LC
X'8B9000'	VMV	16	Character (variable length)	VRS management value	LD SD(e)
X'8B9100'	VWMC	12	Binary(32)	Volume write mount count	LV, SV(e)
X'8B9E00'	VNDR	16	Character (8)	Vendor information	LV, SV(e)
X'8BA000'	VNME	52	Character (variable length)	Primary VRS name	LD SD(e)
X'8BC000'	VOL	14	Character (fixed length)	1 - 6 characters volume serial	AV CV GV LB LD LP LR LV SB SD SP SR SV
X'8BC200'	VOLT	9	Binary(8)	Volume type: 0=PHYSICAL 1=LOGICAL 2=STACKED	LV SV(e)

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'8BCD00'	VOL1	14	Character (fixed length)	VOL1 label volume serial number	LV SV(e)
X'8BC300'	VPCT	9	Binary(8)	Volume percent full	LV SV(e)
X'8BD000'	VRC	12	Binary(32)	Vital record count: Min 1, Max 5-digit	LS SS SS(e)
X'8BD500'	VREA	9	Binary(8)	VRSRETAIN action: 0=FAIL 1=INFO 2=WARN 3=OFF	LC
X'8BD502'	VREC	12	Binary(32)	VRSRETAIN count	LC
X'8BD50F'	VREP	10	Binary(15)	VRSRETAIN percent	LC
X'8BE000'	VRJ	9	Binary(8)	VRS job name: 1 or 2	LC
X'8BF000'	VRS	52	Character (variable length)	Vital record specification name	LS SS
X'8BF500'	VRSI	9	Binary(8)	Release action scratch immediate: 0=NO 1=YES	LS LV SS SV(e)
X'8BFA00'	VRSL	9	Binary(8)	VRSEL value: 1=NEW	LC
X'8C0000'	VRSR	9	Binary(8)	VRS retained status: 0=NO 1=YES	LD SD SD(e)
X'8C0800'	VRXI	9	Binary(8)	Expiration date ignore: 0=NO 1=YES	LV LS SS SV(e)
X'8C1000'	VSCD	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Primary VRS subchain start date	LD SD(e)
X'8C1800'	VSCN	16	Character (variable length)	Primary VRS subchain name	LD SD(e)
X'8C2000'	VST	9	Bit(8)	Volume status: '80'=MASTER '40'=SCRATCH '20'=USER '10'=INIT '08'=ENTRY	LV SV
X'8C3000'	VTM	12	Packed decimal time format	Last inventory management VRS time	LC
X'8C4000'	VTYP	9	Binary(8)	Matching VRS type: 0=UNDEFINED 1=DATASET 2=SMSMC 3=VRSMV 4=DSNMV 5=DSNMC	LD SD(e)
X'8C4300'	WORM	9	Binary(8)	Volume is WORM: 0=NO 1=YES	LV, SV (e)
X'8C4500'	WWID	32	Character (24)	World-wide identifier	LV, SV (e)
X'8C5000'	XDC	9	Binary(8)	Expiration date check: 0=NO 1=YES 2=OPERATOR	LC

Table 16. Command SFIs (continued)

SFI Number	SFI Name	SFI Length	SFI Data Type	Data Description	Subcommand
X'8C5D00'	XDRA	9	Binary(8)	EXPDTDROP action: 0=FAIL 1=INFO 2=WARN 3=OFF	LC
X'8C5D02'	XDRC	12	Binary(32)	EXPDTDROP count	LC
X'8C5D0F'	XDRP	10	Binary(15)	EXPDTDROP percent	LC
X'8C6000'	XDTJ	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Expiration date	LC LD LV SD SV
X'8C7000'	XTM	12	Packed decimal time format	Last inventory management expiration time	LC
X'8C7800'	X100	9	Binary(8)	EDG_EXIT100 installation exit status: **0** Exit is not defined or no exit modules exist **1** At least one active exit module exists **2** One or more exit modules exist, but none is active	LC
X'8C7801'	X200	9	Binary(8)	EDG_EXIT200 installation exit status: **0** Exit is not defined or no exit modules exist **1** At least one active exit module exists **2** One or more exit modules exist, but none is active	LC
X'8C7802'	X300	9	Binary (8)	EDG_EXIT300 installation exit status: **0** Exit is not defined or no exit modules exist **1** At least one active exit module exists **2** One or more exit modules exist, but none is active	LC
X'8C8000'	2JBN	16	Character (variable length)	Secondary VRS jobname mask	LD SD(e)
X'8C9000'	2NME	16	Character (variable length)	Secondary VRS mask	LD SD(e)
X'8CA000'	2SCD	12	Packed decimal Julian date format	Secondary VRS subchain start date	LD SD(e)
X'8CB000'	2SCN	16	Character (variable length)	Secondary VRS subchain name	LD SD(e)

Appendix B. Structured Field Introducers by Subcommand

Table 17 lists the structured field introducers by DFSMSrmm TSO subcommand.

The RMM SEARCHDATASET, RMM SEARCHPRODUCT, RMM SEARCHVOLUME, and RMM SEARCHVRS subcommands return different sets of SFIs depending on if you specify the EDGXCI macro EXPAND=YES or EXPAND=NO parameter. When you specify the EXPAND=YES parameter, these subcommands return the same information as their corresponding RMM LIST subcommands: RMM LISTDATASET, RMM LISTPRODUCT, RMM LISTVOLUME, and RMM LISTVRS.

Table 17. Structured Field Introducers by Subcommand

Subcommand	Structured Field Introducers
ADDBIN	CNT ENTN MSGL MSGN RCK RSNC RTNC SVCN
ADDDATASET	ENTN MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
ADDOWNER	ENTN MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
ADDPRODUCT	ENTN MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
ADDRACK	CNT ENTN MSGL MSGN RCK RSNC RTNC SVCN
ADDVOLUME	CLIB CNT CSG ENTN FRC FRS MSGL MSGN RCK RSNC RTNC SVCN VOL
ADDVRS	ENTN MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
CHANGEDATASET	ENTN MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
CHANGEOWNER	ENTN MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
CHANGEPRODUCT	ENTN MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
CHANGEVOLUME	CLIB CSG ENTN FRC FRS MEDN MSGL MSGN RCK RSNC RTNC SVCN
CHANGEVRS	ENTN MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
DELETEBIN	CNT ENTN MSGL MSGN RCK RSNC RTNC SVCN
DELETEDATASET	ENTN MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
DELETEOWNER	ENTN MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
DELETEPRODUCT	ENTN MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
DELETERACK	CNT ENTN MSGL MSGN RCK RSNC RTNC SVCN
DELETEVOLUME	CLIB ENTN FRC FRS MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
DELETEVRS	ENTN MSGL MSGN RSNC RTNC SVCN
GETVOLUME	ENTN FRC FRS MSGL MSGN OWN RSNC RTNC SVCN VOL
LISTBIN	ENTN LINE LOC MIV MOV MEDN MSGL MSGN OVOL RCK RSNC RST RTNC SVCN TZ VOL
LISTCONTROL ACTIONS	ACT AST RC
LISTCONTROL CNTL	ACS AUD BDT BTM CDSQ CDSU CSHN CSIP CSVE DBN CDS CSDT CSTM DDT DRP DTE DTM EBIN FBP FCSP FDB FEP FKP FLB FRB FRK FRP FSP FTP FVP FXP IPL JBDT JBTM JDS JRNS JRNU LBN LCT LRK MDS MDT MRP MTM MTP NOT OPM PACS RBN RC RCF RDT RMID RTM RUB SAT SDT SID SLM SOSD SOSP SOST SSM STM UDT UTC UTM VDT VTM XDTJ XTM X100 X200 X300

Table 17. Structured Field Introducers by Subcommand (continued)

Subcommand	Structured Field Introducers
LISTCONTROL LOCDEF	LDDF LDLC LDLT LDMN LDMT LDPR RC
LISTCONTROL MNTMSG	MID OPL OVL RC SMI
LISTCONTROL MEDINF	MDNF MDRA MDRP MDRT MDRW MDRX MDTX MEDR MEDT VCAP
LISTCONTROL MOVES	MFR MST MTO MTY
LISTCONTROL OPENRULE	ORIA ORII ORIR OROA OROI OROR ORTP ORVE ORVL ORVS
LISTCONTROL OPTION	ACCT AUD BLP BKPP CATS CDS CMDD CMDO CRP DRP DSPD DSPM DTE GDGC GDGD IPL JDS JRNF JRNT LCT LCTK MDS MEDN MOP MRP MSGF MVBY OPM NOT PDAC PDA PDAC PDAL PDAS PSFX PSF2 RC RCF RTBY RUB SID SLM SMP SMUC SMUE SMUS SOSP SRHN SRIP SRPN SRTK SSM SSTY TVXP UNC VACT VCHG VDRA VDRC VDRP VMIN VREA VREC VREP VRJ VRSL XDRA XDRC XDRP
LISTCONTROL PRTITION	PTNA PTNL PTSA PTTP PTVE PTVL PTVS
LISTCONTROL REJECT	GRK RC TAC
LISTCONTROL SECCLS	CLS ERS MSG NME RC SEC SMF
LISTCONTROL SECLEVEL	CLS DNM ERS MSG NME RC SEC SMF
LISTCONTROL STATUS	STDS STIS STIT STIV STLA STLH STLO STLR STNH STPL STQC STQN STQR STRF STRH STRM STRT STSA STSH STSL STSO STST STTQ STTR STTS STTT
LISTCONTROL VLPOOL	ACT MEDN MOP PDS PID PLN PRF PSN PTP SCRM XDC
LISTDATASET	ABND BESK BLKC BLKS BLKT CDTJ CJBN CLS CPGM CTLG CTM DC DD DEV DLRJ DLTD DLWJ DPCT DSEQ DSN DSS6 ENTN FILE LDD LDEV LINE LPGM LRCL LSTP MC MSGL MSGN NME OWN OXDJ RCFM RSNC RTDJ RTNC SC SG STEP SVCN SYS TZ VJBN VNME VOL VRSR VSCD VSCN VTYP XDTJ 2JBN 2NME 2SCD 2SCN
LISTOWNER	ADL DPT EML EMN EMU ENTN ETL FOR ITL LINE MSGL MSGN OWN RSNC RTNC SUR SVCN TZ VLN
LISTPRODUCT	ENTN FCD LINE MSGL MSGN OWN PDSC PNME PNUM RCK RSNC RTNC SVCN TZ VER VLN VOL
LISTRACK	ENTN LINE LOC MEDN MSGL MSGN PID RCK RSNC RST RTNC SVCN VOL
LISTVOLUME	ACN ACT ADTJ ATM AVL BIN BMN CDTJ CJBN CLS CTM CTNR DBIN DBMN DEN DESC DEST DLRJ DLWJ DSC DSN DSR DSTT ENTN FCD HLD HLOC HLOT INTR KEL1 KEL2 KEM1 KEM2 LBL LCID LDEV LINE LOAN LOC LOCT LVC LVN MDNF MDRX MDTX MEDA MEDC MEDN MEDR MEDT MOVM MSGL MSGN MVS NLOC NLOT NME NVL OAC OBMN OBN OCE OLOC OLOT OWN OXDJ PEND PNUM PRD PVL PWT RBYS RCK RSNC RTDJ RTNC SDTJ SEQ SG STVC SVCN TRD TWT TZ UID01...UID12 USEC USEM USE6 VAC VCAP VER VM VMIN VNDR VOL VOLT VOL1 VPCT VRSI VRXI VST VWMC WORM WWID XDTJ
LISTVRS	DDTJ DESC DLRJ ENTN LINE LOC MSGL MSGN NVRS OWN PRTY RET RSNC RTNC SC1 SVCN TLR TYP TZ VANX VDD VJBN VRC VRS VRSI VRXI
SEARCHBIN	CONT ENTN LINE LOC MEDN MIV MOV MSGL MSGN OVOL RCK RSNC RST RTNC SVCN TZ VOL

Table 17. Structured Field Introducers by Subcommand (continued)

Subcommand	Structured Field Introducers
SEARCHDATASET	CDTJ CONT CTM DSN ENTN FILE KEYF KEYT LINE MSGL MSGN OWN OXDJ RSNC RTNC SVCN VOL XDTJ
SEARCHDATASET(EXPAND=YES)	The same SFIs as the LISTDATASET subcommand.
SEARCHOWNER	ADL CONT DPT EML EMN EMU ETL FOR ITL OWN SUR TZ VLN
SEARCHPRODUCT	CONT ENTN FCD LINE MSGL MSGN OWN PNME PNUM RSNC RTNC SVCN VER VLN VOL
SEARCHPRODUCT(EXPAND=YES)	The same SFIs as the LISTPRODUCT subcommand.
SEARCHRACK	CONT ENTN LINE LOC MEDN MSGL MSGN PID RCK RSNC RST RTNC SVCN VOL
SEARCHVOLUME	ADTJ AVL CONT DESC DSC DSR ENTN HLD HLOC INTR KEYF KEYT LBL LINE LOAN LOC LVC LVN MDNF MDRX MDTX MEDA MEDC MEDN MEDR MEDT MSGL MSGN OWN PEND RCK RSNC RTDJ RTNC SEQ SVCN TYPF TYPT VCAP VOL VST XDTJ
SEARCHVOLUME(EXPAND=YES)	The same SFIs as the LISTVOLUME subcommand.
SEARCHVRS	CONT DDTJ ENTN LINE LOC MSGL MSGN NVRS OWN PRTY RET RSNC RTNC SVCN VANX VJBN VRS VRSI VRXI
SEARCHVRS(EXPAND=YES)	The same SFIs as the LISTVRS subcommand.

Appendix C. DFSMSrmm Application Programming Interface Mapping Macros

DFSMSrmm API macros can be used to generate mappings: This section discusses:

- The parameter list generated by the list form of the EDGXCI macro as shown in Figure 54 "EDGXCI: Parameter List"
- The structured field definitions generated by the EDGXSF macro as shown in "EDGXSF: Structured Field Definitions" on page 112

EDGXCI: Parameter List

The mapping of the parameter list is generated by the list form of the EDGXCI macro.

The EDGXCI mapping macro is provided for information only. Although the fields and values of the parameter list are shown here, your application program should not directly access and modify the parameter list. Always use macro EDGXCI.

```
MYPL     DS    0D                ++ EDGXCI PARM LIST
MYPL_XVERSION DS XL1             ++ INPUT XVERSION
MYPL_XOPERATION DS XL1           ++  XOPERATION
MYPL_XOPERATION_BEGIN EQU 0      ++ XOPERATION.BEGIN KEYWORD
MYPL_XOPERATION_CONTINUE EQU 1   ++ XOPERATION.CONTINUE KEYWORD
MYPL_XOPERATION_RELEASE EQU 2    ++ XOPERATION.RELEASE KEYWORD
MYPL_XOPERATION_ENDALL EQU 3     ++ XOPERATION.ENDALL KEYWORD
MYPL_XOUTPUT DS XL1              ++  XOUTPUT
MYPL_XOUTPUT_LINES EQU 0         ++ XOUTPUT.LINES KEYWORD
MYPL_XOUTPUT_FIELDS EQU 1        ++ XOUTPUT.FIELDS KEYWORD
MYPL_XEXPAND DS XL1              ++  XEXPAND
MYPL_XEXPAND_YES EQU 0           ++ XEXPAND.YES KEYWORD
MYPL_XEXPAND_NO EQU 1            ++ XEXPAND.NO KEYWORD
MYPL_XAPIADDR DS A               ++   XAPIADDR
MYPL_XOUTBUFADDR DS A            ++   XOUTBUFADDR
MYPL_XSUBCMDADDR DS A            ++   XSUBCMDADDR
MYPL_XTOKEN DS CL4               ++   XTOKEN
MYPL_XMULTI DS XL1               ++  XMULTI
MYPL_XMULTI_NO EQU 0             ++ XMULTI.NO KEYWORD
MYPL_XMULTI_YES EQU 1            ++ XMULTI.YES KEYWORD
MYPL_XRSV0001 DS CL7             ++ RESERVED  XRSV0001
MYPL_XRSV0002 DS CL4             ++ RESERVED  XRSV0002
MYPL_XRSV0003 DS CL8             ++ RESERVED  XRSV0003
MYPLL    EQU   *-MYPL            ++ LENGTH OF PLIST
```

Figure 54. Mapping of the Parameter List Using the List Form of EDGXCI

EDGXSF: Structured Field Definitions

Use macro EDGXSF in your application program to define the data that the DFSMSrmm API returns in your output buffer. This section includes:

- "EDGXSF Parameters"
- "EDGXSF Mapping" on page 113
- "EDGXSF Labeling Conventions" on page 114

EDGXSF Parameters

The EDGXSF parameters are:

DSECT=YES
DSECT=NO
An optional parameter that specifies whether a DSECT statement is generated. The default is DSECT=YES.

DSECT=YES
Indicates that a DSECT statement should be generated.

DSECT=NO
Indicates that a DSECT statement should not be generated.

,LIST=YES
,LIST=NO
An optional parameter that specifies whether the macro expansion is printed. The default is LIST=YES.

,LIST=YES
Indicates to print the expansion.

,LIST=NO
Indicates do not print the expansion.

,TITLE=YES
,TITLE=NO
An optional parameter that specifies whether the macro title is printed. The default is TITLE=YES.

,TITLE=YES
Indicates to print the title.

,TITLE=NO
Indicates do not print the title

EDGXSF Mapping

Always use macro EDGXSF to determine the exact labels used to define the DFSMSrmm SFIs. The tables in this topic show the dummy control section and the data types that define the generic mapping for the SFIs defined in Appendix A, "Structured Field Introducers," on page 83.

Common Name:	API Structure Field Introducers
Macro ID:	EDGXSF
DSECT Name:	XSF_SFI
Owning Component:	DFSMSrmm (DF186)
Eye-Catcher ID:	None
Storage Attributes:	Subpool: user specified Key: any key Residency: 31 bit
Size:	Variable
Created by:	Caller
Pointed to by:	N/A
Serialization:	None
Function:	The XSF_SFI area is initialized by DFSMSrmm when an API call is made via the EDGXCI executable macro

Table 18. Structure XSF_OUTBUF

Offset Dec	Offset Hex	Type	Len	Name(Dim)	Description
0	(0)	STRUCTURE	*	XSF_OUTBUF	Output buffer
0	(0)	SIGNED	4	XSF_OUTBUF_BUFLNG	Output buffer length
4	(4)	SIGNED	4	XSF_OUTBUF_RQDLNG	Required buffer length
8	(8)	SIGNED	4	XSF_OUTBUF_DATALNG	Length of output data
12	(C)	CHARACTER	*	XSF_OUTBUF_FIELDS	Start of structured fields
Structured Field Introducers for Structured Fields					
0	(0)	STRUCTURE	*	XSF_SFI	Structured field introducers
0	(0)	CHARACTER	8	XSF_SFI_HD	
0	(0)	SIGNED	2	XSF_SFI_LENGTH	Length
2	(2)	CHARACTER	3	XSF_SFI_ID	Identifier
2	(2)	CHARACTER	2	XSF_SFI_IDVAL	Identifier value
4	(4)	CHARACTER	1	XSF_SFI_IDQUAL	Identifier qualifier
5	(5)	UNSIGNED	1	XSF_SFI_TYPE	Type
7	(7)	UNSIGNED	1	XSF_SFI_DTYPE	Data type
8	(8)	CHARACTER	*	XSF_SFI_DATA	Start of data
Compound SFI definition					
8	(8)	STRUCTURE	14	XSF_SFI_COMPTYPE1	Compound section
8	(8)	CHARACTER	6	XSF_SFI_COMPDATA	
8	(8)	CHARACTER	6	XSF_SFI_COMPHDR	Compound header
8	(8)	CHARACTER	6	XSF_SFI_COMPENT	Compound entry
8	(8)	UNSIGNED	1	XSF_SFI_COMPTYPE	Compound type
9	(9)	CHARACTER	3	XSF_SFI_FIELD1	
9	(9)	UNSIGNED	1	XSF_SFI_LEN1	Length of first field
10	(A)	UNSIGNED	1	XSF_SFI_DTYP1	Type of first field
11	(B)	UNSIGNED	1	XSF_SFI_FACTOR	Factor for second field
12	(C)	CHARACTER	2	XSF_SFI_FIELD2	
12	(C)	UNSIGNED	1	XSF_SFI_LEN2	Length of second field
13	(D)	UNSIGNED	1	XSF_SFI_DTYP2	Type of second field
14	(E)	CHARACTER	8	XSF_SFI_COMPVAL	The value

Table 19. Constants for XSF_SFI

Len	Type	Value	Name	Description
	Data Types (XSF_SFI_DTYPE, XSF_SFI_DTYP1, XSF_SFI_DTYP2)			
1	HEX	00	XSF_SFI_DTYPE_UNDEF	Undefined data
1	HEX	01	XSF_SFI_DTYPE_CHAR_FIX	N byte character
1	HEX	02	XSF_SFI_DTYPE_BITFLAG	Bit flag byte (8 bits)
1	HEX	03	XSF_SFI_DTYPE_BIN8	1 byte (hex) value
1	HEX	04	XSF_SFI_DTYPE_BIN15	2 byte hex value
1	HEX	05	XSF_SFI_DTYPE_BIN31	4 byte hex value
1	HEX	06	XSF_SFI_DTYPE_BIN64	8 byte hex value
1	HEX	07	XSF_SFI_DTYPE_CHAR_VAR	Variable length character
1	HEX	08	XSF_SFI_DTYPE_COMPOUND	Compound SFI
1	HEX	09	XSF_SFI_DTYPE_JDATE	4 byte packed decimal date YYYYDDD
1	HEX	0A	XSF_SFI_DTYPE_TIME	4 byte packed decimal time HHMMSST
	Compound Types (XSF_SFI_CompType)			
1	HEX	00	XSF_SFI_COMPTYPE_UNDEF	Undefined type
1	HEX	01	XSF_SFI_COMPTYPE_FACTOR	Factored type
	Factors (XSF_SFI_Factor)			
1	HEX	00	XSF_SFI_FACTOR_BYTES	Value is in bytes
1	HEX	01	XSF_SFI_FACTOR_KB	Value is in kilobytes
1	HEX	02	XSF_SFI_FACTOR_MB	Value is in megabytes
1	HEX	03	XSF_SFI_FACTOR_GB	Value is in gigabytes
1	HEX	04	XSF_SFI_FACTOR_TB	Value is in terabytes

EDGXSF Labeling Conventions

This topic includes the labeling conventions used in macro EDGXSF. The conventions are provided to assist you until such time as you are able to obtain macro EDGXSF.

Labeling: Begin and End Resource Groups

Resource groups, except for VOL and VRS, are defined using this format:

- XSF_SFI_ID_xxxx and XSF_xxxx_LENGTH
- XSF_SFI_ID_Exxxx and XSF_Exxxx_LENGTH

Figure 55 shows the ACCESS resource group.

Len	Type	Value	Name
8	HEX	0008021000000000	XSF_SFI_ACCESS
3	HEX	021000	XSF_SFI_ID_ACCESS
2	HEX	0008	XSF_ACCESS_LENGTH
8	HEX	0008021080000000	XSF_SFI_EACCESS
3	HEX	021080	XSF_SFI_ID_EACCESS
2	HEX	0008	XSF_EACCESS_LENGTH

Figure 55. Mapping of the Begin and End ACCESS Group

The VOL and VRS groups are defined using this format:

- XSF_SFI_ID_xxx and XSF_xxxGRP_LENGTH

- XSF_SFI_ID_Exxx and XSF_ExxxGRP_LENGTH

Figure 56 shows an example of the VOL resource group.

Len	Type	Value	Name
8	HEX	0008036000000000	XSF_SFI_VOLGRP
3	HEX	036000	XSF_SFI_ID_VOL
2	HEX	0008	XSF_VOLGRP_LENGTH
8	HEX	0008036080000000	XSF_SFI_EVOLGRP
3	HEX	036080	XSF_SFI_ID_EVOL
2	HEX	0008	XSF_EVOLGRP_LENGTH

Figure 56. Mapping of the Begin and End VOL Group

Labeling: SFIs that Introduce Data

SFIs introduce data and are defined using this format:

- XSF_SFI_xxxx_ID
- XSF_xxxx_LENGTH
- XSF_xxxx_DTYPE

Figure 57 shows an example of the ATM SFI.

Len	Type	Value	Name	Description
8	HEX	000C80600000000A	XSF_SFI_ATM	Assigned time
3	HEX	806000	XSF_SFI_ATM_ID	
2	HEX	000C	XSF_ATM_LENGTH	
1	HEX	0A	XSF_ATM_DTYPE	

Figure 57. Mapping of the ATM SFI

Labeling: Flags

Output data for some SFIs are defined as bit flags using this format: XSF_xxxx_FLAG_name.

Figure 58 shows an example of the ACT SFI.

Len	Type	Value	Name	Description
8	HEX	0009802000000002	XSF_SFI_ACT	Actions on release
3	HEX	802000	XSF_SFI_ACT_ID	
2	HEX	0009	XSF_ACT_LENGTH	
1	HEX	02	XSF_ACT_DTYPE	
1	HEX	80	XSF_ACT_FLAG_SCRATCH	
1	HEX	40	XSF_ACT_FLAG_REPLACE	
1	HEX	20	XSF_ACT_FLAG_INIT	
1	HEX	10	XSF_ACT_FLAG_ERASE	
1	HEX	08	XSF_ACT_FLAG_RETURN	
1	HEX	04	XSF_ACT_FLAG_NOTIFY	

Figure 58. Mapping of the ACT SFI

Labeling: Bin(8) Data

Output data for some SFIs are defined as one-byte binary numbers using this format: XSF_xxxx_DATA_name.

Figure 59 shows an example of the LOCT SFI.

Len	Type	Value	Name	Description
8	HEX	000984E000000003	XSF_SFI_LOCT	Location type
3	HEX	84E000	XSF_SFI_LOCT_ID	
2	HEX	0009	XSF_LOCT_LENGTH	
1	HEX	03	XSF_LOCT_DTYPE	
1	NUMB HEX	00	XSF_LOCT_DATA_SHELF	
1	NUMB HEX	01	XSF_LOCT_DATA_STORE_BUILTIN_BINS	
1	NUMB HEX	02	XSF_LOCT_DATA_MANUAL	
1	NUMB HEX	03	XSF_LOCT_DATA_AUTO	
1	NUMB HEX	04	XSF_LOCT_DATA_STORE_BINS	
1	NUMB HEX	05	XSF_LOCT_DATA_STORE_NOBINS	
1	NUMB HEX	06	XSF_LOCT_DATA_INCTNR	

Figure 59. Mapping of the LOCT SFI

Unlabeled Data

These output data types are unlabeled:

- Fixed-length and variable-length character data
- Two-byte binary values
- Four-byte binary values
- Dates
- Times

Appendix D. Hexadecimal Example of an Output Buffer

This topic provides an example and discussion of a hexadecimal representation of the contents of an output buffer for a SEARCHDATASET subcommand request. You can modify this example for use in your installation.

Hexadecimal Representation of an Output Buffer

Figure 60 is a hexadecimal representation of the contents in an output buffer that might be produced for the SEARCHDATASET VOLUME(VOL001) subcommand shown in "Requesting Standard Output" on page 55. This format is used:

- Relative buffer address shown as 2-byte values.
- Buffer contents are shown in groups of 8-bytes.

```
0000 0000100000000000 0000008400080260 00000000001A82A0 00000007D9D4D4E4
0020 E2C5D94BC6C9C5D3 C44BE3C5E2E3000E 8BC000000001E5D6 D3F0F0F1000F8700
0040 00000007D9D4D4E4 E2C5D9000C8A9E00 000005FFFF9D9000 0C81300000000920
0060 05320F000C81A000 00000A0658226F00 0C83300000000500 0000010008026080
0080 0000000000000000 0000000000000000 0000000000000000 0000000000000000

0FFC 0000000000000000 0000000000000000 0000000000000000 0000000000000000
0FFE 0000000000000000 0000000000000000 0000000000000000 0000000000000000
```

Figure 60. Hexadecimal Representation of the Contents of an Output Buffer

Description of the Contents of an Output Buffer

The first line of the output buffer shown in Figure 60 shows:

```
0000 0000100000000000 0000007100080260 00000000001B82A0 00000007D6E6D5C5
```

- Three 4-byte length fields:

  00001000

  This is the length you specified for the output buffer.

  00000000

  This means that the output buffer is large enough. When the buffer length is too small, DFSMSrmm sets this field with the size of the buffer needed. DFSMSrmm also returns return code 108 and reason code 10.

  00000084

  This is the total size of the data in the output buffer, including the length of this field. You can use this data length to determine when there is no more data to process.

- Eight structured fields:

  0008026000000000

  This is the Begin DATASET group SFI, which begins at offset x'000C' into the output buffer. Use this SFI to confirm that you are processing a DATASET SFI. When you do not want to process a group of structured fields, scan to the end of the group by looking for the corresponding End SFI, such as, the End DATASET group SFI in this example.

The first and second lines of the output buffer shown in Figure 60 on page 117 show:

```
0000 0000100000000000 0000007100080260 00000000001B82A0 00000007D6E6D5C5
0020 D9D6D5C54BC6C9C5 D3C44BE3C5E2E300 0E8BC000000001E5 D6D3F0F0F1001087
```

- Data Set Name structured field

  001B82A000000007 D6E6D5C5D9D6D5C54BC6C9C5D3C44BE3C5E2E3

  This is the Data Set Name structured field, which begins at offset x'0014' into the output buffer. The structured field consists of the 8-byte DSN SFI and, in this example, the 19-byte data set name (OWNERONE.FIELD.TEST). The length of the structured field is 27 bytes (8 plus 19) as shown by the x'001B' value at the beginning of the field.

- Volume Serial structured field

  000E8BC000000001 E5D6D3F0F0F1

  This is the Volume Serial structured field, which begins at offset x'002F' into the output buffer. The structured field consists of the 8-byte VOL SFI and the 6-byte volume serial (VOL001).

The second and third lines of the output buffer shown in Figure 60 on page 117 show:

```
0020 D9D6D5C54BC6C9C5 D3C44BE3C5E2E300 0E8BC000000001E5 D6D3F0F0F1001087
0040 0000000007D6E6D5 C5D9D6D5C5000C81 3000000009199711 7C000C81A0000000
```

- Owner structured field

  0010870000000007 D6E6D5C5D9D6D5C5

  This is the Owner structured field, which begins at offset x'003D' into the output buffer. The structured field consists of the 8-byte OWN SFI and the 8-byte owner (OWNERONE).

- Create Date structured field

  000C813000000009 1997117C

  This is the Create Date structured field, which begins at offset x'004D' into the output buffer. The structured field consists of the 8-byte CDTJ SFI and the 4-byte packed-decimal date (x'1997117C').

The third and fourth lines of the output buffer shown in Figure 60 on page 117 show:

```
0040 0000000007D6E6D5 C5D9D6D5C5000C81 3000000009199711 7C000C81A0000000
0060 0A0815270C000C83 3000000005000000 0100080260800000 0000000000000000
```

- Create Time structured field

  000C81A00000000A 0815270C

  This is the Create Time structured field, which begins at offset x'0059' into the output buffer. The structured field consists of the 8-byte CTM SFI and the 4-byte packed-decimal time (x'0815270C').

- Physical File Sequence structured field

  000C833000000005 00000001

  This is the Physical File Sequence structured field, which begins at offset x'0065' into the output buffer. The structured field consists of the 8-byte FILE SFI and the 4-byte binary sequence number (x'00000001').

- End DATASET group SFI

  0008026080000000

  This is the End DATASET group SFI, which begins at offset x'0071' into the output buffer.

Processing the Contents of an Output Buffer

To process the contents of an output buffer, consider using these guidelines:

1. Base the XSF_OUTBUF definition in macro EDGXSF as shown in Figure 61 on the address of the output buffer you are interested in.

```
XSF_OUTBUF           DSECT    Output Buffer
XSF_OUTBUF_BUFLNG    DS       1FL4    Buffer Length
XSF_OUTBUF_RQDLNG    DS       1FL4    Required Buffer Length
XSF_OUTBUF_DATALNG   DS       1FL4    Length of Output Data
XSF_OUTBUF_FIELDS    DS       0C      Start of Structured Fields
```

Figure 61. Output Buffer Definition

2. Base the XSF_SFI definition in macro EDGXSF as shown in Figure 62 on the address of XSF_OUTBUF_FIELDS.

```
XSF_SFI         DSECT          Structured Field Introducers
XSF_SFI_LENGTH  DS   1FL2      Length
XSF_SFI_ID      DS   1CL0003   ID (identifier)
                ORG  XSF_SFI_ID
XSF_SFI_IDVAL   DS   1CL0002   ID (Identifier Value)
XSF_SFI_IDQUAL  DS   1CL0001   ID (Identifier Qualifier)
XSF_SFI_TYPE    DS   1FL1      Type
                DS   1CL0001   Reserved
XSF_SFI_DTYPE   DS   1FL1      Data type
XSF_SFI_LEN     EQU  *-XSF_SFI
XSF_SFI_DATA    DS   0C        Start of Data
```

Note: XSF_SFI_DATA can contain compound data with an internal structure of:

```
XSF_SFI_CompType
XSF_SFI_LEN1
XSF_SFI_DTYPE1
XSF_SFI_Factor
XSF_SFI_LEN2
XSF_SFI_DTYPE2
XSF_SFI_Value
```

Figure 62. SFI Definition

3. Find the type of structured field you are processing by using the two-byte structured field identifier at XSF_SFI_IDVAL. The values of XSF_SFI_IDQUAL for ADL, address line SFI, and UID, User ID SFI, described in Appendix A, "Structured Field Introducers," on page 83 are not constant values.
4. Move to the next structured field by adding the length at XSF_SFI_LENGTH to the XSF_SFI pointer.
5. Verify that you have reached the end of the valid data in the output buffer by using the length of the output data at XSF_OUTBUF_DATALNG.
6. Determine the type of data you are processing, by using the value in XSF_SFI_DTYPE.
7. Obtain the length of the data that starts at XSF_SFI_DATA, by subtracting XSF_SFI_LEN from the structured field length at XSF_SFI_LENGTH. in the output buffer.
8. Move to the end of the SFI by adjusting the pointer. In this example, when your pointer is at offset x'00000071' into the output buffer, there are two indicators that you are done with the contents of the buffer:
   - You are looking at the End DATASET group SFI.

Note: This is true only if you did not specify MULTI=YES in your call to the API. If you use MULTI=YES, your output buffer may contain more than one resource group.

- Adjusting the XSF_SFI pointer by the length of this SFI (8 bytes) points you past the last byte of data in the buffer.

9. Repeat these steps to process each structured field.

In the examples shown in Figure 61 on page 119 and Figure 62 on page 119:

- Adding the length of the data (x'00000071') at XSF_OUTBUF_DATALNG to the address of XSF_OUTBUF_DATALNG results in the address just beyond the last byte of data in the output buffer. You might find this a useful double-check to ensure that you are looking at valid data.
- Your XSF_SFI pointer is at the first structured field in the output buffer (offset 000C in the buffer), and the SFI identifier value at XSF_SFI_IDVAL (0260) tells you that the SFI is a Begin DATASET group. To move to the next structured field, add XSF_SFI_LENGTH (0008) to your pointer.
- Your XSF_SFI pointer is now at the second structured field in the output buffer (offset 0014 in the buffer); XSF_SFI_IDVAL (82A0) identifies the SFI as DSN (Data Set Name); and XSF_SFI_LENGTH (001B) minus XSF_SFI_LEN (8) gives you a length of 19 bytes for the data set name. The type of data is variable-length character because the data type at XSF_SFI_DTYPE equals XSF_SFI_DTYPE_CHAR_VAR.

  One method to process SFIs is to use an SFI lookup table containing ID values and addresses of corresponding processing routines. Another method is to use the XSF_SFI_DTYPE: Call an appropriate data-type routine with the address of the SFI or SFI data and the address of an output area as inputs.

  After you finish processing this structured field, update the XSF_SFI pointer to the next structured field.

Appendix E. Accessibility

Publications for this product are offered in Adobe Portable Document Format (PDF) and should be compliant with accessibility standards. If you experience difficulties when using PDF files, you may view the information through the z/OS Internet Library Web site or the z/OS Information Center. If you continue to experience problems, send an e-mail to mhvrcfs@us.ibm.com or write to:

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Accessibility features help a user who has a physical disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use software products successfully. The major accessibility features in z/OS enable users to:

- Use assistive technologies such as screen readers and screen magnifier software
- Operate specific or equivalent features using only the keyboard
- Customize display attributes such as color, contrast, and font size

Using assistive technologies

Assistive technology products, such as screen readers, function with the user interfaces found in z/OS. Consult the assistive technology documentation for specific information when using such products to access z/OS interfaces.

Keyboard navigation of the user interface

Users can access z/OS user interfaces using TSO/E or ISPF. Refer to *z/OS TSO/E Primer*, *z/OS TSO/E User's Guide*, and *z/OS ISPF User's Guide Vol I* for information about accessing TSO/E and ISPF interfaces. These guides describe how to use TSO/E and ISPF, including the use of keyboard shortcuts or function keys (PF keys). Each guide includes the default settings for the PF keys and explains how to modify their functions.

z/OS information

z/OS information is accessible using screen readers with the BookServer/Library Server versions of z/OS books in the Internet library at:

`http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/bkserv/`

Appendix F. Dotted decimal syntax diagrams

Syntax diagrams are provided in dotted decimal format for users accessing the Information Center using a screen reader. In dotted decimal format, each syntax element is written on a separate line. If two or more syntax elements are always present together (or always absent together), they can appear on the same line, because they can be considered as a single compound syntax element.

Each line starts with a dotted decimal number; for example, 3 or 3.1 or 3.1.1. To hear these numbers correctly, make sure that your screen reader is set to read out punctuation. All the syntax elements that have the same dotted decimal number (for example, all the syntax elements that have the number 3.1) are mutually exclusive alternatives. If you hear the lines 3.1 USERID and 3.1 SYSTEMID, you know that your syntax can include either USERID or SYSTEMID, but not both.

The dotted decimal numbering level denotes the level of nesting. For example, if a syntax element with dotted decimal number 3 is followed by a series of syntax elements with dotted decimal number 3.1, all the syntax elements numbered 3.1 are subordinate to the syntax element numbered 3.

Certain words and symbols are used next to the dotted decimal numbers to add information about the syntax elements. Occasionally, these words and symbols might occur at the beginning of the element itself. For ease of identification, if the word or symbol is a part of the syntax element, it is preceded by the backslash (\) character. The * symbol can be used next to a dotted decimal number to indicate that the syntax element repeats. For example, syntax element *FILE with dotted decimal number 3 is given the format 3 * FILE. Format 3* FILE indicates that syntax element FILE repeats. Format 3* * FILE indicates that syntax element * FILE repeats.

Characters such as commas, which are used to separate a string of syntax elements, are shown in the syntax just before the items they separate. These characters can appear on the same line as each item, or on a separate line with the same dotted decimal number as the relevant items. The line can also show another symbol giving information about the syntax elements. For example, the lines 5.1*, 5.1 LASTRUN, and 5.1 DELETE mean that if you use more than one of the LASTRUN and DELETE syntax elements, the elements must be separated by a comma. If no separator is given, assume that you use a blank to separate each syntax element.

If a syntax element is preceded by the % symbol, this indicates a reference that is defined elsewhere. The string following the % symbol is the name of a syntax fragment rather than a literal. For example, the line 2.1 %OP1 means that you should refer to separate syntax fragment OP1.

The following words and symbols are used next to the dotted decimal numbers:

- ? means an optional syntax element. A dotted decimal number followed by the ? symbol indicates that all the syntax elements with a corresponding dotted decimal number, and any subordinate syntax elements, are optional. If there is only one syntax element with a dotted decimal number, the ? symbol is displayed on the same line as the syntax element, (for example 5? NOTIFY). If there is more than one syntax element with a dotted decimal number, the ? symbol is displayed on a line by itself, followed by the syntax elements that are

optional. For example, if you hear the lines 5 ?, 5 NOTIFY, and 5 UPDATE, you know that syntax elements NOTIFY and UPDATE are optional; that is, you can choose one or none of them. The ? symbol is equivalent to a bypass line in a railroad diagram.

- ! means a default syntax element. A dotted decimal number followed by the ! symbol and a syntax element indicates that the syntax element is the default option for all syntax elements that share the same dotted decimal number. Only one of the syntax elements that share the same dotted decimal number can specify a ! symbol. For example, if you hear the lines 2? FILE, 2.1! (KEEP), and 2.1 (DELETE), you know that (KEEP) is the default option for the FILE keyword. In this example, if you include the FILE keyword but do not specify an option, default option KEEP will be applied. A default option also applies to the next higher dotted decimal number. In this example, if the FILE keyword is omitted, default FILE(KEEP) is used. However, if you hear the lines 2? FILE, 2.1, 2.1.1! (KEEP), and 2.1.1 (DELETE), the default option KEEP only applies to the next higher dotted decimal number, 2.1 (which does not have an associated keyword), and does not apply to 2? FILE. Nothing is used if the keyword FILE is omitted.
- * means a syntax element that can be repeated 0 or more times. A dotted decimal number followed by the * symbol indicates that this syntax element can be used zero or more times; that is, it is optional and can be repeated. For example, if you hear the line 5.1* data area, you know that you can include one data area, more than one data area, or no data area. If you hear the lines 3*, 3 HOST, and 3 STATE, you know that you can include HOST, STATE, both together, or nothing.

  Notes:

  1. If a dotted decimal number has an asterisk (*) next to it and there is only one item with that dotted decimal number, you can repeat that same item more than once.
  2. If a dotted decimal number has an asterisk next to it and several items have that dotted decimal number, you can use more than one item from the list, but you cannot use the items more than once each. In the previous example, you could write HOST STATE, but you could not write HOST HOST.
  3. The * symbol is equivalent to a loop-back line in a railroad syntax diagram.
- + means a syntax element that must be included one or more times. A dotted decimal number followed by the + symbol indicates that this syntax element must be included one or more times; that is, it must be included at least once and can be repeated. For example, if you hear the line 6.1+ data area, you must include at least one data area. If you hear the lines 2+, 2 HOST, and 2 STATE, you know that you must include HOST, STATE, or both. Similar to the * symbol, the + symbol can only repeat a particular item if it is the only item with that dotted decimal number. The + symbol, like the * symbol, is equivalent to a loop-back line in a railroad syntax diagram.

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This publication documents intended Programming Interfaces that allow the customer to write programs to obtain the services of DFSMSrmm.

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